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HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 3, (Otsu, Honshu)

REPORTS CONTROL
SYMBOL MG-4

319.1

13 January 1948

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.
Attn: Military Government Section

1. In compliance with Operational Directive No. 71, Headquarters Eighth Army dated 10 December 1947, the Military Government Activities Report for the month of December 1947 is submitted.

2. Political and Governmental Activities (Annex A).

a. There has recently been formed a council of the heads of cities, towns and villages. It is anticipated that this organization will be utilized to a great extent to obtain information, and to transmit to the local governments suggestions for improvements in local administration.

b. Ceiling prices were generally adhered to in December for fish and vegetables in stores especially during the latter part of the month. However, backdoor sales were believed to be large.

3. Public Health Activities (Annex B-1).

a. The diet of Japanese children is lacking in fruits because of high prices, not being controlled under ceiling prices. It is reported that dealers throw fruit away rather than allow prices drop.

b. A higher budget, now being above 2% and higher than the average of Japan, is meeting with objection of Prefectural officials for above reasons. Encouragement will be increased for the 5% goal.

c. Inoculations in all programs is good but due to the majority of inhabitants being farmers a 100% goal is a difficult one.

4. Public and Private Welfare (Annex B-2).

a. The Community Chest Collections are believed to be one of the highest in Japan, now being above 75%.

b. An attempt is being made to have local welfare office make direct contact with recipients in small hamlets in order to improve records. The Minsei-iiin will continue to be used as advisors to the Welfare Officer.

5. Labor (Annex C).

a. Labor Relations Committeemen are interested in their work and have been active. They are considered to be well qualified.

b. Due to great scarcity of food the attempt to use unions in aiding buyer's strikes to lower prices has failed.

6. Economics (Annex D).

a. The rapid collection of rice filled warehouses to capacity. Designation of supplementary warehouses permitted the farmer to continue to turn

Ltr, Shiga Mil Govt Team, 319.1, subj: "Military Government Activities Report", dated 13 January 1948. Cont'd

in his rice. The inability to remove this rice from the Prefecture rapidly has caused farmers to doubt the necessity of placing all their labor to this program with the neglect of his other products. However, the fast collections has without a doubt kept much rice from the blackmarket.

b. A Special Report will be made on data now being collected by Prefectural officials on processed fish imported into this Prefecture.

7. Civil Information and Education (Annex E).

a. A five day school week has been proposed in two (2) try-out schools as a possible solution for teachers lack of time to prepare lessons and to attend in-service training classes. A trend is noticed in a breaking of the traditional six (6) day school week in favor of better presentation and recognition of teacher re-education.

b. More use is being made of CI & E publicity channels by all sections.

6 Incls

Annex A - Political & Governmental Activities

- " B-1 - Public Health Activities
- " B-2 - Public and Private Welfare
- " C - Labor
- " D - Economics
- " E - Civil Information and Education Activities

E. D. Lucas
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Lt Col, CAV
Commanding

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Report Control Symbol QGS-01
Annex A - Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 31 December 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
13 January 1948

Political and Government Activities
(prepared by Major James W. Linn)

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. Election of Mayors of Cities, Towns and Villages

Since 1 August 47 elections have been held for mayors of one city, two towns and eight villages. There was opposition in only two of these elections; the city and one town. This is believed to be normal since the mayor's position in the village is not especially desired due to lack of pay. However, a report has been received that an election held in Ibuki-mura, Sakata-gun in April 47 was unopposed due to pressure on opposition candidates. An investigation is being conducted and a report will be made if there is supporting evidence.

b. Local Government Administration

The Shiga Prefectural Towns and Villages Council was established in August 47 within the provisions of Article 298 of the Local Autonomy Law. This is an organization of the mayors of the cities, towns and villages for the purpose of mutual discussion of the affairs and problems of administration; obtaining facilities for education and welfare of employees; communication and cooperation between assemblies concerned. This organization has not been active; hence a report of its value cannot be made at the present time. It is anticipated that this organization will be utilized for collection and dissemination of information.

c. Police Reorganization

Selection for public safety commissioners has been completed in 2 cities and 13 towns out of the 3 cities and 20 towns in Shiga.

d. Complaints and Reports of Injustice

Since complaints and reports of purported injustices are constantly being directed to the MG Team rather than the appropriate Japanese Governmental office, a lack of faith of the people is indicated in the governmental office's ability to dispose efficiently of such matters.

e. Prefectural Expenditures Delayed by Local Branch, Finance Bureau

As a result of Article 25, Accounts Law (Law No. 35) 31 March 47; Article 60-(4) Imperial Ordinance No. 65, Budgets, Settlement of Accounts and Accounts Ordinance, 28 April 47; Finance Ministry Instructions 102, 20 October 47, effective 1 November 47 the prefectural government must clear the expenditure of any monies

for Post War Management Expenses (maintenance and construction for Occupation Forces) through the Local Branch, Finance Bureau (Zaimu-Kyoku Chiho-Bu). This is for audit purposes rather than approval; however, the Local Branch, Finance Bureau frequently acts as a bottle-neck since the personnel often are absent for one or two business days and are unable to stamp the check to permit it being cashed.

f. Courts and Administration of Justice

- (1) There is no backlog of minor cases under par 4 of Imperial Ordinance 311.
- (2) At the present time there are approximately 40 cases of violations of Japanese law awaiting trial in Japanese Courts. This is not believed to be excessive.
- (3) Shiga Prefecture now has five judges and six procurators. In the opinion of the Chief Procurator, two additional procurators are needed to facilitate trial of criminal cases.

2. Political Activities; Labor Farmer's Party

The political parties in this prefecture have maintained a passive attitude toward the formation of the Labor Farmer's Party. However, all parties are observing closely, and a shake-up of the parties is anticipated in the near future.

3. Activities of Local Youth Groups

The Agricultural Youths League, connected with the Prefectural Agricultural Association (Nogyo Kai), has changed its original objectives as a cultural organization and has become a political organization supporting the People's Cooperative Party.

4. Violation of Purge Directives

The complaint that Governor Hattori of Shiga made a false declaration on his questionnaire during the April 47 elections was declared to have no basis after an investigation by the Chief Procurator of Shiga.

5. Black Market Activities

The apprehension and prosecution of violators of the Fish and Fresh Vegetable Control and Distribution Law is believed to have been one of the weakest points in achieving that program. The Economic Police, Procurator's Office and Fisheries Office have worked out a coordinated plan for apprehension, graduated punishment and/or revocation of license of all violators found. In general, ceiling prices are being adhered to; however slightly salted fish and partially pickled vegetables are being sold as completely processed commodities with high ceiling prices. The police consider this subterfuge as within the law.

Reports Control Symbol QPH-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team

ANNEX B-1 Monthly MG Act Rpt.
1-31 December 1947

APO 25, Unit 3

13 January 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES
(Prepared by 1st Lt William E. Little Jr., MC)

a. Public Health Administration.

The prefectural health department is now functioning as an independent department though some of its funds are still tied up with the welfare department. The plan for the next fiscal year will make these separate funds. The amount of money appropriated for the public health department during the past year amounted to 2.3 % of the original budget, but it is claimed by the governor's secretary that additional appropriations throughout the year have brought this figure to 5.4 % of the total prefectural budget. The director of the public health department claims that 2.2 % would be a truer figure. For the next fiscal year, however, an organized proposal has been prepared to present to the Prefectural assembly meeting in February to increase the basic public health budget to 5 % of the total prefectural budget. It is doubtful if this much will be obtained. This money, if acquired, will be used chiefly for enlarging and improving the scope of health center activity and for providing more full time insect and rodent control teams.

All of the public health officials are appointed by the governor but must meet the requirement as set up by the welfare ministry for such officials. They are doing an adequate job at present with few exceptions and these few have been pointed out to them with resultant promises of reform.

During the month of December 1947 all ten health centers were visited to determine the range of their activities. Of the ten health centers, eight are functioning as full time units. The other two have some personnel including a doctor. They need more space to set up x-ray equipment and a laboratory. One of these will move in January or February 1948 to part of a hospital previously run by the old Japan Medical Association but now controlled by the Prefecture and not used at present. The Prefecture officials are being strongly encouraged to find more space for the other.

During the period 1 Dec to 31 Dec 1947, eight hospitals were inspected by the Mil. Govt. Public Health officer and eight others were inspected by the Japanese Public Health officials. Sanitation is still poor in all of them except the O-omi sanatorium which appears to be a fairly well run and modern tuberculosis sanatorium. Supply problem and financial difficulties still remain as the most important retarding factors in the improvement of hospitals, both public and private. The hospitals run by the Agricultural Association have partly solved the supply problem by obtaining drugs and other supplies through their national association rather than through the Prefecture supply houses.

b. Veterinary Affairs.

Several slaughter houses and dairies were inspected during this period. All of the slaughter houses practiced very poor sanitation and the veterinarian present limited his inspection to the carcass itself. Suggestions were made concerning the cleanliness of buildings and utensils used. All of the dairies visited had been

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inspected by the Japanese inspectors using the score card system, but few improvements had been made on the discrepancies found on previous inspections. Local veterinary officers make frequent inspections but apparently are not insisting strongly on their recommendations being carried out. District supervisors have been instructed by the chief of the inspection service to make more spot checks and report on the effectiveness of the local inspectors in improving dairy sanitation.

The intradernal method of tuberculin testing of cattle was demonstrated to the members of the inspection service and the agricultural association. There will be another such demonstration next month and it is believed this method will be accepted as standard practice in the prefecture.

Rabies immunizations were carried out during the first 16 days of December on 1330 dogs. An attempt was made to round up all dogs not immunized so they could be put to death.

c. Dental Affairs.

A meeting was held on 10 December of all Prefectural, district and municipal dental associations to discuss improvements in dental practice and licensing of dentists in this Prefecture. It is doubtful if much was accomplished at this meeting, from reports received, but no member of the M.C. Team was present.

d. Nursing Affairs.

Inspections of all the larger hospitals were made to determine which could meet the requirements of a class A nursing school course. The Red Cross hospital in Otsu is the only one which has adequate facilities to carry out such a course and all effort will be concentrated on it to accomplish this.

During the month of December several short refresher courses were held for clinical nurses, midwives and public health nurses in the Prefecture. These were well attended and other such courses are planned for the near future.

e. Medical Supply Situation.

A thorough investigation was made of the controlled drug distribution exclusive of narcotics. The Japanese doctor's applications for such drugs were submitted through their respective association, who in turn applied to the Prefectural Pharmaceutical section for allocations. The Prefectural Pharmaceutical section reviewed the applications, and informed the respective associations as to the proper allotments. This practice was not considered practical. Advice was given that the association be bypassed, and direct communication between practitioners and the Prefectural Pharmaceutical section be encouraged for the time being. However, immediate steps should be initiated to install the coupon system as set forth by the Welfare Ministry.

f. Preventive Medicine.

The typhoid immunizations are 75% completed and by a conservative estimate, this figure should be raised to about 80% by 15 Feb. 1948.

The immunizations in the cities are now almost complete but more

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difficulty is anticipated in reaching farmers in outlying districts. It is claimed that smallpox vaccinations have been 100% completed. Diphtheria immunizations are only 50% completed but will be finished if the toxoid arrives in Feb. as promised.

Typhus immunizations were carried out on all persons, inmates and attendants, connected with the Shiga Prison, Red Cross Hospital at Otsu, Oeomi Gakuen, Shenan Gakuen, and at rail road station. These people were also dusted with DDT powder. All other similar institutions will carry out the same procedure in Jan. 1948. All schools now have LIT and necessary apparatus for the prevention of lice in school children. This distribution was completed this month.

There have been no cases of smallpox, plague, cholera, yellow fever or epidemic typhus reported in 1947. This month there have no serious epidemics of any other communicable diseases.

Figures are not available at present on the status of tuberculin testing and BCG inoculations. These will be compiled and reported on next month.

g. Sanitary Engineering Activities.

Insect and rodent control teams are not well organized and do not thoroughly understand their job, but under direct observation of Military Government Public Health personnel they are showing considerable improvement. This work is being pushed and as soon as the supply of antu arrives an intensive campaign on rodent control will begin.

A malaria control program has been worked out with emphasis on the Hikone area which has the highest rate of infection. This program will begin in Jan. with a publicity campaign and continue through the spring and summer with surveys and active mosquito control by special teams instructed in this type of work. Extra appropriations will be made to finance the work and a marked reduction in the incidence of malaria is anticipated.

h. Nutritional Activities.

The average Japanese diet is very deficient in oranges and other fresh fruit. The reason for this is the high price of fruit which puts it out of reach of the average family. This price can be reduced only by putting such fruit under price and transportation control from a national level.

Report Control Symbol OPH-01
ANNEX B-2 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 Dec 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25 Unit 3
13 January 1948

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES
(Prepared by Capt. Lewis H Keyes)

1. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Copy of Japanese reports attached to one copy of this report as required by Par. d. (1) (a), OD 71 Hq 8A, 10 Dec 1947)

a. Assistance granted during November 1947

- (1) Total Persons assisted.....30,998
- (2) Net amount, cash grants.....2,946,026.00
- (3) No. of persons cared for in institutions....562
- (4) No assistance in kind in lieu of cash, reported.

b. Administrative Review

(1) This office is greatly concerned by apparent failure of distributing agencies, namely, local Japanese welfare sections, in the matter of proper evaluation and review of individual needy family cases. It is realized that the present training program for Minsei-iin and current review of all cases, scheduled to be completed by 31 January 1948 should correct many discrepancies, but it is felt that such corrections will not change a condition that has allowed such discrepancies to be so general. It is believed that solution to part of this problem lies in the encouragement of Japanese to adopt some sort of a universal budget as a standard for living expenses, however, it is felt that this all-important phase of the Public Assistance program will never operate efficiently until a system of prompt continuing, and unbiased case reviews is established. Direct contact between aid recipients and local paid welfare workers, thereby reducing inaccuracies in reporting data, and less handling of funds, is considered the best condition under which to achieve this end. This direct contact is generally not present under the Minsei-iin system as it now operates. In an effort to increase the contact between families and their local offices, Japanese officials are being encouraged to use direct interviews between the welfare official and recipient in filling out case records and budget forms, and to verify with Minsei-iin. This procedure is considered feasible at least in small villages, where surveys reveal that most of the recipients are within walking distance of offices.

(2) Administrative Review Check List attached.

(3) This office has requested and been promised by the Japanese, a recorded plan for elimination of welfare workers deemed unqualified for their jobs.

2. CHILD WELFARE-- The Prefecture Welfare Section has not been reorganized in accordance with the Child Welfare Law, however Welfare officials appear conversant with the law and promise complete compliance by 31 January 1948. Much time has been accorded child

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welfare activities in cities of the prefecture.

3. The following welfare, and penal institutions were inspected during the month of December:

a. Otsu Mothers and Childrens Home, at which sanitary conditions were found below standard. The manager and prefecture welfare chief were offered suggestions as to improvement.

b. Otsu Social Work Institution, an old peoples and childrens protection home, at which the physical plant, attitude of inmates and management, and accounting procedures appeared excellent.

c. Imazu Detention House, at which there were no inmates. Plant and administrative planning appeared proper.

d. Shiga Prison--This institution is considered to be operated in an excellent manner. It is slightly overcrowded.

This office does not have sufficient data on hand at this time to recommend elimination of any welfare institutions in this area in the interest of efficiency and economy, however efforts are being directed, in conjunction with prefectural officials, toward such a program.

4. No cases of homeless juveniles or other wanderers were reported during the month of December.

5. Insuring agency machinery for Social Insurance is considered adequate, but publicity efforts are needed and will be encouraged. This section will inspect insurance offices as well as at least 3 industrial plants in connection with this program during the month of January 1948.

6. Japanese compliance with directives regarding provision of supplementary rations for Foreign Nationals is considered excellent.

7. Approximately 10% of persons repatriated to this prefecture are receiving aid under the Public Assistance program. (Japanese source) The main rehabilitation problem is lack of housing.

8. Remarks:

a. Prefecture Community Chest drive collection figures reveal that 75% of the 7 million Yen quota has been received. A good plan for "Chest" expenditures has already been set up.

b. Local programs of distribution of donated food and clothing are prevalent in the prefecture.

1 Incl. (Administrative Review Check List)

Revised: 12-10-47

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW CHECK LIST

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	20Dec	29Dec	29Dec	8Dec	11Dec	1Dec
1. Welfare Office visited*						
2. Date of Visit	5,058	2,766	2,443	3,741	6,650	3,799
3. Population of Area						
4. Case load of Area						
Indoor	0	0	1	2	2	3
Outdoor	103	108	157	124	175	125
5. No. of Minsei-in	12	5	5	5	17	10
6. No. of Pail Welfare workers	3	2	2	1	2	1
a. No. of New Applications	6	0	2	0	3	0
b. Applications Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Applications approved	6	0	2	0	3	0
d. Cases Discontinued	4	1	7	2	2	2
e. No. of Appeals	0	0	3	0	0	1
f. No. of Appeals resulting in Case Opening	0	0	3	0	0	1
8. No. Cases Checked in Office During Review	12	27	30	20	30	20
9. No. of Families Checked by Japanese:						
a. Last 30 days	66	29	56	41	85	50
b. Last 60 days	200	60	112	82	170	103
c. No. not Checked During Last 60 days	0	0	1	0	0	0
10. No. Cases found During Review to Be: (under latest schedule)						
a. Properly Budgeted	10	27	21	10	8	0
b. Over budgeted				3	4	0
c. Under Budgeted				6	15	0
d. Condition too poor for Review to be made	1	0	0	1	3	20
11. No. of Families Visited By MG Rep. In Connection with Review	2	3	3			
No. of Discrepancies Found	2	3	3	5	4	5
12. Average Date Recipients Receives Aid	25th	20th	20th	15th	20th	15th
13. Was Assistance in Kind Distributed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Page 1 (use additional page if necessary)

Incl #1 Page 1

- 1. Hayama Village
- 2. Banatani Village
- 3. Shimoda Village

- 4. Shiotsu Village
- 5. Shigayaki Village
- 6. Wani Village

(Over)

Administrative Review, cont'd

14 Data on Intake and Closing of Cases Past Two Months (see note 1)				
Type of Assistance	Applications Received	Applications Rejected	Applications Approved	Aid Discontinued
Living Expenses	14	0*	11	5
Medical Aid	22	5	17	0
Maternity Aid	4	0	4	0
Funeral Aid	0	0	0	0
Occupational Aid	3	0	3	0
Totals	43	5	35	5

15. Does each area (or all areas) visited have an adequate Minsei-in training program? No If not comment. Practice of Bi-monthly meetings to discuss welfare problems appears inadequate from standpoint of Minsei-in learning mechanics of work and it is felt that there has been insufficient emphasis placed by welfare officials upon importance of exactness, accuracy, and need for continuing review of cases. Prefectural plans for January training are considered good.

16. Is assistance in kind properly accounted for? Yes If not what is being done. All village officials interviewed report that they are frequently inspected by prefectural officials as to their handling of this matter.

17. Give general conclusions regarding the Japanese welfare administration based upon this administrative review (or all administrative review conducted during this month). It is felt that success of the Public Assistance Program is far from complete, mainly by reason of the fact that actual outgo of funds is under-supervised. In general, people seem to be uninformed as to provisions of the Daily Life Security Law. (Welfare administration has been further discussed in section 1. b. of this annex.)

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

* Pending

Incl #1 Page 2

Reports Control Symbol: JESS-02
ANNEX C Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 31 December 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
13 January 1948

LABOR SURVEILLANCE

(Prepared by 1st Lt James R. Brazzel)

1. Identification

- a. Prefecture covered: Shiga
- b. Report for month of December 1947

2. Labor Procurement

- a. Compliance with labor requisitions by the Japanese is satisfactory.
- b. There are no known cases of violation by Japanese agencies in complying with Japanese Government regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.
- c. An average of five hundred and twenty four (524) man days of Japanese labor per day was secured and utilized by the Occupation Forces during the month of December 1947.
- d. Workers on labor requisition are increasing. This is due to the increase of guards and maintenance men in the 35th Infantry Regiment to compensate for loss of troops.

3. Wages and working conditions

- a. There is a difference in the pay of labor on labor requisition and procurement demand and the labor on troop and dependent housing projects. This difference is compensated for by the Prefecture Government by allowing labor requisition and procurement demand labor a special extra ration; however, this compensation is not believed adequate.
- b. There is no known abuses in employment or working conditions of Japanese labor working for the Occupation Forces.

4. Labor Relations

- a. No action was taken by the Occupation Forces on any labor relations cases.
- b. No action or decision with regard to labor disputes, labor unions, or labor relations was made by Japanese procurators, courts, or police.
- c. There were no complaints of employer domination or discrimination against employees for labor union activity.
- d. A mediation committee settled the dispute between the Shiga Prefectural Employees Union and the Prefecture on 26 December 1947. Two (2) disputes have not been settled yet. The Shiga Council of All Communication Workers dispute is an All-Japan problem and the union officials admit they are following instructions from the central union headquarters. The Toyo Rayon Sawmill Union is a local problem which is before the Labor

Relations Committee at present. Japanese sources report that a small cell of Communist members in the union have caused a slow-down of work in order to gain pay increase. As a result of the slowdown the company has been unable to operate and show a profit and decided to cease operation completely. All attempts of mediation have failed so far due to Communist actions at the hearings. Most of the Communists causing the trouble were former employees of Toyo Rayon Co., Shiga Factory. They were discharged from there as trouble makers and then worked for the Toyo Rayon Sawmill which is a subsidiary plant. Japanese believe this to be another Communist attempt to get into Toyo Rayon Company which is Shiga Prefecture's largest industry. Several members of the local Labor Relations Committee have been interviewed and all seem to be well qualified for the job. They take their job very seriously and thoroughly investigate each case brought before it. They check into all labor disputes even though they may not have been brought before them for action.

5. Employment

- a. Between 1 December 1947 and 31 December 1947 there have been one hundred and seventy seven (177) new workers absorbed by industry. Labor on public works remains about the same as for last month. Three hundred and sixty five (365) persons are employed in vocational training.
- b. There is no reported unemployment problem but Japanese Labor authorities estimate approximately ten thousand (10,000) unemployed at present. These people have no desire to work and their source of income is said to be through blackmarket activities. This report will be investigated further and every effort possible made to correct it.
- c. There is no repatriation or immigration activities in Shiga Prefecture.

6. General observations

- a. The labor situation in Shiga Prefecture is very quiet at present. There was some unrest during the first three weeks over year-end and winter allowances but these were all settled. There was a three (3) day strike of the clerical workers of Kansai Power Distribution Company which was settled peacefully and did not affect power distribution at all.
- b. All union officials contacted in regards to "buyers strikes" think they are not possible. The general answer was that no one has large enough food supply on hand to carry one on for any length of time. All union members are being urged to report all persons who attempt to sell goods above the ceiling price.
- c. Emphasis is being placed on labor education. A course is being conducted at present in Otsu city and another will be opened in Hikone in January. These schools have excellent instructors and will stress members responsibilities and democratization of unions. They also urge at least one scheduled general meeting per month at which time all members will vote on issue before the union. The Shiga Prefectural Employees Union holds two general meetings per year. All business transacted between these two meetings is through representatives who have absolute powers. Only two times per year do the rank-and-file members have the privilege of voting on union issues.
- d. All union constitutions are translated and kept on file and the weakness of some of these are pointed out.

7. None

Report Control Symbol MG-11
Annex D Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 December 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
13 January 1948

Economics Summary
(Prepared by Harlan L. Reif)

Annex D-1 Industry

1. The many small weaving and spinning plants in Shiga have been reported to be operating at about 85 per cent of capacity. This high percentage of operation has been due to the imports of raw cotton from the United States and the recent electric power situation. It is estimated by the Prefectural officials that during the first quarter of 1948, the power will be only 50 per cent as compared to the last quarter of 1947, and the manufacture of many export items will be reduced accordingly.

2. During December 1947 the principal products manufactured in Shiga for export were: bicycle pedal shafts to China; shirt material to India; fishing gut, bamboo fishing rods, raw silk, hand embroidery, and fish nets to the United States; fish nets and table cloth to the Philippines, Canada, India, and Europe; garden tools to Okinawa; spinning machine parts to Korea; and bamboo umbrella handles to Great Britain.

Report Control Symbol MG-11
Annex D Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 December 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
13 January 1948

Economics Summary
(Prepared by Harlan L. Reif)

Annex D-2 Natural Resources

1. The Provisions Section of the Prefectural Government reports that as of 31 December 1947, the rice and sweet potato collections were 95 and 104 per cent respectively. The government purchases of rice and sweet potatoes were 66 and 104 per cent respectively. During the latter part of December rice was turned in to the village warehouses so rapidly that they were filled to capacity. Lack of transportation to move the rice did not retard collection due to the designation of supplementary storage space.
2. The Governor reports that the rapid collections of rice and sweet potatoes in Shiga this season has caused a curtailment in planting of wheat and rapeseed crops.
3. During the first week of December 1947, the government enforced the price controls on vegetables in Shiga. For about one week there were practically no vegetables for sale in shops in Otsu-city and other towns. Farmers in many areas claimed the official prices were too low. In mid-December, blackmarket back-door sales flourished since there was no legislation requiring the distributors to meet the vegetable allotments to Otsu-city on a weekly or semi-monthly basis. Due possibly to spoilage and the Japanese holiday seasonal demand, vegetables returned to retail stores in large quantities during the last week of December. The December quota of vegetable delivery to Otsu-city was not met. The Governor has negotiated with the Central Government to designate Otsu as a "Large City" on the ceiling price scale in an attempt to equalize the vegetable price ceilings with nearby Kyoto.
4. The fish catch from Lake Biwa during December amounted to 40,000 kan of which 70% is consumed in Shiga and 30% exported. The amount of fresh fish imported to Shiga from other Prefectures during December was 89,000 kan as compared to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry allocation of 100,000 kan. Delivery in part of the foregoing deficit is expected during January 1948. In general ceiling prices are being adhered to, but lightly salted fish and partially pickled vegetables are being sold as completely processed commodities at high ceiling prices.

Report Control Symbol MG-11
Annex D. Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 December 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
13 January 1948

Economics Summary
(Prepared by Harlan L. Reif)

Annex D-3 Reparations.

1. The first reparations plant to be definitely removed from the list in Shiga was Yamaoka Nainenki K.K., plant code 35-4 and has been removed from custody and control.
2. A request has been forwarded to Headquarters Eighth Army asking for a decision on the Takashima Plant of Terauchi Seisakusho, Shiga plant 35-12. In March 1947, this plant was to have been removed from custody at the printing of the next Annex to SCAPIN 1258.
3. All special purpose machinery in Shiga prefecture was inspected in December for possible destruction. This included items in both reparations and non-reparations plants. The prefectural government officials and plant managers were then instructed to proceed with the destruction plans as outlined in instructions to the local government from the central government. As yet no materials such as gases for cutting have been received by the prefecture.
4. At the completion of the destruction, each machine or part will be inspected by personnel of this headquarters, to authenticate the destruction.

Report Control Symbol MG-12

Shiga Mil Govt Team

ANNEX E Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 December 1947

APO 25, Unit 3
7 January 1948

Civil Information & Educational Activities
(Prepared by Mr. George Kawaguchi)

1. Education:

a. Five (5) school inspections were completed during the month of December in compliance with CD 92, dated 6 December 1946. Coverage included schools of the lower secondary level. Inspections indicate that:

- (1) Because of financial insecurity and lack of physical plant, an air of impermanence prevails toward the junior high school program. Follow-up inspections are necessary to carry this program to completion.
- (2) Continuous efforts must be extended toward soliciting cooperation between village and towns toward building of community junior high schools. (Kumiai Shin Chugakko)
- (3) Efforts should be made to recruit qualified teachers with secondary school teaching experience if the junior high schools are to acquire the prestige of a secondary level school.
- (4) Proper itemized budgeting should be encouraged as a basis of efficient school administration.

b. This section undertook the study of the junior high school problems for this month in conferences with the Ken Education Section staff. It was conceded by both parties that little organization was seen in the presentation of lesson materials. Teachers lacked visual aids and the apparent unfamiliarity of subject matter confirmed need for continuous, organized in-service training program. Teachers disclosed that their biggest problem was finding time for lesson preparation during a six day school week. Subject problem was brought before the Ken Education Section which proposed the initiation of a five day school week on a trial basis to be started in two (2) try-out schools. The sixth day being set aside for the teachers to attend conferences without having to absent themselves from classes, or to prepare the following weeks assignments, and to attend faculty and in-service training classes.

A noticeable trend toward recognition of and desire of teachers to properly prepare and present their lessons is noted. Progress of subject experiment will be reported in future activities report.

Weakness of the junior high school seems to lie in the financial and personnel control over the school by the prefectural and central government. Though the junior high schools are proposed to be a municipally supported school, citizens have no voice in school administration. Decentralization of education will not be accomplished unless this responsibility is delegated to the local school boards.

c. In accordance with ltr I Corps subject: Military Government Plan for 15 November 1947 to 15 February 1948, the following action has been taken to implement this six point program.

- (1) Teacher re-education on a uniform scale throughout the prefecture on primary and secondary school level was started on 25 November 1947. The program is being administered by the Ken Education Section but the work has been delegated to the Shiga Teachers Research Institute. Subject committee has divided the material "Guide to New Education" into eight blocks for study in all schools till 15 March 1948. From 21 January through 6 February lecturers and examiners will tour the prefecture to act as conferees to the teachers.
- (2) A survey of existing PTA's in schools of Shiga was conducted during December, preparatory to implementing the PTA program as outlined by I Corps plan to determine the degree of publicity necessary to successfully carry this program to completion by 15 February 1948. It was found that 26% of the schools did not have a democratically organized PTA, so plans have been made to (1) exhibit visual charts on PTA in schools and meetings, (2) distribute to all schools a copy of the material "Parent Teachers Associations".
- (3) A Traffic Safety rally was held in four (4) districts of Shiga from 18 through 22 December 1947, participated by Ken Public Safety representatives, local government officials and school teachers. Traffic safety posters (2,000 copies) have been distributed throughout the prefecture. Schools have also undertaken a traffic safety poster campaign further supplemented by study in their social studies classes. Three month planning includes adoption of a roving women's patrol team to encourage children to use facilities of public playgrounds. Junior patrol system will be established as well as supervised recreation playgrounds for children from February 1948. Legal and government section is cooperating in this project.

Shiga Mil Govt Tm, MINNEB - Hon MG Act Rpt - 7 Jan. '48 (cont'd)

- (4) Health teachers in-service training program started with the cooperation of the Otsu Red Cross Hospital. The staff of the hospital consented to lecture to a nucleus of school nurses of Otsu City and vicinity. The lecture covered all phases of school health and school lunchroom programs. 225 hours of instruction was given during the first block which started 1 thru 22 December 1947. Similar courses are being held at each district health center of the prefecture. Public Health and this section cooperated by providing them with the necessary information and outline. Objectives of the three month plan are 1) to encourage all schools to establish dispensaries stocked with basic clinical equipment, 2) start a health education program in all grades, 3) campaign to solicit interest and cooperation of village doctors toward participation and assisting in the school health program.
- (5) Student Government organizations though organized in each school still remains inactive. Efforts are being made to acquaint them with practices in parliamentary procedure.
- (6) School Boards have been organized in each school district and encouragement is extended toward taking up specific problems such as finance, personnel, and school administration.
- (7) Capt. Robbins, I Corps CI&E Section representative - visited this section 23 December to assist in a comprehensive survey of the Prefectural Education Section budget for 1948. A 77% slash was made of the Social Education Section budget during 1947. If the proposed budget for 1948 is reduced again, danger of paralyzing the activities of the Social Education Section may result. Efforts are being made to raise the Social Education Section budget from ¥180,000 to ¥2,000,000 presumed to be the lowest budgetary figure of any prefecture in this Region. Because of uncertain appropriation and inflation, proper follow-up was lacking in the school budgets. Danger of making contributions compulsory for the PTA and Alumnis Associations was noted. Prefectural Education Section was encouraged to itemize their budget starting with the 1948 fiscal year in April.

d. On 1 December, Child Education Research Society had its first meeting at Education Hall. About 30 men and women representatives of PTA and kindergarten teachers attended the meeting presided by a woman (shigaku) school inspector in charge of kindergarten education in the Ken Education Section. A representative of this section gave an address on the

Kindergarten movement in the United States. A panel discussion followed in which questions and recommendations were made. Conferees proposed that the school lunch program be initiated in the kindergartens.

2. Information:

a. A total of four (4) SCAP News Releases were released to local newspapers this month. Rice collection publicity releases by the Japanese totaled six (6). News contributing indirectly to subject publicity program totaled fifty-eight (58) and releases on miscellaneous educational activities totaled ten (10).

b. An information survey team supervised by a NCO this section toured the prefecture to survey effectiveness of Rural Citizens' Public Hall, libraries, and the distribution of wet cell batteries to the schools.

c. Letters of encouragement to fulfill the rice delivery quota were sent to the Japanese district offices by the CO, Shiga Mil Govt Team. Letters of commendation were sent in like manner to those district offices which completed their delivery.

3. Religion:

a. Since the release to the press of the article "Freedom of Religion", 17 December 1947, three letters of complaints have been received by this section in reference to compulsory contribution toward religious institutions. Investigation was made by this section which failed to find a basis for these reports.

b. Mr. Frank Motofuji SCAP Religion Section representative visited this Hqs in reference to Japanese religious activities 19 December 1947.

c. Mr. Takata, I Corps Arts and Monuments field examiner visited this section 19 December 1947. Eight (8) separate targets were surveyed of National Treasures from 19 thru 21 December 1947 by subject examiner.

4. Other civil information and education matters:

a. Screening program reports is as follows: (1) Total screened to date 9,012. (2) Acceptable 8,922. (3) Unacceptable 90.

b. A team composed of two Red Cross nurses and a representative of this section (Dr Teramura, woman doctor) visited girls' secondary schools to explain the importance of the nursing profession in an effort to recruit qualified personnel to pursue the profession. Public Health and this section is cooperating in this project.

HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 3, (Otsu, Honshu)

REPORTS CONTROL
SYMBOL MG-4

319.1

7 December 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TC: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.
ATTN: Military Government Section

1. In compliance with par 10, ANNEX 8, Adn. Order Number 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, as amended by par 2, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Military Government Activities Report for the month of November 1947 is submitted.

ANNEX A Political and Government Activities
(Reports Control Symbol QGS-01)
ANNEX B-1 Public Health Activities
(Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX B-2 Public and Private Welfare Activities
(Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX C Labor Surveillance Report
(Reports Control Symbol QESS-02)
ANNEX D Economics Summary
(Reports Control Symbol MG-11)
ANNEX E Civil Information and Education Activities
(Reports Control Symbol MG-12)
ANNEX F Unit Occupational History Report
(Reports Control Symbol Q-2)

2. Major activities of special significance in Shiga Prefecture:

a. Welfare. Community chest program does not seem to be following lines similar to those of a Community Program as we know it in the States (ref par 7 b Annex B-2).

b. Public Health. The recent assignment of a Doctor to this Prefecture has done much to improve the medical surveillance.

The allocation of coal allotments to hospitals on the number of beds rather than average number of patients appear to be faulty (ref par 11 Annex B-1).

c. Economics. Approximately forty five (45) days have passed since towns received quotas and still only about 1/3 of the towns have issued farmers their quotas. This is without a doubt the greatest retarding factor in the rice collection. On numerous instances the Governor has been pressed to get farmers their quotas (ref par 3 c Annex D).

Ltr, Hq Shiga Mil Govt Team, APO 25, File No. 319.1 Subj: Military Government Activities Report, dtd 7 December 1947. Cont'd

i. As of 2 December 1947 the estimated land purchase program is ninety five percent (95%) complete (ref par 9 Annex D).

d. Civil Information and Education. The handicaps of the program for Junior High Schools is notable in that social discrimination is probably adversely affected by the lack of qualified teachers (par 1 Annex E).

Recent trends in education in Shiga are the organization of Research Associations in all phases of educational activity. Pursuance of fact-finding heretofore unknown in Japanese research technique is being utilized. Two (2) such associations have been organized within the past two months. The Teachers' Research Institute and the Childhood Education Research Association (ref par 5 Annex E).

E. D. Lucas
E. D. LUCAS
Lt Col, CAV
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

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Report Control Symbol QGS-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team

ANNEX A - Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 30 November 1947

APC 25, Unit 3
7 December 1947

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. Screening of Officials. Shiga Prefectural Screening Committee screened thirty-one (31) persons of which fifteen (15) were purged. Those purged consisted of four (4) Technical Officials and eleven (11) Clerical Officials.

b. Election of Officials

(1) The following officials were elected to office as Headmen of the towns and villages as indicated;

15 Nov Chuji Koyama Minakuchi-cho, Koga-gun

21 Nov T. Yokoyama Nanasato-mura, Ika-gun

25 Nov Yakachi Ito Toyosato-mura, Inukami-gun

Yokoyama and Ito were unopposed. These bye-elections were held because of resignations.

(2) The Headman of Hirata-mura, Gamo-gun resigned by reason of private circumstances and an election is to be held on 23 December.

c. Prefectural Assembly. Committees of the Prefectural Assembly were active during the month. On 10 November the Sanitation Dept Committee met for the first time and discussed future health problems. On 11 November Farm Land Dept Committee met to formulate counter-measures for droughts. On 15 November the General Affairs and Civil Engineering Dept Committees met and discussed methods of operating the model farms in this prefecture and various civil engineering problems, such as the Yogo River Project.

2. Political Activities

a. The Shiga Democratic League Expansion Committee met at Hikone, indicating successful expansion to that area and is seeking the abolition of train guards Omi and Osaka Railways.

b. On their own initiative a Youth Department of the Ika-Branch of the Liberal Party was formed.

c. Tokursaburo Sanari of the Central Committee of the Japan Socialist Party filed a complaint that Governor Hattori of Shiga made a false declaration on his questionnaire during the April 1947 elections. Local Procurator Office is inquiring into the matter. Governor Hattori publicly announced that the charges were ungrounded.

d. Communist Activities. A poster on display in the Otsu Kyoto Branch of the All Japan Electric Company (Nippon Denki) shows sabotage and arms as weapons advocated by the union against management. In the City Hall of Yokaichi-cho, Kanzaki-gun contained a poster depicting the great burden of taxes on the people.

This poster was distributed by the All Japan Finance Workers Union Headquarters, Daikan-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. It was printed by Taiko-sho Co, No. 1 Sauchome, Ogawa-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

3. Degree of compliance by the Japanese Authorities with SCAP Directives. There is no indication that Japanese authorities have not been complying with SCAP instructions during the month of November.

4. Other Comments

a. Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

Advance notice was given of gatherings of 500 or more people and Parades of ten or more vehicles by Japanese authorities. During the month of November there were 152 gatherings; Entertainment 48; Education & Culture 39; Athletic 35; Base Ball 11; Fund Raising 8; Religion 4; Unions 3; Rice Delivery 2; Communist Party 1; and Red Cross 1.

b. Blackmarketing. Continued efforts of the Prefectural police principally through highway and railway check-points controlled the attempts to transport blackmarket rice out of the prefecture. Apprehensions of current offenders and also results of court cases during the last rice collection program are publicized as public information.

c. Police Department. The Prefectural Police Dept has established a Planning Sub-section. Fifty (50) Railway Policemen are being trained in this prefecture.

d. Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese. Inspection of Shiga Prison revealed that no prisoners were confined over sixty (60) days without a trial.

e. The Prefectural Government proposes to make a twenty-five percent (25%) cut in employees in view of the budgetary increase of expenditures necessitated by the revision of pays and allowances of employees and to simplify overall administration through elimination of excessive channels and duplication of efforts.

f. Registration of Fishing Vessels. During the latter part of November the Prefecture began a program to register all powered boats on Lake Biwa.

(Prepared by Major James W. Lorio)

Reports Control Symbol QPH-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team

ANNEX B-1 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 November 1947APO 25, Unit 3
7 December 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administration of Hospitals.

During this period 9 hospitals were inspected, using the hospital check sheet as a guide, including two national tuberculosis sanatoria. Four Prefectural health centers were likewise inspected.

a. Hospitals.

It has been attempted to use the Otsu Red Cross hospital as a model hospital with emphasis on discouraging families from living in the patient's rooms. This has not been entirely successful due to lack of nurses and also to lack of sufficient coal to run a central kitchen. The sanitary conditions of the hospital are satisfactory at present with the exception of the contagious disease wards where proper isolation technique is not used. Suggestions were made for the correction of this.

The two national tuberculosis sanatoria inspected, Hiraen and Shikorakuen, showed marked discrepancies. Hiraen is running at capacity while Shikorakuen has only about 1/5 of its beds filled. The latter claims lack of transportation and food is responsible for the situation. It is believed that this can be improved considerably with planning. Helpful suggestions were made by us and by Dr. Knight, the tuberculosis consultant from S.C.A.P.. The other big problem, the lack of adequate electrical supply, is apparently solved at present.

The other hospitals inspected were all in need of basic sanitary improvements and suggestions along this line were made. The Otsu Kaisai hospital which is a municipal contagious disease hospital with beds for 55 patients, has only 3 patients. It is claimed that the law requires the maintenance of such a hospital for emergency use, but the city authorities have agreed to use the building and its budget money for clinic purposes or for other types of hospitalized patients if a suitable plan can be worked out. The first plan submitted by them was not financially feasible.

Among the health centers visited two seemed to have rather complete service but the other two had no V.D. clinics, no tuberculosis clinics, and in fact seemed to be functioning as well-baby clinics. Few actually sick people are seen at any of them. Much X-ray

equipment is in need of repair but measures to correct this are underway. They were encouraged to work closer with the private physician and the national hospitals especially on tuberculosis control and the use of laboratory facilities.

2. Veterinary Affairs.

There have been no reportable diseases of animals this month. The testing and immunization programs have been successfully carried out and under the new public health section there appears to be an adequate number of inspectors to insure proper inspections of meat and dairy products.

3. Dental Affairs.

Of the 203 dentists in this Prefecture about 1/7 are employed by clinics or concerns and the remainder are doing private practice. Most of them belong to the Prefectural Dental Association which is in the process of moving its headquarters. They have a monthly meeting for officials and a yearly general meeting at which time only business affairs are discussed. They are being urged to have more frequent meetings and to discuss new methods and techniques to improve the quality of dental work done. This section plans to be present at the meeting next month to further urge this program.

4. Nursing Affairs.

Nursing schools here as elsewhere are at a very low standard. An improvement has been initiated at the Otsu Red Cross hospital. Their new course plan is considerably better than the previous one but still more change is necessary to get up to the standard which will be required in 1950. Quite a few of the nurses have taken special public health work and are doing a fairly good job in the health centers on their own and as teachers for the other nurses.

5. Medical Supply Situation.

More penicillin is being received in this Prefecture than is being used. This due to the high cost of the penicillin to the individual and a survey is underway to determine if the number of handlers of the drug can be reduced, thereby cutting down the cost. One unnecessary middle man seems to be the Medical Association and it will be determined if there is any profit made by this association in the transaction.

In the laboratories visited, all were hindered in staining techniques by lack of ethyl alcohol. Gram and Acid Fast stains are therefore seldom used and diagnosis suffers. It is believed that the fault lies chiefly in the failure of the Prefectural Health Department to order enough and this error has been pointed out to them.

The new coupon distribution system is not yet in effect but will be soon and it is hoped this will help to remedy the situation of essential drug supplies.

6. Preventive Medicine.

The plan to immunize all children between the ages of 1 year and 9 years against diphtheria is at a standstill because of the lack of diphtheria toxoid. The Prefectural officers do not know if they will be able to obtain any or not since the national supply is so limited due to a flood which killed most of the experimental animals. The other immunization plans are proceeding satisfactorily. Typhoid immunizations are being carried out on all persons in the Prefecture between the ages of 5 and 60 years. 73% of this group have been immunized and strangely enough the percentage in the cities is lower than that in the rural districts. The Prefectural officials have kept no figures in regard to the various age groups immunized but can supply only the total figures.

The insect and rodent control teams are fairly well organized, and though most of them are volunteer groups they are doing an adequate job.

7. Sanitary Engineering Activities.

Otsu city is the only city in this Prefecture which has a municipal water supply. The present system is inadequate but a new system is almost completed and lacks only sand for filter purposes to be put into use. This plant should begin running next month. The old system will continue to be used and a new chlorinator has been ordered to bring it up to minimum requirements.

It is planned to survey several towns by collecting specimens from individual wells to get a general idea of the potability of the water all over the Prefecture.

8. Laboratory Activities.

No comments.

9. Nutritional Surveys.

A nutritional survey was made this month but the results have not yet been compiled and reported to this office.

10. Port Quarantine Activities.

Not Applicable.

11. Miscellaneous.

As reported last month, the Public Health Department is now a separate section of the Prefectural government. The breakdown into sub-sections could be considerably improved, and in a conference held on this subject the public health officials agreed that changes should and would be made.

The coal allotted to hospitals in this Prefecture is distributed in proportion to the number of beds in each hospital. Since many hospitals have only a few patients and many empty beds, it seems that a fairer distribution could be made using the average number of patients as a basis rather than the total number of beds.

(prepared by 1st Lt William F. Little Jr)

Report Control Symbol OPH-01
Annex B-2 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 November 1947

Shiga 1st Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 December 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. Aid granted during the month of October 1947.

- (1) Total number of persons who received public assistance:
31,904.
- (2) Net amount of cash grants in yen: ¥ 2,946,026.00
- (3) Total number of persons being cared for in institutions:
476
- (4) Total cost of assistance in kind: ¥ None

- b. (1) Inspection of Nagahama City office on 18 November 1947. The area has a population of 45,995 of these 1,566 are receiving relief in their homes or 3.4 per cent of the total population. There are eleven (11) being taken care of in institutions or .002 per cent of the population. This office has a chief, one secretary and fourteen (14) clerks. A total of eighty-six minsei-in serve the area. An efficient program of supervision is being carried out for the minsei-in. Classes are held on the 10th of each month for the chiefs of minsei-in and the 15th of each month for all minsei-in. The training covers: (a) specific procedure to follow in processing applications, (b) accountability of funds, (c) record keeping, (d) computing of grants. Complaints or appeals can be made by the client directly to the local welfare offices or to the Prefectural Welfare Office. Relief in kind is under the direct supervision of a welfare clerk appointed for this job. Supplies are procured, stored and distributed in accordance with the need. An area wide review was made in September. All case histories were up to date. There has been no delay in receiving relief funds from the Prefectural Welfare section. An adequate amount of supervision on the part of the welfare office is given to institutions. The welfare chief personally checks institutions twice a month for standard of care. All personnel appear before a board of City Officers. Distribution of funds are checked by the City Office and kept on file. This City office was in excellent condition. Officials were again cautioned as to the importance of keeping family budgets up to date. This review was conducted by the NCO of the Welfare section. The minsei-in and the City Offices are still lack in the keeping of records. It was suggested that the schools continue until such time as all personnel are proficient in the administration of their offices.

Shiga Mil Govt Team QPH-01 Annex B-2 Mon Act Rpt 1-30 November 1947

- (2) Inspection of Hyozu-ura on 20 November 1947. This area has a population of 3,869, of these 224 or 5.8 per cent of the total population receives aid in their homes. There are no people in institution. There is one chief clerk that handles the office administration. Nine (9) minsei-in serve this area. The Prefecture Welfare Office supervises the minsei-in in this area. Schools are held twice monthly and the same training program is in effect here as mentioned above. Clients can take an appeal to the City Office and from there to the Prefecture Welfare Office. Relief in kind is handled by coupons issued through minsei-in to the client who picks the supplies up at the village office. The last area wide review of cases was completed 25 October 1947. This is accomplished once ever three months. Relief funds are received three months in advance. There are no institutions in this area. This office had the best and most accurate records found to date. The review was held by the Welfare Officer.

2. Welfare and Penal Institution:

- a. 1. A special report covering the inspection of Sewing Institutions will be made upon completion. No other institutions were visited during the month of November. All welfare personnel worked on the improvement of outdoor assistance.

3. Homeless Persons:

- a. Action taken by the Japanese to provide for Juveniles and Vagrants has been satisfactory in the past. No cases were reported for the month of November.
- b. No housing facilities for homeless persons inspected during month of November.
- c. Its estimated that the Prefecture needs 2,228 additional houses. There are 7,330 persons in need of housing.
- d. The Japanese are remodeling fifty-two (52) houses at the present and have one hundred and fifty (150) more start work on. Due to the high cost of construction it is a very slow project.

4. Reserve Relief Supplies:

- (1) through (5), No change since August 1947.

5. Foreign Nationals:

- a. There is no International Relief Committee in Shiga Prefecture.
- b. Compliance by the Japanese Government to provide supplementary ration to Foreign Nationals is satisfactory.

6. Repatriation:

Shiga Mil Govt Team QPH-01 Annex B-2 Action Act Ret 1-30 November 1947

- a. There has been a total of 74,046 repatriates returned to this Prefecture. Of this number 9,100 require public aid.

7. Other Public Welfare Matters and Comments:

- a. 1(a) of reports September and October from this section should be changed to read "aid granted from 1 to 31 August and 1 to 30 September respectively."
- b. The Community Chest drive now in progress is not being carried out on a Community level as encouraged by this team. Prefectural Officials persist in dominating the planning and carrying out of the program. Many government supported institutions are included in the budget. It was recommended that these funds be used in non-government supported institution and for people out side of institutions.

(Prepare by Capt. John B. Stephens)

Reports Control Symbol QESS-02
ANNEX C Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 November 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 December 1947

LABOR SURVEILLANCE

A. Report of Labor Procurement, Wages and Relations

1. Identification

- a. Prefecture covered: Shiga
- b. Report for month of: November 1947
- c. Report prepared by: Shiga Mil Govt Team

2. Labor Procurement

a. The Japanese have furnished the Occupation Forces with sixty-eight percent (68%) of all labor requisitioned. This percentage is much lower than the previous month (77%) due to crop harvest and colder weather.

b. There is no evidence of failure on the part of Japanese Agencies to comply with the Japanese Government Regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.

c. An average of 496 man days of Japanese labor per day was secured and utilized by the Occupation Forces during the month of November 1947.

d. There have been no significant changes since the October report in the proportion of workers on labor requisition to those on procurement demand projects.

3. Wages and Working Conditions

a. The following is a comparison of hourly wages of laborers working in various categories under: (1) labor or procurement demand (2) labor requisition (3) labor on troop and dependant housing projects working under Japanese contractors:

<u>Work Classification</u>	<u>PD</u>	<u>Requisition</u>	<u>Contractors</u>
Carpenter	6.85	—	—
Truck-driver	6.19	8.50	16.16
Truck-mechanic	6.80	8.35	11.25
Electrician	6.21	—	11.70
Interpreter	7.16	7.00	—
Common labor	6.37	4.19	11.75
Boilerman	7.35	8.45	—
Cook	8.29	7.78	—
Waiter & Waitress	5.12	3.68	—

<u>Work Classification</u>	<u>PD</u>	<u>Requisition</u>	<u>Contractors</u>
Plumber	—	—	11.83
Orderly	5.68	4.80	—

b. A special extra ration is provided the requisitioned labor and procurement demand labor by the Prefectural Government to supplement the difference in wage scales.

c. There are no known abuses in the employment or working conditions involving labor working on Occupation Forces requisitions, procurement demand projects or troop and dependant housing projects.

4. Labor Relations

a. No action was taken by the Occupation Forces on any Labor Relations cases.

b. Actions or decisions of the following with regard to labor disputes, labor unions or labor relations situations:

1. Japanese Police: None

2. Japanese procurators are investigating the recent Production Control strike in the All Japan Electric Company, Otsu-Kyoto branch, to determine if the funds were properly handled while the management was out. The company expects to bring the case to court if they can prove misuse of company funds and the head of the Nihon Denki Otsu Branch Union will be the accused. The investigation is still in progress.

The plant was operated by the Union, Production Control, from 15 Oct 47 to 14 Nov 47 as reported by special report subj: "Special Report on Labor Dispute," Report Control Symbol 47/E/LR/2, this headquarters, dated 17 Nov 47. If the case is brought to court the question as to whether or not Production Control strikes are legal is expected to arise. It has been intimated to this headquarters by branch Union officials that if this case goes into court the workers will protest.

3. Japanese Courts: None

c. No complaints were recieved of employer domination or discrimination against employees for labor activity.

d. There is one case before the labor meditation board concerning the All Communications Employee Union, Shiga District Conference. The All Japan Electric Company, Nihon Denki, Otsu-Kyoto branch case is still being investigated but all workers are back on the job and normal operations were resumed 15 Nov 47.

5. Employment

a. Between 25 Oct 47 and 25 Nov 47 a total of eight hundred and forty-six (846) people were employed as permanent workers. This is a 33% increase in permanent employees over the last month report. The number of day laborers decreased by 52% due to completion of a city water supply system. There were a total of three hundred and nineteen (319) employed in vocational training.

6. The second term of the Prefectural Labor School, Otsu section, was started 13 Nov 47.

7. None

(Prepared by 1st Lt James R. Brazzel)

Report Control Symbol MG-11
Annex D Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 November 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 December 1947

Economic Summary

1. Crop Conditions.

a. The actual harvest of rice in Shiga was delayed about two weeks in order to take advantage of the favorable weather during the last part of October and the first part of November. The harvests of rice and sweet potatoes were completed by the end of November.

b. Farmers have been concentrating on the planting of wheat since about 8 November. It is estimated that all the wheat will be planted by 1 December.

c. Fall vegetables are the only crops being harvested in Shiga prefecture.

2. Availability of Fertilizers to Farmers.

a. The distribution of fertilizer to the farmers is not sufficient to meet the requirements.

b. The distribution of the August-December allotment of fertilizer is:

Fertilizer	Allotment (MT)	Received November (MT)	Total Received (MT)	Per cent Received
Ammonium sulphate	868	—	—	0
Superphosphate	2120	255	1750	83
Ammonium nitrate	1152	666	1292	110
Lime nitrogen	1660	538	1495	90
Imported potassium	630	—	—	0

c. The receipts of night soil from Kyoto-city are reported to be the highest on record. A total of 3,424 metric tons were hauled into Shiga to supplement the short supply of chemical fertilizers needed for the winter wheat crop.

3. Collection of Staple Foods.

a. The Chief of Provisions Section, Shiga Prefecture Government,

reports that by the end of November 1947, the rice collections amounted to 19 per cent of quota and sweet potato collections amounted to 102 per cent of quota.

b. At a recent weekly Rice Conference, the Prefectural officials reported that the unexpected lag in rice collections during November was a result of the farmers being busy in the fields planting wheat. Results of military government investigations indicate that the lag in rice deliveries is caused by the farmers not yet having their individual quotas. All towns received their quotas from the respective District offices by 15 October except the towns in Gamo-gun. The Prefectural Governor received instructions similar to those contained on page 10 of Natural Resources Weekly Summary number 104, 5-11 October 1947, from the Director of Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The deadline date for issuing individual rice quotas to farmers was stressed on two occasions by this headquarters. On both occasions the Governor stated that every farmer would have his rice quota by 20 November. So far fifty-three (53) towns of 167 have delivered the individual rice quotas to the farmers.

c. It is believed that more forceful instructions should reach the prefectural governor from the top level of the Japanese government.

4. Lumber, Lumber Products, and Charcoal.

a. No change from previous reports. The Prefectural officials continue to report a lack of new tools and equipment for saw mills.

5. Fishing.

a. The situation on Biwa lake fishing has not changed since the previous report. Lake fishing did not increase over last month.

b. The fuel oil allotments are reported to be reaching the fishermen.

c. The difficulty of getting silk and cotton string, netting, fuel oil, tar, carbide, and lumber is a deterrent to the fishermen.

d. Complaints of fishermen in Shiga prefecture include taxes too high, lack of additional staple food rations, and high prices of daily necessities of fishermen.

6. Reparations.

a. In compliance with O.D. 5/12 and telephone message, Economics Div., I Corps, this headquarters is checking machinery which comes under the definition of "SP" machines. When the local government submits its plan for destruction of these items, this headquarters will study the plan.

and if approved, will provide for its execution.

7. Textile Industrial Level.

a. The Commerce and Industry Section of Shiga Prefectural government reports that the textile weaving and spinning factories are operating at about 85 per cent of capacity.

8. Shipbuilding.

a. In compliance with letter, Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343, file AG 560 (MG-lm), subject, "Change in Construction Program of Fishing Vessels," dated 4 November 1947, there is no shipbuilding in Shiga prefecture.

9. Land Reform Program.

a. Officials of the Farm Land Adjustment Section of the prefectural government estimate that the land purchase on 2 December will be 3,755 cho. The total then will be 13,246 or 95 per cent of total land available for purchase.

b. The per cent of all cultivated land operated by tenants prior to the promulgation of the land reform law was 40 in Shiga prefecture. After 1948, this per cent is estimated to be 21.

(Prepared by Harlan L. Reif)

Report Control Symbol MG-12

ANNEX E Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 November 1947Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 December 1947

Civil Information & Education Activities

1. Education:

a. Five (5) school inspections were completed during November in compliance with Operational Directive #92. One technical school; one junior high school and three primary schools were included in this month's inspection.

Observation disclosed that the primary level of instruction is showing progress along those areas in consonance with the basic policies of new education since two years efforts have been concentrated on this level.

As in all technical schools, lack of qualified teaching personnel seems to be an obstacle in the path of presently proposed accreditation of higher schools. Physical failures impeding the operation of subject schools were noted, such as: 1) lack of electricity, and 2) laboratory equipment.

The long range junior high school program is being hampered by two problems. 1) Social discrimination. The reluctance of citizens to accept certain classes of people called the "Etas", of which there are 50,000 living in 78 blocks in Shiga, on equal social basis and to build combined community and/or village junior high schools, is defeating the principles and intent for which the 6-3-3 plan has been effected. As long as this caste system remains within the school system, the aims of new education and proposed junior high school program will not materialize. The Ken Education Section has been notified of this problem.

2) Unqualified teachers. Former primary school teachers constitute the bulk of the faculty of the junior high schools. Consequently youth are not getting the opportunity to develop as intended in a departmentalized school system. Ken Education Section is being encouraged to recruit junior high school teachers from the secondary schools.

b. The Public Health and CIE&E sections this Hqs. with the cooperation of corresponding Japanese sections held a conference for district health teachers on 4 November 1947. Importance of health and sanitation, its follow-up, health records administration, and school lunch program were topics on the agenda discussed during the conference. Health education is beginning to be recognized as definite programs of hygiene are being included in the Ken Education Section's projected education program.

Both Public Health and CIE&E Officers this Hqs. attended subject meeting to add words of encouragement to this movement. Follow up of subject conferences are promised on district level.

c. Ref. ltr I Corps dtd 21 October 1947, subject "Accomplishment of adult education conference and action taken". Significant observation was the participation of all social agencies and their representatives in panel and roundtable discussions which were previously unknown to the Japanese public. Every area of Social Education was taken up and introduction to problems presented rather than delivering speeches. The delegates analyzed the problems and undertook its solution. This Section encouraged a follow up conference which was carried out in latter August and September on district level. Topics were altered to meet the needs and demands of farmers such as Health Education, Pre-Elementary Education, Women Education, and Farm Reform Program. Women leaders were encouraged to participate in discussions and equal representation given to them on the panel.

Increased activity in organization movements such as PTA, CPU, and youth organizations has been noted since this conference. Ref. Monthly Activities Report September 1947.

d. Three representatives of the Prefectural Education Section attended the 4 day Child Education conference in Tokyo. 2 - 5 November 1947. Subsequently, 4 district meetings were held on Pref. level from 19th - 25th November 1947. in which objectives of Child Education, Physical Education and Health were discussed.

This section's efforts in emphasizing the importance of Child Education and the subsequent appointment of a woman (Shiraku) school advisor in charge of Kindergarten Education last May, acted as inspiration for the organization of a Child Education Research Society. 28 November 1947.

e. A child labor survey was conducted of the Nippon Electric Co. in Otsu. Over 400 teenagers were found employed in this Co. Those who appeared physically immature were checked against Ken Education Section files. No violations of Child labor or compulsory education laws were found.

f. The second labor school was started from the 13th of November and will continue through December. 300 representatives of labor are attending. Lecturers are professors from the Universities of Kyoto. The five week course consists of three lectures in economics and collective bargaining and two weeks are devoted to talks on motion pictures and art. By alternating academic and elective lectures, interest and attendance of the laborers is assured. This psychological approach to keep the interest of the audience is definitely a westernization of lecture techniques.

2. Information:

a. In compliance with letter dated 25 October I Corps. subject "Control of traffic in Poisonous Beverages, Publicity on the above-mentioned by press and loudspeaker system was effected 7 November 1947. Reference weekly Information Report 9 November 1947.

b. In compliance with radio I Corps. CITE 1CBA 572, combined

Shiga Mil Govt Tm, ANNEX B - Non MG Act Rpt - 7 Dec. '47 (cont'd)

cooperation of Press, loudspeaker system of Railway Station and theaters were utilized in publicizing staple food anti-blackmarket campaign. Subject campaign was in effect 7 November through 21 November 1947.

Reference Weekly Information Report 9 November 1947
Reference 47/CIE/III/2 Special Report on Black Market activities
publicity

Military Government interest has stimulated Economics police to strengthen check on blackmarket activities. Many violators have been brought to court because of this action. The slogan "Not a grain of Rice to Blackmarket Channels" has been adopted by Prefectural Economic Police in joint publicity effort to curb subject activities.

c. In compliance with OD 57 Report QCIE-A, survey of existing information media has been completed this date and submitted to I Corps. 28 November 1947.

d. Posters publicizing the Rice Collection drive by the students of Shiga were on display at the Citizens' Public Hall 8 - 11 November 1947. Interest in the food collection drive stimulated from the childrens' level by posters has been found to be an ideal information outlet to outlying farming villages where press and radio have failed to reach the people. Subject posters entitled "Let us go over the top", "100% Rice Collection" etc. besides being a novel publicity agent was a good supplement for social studies and art class projects. Display of subject posters is presently being circulated to all district offices.

e. The (Kani-Shibai) Visual Aid posters on the Constitution sent to this headquarters from SCAP, aided a team composed of Ken Social Education Section personnel in their efforts to publicize the Constitution on the village level.

f. Weekly press conferences are still being carried out to coordinate publicity and to improve press coverage and technique. I Corps information Officer attended the conference on 29 November 1947. Press code and techniques of new coverage was discussed. Reporters requested frequent conference of this nature to improve their professional ability. Subject conference have acted as a stimulus for proper news coverage of the Rice Collection Drive. Materials from the national level are desired to initiate a program of In-service-training for Japanese Press Officials for without a free, intelligent press can we expect to educate the mass for democratic living.

g. In order to coordinate news coverage with Japanese Press, a reporter has been obtained with a minimum amount of time spent in securing data and confirmation from Japanese agencies of news which are released to the public.

h. Initial steps have been taken to implement the provisions of the publicity program in accordance with OI#2. An extensive program has been planned to publicize the present staple food delivery and anti-blackmarket activities with a loudspeaker equipped car to stimulate farmers to complete their quota. Education films will be shown to supplement this publicity tour.

3. Religion:

No comment.

4. Other CIEE Activities:

a. 485 cases of wet cell batteries were received by the Ken Education Section 9 November 1947. Subject batteries were gift of the Occupation Forces. Survey is being maintained for proper distribution of subject batteries.

b. Mr. Howard Bell, CIEE CHQ SCAP, visited this hqs. 10 - 11 November 1947. Six schools were visited by Mr. Bell and a representative of this section to observe social studies activities.

c. Screening Progress Reports is as follows as of 27 November 1947 total screened 6,753; unacceptable 87.

5. Trends:

The organization of research organizations in this Prefecture such as the Child Education Research Society and the Teachers Research Institution is an indication that Educators are anxious to improve themselves professionally. The pursuance of fact finding heretofore unknown in Japanese research technique is being utilized.

(Prepared by Mr. George Kawaguchi)

Report Control Symbol Q-2
ANNEX F Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 November 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 December 1947

UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

1. Personnel: During October 1947 Maj Page was transferred to Kinki Mil Govt Region and Sgt Maracheau was transferred to the 4th RD for readjustment. Assigned and joined were Maj Linn, Legal Officer; 1st Lt Brazzel, Asst Economics Officer; and 1st Lt Little, Public Health Officer. One M/Sgt was hospitalized from 7-29 Nov. Capt Stephens was granted seven (7) days ordinary leave and ten (10) EM were awarded three (3) day passes. M/Sgt Mills was awarded the clasp for the Good Conduct Medal. Cpl Kusuda was reduced to the grade of Pvt for inefficiency. Contemplated losses during December 1947 include three (3) key NCOs and one DAC through readjustment and two (2) EM for transfer due to unsuitability for MG duty. Unit strength is as follows:

<u>1 November</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>31 November</u>
7 (2 DAC)	10 Off: type positions	8 (2 DAC)
20 (1 DAC)	24 EM type positions	19 (1 DAC)

2. Training: All training required by directives from higher headquarters is being accomplished. On 21 Oct the team fired the carbine for familiarization. Results were excellent.

3. Mess and Supply: Food service is at a high standard as favorably reflected by the increasing number of cash meals. Regular rations were served Japanese Sukiyaki style at two (2) team parties held during the month. An additional jeep was drawn, bringing the team total to seven (7). Supply situation is satisfactory except for a shortage of jeep tires.

4. Area Improvements: Present grease pit is being converted to include facilities for washing vehicles.

5. Extra Curricular Troop Activities: Weekly TI&E program continues. Adequate material is provided for educational and recreational reading. Newly assigned personnel familiarized with local recreational facilities.

(Prepared by Major James W. Lorio)

HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 3, (Otsu, Honshu)

REPORTS CONTROL
SYMBOL MG-4

319.1

7 November 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with par 10, ANNEX 8, Admn Order Number 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, as amended by par 2, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Military Government Activities Report for the month of October 1947 is submitted.

ANNEX A	Political and Government Activities (Reports Control Symbol QGS-01)
ANNEX B-1	Public Health Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX B-2	Public and Private Welfare Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX C	Labor Surveillance Report (Reports Control Symbol QESS-02)
ANNEX D	Economics Summary (Reports Control Symbol MG-11)
ANNEX E	Civil Information and Education Activities (Reports Control Symbol MG-12)
ANNEX F	Unit Occupational History Report (Reports Control Symbol Q-2)

2. Major activities of special significance in Shiga Prefecture:

a. Public Health. The Prefectural Public Health Department became independent (ref par 12 a Annex B-1).

b. Labor. The strike at the All Japan Electric Company, Otsu - Kyoto Branch, which began on 1 Oct 47 is still in effect (ref par 4 d Annex C).

c. Economics. (1) The rice acreage estimate by the prefecture in 1947 decreased as compared with the national estimate in 1946; however, the prefectural 1947 yield estimate has increased over national 1946 estimate (ref par 1 a Annex D). (2) Rice collections for October are progressing slightly ahead of schedule (ref par 3 a Annex D), (3) Weekly rice conference held with Governor and Department Heads is of great value in promoting the rice collection program (ref 3 c Annex D). (4) A plan to furnish electricity for the purpose of hulling rice has been put in effect (ref par 3 d Annex D).

Ltr, Hq Shiga Mil Govt Team, APO 25, File No. 319.1 Subj: Military Government Activities Report, dtd 7 November 1947. Cont'd

d. Civil Information and Education. (1) It is believed that schools have an inadequate health program (ref par 1 a Annex E). (2) The team CI & E Section is now giving considerable aid in publicity for aiding crop collections (ref par 2 b Annex E).

E. D. Lucas
E. D. LUCAS
Lt Col, CAV
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

Eighth Army Mil Govt Sect	(8)
CG, I Corps	(3)
CG, 25th Inf Div	(1)
CO, 35th Inf Regt	(1)
Section File	(1)
Master File	(1)

Report Control Symbol QGS-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 November 1947ANNEX A - Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 31 October 1947

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. Screening of Officials

There were no officials purged during the month of October by the local screening committees.

Inspections by this team revealed that matters mentioned in paragraphs 5a (8), (9), and (10) of Operational Directive #25, Eighth Army 1947 were not being complied with by city, town and village officials; proper prefectural officials were advised of the situation and are taking corrective action.

b. Election of Officials

The following candidates all independents, unopposed for election, were selected as mayors at election meetings:

11 October	Naczo Uemura	Ishibe-cho, Koga-gun
11 October	Hirohei Togo	Nakazato-mura, Yasu-gun
23 October	Sahei Sawayama	Nyu-mura, Ika-gun
25 October	Jitaro Mori	Yagisho-mura, Echi-gun

The mayors of Minakuchi-cho, Koga-gun, Nanasato-mura, Ika-gun and Toyosata-mura, Inukami-gun resigned their posts. Elections will be held on 15 and 21 November and 1 December respectively.

c. Prefectural Assembly

The Prefectural Assembly terminated its session on 1 October 1947. Among the more important bills passed were the Supplementary budget of 1947 and regulations concerning the organization of the Health Department.

On 8 October the Prefectural Executive Committee and the Farmland Committee met and discussed drainage reclamation. On the same day and also on 10 October the Education and Civil Life Department Committee met and discussed problems of the New Middle School system. On 25 October this committee and the General Affairs Committee met to discuss the educational budget. On 31 October the Police Department Committee met for a general discussion of police problems.

d. Prefectural Departments

On 28 October the Health Department of the Prefectural Government was established and information concerning this fact circulated within the prefecture.

2. Political Activities and Political Parties

a. Political Affairs

Interest and activities in political affairs showed an increase over last month.

b. The Socialist Party showed an increase in activity particularly in its Youth Department and in conferences with the Shiga Ken Teacher's Union which were attended by the Parliamentary Vice-minister of Education, Nagao.

The Liberalist Party showed an increase in organizational activity in the Otsu area and in the formation of a Youth's Department in Ika-gun.

The Shiga Democratic League has been attempting to extend its activities in the Hikone City area.

The Communist Party although latent on the surface was active in several labor disputes and was successful in its efforts to infiltrate in one factory union. This brings two electrical workers unions under its domination. Attempted Communist interference in Socialist Party activities showed that a definite cleavage between the two parties now exists in this prefecture.

3. Degree of compliance by the Japanese Authorities with SCAP Directives.

There is no indication that Japanese authorities have not been complying with SCAP instructions during the month of October.

4. Other currents

a. Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies.

Advance notice was given of gatherings of 500 or more people and parades of ten or more vehicles by Japanese authorities. During the month of October there were 504 gatherings: Entertainment 202; Athletic 172; Rice Delivery 29; Unions 21; Education and Culture 21; Fund raising 17; Base Ball 13; Parent teachers Association 7; Nurses Association 7; Socialist Party 3; Liberalist Party 1; Republic Party 1; Religion 2; Horse Association 2; Memorial Service 1; Parades 2; Women's Association 1; and Korean Women's Democratic Association 1.

b. Japanese Census

Results of the recent Japanese census indicate an increase in prefectural population to 857,294 of which 410,895 are men and 446,399 are women. Greatest increase was in the three cities: Otsu-shi to 80,482, Hikone-shi to 46,165 and Nagahama-shi to 45,995.

c. Blackmarketing

A strict control of Black Market activities in staple foods was indicated during October. Prefectural Police after

Shiga Mil Govt Team, Annex A - Mon MG Act Rpt, Oct 30 - 47, cont'd

publicizing their goal of preventing any rice from reaching illegal channels confiscated 198.6 Koku. After investigation of 5,929 suspects 313 arrests were made for violation of economic control laws. Quantities of charcoal, textiles, gasoline, etc were seized.

Team inspections indicate Japanese authorities are maintaining more effective control of restaurants.

Among the more important black market arraignments during October were the following: 1 case involving 38,850 yen dealings in leather goods, 1 case involving the Secretary of the Shiga Prefectural confectionery business and Industrial Cooperative Association in rice transactions and 1 case involving the managing director of the same firm in wheat transactions.

d. Police Department

In order to adequately guard houses occupied by allied personnel the police force is training 50 full time guards and will later train 50 more.

The Police Department now has 746 of its 770 authorized personnel. It is limited in armament and in personnel trained to bear arms which condition can be alleviated only by the issuance of more weapons and ammunition.

e. Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese

Following jails were inspected during October; Minakuchi, Shigaraki, Hino, Katata, Hachimani. No persons had been confined over 60 days without trial.

Inspection of Shiga Prison reveals no prisoners confined over 60 days without trial.

f. Taxation

Chief of Otsu Local Tax Office reports:

(1) Reports by individuals in Otsu city area of estimated income for 1947 is only 40% of what government estimation is. Difficulty is encountered in lack of personnel and lack of finances in local tax office to investigate cases.

Reported tax is yen 40,000,000 as against government estimates of yen 100,000,000.

(2) There are numerous defaulters and amount runs to yen 80,000,000 in Otsu city, Kurita, Yasu, and Shiga districts.

(Prepared by Major Charles A. Page)

Reports Control Symbol QPH-01

Shiga Mil Govt. Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 November 1947ANNEX B-1 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 October 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

L. Administration of hospitals.

Routine inspections were made of four hospitals, and two TB sanitoriums.

a. Hospitals.

The Yokaichi National hospital was in a deplorable condition. Wards were extremely overcrowded and spaces throughout the hospital were poorly utilized. The kitchen was too unsanitary to permit further preparation of food until necessary corrective measures were taken. It is unbelievable that this is a National staffed and supervised hospital. The director stated he remembers no incident of inspection by National level medical personnel.

The Otsu Red Cross initiated steps to discourage families from living with the patients during their hospitalization period. Success of this program will depend primarily on the proper utilization of available nurses. This change is being assisted and encouraged with considerable interest by this section.

The importance and responsibility of Prefectural Health Officials for inspection of medical installations have been emphasized to the Prefectural Public Health Department chief. A chart listing all the medical installations has been prepared and inspections made by Japanese officials will be recorded and reports rendered. Prior to this plan, inspections were made spasmodically and with little interest by the Prefectural Health officials.

b. TB Sanitorium.

Current statistics indicate there are approximately 250 Tbc beds. Efforts will be made to encourage utilization of vacant beds by extensive publicity and public health nurses case tracings.

c. Health Centers.

Routine inspections were made of three health centers. Educational programs are being carried out concerning TB and VD control as far as available funds permit.

2. Veterinary Affairs.

a. Slaughter Houses.

Distribution has been made of caustic soda and bleaching powder for sterilization purposes.

b. Milk Treatment.

Sterilization of milk is being hampered due to inadequate heating fuel. Applications have been submitted for increased allocations of fuel.

3. Dental Affairs:

No comments.

4. Nursing Affairs

a. Ref: Monthly activities Reports August and September 47. At the meeting of the Nurses and Midwives Association 5th of October 47, officers were elected and the constitution was adopted.

5. Medical Supply Situation,

a. Surveys were made of practitioners and retailers narcotic stocks to ascertain if they had more than eight months supply on hand. Surplus narcotic stocks were turned in as directed.

6. Preventative Medicine.

a. Participation in the typhoid program was estimated at twenty-five per cent. This was considered exceedingly small acceptance. Another more extensive publicity program started 20th of October, to be followed by inoculations, 25th of October.

b. Publicity and educational programs are now being conveyed to the people concerning the current typhus problems.

7. Sanitary Engineering Activities.

a. Ref: Monthly Activities Report September 47. Three full time insect and rodent control teams have now been established, trained, and are now concentrating on the typhus program.

Two additional plans suggested by Mr Kaufman, SCAP, are now functioning; ten specifically designated water sampling points in Otsu City are receiving weekly bacteriology and chlorine residual tests; garbage incinerators have been repaired and are now functioning properly.

b. Dusting stations have been established at health centers and railroad stations.

8. Laboratory Activities.

a. Concentrated effort has been placed on the Otsu bacteriology laboratory etc. cleaning and re-organization. Addoctor has been placed in charge, and is now attending a laboratory refresher course in Tokyo.

9. Nutritional Surveys.

No comments.

10. Port Quarantine Activities.

Not Applicable.

11. Miscellaneous.

a. The TB program will be seriously hampered by the diverting of all electricity to the present rice harvest.

12. Other Health Matters and Activities.

a. Ref: Monthly Activities Report September 47. Allocation of one hundred and fifty tons of coal has been recieved and will be prorated out to the various eligible hospitals.

b. Effective 28 October, the Public Health Department became independent, directly under the governor.

a. Concentrated effort has been placed on the Otsu bacteriology laboratory etc. cleaning and re-organization. Addoctor has been placed in charge, and is now attending a laboratory refresher course in Tokyo. (Prepared by M/Sgt. George L. Boal).

9. Nutritional Surveys.

No comments.

10. Port Quarantine Activities.

Not Applicable.

11. Miscellaneous.

a. The TB program will be seriously hampered by the diverting of all electricity to the present rice harvest.

12. Other Health Matters and Activities.

a. Ref: Monthly Activities Report September 47. Allocation of one hundred and fifty tons of coal has been recieved and will be prorated out to the various eligible hospitals.

Report Control Symbol. QPH-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 November 1947ANNEX B-2 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 October 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. Aid granted from 1-31 October 1947.

- (1) Total Number of persons receiving public aid: 30,221
- (2) Net amount of cash grants in yen: ¥ 3,280,580.00
- (3) Total number of persons being cared for in institutions? 432 32
- (4) Total cost of assistance in kind? none

b.1. Inspections of sewing institutions for this period shows practically a 100% of the sewing machines belong to the Prefecture as per a suggestion made earlier by the welfare Officer.

2. A school was conducted by the Prefecture welfare Dept. from 20 thru 25 Oct in the various towns and villages to acquaint the welfare workers with correct procedure concerning their duties. The class was attended in Kibukawa Mura, Koka-Gun by 55 people (5 women). The instructor was capable and the attendants very interested.

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

a.1. Fifteen sewing institutions and Bamboo works were visited and found in good shape and have good working conditions and records. The manager of the Ishibe plant stated that he was short materials but this was the only case found.

2. The other institutions visited include sanatoriums, Red Cross consultation houses, one oral school and one nursery.

b. A total of 15 Detention Houses, Jails, Prisons and Correction Houses, were visited during Oct and in all cases records were well kept and up-to-date. In cases where food was prepared in restaurants, they were also checked and the only place found that needed improvement was Tsucidaya restaurant and suggestions were made to improve the General Sanitary conditions. A check on actions taken will be made in November.

3. Homeless Persons:

a. Action taken to provide for Juveniles and Vagabonds found in street, Railway stations and other places:

- (1) None were found.

b. Estimated number of additional houses needed: ¹

Oniga ... Report Team ... on ... Oct 1-15 Oct 1947

b. Estimated number of additional houses needed and total number of persons in need of houses (1 through 15 Oct 47):

(1) Estimated number of houses needed 2,128

(2) Total number of persons needing housing 7,330

c. Actions taken by Japanese to provide additional housing:

(1) Those planned as houses to be constructed by Governmental Subsidy and are now under construction at present:

a. New Buildings 60

b. Remodeled 52

(2) Those under above mentioned plan not yet started:

a. New Buildings 64

b. Remodeled 150

(3) Chief factors retarding provision of housing:

a. Conditions reported previously months have not changed.

4. Reserve Relief Supplies:

a. Reports include the following items of former Japanese Army and Navy Relief Supplies.

(1) Through (5)-No. change since August 1947.

5. Foreign Nationals:

a. Aid provided by International Relief Committee to Foreign Nationals:

(1) None

b. Compliance by Japanese Government in Supplying Supplementary Rations for Foreign National purchase:

(1) Foreign Nationals purchased the following in October:

a. Rice	330.8	kg
b. Soy Sauce	246	go
c. Vegt Oil	325	go
d. Sugar	12.5	kan
e. Flour	62.10	kan
f. Potatoes	160.00	kan
g. Butter	51	lbs
h. Beef	5	kan

6. Repatriation:

Total number of repatriations

Shiga Mil Govt Team PH-01 Annex B-2 Mon MG Act Rpt 31 Oct 1947

a. Total number of Repatriates that returned to Prefecture:

Civilians	27,424
Demobilized Soldiers	39,968

b. Number of Repatriates needing Public Aid:

Civilians	6,644
Demobilized Soldiers	1,401

7. Other Public welfare Matters and Comments:

- a. Further investigation of the Omi Tubercular Sanatorium revealed increase of two (2) patients. Several more patients are reported for admittance.
- b. On 25 October 47 Miss Rhoads, LARA representative, and the team Welfare NCO made a joint inspection of the Omi Hospital for the purpose of reviewing the eligibility of this hospital to continue to receive LARA supplies and found that the LARA supplies on hand were infested with excessive numbers of weevils and moths. This condition was initially observed and reported in August by the team Commanding Officer, who suggested to the proper hospital personnel that this malstorage of LARA supplies be remedied, and further requested in the August Military Government Activities Report that a LARA representative visit this institution. Thus far no effective corrective action has been observed to indicate proper storage of these supplies. Inasmuch as Miss Rhoads was speaking Japanese the Shiga M.G. representative is not aware of the complete nature of her inspection.

(Prepared by S/Sgt Paul D. Tarter)

Report Control Symbol QESS - 02

Shiga Mil Govt Team

APO 25, Unit 3

7 November 1947

ANNEX C Monthly MG Act Rot
1 - 31 October 1947

LABOR SURVEILLANCE LABOR SURVEILLANCE

A. Report of Labor Procurement, Wages and Relations

1. Identification

- a. Prefecture covered: Shiga
- b. Report for month of: October 1947
- c. Report prepared by: Shiga Mil Govt. Team

2. Labor Procurement

a. The Japanese have furnished the Occupation Forces with seventy-seven percent (77%) of all labor requisitioned. This amount is less than for the previous month due to crop harvest and cooler weather.

b. There is no evidence of failure on the part of the Japanese Agencies to comply with Japanese Government Regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.

c. The average number of laborers used per work day on labor requisition during October was two hundred and eleven (211).

d. There has been no significant change since the activities report for the month for September in the proportion of workers on labor requisition to those on procurement demand projects.

3. Wages and Working Conditions

a. The following is a comparison of hourly wages of laborers working in various categories under: (1) labor on procurement demand (2) labor requisition (3) labor on troop and dependent housing project working directly under Japanese contractors:

<u>Work Classification</u>	<u>P.D.</u>	<u>Requisition</u>	<u>Dependent Housing</u>
Carpenter	8.16	10.32	15.78
Truck Driver	7.48	12.45	18.50
Truck Mechanic	6.70	10.84	17.21
Electrician	7.94	-	10.64
Interpreter	7.09	12.09	10.42
Common Laborer	5.25	5.45	10.97
	1		

<u>Work Classification</u>	<u>P.D.</u>	<u>Requisition</u>	<u>Dependent Housing</u>
Common Labor	6.25	5.49	10.97
Boilerman	7.45	7.50	-
Cook	7.03	5.73	-
Waiter-Waitress	5.16	5.90	-
Plumber	-	-	12.74
Orderly	5.82	7.62	-

b. The continued scale of wages for workers on labor requisition above those on P.D. especially in highly skilled profession, exemplifies the need for a closer equalization of wages between these groups.

c. The difference between the wage supplements as previously reported includes an extra bread ration to requisitioned labor, except dependent housing servants, and includes the furnishing of temporary billets to some dependent housing construction laborers working for Japanese contractor.

4. Labor Relations

a. There were no cases of action pertaining to labor relations on the part of the Occupation Forces during the month of October 1947.

b. Japanese Police, Procurators and Courts were not involved in actions or decisions with regard to labor disputes, labor unions, or labor relations situations.

c. No complaints were received of employer domination or discrimination against employes for labor union activity.

d. Total number of cases before the Labor Administration Section in October include: (1) Three cases of conciliation (2) One case of mediation (3) No cases of arbitration and (4) One strike, namely the All Japan Electric Company, Otsu-Kyoto Branch, which was reported by special report Subj: "Special Report on Labor Dispute," Report Control Symbol 47 /E/LR/1, this Headquarters, dated 9 October 1947. As of 31 October the Company has offered additional increase in base wages, relief money for August and September, relief money for dependents in October during strike, and compassionate payment to workers during the strike. The union has rejected the latest offer and the strike continues. The strike began on 1 Oct 47.

5. Employment: Between 25 Sept and 25 Oct 47, a total of five hundred and sixty-three (563) people were employed in Shiga Prefecture for various positions by Prefectural and City Governments and by private enterprises. Of these formerly unemployed, two hundred and thirty-one or 41% have been employed for use in new developments in

Shiga Mil Govt Team, QESS-02, ANNEX C - Mon MG Act Rpt,
1 - 31 Oct 47 (cont'd)

private industry. Public Works Programs accounted for one hundred and seventy-nine or 31.8%. Other employment units have utilized one hundred and fifty-three or 27.2%. Compared with the previous month there was a decrease of 4.8% in the number of persons absorbed by new enterprises.

6. General Observations

a. The appreciable increase in the average number of skilled and unskilled workers hired by the Occupation Forces on labor requisition since last month is due to winter preparations by the Occupation Forces.

b. The first term of the Prefectural Labor School, Otsu Section, was completed on 27 Sept 47 after instruction one day per week during the months of August and September. The second term is due to begin 13 Nov 47 with generally the same curriculum.

(Prepared by Major James W. Lorio)

Report Control Symbol MG-11
Annex D Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 31 October 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 November 1947

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

1. Crop Conditions.

a. There are no abnormal conditions of the rice and sweet potato crops in Shiga prefecture at this time. The Governor has just completed a survey of rice area and yields. Information from this statistical survey shows the rice area to be 58,576 cho, the yield per tan to be 2.60 koku, and the total rice crop to be 1,523,000 koku. This survey is a pre-harvest estimate. The total rice yield for Shiga last year was officially set at 1,480,000 koku.

b. Some of the sweet potatoes already harvested show symptoms of black rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*). These sweet potatoes that are infected are distributed to the consumers at once in an effort to prevent further deterioration.

c. Crops harvested during October include rice, sweet potatoes, green onions, and leafy vegetables.

2. Availability of Fertilizers to Farmers.

a. No comment.

b. During October 1,698 metric tons of fertilizing materials were distributed. This distribution makes a total of 3,078 metric tons of fertilizer for fall and winter crops.

3. Collection of staple foods.

a. The Chief of the Provisions Section, Shiga Prefectural Government reports that by the 27th of October, the rice collections amounted to 3.4 per cent of quota and sweet potato collections amounted to 30 per cent of quota.

b. This headquarters is conducting a weekly Rice Conference. At this conference are personnel of this headquarters, Governor and Vice-Governor of Shiga Prefecture, Chief of Economics Department, Prefectural Government; Chief of Economic Police, Chief of Provisions Section, Prefectural Government, and representatives of the Kansai Power Distribution Company. The fourth meeting was held 30 October 1947.

c. These weekly meetings are considered to be of great value in promoting the rice program in this prefecture. Items to be discussed are prepared in writing prior to the meeting and notes are carefully taken of the conference.

d. At a recent meeting, a plan was formulated whereby farmers threshing or hulling rice would be given "A" priority for electric power during the hours 0600 to 1700. The mayors or village heads are held responsible to prevent power being used during these hours by holders of a lower priority. This plan is being given wide publicity in Shiga through the cooperative efforts of the prefectural newspaper and Civil Information and Education section, this headquarters.

4. Lumber, Lumber Products, and Charcoal.

a. No change from previous report. The Prefectural officials continue to report a dire need for new tools and equipment for saw mills.

5. Fishing.

a. The weather is reported by local lake fishermen to be the unfavorable factor for fishing in October. Lake fishing did not increase over last month.

b. The fuel oil allotments are reaching the fishermen.

c. Silk and cotton string, net, tar, carbide, and lumber for boats continue to be in short supply.

d. Complaints of fishermen in Shiga prefecture include taxes too high, lack of additional staple food rations, and high blackmarket prices of daily necessities of fishermen.

6. Reparations.

No Comment.

(Prepared by Mr. Harlan L. Reif)

Report Control Symbol MG-12

Shiga Mil Govt Team

ANNEX E Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-31 October 1947APO 25, Unit 3
7 November 1947

Civil Information & Education Activities

1. Education:

a. Five school inspections were completed during the month of October in compliance with OD #92. Coverage included four primary schools and a school for the blind. Physical needs remain the same as in prior report. Lack of health consciousness and insufficient personnel to carry on a public health program in the schools remains to be an obstacle toward a balanced program of primary education. Basic sanitary equipment is lacking in 95% of the schools and a substantial health education program on each level of instruction has been neglected.

Further difficulties are encountered on obtaining skilled workers so that they will be recognized as semi-professional employees rather than to be utilized as maids or as janitresses in the schools. It is deemed necessary that health education information be disseminated to the prefectural level by professional public health personnel to stimulate health consciousness.

Further needs include: 1) Introduction of a nurses' training institute on prefectural level. 2) Adoption of hygiene as a unit of study in the primary grades above the 4th grade level. 3) Study of health within faculty in-service-training. 4) Health handbook in the possession of each student.

To effect the implementation of the above-mentioned program a women doctor has been hired by this section as an advisor on school health problems and school lunch programs. It is hoped that this action and interest in these problems will act as a stimulus for the Japanese schools to work towards improved sanitary and health practices.

The Public Health Section, this Hqs., has also been notified of existing health and sanitation problems in the schools. An attempt to improve the situation through them is being made.

Plans to recruit trained public health personnel, raising their prestige, and encouraging the Japanese to start an information program are a few of the items on the agenda of a long range program toward eventual school public health reformation.

b. Phase #2 in the Model School program was started 25 Oct. 1947, with the introduction of the developmental school on the gun level. For the past nine months concentration of efforts were extended toward one school (Chuo Primary School). Progress of subject school during that period has been highly successful.

In choosing Try-out Schools on gun level, emphasis was placed on choosing schools which were representative of their respective guns, rather than choosing schools with ready facilities which would be no match for less fortunate or smaller schools.

Success of the Try-out School is seen by their ability to try out new ideas and the incentive it gives for creative spirit in contrast to formalized education.

c. A display of American textbooks was held at the Chuo Primary School from 22 thru 24 October 1947. The display attracted 1,900 students and adults. Students were impressed with the pictorial illustrations in the books. These textbooks will be shown in four other sectors of Shiga.

d. Projects undertaken by this section during the month of October included a survey of pianos and road organs in the schools and homes of students in Shiga. Survey included 471 schools from the Kindergarten to the Senior High School level. It was found that 252 pianos and 921 road organs were in possession of the schools in contrast to 474 pianos and 2,434 road organs owned by individual homes of school children.

Survey disclosed further that of 185 newly established Junior High Schools only 5 pianos were in their possession. Efforts will be made toward possible solution to this problem.

e. Efforts on the part of this section to raise community interest in their schools through such organizations as the PTA resulted in the formation of a PTA into a district federation on 21 October 1947, in what was presumed to be the most backward area in Shiga. Such action shows that efforts taken by this section in stressing democratic PTA organizations are taking root.

f. Bi-monthly staff meetings with the Ken Education Section proved valuable in coordinating activities and in spreading good will between the staff sections so similar meetings were carried out to the city and village level. Problems were presented and policies clarified. Many of the problems were not of immediate solution, however, it was pointed out that such problems would be of better solution if tackled intelligently through cooperative effort and through intelligent group discussions.

2. Information:

a. Ref. OD #57 QCIE-A information media survey of this prefecture is presently being carried out. Subject survey is planned to be completed by 5 November 1947.

b. Ref. OI #2, 17 October 1947, report on implementation of information program, QCIE-02, has been submitted 30 October 1947.

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Shiga Mil Govt Tm, ANNEX E - Non MG Act Rpt - 7 Nov. '47 (cont'd)

c. School Rice Collection Poster Contest has been initiated through the Ken Education Section. Posters will be on display at the Otsu Citizens' Public Hall 8 November 1947.

3. Religion:

a. National treasures from the Ojōji Temple, Otsu, and the Raikoji Temple, Sakamoto, were transported to the Nara Museum 10 October 1947.

4. Other civil information & education activities:

a. Screening progress reports are as follows. Total screened 8,820, acceptable 8,728, unacceptable 92.

5. Trends:

a. The organization of the PTA into a district federation and the participation of teachers in extra-curricular activities are trends toward positive education though some areas of instruction, such as health, need much improvement.

(Prepared by Mr. George Kawaguchi)

Report Control Symbol Q-2

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 November 1947ANNEX F Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 31 October 1947

UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

1. Personnel; During October 1947 two (2) key NCO's and two (2) Pfc's were transferred to the 4th Repl Depot for readjustment. Assigned and joined as replacements were three (3) NCOs and two (2) Pfc's. The organization is one (1) officer and two (2) EM understrength in military personnel and three (3) officer type DACS and two (2) enlisted type DACS understrength. For the period of this report one M/Sgt extended 3 year enlistment to 4 years. One officer (Capt Stephens), hospitalized since 10 Sept 47, returned to duty on 31 Oct 47 and was granted ordinary leave.

2. Training; Military training is accomplished in accordance with directives from higher headquarters through weekly training schedules consisting of two (2) hours of progressive training in basic subjects, and one (1) hour TIP, and one (1) hour of athletics. Each month an additional two (2) hours are devoted to conservation and CWS training and two formal Saturday morning inspections are held. A competitive full field inspection was held and the most outstanding individual soldier was awarded three (3) days informal leave. As a result of additional weapons training, the carbine familiarization range firing scores showed an improvement over the previous month. The recently completed clay surface court provided the team with an excellent area for close order drill and calisthenics.

3. Mess and Supply; Class I supplies now drawn from the I Corps Supply Point in Kyoto provide the Mess with somewhat more of a variety of foodstuffs; however there is a slight reduction in the number of issues of ice cream. Formerly supported by the 35th Inf Regt, the team is now drawing Class II and Class IV supplies from Kinki Mil Govt Region. PCS property is still drawn from Sub Post 5c (35th Inf Regt). The unit has been authorized and has drawn ten (10) parka overcoats to be utilized primarily on field trips this winter.

4. Area Improvements; A hard clay surface combination tennis, volleyball and badminton court was completed and, after several practice periods, tournaments will be held. A cyclone fence was constructed around the motor pool area and a shed for POL was built which together thoroughly safeguard the military property therein. Partially rotted flooring in the cabins to the rear of the billets proper is being replaced. In an extensive safety program this month all existing accident hazards were remedied. Proposed construction consists of developing the existing grease pit into a wash rack for vehicles by pumping water from a nearby stream.

5. Extra Curricular Troop Activities; Unit vehicles were provided to transport organized groups of men to the horse races and USO Shows Kyoto and to football games in Osaka and Kyoto. Organized athletics are held. Adequate material is provided for educational and recreational reading.

(Prepared by Major James W. Lorio)

HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 3, (Otsu, Honshu)

REPORTS CONTROL
SYMBOL MG-4

319.1

7 October 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with par 10, ANNEX 8, Admn Order Number 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, as amended by par 2, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Military Government Activities Report for the month of September 1947 is submitted.

ANNEX A	Political and Government Activities (Reports Control Symbol QGS-01)
ANNEX B-1	Public Health Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX B-2	Public and Private Welfare Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX C	Labor Surveillance Report (Reports Control Symbol QESS-02)
ANNEX D	Economics Summary (Reports Control Symbol MG-11)
ANNEX E	Civil Information and Education Activities (Reports Control Symbol MG-12)
ANNEX F	Unit Occupational History Report (Reports Control Symbol Q-2)

2. Major activities of special significance in Shiga Prefecture:

a. Government. Conferences with team officers and prefectural department heads on office organization and procedures par 1 d. Check point inspections tightened to prevent black market food from leaving par 4 c.

b. Health. Lack of critical material par 5 b (microscopes) and 12(a) (coal).

c. Welfare. Inspections show general improvement in management over previous months.

E. D. Lucas
E. D. LUCAS
Lt Col., CAV
Commanding

Ltr, Hq Shiga Mil Govt Team, APO 25, File No. 319.1 Subj: Military Government Activities Report, dtd 7 October 47. Cont'd

DISTRIBUTION:

Eighth Army Mil Govt Sect	(6)
CG, I Corps	(3)
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Section File	(1)
Master File	(1)

Reports Control Symbol QGS-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 October 1947

ANNEX A - Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 30 September 1947

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. Screening of Officials

There were no officials purged during the month of September by the local Screening Committees.

b. Election of Officials

Yoshitako Hayami, independent, was selected as mayor of Otaki-mura, Inukami-gun on 15 September. There was no balloting as he was unopposed.

The mayors of Nakazato-mura, Yasu-gun, Nyu-mura, Ika-gun and Yagisho-mura, Echi-gun resigned their posts; elections will be held on 10, 23 and 25 October respectively.

c. Prefectural Assembly

The Prefectural Assembly convened on 29 September. Important matters discussed included revised budget and establishment of a Prefectural Health Department.

d. Prefectural Departments

On 1 September the Livestock Section of the Economic Department was established and certain functions of the Health Section, Department of Education and Civil Life were transferred to it.

Department heads and section chiefs conferred with this team on organizational matters. A special report on organization of Prefectural Departments is being compiled as a result thereof.

2. Political Activities and Political Parties

a. Political Affairs

Interest and activities in political affairs showed a decline from last month.

b. Political Parties

The Socialist Party showed increased interest in the views of the citizenry on public problems particularly the last and present convocations of the Prefectural Assembly by holding public meetings.

The Japan Liberal Party established Chapters in three guns.

Democratic Party Chapters received reports on the Diet from Juemon Nagano, Representative.

The Communist Party is showing increased interest in two local labor disputes.

The Patriotic Youth Federation, an anti-communist group held one meeting.

3. Degree of compliance by the Japanese Authorities with SCAP instructions.

There is no indication that Japanese authorities have not been complying with SCAP instructions during September.

4. Other comments

a. Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies.

Advance notice was given of gatherings of 500 or more people and parades of ten or more vehicles by Japanese authorities. During the month of September there were 292 gatherings: Entertainment 190; Education and Culture 23; Fund Raising 22; Base Ball 10; Athletic 31; Religious 9; Fire Brigade 2; Parents Association 1; Socialist Party 1; Liberalist Party 1; Unions 2.

b. Registration of Aliens

Korean leaders cooperated with Japanese Officials in accelerating registration of their followers. The main cause for delay has been the inability of large numbers of Koreans to read and write.

c. Blackmarketing

Stringent control of blackmarket activities by the police resulted in the arrest of 86 persons and confiscation of 8 Koku of rice on 24 September and arrest of 382 persons and confiscation of 11.2 Koku of rice and 360 Kan of Sweet Potatoes on 29 September. There were also 2,697 cases investigated which resulted in 432 arrests and the confiscation of numerous items including 114.8 Koku of rice. Restaurant control is being stressed and detailed inspections are being made with deficiencies noted being brought to the attention of Japanese authorities.

d. Enemy Installations and Property

On 15 September partial release of the Dispersed Barracks of the Former Otsu Naval Air Base was accomplished.

Shiga Mil Govt Team, Annex A - Mon MG Act Rpt, Sept 30 - 47, cont'd

On 23 September application for release of former Kusatsu Branch, Osaka Army Munition Branch was forwarded.

e. Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese

Following jails were inspected during September: Otsu City, Minakuchi, Hikone and Nagahama. No persons had been confined over 60 days without trial.

Inspection of Shiga Prison on two occasions shows 4 persons confined over 60 days without trial; delay is attributed to shortage of court personnel.

(Prepared by Major Charles A. Page)

Reports Control Symbol QPH-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team

ANNEX B-1 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 30 September 1947APO 25, Unit 3
7 October 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administration of hospitals.

Routine inspections were made of four hospitals, and one TB sanitorium.

a. Hospitals.

Suggestions have been rendered, that families should not be permitted to spend hospitalization periods with the patients. This is a problem throughout Japan, and cannot be overcome immediately.

Ref: Monthly Activities Report August 47. The hospital attached to the Toyo Rayon Company, has inaugurated a new policy for appointments, which properly applied will do away with the present overcrowded clinics. The operating rooms, clinics and halls have been cleaned and painted.

b. TB Sanitorium.

The Hirean sanitorium is without sufficient electricity to function properly.

c. Health Centers.

Routine inspections were made of five health centers. In every instance it was indicated that sufficient funds are not available to initiate, or carry on VD or TB programs. Prefectural officials have been notified, that corrections should be made with reference to PHMJG-16, dated 7 April 47.

d. Ref: Monthly Activities Report August 47. The meeting held at the Nagahama Health Center, 5th of September, was considered very satisfactory, and favorable results are anticipated.

2. Veterinary Affairs.

a. All food stuff canned in this Prefecture will be inspected regularly for certification of pure contents.

b. One pasteurization plant was inspected and was considered unsanitary. Efforts are being made to correct this situation before further operations.

3. Dental Affairs.

No comments.

4. Nursing Affairs.

Ref: Monthly Activities Report August 47. Plans are being formulated to install the organization of the Nurses and Midwives Association, in this Prefecture. A meeting will be held the 5th of October 47, to nominate officers.

5. Medical Supply Situation.

- a. A limited amount of santonin has been received, and will be prorated out to the ten health centers.
- b. Ref: Monthly Activities Report February 47. There are still no microscopes with dark field attachments in this Prefecture. Requisitions were submitted to the Welfare Ministry, but to date no information is available concerning action taken or to be taken.

6. Preventive Medicine Activities.

- a. The typhoid inoculation program is progressing satisfactorily. Minor corrections were made. Continued surveillance is being maintained. Publicity is still being utilized to encourage people to take advantage of the full three doses.
- b. Information is being distributed concerning the coming diphtheria inoculation program.
- c. One leper was transferred to the National lepersorium.

7. Sanitary Engineering Activities.

- a. Mr. Kaufman representative from Eighth Army, Sanitary Section, was attached on temporary duty for three weeks. During this time, sewage and garbage disposal, water supply, and insect rodent control situations were investigated. Ref: Monthly Activities Report June 47. Not one full time insect and rodent control team was available in the whole Prefecture. Insect and rodent control funds (1946-47) were used in most instances for sewage and garbage disposal. Further investigation revealed that to date the Welfare Ministry has not furnished this Prefecture with insect and rodent control funds in cash, although a budgetary allowance for 1 April 47 to 31 Mar 48 exists.

8. Laboratory Activities.

- a. Efforts are being made to establish laboratories in the Hikone, Hachiman, Minakuchi and Takashima health centers. At the present time only Otsu and Nagahama are equipped with laboratories.

Shiga Mil Govt Team, QPH-01, ANNEX B-1 - Monthly MG Act Rpt,
1 - 30 September 1947 (cont'd)

9. Nutritional Surveys.

- a Nutritional Surveys were made in Mano, Shiga and Ichinobe Mura. Average calorie consumption was 1970.4. Statistics have been forwarded to the Welfare Ministry.

10. Port Quarantine Activities.

No comments.

11. Miscellaneous.

- a Ref: Monthly Activities Report May 47. Physical examinations are being conducted on all school children in this Prefecture. This program had been started in May 47, but was not completed before the summer vacation. The anticipated date of completion is 31 October 47. A survey will be done on all physically and mentally handicapped children.

b Public Health Administration.

- (1) At the present time, the Public Health Section is under the supervision of the Department of Education and Civil Affairs. Proposals making a separate department for the Public Health was submitted to the Prefectural Assembly on 30 September 47, and immediate passage is anticipated.
- (2) The following is a breakdown of the present Prefectural Public Health Section:

Organization of Public Health Section

Chief of Public Health Section: Doctor Settsu.

- a. General Affairs, Mr. Taniguchi.
1. General Affairs (including personnel)
 2. Budget and Management.
 3. Medical Affairs.
 - a. Hospitals.
 - b. Clinics.
 - c. Sanitary Examinations.
 - d. Persons related to medical treatment.
 - e. Conduct of therapeutic methods.
 4. Barbers, Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Establishments, Cafes, and Tea-shops.

5. Vital Statistics. a. Deaths.
b. Births.
c. Marriages.
d. Divorces.
e. Diseases (communicable).
- b. Chief of Public Health, Doctor Settsu assigned these positions concurrently with above.
1. Health Centers.
 2. Public Health Nurses.
 3. Protection for Mothers & Children.
 4. Tuberculosis & Trachoma.
 5. Sanitary Education.
 6. Nutrition.
- c. Chief of Preventive Medicine, Doctor Takeo.
1. Communicable Diseases (acute and chronic) Doctor Isajeri.
 2. Local Diseases.
 3. Venereal Diseases. Doctor Nagano & Doctor Maegawa.
 4. Cleaning (Sewage, Garbage and Waste, Rats, Insect and Rodent Control). Doctor Kitamura.
 5. Graves, Burying and Cremation of Corpses.
 6. Public Baths and Swimming Pools.
 7. Bacteriological Test. Doctor Kawashima.
- d. Chief of Veterinary Affairs, Mr. Kojima.
1. Milk and Dairy Product.
 2. Slaughter Houses.
 3. Meat Inspection.
- e. Chief of Pharmaceutical Affairs, Mr. Akioka.
1. Distribution of Drugs, Medicine, and Price Control.
 2. Cultivation of Medical Herbs or Plants.
 3. Regulation of Hemp (Marihuana).
 4. Poison Medicine.
 5. Inspection of Potable Water.

TOTAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED

Public Health Section, 66 Members in all.

General Affairs	(Manager	6
13 persons	(Technician	1
	(Clerks	6
Public Health	(Doctor	1
12 persons	(Manager	2
	(Technician	5
	(Clerks	4
Preventive Medicine	(Doctors	6
24 persons	(Manager	4
	(Technician	5
	(Clerks	9

Shiga Mil Govt Team, QPH-01, ANNEX B-1 - Monthly MG Act Rpt,
1 - 30 September 1947 (cont'd)

Veterinary Affairs	(Technician	6
8 Persons	(Clerks	2
Pharmaceutical Affairs	(Technician	7
9 Persons	(Clerks	2

3. The National and Prefectural laws are carried to the people through the health centers and various associations (doctors, midwives, public health nurses, clinical nurses, dentists, and pharmacists). Sanitary laws are enforced through the cooperation of the local police officials.
4. The local health administration is considered adequate for the present time. Upon establishing a separate public health department, additional personnel, funds and equipment will be necessary. At the present time, this Prefecture is formulating a plan to establish district health offices. Inasmuch as this is a rural community, transportation creates a major problem, however, public health nurses are available to advise, and assist rural areas concerning health problems. The chiefs of sanitary affairs in villages and towns are responsible for health administration and enforcement of same.
5. There are presently seven full time employed doctors assigned to the public health section of this prefecture. (See paragraph #2 above as underlined.).

12. Other Health Matters and Comments.

- a. Inspection of hospitals revealed that no coal is available for the coming winter 1947-48. Prefectural officials stated that consolidated fuel requisitions for twenty four hospitals were submitted to the Welfare Ministry, 22 May 47. To date no notification has been received from the Welfare Ministry as to action taken on requisitions. The Prefectural Health Department has been advised by this section to apply to the Economics Stabilization Board for an allocation of fuel, and at the same time initiate tracers concerning the requisitions submitted to the Welfare Ministry.

(Prepared by M/Sgt. George L. Boal).

Reports Control Symbol QPH-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 October 1947ANNEX B-2 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 30 September 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. Aid granted from 1 to 30 September.

- (1) Total number of persons receiving public aid: 34,932
- (2) Net amount of cash grants in yen ¥ 2,835,470
- (3) Total number of persons being cared for in institutions 419
- (4) Total cost of assistance in kind ¥ 369,889

b. August inspection of sewing institutions showed many were private concerns. The result of suggestion that the Prefecture rent instead of purchase the machines show that 76% of the machines have been rented.

Inspections were made on 8 welfare committees and offices. All office's records appeared to be in good shape with the exception of Hikone City. The Hikone ex-recorder is to be tried for accepting a bribe and the records have not been signed over being held as evidence against the accused, therefore the present recorder is unable to associate the past and present records.

2. Welfare and Penal institutions:

a. The following welfare institutions were visited during the month of September:

- (1) Nagahama Minami Sewing Training Institution.
- (2) Nagahama Sewing Training Institution.
- (3) Nagahama Bamboo Works Vocational Tng. Institution.
- (4) Aijin Nursery.
- (5) Enjuin Welfare Home.
- (6) Hikone City Weaving Vocational Training Institution.
- (7) Hikone East Sewing Institution.
- (8) Hikone West Sewing Institution.
- (9) Hikone Old Men and Womens Asylum.

- (10) Shira Prefectural School for the Blind.
- (11) Foundation of Judicial Otsu Protection House.
- (12) Otsu mother's and children's Home.

The above institutions were found to have complete records and the supervisors are becoming more sanitary conscious with the exception of Hikone Old People's Home. A reinspection will be made to see if actions have been taken on improvement suggestions made.

- b. In the 9 Penal Institutions visited, conditions were found to be the same as reported in August. In addition a thorough check was made on prison records, case histories, and parole systems. No discrepancies were found.

3. Homeless persons:

- a. Action taken to provide for juveniles and vagabonds found in the street, railway stations, and elsewhere. (16 Aug-15 Sept 1947)

- (1) A wandering boy (Age 11 years) was found in the waiting room of Ishiyama Station, Otsu, by the police of the day. This boy was received immediately by the Ori-Takuen for protection and care. They are now making inquiries to various places according to the boy's story, to find a caretaker or protector.

- b. Housing facilities for homeless persons inspected and action taken to correct undesirable & unsanitary conditions;

- (1) The unsatisfactory report of August regarding the Enjuin War Sufferer's Home have been corrected and the remaining houses are carrying on a successful sanitary program.

- c. Estimated number of additional houses needed and total number of persons in need of housing:

- (1) Estimated number of houses needed: 2,278

- (2) Total number of persons needing housing: 6,990

- d. Action taken by Japanese to provide additional houses;

- (1) Those planned as houses to be constructed by governmental subsidy and are under construction at present, as public enterprises for 1947 (From April 1947 to March 48)

New buildings	26
Remodeled houses from existing buildings	52

- (2) Those that are under plan as above and are not yet under construction:

Shiga Mil Govt Team QPH-01 Annex B-2 Non PG Act Rpt 1-30 Sept 1947

New buildings	64
Remodeled houses from existing buildings	150

e. Chief factors retarding provisions for housing:

(1) The high cost of construction, difficulties obtaining materials, and high prices of labor have been retarding construction of housing.

4. Reserve Relief Supplies:

a. Reports include the following items of former Japanese Army and Navy relief supplies:

(1) through (5) No Change since August.

5. Foreign Nationals:

a. Aid provided by International Relief Committee to foreign-nationals:

(1) None.

b. Compliance by the Japanese government in supplying the supplementary rations for foreign national's purchase:

(1) Foreign Nationals purchased the following, in Sept:

a. Rice	312.4 kg
b. Soy sauce	213 kg
c. Vegetable oil	276 kg
d. Sugar	106 kin
e. Flour	53 kan
f. Potatoes	134 kan

6. Repatriation:

a. Total number of repatriates that have returned to the prefecture:

Civilians	27,536
Soldiers demobilized	45,541

b. Number of repatriates requiring public aid:

Civilians	6,733
Soldiers demobilized	1,298

7. Other Public Welfare Matters and Comments:

a. Conditions previously reported at the OniSilk Spinning Company and suggestions agreed upon by the factory have resulted in the following improvements:

Two new dormitories have been completed alleviating the crowded living conditions. Students now work 4 hours and go to school 4 hours daily with a 40 hour week. Students are on a salary basis and earn ¥ 450 per month.

- b. Further investigation is being made of the Omi Sanatorium for tubercular patients to determine whether the nursing staff has been increased so as to take advantage of the large bed space available and also to check the eligibility of the institution for LARA supplies.

(Prepared by S/Sgt Paul D. Tarter)

Report Control Symbol QSS - 92

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 October 1947ANNEX C Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 30 September 1947

LABOR SURVEILLANCE

A. Report of Labor Procurement, Wages and Relations

1. Identification

- a. Prefecture covered: Shiga
- b. Report for month of: September 1947
- c. Report prepared by: Shiga Mil Govt Team

2. Labor Procurement

a. The Japanese have furnished the Occupation Forces with eighty three and four one hundredths percent (83.04%) of all labor requisition. This amount falls short of one hundred percent (100.00%) as a result of turn over of daily laborers. This percentage is greater than that for the month of August.

b. There is no evidence of failure on the part of the Japanese Agencies to comply with Japanese Government Regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.

c. The average number of laborers used per work day on labor requisition during September was five hundred and nineteen (519). This is some two hundred (200) less than the average number for August.

d. There has been no significant change since the activities report for the month of August in the proportion of workers on labor requisition to those on procurement demand projects.

3. Wages and Working Conditions

a. The following is a comparison of hourly wages of laborers working in various categories under: (1) labor on procurement demand (2) labor requisition (3) labor on troop and dependent housing projects working directly under Japanese contractors:

<u>Work Classification</u>	<u>P. D.</u>	<u>Requisition</u>	<u>Housing</u>
Carpenter:	8.16	10.32	15.78
Truck Driver	7.48	12.45	18.50
Truck Mechanic	6.70	10.84	17.21
Electrician	7.34	-	10.64
Interpreter	7.09	12.09	10.42

<u>Work Classification</u>	<u>P. D.</u>	<u>Requisition</u>	<u>Housing</u>
Common Labor	6.25	5.49	10.97
Boilerman	7.15	7.50	-
Cook	7.03	5.73	-
Waiter-Waitress	5.16	5.90	-
Plumber	-	-	12.74
Orderly	5.82	7.62	-

b. The continued scale of wages for workers on labor requisition above those on P.D., especially in highly skilled professions, clearly exemplifies the need for a closer equalization of pay between these groups.

c. The difference between the wage supplements as previously reported include an extra bread ration to those on labor requisition and temporary billets to some laborers working in dependent housing construction and hired by a Japanese contractor.

4. Labor Relations

a. There were no cases of action pertaining to labor relations on the part of the Occupation Forces during the month of September 1947.

b. Japanese Police, Procurators and Courts were not involved in actions or decisions with regard to labor disputes, labor unions, or labor relations situations.

c. No complaints were received of employer domination or discrimination against employees for labor union activity.

d. Total number of cases before the Labor Administration Section in September include: (1) no cases of conciliation (2) 3 cases of mediation (3) no cases of arbitration and (4) no strikes.

5. Employment

a. Between 25 August and 25 September 1947, a total of six hundred and forty nine (649) people were employed in Shiga Prefecture for various jobs by the Japanese Prefectural and City Governments and by private employers. Of these formerly unemployed, two hundred and ninety seven (297) or 45.8% have been employed for use in new developments in private industry. Public Works programs accounted for two hundred and nine (209) or 32.2%. Another five (5) persons have joined in the various vocational training programs accounting for 0.8%. Other employing units have taken one hundred and thirty eight (138) or 21.2%. These figures represent a sharp decrease in the number of persons being absorbed by new enterprises.

6. General Observations

a. The appreciable decrease in the average number of skilled and unskilled workers hired by the Occupation Forces on labor requisition since last month is a result of attempts by the local Using Units to effectively utilize a minimum number of workers.

Shiga Mil Govt Team, QESS-02, ANNEX C - Mon MG Act Rpt, 1 - 30 Sept 47 (cont'd)

b. A survey among twenty four (24) students enrolled in the first term of the Prefectural Labor School, Otsu section, showed that the following subjects were most requested for the program of the second term which will open this month: (1) Economics (2) Labor Civilization (3) Foreign Labor Situation (4) Social Policy (5) The Labor Standard Law (6) The Management of the Labor Union (7) Constitution (8) The Civil Law (9) The Development of Enterprises (10) General Labor Law.

c. Proposed indemnity by the company to the family of a worker killed in the performance of duty in the All Japan Textile Industry Co. Ltd. was rejected by the labor union. Upon completion of negotiations the company accepted union demands for an increased indemnity.

(Prepared by Nancy R. Withey)

Report Control Symbol MG-11
Annex D Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 September 1947

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
4 October 1947

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

1. Crop Conditions.

a. The rainfall in Shiga during August and the first ten days of September was very slight. It was feared by Prefectural government officials that this period of drought would reduce the potential rice yield by about 10 per cent. The heavy rains which occurred during the middle and last part of September have dispelled these fears and the forecast of the rice crop of Shiga is 100 per cent as compared with last year.

b. The sweet potato crop of Shiga prefecture is forecasted to be 90 per cent as compared to last year.

c. The kerosene requested last month as treatment against the rice leaf-hopper arrived in Shiga Prefecture, was distributed to the farmers, and has been used. (See par. 1 c., Annex D to Mon. M. G. Act. Rpt., Shiga Mil. Govt. Team, dtd 7 September 1947.) This treatment has been completed as the rice paddies are now being drained in preparation for harvest.

d. Crops harvested during September include pumpkin, eggplant, red pepper, and about 600 cho of super-early rice in Takashima-gun.

2. Availability of Fertilizers to Farmers.

a. No Comment.

b. The distribution of fertilizers mentioned in last month's report is under way. A total of 1,380 metric tons of fertilizing materials for fall and winter crops has been distributed.

3. Collection of Staple Foods.

a. The Chief of the Shiga Foodstuffs Office has reported that by the last day of September his office had purchased 181.79 per cent of the white potato quota and 100.99 per cent of the wheat and barley quota.

b. The rice purchases during September total 1.092 koku.

4. Lumber, Lumber Products, and Charcoal.

a. No change from previous reports. The lack of tools and equipment for saw mills continue to have a detrimental effect on production.

5. Fishing.

a. September is the month for "Ayu" fish but the weather was not favorable for the catch.

b. The small allotments of fuel oil are reaching the fishermen.

c. Silk and cotton string, net, fuel oil, tar, carbide, and lumber for boats continue to be in short supply.

d. Complaints of fishermen in Shiga prefecture include taxes too high, scarcity of additional staple food rations, and high black-market prices of daily necessities for fishermen.

6. Reparations.

a. The remaining half of the plants on reparations in Shiga were inspected during September. The maintenance of the equipment is in accordance with the provisions of SCAPIN 1219. Plant managers on all sides are expressing a deep concern about the delays which have been encountered in the Reparations program. It is understood that until the Reparations program is executed, these managers cannot make plans for efficient production for future.

(Prepared by Mr. Harlan L. Reif)

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(Prepared by Mr. Harlan L. Reif)

Report Control Symbol MG-12

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 October 1947

ANNEX E Monthly MG Act Rpt
1-30 September 1947

Civil Information & Education Activities

1. Education:

a. Five school inspections were completed during the month in compliance with Operational Directive #92, 6 December 1946. Subject schools inspected were all of different levels. It was found that lower secondary schools were faced with immediate financial problems and shortage of building space, while schools of higher secondary and normal school levels were in dire need of materials for teaching and proper guidance, though physical needs were not as critical as those of the new junior high schools.

b. The emphasis placed by this section upon the importance of an effective information program to continually circulate In-service-training materials to the teachers resulted in the organization of a Shiga Teachers' Educational Research Institute sponsored by the Shiga Teachers' Union on 15 September 1947. Professional educators have been hired to conduct research on each phase of educational activity. Subject information will be disseminated to the schools. A partial solution to the problem of textbook shortage and lack of teaching materials for the teacher is seen by this action.

c. Total attendance of 2,629 people was reported at the Social Education Conference held on Gun level from 18 August thru 6 September 1947. A significant factor was the introduction of the panel and round table discussion method which prompted active participation by all and made the people analyze a given problem and attempt its solution through intelligent discussions. Representatives of this section participated.

d. Need for free interpretive exercises as an antidote to traditional formalism of prior physical education classes resulted in the introduction of Folk Dance classes in four sectors of the prefecture. 452 women and 294 men, teachers of music and physical education, attended this two day conference held between 9 September and 17 September 1947. Favorable reactions were observed. Teachers commented that it would be a good indoor recreation during the winter when normal group games could not be played outdoors. Follow up of conference is being made by the introduction of the dance to the school children and the community.

e. A talk by a representative of CI&E this Hqs. on the significance of social studies in reference to new education opened a two day primary school teachers' conference at the Shiga Normal Attached Primary School on 22 September 1947. The conference undertook such problems as new teaching methods, and a study of each unit of social studies in the primary level of instruction. Voluntary attendance of 1,729 teachers indicated their thirst for new materials for teaching and their desire to obtain guidance and encouragement.

f. Representatives of Monbusho held a two day Physical Education Conference for teachers of primary and secondary levels from 22 to 23 September 1947.

2. Information:

a. In cooperation with Information Officer, I Corps CI&E a survey of existing information media is presently being made. Reference "OD 57" 16 August 1947.

3. Religion:

a. I Corps Arts and Monuments Field Inspector and a representative of this section inspected several national treasures in Kinomoto. Subject national treasures were found to be satisfactorily preserved. Due to heavy moisture prevalent in southern Shiga, a few national treasures (paintings) in that area were found to be molding. Agreement has been reached with the owners concerned and the Nara Museum to transfer custody to the latter on 10 October 1947, until such time when adequate care can be undertaken by its owners.

4. Other civil information and education activities:

a. On 11 September 1947, ten (10) training arms, nine (9) bayonets and accessories were uncovered on the school ground of the Oishi Primary School, Yasu Gun. The case has been referred to the Legal and Government Section. An investigation is being made by the Prefectural Public Safety Section.

b. Screening Progress Reports is as follows: Total teachers screened is 8,515. Of that number, 45 were purged by General Ordinance 263 Appendix I, while 47 were found undesirable by the Prefectural Screening Committee under General Ordinance 62.

5. Trends:

a. To date three Citizens' Public Halls have been established since May 1947, at the following locations: Otsu City, Kusatsu-cho, and Ado Village.

Shiga Mil Govt Tm, ANNEX E - Mon MG Act Rpt - 7 Oct. '47 (cont'd)

Ten others are still in the stage of construction. This is indicative of the healthy attitude of the community towards acceptance of a community house based upon the needs of the citizens.

b. Visitors to the Otsu CI&E Library increased from 6,254 to 9,434 for this month; an increase of 51%. Sharp increase in attendance is due to the fact that there was no power shut-off during the evenings. Students utilized the hall for purposes of study. The value of the hall to the citizens is unquestionable.

c. A total of ¥24,216,235 in subsidy and loan from the national government to the Ken Education Department for the new junior high schools will make possible the construction of 97% of the classes needed for the coming year.

(Prepared by Mr. George Kawaguchi)

Report Control Symbol Q-2

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 3
7 October 1947ANNEX F Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 30 September 1947

UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

1. Personnel: During September 1947 three (3) key NCO's and one (1) Pvt were transferred to 4th Repl Depot for readjustment and one (1) Staff Sergeant replacement was assigned and joined. The organization is one (1) officer and three (3) EM under strength. One officer (Capt Stephens) has been hospitalized since 10 Sept 47. For the period of this report, no re-enlistments were effected.

2. Training. Military training is accomplished in accordance with directives from higher headquarters through weekly training schedules consisting of two (2) hours of progressive training in basic subjects, and one (1) hour TIP, and one (1) hour of athletics. Each month an additional two (2) hours are devoted to conservation and CWS training and two formal Saturday morning inspections are held.

3. Mess and Supply. The excellent food service is an attribute to the high morale. Currently supported by the 35th Inf Regt, the team is preparing, as directed, to draw Class I supplies from I Corps Supply Point effective 2 October 1947. An inventory of the Japanese Property in the Headquarters and Billets has been made.

4. Extra Curricular Troop Activities. A team party was held in the dining hall where the issued ration, supplemented by refreshments, was prepared and served in Japanese sukiaki style. A picnic was held at Omi Maiko where swimming, boating and touch football was enjoyed. Issued weiners were roasted over a camp fire that night. Organized athletics included trips to Duna Field in Kyoto. A combination volleyball and basketball court is to be constructed at the Billets in October. Adequate material is provided for educational and recreational reading.

(Prepared by Major James W. Lorio)

HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, (Otsu, Honshu)

319.1
MG-4

7 August 1947

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 2, Operational Directive No. 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, dtd 30 April 1947.

2. Major activities of Special Significance in Shiga Prefecture:

FOOD COLLECTION: Potatoes; Reported purchased by Central Government 94.19 %. Inspected by prefecture 176 %.
Wheat and Barley; Reported purchased by Central Government 5.58 %. Inspected by prefecture 50.9 %.

FOOD SHIPMENTS: Frozen rice shipments to Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Wakeyama, Tokyo, Fukuoka total 6600 metric tons out of quota of 9000 metric tons with dead line 31 August 1947.

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT: Prosecution of individuals failing to fill rice quotas reported by prefectural authorities as follows: Number of cases 160, Prosecution waived 43, Sentenced 47, Awaiting trial 70, Non-delivery charged in 68 cases, Non-delivery not charged in 92 cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH: Malaria rate continues to rise and parallels that of last year. Suggest Malaria Commission be sent this prefecture for complete survey and recommendations to "Welfare Ministry" for immediate action.

James A. Person
JAMES A. PERSON
Lt Col., FA
Commanding

Shiga Mil Govt Team, MG-4 - Mon MG Act Rpt, July 31 - 47 cont'd

Annexes:

- A - Political and Government Activities QGS-01
- B - 1 - Public Health Activities QPH-01
- B - 2 - Public and Private Welfare Activities QPH-01
- C - Labor Surveillance Report Qess-02
- D - Economics Summary MG-11
- E - Civil Information and Education Activities MG-12
- F - Unit Occupational History Q-2

QGS-01
ANNEX A - Mon MG Act Rpt
1 - 31 July 1947

SHIGA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 25
7 August 1947

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Administration
 - a. Screening of officials.

There were no officials purged within the Prefecture during the month of July. From 25 March to 31 July 1947 the following is the status of certain positions:

	Governor	Prof Assembly	Mayor	City Assembly
Positions	1	42	3	96
Purged	-	-	1	1
Resigned	-	-	-	1
Expired Term	1	9	-	63

- b. Election of Officials
- July, however, preparations were made for the following elections. No election of officials was held during the month of July, however preparations were made for the following elections to be held in August:

11 August	House of Councillors
13 August	Headman - Gio-mura, Yasu Gun
14 August	Mayor - Hikone city.

Surveillance teams from this organization and the 35th Infantry Regiment will cover the Prefecture during the elections.

- c. Prefectural Assembly

1. On 14 July 1947 the Prefectural Assembly convened and terminated its session on 21 July 1947.
 2. The following bills were introduced and passed:
 - #1 Prefectural revised additional revenue and expenditure budget of 1947.
 - #2 Prefectural additional revenue and additional budget for the funds of publication of Prefectural Gazette for 1947.
 - #3 Prefectural additional revenue and expenditure for the foundation funds of Shiga prefectural schools for 1947.
 - #4 Methods of floatation of loan and its payment.

- #5 Temporary loan.
- #6 Formulation of Regulations concerning Remuneration, Compensation of Expenditures and Method of Payment for the Members of Prefectural Assembly.
- #7 Formulation of Regulations concerning Prefectural Inspection Committee.
- #8 Revision of a part of Regulations concerning Remuneration, Compensation of Expenditures, Salary, Travelling Expenses and Method of Payment for Inspection Committee.
- #9 Revision of a part of Regulations concerning Remuneration, Compensation of Expenditures and Method of Payment for Prefectural Assemblymen, Election Administration Committee-men, Prefectural Assemblymen Polling Superintendents, Counting Superintendents, Counting Inspectors, Election Chiefs and Election Inspectors.
- #10 Revision of Part of Regulations concerning Salary, Travelling Expenses, Retirement Allowances and Methods of Payment for Clerks of Prefectural Assemblymen Election Administration Committee, Prefectural Assembly and Prefectural Council.
- #11 Formulation of Regulations concerning Payment of Salaries and Allowance for Chief Clerk and Clerks Prefectural Assembly and Clerks of Inspection Committee.
- #12 Revision of Regulations concerning Shiga Prefectural Taxation.
- #13 Revision of a part of Regulations concerning Shiga Prefectural Popular Taxation.
- #14 Revision of Regulations concerning the Rate of Taxation in connection with city planning.
- #15 Formulation of Regulations concerning Prefectural Travelling Allowance.
- #16 Formulation of Regulations concerning Issuance of Clothing Allowance.
- #17 Formulation of Regulations concerning night-duty Food Allowance.
- #18 Formulation of Regulations concerning Tuition, Entrance Examination Fees and Entrance Fees of Prefectural Schools.
- #19 Formulation of Regulations concerning the Use of Roads.

Shiga Mil Govt Team, Annex A - Mon MG Act Rpt, July 31 - 47, cont'd

- #20 Formulation of Regulations concerning Charges for use of Rivers and the Lake, and Collection of Prices of Aquatic Products.
- #21 Revision of a part of Regulations concerning X Ray Fees.
- #22 Revision of a part of Regulations concerning Fees and Charges of Prefectural Clinic.
- #23 Formulation of Regulations concerning Various Fees of Prefectural Health Examinations and Licences.
- #24 Formulation of Regulations concerning Prefectural Butchery Inspection Fees.
- #25 Revision of a part of Regulations concerning Fees and Charges for the Use of Silk-egg Refrigerator of Prefectural Sericultural Laboratory.
- #26 Revision of a part of Regulations concerning Prefectural Sericultural Instructors - Licence Fees.
- #27 Formulation of Regulations concerning Prefectural Fees of Cocoon Examination and Appraisals.
- #28 Formulation of Regulations concerning the Lease of Shiga Prefectural Dwelling houses.
- #29 Request for approval concerning delegation of receipts and disbursements and other accounting businesses.

2. Political Activities and Political Parties.

a. Political Affairs

Interest in this Prefecture is centered on the forthcoming election for the House of Councillors. The withdrawal of Katsumasa Fujii, unattached, has left Kyushichiro Kitamura, Democratic Party opposed by Jingoro Nishikawa, Liberal Party. The Socialist Party is supporting Kitamura who in the last election polled 56,690 votes and who anticipates the addition of 53,000 votes which went to the Socialist candidate. However Nishikawa can anticipate about 100,000 Liberal Party votes and he expects to acquire additional strength from the normally conservative independent voters. Both candidates have made numerous street speeches to arouse interest in their campaigns.

b. Political Parties

Political Parties (other than the Liberal, Socialist

and Democratic
The
2
all citizens

and Democratic) are showing no great interest in the campaign. The Communist Party is continuing to publish their party magazine which is distributed to both party members and the general citizenry as a means of education toward their goal. The Renovation League (Kakashin) is forming new chapters among farmers in the smaller villages. No unusual activity is indicated among other parties.

3. Degree of compliance by the Japanese authorities with SCAP instructions.

There is indication that the provisions of Scapin 130, dated 12 October 1945, subject: Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan, were incompletely disseminated in this Prefecture. There have been ten (10) cases reported of the illegal growing of hemp. Action is being taken in the District Court against the offenders by Japanese authorities.

An investigation is being made by Prefectural authorities to determine if a reported case of a working model airplane is a violation of Scapin 301, dated 18 November 1945, subject: Commercial and Civil Aviation.

Another investigation is being made by Prefectural authorities of a purported violation of Scapin 47, dated 22 September 1945, (Directive Number 3) by a maker of fireworks.

It is believed that immediate failure to take action on violations of SCAP directives and Japanese laws promulgated as a result thereof may be due to the unfamiliarity of many new officials with the laws.

4. Other Comments

a. Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

Advance notice was given of gatherings of 500 or more people and parades of ten or more vehicles by Japanese authorities. During the month of July there were 144 gatherings: Entertainment 44; Athletic 13; Religious 1; Education and Culture 15; Unions 4; Fund raising 16; Political 1; Korean 2; Parents Association 4; and Funerals 4.

b. Public Safety

1. A special training session for Prefectural Traffic police was held by the Japanese in Otsu on July 18th and 19th in order to raise the calibre of instruction of traffic policemen.
2. There were 8 fires in the Prefecture during July and an estimated 167,500 yen loss as a result of them.

Shiga Mil Govt Team, Annex A - Mon MG Act Rpt, June 30 - 47, cont'd

c. Police Department

- (1) The extension of the purge to include leaders of the Futoku-kai (Militaristic Arts Virtue Society) may operate to remove in the near future from the Prefectural Police Department three section chiefs, two assistant section chiefs and 14 of 18 Police Station Chiefs.
- (2) On 7 July 1947 a letter was sent to I Corps explaining the armament of the Prefectural Police Department and requesting assistance in bringing existing stocks of arms and ammunition to authorized strength.
- (3) During the period July 10 to 24 all owners of shotguns in the prefecture were checked for proper licenses and registration.

d. Blackmarketing

Between 30 June and 26 July 1947 there were 1676 cases of blackmarketing investigated by police, of these 210 cases were referred to the District Court for prosecution. 4 operators of restaurants and 13 participants will be prosecuted for violation of the "Closure of Restaurants and Eating Houses" Emergency Law. One Chinese National apprehended as an illegal transporter of rice was charged and referred to Provost Court.

Economic police are stressing the check of illegal wheat transactions to stimulate early delivery of that crop.

From 1 to 3 July there was enforced control over leather goods. 119 offenders were apprehended; one case was referred to the District Court.

A total of 100 Economic police are now authorized in Shiga Prefecture of whom 17 are Economic inspectors and 83 are assistant inspectors.

e. Enemy Installations and Property

During the month of July written release of the following former Japanese Army and Navy Installations was accomplished:

- (1) Yokaichi Army Air Field.
- (2) Yokaichi Army Meteorological Observatory.
- (3) Yokaichi MP Detachment.
- (4) Yokaichi Army Hospital.

- (5) Yokaichi Army Comotory.
- (6) Yokaichi 3rd Air Corps.
- (7) Yokaichi 3rd Air Corps temporary Building No. 1.
- (8) Yokaichi 3rd Air Corps temporary Building No. 2.
- (9) Yokaichi 3rd Air Corps temporary Building No. 3.
- (10) Yokaichi 8th Air Training Corps.
- (11) Yokaichi 8th Air Training Corps temporary Building.
- (12) Yokaichi 8th Air Training Corps. Barrack of Farming Soldiers unit.
- (13) Former Yokaichi Army Rifle Range.
- (14) Yokaichi Army Rifle Range temporary Building.
- (15) Yokaichi Branch, Osaka Army Arsenal.
- (16) Yokaichi Branch, Osaka Army Arsenal temporary Building.
- (17) Osaka Army Air Arsenal Yokaichi Branch Dispersed Plant.
- (18) Yokaichi Army Air Force Field, Wireless Transmission Station (Sending).
- (19) Yokaichi Army Air Force Field, Wireless Transmission Station (Receiving).

f. Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese

A spot check of the Otsu District Court Public procurators' records on 24 July 1947 indicates that there were 8 prisoners who had been confined for over sixty (60) days without trial. On 30 July 1947 a check of Shiga Prison revealed that only 4 prisoners of these 8 had not been tried. A spot check of Hikone, Minakuchi and Nagahama sub-court records revealed that there were no prisoners who had been confined over sixty (60) days. Interviews with the Otsu District Court procurator indicate that the back log of cases is decreasing but that more chorical and legal help is necessary.

g. Korean Activities

There has been considerable friction between the League of Koreans residing in Japan and a new Korean group called the League for Hastening the Establishment of the Temporary Korean Government. Sen Kan, President of the Shiga Korean Press is active in the latter organization and members of the former group have demonstrated against him.

Shiga Mil Govt Team, Annex A - Mon MG Act Rpt, June 30 - 47, cont'd

h. Prosecution of Non-delivers of Rice

The chart below indicates the status of prosecutions reported by Japanese authorities of 160 farmers who failed to deliver the 100% rice quota. It should be noted that there are 68 cases in which non-delivery is charged and 92 cases in which it is not charged. In column one of the chart letter abbreviations are used as follows:

A. Foodstuff Control Law of 21 Feb 42, Art 3 and 32
(non-delivery)

B. Foodstuff Control Law of 21 Feb 42, Art 9 and 31
(Illegal disposition)

C. Charged under both A and B (non-delivery and Illegal disposition)

D. Criminal Law of 24 Apr 1907, Law No. 45, Art 246
(Fraud)

E. Charged under both A and D (non-delivery and Fraud)

Charge	No. Cases	Prosecution Waived	Sentenced	Awaiting Trial
A	49	16	21*	12
B	90	21	22**	47
C	17	5	4***	8
D	2	0	0	2
E	2	1	0	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>70</u>

* Fines range from yen 2000 to yen 8000, No confinements.

** Fines range from Yen 100 to yen 10,000; 4 sentences of confinement.

*** Fines range from yen 3,000 to yen 8,000, no confinements.

Charles A. Page

CHARGES A. PAGE
Major, Infantry
Legal & Govt Officer

QPH-01

SHIGA MIL GOVT TEAM

APO 25

ANNEX B-1 MONTHLY MG ACT RPT
1 - 31 July 1947

1 August 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administration of hospitals:

Routine inspection of five hospitals and one T.B. sanitorium were made during this reporting period.

a. General Hospitals:

In every instance sanitation was the big problem and will be corrected only through continual surveillance monthly. Narcotics continue to be a pressing problem because of the use of crude wooden safes. Hereafter the narcotic section will make field trips to advise hospital heads of proper storage or the forfeiture of narcotic supplies.

b. T.B. Sanitorium:

This sanitorium was placed under the national level 1 April 1947. At the present time there are 86 patients, and other than the shortage of X-ray film everything is progressing satisfactorily.

2. Veterinary Affairs:

a. Slaughter houses are working satisfactorily with very little comment or corrective action necessary.

3. Dental Affairs:

No comment.

4. Nursing Affairs:

No comment.

5. Medical Supply Situation:

Distribution of venereal supplies continues with no comments. X-ray film in several hospitals is very scarce. The prefecture officials approached this office requesting a signed certificate stating X-ray film was necessary for the health program. Upon questioning it was found that the film company require the certificate, before releasing the necessary X-ray film. The question arises is this the correct procedure.

6. Preventive Medicine Activities:

a. Venereal Disease:

1. The two free venereal disease clinics open officially 7 July, but there has been very little participation by the populace. An extensive advertising plan is being formulated through pamphlets, clubs, societies, and actual participation by high ranking officials in the prefecture.

b. Malaria:

The malaria rate of this prefecture continues to rise and parallel last years rate. Probably the highest in Japan. The main problem is still the inadequate budget furnished by the national and prefectural level. It is suggested that some sort of malaria commission be sent to this prefecture for a complete survey and study with necessary recommendation handed over to the Welfare Ministry for immediate action.

7. Sanitary Engineering Activities:

No comment.

8. Laboratory activities, medical, dental and veterinary:

No comment.

9. Nutritional Surveys:

No comment.

10. Port Quarantine Activities:

Not applicable.

11. Other Public Health Matters and Comments:

a. Cultivation of Marihuana:

A large field of marihuana cultivation was located and the owner was taken into custody. The immediate trial is still pending.

b. Small amounts of Marihuana and Opium have been found growing wild, but no action has been taken other than to destroy same.

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c. Establishment of Temporary Quarantine Station:

To prevent the import of communicable disease, such as cholera, small pox, eruptive typhus, in this prefecture, a temporary quarantine station has been made in Maibara Station, to make medical inspections for repatriates and demobilized. Period of execution: From 10 July to the end of Oct. 1947.

d. Concerning Venereal Disease.

It has been directed to the Doctors Association and Midwife Association, that when a woman is examined as a pregnant woman, she is to receive an immediate inspection on Syphilis and Blood.

e. Dysentery has broken out in numerous cases throughout the prefecture, todate 44 cases have been reported, approximately 1/3 have been established as bacillary. Newspapers, town heads, societies, and committees have been informed to relate information to all available people concerning; control of sources, and transmitting agencies, which should reduce the susceptibility of others.

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Public Health NCO

QPH-01

Shiga Mil Govt Team
APO 25ANNEX B-2 Monthly MG Act Rpt
1 - 31 July 1947

1 August 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. Aid granted from 1 to 30 June.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Total number of persons receiving public assistance. | 34,248 |
| 2. Net amount of cash grants in Yen. | ¥ 2,387,661.00 |
| 3. Total number of persons being cared for in institutions. | 322 |
| 4. Total cost of assistance in kind. | None |

- b. A number of Minsei-in officials were dismissed during the month for in competence. For the most part, they were engaged in other occupations and gave little thought or effort to welfare work. They were replaced with officials that will give full time to welfare work.

2. Welfare Institutions:

- a. The Hikone School for the Blind has shown great improvement in the past month. One other teacher was added to the staff. Although this is not considered enough, it is a step in that direction. More will be added as funds become available. The public was informed as to the sanitation and food problems at the school. The students from Hikone Public Schools have set up a program so that every day a certain school will visit the Blind School and give it a good cleaning. The Public now bring in gifts of food and clothing for the students of the Blind School. The Prefectural Government arranged to have a doctor visit the school every day and give his services. The school has been thoroughly DDT'd and mosquito nets are now being used. As a result of this health program there are now no Malaria cases. The morale of the students has improved 100%.

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1 - 31 July 1947 (cont'd)

- b. Twelve Penal institutions were inspected during this period and no discrepancies were found.

3. Homeless Persons:

- a. Action taken by Japanese to provide for juveniles and vagabonds found in the streets, railroad stations and other places. (Period 15 June to 15 July 1947).

(1) Five (5) juveniles were picked up and placed in the Omi Gakuon Institution.

- b. Housing facilities for homeless persons inspected and action taken to correct undersirable and unsanitary conditions.

(1) Both a sanitary and welfare program is now under way in the homeless persons housing facilities.

- c. Estimate number of additional houses needed and total number of persons in need of housing for the period 15 June to 15 July 1947:

(1) Estimated number of houses needed. 1,064

(2) Total number of persons in need of housing. 5,674

- d. Action taken by Japanese to provide additional housing.

(1) Number of buildings being remodeled into residences. 202

(2) Number of houses being rebuilt for repatriates. 0

(3) Number of houses being built for residences. 90

- e. Chief factors retarding provisions of housing.

(1) The high expenses of construction.

(2) Lack of building Materials.