

ANNEX A (Continued)

<u>Kagawa</u>	121	121	0	25 Pistols
Population				
933,911				
Police Strength				
728		(16.6% armed)		
<u>Tokushima</u>	33	29	4	182 Pistols
Population				
863,380				
Police Strength				
1,055		(3.1% armed)		
<u>Ehime</u>	44	32	12	200 Pistols
Population				
1,464,996				
Police Strength				
1,160		(3.8% armed)		

3. Posting of traffic safety road signs in the region is now completed.

4. During September property damages estimated to be about 9,545,000 yen were caused by fires in this region. Usually the cause was careless handling of bath and kitchen fires. No casualties were listed.

This region, considering the high incidence of fire in this region, coupled with the increased fire hazards during the winter season, is going to promote and foster a Fire Prevention Program during the week of 11 to 18 October, 1947.

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 317

REPORT CONTROL
SYMBOL QGS-01

ANNEX A

to

Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the Month of October 1947.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Governmental Activities:

a. Governor Kawamura, Kochi-ken, has been purged by action has been suspended until 10 November 1947, at which time Mr. Sasaki, Chief of the General Affairs Division, will assume office until a successor is elected. The election date should be in approximately fifty (50) days, or 30 December 1947. It is possible for a petition to be presented and granted, however, extending the suspension of the Purge beyond 10 November 1947. Governor Masuhara, Kagawa-ken was on the list to be screened but the latest published purge list does not contain his name and it is assumed that he is no longer subject to the Purge. Governor Aoki, Ehime-ken, is in the same category as Governor Masuhara, but there is no assumption in his case that he has passed the screening successfully. There are at present no active candidates for any of the offices of Governor.

b. Team Number Two, Government Section, SCAP, held a conference at this headquarters on 20 October 1947. Conference was attended by the Commanding Officers of the Region and Teams, the Legal Government Section of this headquarters, the BCOF Liaison Officer, and representatives from CIC and British Field Security. Subjects discussed were Politics, Political Education, Local Government, Purge, Police, and Local Courts.

2. PROVOST COURTS:

A newly appointed BCOF Provost Court, Major Thomas, 34th Australian Infantry Brigade, tried cases in the Region from 20 to 30 October inclusive. BCOF appointed both the Prosecution and the Defense Councils. Only Japanese Nationals were tried as a Chinese representative was not available. Efforts have been made by the 34th Australian Infantry Brigade to obtain a Chinese representative, but thus far the Chinese Mission has failed to supply a member.
A brief resume of cases follows:

ANNEX A (Continued):

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>NO OF CASES</u>	<u>CHARGES</u>	<u>FINDINGS</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>
Takamatsu	2	With-holding information	Guilty	6 Months Imprisonment
Takamatsu	4	Illegal Possession of goods.	Guilty	3 Months Suspended Sentence.
Tokushima	1	Evasion of Interrogation,	Guilty	3 Months Imprisonment
Matsuyama	1	With-holding information.	Guilty	3 Months Suspended Sentence.
Kochi	17	Illegal Possession of Weapons.	Guilty)	7 days suspended sentence to 4 years imprisonment
Kochi	6	Illegal Possession of Allied Goods.	Guilty)	
Kochi	4	Armed Robbery	Guilty)	

3. Public Safety:

To expedite the maintenance and repair of roads within the Region, this headquarters has initiated a program to assist the Japanese and is now in the midst of investigating the quantity of materials and machinery deemed necessary. A request to BCOF for the purpose of obtaining some materials and machinery which the Japanese lack is expected to be submitted within the following weeks.

4. Miscellaneous:

Mass demonstrations by restaurant operators were held throughout Shikoku during the week of 5-11 October. Petitions were submitted to Prefectural Governments and local Military Government teams for the purpose of expediting the re-opening of the restaurants.

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 317

FBP

AG 319.1 U

5 September 1947

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with paragraph 2, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject "Military Government Operational Reports", 30 April 1947, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for August 1947 is submitted herewith.

2. The effectiveness of past public health programs has been shown by the general lower than expected incidence of summer epidemic diseases. Dysentery, typhoid and malaria incidences have been much lower than in previous years. It is felt, however, that if properly trained personnel could be obtained in municipal health sections that these, and other diseases, could be reduced to a much lower level.

3. On 25 August, the CI&E Section held conferences with Japanese press and radio representatives for the purpose of orienting the press and radio on: (1) The objectives of Shikoku Military Government Region in its relations with the press and radio; (2) Shikoku Military Government Region's plans for assistance and guidance of the press and radio; and (3) a proposed information dissemination system to the people of Shikoku through Shikoku Military Government Region.

4. An analysis of Japanese prefectural reports shows that dissemination of public welfare information is inadequate. Therefore, a program for the dissemination of such information is being instituted through liaison with the CI&E Section of this headquarters. Military government teams have been requested to effect similar liaison and to encourage Japanese officials to make use of radio, press and lectures as methods of keeping the public informed of new developments in the field of public welfare.

5. This headquarters was informed by telephone on 20 August 1947 that British Commonwealth Occupation Forces are going to make an inspection and survey of all former Japanese military or naval installations on Shikoku still not released to the Home Ministry. The inspection and survey will be made during the first part of September 1947, and when it is completed, those installations not needed by the Occupation Forces will be released to the Home Ministry.

6. Industrial production on Shikoku continues to be adversely effected by the shortage of coal and oil. Principal complaint of manufacturers concerning coal received is that the coal is of inferior quality. Due to the shortage of petroleum products, full operation and repair of machinery cannot be attained. Many manufacturers are forced to use poor quality substitutes for machine and mobile oil.

F. B. Porter
F. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

6 Incls:

1. Annex A (Pol & Govt Activities)
2. Annex B-1 (Public Health Activities)
3. Annex B-2 (Public & Private Welfare Activities)
4. Annex D (Economic Summary)
5. Annex E (CI&E Activities)
6. Annex F (Unit Historical Report)

ANNEX A

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

A. Political and Political Parties.

1. Due to the intense heat experienced in this region during the period covered by this report, political activity was rather limited. On 15 August an election for the House of Councillors was conducted in Tokushima Prefecture. In spite of the fact that all mediums of information were used to publicize the election, interest on the part of the electorate was apathetic. The reasons for this are three-fold. All the following factors contributed to an absenteeism rate of 72.6%.

a. Ignorance as to the function of the House of Councillors in the present governmental structure.

b. The campaigns conducted lacked vigor or aggressiveness.

c. The pre-occupation of the electorate with farming and fishing during this season of the year.

2. In regard to the purge of the governors of Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures, the Central Screening Committee has as yet not announced its final decision in these cases. It is expected, however, that these executives will be removed, thus necessitating elections for these positions in the latter part of the year.

3. The following charts show as of 1 July 1947, the members and cash assets of the four principal national parties in the region. "Others" refers to those local groups numbering approximately 100.

<u>Political Party</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>				
	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Total</u>
Socialist	2438	1049	1804	2397	7688
Liberal	8	965	434	0	1407
Japanese Democratic	0	0	123	18	141
Communists	167	158	388	102	815
Others	6116	2488	1203	1410	11,217

Annex A, contd.

FINANCES

<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Total</u>
Socialist	2261	1651	2354	3350	15616
Liberal	48	2620	5280	0	7948
Japanese Democratic	0	0	0	0	0
Communist	1492	93	282	1500	3367
Others	49593	20831	4122	5945	80491

B. Legal Government Activities

1. A meeting of all Legal Government Officers and enlisted men of the Region was held on 23 August 1947. Subjects discussed were as follows:

a. Investigations made by other units and close liaison that is necessary between units for completion of cases.

b. Functions and duties of Field Security in connection with other units.

c. Functions and duties of CIC in connection with other units.

d. Occupation and Japanese courts and their jurisdictions.

e. Land Reform and supervision of same by all units.

f. Recommendations for improvements in equipment and personnel of Japanese police.

2. On 25-26 August 1947 a Region-wide conference was held in Takamatsu, with the following representatives from SCAP:

Major Napier, Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division
Mr. Tilton, Chief, Local Government Division
Mr. McCormick, Courts and Law Division

3. The subjects discussed at this meeting were:

a. The background, administration, and purpose of the purge.

b. The structure of local government.

Annex A, contd.

c. The judiciary system and changes in the basic codes of Japanese Law.

4. Attending the conference were representatives of CIC and Field Security.

C. Public Safety.

1. Each team within this region has been advised to investigate and acquire all information regarding the illegal functioning of the "Gorotsuki Newspaper" in each respective prefecture. No reports have been submitted to this headquarters to date.

2. During the period 1 August to 31 August, property damages estimated to be about 12,759,000 yen were caused by fires in this region. The causes of fire were spontaneous combustion of crude rubber, short circuit of wires, and carelessness in the handling of bath and furnace fires. Two (2) factory girls were burned to death.

3. The posting of road signs for traffic safety is now about 85% completed in this region. It is expected that this project will reach its conclusion about 15 September 1947.

OIC	✓	
GVT	✓	DER
PS	✓	CR
RPC		
ADM	✓	BD

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 317

FBP/fhb

Takamatsu, Shikoku
5 August 1947

AG 319.1 U

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with paragraph 2, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject "Military Government Operational Reports", 30 April 1947, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for July 1947 is submitted herewith.

2. The present hot, humid weather on Shikoku has been very beneficial to the rice crop. However, the farmers are going to need more rain within the next week or two in order to achieve best results. During the first part of this month heavy rains destroyed small amounts of the rice crops in Kagawa and Kochi prefectures, but the overall damages to Shikoku were very slight. There have been no reports of heavy insect damage to the rice crop.

3. The following figures are the percentages of quotas collected in each prefecture in connection with the farm products collection program:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>
Wheat Barley & Naked Barley	51%	88%	56%	61%
White Potatoes	12%	142%	23%	90%

4. Although political activity is virtually at a standstill there is reason to believe that in the near future such will not be the case. On 15 August 1947, Tokushima Prefecture will elect a member of the House of Councillors, and there is a strong possibility that shortly after that Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures will have to elect new governors as those now holding said offices have come under the scope of the recent purge extension that includes all former members of militaristic societies.

5. Some Japanese quarters look with apprehension on this new extension of the purge, as it will eliminate many competent administrators, and perhaps cause some confusion, particularly in the lower echelons of government. This remains to be seen.

F. B. Porter
F. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

6 Incls:

1. Annex A - Pol & Govt Activities
2. Annex B-1 - Public Health Activities
3. Annex B-2 - Public & Private Welfare Activities
4. Annex D - Economic Summary
5. Annex E - CI&E Activities
6. Annex F - Unit Historical Report

ANNEX A

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

A. Political and Political Parties.

1. Although political activity is virtually at a standstill there is reason to believe that in the near future such will not be the case. On 15 August 1947, Tokushima Prefecture will elect a member of the House of Councillors, and there is a strong possibility that shortly after that Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures will have to elect new governors, as those now holding said offices have come under the scope of the recent purge extension that includes all former members of militaristic societies.

2. Some Japanese quarters look with apprehension on this new extension of the purge as it will eliminate many competent administrators and perhaps cause some confusion, particularly in the lower echelons of government. This remains to be seen.

3. During the period covered by this report, a region-wide survey was made of all important political groups. The aim of the survey being to evaluate the effectiveness of the various groups. The following results were obtained:

a. Fifty-eight political groups and branches were interviewed.

b. Seventy-two percent of the organizations were formed in the period January 1946 through June 1947.

c. Virtually all the reforms being sponsored by the groups are still in the general plan stage. Approximately 50% of all the parties are advocating some economic reform such as inflationary curbs, revision of food distribution, or an adequate housing program.

d. Thirty-eight percent of all the groups are engaged in or plan to undertake some educational program.

e. There is definite air of optimism among the various parties, particularly among the moderate leftist groups. Approximately 50% of those interviewed saw the future very favorably, 38% refused to commit themselves, and only 12% saw the nation as entering a new critical period.

4. The following chart shows as of 1 July 1947, the members and cast assets of the four principal parties in this region. "Others" refers to the total of all other parties.

Annex A, contd.

<u>Political Party</u>	MEMBERSHIP				<u>Region Total</u>
	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	
Socialist	2407	1048	1832	2371	7658
Liberal	8	965	392	0	1365
Japanese Democratic	0	0	123	18	141
Communists	168	153	403	20	744
Others	6074	2527	1210	1121	10,932

	FINANCES				
Socialist	11,620	1,800	622	2,808	16,850
Liberal	49	3,784	0	0	3,833
Japanese Democratic	0	0	0	0	0
Communists	1,436	66	456	0	1,958
Others	43,486	16,581	3,136	5,945	69,148

B. Legal Government Activities

1. In accordance with authority granted by Headquarters BCOF, a region-wide provost court and Special Provost Court was in session 23 July to 1 August 1947, consisting of the following members:

Major H. J. Creedy, British Military Govt Liaison
 Major W. H. Sage, Legal Officer, this headquarters
 Mr. Liu-Chi-Shing, Chinese Mission to Japan, Tokyo

2. On 30 July 1947, this headquarters was represented at an inter-prefectural police conference at Kochi. Subjects discussed were as follows:

a. The need for direct telephone communications between the four prefectural government police sections. At present there is only one such line in operation, the Kochi to Tokushima system.arnings and other vital messages are transmitted over public lines which take too much time.

b. It was noted that there was a poor distribution of weapons and ammunition in the four prefectures, some prefectures having weapons and no ammunition, and in others the reverse situation. In order to correct this situation, a system of exchange between prefectures was instituted.

c. It was noted that very few licenses had been granted for the operation of restaurants in the region. However, the proprietors are seeking to circumvent the authorities by registering their establishments as tea houses or hotels.

Annex A, contd.

3. During the period 19 through 23 July 1947, this region was struck with heavy rains. The following is a breakdown of the damage caused in each prefecture:

a. Kagawa Prefecture:

Dead	0
Missing.	0
Houses Destroyed	5
Fields swept away.	30 cho
Bridges swept away	4
Roads destroyed.	26 (meters)

b. Ehime Prefecture:

Dead	1
Missing.	1
Houses destroyed	11
Fields swept away.	35 cho
Bridges destroyed.	28
Roads destroyed.	20 (meters)

c. Kochi Prefecture:

Dead	6
Missing.	0
Houses destroyed	4
Fields swept away.	4 cho
Bridges destroyed.	1
Roads destroyed.	150 (meters)

d. Tokushima Prefecture:

Dead	3
Missing.	0
Houses destroyed	1
Fields swept away.	26
Bridges destroyed.	3
Roads destroyed.	3 (meters)

4. Kochi Prefecture was hardest hit, and suffered more damages, etc. About ten days are required to repair the road damage.

5. In order to increase the efficiency of the fire and police departments, this headquarters is endeavoring to procure more modern equipment for them. A survey is now being made to determine the exact needs of said departments.

Major Sage

O 1-A

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 317

UIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GVT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RPC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ADM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CR
AS
FBP/fhb

AG 319.1 U

Takamatsu, Shikoku
7-june 1947

July

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with paragraph 2, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject "Military Government Operational Reports", 30 April 1947, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for June 1947 is submitted herewith.

2. With the completion of the elections and the installation of successful candidates in their offices, political activities throughout this Region are on a decline.

An extensive traffic safety program is underway in the four prefectures as the result of an Inter-Prefectural Police Department conference held during the month of May. Military Government on Shikoku has assisted the Police department in this campaign by submitting to them a sample traffic code for adoption.

3. Intensive Public Health activity is under way with a view toward educating the general public in improving public health conditions on Shikoku. Traveling commercial tent shows, traveling public health teams, puppet shows, signs, radio, posters, and public address systems on crowded streets are being utilized to carry the message to the population.

4. The spring harvests of grains are practically completed on Shikoku. This, with the fresh vegetables now available, will serve to alleviate the food shortage. The recent rains made it possible for the farmers to plant their rice crops. There is still a critical shortage of fertilizer throughout the island. During the month of May, only 66% of the total required amount of fertilizer was received.

The labor strike now going on at the Besshi Copper Mine, Niihama, Ehime Ken, has greatly decreased the production of pyrite on Shikoku. This mine is the fourth pyrite mine in Japan in order of importance.

This headquarters is keeping in close contact with the situation and has made several reports to Headquarters Eighth Army, on conditions as they develop. The loss of pyrite, due to the strike, will greatly reduce the production of sulphuric acid, which is a necessary ingredient in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers.

5. The Annual General Inspection of this Military Government Region was made by the Inspector General, Eighth Army, during the period 30 May to 7 June. An overall rating of Excellent was given the Region as the result of the inspection.

Construction has begun on the fifteen dependent housing units to be occupied by dependent families here in Takamatsu. The completion date for the project has been estimated as 15 December 1947.

T. B. Porter
T. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

7 Incls:

1. Annex A - Pol & Govt Activities
2. Annex B-1 - Public Health Activities
3. Annex B-2 - Public & Private Welfare Activities
4. Annex C - Labor Relations
5. Annex D - Economic Summary
6. Annex E - CI&E Activities
7. Annex F - Unit Historical Report

ANNEX A

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

A. Political Activities and Political Parties:

1. During the period covered by this report the agencies of local government are setting their organizations in order. It is anticipated in some quarters that any innovations in the various local governments will occur in the latter part of this year.

2. a. The following chart shows as of 1 June 1947 the membership and cash assets of the four principal parties in this region. "Others" refers to the total of all other smaller parties, numbering about one hundred.

Membership

Political Party	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region total
Socialist	2277	1034	1837	2629	7737
Liberal	8	1053	72	0	1133
Japanese Democratic	0	0	123	18	141
Communists	169	156	394	20	739
Others	6295	2510	1193	1732	11,730

	Finances (yen)				
Socialist	11,851	1,769	15,290	3343	32,253
Liberal	48	3,135	834	0	4,017
Japanese Democratic	0	0	0	0	0
Communists	1,529	2,567	1,160	0	5,256
Others	13,163	15,413	32,175	7,253	68,004

b. During the three-month period shown in the above chart, political activity reached a new high.

- (1) All parties recorded new highs in membership and finances.
- (2) A large number of new parties were formed.

However, much of this activity was due to the April elections, and how much will continue is problematical. A large number of the so-called "other parties" were merely election campaign committees which have already dissolved, but in spite of this, the "other parties" have by far the greatest membership and cash assets. This might indicate that these local political groups are more influential in region affairs than the four major national parties. A survey is currently being made by this headquarters in an attempt to learn the extent of influence of these local political groups.

3. Crime statistics for the period of 1 May through 31 May as reported by Japanese authorities on 1 June are as follows:

a. Total Japanese offenses	5,182
b. Crimes by foreign nationals	43
c. Crimes committed by Japanese against Occupation Forces	4
d. Crimes allegedly committed by Occupation Forces against Japanese	8

4. During the period 1 May to 31 May, three deaths and property damage in excess of one million yen were caused by fire.

5. The Forestry Sections of each prefecture held a regional conference in Tokushima Ken on 6 June. Subjects discussed were the Landed-Farmers Establishment Special Act concerning the reclamation of waste land, and protection of forests, plans received from various associations for the improvement of forests and rivers. Personnel from this headquarters attended the conference and offered suggestions on methods of fire prevention and methods of combating forest fires.

6. An extensive traffic safety campaign is under way throughout this region as the result of an Inter-Prefectural Police Department conference held during May. Traffic police men and women are stationed at important street intersections in the main cities during peak hours to direct traffic. Radio, newspaper, posters, etc., are being utilized to publicize the safety campaign.

b. The following graphs show the comparative strengths of the political groups indicated in the Legend, during the three-month period of 1 April 1947 through 1 June 1947.

LEGEND

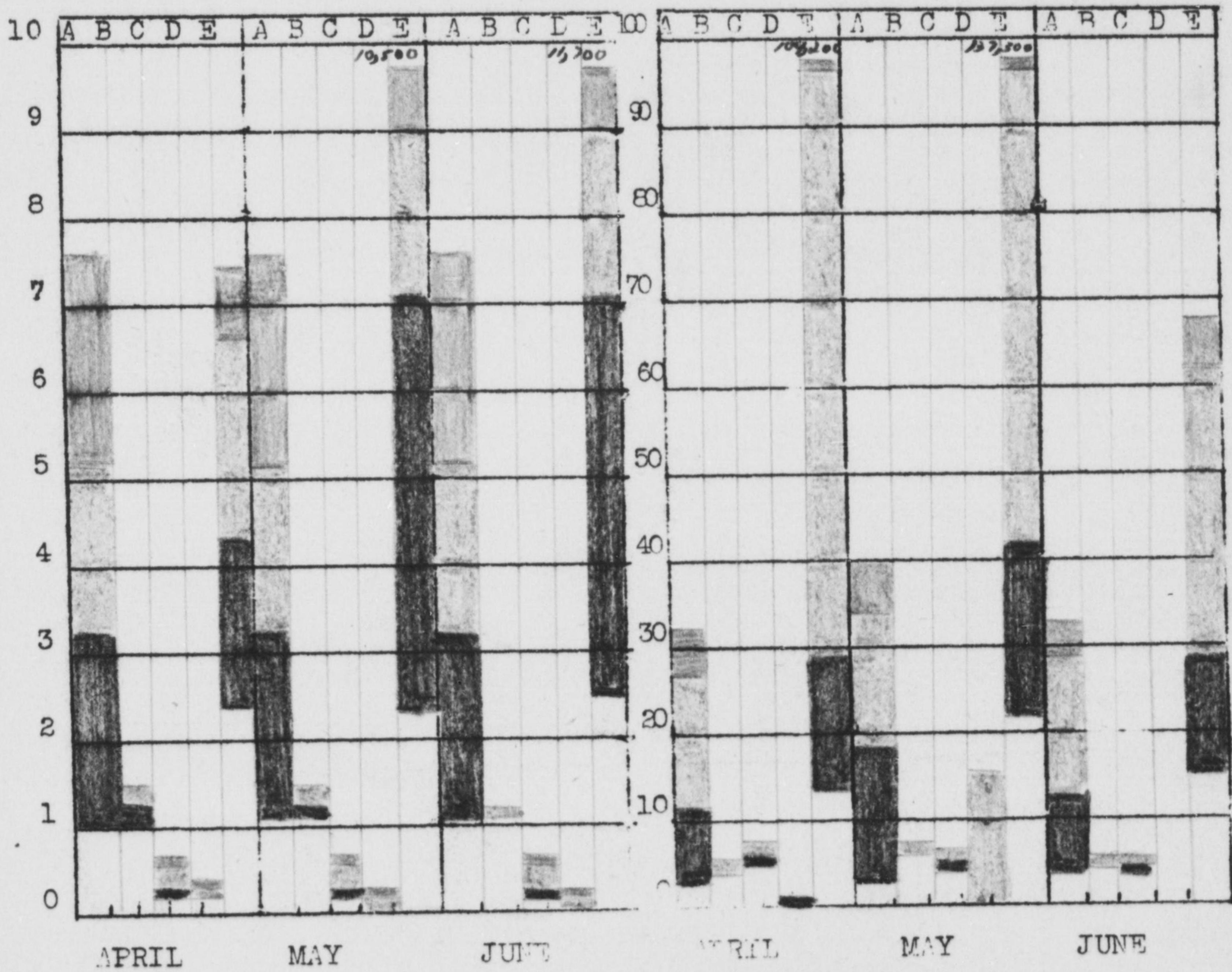
- A - Socialist Party
- B - Liberal Party
- C - Communist Party
- D - Japanese Democratic Party
- E - Other Parties



- Tokushima - Red
- Kochi - Yellow
- Ehime - Purple
- Kagawa - White

Party Memberships in 1000's

Party Finances in 10,000's Yen



OIC	✓	✓
GVT	✓	er
PS	✓	00
RPC	✓	
ADM	✓	✓

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment
APO 317

1-A
FBP/fhb

AG 319.1 U

Takamatsu, Shikoku
5 June 1947

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with paragraph 2, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject "Military Government Operational Reports", 30 April 1947, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for May 1947 is submitted herewith.

2. A study of the April elections has revealed the tremendous interest of the people of Shikoku in the selection of suitable public officials. This was evinced by the attendance of the public at campaign speeches and the large percentage of registered voters actually voting. Since this percentage averaged approximately 84% of over two million registered voters, it seems that the democratic ideal of representative government is being accepted wholeheartedly by the Japanese. The small number of election complaints coupled with the fact that the election of only one major candidate is under contest, indicates the satisfaction of the people in the fairness of the elections.

3. Due to the insistence of the Military Government on the efficient operation of the police, crime showed a large decrease in the past month. The transfer of Indian troops from the island has also greatly decreased the number of cases of criminal assaults against Japanese nationals.

4. Under the direction of the Military Government, the highways of the island are in the process of being marked in conformity with the standard road-markings established elsewhere in Japan.

5. Due to the food shortage on this island, the Military Government, assisted by BCOF personnel, has supervised the police during a series of island-wide blackmarket raids. As a result of these raids large quantities of rice, potatoes, and dried fish were recovered. These items were immediately placed on sale by the police to the public at controlled prices.

6. Food shortages in Ehime, Kochi, and Tokushima prefectures have been partially alleviated with the shipment of grain and staples from outside sources. However, delay in arrivals of food has caused some suffering, particularly in Ehime prefecture.

7. Since the fire-bomb raid of two years ago destroyed most of the large hospitals of this island, hospital facilities now available to the public are in disgraceful condition. Attempts of the Public Health Sections of Military Government to alleviate this condition have been unsuccessful due to the inadequate number of doctors, nurses, and the lack of suitable structures for hospitals.

Health conditions on Shikoku, however, are fairly good, except for an outbreak of a number of cases of smallpox in Ehime Ken. Since the Japanese were slow in taking steps to control a possible epidemic, Military Government Public Health Officers took prompt action in the vaccination of some 200,000 people. Vaccine for this inoculation was obtained through Eighth Army sources.

8. The salt industry on Shikoku is in a deplorable condition due to the lack of coal, as only 700 tons have been received on the island since 1 January 1947. Since the Island of Shikoku produces approximately 55% of the total salt produced in Japan, it appears that there will be a great shortage of salt late this summer or fall. The collapse of the salt industry has effected the livelihood of more than 6,000 people, who formerly depended on this industry for support.

9. Rice collections in the four prefectures of Shikoku were over 110%, with one prefecture having the high total of 117%.

10. There are at present twenty-two dependent families present on Shikoku, totaling forty persons. These families are distributed as follows:

Region and Kagawa Team: 12 families, and 1 British family
 Tokushima Military Govt Team: 2 families
 Kochi Military Govt Team: 3 families
 Ehime Military Govt Team, CIC and Civil Censorship: 5 families

Six other families, some of them belonging to enlisted men, will arrive this summer.

F. D. Porter
 F. D. PORTER
 Colonel, FA
 Commanding

6 Incls:

1. Annex A - Political & Govt Activities
2. Annex B-1 - Public Health Activities
3. Annex B-2 - Public & Private Welfare Activities
4. Annex D - Economic Summary
5. Annex E - CI&E Activities
6. Annex F - Unit Historical Report

ANNEX A

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

A. Political Activities and Political Parties:

1. During the period covered by this report, public political interest is on the decline for the following reasons:

a. Prefectural officials having just taken office, are setting their administrations in order.

b. It was anticipated that with the conclusion of the April elections, the public would lose, temporarily, considerable interest in political affairs.

c. Due to the fact that many of the newly elected officials have never before held such positions, they are now going through a period of orientation as to their duties and responsibilities. Consequently, during the period, it is not expected that any radical changes will take place.

2. The following chart is a summary of the prefectural city, town, and village elections held in this region on 30 April 1947, indicating successful candidates by party affiliation.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>Votes Cast</u>	<u>Percentage of registered voters actually voting</u>
Ehime	756,224	644,989	85.4%
Kagawa	497,035	428,297	86.1%
Kochi	472,970	388,615	82.1%
Tokushima	457,258	391,477	85.5%
Region Total	2,183,537	1,853,378	84.5%

<u>Prefectural Election</u>	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Socialist	6	10	5	5	26
Liberal	1	6	13	0	20
Communist	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese Democratic	0	3	8	0	11
Others	38	2	1	8	49
Independents	6	22	14	29	71
TOTAL	51	43	41	42	177

Annex A, contd.

CITY ASSEMBLIES	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Socialist	15	10	3	3	31
Liberal	1	1	2	0	4
Communist	2	0	1	0	3
Japanese Democratic	7	0	2	0	9
Others	49	1	1	1	52
Independents	112	34	27	62	235
TOTAL	186	96	36	66	384

TOWN & VILLAGE ASSEMBLY	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Socialist	42	142	39	108	231
Liberal	10	11	72	0	93
Communist	2	6	6	0	14
Japanese Democratic	18	23	45	1	87
Others	176	12	33	26	252
Independents	3,312	2,260	2,612	2,403	11,487
TOTAL	4,060	2,854	2,812	2,538	12,264

WOMEN ELECTED	Yes	No	Number
Prefectural Assemblymen	-	X	-
City Assemblymen	X	-	3
Town or village Assemblymen	X	-	22

3. The following chart indicates the percentage of unopposed candidates for the office of town or village assemblymen by prefecture.

	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Total number of seats in town & village assemblies	4,060	2,854	2,812	2,538	12,264
Town & villages electing unopposed candidates	394	234	312	56	1,046
Percentage of unopposed candidates elected	9.7%	9.95%	11.1%	2.2%	8.5%

Remarks: Possible reasons for election of unopposed candidates are as follows:

a. A large number of would-be candidates came under the purge directive.

b. Strong local political machine.

4. In reference to par. m, page 2, of the Monthly Military Government Activities Report from this organization, dated 6 May 47, the following is submitted:

a. The local Election Administration Committee decided after receiving the evidence of the opposition candidates in Kagawa Prefecture,

Annex A, contd.

that the election of Governor Masuhara was valid. However, the matter cannot be said to be definitely decided, since the opposition candidates are taking the matter to court.

b. The general public seems, on the whole, to be satisfied with the outcome of the local April elections. However, a very small number of election complaints have been reaching this headquarters, during the past month, concerning possible purge violations. These complaints have either been investigated by this headquarters or referred to the Election Administration Committee.

5. The following chart indicates the party membership and cash assets of the four principal parties in this region as of 1 May 1947. 'Others' refers to the total of all other small parties, numbering about one hundred.

a. Membership:

<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Region total</u>
Socialist	2,250	1,010	1,849	2,503	7,612
Liberal	375	1,016	249	0	1,640
Communist	125	187	246	38	776
Japanese Democratic	0	0	175	32	207
Others	4,953	2,311	2,196	1,127	10,587

b. Finance (Yen)

Socialist	1,424	17,227	14,907	5,719	39,277
Liberal	5,260	48	2,132	0	7,440
Communist	2,543	1,043	1,453	0	5,039
Japanese Democratic	0	0	15,194	0	15,194
Others	21,685	20,739	91,018	3,951	137,393

B. Status of Japanese Governmental Administration:

1. Crime statistics for the period of 1 April through 30 April as reported by Japanese authorities on 1 May, are as follows:

a. Total Japanese offenses	2,969
b. Crimes by foreign nationals	20
c. Crimes committed by Japanese against occupation forces	6
d. Crimes allegedly committed by occupation forces against Japanese	12

2. On 8 May the Public Order Section Chiefs of the four prefectural police departments met to discuss the new changes and adjust their new system in public order section.

Annex A, contd.

They also discussed the revision of the detailed regulation for the enforcement of the game law, establishing hunting grounds for the exclusive use of the occupation forces, and the regulation prohibiting the possession of fire arms and its enforcement.

Plans were made for setting of traffic sign boards, posting of traffic police at places of heavy traffic, and controlling the loading capacities of trucks and automobiles.

3. The following figures indicate the extensive fire damage, during the period 1 April through 30 April 1947, in excess of 50,000 yen and loss of life.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Incidents</u>	<u>Estimated Damage</u>
Ehime	16	¥ 21,514,000
Tokushima	4	3,157,000
Kochi	-	-
Kagawa	5	21,607,500

Tokushima prefecture had two deaths in one of its fires.

4. The police of all prefectures in this region, with the assistance of Military Government and BCOF personnel, raided the railroad and ferry stations in all the principal cities of this region for blackmarketeers, on 15 May 1947. This raid, because of the assistance of Allied Occupation Forces, has built up the morale of the police as well as the populace.

5. All the prefectures in this region will be participating in the "lowering price movement" in the near future. Although a few stores have begun to cut their prices, and a number of stores have applied to the newspapers to participate in this movement, there are very few stores in this movement that deal with foodstuff. It is believed that the raids on black-market places during May will have some influence in making the merchants cooperate more fully.

6. Ration & Price Control:

a. During the period covered by this report, and in accordance with the policy to reduce the threat of black market by continued vigorous enforcement, the following measure was taken:

- (1) During the period 14-17 May, 25 teams from BCOF arrived at the request of this headquarters, and made extensive raids throughout the region. The purposes of the raid were:
 - (a) To assist the Japanese authorities in apprehending as many blackmarketeers as possible.
 - (b) To get leads from those apprehended that would lead to further apprehension of others engaged in black market activities.

Annex A, contd.

(c) To divert the foodstuffs seized to the general public through proper channels.

b. Results of the raids are as follows: Approximately 300 cases of blackmarketing were discovered. These are being further investigated for the reasons stated in par. a above. However, it cannot be said that the foodstuffs seized made any substantial increase in distribution channels. It further served to increase the prestige of the police who assisted the BCOF teams.

7. Further action was taken against blackmarketing in the region by the Shikoku Railway Bureau which instituted a policy of checking freight on an inter-prefectural and inter-regional level.

8. During this month there has been a considerable amount of delay on the distribution of foodstuffs because of shortages. The food shortages in the following prefectures are 87,000 koku for Ehime, 78,200 koku for Tokushima, 74,800 koku for Kochi, making a total of 240,000 koku. Kagawa Ken is the only prefecture which has a surplus amounting to 18,500 koku, and will send 10,000 koku to Kochi, and a portion to Ehime and Tokushima. The full amount of 330,000 koku of imported wheat which has been released has not arrived because of transportation difficulties.

Capt. Zymant
INFORMATION COPY *1A*SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317Takamatsu, Shikoku
6 May 1947

AG 319.1 U

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report
TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section

In compliance with Paragraph 10, Annex 8, Administrative Order No. 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, radiogram cite DX 99860, Eighth Army, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for April 1947 is submitted herewith.

F. B. Porter
F. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

5 Incls:

1. Annex A
2. Annex B-1
3. Annex D
4. Annex E
5. Annex F

(ANNEX A, Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

1. POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

a. Political Activities and Political Parties

(1) During the period covered by this report, political activity reached its climax with the occurrence of the local and national elections.

(2) The campaigning was generally orderly and comparatively conservative. It was noted that considerably more activity preceded the local elections than was observed prior to the national elections.

(3) Military Government observation teams were supplemented by twenty-five teams from the 34th Australian Infantry Brigade, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces. The BCOF teams remained in the field during the entire month, surveying pre-election, polling and ballot counting.

(4) The following paragraph will deal with each election in succession.

(5) Election of local executives, governors, mayors, and town and village headmen, 5 April 1947.

(a) Number of registered voters
(Island of Shikoku)

Men	1,036,992
Women	<u>1,128,697</u>
Total	2,165,689

(b) Number actually voting:

Men	823,158
Women	<u>793,505</u>
Total	1,616,663

(c) Number of persons claiming registration but not registered:

Men	488
Women	<u>534</u>
Total	1,022

(d) Number of Surveillance Teams: 72

(e) Number of Polling Places: 2,050

(Annex A, contd)

- (f) Number of polling places visited: 1,174
- (g) Number of ballot counting stations: 734
- (h) Number of ballot counting stations visited: 480
- (i) Number of candidates for Governor, by prefecture:

	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Region</u>
Socialist	1	1	1	1	4
Liberal	0	0	1	0	1
Communist	1	0	0	0	1
Other parties	1	1	2	1	5
Independent	3	2	1	0	6
Total	6	4	5	2	17

- (j) Name and party of successful candidate:

Ehime - Shigetomi Toki (Democrat)
 Kagawa - Keikichi Masuhara (Independent)
 (See 5m)
 Kochi - Takiji Kawamura (Independent)
 (Elected by "run-off" election 15 Apr 47)
 Tokushima - Goro Ito (Socialist)

- (k) No women were elected as mayors, town or village headmen.

- (l) Alleged Violations reported to Allied Observation Teams:

Coercion	2
Soliciting of Votes	7
Interference with free and secret voting	1
Privileges granted favored candidates	1
Buying of votes	1
Excessive Expenditures	29
Police interference	2
Disorders	2
Violations of purge directives	32

(m) Opposition candidates in Kagawa Prefecture have charged that many votes were counted in favor of the successful candidate Masuhara (Governor) that should have been disqualified. The local election administration committee did not give the petition adequate consideration, and the matter was reported directly to the Government Section, SCAP, who has directed the Japanese Home Ministry to make a thorough investigation.

(Annex A, contd)

(6) Election for House of Councillors, 20 Apr 47:

(a) Number of registered voters
(Island of Shikoku)

Men	1,032,980
Women	1,153,800
Total	2,186,780

(b) Number actually voting:

Men	705,225
Women	621,083
Total	1,326,308

(c) No one claimed registration who was not registered.

(d) Number of surveillance teams: 68

(e) Number of polling places: 2,052

(f) Number of polling places visited: 1,358

(g) Number of ballot counting stations: 734

(h) Number of ballot counting stations visited: 451.

(i) Number of candidates by party (exclusive of national constituency)

Socialist	4
Liberal	2
Communist	1
Others	6
Independent	7

(j) Number actually elected by party (exclusive of national constituency) and votes cast for each party.

<u>Party</u>	<u>Number elected</u>	<u>Number of votes</u>
Socialist	1	226,276
Liberal	2	169,215
Communist	0	24,008
Others	3	482,542
Independent	2	310,357

(k) No women were elected.

(Annex A, contd)

(1) Number of alleged violations reported to Allied Observation Teams:

Coercion	1
Soliciting of votes	5
Buying of votes	2
Excessive expenditures	3
Police Interference	2
Violation of purge directives	6
Others	16

(m) Disposition of violations:

Reported to Japanese authorities only:	37
Reported to SCAP	1

(7) All statistics on the national election for House of Representatives and the local election for assemblies are not as yet available and will be reported in detail in the next Monthly Activities Report. The following chart shows the percentage of registered voters actually voting in this election held on 25 April 1947.

Prefecture	Registered voters	Votes cast	Percentage of registered voters actually voting
Ehime	757,635	532,255	70.4%
Kagawa	494,488	360,819	73.0%
Kochi	472,049	340,358	72.0%
Tokushima	461,524	283,544	61.4%
Region Total	2,185,687	1,516,976	69.2%

(8) A marked difference in interest was noted between the local and national elections. This difference in interest was clearly reflected in polling place attendance as is indicated in the figures appearing below.

(a) Local Executives Election, 5 April 1947

Prefecture	Registered voters	Votes cast	Percentage of registered voters actually voting
Ehime	752,442	567,736	75.5%
Kagawa	492,190	372,852	75.8%
Kochi	466,336	346,024	74.3%
Tokushima	454,721	330,051	72.8%
Region total	2,165,689	1,616,663	74.6%

(Annex A, contd)

(b) National Election for House of Councillors, 20 April 1947:

Prefecture	Registered Voters	Votes cast	Percentage of Registered voters actually voting
Ehime	758,020	466,827	61.6%
Kagawa	496,667	325,399	65.4%
Kochi	472,654	302,236	64.1%
Tokushima	461,795	231,746	50.2%
Region Total	2,189,136	1,326,208	60.4%

(9) The following chart is a summary of the town and village chief elections held in this region, indicating successful candidates by party affiliation.

	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Region Total</u>
Socialist	7	9	4	11	31
Liberal	1	3	8	0	12
Communist	11	0	0	0	11
Democrat	0	2	13	0	15
Others	27	1	2	5	35
Independents	<u>184</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>559</u>
Total	220	158	157	121	656

(10) In a large number of towns and villages, there was but a single candidate for Headman. This fact was due in some cases to lack of interest in the election, in other cases to an overwhelming popularity of a certain individual, but it is felt that in many cases it was due to an extremely well-organized political machine still following the feudalistic principles of the past. The following chart indicates the percentage of unopposed candidates by prefecture.

	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Region</u>
Total Towns and Villages electing Headmen	232	162	163	129	686
Towns and Villages electing unopposed candidates	82	63	68	32	245
Percentage of towns and villages electing unopposed candidates	35.3%	38.9%	41.7%	24.8%	35.8%

(11) The following chart indicates (as of 1 Apr 47) the party membership and cash assets of the four principal parties in this region. ("Others" refers to the total of all other smaller parties, numbering about one hundred).

(Annex A, contd)

(a) Membership:

<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Takushima</u>	<u>Region Total</u>
Socialist	2,428	1,018	1,812	2,484	7,742
Liberal	358	1,053	189	0	1,600
Communist	192	153	376	20	741
Japanese Democrat	37	102	96	14	249
Others	2,540	2,133	2,140	826	7,639

(b) Finances (Yen)

<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Takushima</u>	<u>Region Total</u>
Socialist	8,801	1,424	0	5,784	16,009
Liberal	49	2,300	1,980	0	4,329
Communist	1,208	4,857	1,196	0	7,261
Japanese Democrat	484	0	0	0	484
Others	14,138	15,631	70,128	4,336	104,233

b. Degree of Compliance of Japanese Authorities with SCFP Instructions.

(1) As the summer season returns, an increased incident rate of Koreans and other nationals is anticipated. Prefectural authorities in this region were requested to report to this headquarters a summary of steps taken to comply with SCFPIN 1391, subject "Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan", dated 10 December 1946. A condensation of these reports are as follows:

(a) Kagawa Prefecture

1. Measures and methods adopted to prevent illegal entry by Koreans and other nationals.
 - a. Increased liaison activity between prefectural authorities concerned and prefectural and local police.
 - b. Use of rosters of foreign nationals legally residing in Japan as check lists.
 - c. Increased vigilance of police in coastal areas.
 - d. Patrolling by police boats.
 - e. Detailed investigation of vagrants.

(Annex A, cont.)

f. Instructions to town and village authorities to report all alleged illegal entries.

2. All suspected illegal entrants are given thorough medical examination upon apprehension.

(b) Ehime Prefecture

1. Measures and methods adopted to suppress illegal entry by foreign nationals:

a. Thorough instructions to all police stations.

b. Contacting well-established residents and requesting information as to alleged illegal entries.

c. Publicizing SCMP directives.

d. Police check points at railway and water traffic terminals.

(c) Tokushima Prefecture

1. Measures and methods:

a. Patrolling of coastal waters by police boats.

b. Harbor control.

c. Publicizing SCMP directives.

d. Detailed instructions to all police departments.

(d) Kochi Prefecture could report no satisfactory measures taken to prevent illegal entry and was instructed to prepare and carry out adequate precautionary measures.

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Takamatsu, Shikoku
5 April 1947

AG 319.1 U

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with paragraph 10, annex 8, Administrative Order Number 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, and Radiogram, Cite DX 99866, Eighth Army, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for March 1947 is submitted herewith:

a. Conferences.

During the second week in March, the monthly meeting of all Team Commanders in this region was held at this headquarters. At this conference, the regional Commander and the Regional Legal Government Officer gave instructions, suggestions, and outlined the operating procedure of supervisory election teams during the coming Japanese elections. (For further information on political activities and elections, see annex A and D of this report). Other topics discussed at this conference were procurement and supply procedures, dependent housing projects, problems of each team and coordination of efforts.

b. Agriculture.

(1) Fertilizer. In recent months, the production of fertilizer on Shikoku has been decreasing. This falling off in production is blamed upon the shortage of coal and an insufficient allotment of food and other necessities to the laborers. Fertilizer is selling at a high price because of its scarcity, but this high price has not kept the farmers from buying it.

(2) Rice collection. The following numbers of sets (twelve panels to a set) of rice collection posters have been received in each prefecture:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of sets of posters received</u>
Kagawa	275
Kochi	None
Tokushima	220
Ehime	300

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The Japanese officials and press on Shikoku have shown great interest in the progress of the rice collection program. Much publicity has been given to this program in the Shikoku newspapers. As a result of this publicity, rice delivery has greatly increased. However, it appears that the Japanese Government's goal of 110% rice delivery will be difficult to attain without resorting to compulsory delivery. Despite the publicity being given the rice collection program and the bonus payments and incentive goods being given to the farmers who deliver their quotas of rice, it still remains as a fact that the rice collection program is not altogether popular with the Japanese farmers. They do not, in many cases, wish to fulfill their quotas because by withholding their rice, they can sell it on the blackmarket or wait for a food shortage to occur, and sell or trade it at a highly increased value. The weekly figures for the rice collection program in each prefecture to date are as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Average</u>
21 Feb	91.4	93	94	98.6	94.3
28 Feb	94.3	96.9	95.2	98.8	96.3
7 Mar	94.9	97.1	97.6	99.3	97.2
14 Mar	95.2	98	98.1	99.4	97.7
21 Mar	96.1	98.65	100.4	99.6	98.7
28 Mar	98.5	98.9	105.5	100.02	100.7

For further information of the resources, Commerce, and Industry department, see annex D of this report.

F. B. Porter
 F. B. PORTER
 Colonel, F
 Commanding

5 Incls:

1. Annex A
2. Annex B-1
3. Annex D
4. Annex E
5. Annex F

(1) Political and Governmental Activities
(Annex A Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

(a) Political Activities and Political Parties

1 The observation of pre-election activity is well under way in this region. Twenty-five observation teams from 34 Australian Infantry Brigade are supplementing the efforts of local military government teams. These BCOF teams will remain on Shikoku and will be surveying political activity continuously until 1 May, 1947.

2 Preliminary reports indicate that there is an unexpected degree of interest in both the local and the national elections.

3 The following chart shows (as of 1 March, 1947), the party membership and cash assets of the four principal parties in this region. "Others" refers to the total of all other smaller parties, numbering about one hundred.

Membership

Political Party	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Socialist	2,044	1,033	872	2,313	6,262
Liberalist	17	1,071	99	0	1,187
Progressive	19	102	102	0	223
Communist	100	119	350	20	589
Others	2,018	1,804	1,274	218	5,304

Finances (yen)

Socialist	7,218	1,169	16,176	758	25,321
Liberalist	48	2,372	2,802	0	5,222
Progressive	0	0	1,316	0	1,316
Communist	999	10,767	1,714	0	13,476
Others	8,212	12,979	36,666	0	57,897

4 It is interesting to note that, although the Communist Party has only 9.4% of the membership of the Socialist party, their finances are a little more than 53% of that of the Socialist party. (See graph on next page)

5 The national election for the House of Councillors will probably be held in all prefectures in this region, because with the exception of Kagawa-Ken, there are at least four candidates for the two seats allotted each prefecture.

Candidates for House of Councilors as of
29 March, 1947:

Party	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Total
Socialist	1	1	2	1	5
Liberalist	0	1	1	0	2
Progressive	0	0	1	0	1
Communist	1	0	0	0	1
Nat. Cooperative	1	1	1	0	3
Others	2	0	0	0	2
Independents	4	3	2	2	11
Total	9	6	7	3	25

6 Candidates for governor of the four prefectures
in this region are as follows:

It is interesting to note that three of these
four former governors in the region are candidates for re-
election.

Party	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Total
Socialist	1	1	1	1	4
Liberalist	0	0	1	0	1
Progressive	0	0	1	0	1
Communist	1	0	0	0	1
Nat. Cooperative	0	0	0	1	1
Others	1	1	1	0	3
Independent	3	2	3	1	9
Total	6	4	7	3	20

7 Voters registered by 10 October, 1946, an-
ticipated additional registrations, and total population
of each prefecture are as follows:

	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Total
Registered for National Election	720,130	465,463	449,519	437,314	2,072,426
Registered for Local Elections	742,750	479,443	460,652	451,004	2,133,849
Additional Regis- tration Anticipated	40,000	50,000	25,000	50,000	165,000
Total Population	1,456,420	924,794	843,897	862,397	4,087,508

8 The following is the number of polling places to be used in each prefecture:

Ehime	836
Kagawa	600
Kochi	807
Tokushima	629

(b) Status of Japanese Governmental Administration

Crime statistics, for the period of 1 February, 1947 through 28 February, 1947, as reported by Japanese authorities on 1 March 1947, are as follows:

Total Japanese Offenses	4,058
Crimes by Foreign Nationals	29
Crimes Committed by Japanese Against Occupation Forces	48
Crimes Allegedly Committed By Occupation Forces Against Japanese	26

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APC 317

Takamatsu, Shikoku
5 March 1947

AG 319.1 U

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with paragraph 10, annex 8 to Administrative Order Number 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, and radio-gram cite DX 99866, Eighth Army, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for February 1947 is submitted herewith:

a. Engineer Construction

At present there are four hydro-electric power plants being constructed on Shikoku Island. These four plants should all be completed and in operation by the fall of next year. When completed these four new hydro-electric power plants will furnish 138,733,000 kilowatt hours of electricity and will be furnishing power to all parts of Shikoku.

b. Industry

(1) The damage to reparations machinery on Shikoku, which was caused either directly or indirectly by the earthquake of 21 December 1946, was very light. Twelve (12) machines at the Kurashiki Co. plant at Sakaide, Kagawa ken, were badly damaged by a concrete roof which fell on them, and these machines are now unserviceable. New inventory sheets have been made out on these machines showing a change in condition from either Class I or II to Class III.

(2) A complete, thorough inspection is being made at present of all reparations machinery on Shikoku. The inspection is being conducted to ascertain if all reparations machinery has been properly inventoried and marked, and that it is being maintained in a serviceable condition by the Japanese in accordance with SCAPIN - 1219. Said inspection is being conducted by two persons from the Regional Economic section, in company with the Economics officer of each of the prefectural military government teams.

c. Coal Situation

(1) The coal shortage is still critical for most of the Shikoku industries. Most of the salt manufacturers have stopped the firing of their kettles due to this coal shortage. The salt production is far below the goal of 1102 metric tons of salt for February. Only 5 per cent, or 55 metric tons, of the goal of 1102 metric tons of salt was produced during the first ten days of February. It is probable that the output for February will not be more than 20 per cent of this goal.

(2) The coal condition of the Shikoku Railway has improved. The coal reserve increased more than the anticipated amount, so the Shikoku Railway Bureau has restored one passenger train to alleviate the large demand for transportation of the many passengers. It is believed that the coal situation of the Shikoku Railway will be gradually improved.

(3) Other industries of Shikoku have also been affected by the coal shortage. There has been no appreciable increase in the delivery of coal or the production of material for the industries of Shikoku.

(4) The amount of coal and lignite produced on Shikoku for the month of January was 533 metric tons and 2401 metric tons, respectively. The lignite production was above the monthly average (1600 metric tons) for the six previous months, but the coal production was only average (500 metric tons).

d. Agriculture

(1) The Japanese newspapers on Shikoku report that the delivery of rice on Shikoku has been too low, and that there will be a shortage of 580,000 koku of rice during the next six months. This shortage is not due to a poor 1946 rice crop, but is largely caused by a low rice collection quota having been set. Even if the newly required additional amount of 10% of the yearly quota can be collected from the farmers, there will still be a shortage of rice which can be sold through legal channels. The Japanese hope to increase the sale of rice into legal channels by offering certain critical items of clothing or household goods for sale to only those farmers who meet their individual rice quotas.

(2) The elections of the prefectural land committees for the four prefectures on Shikoku have just been held. No factual information has as yet been obtained by this headquarters as to the number of actual votes cast as compared to the total number of farmers eligible to vote.

(3) The pamphlets explaining the land reform recall system, which were to be printed and distributed by the Japanese government, were not received prior to 10 February as scheduled. In fact, due to a delay in printing the pamphlets, and a probable delay in their distribution, a total of only twenty-two (22) pamphlets have been received to date on Shikoku. In both Kagawa and Tokushima prefectures only one copy has been received in each prefecture. Both of these copies were information copies sent to the head official in each ken in charge of the land reform program. In Kochi prefecture no copies of the pamphlet have as yet been received, while in Ehime prefecture, only twenty (20) of the 4600 pamphlets, to be forwarded to that ken, have been received.

e. Fishing

This headquarters has just received approval by Eighth Army of a plan to mark and register all fishing boats on Shikoku. Said marking and registration of fishing vessels will make it easier to check all boats, with a view to controlling the blackmarket in fish. The marking and registration of all Shikoku fishing boats will begin at once.

f. Lumber Production and Reforestation

(1) There is no shortage of labor in the forests or in the mills, except for skilled labor in some instances, but maximum efficiency is hampered by the shortage of food and other living necessities. The noticeably poor quality of finished lumber is due to the exhaustion of high grade timber and not to the conditions in the mills. Many companies are yielding finished products of approximately only half of their total producing capacity because of the very high costs of maintenance of equipment and high labor wages, supplemented by the apparently low ceiling prices which govern the sales. To settle differences, these companies are selling their products above ceiling prices. They are withholding utmost production until their hopes of higher ceiling prices are realized.

(2) Material shortages in the majority of the mills consist of saws, belts, and bearings.

(3) The prime difficulties of reforestation are the high cost of labor and the shortage of saplings. The sapling shortage is a result of wartime neglect of nurseries where workers were shifted to war plants. There is also a shortage of seed at the nurseries.

g. Flour Mills

(1) An inspection was made of the Sakaide Nissin Flour Mills Company concerning a shipment of wheat from the U.S. This wheat was first delivered to Kobe and was then brought to Sakaide, Kagawa ken. The 1300 metric tons of imported wheat, which arrived at Sakaide harbor on 28 January 1947, was the first shipment of 9500 metric tons of wheat to be sent to Shikoku for milling

and distribution. Another shipment of 1700 metric tons is expected to be delivered during the first part of March.

(2) Milling operations on the January shipment were completed on 17 February 1947, and the flour has been distributed by the government-controlled Food Management Bureau to the prefectures of Shikoku. Hulls of the wheat are being used as fodder for livestock, and at present are awaiting shipment to the Japan Feed Control Company.

(3) The Sakaide Nissin Flour Mills Company has a maximum milling capacity of 110 metric tons of wheat every 24 hours. The machinery, consisting of 5 sifters and 12 millers, is in good condition at present. No major repairs are anticipated for several months.

h. Civil Information and Education

(1) Shikoku Region School Bloc Inquiry Committee for Teachers Acceptability.

(a) The activities to this date of the Shikoku Region School Bloc Inquiry Committee for Teacher Acceptability is hereby submitted:

- 1 Number of committee meetings held so far - 12.
- 2 Number passed by screening board - 577.
- 3 Number of men who were rejected by the screening board - 5.
- 4 Number reserved for further investigation - 1.
- 5 Number of men expected to be screened in the next screening meeting - Feb 28 - 9.

(b) The completion of all screening by the Shikoku Region School Bloc Inquiry Committee for Teachers Acceptability is expected by the end of March.

(2) Student Newspaper

(a) A student newspaper is now being published for the children of Shikoku Island. Much emphasis is given in this newspaper as to the idea of helping the children learn of their new and democratic Japan. The newspaper includes articles such as:

1. Explanation of the New Constitution, major points discussed and explained.

- 2 The concept of God and the explanation of the removal of Kamidanas from the schools.
- 3 News, written by students.
- 4 Composition written by students.
- 5 Short stories and fairy tales.

(b) The initial distribution of the paper on February 2 was 2,900 copies. Distribution is expected to reach 40,000 which will provide for at least 30 copies per school throughout Shikoku Island.

(c) It is a tri-monthly paper and the cost per copy is 1 yen. The printing is done mainly in Katakana and Hiragana therefore, it is very legible.

(d) Having read the first edition of this paper, we feel that since the children have such a limited amount of reading material, this newspaper will prove to be educational as well as good reading material for them.

i. Public Welfare

(1) The several prefectures are developing and expanding the uses for women case workers who have been arduously spot checking relief administration. These persons have visited each other across the prefectural boundaries on two occasions during the past month discussing efforts to further their aims of public assistance through dissemination of Daily Life Security Law.

(2) Housing conditions of the war sufferers, repatriates, and demobilized have been alleviated to a small extent since building restrictions are being enforced. Construction materials are therefore being made available through channels for rehabilitation.

F. B. Porter
F. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

4 Incls:

- 1 - Annex A
- 2 - Annex B - 1
- 3 - Annex D
- 4 - Annex F

(1) Political and Governmental Activities
(Annex A Report Control Symbol Q-63-01)

(a) Political Activities and Political Parties:

1. The general political situation is somewhat confused, due largely to the extensive changes in politically prominent personnel caused by the recent extension of the purge. The least well-informed element of the population seems to be having a difficult time understanding the exact provisions of the purge and screening ordinances, and as a result, are hesitant to put their faith in any one individual candidate.

2. The problem of publicizing in detail the exact provisions of the purge regulations is made very difficult due to a relatively limited number of mediums of expression, inasmuch as many farmers and residents of remote villages do not subscribe to newspapers and are without radios. Naturally, much of their information is passed on by word of mouth and is badly distorted in the process.

3. In the main, the effect of the purge is not entirely recognized and many political figures are in doubt as to their eligibility for office and hence are extremely hesitant to make political commitments. As a result, many constituents have not as yet been able to give serious thought to the candidate they intend to support.

4. It would also appear that many would be candidates are not registering as such because they fear that the resultant screening would determine them to be classed as coming under the provisions of the purge ordinances and they do not wish to face the public disclaim that would follow. As a result, many persons who actually are eligible to run, but who believe they may come under the provisions of the purge, are not announcing their candidacy.

5. This headquarters has been encouraging local news disbursing agencies to give wide-spread publicity to the provisions of the purge memorandum and the Imperial Ordinances that were promulgated to implement the directive; and to phrase the commentary in such a manner that the less-educated citizens will be able to understand the provisions.

6. It is considered that the screening of candidates will not be concluded in time to allow ample expression of platform and policy on the part of many candidates, running for offices in the lower echelons of local governments.

2. The more liberal parties are making concerted efforts to awaken the women of Shikoku to their political rights and obligations. The Socialist and Communist Parties are most noticeably active in this field although it may safely be said that in the main, the eligible women voters in most rural areas are displaying very little political initiative and although a decidedly larger women's vote can be expected in the approaching elections, it will, in all probability, be largely a reflection of the political views of the male members of their families.

8. The order of the Home Ministry that abolishes the "blocks" and "village" associations has caused considerable anxiety among the rank and file, in that, because this region is for the most part agrarian, the citizenry is slow to absorb new practices and policies. Upon being interviewed, many farmers and inhabitants of small villages were unable to comprehend a government without the use of these long-standing associations. It was noted however, that most interviewees stated that they thought it would be well to handle rationing, etc. through a more "democratic" agency.

c. It is also noteworthy that one young farmer while being interviewed concerning his political views, made the spontaneous remark that he was surprised to hear that General MacArthur "condescended" to converse with the Speaker of the lower Diet house. When questioned further, he stated that he felt that this act on the part of the Supreme Commander substantially increased the prestige of the lower house.

10. There has been a noticeable change of attitude toward the Socialist party among rural residents in Shikoku since the recent "proposed" general strike. Many farmers feel that the Socialist party, which purported to support both the farmer and labor, was only too willing to sacrifice the interest of the farmer in order to further the more demanding interest of labor. It is felt that unless the party brings about a better understanding between the farmer and the hired laborer, the two elements that have been its strongest supporters, it will suffer a marked decrease in popularity at the polls.

11. The general public reaction to SCAP's cancelling of the general strike was most favorable, however, the consensus of opinion is that the Yoshida cabinet has lost considerable "face" because it apparently was unable to prevent the strike without SCAP's intervention.

12. The same favorable reaction was applied to the Supreme Commander's letter to the Prime Minister concerning the calling of a general election.

13. This headquarters has requested assistance from British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in observing political effort during the coming period of accelerated activity. It is proposed that the detailed observation will begin 15 March and extend through 1 May. It is expected that observation of pre-election activity from 15 March to 5 April, the date of the first election, will provide an excellent basis for determining the distribution of the more numerous observation teams that will function during the actual polling.

14. It is considered that detailed observation of pre-election activity is equally as important as observation of the actual polling, particularly in view of the current extremely unsettled conditions discussed in previous paragraphs.

(b) Status of Japanese Governmental Administration

1. Crime Statistics for the period of 1 January 1947 through 31 January 1947 as reported by Japanese authorities on 1 February, are as follows:

a. Total Japanese offenses	-	4,464
b. Crimes by foreign Nationals	-	6
c. Crimes committed by Japanese against Occupation Forces	-	34
d. Crimes allegedly committed by Occupation Forces against Japanese	-	38

2. On 7 February, the Chiefs on Police of the four prefectures met to discuss a definite tightening of enforcement policy as to economic regulations. For further discussion, see appendix "D".

3. This headquarters requires Japanese authorities to report pertinent details of all fires involving losses of property in excess of 50,000 yen and/or loss of life.

4. The following figures indicate the extensive damage during the period 1 December, 1946 through 28 February 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>* Number of Incidents</u>	<u>Estimated Damage</u>
Ehime	26	¥ 6,747,000
Kagawa	0	¥ 3,414,000
Kochi	6	¥ 1,000,000
Tokushima	11	¥ 4,123,000
Region Total	42	¥15,284,000

* Those involving loss of life and/or damage in excess of 50,000 yen.

(c) Degree of Compliance of Japanese Authorities
with SCAP Directives

1. In the main, compliance with SCAP directives has been satisfactory. However, this headquarters is currently investigating reports of mal-conduct in the recently held Land Reform Elections.

2. It would appear that in some instances, undue pressure was brought to bear upon possible candidates by influential persons or minority groups.

3. As an example: In one village, a certain influential individual has had control of the water reservoir, supplying the village farm lands, for many years. On numerous occasions in the past, when he was displeased with the conduct of the villagers, he has turned off the water supply until his demands were complied with.

4. At the time of the recent election, six candidates announced that they were desirous of securing positions on the five-man committee allotted the village. The influential individual and his four associates were five of the candidates. They announced to the village that unless the sixth individual withdrew his candidacy, the village as a whole "would be very sorry," intimating that he would again shut off the water supply.

5. The sixth candidate withdrew, leaving only five candidates for the five-man committee and no election was held.

1A
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317Takamatsu, Shikoku
3 February 1947

AG 319.1 - U

SUBJECT: Semi Monthly Military Government Activities Report
TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. In compliance with paragraph 10, annex 8 to Administrative Order Number 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Semi-Monthly Military Government Activities Report for period 15 January 1947 to 31 January 1947 is submitted herewith:

a. Engineer Construction - Railroads

The Shikoku Railway Bureau has just recently been ordered by the Japanese Central Transportation Ministry to cease certain railroad construction work on Shikoku which had already begun. The order stopped work on eight railroad construction projects of which six were in Ehime Prefecture, one in Kagawa Prefecture, and one in Tokushima Prefecture. The work had to be stopped due to a cut in appropriations for railroad construction work during the current fiscal year from 320 million yen to 80 million yen. The cut in appropriations was ordered by SCAP. The Shikoku Railway Bureau feels that the work which was stopped is of an urgent nature and hopes that the appropriation set aside for railroad construction work in the new fiscal year beginning in April 1947 will permit these construction projects to be completed.

b. Coal

Of the six coal mines on Shikoku, two are producing the majority of the coal, while the other four mines are producing almost a nil amount. However the coal production on Shikoku is so small that almost all of the coal used is imported from other parts of Japan. The average production for the last nine months (April 1946 - December 1946) was approximately 500 metric tons per month which is about one half of one percent of the needs of Shikoku. The production of coal is not expected to increase much higher than it is at the present time due to the lack of coal deposits in the ground.

c. Coal situation of Shikoku Salt Industry.

This organization conferred with Mr. T. Shimokado, Assistant Chief, Salt and Campher Section of the Salt Monopoly Bureau on 27 December 1947 concerning the coal situation of the Shikoku Salt Industry. Of the 9500 metric tons allocated to the

Shikoku Salt Industry for the month of January, only 10% has been delivered. Due to the critical shortage of coal, Shikoku is 7200 metric tons behind in its salt production. The shortage of salt can only be attributed to the coal shortage, since at the present time, the brine pots are filled with brine awaiting the supply of coal to manufacture salt. By the end of January there will be 150,000 kiloliters of brine on Shikoku. From this brine 25,000 metric tons of salt can be produced if 30,000 metric tons of coal were available. This excess brine leads to a critical situation. Due to the recent earthquake, many of the brine pots are badly damaged and the brine stored in these pots is leaking out. This part of the year is the usual time for repairing the salt fields and brine pots, but the pots cannot be repaired until they are emptied. This is not possible until coal is received. It is feared that much of the brine will be lost due to this crisis. It is the opinion of Mr. T. Shikado that a true picture of the situation has not been formed by the Central Government, which may be one reason for the delay and decrease of coal to the Salt Industry of Shikoku. Before the recent earthquake, the capacity of the Shikoku Salt Industry to produce salt was 15,000 metric tons per month. At present the capacity is 12,000 metric tons per month which requires approximately 13,000 metric tons of coal per month. The present stockpile is approximately 2000 metric tons, a three day supply. It is impossible for the salt manufacturers to operate unless a seven day supply of coal is on hand. Operating with less than a seven day supply of coal on hand would force the manufacturer to do so at a loss. (The term "capacity" is to be distinguished from average production.)

d. Cotton Spinning

(1) There are four cotton spinning companies on Shikoku. They are as follows:

Togo Joint Stock Spinning Co.
 Kurashiki Spinning Co.
 Fuji Joint Stock Spinning Co.
 Shikishima Spinning Co.

(2) These four companies own a total of 14 cotton spinning plants on Shikoku. Figures on total production of cotton thread on Shikoku for the months of October, November and December, 1946 are as follows:

<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
3734 lbs	4784 lbs	5544 lbs

e. Lignite

(1) The average production of lignite on Shikoku for the last nine months (April 1946 - December 1946) was 1600 metric tons per month. This lignite is obtained from 10 mines;

two in Kochi Ken, two in Tokushima Ken, and six in Kagawa Ken. The lignite is used as a substitute for coal. However, the lignite production is small in comparison with the needs of Shikoku.

(2) This organization conferred with Mr. Hano, Shikoku office of mine controlling association to gain an idea of the overall picture of the association. This association takes charge of gold, silver, copper, and all other metal mines on Shikoku. It is a government controlled association and functions as supervisor of production, transportation, materials, and labor. Names of all mines on Shikoku and their production are to be submitted to this headquarters at a later date.

f. Agriculture - Land Reform

Reports recently received from the Japanese indicate that the elections held 20 - 31 December 1946 to elect members of the local land committees were conducted in a more or less disinterested manner. There were newspaper articles concerning the election prior to 20 December, but there were not nearly enough articles in the Shikoku Newspapers to properly publicize the election. There were also a few radio broadcasts which explained the new land reform laws and urged the farmers to vote. On the spot checks made by military government personnel, it was observed that only a very small number of the election posters which were distributed through Japanese government channels had been displaced in public places for the people to see. Approximately 55 % of the land committees to be elected had only ten or even fewer candidates running for election to the committee. This and the fact that poor publicity was given, the election resulted in approximately one - fifth of the total number of registered voters actually voting in the election. The election of the prefectural land committees which was to be held on 30 January has been postponed by Japanese government orders until the end of February in order to give the election more publicity. As yet, nothing has been done by the Japanese to elect the necessary number of committeemen to the understrength local land committees in order to bring all local land committees up to a strength of ten members. Articles have appeared in the Shikoku Newspapers which tend to show that the farmers still do not fully understand the purpose of or even the necessity for the land reform program. Some of the tenant farmers do not desire to change their status and become land owners as a result of the land reform. These tenant farmers feel that the present land reform program does not offer them the proper amount of security, and that within a few years land values will drop and they will be ruined. Another group of farmers believe that the land reform bill is too broad in scope, and that when the land committees administer it many injustices will occur. However, both of these groups are minority groups. Apparently the majority of the farmers and tenant farmers are willing to accept the present land reform program, but the Japanese farmers have been bound so long by feudal ties that it is hard for them to understand the new freedom of action offered them by the land reform program.

g. Transportation Diesel Oil Allocation

Approximately 60,000 tons of freight have been reported being accumulated on wharves on Shikoku due to shortage of diesel oil. Conferred with Mr. Hojo, Takamatsu Maritime Superintendent Dept, as to diesel oil allocation to Shikoku, on 27 January 1947, and obtained the following data.

Actual allocation of diesel oil to Shikoku, 1946

January	217,344 l.
February	207,300
March	233,560
April	246,090
May	446,366
June	744,850
July	593,810
August	562,096
September	515,174
October	601,238
November	561,530
December	581,206

Takamatsu Maritime Superintendent Dept has, in January, 1947, received 601 kl as general allocation, and 150 kl as special allocation for emergency transportation of items required as a result of earthquake damage. However, in comparison with requirements, allocation is much less than half. The following figures indicate freight tonnage to be transported and necessary diesel oil amounts in each ken on Shikoku in February 1947.

Item	Kagawa Ken	Tokushima Ken	Ehime Ken	Kochi Ken	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Freight tonnage to be transported	101,944	357,632	88,063	67,794	615,433
Necessary diesel oil	312,415 ^L	572,931 ^L	270,099 ^L	457,243 ^L	1,612,688 ^L

h. Reparations

(1) Corrected Inventory Sheets of Reparations Machinery Damaged by the Earthquake

Instructions were given on 26 December 1946 to Shikoku Regional Commerce and Industry Bureau and Takamatsu Finance Bureau to inspect all reparations machinery damaged by the earthquake and, if any change occurred, submit corrected inventory sheets to Prefectural Military Government Team.

Conferred with Mr. Tamura, Central Liaison Office, Shikoku, on 30 January on the progress of inventory of reparations machinery damaged by the earthquake. All corrected inventory sheets were submitted to each Prefectural Military Government Team by 31 January 1947.

(2) Investigation on stock-piled and installed Materials and supplies in reparation plants

Conferences were held with Mr. Tamura, Central Liaison Office, Shikoku, as to the progress of investigation on stock-piled and installed materials and supplies in reparations plants, instructed by OD 89, on Shikoku. The following information was given by Central Liaison Office, Shikoku:

(a) Kagawa Ken

Pursuant to Ltr, AG 386.3 (MG-P), Hq Eighth Army, dtd 4 January 47, subj: "Inventory and Survey of Reparation Plants, Laboratories, Military Arsenals and Naval Arsenals.," inventory and survey of reparations plants was initiated on 14 January and completed on 20 January. All OD 89 reports were submitted on 31 January.

(b) Ehime Ken

Inventory and survey of reparation plants was initiated on 23 December and completed on 10 January. All OD 89 reports were submitted on 30 January 1947.

(c) Tokushima Ken

Pursuant to Ltr, AG 386.3 (MG-P), Hq Eighth Army, dtd 15 January 1947, subj: "Inventory and Survey of Reparation Plants, Laboratories, Military Arsenals and Naval Arsenals." inventory and survey of Koyo Seiko and Nippon Hassoden K.K. was initiated on 17 January and completed on 18 January. All OD 89 reports were submitted on 31 January.

(d) Kochi Ken

No plants subject to inspection are in Kochi Ken.

i. Civil Information and Education

(1) Education

(a) According to the new 6-3-3 system which will be installed in all schools, the expansion of mute schools of Shikoku Region will also be necessary.

(b) Survey taken of the mute school in Kagawa Ken reveals that not only should expansion of this mute school be made, but a decided improvement of the school facilities is necessary.

(c) In mute schools a middle school grade curricula is taught, therefore books for the mute and deaf are available. The blind at the present time are not being taught due to the fact that special Braille Type books are not available.

(d) The Kagawa Ken Education Section was notified of the situation and was encouraged by this Military Government Region to investigate the availability of blind school text books.

(e) The medical aid for this type school is very poor. The explanation given for this fact is that they receive the same ration of medical supplies as any other type of school.

(f) Ration of special study paper for the blind is also inadequate. The minimum amount of study paper required for a day is (50) fifty sheets or (3,000) three thousand a month.

(g) The maps and illustration at the present are very old and out-dated and are of little use.

(h) Each team has been directed by this Headquarters to closely investigate institutions of this nature. It is hoped that through this action it will be possible to determine and alleviate the unfavorable conditions under which these institutions are forced to operate.

(2) Teachers Union

(a) Information received from Mr. Kitahama, Kagawa President of the Teacher's Union and Chairman of the Shikoku Island Teacher's Union Committee, relative to the officials strike, indicates that the Teacher's Union of Shikoku will not cooperate in a general strike. He stated that the Shikoku Teachers' Unions have decided not to join with political parties or affairs. Representatives are now in Tokyo instructed to resist the movement to join in a general strike. The representatives have been directed to resist the strike movement, and, if they cannot convince the All-Japan Organization of their stand, they are to withdraw from the National organization. The outcome is expected by 3 February.

F. B. Porter
F. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

2 Incls:

1. Political and Governmental Activities (Annex A)
2. Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)

(1) Political & Governmental Activities (Annex
A. Report Control Symbol QGS-C1):

(a) Political Activities & Political Parties

1 Political activity is on the increase in this region in view of the approaching election period. It is generally considered, by all political figures, that the present house of representatives will be dissolved, requiring another election. In view of this supposition, most of the Diet members have been actively campaigning during the brief recess that has just terminated.

2 It is generally conceded among political figures that, if the election of executives and legislative personnel is effected at the same time, as provided for in the Local Autonomy Law and submitted to the post recess Diet Session, there will be considerable confusion at the polls.

(b) Status of Japanese Governmental Administration

1 During the period 1 December to 31 December, 1946, a large number of public officials have resigned their posts (See Column "A"). It has been noted that most of these officials would logically be considered to come under the provisions of the purge directive (See Column "B") although practically all of them stated "personal reasons" as an excuse for their resignation.

2 For total resignations during the period 1 October, 1946 to 31 December, 1946 see Column "C" and for total number of resignees that would logically be considered to fall under the purge provisions of SCAPIN 550 see Column "D".

Inclosure 1.

<u>Column "A"</u>		<u>Column "B"</u>	
Ehime Ken	24	Ehime Ken	85
Kagawa Ken	40	Kagawa Ken	33
Kochi Ken	17	Kochi Ken	13
Tokushima Ken	24	Tokushima Ken	22
<u>Region Total</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>Region Total</u>	<u>153</u>

<u>Column "C"</u>		<u>Column "D"</u>	
Ehime Ken	440	Ehime Ken	416
Kagawa Ken	151	Kagawa Ken	140
Kochi Ken	92	Kochi Ken	69
Tokushima Ken	292	Tokushima Ken	183
<u>Region Total</u>	<u>975</u>	<u>Region Total</u>	<u>808</u>

3 The Shikoku Local Administration Bureau recently organized a "Shikoku Region Reconstruction Realization Committee", and charged the committee with administrative supervision of local efforts to return war-torn areas on Shikoku to their former condition.

4 Crime statistics for the period 1 December through 31 December, 1946 as reported by Japanese authorities on 1 January, 1947 are as follows:

Total Japanese Offenses	5,418
Crimes by foreign nationals	173
Crimes committed by Japanese against Occupation Forces	16
Crimes allegedly committed by Occupation Forces against Japanese	42

5 The chiefs of the four prefectural police sections held a meeting 30 January at Kotohira-shi, Kagawa Ken, and discussed a region wide tightening of enforcement policies insofar as "blackmarketing" was concerned. There is considerable hesitancy to enforce the nationally set prices for fear many staple commodities will disappear from markets on Shikoku and will find their way to the more lucrative "blackmarkets" on Honshu.

(c) Degree of compliance of Japanese authorities with SCAP Instruction.

- 1 While observing pre-election activity in this region, it was brought to the attention of this headquarters that a letter of instruction to all prefectural Governors, from the Director of the Police Bureau in Tokyo, dated 15 November 1946, forbids "straw ballots". The letter of instructions reads in part:

"Recently some newspaper offices or political parties held "straw votes" for local assemblymen, governors, and mayors or heads of towns or villages, calling it an investigation of public opinion, or political education. At present when election time is drawing, such a "straw vote" is similar to electioneering but is apt to be accompanied by many evil influences. Therefore I have to ask you to forbid the holding of "straw votes" in the future".

- 2 In the opinion of this headquarters, the practice of conducting straw ballots is permissible under the provisions of the verbal instruction issued by the office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on 29 November 1946 and states in letter from General Headquarters, SCAP to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, AG 014.13 (13 Dec 1946) CIE, subject "Public Opinion Polls" and reiterated in Operational Directive Number 5, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject "Public Opinion Polls" dated 10 January 1947.
- 3 It is believed that the Japanese Police Instruction quoted above are in direct violation of the provisions of AG 000.76 (27 Sept 45) CI. Memorandum for: The Imperial Japanese Government from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech.

Capt Symant
1-A

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 343

Takamatsu, Shikoku
18 January 1947

AG 319.1 - U

SUBJECT: Semi-Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with paragraph 10, Annex 8 to Administrative Order Number 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Semi-Monthly Military Government Activities Report for period 1 January 1947 to 15 January 1947 is submitted herewith:

a. Conference:

A Public Welfare Conference is being planned for 23 January, 1947 at Kotohira, Kagawa-Ken. The conference will be a joint Military Government and Japanese meeting. Attendance will be made up of Public Welfare Officers, enlisted assistants in Public Welfare Section, Chiefs of the Ken Governmental Welfare Sections, Chief of the Minse-iin Federation, and "case workers" employed by Military Government Teams for Public Welfare investigations. It is anticipated that approximately 30 representatives will be present. The purpose of the meeting is to bring those concerned with Public Welfare together to report progress made, and discuss joint problems.

b. Engineer Construction:

At the Governor's conference held in Niihama, Ehime-Ken on 27 November 1946, it was agreed that road repair on Shikoku would be intensified and would receive more attention from the Prefectural level than before. Results have already been noted and are of particular importance on main roads used by Occupation Force units.

c. Coal:

- (1) According to Japanese reports, the Shikoku Railway Bureau has been forced to reduce the number of passenger trains due to the coal shortage. The recent curtailment of the trains was the fifth since 10 November, 1946. There has been approximately a 50% reduction in the travelling distance of trains since the first curtailment.

Freight traffic on the railroads is also suffering because of the coal shortage. About one-fourth of the total number of freight cars actually needed are being used. This has resulted in freight being piled up in the stations instead of being sent on to its final destination.

- (2) As of 31 December 1946, Shikoku Railway Bureau had a supply of coal on hand sufficient to keep the trains in operation for 22.8 days. Prior to this, the Shikoku Railway Bureau had a stockpile of 10 days' supply.

d. Earthquake:

- (1) The new pier at Uno, Okayama Prefecture, for railway car ferries was severely damaged by the earthquake of 21 December 1946, and the Japanese authorities have given up trying to repair it. The old pier is being repaired. This damage to the railway car ferry piers has seriously curtailed the transporting of railway cars between Honshu and Shikoku. Only one of the six available railway car ferries is being used at present.

- (2) The salt fields of Shikoku were very seriously damaged by the earthquake of 21 December 1946. The Takamatsu Salt Monopoly Bureau reports that the damage to the salt fields on Shikoku was as follows:

Cracked salt field area:	2,309 acres
Damaged compressors:	256
Damaged ponds and wells:	448
Damaged tanks:	1,067
Damaged buildings:	2,443

- (3) The amount of damage to Shikoku salt fields as a result of the earthquake is estimated to be over 25 million Yen in value. The Japanese report that it will take at least six months to repair all of the damaged salt fields provided that the materials needed for the repair work are readily available.
- (4) A complete, detailed report of the damage to all of the salt fields, reparations machinery and major industrial plants on Shikoku is to be submitted to this Headquarters not later than 20 January 1947.

a. Political and Governmental Activities (Annex A, report control symbol QGS-01):

(1) Political Activities and Political Parties:

(a) The farm land committee elections held during the month of December have been the source of considerable political comment throughout the region. Political party spokesmen and editorialists insist that the election was not conducted in such a manner as to reflect proper political interest on the part of the voting populace and repeated efforts are being made to awaken the general population to its responsibilities in the coming elections for national and local legislators and local executives.

(b) The more liberal parties insist that unless the people are willing to express themselves freely at the polls, the coming election will not have the desired result; in that they will not result in the materialization of local governments that will be free of the "bureaucratic" principles that have dominated these entities in the past.

(2) Status of Japanese Governmental Administration:

(a) It has been noted that local Ken governors have avoided the intent of current national price levels on sea food by issuing executive orders to their respective chiefs of police to suspend enforcement measures up to a specified price, usually more than double the legal ceiling.

(b) This action actually has the same result as would an increase in the established national price. Further action on the matter has been suspended pending the result of the governors' conference in Tokyo on 20 January 1947.

(3) Degree of complinace of Japanese Authorities with SCAP instructions:

(a) This organization is currently investigating several alleged violations of SCAPIN 448 and SCAPIN 1318. It has been alleged that neighborhood organizations are being used as agents for the collection of produce and funds to be used to support Shinto Shrines.

(4) Instructions to local Japanese consuls from the Ministry of Justice indicates that all Chinese citizens in Japan have been issued proper identification and hence those who cannot produce such identification will, for purposes of court jurisdiction, be considered Japanese nationals. Realizing the error, this Headquarters has instructed appropriate authorities that opportunity will be given the individual who claims Chinese nationality to establish the fact before any court action is initiated.

b. Public Health Activities (Annex B-1, report control symbol QPH-01):

(1) Administration of Hospitals:

Hospital construction and reconstruction is proceeding, but slowly. There is great difficulty in obtaining materials, particularly necessary glass, piping and sterilization apparatus. The high price of labor and the lack of ready cash add heavy burdens to those who are trying to provide much needed facilities for hospital care of patients. The need for glass and cash is particularly great in Kochi and Kagawa prefectures where new tuberculosis hospitals are under construction. The prefectural governments state that there is not enough glass available locally and it can be obtained from higher authorities only by allocation, which has not been forthcoming. These hospitals are under the supervision of the local branches of the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation and if these branches can receive the necessary allocations of material and authorization for withdrawal of cash from frozen funds, the construction program will be materially aided.

(2) Veterinary Affairs:

Definite improvement is being made in all fields. Inspection service is improving. New slaughterhouses are being built and old ones repaired. Dairies are gradually being forced to raise their standards by repeated low grades on inspections. The only important animal disease at present is White Diarrhea of chickens, of which there are quite a number of cases in each prefecture. Epidemiology and isolation methods are at present under investigation.

(3) Dental Affairs:

All dentists are pleased with the increasing availability of dental supplies. There is, however, still lack of such basic equipment as chairs and electric drilling machinery with which to replace those destroyed in the capitol cities. There is thus lack of sufficient dental care in Takamatsu, Kochi, Tokushima and Matsuyama.

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Takamatsu, Shikoku
5 January 1947

AG 319.1 U

SUBJECT: Semi Monthly Military Occupational Activities Report

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

1. In compliance with AO 19, Eighth Army, dated 20 March 1946 and radio cite D 9984, Headquarters Eighth Army dated 17 August 1946, subject report for period 15 December 1946 to 31 December 1946 is submitted herewith:

a. Status of civil administration:

(1) Public Safety

(a) The earthquake that occurred 21 December 1946 was felt over the entire Shikoku area. Japanese state that it was the most severe ever experienced in this region.

1 The center of the disturbance has been placed by Japanese meteorologists at a point in the Phillipine Sea south of Kochi Prefecture. The shock of between two and ten minutes duration began at approximately 0415 21 December. The shock causing the most severe damage was preceded by minor tremors and has been followed by tremors of varying lesser degrees through 27 December.

2 At approximately 0540 21 December a ten foot tidal wave hit the East, South East, South coast of Shikoku and together with subsequent abnormally high tides caused extensive damage in Tokushima and Kochi Prefecture coastal areas.

3 Damage to military installations was generally confined to a minor repairable nature with the possible exception of the Kochi Military Government Team Officers' Quarters which partially collapsed. Partial and temporary disruption of electric, water and telephone service also affected occupation forces.

4 Railway service between Takamatsu and Kochi was disrupted due to landslides and bridge damage but was reopened 22 December except between Gomen and Kochi, a distance of only seven miles, which was reported opened 29 December. Railway service between Takamatsu and Tokushima and Takamatsu and Matsuyama was disrupted for twenty four hours or less and service between Tokushima and Ikeda was not affected.

5 Roads in the region were generally only slightly damaged due to fissures and raising and dropping of bridge levels; however the tidal wave and subsequent high tides in Eastern, Southeastern and Southern coastal washed out or otherwise severely damaged coastal roads. In most cases, temporary repairs have been effected. Many roads in mountain areas were temporarily blocked by landslides but are now reopened to light vehicle traffic.

6 The famous Dogo hot springs near Matsuyama are no longer flowing. A new hot spring is reported between Zentsuji and Tadotsu in Kagawa Prefecture.

Damage statistics presently available are as follows

<u>Personnel</u>	Ehime	Kagawa	Tokushima	Kochi	Shikoku Region
Dead	26	52	181	647	906
Injured	32	273	217	823	1,345
Missing	0	0	19	29	48
<u>Buildings</u>					
Destroyed	1,203	608	1,911	4,910	8,632
Seriously Damaged	5,050	2,409	5,716	13,016	26,191
Slightly Damaged	23,500	20,140	unknown	unknown	Total unknown
<u>Watercraft</u>					
Lost	-	-	306	1,368	1,674
Damaged	-	-	607	unknown	Total unknown

7 In consideration of the violence of the disturbance, the damage to buildings was relatively light in comparison to previous earthquakes. This was undoubtedly due to the hour of the occurrence. At the early morning hour, few fires were burning with the result that very few collapsed houses caught fire.

(b) The national "Traffic Safety Week" was relatively ineffective in this region due to lax enforcement policies by police agencies. Extensive publicity was given to the campaign but there was relative little direct enforcement practiced. It must be considered that police are somewhat handicapped by shortages of personnel and vehicles for traffic patrol duty, but it is felt that inadequate effort was made to provide effective enforcement.

(c) The fish blackmarket activity referred to in previous reports has gained even further impetus due to the further shortage of fish caused by damage to fishing fleets in the recent earthquake.

(d) Twelve fires causing over 100,000,000 yen damage have been reported in the Shikoku Military Government area between 3 December and 16 December. The most serious fire was reported in Rokuji, Kagawa Ken. The extent of damage amounted to over 700,000 yen. Eleven homes and seven other buildings were destroyed. Four of the reported fires occurred in Tokushima Ken, three in Kochi Ken, two in Ehime Ken and three in Kagawa Ken.

b. Political Parties and Political Activities:

(1) The "farm land committee" election recently concluded, and discussed in more detail in subsequent sections of this report, has resulted in numerous petitions by various political parties and organizations requesting that the election be disqualified on the basis that inadequate publicity was given and many persons were not informed of the election at all and many others had only the briefest information. It would appear that the new and liberal young peoples parties are particularly dissatisfied.

(2) Many meetings have been held by leaders of labor unions and leaders of the socialist and communist parties in order to coordinate support of the "Non Confidence Motion" presently in the Diet and also to lend emphasis to their movement to overthrow the Yoshida cabinet. Mass meetings of the same nature, usually sponsored by labor leaders, have been noted in all areas in this region.

(3) The Korean Democratic Youth Alliance, (Chosen Minshu Seinen Domei) recently organized in Tokushima Ken, completes the extension of the organization throughout the region. At the meeting in Tokushima, Kin Sei Kai was elected president. The group discussed (1) the certificate of residence which Koreans are now required to give Japanese authorities, (2) their objection to property taxes levied by the Japanese Government, (3) and alleged incidents of Japanese police mistreatment of Koreans. The president of the Tokushima Korean League, Kin Ki Kan, also addressed this gathering, a portion of which is currently attempting to gain his removal from office. There are indications of a closer cooperation between the Korean Youth Alliance, (Chosen Minchu Seinen) and the Korean League (Chosen Jin Remmei) which was formerly impossible because each organization attached so much significance to its independence.

(4) It is apparent that other less liberal parties, are joining with the communist and socialist party in the movement in favor of overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet although they are making definite statements to the effect that it in no way indicates their willingness to agree with the liberal parties on

any other controversial issues. It is generally agreed by almost all local parties that the Yoshida Cabinet labor policy has been faulty.

(5) On 15 December, the Shikoku Farmers Union held a meeting which was virtually disrupted by Kagawa Ken representative Yamada who is currently under investigation by this headquarters as a result of several petitions received alleging his malconduct in performance of his duties.

c. Degree of compliance by Japanese authorities and people with orders and instruction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Imperial Japanese Government:

(1) Legal Government

(a) Since 1 October 1946, a large number of public officials have submitted their resignations (See Column A). It has been further noted that many of these officials come under the purge provisions of SCAPIN 550 (See Column B) although almost all of them stated "personal reasons" as an excuse for their resignation.

Column "A"		Column "B"	
Ehime Ken	346	Ehime Ken	331
Kagawa Ken	111	Kagawa Ken	107
Kochi Ken	75	Kochi Ken	56
Tokushima Ken	168	Tokushima Ken	161
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Region Total	700	Region Total	655

(b) With reference to SCAPIN 1291 and Eighth Army Operational Directive Number 87, both Japanese authorities and Ken Military Government Teams have reported that extensive "spot checks" have revealed no violations.

(c) To correct the false impression, which has recently caused considerable confusion, that Shikoku Region Prefectural governments are liable to instructions from and negotiations with Chukoku Japanese Central Liaison, local governments have been informed that all official communications from military government will be transmitted through (1) Japanese Central Liaison, Tokyo; (2) Japanese Central Liaison, Shikoku; or (3) Local Ken Liaison offices.

(d) It is felt that access to English copies of the "Official Gazette", published by the Imperial Japanese Government, is essential to the effective operation of the Legal Government Section in this headquarters and efforts are being made to procure them from the publisher.

d. Relation between Occupation Forces and the Japanese Population:

(1) Public Health

(a) On 16 December 1946, the chiefs of the four prefectural health sections, the heads of the prefectural medical associations and the Welfare Ministry's liaison officer on Shikoku, gathered at the Shikoku Military Government Region headquarters for a one day conference. In general, the same subjects were covered as in the Eighth Army Public Health Officers conference in Kyoto. Colonel Porter opened the conference with a brief talk expressing his interest in medical problems, his desire to help the public health program in all possible ways, and his intent to further SCAP policies. The conference then proceeded with a discussion of communicable diseases. Their present trends, and methods of control. Venereal disease control, typhus control, and tuberculosis control were emphasized. The recent SCAP conferences for Japanese venereal disease and typhus control officers were briefly recapitulated. Repeated emphasis was placed on prompt and accurate reporting of all diseases, and widespread education on diseases forming major public health problems.

Further discussion of sanitation and formation of sanitary squads water supply, narcotic control, medical supply, medical education, hospital administration, and veterinary affairs completed the day's talks. The Japanese officials all took an active interest in the conference, asking intelligent questions and seeking help in solving local problems. In some cases, the officials of one prefecture were able to help others and thus the conference was successful in that it brought the whole SCAP public health program to the attention of the prefectural health authorities and it brought local problems up for discussion by a group made up of individuals which previously had been working more or less alone.

(b) The four prefectural public health chiefs also recently held a conference in Imada, Tokushima Ken, where they planned and began a "public health enlightenment campaign" for Shikoku. This is an educational program aimed toward making all the people aware of pressing public health problems and what can and should be done about them. Full use is to be made of all means of publicity. Posters are being drawn up and newspaper articles and editorials are appearing in the Shikoku Shim-bun and the prefectural newspapers. This program is to be greatly enlarged in scope, with the aid of SCAP produced booklets and leaflets.

(c) On the whole, the earthquake and tidal wave of 21 December, 1946, put very little drain on the medical resources of Shikoku. Large concentrations of seriously injured

people were very few, being limited to those small seacoast towns which received the full forces of the wave. Local doctors were able to care for the casualties in all except the worst-hit towns, and Japanese and Occupation Force help was extremely adequate and prompt for these communities (see prefectural military government team reports for details). There have been, to date, no serious outbreaks of disease among the refugees. Widespread precautions have been taken especially against typhoid, smallpox, typhus and diphtheria. If any sudden outbreak does appear, there are now sufficient control supplies on hand to check its spread.

(d) All communicable diseases except tuberculosis and venereal diseases continue to be very low.

(e) Compliance with directives on meat and dairy inspection and animal disease control continues good.

e. Other Significant Matters.

(1) Elections

(a) The "farm land committee" elections were held in this region during the latter portion of the period covered by this report. The elections were very poorly handled particularly at the operational level, the towns and villages. Inadequate advance publicity was largely responsible. While newspaper articles and radio announcements were made, it must be realized that only a very small portion of the agrarian population, who were the persons directly concerned, have radios or subscribe to newspapers. The only effective way to disseminate information in rural areas is through the channels of the "neighborhood" and "block" organizations.

(b) In many localities no elections were held but the village master appointed the committee members. In other instances, the village reported election by "popular acclaim" which in reality amounts to appointment by a few influential persons in the locality.

(c) It is felt that adequate preparations were not made by the Imperial Japanese Government in preparing the "mechanics" of the election, and that insufficient supervision has resulted in what is not actually a representation of the peoples' voice.

(2) Earthquake Damage to Industry

(a) Manufacturing Concerns

Final reports have not been received, but preliminary reports indicated that many concerns suffered minor damage. A few suffered damage or loss amounting to several

thousand yen. But as far as curtailment of production goes, it is not expected to be serious for Shikoku as a whole.

(b) Reparations

Some reparations machinery has been damaged. Preliminary investigation indicates that the number of machines and extent of damage is slight. Japanese agencies concerned have been instructed to make a complete check of all reparations plants and machinery. For previously inventoried machinery, the Japanese have been instructed to submit "corrected copy" inventory sheets for all machines that have changed status or classification as a result of the earthquake. It is expected that it will take at least until 1 February to make a complete check of reparations plants and submit new inventory sheets.

In addition, the Japanese have been instructed to apply the provisions of SCAPIN 1219 to earthquake affected machinery.

(c) Salt Fields

The salt fields of Shikoku, which comprise 54% of the salt fields of Japan, were almost all damaged to some extent by the earthquake. Japanese figures state that 80% of the salt fields on Shikoku were seriously damaged and will be unable to operate from six months up to one year. The earthquake damaged the underground pipe system and left fissures in the ground in many salt fields. For maximum efficiency, the surface of the salt bed should be perfectly flat. Large amounts of bamboo and cement are needed to repair the salt fields. Further investigation is being made.

(3) Industry (Coal)

(a) Conferences were held by the Natural Resources, Commerce, and Industry Section with various sections of the Shikoku Government to determine the coal situation on Shikoku. On 20 December 1946, a conference was held with six officials from the Fuel Section, Shikoku Regional Commerce and Industry Bureau; Japan Coal Co., Shikoku Branch Office; and the Shikoku Coal Sales Co. The problems of distribution, allotment and delivery were discussed. It was learned that 80,000 metric tons per month are required in order that the various industries of Shikoku operate at normal production. The amount of coal delivered is only 62% of the allocated 80,000 metric tons per month, so that the industries are producing below their capacity or normal amount. However, the distribution set up being used gives the more important products such as fertilizer, textiles, and salt, priority over the other industries due to their importance. The shortage of coal on Shikoku is attributed to two factors: the overall shortage of coal, and the problem of transporting the coal.

(b) A conference was held with Mr. M. Fukuda, Supply Section, General Affairs Dept, Shikoku Railroad Division, on 23 December 1946, concerning the railway's coal situation on Shikoku. The allotment of coal is decided by the Economy Stabilization Board and the Japan Coal Board in Tokyo. The coal is delivered directly from the mines to Shikoku via railway and boats each day. The consumption of coal by the railways on Shikoku is 20,000 metric tons per month, but they have only received approximately 18,000 metric tons per month. This 2,000 metric ton shortage has made it impossible to operate properly, so it has been somewhat remedied by reducing the number of trains. The present stockpile of coal as of 22 December 1946, was 6,900 tons, enough for ten days, one-fourth of the standard stockpile.

(c) A conference was held with Mr. S. Saji, General Affairs Section of Salt Monopoly Bureau, and Mr. T. Kojima in charge of Salt Fields, on 27 December 1946, concerning the effects of the coal shortage to the salt industry. The consumption of coal during a normal year is 250,000 metric tons which produces approximately the same number of tons of salt. Due to the coal shortage, 50% of the allocated amount was to be sent, but only 35% of the allocated amount (250,000 metric tons) has been sent to Shikoku. The shipment of coal has been very irregular, varying from five days to several weeks. The stockpile as of 31 November 1946 was 5,995 metric tons, a five day supply. This stockpile is only one-third of the normal stockpile. Due to the recent earthquake in Japan, approximately 80% of the salt fields in Shikoku have been damaged, so that at the present time, the shortage of salt is due to the damage primarily and not to the shortage of coal.

(4) Salvage

(a) The former Japanese Navy converted oil tanker, Shimane Maru, is being scrapped at Shido, Okawa Gun, Kagawa Ken according to SCAPIN 910. As of 24 December 1946, 12% of the total weight of steel had been scrapped. Surveillance of this operation is being carried out through the Finance Bureau and Maritime Bureau, which have Shikoku wide jurisdiction.

(5) Reparations

(a) The Kawanishi Aircraft Co. of Hyogo prefecture has reparations machinery dispersed in several locations on Shikoku. The above company desired to move all machines into the Umagoshi Warehouse of Hinode Sangyo K.K. of Tokushima prefecture, for storage and repair as required by SCAPIN 1219. As a result of direct communication with Hyogo Military Government Team, this headquarters has permitted this movement. The above company has been instructed that proper care should be taken to avoid any damage to the machinery during its movement. Surveillance will be carried out by prefectural military government teams concerned.

(b) Toa Kagaku Kogyo K.K. Sakaide Plant, Kagawa Ken, which is the only plant on Shikoku that produces liquid chlorine, and which is at present on the reparations list, has continued operation as instructed. Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. obtained 500 tons of salt on 20 December with which to produce liquid chlorine and is planning to operate at maximum capacity as soon as slight earthquake damage has been repaired. Proper carrying out of repair will require a shut down of the entire plant for 7 to 10 days.

(6) Ration Price Control

(a) Reports from Japanese officials indicate that staple foodstuffs now acquired by the people from illegal sources has dropped below 10%. Fish continues to come almost entirely through unofficial channels to extent of 80%.

(b) Much food was allotted to the sufferers of the recent earthquake. Reserve relief supplies were released upon orders from SCAP. Imported wheat was also made available for distribution. Welfare authorities distributed large quantities of clothing and medical supplies. A distribution of charcoal was accomplished to those of damaged areas. Ration was made of one bale "kan" to those whose house had completely collapsed. Those victims experiencing only partial destruction were granted proportionate amounts. Matches, candles, soap, kitchen utensils and building materials were properly supplied to each city as first aid measure for reconstruction in suffering areas.

(c) Processed articles of radishes such as sliced dry radish, whole dried radishes, cut dried radishes, will shortly fall under controlled foodstuff category. An allotment has been established for export to other prefectures. Due to scarcity of rice bran and the extreme shortage of salt, a great deal of vegetables were pickled only with mustard and will of necessity soon have to be distributed.

(d) Routine surveillance is maintained over imported foodstuffs and systematic investigations made of prices of consumer goods offered for sale.

(7) Public Welfare

(a) The earthquake and subsequent tidal-wave dwarfed all other activity in the Shikoku Region during the past two weeks. The prefectures of Kochi and Tokushima were most seriously effected, though deaths and damage occurred in all four prefectures. As soon as reports began coming in, this headquarters ordered both Kochi and Tokushima Military Government Teams to direct their efforts towards public relief. Close liaison was immediately established with the British Forces, both at the region and at the team levels.

(b) There was some necessary delay in putting plans into operation because information of the true conditions and needs was dependent upon Japanese sources. Difficulty was encountered in receiving dependable information from isolated areas because of the disorganization of normal channels of communication. It soon became evident that Kochi Ken was the point of greatest need. Later statistics have substantiated the judgment.

(c) The Shikoku Military Government Regional Headquarters has served as a clearing point for all requests for assistance and supplies for the stricken areas. The portion of supplies received through the port of Takamatsu were immediately apportioned and dispatched. The first supplies were received the evening of the 25th of December. Nine cars of Medical Supplies were received; four freight cars were sent to Kochi and four to Tokushima, with one car held in reserve. Medical Supplies from 8th Army sources were received in Kochi and Tokushima upon the morning of the 26th of December.

(d) Capt. Andrist, Head of the Public Welfare Section, Shikoku Region, was sent to Kochi on the 26th of December to assist where possible and to accompany Mr. Wilson, 8th Army Public Welfare Officer.

(e) An estimate of the relief situation, as it has developed, falls under two classifications; the immediate emergency needs, and the long-time rehabilitation program. While it is true that the Japanese have had the experience of a long series of disasters to cope with throughout their history, they have a tendency to confuse the immediate with the long-time needs. Difficulty was experienced therefore in accurately determining the immediate needs.

(f) It is the opinion of this headquarters that the immediate needs in Shikoku have been adequately met by the activities of the occupation forces. The prompt action of the 8th Army in sending medical supplies, coupled with the effective mobilization of every facility of BCOF, including Navy vessels, trucks, airplanes, personnel, and medical teams, have effectively solved the immediate needs.

(g) The planned air-dropping of supplies to isolated areas proved unnecessary. The preparations to evacuate the seriously wounded by planes from the casualty areas was not necessary. The immediate food needs were met by the prompt shipment of relief foods to the stricken areas by occupation forces and the slower Japanese sources. Reports and observation indicate that there is now no immediate food problem.

(h) The long-time rehabilitation needs are still obscure. The current opinion of this headquarters is that there will be sufficient food stuffs from normal Japanese sources to meet the future needs. The major problems seem to be the rebuilding of destroyed houses and the reclaiming of flooded land. The amount of materials needed cannot be determined as yet, because observation shows that much building materials can be reclaimed. Many houses have collapsed without destruction of the roof tile. The most pressing problem is the repair of dikes in Kochi. Until they are rebuilt certain low areas of the city will be inundated by the excessively high tides. British tactical troops in the area are assisting in the repair of dikes. Definite efforts have been made by the Military Government Teams to supervise and check the receipt and distribution of all supplies controlled by occupation forces. It must be noted, however, that discrepancies will occur in the matter of blankets and clothing received from former Japanese Army and Navy supplies. The blankets and clothes were in bales, and the need for speed of distribution prevented the opening of each bale. Experience has shown that the number of blankets or garments per bale varied in many instances. However, it is believed that the presence at distribution points of personnel employed by occupation forces will provide an accurate check and prevent leakage into black-market channels. Plans are now under way to return all unused portions of the medical supplies to Kobe Base.

(8) Education

(a) Lt. Weed, SCAP, in charge of womens' organizations visited Shikoku Region. Meetings were held at Takamatsu, Kagawa Ken and Kochi, Kochi Ken. The purpose of her visit was to contact as many representatives of womens' organizations as possible and discuss with them the meaning of democratic womens' organization.

(b) Military Government of this region was not informed of her visit in advance and was thus unable to insure a representative group of women to hear her. The only agency that knew of her visit was the local newspapers. Investigation disclosed that the prefectural officials were not informed of her visit. The newspaper editors were not clear as to what was expected of them, and as a result, officials of the old Dai Nippon Fujin Kai were practically the only representatives present. It is reported in at least one instance, a representative who did hear her did not report back to the village organization. In another instance, a President of the Dai Nippon Fujin Kai stated after meeting with Lt. Weed, that she was planning to start a new club for women with some sort of inducement for membership, such as a special ration, in order to obtain a large membership.

(c) It is believed that the work of Lt. Weed is important and necessary. It is hoped that she may return again, with proper advertizing. There are many groups of women anxious to learn about womens' organizations, womens' political activities, and womens' place in a democratic society.

(d) A minimum of five school inspection reports as required by Operational Directive Number 92, dated 6 Dec. 1946, will not be complied with by Kochi and Tokushima Military Government Teams. The earthquake and the fact that all sections of military government were ordered to assist in the emergency and aid the Public Welfare Section justifies the discrepancy.

School Inspection Reports - December

Kagawa	6
Ehime	5
Kochi	3
Tokushima	0

(e) The Shikoku District Screening Committee reports a meeting at Zentsuji, Kagawa Ken, 17 December 1946. Tentative plans called for the completion of all screening by 1 January 1947. However, reinvestigations planned by the committee, now indicate that screening will continue until March.

(f) Report on Shikoku Region School Bloc Inquiry Committee for Teachers' Acceptability:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number Investigated</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Further Investigation</u>	<u>Imperfect Report</u>	<u>Rejected</u>
From July 29 to Dec. 1	604	556	21	13	4
Month of Dec.	14	13	1	0	0
<u>Total to Jan. 1</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

F. B. Porter

F. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Takamatsu, Shikoku
17 December 1946

AG 319.1 U

SUBJECT: Semi-Monthly Military Occupational Activities Report
TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. In compliance with AO 19, Eighth Army, dated 20 March 1946 and radio cite D 9984, Headquarters Eighth Army dated 17 August 1946, subject report for period 1 December 1946 to 15 December 1946 is submitted herewith:

a. Status of Civil administration.

(1) Agriculture

(a) Reports from the Japanese and Japanese news paper articles indicated that the sweet potato crop has been unusually good on Shikoku this year. In fact, there have been many instances in which sweet potatoes have spoiled for lack of enough transportation to deliver them to the agriculture associations.

(b) The early delivery of rice to the agriculture association has been better than was expected. Several areas have reported that they ran out of the gifts being used as subsidies that were being presented to farmers who deliver their rice early.

(c) The recent rains were most beneficial to the farmers in this region. Their winter barley crops have been planted and should get off to a good start.

(2) Fishing

(a) The Resources, Commerce and Industry section of this region conferred with Mr. Ishida, Fisheries Section, Kagawa Ken, on 3 December about the process followed by the Japanese in getting a license for fishing vessels. It was found that the shipbuilding companies who build fishing vessels submit data to the owner giving length, width, depth, tonnage, horsepower of engine, and home port of vessel. The ship owner takes the data furnished him to the Ken Fishing Section and gets a license for his vessel. This applies only

to vessels weighing under 20 tons. If the vessel weighs over 20 tons, the Ken Government must forward the data on to the Maritime Superintendents Bureau for final approval for a license. Because it is much harder to get a license for a vessel weighing over 20 tons, many vessels weighing 30 or 40 tons are incorrectly registered by their owners and are listed as only 20 ton vessels.

(b) On 3 December this headquarters sent a plan for controlling the black market in fish to Headquarters Eighth Army for approval or disapproval. The plan, if approved, will include the registration of every vessel of any size with a Shikoku home port which is used to either catch or transport fish. Each fishing vessel will have a large serial number painted on it. Thus it will be easier to check on Shikoku fishing vessels, and to see that they are not selling fish to vessels from other islands. There has been quite a lot of black market selling of fish on the Inland Sea to vessels from Kobe and Osaka. Several raids have been made by the Japanese police on fishing vessels selling fish on the open sea.

(c) There was a conference held with three officials of Kagawa Fishing Equipment Company on 4 December. Said company is a subsidiary of the Japan Fishing Equipment Company. At present there is a serious shortage of manila rope, sails, nets, and twine used in fishing. This shortage of materials is a handicap to the fishing industry.

(3) Industry

(a) There was a conference with Mr. Nakajima, Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. Sakaide Plant on 2 December concerning consumption made of liquid chlorine produced during month of October by Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. This headquarters has written three letters to Headquarters Eighth Army requesting that said company be removed from the reparations list. It is the only plant on the island of Shikoku that produces liquid chlorine, and as such, is vitally important, as the liquid chlorine is used in water purification.

(b) Another conference was held with Mr. Okabe, Chief of Commerce and Industry Bureau, Kagawa Ken, on 9 December concerning supply of electricity to Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. The Sakaide Plant is to be furnished electricity until it receives order to close down. It is on the reparations list, and may possibly be closed down in the near future. However, it will be furnished electricity until officially closed down.

(c) A letter was written to SCAP on 12 December requesting that SCAP issue a memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government to have Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. produce and stockpile 40 tons of liquid chlorine to be used during the

coming year. This chlorine is needed for the purification of the major municipal water systems on Shikoku in the event that said plant is closed down shortly as part of the reparations program.

(4) Price Control

(a) The Kagawa Fishing Society held a conference on the 25th of November for the purpose of discussing a price increase in view of present conditions abounding in the local fishing waters. A desire was expressed that the price be raised as high as three times the current price to assure continued production and cooperation of all fishermen during the coming winter season.

(b) The Shikoku District Commodity Price Bureau was notified of the whole proceedings, with a letter submitted also to the Governor of this prefecture. In a final show down it might be necessary to present this petition to Central Ministry in an endeavor to have the request fulfilled. Rising costs of living and disproportionate prices of fishing equipment were foremost factors upon which the petition is based. Also important is the lack of several required items of equipment which are not available through the official ration. Scarcity of rationed articles required in fishing, presents a terrific handicap to continued production with the prevailing price ceiling.

(c) The fishing society officials state that a sharp rise in prices is not expected, but maintain that in all fairness immediate consideration must be given to bringing the price of fish in line with that of other foods and staple commodities. At present the fixed price of seasonal fish is below that of a year ago. It is hoped to have the maximum price favorable adjusted to where the demand will equal the supply.

(d) Previously it had been proposed to remove all ceilings and permit the fishermen to sell at a just and reasonable price. This practice would greatly tend to channel all catches into the authorized landing places and gradually eliminate "black market - dealers" and black market practices. Adoption of this plan would allow the fishermen sufficient funds in remuneration to provide themselves with satisfactory daily subsistence without selling through brokers from black market districts. The "Link System" does not provide equitable food ration to fishermen in comparison to others eligible for supplementary ration under the "heavy labor proviso".

(5) Education

(a) Interest in the establishment of a University of Shikoku is still high in this area although the

backers of the movement tend to be discouraged by the apparently unsympathetic attitude of the central government. Supporters of the plan have been encouraged by CI & E officers to continue the movement and to strive for more publicity in the local and national press.

(b) Although several libraries in the Shikoku region were damaged by air raids in 1945, facilities exist for the reestablishment of a decent library system in this area and the necessary interest in the problem, appears to be on the increase. The Kagawa Prefectural Library will soon be reestablished in Takamatsu. A new municipal post office in Takamatsu is nearing completion and plans call for placing the library in the present post office building when it is vacated.

b. Political Parties and Political Activities.

(1) The "non-confidence" bill which was introduced in the diet by the liberal Socialists has widened the breach between local Socialist Parties. The bill has further alienated the effort by Communist leaders to secure an amalgamation of the two parties.

(2) Pre-election political activity has increased in intensity with announcements by individuals of their candidacy and the acknowledgment of certain political factions.

(3) Election plans have not been completed and while the Socialist and Communist party favor a plan whereby each prefecture is divided into districts, each district to elect three to five members of the House of Representatives, the Liberal and Progressive parties are presenting a united front in opposition to the plan. The general political situation is orderly and shows no indication of extreme dissension.

c. Degree of compliance by Japanese Authorities and people with orders and instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Imperial Japanese Government:

(1) A conference was held with Mr. Ishikawa, Noda Industrial Company, 2 December 1946 on how to properly make out application for removal from reparations list of Noda Industrial Company.

(2) On 12 December 1946 a spot-check inspection was made of the Takamatsu Ball Bearing Plant of Koyo Seiko K.K. The reparations machinery in the plant is being given proper care and is protected from rust by grease and paper wrappings. At present the company has a permit to manufacture scroll chucks and ball bearings.

d. Relation between Occupation Forces and the Japanese Population:

Members of the Civil Information & Education office visited, on invitation, meetings of seven youth organizations in the Shikoku Region between 1 December 1946 and 15 December 1946. Short talks were delivered, discussion held, and questions answered on such subjects as democracy, student government, Americal school and family life, Japanese language reform, etc. Questions by the members of the organizations were good and showed an apparently sincere desire to learn about this thing called democracy.

e. Other Significant Matters:

(1) Agriculture:

Mr. Maxwell E. Springer, Soil Survey Specialist, Agricultural Section, SCAP arrived 11 December 1946. He is in the process of making a soil survey of the Island of Shikoku and plans to have it complete within six weeks. Mr. Springer is making his soil survey of the Kens in the following order: Kagawa, Ehime, Tokushima, and Kochi.

(2) Commerce:

(a) The Commerce department of the Shikoku Military Government Region Headquarters conferred with two Japanese officials on 10 December 1946, concerning the work being done by the Municipal Industry Training Institute, Sakaide. They are manufacturing dresses and clothes from cloth materials, but is working under the handicap of having insufficient materials furnished it. The women working in the institute are war sufferers and repatriates. This headquarters has requested a report from the Shikoku Liaison office on the distribution made of cloth material to dealers to determine if the municipal Industrial Training Institute is getting its proper quota of cloth.

(b) The Commerce department of the Shikoku Military Government also conferred with Mr. Sawamura of Shikoku Branch office, Japan Transportation Company, on 11 December 1946 concerning the freight service of Shikoku by his company. Mr. Sawamura feels that his company could deliver freight to the occupation forces faster than the occupation forces themselves are doing. He requested that his company be allowed to deliver freight to the Shikoku Occupation Forces.

(3) Salvage

(a) The former Japanese Navy oil tanker, Shimane-maru, which is lying in Nagahama-ura, Kagawa Ken, is being scrapped for salvage. As of 7 December it had been 8% scrapped. It is to be completely scrapped by April 1947.

(c) Plans are going forward in Ehime as in the region detachment, to provide tokens of our Christmas spirit to the children in the several orphanages and reform schools in surrounding areas. Toys, sweets, fruits and clothing will be made available to the youngsters at Christmas time. The British Forces are participating in this program also.

(d) A representative of this section visited the established site of the Kagawa Ken juvenile reformatory at Zentsuji. The construction is nearing completion and, by the first of February, many buildings will be ready for occupancy to boys. Juvenile boys between ages of 18 - 23 will be committed to the reform school from the several kens on the island of Shikoku. It is anticipated plans can be carried out to make visits from this section into the homes of those sent into the various institutions. Family conditions will be studied by the welfare workers in an effort to remove the conditions leading to juvenile delinquency. The reformatory, having for its purpose the correction of character, will maintain strong discipline as well as furthering mental and moral education. Such trades will be taught as will fit the boys for a future livelihood and family responsibilities. It is the sincere hope that the youth will materially develop, thereby avoiding further appearances before the court of justice bench or on public assistance rolls. A previous inspection had been made to the reform school caring for the youth up to age 18. A thorough educational program is afforded to boys sentenced there. Recreational facilities and medical care has been found satisfactory. The spirit of the Christmas season will be disseminated to all the less fortunate children.

(7) Legal Government

(a) Under the sponsorship of the Shikoku District Administration office, the four prefectural chiefs of Internal Affairs Departments, decided in a meeting on 9 December to give all prefectural officials a bonus to the extent of two months pay.

(b) During the period 1 November through 30 November there were many resignations submitted by governmental officials:

Ehime Ken	199
Kagawa Ken	53
Kochi Ken	62
Tokushima Ken	111
REGION TOTAL	<u>425</u>

(c) It has been further noted that the officials, all of whom gave various personal reasons for resignation, come under the purge provision of SCAPIN 550 in the following numbers:

Ehime Ken	130
Kagawa Ken	52
Kochi ken	37
Tokushima Ken	108
REGION TOTAL	<u>327</u>

(d) As of 1 December, there were twelve Japanese nationals being detained by Japanese police in this region, pending trial by Provost Court. Provost Courts will convene in Kochi and Takamatsu 16 December through 20 December.

(e) The military commission, including a Chinese officer, reported in the last Semi-Monthly Occupational Activities Report, as convening in Takamatsu 16 through 18 December, will not meet as scheduled. No date has been set for future courts.

(8) Public Safety

(a) Having been informed by your headquarters that a nation wide traffic code will come into effect soon, all efforts by local units to prepare traffic codes have been suspended.

(b) During the period 1 January through 31 January 1947, Japanese police in this region will conduct an active campaign under Military Government supervision, to reduce the number of violations of SCAPIN 192, "Removal of Insignia by Demobilized Japanese Armed Forces". The cloth and/or metal insignia so collected will be turned over to local Military Government Teams.

(c) Further inspection of regional fire departments and fire fighting equipment has indicated:

1. Fire departments generally poorly organized, staffed and equipped.
- 2 Areas of responsibility excessive.
- 3 Citizens unfamiliar with procedures for turning in alarms.
- 4 Inadequate plans for fighting forest fires.

(d) Due to the current "bad catch" season, the fish black market activity in this region has assumed new proportions. The volume of fish going to black market dealers has decreased, although a greater portion of the "catch" is reaching black market channels. The current black market price is, on the average, approximately four times the legal price. A persistent effort is being made to correct the condition through law enforcement methods.

(e) Crime statistics for the period 1 November through 30 November 1946, as reported by Japanese authorities on 1 December are as follows:

<u>1</u> Total Japanese offenses	6,148
<u>2</u> Crimes by foreign nationals	9

- 3 Crimes by Japanese committed against Occupation Forces 22
- 4 Crimes reportedly committed by Occupation Forces against Japanese Nationals 21

F. B. Porter
F. B. PORTER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Takamatsu, Shikoku
2 December 1946

AG - 319.1 - U

SUBJECT: Semi-Monthly Military Occupational Activities
Report

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

1. In compliance with AO 13, Eighth Army, dated 20 March 1946 and radio cite D 9984, Headquarters Eighth Army dated 17 August 1946, subject report for period 16 November 1946 to 30 November 1946 is submitted herewith:

a. Status of civil administration:

(1) The first of a series of conferences to be held monthly by the Governors and their staffs of the different prefectures of Shikoku was held in Minamata on Wednesday, 27th November. This was the first of a series of monthly conferences which will be successively held in each prefecture. The purpose of these conferences is to obtain better liaison between the prefectures and to discuss such subjects as public welfare, education, and other general problems. Col. F. B. Porter, S.M.G.C., Shikoku Military Government Region was present at this conference and made the following address:

"Governor Koikichi Masuhara - Kagawa Ken
Governor Shigeomi Awoki - Ehime Ken
Governor Naomi Nishimura - Kochi Ken
Governor Kaneyoshi Okada - Tokushima Ken

and your respective staffs, as senior Military Government Officer, Island of Shikoku, I have been asked to address you. I am happy to see you, the civil Government official of this Island, gathered together to settle problems of mutual interest. I sincerely believe that most of the problems which confront men of divergent view points can be settled at the conference table. Since you will have these meetings monthly from now on, much good will be accomplished.

For your information there are a number

problems confronting us on this Island which are of mutual concern to us all. Briefly these are as follows:

1. Proper distribution of foodstuffs between the four prefectures of the Island.
2. Control of black markets, especially in fish.
3. Control of the export of foods from Shikoku to black markets on Honshu.
4. Improvement of educational facilities.
5. Expediting the housing and re-habilitation program.
6. Improvement of Military roads and highways.

(2) I propose to cooperate with you where I can. I will visit each of the four Military Government Teams on this Island monthly. On these visits I will welcome any thoughts or suggestions which you care to make to me. However, I want you to know that I will not interfere in any way with the normal civil affairs of your areas. Thank you."

(3) Attached herewith as inclosure Number 1 is the list of committees who were present at the conference. Attached herewith as inclosure No. 2 is agenda of conferences.

b. Political Parties and Political Activities:

(1) In view of the forthcoming election there has been a decided increase in tempo in the political activity in the region. Recently, individual candidates have been mentioned as aspirants to certain posts.

(2) Local Communists have been attacking the "Emperor System" of Government and are urging abolition of the privilege of "Imperial Orders". The Shidehara Cabinet has been repeatedly attacked and accused of attempting to evade the intent of the occupation in that it is trying to retain the old balance of power and finances.

(3) Conservative parties have been trying to prevent more liberal elements from focusing their campaigning on the present labor situation.

(4) Further effort to merge the Liberalist and Progressive parties is under discussion as well as the attempt of long standing to bring about a political amalgamation of the Communist & Socialist parties.

(5) Increased attention is being paid by the more liberal parties to the role that Japanese women voters will play in the coming election. Efforts to reach the women as a majority group is recognizably difficult in this agricultural region. Many womens clubs and otherwise socially minded organizations are being encouraged to discuss political issues. Communist Party members have made several attempts to address such groups without invitation.

(6) It has been noted that shortly before and since the November enlargement of the purge directive, a large number of local governmental officials have submitted their resignations. During the period 1 October thru 15 November 1946 resignations of city, town and village masters were submitted in numbers as follows:

a. Kagawa Ken	58
b. Shima Ken	147
c. Kochi Ken	13
d. Tokushima Ken	57
Shikoku Total	275

c. Degree of compliance by the Japanese authorities and people with orders and instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Imperial Japanese Government:

(1) In observing compliance of instructions contained in Eighth Army Operational Directive No. 25 dated 17 October 1946, it has been established that (a) all government sponsored surveys of public opinion on political matters have been discontinued. (b) No prefectural offices are in existence for the purpose of surveying public opinion on behalf of any governmental agency.

d. Relation between Occupational Forces and the Japanese Population:

(1) During the past fifteen days the release of former Japanese Military and Naval Property to the Home Ministry included 75 buildings and 377 acres of land. These were installations in Shima Prefecture.

(2) conference was held on 19 November with a representative of the Shikoku Liaison Office concerning the inventory of Allied National's Property. To permit such an inventory to be made, the Japanese are to submit a report to this headquarters on or before 2 December listing all allied nationals living on Shikoku as of 7 December 1941 and the location of their property.

c. Other Significant Matters:

(1) Legal Government

(a) On 16 November a meeting was held at the headquarters of the senior Japanese judicial officials of the region for the purpose of discussing local application of various SCAPINS. Particular emphasis was placed on proper application of Japanese laws, promulgated to implement SCAP directives, concerned with 1 methyl alcohol 2 enforced prostitution 3 unlawful possession of weapons.

(b) A Military Commission, including a Chinese Officer, is expected to convene at Takamatsu on the 16, 17 and 18 of December, for the purpose of disposing of all outstanding cases involving Chinese Nationals, who are accused of crimes. It is anticipated that approximately thirty five defendants will appear before this commission.

(c) A survey has been made of Korean and other nationals of countries formerly under the military domination of Japan in order to determine the number desiring an appeal of their cases to occupation authorities. There are 86 such nationals in penal institutions on Shikoku, approximately 10 of whom desire and are qualified for such an appeal. Steps are being taken to prepare their appeals in accordance with existing directives.

(d) As of 15 November there were thirty seven Japanese and other nationals being detained by Japanese police in this region on the orders of Allied Occupation Forces. It is anticipated that these persons will be tried by the next Provost Court and/or Military Commission.

(e) It has also been noted that local courts are unable, by reason of inadequate facilities and lack of judicial personnel, to hear the cases with the same rapidity with which they are prepared by prosecutors offices. As a result the court calendars are decidedly overcrowded. This condition further results in many cases, in excessively long "detention before trial".

(2) Public Safety

(a) This headquarters is currently securing collaboration between the various Kens in the region to establish a "Regional Traffic Code." Currently many Ken and village ordinances are in direct conflict. This results in unnecessary confusion and almost total lack of any semblance of uniform traffic regulation or discipline. It is believed that the proposed traffic code will alleviate this condition.

(b) Organization and functioning of regional fire departments has been the subject of recent investigation. Generally it has been found that local fire departments, usually on a volunteer basis, are entirely inadequate. Even professional firemen are poorly disciplined, lack proper training and qualified leadership. Equipment is generally inadequately maintained and incapable of proper functioning. It is anticipated that the overall fire department situation will be the subject of a special report to your headquarters upon the completion of the investigation.

(c) Large numbers of service insignia, the wearing of which has been forbidden by SC PIN 192, are being picked up by Japanese Police.

(3) Public Welfare

(a) The Shikoku area is actively participating in the Japanese National Campaign for the Relief of the Destitute. The program as planned here falls into three phases; dissemination of the relief idea, conferences of war-sufferers and repatriates conducted by Minsei-in, and investigation of the orphan and waif problem.

The first phase is being encouraged by a contest for the best slogans which express sympathy for the unfortunate and at the same time encourage the people toward the construction of a "bright Japan." The Welfare Section of the Prefectural Government has offered prizes up to ¥ 500 for award the general public in this contest. Schools are also participating in the contest. The middle of December exhibitions of drawings and hand writing pertaining to relief will be held at schools and posted on main streets of villages.

Kagawa-ken is inaugurating the publication of a bi-monthly paper, "Welfare Times," with a view to making the new Daily Life Security Law and its provisions known thoroughly. Short courses for the training of Minsei-in are to be opened. It is anticipated that the Japanese "cannon-workers" employed by Military Government Teams on Shikoku will participate in as many of the meetings of Minsei-in as possible.

(b) The onset of colder weather is increasing the hardships of the repatriates due to scarcity of suitable housing, appropriate clothing, and bedding. Additional housing projects in this prefecture are nearing completion. Repatriate community housing areas are constantly under surveillance by welfare officials in an effort to better care for those accommodated there under adverse circumstances. Further distribution of blankets necessary articles of clothing and household utensils will be issued soon to repatriates by Japanese Government agencies.

(4) Price and Ration Control

(a) The Agricultural Association of Ehime-ken estimates that the cost of producing a koku of rice, while paying market prices for farming tools and fertilizer, is 1,225 Yen. The production cost as estimated by the Ehime-ken Agriculture Section, with every element necessary for farming at official prices, is 689 Yen per Koku. The Ehime Shimbun comments, "The recent revision of rice price will not be so much conducive to the encouragement of the farmers' delivery of rice as was expected."

(b) The allotment of salt, except the basic allotment for home use, will be decreased according to the Monopoly Bureau. The reported cause is the unsatisfactory electric and coal situation. The November allotment was 10% larger than the October allotment due to the early distribution of ration tickets but a sharp decrease will go into effect in December. The allotment for pickling is to be cancelled; the allotment for brewing soy sauce was cut 60%; allotment for encouraging feedstuff delivery was cut 20%; and, allotment for other uses was cut 50%. Information received from the adviser of the Salt Distribution Monopoly leads this section to believe the cut in the salt ration is due to a more fundamental cause than the current fuel and electricity shortage. Salt production has been declining gradually for some months, at least salt that finds its way into the regular channels of distribution.

(c) One reason, given is the decline in the production of large salt fields due to increased cost of productions and shortage of fuel. The practice of selling the brine from the beds to small independent producers who boil it has been on the increase and has served to reduce the salt yield which finds its way into the regular market. The large established producer must sell to the Government at fixed prices with the handicap of increasing labor and fuel costs. It is profitable to sell brine without any further expense. The small operator can afford to buy brine, cook it and sell it at a good profit because he is not obliged to sell on the legitimate market. Another serious cause for the decrease in salt is due to a recent change in the policy of the Japanese Government. The Government had been making an effort to encourage the building of new salt beds, a long and expensive undertaking. As an inducement a subsidy of 80% of the cost of building a new field was offered to the builders. Many villages and groups of investors had started new beds, large and small, only to have the Finance Ministry recently announce the cancellation of the subsidy. These new salt-fields which will not receive the subsidy are either unfinished or incapable of operating except at a loss. It is reported that the Salt Monopoly has given unofficial instructions to these embarrassed projects to engage in the black-marketing of brine in order to operate. An investigation of salt production and the action of the Finance Ministry in suddenly cancelling the building subsidy is recommended. This will have the double purpose of increasing

salt production and discouraging the black-marketing of salt.

(c) The condition of salt production in Shikoku was discussed in a conference with Tatsumi SHIMOKADO, official and assistant manager of the salt department, Monopoly Bureau, and the following information obtained:

Total production of salt in Japan is estimated at about 350,000 tons.

Total production for Shikoku is estimated at about 180,000 tons, or 54% of the total for all of Japan. Kagawa-Ken is the largest producer of the four Shikoku Kens, producing 130,000 tons, or 35% of the total for Japan. Ehime-Ken is the second largest producer on Shikoku.

During the period April through September, 1946, 81,000 tons were produced.

Total distribution or demand for salt in Shikoku is 11,000 tons for each three months.

Selling price to the whole sale dealer from the monopoly is ¥970.00 per ton.

Selling price to the retailer from the wholesaler is ¥1,041.00 per ton.

Retail price to the consumer is ¥ 1.16 per kilogram, or ¥ .23 per 200 grams.

Ration quantity per person for one month is 200 grams.

The black market price is about ¥ 300.00 per sack of 35 kilograms, (This compares with the legal price per sack of approximately ¥ 40.00.)

"The black market on salt has been curtailed very much recently, while Korean and Chinese offenders have practically disappeared. The Monopoly Bureau has employed special guards who are watching all salt warehouses day and night."

(d) An optimistic note is indicated by an article appearing in the Shikoku Shimbun, 24 November, entitled, "Business at the Market is Extremely Dull in These Days."

"The business at the liberal (black) market which has been remarkably prosperous during the late 1945 and early 1946, following the increased rice ration law, is losing its prosperity. The increased rice ration which has caused consumers to visit the liberal market more rarely has placed the market in its present situation, worrying whether

or not it could keep its existence, making the operators unable to balance their incomes and living expenses. Nearly one third of the shops in the market around the Takamatsu Port have already closed.

Steamed sweet potatoes which cost 5 Yen a dish and muffins which were being sold at 3 for 10 Yen have disappeared from the market. Beautifully colored high class candies and cookies, such as caramels, 11 Yen for a large package and 6 Yen for a small one, wheat gluten 1 Yen a piece, and designed cookies for presents, wrapped in cellophane which recall the free economy of pre-war days have started to flood the market. Food stalls are richly equipped with side dishes, selling fish cakes for 6 Yen and the best lobsters from Kechi-Ken at 30 Yen each. However, the stores selling kitchen utensils, toilet goods, and fancy articles attract more customers than those with food stuffs. The cause of this unusual prosperity appears to be the increased rice ration and the return of confidence in the future of Japan.

(c) Increased distribution of the basic food ration was placed in effect during the last two weeks of November in this area. Cooperation between the farmers and Food Controlling Assn. has produced effective delivery for carrying out of the distribution. Gradually the new rice quotas are moving into the storhouses and on to distribution channels. Townsman have expressed thanks to the farmers for their combined efforts in again producing bountiful stores of staple foods.

Prefectural authorities have pressed their plea for a satisfactory rice delivery and at the same time cautioned consumers to refrain from blackmarket purchases. The bonus systems for delivery of the several Kens has greatly expedited quotas from the farmers. Sake as well as various items of clothing and equipment were designated as bonus to those turning in their sacks of rice prior to November 15th.

Increased rations of rice has tended to greatly reduce the cost of vegetables. Nevertheless, the demand has diminished. This can be explained in two ways. First, the people have eaten their fill of vegetables through the summer months and now show a preference for rice. Second, there is NO SALT available in this, this great salt producing area, for preserving and pickling vegetables and greens.

(5) Education

(a) Plans are underway for a fire prevention movement with the first week of December being designated as Fire Prevention Week. The Director of the Police Bureau is in charge of the effort. The National Schools are to take part in the program with lectures being

given for the students on the prevention of fires. Posters, mottoes, writings, and compositions are being utilized and practical exercises in fire prevention and evacuation of school buildings being held.

(b) Attached as inclosure Number 3 is one of five unsolicited letters as a result of a talk with the teachers of Miyayama. The letter is in poetic form.

(6) Industry

(a) An inspection was made on 26 November of the Muro Salt Production Association and the Kite Salt Field, Kagawa Ken, to see at first hand the equipment and tools and the method used in manufacturing salt.

(b) Several conferences were held during the past fifteen days with company officials of Tera Gasco K.K. at Sakaike, Kagawa Ken, and Hassenden Electrical Co. at Katsujima, Takushima Ken, with the object of determining if recommendation should be submitted asking that the two factories be removed from the reparations list.

(7) Natural Resources

(a) An inspection was made of the Kagawa Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station, Busshozon-chochi, Kagawa Ken, on 15 November 1946. The experimental station consists of 61 acres of land and eight buildings. At present the experimental station is doing work in the breeding of cattle, chemical agriculture, insect control, developing better means of raising vegetables, and in the educating of agricultural experts. The largest problem facing the experimental station is the shortage of money appropriated for its activities. The shortage of money makes it hard for the experimental station to get farmers to work at the station at the wages paid there, as the farmers can easily make more money elsewhere. Old machinery cannot be repaired and new machinery cannot be bought because of the small amount of money appropriated for use by the experimental station.

(8) Inspection & Supervision of Installations

(a) An inspection was made on 26 November of a rice storage warehouse and a rice distribution station in Nishihama-mura, Kagawa Ken, to see how these two types of installations operate. The personnel in charge seemed to understand their jobs very well, and were able to answer all questions asked about the work being done.

LIST OF COMMITTEES OF SHIKOKU
REGION ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE

Post	Name
Governor of the Shikoku Regional Bureau of Administration	MASUHARA Keikichi
Vice-Governor of the Shikoku Regional Bureau of Administration	INOUE Seiichi
Governor of Kagawa-Ken	MASUHARA Keikichi
Governor of Ehime-Ken	AWOKI Shigeomi
Governor of Kochi-Ken	NISHIMUR. Naomi
Governor of Tokushima-Ken	OKADA Kaneyoshi
(Home Ministry) Chugoku & Shikoku Civil Engineering Branch Office	SUEN TSU Sakae
Takamatsu Finance Bureau	OKUMUR. Shigemasa
Takamatsu District of Monopoly Bureau	MATSUO Toshitsugu
Takamatsu Charcoal Office (Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry)	KURODA Taka
Takamatsu Food-stuff Office (" " ")	IIJI Yoshishige
Kochi Forestry Bureau	AKASHI Reizo
Shikoku Railway Bureau	INOUE Teiichi
Takamatsu Maritime Superintendent Office	K. TSUNO Masayasu
3rd Harbour Constructing Department (Ministry of Transportation)	K. TAOKA Ken
Shikoku Regional Bureau of Commerce and Industry	Y. SUDA. Motohichi
Zentsuji Branch of Central Demobilization Liaison Office	TERAKURA Koshiro
Shikoku Central Liaison Office	MEEDA Kensaku
Matsuyama Communication Bureau	GOTO Hyukichi
Kobe Custom House	TAKAHASHI Mamoru
Okayama Farm-Land Bureau	SHIGEM. S. Yasunori
Shikoku Regional Bureau of Commodity Price	INOUE Seiichi

Incl. 1

An inspection of the organization was made by an officer from Headquarters, Eighth Army, during the latter part of October, 1946, and special mention was made of the foregoing conditions. The inspecting officer recommended that action be taken to separate the functions of both organizations to insure maximum operational efficiency.

4. Future Plans:

- a. Plans are underway to transfer the Organization to a new site within the next month. The new site is a 3-story building now occupied by Indian troops, who will vacate the building shortly. Offices will be located on the ground floor, enlisted men's quarters on the second floor, and a lounge and other recreational facilities for enlisted men on the third floor.

5. Record of Events:

- a. A two-day conference of Commanding Officers of all Military Government units on Shikoku was held at Matsuyama, Ehime-ken, on the 27th and 28th of January, 1947. Major R. S. Garner, Commanding Officer of this Organization, attended.
- b. A new weekly training program was inaugurated 17 February 1947. One hour a day (Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays) is devoted to orientation periods and classes of instructions on small weapons. Wednesday afternoons are spent on organized recreation, and one hour a week is allotted to dismounted drill.

(b) An effort was made by the Resources, Commerce and Industry Section, this headquarters, to closely supervise and coordinate the work being done by the Resources, Commerce and Industry Sections of the prefectural Military Government teams in the Region, and to see that all work was handled as expeditiously as possible.

(9) Public Health

(a) Compliance with Operational Directive 40/1 continues to improve. Dairy & milk plant inspections are being carried out quite well. Inspectors are using the score card system of inspection and, although most of the ratings are too high, the poorly trained inspectors thus have a standard basis on which to work and are able to better advise the dairy and milk plant operators. The lack of food has forced removal of many milk producing animals to mountain pastures so that the number of dairies actually operating on Shikoku has been decreasing steadily. By the time that the cows are returned to their native stalls it is hoped that all dairies will have increased their sanitation facilities enough to produce properly purified milk.

(b) Diphtheria immunization of children under 10 years of age is practically complete in all prefectures. There has been a gratifying cessation of the autumn rise in diphtheria cases in all prefectures and a marked decrease in cases in the last 2 weeks in all except Ehime Prefecture.

(c) A few sporadic cases of typhus have appeared in Shikoku, but all prefectural health authorities have been quick to act in preventing spread. Sufficient stocks of DDT and vaccine are either on hand at present or on their way.

(d) Venereal diseases reportedly have been increasing in number all over Shikoku. The new concept of venereal disease control as presented by SC.P is showing its effect. Examination for venereal disease is no longer restricted to licensed prostitutes and houses of prostitution, but to the whole population as well. Apparently the availability of US Army stocks of medicines for venereal disease control has not been stressed sufficiently before, but now that the Japanese doctors fully comprehend that they will be able to quickly and adequately treat cases, they have found new incentive for discovering new cases and tracing contacts. It is thus expected that the rate will continue to rise for a time and then rapidly fall to an all-time low point. This

program is being assisted by establishment of new venereal disease clinics and by rebuilding those destroyed in the bombings. Difficulties in obtaining money and materials are constantly met in all parts of Shikoku. Although some of these difficulties can be solved locally there are numerous requests for aid from the national government in allocating funds and materials for expansion of the venereal disease control program.

(e) There are also many requests for national help in building and enlarging hospital facilities. There are no charity hospitals of any kind in Shikoku, although most large hospitals have space for a few indigents. Especially needed are charity tuberculosis sanitariums. Although Kochi Prefecture is beginning the construction of one of these institutions present plans and facilities allow such a small number of beds that only a fraction of the poor needing hospitalization for tuberculosis will receive it.

(f) All large cities in Shikoku are taking an active interest in improvement of their water supplies. A recent conference held by the Shikoku Water Supply Association added the petition of this organization to the many others requesting removal of the Taka Gasei Chemical Company, which manufactures chlorine, from the list of reparations companies. All cities are repairing war damage done to water systems and are planning better maintenance of water purifying plants. However they are afraid that their efforts will not amount to much if the supply of chlorine is shut off so that they cannot chemically purify the water.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Charles H. Back
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Distribution:

Information copy to BCOF

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
 HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
 APO 317

ER/ROF/hs

Takamatsu, Shikoku
 17 November 1946

SUBJECT: Semi-Monthly Military Occupational Activities
 Report

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

In compliance with AO 19, Eighth Army, dtd 20 March 1946, and radio cite D 99984, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 17 August 1946, subject report for period 1 November 1946 to 15 November 1946 is submitted herewith:

1. Status of Civil Administration:

a. The mayor of Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture, recently resigned his post. It is anticipated that resignations from other chiefs of cities, towns, and villages in the Shikoku Region will be forthcoming due to the fact that the details of the political purge directive are now generally known.

b. A meeting of the chiefs of the Regional Aid Offices in the four Prefectures in Shikoku was held in Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture, on 12 November, at the Shikoku Liaison Office of the Chubu Demobilization Bureau. A representative of the Tokyo Central Demobilization Bureau was present to receive reports from the chiefs of the respective Regional Aid Offices. The meeting was attended by a member of this headquarters. Items discussed included the number of men demobilized to date, the number of people still unrepatriated, the number of families in each prefecture of men reported dead, and the number of families in each prefecture of men still overseas.

c. Price Control

(1) The problem of price control of commodities, especially that of rice and sweet potatoes, in this primarily agricultural island, is important in order to control the present inflation and to plan for a sound economy. Japanese sources have expressed the opinion that the present price is based too much upon immediate delivery for distribution, with complete disregard for the present bumper crop.

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At a meeting held early in November in Kagawa Ken between Ken Foodstuff representatives, Ken Agricultural representatives, and representative farmers from thirty guns and cities, they expressed their dissatisfaction as to the estimate of the rice harvest in Kagawa Ken. The estimate was finally determined at 723,256 koku. (1 koku equals 33 lbs)

(2) Fishermen have indicated that they are dissatisfied with a policy of unrevised fixed prices on their product during a period when other prices and wages are increasing. They believe that fish demand should control prices and that a slightly increased price of fish would greatly increase the volume of fish reaching the consuming public. One plan presented to this Headquarters was to maintain maximum prices two to three times higher than the present fixed prices which have been unchanged since March.

d. Welfare

(1) The Welfare Section of the Kagawa Prefectural Government sponsored a meeting of the newly appointed Minsei-iin in Kotohira 12 November 1946. Approximately 1,300 Minsei-iin from Shikoku attended. Slightly over 10% of the District Welfare Commissioners were women.

(2) The function and operation of the new Daily Life Security Law was explained by Mr. Nagasi, Vice-Governor of the Ken. The principle speaker was Mr. Nakagawa, a representative from the Central Ministry of Welfare. Local officials spoke and questions were asked from the group. Captain Andrist, Shikoku Military Government Region Public Welfare Officer, offered his congratulations to those selected for their task of public service. The Governor of Kagawa Ken addressed the meeting at its close.

e. A conference on Juvenile Delinquency was held at the reform school in Takamatsu on 6 November, attended by the chief of the prefectural welfare section, police officials concerned with juvenile delinquency and other officials concerned with the problem. Members of the Welfare Section of this headquarters attended by invitation. The conference was serious and informal in nature. Subjects discussed included educational programs for delinquents, social causes of juvenile delinquency, and relief for homeless children.

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2. Political Parties and Political Activities:

a. The recently enlarged scope of SCAPIN 550 is responsible for extensive comment by the Communist Party, which is the only party that will not have any candidates made ineligible by the "purge" directive.

b. There is an attempt being made by local political leaders to combine the Liberal Party and the Progressive Party, and also the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. It would appear that the instigators of the proposed amalgamations are the leaders of the Liberal and Communist Parties respectively.

c. In the opinion of the political leaders, the Socialist and Communist Parties will be strengthened as a result of the "purge" directive while the Liberal and Progressive Parties will be weakened. It is generally considered that conservatives will be weakened and the younger political leaders of more liberal parties will come into positions of added prominence.

d. It seems to be recognized that while the removal of a large number of local authorities on the inflexible basis of their past positions will result in the elimination of some worthy officials, it is generally accepted that such an inflexible criterion will eliminate the possibility of favoritism or personal spite should a less rigid system of screening be applied.

e. Interviews with leading members of the Progressive, Liberal, Socialist and Communist Parties indicate that one of the major issues in this area is the problem of securing land for farmers that are at present tenants of landowning gentry. The Communist Party is taking a particularly strong stand on this issue and is gaining some popularity among local tenant farmers because they have adopted a "plank" in their "platform" calling for a plan whereby the Imperial Japanese Government will buy the land from landowners and either sell or rent it to the present tenant farmer or else will give it to the present tenant farmer or else will give it to the landless farmer. The Socialist Party has adopted a very similar "plank" except that they do not advocate the outright gift of the land to the farmer. The leader of the Communist Party, Shinichi Miyai, stated that his hopes for a successful campaign were founded on the possibility of an amalgamation of his and the Socialist Party.

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f. The local Socialist Party has split over a disagreement concerning agricultural unions. One group, led by Asao Miyawaki, insists that the unions should be non-partisan while the second group, led by Hirohumi Tamon, insists on partisan membership.

g. The political situation is generally satisfactory in so far as practices and procedures are concerned.

3. Degree of Compliance by the Japanese Authorities and People with Orders and Instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Imperial Japanese Government:

a. The compliance by the Japanese Authorities and people, as a whole, has been satisfactory. The continued high interest and activity in tuberculosis control measures and case finding is showing results in all four prefectures of Shikoku. More new cases are being discovered each week. The population in general is being rapidly educated in the necessity for early diagnosis and treatment.

b. The increasing emphasis on venereal disease control has led to the discovery of a number of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea in all prefectures. The number of persons routinely examined continues to increase and an educational program is being carried on emphasizing the need for diagnosis, treatment, isolation, and reporting of all cases, regardless of sex or occupation.

c. Directives on narcotics control are apparently being carefully followed. Spot checks show narcotic stocks and records in good order.

4. Relation between Occupation Forces and the Japanese Population:

a. During the past fifteen days the release of former Japanese Army and Navy property to the Home Ministry included 25.4 acres of land and 7 buildings, with a total evaluation of \$454.85.

b. A conference was held by the Economic Section of this Headquarters with officials of the Kagawa Ken Agriculture and Forestry Bureau to discuss the new Land Reform Bill. The Japanese officials were of the opinion that putting the Land Reform Bill into effect would be a very difficult job but that it could be done within the two year period allowed.

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c. The first of the monthly brochures to be published by the Economic Section of this Headquarters was published 1 November 1946. Its purpose is to coordinate the activities of the Economic Sections of the Prefectural Military Government Teams.

d. Legal Government

(1) As of 1 November 1946, eleven Japanese were being detained by Japanese police, on Shikoku, by order of Allied Occupation Forces. It is anticipated that these persons will be tried by the next provost court.

(2) There will be no provost court held on Shikoku this month. The next one probably will convene in the Kagawa Ken on or about 16 December 1946.

(3) Instructions have been received from Headquarters British and Indian Division, Japan, and forwarded to proper Japanese authority to the effect that special authority is to be accorded the wardens of all Japanese prisons in the British and Indian Division area to make routine remittances of persons sentenced by British provost courts. The remittance will be accorded as reward for good conduct. The approximate remittance permitted will be five days for the first month of the sentence and an additional ten days for every month thereafter. Calculation for remittance sentences will be made counting each month as thirty days. For sentences in excess of one year, the offender may, in case of his good conduct, have his sentence remitted after one third of it has been served.

(4) It has been noted, that as a result of this system, an offender sentenced to 12 months will be required to serve 245 days before he is eligible for remittance of sentence, while an offender sentenced to 13 months will be eligible after having served only 130 days.

(5) The following are Shikoku Crime statistics covering the period 1 October to 31 October 1946 as submitted by Japanese sources on 1 November 1946:

- (a) Criminal Offences Committed by Japanese Nationals - 3,964
- (b) Criminal Offences Committed by Foreign Nationals - 16
- (c) Crimes by Japanese against the Occupation Forces - 8

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(d) Crimes by Occupation Forces against Japanese Nationals - 34

5. Other Significant Matters:

a. Water Purification

(1) All the large cities of Shikoku use slow sand filtration to purify municipal water supplies. Chlorination is sporadic, erratic, and insufficient, with chlorine residuals ranging from 0 to 0.06 PPM (only rarely as high as 0.1 PPM). There is in the Kagawa Prefecture a factory producing chlorine for the Osaka - Kyoto - Kobe - Shikoku area whose output is entirely sufficient to supply the need.

(2) With a view to the possibility of use of municipal water by the Occupation Forces on Shikoku, conferences are being held between M.G. representatives and Ken governors with a view to making arrangements for a constant and sure supply of chlorine. However, the factory is on the reparations list and may continue in operation for only another month. The directors of this plant have made application for its removal from the list, and since it is so vital to the economy of this Region and to health of both Japanese & Allied personnel, it is hoped that this application will be approved.

b. Salvage

(1) The work of dismantling and salvaging the Shimane Maru, a former Japanese oil tanker, which is located in Shido Bay, Kotoshokura, Okawa gun, Kagawa Ken, has begun. This work is expected to be completed by May 1947.

c. Reparations

(1) Inventory of the dispersed machinery of the Kure Naval Arsenal was completed on 6 November 1946 in the Kagawa Ken. It is in the process of being completed in the Kochi and Tokushima Kens.

(2) The inventory of dispersed machinery of the Eleventh Naval Arsenal was completed in Kagawa Ken on 6 November 1946, and will be completed soon in the Ehime Ken.

d. Conference

(1) A conference was held by Major F.W. Berry of the Commerce and Industry Section, M.G. Headquarters, Eighth Army, with two officers of this organization. Major Berry discussed matters pertinent of the Commerce and Industry Sections concerning the reparations program, and the sale of waste oil. This information has been passed on to the Prefectural Military Government Teams.

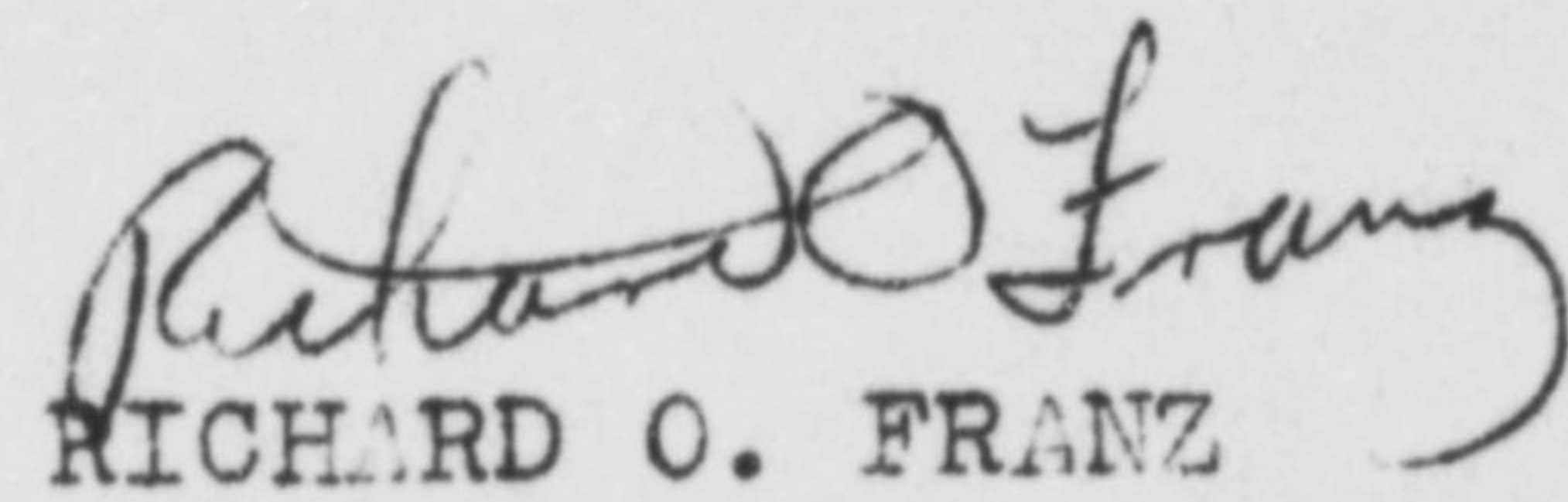
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e. Education

(1) A movement for the establishment of a University of Shikoku which was begun by a group of men in Zentsuji (Kagawa Prefecture) in October 1945 has since gained momentum and has been formally announced to the central government. Petitions have been presented to both houses of the Diet and, in addition to these, a separate petition bearing five thousand signatures has been presented to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Internal Affairs, and to SCAP through the Central Liaison Office.

(2) The originators of the movement hope to establish the university in Zentsuji because of the town's central location and historical background, and because a former Japanese army barracks area adjacent to the town offers buildings which could be utilized in setting up a university.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:


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