DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

farming appropriation 1.7 percent. The biggest single item of welfare and labor disbursement was unemployment relief, which was 32.2 percent of the total. Farmland drainage outlay was considered necessary because there exists in Fukui a wide area where off-rice-season farming is rendered impossible due to poor drainage. The breakdown of revenue is:

199,590,000 yen	national treasury subsidy	82.4 percent
16,367,000	local finance equalization	6.8
13,283,000	interests on prefectural deposits, sales proceeds and miscellaneous	5.5
6,100,000	national treasury contribution	2.5
5,240,000	fees and charges	2.2

Fukui prefecture was the first in the Region to pass the architectural supervision committee ordinance - as required by Art. 83 of the Construction Standard Law, (Law No. 201, 1950). The law prescribes that a building of a certain height or space as well as all buildings within a designated area in an urban district and theaters and public halls must have a varied degree of fire-proof structure. It is incumbent upon the committee to survey such buildings and make recommendations to the Minister of Construction and the prefectural governor. Fukui is the only prefecture in this Region to adopt the Incorporated School Promotion ordinance. (Art. 59 of the Private School Law concerns the application to be submitted by an incorporated private school in asking for prefectural support). There was also passed in the November session a by-law concerning the use of Tsuruga port; charges for mooring wharves or buoys, loading space and other facilities were boosted by this ordinance. Omushi village was merged into Takefu city by an ordinance passed.

(3) Aichi - During November, 19 bills including a supplementary budget bill was introduced by Governor Aoyagi. The supplementary budget of ¥207,532,704 brings the total budget to ¥8,281,339,162. Ordinances adopted included the Medical Service Improvement Committee by-law and the Architectural Supervision Committee ordinance. Revision of certain local public bodies' boundaries was necessitated by a new irrigation duct which was made into a new boundary line. Action was taken to establish, with prefectural funds, a new hospital in Nagoya city principally to take care of V.D. cases, pursuant to the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (No. 167) of 1948.

c. City Assemblies:

(1) Nagoya - The city assembly held its session on 24 November

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

with every member present. It passed a by-law controlling explosives. It also passed a bill abolishing a certain public welfare institution which had been used as a lodging under the Daily Life Security Law. At the end of the session it passed a supplementary budget of ¥9,286,500 - to be used mainly for fire prevention, public welfare and public health.

(2) Takefu (Fukui) - The assembly met on 24 November. First, it partially amended a bill in order to increase the number of Takefu city auxiliary firemen. Then it elected a city finance inspector. Next it voted to amalgamate Omushi village. In connection with the merger, it passed a by-law to establish Takefu Municipal Administration Conference, which has for a main purpose the sound administration of the merged area. Its members will be the former Omushi village mayor and assemblymen; the chairman is the mayor of Takefu city. At the end of the session it passed a by-law to attract industries to the city by offering a bounty to an industry having ten million yen or more capitalization or having more than 100 employees.

(3) Tajimi (Gifu) - The city assembly met on 4 November and legislated regarding salaries for members of the Fixed Property Assessment Committee. According to the amended by-law, between ¥6,000 and ¥12,000 a month was authorized for full-time members and ¥1,000 for part-time members. It passed a by-law in which is mentioned that the police chief's salary will be determined by the pubic safety committee after consultation with the mayor, and that the police chief can establish allowances for policemen under him. It passed a by-law regulating salaries and allowances for the city education board.

(4) Ueno (Mie) - In a special session on the 9th, the assembly approved the amalgamation of Nakanose village, excluding Nakanose block. It approved a ¥1,500,000 plan for building a public assembly hall.

(5) Okazaki (Aichi) - In a one-day session, passed a ¥5,006,722 supplementary budget of which ¥4,900,000 is for city planning. The latter amount was obtained through public donation.

(6) Ujiyamada (Mie) - The assembly on 21 November increased its budget by ¥850,000 for bridge repairs plus 194 million yen for the water system (payment over three-year period). The system when completed in March 1954 will supply 135 liters of water a day to each of the 50,000 inhabitants.

(7) Ichinomiya (Aichi) - The assembly on 17 November amended the city bicycle race by-law. Furthermore, it passed a supplementary budget of ¥285,491,300 for the bicycle racing special account - the revenue for the item to be derived from the racing business income. In

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

conclusion it passed a bill giving Shinsei Park to the Ichinomiya Branch, Nagoya District Court, in exchange for the land where the court is presently located.

(8) Komatsu (Ishikawa) - During a session 24-25 November the assembly passed a ¥6.9 million supplementary budget which includes (in part) ¥1.1 million for public works, ¥1.6 million for education, ¥1.4 million for public welfare relief, ¥642,000 for city office workers' allowances and ¥610,600 for police and fire-fighting services. The assembly established a special account amounting to ¥9.3 million for a city hospital.

(9) Toyama - The assembly met on 20 November and passed a ¥9,738,300 supplementary budget to its general account, expending ¥7.4 million for repayment of public loans and ¥2 million for disaster rehabilitation. It also passed ¥2.1 million as a special account for the city hospital.

d. Tokai Mayors' Conference:

The mayors of Tokai area prefectures (Aichi, Gifu and Mie with the addition of Shizuoka) conferred at Ogaki city, Gifu prefecture, on 6 November. The main topics of discussion were: (1) increase of equalization grants, (2) recommendation that Board of Education members be appointed, (3) expedition of re-allocation of administrative work together with further de-centralization of national government, (4) correction of basis of estimation of equalization grants, and (5) pay raises and year-end bonuses to local public workers. In addition to worry over repayment of some equalization grants, the mayors expressed pessimism over collecting the citizens' tax - one of the major tax revenues. In a speech the L-G officer reviewed the main problems of American cities since 1948.

2. Administration of Justice:

a. Conferences with judges in the Region during November pointed up the fact that consecutive hearing of court cases would seem the best method to expedite trials. However, judges felt that recent experience elsewhere in Japan demonstrated that there should be at the same time certain other changes in trial procedure and the clerical phase of the court. One judge said less stress should be laid on insufficiency of judges and more emphasis placed on real purposes of judges. Among other conditions, he referred to judges doing much of the clerical work of the court; therefore, the heavier the court docket the less proportionate time the judge spends in court. (Legalized usage of recording machines

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

is broached as court clerks find difficulty in keeping up with consecutive trials.) Following advice from the Supreme Court, the Nagoya High Court and its Kanazawa branch plan to finish all Old Criminal Code cases by 1 June 1951. To accomplish this the Nagoya High Court will add another collegiate bench on 1 January 1951; thus making five benches for criminal cases. Likewise the Kanazawa High Court will have an additional bench; making 2 1/2 benches (as 1 bench divides its time between civil and criminal cases). Already in certain cases judges have used consecutive hearings. To clarify future use of the system joint conferences of judges and procurators will soon be held.

b. The number of cases pending throughout the Tokai-Hokuriku Region are as follows:

Old Criminal Cases Pending

High Court (including Branch)	925
District Courts (including Branches)	220
Summary Courts	29
	1,174

New Criminal Cases Received

	Received	Decided	Unfinished
High Court (including Branch)	5,241	4,371	870
District Courts (" Branches)	20,472	16,586	3,886
Summary Courts	--9,756	8,938	818
	35,469	29,895	5,574

Total of All Cases Pending as of 24 November 1950

Criminal Cases	6,748
Civil Cases	4,516
TOTAL	11,264

c. Since Cabinet Order No. 324 became effective on 1 November, twenty (20) non-Occupation Force United Nations Nationals were arrested and sent to the procurator's office by Japanese police in Nagoya. The majority of cases were for gambling. The first sentence given to a Chinese National by a Japanese Court in this Region was by the Nagoya District Court, which on 29 November 1950, sentenced Go A Sui to four months penal servitude for gambling.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

d. The Nagoya District Court on 4 November handed down a fine of ¥5,000 to Mitsusaburo TERAYAMA, a reputed Communist, who was arrested on 5 April 1950, along with five others, for mob violence. Terayama had want only wrenched open the door of an official U.S. Army sedan in which the chief of the Civil Affairs Region and the governor of Aichi were riding. (See this hq special report dtd 14 Aug '50, subj: "Procrastination of Judges"). The procurator had asked for imprisonment for one year. Other sentences awarded on 4 November to persons involved in mob action were as follows:

Name of Criminals	Sentenced by Judge Takagi, Nagoya District Court	Demand by Public Procurator, Honda
Masao YANASE	6 months' imprisonment (suspended for 3 years) Fine ¥3,000	Imprisonment for 10 months
Shigeo IYODA	5 months' imprisonment (suspended for 3 years) Fine ¥2,000	- " -
Toshio MAEDA	Fine ¥2,000	- " -

e. Procurators in the Region have done good work in handling of recent election law violations. The following table summarizes the status of cases at the end of November in the Procurator's Office concerning violations of election laws during the campaign for the House of Councillors election held 4 June 1950. It should be noted that of 1579 cases considered, 1479 have been finished and only 100 remain to be settled.

District	Case Handled	Indicted	Not Indicted	Transferred	Finished	Unfinished
Nagoya	546	135	310	3	448	98
Tsu	194	50	80	64	194	0
Gifu	163	23	106	32	161	2
Fukui	171	43	127	1	171	0
Kanazawa	150	36	104	10	150	0
Toyama	355	101	163	91	355	0
TOTAL	1,579	388	890	201	1,479	100

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANN X A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

3. Political Party Activities:

a. In general, few activities were observed in the political field during this month with the outstanding exception of Gifu. In Gifu prefecture where a gubernatorial election is slated for 27 December one of the most hotly contested elections is shaping up that this Region has had in years. The Liberals and the Democrats decided to unite in support of former Governor Muto (Independent) while, on the other hand, the Socialists have announced their support of Mr. S. Iwamoto, former Prefectural Superintendent of Schools. The Communists proposed to the Socialists that if they would agree on a united front the Communists would support Iwamoto, but if the proposal was refused the Communist Party would put up its own candidate. The Socialists are dubious of the advantage of the CP support.

b. The Democratic Party in the Aichi prefectural assembly has recently suffered defections in its ranks; a few members left the party on 8 November and joined the Liberal Party.

4. Police Affairs and Crime:

a. An incident in the undeclared war which broke out this month between the Koreans and the police revolves around the Koreans' (Northern sympathizers) efforts to thwart seizure of the "Korean Hall" in Nagoya. They have organized a "Hall Protection League" with the assistance of other organizations. One organization, the Nagoya Free Laborers Union, the members of which have barricaded themselves in the hall, is led by Hidero KATO, active CP member and leader of the Union. KATO was fined ¥1,5 0 in October for refusal to obey a police order last January to leave the Aichi prefectural government building. (See Annex A, par, 3b, this hq. Activities Rpt. for Oct. 1950).

b. On 25 November, Mr. Nakamura, the new police chief of Yokkaichi city, Mie, informed this headquarters that procurators would not prosecute any policemen in his force for third-degree torture inflicted on certain local tax officials, who were suspected of malfeasance in office. (See Annex A, par. 4c, this hq. Activities Report for Oct. 1950) He stated that procurators were satisfied by his disciplinary measures, viz: six men were discharged, three had salaries reduced 10 percent for 4 months, three had salaries reduced 5 percent for 2 months. The Acting Chief at the time, Mr. Hamaguchi, apparently received only a reprimand.

c. Police training was held at Kasamatsu Race Track in Gifu prefecture on 29 November sponsored by the Osaka M.R.R. Region Headquarters. Some 800 policemen from the Gifu National Rural Police and Municipal

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

Police participated in the demonstration assisted by 200 policemen from Aichi. The training, aimed at dispersing mobs, was very timely considering the present situation.

d. A ceremony was held on 27 November to open a new National Rural Police basic training school at Shino-oka village, Aichi prefecture. The place, a former army cadet school, is well suited for the purpose. There are now 70 students there. The present capacity is 100, but future plans are for 300 police students. The Chief and L-G officer spoke at the occasion.

5. Losses by Fire:

Two disastrous fires occurred in Toyama prefecture shortly after the 8-14 October "Fire Prevention Week". On 24 October a large wing of the Tobu Middle School in Takaoka city burned down while on 4 November the Omachi Primary School in Uozu town was completely gutted. Both fires were caused by faulty stove construction. In Fukui prefecture on 24 November the main building of the Fukui Red Cross Hospital burned down with an estimated loss of ¥20 million. During conversations the L-G officer had with various fire department chiefs, the latter emphasized the need of each municipality enacting a Fire Disaster Prevention By-law (Kasai Yobō Jōrei) to complement the national Fire Prevention Law (Shōbō Hō). By virtue of these two laws a builder who does not follow suggestions of a fire department chief can be prosecuted. The above two afflicted communities in Toyama did not have such a by-law. On the other hand, from the chief of Nagoya city Fire Prevention Section, Fire Brigade, the L/G officer heard that Nagoya is benefited by the above by-law. Efforts will be made to interest municipalities in the Region in this by-law.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX B-1

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 November 1950

Author: Dr. Jaime Benavides, R.P.H.O.

1. General Administration.

A. Resume of Civil Affairs Field Trips.

Activity	No. Conf. or Visits	Prefs.	Did Pref. PHD repr. Accompany?	Purpose
Public Health Administration. Preventive Medicine.	38	Toyama Ishikawa Fukui Aichi Gifu Mie	Yes	Conference with village heads and health center directors to stimulate cooperation on public health work. Discussion of typhus prevention. To increase and improve public health education-information. Surveillance of health center programs and hospital administration. Discussion of trachoma prevention program in schools. Surveillance of tuberculosis program and VD contact tracing. To discuss I-Hatsu 593 and HO-Hatsu 63.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

Activity	No. Conf. or Visits	Prefs.	Did Pref. PHD repr. Accompany?	Purpose
				Regional X-ray conference for health center X-ray technicians.
Sanitary Engineering (in conj. with K.C.A.R. Sanitary Engineer.				Attend Regional Conference PHD Director's Meeting.
				Inspection of water works
				Conference on rodent and insect control.
Veterinary Affairs	11	Fukui Mie Gifu Aichi Toyama	Yes	Food sanitation and rabies control.
	5	Fukui Mie Gifu Toyama	Livestock officials.	Animal disease control.
Nursing Affairs.	10	Aichi Mie Gifu Fukui Toyama Ishikawa	Yes	Attended regional conference of branch association president to discuss nursing program and nursing problems.
				Clinical nursing, midwifery and public health nursing development.

B. General administration of public health activities, plans, programs and progress measurement.

Mr. A. Katcmopoulos, Sanitary Engineer of Kinki Region, visited the three Tokai prefectures on 13-16 November. Conferences were held with the chiefs of the public health sections, and the health center sanitarians. Emphasis was placed on insect and rodent control. Several water plants

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

were visited, and adequate technical advice was given where improvements were necessary.

Dr. Walter Barngrover, CAS-PH, GHQ, SCAP, visited Toyama prefecture with Dr. Stengel, Veterinarian, this region, on 20-22 November.

Medical Associations have been actively stressing to the members the necessity for prompt reporting of CD and VD cases.

The Fukui Red Cross Hospital had a serious fire on 24 November. No patients or personnel were injured. The surgery, gynecology and out-patient departments were destroyed; X-ray department, administration building and pharmacy were damaged. All the wards remain intact. The amount of damage is estimated at about ¥25,000,000. A committee is studying ways and means to begin construction and repair work at an early date.

The second of a series of regional meetings of X-ray technicians was held on 24-25 November in Fukui prefecture.

Miss Ann T. Wagner, PHN, this region, departed for the ZI on 25 November after termination of her contract.

2. Preventive Medicine.

A. Status of immunization under National Immunization Law:

Typhoid Paratyphoid

Prefecture	Date Season Program Begun	No. Imm. This Pd.	Cumulative Number	Est. Balance Yet to do
Aichi	May '50	87,872	1,570,990	1,217,266
Mie	Apr '50	13,088	911,956	158,044
Gifu	" "	59,890	845,042	262,958
Toyama	" "	79,900	432,721	83,279
Ishikawa	May '50	6,084	295,449	294,301
Fukui	" "	119 890	415,786	147,290
		366,724	4,471,944	2,163,138

Diphtheria

Aichi	Mar '50	0	103,954	104,422
Mie	Feb '50	8,778	62,900	119,102*
Gifu	" "	4,142	29,766	90,234
Toyama	Mar '50	10,216	44,110	65,890
Ishikawa	" "	0	10,933	60,595
Fukui	" "	10,605	35,796	56,337
		33,741	287,459	502,580

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

*The increase in number is due to the inclusion of those requiring the second and third doses of vaccine.

C. Typhus.

PH authorities have maps indicating sites where vagrants are to be found. Vagrants are deloused once a month, and in the fall they are also vaccinated against typhus. Beginning 1 November, railroad cars, busses, etc. have been sprayed with DDT once a week.

Tuberculosis

A two-day course on diagnosis and treatment of TB was given to 471 physicians from health centers and hospitals.

Influenza.

An outbreak of influenza started in Mie prefecture on 5 November and it promptly spread to Gifu and Fukui. To date, 2,435 cases have been reported, mostly among school children.

3. Tuberculosis.

Prefecture	New Cases	Hospitalization In Hosp.	Hospitalization Await Adm.	# PHN Home Visits
Aichi	2,130	2,945	663	2,711
Mie	981	1,690	182	948
Gifu	1,565	1,551	183	1,674
Toyama	1,248	1,235	45	1,537
Ishikawa	627	1,776	160	814
Fukui	639	562	524	529

4. Venereal Disease for Region.

Prefecture	G.C.	New Cases Early SYPH	Contacts Traced
Aichi	390	74	114
Gifu	196	111	87
Mie	152	149	20
Toyama	126	90	90
Ishikawa	86	72	54
Fukui	130	51	190
	1,080	547	555

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

5. Specific Disease (Seasonal) Prevention Campaign.

A. Started this Month.

Disease	Area of Application	Campaign appraised as adequate?
Typhus	Region	No*
Pertussis	Region	No*
Diphtheria	Region	Yes

*Delousing, rat extermination and other necessary measures are being vigorously carried out, but there is an absolute shortage of vaccine even for minimum needs.

**The shortage of vaccine is acute.

6. Health Centers.

B. Number of health centers now in operation.

Prefecture	No. by class A	C	NS	Number serving more than 100,000
Aichi	2	19	12	12
Mie	1	7	2	7
Gifu	1	7	3	9
Toyama	1	3	6	5
Ishikawa	1	8	2	3
Fukui	2	8	0	0
	8	52	25	36

7. Hospitals

Prefecture	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds	No. of Empty Beds
Aichi	1. General	9	1,978	68
	2. C.D.	9	451	299
	3. TB	11	2,483	40
	4. Other	123*	5,048	1,658

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

Prefecture	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds	No. of Empty Beds
Mie	1. General	7	1,403	334
	2. C.D.	0	0	0
	3. T.B.	5**	1,045	187
	4. Other	57*	2,736	1,414
Gifu	1. General	3	451	81
	2. C.D.	1	51	44
	3. T.B.	6	987	-44***
	4. Other	45	1,658	318
Toyama	1. General	1	250	51
	2. C.D.	2	94	63
	3. T.B.	2	950	19
	4. Other	42	1,936	557
Ishikawa	1. General	3	1,227	99
	2. C.D.	1	45	27
	3. T.B.	6	1,101	66
	4. Other	55	2,119	765
Fukui	1. General	0	0	0
	2. C.D.	2	40	18
	3. T.B.	2	620	0
	4. Other	26*	1,209	18

*Three new hospitals were added: Aichi (20 beds), Mie (33 beds) and Fukui (24 beds).

**One 150 bed TB hospital, the Suzuka Communication's Hospital, was opened this month.

***44 more patients accommodated than number of beds.

8. Medical Care.

CD hospital directors are insuring that patients and their clothing are dusted with DDT upon admission.

10. Public Health Employee Training.

A. No. attending school full time (National Institute of Public Health) 21.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

13. Veterinary Affairs

A. Food - Report of October, 1950. (Source-Prefectural Public Health Depts.)

Prefecture	Kgms Inspected	Kgs rejected
Aichi	470,042	6,127
Gifu	14,310	39
Mie	338,003	19
Fukui	56,634	0
Ishikawa	40,544	0
Toyama	37,796	10
Totals	957,329	6,195

Prefecture	# of Establishments	# of Inspections	# Found Unsatisfactory
Aichi	85,429	13,787	366
Gifu	24,548	6,034	22
Mie	23,710	6,165	50
Fukui	14,539	2,240	57
Ishikawa	15,100	3,445	156
Toyama	14,406	2,886	79
Totals	177,732	34,557	730

C. Rabies Control - 1 Jan to 31 Oct, 1950 (Source - Prefectural Public Health Depts.)

Prefecture	# of dogs est.	# of dogs reg.	# of dogs vaccinated	Stray dogs destroyed
Aichi	58,085	46,085	69,269	3,860
Gifu	16,538	15,000	15,492	249
Mie	17,417	13,417	21,416	278
Fukui	3,035	2,605	3,301	206
Ishikawa	5,483	3,988	3,429	198
Toyama	3,668	2,468	2,468	88
Totals	104,226	83,563	115,375	4,879

One suspected case of rabies occurred in Kamo Gun, Gifu prefecture, on 25 November. Microscopic examination was negative, and animal innoculation tests are being conducted. One person was bitten and is taking the Pasteur treatment.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

D. Animal Disease Control. - 1 Jan. to 31 Oct., 1950.

1. Testing Programs. (Source- Prefectural Livestock Sections.)

Disease	# tested	# positive	# suspicious
Cattle T.B.	11,687	103	36
Cattle Brucellosis	3,382	7	1
Cattle Trichomoniasis	4,219	0	0
Equine Infectious Anemia	1,976	61	7
Fowl Pullorum	289,109	21,543	0

2. Vaccination Programs. (Source - Prefectural Livestock Sections.)

Animal	Population	Disease	# Vaccinated
Horses	50,150	Encephalitis	27,278
Cattle	184,700	Anthrax	3,033
Swine	55,000	Cholera	16,054
"	"	Erisepelas	4,103
"	"	Plague	20
Sheep*	13,700	Loin paralysis	1,343

*Preventive treatment with antimony chloride.

E. Outbreak of Infectious Disease. - November, 1950. (Source - Prefectural Livestock Sections.)

Prefecture	Disease	# of cases	# of deaths	# recoveries
Gifu	Bovine Influenza	1,163	138	1,025
Mie	" "	1,616	233	1,383
Fukui	" "	412	0	412
Ishikawa	" "	238	11	227
Toyama	" "	19	0	19
Totals	" "	3,448	382	3,066
Gifu	Swine paratyphus	3	1	2

There were a total of 74,261 cases of influenza in the region, with 1,290 deaths (1.73%). This includes 2,414 cases of pharyngeal paralysis with 540 deaths.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

F. Other.

In Ibi gun, Gifu prefecture, the control team for influenza control did not include private practitioners, even though there are ten practitioners in the gun. There were about 3,400 cases of influenza in the gun. The control headquarters was established at the agricultural cooperative clinic. Over 700 cases were treated by the animal health center clinic veterinarian. About 70 cases were treated by the agricultural relief association veterinarian. The remainder were mostly treated by agricultural cooperative veterinarians who were dispatched when the cases were reported to the control headquarters. It was recommended that in the future practitioners be included in the control teams, and that district and animal health center veterinarians refrain from treatment when practitioners are available.

14. Sanitary Engineering.

A. Environmental Sanitation.

Preliminary discussions on the unification of scoring standards were held in each prefecture in the Hokuriku area by civil affairs personnel and Japanese public health officials. Subsequently, the three prefectures held a conference on this issue in Kanazawa on 20 November, at which time the ultimate decision was made to use unified inspection standards. After 1 December, 1950, inspection in the area will be based upon the new standards.

A one-day refresher course was held in each prefecture for the health center sanitary inspectors by civil affairs personnel. Insect and rodent control, typhus control, and waste disposal were the main items discussed.

B. Water Supply.

It is a common fault of the water plant operators that they put too much confidence in raw water quality, so that they are apt to lose sight of the need for the periodical water tests at the intake, and routine investigations on filter operations. Recommendations were given to certain plants for the correction of these deficiencies.

A. Schools inspected this month:

Class A	2	Location Aichi
A	1	" Ishikawa
A	1	" Toyama
Class B	2	" Gifu
B	1	" Mie

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

B. In-service training.

Fukui prefecture does not plan to start another nurses' five-month prefectural course until spring because of lack of students. Neither Ishikawa nor Toyama are planning another course until spring. Mie and Aichi plan for a course this fall and Gifu will have one if enough students apply.

E. Other.

The first regional meeting of the presidents of the branch associations from each prefecture was held this month. Main problems submitted by the presidents for consideration and investigation by the National Association were:

1. The National examination questions were poorly printed and representatives asked that better mimeographing be done next time.

2. There is an increasing demand for more schools of nursing to meet the growing shortage of nurses.

3. Midwives are deeply concerned over their future livelihood. They state that their trade has dropped considerably in the past year due to the increased number of abortions.

4. Representatives asked for better liaison between prefectural associations. They believed that the present regional meeting has been helpful in developing a coordinated program. They would like to have a regional meeting of publicity and educational committees. No specific plans were made concerning this, but the National Association will consider it.

5. Much time was spent on discussion of the construction of a nurses' association convention hall in Tokyo, the cost to be borne by the members. The Tokyo delegates appeared more enthusiastic than the regional people. The latter felt that it was too expensive and that members would be reluctant to contribute the necessary funds for such a project.

16. Public Health Education and Information Programs.

A. Information directed at the general public. Resume of media, items and estimated results.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

Item	Medium	Frequency Employed
Public Health	lectures	19
	exhibitions	12
	Kamishibai	70
	slides	2
	movies	52
	leaflets	18,240
Dental Hygiene	lectures	4
Health Center Guides	lecture	1
	pamphlets	2,500
Tuberculosis Prevention	lectures	19
	round-table discussion	1
	short courses	3
	movies	5
Venereal Disease Prevention	lectures	18
	puppet show	1
Parasite prevention	slides	2
Immunization	posters	8,570
Communicable Disease Prevention	lectures	20
	leaflets	370,000
	movies	22
Mother and Child Hygiene	lectures	2
	short courses	42
	leaflets	4,970
Birth Control	lectures	3
	movies	32
Prenatal	short courses	4
"Trachoma Prevention Week"	lectures	12
	public speaker	10
	slides	25

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

Item	Medium	Frequency Employed
"Eye Protection Day"	leaflets	1,300
	posters	2,650
	pamphlets	60
"Nutrition Week"	lectures	14
	exhibition	5
	public speaker	26
	short courses	25
	cooking contest	3
	kamishibai	42
	slides	14
	wall newspaper	8,090
	leaflets	15,000
	pamphlets	1,093
	posters	2,000

B. Education.

A one-day conference of school principals and public health officers was held in Aichi for the purpose of creating closer cooperation in the public health education and sanitation in schools. Plans for future conferences were formulated.

17. Items most needed to further the public health program.

A. Measures should be taken to stop the indiscriminate sale of drugs to the layman. Several reports have been received of infections caused by self-medication with injections.

I-Hatsu 593 (13 September 1950). There are some administrative matters which should be ironed out such as the fees which should be collected from the health insurance companies for patients receiving diets below the 2,400 cal. specified.

Note: Except where otherwise indicated, the foregoing statistics were obtained through the Prefectural Health Departments.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 November 1950

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: William H. James, DAC

1. Public Assistance:

The number of persons drawing public assistance in their homes, all types of aid, decreased by 1,657 in this reporting period, while those drawing assistance in institutions remained almost constant (-89). Costs of aid to persons at home decreased by 1,962,598 yen, and by ¥78,902 for persons drawing aid in institutions. A total of 213,432 persons were assisted at home in the six prefectures of this region, and 10,031 were assisted in institutions. The total cost of the home assistance program during October was 137,780,083 yen and for institutional public assistance care was ¥28,747,402. These figures do not represent any significant change over the previous reporting period.

2. Child Welfare:

A meeting of Child Welfare Center directors of Tokai area was held in Gifu city. The subjects discussed by the directors displayed their keen interest in the work and many of the problems which confront them. The directors expressed much concern over the coordination of the Social Work Secretaries and the center program. They feel that the S.W.S., many of them now in the welfare field, will not be acquainted with the services of the center and will fail to refer cases to the center. The center staffs have never been quite satisfied with the referral from Jido-iin. Now, with the new workers doing the case work - the directors are even more apprehensive of the success of the program. This seems like a propitious time for the directors to enter into a training program with the prefecture welfare personnel in order to indoctrinate the Social Work Secretaries with the Child Welfare program.

The officers at this conference expressed the urgent need for facilities for the care of mentally retarded children. There is only one such institution to approximately every three prefectures. Even these have

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

such strict admission requirements that many needy children are barred. Most of these unfortunate children must remain in their own homes under the care of parents who as a rule are not cognizant of the problem - nor are they able to cope with it. It is not the retarded child who will suffer as much as the other normal children in the home whose lives may be warped by the retarded member of the family. Some centers are placing feebleminded children in homes for neglected and abused children while others are placing them in asylums for adult mental cases. The welfare departments could set up homes for these children - or convert some of the existing institutions to this particular use. However, the question of obtaining adequate trained staff remains unanswered. Statistics are being prepared to show the actual need for institutions for the retarded child. This same problem was mentioned at a conference in Fukui city and Tsuruga - which indicates that it is also bothering the prefectures in Hokuriku area as well.

Some Child Welfare Centers have a plan to establish branches in the more remote areas of the ken. In view of the fact that it has been difficult to assemble one capable staff per prefecture it seems unreasonable to suppose that they could find able persons to staff branches. Also, the cost involved would be very great in proportion to the number of children served in the out-lying areas. The directors were encouraged to develop teams which could travel through the ken, thus giving more professional care by the already trained staff.

The directors reported that they were having difficulty getting favorable publicity in the newspapers for the promotion of child welfare activities. It appears that the reporters are playing up the misdeeds of the children rather than pointing up the services and facilities of the child welfare centers.

Child Welfare program were reviewed in the 3 cities in Fukui prefecture. The jido-fukushi-shi are carrying most of the case load. Although the jido-iin report their case load monthly - there is no record made of the type of guidance or protection they are giving. Fukui city reported 627 cases handled from April through October. This is a very impressive figure for a seven month period - however in breaking down the total into type of service given, over half or 351 cases were day nursery placement cases. Fukui city is more alert to maternity care and pre-natal guidance than other cities. This is prompted by an excellent lying in home and infant home.

Throughout the region the child welfare officers are perturbed about leaving the guidance work to the S.W.S. It was again emphasized that

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

supervision and consultation be given by the jido-fukushi-shi to the S.W.S. until such time as they are able to assume the responsibility of child guidance. There the jido-fukushi-shi can give up their case load to the S.W.S. and serve purely as consultants if they so desire. It is questionable if the jido-fukushi-shi will be willing to serve only as consultants after having built up the program to its presents status.

Clarification of this three way problem of Jido-iin - jido-fukushi-shi and S.W.S. by the ministry is anticipated by ken welfare officials.

3. Private Agencies:

On 15 July 1950 the ministry sent out a letter encouraging prefectures to take action to bring about a consolidation of private welfare agencies. All prefectures have suddenly become very active in forming what they call social welfare councils, to include in a consolidated council, Japan Social Work Association, Community Chest, Repatriates Organizations, Dobo Engo kai and all other private agencies. It is not known why the kens have delayed action so long after receipt of the July letter unless pressure was put on by the ministry recently, but the prefectures have entered into the thing with astonishing energy.

The danger in this situation of course, is that leadership and guidance is coming from prefecture officials, backed by ministry encouragement. After all the talking we have done in the past about welfare officials keeping out of private welfare affairs, they are right back into it again, and it is problematical if they will see fit to step out once they get a consolidated organization going.

4. Administrative Organization:

a. During November, the quarterly meeting of welfare officials of the ten cities of Hokuriku was held in Fukui. This was the second meeting of city officials of the northern coast, and the meeting was far better than the first. The participants got down to discussing fundamental problems and to seeking solutions among themselves and from prefectural and Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region representatives present. Most of the questions submitted by cities for inclusion on the agenda and discussed at the meeting, involved borderline eligibility cases, (hidden or questionable resources, relative responsibility, etc.) and how to handle them, and questions of ethics and standards in continuing aid, such as farmers who have enough income from small sub-marginal farms for only 3 to 4 months full support a year. (The question of whether or not to pro-rate and

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

deduct such income over the year, or to cut them off for the period such income is available and reopen the case when it was used up was discussed with remarkable insight into advantages and disadvantages of both methods. It was decided to cut them off and make them completely independent for 3 or 4 months each year, despite the fact that this method usually results in using up the income faster than deducting a fixed amount monthly. Each city represented agreed with this method and will presumably follow it).

The significant thing about this type of discussion is the feeling on the part of cities that they are getting no help on eligibility and case work problems from either the ministry or the prefecture. No standards exist, and the cities feel the need to work out a set of uniform standards on a regional basis, and are proceeding to do just that.

Other points discussed included the inadequacy of housing aid funds, need for revision of D.L.S. grants and education aid, tighter controls over medical aid expenditures, X-ray of family when one member has T.B., inadequacy of occupation aid and local subsidy of occupation aid funds.

Unlike the prefectures, the cities are not experiencing any marked difficulty with equalization grant funds. All cities in the region report that they are progressing on schedule in hiring the social welfare secretaries they need. Nagoya will have a full compliment of 229 by January, and are now on a 70 case load per S.W.S. standard, although they need about 20 more to do away with the two hours a day average overtime being put in by S.W.S. at present.

On the other hand prefectures are completely bogged down in their employment program due to general dissatisfaction with the equalization grant system. Fukui has employed 4 out of 27 authorized, Aichi 17 out of 44, and the other prefectures about the same proportion, and will not hire any more until some adjustment is worked out nationally. Prefectures are simply on a sit down strike as far as any new expenditures are concerned, and this includes all sections of prefectural government, not just welfare. S.W.S. have been employed at ken level only where the table of organization had not been filled and vacancies existed that could be filled under the old budget, or, as in the case of Aichi, the section could be squeezed and some vacancies created. Only one ken, Mie has been able to employ it's full quota, and they have had a T.O. so large that 500 vacancies existed under the old budget prefectural wide, so that it was easy to fill their quota from vacancies allocated to welfare by the general affairs section of the prefectural government.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

A review of three wards in Nagoya was completed in November. Detailed reports of these reviews will be forwarded under separate cover, but some interesting findings may be of general interest here.

(1) Case workers spend a percentage of their time "looking" for cases who are eligible for aid but for one reason or another, mostly because of family pride or ignorance of public assistance program, have not applied. This phenomena is carried on by both field workers and minsei-iin. Minsei-iin "find" from 60% to 80% of the cases. Very few cases come to the Antei-sho without having been "found" and referred. Sources used by case workers to "find" cases include ration points, police, school masters, house to house canvassing, and other recipient families in poor neighborhoods.

(2) Field workers are averaging 33 hours a month over time under present conditions.

(3) There is a wide variance between wards in the time it takes to receive the first check after application, average 23 days in one ward, 6 days in another.

(4) Minsei-iin, while out of the welfare picture so far as administrative function goes, still exercise some control over who does and who doesn't get relief by their close relationship with some field workers.

(5) The city ordinance creating Antei-sho-jimusho has resulted in the city welfare department actually gaining control of the welfare program for the first time, even though the ward chief is still nominally in the picture. Control of all hiring and firing, direct lines of authority from the city office to the district welfare supervisor (not to ward chief) and continuous and direct city supervision of welfare activities in each district have strengthened the city welfare administration enormously during the past 4 or 5 months.

(6) Every antei-sho welfare supervisor holds regular staff meetings once a week, devoting half time to discussion of new regulations and procedures, and half in taking up individual case problems submitted by case workers themselves. Some good training is being accomplished here.

(7) Newly appointed S.W.S. who are inexperienced are trained for an average 2 to 4 months before being assigned full responsibility for a case load. Training includes assignments to work for a few weeks in each section, including general affairs (fiscal and statistics), and welfare,

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

and they then go out with an experienced field worker for a month. During this training period they are under close observation of District Welfare Supervisor, who decides when they are ready for full responsibility. Some new employees are said to be ready within 2 months while others take full 4. They are paid full salary during the training period.

b. Training:

A survey was made of training programs operating in medium size cities in Fukui and Gifu. Some type of training program is carried on in each of the cities. As general rule weekly staff meetings are held for the case workers at which time cases are reviewed and discussed. The study of laws and policies is done at a separate monthly or semi-monthly meeting of city welfare staff usually attended by a representative of the ken welfare training program. Without doubt some of these meetings have value but it is believed that many of them are merely reading and re-reading of laws without any practical application discussed. This was demonstrated by the discussion in Tajimi where the workers were uncertain as to the various factors of eligibility for aid.

There is an increased awareness of the value of supervision of field workers. At times a supervisor is appointed before the staff is selected to be supervised. However it is an indication that welfare officials appreciate the need for supervision if a uniform welfare pgogramis to be carried out in the field.

Ogaki, an exceptionally progressive city, has one training officer for the eleven S.W.S. already appointed. This city has taken advantage of the training material prepared by the prefecture and found it very useful. Unfortunately the former welfare chief, a capable person was transferred to General Affairs Section. He still has an interest in welfare and in giving guidance to the new welfare chief.

In Mie prefecture the Public Welfare Council for study of in-service training needs and advising the training officer has been established. In the actual training itself the plan of the ken to train only key people - directors, assistant directors and sub-section chiefs - at the various levels of city, town, village and gun levels. These persons will then pass down the material they have learned to their office staff. The program is set up on a six months plan starting in November.

5. Social Insurance:

a. National Health Insurance:

(1) Inadequate supervision of National Health Insurance from the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Prefectural Insurance Section to the Cities, Towns and Villages is a growing problem. First it must be determined who is going to run the show, the Welfare Ministry or the Prefecture. Great pressure is put forth on the cities, towns and villages to activate National Health Insurance, but with no follow up supervision. The prefecture places responsibility on the Ministry, or on poor management by the Cities, Towns and Villages. The number on National Health Insurance staff in each prefecture are, Aichi 7, Gifu 2, Mie 2, Fukui 5, Ishikawa 6, and Toyama 4. It is difficult to understand how 26 National Health Insurance employees can successfully supervise this program in this region. A number of these employees are women, who are just clerks. It can be seen that a larger staff is necessary to give proper supervision to towns and villages, where local staff is incompetent in administration of this program.

(2) Tuberculosis is generally believed to be the major contributing factor towards the arrearage of towns and villages operating National Health Insurance, but in Gudjo District office, Gifu prefecture believes this to be untrue. The average medical cost for hospitalized tuberculosis patients is approximately 10,000 yen per month. 5,000 yen, or 50% of the total medical cost, is paid by the insured as partial payment, and the average family cannot meet this charge. The average medical bills for ambulatory tuberculosis is approximately 3,000 yen, which makes the insured's part of the bill 1,500 yen. It is estimated that only 10% of the total medical expenditures is for tuberculosis under National Health Insurance. At present, even if National Health Insurance is activated, the insured have a tendency to figure what the partial bill will be before seeking medical care.

b. Medical Fee Payment Fund Office:

(1) Medical bills under public assistance have been handled through the Gifu Medical Fee Payment Fund office since September 1950. The average monthly medical cost per case was 2,356 yen for June, July and August. After the fund office had examined the medical bills for September and October, the average medical cost per case was lowered to 1,843 yen per case. This shows a difference of 513 yen per case. This proves the medical cost under Daily Life Security Law in Gifu prefecture had been too expensive and there was inadequate examination of doctors bills in the past. During September and October, 3,728 and 3,810 public assistance cases respectively were handled through the Fund Office. Gifu prefecture saved 1.9 million yen or 21.8% per month on medical expenditure under Public Assistance after examination of bills was started. All Prefecture Welfare Sections in this region will be encouraged to take advantage of the Fund Office, which is set up to examine medical bills under Social Insurance.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

(2) The Nagoya Tax Bureau has taken advantage of the Aichi Medical Fee Payment Fund Office to determine a more accurate income tax assessment on doctors. The Tax Bureau sent 6-7 officials from 12-18 November 1950 to find more correct income data on doctors through Social Insurance. The Tax Bureau has the authority to do this under the Income Tax Law, Article No. 63 and No. 70.

6. Other Important Welfare Matters:

A conference was held in Gifu prefecture of all welfare section chiefs from guns and prefecture to discuss the physically handicapped program. This conference came to a decision to place one Social Welfare Secretary in each gun office to handle physically handicapped persons problems. They will "take over the work formerly handled by minsei-iin" and "give guidance to town and village offices" on how to help physically handicapped persons.

The wisdom of this step is questioned because out of 45 prefectural S.W.S. allocated by the ministry to Gifu ken, the assembly approved only 36. Of this 36 it is planned to hire 15 for the physically handicapped program, and 21 for the public assistance program.

There has been a marked effort on the part of Civil Affairs to encourage welfare officials to develop a consolidated public assistance program, with generalized training for welfare personnel. However, this move by Gifu to assign almost half of the Social Welfare Secretaries on their staff to work exclusively with a specialized group, is contrary to what is considered good social work practice at this stage of development in Japan. Gifu ken officials claim this "specialization" has ministry approval.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX D

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 November 1950

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

Author: C. M. George, DAC

AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural Reform.

a. Land Reform.

(1) The effect of the removal of controls on land prices on the volume of land transactions was not yet evident, since buying and selling under the new policy was negligible so far. Gifu prefectural officials reported that some persons believed all controls were abolished and that they were acting to correctly inform farmers.

(2) Fukui prefectural officials estimated that only 15% of written rental contracts had been consummated. They stated that progress was practically at a standstill due to lack of funds necessary for qualitative grading of fields and also because of differences between owners and tenants. Officials claimed that the higher grades of land were restricted to the ¥600 rental ceiling causing unwillingness on the part of owners to enter into written contracts. Owners were also insisting that tenants pay for water rights and improvements which owners are presently required to finance. Mie officials reported 40% completion of contracts and gradual progress, although faced with similar problems. In addition, they asserted that many owners as well as tenants, through ignorance of land laws, feared that land might be taken from them upon the expiration of such contracts.

(3) Representatives of the 10 cities in Aichi prefecture petitioned Civil Affairs to urge the Attorney General's office to expedite land registration. Aichi was one of the two prefectures lagging in registration as reported for the preceding period.

(4) Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry conducted investigations of reclamation and cultivated lands formerly connected with Ise Grand Shrine in Mie prefecture, the disposition of which had been long over due. Following the first investigation, officials pointed out to

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

Natural Resources personnel; tracts totaling 101 cho located within the shrine area which they intended to recommend for reclamation. The appropriate prefectural agencies must now initiate reclamation proceedings and the Finance Ministry must approve release of the areas. As a result of the second investigation, of farmlands adjacent to and included within the shrine itself, approximately 46 cho of cultivated land plus 55 cho of pasture now under jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry will be recommended by investigating officials for transfer to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to be sold to farmers, in addition to about 10 cho of farmland now held by the Construction Ministry. The shrine had previously applied to the Finance Ministry for possession of all of the above lands. In the case of the farmlands, also, Mie prefectural agencies will be required to initiate action. In the opinion of this section, release of the above lands by the Finance and Construction Ministries to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry would constitute a satisfactory solution to the Ise Shrine lands problem.

b. Cooperatives

(1) Substantial progress was made in Nogyokai dissolution with registration of asset transfers accomplished in 59 cases.

(2) Little change occurred in the financial conditions of local cooperatives restricting withdrawals of savings. Two in Gifu resumed withdrawals. One additional association in Ishikawa limited withdrawals.

(3) Prefectural government activities concerning cooperatives were concentrated on rehabilitation of unsound prefectural federations. A conference was held with prefectural ACA section officials of Aichi, Gifu, and Mie, attended by Central Cooperative Bank officials, to discuss reconstruction plans. Attendants agreed that a serious gap existed between officials and directors of federations and their members, due to efforts of officials and directors to withhold information from members concerning the true financial status and its implications. Aichi officials stated that elected auditors tended to side with directors in concealing financial conditions from members because they felt, also, that it was inadvisable to let them know how bad conditions really were. Officials of all three prefectures decided that it would be necessary for them to hold conferences with local ACA representatives to inform them of the true status of their federations and to inform them of measures necessary to correct each of the existing causes of financial difficulties. Natural Resources personnel urged prompt prefectural auditing of federations suspected to be in unsound condition followed by positive guidance to assure that resultant recommendations were embodied in federations' reconstruction plans. Mie completed an audit of the amalgamated purchase and sales federation on 30 November. Gifu completed an audit of its purchase and sales federations in September

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3--402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

and was preparing to submit the results to the countermeasures council for recommendations. Aichi was planning to audit its purchase and sales federations in December instead of waiting for amalgamation as was intended at the time of the previous report.

(4) Other conferences were held with prefectural officials of Aichi and Mie prefectures to ascertain what specific reco mendations prefectures had made to federations, the degree of acceptance, and to emphasize the need for immediate positive assistance to federations as well as local ACAs in financial difficulties. Aichi officials admitted that, having maintained a "laissez-faire" attitude toward federations, they gave advice only when asked about such matters as disposal of incentive goods. Mie, on the other hand, had kept in close touch with federation matters and had found federation officials willing to act upon prefectural advice. Examples of suggestions carried out profitably in Mie were: (a) personnel reductions which reduced annual expenses of five federations by a total of ¥20 million, (b) collection of ¥40 million accounts receivable within three months, (c) disposal of 70% of dead stocks after March, (d) closing down of losing enterprizes by purchase, sales, and welfare, (e) increase of deposits by ¥300 million in one year, (f) increase in capital of three federations, (g) cessation of activities by guidance duplicating extension services. Advice for federations to strengthen relationships with local ACA, however, has resulted in no concrete measures.

(5) A conference was held with prefectural officials and federation officials of Fukui prefecture to discuss reconstruction measures. Federation officials in Fukui also were apprehensive of letting members know the true financial picture. Balance sheets examined by Civil Affairs personnel did not give a clear picture of the financial situation and misrepresented deficit items such as accounts receivable. It was reported that the ¥17 million originally alleged to have been embezzled by the chairman of the sales federation from both the national and prefectural sales federations constituted prefectural federation funds only.

(6) Reconstruction plans formulated by federations in prefectures visited were either incomplete or inadequate. Prefectural officials stated, however, that federation directors were beginning to realize that amalgamation constituted only one possible step in financial rehabilitation and that other problems were of equal or more importance. Purchases and sales federations in Aichi cancelled their amalgamation general meeting scheduled for the last of November and were revising reconstruction plans. Gifu and Fukui reported that amalgamation was shelved for the present.

(7) A canning and bottling cooperative in Aichi which had ceased operations due to dissension among the directors was visited in the company

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

of prefectural officials. Officials gave recommendations and persuaded directors to resume operation.

2. Extension Reorganization.

a. Frequent conferences have been held with prefectural directors of agricultural extension and their staffs of specialists. Explanations have been given of the difference between a method demonstration and a result demonstration. Home Advisors' training schools are being conducted. A regional 4-H officials' conference was held in Kanazawa where local 4-H members gave method demonstrations and had creditable exhibits.

b. "Agricultural Extension in Action" is indicated by the following successful demonstrations: In November 1949, Mrs. Ito, Senior Home Advisor, Gifu prefecture, showed some farm women kitchen and bath improvements which could be made in the homes. They now proudly show that her suggestions have been actually accomplished in their homes. Following the harvesting of rice, the farm implement extension specialists, Mie prefecture held a demonstration for plowing for wheat by using a motor-cultivator. The demonstration was so conclusive, three farmers ordered cultivators on the spot.

3. Staple Food Crop Collection.

a. The cumulative rice collected for the region as of 30 November 1950 totaled 51.8% as compared with 50.6% for the corresponding period in 1949. Ishikawa prefecture reported delivery of 99.8% of their revised quota.

b. Six communist cells in Aichi prefecture were reported to have distributed leaflets urging farmers to resist rice delivery.

FISHERIES.

1. Civil Affairs representatives visited nine FCAs; attended six conferences; accompanied an NRS SCAP representative on a tour of FCAs in Aichi prefecture; and contacted all prefectural fishery sections.

2. Supplies.

a. Alleged refusal to accept orders for fish nets by net manufacturers was investigated. It was found that the textile manufacturers, currently filling export orders are making it difficult for the net manufacturers to compete for cotton yarn. Spinning companies can obtain 50% more for yarn per 100 pound bale by selling it to concerns filling export orders than they can by selling to net manufacturers. (Note Industry, Par 1b).

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

b. A variance of ¥800 per drum in the price of blackmarket petroleum was found to exist between the Tokai and the Hokuriku prefectures in comparing the figures quoted by the Ishiki-cho FCA in Aichi with the Minamimura FCA in Ishikawa. The lower price prevailed in Aichi prefecture.

3. Fishery Reforms:

a. All six prefectures have completed the establishment of their respective sea area adjustment committees (hereafter referred to as SAAC), and inland water fish ground administration committees. The public hearing sponsored by SAAC are continuing with modest results. The compensation committees are currently reevaluating fishery rights.

b. A SAAC member in Aichi stated that although the fishery reform supposedly decentralized administration, too much control is still vested with the governor. Inasmuch as the budget remains under the control of the governor, SAAC operations are confined to activities which have specific approval of the prefecture.

c. Inland water administrators reported their traveling allowance as being inadequate to carry on their work. The prefectural government is reluctant to subsidize them inasmuch as the national government is appropriating the money.

d. FCA officials in inland waters stated that many articles of the cooperative law are not applicable to them, i.e., qualification for membership, general meetings, and business procedures. The limited number of days in a fishing season and the big geographical areas which comprise their cooperative unit present problems peculiar to the cooperatives of inland waters.

4. Cooperatives.

a. Fukui prefecture reported that the complete liquidation of FCA assets was accomplished during the month.

b. The port of Shikaura in Fukui prefecture was visited. This port town consists of seven FCAs of which only two are financially stable. Due to a century old tradition of the community, several masterful landowners who own the property used as a boat pool, are extracting from 5% to 10% commission on the fish catch. Because the men in question are former prefectural assemblymen, the fishermen fear that the SAAC may not have sufficient influence to stop this practice.

c. Prefectural fishery officers expressed need for legislation which will make it mandatory to audit FCAs yearly. Proper countermeasures are

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

also desirable to prevent unnecessary and excessive accumulation of debts.

5. Experiment Stations

a. A visit was made to the Ishikawa fishing experiment station (Kaga branch) where experiments are being conducted to perfect methods of canning sardines. At the present time, 70% of the total sardine catch in Ishikawa is sold as fertilizer. If this research is successful, the experiment station may be instrumental in salvaging the sardine fishery of Ishikawa.

b. The experiment station also has discovered an inexpensive feed for rainbow trout and is planning an extensive trout propagation program.

c. They are required to match their operational expenditures with equivalent revenue to the prefecture. Mr. Nishimura, the director, claims that they are foregoing many valuable research plans in order to divert their energies towards earning the necessary revenue required by the prefecture.

FOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

1. Activities and practical results are increasing in the forest extension program. Regular monthly village agents' training schools are being conducted in all prefectures. Thinning, planting and charcoal demonstrations are the main result demonstrations given at the training schools. The Forestry Agency in Tokyo is supplying training personnel to assist with these schools. The prefectural specialists and village agents are urged to conduct frequent demonstrations on private timberland.

2. "Forest Extension in Action" is illustrated by the following successful demonstration: Mr. S. Sendo, village agent, Gifu prefecture, marked the hinoki stand of Mr. N. Endo, Higashino village for a 25% thinning. Mr. Endo cut the marked trees, skidded the logs to a road where he sold them for ¥500 per koku. Village Agent Sendo then put the story in the Gifu newspaper thereby bringing this information to the attention of many private timberland owners.

3. Clean pruning of branches to secure high quality timber is encouraged at the timber management demonstrations.

4. The song "Midori no Uta" is the song of the Forest Extension program throughout Japan. This song, on a phonograph record has been given by the chief forest extension specialists to the railroad station masters at Toyama, Kanazawa and Tsuruga. The record is played daily thereby

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

familiarizing the traveling public with the song and its educational forestry principles.

5. Scout and school officials are making plans for scout forests and school forests next spring.

6. "No illegal shipments of lumber to Okinawa this year" is the report received by Civil Affairs personnel checking this matter with the Maritime Safety Office responsible for the ports in this region.

MINING AND GEOLOGY

1. Mine Safety:

a. As reported in the March 1950 activities report, a peculiar circumstance prevailing in some lignite mines whereby the actual operator is not the person responsible for the implementation of the safety laws, is still considered by the Nagoya Mine Safety Division as the major obstacle to its success in the enforcement of the mine safety laws. According to the Mining Law of Meiji 38, Articles 17 and 94 state in essence that all mine operators must hold a mining right to the area at which they are conducting operations, and that the mine right may not be transferred except by legal processes.

b. Currently, more than 25% of the lignite mines are being operated by "sub-contractors" who are persons holding no mining right but who have an agreement with the mine right owner to operate all or part of his area. Although illegal and even though government mining officials are cognizant of the existence of this situation, these officials have taken no active steps to eliminate it. Since the Mine Safety Law establishes the owner of the mining right as the person responsible for implementation of the safety codes in the mine, by law the "sub-contractor" has no responsibility whatsoever for the safety conditions in the pit in which he is conducting operations. Therefore, the "sub-contractor" generally has but passive interest in mine safety, is reluctant to accept the advice and recommendations of mine safety officials, and is opposed to expenditures which are generally necessary to render the mine safety conditions in conformity with the safety laws.

c. The mine right owner, conversely, feels that in spite of the provisions of the safety laws, expenditures for mine safety should be borne by the "sub-contractor", and that safety conditions in the mine should be the responsibility of the individual actually conducting operations. Consequently, when the Nagoya Mine Safety Division submits its report of inspection to the mine right owner with recommendations relevant to appropriate steps which should be taken to remedy deficiencies,

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

the mine right owner refers the report to the "sub-contractor" who generally does nothing about it with the result that violations of the safety codes and sub-standard safety conditions are not corrected.

d. Civil Affairs personnel accompanied Mine Safety Division inspectors on an inspection of several lignite mines operated by "sub-contractors." In one pit, the safety inspectors recorded the following violations: (1) the shaft by which miners were descending to the pit was at a 90 degree angle for 120 feet; (2) there was no ladder by which miners could descend into the pit; (3) miners were forced to ascend and descend by riding in a small ore box; (4) no timbering whatsoever existed in the pit; (5) an accident which occurred in October 1950 wherein one miner had been killed by being thrown out of the ore box while descending into the pit had not been reported to the Nagoya Mine Safety Division. In addition to these violations found in one pit, numerous others of similar nature existed in other pits; moreover a safety committee had not been formed at the mine nor was the formation of one being contemplated. Although Mine Safety Division officials notified the mine right owner immediately of the violations and requested a plan for their correction be submitted within a week, to date, the mine right owner has not complied.

e. As a possible solution of this type of problem, the chief of the Nagoya Mine Safety Division suggested that the Mining Law be rewritten recognizing sub-contractors of lignite mines as legal operators, and the Mine Safety Law be revised requiring the actual operators to be the parties responsible for the adherence of the mine to the safety laws.

f. Nagoya Mine Safety Division personnel sponsored seven discussion meetings with lignite miners and safety bosses on carbon dioxide gas detection and cave-in prevention. A pamphlet entitled "Prevention of Carbon Dioxide Gas", which was written by members of the Nagoya Mine Safety Division was printed through the auspices of the Tokai Hokuriku Mine Safety Society and sold to the various mine right owners for distribution to the miners attending the meetings and to others not in attendance.

g. The chief of the Mine Safety Division contends that this type of meeting plus the literature specifically directed at a prevailing condition produces better results than the type of information printed and released for distribution to the field offices by the Tokyo headquarters of the Mine Safety Division. He feels that the fund for information and education purposes should be allocated to field offices rather than handled exclusively by the Mine Safety Division headquarters.

2. Mine Rehabilitation.

a. Installation of a tube mill and a four cell cleaner at the flotation

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

plant of the Sennotani mine, Toyama prefecture, has permitted a production increase of graphite concentrates from a former 150 tons per month to a reported 257 tons in October with a substantial rise in the grade of the concentrate. With this increase in milling capacity plus the recent discovery of new reserves, the staff of the mine feel that within several months they will be able to supply over 90% of the nation's demand for graphite.

PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Economic Bureau.

a. Five prefectural coordination conferences and three regional conferences were attended by CA personnel. Major activities involved sugar, blackmarket, restaurant control and extensive preparations to combat an anticipated large increase in staple food violations caused by the unexpectedly generous rice quota reductions. Violations are not as yet prevalent due to the fact that in most prefectures, revised allocations have not generally reached the farmer level.

b. Illegal transactions in sugar involving unusually large amounts (more than 160,000 lbs.) in two months are currently under investigation with evidence pointing to the agriculture cooperatives and specialty manufacturers of such items as baby food, miso, candy, etc., as big offenders. These firms obtain allocations from the MAF but only small amounts are actually used while the remainder is diverted to the blackmarket. Those sections of the prefectural governments who have the responsibility of surveillance of production (items now on free sale) are not deli ent in their investigations, accepting as authenic the production records of the factories. All of the tea houses appear to be well supplied with American sugar (cube type) cigarettes and whisky reportedly purchased from brokers from the Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama districts. EIB officials have forwarded the names of several brokerage houses to the regional offices concerned for investigation.

c. Several wildcat sake stills believed to have been operated principally by Koreans and located on shrine property have been confiscated by agents in the Hokuriku area. This type of offense is expected to increase rapidly during the next three months, and evidently through fear of the operators, the churchmen are not willing to cooperate with the police.

d. Only in a few of the particularly vicious cases have trucks used in the illegal transportation of merchandise been impounded, but the police contend that the threat rather than the application of such action has been sufficient to materially reduce such shipments. They call attention to the recent overall reduction in the number of apprehensions, to the elaborate methods of concealment now being used, and to the increasing

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

number of truck operators who are expressing a desire to cooperate with enforcement officials. They believe however, that many of the shipments are being diverted to rail and deplore the lack of cooperation by the railway personnel and the absence of similar legislation which would allow corresponding surveillance over illegal rail shipments.

2. Restaurant Control

a. Gifu prefecture held two public hearings and each of the other five prefectures held one hearing. As a result, 13 violators received suspensions, 13 received warnings and four restaurants were sealed.

3. Staple Food Rationing

a. In the six prefectures percentage rejections of staple food rations were as follows: Aichi 16.6%; Gifu 16.9%; Mie 5.7%; Ishikawa 4.4%; Toyama 7.2%; and Fukui 0.8%. Imported foods rather than indigenous foods comprise most of the rejections.

b. Average free market prices of rice per sho in the prefectural capitals were as follows: Nagoya ¥138; Gifu ¥120; Tsu ¥130; Kanazawa ¥125; Toyama ¥95; and Fukui ¥100.

c. The September to November scheduled rice shipments from the three Hokuriku prefectures were completed as scheduled with the exception of 6,719 tons from Toyama. Lack of transportation was given by the officials as the main excuse. Efforts are now being made to expedite this tardy shipment.

4. Perishable Foods

a. 1,489,920 kan of fresh fish and 606,960 kan of processed fish were received by the Nagoya wholesale markets. These amounts were equivalent to an average per capita daily ration of 48 momme of fresh and 19 momme of processed fish. Prices continued the downward trend begun in October.

b. 614,600 kan of fresh vegetables were received at the Central Nagoya Market, the largest in the city, however, prefectural officials say that they no longer have a budget for this type of surveillance and can only estimate the total receipts. It was pointed out that decreasing prices would indicate an ample supply of all types of seasonal vegetables.

INDUSTRY

1. Production

a. Law No. 172 concerning the collection of iron scrap is proving of

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

small benefit in solving the scrap shortage. Nagoya ITI Bureau plans to reinvestigate many of the cases of non-cooperation but frankly admit that there is little possibility of obtaining forced sales because of the loose manner in which the law was written. By December 1949 the Bureau listed 5,042 tons as being available under the law but to date MITI in Tokyo has issued coupons for the removal of only 939 tons and so far none of this amount has actually been moved. Owners have agreed to honor the coupons already issued but will refuse to sell any additi nal scrap at the same price, stating that the official price is only one half of the open market price and in addition they must pay for dismantling. In bombed out and destroyed privately owned aircraft and other similar plants there are thousands of tons of scrap iron and steel but according to the owners they classify this material as structural steel and they are not required to sell, although it is apparent that they are playing the market for higher prices. Some experts have expressed the opinion that such steel after being burned over, which is the case in most of the plants here, is no longer suitable for structural steel because of the resultant loss of tensile strength. It is known definitely that some has already been sold to private contractors for the purpose of new construction and the Construction Section of the Aichi prefectural government has been asked to give a decision as to safety and compliance with building codes. Further discussion of the scrap program will be found under "Reparations".

b. In compliance with the request of our NRS to investigate complaints from fishermen that net manufacturers are not honoring their coupons toward the purchase of new nets, our investigations show that generally such complaints are not justified, in fact, several of the larger factories have in their warehouses a stockpile of nets previously ordered but for which the fishermen cannot pay. It appears that the real trouble lies in the fact that the factories do not have sufficiently large operating capital to either stockpile or sell on credit and refuse to accept orders unless there is a deposit or very good reason to believe that they will receive their money when the nets are ready for delivery. It is reported cotton yarn for the weaving of domestic nets is particularly difficult to obtain as those weavers who have export orders can outbid them as much as ¥50,000 per 100 pounds of yarn.

c. Special demand orders are being filled on schedule and the percentage of rejections has definitely improved over that reported last month, according to the Nagoya ITI Bureau. There has been a decided trend toward improvement in efficiency and production in manufacturing circles with an eye toward export business. One notable example is in the textile industry of Fukui, which during the last year has increased employee output 130% and loom production by 50%, according to the figures compiled by the Textile Traders Association.

d. Exports according to bank clearances increased 30% over October of

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

this year and 750% over November 1949, exclusive of special demand orders. Ceramics and cotton textiles remain in favor, but textiles for internal consumption took a sharp drop during the latter part of the month. Imports through Nagoya port increased 20% over October, 1950 and 2.6% over November, 1949. Imports-exports therefore, were of the greatest volume since the occupation.

e. Exporters from this area recently submitted a petition to MITI requesting negotiations with South Africa for the lowering or cancellation of their recent additional high tariff laws that apply only to Japanese merchandise.

f. According to the Trade Section of Nagoya ITI Bureau export orders could be expedited by at least 10 days if the banks would make loans on cablegrams instead of insisting on receipt of written orders.

g. The Aichi Trade Institute moved to a new modern building one block from the Nagoya railroad station and have very fine plans for the increase of trade in this area. The building is equipped with conference rooms, display rooms, auditorium and restaurant and is setting a good example for other prefectures to follow.

2. Transportation

a. According to the officials of the Nagoya Bureau of the Japanese Railway Corporation the acute shortage of railroad cars remains about the same as reported last month with approximately 40% of the requests being granted, although it is admitted that this figure may not reveal the true situation in view of the fact that all requests are tabulated, and the lists may include duplications. The correctness is further doubted from the records which show that although large backlogs of freight are on hand, even general items (the lowest priority) are moved within a 10 day period. Priorities have been established in the following order: (1) occupation requests (2) export products and Hokuriku rice (3) fertilizer (4) cement (5) coal and coke (6) food and (7) general items.

b. Demurrage was paid on only 25 of the 36,000 cars used in the Nagoya area. This seems to be an exceedingly low figure and may be explained by the fact that demurrage is not charged for between the hours of 1700 and 0800. Reports from 20 of the larger stations in the Nagoya area however, indicate that only 10% of the cars are being unloaded at night, while car repair shops only worked seven nights during November although unlimited overtime was authorized. Although the freight stations generally are not over-crowded, suggestions as to the hiring of additional night unloading gangs to alleviate unemployment as well as the transportation program were not too well received.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

c. The concensus of members of this section is that while there really is a shortage of cars the Japanese officials are not putting forth their complete and honest efforts to remedy the situation and are not taking advantage of obvious opportunities within their power. The true situation, furthermore, is believed to be distorted and purposely made to appear darker than warranted in the hope that it can be used as a possible point of leverage to obtain authorization to build additional rolling stock.

d. Coal from Hokkaido and Kyushu is now arriving via water, but cement, lime and fertilizer are still being cross-shipped over long distances via rail. Cement is now being shipped in open cars covered with tarpaulins, but even short hauls of fertilizer in like manner were unsuccessful and resulted in many damage claims. An examination of freight manifests would indicate that there is still much apparently unnecessary shipment of freight. For example, cement, one of the articles produced in this area in abundance is being imported from far distances, even into the producing prefectures. Further investigations are now in progress and conclusions will be reported later.

3. Reparations

a. A total of 73 reparations plants in six prefectures were inspected and no major violations of custody or maintenance were observed. During inspections examinations were made of articles requested for reclassification as scrap.

b. There is a growing reluctance on the part of reparation plants to request reclassification of obsolete or irreparable items as scrap because the government controls both prices and disposition and it is realized that open market prices are much higher. At present, the only applications apparently are motivated solely by a desire to gain additional space. The differential between the official price of ¥4,500, the open market price of ¥7,500 up, and ¥33,000 for new building steel with a rapidly advancing market is sufficient reason for the owners to play the market and holdout sales at this time. Brokers are active.

c. There were no changes in custodial personnel paid for by the government. A detailed listing of all custodial personnel by individual plants as of 31 November has been submitted to higher headquarters by special report.

d. A summary of final authorized expenditures for repair of "Jane" typhoon damage will be submitted as a special report on 11 December. Per the request of Mr. Mandell, CPC, SCAP, no additional authorizations for damage funds will be made by this Section until after the start of the new fiscal year.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

e. Section personnel will start immediately a survey to determine the articles currently carried on reparations which are deemed to be unsuitable for reparations. This report together with a report on the use of property released for private industry, and details of contemplated changes are under preparation together with the report on authorized use of reparations machinery. All will be submitted in December.

f. The large number of applications approved by CPC for the movement and authorized use of machinery at non-coded locations is materially adding to the difficulty of maintaining adequate surveillance of custody and maintenance because of the widely dispersed locations.

4. Restricted Industry

a. Fertilizer

(1) Six chemical fertilizer plants were inspected in Aichi, Mie, Toyama and Fukui prefectures. The reduction of electric power allocations for the third quarter and the shortage of rail transportation still continue to be the biggest problems of the producers. There appears to have been no change in the situation since last month.

(2) In connection with the recent recommendation by ESS/SCAP for the exportation of 92,000 M/T of amonium sulphate to Formosa, Nissan Kagaku KK, Toa Gosei KK and the Tokai Ammonium Sulphate KK, producers in this region, are eagerly awaiting the final decision of the Japanese Government. Tentative quotas have reached the producers for the first shipment, anticipated in December. Producers are hoping that this may be the first step toward the export of chemical fertilizer to foreign markets in sizeable quantities. Up to now exports from this region have been very small.

(3) According to the producers, previous experiences with foreign markets have shown that specifications of foreign buyers are somewhat different from those of domestic buyers. Because of the improved condition of the fertilizer plants and with raw materials more available, any export specifications and competition can be met.

b. Explosives

(1) The Nippon Yushi KK in Aichi prefecture was inspected in accordance with OD 11, and no violations were noted. Production of industrial explosives have been normal during the month amounting to 425.9 M/T. Raw materials have been sufficient and the electric power supply has not developed into a problem because power consumption during

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

the winter months is very small. Most of the power is used for their air-cooling system and it is not operated in winter. This is very important during the hot summer months and shortage during those months will involve great safety risks. The coal supply is sufficient. This can be attributed to the very favorable connection that this plant has with the coal producers. A large percentage of their production is shipped to the various coal mines in Hokkaido and Tohoku regions and consequently the obtaining of coal in return from these mines has been very favorable since the lifting of controls on coal.

(2) Management stated that rail transportation has become acute. It was stated that only 70% of their total requirements were obtained on time. Very frequently mines have requested dynamite on short notice, to meet unexpected needs, and in most cases this plant has not been able to meet those requests because even though the stock was on hand, transportation was not available. It was stated that shipments by water are not practical because very few ports have facilities for the handling and storage of explosives and even with the few that have the facilities the handling charges are extremely high, making it unprofitable. Shipments from the port to the mines in the mountainous regions eventually have to be made by rail.

c. Shipbuilding

(1) Eight steel and wooden shipbuilding yards were inspected in accordance with OD 11 and SCAP letters authorizing special construction or reconversion. No violations were noted. Salvage work on the Yamanami Maru and the Seiko Maru by the Higashi Nippon Jyukogyo has been suspended until March because operations have been made impossible by rough seas. No new construction or reconversions were completed during the month.

(2) Salvage of ammunition at Miya-machi by the Fuji Shindo KK as authorized by reference letter, ComNavFE, dated 9 September 1950 has not been too encouraging. It was estimated that about 500 tons of former Japanese military explosives were dumped at the present site. After two months of operation, the Fuji Shindo KK has only been able to bring up 50 tons. This is because the explosives have been scattered in a wide area, probably by the ocean current and have been covered by mud, rendering it difficult to find. Fuji Shindo officials stated that it is becoming financially unprofitable to continue the salvage operation.

5. Construction.

a. Building.

(1) Contractors engaged in construction of steel concrete buildings

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

are complaining of the shorta e of skilled labor, stating that in order to meet construction schedules, this type of construction now requires fifteen men per tsubo instead of the former number of ten. Further, contractors have stated that in some instances, the building inspectors sent out by the prefecture and city for inspection, are not qualified. This situation is not expected to change in the future.

(2) Availability of materials for construction varies with different contractors, depending on their connections or contacts with manufacturers. This condition has retarded the pro ress of construction on some government financed apartment buildings. Many contractors are reluctant to bid on construction projects due to slow payment and the rising prices of materials. There is a general feeling or rumor, however, that the prices will fall sometime during April or May, 1951. No acceptable reasons can be given for this trend of thought.

(3) The Aichi, Gifu and Fukui prefectural assemblies passed local ordinances in accordance with Article 83 of the Architectural Standard Law, Law No. 201, 1950.

b. Roads.

(1) 124 road improvement and repair projects were visited. The road improvement project on the Tokaido highway between Kamiyama town, Mie prefecture, and the Nara prefecture border, on which U. S. Counterpart funds are being used, is pro ressing satisfactorily with the exception that gravel for this project is ¥2.22 per cubic meter. It is believed that, since this gravel is unreasonably expensive, it would be more practicable to spend additional funds for paving or asphalting this road, thus reducing the cost of maintenance in the future.

(2) On 11 November, the Tengu bridge, Ishikawa prefecture, collapsed, killing two and injuring eight persons. Investigation of the cause revealed that many of the bridge timbers had been sawed and cable clamps loosened. Through questioning and investigation by the police and the procurator's office, the blame for this sabotage was placed on the chief of the prefectural road section. As of this date, eight persons have been indicted. The procurator has impounded all books of the Kanazawa public works branch office and the books of the prefectural road section in an effort to determine whether more prefectural officials are involved in the case. The chief of the road section is being charged with fraud, attempting to obtain money under false pretense, and attempting to misuse prefectural funds. See Annex A for further details of this case.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

(3) All prefectures of the Hokuriku district, with the exception of Fukui prefecture, are makin plans to keep the roads clear of snow this winter. The attitude of public works officials of Fukui prefecture is that nothing can be done to keep the roads clear during the winter. This lack of cooperation on the part of Fukui public works officials is typical and in no way surprising. Maintenance of gravel roads suffers greatly from the desire of prefectural officials to use hand labor rather than make use of available mechnical equipment. After many of these instances have been pointed out, they agree, but still continue to use slow and inefficient methods.

c. Public Works.

(1) Investigation of cement prices in Gifu prefecture revealed a range of from ¥7,500 to ¥11,000 per ton, while in other prefectures the range was from ¥4,800 to ¥6,000 per ton. All cement purchased by Gifu public works section is purchased through agents of the different cement companies at FOB destination. The FOB price of cement in Gifu city is ¥7,500 to ¥8,000 per ton regardless of point of origin. The EIA is now investigating to determine whether price fixing or a monopoly is being practiced by the different agents or cement companies.

(2) Bank improvement and erosion control projects on rivers under jurisdiction of the prefectural public works sections are pro ressing satisfactorily.

6. Electric Power.

a. According to Nippon Hassoden hydro generation decreased 2.8% under October and 10.7% under November 1949, while thermal generation increased 24% over October and 2740% over November 1949. The decreases resulted from low stream flows.

b. The 15 November revision of power allocations has been received at this level and adequate dissemination of this information is in progress. The Haidens have called a series of meetings with all consumers from 50 to 3,000 KW and the new allocations will be explained at those meetings which are region wide. At the same time members of this Section will attempt with the assistance of the power officials and civic groups to further the campaign for conservation and to spread the peak load. Agreement has already been reached with 111 factories to make adjustments in working hours, lunch periods, holidays, etc., which it is believed will solve the peak problem, however, adjustments will be sought with smaller users even down to the general public level to insure success in the program. Details of this extensive campaign will be forwarded at a later date.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

c. This section has been unable so far to get a satisfactory explanation from the Nippon Hassoden as to why the only thermal plant located in Toyama prefecture and capable of generating 10,000 KW will not be repaired and ready for operation until January 1951, especially since the plant has not been in operation for at least a year and plenty of time has elapsed for repair. Nippon Hassoden also states that by agreement with SCAP officials they do not plan to operate the Shimizu thermal plant, Shizuoka prefecture, capable of producing 20,000 KW, even though the plant is in good condition and ready to operate at the present time.

LABOR

1. Labor Relations.

a. The "red purge" from industry continues to be the main activity in the labor relations field. Figures for the region which have been reported to this section show that 824 communists and fellow travelers so far have been dismissed from 108 companies with a total of 179,455 employees. As far as can be presently ascertained, the purge is not getting out of hand and no innocent employees have been dismissed. Two complaints from discharged workers were called to the attention of the Labor Officer this month. Both of these cases were from Mie prefecture. Investigation proved beyond any further doubt that in both instances management had collected sufficient evidence of the employee's subversive activities to warrant their discharge. These two employees have not appealed their cases any further since management pointed out the evidence.

b. The two major firms in this region experiencing difficulty as a result of discharging communist employees are the Nagoya Shipyard, Aichi prefecture and the Ibigawa Denki company, Gifu prefecture. Both cases were mentioned in October's report.

(1) The Nagoya Shipyard's Union (1,300 employees) violently protested the discharge of 20 persons. Communist executive members of the union had the membership stirred up and disrupting work even before the discharges were announced on 30 October. Strikes were held on 23 and 27 October and the union announced intentions to go on an "indefinite period" strike from 1 November. This lasted two days. Discharged workers (including six out of the nine executive members) continued to enter the company's property and agitate the general membership. The police refused to act on the company's request to keep these people out until a court injunction was issued on 8 November. Five of the dischargees were arrested for illegally entering the company's property on 10 November. On 14 November, at the suggestion of the Labor Officer, an election was held and the radical leadership was ousted. This situation is now pretty well under control, and no further serious trouble is anticipated.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

(2) The trouble at the Ibigawa Denki company, Gifu prefecture, (1,352 employees) was very similar to that in the Nagoya shipyard. Here also, the discharged workers continued to come into the plant and agitate the workers. Before any action could be taken to prevent their entry it was necessary for the company to obtain a court injunction, which was not issued until the end of October. Since the injunction prohibiting the entry of the discharged workers was issued the union has cooled off, and on 8 November voted to expel the discharged workers from the union and to cease to support their cause.

c. Settlement of the "red purge" from the Hokuriku Private Railways, Ishikawa prefecture, is still pending. The management notified the union on 23 October that 19 workers would be discharged. Mana ement requested their resignation before 28 October planning to discharge any who did not resign on 29 October. The union did not concur with this and appealed to the Local Labor Relations Commission for mediation, in accordance with an article in the labor contract. The Local Labor Relations Commission sent the case on to the Central Commission for action, requesting that the management and union hold negotiations in abeyance while waiting for an answer from the Central Commission. The Central Commission instructed the Local Commission to handle the case itself and the Local Commission suggested that management and the union bargain on the problem. An agreement was reached between the management and union representatives on 15 November and the discharge was expected to go on as planned, with some minor provisions added by the union. On 20 November the plan was put to the general membership of the union and was completely rejected. The reason given was that the representatives who negotiated were not authorized by the union. The Local Commission has now recommended that negotiations begin again with authorized representatives acceptable to both parties. This case will probably be settled early in December.

d. Two months have lapsed since the Gifu Labor Relations Commission's term of office ended. Some of the old members are continuing to serve on the Commission until such time as new members are appointed. The reason for delay is that there is considerable difficulty in finding competent persons to act as public members. The Gifu Commission has, in the past, had some very poor personnel who have caused them a lot of embarrassing criticism and therefore they are now being extremely careful in their selections.

e. Mr. Amis, Chief of the ESS Labor Division spent five days the early part of the month in this region, and his talks with prefectural officials, management association members and labor organization representatives was appreciated. It is believed, as a result, that many of the Division's problems and policies are now better understood. The Labor Officer has heard many compliments on Mr. Amis' visit to the region.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

2. Labor Education.

a. With the requests for supplementary budgets which each section of the prefectural governments usually put in at this time of the year, the Labor Policy sections are attempting to receive permission to procure projectors. At the present time, Fukui is the only prefecture in this region which has its own projector. All other prefectures utilize the projectors they borrow from the Visual Aid Sections. The Gifu and Ishikawa prefectural assemblies met this month and approved the budget for projectors. Aichi is expecting to receive approval when the assembly meets in December. Mie has received the approval of the General Affairs Section and feels confident that the assembly will also approve this request next month. Toyama Labor Policy Section is withholding its request until the prefectural governor returns from the United States. Most prefectures are also expecting to receive approval of requests for additional travel funds. These reports are very encouraging and indicate that some improvement can be expected in the Labor Education programs throughout the region.

3. Labor Standards.

a. Another major firm has been referred to the procurator by the Aichi Labor Standards Bureau for violations of the Labor Standards Law. This case involves the Kondo Cotton Spinning company at Tsushima City, Aichi prefecture, which employs approximately 1,300 workers. Inspections reveal that the company has been forcing its employees, mostly female or minor workers, to work overtime. Overtime work was from fifteen minutes to as high as nine hours a day during a period of approximately two months. Company officials say that this was due to the recent rapid expansion of plant facilities. Dust control devices are unsatisfactory and arrangement of new machinery is disorderly. The procurator has not yet acted on the case.

b. The Labor Standards Bureau in Ishikawa prefecture submitted 13 cases of violations of the Labor Standards Law to the procurator during the month of November.

c. Labor Standards Bureaus throughout the region report that they are receiving more cooperation from management and feel this is due to the fact that management is becoming increasingly aware of the necessity and importance of the Labor Standards Law. The Labor Officer has continually stressed the importance of the law during conferences with management groups throughout the region.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

4. Workman's Compensation Insurance.

a. Complaints are frequently being received by the Labor Standards Bureaus that they are too slow in processing claims for Workmen's Accident Insurance. This is due entirely to the heavy work load which responsible officials have to meet. It is also difficult to retain competent personnel because the wages for this work, as compared to that of similar personnel in other offices (they cite Taxation Offices as an example), is quite low. In order to insure efficient operations, the offices must be adequately manned. Very little can be done to improve unless consideration is given to these points.

5. Women's and Minors' Bureau.

a. The Labor Ministry sponsored campaign for the protection of working minors, held during the first week of November, was generally considered to be a success. Women's and Minors' Bureau officials report that they received the sincere cooperation of other agencies.

6. Employment.

a. Unemployment figures throughout the region continue to decrease. Totals for all six prefectures show a decrease of 14,351 in unemployment for October as compared to September. Each of the prefectures anticipates further decreases when November's totals are compiled.

7. Unemployment Insurance.

a. The exact percentage of premiums collected so far is not available but most prefectures are experiencing difficulty in attaining their goals. It is doubtful that they will reach the required percentage by 15 December, as was planned. A more detailed report on this subject will be made next month.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX E-1

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 November 1950

Author: Edwin G. McTaggart

1. SCHOOL EDUCATION

a. Boards of Education, Superintendents and Secretariats

(1) Since the election on November 10th, the CE officer has held meetings with all Boards of Education in each prefecture of this region. At these meetings the board activities of the past two years were discussed in terms of common problems. Weaknesses were analyzed and corrective procedures recommended. The CE officer outlined and illustrated procedures by which boards might streamline their operations and reduce the time spent and number of meetings required by boards during the past two years. This incited much interest and the questions of the board members led to the belief that they desire to effect improvements along this line.

Many questions arose concerning the relation of the board to the superintendent, the secretariat and the teachers. The answer which seemed most effective consisted of an illustration comparing the board of directors of a hospital, their functions and their relation to the medical and nursing staff to the board of education, its functions and relation to the professional staff. This seemed especially to clarify the matter of laymen dictating methods and techniques to professional personnel.

(2) A common complaint by board of education members is that mayors, governors and many assembly men are not familiar with the board of education law and do not understand the purpose and functions of the board of education. This section and legal and government section are presently making plans designed to correct this situation.

(3) Mr. Iwamoto, Superintendent of Education in Gifu prefecture, has resigned in order to enter the gubernatorial contest precipitated by the action of governor Muto who resigned in order to create a special election in December (See Annex A, this report, for details of governor's

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

resignation). Mr. Iwamoto will run as a candidate of the Socialist party. Due to the fact that both men have previously engaged in bitter debate over the educational budget, many people expect the campaign to be quite vigorous. It is reported that the teachers' union will support Mr. Iwamoto and that even the high school students may work for his election since they are bitter towards Governor Muto for his action in cutting the education budget.

(4) In Tajimi city, Gifu prefecture, the chairman of a local PTA, the chairman of the federation of PTAs, two members of the city assembly, and the chairman of the city board of education were detained by the police on suspicion of exercising coercion which caused Mr. Y. Yamamoto to withdraw his candidacy for the board of education. It is reported that these men called at Mr. Yamamoto's home around midnight, took him with them to a drinking house and forcibly detained him until he agreed to withdraw his candidacy. The matter is now in the hands of the procurator.

(5) A group of approximately 1,000 lower secondary school principals met in Nagoya to report on research conducted in various schools and to discuss current administrative problems. Members of the prefectural board of education were present and answering questions addressed to them by the delegates. The chairman of the board was answering questions in a positive manner, when the only correct and satisfactory method of answering would have been after a discussion and decision by all members of the board. A few days later, at a meeting with this same board, the CE officer discussed this matter with them and it was apparent that, with the notable exception of the chairman who may possibly be a gubernatorial candidate in the next election, the members of the board were in favor of dispensing with such action in the future.

At this same meeting of principals an interpreter from this section read from the October issue of the American School Board Journal an article entitled "The Effective Principal". This article is excellent and we believe made a good impression on both the principals and the board of education.

b. Regional Lower Secondary School Conference

(1) At a lower secondary school conference held in Gifu city from the eighth to the fourteenth of November, Miss Williamson, Mr. Culbertson, Mr. Judson and Mr. Vandegrift, all of CI&E SCAP were present. The emphasis seemed to be on vocational subjects and homemaking, and was well received by the Japanese. Several follow-up programs have already been scheduled in this region.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

c. Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia Contest

(1) On 17 November the second regional meeting of personnel in charge of this contest in each prefecture was held in Kanazawa. The CE officer attended this conference. Each prefecture reported the progress of the contest. Discrepancies in methods of conduct, interpretation of rules, types of data to be collected, and statistical and other procedures to be employed in judging the contest were eliminated and final procedures decided upon. It is believed that the contest will be eminently fair to all entrants and decisions satisfactory to all prefectures. Schools entering the contest are as follows: Aichi--14; Fukui--4; Gifu--9; Ishikawa--11; Mie--7; and Toyama--10.

d. Korean Schools

(1) It was reported to this Headquarters that four Korean schools were exhibiting communistic tendencies. This matter was turned over to the Legal and Government section and details may be found in Annex A of this report.

2. SOCIAL EDUCATION

a. Youth Affairs

(1) Spot-check of seinendan has been made in all prefectures. In general it appears that the IFEL program is having reasonable success in its application. The Youth Specialists have already done much to account for this. They have been well received every-where and have already contacted more seinendan than had been anticipated. The expected defeatist attitude in Fukui IFEL follow-up did not materialize, and instead considerable enthusiasm was shown. Even in Tsuruga City, where a 44 year old city councilman has been running the seinendan for many years in a very arbitrary fashion, the old order is changing.

(2) Recreation projects sent out from CAS have been distributed to various seinendan. Reports indicate that most seinendan were anxious to try them out.

(3) In both Fukui and Ishikawa prefectures, persons who have attended IFEL Youth Leadership Courses are planning the formation of IFEL clubs. Those who attended courses such as that at Tokyo will form one unit; those who attended prefectural follow-up courses another; and

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

those who attended gun courses a third. In Fukui, the dues will be 20 yen per month. Although the organization seems a little complicated, this section feels that such an organization may at least keep these people studying and interested in furthering the program as promulgated by IFEL.

(4) The president of Aichi Prefectural Seinendan reported the results of the Tokyo meeting on formation of a national federation and requested information concerning the attitude of this section so that he might follow such a line of thinking at the Saga conference. Since most of the work on the national federation is being done on the Tokyo level, this section merely stated that it is hoped that such a federation will be a liaison group and not one from which orders emanate.

(5) Spot-check of student government in junior and senior high schools, made subsequent to the series of conferences held, has now been completed except in Mie prefecture. The primary objective of the conferences was to get students and faculties to reflect upon the nature of student government, examine their own, and see in what ways it might be improved. This at least has been done, although in some cases few changes have been made. All in all, secondary school students have shown an excellent grasp of the real meaning of student government.

(6) A three-day girl scout leaders' training course held in Kanazawa for the Hokuriku area was attended by Miss Misumi and Miss Shimizu of the National Girl Scout Headquarters. As a result of this training course the following number of girls were certified as girl scout leaders: Ishikawa 5, Fukui 2, and Toyama 2. A prefectural girl scout leaders' training course, approved by National Headquarters, was held in Gifu. At the end of this 3-day training course, 28 girls received certificates which qualify them as scout leaders.

(7) Mrs. Noguchi from the National Girl Scout Headquarters visited the girl scouts in Fukui, Gifu, Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures this month. The purpose of her visits was to speak to girl scouts, girl scout leaders, and other people of the community, on "Girl Scouting in America" and "My Impressions of America." Mrs. Noguchi is expected to visit Aichi and Mie prefectures sometime in January.

(8) In some prefectures the tie between the Social Education Section and the girl scouts is closer than is desirable. In Gifu prefecture the Social Education Section sponsored, planned, financed and chaired the scouts' meeting with Mrs. Noguchi. In same prefectures, a letter from the Social Education Section will excuse students and teachers from regular school classes to attend girl scout conferences and training courses.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

Civil Education Section is planning to discuss these matters with the people involved, and point out better methods of procedure.

b. Women's Affairs

(1) A five-day Home Improvement Advisors' training conference was held in Gifu prefecture. The conference was attended by Miss Collings of NRS, SCAP, representatives from both the Economics Section and the Civil Education Section, this headquarters, and Mrs. Yamamoto, Chief of the HIA Bureau, Ministry of Agricultura. It was felt by all that although the conference was helpful, the program was poorly planned, and should have been examined in advance in order to make constructive changes.

(2) A class to promote women's interest in reading the newspapers was held in Nagoya City sponsored by the Shin Tokai newspaper. The chief editor explained about editing, printing, news articles and the difference between the morning and evening editions. Everyone felt it was a great success.

(3) An extensive exhibit was sponsored by the Fukui social education section with the purpose of raising living standards. 17,500 persons attended, including a high percentage of men. It was considered very successful and valuable enough to be repeated at least every year.

(4) Mrs. Tsuruyo Kondo, a Diet member, was the guest speaker at a large women's meeting in Fukui City which was held for the purpose of promoting interest in politics among women.

(5) The new CIE films, "Parliamentary Usage" and "A Brighter Home Life" are being used in Gifu prefecture. These films have been viewed by CE section, and their use is being encouraged since they are excellent and would be valuable if shown extensively and with the proper guidance.

(6) As a result of the Board of Education election the number of women on Boards of Education are as follows: 1) five women were newly elected, one to a prefectural Board and four to local Boards; 2) two women members of local Boards were re-elected; 3) in addition there are five women, one on a prefectural Board and four on local Boards, whose terms of office have not expired; 4) a sixth woman resigned; and 5) these figures represent a gain of 4 women on Boards of Education. Mrs. Hasebe, newly elected to the Aichi Board of Education, was formerly a Specialist in the Home Improvement Advisor program.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

c. Social Education Advisory Committees.

The Ministry of Education's two-day conference of representatives of Social Education Advisory Committees was attended by one or two persons from each prefecture. Toyama sent a consultant from the Social Education Section, other prefectures sending actual representatives of SEAC. The conference seems to have been valuable and enlightening. Mie held a meeting the day following the conference at which the delegates reported to other representatives of Social Education Advisory Committees. A representative of Civil Education Section attending the Mie meeting felt that it was well planned and that the representatives to the Tokyo meeting gave a good, and enthusiastic report. In prefectures where no effort was being made to hold such a reporting meeting, Civil Education Section recommended that they do so.

d. Parent Teacher Associations

(1) All prefectures sent one delegate to the Tokyo meeting of the National PTA Council. A few prefectures sent observers such as a social education section consultant. A woman was the delegate from Fukui, the report being that there were only 2 women delegates from all Japan. From Aichi the PTA consultant of the social education section was sent as the delegate at the last minute when the true delegate could not go. It was pointed out to the Aichi consultant that it is inadvisable for a public official to be sent as a delegate for a private organization. Toyama reported that the delegates were people of "high positions."

Delegates to the National PTA Council have either reported the meeting to PTA members of their prefecture, or are being urged to do so by the CE Section. In many prefectures it seems that the PTA members do not have a thorough understanding of the National PTA Council. The CE Section is stressing the importance of orienting PTA members on this subject. The reactions of the PTA members to the formation of the National PTA Council are not all favorable ones, some opposing the idea. Others are indifferent, or think that the meeting in Tokyo are too far away to be of any concern of theirs.

(2) The PTA School plan presented in October to PTA consultants of all prefectures, is being discussed with PTA members. Toyama, Gifu, and Aichi have definite plans for setting up such schools.

(3) Printed materials distributed by the CE section are being reproduced in all prefectures, either in a regular PTA newspaper, a printed booklet or by mimeographed copies. CE section is stressing the

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restrict

importance of adequate methods of using this material other than merely distributing it. Also, as soon as possible the prefectural PTA federations should assume the responsibility for getting out printed materials to local PTA units.

(4) In Nagoya, the PTA consultant is in the Education Section instead of the Social Education Section. He is a clerk who is unqualified as an educator. Also he is the Treasurer for the Nagoya PTA Federation. It was suggested to the education section chief that he take steps immediately to remove the treasurership from a public office, and that he have a liaison meeting with the prefectural PTA consultant. The education section chief felt that someone in the social education section should give guidance on PTA.

e. Citizens' Public Halls

(1) In Fukui prefecture, the To-muro CPH was commended by the Ministry of Education as being the second best in the country. This CPH is well set up, having an adequate library, and a well-rounded educational and recreational program. There is a full-time employee in this CPH although the manager and two assistant managers are part-time workers. The manager is the village mayor and the assistants are assistant mayor and school principal respectively.

(2) A survey of 101 Fukui CPHs revealed that the total amount of equipment in those 101 CPH's is as follows: 26 movie projectors, 23 radios, 20 phonographs, 38 slide projectors, 1 piano, 51 ping pong sets and 81,202 books.

(3) In Nagoya there are no CPHs. Plans have been made to build a wing on the Education Hall and make a CPH out of it, but the money is not yet available. There is opposition to the use of the name "Citizens Public Hall." By next spring 12 buildings are going to be built, one in each ward, for a tax office. Some rooms in this tax office building may be used as a local CPH. Here again the name "Citizens Public Hall" is not desired. Some such name as "Ward Peoples' Hall" is preferred. Nagoya seems to be one of two large cities in this region where there is little interest in establishing CPHs. In the case of Nagoya the reason may be that there are many other buildings, organizations, and facilities which fill the need of the community.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

(4) In Toyama City there is also little interest in CPHs, and little realization of their value. Other phases of the work, such as social physical education, seem to get more attention. The excuse is always given that because of the extensive bombing done in Toyama City during the war, the Board of Education must give first priority to the building of schools.

f. Public Libraries

(1) During this month, the Mie Prefectural Library and the Nagoya Public Library were visited. The prefectural library in Mie was rebuilt in December 1948, and is located near the Mie Teachers' College. The library has a staff of five librarians and six assistant librarians. Of this number one woman assistant librarian has graduated from the Library School in Ueno; the others are either librarians of long experience or former school teachers. The library is equipped with 24,000 books, an approximate number of 2,600 new books being purchased each year. Because of the lack of a sufficient number of books, no individual loans are made. However, loans are made to CPHs, village offices and social organizations throughout the prefecture.

(2) The public library in Nagoya has 100,000 books and a library staff of 22. A daily average of 1,200 books are read or withdrawn. The present building being used by the public library is not large enough, and blueprints have been drawn to build a new library building. Neither the Mie Prefectural Library nor the Nagoya Public Library have an Advisory Council.

g. Adult School Plan

A presentation of Kanto Region's plan for adult schools was made in all six prefectures, by the Education Officer and the Adult Education Officer. The plan was recommended for their serious consideration as being a more efficient solution to their problem of meeting the educational needs of the community. Those present were: 1) Superintendent of Education; 2) Chief of the Education Section, or Guidance Section; 3) Chief of the Social Education Section; 4) someone else in Social Education Section working with adult education; and 5) a representative of the prefectural Social Education Advisory Committee.

In all six prefectures the proposition was well received, and a committee will be set up to examine closely the details involved in such a plan. Mie, Toyama and Aichi are going ahead with definite plans for a future adult school. In Toyama prefecture, Toyama city and Takaoka city have been allotted 200,000 yen each for this purpose.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(Restricted)

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX E-2

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 November 1950

Author: David A. Ward

1. Priority Programs.

a. Board of Education Elections. Voting percentages were higher than pre-election estimates indicated, with only Ishikawa falling below the national average of 52%. No prefecture attained the level of the previous Board of Education Election, but four came within 6% of the earlier figure.

Prefecture	Average this year	Previous average
Aichi	59%	64%
Gifu	60%	62%
Mie	54%	60%
Fukui	no election held	61%
Ishikawa	40%	65%
Toyama	62%	64%
Regional average	55%	63%
National average	52%	57%

No Communist candidate was elected, although many managed to get next in line for any vacancies that may occur.

The relative apathy on the part of the voters was attributed largely to the mediocrity of the candidates and the lack of clear-cut, easily understandable issues.

Methods employed in urging the people to vote followed the pattern of previous elections. In six local newspapers, exclusive of the Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri, sixteen editorials on the subject appeared during the ten days precedin the election.

b. United Nations. The Korean situation continued as the main topic of popular interest. Chinese intervention created a degree of apprehension, although it was tempered by evident faith in the military strength of the UN Forces. Communist-inspired posters continued to appear sporadically, usually inviting attendance at Russian language classes, dramatic peformances and so forth. While apparently innocuous in content, the posters served as reminders of constant Communist activity and as indirect hints

(Restricted)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

to the public that they had better be careful lest they be included in a black list of persons to be liquidated, "comes the revolution." Such threats have often been voiced openly by Communists in clashes with officials and police, not entirely without effect.

Efforts continued to stimulate the formation of UN Associations and to assist them in their work, through the press, CI&E films, etc. An excellent exhibit was staged by the Darumaya Department Store in Fukui, featuring visual exhibits, photographs, equipment and so forth, intended to inform the people of the issues involved in Korea. Several thousand persons saw the exhibit during the week it was shown. Following the Darumaya exhibit, one of the editors of the Fukui Shimbun agreed to organize a chapter of the UN Association.

The press of the region, independently and voluntarily, has rendered invaluable support to the UN information program through excellent handling of news stories and through well-written, effective editorials.

c. Labor-Management Relations and Labor Education. Nothing outstanding was observed in this program, in which information activities followed the usual pattern of lecture meetings, film showings and so forth.

d. Production, Collection and Distribution of Food. Information efforts on the part of prefectural PRO's continued in regard to rice collections, which appeared to be progressing favorably in all prefectures.

e. Health and Sanitation. An intensive campaign to prevent typhus infection was initiated in all prefectures. Theme of the campaign was "Cooperation by the public with health officials prevented typhus last year -- let's cooperate again." There were only two typhus cases in this region last year, both of which were discovered as soon as the infected persons arrived from Osaka at Nagoya station. So far this year, largely because the people willingly cooperate with health officials in carrying out sanitation measures, there have been no cases. Based on the broad theme of cooperation, the program covers such points as the proper use of DDT, waste disposal, insect and rodent control and use of public health facilities.

In addition, the usual subjects, notably prevention of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, improved nutrition, and hygiene, were stressed.

f. Economic Stabilization. Major emphasis was placed upon obtaining public cooperation in using less electric power during the critical period of 5-7 p.m. The program will continue throughout winter and spring until the water in hydroelectric reservoirs attains a safe level.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Limited

BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

Other activities in this program included the usual emphasis upon yen savings and stabilization of the finances of Agricultural and Fisheries Cooperatives.

2. Operations of Prefectural Information Sections. At a regular conference of PRO's of the region, it was reported that Jiji News Service was trying to persuade the prefectural governments to subscribe to Jiji telefax service at an initial cost of ¥50,000. Since Kyodo is willing to furnish copies of news stories at no cost, Jiji's offer was rejected.

Another item of interest is the motion picture sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun and intended to include a section on each prefecture in Japan, for a price. The movie is supposedly being made to promote interest in travel and industry in Japan. The cost to each prefecture in this region ranged from ¥3,000,000 for Aichi to ¥800,000 for Mie. When it was suggested to the PRO's that they consider the possible value of such a picture, in relation to the cost of inclusion, they unanimously decided that it was not worth it. In Mie, Aichi and Ishikawa, however, it was reported by the PRO's that representatives of the film company, after hearing the PRO's refusal, went either to the Chief of the General Affairs Department or to the Governor of the Prefecture, and obtain approval of the project. Gifu, Fukui and Toyama have indicated that they will not participate in making the movie. Worthy of consideration is the incontrovertible fact that if each of the 46 prefectures of Japan were allotted 5 minutes, the film would last 3 hours 50 minutes, or longer than "Gone with the Wind." In the case of Aichi, the cost would average ¥600,000 per minute.

The PRO's were active as usual in all information programs.

3. Media Development. The Mainichi Shimbun stepped up its circulation drive in the Tokai district by distributing sample copies of the newspaper free of charge and by setting up an exclusive distribution system in Nagoya City. The two other large newspapers of the area, the Asahi and the Chubu Nippon, were reported to be considering establishment of exclusive dealer systems also, leaving the smaller papers to wonder who would handle their distribution, and throwing the dealers' association into consternation. Conversations with the Asahi and the Chubu Nippon revealed that both intended to protect three small newspapers under their control, while the Mainichi intended to distribute the Tokai Mainichi through the Mainichi system. This section believes this development to be a major improvement, in that henceforth the newspapers will have to sell their wares directly to the readers, instead of trying to force them through easily-swayed distributors. In addition, since the exclusive dealers will be employees of the company whose newspaper they distribute, it will be possible for the companies to control their activities.

Limited

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Confidential

BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 30 November 1950.

A newspaper lecture meeting, with three guest speakers selected from the newsmen who attended the Columbia University Press Seminar last year, was scheduled for 9 December in Nagoya. This section planned to present some ideas designed to stimulate newspaper advertising, mainly through proving the effectiveness of the media to prospective advertisers.

Efforts were made to assist the Chubu Nippon Broadcasting Corporation to get off to a good start, through a series of conferences concerning the ethics of radio and radio advertising, as practiced in the United States, as well as methods of obtaining sponsors and originating programs.

The Prefectural Information Advisory Councils demonstrated their worth in connection with the Board of Education elections, in encouraging the public to vote and to know what they voted for, and also in handling issues which official agencies could not discuss. It is planned to use the Councils to promote the Electricity Conservation program.

4. Visual Education. Aichi, Gifu, and Mie prefectures announced at a Regional Social Education Chiefs' conference on 29 November, that steps had been taken to correct several minor, questionable points in regard to the function and organization of visual education committees on the district and city level. This action clearly places the responsibility for expenditures and accountability for funds on public officials and limits activities of private individuals to those of an advisory nature.

The Civil Information Section was asked to asist in a project which had as its object the expression of gratitude of the Japanese people for relief packages sent by Japanese living in the United States. According to a note which explained the project and showed approval by CIE, GHQ, SCAP, expressions of gratitude from Japanese officials, including prefectural governors, would be recorded, sent to an organization in the United States called the "Japanese-American Cultural Association", and broadcast by two radio stations in California from which the organization had leased time. The bearer of the note, an unofficial representative of the organization from Tokyo who had been assigned the work of preliminary negotiations with prefectural officials, emphasized that all expenses incidental to the project would be paid by the Japanese-American Cultural Association.

A check with Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP proved the note to be authentic; and arrangements for an interview with the Governor of Aichi prefecture were begun. However, before the meeting took place, it was learned that Aichi prefectural officials had been told that the project would require a prefectural government outlay of ¥80,000. When

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(Restricted)

prefectural officials said that there was no budget for such a project, they were told that money collected from private enterprises which would benefit from publicity in the United States would be satisfactory. Needless to say, assistance for the project has been withdrawn; and, as last reported, the Aichi Prefectural Government has refused to participate in the project.

(Restricted)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PW

8 B 7-2

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

CIVIL AFFAIRS MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT OCTOBER 1950

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

11 November 1950

SUBJECT: Civil Affairs Activities Report for Period Ending 31 October 1950

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. Pursuant to Par. 2, Operational Directive Number 1, GHQ, SCAP, dated 10 March 1950, the Activities Report for Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region is herewith transmitted.

2. Significant Trends and Items of Interest

a. ANNEX A: During the first 10 months of 1950, approximately 290 persons in Public Office have been indicted for malfeasance in this Region. In Fukui, procurators consider that officials were too youthful (in their twenties) for their work and that they need more training and supervision. The majority of the suspects arrested were national government agents. (Annex A, Par 1a, 1e).

During 1950, in Mie Prefecture, over 100 top Communist leaders resigned their posts which were given to secondary members. (Annex A, Par 2a).

b. ANNEX B-1: A regional conference of X-Ray technicians was held in Nagoya 21-22 October. (Annex B-1, Par 1b).

c. ANNEX B-2: The annual national re-certification program of all public assistance cases will be much broader in scope this year, and will include audit of fiscal procedures as well as review of actual cases. Prefectures have been given full responsibility for results, and preliminary reports from one prefecture already underway with the program indicate results will be significant in assessing progress made in welfare administration dur-

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, subj: Civil Affairs Activities Report for Period Ending 31 October 1950, dtd 11 November 1950.

ing the past year. (Annex B-2, Par 4, Administrative Organization).

d. ANNEX D: Private fertilizer wholesalers are reported to be cutting commissions and profits to the limit in order to compete with the agricultural cooperatives. (Annex D, Price and Distribution, Par 3).

There is considerable evidence of monopolistic practices being exercised by the larger wool spinners to the detriment of the wool weavers of this Region. (Annex D, Industry, Par 1a).

As a result of the current shortage of freight cars on 31 October, a backlog of 323,634 tons of freight in this division of the JGR was awaiting shipment. (Annex D, Industry, Par 2).

A series of conferences with labor and management with respect to the implementation of the purge of communistic elements has averted several potentially serious threats of work stoppage. (Annex D, Industry, Par 1e, and Labor, Par 1b, c).

The employment trend continues favorable. (Annex D, Labor, Par 6).

e. ANNEX E-1: The poor caliber of candidates for the Board of Education elections is attributed to: (a) Expense of the campaign; (b) Poor administrative practices of the boards; (c) Lack of financial independence for the boards. (Annex E-1, PP 1a(1)a,b,c.

Communist candidates for Boards of Education are confident that they will eventually be seated, as the law requires vacancies on boards to be filled from lists of unsuccessful candidates. (Annex E-1, pp 1a(4).

In recognition of existing weaknesses in the Board of Education Law, various organizations are submitting to the Ministry of Education recommendations for amendments. (Annex E-1, pp 1a(5)(6).

f. ANNEX E-2: Public interest in Board of Education Elections continued low, despite intensive use of all information media. (Annex E-2, Par 1a).

6 Incls: Annexes A, B-1, B-2, D, E-1, E-2

Carleton Coulter, Jr.
Carleton Coulter, Jr.
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1950

Author: Mr. Arnold Van Benschoten, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. General Estimate:

(1) The most notable event in October was the visit of the Emperor and Empress to Nagoya in conjunction with the 5th National Athletic Meet. Athletes from all prefectures of Japan participated. The chairman of the Nagoya city assembly stated that the city did not vote an appropriation for the Imperial visit. It would seem that costs of the meet and the visit are inextricably combined. However, police activity during the 3 day visit is an outstanding exception. A combined police force of 1717 was engaged in "direct escort" for the Emperor and Empress on the first day, 2634 on the second and 2193 on the third day. Nagoya city furnished from 1373 to 2290 of the police, including 925 plain-clothes men.

(2) During the first ten months of 1950 in this Region approximately 290 persons in public offices have been indicted for malfeasance. By and large, this unhealthy situation does not appear to worry unduly chief administration officials. Fortunately for local governments, the majority of suspects arrested are national government agents. This fact tends to disprove the old but naive contention of Tokyo bureaucrats that local governments could not be trusted to handle large sums of money without central government supervision.

(3) Many local governments were disturbed to learn during the month that they must return part or even all of the equalization grant they had received so far this fiscal year. Furthermore, some public entities were surprised to find that there was no relationship between the last year's re-distribution tax allotted by the national government and its successor, the equalization fund. In general, unless a local government receives as much financial aid this year as the last it is dissatisfied. Dissatisfied governments contend that Tokyo should examine actual needs of each community and not follow a hard-and-fast formula. Cities, in general, may estimate greater local revenue than in the last fiscal year but collections may be harder. In the 11 cities of Aichi, for example, during the 1949-50 year only a 70.9 percent collection of the total estimate was reached. There appears to be urgently

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

needed before the end of this fiscal year a rationalization of the equalization fund formula.

b. Prefectural Assemblies: Most prefectures in the Tokai-Hokuriku Region having enacted legislation necessitated by the repair of typhoon damage and implementation of various laws passed by the Spring session of the National Diet, it was only in Ishikawa that a prefectural assembly met in October. An interparty conference decided to hold a regular session of the assembly for two days and to submit a resolution expressing gratitude to the United Nations Forces, an ordinance reducing or exempting prefectural taxes payable by sufferers from typhoon damage and a petition to have the electrification of the Hokuriku Railway expedited. On the 30th Governor Shibano introduced a supplementary budget of ¥71,004,907 and 13 bills. Furthermore, standing committees examined 53 private bills and petitions. On the following day, the plenary session passed the budget and all other bills without amendment. The supplementary budget brought up the total budget of the current fiscal year to ¥3,749,949,359. Forty-five percent of the supplementary budget is marked for industrial and economic items, 16 percent for welfare and labor, 9.4 percent for public health, 8.5 percent for education, and 7.9 percent for public works. Of the first item, 35 percent will be devoted to land improvement and irrigation. Thirty two percent of the welfare appropriation is for unemployment relief, followed by 20 percent for subsidizing national health insurance service. Twenty-eight percent of the public health appropriation is for prevention of contagious diseases and 24 percent for expansion of health centers. Of the education item, 61.5 percent is for repair of schoolhouses. One of the more important ordinances enacted during the session created a council on an overall development of Ishikawa prefecture. A similar ordinance was adopted in Aichi, Gifu and Fukui in recent months. A second noteworthy ordinance established, in line with paragraph 1, Article 40, of the Livelihood Protection Law, a vocational guidance center in Kanazawa city. Widowed or unmarried women with dependent children may receive handicraft and vocational training at this institution.

c. City Assemblies:

(1) Nagoya - The assembly met in session on 17 October and discussed the Emperor's Trip to Nagoya. It also approved plans for construction of seven school buildings. It passed by-laws relating to Nagoya city public pawn-shops and municipal libraries. The assembly partially amended the Nagoya Horse Race Regulations as well as regulations concerning applications and fees for various licenses. A contract was approved with the Kitahana Construction Company to extend the city

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

hall at a cost of ¥8,080,000. The assembly approved discontinuance of Wakamatsu Child Welfare Institution located in Noma-cho, Chita-gun, Aichi. (The quantitative need for orphanages is less today than at the termination of the war).

(2) Tsu (Mie Pref.) - The assembly session on 30 October passed by-laws amending regulations regarding the assembly as well as its standing committees and secretariat. In accordance with new sources of revenue established by the Local Tax Law, the assembly increased the city's general budget by ¥26,768,276.

(3) Kanazawa (Ishikawa) - The assembly in a regular session on 25 October passed a ¥12,203,000 supplementary budget, most of which is marked for repair of damages caused by typhoon "Jane". It passed ¥5,500,000 of special account to construct a dormitory for National Railway employees; later to be purchased by national government. It also passed a new special account of ¥45,064,901 for city house construction program. It approved two subsidies, viz: ¥3,000,000 for Tax-payers Association (recently organized) and ¥3,500,000 for Kanazawa Tourists Bureau.

(4) Gifu - The assembly had a session on 29, 30 and 31 October passing ¥63,466,030 as a supplementary budget for the purposes of paying officials in new welfare institutions and reconstructing from typhoon "Jane" damage. The assembly chose a Liberal party member to be new vice chairman in accordance with its rotation system. It revised the public loan item in the budget from ¥197,500,000 down to ¥59,500,000 as an aftermath of the Finance Ministry disapproval of its request. This session had to raise its per capita tax from ¥500 to ¥600 to conform with the Local Tax Law. Finally the assembly approved amalgamation of Iwa village (pop. 2,200) with Gifu city.

(5) Takefu (Fukui) - The assembly had a special session on 14th and approved amalgamation of OMUSHI village, Nifu-gun, Merger is to be effective on 1 December 1950. Assembly also approved transfer of all properties of former OMURA village to Takefu.

(6) Kuwana (Mie) - In a special session on 23, 24 and 25 October the assembly passed a city by-law of "fixed-Property Tax". It appointed an assistant treasurer. The assembly approved 8 million yen of public loaning for construction of a new city hall. It passed an ordinance for a public pawn-shop. It appointed 5 members of City Office Employees' Reward and Discipline Committee, in accordance with Art. 40 of enforcement regulations of the Local Autonomy Law. By virtue of the new Local Tax Law the general account was raised ¥19,581,913.

(7) Seki (Gifu) - The new city of Seki had its first assembly session on 15 October. All former members of Seki Town Assembly became

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

members of Seki City Assembly. The former members of Tawara Village Assembly were empowered only to attend standing committees. Pursuant to the establishment of the new city system, the assembly passed partial amendments of police and fire department regulations as well as the ordinance relating to number of city office personnel. Finally it approved the former Tawara village office becoming a branch office of the new city hall.

(8) Ueno (Mie) - The city assembly in regular session amended its general account budget by an increase of ¥54.8 million, thus conforming with new tax law. Largely due to a merger with Ida and Fuchu villages, ¥7.7 million were added to city office expenditures. The assembly decided to spend ¥6 million for a junior high school building, if the money would be loaned by the Finance Ministry. If the Finance Ministry would extend further loans the assembly approved expenditures of ¥1 million for a fire truck, ¥2.5 million for unemployment relief and another ¥1 million for a mother-child welfare institution.

d. Significant Events in Town-Village Governments:

(1) Kosugi Town - Precipitate action which at times mars politics in small Japanese communities was displayed in Kosugi town, Toyama. On 1 August 1950 the assembly chairman and five others were on an inspection trip in the Kansai area. While in a railroad station, Mr. K. Oita, an unpopular assemblyman, picked up a purse containing ¥365 which he may not have turned in to the police as a lost article. Upon their return to Kosugi the incident was rumored to involve ¥1,000,000 which Mr. Oita had retained. The town authorities (probably unwisely) rejected a demand for a public hearing of the matter. Between 2-6 October, "holding themselves responsible for confusion arising in the town administration" the mayor, chairman and vice chairman, and Mr. Oita resigned. A by-election to fill the vacancies is scheduled for 10 November together with the School Board election. To eliminate expense and confusion of further unnecessary elections, this headquarters is requesting local affairs sections of prefectural governments to inform it of portending recalls and resignations based on unreasonable grounds.

(2) Atsumi Village - Conditions in this village in Gifu prefecture illustrate some of the worst features of the recall system in Japan. On 7 April 1949 a permit was granted to circulate a petition of recall against the assembly for alleged mishandling of funds. On 12 July 1949 by a vote of 1,581 to 271 the electorate favored the recall. However, as has happened before in this region, no conclusive result was obtained, even after voting for recall was effected. The assembly remained in office and filed a complaint with the Village Election Administration Committee on 21 July 1949 charging irregularities at the ballot boxes.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

This committee dismissed the complaint and it was carried to the Prefectural EAC which in turn rejected the complaint on 22 September 1949. The assembly next instituted a complaint against the Prefectural EAC in the Nagoya High Court on 20 October 1949. On 24 October 1950 the court dismissed the complaint and ordered the assembly to pay costs. Next month's Activities Report will mention further developments in this case.

e. Graft and Corruption: The matter of corruption among government officials continues to be a major problem. During the month the L-G officer held conferences with high local government officials, procurators, judges and police to determine the extent of dishonesty and means of prevention. (Certain generalities and specific revelations of conditions in Toyama prefecture were covered in the April Activities Report, Annex A, par. 2). The director of the Aichi prefectural construction department was arrested for breach of trust. Because of this case and other possible irregularities, Governor Aoyagi on 3 October assembled his department and section chiefs and ordered them to enforce official discipline ("Kanki No Shukusei"). From the chief procurator of Fukui prefecture the L-G officer heard that corruption in official circles seems to be increasing. He considered that too many officials were too young (in their twenties) for their work - especially as they needed more training and supervision. In Fukui he pointed out that embezzlement and fraud were mainly committed by young men; older officials were more involved in bribery. The Fukui procurator pointed out that a recent trend among young men is group conspiracy to commit embezzlement. He advocated that these cases be given speedy trial, including priority on court dockets. However, in a conference on 24 October at Kanazawa city, Ishikawa, procurators, judges and police officials were in general agreement that crime committed by public officials should not be given precedence. Furthermore, they considered that an elected official, even though indicted, should not be suspended but allowed to finish his normal term until proven guilty in a final court of judgment (as now permitted by law). On the other hand, they approved the present custom in Ishikawa whereby appointed officials, who are indicted, are suspended or dismissed by the chief executive of the local public body. The only solution or deterrent to corruption of officialdom they could suggest was better training. They conceived that perhaps the discipline formerly instilled in young men by the Japanese army was sorely lacking. No Japanese official has yet brought up the possibility that the accounting system needed overhauling or streamlining. The extent of malfeasance in office is evidenced by procurator's reports from the six prefectures of this region. Their statistics cover the period from 1 January to 20 October 1950 and include both local and national officials. In the period there were 289 cases wherein public officials were prosecuted and 472 other cases were dropped. Of the

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

289 persons indicted, 46 involved prefectural government officials, 33 related to personnel in city, town and village offices. In addition, 13 persons of other local public entities were indicted. Thus a total of 92 officials of local governments stand accused of crimes in office. The remaining cases are reported to involve a total of 197 national government employees, of whom 50 persons are tax officials.

2. Political Party Activities

a. The general trend of the branches of the Communist Party shows an increase number of renunciations of membership from the party. In Fukui prefecture during this month 11 registered CP members withdrew from the party while in Mie 47 renounced their membership. During 1950, in Mie prefecture, over 100 top CP leaders resigned their posts which were given to secondary communists members. Change of tactics rather than of principle are probably involved. In Matsuzaka city, Mie, it is interesting to note that majority of the CP members come from "Eta" or "Block" people who segregate themselves from the ordinary Japanese community. The Communist Party, as it always has in the past, again took up the tax issue. They did not lose any time in hammering the Local Tax Bill with their usual tactics -- posters, leaflets and organizing the "Democratic Tax Payment Cooperative Association." During September and October the Gifu Communists were most active in anti-tax movements in this region. Ready-typed "Filing of protest" papers addressed to the head of the local government are distributed to citizens. The Communists in Aichi kept silence regarding the arrest of their leader, Shoichi KASUGA, and no major activities were observed during October.

b. All parties in the region became active again with the coming election of Board of Education and the Local government bodies next April and May. The Board of Education election, however, is considered only a preparation for the April - May elections. The People's Democratic party in Aichi, in order to regain their popularity, announced support of Hiro HASEBE, woman candidate and Independent, for the Board of Education for the sole purpose of obtaining popular votes from the women's organizations in Aichi. The party in Mie prefecture, attempting to solidify its structure, has established six more new branches during the month and is expected to increase the number the April - May election. In Aichi, the Liberals and the People's Democrats in April made a "conservatives' alliance" and as a first step are supporting to-gether five candidates for the Board of Education, thus strengthening the party platform. The Aichi Socialists were put in an embarrassing position when Tetsuo NAGAI, candidate for the Board of Education and an Independent, refused to be supported by the Socialist and instead turned to the People's Democratic Party. However, before the deadline the Socialists were able to convince Kinuo IDA, a female candidate, to run in his place.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

3. Administration of Justice:

a. The Gifu District Court and Gifu city police are unable or unwilling to carry out an order of the court. The rights of a property owner, while recognized in a court injunction, have not been enforced. Specifically, on 21 August 1950 executors of the Gifu District Court posted a notice on land belonging to Mr. Sojuro SATO to the effect that no construction thereon could be done without the court's consent. A racketeer, Isamu TAKAI, without permission put up a building and rented out over 50 stores therein - reportedly at high prices. On 9 September ten policemen came ostensibly to execute the court injunction, but they did not enter the premises to evict the squatters nor did the police make any arrests as they contend no violence was offered them or the court bailiff. In attempts to out-manoeuvre court action the name of the owner of the illegal building has been changed five times. On 22 and 26 September injunctions were issued to effect removal of all squatters. The last injunction is still in effect. Judge Ito, in charge of the case, states that negotiations are going on between Mr. Sato and the squatters, but this is denied by owner Sato, who states categorically that he wants the free use of his land. Pleas on behalf of the squatters assert the latter are repatriates and "war-sufferers". Pressure has been put on the court by three elected officials to wait. Newspapers, however, have recognized the danger to the public good if the supremacy and dignity of the law is not upheld. The present case of temporization may set a precedent of incalculable harm.

b. The Nagoya District Court on 27 October handed down a fine of ¥1500 to H. MIWA and ¥1000 to H. KATO. They were communists who had been arrested on 27 January 1950 for violating Art. 130 of the Criminal Code since they refused to leave the Aichi prefectural government building when ordered by the police. The procurator had asked for a six-months sentence; he will appeal the case. (See Kyushu CAR Monthly Act. Rpt. June 1950. re sentences ranging from three to five months awarded by Nagasaki District Court on 28 June 1950 for what appears to have been similar offenses).

c. The Kanazawa Branch of Nagoya High Court dedicated on 25 October a new building housing court rooms and offices. Secretary General Gokijo of the Supreme Court and the L-G officer spoke upon the occasion.

4. Police Affairs and Crime:

a. The police forces in Aichi, both National Rural Police and Autonomous Police, were active during the month and will be for some time owing to the arrest in Nagoya of Shoichi KASUGA, one of the nine leading

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

Communist escapees. The arrest was made on 7 October by the Nagoya city police. The success of the arrest was due to the efficiency with which police officials conducted the pre-arrest investigations and arrest without a leak and by virtue of the close cooperation given by the NRP and the Public Procurator's Office.

b. Organized agitation against income taxes and the prefectural and enterprise taxes was greatest in Gifu in October. In this prefecture there existed a movement known as the IBI Tax Payment Discussion Council (IBI Town) with branches in Yamto Village, Onchi Village, Hachiman Village and Ono Town. Membership consisted of 279 persons, mostly small tradesmen. Leaders in the organization were M. Masamura, 24, no-occupation, and S. Takahashi, 44, groceryman. Instigators outside the council were K. Kawai, Communist, and a Korean named Kin Otsu Kan. The council's tactics were to come in groups to the IBI Local Office to protest the "injustice" of the taxes and to enter into "collective bargaining". (On 12 June 1950, S. Takahashi allegedly tore up distraining papers when tax officials came to attach property). The JCP, Seino District Committee, distributed handbills (written at IBI Town) reading:

> "Opposition to heavy taxation for preparations for war which destroys peoples' living."
>
> "Public Safety Committeemen and the chief of the National Rural Police Station, who are a cat's paw of the fascists and used an iron hand to the town people, should be purged."

The movement was confined to IBI-gun. In general, tax collection is proverbially quiet in Gifu. The mayor of IBI Town is reputed to follow the CP line; however, he has announced that the council was disbanded on 27 October. Meanwhile the Ogaki Procurators' Office has initiated steps to prosecute Takahashi, Kawai, Kin - Otsu - Kan, and Masamura.

c. Yokkaichi city, Mie, which had been without a regular police chief since 2 August 1950, appointed on 24 October Mr. Matsujiro NAKAMURA as chief. He assumes a post in a hot spot. Thirty-one national taxation office employees in Yokkaichi have been arrested between 24 August and 7 October, sixteen of whom have been indicted up to 13 October. At the same time the police station itself is being investigated by the Civil Liberty Protection Bureau of the Attorney General's Office (Tsu, Mie, branch) for allegedly torturing tax officials in the course of police investigations. Further developments will be reported next month.

5. Losses by Fire:

Fire Prevention Week, 8 - 14 October, was marked by publicity and

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

activities of fire brigades to awake among the citizenry the need to combat fire dangers. The chief of Civil Affairs released to the local press a statement of measures taken by state and city governments in America to promote fire prevention. The table below illustrates the disaster wrought in this Region by fire:

Fire Damages

PREFECTURE	1949 (Jan. - Dec.)		1950 (Jan. - Sept.)	
	School Buildings	Others	School Buildings	Others
AICHI-ken	10 (¥12,705,650)	761 (¥427,652,111)	9 (¥32,444,003)	524 (¥154,618,110)
GIFU-ken	6 (¥24,154,410)	326 (¥330,043,550)	3 (¥ 8,301,800)	283 (¥127,094,130)
MIE-ken	3 (¥11,010,000)	200 (¥ 99,791,550)	1 (¥ 6,600,000)	196 (¥144,806,570)
FUKUI-ken	3 (¥40,000,000)	144 (¥ 95,037,800)	2 (¥11,700,000)	107 (¥ 58,193,100)
ISHIKAWA-ken	3 (¥ 6,366,000)	243 (¥343,025,980)	2 (¥15,000,500)	163 (¥147,029,400)
TOYAMA-ken	2 (¥27,145,000)	232 (¥196,282,580)	5 (¥ 2,026,500)	184 (¥ 55,463,500)

(Small numbers on top represents number of fires)

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX B-1

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1950

Author: Dr. Jaime Benavides, R.P.H.O.

1. General Administration

A. Resume of Civil Affairs Field Trips:

Activity	No. Conf. or Visits	Prefs.	Did Pref. PHD Repr. Accompany?	Purpose
Public Health Administration Medical Affairs Sanitary Engineering.	35	Aichi Gifu Mie Fukui Ishikawa Toyama	Yes	Inspection of hospitals previous to inspections to be made by the Ministry of Welfare for grading. Inspection of health centers emphasizing health education information. Discussion on typhus control emphasizing vaccine supply. Surveillance of progress made on immunization programs. Appraisal of activities carried out during the last quarter for quarterly report. Attendance at: (a) Dedication of five new health centers in Aichi, Gifu and Fukui.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

Activity	No. Conf. or Visits	Prefs.	Did Pref. PHD Repr. Accompany?	Purpose
				(b) Two-day regional conference of x-ray technicians in Aichi. (c) General meeting of Water Works Assn.
Veterinary Affairs	3	Aichi	Livestock Section	Animal Disease Control
	15	Aichi Mie Ishikawa Toyama	Yes	Food Sanitation and Rabies Control.
Nursing Affairs	24	Aichi Mie Toyama Ishikawa	Yes	Clinical, public health nurse and midwifery development

B. A regional conference of x-ray technicians was held in Nagoya this month. The main subject discussed was "Dangers of Radiation." Prominent experts from the region collaborated in the program. It is lamentable how young technicians and assistants work without protection against radiation, and the indifference with which the older men look upon this serious matter.

2. Preventive Medicine.

A. Status of immunization under National Immunization Law:

Typhoid Paratyphoid

Prefecture	Date Season Program Began	No. Imm. This Pd.	Cumulative Number	Est. Balance Yet to do
Aichi	May '50	66,498	1,483,118	1,305,138
Mie	May '50	140,577	898,868	171,132
Gifu	Apr '50	71,499	785,152	322,848
Toyama	Apr '50	36,921	412,821	103,179
Ishikawa	May '50	59,511	289,365	300,385
Fukui	May '50	58,158	295,869	563,076
Totals		433,164	4,165,193	2,765,758

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

Diphtheria

Prefecture	Date Season Program Began	No. Imm. This Pd.	Cumulative Number	Est. Balance Yet to do
Aichi	Mar '50	0	103,954	104,422
Mie	Feb '50	6,361	54,122	58,880
Gifu	Feb '50	2,196	27,655	98,345
Toyama	Mar '50	2,794	33,894	76,106
Ishikawa	Mar '50	0	10,933	60,595
Fukui	Mar '50	4,796	35,175	51,541
Totals		16,147	265,733	449,889

C. The increasing use of streptomycin, PAS and the extra food rations given at present to TB patients treated at home has stimulated the reporting of cases. To cite one example: Fukui prefecture reported 500 cases in June, 550 in July, 540 in August and now reports 630 in September.

Emphasis is being placed on:

(1) Tuberculosis prevention information to the public.

(2) Necessity of many more trained social workers in health centers.

(3) Better x-ray and laboratory technique.

(4) Lectures and instructions to physicians pointing out that a satisfactory tuberculosis detection and control program may be instituted if the individual receives a frank diagnosis, and is advised, guided and followed up carefully.

3. Tuberculosis

Prefecture	New Cases	Hospitalization In Hosp.	Await Adm.	Home Visits
Aichi	2,246	2,632	426	2,670
Mie	912	1,671	214	986
Gifu	1,269	1,486	182	1,161
Toyama	1,177	1,568	36	1,620
Ishikawa	647	1,756	150	676
Fukui	613	885	55	637

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

5. Specific Disease (Seasonal) Prevention Campaign.

B. Scheduled to begin next month:

Disease	Area	Are Plans Adequate?
Typhus	Region	No*
Pertussis	Region	No*
Diphtheria	Region	Yes

* About 25 lts of typhus vaccine are necessary for this region, but the prospects of obtaining the full amount are poor.

6. Health Centers.

B. Number of health centers now in operation:

Prefecture	No. by Class A	C	NS	Number Serving More than 100,000
Aichi	2	19	12	12
Mie	1	7	2	7
Gifu	1	7	3	9
Toyama	1	3	6	5
Ishikawa	1	8	2	3
Fukui	2	8	0	0
	8	52	25	36

C. Very fine new facilities for health centers are being built in this region, but personnel remains inadequate. For example, despite the special allowances being paid physicians by most prefectures, a survey of 73 health centers showed the lack of doctors still acute.

Health Center Personnel Currently Employed:

Prefecture	No. of HC	Physicians	PH Nurses	Other Technicians
Aichi	21	67 (93)	106 (150)	136 (210)
Mie	10	24 (44)	72 (83)	83 (97)
Fukui	10	22 (40)	104 (107)	52 (54)
Toyama	10	26 (36)	65 (66)	45 (55)
Gifu	12	32 (41)	64 (68)	96 (103)
Ishikawa	10	21 (24)	48 (46)	49 (68)
Totals	73	192 (278)*	459 (520)*	461 (587)*

* Figures in brackets indicate authorized numbers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for p riod ending 31 October 1950.

7. Hospitals.

Prefecture		No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds	No. of Empty Beds
Aichi	(1) General	9	1,978	128
	(2) C.D.	9	451	258
	(3) T.B.	11	2,483	3
	(4) Others	122	4,987	1,593
Mie	(1) General	7	1,299	192
	(2) C.D.	0	0	0
	(3) T.B.	4	895	8
	(4) Others	56	2,703	1,344
Fukui	(1) General	0	0	0
	(2) C.D.	2	40	15
	(3) T.B.	2	620	46
	(4) Others	25	1,185	309
Toyama	(1) General	1	250	92
	(2) C.D.	2	94	59
	(3) T.B.	2	900	31
	(4) Others	52	2,139	519
Ishikawa	(1) General	3	1,277	132
	(2) C.D.	1	45	3
	(3) T.B.	6	1,010	78
	(4) Others	55	2,114	720
Gifu	(1) General	3	451	66
	(2) C.D.	1	51	22
	(3) T.B.	6	487	-47*
	(4) Others	45	1,658	327

* Forty-seven (47) more than normal bed capacity were hospitalized.

8. Medical Care

Several hospitals are being painted inside and outside, facilities for patients' belongings are being created, and central kitchens are having increasing use. However, progress in medical school hospitals is still trailing far behind.

Mental hospitals are overcrowded and segregation of patients is unsatisfactory.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

Efforts to improve those hospitals physically and in administration are continuously being made.

10. Public Health Employee Training:

A. No. attending school full time (National Institute of Public Health) 35.

13. Veterinary Affairs.

A. Food Report of September, 1950. (Source - Prefectural Public Health Departments.)

Prefecture	Kgs Inspected	Kgs Rejected
Aichi	265,800	1,285
Gifu	11,100	32
Mie	266,547	0
Fukui	64,338	2,185
Ishikawa	48,470	10
Toyama	47,302	0
Totals	704,067	3,512

Prefecture	# of Establishments	# of Inspections	# Found Unsatisfactory
Aichi	85,088	13,701	239
Gifu	25,086	3,987	26
Mie	23,989	5,112	103
Fukui	14,955	3,446	579
Ishikawa	14,560	3,852	152
Toyama	14,420	2,730	42
Totals	178,098	32,828	1,141

B. Food Inspection and Facilities for Distribution.

Food establishments continue to improve in construction, but in a large percentage of establishments, sanitary methods remain unsatisfactory. More action is being taken against uncooperative dealers than previously. Also, health center directors have recently been delegated more authority to take appropriate action.

Health center short courses are being established in health centers in all prefectures. However, there is a tendency to make the talks too technical and to spend too much time on numerous ceremonial addresses. Recommendations for correction of these dificiencies are being given to prefectural and health center officials.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

C. Rabies Control - 1 Jan to 30 Sept (Source - Prefectural Public Health Departments.)

Prefecture	# of dogs est.	# of dogs reg.	# of dogs vaccinated	Stray dogs destroyed
Aichi	57,932	45,932	64,032	3,242
Gifu	17,000	15,000	15,142	229
Mie	17,417	13,417	21,416	183
Fukui	3,007	2,557	2,791	175
Ishikawa	2,650	2,300	1,089	75
Toyama	3,668	2,468	2,468	88
Totals	101,674	81,674	106,938	3,992

E. Outbreak of Infectious Disease - October, 1950. (Source - Prefectural Livestock Sections.)

Prefecture	Disease	# of Cases	# of Deaths
Aichi	Bovine Influenza	7,334	101
Gifu	" "	3,699	56
Mie	" "	14,912	376
Fukui	" "	806	192
Ishikawa	" "	527	9
Toyama	" "	1,019	40
Totals	" "	28,297	774
Aichi	Anthrax	1	1
Aichi	Swine cholera	5	5
Gifu	Swine plague	8	5

There has been a total of 71,395 cases of bovine influenza in the region to date, with 1,090 deaths, and approximately 64,433 recoveries. Cattle population for the region is about 185,000. More than one-half of the deaths this month were due to pharyngeal paralysis.

The case of anthrax was diagnosed as colic by the attending veterinarian, and was subjected to emergency slaughter at the farm. The carcass and part of the viscera were then taken to the slaughterhouse where the inspector in charge suspected anthrax, which was later confirmed by ascoli and cultural tests. It appears that more stringent emergency slauthter regulations are desirable from both a public health and animal disease control standpoint.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

14. Sanitary Engineering.

A. Environmental Sanitation.

Surveillance and statistics indicate that there is wide variation in the methods of scoring establishments in the various prefectures. A regional meeting is planned for the establishment of simplified methods of scoring.

Grading results in October, 1950:

Prefecture	No. of Est.	A	B	C	D	Below Standard
Aichi	1,034	0	84	363	431	148
Mie	1,593	18	166	1,106	290	13
Gifu	1,114	29	324	552	198	10
Toyama	694	141	352	134	67	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	348	12	65	130	106	35

B, Water Supply.

The general meeting of the National Water Works Association was held in Kanazawa on 17 and 18 October.

C. Insect and Rodent Control.

Vagrants from Hokuriku are moving into the Tokai area as the winter season approaches, and city officials are being urged to begin the routine dusting of all vagrants immediately.

15. Nursing Affairs.

A. Nursing schools.

Of the four A schools which failed to pass the first inspection, the Nagoya National, the Kanazawa University, and the Toyama Red Cross Hospitals have made considerable improvement and will probably have no difficulty in passing the next inspection. The Nagoya University Hospital has improved its school, but has done almost nothing about developing modern nursing service in the hospital.

C. Health center nursing.

Toyama prefecture has inaugurated a quarterly meeting of public health nurses combining three health center districts. The meetings are

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

planned one month in advance. In the future, other health centers are expected to develop a similar program. The nurses are enthusiastic about this type of program, because it is well planned to meet their needs, and each nurse has an opportunity to participate in it and contribute toward it.

E. Other.

1. The Nagoya City health department now has a full nursing section composed of a chief nurse, a clinical nurse, a public health nurse and a midwife.

2. Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures do not plan another five-month prefectural public health nursing course until spring. The reason given is lack of students.

3. The prefectural branch associations are showing very little progress in developing democratic organizations. The leaders appear reluctant to develop active organizations on a district or gun level, or to delegate responsibility to them. Toyama prefecture is the exception. This association is the most progressive in the region. It has established active sections in all health center districts. In most other prefectures, these sub-sections are established on paper, but with no plans and no action taken. The usual reason given is that the organizations are too new, yet all leaders admit that the Toyama association has done a creditable job.

16. Public Health Information and Education Programs.

A. Two-day conferences were held in Aichi, Gifu, Mie, Fukui and Toyama on health education-information for health center directors. Films were shown and practical demonstrations were given on the ways to conduct education-information meetings given to the public.

17. Items most needed to further the public health program.

A. From Japanese sources:

(1) For a practical all year around trachoma campaign, every school teacher should be made responsible for reporting to the school nurse whatever eye conditions she discovers in the daily inspections of the pupils.

(2) At the general meeting of the National Water Works Association, held in Kanazawa on 17 and 18 October, the most urgent desire among the members was the early revision of the Water Works Law, as the present one is quite obsolete.

Note: Except where otherwise indicated, the foregoing statistics were obtained through the Prefectural Health Departments.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1950

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: William H. James, DAC

1. Public Assistance:

a. The number of persons drawing public assistance in all forms continued to increase in October. All prefectures showed an increase, totaling 3,928 persons over the September figure. Costs increased in all prefectures proportionately. A slight increase was also recorded in the number of persons receiving assistance in institutions. The reasons for increase remain the same except for unemployment, which practically disappeared as a reason for need. Ken officials still point out that a better job is being done by paid officials, and expect the figures to level off in a month or two, and then drop, as paid employees clean up their investigation of eligibles previously ignored by minsei-iin, and as employment increases.

b. In Aichi 320,000 persons sought employment thru P.E.S.O. offices in September, a drop of 2.4% over August, while employment was offered to 263,000 during the same period. This was an increase of about 18,000 job offers in September over August. Auto manufacture, wood work and textiles led other industry in increases in employment opportunities.

2. Child Welfare:

Improvement and reorganization of the Aichi Child Welfare Center is progressing well. At last the director was able to prevail upon Mr. Tanaka of Aichi Gakuen to become chief of the clinic. Mr. Tanaka is a capable man and his work is well known to the child welfare officials. Renovation of the building is also under way.

In Ishikawa the child welfare chief has made a study of the Osaka center and is now working on plans to adopt the system to his own center. It will be impossible to have a separate full time clinic as the medical and psychiatric staff are on a part time basis, however, the plan in general will be used. The center services have now been extended to Komatsu city, where a weekly testing clinic is in operation. The one experienced worker giving tests at the center reports to the Komatsu clinic each week.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

The chiefs of the child welfare centers are continuing to hold group conferences for discussion of their problems. The Tokai prefectures met in Mie last month and will meet again in November at the Gifu center.

3. Private Agencies:

a. All prefectures report that Community Chest Campaigns are progressing satisfactorily and it appears that all quotas will be reached or exceeded when final reports are in. Aichi is running slightly ahead of last year in progress towards quota, and Gifu slightly behind, and the rest of the prefectures are running about the same as last year.

b. Ishikawa prefecture has established a legal clinic composed of judges, lawyers and legal mediation committeemen. The services of this group will be available to anyone who applies for free legal advice, and information about the service has been given to persons receiving public assistance thru press, and welfare office personnel including home visitors. The clinic has set up a schedule and will visit the main towns and cities in the prefecture on succeeding days. This clinic is not a permanent one, and only contemplates the program to run thru November, but if it turns out to be a popular service, it may be developed into a permanent plan. It is a private enterprise, and services of judges and other participating persons is strictly volunteer.

4. Administrative Organization:

Progress towards setting up prefectural budgets for employment of S.W.S., progress towards procurement of new staff, and organizational plans for staff utilization and training is progressing slowly throughout the region. Nagoya city continues to set the pace and their plans and progress developed independently of prefecture are outstanding. They have requested that the ministry grant special approval of training courses for S.W.S. put on by the five largest cities in Japan, and grant recognition and credit to employees who complete city operated training institutes independent of prefectural operated training programs. As of now the ministry will only recognize as accredited courses those put on by the ken. (Nagoya city welfare requested Civil Affairs assistance in securing ministry recognition of city conducted training programs with ministry "credits" granted to employees who complete such courses. This request was submitted to higher headquarters in a separate report.)

Gifu city assembly passed a supplimentary budget of ¥63,466,000 for employment of S.W.S. (this amount included some funds for reconstruction of institutions damaged by typhoon), and all prefectures expect to have budgets approved for employment of S.W.S. to be employed in ken-cho and gun, by the end of this year.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-2 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

Great interest is being displayed in the prefecture welfare departments in preparation for the annual national recertification program starting in November and in fact, already underway in one prefecture. The prefecture officials feel that now that they have been made primarily responsible the program, a better job will be done. They will go out in the name of the governor, and recommendations made to the local town and village offices will be in his name. Ishikawa prefecture officials are planning to spend one month in preparation of materials for the survey and in specialized training for officials on the examining units. Then two full months will be devoted to the actual recertification program. The officer in charge of the in-service training program has prepared very comprehensive papers for study and for inspections. It is interesting to note this year that the primary purpose is to see that the recipient is getting proper consideration. In the past there has been a tendency to pare down the welfare budget and reduce the number of cases to prove the recertification was a success. In two prefectures it was especially pointed out that the survey should bring out some interesting facts regarding the administration of medical aid. Officials feel that there are many irregularities in the administration of this program. The officers hope to be able to uncover cases which have been opened under pressure of some political group. It is said that local officials and minsei-iin are often driven to granting aid to ineligible persons or families by political organizations.

In Fukui the recertification program is already under way. Since part of the prefecture is inaccessible during the heavy snows of the winter it was thought advisable to start the program early before the weather proved a handicap. One of the teams, or units, as they are called, was present at the conference held by the Civil Affairs Welfare officer. The team was able to give some of their findings which proved not only interesting but demonstrated that a really thorough job is being done.

a. Lack of proper recording of income and expenditures in the case histories. Not only were the records inaccurate but in many cases no record was entered in the case. Since most of the clients have some type of outside income and most of it part time or piece work it is to be expected that changes in income should occur almost monthly. The officers stated that if a case did not show a change in grant for six months they could be fairly certain that income was being overlooked by the worker or the minsei-iin.

b. Unsatisfactory relative contacts. Many cases either have no record of relative contacts or they are so out-of-date as to be useless.

c. Lack of cooperation between National Health Insurance offices and public assistance cases in need of medical care under D.L.S.L. Persons

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

who are obliged to apply for medical aid and are already covered by National Health Insurance have difficulty in getting the insurance office to pay their 50% of the cost of care. This was referred to the insurance officer and will be worked out between him and the chief of welfare.

d. Some evidences were found of preferential treatment of recipients but the cases were few and not serious.

The ken officials do not anticipate many discrepancies in administration in town or village offices, as gun officials are constantly inspecting these offices.

Aichi has not completed plans as yet but expect to meet in November to organize. Two teams have been selected but no schedule has been arranged. The plan is to start with Nagoya City before doing the rural areas of the prefecture.

The utilization of paid officials in local offices is complete in Fukui ken. All applications are taken by the paid officials and all investigations made by them. The welfare chief stated that he was proud to say in every town and village this was true. In Toyama 65% of the towns and villages have the paid worker taking applications. This is due to the strong influence of the minsei-iin committee in some of the rural communities. A case in point is Namerikawa a town bound by an industry old in tradition which influences all the activities of the town. Here the minsei-iin still discuss and pass on all cases. The officials knew the provisions of Hatsu Sha No. 72 but said that their minsei-iin were well trained and strong and they hesitated to take this responsibility away from them.

The appointment of Social Work Secretaries is proceeding satisfactorily. Ishikawa has appointed 34 which is their quota. Fukui selected only four out of a T.O. of 30. Four more have been selected but have not been processed in personnel office. The chief plans to have ten more Social Work Secretaries appointed by the end of the calendar year.

No attempt is being made to select fukushi shi under the Disabled Persons Law as the prefectural officials feel that with their entire staff of S.W.S. filled they can handle the handicapped load as well. Since the number of dependent handicapped persons has proven to be extremely low it is reasonable and desirable that the S.W.S. take care of the total load. The general feeling toward the activities of the jido-fukushi-shi will be that as soon as the S.W.S. are completely trained and experienced in their work they will take over the case load of the jido-fukushi-shi and the latter will be placed in the gun offices as specialists. It will, however, be some time before the full number of secretaries are appointed and still longer before they are trained in the technique of child welfare.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

In Ishikawa the in-service training unit is composed of 3 full time staff members, headed by a graduate of the Japan School of Social Work, and responsible directly to the bucho. They have been given authority to work out training programs and actually put them into effect at every level, city, gun, town and village. Their written program is the best that has been seen so far in the region, and apparently it is turning out to be just as effective as it sounds in application, although it is a little early yet to judge. The In-service Training Coordination Council is a part of the over all training plan and it is active in studying the problems of the prefecture and making recommendations. This council is headed by the bucho and includes chiefs of sections as sub-committeemen. One project which is sponsored by this council is establishment of a model office in each district. These will be used as places of training for the other officials of city, town and village.

5. Social Insurance:

a. Welfare Pension:

(1) The payment of Welfare Pension Retirement Allowances will start in the year of 1951. This has brought a number of problems to the prefecture insurance sections. One problem is unfair retirement allowances (Dattai Kin) paid to female employees, shown in the chart No. 2 below. The allowance to be paid is determined under Article No. 48 and supplementary rules Article No. 7. Chart No. 1 below gives several examples of how retirement allowances are computed.

	Date employed	Date Seperated	Months worked	Total earning	Average monthly wage	Daily Wage for computing allowance	No. of days allowance
Employee more than one year	May 1949	October 1950	17	84,000	4941.15	164.70	30
Employee more than two years	August 1948	October 1950	26	102,900	3957.69	131.92	50
Employee more than three years	June 1947	October 1950	40	111,300	2782.50	92.75	76
Employee more than four years	April 1946	October 1950	54	113,820	2107.77	70.25	113

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX B-2 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

	Allowance to be paid	Law applicable	Contribution paid
Employee more than one year	4,941.15	Art. 48	2,520.00
Employee more than two years	6,596.15 * ?	Art. 48	3,087.00
Employee more than three years	6,612.50 * ?	Art. 48 Sup.Rule No. 7	3,733.80
Employee more than four years	6,518.13 * ?	Art. 48 Sup.Rule No. 7	4,011.00

* Note greater number years
? Worked, smaller computed allowance.

The column of Allowance to be paid shows that an employee working four years or more receives less than an employee working two years or more. This peculiar fact is being brought to the attention of the Welfare Ministry by the prefectures in this region.

(2) The adjustment of Welfare Pension Insurance records are being carried out very well in all of the prefectures in this region. The expected date of completion is 10 January 1951.

b. National Health Insurance.

All the cities in Aichi, that have not activated National Health Insurance, were visited by Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region representatives. Majority of the mayors have sent investigating officials to cities that have an active National Health Insurance association and reports submitted are not too favorable. Most of the cities with active National Health Insurance are having difficulty in collection of contribution. All the mayors of the cities are in favor of National Health Insurance principles, but making the citizen understand this principle, and to influence public opinion in favor of National Health Insurance is the problem. At the last conference of mayors of cities, towns and villages held in Aichi prefecture great interest was shown in National Health Insurance. Over one third of the conference was taken up by this subject.

c. Health Insurance:

(1) The question of how the prefecture discovers business establishments where health insurance is manditory has been investigated by this

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX B-2 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

office. In Aichi, Gifu and Toyama prefectures, the Labor Standard Office or PESO is utilized. If places are found where business establishments have failed to comply with the law, responsible persons are summoned to the Prefecture Insurance Section. In Ishikawa prefecture the PESO is utilized. Bringing such business establishments under Health Insurance has a tendency to increase the amount of arrearage. These establishments are overlooked at present to keep the arrearage at a minimum.

(2) A number of business establishment are forwarding false reports on wages of employees. The wage reports submitted to the Insurance Section differs from between 500 and 2,000 yen with that of reports to the Labor Standard Bureau. All the prefecture insurance sections are making spot checks on business establishments to determine correct wages of employees.

6. Disaster Relief:

Disaster Relief Activities, dry runs, and other planning activities in this field have not been as popular during recent months as they have been in the past. However, an elaborate and impressive dry run on a simulated fire was held in Ogaki, Gifu ken, during October and an observer from Civil Affairs was present. Ogaki has a remarkably active welfare chief and is a regional model in all welfare activities for towns of it's size (56,000). Dispite fewer "dry runs", the recent typhoon demonstrated that the government offices concerned with disaster relief are alert and well able to cope with disaster emergencies.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX D

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1950

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

Author: C. M. George, Economics Officer

AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural Reform.

a. Land Reform.

(1) According to investigations through the prefectural governments concerning abandonment and illegal transfers of agricultural land by farmers, the following cumulative totals as of 20 September 1950 were received. The main reasons given were (a) deteriorating soil conditions, (b) unfair allocation of quotas, and (c) heavy taxes.

Abandonment of Land:

	No. of Farmers	Total Area	Abandoned Land Now Farmed by Others
Aichi	3,945	3,680 cho	69%
Gifu	2,690	368.1 cho	98.4%
Mie	2,047	246.7 "	81 %
Fukui	960	138 "	72 %
Ishikawa	860	109 "	90 %
Toyama	7,562	752.6 "	87.7%

Illegal Transfer of Land:

	No. of Cases	Remarks
Aichi	None reported	
Gifu	106	7 cases were prosecuted
Mie	8	2 cases were prosecuted
Fukui	3	All were prosecuted
Ishikawa	15	None prosecuted
Toyama	2	No action reported

(2) The status of progress in land registration as of 30 September 1950 was reports by local branches of the Attorney General's Office as follows:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

	Purchase	Sale
Aichi	86%	85.1%
Gifu	88%	78%
Mie	98%	97.8%
Fukui	98.4%	98.8%
Ishikawa	99%	99%
Toyama	98.4%	98.8%

Reasons for low percentages in Aichi and Gifu were return of incorrect applications and backlogs in registration offices.. Civil Affairs urged both national and prefectural concerned agencies to expedite the work.

b. Cooperatives.

(1) Liquidation of Aichi, Gifu and Toyama prefectural Nogyokai remained incomplete. Regarding liquidation of local Nogyokai, assets of one association in Gifu were transferred while registration of transfers was accomplished in 14 cases - 9 in Gifu, 4 in Ishikawa, and 1 in Fukui.

(2) Conferences were held by Natural Resources personnel with prefectural ACA officials in Aichi, Gifu, Toyama, and Fukui, with prefectural officials; purchase and sales federation officials in Ishikawa; and with officials of the recently amalgamated Sales and Purchase Federation in Mie. Kosaka Ward ACA, Kanazawa city, Ishikawa prefecture, was inspected.

(3) Amalgamation proceedings concerning purchase and sales federations in each prefecture as well as their financial conditions were investigated. Observations are summarized as follows:

Mie: Amalgamation of the former purchase, sales, and forestry products federations was complete. Ten employees of the former forestry federation had been discharged as the only resultant personnel reduction. Inventories had been adjusted to current value. Federation officials expected to "just break even" for the current fiscal year but had no plans for repayment of ¥400 million in loans from the credit federation.

Ishikawa: Representatives of sales and purchase federations visited other prefectures where amalgamation has been effected to study their situations. No final amalgamation plan had been drafted. The purchase federation has been somewhat successful in disposing of stocks but has not marked down values. There were no plans to increase capital until after local ACA will have increased their own invested amounts. Borrowings from credit federation totaled ¥140 million for the purchase federation and ¥130 million for the sales federation. Officials took a paternalistic attitude toward cooperatives which could not pay accounts

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

receivable to federations, and did not press them for payment.

Toyama: Efforts to effect amalgamation have been suspended until individual federations can establish sound financial bases. A reconstruction committee was organized to counteract the dire financial conditions of the purchase and sales federations but no concrete measures have been instituted. Prefectural and federation officials continued to hope for national government help in easing the burden of the present ¥340 million debt to the credit federation. Combined losses of all federations were expected to total ¥214 million at the end of this fiscal year.

Fukui: A chairman's association meeting was held on 25 October to discuss amalgamation. Amalgamation appeared to be vastly overstressed as the solution to financial difficulties and losses continued to mount.

Gifu: Federation officials were awaiting the advice of the prefecture before drawing up final amalgamation plans. Prefectural officials completed an audit which disclosed that purchase and sales federations had deficits of ¥70 million and ¥30 million respectively in addition to a ¥350 million loan burden. Under the present conditions these federations could expect losses to continue at the same rate. The governor and other officials were conferring as to possible action before making the true financial status public.

Aichi: Purchase and sales federations planned to hold a general meeting for amalgamation at the end of November. The prefectural ACA section was awaiting consummation of amalgamation before making an audit, despite persistent rumors of deficits amounting to about ¥60 million in each of these federations. The section chief stated that almost all local ACA's favored amalgamation, therefore, the democratic course for him would be not to interfere.

(4) In the opinion of this section, measures being taken by federations to counteract financial difficulties and losses are wholly inadequate. Farmers are being misled by federation officials to believe that amalgamation and release of a few employees will largely correct existing financial ills, despite the fact that losses being incurred by most organizations amount to more than their entire payrolls. No attempts were seen to employ expert managers to replace elected directors now in charge. Civil Affairs advised federation directors and prefectural officials concerned that positive measures to stop losses should be instituted without delay, such as, employment of qualified managers, increase of capital, liquidation of excess and dead stocks, tightening of credit practices, and repayment of loans.

(5) Purchase federations were lowering their commissions on fertilizers to compete with private wholesalers and dealers. (Note

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

"Fertilizer Distribution", below). For example, commissions charged by the Ishikawa federation were 0.7% for nitrogenous, 1.5% for phosphate, and 2.0% for potassium. Most federations were not in position to wage a price war with dealers, considering that fertilizer is their principal commodity and that in their present financial conditions they cannot hope to return patronage refunds. Federations handled 70% to 80% of the wholesale trade in all prefectures except Gifu, where private wholesalers had gained 60% to 70% of the sales.

(6) Conferences were held in each prefecture to ascertain prefectural plans for promotion of home and rural industry as a means of bettering the rural economy and in compliance with directives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Conferences disclosed that "side-jobs" or part-time industries for farmers, foresters, and fishermen during slack seasons were being encouraged in Mie, Toyama, and Fukui. The other prefectures considered their responsibilities in carrying out the national program lay only in helping existing rural industry processing and manufacturing plants. Little or no thought was being given to interesting groups and individuals not already engaged, to attempt additional projects. In each prefecture it was found that only one subsection had been familiarized with or assigned responsibility for the program to promote home and rural industry, confining it to a very limited scope of application. Natural Resources personnel urged prefectural officials to acquaint other prefectural agencies related to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries with the program, and to have them share responsibility for its implementation. Promotion of side-jobs was stressed as a vital phase of the program, especially in the "one-crop" prefectures of Hokuriku.

2. Extension Reorganization.

a. Applications for subject matters specialist examinations and numbers of those who passed were as follows:

	Applicants		Passed	
Prefecture	Men	Women	Men	Women
Aichi	30	0	15	0
Gifu	7	0	4	0
Mie	13	1	8	1
Ishikawa	11	2	5	2
Toyama	9	0	6	0
Fukui	10	0	5	0
Totals	80	3	43	3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

Lack of women applicants may be attributed to ignorance on the part of the public as to the nature of the extension program as well as to the low salaries offered.

b. Home advisors' workshops were held in Mie for three days and in Ishikawa for two days. All home advisors attended. A similar meeting in Aichi was scheduled for three days, 31 October to 2 November.

c. An extension fair was held for three days in Mie prefecture, arranged by the prefectural and local agricultural improvement committeemen, farm and home advisors, district 4H leaders and members, and farmers. Farm demonstrations on rice harvesting, threshing and subsequent cultivation of land, were staged by farm advisors. Attendance from Mie and Nara was estimated at 18,000. Sponsors claimed that the fair was the most successful ever held in the prefecture.

d. The Mie Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Station reported that after several years experimentation, Wheat Seed No. 61 has been found to yield a 25% higher output than any other seed tested. Four koku of this seed, which was developed especially for the northern areas of Mie prefecture, will be distributed to farmers this autumn for the 1951 wheat crop. The station also continued its work with 2-4-D. A bulletin setting forth the results of, and suggestions for its use was published and distributed to extension agents.

e. Acceptance by farmers of extension agents' advice relevant to the use of Bordeaux for combating "imochi" in Fukui prefecture has substantially lessened the rice mortality expected earlier in the season, according to prefectural extension officials. More than 1,000 demonstrations on the application of Bordeaux were given in Fukui since May 1950. Extension agents explained that although Bordeaux is not new, farmers had been reluctant to use it because of the time and trouble involved, but in the face of a large impending loss by "imochi" this year, they had been willing to take any advice offered by the extension agents. Consequently, agents were able to convince farmers of the efficacy of Bordeaux as an "anti-imochi" measure. The Fukui Prefectural Agriculture Experiment Station staff contends that its experiments on spraying the rice seed with Bordeaux has yielded a more resistant seedling. Agents are urging farmers to spray the seeds to be planted next year, and plans for demonstrations of seed spraying are being made.

3. Staple Food Crop Collection.

a. Summer Crop.

Wheat and barley production target breakdown for 1951 was completed in all prefectures by 25 October.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

b. Fall Crop Situation.

(1) Pending decision of the National Agricultural Control committee, the 1951 rice pre-planting quota breakdown for Nagoya City was still unaccomplished. (See par. 4b(3) monthly activities report for August).

(2) It was frequently reported and confirmed by several spot checks made in Toyama by Natural Resources personnel that the 1950 rice grain is smaller than in previous years, resulting in noticeable loss of weight and thus affecting total production. Generally, very little improvement has been noted in overcoming "imochi byo" as identical areas have been afflicted by rice blast this year.

(3) Cumulative amount of early delivery rice collected totaled 35.8% for the region. The Hokuriku prefectures reported collections of 69.5% for Toyama, 67.6% for Ishikawa, and 56.2% for Fukui. The regional may be compared with 39.5% for the corresponding period last year.

(4) Mayors are noticeably supporting and defending sizeable rice quota reductions for their respective villages this year. A total of 30 mayors visited this section on their way to Tokyo to appeal crop damages. This action was probably prompted by the forthcoming elections. Mayors believe that supporting the farmers in this matter will pay off at the polls.

FISHERIES.

1. Supplies.

There has been little change in the supply situation. Fishermen still report difficulty in obtaining nets due to the reluctance of manufacturers to extend credit.

2. Fishery Cooperatives.

a. Assets of 5 fisheries associations were transferred in Gifu. The other prefectures also have given priority to liquidation of remaining associations. In Ishikawa, the FCA federation has organized a liquidation promotion committee to expedite the prompt liquidation of local fishery associations.

b. A survey of five FCA federations was conducted during the reporting period during the course of visits by Natural Resources personnel. Three local FCA were also visited.

c. The Toyama FCA federation presented a problem of improper management in that monthly wages were being paid to the present business manager

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

who has been absent for the past six months due to illness. No effort was being made to find a successor. A total deficit of ¥500,000 has been incurred during the present fiscal year. Little planning to remedy this situation is evident.

d. At the Ishiki FCA in Hazu-gun, Aichi prefecture, it was discovered that 135 sail trawling vessels were engaged in otter trawling without proper licenses. This practice is tolerated by the prefecture inasmuch as the community is wholly dependent upon this type of fishing. Adjustment Committeemen have expressed a desire to solve this problem shortly, it was reported. The inspection of the Nieura FCA in Mie prefecture indicated that a savings program was not in effect because the members were depositing their savings with the local ACA. The FCA was obtaining loans at high interest rates from the ACA.

3. Fishery Reform:

a. All five prefectures concerned appointed committee members for fishery Sea Area adjustment committees. Meetings held during the month were limited to orienting the committeemen in their new responsibilities.

b. Several complaints have been heard from the Sea Area committee members that their allowances are insufficient to cover expenses. It is foreseen that this situation could eventually eliminate the working fishermen from holding office.

c. Inland administration committees were appointed in Gifu and Ishikawa.

d. Fishery rights compensation committees have been appointed in all prefectures except Aichi. In Mie and Toyama prefectures, the appointment of the area committeemen resulted in political repercussions as opposition parties accused the prefectures of playing favoritism in appointments.

4. Fishing Boat Insurance.

In Fukui prefecture, a total of 130 powered vessels acquired fishing boat insurance during October. The number of insured vessels from April to September was only 100. The sharp increase is due to the emphasis placed upon this program by the prefectural fisheries section and also to the lesson taught by the typhoon "Jane." In other prefectures, the results are not so outstanding but all prefectures estimate that they will realize their targets by the end of the fiscal year.

FOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

1. The forest extension program is gaining momentum in activities and

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

practical results. The organization of personnel is complete. The responsibilities between prefectural specialists, village agents and private timberland owners are generally understood. Village agents' training schools are being conducted. Successful timber management demonstrations are being conducted which give practical assistance to private timberland owners. Proper timber practices are being encouraged.

2. The efforts of the forest extension personnel are helping to increase the forest productivity and forest products income of the private timberland owners. The personnel are functioning in the manner of "field teachers," and by conducting timber management demonstrations are using the quickest and most effective method of encouraging private timberland owners to follow proper timber practices.

3. "Forest Extension in Action" is exhibited by the following two successful demonstrations observed by Natural Resources personnel. Mr. H. Nasu, village agent, Aichi prefecture, supervised 20 Sanage village men in building a new type charcoal kiln and encouraged selective cutting of the hardwoods for charcoal in the Sanage village forest, by actual demonstration in the field. Mr. T. Tsujimoto, village agent, Mie prefecture, marked the sugi-hinoki stand of Mr. Y. Ito, Kita-Nagano village, for a 20% thinning, leaving a good stand of trees for improved quality products. Mr. Ito sold the marked trees for a stumpage value of approximately ¥21,000 per cho.

MINING AND GEOLOGY

1. Mine Safety:

a. The Nagoya Mine Safety division's "Carbon Dioxide Gas Prevention Month" was highlighted by meetings held with owners and safety bosses of lignite mines in eight different areas. Since 90% of the lignite mines contain carbon dioxide gas in excess of 1%, Mine Safety division officials feel that the educational value of such meetings was substantial in terms of making lignite mine owners and operators realize the dangers of carbon dioxide gas, and in showing them the correct measures to be taken to reduce the content. Two deaths as a result of suffocation by carbon dioxide gas were reported, and three mines were closed by the Nagoya Mine Safety division because of excessive carbon dioxide content and improper ventilation.

b. Seventeen mines were inspected and 16 violations noted by the Mine Safety inspectors. Fifteen violations were found in the 11 lignite mines inspected. The majority of these violations were reported as being excessive content of carbon dioxide in the air. The region's only major coal mine was inspected for the first time by the Nagoya Mine Safety

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

division. No violations of the Coal Mine Safety Laws were found.

c. The Nagoya Mine Safety division wants authority and money to implement its own information and education programs. Officials report that all outlays for such programs are handled on a nationwide basis by the Tokyo headquarters. As a result, in many instances the materials received are not applicable to the mine safety problems of a given locality, such as this region. If the budget for such activities were divided among the various field offices, the Nagoya office feels that it could hold meetings for safety officials and employees that would be more beneficial than the inappropriate mine safety informational material currently being received from the Tokyo headquarters. This section is of the opinion that if the Tokyo office continues the exclusive administration of this function, more attention should be given to the specific needs of various localities.

2. Mine Rehabilitation.

a. Three areas are currently being developed by known mining companies. The Maruyama mine in Gifu prefecture has recently commenced the mining of an ore yielding 35 grams per ton of gold. The ore is being shipped to Kamioka mine. The Japan Mining company is reported to be negotiation for the mine right to the Omodani mine, Fukui prefecture, which was formerly operated on a large scale for copper by the Mitsubishi Mining company. A flotation plant and copper smelter were formerly located at the site. Very large reserves of chalcopyrite ores are reported to exist at levels both above and below those formerly worked. The Shinko Kogyo K. K. has started the rehabilitation of the Kakuno mine, Fukui prefecture. Electricity is being brought into the area, and air compressing machinery is being installed. According to the resident geologist, the ore, which was worked 25 years ago by the Mitsubishi Mining company, is a continuation of the huge lead-zinc deposits found at the Nakatatsu mine situated less than one mile distant. Reserves of both lead-zinc ores and chalcopyrite ores are estimated to be sufficiently large to warrant development of the area and installation of a 50 to 70 ton flotation plant.

b. The Kamioka mine is installing a 60 ton custom mill which will be used to process purchased ores, and to serve as a pilot plant for experimental work.

c. The recently inaugurated sand filling operation at the Kamioka mine is encountering minor difficulties caused by poorly laid pipe containing several 75 to 90 degree angles, which make the pumping difficult. The "sanding up" of the sand filling hose, caused by the sporadic rather than regular flow of sand is also deterring the sand filling operations.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 October 1950.

PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Economic Investigation Agency.

a. Commerce and Industry personnel attended six prefectural EIA conferences in five prefectures, and three weekly regional EB conferences.

b. Action with view to controlling illegal transactions in sugar was pursued with fair results. Forty blackmarket cases of domestic sugar by Japanese nationals were discovered. Fifteen of these cases were referred to the procurator and twenty five cases were warned and released. No foreign nationals have yet been apprehended even though evidence is being assembled for apprehension of at least one case during November. Several cases of excess profit on cotton cloth were recently referred to the procurators.

c. Plans are now being made for more effective control over the blackmarket of rice. NRP reported 12 trucks were impounded without complaints from the owners, and that many truck owners are voluntarily cooperating so that illegal transportation by truck is decreasing. They attribute the success of this program to wide advance publicity.

2. Restaurant Control.

a. The NRP report an increase in the number of restaurant violations in Aichi but insist that considering the recent All Japan Athletic Meet in Nagoya the increase was proportionately small.

b. Aichi, Mie, Fukui, Ishikawa, and Toyama prefectures each held one public hearing, while Gifu prefecture held two during October. As a result of these hearings 25 violators received suspensions, 36 received warnings, and three restaurants were sealed. Prefectural investigative efforts appeared to have been increased since September without undue stimulation from Civil Affairs.

3. Fertilizer Distribution.

Private fertilizer wholesalers and retailers were exerting all-out efforts to gain customers among local agricultural cooperatives and farmers this year. They felt that customers acquired this year would continue their patronage in the future, therefore, such dealers were cutting their own commissions to the limit, or even selling at cost in instances reported by Toyama ACA section officials, in order to compete with agricultural cooperatives and federations. Generally, private wholesalers were handling 20 to 30% of fertilizers distributed, while private retail outlets were accounting for 10-20% of the sales to farmers,

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

according to estimates by officials of all prefectures except Gifu (See "Cooperatives", above).

4. Staple Food Rationing.

a. Only PDF 207 was received, and this was checked for the receipt of imported gift wheat for the school lunch program. While the amount allocated by the PDF for Nagoya was 269,852 kg., the amount actually received amounted to 275,242 kg. 75% of the amount received has already been processed by the Nisshin Flour mill, and about half of this amount was shipped to the bakeries on 29 October. The bakeries report that the flour is of the highest quality yet received.

b. Beyond a reported overall reduction in the amount of rejected rations, there were no significant changes in this phase of the food distribution program.

c. Preliminary stages in transferring the control of existing ration points to private operators have been completed, and the entire program is expected to be completed within this region by the end of November. Twenty six ration points throughout the region were inspected, and it was found that sanitary conditions had in general deteriorated. This problem was called to the attention of the prefectural Food Distribution corporations, which agreed to remedy the situation. It appeared that in recent months the inspection of everything excepting weights and measures had been neglected, which permitted operators to become lax in maintaining adequate sanitary standards.

d. In the six prefectural capitals average free market rice prices per sho averaged as follows: Nagoya, ¥135; Gifu, ¥130; Tsu ¥140; Kanazawa, ¥130; Toyama, ¥90; Fukui, ¥95.

5. Perishable Foods.

a. 1,365,800 kan of fresh fish, and 553,500 kan of processed fish were received during October by the Nagoya wholesale markets. This was equivalent to an average per capita daily ration of 44.6 momme of fresh fish and 18 momme of processed fish. Prices began a downward trend with the increase in supply.

b. 2,136,839 kan of vegetables were received in the Nagoya markets, which constituted about 92% of September's receipts. However, since there was an actual increase in the most popular items, prices were actually somewhat cheaper than in September.