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中国  
連  
調  
用  
答

0131

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0112

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中連第一七八號

昭和二十三年八月十八日

中國連絡調整事務局長

連絡調整中央事務局長官殿



八軍質問事項答申書送付の件

七月二十八日付調整合第一七二号貴電に因り八軍質問事項に對する當事務局作成の答申書邦文二通及英文三部別添茲に送付すに付御查收ありたい

別紙添附

連絡調整中央事務局  
23.8.20  
文書係

2940

0132

終戦連絡中國事務局

21

昭和二十三年八月

第八軍質問事項答申書

中國連絡調整事務局

終戦連絡中國事務局

0133

RA'-0139

0133

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一 同 魚獲用配給 A 經濟

大量のマニラ麻 綿糸が一九四八年三月以降魚獲用網及網の製作用として輸入された。各職員は過去三ヶ月間に漁丈に対する魚網 網の配給量のそれ以前に比し可成り増加していることに注意を拂うべきか。

答  
マニラ麻 綿糸の配給割当は各務も従前に較べて極めて顕著な増加である。例へば本年三、四及び五月の三ヶ月間の割当量は過去一ヶ月間の全量(一〇〇とす)に較べ次の増加を示している。  
但し慶島縣については昨年<sup>マニラ麻製法</sup>は<sup>五割</sup>配給を<sup>去年</sup>初めの

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0134

2.

一万四千二百ポンドの配給を受けた。

綿糸	マニラ麻
島根県 一三〇%	三〇〇%
山口県 二〇〇%	二〇〇%
岡山県 二七%	三〇〇%
鳥取県 二五%	一七〇%
徳島県 一一〇% (昨年九月に較べ)	/

しかし右配給原料を使用する生産工程即ち製網・製網子一般漁業資材の製造は三月乃至六月を通じている。殊に各縣を通じて近海漁業に最も必要とする「細い目」の網の生産の遅れているので過去三ヶ月間に於ける魚網 網の配給はそれ以前に比し増加するに至つて

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0135

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0114



りき。

三上記の如く折角多量の輸入原料を有し乍らも生産のこれに伴はざるためこれを現物化し得ざる實際があるから製鋼等漁業資材の生産設備を新設拡充することを当面の急務と思はれる。

二(四)食糧保管

主食糧を政府に供出した農民は政府食糧検査官から食糧納入の際に取扱証票を受取つてゐる。農林省制定の代金支拂方法は地方銀行へ当該受領証を提出すれば直ちに代金支拂となるが貴地におおは農民に対する支拂遅延の割合は否いか。

中國連絡調整事務局

0136

3.

答

中國五穀とも供出食糧に対する支拂遅延の事實はないが毎年供出時には政府買入價格が未決定のため農民は供出に当り概算拂いを受け積算拂いが遅れるが常事としてゐる。

例へば島根縣では積算拂いは本年10月15日以後となる模様である。従って農民の供出意欲を即進すためにも供出割当と同時に買入價格を決定することを望ま

三(四)腐敗食糧

倉庫に保管されてゐる輸入食糧はそれ等の状態を調べ或は使用に堪えなくなると前に腐敗を予知し得る様

中國連絡調整事務局

0137

4.



定期的に完全な調査されるのか、

答

輸入食糧の保管は農林省各課の所在食糧事務所  
及び食糧配給公団で行っているが

穀類及砂糖類は腐敗の事實は認められてゐる

但し夏期砂糖類の溶解増耗は幾分ある。

四種穀類には相当腐敗の事實があるがこれ等砂糖は  
各課食糧事務所におき受入時に既に腐敗し  
ているものである

殊にバター、ソーセイジ、ジュース類に腐敗の事あり

以前記輸入食糧の検査に就ては各課とも逐言備  
員を配し、山岡、岡山、鳥取は定期及随時検査を

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0138

併せりて居る。広島、鳥取は逐言備員をして随時検  
査をりはしめてゐる

三尚腐敗食糧の処分は中央の方針の決定して  
ソノイのて直時軍政部と打合はる上、増設等の措  
置を講じてゐる。

四 特殊用途機械

特殊用途機械破壊波の残骸スクラップに對しては如何  
なる措置を講じたか

答

昭和二十一年十月十日附給賠施令第九八〇号の主旨に  
機械スクラップ類の処分は各課食糧部に連絡の上

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0139

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0116

山内工場に因しては賣却移用等自由に処分し得。  
 四右有財産に因しては一般の国有財産たる手續によら  
 ば則り之が措置を講じて居る。当地に各種材料の  
 通り。

山内工場

山内工場

スクラップ二三六、四七、三三三の中三菱重工業産業工作  
 機械製作所(六四、〇五三三三)及び北川鉄工所(七  
 三三六)に於ては又々各工場生産品に充てられ分  
 ずみ、他は其のスクラップのまゝ次の通り保蔵中である。  
 日本製鋼所製鉄所 一三九、六三三  
 東洋工業 三五、三四八  
 第一産業 一三六

中國連絡調整事務局

0140

8.

四國山孫

三菱重工業水島機器製作所(一〇五、一七〇)のスクラッ  
 プあり軍政部の認可を得オート三輪車部分不銹  
 造に充てしめし。

山内工場

スクラップ六九、四七、五五の内振興工業株式会社伯耆  
 工場及同子工場に於て因会社保管のスクラップ六四、四  
 三、五五に対し鳥取軍政部宛農機器具車輛部  
 不製製造用として認可申請中。  
 残金は川崎造機株式会社鳥取工場の保有分とし  
 て賣却先物色中。  
 山内山孫、島根山孫  
 後者なし。

中國連絡調整事務局

0141

RA'-0139

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四 軍工廠関係

小笠原島

SP 機械 スクラップ六、二五、二九、五陸は破壊後その  
まゝ各工廠に残置されたり軍政部の認可を得  
てこれを産業復興公団に賣拂う予定である。

四 岡山

スクラップ五一、〇三陸に対し軍政部の認可あり次第  
産業復興公団へ拂下げ予定

八 鳥取

スクラップ四五、三三八三陸は軍政部に連絡の上日有  
成差処分手續にあり処理する様子一掃中。

八 島根

七月十三日島根軍政部より二五、一陸のスクラップを

中國連絡調整事務局

0142

9.

日本政府に返還する旨の通知あり、之の処分は因り  
ては産業復興公団に賣却する予定。  
中 山口

SP 機械 スクラップは三月一日軍政部より正式返還せ  
られ競賣入札の上山口金属工業株式会社へ落

札した。

五 岡山重要物資の配分

SCAP、N-1863(字本指令第六号)による輸利物資再  
配分に因りて貴隊に於ける如何なる措置を講じたか。

答

過剩物資の再配分については在務官庁に於て其の物資

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0143

RA'-0139

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0118



11.

の公系を以て公系期間中既済券の割当公文書の現物  
 化及び貯蓄官庁の必要に依り保管環境（公同を過  
 いて）を命ずる事の外、公系期間を経過した場合は  
 政府買上となす次第である。  
 既済券の割当公文書による現物化状況は一般に極め  
 て低調であり、これに因り中国軍政部より廣島地方控  
 備司令部に対し屢々注意を喚起し、同局の中心と  
 なる物資活用を因り一般工場、事業場の啓蒙、  
 各官庁の公系勵行を期してゐる。  
 前記の政府買上げまつきは、八月三日度島地方控備司令  
 定局に中央からの右処置要領の指示が接し、同局  
 は関係官庁と協議の上、処置促進を期し、準備を  
 進めよう。

中國連絡調整事務局

0144

12.

従て政府買上げまつきは中国五省に於ては未だ完施を見  
 ない。  
 尚、本件余剰物資活用を因りしては未だ一般に徹底を  
 欠く嫌ひのあり、本割当に因りする啓蒙及び本割当の意  
 要性の宣傳に因りし一般の努力の必要ありと認めら  
 れる。  
 六四失業保険  
 法令一四六号（失業保険）に副する特た正確な保険  
 金の徴収に因りし如何に措置していか。

中國連絡調整事務局

0145

RA'-0139

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0119

13.

行はれたる一般に對し法令の趣旨が徹底しなかつた點の  
 其の餘果保險金の収納成績は芳しくなかつた。  
 仍て各縣當局は法令趣旨の普及徹底と該省の完  
 成把握に努力すべしと先づ  
 一各縣より新聞ラジオ等を通じて宣傳する外各種講演  
 を組織する啓蒙運動を展開した。  
 二次に職業安定所を通じて該省の徹底的調査を  
 すすむ外不納者の個別的調査を以て 山口縣の如きは  
 失業保險監察委員を組織し以て該省の完  
 成把握に努めんと共に保險金の収納完遂に努め  
 たり。  
 三其の結果別表の通り七割余の収納を終つたこと更に  
 一部滞納者に對しては八月上旬乃至中旬（各縣に

中國連絡調整事務局

0146

14.

依て異し）を納入最終期限と定め未納者は嚴重に外  
 國に對する影響を及ぼした。  
 尚徴稅決定額に對する納入滞り場合は左の通りである  
 一 今後は順調に進むものと思はれる。

山口	七五% (七月末)
島根	八七% (六月末)
広島	八八% (五月末)
岡山	七七% (六月末)
鳥取	八七% (七月末)

一般に業者の失業保險に對する認識は漸次昂揚し  
 最近では息気の滞りは認められなくなつたか一方  
 金融上の引渡りのための滞りが相違ある程である  
 外被保險者の失業保險に對する認識は尚低調である。

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0147

RA'-0139

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0120

七、四 職業安定

法令第一四一号(職業安定法)に副ふるよう特たレインバー  
ボス及び形知の上でのカールレインバーボスを便利とする便  
用者の選許に因り如何なる処置をなすにしようか。

答

各務省も現在も職業安定法違反として選許した  
事實はないが各務省当局に於てボスの排除に因り採  
取措置並にその結果は大体次の通りである。

山口縣

工場事業場約一千ヶ所の実地調査を済ませ  
早二百六十六件の該業者を発見しその内三百  
四十三件は使用者の直轄にすうか式は職業安定

中國連絡調整事務局

0148

16.

計の登録人又はその何れかによる切替を断りし残り  
三十三件が現在切替への途上にある(尤も仕事は中止  
させよう)

四 島根縣

五ヶ所工場事業場を調査中であるが現在五ヶ所  
件を該省と認め切替実施中である外更らに  
調査を續けよう。

五 廣島縣

橋下十五ヶ所の職業安定法を勧奨し調査中であ  
るが七月二十日現在該省は五百十七件を何れも  
切替を実施中である。六月二十五日一七日三十一日  
の間を労働者供託事業排除実施徹底運  
動期間と定め違反の摘発を強行しよう。

中國連絡調整事務局

0149

RA'-0139

0121

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二岡山孫

職業安定法一部改正に依りボス排除の範囲の決定  
したので七月末迄の間本件趣旨の徹底を図る為  
に公共職業安定法を以て実地調査をなすしめ実  
質的には疑義の点多く認定に困難を極めたか一應  
調査を完了した。

高田にあり護者と決定した業者数は約二百件、これ  
等に対して直ちに禁止の措置をとる切替を終了した。  
お島取孫

七月末迄に約二百回の査察を行い五六件の該業者を  
発見した。

高本務では農村から出稼者多くボス排除措置に  
伴ふ失業救済上の問題は生起しよものと思はれる。

中國連絡調整事務局

0150

18.

本件に關する各務省局の一般方針は一部改正法施行後格  
外運搬を以て共に監査を強化し違反の事実を察見  
した場合は工場を査察する者に対し勧告を察し孫の  
監督の下に切替を完遂するよう仕向けたい。現在まだ若  
奔した事実の多いか今後悪質違反容疑者に対しは檢  
察警察官局及び労働基準局と連絡協議し断平たる  
措置を採ることとなつていす。

各務省局者は臨時在野的性質保存そのと前借手の恩  
義關係におも割戻の缺點を認識しなからも高田水産に  
關係にある実情があるから継続性の仕事と生活の安定  
を保障するに必要と思はれる。

中國連絡調整事務局

0151

0122

RA'-0139

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八四 労働教育資料  
労働者に配分せらるる労働教育資料を増加するに於て現在  
何等かの手段がとられてゐるか。

答

労働教育の向上に資する資料は充分持たざるも、こ  
れを具体化するに於ては、例へば物質面では雑誌、パンフレット  
ポスターを印刷するに於て紙が乏しく又経費面でも種々の割  
約を受けざるを各務も強い考慮を待たざるも、これを  
具体化し得るのみ一般の事情である。  
孫樹とシテは労働関係法令、労働協約、労働教育資料  
等は勉めて印刷しこれを頒布する俾る比較的金のあか  
らざる講演会、座談会等を組織して前記物質面の欠乏

中國連絡調整事務局

0152

モカヴーする方針をとつていふ。

九四 農地改革

自作農創設臨時措置法の施行に非日本入（日本の法規  
の適用を受けるに非ざる者）の名称にて登記せしむる土地の買  
上げは行はれぬやう SCAFIN 一九一一号で指示されていふ。  
務農地委員会に於ては地方農地委員会に対し該指令の  
現程を徹底せしむるに如何なる措置を講じたか。

答

各地の農地委員会等が本件指令の趣旨徹底を図る  
に於て市町村農地委員会及び各地の事務執行を通じて各地  
に説明会又は打合会を開催した。

中國連絡調整事務局

0153

特に広島県では七月中旬から八月下旬に亘り移下農村のため逓  
回農地相談所を組織し一般農地関係の相談に應ずると  
同時に本件趣旨の徹底を図った。

十四 農地手形割取

日本政府は農民に対し肥料、農具、殺虫剤購入のためウシ  
テット救済を計る。

貴族に於てはこれ等便宜を農民に徹底せしめたるため如何なる  
措置を講じたか、又これ等貸付については給附を計るため如何  
なる措置を設立したか。

答

一各務省も移下局指導の下に各地方事務所を通じて農

0154

21.

業会及び農業協同組合等に対し説明会及び実行会を計  
ると共に新聞、ラジオ、ポスター等によつて一般農民に本件  
趣旨を徹底せしめよう措置した。

二貸付を計る機関としては末端農業協同組合（一部におい  
て農業協会）をとりしめしこの為特に新しい機関を設け  
た例はない。

三手形割取の利用状況は現在殆ど利用されないので  
例へば岡山縣では本割取に依る融通資金額は（百本割取  
円、利用市町村数は四十市町村（何れも肥料購入に利用）  
にすぎず、島根、広島は極めて少額で、また鳥取、山口  
は利用者皆無である。

尚これ等利用状況の把握は農民の保存性に関すること  
事實であるか否かは原因としては、

0155

0124

RA'-0139

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以現在の中國地方農村は肥料購入に困る程農村金融が  
 逼迫してしまふこと  
 (四)農民に多量な手賃が煩鎖ひあること  
 (五)貨幣価値に對する見通の不安  
 の三點があげられる。

土商 農業改良実施計画  
 農業改良局長の下に改善された完全な農業改良助長  
 計画が設けられて農民に對し以前の農業令に代り農業  
 諮問事務をとりこむ  
 この改良助長事業の實施に當り地才的如何なる措  
 置を講じたか。

中國連絡調整事務局

0156

答  
 本件に關し各縣は次のように措置を採つた。  
 (一)本事業遂行の普及徹底のため講習会説明会の開催、  
 (二)農業技術普及事業に關する印刷物の配布、  
 (三)本事業實施のための機關の整備  
 (四)山口縣では倉庫増着技術員百十九名を配置するがこれ  
 は農業技術普及員(目下該縣中身一回該縣に於り  
 六十九名が任命された)配置の前提としての豫備措置  
 である  
 豫に農業技術普及課を設け技術普及に専念する  
 ことを予定してある  
 (五)島根縣では農業技術普及員九十名を予定しうち  
 三十五名を豫備採用済みあり、豫に新設課を設けることは

中國連絡調整事務局

0157

RA'-0139

0125

考をいひ

い度島孫は農業技術普及職員の新設  
置した外近く孫に専任部局として農業改良課の  
新設が予定されている。

二岡山孫は農業技術普及本部を設置し各地  
の事情を反映せしめため地区農業委員会を設置し  
倉糧増産技術員諮衡委員会を設置し末端技  
術指導のための倉糧増産委員の諮衡に考うめ  
い

雨島取務では農業改良事業完結本部を設置し末  
端における農業技術の普及には三月至四月村に一人  
の割合を以て地を普及員を配置することを考うている。  
一 以上は元指導員農協の職員を充てず考うてある。

中國連絡調整事務局

0158

25.

今次新制の實施に因連し各府新在の既存の農業技  
術指導員農協は解散することとなりたが右の指導員農協は  
既に相當程度之の農村の共鳴を得て漸く軌道にのりか  
かつて了折柄もあり新制の實施切替に對し農民は  
疑念、特にその永續性に對し疑念を抱き白眼視する向  
もあるが、特に山口、島根兩府は新制にへり切替  
へる因縁に於てこの旨をいひ

高新制に對する中央下の具體的説明のおくれ七月  
下旬に至り漸く移るるに傳達された事情で各府とも  
承知が實施に及らざるが、恐ろしい積弊がある。  
去四 松喰虫防止  
一九四八年五月二十五日 林野局より各都道府県知事に指令

0159

中國連絡調整事務局

「松喰虫（松板病）発生地より樹皮付松丸材移動禁止の予防対策」が發せられた。

この通牒が松板病防止の爲罹病原木移動に際しては取締方針がかりはるべきなり指示されていす。

此の取締實施に當り地方的に如何に処置されているか。

答

農林省からの指令に基き各縣とも松喰虫の駆除予防に關する規則を制定した。

この規則に依り病木の除去移動代採等に關し詳細に規定し現地に規定すると共に規則の内容をポスター及びリーフレットに印刷し周知を圖つていす。

高被害地域は法令發布以後漸次減少してゆき移り見

中國連絡調整事務局

0160

受けられるか唯山口縣若菜の国有林に關しては管轄四者の影響に屬し縣知事の管轄にあるのみならず現地駐屯の兵連部が軍司令官の官から觀光的見地から原木伐採を差控えるよう奉命をあたつたを地元側は右申出を尊重しその通り放置していす。

其四 漁業

最近巨額軍需當局に於ては日本人漁夫の一九四六年六月二日附SCAPINの三三三号「日本人漁獲物の捕鯨の許可地区に關する件」に違反してゐることを關心をもちこの認可令部指令に副する係永産業者が如何なる修正措置を講じて居るか。

中國連絡調整事務局

0161

RA'-0139

0127

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答

遼洋漁業に因りて許可監督等は農林業者に於りて取扱るべき關係上豫め局としては直接的關係なきが、農林業者から本件覚書の通達を受けたらざるに於て、業会、其の他漁業関係者に轉達し右通達を守り方を警告した。

遼河統制團體

SCHAPIN 一八六〇号の指示により提出された報告書は特殊団体の解散再組に因りて制定を下し得べき情報を提供してゐる。

各務に於ては此等統制団体に因りて完全適確な情報蒐集に如何なる措置を採らざるか、

中國連絡調整事務局

0162

29

答

本件に因りて各務は次の如き措置を講じた。即ち冒以降豫め局者同の打合せ、法令の解釋に因りて中央及陸軍政務との連絡等を更々行つた。

特に本件に因りては各務とも陸軍政務部から法令の解釋の困難、報告書の訂正、再提出等々に因りて指示を受けられた七月中旬、中央軍政務部から中央連絡調整事務局を通じて提出済みの報告書を返戻した理由について詳細な指示のありしに基き、現在各務とも徹底的に再検討を行い完全適確な報告書を作成中である。

尚各務とも本件に因りて法令またこれに因りて中央からの指示に曖昧な点のあった為法令の適確な解釋

中國連絡調整事務局

0163

30

RA'-0139

0:28

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に關し甚慮した模様である。  
 他方民間側の非協力の態勢も本件不振の一因をなしてゐる  
 か今月中には本件完結を先立ち解散し、組合に新地  
 鐵を譲り、傾向もあつたので、例へば國山持分はあつた傾向  
 を阻止し一應全部の報告書を提出せしめようとする措置した。

中國連絡調整事務局

0164

B. 財務及民間財産

一四  
 一九四六年十月三日附SCAPIN一三七〇号により要求されてゐる  
 日本国内の連合國及び連合國人財産の保管計画に關  
 した記情報を奉返せしむる。  
 各各様事局作中の連合國人財産表は貴局迄のものには  
 破字もを見做し、  
 連合白人財産保管委員の為務種別を揚中迄の議  
 定をいさか。  
 不協定もより要求されてゐる必要資料はあるか。又それ等  
 は何等の必要書類もより別考してこれら否か。

中國連絡調整事務局

0165

RA'-0139



(答)

山の山口

一九四七年八月八日報告の六件は正確である。

四島根

一九四七年六月提出のもの一件は正確である。

川島根

現在提出済りのリスト中左の件が脱落しても外は正確である。

賊産種別	所在地	数量	現所有者名	管理人住所氏名	備考
ヘカサ丸 四号	鹿島根 三田市 吉野町	一隻	半同 スズキ 石川 会社	三井信託株式 会社 三田市東 三井 上野通商會	電報 八五七 枚 タニ 三田 才田 金工 才田

中國連絡調整事務局

0166

24

(四) 岡山縣及島根縣は何れも正確である。

の違合の人賊産保全のため各縣対象賊産に対し外柵、立札等を設け且つ巡回警備員を常駐通す等積極的措置を講じ高破損への修理、ペンキ塗換等更に管理保全を期している。

の孫考局の要求に係る必要資料は大蔵省を通じて經濟省本部から充分量を得られつつあるがその現物化には幾分手同取らざる現地考局では緊急を要する場合は手同取を一時立替へる等の方法を講じているが任務遂行には事欠のない各縣の支障がない。

る。

0167

中國連絡調整事務局



二内

本会計年度の新徴税制に因る情報の量地を以て通報  
すべきか。  
徴税に因り税制変更に起因するものと見られる新内題は  
生じそないか。

答

一 新徴税制に因る情報は広島賦務局及び宮下各税  
務署官庁で接受済みあり  
二 関係官庁では新聞ラフネ子を通じて新徴税制の趣  
旨を一般に周知宣傳し、かつ難解をたぬ一般に充分納  
得するに至るべき。

35

中國連絡調整事務局

0168

は左の如きものあり。

一 税制変更に伴ふ所得税法は現下の国民能力は非  
常に難解の虞あり、国民一般は新税法の解釋に苦  
しみ申告及納税が完全に行はれまいか、またこのことは徴税  
技術上の缺陷に起因する知が少くある。  
二 新税制の難解と国民の申告納税に対する知識の缺陷  
及経費の少りため申告及納税は不完全で、前税法の如く  
税務署で国民の所得を決定するものが大部分を占め  
申告による整理事務と税務決定による整理事務  
を二重の整理事務を必要とするのを複雑業務性を  
極め、これらに税務職員の不充足等は、先入確保上、内  
題の新内題とすべき。

36

中國連絡調整事務局

0169

RA'-0139

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0131

三向  
日本軍占領地より移動せられた掠奪財産の押収及び報告に因る包括的計画は左記指令に基いて行なはる。

(一) 一九四八年四月七日附 SCAPIN 一八七八号「占領地及び移住地に於て生産せられたる財産に因る件」。

(二) 一九四八年六月一日附外務省特殊財産局宛電第 149 四〇二二四加一九四八) C/PLP SCAPIN 一八七八号に於る賠償工場の掠奪財産の押収に因る件。

(三) 一九四八年七月二日附 SCAPIN 一九二七号「掠奪並に違令口人財産の報告に因る件」。

前記 SCAPIN 一八七八及一九二七及び日本政府による賠償工場の掠奪財産調査を要求した前記特殊財産局宛電書の規定に於て貴局に於て採られた措置は有益な情報と

中國連絡調整事務局

0170

答  
御知を願ひます。

(一) 山形県におき調査の結果 錫一八二四噸 鉛三三四二噸 亜鉛三〇四噸が発見された。依り右に對し五月二十七日付を以て保管命令を發し次で本年七月十日に没收命令を發出した。其後を中止する旨中央から通牒があった。そのうち保管中である。

(二) 島根県には鉛一五七噸、錫一噸合計約四噸の発見された。山形県同様の措置をとった。

(三) 岡山県に在る同様の措置に依り次の物件を嚴重現地にあり保管せしめていた。

0171

中國連絡調整事務局

RA'-0139

0132

27.

錫	八件	三九三三銖
鉛	四件	二一八六銖
アチチモン	一件	一一六〇銖
四島取保で保管中のものは重鉛五件五四〇銖であった。		
四島取保で保たれておく申告済であった。		
錫	三六三六〇	鉛 三九六六〇
銅	二二三三〇	アチチモン 五六〇〇〇
錫	三六三六〇	鉛 三九六六〇
銅	二二三三〇	アチチモン 五六〇〇〇

本件調査に因しては新聞広告等により周知徹底を図ると同時に文書の調査に当っては四月迄の重要物資在庫調査の調査班或は別に掃奪等調査班等を組織した。

又各会社工場等に対しては調査の都合を宜敷言るを徹底し調査班への絶無を期した。

中國連絡調整事務局

0172

如

錫	八件	三九三三銖
鉛	四件	二一八六銖
アチチモン	一件	一一六〇銖
四島取保で保管中のものは重鉛五件五四〇銖であった。		
四島取保で保たれておく申告済であった。		
錫	三六三六〇	鉛 三九六六〇
銅	二二三三〇	アチチモン 五六〇〇〇
錫	三六三六〇	鉛 三九六六〇
銅	二二三三〇	アチチモン 五六〇〇〇

本件調査に因しては新聞広告等により周知徹底を図ると同時に文書の調査に当っては四月迄の重要物資在庫調査の調査班或は別に掃奪等調査班等を組織した。

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中國連絡調整事務局

0173

RA'-0139

0139

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措置を講ずるに至つていない。  
唯山口縣の予備的措置として移下村社の定章並學校の  
敷を調査した。

四問

賦政、掠奪財産關係事項に付何等の意見あるか伺ふたい。

答

(四) 賦政關係

(四) 改正税制の實施時に申告制を完全とする新しき制の  
採用並に相次ぐ新税の設置の強豪一般民の税制全般  
般に對する理解の困難と、地方税務負担の不足並  
に素質低下は徴税上幾多の困難を招きとす例へば

中國連絡調整事務局

0174

42.

申告制を以しるも前記の理由に於て完全には必ずしも申告制を  
を併用することとを余儀なくせられ税務當局を以ては二重  
平均とす、許りむを徴税技術上の缺陷を一般税務者の  
混亂を來しといふ實情であるが、この際税の簡略化を圖  
ると同時に徴税の技術的面に再検討を加へることか切  
要といふ。  
(四) 地方自治制の實施に伴い、地方税が相當大幅に地方に分  
與されることとなつたが實際問題として地方自治団体  
には従来中央機關として税務當局の所屬を以てするに能  
力のなかつたため地方税を充分に納してソを嫌ひのある  
例へば賦税の如きは合與の決定を以てするが、地方  
自治団体は税額の設定、徴税能力の是りを爲す未だ  
に具體化されざるに至る、ソを以てするところがある。

中國連絡調整事務局

0175

43. 公採奪賦産關係

採奪賦産關係の調査には相當の經費及人員を要し採と  
しても相當の負担となる次第であるから何等かの方法によ  
り負担の裏付けを望むべし  
またこれ等の調査は資料蒐集等種々の困難を伴ふ  
場合の予りなきのみ調査命令は厳しく余裕なきを前  
記にあしきる分調査期限を與えられざるを望むべし

中國連絡調整事務局

0176

44. C. 民生

一(同)  
民生を担ぎする孫並に地方吏員は次の点に於てどの程度  
責任の負ふと考へをいふか  
二(同) 民生委員の選拔

答)

一(同) 市町村の民生委員推薦委員会に於て推薦した民生  
委員候補者につき孫民生委員諮問委員会におきて詮  
衡し適任者と認められたものを中央に推薦し厚生大臣  
の任命を受ける。  
二(同) 孫民生委員諮問委員会に於て推薦したもののうち不適  
切の不適任と認められた場合は孫委員会を通じて市町村民

中國連絡調整事務局

0177

RA'-0139

0139

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45.

生委員推薦委員会に対し再推薦を命ぜらるる  
 本年七月二十九日附民生委員法に依り前記四項の通り知事  
 の監督権が確立された結果民生委員の政党性色が拂拭  
 され超黨派的人物の推薦が可能となつたことは一つのプラス  
 であるが現在選抜の民生委員は一般に人物・才能の点か  
 ら見て満足するものもなく、また親縁的存在も混入して  
 いる実情であるから知事の監督権は当分の間必要であ  
 る。  
 他方一般府吏員の民生委員制に対して認識を大  
 のおき々一般民衆を啓蒙する意味によりて現在軍  
 政部指導の下に押し付けられていた民生関係の各種権し  
 を今後一層強化するべきである。

中國連絡調整事務局

0178

46.

附 民生委員の活動の監督  
 (答)  
 民生委員の任務は一般の生活状態の調査、要保護者  
 の保護指導等としたるに因りて、社会事業施設との  
 連絡指導を必要としたるに因り、且つその任務遂行は確實  
 公正を要する性質のものがあるから民生委員の活動に因  
 しては個人的偏見に流れ、客観的情定に左右されること  
 なく、また、所長地方事務官並に市町村長等より責任  
 任を以て監督せらるる。  
 個人は山口縣では要保護者に因りて民生委員の認定  
 の正否に付き一審調査をなして居り、また各府県は民  
 生委員に対して一般民の意見を聞くため投票等を歓迎

中國連絡調整事務局

0179

RA'-0139

0136

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47. しては官民何れも社会事業の専断家といふもの  
が未だのちのちその監督も従つて充分と言へないの現  
状である。

(内)

(1) 援護を要すると認めらるる者及びその金額につきの民生手  
員の調査及決定

答

要保護者及其の金額の決定は各市町村の民生委員会  
の決議を経て当該市町村長がこれを決定するが（従つ  
て民生委員の活動が公平なものは少い）が根本問  
題となる）これに対し各地方事務所に於ては右決定

中國連絡調整事務局

0180

48. が妥当であるか否かについて随時調査をせよとする。

(内)

(1) 民生委員の訓練

答

務省局における民生の基礎は競争的で個々民生委員の活  
動の如何に係つていふことに鑑み市町村単位又は全地連軍  
位の研究会、或は講習会等を計画立案し右に基い  
て民生委員の常時訓練を實施しては  
高民生委員の訓練及民生委員制を以て一般民衆  
啓蒙運動に於ては各務省も各務軍政部の援助指通す  
の下にこれを實施し着々成果をあげていくが今後民生

中國連絡調整事務局

0181

RA'-0139

0139

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委員の訓練に關しては一般的に信任保護といふ点に於ては  
要保護者の獨立し得るよう個別指導を以てし能力のあり  
民権委員の養成に當てては心すべしである。要するに  
民生事業の成否は一に信任を民生委員の訓練にあると  
いふ過言ではない。

極めて不潔でぼろくの服装を以て、知らぬ間に完全な保護を  
受けていた児童の多数街頭やその他の公開の場所にて  
乞食を以てするもの尙見受けられたが児童福祉法の  
諸條項及年少浮浪者保護対策の実施に因りては  
過報告書を提出された。

中國連絡調整事務局

0182

児童福祉法實施以來各種の経過現狀は大要次の通りと  
す。  
小石川町  
市移に於ては原爆による被災その他戦災による浮浪  
児・精神薄弱児等要保護児童の数は中國各  
種中岡山縣に次ぎ多く現在收容中の浮浪児数は  
八月一日現在五二九名で各收容所も既に過満員にて  
以上の收容能力はない。  
存当局に於ては児童福祉法制定以來児童課  
の設置、児童福祉司の任命、児童福祉相談  
所の設置等児童福祉事業に因りて機構を整  
へた現在施設としては教護院一、養護施設六、

中國連絡調整事務局

0183

RA'-0139

0138

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51.

精神薄弱児童施設一母子寮六、保育所六五、その他  
 として、尚不充外を以て施設網の拡充は勿力刃やして  
 ある。  
 尚未收容の浮浪児の数十名ある見込であるがこれ等は  
 主として広島、呉地区に散在している  
 これ等に対する指導当局の措置は充ちると言へるものあり  
 3  
 の山口縣  
 本縣に於ける大陸方面との出入及び九州間との関係に於て  
 特に下関に多く一時は約七〇名を數へたが、此等は何時も  
 他縣からの浮浪児である。  
 浮浪児は管内六ヶ所、收容施設に收容するものがあるが  
 六月末現在收容人員數は百三十三名である。

中國連絡調整事務局

0184

52.

尚右のうち下関の六名、小郡の二名、橋山の二名は特に浮  
 浪性強く、市町村、警察、鐵道驛、民生委員と  
 連絡の上驛で執磨をやらせている  
 い島根縣  
 本縣は我災を全無蒙るその関係もあり浮浪児は  
 極めて少なく、幸平四男以降取扱つた浮浪児數十名  
 であり、他府縣からの流入もきたものがある。その内身許の  
 判明した四名は又々親許に送還し残り七名を現在收  
 容している。  
 本縣は向は児童福祉法に規定してある九つの施設の整  
 備を急ぐ意向あり、子供のための協議会」として中央  
 及地連各連絡委員会並に市町村協議会を設  
 置し児童福祉法の実施を積極的に推進している。

中國連絡調整事務局

0185

RA'-0139

0139

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尚本籍の如く浮浪児を多く目撃し、本籍には福祉法の要求  
 する施設を施設するに足らぬ財政上多大の負担となり、本  
 邦に因立にすまふ或はプロック單位にすまめり設置  
 するを本邦当局は希望している

(二)岡山縣

我災當時岡山市には浮浪児の數も少く、昭和十  
 一年十月以後激増し、主として駆逐した占領軍兵營附  
 近に蟠居し、退去二十年、四十回に亘り強制收  
 容を嘗てし、その取扱人員は一千六百三十五名の多額  
 に上つたが、その内六百七名は又々親許送還、里親発見  
 等の措置を講じ、(尚児童福祉法規定の里親制に  
 依り里親に引渡されたるものは六十名あり)現在里親  
 を確保すべく、收容所の收容している。

中國連絡調整事務局

0186

本年四月一日児童福祉法の完備中、中央児童相談所及  
 児童養護施設を確保し、設け、専任の收容係官を遣つ  
 警備隊と協力の下に收容に努め、  
 その結果現在岡山市中には浮浪児は存在しないが、他  
 府縣からの流入浮浪児は日に二三名あり、  
 預下施設數十ヶ所の内九ヶ所は養護施設、(收容者  
 總數四百三十三名)一ヶ所は専任教護者收容施設  
 (收容人員二百九十七名)である。

(三)鳥取縣

児童福祉法完備と共に児童相談所児童養護施設を  
 設置したが、收容施設としては養護施設三ヶ所、  
 一時保護所一ヶ所、教護施設一ヶ所がある。  
 本邦は我災時より關係する縣内に發着した浮浪児

中國連絡調整事務局

0187

RA'-0139

0140

は極めて稀に他存録の鉄道にあり米子に流入するものは  
大部分を占めている

中央児童相談所開設以来（本年三月二十五日）七月  
三十一日迄に取扱った数は十七件、三十一名である。八月一日現  
在收容者数は百七十三名（内四十二名要救護者）で  
うち内三分の一が浮浪児、残り三分の二が孤児と云う  
いふ

三内

福井震災に鑑み日本側官公吏は次の突如何なる対策  
を採つたか

(1) 災害救済対策の完成してどうかどうかを検討すること

中國連絡調整事務局

0188

55.

答

災害救済対策は各府毎作成し一應完成してどうか今次の  
福井県の災害に鑑み中央からの情報もあり又各府に於て  
も支那人を福井災害地に押し現地の實際を調査しこれ  
ら調査に基づき福井の経験を以てんば対策を作成中  
である

特に災害時の通信・輸送・医療関係に重点を置き  
検討を加へよう

内6

軍政部が承認を受けた存の対策を全国災害救済対  
策委員会に提出のこと

中國連絡調整事務局

0189

56.

答 軍政部の承認を得た対策を各務とも又々提出済みあり

内(山) 現在の対策を検討し改訂すること

答 内(山)参照

内(山) 災害勅命の際又々結果する役割につき各級の政府官  
更及機関に充てらるる情報を提供していきこと

答 各務毎に務下関係官衛長を網羅した災害救助対策

57.

中國連絡調整事務局

0190

協議会を組織し災害時に於ける各国係争の役割任務  
を規定し且各官庁では右大綱に基き当該官庁の下部  
組織に充てらるる情報を提供任務遂行に遺憾なきを期  
してい

内(山) 災害模擬演習を完施して計画の試験をすこと

答 鳥取県では本年七月二十日鳥取市を中心とし甲国及び鳥  
取両軍政部の指導の下に模擬演習を完施した結果  
概ね現態勢に依り救助を以て得ることの見通を得たか  
高検討の上万全を期することとなつた

58.

中國連絡調整事務局

0191

RA'-0139

0142

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59.  
 其他広島・山口・島根・岡山各県では未だ模擬演習を完  
 施するに至る所なく岡山は本年八月中旬水害発生時を  
 予想し山口は八月下旬何れも演習する予定である。  
 島根は目下演習規定を作成中であり、広島は近々災  
 害対策を全面的に改正する計画を有し居り何れも  
 完成の上は演習を行ふことにならう。

中國連絡調整事務局

D 公共衛生

60.  
 一、  
 家畜疫病予防担当の委員は家畜疫病予防につきその新  
 しき法律に対し如何なる態度を採らうか、

答  
 家畜疫病の予防については従来三つの法律によるが、  
 さきといたが今回これが一つの家畜傳染病予防法に纏め  
 られ予防制の上の法的基礎が一元化され自づと取扱上の  
 問題及法の内容につきも各府も全面的賛成の意を  
 表し居る。  
 既に市法に即ち規定された新小問題。即ち畜牛

中國連絡調整事務局

RA'-0139

0143

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61.

二(向)  
 結核の予防法に關する具体的措置の問題、存外移出家畜に對する健康証明書の問題等、従来現地におき要望されし事項が實現されたので各方面とも満足し、新法律を強力に實施するに當り予算及人並に資材面におき各縣とも相當の障害に當面してゐるは否定出来ず、未だ防畜局としては本法施行に當りて技術員の手配、養成、家畜業者の啓蒙、各種の要する條令、規則の制定等に當りて指導を指向してゐる。

三(向)  
 家畜病畜の予防に當り人は畜牛、結核の根絶の爲の運動に賛成であるか。

中國連絡調整事務局

0194

62.

答  
 畜牛、結核の根絶に關しては予て各方面から力強い要望があり且つ酪農發展の傾向にある折柄、本件法令の發布を見たとともに各縣当局とも絶大の賛意を表し殊に根絶に關し新法令に當りては醫學的措置につき賛成している。

三(向)  
 隣保保健班ほどの程度、民主化を促すか、貴地方ではそれ等は強力であるか、若し強力であるとするか、その力はどのくらいにして維持されるか。

答  
 従来、隣組、健民部は強制的に作り出されたものであるか。

中國連絡調整事務局

0195

RA'-0139

0144

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中國連絡調整事務局

これに代った衛生委員会は任意設立・選挙制・加入脱退の自由等の自由基礎に立ち旧来の封建色を脱皮し民主化を望むことは事實であるが財政基礎の薄弱（組合員の負担金・実附金・市町村の補助金を以て資金としていふ）また充分強力とは言えず、又一般に組合員の態度も消極的であり、従ってこれが活動を強化するためには財政面の裏付けをなすと同時に組合の措置に或る程度の強制力を持たせる法的根拠の必要と思はれる。

尚現在における各様の衛生委員会の設立状況は予定の平均六〇―七〇%である。

0196

中國連絡調整事務局

三 民間教育

一問  
前国会を通過した地方教育委員会法につき日本国民は如何なる反響を示しているか。

答  
地方教育委員会法については教育関係者及PTA関係人は非常に関心を持ち種々意見を述べてきたが實際命令されたものは予期したところと相当の開きがある。

本法が官制封建的教育才針と異なり公正なる民意に基く教育をなす趣旨は一般に賛成であるが差当りては教育委員会組織され、市町村のそれの二年後に延

0197



期されたことは實質的には従来の尋常教育部時代と何ら異  
 なるものもないと不切家を要するといふ  
 従つて一般人の関心の低くも勝ちな尋常部より一般  
 民に重きを置く普及運動を實施するといふ、高市が村側  
 および市町村教育委員会の実施が二年後に進められた  
 つき新制中女子を創設改革に依り財政困難を立場か  
 ら考へ二年間の準備期間を得たことを述べている  
 他方教育委員会自体としては一般に財政的裏付けの不確  
 定をことに不安を抱いている。

二内  
 日本国民は教育の基本型として男女共学に賛成しているが、又  
 は國民の大部分は男女別々の学校を希望しているが。

中國連絡調整事務局

答  
 田中女共学制に關する一般に原理としては賛成する向きが多いが  
 賛否両論を階層別、地域別に見ると智識層は賛成  
 するが智識層外の低いものは反対が多く都會人には賛成  
 成者の多いが農村は反対論の強い。  
 田中女別に見れば婦人側殊に母親に反対者が多く  
 要するにこれを全人口的に見れば男女共学に反対するもの  
 が多い。  
 しかし反対者中原理的にも共学を否定する絶対反対  
 者は少く反対の理由としては時期尚早論及び凡庸上の  
 問題が最も強調されている。  
 更に各学校当局者の意見は原理的には賛成している  
 が實際的な（教育程度、授業内容施設）見地から

中國連絡調整事務局

RA'-0139

0146

即時実行を困難とし一定の準備期間を必要とする意見が相違あり。

封建的家族制及び相違濃厚に残存する現在日本の実情ではたゞ各種の障害を排除して男女共学制を定規するとしてもその効果が家庭教育のため差引

零と女子修業を招くことの予想せられ、従って男女共学制を有効に実施するためにはこれと併行して社会教育、家庭教育の点も併せて考慮することが必要である。

三内

料更員は学校用建造物の建築及修理のための建築用資材獲得に非常な困難を感ずるというか、

中國連絡調整事務局

0200

67.

落  
学校建築及修理用の資材は旧軍物資の掃下げその他優先的に取扱はれる傾向が顕著な現物化も比較的順調に進行しているが、その割合は極めて微々たるもので、文部省又は経済安定局本部と連絡し追加割合を享受する努力をしようか申請量に付する割合の割合は例へば山口縣が平均六〇％、島根縣一〇％、広島縣三〇％、鳥取縣一五％程度である。

0201

68.

中國連絡調整事務局

石 民間情報

二四  
辺陽を田舎にあり人には普通の情報網による情報の通達  
は困難であることは明であるが彼等に通報を必要とする事  
項を傳達する最上の方法如何

答

辺陽を田舎ではラテオ新聞の普及の充分を認め且つ讀  
書の能力が低いため口頭連絡を主とする外はなにか口頭  
連絡については國々孫及島根縣におよそ完施されたい  
如く各町村及び互らにその下部機構として部毎毎た  
情報連絡責任者を配置し責任を以て情報を傳達

中國連絡調整事務局

0202

69

せしめることが最上の方法と思はれる  
よる等情報責任者に対する連絡のためは現在の電  
話を用いた施設を擴充しまた末端連絡員に対しては自  
轉車を提供することを必要である

二四

縣の情報活動に關し

(一) 知事又は總務部の直接指揮を受け、中央に統一  
した機關と民衆農業等の各都で情報の仕事を  
專任にやる人と何れも最も望ましいか

答

宣傳、啓蒙運動の重要性に鑑み知事または總務部

中國連絡調整事務局

0203

0:48

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の直接指標を要する機関に統一する事は望ましく各種  
 当局の意見も大体統一説を支持しているが實際には  
 任事情報専任家を得る事は困難なため各都府  
 情報を加へた二本建てで行う方が統一情報に有利勝る  
 を困難即ち発表の時期を失する恐れがあること、専  
 任都府が発表を行ふに比し情報に概ひるが面約子  
 を勝ちとあること等を免服し得ることを把握を講じ  
 漸次情報統一へ移行する事を勧告す。

中國連絡調整事務局

0204

縣名	弘報局課予算	各都府課予算
山口縣	なし	各都府課に於て事業費欠 から毎年度に追加支出として
島根縣	弘報課及都府課予算を合し二五三、三三三、三三三 四百十九千八百三十五円であるの内弘報課予 算は約四分の一である。	
広島縣	四六九、七〇〇円	必要に応じて追加支出 す。
岡山縣	一、三三一、〇〇〇	八五七、九〇〇円
鳥取縣	九三七、〇〇〇	一、五〇〇、〇〇〇

答

中國連絡調整事務局

0205

三向  
 遠隔の地に居る人は新憲法に規定されて居る人民の自由  
 特だ思ふ言論 集合の自由 法に對する平等に對して  
 その意識をどの程まで持つて居るか。

尚  
 憲法精神の普及徹底に因しては憲法普及会を通じて  
 これい昨年未国会の解散以來は豫定局のその事  
 務を引継ぎ普及運動を實施してゐる。  
 普及に因しては研究会、演説会、憲法講座等を  
 組織し相當の効果を収めたことを認められる。  
 例へば女子の言論の活潑化しPTAの自主的に活  
 動を始め青年団、婦人団の活動が民主化し公民館

中國連絡調整事務局

0206

の開設は同じ一般所村民が自由平等を立場の研究を  
 仰ぐたこと等は其の事例である。  
 然し町村豫に遠隔を地におくは未だに非民主的封  
 建的勢力が相當強く封建的の習慣、親分、親役の  
 権威、旧家、地主に對する盲従、父子總代制、逆  
 信子が残存し相當根強い勢力を持つてゐる。  
 尚各種インテリゲンチヤ、新聞、雜誌並に団体結社等が自  
 由平等の英意を不逞し民主化を妨げてゐることは  
 否めまい。

中國連絡調整事務局

0207

RA'-0139

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0150

LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE  
CHUGOKU ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
KURE HONSHU

August 18, 1948

Explanatory Data for the questionnaire  
raised by the United States Eighth Army  
Authorities

Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office

0208

A. ECONOMICS.

1. Fish Distribution: Large amounts of manila abaca and cotton have been imported since March 1948 for the manufacture of nets and ropes for the fishing industry. Have Liaison Officials noted any appreciable quantities of nets and ropes being distributed to the fisherman during the past three months, in comparison with amounts received in preceding months?

(1) The amounts of manila abaca and cotton being distributed in each Prefecture during the past three months of March, April and May show a very conspicuous increase as compared with those of preceding months, as is clear in the following chart which shows the percentage ~~of the increase~~ of the amounts being allocated during these three months as compared with the amounts received during the preceding one year. In the case of Hiroshima Prefecture, however, ~~no~~ manila abaca ~~and cotton~~ weighing 14,260 pounds was distributed for the first time this year.

	Cotton	Manila abaca
Shimane Prefecture	120 %	300 %
Yamaguchi Prefecture	200 %	200 %
Okayama Prefecture	27 %	300 %
Tottori Prefecture	25 %	170 %
Hiroshima Prefecture	110 %	(as compared with 9 months of last year)

(2) The manufacture of fishing materials such as nets and ropes from the materials as mentioned above, however, lags three or six months. Especially, as the production of small-holed net which is most needed for the long shore fisheries, is behind the schedule in each Prefecture. The amount of fishing nets and ropes being distributed to the fishermen

0209-1



during the past three months have not shown any increase as compared with amounts received in preceding months.

(3) As mentioned above, production facilities as existing at present are not equal to the works required for the manufacture of nets and ropes in spite of the facts that such large amounts of imported materials are available. It seems, therefore, that new establishments of production facilities of fishing materials such as nets or ropes, or the expansion of the existing are urgently required.

2. Food Collection: Farmers turning in staple food crops to the government receive a certificate of delivery from the government crop inspector at the time of delivery. The system of payment as established by the AFM is such that when certificates of delivery are presented to the local bank, payment is immediate. Is there any delay in the payment made to farmers on certificates of delivery by banks in your area?

-----  
There exist in the Chugoku five Prefectures no such facts as the delay of payments to the delivered staple foods. It is a usual custom, however, that farmers receive the approximate amount of money at the time of delivery and the settlement of the account is effected very much later date, because of the fact that at the time of each year's delivery, the price of the purchase by the government is not decided. If we take Shimane Prefecture as example, the settlement of account seems to be later than August 15 of this year. In order to facilitate the delivery of staple food crops by the farmers, therefore, it is desirable that the decision will be made of the purchasing price of such crops at the same time of the allocation quotas.

0209-2

3. Spoiling Food: Are warehouses containing imported foods being checked regularly and thoroughly to learn the condition of foods and to discover spoiled foods before they become unusable?

The Food Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which exist in all Prefectures as well as the food distribution Corporation is responsible to keep imported foods in good shape. ✓

(a) With respect to cereals and sugar, there exist no facts of such being spoilt. There will be some small amount of sugar which will be melted and wasted during the hot summer season.

(b) With respect to the canned stuff, there are a considerable amount of spoiled ones. They were already spoiled at the time when each prefectural food office received them. Such cases are more numerous in the cans containing butter, sausages and juice.

(c) With respect to the inspection of such imported food, each Prefecture has special inspectors. Those inspectors are making regular as well as occasional inspection in the cases of Yamaguchi, Okayama and Tottori Prefectures and in the cases of Hiroshima and Shimane Prefectures, the occasional inspection have been carried out by the inspectors.

(d) With respect to the disposal of spoilt foods, the food authorities have taken such measures as burying them after having consulted with the local Military Government Teams as there has been no indication so far from the central authorities of what should be done of such spoilt foods.

4. Special Purpose Machinery: What disposition is being made of scrap metal resulting from the destruction of Special Purpose

0210

RA'-0139

0152

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Machinery?

The disposition of special purpose machinery has been made in accordance with the purport of the letter, Raku Bai Shi Goo No. 980, ~~xxxxxx~~ dated November 10, 1947, which indicates that "the disposition of special purpose machinery scraps shall, after the consultation with and upon obtaining the approval of local Military Government, be made (a) freely in such a way as selling or transferring with respect to private plants and <sup>(b)</sup> with respect to the national properties, in accordance with the disposition procedure, applicable to all other national properties". The situations in each Prefecture of the Chugoku area are as follows:

(1) Private plants

(a) Hiroshima Prefecture

Out of total 236,478.3 kilogram scraps, 64,053.3 kilogram of the Hiroshima Machine Tools Manufacturing Factory of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry and 7,326 kilogram of the Kitagawa Iron Works have been respectively used for the purpose of the production of factories. Remaining portion of scraps has been kept as scraps, shown as follows:

The Hiroshima Manufacturing Factory of the Nippon Steel Manufacturing

Plant (Nippon Seiko Seisakusho) 129,625 kilogram

The Toyo Industries (Toyo Kogyo) 35,348 kilogram

The First Industry (Dai-Ichi Sangyo) 126 kilogram

(b) Okayama Prefecture

The Mizushima Machine-Tool Manufacturing Factory (Mizushima Kiki Seisaku-sho) of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry possesses

0211

105,170 kilograms' scraps. The factory having obtained the approval of the Military Government is using them for the casting of parts of auto-tricycle.

(c) Tottori Prefecture

Out of total scraps weighing 69,417.5 kilogram, the Hoki Factory and its branch factory of the Expansion Industries Company Limited (Shinko Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha) keeps scraps weighing 64,433.5 kilogram, and the company has already sent an application to the Tottori Military Government Team for the permission to use them for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural machines or wheel-parts. The remaining amount of scrap belongs to the Tottori Factory of the Kawasaki Machine Making Company Limited (Kawasaki Zoki Kabushiki Kaisha) who is at present interested to find the buyer.

(d) Yamaguchi Prefecture and Shimane Prefecture

No articles falling under the category are found in these Prefectures.

(2) Military Arsenals

(a) Hiroshima Prefecture

6,125,291.5 Kilograms scrap metal resulting from the destruction of special purpose machineries remains at each respective arsenal as at the time of destruction, and upon obtaining the approval of the Military Government, these scraps are expected to be sold to the Industrial ~~Expansion~~ <sup>Rehabilitation</sup> Corporation (Sangyo ~~Shinko~~ <sup>Fukko</sup> Kodan).

(b) Okayama Prefecture

Upon obtaining the permission of the Military Government, 51,013 kilograms' scraps are expected to be sold to the

0212

RA'-0139

0153

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rehabilitation  
Industrial ~~Expansion~~ Corporation.

(c) Totteri Prefecture

Preparations are being made to dispose 45,328.3 kilograms' scraps in accordance with the disposal procedure of national properties, with the permission of the Military Government Team.

(d) Shimane Prefecture

The Shimane Military Government Team official informed on 13th July that 215.1 tons scraps be released to the Japanese Government. These scraps are expected to be sold to the Industrial Rehabilitation ~~Expansion~~ Corporation.

(e) Yamaguchi Prefecture

Scrap metal resulting from the destruction of special purpose machinery has been officially released by the Military Government on 1st March and the Yamaguchi Metal Industry Company Limited (Yamaguchi Kinzoku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha) has obtained them, after a competitive auction tender has been made for them.

5. Distribution of Critical Materials: What actions are prefectural officials taking to redistribute surplus goods under SCAPIN 1863 (ESB Instruction #6)?

With regard to the distribution of surplus goods, the following methods have been taken. The competent governmental authorities concerned make the public notification of such surplus goods and during the period of such a notification they will change already-issued official quotas ticket into actual materials <sup>and</sup> in case where such governmental authorities consider it necessary, they may order (through public corporation) the custody and transfer thereof. In case when

0213

such a period of public notification expires, the government will purchase them. The changing of official quota tickets already issued into actual materials has been generally very slow and the result thereof has been so far very poor. With respect to this point, the Chugoku Military Government Region has drawn the attention of the Hiroshima Local Economic Stabilization Board on many occasions and the said Board is exerting its efforts and influence to make the enlightenment of those persons concerned with general plants and factories on the matters of active utilization of such materials and also to let all governmental offices concerned make the public notification thereof without fail.

Regarding the purchase of such materials by the Government, the Hiroshima Local Economic Stabilization Board received on 3rd of August from its Central Headquarters the instructions, informing how to do it. Accordingly the said Board, after having consulted with all competent government offices concerned, is making all necessary preparation to expedite such purchase. The purchase by the government, the status thereof being such as explained above, has not yet effected in the Chugoku five Prefectures. It is noted that the general public has not yet been thoroughly informed on the desirability of utilizing such surplus goods. Consequently, more publicity on the present system and further enlightenment on the importance thereof seem to be needed.

6. Unemployment Insurance: What action is taken to insure compliance with Japanese Government Law 146 (Unemployment Insurance) specifically with regard to the collection of correct premiums?

The present Law was expected to come into force as from

0214

RA'-0139

0154

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1st December 1947, but as a matter of fact, it came into effect one month earlier than was scheduled. Because of the fact, the general public was not informed as fully as they should be of the purport of the said Law. Such being the case, the result of the collection of correct premiums has never been satisfactory.

Each Prefectural authorities, thereof, decided to make efforts to let every persons concerned be informed of the meaning and purport of the Law and also to find out the real status of those persons falling under the category: that is--

(1) Each prefecture not only started publicity campaign through newspapers and radio, but also carried out the enlightenment campaign by organizing lectures and talks of all sorts.

(2) In addition to the thorough investigations of those persons falling under the category conducted through the public Employment Security Office, they made individual investigations of those persons who have not paid in premiums. In Yamaguchi Prefecture, the Unemployment Insurance Inspection Committee was being organized, which is responsible for the investigations of the actual status of those persons falling under the category and the Committee also made efforts for the collection of premiums.

(3) As a result of such efforts having been made, more than 70 per cent of premiums, <sup>has been collected,</sup> as shown in the attached chart. In order to make the collection of premiums complete, each prefectural authorities gave strict warnings to those persons who have not yet paid in the amount due to them, to the effect that any person who does not pay the premium by the deadline date of payment as fixed by each Prefecture between the beginning of August and the twentieth of August

0215

shall be liable to severe punishment.

The percentage of amount of premiums collected to the amount to be paid in is as follows. The future prospect is anticipated to be quite satisfactory.

- Yamaguchi Prefecture 74% (at the end of July)
- Shimane Prefecture 87% (at the end of June)
- Hiroshima Prefecture 88% (at the end of May)
- Okayama Prefecture 77% (at the end of June)
- Tottori Prefecture 87% (at the end of July)

Generally speaking, the companies or employers concerned have been realizing more and more the true meanings and importance of the Unemployment Insurance, and as a result, there are at present very few cases, if there are any, of those who evade purposely the payment of premiums. At the same time, there exist some considerable number of persons who have not been able to pay the amount because of their financial difficulties. It must be admitted also that the persons <sup>conscious of</sup> for whom such insurances exist have not become ~~conscious~~ fully the meaning and the purport of the unemployment insurance.

7. Employment Security: What action is being taken to insure compliance with Japanese Government Law 141 (Employment Security Law) specifically with regard to the prosecution of labor bosses and employers knowingly using such labor bosses? . . . .

There have been no cases whatsoever in each of five prefectures in which any person is charged on account of his violating any provision of the Employment Security Law. The followings are the measures as generally taken by each prefectural authorities to eliminate labour bosses and the result thereof.

0216

RA'-0139

0155

(a) Yamaguchi Prefecture  
 On-the-spot investigations of about one thousand plants and factories revealed 266 cases falling under the category and in 243 cases out of 266, labour bosses have been eliminated already either by making labourers being hired directly by the employers or making them registered labourers of the employment security offices. The remaining 23 cases are in process of being switched over to <sup>rather</sup> either of these two systems mentioned above (in any cases, the works have been suspended).

(b) Shimane Prefecture  
 Important plants and factories are being investigated at present and so far 77 cases have been found as falling under the category and are in process of being switched over to the new system. Investigations are being continued.

(c) Hiroshima Prefecture  
 The matters are being investigated by mobilizing all staff members of 15 employment security offices within administrative extent of the Prefecture and as at 20th of July, 517 cases have been found as falling under the category <sup>and</sup> are in the process of being switched over to the new system. The period extending from June 21 to July 31 inclusive has been designated as the campaign period of total elimination of labour bosses and strong measures are being taken ~~to prosecute~~ to prosecute any person violating the provision of the Employment Security Law.

(d) Okayama Prefecture  
 As the extent to which the prosecution of labour bosses shall be extended was decided by the amendment of a part of the Employment Security Law, measures have been taken up to the end of July to inform fully all persons concerned of the meaning and purport of the

0217

present Employment Security Law and to make them realize the real consequences thereof and at the same time let the Employment Security Offices conduct on-the-spot-investigations which is duly completed in spite of all difficulties involved in deciding whether the case in question should be considered as falling under the category, owing to many ambiguous points as experienced in the application of the provisions of the present Law to the practical cases. As the result of such investigations, the numbers of cases which are considered as falling under the category is about 200. The immediate measures to effect the elimination of such labour bosses were taken and the switch over thereof to the new system was already completed.

(e) Tottori Prefecture  
 Up to the end of July, inspections numbering about 200 altogether were carried out and as the result, five or six cases falling under the category were found. As many labourers in the present Prefecture come from the agricultural villages, no problems connected with unemployment relief are expected to arise as the consequence of the measures effecting the elimination of labour bosses.

The general policy as adopted by each Prefecture in connection with the present matter was to conduct following the amendment of part of the present Law, the publicity and information campaign and to carry out a very stringent inspection, and whenever any case is discovered to be violating the provisions of Law, a warning is issued to the manager of the plant or factory concerned who will effect the switch over <sup>to</sup> ~~xxx~~ the new system under the supervision of the prefectural authorities. There have been no cases up to the present time in which any person is charged against his

0218

RA'-0139

0156

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act considered as violating the provisions of the present Law. In the future, however, any person who is suspected of violating wilfully the provisions of the present Law shall be dealt with firmly, after the contacts and consultations having been made with the public procurators' office and police authorities as well as the Labour Standard Board. As some labourers in each Prefecture have a strong colour of being temporal job holders and as they borrow the money in advance, they show a sort of tendency to stick to their labour bosses because of their debt and their sense of gratitude, in spite of their realization of the unsatisfactory state of the labour boss system. It is very much desired, therefore, to insure permanent jobs and security of living to them.

8. Labour Education Material: Is any action being taken to increase the number of labor educational materials to be distributed to workers?

Although each Prefecture authorities have enough materials which will contribute to the advancement of labour education, they lack media to realize the programme, such as printing paper materials for periodicals, pamphlets and posters or sufficient money which is necessary for the purpose. These are the reasons why each prefectural authorities have not generally been able to materialize their strongly cherished desires to do so. The prefectural authorities concerned have been trying to print and distribute, as much as the circumstances allow them to do so, the relevant labour laws and regulations, labour contracts and labour educational materials and at the same time, they are concentrating their efforts to organize lecture meetings or discussion conferences which need relatively

0219

- 13 -

small expenses in order to cover (the void as caused by) the difficulties experienced in those matters of materials and money.

9. Land Reform: SCAPIN 1911 directs that no action will be taken towards the purchase of land which was registered in the name of certain categories of non-Japanese citizens on the date of the enactment of the "Law Concerning Special Measure for Establishment of Owner Farmer."

What action has been taken by the prefectural land commissions to inform local land commissions of the provisions of this SCAPIN?

In order to make the persons concerned be informed of and understand fully the purport of the present SCAPIN, each prefectural land commission has, through municipal land commissions, and district offices, organized meetings at many places to make the explanation of the provisions of the present SCAPIN and to make the arrangement to that effect. In Hiroshima Prefecture, especially, the prefectural land commission has organized for the period extending from the middle of July up to the tenth of August inclusive, a mobile agricultural land information party which visited many agricultural villages in the prefecture to give answers to any inquiries relevant to the agricultural land and which also made efforts to make them understand thoroughly the purport of the present SCAPIN.

10. Agricultural Bill System: The Japanese Government has given credit relief to farmers for the purchase of fertilizer, farm implements and insecticides. What steps have been taken by the Prefectural governments to inform farmers of this privilege and what machinery has been set up to execute the granting of these loans?

0220

RA'-0139

0157

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(1) In each Prefecture, meetings have, through the district office, been organized to inform the agricultural societies and agricultural cooperative associations of the said privilege and also to discuss the matters with them and at the same time, measures have been taken to inform general farmers thoroughly of their privileges on this matter by means of newspapers, broadcasting and posters.

(2) The granting of these loans has been executed by each municipal and village agricultural cooperative association (agricultural society at some part) and therefore no new machinery has been set up for this purpose.

(3) Almost no use has been made of the agricultural bill system up to the present time.

In Okayama Prefecture, for example, total amount of loans granted in accordance with the present system is no more than 8,680,000 yen and the total number of cities, towns and villages who have made use of the system is only 40 (for the purpose of purchasing fertilizers in all of these cases) and in Shimane and Hiroshima Prefectures also, the amount of loans granted is very small and in Tottori and Yamaguchi Prefectures, nobody has ever made use of this privilege. The reasons why so little use has been made of the privilege are, in addition to the general conservative nature on the part of farmers, to be found in the following facts.

(a) In the Chugoku area farmers are at present not so hard up financially as have to rely upon credit relief in order to buy fertilizer.

(b) The procedure by which the grant of loans is to be obtained is too complicated and troublesome for the farmers, and also

0221

the prospect of future value of money is so uncertain.

11. Agricultural Extension System: An improved and complete extension program under the Director of Agricultural Improvement Service is being organized to provide farmers with a complete agricultural advisory service to replace that formerly proved by the Nogyo Kai.

What steps have been taken locally to put this extension service into effect?

With regard to the present matter the following measures have been taken.

(1) In order to inform the persons concerned of the extension program and also to make them fully understand the program lecture and explanation meetings have been organized,

(2) Distribution of pamphlets aiming at the diffusion of the agricultural technical knowledge.

(3) Adjustment and rearrangement of these machineries concerned in order to affect the present program.

(a) In Yamaguchi Prefecture, 119 technicians on the matter of the increase of food production shall be posted. This measure is a preliminary step to the posting of teacher-technicians who will be responsible for the diffusion of agricultural techniques (selection of such personnel is being made at moment, 69 persons have been already appointed by the first selection). The Prefectural Government will establish the new section of agricultural technique diffusion which will be responsible for the diffusion of technical knowledge on the matter of agriculture.

(b) In Shimane Prefecture, 35 teacher-technicians responsible for the diffusion of agricultural techniques have been already

0222

RA'-0139

0158

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appointed from among total 90 expected members. No intentions have been entertained to establish a new section in the Prefectural Government.

(c) In Hiroshima Prefecture the selection committee of the officials responsible for the diffusion of agricultural technique was established. Besides that, the new section of agricultural Improvement Service is expected to be established as a special section for the purpose.

(d) In Okayama Prefecture the Diffusion Centre of Agricultural Technique was established and in order to be informed of local conditions the area agricultural committee was established and in order to select technicians for the increase of food production who are responsible for teaching technique to individual farmers, the Selection Committee of Technicians for the Increase of food production, was established.

(e) In Tottori Prefecture, the Agricultural Improvement Service Centre was established. Besides, one area diffusion official is to be posted <sup>every</sup> three or four towns or villages. For such jobs ~~these former~~ officials for Shido Nojyo (Agricultural Guidance Farm) will be appointed.

In connection with the enforcement of the present new system, agricultural technical guidance farms hitherto in existence in each Prefecture are to be dissolved. ~~The fact, however, that that~~ the said agricultural technical guidance farms have obtained quite sympathy and approval on the part of agricultural villages and have been having their smooth life and rosy future prospect. The circumstances being as such, the adoption of new system has given doubt and anxieties to the farmers: Especially, they suspect short-liveness of

0223

such system. In view of the fact above-mentioned, such Prefectures as Yamaguchi and Shimane have been taking special cares to have a smooth switch-over to the new system. The explanations concerning the new system from Tokyo were very much delayed and each prefectural authorities received such explanations as late as at the end of July. ~~Because~~ of such delay, prefectural governments without exception, seemed to have experienced great difficulties for the enforcement of the new system.

12. Pine Bark Beetle Control: A letter of instruction was dispatched on 25 May 1948 from the Bureau of Forestry, to all prefectural governors, covering quarantine measures to prevent the movement of unpeeled pine logs from pine beetle infested areas. This letter directed that certain control measures be taken in the movement of infested logs to prevent the spread of pine bark beetle. What is being done to enforce this control locally?

In compliance with the instruction from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, each Prefecture has made regulations to control pine bark beetle covering quarantine measures. This regulation has detailed provisions which regulate such things as the registration of infested trees, the prevention of the movement of pine logs from pine beetle infested areas and cutting down of infested trees etc. The prefectural authorities are extending their efforts to inform all persons concerned the provisions and contents of these regulations by means of posters and leaflets etc. The pine beetle infested areas showed the tendency to decrease before the publication of the present Laws and Regulations. The state-forestry at Iwakuni, however, comes under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Office and outside of Governor's

0224 - 17 -

RA'-0139

0159

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jurisdictional power. Besides, the Commander of BCOF stationed there expressed his desire to see from the scenic view point that no infested trees are cut down. The local persons concerned, therefore, showed their respect to the opinion as expressed by the BCOF Commander on the spot and have not cut down those beetle infested pine trees.

13. Fishing: During recent months it has come to the attention of occupation force authorities that Japanese fishermen are violating SCAPIN 1033, dated 22 June 1946, subject: "Area Authorized for Japanese Fishing and Whaling." What remedial action is being taken by the fishing industry in order to enforce the SCAP directive?

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are responsible for the permission and the supervision of deep-sea fisheries. The prefectural authorities, therefore, have no direct jurisdictional relation with the deep-sea fisheries. As they have received, however, the present memorandum from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, they gave warnings to the effect to all fishery associations and all other persons concerned therewith that they should comply strictly with the said directive.

14. Control Association: Reports submitted as directed in SCAPIN 1860 have not contained sufficient information upon which a decision as to dissolution or reorganization of particular associations could be based. What action is taken by prefectural governments to gather complete and accurate information on these control associations?

With regard to the matter of the Control Association, the following measures have been taken by each Prefecture. Since the month ~~xxxx~~ of April, the conferences between the persons concerned of

0225

prefectural governments were held in order to make the thorough study of the problem and the prefectural authorities have made contact with Tokyo and also with prefectural Military Government so as to make the clarification of meaning of the laws and regulations applicable to the matter. The Military Government in each Prefecture was also kind enough to give very helpful instructions on the matter of interpretations of pertaining laws and regulations, and also of the submission and re-submission of the report. In the middle of July, the Chugoku Military Government Region was so good as to give in detail, through the Chugoku Central Liaison and Coordination Office, the reasons why the reports already submitted by each Prefecture were returned and also to give detailed instruction for the correction thereof. On the strength of such valuable advices, each Prefecture, after conducting the thorough investigation of the matters, is making the most perfect and accurate reports thereof.

Each Prefecture seems to have great difficulties in making the accurate interpretations of the pertaining laws and regulations/<sup>so far</sup>because of the ambiguities of the meaning of such laws and regulations as well as of the instructions from the Central Government. At the same time, the attitude of non-cooperation on the part of the officials of those concerned association is one of the contributing factors for the unsuccessful status of the present matters, and some associations have been making such smart maneuver as to dissolve such associations and to organize new ones therefrom prior to the enforcement of the present laws and regulations so as to escape the application thereof. In order to check such tendency, Okayama Prefecture, for example, took the measure to oblige every association concerned to submit the report.

0226

RA'-0139

0160

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B. FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1. Information as to program for the preservation of property in Japan owned by United Nations and their nationals as required by SCAPIN 1370, 31 November 1946, is desired:

a. Is the list of UNN property prepared by prefectural government considered to be correct in your area?

b. Is positive action being taken to perform the necessary maintenance on UNN property?

c. Are the necessary materials being requested by the prefectural government allocated by the Economic Stabilization Board?

1. a. Yamaguchi Prefecture

Six cases as reported on August 8, 1947 are correct.

b. Shimane Prefecture

One case as reported in June, 1947 is correct.

c. Hiroshima Prefecture

Except one case mentioned below, all cases listed in the submitted report are correct.

Kind of Property	Location	Number	Name of Owner and Nationality	Name and Address of the person having custody thereof	Remarks
Pagasasu-Maru No. 4	Itozaki-cho, Mihara City	1	American Standard Oil Co. Ltd.	Employee of the Mitsui Trust Co. Ltd. Jeno Transportation Co. Itozaki-cho, Mihara City	Total tonnage 85 tons Capacity of tank 140 Kilo litre No engines 1st maintenance work was finished

d. The reports of Okayama and Tottori Prefectures are correct.

2. In order to perform the necessary maintenance on UNN property, each prefectural government authorities have been taking such positive

0227

actions as building fences and notice-boards and permanently posting patrolling guards etc. and also are taking all necessary measures to insure perfect maintenance of UNN properties such as repairing damaged places and occasional new painting etc.

3. All the necessary materials, as requested by the prefectural authorities are sufficiently being allocated through the Ministry of Finance by the Economic Stabilization Board. As it takes some time to change the tickets into actual materials, the authorities on the spot are expediting in case of urgency, the delivery of such materials by temporarily lending the materials in their possession to the person concerned. Each prefecture, therefore, has been able to manage in those matters somehow satisfactorily.

2. Has information as to the new taxes for this fiscal year been received in your area? Are there any new problems as to tax collection expected as a result of the changes in taxes?

1. The information as to the new taxes for this fiscal year has been received by all tax offices under the jurisdiction of the Hiroshima Finance Bureau. All the governmental offices concerned have been making publicity campaign through newspapers and radio to let the general public be informed thereof. The general public, however, are feeling a considerable difficulty to understand thoroughly the meaning of the new tax system.

2. The following seemed to be the problems now arisen as the consequence of the alteration of tax law concerning the collection thereof.

a. The general public, as their educational standard being as at present, having great difficulties in understanding the new income

0228

RA'-0139

0161

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law, consequent to the alteration of tax law. There are many points beyond their understanding and consequently, the present status of their declaration and their payment are not very satisfactory. One main cause for this unsatisfactory result seems to come from the poor showing of tax collection technique.

b. Both the difficulty of understanding new tax system and the lack of knowledge on the part of the general public concerning their declaration and payment of taxes are contributing factor to the very unsatisfactory present state concerning the declaration and payment of taxes. As a result, the decision concerning the amount of each individual income are mainly made at the tax office. According to the new system, therefore, office works of the tax officials concerned have doubled, because two kinds of arrangements and adjustment works are imposed upon them, that is, one for arrangement and adjustment works following the declaration of the tax payer themselves and the other for arrangements and adjustment works following the decision of the tax offices. The works of tax officials have become more complicating and time-taking and the fact that the sufficient number of tax officials are not available, with the consequent over works on the part of the tax officials has become an acute internal problem on the way of obtaining the national revenue.

3. A comprehensive program of impounding and reporting of looted property that was removed from areas occupied by the Japanese armed forces has been initiated under the following directives:

a. SCAPIN 1878, 7 April 1948, subject: Property Produced in Occupied Areas."

b. Memorandum for Civil Property Bureau, Foreign Office,

0229

Japanese Government, Tokyo, Japan, AG 410.2 (14 June 1948) CPC/LP 14 June 1948, subject "Impounding of Property in Compliance with SCAPIN 1878, Found in Reparations Plants."

c. SCAPIN 1917, 2 July 1948, "Reporting of Looted and United Nations Property".

Request any available information as to the action being taken in your area to carry out the provisions of SCAPINS 1878 and 1917, and the Memorandum for Civil Property Bureau which requires inspection of all reparations plants by the JG for looted property.

A. a. As a result of investigations, there are found in Yamaguchi Prefecture tin weighing 18,140 kilogram, lead 23,426 kilogram and zinc 3,040 kilogram. Order dated May 27 was dispatched for the custody thereof, and later on 10th of July, 1948 order for impounding was sent for them. The notice was received, however, from Tokyo, not to collect materials at one place. These materials are, therefore, being kept in the custody.

b. In Shimane Prefecture, lead, antimony and tins, totally weighing about 4000 kilogram were discovered and the same procedure as was taken at Yamaguchi Prefecture, was being applied to.

c. In Okayama Prefecture, the following materials are being strictly kept in custody on the spot.

Tin 8 cases 3,932 kilogram

Lead 4 cases 2,186 kilogram

Antimony 1 case 1,160 kilogram

d. In Tottori Prefecture, Zinc (5 cases) weighing 540 kilogram are being kept in custody.

0230

RA'-0139

0162



e. In Hiroshima, all cases have been reported already. The following materials are being kept in custody on the spot.

Tin 21,862 kilogram

Lead 24,966 kilogram

Zinc 17,628 kilogram

Copper 2,123 kilogram

Antimony 560 kilogram

In order to conduct the investigations on the matter, newspaper advertisement and other methods have been made use of so as to make the persons concerned be informed thereof and at the same time, looted property investigation teams, similar to the hoarded critical material investigation teams carried out in April, have been organized in conducting actual investigations. In order not to give any loophole, all companies and factories ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> obliged to submit a letter of oath on the occasions of their being investigated.

B. a. Yamaguchi Prefecture

Tin 194 kilogram (Onoda Electric Power Plant) and fourteen machineries (already sent to Osaka) under the jurisdiction of the Financial Bureau.

b. Shimane Prefecture

There are two reparation designated plants. They have, however, no machineries or materials falling under the category.

c. Okayama Prefecture

Tin two cases 1,093 kilogram

d. Tottori Prefecture

None

e. Hiroshima Prefecture

0231

Tin 1,230 kilogram

Lead 1,932 kilogram

Zinc 5,590 kilogram

Antimony 46 kilogram

C. As no practical instructions concerning the present matter have been so far received from Tokyo, <sup>no</sup> ~~any~~ measures relevant to the matter have been yet taken. In Yamaguchi Prefecture, however, the number of business and technical schools has been investigated as a preliminary step.

4. Your comments as to any phases of the Finance and Civil Property matters herein would be appreciated.

a. The phase of financial matters

As the result of the enforcement of the alteration of the tax system, especially the adoption of entirely new declaration system, together with the establishment of many new taxes, the problem of tax system as a general has become more and more difficult to understand for the general public. On the other hand, the insufficient number of tax officials, combined with the lowering of their quality, is inviting many difficulties for the collection of taxes. If we take example of declaration system, the system has never been successful because of the lack of understanding on the part of the general public. The tax offices are obliged, therefore, to adopt the check system, thereby making the amount of their works double than otherwise. This fact, combined with the very poor showing of the art of collection taxes technique, is quite a contributing factor to the confusion, prevailing as at present in the matters of tax collection. It is very much desired, therefore, to improve the tax system in the way of simplifying

0232

RA'-0139

0163

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it and at the same time, to make any improvement conceivable on the matters of tax collection technique.

b. With the enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law, considerable part of the local taxes has been transferred to the local government authorities. As a matter of practical problems, however, local autonomous organizations have not been able to handle local taxes successfully enough, because of their lack of such abilities to collect taxes as the tax offices used to have, as a part of central organs. For example, the taxes on movies, in spite of the fact of its transfer being decided, has not been materialized in many places, because of the lack of the ability to make the decision of the amount of taxes to be paid and also the lack of tax collecting ability.

b. The phase of Civil Property matters

For the investigations of the looted property matters, a considerable amount of expenses and staff members are needed and as such, they are quite a burden on the prefectural finance. Therefore, financial backing to the matter by some means, is desirable. Furthermore, the investigations of such matters usually involve many difficulties such as the collection of materials, the order of investigations is desired to be given quite in advance so that a period sufficiently enough for the investigations <sup>be</sup> is obtained.

0233

C. PUBLIC WELFARE

1. To what extent do local and prefecture welfare officials consider themselves responsible for the following:

- a. Selection of Minsei-iin?
- b. Control of Minsei-iin activities?
- c. Minsei-iin investigations and decisions relative to who is eligible for public assistance and the amount of public assistance grants?

d. Training of Minsei-iin? -----

a. <sup>a</sup> The candidate of the welfare commissioners (Minsei-iin) who are recommended by the welfare commissioners nomination committee (Minsei-iin Suisen Iin Kai) in each city, town and village, shall be recommended to the Minister of Welfare at Tokyo, after opinion of the welfare commissioners screening committee (Minsei-iin Senko Iin Kai) and shall be commissioned by the Minister of Welfare.

b. The prefectural governor, when he recognizes that a candidate nominated by the prefectural welfare commissioner nomination committee is not suitable to be a welfare commissioner, may order the welfare commissioner nomination committee in each city, town and village, through the prefectural committee, to submit a new nomination.

In accordance with the provisions of the Welfare Commissioner Law, dated July 29, 1948, the supervisory power of the Governor is firmly established, thereby eliminating the political party colour of the welfare commissioners and making it possible to recommend any suitable person without paying any considerations to his political views. This is a very good point. The welfare commissioners existing as at present, moreover, are not generally considered to be satisfactory from the

0234

RA'-0139

0164

viewpoint of their personality and ability and there are cases in which mere bosses hold the positions of the welfare commissioners, so that the supervisory power of the governor will be needed for some time to come. On the other hand, it is considered necessary in order to make the ordinary prefectural officials be more fully informed of the welfare commissioners system and in order also to enlighten the general public that conferences and meetings of various kinds relevant to welfare works, being conducted at present under the guidance of the Military Government will be further extended and strengthened.

(b) The duties of the welfare commissioner are varied and wide, such as the investigations of general living conditions, protection of the persons who need protection and the keeping close contact works with relevant social welfare institutions and furthermore in executing their duties, they must be reliable, fair and equitable and they shall deal out no discriminatory or preferential treatment. With regard to the activities of welfare commissioners, therefore, prefectural government, district office as well as city, town and village authorities are keeping a strict supervision over them so as to see that their activities will not be influenced by his personal prejudice or by the political considerations. For example, in Yamaguchi Prefecture, simultaneous investigations are being carried, with regard to decisions reached by the welfare commissioners as to who is eligible for public assistance, whether such decision is considered a fair and correct and in each Prefecture contributions from the general public in the form of letters are being welcomed by the authorities in order to ascertain the reaction of the general public to the welfare commissioners. As there exist, however, no specialist social workers among the general

0235

public as well as among the officials, the control and supervision on the welfare commissioners are not considered quite satisfactory yet.

c. Decisions relative to who is eligible for public assistance and the amount of public assistance grants are being made by the headman of city, town or village upon the recommendations of the welfare committee of the said city, town or village. (consequently, whether the activities of the welfare commissioners are carried out fairly and equitably is the fundamental problem). Each district office is making occasional investigations as to whether such decisions are fair or not.

d. The prefectural authorities are planning, in view of the fact that the basis of welfare works depends upon activities of each individual welfare commissioner, the research conferences or lecture meetings on both municipal and prefectural basis so as to continue the training of the welfare commissioners all the time.

With regard to the enlightenment of the general public as to the training of the welfare commissioners and also as to the welfare commissioner system, each prefectural government is conducting quite a successful campaign, under the assistance of each Military Government Team. In the future training of the welfare commissioners, however, not only the duties to protect the persons who needs protection will be stressed, but also the desirability and necessity to cultivate welfare commissioners who will be able to give the guidance to the protected persons in such a way to make them independent should be very much stressed. In short, the success of welfare works entirely depends upon the training of the welfare commissioners.

0236

RA'-0139

0165

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2. In view of the fact that a number of very dirty, very ragged, apparently totally neglected children are still to be seen begging on the streets and in other public places, a progress report is desired covering the enforcement of the various provisions of the Child Welfare Law and the Juvenile Vagrants Protection measure.

The following are the progress report in each Prefecture since the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law.

a. Hiroshima Prefecture

Owing to the casualties caused by the dropping of Atomic Bomb and by other war causes, the number of children who need protection such as juvenile vagrants and mental-weak children are greater than any other Prefectures in the Chugoku area except Okayama Prefecture, and the number of juvenile vagrants who are being accommodated as at August 1, is 529 and all institutions and homes are already flocked to the fullest capacity and will not be able to add any more.

Since the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law, the Prefectural authorities have effected a comprehensive system concerning Child welfare works such as establishment of minor's section, appointment of child welfare workers and establishment of child welfare Information Office. The institutions existing as at present are one Kyogo-in (Protection Reformatory), six Yogo-in (Protection Institutions), one Institution for mental-weak children, six mother and Child Dormitory and sixty-five ~~Kirikin~~ Hoikuin (Nursery). As these are not sufficient enough to cope with the situations, the authorities are trying to expand the existing homes and institutions.

Furthermore, the number of juvenile vagrants not yet being accommodated at the homes and institutions are expected to amount to

0237

scores. These juvenile vagrants are mainly living in Hiroshima and Sure areas. The measures as taken by the prefectural authorities for these juvenile vagrants are not quite satisfactory.

b. Yamaguchi Prefecture

In Yamaguchi Prefecture, Shimonoseki is the place where juvenile vagrants gather, as is quite anticipated from the fact of its being near to the Continent and at one time, they amounted to about 70 altogether. They have come from other prefectures.

These juvenile vagrants are being accommodated into six institutions and homes in the Prefectures as and the total number thereof as at the end of June is 133. Among those 133 vagrants, six of Shimonoseki, two of Ggori and two of Tokuyama have specially strong vagrant nature. Under the close supervision of municipal authorities, station authorities and welfare commissioners, they are engaging in shoe-polishing business at the station.

c. Shimane Prefecture

Due partly to the fact that the present Prefecture has never suffered war damages, the number of juvenile vagrants is very small indeed. The number of juvenile vagrant, having been dealt with by the prefectural authorities since April of this year is eleven altogether, and all of them have come from the other Prefectures. Out of the said eleven vagrants four boys whose identities became to be known, have been sent to their parents and the remaining four have been given their accommodations at the Institutions.

The prefectural authorities are making urgent efforts to establish nine institutions as being provided in the Child Welfare Law, and besides, having established as "the Conference for the sake

0238

RA'-0139

0166

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of children", the central and area Liaison Committee as well as the city, town or village conference, they are positively executing the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law.

In a small Prefecture as the present Prefecture where the number of juvenile vagrants is so small, the establishment of all those institutions will become a very much burden on the prefectural financial position. It is desired by the prefectural authorities, therefore, that the establishment of those institutions will, if possible, be executed on either national basis or bloc basis.

d. Okayama Prefecture

At the time of Okayama City being damaged by the war, the number of juvenile vagrants in the city was small. The number, however, has rapidly increased since November 1946, these vagrants making their home at the vicinity of the station and the barracks of the Occupation Forces. For forty times during the period of the past two years, the prefectural authorities have resorted to the compulsory measure by which all those juvenile vagrants were forced to enter into the institutions and the number thereof who were dealt with by such measures has become as many as 1635. Among these 1635, 607 have been sent back to their parents or foster parents (the number of children who have been transferred to the foster parents in accordance with the foster parents system as provided in the Child Welfare Law is 60). 730 children are at present being accommodated in the ten institutions in the Prefecture.

With the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law on 1st of April of this year, the Prefectural Government has newly established therein the Central Children Information Office and the Minor Section, and

0239

whole time officials in charge of children welfare are appointed.

They are, in cooperation with the police authorities, extending all their assistances in accommodating them into the institutions. As the result, there exist at present no juvenile vagrants in Okayama, except two three vagrants a day, migrating from other Prefectures. Out of ten institutions in the Prefecture, nine are Yogo-Shisetsu (protection Institutions) and the remaining one is the Yo-Kyogosha-Shuyo-Shisetsu (Protection Reformatory Institution).

e. Tottori Prefecture

With the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law, the prefectural authorities established the Children Welfare Information Office and the Minors' Section. As the institutions for accommodation of those juvenile vagrants, there are three Yogo-Shisetsu (Protection Institutions), one temporary protection home and one Kyogo-Shisetsu (Protection Reformatory Institution).

As the present Prefecture is non-war-damaged Prefecture, there are a very few juvenile vagrants in the prefecture itself. The majority of those vagrants have flowed into Yonago City by means of railways from other Prefectures.

The number of cases as having been dealt with during the period extending from the establishment of the Central Children Information Office (March 27, 1948) to 31st July 1948 is 17, involving 26 children. The number of children being accommodated as at 1st August is 173 (among them, 42 are children who need reformatory measures), and one third thereof are juvenile vagrants and the remaining two third are orphans.

3. In the light of the Fukui disaster, what have been taken

0240

RA'-0139

0167

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by Japanese officials to:

- a. Check on completion of disaster relief plans?
- b. Submit a Military Government approved Prefecture plan to the National Disaster Relief Planning Board?
- c. Review and revise the existing plan?
- d. Disseminate full information to officials and agencies at all levels of government regarding the part each is to play in the event of disaster?  
-----
- e. Test the plan by holding simulated disaster exercises?
  - a. Each prefectural authorities have a duly completed disaster relief plan. In the light of Fukui disaster, however, and in view of the information as supplied from Tokyo, and also on the strength of the on-the-spot-investigations as actually conducted by the persons, <sup>prefectural government officials</sup> being respectively dispatched to the Fukui damaged areas, each Prefecture is in the process of the making of the new disaster relief plans <sup>is</sup> improved by the experiences at Fukui. Especially the matters of communications, transportations and medical services at the time of disaster have been scrutinizing checked in the light of Fukui experiences.
  - b. Each Prefecture has already submitted a Military Government approved Prefecture plan to the National Disaster Relief Planning Board.
  - c. Please refer to the answer stated in a. above.
  - d. Each Prefecture has organized the Disaster Relief Plan Conference which was composed of chiefs of all governmental agencies concerned in the Prefecture and provided the part and role each governmental agencies concerned <sup>is</sup> to play in the event of disaster and each

0241

- 9 -

governmental agency has taken the necessary measure to disseminate full information to its own officials at all levels in accordance with the outline of the plan as laid down at the Disaster Relief Plan Conference so as to make them play the role assigned thereto to the best of their ability and to the best of their conscience.

e. In Tottori Prefecture, the simulated disaster exercises was held on 22nd of July 1948, under the guidance of the Chugoku Military Government Region and the Tottori Military Government Team. The result shows that the present disaster relief plan will be quite workable in the event of actual disaster. In order to make the plan more complete, however, further study will be made thereon.

There have been no simulated disaster exercises in Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimane and Okayama so far. Okayama is expected to hold a simulated disaster exercise during the month of August, in anticipation of the event of water disaster and Yamaguchi is expected to hold one at the end of August. Shimane is in the making of rules and regulations applicable to the simulated disaster exercises and Hiroshima is planning the overall improvement of the present disaster relief plans. Both Prefectures are expected to hold simulated disaster exercises upon the completion of their respective plans.

0242

RA'-0139

0168

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D. PUBLIC HEALTH

1. What is the attitude of livestock people and animal disease control officials on the new laws relative to animal disease control?

The prevention of animal diseases has been executed so far by the three separate laws. These three laws has now combined into one law called the animal Disease Prevention Law, thereby unifying legal basis of prevention system and also with regard to the matters of handling problems and to the contents of the Law, the prefectural authorities concerned have shown the attitude of whole-hearted approval and appreciation. Especially the new measures which have been provided for the first time by the virtue of the provisions of the present Law, that is, the practical measure concerning the prevention of tuberculosis disease of livestock cows and the matters of health certificate for those livestock animals being sent out of the Prefecture, etc. gave the great satisfaction to all concerned, because of the fact that these measures have been very much desired by all people concerned on the spot.

In order to make the full utilization of the new Law, each Prefecture has, undeniably, to overcome a considerable amount of difficulties in the way of finance, personnel and materials. Upon the enforcement of the present Law, the Prefectural Government has attached special importance on the matter of guidance and training of technicians, enlightenment of livestock people and the making of all necessary rules and regulations.

2. Are livestock and animal disease control people favorable to a campaign directed toward the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis?

The eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis is the matter being

0243

very much desired by all concerned. Therefore the promulgation of the present Law especially at the time when the prospect of the dairy industry is bright, has given a great satisfaction and appreciation to each prefectural authorities who approved wholeheartedly such laws and regulations, especially medical measures as applicable to the matter of the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis, provided in the present Law.

3. How democratic are the Neighborhood Sanitary Associations?

Are they powerful in your region? If so, how is this power maintained?

The Neighborhood Health Association (Tonarigumi Kenminbu) hitherto in existence was an association compulsorily formed. The Sanitary Association which has taken the place thereof is based on democratic basis, such as voluntary establishment, election system, freedom of joining and withdrawal and being as such, has gotten by such an extent rid of feudalistic colour hitherto in existence. Due to the weak financial basis thereof (fund comes from the members fees, contributions, and subsidy from the city, town, and village), however, the association is not considered powerful. The general attitude of the general members are rather passive. Consequently, financial backing as well as legal basis which makes the measure taken by the association compulsory to a certain extent, seems to be necessary for the strengthening of the activities thereof. The number of the neighborhood Sanitary Association (Eisei Iin Kai) so far established in each Prefecture, amounts to 60-70 percent of the scheduled number.

0244

RA'-0139

0169

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B. CIVIL EDUCATION

1. What is the reaction of the Japanese people to the Local School Board Law passed by the last Diet?

The persons concerned with education and P.T.A. had a great concern on the matter of the Local School Board Law and as such made various proposals thereto. The Law as promulgated, however, differs considerably from what they expected. The purport of the present Law, aiming at the education based on the fair and equitable public opinion, differing so fundamentally from the government controlled feudalistic educational principle hitherto in existence, has obtained the general approval on the part of the persons concerned. Although the Prefectural School Board will be established immediately following the promulgation of the Law, the fact that the establishment of the school board of city, town and village is postponed for the period of two years, is giving the impression that in a substance, there will be no difference from the days of the so-called prefectural education division period.

This prevailing impression has the tendency to lessen the interest of the general public. The prefectural authorities, therefore, are conducting the enlightenment campaign mainly aiming at the general public.

On the other hand, the city, town and village authorities are rather pleased with the postponement for two years of the establishment of the municipal school board, thereby obtaining two years' preliminary period, which is very much appreciated in the light of their past financial difficulties as experienced on account of the reorganization of the school system such as the new high school

0245

system. As far as the school board itself is concerned, they are cherishing as a general a sense of doubt and anxieties owing to the uncertainty of financial backing thereto.

2. Do the Japanese people approved co-education as a basic pattern in education, or do the majority of the people prefer separate schools for boys and girls?

As a basic pattern in education, co-education system has the approval of majority. If you look the matter of approval and disapproval from the angle of social stratum and geographical area, <sup>actual</sup> ~~intellig~~ class and urban people are generally in favour of co-education system and the people less informed and less intellectual and agricultural people are rather strongly opposed thereto. Looked from the angle of sexes, the women as a general, especially the great majority of mothers are opposed to the system, although the number of persons who disapprove co-education even as a basic pattern in education is small. In short more people, taking the whole population, disapprove the co-education system. Many consider it too early to put into practice at this stage of Japan's development and many stressed the point of morals as their reasons against thereto. The general attitude of the school authorities is to approve of co-education as a basic pattern in education, but as a practical viewpoint, (such as educational standard, contents of curriculum and equipments and facilities) many consider it difficult to put it into immediate practice and opine that a certain preliminary period of preparations is necessary.

In the present condition of Japan which still very much retains the feudalistic family system, the desirable result accruing

0246

RA'-0139

0170

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from the system of co-education, even if the system were put into effect against all difficulties, is expected to be negatively balanced by the education at home. Consequently it is necessary in order to enforce effectively the system of co-education, to consider concurrently the matters of home education as well as social education.

3. Are prefectural officials experiencing much difficulty obtaining building materials for the constructions and repairs of school houses?

As far as the building materials for the construction and repair of school houses are concerned, they are receiving a preferential treatment on the matters of the disposal of the former military materials, etc., and the changing of allocation quotas into actual materials are being carried out relatively smoothly. The amount of allocation, however, is very small indeed, and although the authorities concerned are, upon contacting with the Ministry of Education or the Economic Stabilization Board, making efforts so as to be able to obtain additional allocation quota, the ratio of the amount allocated to the amount applied is very low; for example, it is on an average 60 per cent in Yamaguchi Prefecture, 10 percent in Shimane Prefecture, 30 percent in Hiroshima Prefecture and 15 percent in Tottori Prefecture.

0247

E. CIVIL INFORMATION

1. Persons in isolated rural areas are admittedly difficult to reach by usual information media. What are suggested best methods of reaching them with information programs?

In isolated rural areas, the newspaper and radio are not universally used as in other areas, and as their reading ability is low, there are no other appropriate methods than to get in contact with verbally, and the best way to get in contact with verbally seems to post a responsible information carrier at each town or village and also at each still smaller community such as Buraku (several buraku ordinarily makes one village) as is adopted at present in Okayama and Shimane Prefecture and to make such carriers responsible for transmitting the information. In order to get contact with such responsible information carriers, it is necessary to make still fuller use of the existing telephone or radio or to let them have bicycles.

2. Regarding information activities of prefectural governments:

a. Which is considered the most desirable, a centralized unit directly under the governor or General Affairs Bureau, or individuals in each bureau such as welfare, agriculture, etc., assigned to information work?

b. How much does the current prefectural budget carry for information activities, either as a single item or in individual department budgets?

a. In view of the importance of the publicity and enlightenment campaign, it is desirable to have a centralized unit directly under the Governor <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ General Affairs Bureau and the opinion

0248

RA'-0139

0171

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as expressed by each prefectural authorities concurs with the statement above mentioned. As a matter of practical measures, however, the system to have individuals in each bureau, assigned to information work is also adopted, owing to the difficulty to get responsible information expert. It is desirable, however, to adopt gradually a centralized unit system directly under the Governor or general affairs bureau, by taking such measures as are able to overcome those difficulties as may often occur in the case of a centralized unit system such as the delay of the announcement or publication or more flat way of handling the information materials as compared with the announcement made by the specialist bureau itself.

b.

Name of Prefecture	Budget as a single item	In individual departmental budgets
Yamaguchi Prefecture	None	Paid as the occasions arise, from the business expenses of each division and section
Shimane Prefecture	The budget including information section as well as divisions and sections is 4,192,825 yen during the fiscal year of 1948. Out of this budget 4,192,825 yens the amount of budget for information section is about one fourth thereof	
Hiroshima Prefecture	469,700 yen	Shall be paid as the occasion arises
Okayama Prefecture	1,131,000 yen	857,900 yen
Tottori Prefecture	937,000 yen	1,500,000 yen

3. To what extent are persons in outlying districts aware of civil liberties provided in the new Constitution, especially freedom of thought, speech and assembly, and equality before the law?

As for the promotion of the diffusion and the thorough understanding of the spirit of the new Constitution, campaigns are carried out through the Constitution Diffusion Society (Kenpo Fukyu Kai)

0249

and since the dissolution of the said Society at the end of last year, the prefectural authorities took over the charge of the diffusion and publicity campaign. Many study classes, discussion meetings, lectures on Constitutions have been organized in order to promote the diffusion of the Constitution and some considerable amount of success is considered to have been scored. For example, the women are talking and making speech more actively and P.T.A. started to engage into activities more and more by its own initiative. The activities of the Youth Organizations as well as the Women's organizations have become more democratic and on the occasion of the public hall being opened, the general public started to study the problem from basis of liberty and equality. In the outlying district, however, the undemocratic feudalistic influences are still powerful and feudalistic customs, tyrannical activities on the part of bosses, blind obedience to better class people, such systems as the protege of a tutelary deity, ~~and other things~~ as well as superstitions still remains as a considerably powerful influence. It is also undeniable fact that many undesirable newspapers, periodicals and organizations and associations are twisting the real meaning of liberty and equality and as such are a great detrimental factors on the way of democratization.

0250

RA'-0139

0172

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中連第 七二 號

昭和二十四年三月三十一日

中央事務局長官殿

中國連絡調整事務局長

第三回第八軍軍政部質問書に関する件

本件に関する三月五日附調整令第六号貴電を以ては未示の  
第三回第八軍軍政部質問事項に対する答申書が事務局  
高が管各課の分取纏め邦文二通、英文三通別添の旨を  
送付す

申信を送付先 一部 撥送連絡調整事務局長

中國連絡調整事務局

張

0251

昭和二十四年三月

第八軍軍政部質問事項答申書

中國連絡調整事務局

終戦連絡中國事務局

0252

0173

RA'-0139

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敗産民間敗産関係

一昭和二十二年十月三日附連合軍最高司令部覚書スキャビン  
第一三七〇号に依り要求せられたる連合軍及連合軍人の所有に  
属する敗産の保管保護に因し

- ア 大蔵省を通じて経済安定本部から必要資材を確保する  
のに縣市は何等かの困難を感づいてゐるか
- イ 連合国及連合軍人敗産維持のための契約條項を保證  
する事に如何なる措置が採られてゐるか

(答)

ア 特定の資材の割当が非常に遅れまた割当のありとも割  
当量の實際消費量に較べ少なりため一部保管工事  
の延期に支障を生じてゐる。各縣の實際は次々通りである。

中國連絡調整事務局

0253

八 慶島縣

保全工事に必要資材は大体順調に割当を受け確保  
してゐるがガソリン、モーター油、 그리스、硝子等の割当は遅延  
し再三大蔵省を通じて安室本部に割当を促進してゐる。

二 山口縣

英國領事館の改修工事に必要資材につき既注の割  
當量以外に別途割當が必要とする外特に資材を必要  
としな

三 岡山縣

本縣に於ける本件該当敗産は八件であるが現在いづれも  
その保全工事の必要を完了してゐるため特に資材の必要  
を感ぜな

四 鳥取縣

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0254

RA'-0139

0174

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該等賊産四件のうち保全工事を終了したものは一件のみで他の三件は目下工事中であるが右に要する資材の内巨船、欵板、木炭、ペンキ等の割当が不足している。

五、島根

該等賊産は一件のみ保全工事を完了しているため目下資材の必要を感ずじている。

六、各縣とも大藏者の移入に基りて左記の措置を講じている。該等賊産には又々英文及び和文の標示をせし一般に公示している。

又、警備員を配置し掃蕩、密偵、破壊を防止すると共に事故発生の場合には即ち報告を大藏者へ提出して、予備縣警備員数は広島縣は賊産六件に対し六名（内一件自衛警備）、山口縣二件三名（外自警二件）

中國連絡調整事務局

0255

岡山縣七件土名（外に一件自警）鳥取縣二件四名（外に二件自警）、島根縣一名あり。

又、管理者の居住を監視し、或る賊産については管理者の使用状況を監視し、火災、盗難予防に留意せしめて

四、各種賊産中船舶の保全に關するものは、使用を必要とする修理を実施すること共にその保全状況を随時視察し、

0256

中國連絡調整事務局



二昭和二十三年二月十日付連合軍司令部覚書スキヤ。此  
ニ弟一五五八号に基く掠奪財産の梱包移動の契約に際し  
日本政府外人財産局(外務省特殊財産局)は梱包  
材料の必要割当量を確保しているか

(答)

掠奪物件の梱包移動に因する連合軍司令部の指令を  
出からその実施までの期間が短少なため中央に申請し割当  
切符を受け地方高工局乃至その支隊から資材を入手  
するといふ決定の手續では指定の期限までに梱包移動を完  
施する事が不可能である  
依て梱包移動の契約に際しは必要を資材は通常東京  
府の手貯るる立替使用ルル作業完了後これに依る

中國連絡調整事務局

0257

に補填するといふ方法を採るが首着者に対する切符交付は  
非常と延延している。また切符の交付を受けても例えは島  
根原の如く資材生産の少ない地方ではこれを現物化すること  
は困難である  
將來この種資材の割当については外務省特殊財産局にお  
いて必要資材を予め確保し地方の要求に対し随時現物  
で配賦することが最も高き見地を以て

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0258

RA'-0139

0176

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法律の改訂

三海上保局の人員の現状如何、即ち定員に比較し実人員の状況如何  
 法律に依れば人員は一万名を越えざる事となつて居る。實際に何名が採用されたか。

(答) 広島、岡山、鳥取、島根、山口二部を除く。愛媛及び香川の七縣を管轄する。広島海上保局部の定員及び現員の状況は三月二十日現在で充員率九一%。陸員は定員二七三名に対し現員二五一名で、船員は定員二三名に対し現員二七名で充員率八八%である。内訳は次の通りである。高缺員計四八名は近々行われり改訂のため

中國連絡調整事務局

0259

その補充が中止されている

区分	陸員			船員			計		
	定員	現員	欠員	定員	現員	欠員	定員	現員	欠員
一級官	一	一					一	一	
二級官	八	八		二	二		一〇	一〇	
三級官	一三〇	一三二	八	四四	三八	六	一七四	一六〇	一四
臨時職員	六	二	四				六	二	四
産員	九九	九一	八	三四	四五		一三三	一三六	
船舶産員				一五三	二七	二〇	一五三	二七	二六
備人	二九	二七	二	五			二九	二七	二
計	二七三	二五一	二二	二三三	二〇七	二六	五〇六	四五八	四八

中國連絡調整事務局

0260

四海上保安庁は現在何隻の舟艇を所有しているか而して右舟艇の一般的水況如何  
 該律は最大限度一三五隻と規定している(但し港内用舟艇を含まない)

(答) 廣島海上保安本部は巡視艇五隻を持っているがその船名及び配置は次の通りである  
 廣島 ヒバリ 及 加徳  
 淡田 ハト  
 徳 映海  
 松山(三津浜) 第二愛媛丸  
 (右巡視艇五隻の外ニ屯一四〇屯の港内艇二六隻を持つている)

中國連絡調整事務局

0261

右巡視艇の一般的水況は次の通りである

船名	船体	機関	備考
ヒバリ	稍々良好	良好	
ハト	稍々良好	稍々良好	
加徳	老朽	良好	
映海	外板薄弱を以て支障あり 稍々良好	稍々良好	
第二愛媛丸	稍々良好	不良	近々修理の予定

第二愛媛丸が敷船中である外他は何れも就航している海上保安を強化するため廣島海上保安本部では次の如き増船を準備している。

中國連絡調整事務局

0262

RA'-0139

0:178

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		増	船	現有舟艇
大型船(五百以上)	二	濱田及境各一隻		〇
中型船(二百以上)	五	濱田、境各二隻、広島一隻		一
小型船(百以上)	六	五重、尾道、広島、徳山、高松、松山各一隻		一
百未満				三
(港内艇)	七二			二六

日本海々域では大型船を必要とし、瀬戸内海水域では或る程度に港内艇を以て巡視艇に代用することか出来るか快通と云ふことが不可缺の條件である。  
高船舶乃至乗員に対する軽武装の許子は海上保安上是非必要とされている。

中國連絡調整事務局

0263

五 現在の警察制度の効果性につき日本側輿論は如何、又一般日本人は戦前比し警察活動は改善されたと考へておるか  
(答)  
一 現在の警察制度に対する日本人間輿論の一般的傾向は概して好ましいものがあるを支持しておると言へる。その最も大きな理由は戦時中の憲兵警察にも似た一種の峻厳たるもつた従来の日本警察制度から現在の所謂民主化された警察制度に於て大衆は一種の寛容さと親しさを感じておるからである。  
二 更に著しい子論の一つとして警察力の強化を主張する聲が強い。現在の如き人員、武装及機動力の低い弱体の

終戦連絡中國事務局

0264

警備力を以て果して治安維持の出来ずか、又の疑問と危  
 惧の念を抱き、殊に集团的犯罪及群衆暴動勃発生  
 の場合を予想することから危惧の念は更に強めらる。  
 治安維持の能力に因する限り国家警察と群衆に細  
 分された自治体警察に二分された現行制はかかる能力  
 能力を低下せしめたものと一般は見てゐる。  
 實際に最近の犯罪検挙件数は漸次低下してゐるが之  
 は犯罪件数の減少に基くものでは否(實際に於て犯罪  
 件数は戦時及戦前よりへて漸く増加してゐる)警察  
 警察の素質低下及司法(刑罰)手続の改正の諸事  
 由の他能率的に低下した現行制及び是因する所の多  
 見破さしてゐる。  
 い 現行警察制を對する考察の予備として前記の

終戦連絡中國事務局

の通り現行國警自治体警察の存続は民主化の意味  
 に於て存続せしめ代り、警察能力及警察能力を高める  
 ため人員、裝備等を更に充實すると共に自治体警察  
 警察は實際之を育成し得る能力ある大規模自治体例  
 へは市制による市以上を設置し、其他は國警或は組合  
 警察相互間の人事交流を可能ならしめて地方的ホスに  
 よる支配乃至地方的ホスと地方警察との結合による  
 腐敗を防止することによつて警察能力の低下を阻止した  
 いといふところであらう。  
 ②最後に戦前と比較し警察活動に對する一般人觀察は  
 所謂民主化による寛容さ、近親さは認め、警察能  
 率或は能力の衰に於ては是の警察活動は必ずしも改  
 善したとは認めてゐない、むしろ低下したと見て破してゐる

終戦連絡中國事務局



六、賦税問題は別として、国家警察、自治体警察の両者の  
價値につき一般人はどうか思ふところか

(状況)

（状況）  
（1）從論的に言へば一般大衆の不安定に対する信頼は若干  
之を高く評價してゐるが、自治体警察に対する若干の概  
しと低い  
その理由は國家警察に対する評價はその國家的組織の大き  
すとの不安定警察官の善悪の良さに對する傳統的信頼  
感に基くものであるが、他方自治体警察に對する大衆  
に對するより直接的な信頼のつきによつて一種の近親感をも  
つてゐるが、自治体警察の余りに（1）教習体制化されたこと  
その警察能力に對する（2）パトロールの信頼感を持つて得

終戦連絡中國事務局

0267

その不安定である。

終戦連絡中國事務局

0268

RA'-0139



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七、裁判官が地方部落に派遣された場合中央政府は地方民に  
より裁判法廷及び裁判官宿舎を提供されることを期待し得  
るか

(答)

裁判官が派遣された場合の意味が不明で、永続的と臨時  
巡回の場合も二種の場合の考えられ、前者の場合には  
法廷及び宿舎とも地方民の協力を期待できる  
し、前者の場合には法廷については土地入手は比較的困  
難ではないが、後者は新設する外はない  
また宿舎は一、二建は困難であるが、間借り程度ならば一  
般である  
然し、何れの場合とも、簡易裁判所設置の場合に如く

中國連絡調整事務局

0269

地方民からの寄附金募集は現在の實際から推して強し  
期待し得ない。

中國連絡調整事務局

0270

RA'-0139



16

八極端分子の団体に対し

(1) 彼等は宣傳目的のため一見無盡蔵に見えろ  
紙、ガソリン等の他の物資の供給を何処から入手  
してソるか

(答) 廣島管区本部及各縣警察本部に極端  
分子では三々等物資の入手経路に關する資料  
を持有させておらず、また現在の警察の機能  
を以てしてはこれが調査は極めて困難とされて  
いるが、経済統制下の現状から入手経路は次  
の如く推定されてソる  
(1) 正規の割当配給を受けソる業者等々の横  
流し物資を入手する場合

中國連絡調整事務局

0270-1

- (1) 隠匿物資等の他の統制又は不正保有  
物資からの秘密に入手する場合
- (2) 密輸入等の他に依り入手する場合
- (3) 製造業者、販賣業者などより入手  
する場合

岡山縣では共產黨機關紙及雜誌類の紙質から  
推測して北海道方面より條葉貨物として全國各  
地に輸送されてソるを見ており、また鳥取及島根等  
内縣では主として仙貨紙が使用されておられ、これ  
は統制外品で市中で容易に入手出来る。  
しかし右は何れも想像推定の域を脱せず、また具  
体的事實を握るに至っていない。

中國連絡調整事務局

0270-2

RA'-0139

0183

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右見出しを詳述するに如何なる措置がとられてゐるか。

答) 前二項の(イ)及び(ニ)に關しては警察当局は割当額  
并に協力して割当切符の数字の流氷に依り  
順次追索して行く方法で違反の端緒を得  
るよう努力してあり(四)については經濟調査所  
と協力して常設捜査を續けてゐる(三)については  
非課税当地方の地理的位置にも鑑み海上保安  
庁、警察が協力し取締を行つてゐる(外)  
般經濟取締り、關市場の商取締りを  
施するに當り、ニウズ紙についても充分注意して  
いるが、ニウズ不正団体を発見するに至つては、

中國連絡調整事務局

0270-3

(3) 彼等の主たる資金源は何であるか。

答) 資金源については調査した実例がないが、明確で  
ないが考えられる資金源は次の通りである  
(イ) 密貿易に依るもの (ト 船産ヤニシンの密輸は直接その  
産党に於けるものとして注目される)  
(ロ) 密入國が外國の資金を保持せるもの  
(ハ) 党費及資金カンパによるもの  
(ニ) 反税闘争、反供米闘争その他政治的  
經濟的闘争の過程に於て手数料名義  
で徴収したわ半強制的な寄附要求に  
よるもの  
(ホ) 大資本家、大会社などの不正事業を暴

中國連絡調整事務局

0270-4

RA'-0139

0184

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露するニと在種とした強請によるもの

(ハ)機関紙、雜誌等の賣上げに依るもの

しかし前記(ハ)及(カ)を除き、その他各項が資金源

をなしてゐるとの具体的事実は何れも分明してゐない

況んや各資金源から繰る金額に至つては尙更に

不明である

(4)右資金入手につき違法なる方法を絶滅する為

めに如何なる措置がとられてゐるか

(答) 添入國またわ法貿易に依るものについては当該

事犯検査の際特に資金関係に着目して捜査

するよう指示されてあり反税闘争などの際

有償で(即ち手数料をとり)一般人の税務

中國連絡調整事務局

0270-5

相談に應じた者に対しては税務代理士法違反

として取締つてゐる。しかしそれのみでは特殊団

体の資金源に関する問題は解決出来な

政治資金規正法による届出事項とその実情と

の不突合の裏を摘発して行くよう努めてゐるが

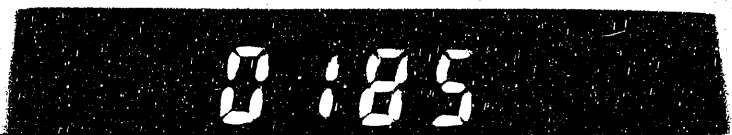
この方法は実施極めて困難でまだ実効を擧げ

げると至つてゐない

中國連絡調整事務局

0270-6

RA'-0139



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民間情報

各縣軍政部の監督を受け地方団体により財政的に賄われている民間情報図書館に於て現在の雑誌図書類の整備状況を併せて諸君は二三等の図書館の償値は地方団体の財政負担を正当化するのに充分であると考へるハ。

〔答〕一、CIE図書館及び読書室は文化機関として各地方民の高く評價するところであるが實際三州を利用するものは極めて少ないと言わざるを得ない。例えば広島縣では一日十數名、島根縣では一月十名程度

山口縣では一日一五〇名程度で閲覧者一八〇名は学生一五〇名官吏その他一般分あり 中國連絡調整事務局

0271

また島取縣では学生教師を主として一般民で利用するものは稀れである。

このように利用度の低い原因としては備付図書内容が一般の希望に合致しないこと及び英文が讀めるものが少ないこと(広島縣)備付図書は概ね二三年前のもので新本が追加されたこと及図書館の位置が僻在し交通に不便であること(岡山縣)図書館の設備が完備していないこと(島根縣)等種々あげられている。

(二) 図書館の利用度を高めるためには次のような方法が考へられる。

(1) 現在の備付図書はその比率からみてパンフレット雑誌類が多しから東洋間の図書等を増加

0272



し今時に現在各図書館に備付の在、英和、  
 和英辞書を相当部数備付けること。  
 (2) 各図書館に適當な指導者を配置すると共に  
 利用度の低い原因が語學知識の低いことに  
 あることに鑑み短期英語講習会を併設す  
 ること。  
 (3) 縣当局をして一般人の閲覧を奨励し閲覧  
 上の便宜を図らしめるよう措置するること。

中國連絡調整事務局

0273

民間教育

十、教育委員は教育委員の報酬額は孫会かきと規定  
 してある。各縣における教育委員に対する報酬額平均  
 如何

(答)

中國五縣における教育委員に対する報酬額は次の通り各縣  
 によって異なること。  
 (1) 廣島縣  
 委員報酬は委員会開催一回につき従来七五〇円  
 (月總額三〇〇〇円を超えまいものとする)であったが昭和二  
 十四年一月以降一、二五〇円(但し月總額四、五〇〇円を超えな  
 い)に引き上げられた。教育委員(会)開催回数に従来の例

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0274

RA'-0139

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0187



に徴すは大体月四回となつてゐるから、委員報酬は月額四五〇〇円となり、これは縣會議員たる教育委員及びその他教育委員に対し一様に適用される。

右報酬額の外、委員会招集旅費として三等船車料、宿費、及日当（二百円）宿泊料（甲地一〇〇円、乙地八〇〇円）を支給してゐるが、最高月額一〇、六〇〇円を超過しよ、こととなつてゐる。

（四）岡山縣

委員報酬月額は議員たる委員は一、二〇〇円、その他委員は三、〇〇〇円である。

委員会招集及出張の場合の旅費は官庁の旅費規則に六割を加算したものを支給しており、その他は旅費は支給されず、そのほかに委員会一回招集されることとなつてゐる。

中國連絡調整事務局

0275

（三）山口縣

除議員たる委員には月額三、〇〇〇円、その他委員には六、〇〇〇円を支給し、委員会招集の際の旅費は定費反掛と規定されてゐる。

（四）鳥取縣

委員報酬額は議員たる委員は一、〇〇〇円、その他委員は四、〇〇〇円である。

招集旅費は官庁の旅費規定を準用する。但し滞在手当を三〇〇円に限定してゐる。

尚招集定数は予算の關係に依り月四回とされてゐる。その他臨時出張費は月額二、〇〇〇円打ち取りとする。

（五）島根縣

議員たる委員は月額一、〇〇〇円、その他委員は四、〇〇〇円で

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0276

RA'-0139

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0188

五三  
 旅費は招集旅費及出張旅費に分けらるゝが何れも船車  
 料二等実費、宿泊料（甲地九六〇円乙地七六八円）及  
 日当（一九二円）を支給しその他調査旅費の名目で二〇〇  
 〇円を支給する。  
 吾は委員会の招集は月二回と規定されてゐる。

0277

中國連絡調整事務局

公衆衛生関係

土食品協会（食品組合）の結成状況はどうなつてゐるか  
 これ等の機関はその活動内容及び範圍におき隣組組織  
 に類似のものとなる根柢はないか

(参考)

社団法人日本食品協会事務支部の結成状況は鹿児島及四国  
 小西様におりて本年二月及一月又々結成式をとりつたが、  
 山口島根及鳥取の三縣では設立準備発起人会を開設した  
 のみで結成式をとりつてゐない。  
 各縣々発起人は早々乃至設立準備中で目下會員の登芳集書中  
 である。現在四縣は會員三九七名あり、鳥取縣は三月十五日  
 現在七名、島根縣は一〇〇名の申込者がある。會員の範圍

0278

終戦連絡中國事務局

RA'-0139

0189

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は食品衛生法に依り食品製造加工販賣運搬等の一  
 切の食品関係業者を本協会設立の趣旨に賛同するも  
 のは甚だ加入者来る事となつてゐる  
 右の如く協会への加入脱退は若個人の自由意思に基きて  
 行われりこととなつてありまたその設立運営に於て障  
 礙の阻礙となる根拠はないと思われり

0279

終戦連絡中國事務局

公衆福祉関係

其児童福祉法施行に當り保健福祉教育方面健全準  
 則を察するの關係につき各該責任諸官衙の調整のため  
 何か現況の調査を以ていふか

(27)

児童福祉法に依り各該責任の児童福祉委員会は各該  
 官署に於てその責任諸官衙の調整のため現況は島根県に  
 おいて子供のため協議会中央連絡委員会に設けられて  
 る外各該責任を以ていふし右を代行するものとして  
 小笠原島根では児童慈善部会 四女子保護部会  
 三児童施設部会 四浮浪児対策部会  
 四岡山縣では浮浪児振興特別会

中國連絡調整事務局

0280



等々専門部会を見直し、福祉委員会内に設置し責任を分担し、  
調整に当たてありまた  
い島取降及小口降では恒常的部会の設置を必要と感  
じ関係各所へ連絡協議会を組織し、この連絡調整の機  
関の設置が必要とされている

島根縣の「子供」のため協議会中央連絡委員会には孫内の少年  
乳幼児、妊産婦の福祉を主たる対象とする関係する各関係機関  
の緊密な連絡を図ると共に各地に連絡協議会を通じて市  
町村協議会の活動を指導している

同委員会に顔觸れは孫児童課、孫児童保健課、孫保  
健康、孫高工課、孫農務課、孫教育課、孫少年課  
判計、孫教育委員、孫事務文化課、今指導課、今学  
事課、孫立児童課、古設計、島根方働其世十司、方働者

中國連絡調整事務局

0281

婦人少年局島根職員室、松北地庁検査所、松北家庭裁判  
所、松北市警察署、園系及孫立児童課、市部代表者等が  
と成りてゐる。

0282

中國連絡調整事務局

RA'-0139

0191

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三貴縣に於て漁業協同組合設立の事如何なる措置の採ら  
るるか又如何なる啓蒙資料が實際に漁民に配布せら  
れてゐるか

(答)

(一)一九四八年十月迄の啓蒙資料として漁民の自由意思に  
よつて民主的に漁業協同組合を設立せしめる趣旨の下に  
各縣共に該協会を設立の開催ラヂオ宣傳肉標言  
行側の打合せ協議会を開催するに  
(二)配布せる啓蒙資料としては各縣共中央より配布せられた  
「水産業協同組合のいろは」なるリーフレットを各市町村  
部落を通じて漁民に配布したるを初め、各縣別には  
スロー「漁業協同組合の設立」パンフレット「水産業協

中國連絡調整事務局

0283

同組合法要綱」水産業協同組合法令集」水産業協  
同組合の手引」を配布し岡山縣はポスター、島根縣はパ  
ンフレット「水産業利益改革の趣旨」水産業協同組合  
法要綱」水産業協同組合法要綱」水産業協同組  
合法」水産業協同組合法逐條解説書」及びポスター  
「漁業法の解説」新しい協同組合はこうして作るか」等を  
配布した  
(三)水産業協同組合設立準備として前記の如く自下から  
啓蒙の進捗に差を認めざるに過りてそれより努力の中であるか  
若し半農半業の解散せし水産業協同組合の設立された  
か未だ漁業の移行が未了であるかこれと関係の移  
行の問題が如何なることかを心配されるに拘らず現行  
の処方の改善に因つては各縣共に具体的指導は進められて

中國連絡調整事務局

0284

RA'-0139

0192

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右の模倣である。

中國連絡調整事務局

0285

十四 農業会は全部解散しその資産は移管済みであるか、完了されておなうとすればその理由如何

(答) 一、農業会は昭和八年八月十五日を以て解散し現在之  
一、が資産を移管中であるがその進捗率は在島  
深約八三% 岡山深約五七% 島根深約五三%  
鳥取深約九九% 山口深約三四%である  
二、未完了の理由としては(一)農業会が二以上の  
農業協同組合に分離しその資産の分割  
について協議が纏まらないもの(二)農業会の  
資産に欠損がふつて補填方法が決定しな  
いもの(三)金融機関再建整備法に基き大  
蔵大臣の許可を要するものについて未だ許

中國連絡調整事務局

0286

RA'-0139

0193

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可が無いもの等が擧げられる。

三、これ等の理由については何れも採当局が一層積極的に解決に乗り出すべく、余地が充分あると考へられる。即ちこれを広島縣に譲ると移管未完了五五件の中事務滞滯を理由とするもの三六件、岡山縣は未完了一〇件の中事務滞滯を原因とするもの三九件と居り何れも採当局の積極的解決への熱意が乏しいことを示してある。

中國連絡調整事務局

0287

十五、石炭配給公団が廃止された場合貴株では石炭の割当配給に如何なる影響があるか。  
また公団の廃止された場合石炭の割当は如何に之を取締らばよいか。

(答)

一、配給公団廃止が石炭の割当及び配給に及ぼす影響については公団廃止後の配給方法如何によつて異なるものと思はれるが、一應現行指定生産者割当規則による統制配給を前提として考へれば、配給公団が廃止された場合各石炭生産者首長は生産と同時に販賣を担責することとなり、石炭販売業に企業としての責任と独立を予えることとなり、この場合次のような影響が予想される。  
小フリークローポン利の結果石炭は資力ある者、生産者と連絡

中國連絡調整事務局

0288

RA'-0139

0194

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あるもの、荷渡し條件が有利なる等、流北即ち橋本配と炭が川  
 お北勝ちとなり、従って適正内消を配炭は困難となり、  
 (2) 切符の現物化は直接個々の生産業者、販賣業者、需要  
 者に依りて行われ、こととなり、荷渡し状況の実際を把握す  
 ることは困難である。従って緊急需要を生じた場合の操作  
 は極めて困難となる。  
 (3) 現在配炭公団では石炭販賣費のパーセント計算を以て、この  
 ことは諸物價並に賃金率等の重要要素を以て、この  
 公団を廃止した場合の、機能を遂行する何等かの機関を設  
 置する必要があると、官費的には早なる存続の変更と  
 いかん結果に終り、  
 吾は公団廃止は優良炭の横流し、炭價格の急激な騰貴を誘発  
 する反面、宇部炭の如く、低品位炭業者は経営難に陥る

中國連絡調整事務局

0289

り石炭増産に相違深刻の懸念を有することとなり、  
 此圖取締りの対策として、高工而各出張所に主任炭関係人  
 員を配置し、山元監査を強化すること及び適切を輸送  
 証明制度を實施すると共に海上保安部、炭業者等と緊密  
 密連絡し、不法輸送の取締りに努むること等が存へらる

中國連絡調整事務局

0290

RA'-0139

0:95

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十六、労働教育材料が労働組合及び経営者側に配  
布されたことを確かめるために如何なる措置がと  
られてゐるか  
貴縣に於ては如何なる人が労働学校に出  
席するか。

(答)一労働教育材料は各縣共管下各地の労政  
事務所を通じて組合及経営者側に配布  
してゐるかその配布及び利用状況については  
(イ)広島縣では労政事務所から労働教  
育資料利用状況報告(月報)を縣労  
政課に提出せしめ、その配布利用を  
確認し、(ロ)岡山縣では労政事務所員が

中國連絡調整事務局

0291

管下事業場、組合を巡回の際、概する外労働  
組合長会議、組合教育部長会議、地方  
労働講座開催の都度配布及び利用状況  
を聴取し、また(ハ)島根縣では配布先の経営者  
者及組合側から配布及び利用状況について労政  
事務所へ報告せしめており、その他鳥取及山口  
縣でも略々前記各縣の措置を講じてゐる  
各縣を通じて配布は概して月消に行はれてゐる模  
様であるが地方に依つては部数の不足を訴えて  
ゐる例へば、鳥取縣では労働者から日経連ニ  
ユース百八十部を受取つてゐるが尚百部不足す  
る趣である。

二、広島縣では書問制の中央労働学校と夜間

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0292

RA'-0139

0:196

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制の縣立地方労働学校(縣下五市で採催)があり  
 前者は一期の定員五〇名にして生徒は同縣下五  
 集り後者は現在才二期を南校中であるが才一  
 期の修了者は總數二二七名であるこれ等生徒  
 の内訳は中央労働学校では才五期生徒中一  
 般組合員三〇%幹部六〇%地方労働学校で  
 は一般組合員が大部を占め、また性別にす  
 れば女子は極めて少なく、三一七%にすぎない  
 岡山縣では現在まで縣労働学校修了生五  
 二三名でその七五%が一般組合員であり又女子  
 は總數一〇二名で全員の二一%を占めている  
 島根縣では全國的な組織を持たない小組  
 合からの出席が多くそれも組合の幹部九

中國連絡調整事務局

0293

主としており(共産系組合は中央から劃一的な教  
 育資料を受取つてゐるので初歩的な労働学校  
 に参加してゐない)また鳥取縣では費用負担の関  
 係上因鉄、金、日通、電産などの組合員が主  
 に出席してゐる。山口縣では昨年五月より本年三月  
 まで六回の修了生三六八四名をだしているがその内訳は使用  
 者側一分、労働組員九八・五%一般入〇・五%である

中國連絡調整事務局

0294

RA'-0139

0197

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米の超過供出を確保する爲に終始努力しているか  
貴務ではその奨励の爲如何なる措置が構じられておるかこの運動  
は四半に供出百%達成と不理由で低調に流れておるか

(答)

三月三十一日現在中五縣超過供米状況は島根一〇八% 岡山一〇七  
% 廣島八六% 鳥取三六七% 山口一九九%である  
本年の超過供米は強制的であるに似み各縣共に日夜  
民に納得の利と供出をさせることに苦心し 師旨の徹底一  
價格の取扱等につき新聞 ラジオ等を通し或は施設  
会等を開催して努力を奨めた島根岡山兩縣は既に割当  
を突破してあるが島根縣に於ては三月初旬を特に任情  
再建 超過供米完遂旬間とし 縣知事、副知事自ら

中國連絡調整事務局

0295

供米懇請班長と直接農民と接すると共に認ゆる弘報  
手段を利用して師旨の徹底に努め又岡山縣も特に弘報  
計画を樹立して農民の自発的協力を期待し目標之を  
破るみるに至った  
他の三縣に於ても大伴同様の計画を樹立し奨励に努めた  
今年も超過供米に努めた山口縣島根縣は如く割当超過  
量を確保したため低調であった例もあるが次の二つの問  
題が超過供米完遂を阻害する重要原因を呈しており  
またこれ等問題は各縣共通に存在してゐる所である  
その一つは補正割当の事前割当を更受すること無しに  
りはれその為補正割当以上に供出してその水が事前  
割当の範囲内であるに何等特別価格の恩恵に浴しな  
いといふ結果になつた事である

中國連絡調整事務局

0296

0198

RA'-0139

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この点については補正割当の趣旨に鑑み将来補正割当を繰元  
 3 繰過供出に対しては現行の報償物資のみならず特別償  
 格も適用されることか確す。  
 4 問題は繰過供出に対する課税の件であり日米氏はこれだけ  
 を別個の課税対象としたい希望を有し割当供出との累  
 進課税を嫌うこと傾向が見受けられる。  
 5 即ち繰過供出合収入は累進課税の高級な税金と税金とを  
 納めなければならないといふ一部煽動者の宣傳が農民に  
 ば相場の影響をもちたうたためはなにかと考へられる。  
 以上か否を原因であつて供出白%造成と言ふ理由で繰  
 過供出が低調に流れたとふよる傾向は各縣より見ら  
 らる。

中國連絡調整事務局

0297

大貴族では各縣でお互因に出現した漁業水産報告を受取つ  
 ておきか、これ等の報告については魚類の實際の生産量とのあ  
 否を互に検してあか。  
 (2) 本年首以降水害が長及通縣に及ぶ各縣は各縣(軍  
 政部と連絡の上、お祈報告書の受領及び之が實際の  
 量との相違を互に検してあか。  
 右報告書及びお祈受領報告書は毎十日毎に取纏めて  
 それぞれ関係及軍政部に提出してあか。款であるが報告と  
 実績との相違は概して輕微であるが若干少いのか  
 通例であるか現在迄の処之は何れも正視に認められた輸  
 送途上の自然損耗の範囲内に限らるべきと認めらる。

中國連絡調整事務局

0298

0:99

RA'-0139

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RA'-0139

0200

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0299

日本件照会利度は輸送途中の横流れ防止・魚類の統制  
 配給確保の上から言って極めて効果のある新制度であると  
 考えられるが出荷報告と入荷実績との前述の自然損耗  
 と除いても完全一致するに困難であると考慮される。  
 即ち例えは月末の出荷が翌月他種で入荷された場合、  
 出荷報告書は前月分として輸送数量を記載し入荷  
 簿では当月分として右数量を記載するからである。  
 この為月間累計としては出荷報告の集計より入荷  
 実績の方が多かつたといふ事例も存在している。

中國連絡調整事務局

0300

其経済調査等と貴務内の他の実施機関との調整は有効な  
 かに行はれざるが、行はれておまいとすれば如何なる理由に基  
 づいておまか

(答)

い経済調査等の発足當時はその権限・任務等に於て他関係  
 官庁側が充分之を認識して居らず一方経済調査等側  
 も仕事に不慣れの状態もあつた<sup>海防軍務</sup>地方経済調査等と他の  
 実施機関との調整連絡は必らずも充分ではなかつた  
 併し其の後経済調査委員会が実質的運動を開始し  
 経済調査等の仕事の内容に直接他の実施機関と関  
 係するに及び他官庁側の認識も深となり一方経済調査等  
 側も仕事に習熟するに至り概して両局間の連絡調整は因

中國連絡調整事務局

滑りにけりはれども三つた

一前述の如く現在は実施機関側の熱意の不足又は認識不足により非協調といふを以てみれば、一方は改組権限の拡大によりて強情調査の不便を感ずる事項がある。これは特に各已強情調査の場面に多いのであるが、調査に経済調査等は他の実施機関とは異なり、地方留置位のものに接する機会が多く、これを適して実施機関側の末端迄調査の側面を徹底的に或は査察又は行政調査の結果必要と認められる措置をとる事が多いのである。然るに例えは地方高工局との関係に於て現在両者の連絡は極めて密接に行はれてゐるに拘らず、例えは資材割当に因して地方高工局は高工者の直接割当工場に於てはその内容を深く関知せず、実態把握も充分でなく又これと同様な

中國連絡調整事務局

0301

関係が地方高工局と高工局の各縣出張所との間にも存在し、同一縣内の同種工場につき、高工者、高工局、同出張所の三者を以て、それぞれ異なるといふ事実はある。同様に機構上の問題としては、各地方警察の自治体警察に對する一般的指揮権の欠如、警察官の市町村自治団体に對する命令権の欠如等があり、これらの機構上の問題から強情調査の遂行に困難を感ずる事がある。かゝる種々な事がある。

中國連絡調整事務局

0302

RA'-0139

0201

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二、賠償施設の大半は既に完了したが当該施設の  
不必要な経費節減のため如何なる措置かと  
いわれてゐるか

(答)一、民間工場 (広島商工局管理)

- (1) 大半は一九四七年実施
- (2) 管下五廠に賠償指定施設管理保全標準  
工場を一工場づつ設けて監督管弁及工場  
車庫側が一体となって経済的にして且つ効  
果的な管理方法及び保全技術の向上方  
につく研究を努力してあり
- (3) 各工場が配布の保全用資材及び管理経  
費につく商工省所定基準を遵守して

中國連絡調整事務局

0303

いか否かを調査すると共にこの基準による管理  
保全成績の実情を調査する方法とあり、あり  
(4) 然しながら昭和三十三年度から施行中の商工省製  
制定の賠償指定工場管理経費支拂要領に基  
づく配布経費では各工場とも實際上不足を許  
えてゐる実情で配賦経費の節減をほかる余地  
は殆んどない

(二) 旧陸海軍工廠 (広島財務局管理)

- (1) 大半は一九四七年実施
- (2) 賠償指定の機械施設に対する保全用資材  
管理経費は大藏省規定の保守管理基準に  
基いて配布してあるが各工廠の資材及び経  
費の使用状況並に保全管理の実情に依

中國連絡調整事務局

0304

RA'-0139

0202

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しては旧軍工廠管理保全状況調査実施要領に  
 基いて随時現地調査を行つてあり  
 (3) 疏開工場で機械台数が少ないものは~~本~~廠に集積  
 する方法により経費の節減を計つてゐる  
 (4) 然しながら各工廠とも配布されてゐる類では實際  
 上不足を訴へてゐる

中國連絡調整事務局

0305

三、遺棄物件に於て不必要となつた~~或~~は使用してゐない旧軍事施設  
 及び~~遺棄物件の返還を日本側に於て使用する  
 ための~~遺棄物件返還を~~受ける~~よう如何なる措置を講じてゐるか  
 返還物件の使用は~~促進~~せられてゐるか~~~~

(答)

一、遺棄物件におそふ必要となつた~~或~~は使用してゐない旧軍事施設  
 たる不勅産関係に於ては三兼々軍政部から指示もあつた高時軍  
 政部宛返還申請の手続きを急ぐことに努め、大部分既に返  
 還を受けたか申請中であるが僅少なからず未返還のものがある  
 従来の例に倣して返還促進は若該施設の利用について固心  
 を有するものが積極的で担当者側は何れかと言へば引き  
 下され勝ちである。また申請から正式返還になるまで期間  
 の短縮に依りある時は容許する。使用計畫の互互に種々

中國連絡調整事務局

0306

困難を感ずる場合もある。

旧軍需物件たる勅産は廣島及び山口兩縣を最多数としてい  
か、これ等物件の返還については軍政部及英米軍敵産処理部  
と連絡し返還事務の迅速を図る。

(二) 返還物件の供用促進については建物及び土地等は各縣及び地  
方賦務局の当局において予め返還したる場合を予想し之々  
民五等官立、地方官立、勸業、振興、寺の見地から民間の存  
在を考慮しその利用方法及押下先を研究し之を決定して  
いさのでその利用は不供用消に維持しといふ言えらるが唯大  
蔵省当局の方針が威入の確保に重きを置くこととなつた  
ため、押下り價格のあつたに失したといは學校寺公共団体の  
利用上難と云ふことある否を尋ねる。

一般物件は返還訓書に依り概数量を核後之の信

中國連絡調整事務局

0307

庫に搬入し指定官產資材に該當するものは之を公用に引  
換す。その他物件は処理委員会に計るか又は縣におき返  
三処置を計ることになり、五として重要官產部  
及びこれを中心とす。最終需要者に押下げられてい  
押下りに至るまでの期間に状況によつて異なりが大体一週乃至  
至三週内である。

0308

中國連絡調整事務局

RA'-0139

0204

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三、貴縣に於て使用せらるる施設の道路維持又は治水対策工事に適する土木施設があるか如何なる理由で使用するかと云ふか

(七答)

中國五縣とも本件該省土木施設は無い、尤もブルトナー其他進駐軍部有の土木工事関係施設の貸与乃至拂下を希望している

中國連絡調整事務局

0309

三、貴縣に於ては増築並に料理店、住宅等の建築許可を不正に使用することを對し如何なる取締措置を構はてようか

(七答)

一、建築許可については先づ第一に許可申請書を綿密に調査し臨時建築制限規則の範圍内で否かと認められたものに對しのみ許可をふえざるが同時に各縣とも警察、各地の事務所等に建築監視員を配置し臨時の管内を巡視せしめると同時に警察との協力の下に一層取締を厳しうして、  
二、建築に關する事及内容は  
一、用途外不正使用

中國連絡調整事務局

0310

0205

RA'-0139

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三 無断建増築  
三 許可面積超過建築

其の他の建築申請書記載事項違反及び多量か之に對しては違反の内容を調査するに違反の程度に應じて改訂本(申合せ)を、使用禁止等の行政処分を、他方重要事項を對しては司法的処分として警告を以ておさる。

併し實際上各課長に警告処分を附した件数は違反件数と對比した場合は極めて少く、概稀である。

一九四八年中に於ける二、三の例を以て、山口縣違反摘発件数六八八件、香登件数一六件、島根縣違反摘発件数三四一件、香登件数一九件、岡山縣違反摘発件数一四〇件、香登件数八九件、等である。

各課長に建築違反に對する取締りとしては現在ハ人員

中國連絡調整事務局

0311

上或る程度ハ制約は受けざるもの相当に活発に活動して、  
と存せらる。

0312

中國連絡調整事務局

RA'-0139

0206

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QUESTIONS FOR JAPANESE LIAISON OFFICES:

Finance and Civil Property.

1. Preservation and protection of property owned by United Nations and their nationals as required by Scapin 1370, 30 November 1946.

- a. Are Prefectural Governments experiencing any difficulty in securing necessary materials through the Ministry of Finance from the Economic Stabilization Board?
- b. What action is being taken to insure compliance with specifications in contracts awarded for maintenance of U.N.N. property?

a. Some difficulties are being experienced for the preservation and protection of property, either owing to the considerable delay of allocation of some materials, or due to the fact that the amount actually allocated is less than the amount needed for such purposes. The following are actual conditions in five prefectures.

1. Hiroshima Prefecture.

Materials necessary for the preservation and protection of property are, generally speaking, being allocated quite smoothly and are available for such purposes. The allocation, however, of such materials as gasoline, mobile oil grease, and glass etc. are delayed considerably and efforts are being made to expedite allocation through the Ministry of Finance from the Economic Stabilization Board.

2. Okayama Prefecture.

Properties falling under the present category in Okayama Prefecture are eight in number. As the preservation and protection works on all of them have been completed, there

is no special need for any such materials.

3. Tottori Prefecture.

The preservation and protection works have been completed on only one of four properties falling under the present category and the works on the other three properties are in the making at present. Among those materials needed for such works, zinc, iron plates, wood and painting materials are not being allocated in sufficient quantity.

4. Shimane Prefecture.

There is only one property falling under the said category and as its preservation and protection work has been completed already, there is actually no need for such properties.

5. Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Except the case of rehabilitating the English Consulate Building which needs the special allocation of materials besides those already allocated, there is no special need for such materials at present.

All prefectures concerned are taking the following measures in compliance with the directions of the Ministry of Finance.

1. Any properties falling under the said category have special marks, written both in English and Japanese, for public notification.
2. Guards are posted in order to prevent looting, stealing and destruction and in case anything happens, necessary report is forwarded to the Ministry of Finance.

The number of guards is six (including one case of non-governmental) for six properties in Hiroshima and Yamaguchi has three guards (including two cases of non-governmental) for two properties.. Okayama has eleven guards for seven properties (with one other case of non-governmental guards). Totteri has four guards for two properties (with two other cases of non-governmental guards) and Shimane has one guard for the property,

3. With respect to the properties in which lives a person in charge of or which is being used by such a person, a watchful care is specially being taken so as to prevent in advance any occurrence of fire or robbery.
4. In respect to the preservation and protection of ships and boats out of all properties, persons using such ships or boats are made to make necessary repairs and their conditions are frequently inspected.

- 3 -

0315

2. Is the Foreign Property Bureau of the Japanese Government securing the necessary allocation of packing materials in awarding contracts for packing and movement of looted property in accordance with SCAPIN 1558, 13 February 1948?

As period between the issuance of the directive by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning the package and movement of looted property and the actual realization of such directive is usually short, it is not possible to effect package and movement by the time as directed, if the ordinary procedure to obtain the materials from local Commerce and Industry Bureau or from its branch office, upon receiving ration tickets after application being sent to the Tokyo Office, is followed.

In awarding contracts for packaging and movement, therefore, necessary materials are usually being converted from those in the possession of dealers and after the packing and movement, such materials are returned to the respective dealers. The delivering of tickets to the dealers, however, is usually very considerably delayed, and in case of Shimane Prefecture, it is difficult to change such tickets into actual materials.

In respect to the allocation of such materials in the future, it seems to be proper and also desirable for the Foreign Property Bureau of the Japanese Government to have reserve of such materials and to make them available whenever and wherever necessary.

- 1 -

0316

RA'-0139

0208

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Legal and Government.

3. What is the present personnel status, that is, how does the authorized number of employees compare with the number of persons actually appointed with reference to the national Maritime Safety Board?

The law provides that the personnel shall not exceed 10,000. How many have been appointed?

The percentage of actually appointed to the authorized number of employees with reference to the Hiroshima Headquarters of the National Maritime Safety Board, having jurisdiction over seven prefectures of Hiroshima, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi (excluding a part of it), Ehime and Kagawa, is 91.9% as at 20th of March.

Actual number of land working employees is 251 as against authorized number of employees 273, actual number of maritime employees 207 as against authorized number of employees 233 and its percentage is 88.8%.

The following are the detailed figure. The balance 48 will not be employed in anticipation of the elimination of governmental officials which is expected to take place soon.

0317

class of employees	land working employee			maritime employee			total		
	authorized number of employee	number of persons actually employed	balance	authorized number of employee	number of persons actually employed	balance	authorized number of employee	number of persons actually employed	
1st class officials	1	1		2	2		1	1	
2nd class "	8	8			2		10	10	
3rd class "	130	122	8	44	38	6	174	160	
Temporarily employed officials	6	2	4				6	2	
employee of non-official status (Koin)	99	91	8	34	45		133	136	
maritime employee of non-official status (Sempaku Koin)				153	117	20	153	117	
servant-class employee (Yonin)	29	27	2		5		29	32	
Total	271	251	22	233	207	26	506	458	
									48

0318

RA'-0139

0209

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4. How many boats does the Maritime Safety Board have at present, and generally what is their condition?  
The law provides for a maximum of 125 vessels (not including harbor craft).

The Hiroshima Headquarters of the National Maritime Safety Board has five inspection boats.

The names of boats and respective assigned ports are as follows.

Hiroshima	Hibari and Katoku
Hamada	Hato
Sakai	Eikai

Matsuyama (Mitsugahama) Daini-Ehime-maru (In addition to those mentioned above, the Headquarters has 26 harbor crafts of 2 - 40 tons).

The General condition of those boats is as follow.

Name of boats	Body	Engine	Remarks
Hibari	Bearable	Good condition	
Hato	"	Bearable	
Katoku	Very old	Good condition	
Eikai	Outer panel is thin and weak, still O.K.	Bearable	
Daini Ehime	Bearable	Not good	Will be repaired soon

0319

- 1 -

Except the Daini-Ehime-maru which is in dock, all other boats are in use at present.

In order to make the measures of maritime safety more adequate and efficient, the Hiroshima Headquarters of the National Maritime Safety Board desires to increase the number of boats under its command in the following way.

	Number of Assigned boats	Assigned port	Present number of boats
Big-size boats (more than five hundred tons)	2	Hamada and Sakai-one each	0
Middle-size boats (more than two hundred tons)	5	Hamada. Sakai- two each, Hiroshima	1
Small-size boats (more than one hundred tons)	6	Tamano. Onomichi, Hiroshima. Tokuyama. Takamatsu. Matsuyama. one each.	3
Harbour craft	72		26

In Japan sea, big-size boats are necessary and in the Inland sea, harbor crafts may be used as inspection boats. High speed, however is essential in both cases. It is considered absolutely necessary that boats and crews have light armaments.

0320

- 2 -

RA'-0139

0210

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5. What is the opinion of the Japanese people as to the effectiveness of the present police system? Do they feel there is an improvement in police activities over pre-war?

1. (a) The general tendency of the opinion entertained by the Japanese people as to the present police system, may be said to be quite favorable for the continuation of its existence. The greatest reason accountable for such a feeling of good-will will be found in the fact that the people as a general are feeling an atmosphere of a sort of tolerance and generosity and even of quite friendliness by the establishment of the new so-called democratized police system after being used to the attitude and atmosphere of a sort of cold strictness of the former Japanese Police System strictness which reminds the people of the system of gendarmerie system during the war-time period.
- (b) At the same time, one of the most noticeable of all the opinions is the very strong desire on the part of the general public to see that the present police force should be strongly enforced. The people are having the feeling of very much doubt and anxiety about the capability of the present weakened police forces, so poorly equipped with man power, arms and mobile power, to cope successfully with the problems of the maintenance of peace and order. Such anxieties become all the more acute with the thought of organized crimes very much rampant at present and of the possible probability of the starting of mob movement. As far as the capability of the police

forces to maintain the public peace and order, the present police system, consisting of the forces being divided into two parts, the national police and the still minutely divided autonomous police, is considered by the general public to have been very much weakened in its efficiency and ability. As a matter of fact, the number of persons arrested for criminal acts is gradually decreasing. This is not due to the actual decrease of the number of criminal cases, (the number of criminal cases actually shows the tremendous increase as compared with the war-time period and the pre-war period), but it is considered mainly due to the present police system, very much weakened in its efficiency and capability, as well as to the poorer quality of policemen and the amended judicial (criminal) procedure.

- (c) The opinion wishfully expressed by the Japanese people as to the present police system may be summarized as follows: The separate existence of the national police and autonomous police forces as at present in force might will be continued in a democratic sense as mentioned in (a) above, and on the other hand, it is very much hoped for that in order to strengthen of the police force and police efficiency, its manpower and equipments be more adequately supplied and also that the existence of autonomous police forces be limited to only those big municipalities - for



example, - only these cities municipalized in accordance with the Municipal Law - which have the ability to nurture such a police force to an efficient and capable system and that other autonomous police force than these in big cities as mentioned above, be organized either as the national police or as the institution of the association of several towns and villages, and at the same time that by the adoption of the system of free exchange and transfer of police personnel between the national police and autonomous police, the rule by local boss or the corruption caused by the combination of local boss and the police be prevented, thereby stopping the weakening tendency of the ability or capability of the police force.

2. Firstly, the Japanese people do not necessarily consider the present police force as an improvement in police activities over, the pre-war system, although they are willing to admit the feeling and atmosphere of friendliness as created by the so-called democratization of the system. On the contrary, they consider that the present one is even inferior to the pre-war system.

- 3 -

0323

6. Disregarding finances, how do they feel in regard to merits of the two forces, NRP and local police?

As a conclusion, the general public respect the national rural police force, feeling a sense of trust and reliability in them and as such, value them quite highly. On the contrary, they don't have such trust in the autonomous police force.

The reason accountable for that is to be found in their traditional sense of trust toward the national police force, due to the greatness of nationwide organization and good quality of constituent personnel. On the other hand, the actual conditions of the local autonomous police force as at present in force do not, as a matter of fact, permit the general public to have full confidence in them, although they feel a sense of friendliness accruing from the fact that local police is still nearer to the general public by their direct mutual contact and connection.

0324

RA'-0139

0212

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7. When judges are sent to a community, does the Central Government expect contributions by local people to provide a courtroom and also a house for the judge to live in?

The meaning of "when judges are sent", has an element of ambiguity. It may mean either "permanently sent" or "temporarily sent in the nature of circuit court. In the latter case, contributions by local people to provide a courtroom and also a house for the judge to live in will be reasonably expected. In the former case, however, there may not be any other way than to build a new courtroom and a house, although it may not be difficult to obtain the site.

In either case, however, it will be certainly difficult to obtain money contributions from local people as is the case of the establishment of a simple court.

0325

No. 16  
8. In regard to extremist organizations.

- (1) Where do they get their seemingly unlimited supplies of paper, gasoline and other supplies for propaganda purposes?
- (2) What is being done to detect and prosecute organizations acquiring these supplies through the blackmarket?
- (3) What are their principal sources of funds?
- (4) What is being done to clamp down on illegal methods in acquiring these funds?

- (1) The Regional Police Headquarters at Hiroshima Prefectural Police and the Public Procurator's Office have no information on where do they get such materials and it must be difficult indeed for the Police Forces with the organizations and functions as they have at present to conduct investigations of such matters. Judging, however, from the conditions as prevailing in the present day of Japan which is under the economic control, the route by which such materials are coming are presumed as follows:
  - (a) Will obtain such materials which have been shipped from the official route by the dealers who are getting official allocation.
  - (b) Will obtain secretly the portion of hoarded materials and other surplus and illegally-held materials.
  - (c) Will obtain from smugglers and from some such other route.
  - (d) Will obtain from manufacturers or salers.

0325-1

- 1 -

RA'-0139

0213

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In addition to the above, Okayama Prefecture considers that, judging from the quality of paper as being used by the official organ and magazines of the Communist party, such paper must have been sent under camouflage to all parts of Japan from Hokkaido. In Tottori and Shimane Prefecture, "senka" paper is mainly used. This type of paper is outside of economic control and as such, is obtainable without difficulty from any city shops.

What have been said above, however, is merely a matter of guess and there have been found no facts or evidences so far which will endorse such supposition.

- (2) With respect to a) and d) in the preceding paragraph 1), the police authorities are making efforts to obtain the key to such black marketing activities by checking, in close cooperation with the authorities concerned, with the issue of allocation tickets, the number of allocation tickets, issued, the number of the decrease of such tickets as they move from one hand to another and consequent whereabouts of the balance. With respect to b), the authorities are, in cooperation of EIB, making ceaseless efforts of investigations and as far as the smugglers mentioned in c), above are concerned, the police authorities are, in view geographical situations of the area, closely cooperating with the maritime safety Board in their efforts of investigating and controlling such activities. Moreover they are paying special attentions to that fact on such occasions as the making of controlling investigations of general economic activities or the simultaneous checking of

- 2 -

0325-2

black-markets. However, they have not succeeded yet in finding any illegal organizations responsible for such activities.

As no investigations concerning their principal sources of fund have ever conducted so far, nothing can be said with certainty.

The following sources of funds, however, may be imagined a) by smuggling (it is noted in this connection that the smuggling of Soviet produced Santonin has directly to do with the Communist party).

- (b) Foreign fund brought in by smugglers.
- (c) By paying of party fees or
- (d) Semi-compulsory contribution being charged in the name of fee or commission in the process of non-tax Payment struggle, no delivery of rice-quota struggle and other political or economic struggle.
- (e) By blackmailing big capitalists or companies under the threat of exposing or informing illegal facts.
- (g) By the sale of newspapers and magazines issued by the party.

Excepting c) and f), however, there have been found no evidences endorsing the theory put up in each item above mentioned. Therefore, there is no means whatsoever to find the amount of funds as raised by such presumable sources of funds.

(4) With respect to those funds supposed to be coming in through smugglers, the order has been given so that special scrutinizing attention be paid to the matter of such funds by the police authorities or investigators whenever smugglers are arrested and being

- 3 -

0325-3

RA'-0139

0214

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checked, to And to charge a fee or commission for the consultation with the matter of tax on such an occasion as the non-tax payment struggle constitutes an act of violation of the provisions of the Tax Affairs Proxy Law and as such, any persons charging such fees are being checked and prosecuted. These measures alone, however, are not sufficient to deal with such problems as the principal sources of funds of special organization. Therefore, discrepancies between the matters as reported in accordance with the provisions of the Political Fund Prescription Law and the actual conditions are being checked so as to prosecute any illegality. The enforcement of the said Law, however, is very difficult as a matter of course and nothing substantial have been achieved so far in the way of clamping down on illegal methods in acquiring these funds.

#### Civil Information.

9. Referring to the civil information reading rooms sponsored by Military Government Teams and financially supported by local agencies, considering their present supplies of magazines and books, do you consider that the value of these reading rooms is sufficient to justify the expense to local agencies?

1. Civil information reading rooms are, as culture organs, highly valued by local people. It may be rightly said, however, that persons who are actually making the use of such libraries and reading rooms are very small in number. For example, Hiroshima Prefecture has average 10-20 readers per day, Yamaguchi has average 15-20 readers per day, 80% of them are students, 15% are governmental officials and 5% are the general public, and Shimane has average ten readers per month. In Tottori Prefecture, readers are consisted of teachers and students and there are only a very small number, if any, of readers except teachers and students.

The reasons why so little use is made of the civil information reading rooms may be found in the fact that contents of magazines and books supplied are not in accord with the need of general public and that the number of English-understanding-people is very small (Hiroshima Prefecture) and also in the fact that magazines and books supplied are usually more than two years old, no new books being added and that the location of reading rooms is very inconvenient from the transportation point of view (Okayama Prefecture) and also in the poor facilities of such a reading room. (Shimane Prefecture).

2. In order to make reading rooms more attractive to the general public so that people will make more use of them, the following improvements may be suggested.

- (1) The present defect of more pamphlets and magazines and less books is to be corrected so that the number of professional books will be increased and a considerable number of English-Japanese and Japanese-English Dictionaries are to be supplied. At present, reading rooms have no such dictionaries.
- (2) Each reading room should have a person who will guide and assist readers, and in view of the fact that poor knowledge of language is a contributing factor not to making the sufficient use of it, a short-time English teaching course should be attached thereto, and
- (3) To make the Prefectural authorities to take such steps as to persuade the general public to take more interest in reading such books and magazines and also to take such steps as to give more conveniences to the reading public.

Civil Education.

10. The Board of Education law allows the prefectural assembly to determine the amount of pay received by School Board members; what is the average amount of pay voted for School Board members in each prefecture?

The amount of pay received by the School Board members differs in each Prefecture of Chugoku area.

(1) Hiroshima Prefecture.

The amount of pay received by the School Board member used to be 750 yen per meeting of the Board of Education (the total amount of pay per month will not exceed 3,000 yen). The amount has been raised to 1,125 yen as from January 1949 (the total amount of pay per month will not exceed 4,500 yen). As the number of the Board of Education meetings is generally four times per month, the amount of pay received by a School Board member is 4,500 yen per month. A School Board member who concurrently is a member of the Prefectural assembly is receiving the same amount of pay. - 4,500 yen.

In addition to the above pay, a School Board member is entitled to receive 2nd class travelling expenses with daily allowance (200 yen) and hotel expense (A class area - 1,000 yen and B class area - 800 yen). It is stipulated, however, that the highest monthly pay will not exceed 10,600 yen per month.

(2) Okayama Prefecture.

The amount of pay received by a School Board member who is concurrently a member of the Prefectural assembly is 1,200 yen per month and other members are receiving 3,000 yen.

In case the meeting of the School Board is held or a member makes an official trip, he receives the amount equals to 160 per cent of the amount as provided in the Regulations concerning Travel Expenses of Governmental officials and he is entitled to <sup>receive</sup> no other travelling expenses than the above. As a matter of fact, the meeting of the School Board is held once a week.

(3) Yamaguchi Prefecture.

A School Board member who is concurrently a member of the Prefectural Assembly receives 3,000 yen per month and other members receives 6,000 yen. When the meeting of the School Board is held, it is stipulated that members receives travelling expenses which are actually needed.

(4) Tottori Prefecture.

A School Board member who is concurrently a member of the Prefectural Assembly receives 1,000 yen and other member -s receives 4,000 yen.

With regard to the travelling expenses when the School Board meeting is held, the regulations concerning the travelling expenses of government officials apply mutatis mutandis. The staying expenses, however, is limited to 300 yen.

0329

- 2 -

The member of School Board meetings, as being circumscribed by budget appropriation, is stipulated as four times per month. Other travelling expenses covering official trips within Prefecture will be paid up to 2,000 yen per month.

(5) Shimane Prefecture.

A School Board member who is concurrently a member of the Prefectural Assembly receives 1,000 yen per month and other members receives 4,000 yen.

Travelling expenses are classified into two categories; that is, travelling expenses for the meetings and travelling expenses for official trips. In both cases, however, members will receive the amount equivalent to the actual cost of second class land and maritime trips and to hotel expenses (Class A area 960 yen and Class B area 768 yen) as well as to daily allowance (192 yen). They receive also 2,000 yen as nominally called travelling expenses for investigations and researches.

- 3 -

0330

RA'-0139

0217

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Public Health.

11. What progress has been made in the formation of food associations? Are these likely to be similar to a tonarigumi organization in scope and practice?

With regard to the progress of the formation of prefectural branches of the Japan Food Association, corporate juridical person, Both Hiroshima and Okayama Prefecture are ahead of other three prefectures in Chugoku area. In Hiroshima and Okayama, the prefecture branches have been formed already and the formation ceremonies were carried out in February and January of this year respectively. On the other hand, in these prefectures of Yamaguchi, Shimane and Tottori, only the sponsors' meeting preparatory to the establishment of such branches were held and the formation has not been effected yet. Each prefectural branch, either newly established, or still in the preparatory stage, is inviting members to join the association. Okayama has at present 397 members, Tottori has 7 as at 15th March and Shimane has 1000 members. Any person who is concerned with the manufacture of foodstuff, process, sale or transportation in the term as prescribed in the Food Sanitation Law may join, if he agrees with the purport of the formation of the present association.

As is explained above, either entrance to or withdrawal from the Association is done in accord with the voluntary wish of each person concerned and as such, they are not likely to be similar to a tonarigumi organization in scope and practice.

0331

Public Welfare.

12. Have any provisions been made for the coordination of the various governmental agencies responsible at prefectural level for enforcement of the Child Welfare Law (such as health, welfare, education, labor standards, police etc.)?

Each Prefecture has a Child Welfare Committee set up in accordance with the provisions of the Child Welfare Law. As for the provisions for the coordination of various governmental agencies responsible at prefectural level for enforcement of Law, only Shimane Prefecture has the "Central Liaison Committee of the societies for the Children. Except that, there are no provisions for the coordination of such agencies as existing at present in all prefectures. As the agencies acting for such a purpose, however, there exist.

- (a) In Hiroshima Prefecture, (1) the Sub-Committee for the guidance of children, (2) the Sub-Committee for the protection of matters and children, (3) the Sub-Committee for the Facilities for the children, and (4) the Sub-Committee for the matters of war-Orphans.
- (b) In Okayama Prefecture. The special Sub-Committee for the elimination of war-orphan has been established in the child Welfare Committee, for the purpose of coordination of the various governmental agencies responsible for the enforcement of the child welfare Law.
- (c) In Tottori and Yamaguchi Prefecture, there exists no permanent Sub-Committee and as the necessity arises, the conference for the coordination of the various governmental agencies concerned is held. It is very much desired, however, that the permanent organ for the purpose of the

0332

RA'-0139

0218

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coordination of the various governmental agencies responsible at prefectural level for the enforcement of the child Welfare Law be established.

The Central Liaison Committee of the societies for children in Shimane Prefecture is making close cooperation of those agencies of prefectural level, concerned with the welfare and guidance of children, babies and pregnant mothers and at the same time, giving lead and guidance to the activities of the Coordination Committee of municipal level by means of the coordination conference in each district.

The constituent members of the said Committee are those persons, representing minor section, Public Health Section, Health section, Commerce and Industry Section, agricultural affairs section and social section of the prefectural government, and culture section guidance section and Educational affairs section of the Board of Education Secretariat, child affairs consultation office of prefectural establishment, Shimane Labour Standard office, Shimane officials Room of the Women and minors section of the Ministry of Labour, Matsue District Procurator's Office, Matsue Family affairs Court, Matsue municipal Police station, and national and Prefectural Police Headquarters.

0333

- 2 -

#### Economics.

13. What is being done in your Prefecture to aid in the establishment of fishing Cooperatives? What informational material has actually been distributed to the fisherman?

(1) Since the publication of the fishing cooperatives Law in October, 1948, every Prefecture is taking such steps as to hold explanatory meetings, questions and answer and discussion meetings, conferences with those persons concerned with radio and publicity media in order to see that fishing cooperatives be established in a democratic way by the free will of fishermen concerned.

(2) Each prefectural government has distributed leaflets received from Tokyo authorities entitled "ABC of Fishing Cooperatives" to each fisherman through city, town, village or branch Community (buraku). In addition, Hiroshima Prefectural authorities have distributed posters called "the Establishment of Fishing Cooperatives" and such pamphlets as "the gist of the Fishing Industry Cooperatives Law", the Collection of Laws and orders concerning the fishing Cooperative Law", and "the gist of the fishing Cooperatives". Okayama Prefecture has distributed posters and Shimane Prefecture has distributed such pamphlets as "the purport of the change of Fishing Industry system," "the Explanation of Fishing Cooperative Law". "The gist of the Fishing Cooperative Law," and "the article by article explanation

- 1 -

0334

RA'-0139

0219

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of fishing Cooperative Law" and such posters as "the dissolution of Fishing Cooperatives" and "How to make New Cooperatives".

(3) As explained above, much stress has been placed so far on enlightenment and publicity campaign as the means to aid in the establishment of Fishing Cooperatives. In view of the fact, however, that the transfer of properties has not yet completed in the case of the dissolution of agricultural associations and the establishment of the agricultural cooperative society which was effected last year, it is anticipated that property transfer problems of similar nature will naturally arise. With respect to this point, any prefecture in Chugoku area does not seem to have made any practical measures to deal with the matters.

14. Have all local Nogyokai been dissolved and their assets transferred? If not, what is holding up the completion of this action?

1. All local Nogyokai were dissolved as at 15th August, 1947, and their assets are at present being transferred. The status of their progress is as follows: Hiroshima - about 83%, Okayama, - about 57%, Shimane - about 52%, Tottori - about 99%, Yamaguchi Prefecture - about 34%.

2. The main reasons for the delay of the transfer of assets are (a) In some cases, one Nogyokai was separated into two or more independent agricultural cooperative Societies, and the agreement on how to divide the assets has not been reached yet, (b) In some cases, the balance of assets of Nogyokai shows deficit and it has not been decided yet how to make up the deficit and (c) In some cases, the permission of the minister of Finance is necessary in accordance with the provision of the Financial organs Reconstruction and Readjustment Law and such permissions have not been granted.

3. More active participation of the prefectural authorities in the solution of problems so as to overcome such difficulties as mentioned above is very much desired. Taking example of Hiroshima Prefecture, out of fifty-five cases where the transfer of assets has not been completed, 26 cases are considered to be due to the delay of business. In Okayama Prefecture, out of 110 non-completion cases, the delay of business is the main cause in 29 cases.



Those examples clearly show the lack of initiative and enthusiasm to solve the problem on the part of the prefectural authorities.

- 2 -

0337

15. What effect would the abolition of the coal kodan have on the allocation and distribution of coal in your Prefecture? How could blackmarket in coal be controlled if this were done?

(a) The effect of the abolition of the Coal Kodan on the allocation and distribution of coal will depend on the method of distribution which may be taken after the abolition of the kodan. Supposing, however, that control and distribution system, in accordance with the present regulation concerning the allocation of designated productive materials, is to be continued, each coal producer, upon the abolition of the Coal Kodan, will be in charge of the sale as well as the production. This will mean that the coal mining industry will acquire the responsibility and independence as an enterprise. In such a case, however, the following repercussions are anticipated.

- (1) As a result of free coupon system, coal will be in the hand of those who have sufficient capital, close connection with producers and favourable delivery conditions, thereby inviting the circumstances in which the element of favoritism and personal considerations in utter disregard of the interest of the general public comes in. Consequently, the equitable and smooth distribution of coal will become difficult.
- (2) As the pool culation system of coal sale as being adopted at present by the Coal Kodan constitutes an important element in the stabilization

- 1 -

0338

RA'-0139

0221

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of commodity price and wages, it will become necessary to establish an organ of some sort which effects similar functions. Therefore, the result of the abolition of Coal Kodan may likely invite the establishment of an organ with the same substance but with another name.

Moreover, the abolition of the Coal Kodan may on the one hand, likely result in the black-marketing of superior quality coal and in the black-market price. On the other hand, the mining industries like Ube Mine where only low grade coal is produced, will be seriously embarrassed and thus may affect very seriously and unfavourably the increase of coal production.

(b) As counter measures to black-marketing activities, such steps as to assign officials concerned with the Economic Investigation Board to each branch office of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry so as to tighten on the spot supervision and control in the mines, or such system as the issuance of appropriate transportation certificates so as to effect strict Board and Police Stations on illegal transportation are to be considered.

- 2 -

0339

16. What is being done to be sure that labor educational material is reaching Union members and management groups? Who attends the labor schools in your prefecture?

Labour educational materials are being distributed to Union members and management groups through labour administration offices in each Prefecture. Regarding the distribution and utilization of such materials,

- (a) Hiroshima Prefectural authorities make each labour administration office to submit a monthly report concerning the distribution and utilization of labour educational materials to the Labour Administration Section in the way of confirmation of how such materials are being distributed and made use of, and
- (b) In Okayama Prefecture, officials of labour administration offices will inspect the matter when they make official circuit visit of factories and unions under the jurisdiction, and in addition, on such occasions as the meeting of the chairmen of labour unions, meetings of educational chiefs of labour unions or the local lecture courses on labour problems, the status of the distribution and utilization of the materials are being checked up.
- (c) In Shimane Prefecture, management groups and union officials who receive labour educational materials will report to labour administration offices on how such materials are being distributed and made use of

- 1 -

0340

RA'-0139

0222

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and in both Tottori and Yamaguchi Prefectures, measures of similar nature are being taken.

Generally speaking, it seems that distribution is being carried out quite smoothly. Some prefectures, however, is appealing for more copies. For example, the number of copies of "Japan Economic Federation News" being distributed to Tottori Prefecture by the ministry of Labour is, one hundred and eighty, less by one hundred than the number of copies needed.

2. Hiroshima Prefecture has one daytime Central Labour School and evening time local labour schools (held at five cities in Prefecture). The Central Labour School has fifty students per term and students will come from all parts of the Prefecture. The local labour schools are having just now the second term. The total number of graduated students in the first term was 227.

The details of students in labour schools are as follows:

In the case of the Central Labour School, 38 percent of the students of the fifth term were ordinary labour union members, and 62 were union officials. In the case of local labour schools, ordinary labour union members constitute the great majority of the students. As for sex, a very small number of female will attend the labour school. They constitute only 3 - 7% of the total number of students.

In Okayama Prefecture, the number of persons who have completed labour school course so far is 523. 75 per cent of the numbers come from the rank and file of labour union members and the total

numbers of female graduates is 115, the number being constituted 21 per cent of total number. In Shimane Prefecture, many comes from small labour unions not affiliated with any nationwide unions and also the majority of them are labour union officials (as the Communist affiliated labour unions are receiving uniformized educational materials from the Central Headquarters, members will not attend the elementary labour school courses).

In Tottori Prefecture, students will mainly come from such unions as the National Railway Unions, National Ministry of Communications Union, Japan Express Union and Electric Industrial Union.

In Yamaguchi Prefecture, the number of persons who have completed labour school course during the period from May 1948 up to March 1949 is 3684. 1 per cent of them were management side, and 98.5 per cent were labour union members and 0.5 per cent were general public.



17. Is continuous effort being made to assure maximum quota collection of rice? What has been done to encourage this in your Prefecture? Is this activity being slowed down merely because 100 per cent has been reached?

The present status of maximum quota collection of rice in Chugoku five prefectures as at 20th of March is as follows. Tottori is 108%, Okayama 107.7%, Hiroshima 86%, Tottori 38.7% and Yamaguchi 19.9%. In view of the fact that maximum quota collection of rice is not compulsory this year, efforts have been made in each prefecture to persuade farmers to deliver with good grace. To make farmers understand what does it really mean and how to handle price etc, such methods as newspapers, radio-broadcasting, meetings of a small number of farmers and officials concerned in which the matters are explained and discussed, are being constantly resorted to. In both Shimane and Okayama Prefecture, quota has been already collected. In Shimane Prefecture, Governor and Vice-Governor, designating the first 10 days of March as "the Economic Reconstruction, Fulfilling Maximum quota Collection of Rice Days", personally get in touch, as chiefs of Rice quota Delivery Persuading Party, with farmer themselves and at the same time all information media available are being made use of in order to persuade farmers to deliver their rice quota. In Okayama Prefecture a special information programme was planned and put into effect so as to appeal to the voluntary cooperation on the part of farmers and was able to complete maximum quota collection of rice.

- 1 -

0343

In other three prefectures, prefectural authorities have made similar plans and made very much efforts to make farmers to deliver quota. In respect to maximum quota collection of rice this year, the allocation to Yamaguchi and Tottori is considered to be too heavy, this fact is an attributing factor of the rather unsatisfactory result of those prefectures. There exist, however, two main causes common to all prefectures which have been considerably detrimental to the successful fulfillment of maximum quota collection of rice. The one is the fact that the collection of quota has been done without making any alteration of the pre-allocation quota. Consequently, even if any farmer delivers more than collection quota, he is not entitled to any special price privilege, in case such amount is within the limits of pre-allocation quota.

In view of the purport of collection allocation, therefore, it is desirable in the future that for the amount being delivered more than the collection quota, not only incentive goods, but also, the privilege of special price should be applied.

The second point is the problem of tax on the maximum quota collection of rice. Farmers desire to see that the maximum quota collection of rice be the subject-matter of tax of different nature and scale and do not naturally like to see that the said amount, together with the allocation quota, be taxed progressively. It seems that the propaganda as made by a few instigators to the effect that the almost entire amount to be paid to the farmers for maximum quota collection of rice will be taken as tax, progressively levied, have made a considerable influence on farmers.

- 2 -

0344

RA'-0139

0224

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Those are main detrimental causes but it seems that there exists no such a tendency in each Prefecture that merely because 100 percent quota collection of rice was fulfilled, the maximum quota collection of rice is not being slowed down.

- 3 -

0345

18. Is your Prefecture receiving reports of fish shipped from between prefectures? Are these reports being checked for discrepancies in actual receipt of fish?

1. Each Prefecture is, upon contacting closely with the Military Government Team, receiving reports of fish shipped and ~~and~~ these reports are being checked for discrepancies in actual receipt of fish since February this year in accordance with the Note issued by the Director of the Maritime Products Board.

Such reports as well as the reports of actual receipt of fish are being compiled every ten days and submitted to the Prefectures concerned and the Military Government Teams. The discrepancies between the reports of fish shipped and actual receipt of fish are usually very slight. As a matter of course, actual receipt of fish is slightly less than the reports of fish shipped. It seems, however, that the balance has not so far exceeded the limits of natural depreciation, officially recognized, on the way of transportation.

2. The present system of checking discrepancies is considered a very efficient new system to prevent the disappearance of fish on the way of transportation and their reappearance on the black-markets as well as to secure the control and distribution of fish. Even eliminating, however, natural depreciation on the way of transportation as mentioned above, it is considered to be difficult to see no discrepancies whatsoever between the reports of fish shipped and actual receipt of fish. That is to say, in case where fish shipped at the end of the month is received by

- 1 -

0346

RA'-0139

0225

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other Prefecture in the next month, the reports of shipment will have the amount of fish as shipped in the previous month, whereas the receiving Prefecture will make the report of the amount as the one received this month.

For this reason there exist some instances in which the total-amount of actual receipt of fish is reported to be more than the total amount of fish shipped.

- 2 -

0347

19. Is the coordination between the EIB and other enforcement agencies within your Prefecture effective? If not, what is the reason?

1. At the time when EIB was first formed, other governmental agencies concerned did not have detailed information as to the rights, duties and responsibilities of EIB and at the same time EIB itself was not always functioning so smoothly as it should. Consequently the liaison and coordination between EIB, specially EIB of prefectural unit and other enforcement agencies was not necessarily satisfactory.

Since the Economic Investigation Committee started to function actively, however, the liaison and coordination between them have become satisfactory and smoothly, due to the fact that other enforcement agencies have become to do directly with the works of EIB, thereby making them understand more fully the functions of EIB which have become at the same time more efficient and effective.

2. As explained above, there exists no such phenomenon of non-coordination between them as accruing from the lack of initiative and eagerness on the part of the enforcing agencies. EIB is feeling, however, feeling some inconveniences to deal with some matters, such inconveniences being resulted from the nature of the system and organization of the offices themselves and from their defined rights.

These inconveniences are being felt more frequently by the Regional EIB which is mainly getting tough with enforcement agencies of local unit. The Regional EIB are making, through

- 1 -

0348

RA'-0139

0226

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such enforcing agencies, every persons concerned with such agencies, understand fully the intentions on the part of EIB or taking such measures as are considered necessary as a result of investigations and administrative inspection.

Take the Local Bureau of Commerce and Industry as an example. Although the coordination between EIB and the Bureau of Commerce and Industry has been very close, the latter has, in connection of the allocation of materials, no detailed informations on the factories which are receiving allocation directly from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and as such, is not informed enough of the real conditions of such factories and also similar relationship exist between the Local Bureau of Commerce and Industry and its prefectural branch office, thereby inviting the situations very inconvenient from the viewpoint of EIB. in which the matters of the same factory in the same Prefecture must be dealt with through three offices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Local Bureau of Commerce and Industry and its prefectural branch office.

As the problem of the system and organization of the governmental offices, such matters as the lack of the right of command on the part of the national police over the autonomous police and the lack of the right of order on the part of the prefectural authorities over the municipal authorities. From these organizational defects, EIB is encountering with many difficulties in its activities.

- 2 -

0349

20. What is being done in your Prefecture to keep down unnecessary costs of maintenance of reparations equipment How that the major job has been completed?

. Civilian plants (under the control of Hiroshima Bureau of Commerce and Industry).

- (1) Major job was effected in 1947.
- (2) Having set up one "Standard plant of maintenance and up-keep of reparation designated machineries and equipment" in each of five prefectures under the jurisdiction, the governmental officials, concerned and factory side, are, in close cooperation, making the best efforts in studying and applying the most economical and efficient method of maintenance as well as how to improve the technicalities of upkeep.
- (3) Whether each plant concerned is abiding by the criterions as set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in respect to the distributed upkeep materials and maintenance expenditure or not is strictly being supervised and at the same time actual status of maintenance and upkeep as judged by the said criterion is being watched and investigated.
- (4) However, the amount allocated in accordance with the gist of the payment of Maintenance Expenditure of Reparation Plants as set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and in force as from the year 1949, is not sufficient and, as a matter of fact, all

- 1 -

0350

RA'-0139

0227

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plants are pleading for the increase of the amount. In view of such circumstances, it seems almost impossible to cut down the allocated amount.

2. Former Army and Navy Arsenals (under the control of Hiroshima Finance Bureau).

- (1) Major job was effected in 1947.
- (2) Upkeep materials and maintenance expenditure in respect to reparation designated machineries and equipments are being distributed in accordance with the upkeep and maintenance standard as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance. How each arsenal is using such materials or spending such expenditure as well as the actual status of upkeep and maintenance are frequently being inspected in accordance with the gist of inspection of upkeep and maintenance conditions of Former Army and Navy Arsenals.
- (3) By concentrating those evacuated plants with a small number of machines to the original arsenals, the costs of maintenance is being kept down.
- (4) All arsenals, however, complain that the allocated amount is not sufficient.

21. What action is being taken to see that property no longer needed by the occupation forces is being property released for Japanese use? Is use of the property released being expedited?

With regard to immovable property which is no longer needed by the Occupation Forces and also to those immovable properties which are former military installations and are now not in use, effort have been constantly made to submit applications of the release to the Military Government Team as was indicated by the Military Government. As the result, a majority of such properties have been released and only a few have been not been released yet, although the applications for the release have been already submitted. Judging from the experiences in the past persons who have interest in the use of such property are more active in their efforts of expediting its release and the governmental authorities concerned are more or less passive. Furthermore, as it takes a considerable time in some cases from the submission of the application to the actual release, the making of the plan as to the use of the property becomes quite a difficult matters.

The majority of those movable properties which are former military equipments are in Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures. In respect to the release of those equipments, necessary steps are being taken, in connection with the Military Government Team and the BCOF Enemy Property Disposal Division, to expedite the matter.

In order to expedite the use of the released property, each Prefecture and local Finance Bureau concerned, has in anticipation of such release, already studied and made the plan as to how the property shall be disposed to whom and for what purposes - in

deference to the wishes of the people from the viewpoint of daily life security, local development and the enhancement of industry, and as such, the utilization of such property is expected to progress quite smoothly. As the Ministry of Finance, however, is laying more stress on the matter of securing national income, the price of the property is sometimes undeniably too high to use it for the public purpose such as the school.

Ordinary articles, after being checked of its number according to the release form, will be transported to the designated warehouses. Any articles falling under the category of designated productive materials will be handed over to the respective Kodan and other articles than those designated productive materials, will be disposed either in accordance with the decision as made by the Disposal Committee or in the way the Prefectural Government decides. Those articles will be mainly sold to the important industries or the persons concerned with such industries. It takes about between one and three weeks, although it differs considerably with each case.

0353

22. Is there any engineering equipment suitable for road maintenance or flood control work which is not being used in your prefecture? For what reason is it idle?

Five prefectures in Chugoku area has no such engineering equipments.

0354

RA'-0139

0229

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23. What is your Prefecture doing to control improper use of construction permits such as the building of the rooms or a restaurants or dwelling house?

1. With respect to the permission of construction, only these buildings which are considered as appropriate within the meaning of the Regulations of Temporary Limitation of Construction, will be permitted, after the applications have been scrutinizingly checked. At the same time, construction inspectors are assigned to each Prefectural Government, District Office. They go round frequently for inspection within their jurisdictional area, and often, in cooperation with the police force, make the simultaneous inspection.

2. The violation of concerning construction mainly consists of
- (1) improper use of construction permission.
  - (2) building of the rooms without permission.
  - (3) building on larger area than is permitted.

There are a considerable number of violations of the matters which must be filled in on the application form. After the substance of each violation has been investigated, the persons concerned are liable to the punishment, ranging from judicial punishment accompanied by prosecution to the administrative punishment, such as the alteration of the object of reconstruction and the prohibition of the use.

As a matter of fact, however, the number of cases prosecuted is considered to be much less than the actual cases violated. Taking a few example in the year of 1948, it is found that Yamaguchi has exposed 688 cases of violation and prosecuted sixteen of them

- 1 -

0355

and Shimane has exposed 241 cases of violation - and prosecuted 19 cases and Okayama has exposed 1,410 cases of violation and prosecuted 89 cases.

Each prefecture is quite active in the control of illegal construction and improper use of construction permits, in spite of the fact that its activities are circumscribed in a way by the limited number of inspector available at present.

- 2 -

0356

RA'-0139

0230

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