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February 1947 - September 1947

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(Report Control Symbol MG-4)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM BHD
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

30 September 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO : COMMANDING GENERAL, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. The following is the Monthly Report of Saga Military Government Team for the month of September, submitted in compliance with Operational Directive 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 30 April 1947.

ANNEX A Political and Governmental Activities
Public Safety
(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

ANNEX B-1 Public Health Activities
(Report Control Symbol QPH-01)

ANNEX B-2 Public and Private Welfare Activities
(Report Control Symbol QPH-01)

ANNEX C Labor Surveillance
(Report Control Symbol QESS-02)

ANNEX D Economics
(Report Control Symbol MG-4D)

ANNEX E Miscellaneous Summary
(Report Control Symbol MG-12)

1. Civil Information and Education
2. Miscellaneous

ANNEX F Unit Occupational History
(Report Control Symbol Q-2)

2. Summary of Major activities of special significance:

Annex D: <u>Economics</u>

Food Collection:

Interviews with the governor of the prefecture indicate that he intends to secure a reduction in the food collection quotas for the coming harvest period. When asked to

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justify his plans for a reduction, he stated that the harvest would yield some 85,000 koku less than last year. This headquarters did not concur in this opinion, as a spot survey of land and crops revealed that (1) land is under-reported by approximately 7% all over the prefecture, (2) the crop this year is better than last year, (3) there has been no reduction in acreages on such a large scale as indicated by prefectural figures, and (4) interviews with some fifty farmers indicate that they feel the quotas assigned last year were fair and that this year the same quotas would be relatively easy to meet.

The spot survey was carried out by the prefectural engineers under the supervision of this team. Surveys of land were made in twenty-four villages chosen so as to represent all conditions of terrain and crops. No survey was made of lands where known discrepancies existed.

Further information was secured from questionnaires sent to the mayors of each village in the prefecture. Replies from a majority of the villages bore out the four statements made above.

Burley H. Darlington

BURLEY H. DARLINGTON
Capt., CMP
Commanding

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(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM BHD
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: A 30 September 1947

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

During this report period government administration work has been routine.

Short courses explaining local self-government have been set up in several district offices of the prefecture. These courses have been running since 25 September and will last until 5 October 1947.

The registration of all foreign nationals in this prefecture, completed as of 1 September, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Koreans | 4,189 |
| Formosans | 13 |
| Chinese | 117 |
| Americans | 3 |
| British | 1 |
| French | 1 |
| Italians | 4 |
| Filipinos | 2 |
| Total | 4,330 |

The screening of local officials has been progressing very well during this last month. The total number screened in their respective groups are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prefecture officials | 20 |
| Police | 200 |
| Committees of various kinds | 150 |
| City, town, village, officials | 30 |
| Total | 400 |

Personnel changes were rather numerous this month, and no adequate explanation of the unusual rate of turnover is available.

Relieved at own request:

Isao NARITOMI, Chief of Commerce & Industry Section
Masao YOKOO, Chief of Food Section

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Appointments:

Masao YOKOO, to be Chief Cashier, Saga Prefecture.

Toshio NISHIMURA, Chief of Saga District Administrative Office, to be Chief of Food Section, Economic Department.

Hiroji TOKUDOMI, Chief of Local Affairs Section, to Commerce & Industry Section, Economic Department.

Tatsuro HYODO, Chief of Ogi District Administrative Office, to be Chief of Saga District Administrative Office.

Wataru FUKUCHI, Chief of Kanzaki District Administrative Office, to be Chief of Local Affairs Section, General Affairs Department.

Tsuyoshi FURUKAWA, Chief of General Affairs Section, Kishima District Administrative Office, to be Chief of Kanzaki District Administrative Office.

Satoru EGUCHI, Assistant-Chief of Land Development Enterprise Section, to be Chief of Ogi District Administrative Office.

An article appeared in the Saga Shimbun on 14 September to the effect that Governor Okimori's choice of men to fill important positions in the prefectural government was very bad. It was felt that available personnel were not given the jobs they were suited for. It is not known what the consensus of opinion is throughout the prefecture. This article followed an article that appeared on 11 September announcing a reshuffle of prefectural officials to bring persons with new ideas into office.

On 25 and 26 September the prefectural assembly standing committee convened.

Political Parties and Activities:

Activity of political parties was of a negative nature for this month. No changes or additions were reported.

There were 333 meetings with more than 500 people attending. Seven of these 333 were political meetings. The others were concerned with education, agriculture, trade unions, athletic meets, etc.

Election:

Screening of officials continues while the populace waits to

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see the outcome of Governor Okimori's supposed purge. Other action has been slow during this period.

In compliance with TWX, from higher headquarters, the number of prefectural officials purged in this prefecture is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Number of governors | 2 |
| | Number purged to date | 0 |
| | Number resigned | 1 |
| 2. | Number of prefectural assemblymen | 43 |
| | Number purged to date | 15 |
| | Number resigned | 15 |
| 3. | Number of city assemblymen | 96 |
| | Number purged to date | 0 |
| | Number resigned | 96 |
| 4. | Number of mayors | 2 |
| | Number purged to date | 0 |
| | Number resigned | 2 |

Degree of Compliance with All Directives:

During this reporting period there have been numerous violations of SCAPIN 1740, and all have been handled by the Japanese courts. There have been no cases of incidents involving Occupation Forces personnel and the Japanese.

Public Safety:

All fifteen Japanese police stations were inspected between 11 to 20 September and were found satisfactory. Capt. Arenschield of SCAP Public Safety Division, also inspected the police department and several stations. He was entirely satisfied with what he found.

Training of Japanese Police:

Reference, Letter AG 333.5 BA, Headquarters I-Corps, dated 31 January 1947, subject: "Training of Japanese Police."

Periodic inspections of police training schools and police stations in this area have been made. No violations of the above reference paragraph have been detected or reported to this headquarters. Spot checks will continue to insure strict compliance with above mentioned letter.

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Con't. Annex A Monthly Report (30 Sept. 47) Saga Mil Govt Team.

Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese:

Reference, Operational Directive Number 43, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 14 May 1947, subject: "Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese."

Periodic checks have been made of Japanese penal institutions and procurators' offices throughout the prefecture as required by above reference paragraph. No violations were detected during the inspections. Surveillance of penal institutions and procurators' offices will continue.

Fires:

The Prefectural Public Safety Section has reported seven building fires with an estimated damage of 40,550 yen and one forest fire with an estimated damage of 45,000 yen during this period. It appears this is about the average amount of yen damage for this portion of the year. Recommendations and advice were given to police and fire officials for corrective action.

Explosives:

Asahi Kogyo K. K. in Kiyama-machi, the Karatsu Kakohin Seisakusho in Karatsu-shi, and the Nippon Kayaku Seizo K. K. in Kiyama-machi, manufacturers of electric detonators for use in coal mines, were inspected during this period and were found to be complying with all directives.

Legal:

Reference, AG 015 (27 June 47) LS-L (SCAPIN-1740), General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 27 June 1947, subject: "Amendment to Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction." Eleven persons were tried under Imperial Ordinance No. 311, for illegal possession of goods concerning the occupation forces.

Provost Court:

There was only one case tried by Provost Court during September.

Cases Pending:

| | 23 August 47 | 23 September 47 |
|---|---|---|
| Procurators' Offices | 542 | 215 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal Courts | 104 | 119 |
| Civil Courts | 142 | 152 |

As shown above the number of cases pending is slowly decreasing. Both criminal and civil courts are taking cases and disposing of them as rapidly as possible in order to give the accused speedy trial.

Repatriation and Illegal Entry:

Two hundred thirty-four Japanese nationals returned to this prefecture during September. Five Okinawans, five Amami Oshimans, five Koreans were repatriated to their homelands.

During this period thirty-nine illegal entrants, all Koreans, were apprehended by the prefectural police on the west coast of the prefecture. They will be returned to their points of departure through official repatriation chennels.

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SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM WHE
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: B-1 30 September 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

I. Hospital Administration:

The Japanese report shows that as of 15 September there were 81 hospitals and clinics in the prefecture with a bed capacity of 4,342. During the report period 2,040 beds were occupied and 142,541 out-patients were treated.

During the past month this section inspected four national hospitals treating tuberculosis cases. Conditions in all were not impressive. Although most of the national hospitals have the facilities to give proper treatment, the shortage of coal, food, and drugs has hindered their work. A conference was held with the chief of the Kyushu Branch of the Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry, and all deficiencies detected in the national hospitals were reviewed with him. Although he could not offer much assistance in obtaining coal for the hospitals, he stated that the patients' daily allowance would be increased from seven yen to eighteen yen per day after the first of October and that a representative of the Welfare Ministry would inspect each of the national hospitals once a month and submit a report to this section on the findings and corrective action taken in the hospitals.

As of 15 September the average daily caloric intake in national hospitals treating TB patients was 2,020. The Prefectural Health Department is working with the Prefectural Food and Fishery Section in order to increase the calorie intake.

The Hospital Administration Sub-Section of the Prefectural Health Section inspected 54 hospitals and clinics throughout the prefecture. Reports state that medical practice was below the desired level. Sanitation in these hospitals is improving somewhat. Pressure is being placed on the Doctors' Association to conduct more training programs for private doctors.

During the past month this section inspected three of the five health centers in this prefecture. A large amount of inactivity was found due to the shortage of electricity and transportation. This matter was immediately corrected after conferences with the chiefs of Commerce and Industry and the Kyushu Electric Supply Office. Electricity was obtained in three of the health centers fulltime for 7 days a week. Also 25 bicycles were obtained for

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the use of health centers. The present Doctors' and Dentists' Association was not reorganized on 1 September as announced in the August monthly report. Reorganization will take place on 1 October.

II. Veterinary Affairs:

There have been no cases of reportable communicable diseases among the animal population during the report period. The animal population as of 15 September totaled 38,113.

Brucellosin agglutination tests on dairy cattle are continuing; 186 cows were tested during the past month, raising the total to 581 tested since 1 January 1947. Tuberculin tests on cattle remain the same as in last months report. Due to the warm weather testing for TB will be discontinued until 1 December 1947. Examination for cholera among swine is continuing; 80 hogs were examined, raising the total to 479 since 1 January 1947. Rabies inoculations have been completed.

Inspections of dairies and dairy farmers are being carried out by the Prefectural Veterinary Affairs Section. Reports state that sanitation in both the dairy plants and farms has been greatly improved. Adequate testing of milk in the dairy plants is still not being done. Dairy plant operators in and around the five major towns and cities are being encouraged to utilize the health center laboratory facilities to carry out bacteriological examinations on the milk. Milk production shows an increase over last month's report by 53,301 liters. 84 iced candy shops and tea houses were inspected for illegal use of milk. All were found to be buying milk in the black market and using it in their business. Severe warning has been issued to all milk plants concerning the sale of milk.

Slaughtering in this prefecture is still on the increase; 236 animals were slaughtered in September compared to the 180 during the month of August 1947. There were no total rejects, but there were 17 intestinal rejects and 21 partial rejects totaling 38 in all. Sanitation in all slaughter houses has been greatly improved and can finally be considered satisfactory.

Veterinarians' technique on ante and post mortem examinations is still far from satisfactory. Training programs have been held by the Prefectural Veterinary Affairs Section in regard to this matter.

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III. Dental Affairs:

There have been no new developments in this section in the past month.

IV. Nursing Affairs:

As of 15 September 1947 there were 1,081 nurses in the prefecture, of whom only 770 are actually practicing nursing. From 3 to 12 September 82 nurses attended short course training programs held in different localities throughout the prefecture. The nurse who attended the training course at Tokyo directed the program.

V. Medical Supply:

The medical supply situation in this prefecture has not changed since previous reports. The allocations from the Welfare Ministry are entirely too small to meet the minimum needs of the doctors throughout the prefecture. It seems futile to advertise the facilities in the clinics and hospitals when the medicines are not available to treat the diseases.

A small amount of X-ray film has been obtained from various small photo companies in the prefecture, the Fukuoka supply point and the Fuji Film company at Osaka.

The supply of 10% DDT powder and 5% DDT residual spray is much under the desired level. Although requisitions for further supplies were submitted in the early part of August to the Welfare Ministry and repeat telegrams were sent in September, none of the telegrams or requisitions were answered. These supplies are greatly needed to carry out the programs on insect control.

The supply of venereal disease drugs is adequate to the needs at the present time. Requisitions are being placed through the proper channels and supplies are being received.

VI. Preventive Medicine:

There have been no cases of reportable communicable diseases during the past month. Short training courses sponsored by the health centers in this prefecture were held to further the education of the general public, doctors and insect and rodent control team members on enteric disease. These programs were held in all sections throughout the prefecture. 3,036 persons attended these courses.

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Cholera immunizations have been completed except for a small number of persons who were sick or out of the prefecture when the immunizations were given in their area. These persons will be immunized as soon as possible. Typhoid immunizations started on 1 September; 51,306 persons have received the full dose and 14,700 have received the initial dose since the start of this program. Diphtheria immunizations will be started as soon as the serum arrives in this prefecture. Plans have been formed for typhus immunizations as soon as the vaccines become available.

X-raying of tuberculosis suspects by the health centers is progressing well now that electricity is being furnished to three of the health centers 7 days a week continuously, and 3 days a week to the remaining two health centers. During the report period 1,958 persons were given the tuberculin test; 879 were negative, and 865 had positive reactions; 747 were X-rayed; 64 persons had active tuberculosis. Tuberculosis control committees are active in placing the TB patients in hospitals and educating the families on tuberculosis control.

The VD control program is progressing well. Emphasis is being placed upon mass serology testing in factories and business places, education to the general public on danger of venereal diseases and the importance of suppression of prostitution.

VII. General Sanitation:

Insect and rodent control teams are being hampered by the shortage of 10% DDT powder and 5% DDT spray (mentioned in Section V, this report). Insect and rodent control teams have sprayed 308,024 square meters with 5% DDT spray and 335,789 square meters with 10% DDT powder. 76,159 square meters of drains and streams were cleaned.

Garbage and rubbish collection is being carried out daily in the major cities in the prefecture by full-time garbage and rubbish collectors. Public buildings are being inspected regularly by the city officials and the prefectural sanitary officials.

Conditions in and around the water plants throughout the prefecture are improving. Chlorination tests are made twice a day, tests for minerals are done once a week, bacteria counts are carried out twice monthly, and insect and rodent control is carried out weekly. It is planned that laboratory facilities to make all tests on the water will be set up at each water plant by 15 October 1947. All tests and happenings concerning the water plants are registered on a daily log.

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VIII. Laboratory Affairs:

There has been a certain amount of increase in the activities if the Prefectural Bacteriological Laboratory. The private doctors are beginning to realize the services which are available to them. Cultures for the diagnosis of enteric disease are the leading activity now being carried out.

An eleven-day training course was held for the six sanitary technicians in the water plants (who later have to do all chemical and bacteriological tests in the water plants) by the doctor in charge of the laboratory.

Plans to enlarge the laboratory and to improve the facilities have been made, and a budget of 251,500 has been drawn up to be approved by the Prefectural Diet in October. If the budget is approved, the extension and improvement will be carried out immediately.

The pure food and drug laboratory performed tests on 78 different samples of water and 4 samples of "sake" and detected nothing abnormal. Tests were also done on drugs, and three specimens of saccharine were found to be unfit for use. No case of methyl alcohol poisoning was reported.

IX. Nutrition Activities:

The nutrition survey carried out at Minamihata-mura, Nishimatsuura-gun, in August, compared to that carried out in May this year revealed that the food situation is gradually improving. There is an increase in the vegetable protein intake, and this probably accounts for the decrease to 25.9% of the number examined who showed signs of malnutrition. The details of the diet have already been given in the August monthly report.

Efforts are being made to increase the diet of the people. Special attention is being paid to the sick, particularly the tuberculosis patients, although the average of about 2,000 per day caloric value of the diet is gradually increasing, is still below the standard requirements.

X. Port Quarantine:

Not applicable.

XI. Public Health Administration:

The Public Health Section of this prefecture is not

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directly under the Governor, (see Chart No.1), but is under the Education and Welfare Department. Lack of an adequate prefectural budget plus existing Home Ministry Ordinances have prevented the establishment of an independent department directly under the governor. The chief of the Prefectural Public Health Section, although he does not work directly under the Governor, is authorized to go directly to the Governor on any matter he deems necessary.

The Prefectural Public Health Section is broken down into 10 subsections (see Chart No.2) with a chief at the head of each subsection. Each subsection is again broken down into divisions with one person in charge of each division.

District health offices have been established in the five health centers throughout the prefecture. The chief of each health center is directly responsible for all public health in his area. The shortage of personnel has greatly hindered the action in these health offices.

The mayor of each town or village is directly responsible to the district health offices for health administration and enforcement in his area.

The minimum number of doctors required in the prefectural Health Section for adequate administration of public health is set at 17, although at present there are only ten full time doctors employed. The annexed chart shows the number of doctors required in the prefectural Public Health Section and their duties.

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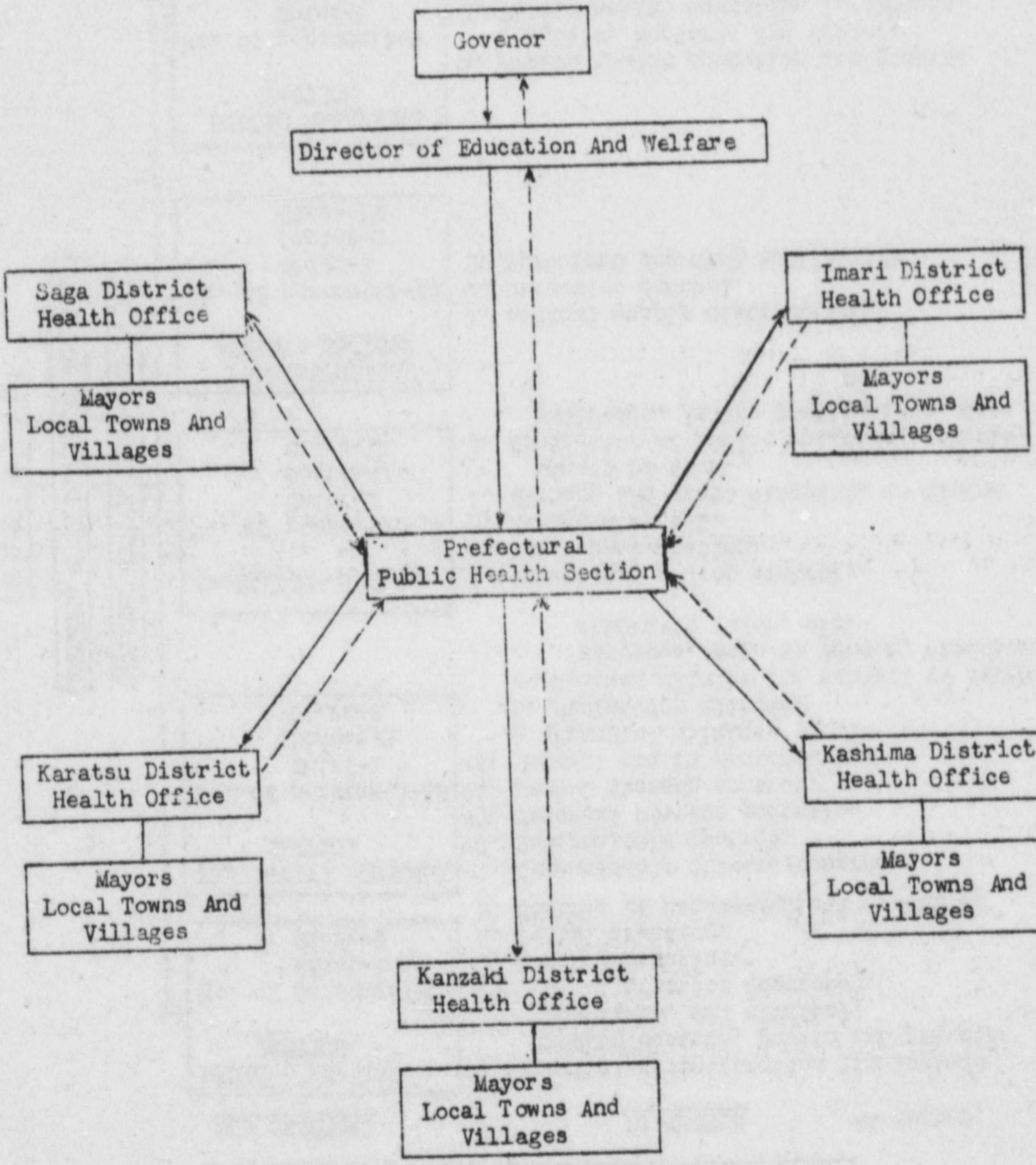
CHART NO. 1

PREFECTURAL PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE CHANNELS



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## CHART NO. 2

## ORGANIZATION OF PREFECTURAL PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION

GOVERNOR

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION & WELFARE

CHIEF OF PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION

| SUB SECTIONS | DIVISIONS (*= Doctor) |
|---|---|
| **MEDICAL AFFAIRS SECTION**<br>No. of personnel-6<br>Chief-1 *<br>Clerk-5 | *1. Hospital administration (to include health centers, public and private hospitals, and clinics).<br>2. Medical practice (doctors).<br>3. Nursing practice.<br>4. Dental practice.<br>5. Control of pseudo-medical practice. |
| **PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION**<br>No. of personnel-12<br>Chief-1 *<br>[redacted]<br>Doctor-3<br>Clerk-8 | *1. Communicable disease control.<br>*2. Tuberculosis control.<br>*3. Venereal disease control.<br>*4. Mental disease control.<br>*5. General health preservation:<br>a. Prenatal clinics.<br>b. Pediatrics clinics.<br>c. General clinics for control of serious diseases, such as cancer, diabetes, rheumatic fever, etc. |
| **SANITATION SECTION**<br>No. of personnel-13<br>Chief-1<br>Doctor-0<br>Clerk-12 | 1. Insect and rodent control.<br>2. Water purification.<br>3. Sewage disposal.<br>4. Garbage and waste disposal. -- cleanliness of town.<br>5. Sanitation of public building, schools, railroads, jails, institutions, etc. |
| **PHARMACFUTICAL AFFAIRS SECTION**<br>No. of personnel-13<br>Chief-1<br>Doctor-0<br>Clerk-12 | 1. Medical supply distribution<br>2. Narcotics control<br>3. Pure food and drug supervision |
| **PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION**<br>No. of personnel-5<br>Chief-1<br>Doctor-0<br>Clerk-4 | 1. Public health education for general public, doctors, and nurses.<br>2. Public health education in schools.<br>3. Popularization of public health programs. |

Completed on next page

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**VETERINARY AFFAIRS**

**SECTION**

No. of personnel-8
Chief-1 *
Doctor-2
Clerk-5

* 1. Animal disease control.
* 2. Meat inspection.
* 3. Dairy affairs.
4. Animal products.

**LABORATORY AFFAIRS**

**SECTION**

No. of personnel-10
Chief-1 *
Doctor-1
Clerk-8

* 1. Diagnostic laboratories.
* 2. Pure food and drug laboratories.
* 3. Supervision of laboratory activity.

**VITAL STATISTICS**

**SECTION**

No. of personnel-4
Chief-1 *
Clerk-3

1. Control of reporting and recording of vital statistics.
2. Compilation and interpretation of statistics on disease incidence.
3. Assistance to entire section in special statistics problems.

**NUTRITION SECTION**

No. of personnel-2
Chief-1
Clerk-1

1. Nutrition surveys.
2. Nutritional status of population.

**GENERAL AFFAIRS**

**SECTION**

No. of personnel-5
Chief-1
Doctor-0
Clerk-4

1. Operation of office.
2. Personnel affairs.
3. Budget.
4. Coordination.

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(Report Control Symbol QPH-01)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM HDG
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: B-2 30 September 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

I. Public Assistance:

These figures cover the period 1 - 31 August 1947.

A. Total number of persons who received public assistance: 57,605

B. Net amount of cash grants: ¥3,544,431

C. Total number of persons cared for in institutions: 1,487

D. Total cost of assistance in kind: ¥1,729,036

Pursuing our policy of vigorous investigation of public assistance in this prefecture, 103 spot checks were done in eight different towns and 47 discrepancies were found. Forty were cases of people who were not receiving adequate assistance. Seven were cases where the family income had increased so that no further relief was necessary. All irregularities were called to the attention of prefectural authorities and have been corrected.

Upon suggestion from this team the prefectural welfare Section had the local minsei-iin investigate the living conditions of every family in the prefecture. As a result 153 families were found who were in need of assistance but had not applied for it; 241 families were found to be receiving more assistance than necessary, and 682 families were not receiving adequate relief. Immediate corrective action was taken by prefectural authorities on the 1,076 above mentioned disprepancies.

II. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

During the past month ten welfare institutions and one penal institution were inspected by a member of this team. Sanitation standards were low in Karatsu Takujien, Oshima Takujien, Mitsushima Takujien, Shintoku Gakko, Boshi-ryo, Karatsu Koeki Shichiya, Saiseikai Shinryojo, Karatsu Koeki Shichiya and Kasuga-ryo. This was brought to the attention of the prefectural welfare section for corrective action. Saga Shonen Keimusho, Sei-

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koen and Saga Nyuyoji Hoikuen were in excellent condition, and all had competent managers. This was also brought to the attention of prefectural authorities who are now aiming to bring all institutions up to the high standards attained by these three institutions. All institutions checked have been found to be segregating inmates by sex, abstaining from maltreatment, and providing some type of recreational facilities.

The prefectural welfare section is now employing a full time doctor in the section who is in charge of medical care in welfare and penal institutions throughout the prefecture.

III. Homeless Persons:

The Japanese in this prefecture are taking active measures to find and care for vagabonds, vagrant juveniles and homeless persons. During this reporting period ten such individuals were picked up and satisfactorily accommodated in a local institution. All received complete physical and mental examinations.

For inspection of housing facilities see Section II of this report.

The prefectural welfare section reports that 18,541 houses are needed to provide for the 59,060 persons who are in need of dwellings. During this reporting period 293 new building permits have been granted and 155 previously authorized houses were built.

A vigorous investigation of housing was carried out by the prefectural authorities and the Construction and Housing Section of this team during the month. Thirty-five violations of OD 55, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 13 August 1947, were uncovered. All cases have been turned over to prefectural authorities for action.

IV. Reserve Relief Supplies:

| | Biscuits | Canned Food | Blankets | Clothing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On hand beginning of month | 0 kg. | 0 kg. | 0 art | 5,046 pieces |
| Added during month | 0 kg. | 0 kg. | 300 art | 13,769 pieces |
| Distributed during month | 0 kg. | 0 kg. | 0 art | 18,815 pieces |
| Total distributed to date | 24,029 kg. | 116,183 kg. | 56,950 art | 256,194 pieces |
| On hand at end of month | 0 kg. | 0 kg. | 300 art | 0 pieces |

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V. Foreign Nationals:

No violations of Operational Directive 83, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 3 October 1946 were found during this month.

Under the provision of SCAPIN 4054-A, dated 30 June 1947 the prefectural authorities have been authorized to release 590 pounds of class C imported canned foods for the month of September 1947 to foreign nationals in Saga Prefecture as supplementary rations. The distribution of these imported canned goods was completed on 20 September 1947.

There are at present 129 foreign nationals receiving supplementary rations in this prefecture, none being "axis" nationals.

VI. Repatriation:

The total number of repatriates who have returned to this prefecture is 102,884. 15,808 require public aid at present.

VII. Community Chest:

The Community Chest drive which was originated by this section during the latter part of May this year, closed its books on 31 August 1947. A total of ¥10,021,300 was collected surpassing the ¥10,000,000 goal. As this was the first movement of its kind in Japan, the first two months of the drive were devoted entirely to propaganda through posters, pamphlets, newspapers, movies and radio and the final month to the collection itself. Because of the success of the movement in this prefecture, all prefectures in Japan are scheduled to start the movement in the near future.

The success of the movement can be accredited to three main reasons; (1) the three months duration of the drive which gave the officials ample time to get every citizen in the prefecture fully informed as to the reason for the drive and the intended usage of the collected funds; (2) the quick response and willing cooperation on the part of prefectural authorities to all suggestions given by this section and (3) the well-organized and close cooperation of the Japanese officials among themselves.

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(Report Control Symbol QESS-02)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM GYO
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: C 30 September 1947

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Identification:

a. Prefecture covered: Saga
b. Report for month of: September 1947
c. Report prepared by: George Y. Ogata

2. Labor Procurement:

a. The Japanese Public Employment Security Office has experienced some difficulty obtaining qualified interpreters, translators, and clerks for the Occupation Forces.

b. Local Japanese agencies are complying with Japanese Government regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.

c. The average number of laborers used per work day during the month was 293.

d. There were no significant changes in the proportion of workers on labor requisition to workers on procurement demand. The average number of workers on labor requisition was 132, while workers on procurement demand numbered 161.

3. Wages and working conditions:

a. The comparative table below gives the prevailing daily wage of Occupation Forces labor, including allowances in this prefecture (monetary figures in yen).

| | REQUISITION | | PROCUREMENT DEMAND | | TROOP AND DEPENDENT HOUSING | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Category | Wage | Working Hrs. | Wage | Working Hrs. | Wage | Working Hrs. |
| Maid | 45.00 | 8 | 42.00 | 8 | 45.00 | 8 |
| Cook | 60.00 | 8 | 60.00 | 8 | | |
| Gardener | 55.00 | 8 | 50.00 | 8 | 55.00 | 8 |
| Laborer | 50.00 | 8 | 35.00 | 8 | 38.00 | 8 |

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b. Allowances:

(1) laborers on labor requisition, procurement demand, troop and dependent housing projects:

(a) The various allowances stipulated in the regulations issued by the Central Liaison Office are in effect.

(b) The supplementary rations of 140 grams of rice per working day and 5 cigarettes per month were issued to the Occupation Forces employees.

(2) As there is an acute shortage of housing for qualified interpreters, translators, and other employees who come from outside the prefecture to work here, billets at Takagise Camp and necessary transportation between camp and office are furnished by the Prefectural Government.

c. There are no known abuses in employment or working conditions involving persons working for the Occupation Forces.

4. Labor Relations:

a. During the period covered by this report there were no labor relations cases in which action was taken by Occupation Forces.

b. There have been no actions or decisions by the following with regard to labor disputes, labor unions, or labor relations situations.

(1) Japanese Police
(2) Japanese Procurator
(3) Japanese Court

c. (1) There have been no complaints or allegations of the following:

(a) Employer domination or influence in labor union activity.

(b) Discrimination against employees for union activity.

(2) There have been no proceedings or actions by the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee or Prefectural Government with respect to c. (1) above.

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d. There have been no instances of conciliation, mediation, or arbitration of labor disputes by the Labor Relations Committee or Japanese government officials during the period covered by this report.

5. Employment: 1 - 30 September 1947

a. Unemployment is being absorbed by the following:

(1) New developments in private industry.

(2) Public Works.

(3) Vocational training.

(4) Others:

The Public Employment Security Section reports that over 2,853 persons come under the jusansho a relief work subsidized by the Japanese Government. The jusansho functions somewhat like cooperative groups in the United States do. The jusansho manufactures articles made by weaving bamboo and straw, articles made by sewing, etc., and these finished products are sold by private and governmental enterprise.

b. Unemployment of repatriates and immigrants to Saga Prefecture has decreased for the period covered by this report by 2,311 persons. Repatriates and immigrants who are unemployed total 1,582.

6. General Observations: None

7. The labor office has no recommendation at this time.

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(Report Control Symbol MG-4D)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

HDG

Annex: D

30 September 1947

ECONOMICS

A. Crop Conditions:

1. The weather during this period was very good for the ripening rice crop. The temperature was two degrees higher than in previous years. The growth of the plants this year is a little below the standard. The reason for this was the six-day delay in planting.

2. The two main insect pests discovered in Saga Prefecture during the month were Asiatic rice borer and rice leaf borer. About 40,000 cho of rice were affected by these insects. tons of pyrethrum were sprayed to counter-act these insects. Other diseases found in the plants were white blast, rice blast, hypochonose, and stemrot. A decrease of .4% of the crop is all that is expected.

3. No crops are being harvested at the present time.

4. Lack of fertilizer still is the main hindrance to maximum production. A shortage of electrical power especially in the irrigation season hampered the farmers.

B. Availability of Fertilizer to the Farmers from August to December 1947:

1. Required Amounts: (Unit: Tons)

| Fertilizer | Total Allotment | Amt Rec'd to date | Amt Rec'd this month | % of Allotment completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ammonium Sulphate | 15,085. | 2,632.815 | 2,632.815 | 51.7% |
| 2. Lime Nitrate | 650. | 255.06 | 255.06 | 39.2% |
| 3. Superphosphate | 3,965. | 552.825 | 552.825 | 13.9% |
| 4. Potassium | 1,172. | 0 | 0 | 0 |

2. Amount Distributed to the Farmers: (Unit: Tons)

| Fertilizer | Total Amount | Amt Rec'd to Date | Amt of Distribution | Total Amt on Hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ammonium Sulphate | 2,632.815 | 2,632.815 | 392.445 | 2,240.37 |
| 2. Nitro Lime | | 255.06 | 0 | 255.06 |
| 3. Superphosphate | | 552.825 | 0 | 552.825 |
| 4. Potassium | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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C. Acreage of Foodstuffs Planted:

1. In compliance with letter, Headquarters I Corps, subject: "Historical Record of Acreage of Staple Food Crops," file AG 430 BA, dated 28 June 1947, the following is submitted:

In Saga Prefecture, the total acreage in rice reported during the year 1940 was 53,800 cho. As of 15 July 1947 the area of rice under cultivation was reported as 49,480 cho. This shows a decrease of 4,320 cho since 1940 or just prior to the Pacific War. This headquarters conducted a physical survey in various areas of Saga Prefecture to determine the extent of discrepancies in acreage reported by the prefectural authorities.

The spot survey was carried out during the period 18 September to 24 September by two teams of prefectural engineers, each supervised by two members of the Natural Resources Section. During each day's operation farmers were interviewed extensively. Various areas of rice lands were surveyed in twenty-four villages and towns, the total acreage surveyed being 15 cho 5 tan 4 se 29 bu of a reported amount of 14 cho 5 tan 6 se 05 bu of rice land. The following conclusions were reached:

a. In every village and town where a survey was made there were no indications that the acreage in production had been decreased in the past four or five years. Questioning of the village and town mayors verified this.

b. Planted area is based on the land survey made in the 22nd year of Meiji (1889), this has been found to be in error by from 6% to 10%. In nearly every case the error has shown the area to be smaller than the survey revealed.

NOTE: 1 cho = 10 tan = 100 se = 3,000 bu
1 cho = 2.450 acres

D. Collection of Staple Foods:

The following graph reflects the status of staple food collection in Saga Prefecture as of 25 September:

| Crops | Quota | Collected | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rice | 741,423 koku | 788,726 koku | 106.38% |
| Wheat, barley & naked barley | 162,280 koku | 164,349 koku | 101.27% |
| White potatoes | 818,000 kan | 867,482 kan | 106.05% |

(* Brown rice equivalent)

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E. Food Distribution:

From 1 to 25 September 1947, the distribution of substitute staple food per consumer was as follows:

| Item | General Consumers | Mine Workers |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 17.46% | 40.0% |
| Flour | 46.65% | 9.7% |
| Wheat and barley | 21.00% | 50.3% |
| Potatoes | 4.58% | |
| Imported food | .51% | |
| Others | 9.80% | |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% |

F. Emergency Food Measures:

1. In compliance with instructions from the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry 20,000 koku of 1947 wheat have been ordered shipped to Nagasaki Prefecture by Saga Prefecture. Shipment of 15,758.54 koku or 78.7% was completed as of 25 September. The remaining amount is expected to be shipped by the end of the month.

2. The following list of SCAPINs authorized releases of imported foods in this prefecture for the month of September 1947.

| SCAPIN NO. | DATE | AMOUNT | CLASS OF IMPORTED FOODS | DATE COMPLETED | DISTRIBUTED TO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4054-A | 30 Jun 47 | 590 lbs. | C | 20 Sept.47 | Foreign |
| 4054-A | 30 Jun 47 | 8,541 kgs. | D | 15 Sept.47 | Nat'l babie |
| 4305-A | 9 Aug 47 | 12,380 kgs. | H | 10 Sept.47 | Coal Miners & Dependent |

G. Forestry:

During the period 21 August to 20 September 1947 a total of 380,000 cubic feet of timber was cut, of which 255,000 cubic feet were allocated for general use and 125,000 cubic feet allocated for mine posts. The total lumber stock at the end of this period amounted to 177,000 cubic feet for general use and 172,000 cubic feet for mine posts.

At the end of the current period there were 298 sawmills in actual operation with a total of 1,491 producers and employees processing 103,000 cubic feet of timber into sawed lumber. The

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sawed lumber stock amounted to 24,000 cubic feet at the end of the current period.

The production and stock of various other materials during the period 21 August to 20 September were:

1. Vegetable Wax

| | (21 Aug - 20 Sept) | (21 Jul - 20 Aug) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Output | 1,440 kgs. | 6,780 kgs. | 21% |
| (b) Stock as of 20 Sept. | 540 kgs. | 7,680 kgs. | 7% |

2. Pine Root Oil

| | (21 Aug - 20 Sept) | (21 Jul - 20 Aug) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Output | 62 gals. | 70 gals. | 89% |
| (b) Stock as of 20 Sept. | 86 gals. | 75 gals. | 115% |

3. Camphor

(a) Output

(1) Crude Camphor ---------- 4,502 kgs.
(2) Camphor Oil ---------- 7,498 kgs.

(b) Stock as of 20 Sept.

(1) Crude Camphor ----------15,585 kgs.
(2) Camphor Oil ---------- 8,979 kgs.

(c) There were 43 camphor producing plants and 27 persons engaged in camphor manufacturing in the prefecture during the current period.

(d) Factors hindering maximum production of camphor products during the current period were the difficulties in obtaining camphor trees, shortage of electricity, shortage of food and clothing and the low prices of camphor trees.

4. Firewood

| Planned amount | Output | Percentage | Stock as of 20 Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 225,000 cu. ft. | 109,000 cu. ft. | 48% | 12,000 cu. ft. |

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H. Lumber, Lumber Products and Charcoal:

1. The same obstacles to maximum production of lumber as were listed in the preceding monthly report remain during the current period.

2. Charcoal production amounted to 648 tons or 103% of the estimated production during the current period with a stock amounting to 130 tons as of 21 August 1947. Obstacles to maximum production of charcoal are the same as those mentioned in the preceding monthly report period.

3. Due to the critical shortage of raw materials, there are no veneer or plywood factories in this prefecture.

I. Fishing:

1. During the period 21 August to 20 September 1947 fish production increased approximately 3,130,195 pounds. The total catch was 8,154,442 pounds against a total of 5,024,247 pounds caught during the previous report period.

2. Sardines contributed the greater percentage of the increase. The main factor hindering the fish catches during the current period has been the poor weather conditions. The forecast typhoon "Kathleen" in the early part of the current period prevented fishermen from going to sea for approximately 10 days.

The following number of fishing craft were operated in this prefecture during the current period:

| Fishing craft | Operated during the current period | Operated during the previous period |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" Craft (over 100 tons) | 0 | 0 |
| Class "B" Craft (5 to 100 tons) | 194 | 237 |
| Class "C" Craft (less than 5 tons) | 1,162 | 1,469 |
| Total | 1,356 | 1,706 |

3. Though oil allocations to this prefecture are late in arrival, adequate allotments are being received and distribution of fuel oil products to the fishing industry in this prefecture is being effected smoothly under the link system of rationing.

4. Fishing materials and equipment allocated through legal channels are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the fishermen.

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5. The functions of the prefectural and local fishermen's associations in the new system remain the same as reported in the previous report period.

6. The problems on fish prices are as reported in the previous monthly report period.

7. The principal complaints of fishermen in this prefecture concern the scarcity of supplies.

J. Surveillance of Shipbuilding:

No evidence of unauthorized construction or non-compliance with applicable directives was disclosed or discerned.

K. Import-Export Shipping:

In compliance with paragraph (8), section F of OD No. 37, the following import and export summary is submitted:

No imports passed through the harbors of Saga Prefecture during the period covered by this report.

6,501 metric tons of bituminous coal were exported from the port of Karatsu in Saga Prefecture. Coal accounted for the only export. All shipments were consigned to the ports of Fusan and Reisui in Korea.

| Name of Vessel | Cargo | Date of Bill of Lading | Date of Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buko Maru | 1,224 metric tons | 27 August 47 | 28 August 47 |
| Matsu Maru | 1,196 metric tons | 29 August 47 | 30 August 47 |
| Taisho Maru | 1,728 metric tons | 7 September 47 | 7 September 47 |
| No.1 Ise Maru | 1,223 metric tons | 10 September 47 | 10 September 47 |
| Hozan Maru | 1,130 metric tons | 20 September 47 | 20 September 47 |

No delays or stoppages were noted in the loading procedure at Karatsu.

L. Inspection of Japanese Merchant Vessels:

In accordance with letter file AG 560-BA, Headquarters I Corps, dated 26 December 1946, inspections of Japanese merchant vessels were conducted at Karatsu and Kusuku, the only two prefectural ports engaging in foreign trade and the two leading prefectural ports participating in coastwide trade. The particulars of the inspections are given below:

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| Name of Vessel | Serial No. | Type | Tonnage | Port | Date of Inspection | SCAJAP No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taisho Maru | | Cargo | 1519 | Karatsu | 4 Sept 47 | T082 |
| No.1 Ise Maru | 0860 | Cargo | 860 | Karatsu | 4 Sept 47 | I019 |
| No.18 Ono Maru | 0408 | Cargo | 1370 | Kusuku | 11 Sept 47 | P015 |

No violations of directives on export procedure were noted.

M. Reparations:

The forty-six establishments in this prefecture holding machines from other prefectures of Kyushu and the three plants belonging to Saga Prefecture were inspected during September. With the exception of the machines at the Asahi Plant of the Japan Tire Co., where machines were in poor condition, maintenance of the machinery was satisfactory. No discrepancies were noted.

N. Textiles:

For the second consecutive month the Daiwa Spinning Plant of Saga City, which is processing imported raw cotton into yarn and cloth for re-export, surpassed its fixed production goal. The major reasons for exceeding the goal are sufficient electric power and a low quota in comparison with past months. This establishment is protected by police guards, and protective signs have been posted. Statistics of production are tabulated below:

| Item | Projected | Attained | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yarn | 330,000 lbs | 330,251 lbs | 101% |
| Cloth | 490,000 yds | 495,000 yds | 101% |

All of the company's 67,216 spindles are being employed in the operation of the plant while only 396 of the 564 looms are being used at present, the remainder are in storage.

The Tosu Silk Factory of the Katakura Kogyo Co., Tosu-machi, was inspected by personnel of this Military Government Team. This is one of the two large factories in Saga Prefecture engaging in the production of raw silk. It is supposedly the largest raw silk producing factory in Japan when measured on capacity, installation, and equipment. However, it is currently operating at a small percentage of capacity because of material shortages.

O. Coal Production:

The coal output in Saga Prefecture for the month of

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August was 86,699 metric tons or 7,099 metric tons in excess of the quota, or 109%. This is the first time that the coal mines of Saga Prefecture have exceeded a monthly quota since the cessation of the war. The successful surpassing of its fixed goal can be attributed to two factors, namely, a quota reduced because of the Bon Festival, and a much improved labor-management condition which is prevailing throughout the coal mines in this prefecture. Despite the unimpressive fact that the rate of output increased only slightly, nevertheless the month of August is the beginning of a transition period which gives promise of leading the coal mining industry of Saga Prefecture into a prosperous and secure era. In August numerous bottle-necks plaguing production were eliminated, while at the same time new ones were encountered. The month of September has been the real testing period to prove or disprove whether the production capacity of the mine has been augmented. The September results have been favorable and encouraging. 70,000 metric tons of coal were excavated during the first twenty days of September, the largest amount of coal mined in twenty days in Japan's post-war period. The conservative and minimum estimate is that 104,400 metric tons will be mined during the month of September. This in itself is 8,800 metric tons over the 95,600 metric ton quota for September and would constitute the highest post-war production of the prefecture's mines by 10,000 metric tons. Coinciding with a high output is an increased individual production in September.

The pace-setter of the twenty-four prefectural mines is the Shinyashiki mine. In the course of the past three months it has risen from sixth in total output to second and increased its monthly production by 7,500 metric tons. It excavated 214% of its quota in the first twenty days of September. Labor and management at the Shinyashiki mine are displaying splendid cooperation. Fifteen of the twenty-four collieries are consistently exceeding their monthly goals. Because nine of the twelve largest mines exceed their quota the deficit caused by the nine poor mines is adequately conpensated for.

On 6 September a Saga Prefecture Coal Mine Conference was held at the Chamber of Commerce Hall in Saga City. Twenty-one of the twenty-four mines participated. Each of these mines had representatives of its management, labor union, and labor attending. A representative of this team attended and gave a short address to the representatives. A 100,000 ton goal was set voluntarily for September in order to insure exceeding the official 95,600 ton quota. The Conference proved to be successful and will serve as stimulus to the coal mines.

The labor problem in the coal mines has improved decided-

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ly. Deterioration of the coal face in many mines has become an obstacle to excavation on a par with the labor difficulties.

Eighteen of the present twenty-four mines of Saga Prefecture are situated in the Karatsu coal field, one of the seven principal coal fields in Japan. This coal field extends from the northwestern extremity to the central and southern portions of the prefecture.

The six other mines are in the Imari District of the Hokusho coal field which lies mostly in Nagasaki Prefecture.

The Karatsu field consists of two districts, the upper Karatsu range and the Kishima district. Numbers 11 and 7 of the collieries are respectively located in these two districts which are almost equal in quantity of output. The Karatsu field accounts for about 85% of the prefecture's coal field. The coal of the upper range is the easiest to mine. Below are composite production statistics for the three mining districts for the first eight months of this year.

| | No. Mines | Quota (8 months) (metric tons) | Production (8 months) (metric tons) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Range Karatsu Field | 11 | 298,150 | 310,272 | 104% |
| Kishima District Karatsu Field | 7 | 320,850 | 293,738 | 92% |
| Imari District Hokusho Field | 6 | 128,450 | 112,688 | 88% |
| Aggregate | 24 | 747,450 | 716,698 | 96% |

Eight new coal mines are now being opened in Saga Prefecture. Beginning in April 1948 it is estimated that they consistently can add 2,000 tons monthly to the coal output with considerable increases anticipated for the future. Also six of the large mines are opening new pits which should start producing in April 1948. A 20% increase in the total output should result.

During the report period coal stockpiles were checked at all of the ports exporting coal. Six mines were visited by personnel of this team and all phases of the operation and conditions of the mines were examined.

After eight months of coal salvaging operations carried on in Suminoe and Karatsu harbors the amount of coal raised to

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the surface totals 4,399 metric tons.

P. Land Reform:

1. The land accumulated under the first purchase plan is ready for resale in each village and town. The orders to purchase 4,603 cho under the second purchase plan have been carried out. The third purchase plan scheduled for 2 October will bring the total amount of land purchased to 9,796 cho or 80% of the available land.

The following chart gives the status of land in Saga up to the present date:

| County | Total land available | | Land purchased | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy | Upland | Paddy | Upland | Paddy | Upland |
| Saga | 3,281 cho | 303 cho | 1,433 cho | 79 cho | 45% | 26% |
| Kanzaki | 999 cho | 61 cho | 474 cho | 31 cho | 47% | 51% |
| Miyaki | 1,615 cho | 209 cho | 895 cho | 97 cho | 55% | 46% |
| Ogi | 1,535 cho | 284 cho | 580 cho | 79 cho | 38% | 28% |
| Higashimatuura | 712 cho | 292 cho | 502 cho | 162 cho | 71% | 55% |
| Nishimatsuura | 916 cho | 253 cho | 606 cho | 150 cho | 66% | 59% |
| Kishima | 2,240 cho | 325 cho | 1,024 cho | 152 cho | 46% | 47% |
| Fujitsu | 844 cho | 376 cho | 471 cho | 148 cho | 56% | 39% |
| TOTAL | 12,142 cho | 2,103 cho | 5,985 cho | 898 cho | 49% | 43% |

NOTE: 2,000 cho of the total land available will be given as payment in kind for taxes.

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(Report Control Symbol MG-12)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM FJB
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: E 30 September 1947

# MISCELLANEOUS SUMMARY

## CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

### General

1. During September talks were given by this section as follows: social education follow-up conferences 4, youth associations 3, parent-teacher associations 3, English study groups (students, teachers, general citizens) 3, citizens' public halls 2, Shinto priests (on juvenile delinquency) 2, women's associations 1, opening of evening school 1.

2. The general ignorance of the people of the prefecture with regard to current events or international problems is not to be wondered at too much, but when (as was discovered this month) fifth and sixth grade students do not know the number of prefectures in their own country and when college students do not know even the geographical location of countries which appear frequently in the news, it becomes clear that extreme care must be exercised at all times to avoid talking over the heads of audiences. This is especially true in the eastern part of the prefecture where the intellectual level is quite a bit lower than it is in the western part.

3. Schools have been found ready to spend as much as ¥30,000 to send students to compete in a regional or national athletic meet, but they could not raise the same amount for books and magazines for the school library. Perhaps such meets which involve considerable expense and absence of students from school should be discouraged until more propitious times. Furthermore, school administration is faulty when in order to train for competition in these meets any or all of the students may be called away from their regularly scheduled academic classes by the physical education instructors, thus disrupting the most important part of the school program. Individual teachers have complained that for week after week this has happened and that they have taught as little as one-sixth of their normal schedule. Investigation of this matter is being made.

4. Unannounced inspections revealed that in one school the principal was absent with neither the head teacher nor anyone else knowing where he was and that in others students were working in

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the school garden or cleaning the school at hours when they should have been in classes. Accusations have been received that teachers who are school representatives to the teachers' union are repeatedly absent from their classes on union business and that in cases of prolonged absence of a teacher because of illness no attempt has been made to provide substitute teachers. Such violations of school ethics have been reported to the educational authorities for corrective action, but their occurrence indicates serious basic defects in the attitude of some educators.

5. It has been learned that in many schools students do not study, do not know how to study, are not being taught proper study methods by the teachers, and are not being given assignments to study for the following day. It is true that there are such difficulties to contend with as crowded living quarters not conducive to study and the shortage of electricity for home lighting, but such excuses have not been found to be universally valid.

Education

School Education

1. School Health. Measures for the control of tuberculosis have been and are being taken. The tuberculin reaction test was given in 375 schools to 3,996 teachers and 167,156 students. Positive reactions were found in 3,196 teachers and 43,304 students. Those who showed a negative reaction were given the BCG injection by the school doctors who received the vaccine from the prefectural public health section through the local health centers. Shortage of vaccine limited this part of the program to 297 schools, 1,148 teachers and 102,178 students. Those who showed a positive reaction to the tuberculin test will be X-rayed by the indirect method to determine any change in their condition, and in the event of changes they will be X-rayed by the direct method. The Kanzaki Health Center is now X-raying the students in Kanzaki-gun. The Karatsu Health Center has finished the examination of all schools in the city and several in Higashimatsuura-gun. The Saga Health Center has done no examinations as the X-ray equipment is out of order. The Imari Health Center has completed a few schools. The X-ray equipment of the Kashima Health Center is out of order, so no students have been examined. The authorities are trying to get the equipment back in working condition as soon as possible.

2. School Sanitation. Prefectural public health officials inspected thirty-one primary and new middle schools for sanitation during the month, and the following deficiencies were noted:

a. The principals had small interest in matters of school sanitation.
b. School doctors and nurses were not so active as was thought.

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c. Plans for sanitation education had not been made.
d. Lavatories were not kept satisfactorily clean.
e. Waste receptacles were insufficient in number.

In the future the public health officials will cooperate with the education section in unannounced inspections for the purpose of improving sanitary conditions in the schools and stimulating the interest of the principals in these matters.

3. Special Education. At the time that the schools for the deaf and dumb and for the blind were inspected this month, the schools had just completed surveys on the numbers of these handicapped in the prefecture with the view of getting as many of the children as possible into school. The statistics are as follows:

| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prefectural population | 439,974 | 484,549 | 924,523 |
| Deaf and dumb population | 341 | 286 | 627 |
| Deaf and dumb children of compulsory education age | 79 | 50 | 129 |
| Deaf and dumb children in school | 50 | 31 | 81 |
| (day students | 20 | 7 | 27) |
| (resident students | 30 | 24 | 54) |
| Blind population | 170 | 180 | 350 |
| Blind children of compulsory education age | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| Blind children in school | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| (day students | 6 | 1 | 7) |
| (resident students | 5 | 1 | 6) |

4. Screening Committee. As of 26 September the prefectural screening committee has found 656 new applicants for teaching positions acceptable and four unacceptable. The chairman states that investigations of records pertaining to the war-time careers of the thirty purged teachers whose papers were returned from the central inquiry committee for further documentation show a considerable amount of defacing, deletion, and extraction with probable subsequent destruction. Responsible parties are not readily ascertainable. Investigations are continuing.

5. Teachers' Union. As a result of the summer experiences with the teachers' union it was felt that regular meetings with representatives of the union were necessary. Prior to that time this section had had only occasional contact with the union, but from 11 September a meeting with representatives was held every Thursday night, and this practice will continue. At present negotiations are in progress between the union and the prefectural

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authorities for the concluding of a labor agreement, and indications are that they will continue for some time before complete accord is possible. As indicated in the August report the union's course of action does not always bear scrutiny, and this was pointed out to the representatives. An interesting fact about the Saga Middle School Teachers' Union is, that its spokesman is not the president but the vice-president, and he speaks by self-appointment for the Primary and New Middle School Teachers' Union as well. On one occasion when the president of the Middle School Teachers' Union was not among the visiting representatives, the vice-president was asked if it were not a bit irregular that he does all the talking while the president, who according to its constitution should represent the union, never has anything to say and was absent from the meeting in question by virtue of having gone fishing. Since complaints had been received that the vice-president controls the unions like a "boss" and that the rank-and-file know nothing of the decisions he makes, he was told that the union appeared not to be operating in accordance with principles of democratic unionism; that he could not be considered as speaking with authority for it; that discussions carried on with him would be of little more than academic value until the rank-and-file had officially designated him their spokesman so that it could be safely assumed that his statements really represented the will of the majority of the members, not just his own ideas. The following week he came back with figures purporting that eighty-eight percent of the teachers of the prefecture were satisfied with his leadership. On 27 September this section received two letters from middle grade school teachers, excerpts from which are pertinent.

> "...We are really against the absolute and high-handed actions and manners of Yamamoto, vice-president of the Saga Prefecture Teachers' Union and teacher of Saga Technical School. We want to oust him. He always tries to carry out his own ideas by coercion in the name of the union, considering himself to be a fighter in the labor struggle. He is the worst possible boss in educational circles, and he is not our real representative. You probably know that his ideology is communism or the extreme left. Military Government's efforts for the improvement and promotion of education have been nullified by him...He doesn't teach an hour a week on the plea of union activity and is spreading communist doctrine...The present union is controlled by him alone and does not represent all the teachers...Yamamoto is a despotic leader, and through his influence the union has become a leftist and fighting organization. Parents and other citizens as well as students are watching the union with ill-feeling..."

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"...I want to ask you to pay close attention to the ideology and conduct of the officials of the Middle School Teachers' Union. They are our representatives, but many of us are dissatisfied with their activities and want to have them replaced. The union should always be cooperative with the prefectural education section for the enlightenment and progress of the members. The ideas of Yamamoto are always destructive, and we are annoyed very much by him...This is not my personal opinion, but the opinion of all teachers..."

Both letters were annonymous, but they make the same statements that other teachers have made in person. This section will proceed with discretion.

## Social Education

1. Personnel. On 12 September a new head of the prefectural social education was appointed. Until that time the position had been held concurrently by the head of the education section. As the new appointee has a good record as head of one of the local offices in the prefecture, it is anticipated that he will be able to do much to develop and improve the social education program in the prefecture.

2. Citizens' Public Halls. In August it was suggested to the prefectural social education section that it might be a good idea to ask each CPH for a regular monthly report of its activities. The first set of reports shows the following types of activities: meetings of women's associations, youth associations, PTA's, children, and the general public; lectures on the New Constitution, economic problems, philosophy, religion, sanitation, cultivation of rice, wheat, and sweet potatoes; play rehearsals; movies; floral arts practice; and sports. If the CPH is not yet functioning, a negative report is desired. It is hoped that after a community has submitted a negative report for two or three months in succession the official who submits it will get the idea that perhaps a little action would be in order.

Two more CPH's were opened this month, bringing the total to forty-two (nineteen main ones and twenty-three branches).

3. Evening School. On 15 September an evening school for adults was opened at the Saga Middle School. Classes will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights from seven to nine for three months, and then the course will be repeated. The enrollment fee is ¥30. It was announced that one hundred applicants would be accepted, but because of the large number of applications received, the figure was raised to 150. Absence of lighting facilities in the classrooms necessitates the limitation. Instructors

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are drawn from the faculty of the school. Subjects include: English, appreciation of art, drama and movies, and literature, the citizen and government, the citizen and economy, vegetable raising, philosophy, the new Japanese history, physical education, music, geography of Saga prefecture, kanji in daily use and modern kana spelling, and science and life.

4. Organizations. Two clubs have been formed by the C I & E librarians in conjunction with the Saga Reading Room. One holds semi-monthly book-review meetings, with members reviewing books available in the reading room. The other has been concentrating on the study of current events and is working on a project for the November Book Week.

Information

1. Press. Weekly meetings are being held with the local newspapermen for the purpose of releasing material to them and obtaining from them some indications as to trends of local public opinion.. During the month the six Hughes articles on land reform were released, and suggestions were given for early encouragement by the press to the farmers to cooperate on the coming rice delivery.

2. Radio. The Saga Radio Station has thirty minutes per week available for local broadcasts, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 1830 to 1845. On Tuesday this period is devoted to theater announcements and on Thursday to prefectural news. The station officials anticipate that in the near future the station will be raised to independent status. If their anticipations materialize, it will be possible to use this medium to disseminate information, but at present such use is too restricted to be of much value.

Religion

Negative report.

Other Civil Information and Education Matters

Negative report.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OTHER THAN C I & E

Road Maintenance

The general condition of the roads in Saga Prefecture has improved very noticeably during the reporting period due to an all-out effort by the Prefectural Road Section. All I-CEP vehicles were in operation during the month with the exception of one four-ton dump truck. An extensive safety campaign has been in progress

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since 1 September.

Sale of Pearls

Spot checks of six pearl retailers indicated that all are aware of existing directives. There were no violations discovered or reported to this headquarters by prefectural police.

Relationship between Japanese and Occupation Forces

Surveillance of all questionable organizations continues. The foremost object in all relations with the Japanese is strict adherence to all occupational policies and directives.

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(Report Control Symbol Q-2)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM BHD
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

30 September 1947

Annex: F

UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

The following events occurred during the month of September:

1. Sgt John J. Schieber was promoted to Staff Sergeant; Cpls Harry Costes and Henry R. Smith to Sergeant; Pfcs Alexander Chemistruck, Donald H. Ford and Russell W. Fridley to Corporal; all effective 1 September.

2. Captain Harry D. Gilpin attended an economics conference held at Hakunro Hotel, Kanazawa prefecture, leaving Saga on 5 September and returning on 13 September.

3. S/Sgt James B. Guy and Pfc Monty D. Walker were assigned to and joined this organization from Kyushu Mil Govt Region on 9 September.

4. Sgt Roland G. Booker departed on temporary duty to Shikoku Mil Govt Region on 10 September returning to Saga on 16 September.

5. Major Elwood F. Saxer departed on permanent change of station to Shikoku Mil Govt Region on 10 September, Captain Burley H. Darlington assuming command of the team.

6. Cpl Ernest E. Allen departed on 13 September, destination 4th Replacement Depot, to await shipment to the US.

7. Capt Burley H. Darlington received and accepted appointment as Major ORC (CMP) on 15 September.

8. Cpl George F. Simbides departed on 20 September for 4th Replacement Depot to await return to the US.

9. Pfc Robert A. Dunbar was promoted to Corporal on 22 September.

10. 1st Lt William E. Hethcote was attached to and joined this organization from the 21st Inf Regiment and assumed duty in Recources, Commerce and Industry on 23 September.

11. Sgt Roland G. Booker entrained on 24 September for 4th Replacement Depot to await transportation to the US.

12. 1st Lt William H. Earl, Medical Corps, was assigned and joined this organization on 25 September with primary duty as Public Health Officer.

13. Cpl Allen Salzberg and Pfc Robert A. Wehunt departed on 29 September for the 4th Replacement Depot to await further shipment to the US.

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Report Control Symbol MG-4

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

BHD

31 July 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO : COMMANDING GENERAL, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. The following is the Monthly Report of Saga Military Government Team for the month of July, in compliance with Operational Directive 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 30 April 1947.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNEX A | Political and Governmental Activities<br>Public Safety<br>(Report Control Symbol QGS-01) |
| ANNEX B-1 | Public Health Activities<br>(Report Control Symbol QPH-01) |
| ANNEX B-2 | Public and Private Welfare Activities<br>(Report Control Symbol QPH-01) |
| ANNEX C | Labor Surveillance<br>(Report Control Symbol QESS-02) |
| ANNEX D | Economics<br>(Report Control Symbol MG-4D) |
| ANNEX E | Miscellaneous Summary<br>(Report Control Symbol - None)<br>1. Civil Information and Education<br>2. Sale of Pearls<br>3. Road Maintenance |
| ANNEX F | Unit Occupational History<br>(Report Control Symbol Q-2) |

Elwood F. Saxer
ELWOOD F. SAXER
Major, Inf
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
8 copies C.G. 8th Army - APO 343
4 copies C.G. I Corps - APO 301
3 copies C.O. KSMG - APO 929
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1 each M.G. Team - APO 929
1 each Officer Concerned
1 copy File

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(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM BHD
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: A 31 July 1947

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

A. The more glaring deficiencies of the prefectural government and its execution of high-level policy may be classified into the following major categories: (1) Failure to carry out fully the policies originating in SCAP but ordered by the National Government, (2) Inadequate supervision of personnel and high-priority programs, and (3) Inaccurate and false reporting.

B. The breakdown of the above major categories falls rather naturally into the separate departments of the government itself.

1. Within the Public Welfare Section the execution of the Daily Life Security Law and its many appendages leaves much to be desired. The minsei-iin have not been properly oriented and trained to function in the manner intended to draw the greatest good from the resources at hand. A great number of spot checks reveal inadequate assistance in a great number of cases, and on the other hand in many cases where assistance is not needed the aid continues. This lack of proper supervision is due largely to the type of personnel executing the law and their lack of responsibility.

A recent inspection of an infants' welfare institution within the limits of Saga City showed a complete lack of coordination and responsibility toward proper administration. There was lack of proper medical care of the infants, improper use of the facilities at hand, and lack of delegation of authority to the proper person. Only when the Section Chiefs of the Public Health and Welfare Sections were called together and asked to coordinate their functions did the more prevalent deficiencies receive proper attention.

Public Health institutions and activities continue to reflect the need for more positive action, support and supervision on the part of the Prefectural Government.

In the field of education, many municipalities have prepared neither a budget nor a plan to carry out their part of the new education program, thus reflecting upon the leadership of the Mayors and upon the Governor himself.

2. Farmers, especially tenant farmers, do not possess a working knowledge of the Land Reform Program. This is due to a lax and incompetent program for disseminating news to the farmers.

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Many suggestions and workable plans have been submitted, but the execution of these plans has not as yet materialized.

Inaccurate and false reporting within the Land Section has given this headquarters the extremely difficult task of screening every report for validity before accepting it. The false-reported acreages of crops is an admitted fact. It is with this background that the basis of long range planning becomes uncertain.

3. The food collection quotas were assigned to this prefecture on June 12 and arrived here June 15 this year. But it was not until the latter half on July that the quotas were given to the individual farmers. It was this long delay, coupled with the fact that previously newspaper articles had appeared (statements of the Governor and the Economic Director), which created a very negative attitude toward the food collection program and stimulated indifference rather than a responsible attitude on the part of the people themselves.

The attitude in the past has been to refuse requests for shipment of food outside this prefecture, despite this being a surplus producing prefecture. Circumstances supporting this may be obtained by reading previous monthly reports.

The directive from the National Government directing that billboards be erected in each village and town giving the individual farmers' names and delivery figures has not as yet been complied with in this prefecture. This directive was first brought to the attention of the prefectural government during June 1947, at which time the prefectural government denied receiving and neglected to build the specified boards. It was not until billboards are to be completed in August, delivery is to be completed by 15 August. This negativism is indicative of the attitude and methods employed by the present prefectural government.

C. It was suggested by this headquarters that villages completing food deliveries be presented with a banner to be flown in a conspicuous manner. This was agreed upon by the prefectural government and plans were completed. However, it was called to our attention that the banner would be presented by a minor official in the Food Section. It was further suggested at that time that the Governor present the banner in person with appropriate news and photography coverage. This was done.

D. On 31 July 1947 the Governor made a speech, a draft of which was submitted to us previous to the date of the speech. His closing sentence was, "The only way to answer the profound goodwill shown by the Occupation Forces is to complete the quota de-

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livery at any cost. I once more beg you to give your cooperation to the last". It seems rather ambiguous that the Japanese should contribute food necessary to their very existence to be consumed by themselves "to answer the profound goodwill of the Occupation Forces". But this very thought is the essence of the thinking of the present government and creates the feeling that this is being done not for and by the Japanese but to place the responsibility ~~as~~ on the Occupation Forces.

E. The present governor MR. OKIMORI, has been named as subject to the new purge of the Butokukai. This has appeared in the newspapers in several instances. On 28 July 1947 the governor issued a statement which is quoted in part, "I was in the post of Vice-president of the Shiga Prefectural Branch.... If it should be finally decided that I fall under the directive, I shall resign from the governorship immediately, but I shall never retire before the purge directive is issued, because I think it would be a betrayal of the 170,000 people of the prefecture who elected me!".

The following editorial appeared in the Saga ~~Sinbun~~ Shimbun, 24 July 1947.

"Governor OKIMORI's administrative policy has been revealed at the Saga Prefectural Assembly. In examining its contents, we are impressed by the fact that it sadly lacks originality as the policy of a publicly elected governor, and that consistency of independent idealogy is scarcely reflected in it. In other words, there is nothing which can be termed as his own policy; it is merely an arrangement of comprehensive materials reported by the different sections under him. He has simply enumerated every important item imaginable minus his firm idea toward prefectural administration. All in all, his administrative address discloses that he has not yet extricated himself from the shell of old bureaucracy. Considering that bureaucratic administration cannot go abreast with democracy, we must oppose stoutly the administration by subordinates, because their technique is generally full of feudalistic ideas. No official discipline can be enforced unless actual changes are made in the actions of officials. What we desire of Governor OKIMORI is, first, that he himself listen to public opinion and second, that both administrative and technical officials under him forsake self-conceit and contribute towards them. We desire him to pursue his own administrative principle befitting a publicly elected governor."

The newspaper article quoted above is borne out by the fact that even after repeated requests for a clearly defined policy statement, the governor has as yet failed to commit himself. His statements have followed the line of "public sentiment" rather than a clear cut policy of direct support of Major issues.

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During the current report period few changes were made in personnel of the prefectural government. Some of the more important ones were as follows:

Makoto AOKI: Appointed Saga Prefectural Secretary and Director of the Education and Public Welfare Department.

Yoshio OHAMA: Vice-governor of Saga Prefecture, relieved of a concurrent post.

Sei YAMAGUCHI: Saga Prefectural Secretary, appointed Chief of the Planning Section, Economic Department.

Kameji KODA: Saga Prefectural Secretary, Chief of the Fujitsu District Administrative Office, relieved of the office at own request.

Shiro SHOBU: Saga Prefectural Secretary, appointed Chief of the Fujitsu District Administrative Office.

Political Parties and Activities:

Little activity has been reported among political parties. The usual few changes of name and address occurred during this report period, while only three organizations dissolved.

There were 206 assemblies with over 500 people attending, and of these 206 only 6 were connected with political parties.

Election:

The process of screening of persons connected with news agencies is scheduled to begin on 5 August.

As yet the purge has not necessitated any elections to replace purged candidates. The only election to be held in Saga prefecture will be held on 10 August to elect the mayor of Kasuga Village near Saga City. This election, caused by the resignation of the former mayor, Mantaro HIRABARU, is a small one and will require only one surveillance team which will be furnished by this team.

No reports have been received at the time of this report as to other elections to be held in the Prefecture. However, it has appeared in the newspapers, both English and Japanese, that several governors throughout Japan are to be purged for holding positions in the Butokukai during the war. Among those listed was the Gover-

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nor of Saga prefecture, but the gubernatorial-election, if it should materialize, would be held sometime in the latter part of September.

In anticipation of the possible purge of the Governor and Vice-Governor Saga branches of political parties and other groups started movements to select candidates to fill offices. In the event the governor is purged, Mr. YANAI Junichi a member of the House of Representatives is considered likely to succeed him, while the Chief of the Economic Department, Mr. KAWASAKI, is considered likely to replace the vice-governor. The announcement of the purge of former officers of the Butokukai should bring about a reshuffle of key personnel in the prefectural government. The police seem to be the department most likely to be affected by this purge decree. There are at least nine chiefs of different sections and stations that will be affected.

Degree of Compliance with all Directives:

Although during this period there have been many violations of SCAPIN 756 they have all been handled by the Public Safety Section of this team. There have been no cases of incidents involving Occupation Force personnel and the Japanese.

Public Safety:

Inspection of Japanese Police Stations:

The following police stations were inspected on 5 July and 14 July and found as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saga | Police Station | Satisfactory |
| Tosu | Police Station | Satisfactory |
| Takeo | Police Station | Satisfactory |
| Karatsu | Police Station | Satisfactory |

The police stations were found reasonably satisfactory, and no violations of existing directives were noted.

Training of Japanese Police:

Reference, Letter AG 333.5 BA, Headquarters I Corps, dated 31 January 1947, subject: "Training of Japanese Police."

Periodic inspections of police training schools and police stations in this area have been made. No violations were found or reported. Spot checks will continue.

Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese:

Reference, Operational Directive Number 43, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 14 May 1947, subject: "Pre-Trial Confinement of Japanese."

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Japanese penal institutions and procurators' offices were spot checked during this period. No violations of the above reference paragraph were found. Periodic inspections will continue to insure strict compliance with the above reference directive.

Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions:

Reference, Operational Directive Number 3, dated 8 January 1947, subject: "Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions."

Saga Juvenile Prison was inspected once during this period as requested in the above reference paragraph. This is the only penal institution in this prefecture and is located approximately two miles from this city.

Listed below are the following points considered when the institution was inspected:

(1) The capacity of this institution is seven hundred twenty-seven inmates, both men and women, but at present there are one hundred fifty-seven woman and six hundred fourty-five men, including one prison-born baby, which makes this prison seventy-five inmates over its capacity.

Below is a list of the inmates released on probation, clemency, and completion of sentence:

| | |
|---|---|
| Released on Probation (Civil Prisoners) | 31 |
| Released on Probation (Provost Court Prisoners) | 4 |
| Released on 4th of July Clemency | 10 |
| Completion of sentence (Provost Court Prisoners) | 3 |
| Completion of sentence (Civil Prisoners) | 3 |
| Total | 51 |

Fifty-four cases have been referred to the Ministry of Justice in order that probation may be obtained.

(2) The segregation of women and men inmates is satisfactory in this institution. During inspection of the women's factory and quarters at no time were they in sight. One woman was questioned as to the number of men she had seen during her period of confinement. She stated that the only man she had seen was the warden when he gave speeches and lectures.

(3) The quantity and quality of food provided appears to be satisfactory and improving steadily. At present the allowance is 2,414 calories of staple food and 430 calories of supplementary food which totals 2,844 calories. An average of 12.2 grams of animal meat is provided daily.

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(4) As to the clothing of the inmates it appears to be very poor and inefficient for the daily work, but during this period two hundred twenty-eight mattresses, fifty-four quilts, one hundred twenty sets of underwear, three hundred long piece underwear, three hundred drawers, and four hundred fourty-four summer jackets have been prepared at this institution for use by the inmates.

Laundry is being done by the women prisoners daily and seems to be satisfactory.

(5) The nature of work required by the inmates is listed below according to sex.

| | |
|---|---|
| Women | Rug making |
| | Laundry |
| | Sewing and netting |
| Men | Shoe-repairing |
| | Carpentry |
| | Slate-baking |
| | Bamboo |
| | Sewing |
| | Printing |
| | Agriculture |
| | Rope-making |

Each particular job was checked, and it was found that no mistreatment existed and that the inmates would rather work than sit in their cells.

(6) Prisoners are required to take one hour of physical exercise and sun bathing daily.

At the end of every week inmates (not including women prisoners) are allowed to play base-ball with fellow inmates.

(7) No evidences of physical punishment or mistreatment could be detected during the inspection. Prisoners were questioned in the absence of the warden and prison guards, and no mistreatment was discovered.

(8) On 30 June 1947 a nurse was hired by the prison to aid the one prison doctor. One more doctor will be hired next month. The hospital in this institution was inspected and found to be satisfactory.

(9) Bathing facilities were found satisfactory. There are large tubs in one room, with racks made of wood all around

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the wall where the inmates hang their clothes when bathing. Hot water is furnished. Water reservoirs are changed twice a month in order to prevent mosquitoes' breeding, and a coat of oil is placed on the surface of the water. Five DDT spray cans were bought by the prison so that the control of mosquitoes could be done more effectively.

The Saga City Insect and Rodent Control Team went to the juvenile prison on 17 July to exterminate rodents which are feeding in the prison kitchen. It has been recommended that the warden take measures for the control of insects and rodents in such a over-crowded prison.

Latrines throughout the institution were smelly, but satisfactorily clean. It was recommended that the latrines be emptied more often and that disinfectant should be used. It was noted throughout the prison that ventilation was poor and improper, and the warden was advised to take corrective action immediately.

(1) The parole system seems to be used to the full extent of the law as shown in paragraph (1) above.

In general the institution was found satisfactory, and it appears the warden has initiative and that he willingly accepts advice and recommendations.

Control of Black Market Activities:

Reference, letter AG 000.5 (MG-Ep) Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 30 December 1946, subject: "Control of Black Market Activities".

Prefectural police have been making strict investigations on the control of hides and leather in this prefecture. During this period one hundred sixteen violations were discovered, and three cases were referred to the district procurator's office. Commodities seized in this program of control are listed below in kind and quantity.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw hide . . . . . | 273 sheets |
| Leather . . . . . | 23 sheets |
| Finished leather goods . . . . . | 3,392 sheets |

The above items were turned over to the Prefectural Commerce and Industry Section for legal distribution.

Restaurants, eating houses and roadway restaurants which have been closed in order to save and control food necessary for

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life are being kept under close surveillance by the police. One hundred five violations have been detected and referred to the procurator's office.

The road barricades throughout this prefecture are showing improvement steadily. Forty-eight cases were sent to the procurator's office during this period, whereas in June ten cases were sent. It is believed that if the police continue to conduct strict investigations and inspections, black market goods will in time revert into legal channels.

Legal:

Provost Court:

Provost Court was held at this headquarters on 8 July. Sixteen persons were found guilty of charges ranging from illegal possession of clothing to wrongful possession of firearms. This cleared all cases that were being held. All future cases will come under SCAPIN 1740.

KOGANEMARU Makoto (53) Neribei-cho, Fukuoka City and FURUKAWA Masao (37) Chief engineer of the Ogi Coal Mine, Ishihata-cho, Karatsu City were fined 10,000 yen and 50,000 yen respectively at Provost Court held at this headquarters on 8 July. The above two persons were tried on the charge of attempted bribery of two members of this organization with a sum of 10,000 yen (5,000 yen each) on 16 June 1947.

Japanese Courts:

Reference, AG 015 (27 June 47) LS-L (SCAPIN-1740) General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 27 June 1947, subject: "Amendment to Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction".

During this period no one has been tried under Imperial Ordinance 311, dated 11 June 1946, therefore, a negative report was submitted to this headquarters.

| Cases Pending | 24 June '47 | 25 July '47 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Procurators' Offices | 1,293 | 352 | 941 decrease |
| Criminal Courts | 101 | 134 | 33 increase |
| Civil Courts | 166 | 150 | 16 decrease |

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As shown in above chart there is a large decrease in the number of cases pending in the procurators' office which shows that the courts, both criminal and civil, are taking these and disposing of them as rapidly as possible. New clerical staffs have been appointed and working hours have changed in order that the accused may receive speedy justice.

Fires:

During this period there was only one fire, which was an automobile, in this prefecture. The fire was caused by a short circuit, and the damage was estimated at 10,000 yen. Due to the rainy season this prefecture has suffered no large fires.

On 18 July the Chief of the Saga Prefecture Public Safety Section notified all the Police Chiefs that it was their personal responsibility to make periodic inspections of the standing fire departments and fire brigades and that the following points would be observed.

Condition of engines
Arrangement of equipment
Protecting of tires and tubes
Condition of brass and other highly polishable metal
Care and cleaning of hose and tools
Care and cleaning of hard and soft suction hose
Cleanliness of equipment and vehicles

It appears the prefectural officials realize that great steps should be taken to keep the fire rate down as it is now. In order to do so they have issued orders to the police chiefs throughout the prefecture to make fire hazards inspections of schools, government offices, factories, warehouses, hospitals, and amusement parks, a necessary step in modern fire prevention.

It has been noticed that the fire departments are not equipped with small tools and implements used for forcible entry and rescue work such as a kelly tool, claw tool, crow bar, axe, rope, rope hose tools and various others which are very important in modern fire fighting. Recommendations given to Police and Fire Department Officials may help them realize that in order to protect life and property they must first give considerable ... thought to their equipment.

Explosives:

The Asahi Kogyo K.K. Kiyama Plant, Number 883 Kokura Kiyamamachi, Miyaki-gun, Saga-ken, the Karatsu Kakohin Seisakusho Number 11, Oishi-ku, Karatsu, Saga-ken and the Nippon Kayaku

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Seizo K.K. Kiyama Plant Number 1681 Motosakura-machi, Aza, Kokura Kiyama-machi Miyaki-gun, Saga-ken, manufacturers of electric detonators for use in coal mines, were inspected during this period and were found to be complying with all existing directives. For further information on production and shipment (See Incl: 1 Annex A).

Repatriation and Illegal Entry:

During this period two persons have been repatriated to Okinawa from this prefecture, and two persons have repatriated to Southern Korea.

There are only two persons who came into this prefecture illegally during this period and they were from Korea. These persons will be returned to Korea through regular repatriation channels.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPPMENT OF DETONATORS FROM FACTORIES LOCATED IN THIS PREFECTURE

| FACTORY NAME AND ADDRESS | STOCK ON HAND | QUANTITY MFGD IN JUNE 1947 | QUANTITY SHIPPED IN JUNE 1947 | PRODUCTION FROM 1 JANUARY 1947 TO 30 JUNE 1947 | QUANTITY SHIPPED FROM 1 JAN 1947 TO 30 JUNE 1947 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Kasei Factory of Kiyama-machi | 1,567,317 | 168,034 | 200,000 | 1,199,387 | 1,200,000 |
| Miyajima Kayaku Factory of Karatsu-shi | 453,813 | 255,000 | 450,000 | 1,288,900 | 1,700,000 |
| Nippon Kayaku Factory of Kiyama-machi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 295,000 | 716,500 |
| TOTAL: | 2,021,130 | 423,034 | 650,000 | 2,783,287 | 3,616,500 |

REMARKS: Nippon Kayaku Factory located at Kiyama-machi has suspended operations since 18 March 1947 and the period of production is from 1 January 1947 to 18 March 1947

Incl: 1 to Annex A

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SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM FES
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: -B-1 31 July 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Hospital Administration:

The Japanese report shows that as of 15 July 1947 there were 83 hospitals in Saga Prefecture with a bed capacity of 4,373 of which 2,112 were occupied. During the report period, 116,835 outpatients were treated as compared with 126,468 the previous month.

Following the letter to the Governor on the conditions at the Saga Prefectural Hospital, a repeat inspection was carried out by this section. Evidence was clear that hospital officials are trying to improve the sanitary conditions in this hospital. Isolation and tuberculosis wards have been screened, and all materials coming out of them are now being disinfected. Doctors and nurses wear uniforms and masks at all times while in these wards and remove them upon leaving. It is planned that a central kitchen for these wards will be completed in the near future. The repair, painting, and cleaning of other wards in the hospital are being carried out in so far as availability of material permits.

During the month four health centers were inspected by this office with the definite purpose of stimulating improvement. Plans have been designed to build a new and modern health center in Saga City. These plans, involving an estimated cost of ¥3,000,000, were submitted to the Ministry of Welfare for approval. There is an urgent need for this health center since the present one consists of three small rooms in an office building with facilities completely inadequate to provide necessary clinical services and to carry out the functions of district health office.

After considerable urging the Governor and the Public Health Department finally agreed to designate the health centers as district health offices. These health offices will be the focus of all public health clinical and administrative activities at the local level. This action makes the chief of each health office directly responsible to the Prefectural Health Officer for the administration of all public health activities in his area. Through this medium it is expected that the benefits of a modern public health program may be carried to the people.

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With the aim of promoting better conditions in the hospitals and clinics throughout the prefecture, the hospital administration officials of the Medical Affairs Section, Prefectural Health Department, inspected 22 of the 83 hospitals and clinics in this prefecture. The results of these inspections show that conditions in the hospitals and clinics are far from satisfactory but that they are improving somewhat. Also the prefectural officials are taking more interest in promoting the betterment of the unsatisfactory conditions which now prevail.

In an endeavor to promote better medical practice by the private doctors the Prefectural Doctors' Association has begun a short course of training in the prefecture. It is believed that in this manner improvement in medical practice will be stimulated.

II. Veterinary Affairs:

No reportable communicable diseases occurred in the animal population of this prefecture during the report period. Reports show that there has been a slight increase in the animal population since the previous report.

Brucellerg in agglutination and tuberculin testing of dairy cows is continuing. There have been no suspect cases of brucellosis or tuberculosis in the past month. 302 hogs were clinically examined for hog cholera. No suspect cases were found. As this disease has never occurred in this prefecture or in the surrounding prefectures, cholera vaccination for hogs has not been carried out.

2,922 dogs received rabies inoculations, thus raising the total of dogs inoculated since 1 Jan 47 to 5,669. It is expected that the rabies inoculation program will be completed by 15 Aug. 47.

Slaughtering in this prefecture has shown a marked increase. During the past month, 108 animals were slaughtered as compared to 62 animals during the previous month. There were no total carcasses condemned although there were 12 partial rejects and 19 intestinal rejects, making a total of 31 rejected.

This section has inspected three slaughter houses during the past month. Sanitary conditions showed a slight improvement over previous inspections. Slaughter houses in Saga and Karatsu are being screened. Fly control measures such as the covering of all drains, proper removal of refuse, elimination of breeding places, and the spraying of DDT over the entire slaughter house area are being taken at all slaughter houses throughout the prefecture.

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Ante and post mortem examinations are being carried out in all slaughter houses. It is hoped that through the literature on ante and post mortem examinations given out by the Prefectural Veterinary Affairs Section many irregularities will be corrected. The Prefectural Veterinary Affairs officials are making a vigorous attempt to improve conditions in the slaughter houses throughout the prefecture. Directives were sent to each slaughter house setting minimum sanitary standards to be maintained. Sanitary inspectors in the health centers will be trained, and they will make a monthly inspection of each slaughter house in their respective areas. Check lists have been prepared and are being used. All defects in sanitation are registered on the check lists, and follow-up checks for correction are made at a later date. These check lists together with all information including conditions found and corrective action taken are submitted to this section immediately after each inspection by the Prefectural Veterinary Officer. Follow up inspections by members of this section are then carried out to determine the effectiveness of the Japanese inspectors and the degree of compliance with directives.

Milk production during the past month has showed a marked decrease from the 65,238 liters produced in June to 54,339 liters this month.

The Prefectural Veterinary Affairs Section inspected 15 dairy farmers and milk plants during the past month utilizing the dairy score card. The average score for milk plants was 73.2 while the average score for the dairy farmers was 62.6. Bacteria counts are still not being performed regularly or frequently enough. Specific gravity tests are being carried out on a small scale, the average being 1.02. Although frequent and thorough inspections are being made in an effort to alleviate the poor condition of these dairy plants and farms, dairymen state that it is almost impossible to obtain the materials which are urgently needed to improve the present conditions.

III. Dental Affairs:

Japanese reports state that there are 363 licensed dentists in the prefecture as of the 15th of July. Only 273 of these are practicing.

The shortage of electricity is greatly shortening the work day of the dentists throughout the prefecture. The dentists state that only a few hours a day can be devoted to dental works. This situation is now being investigated by the Prefectural Dental Affairs officials, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made whereby more electricity may be made available to the dentists.

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IV. Nursing Affairs:

There are now 1,022 nurses in this prefecture of whom 735 are working. As yet we have not been able to locate a suitable nurse to accept the position of Chief of Nursing Affairs Section in the Prefectural Health Department. It is planned that the nurse now enrolled in the Public Health Nurse Training Course at Tokyo will be put in charge of this section.

V. Medical Supply Situation:

The medical supply situation in the prefecture is becoming more critical owing to the latest directives from the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. The Prefectural Medical Supply Distribution Co., now must distribute medical supplies to the national hospitals and to national insurance hospitals. It is almost futile to divide the small allocation of drugs given to this prefecture among the five national hospitals, the insurance hospitals, and the other smaller hospitals and clinics throughout the prefecture.

The VD drug situation was relieved somewhat in this prefecture in the past month with the receipt of 500 vials (200,000 units each) of penicillin, 460 ampules of mapharsen and 44,000 tablets of sulfathiazole. Immediate distribution of all these drugs was carried out. It is hoped that VD drugs can be gotten by requisition, and that the requirements of the VD clinics can be filled.

The supply of 5% residual DDT spray in this prefecture at the present is far less than minimum needs. Although a requisition and telegrams were submitted asking immediate delivery, supplies are not forthcoming.

VI. Preventive Medicine:

During the past month, one case of endemic typhus was reported from Ureshino-machi. The patient was immediately isolated, and contacts in the area were quarantined and vaccinated. Insect and rodent control teams sprayed the whole area with 10% DDT powder for louse control. No further occurrence of the disease has been reported. Plans have been formulated to immunize the whole locality in and around Ureshino-machi as soon as an adequate supply of typhus vaccine can be obtained, in order to prevent further occurrence of this disease.

The delousing program of school children is continuing fairly well. During the past month delousing was done in 27 schools throughout the prefecture. 72,000 children were deloused.

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The incidence of diphtheria is still on the decline. Tuberculosis is the most prevalent communicable disease with the exception of measles, whooping cough and venereal disease.

Every effort is being made to stimulate the enteric disease program. Emphasis is being placed on education of the individual to show how he himself can prevent disease. Lectures on enteric disease prevention were given by the prefectural and local health officials in all middle schools in Saga and Karatsu cities. Numerous articles have appeared in the newspapers stressing the importance of early reporting to doctors and of good sanitation. Directives were sent to all private doctors through the doctors' association demanding immediate reporting of all suspected enteric disease outbreaks to the district health offices. In this manner immediate action can be taken by the district health office to prevent the further spread of disease. The cholera immunization program is progressing well, 197,342 persons have received cholera shots. This brings the total number of persons immunized in this prefecture since May up to 722,446 (over 80% of the prefecture population). 2,400 persons in the Saga Sanatorium received typhoid inoculations in the past month. Japanese manufactured vaccine was used in this program. Typhoid immunizations in the large cities will be carried out as soon as the vaccines become available.

The tuberculosis control program is progressing slowly through the district health offices. The lack of X-ray film has hampered the program considerably, but through constant pressure by this section on the Prefectural Tuberculosis Control Section a small amount of film was obtained from the Fuji Film Co. Although the amount is not sufficient to carry on the whole program, it will provide minimum X-ray examinations until more requisitions can be filled. The huge health exhibition which was held in Saga City last month was moved to Takeo and Imari-machi, Saga Prefecture; 18,000 people attended this exhibition which presented a large amount of valuable information on tuberculosis control. 54 tuberculosis control committees have been organized and are now beginning to operate. A short course of training was held for the purpose of promoting better treatment and control of tuberculosis. This program lasted from 8 to 26 July, 35 doctors attended the full course. 136,419 persons were tuberculin tested. 99,223 were negative and 84,235 of these have already received BGG inoculations. 37,196 had positive reactions and will be X-rayed.

The venereal disease program is progressing moderately in the district health offices. The opening of three additional VD Clinics has done a great deal to boost this program. Reports show that more and more people from the general public are visiting these clinics each week.

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A vigorous venereal disease prevention program is being carried out by the Prefectural VD Control Officer. This program is aimed directly at passing laws to suppress prostitution, to get all infected persons into clinics for treatment and a training program to promote better clinical and laboratory diagnosis in the clinics.

A vigorous program was carried out from 21 to 31 July to get the general public into the clinics for treatment. Mass serology tests were given on the streets of Saga and Karatsu cities for the passing public. Free examination and serology tests were carried out in all the health centers. 1600 posters were distributed among the towns and village on venereal disease control showing the dangers of venereal disease and advocating early treatment. Articles have been printed in the newspapers stressing the facilities in the VD clinics, the danger of venereal disease, and the important part the prostitutes play in the spread of venereal disease.

The training program for doctors outlined in last month's report is still being carried out. An invitation has been sent to the doctors' association inviting all doctors who are interested in this training to attend.

VII. General Sanitation:

During the past month a vigorous program to promote sanitation throughout the prefecture has been conducted. Lectures have been given in all the middle schools in Saga and Karatsu cities, articles have appeared in the newspapers stressing the importance of proper sanitation and the dangers that result if sanitation is not good.

The 134 permanent insect and rodent control teams have had additional training this month in the field of insect control. These teams have been active in spraying DDT in all phases of the insect control program. Reports state that 103,187 square meters of theaters, hotels, restaurants, busses, and private homes were sprayed with 5% residual DDT solution and 513,574 square meters were dusted with 10% powder. Also 25,083 rats were reported killed.

The garbage and rubbish collecting program in Saga and Karatsu cities is progressing well. Reports state that 2,436.78 tons of garbage and rubbish were burned or buried during the past month.

Through frequent inspection and suggestions by this section, water chlorination in all six water plants has been carried

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out satisfactorily. Reports show that a minimum of 2 ppm is required at all the water plants, and tests on water chlorination are being made daily. The results are registered at each water plant. All water plant attendants received a physical examination on or about 1 July 1947; reports show that all attendants are in good health. The cleaning and repairing of water plant equipment was carried out throughout all major towns in the prefecture.

Sanitary inspections of public buildings is continuing; 331 buildings were inspected during the past month.

VIII. Laboratory Affairs:

The pure food and drug laboratory continued to be active during the past month. Tests of alcoholic beverages were negative. Tests of well water used by 26 iced candy shops resulted in the prohibition of its use, accompanied by instructions to use only chlorinated water from the city system.

The Prefectural Diagnostic Laboratory is playing an important part in diagnosis of enteric disease. Records show an increasing number of examinations for typhoid and dysentery bacteria. Local doctors and health centers are increasing the amount of work done in this laboratory. Much effort is being put forth to improve the diagnostic laboratories in the health centers on the same order as the Prefectural Diagnostic Laboratory.

IX. Nutrition Survey:

The Japanese officials plan to conduct a nutrition survey at Minamihata-mura, Nishimatsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture during August. It is expected that the results of this survey will be available in time to be included in the August report.

X. Port Quarantine Activities: Not applicable.

XI. Narcotic Control:

The narcotic control program continues to be carried out effectively by the Prefectural Narcotic Control Officer. During the past month 43 doctors, one dentist, two veterinarians, and two local wholesale dealers were inspected and no violations were found. Minor book-keeping discrepancies mentioned in previous reports have been corrected. It is believed from the increasing number of inspections and the decreasing number of violations found, that the narcotic control laws are well understood by all handlers. Narcotic handlers have turned in all

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narcotics in excess of a 3 months' supply. These measures were taken to distribute more widely the small supply of narcotics now in this prefecture. There was only one minor theft of narcotics (5 grams of acid morphine powder) during the past month. This case is now under investigation by the Prefectural Police and Narcotic Control Officer. One narcotic violator, Genichi TASHIRO, Brewery owner, Tako-machi, was apprehended for illegal possession of 12,500 grams of kafrose. This case will be referred to the Japanese court in the near future.

10,620 ampules of "Spasmohin" were tested and destroyed owing to the high sediment and turbidity detected.

Inspections for marihauna and opium poppies were carried out in 17 localities; no illegal cultivation of either was detected.

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SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM HDG
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: B-2 31 July 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

I. Public Assistance:

These figures cover the period 1-30 June 1947.

A. Total number of persons who received public assistance: 65,327

B. Net amount of cash grants: ¥3,836,118

C. Total number of persons cared for in institutions: 786

D. Total cost of assistance in kind: ¥1,429,810

These figures include the grants for the first fifteen days of June previously reported in our June activities report. This double reporting was necessitated by the action taken by Kyushu Military Government Region to coordinate the public assistance figures for all Kyushu prefectures so that they will cover the same reporting period.

The decrease in the number of persons receiving public assistance last month is explained by the fact that considerably less assistance in kind was extended during that period than previously. The increase in the net amount of cash grants in yen is due to the fact that more loans to establish a trade were granted last month than during the previous reporting period.

Forty-eight spot checks on recipients of public assistance were made in Saga City, nine in Tosu, and eight in Takeo this month. The cases of the eighteen families who were found not to be receiving adequate assistance were investigated and corrective action was taken by the prefectural authorities. It was again noted that the amount of money provided was insufficient to purchase an adequate diet and sufficient clothes. However, all families investigated were receiving food, clothing, shelter, and medical care of some kind. The amount and quality of what is being provided leave much to be desired, but we saw no cases of actual starvation or unaided destitution.

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It was discovered this month that many persons have not been receiving their public assistance allowance until near the end of the month. This was brought to the immediate attention of the prefectural authorities and corrective action has been taken.

The Prefectural Welfare Section is now investigating all inmates of national hospitals to determine their need of medical assistance cards, since free medical treatment in national hospitals has been discontinued.

This section has investigated the "Kyushu Branch of the Nation-wide National Sanatorium Inmates League" whose purpose is to force the national hospitals and sanitoriums to continue to give all treatment free of charge and has found that with regard to this objective the League is quite inactive in this prefecture.

A complete survey of the welfare programs in Miyaki and Kishima counties was made during the past month. The records of the county office were examined, the officials interviewed and the welfare institutions inspected. The chief difficulties found in Miyaki County were: inadequate execution of their duties on the part of the minsei-iin, lack of any program to solve unemployment problems which are quite severe in this area, lack of a good integrated program to provide adequate medical care for the needy, and an almost complete absence of a child welfare program. The local office exercised very little supervision over its agents and inspected their welfare institutions infrequently. The Prefectural Welfare Section was acquainted with these faults and is now taking action to remedy them.

In Kishima county the same type of inspection was made, but the situation encountered was entirely different. This office has an adequate well-organized training program for minsei-iin, and is exercising proper supervision over its local agents. It also has well organized records and welfare programs. Eight spot-checks of public assistance made in this area showed no irregularities. All officials concerned were well acquainted with their duties and responsibilities. The results of this inspection were also brought to the attention of the Prefectural Welfare Section which is now striving to raise the standards of all local offices in this prefecture to the standards attained by the Kishima Local Office.

The community chest drive is now well under way. Almost three million yen have been collected to date, and the ten million yen goal is expected to be reached by 30 August 1947, the termination of the drive.

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II. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

During the past month five welfare institutions were inspected. They were Hoikuen, Bosho-ryo, Mitakara Nursery, Hokao Nursery and Saga Infants Nursery.

At Hoikuen, a run down Japanese school building owned by the Tosu-machi Women's Association, 240 children between the ages of 3 and 6 were found accommodated. This institution is subsidized by small national grants and contributions. Medical care was adequate, but sanitary conditions were poor. Although this institution cared for children while their parents worked, it seemed to be more for educational purposes than welfare. Instruction for improvement of sanitation was given.

At Bosho-ryo, a privately owned collective housing unit for war-widows and their children, we found 20 mothers and 37 children accommodated in a Japanese style apartment building in excellent repair. There was adequate segregation between families. Sanitary conditions, insect and rodent control, clothing and physical condition of the children were fair although medical care left much to be desired. 19 families were receiving public assistance and 5 families had medical assistance cards. This institution is providing a valuable service, and grants were justified.

Mitakara Nursery is another privately owned Japanese style school building which is more for educational purposes than welfare. 27 children between the ages of 4 and 6 attend during the hours while their parents are working and are taught pre-primary school subjects such as singing and dancing. Besides small grants from prefectural and local governments, the institution is financed by a tuition of ten yen per inmate per month which is charged the parents of 23 children who can afford to pay. Sanitary conditions were fair, but medical facilities were very inadequate and suggestions were given on improvement.

At Hokao Nursery, a private welfare institution that cares for children while parents work in a local pottery factory, 24 boys and 66 girls between the ages of 4 and 6 were found accommodated. This Japanese style school, in run down condition, was financed by a small local grant and by a ten yen per inmate per month tuition. Educational and recreational facilities were adequate, but sanitation and medical care were poorly administered. Instructions were given for the improvement of each.

The recently completed Saga Infants Nursery was also inspected. This institution is owned and operated by the prefecture. It is at present accommodating 29 infants, all of whom

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have been abandoned by their parents. Adequate washing and cooking facilities are provided in clean, well lighted rooms. Insect and rodent control is practiced. Sanitation was good, however most of the infants were suffering from congenital syphilis and were malnourished and badly in need of medical care. This was brought to the immediate attention of all prefectural authorities concerned, including the governor, and a subsequent inspection one week later showed great improvement in medical facilities. The addition of screens around the babies' bedrooms and an increase in the diet corrected the most glaring deficiencies.

The Prefectural Welfare Section is now taking active means to cope with the present deficient medical program in welfare institutions. Two doctors were hired by the Prefectural Welfare Section and were sent to 13 welfare institutions throughout the prefecture where they made complete physical examinations of the inmates and gave instructions for the treatment of those found unhealthy.

For penal institutions inspected see Annex A this report.

III. Homeless Persons:

The Japanese in this prefecture are very active in picking up and providing for vagabonds, juveniles, and homeless persons. So far this month three such individuals have been picked up and properly sheltered in adequate institutions. All were given physical and mental examinations.

For inspection of housing facilities see section II of this report.

The Prefectural Welfare Section reports that approximately 18,467 new houses are needed in this prefecture to provide for the 59,574 persons who are in need of dwellings. During this reporting period 370 new building permits have been granted and 299 previously authorized houses were built.

This prefecture is taking active means to provide for the homeless. Reconstruction work on Kyoraku-en and Shoto-ryo, two collective housing units, is scheduled to begin 1 August 1947 to increase their capacities from 150 to 650 and 300 families respectively.

Plans are also being drawn up for the reconstruction of Shintoku Reformatory and the Saga Home for the aged. The reconstruction will be subsidized by a grant from the National Government and the Community Chest fund.

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Factors retarding provision of housing are the extreme scarcity of building materials and the extremely small quantities of these building materials allocated by the War Damages Rehabilitation Board. The housing problem is further aggravated by the fact that there are more repatriates returning each month than facilities can be built to accommodate them.

In the inspections made by military government and prefectural authorities this month, no non-essential buildings or use of black market materials were found.

IV. Relief Supplies:

For the period 15 June to 15 July.

| | Biscuits | Canned food | Blanket | Clothing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On hand beginning of month | 0 kg | 0 kg | 0 art | 8,388 pieces |
| Added during month | 0 kg | 0 kg | 0 art | 1,390 pieces |
| Distributed during month | 0 kg | 0 kg | 0 art | 0 pieces |
| Total distributed and date | 24,029 kg | 116,183 kg | 56,950 art | 226,286 pieces |
| On hand at end of month | 0 kg | 0 kg | 0 art | 9,778 pieces |

All former Japanese Army-Navy relief food supplies have been distributed. The 9,778 pieces of clothing shown will be distributed by next month.

All LARA supplies, received last month, arrived in excellent condition and have all been distributed to the designated institutions.

V. Foreign Nationals:

No violations of Operational Directive 83, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 3 October 1946 were found during this month.

A number of foreign nationals, in this prefecture, were interviewed during the period. No complaints except for the high prices of fresh meat and butter were made. Prices of these two items were investigated and found correct.

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There are at present 126 foreign nationals receiving supplementary rations in this prefecture, none being "axis" nationals.

VI. Repatriation:

The total number of repatriates who have returned to this prefecture is 102,539. 17,390 repatriates require public aid.

VII. Social Security:

Dr. Lee Janis, CAF 13, director of National Health Insurance Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, spent three days in this prefecture this month and during his stay gave several lectures to Japanese officials of local National Health Insurance Branches. His principal objective was to explain the new measures being taken to revise the present National Health Insurance Program, the reasons for these measures, and the views of SCAP on the subject.

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SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

HDG

Annex: C

31 July 1947

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Identification

a. Prefecture covered: Saga
b. Report for month of: July 1947
c. Report prepared by: George Y. Ogata

2. Labor Procurement:

a. The City Employment Stabilization Office has filled 98% of the labor requisitioned by the Occupation Forces in this prefecture.

The City Employment Stabilization Office has found a stenographer who can take dictation in Japanese for this team whenever such services are required.

b. Local Japanese agencies are complying with Japanese Government regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.

c. The average number of laborers used per work day during the month was 290.

d. There were no significant changes in the proportion of workers on labor requisition to workers on procurement demand.

3. Wages and working conditions:

a. The City Employment Stabilization Office has informed this office that it received word from the Central Liaison Office regarding troop and dependent house employees. This plan is to be a temporary measure with a blanket monthly increase of 1,000 yen per employee. This office asked for more details, but the City Employment Stabilization Office replied that the explanation of the report received from the Central Liaison Office was so poorly worded that it is unintelligible. This office brought the matter rather forcefully to the attention of all concerned. The CESO was told to contact the Central Liaison Office in Tokyo for a clarification and explanation of the report.

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b. Allowances:

With the revised wage scales of Laborers on labor requisition and on procurement demand projects, the allowances have been reduced to a few essential ones. The various allowances are in accordance with the regulations set up by the Central Liaison Office in Tokyo. The following allowances are given for the Occupation Forces' employees in this prefecture;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | "B" area allowance | 10% of basic wage |
| (2) | Dependency allowance (per dependent) | 100 yen |
| (3) | Overtime allowance | 1.5/160 of basic salary |
| (4) | Leave | 2 days a month |
| (5) | Rations | |
| | (a) Staple food | 140 g. of rice per working day |
| | (b) Cigarettes | 5 per month |

c. There are no known abuses in employment or working conditions involving persons working for the Occupational Forces.

4. Labor Relations:

a. During the period covered by this report there were no labor relations cases in which action was taken by Occupation Forces.

b. There have been no actions or decisions by the following with regard to labor disputes, labor unions, or labor relations situations.

(1) Japanese Police
(2) Japanese Procurator
(3) Japanese Court

c. (1) There have been no complaints or allegations of the following:

(a) Employer domination or influence in labor union activity.
(b) Discrimination against employers for labor union activity.

(2) There have been no proceedings or actions by the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee or

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Prefectural Government with respect to c (1) above.

d. There have been no instances of conciliation, mediation, or arbitration of labor disputes by the Labor Relations Committee or Japanese government officials during the period covered by this report.

5. Employment 1-31 July 1947:

a. Unemployment is being absorbed by the following:

(1) The greatest flux of workers in this prefecture is in the coal mines. This month 1,490 workers have been hired. The great turn-over of workers is caused by migratory workers who seek better working conditions, higher wages, and places of employment where food is more plentiful.

(2) The largest public works program in this prefecture is the land reclamation project which has been in progress since 7 March 1933 along the Ariake Coast in Kishima County. Saga Prefecture has 800 employees working on the project, 95 employees were added this month. With the farming season at its height many laborers have returned to their farms, and this has decreased the number of workers on the project. At the completion of the project an estimated 2,940 acres of arable land are expected to be reclaimed.

(3) There are six vocational training schools in this prefecture: 2 manual training, 2 carpenter training, 1 shipbuilding, and 1 ceramic vocational training. The total enrollment in these various vocational training schools is 136 students.

(4) Japanese Imperial Ordinance Number 118 which provides for the abolition of all restaurants, public eating places, and dance halls was enforced 5 July 1947. The number of restaurants, public eating places, and dance halls affected in this prefecture amounted to 1,726 establishments. The City Employment Stabilization Office could not give accurate figures, but an estimate of 4,583 has been given as the number of persons affected. Many places have converted to soft drink parlors.

b. Unemployment of repatriates and immigrants in Saga Prefecture has decreased for the period covered by this report by 1,032 persons. Repatriates and immigrants who are unemployed total 5,954.

6. General Observations:

a. This team has experienced some difficulty in obtain-

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ing a qualified barber to work for the Occupation Forces. This team requested the local barbers' union, through the City Employment Stabilization Office, to recommend a reliable barber to work for this team. The union leaders claimed that their union constitution prohibits any union member's becoming a journey man. The union leaders also professed that many of the established barbers hesitated to come, since by their absence they would lose their regular customers.

The union leaders said that they had no authority to order the union members to work for the Occupation Forces, since they were elected by a majority of the members and have no say in regard to formulating a policy of their own. It was pointed out that all this office wanted was the recommendation of a barber who is willing to work for the Occupation Forces.

This office asked them whether in this case this office could ask a barber of its own choice and negotiate with him directly. The union leaders were also asked whether the barber would then be ostracized by the union for violating the union constitution. The union leaders replied that this method was the more satisfactory with them and assured this office that the union would have no objection.

b. This team has been encouraging the Prefectural Labor Administration officials to set up a Labor-Management Library. All available information and materials received from GHQ, SCAP, ESS Labor Division, have been loaned to them with the purpose of acquainting them with the latest available information which can in turn be recommended to the many unions and management in this prefecture.

The main reasons against setting up a library registered by the Prefectural Labor Administration Section are that many of the publishers are reluctant to send materials through the mails since the mailing of packages sometimes costs about as much as the contents do; that in many instances orders have taken from two to six months to arrive, by which time the matter involved has been forgotten and given up as hopeless because of the long delay.

The Labor Administration Section has written letters requesting the Ministry of Welfare to send all available labor materials to this prefecture, explaining the difficult situation experienced. The Ministry of Welfare had at one time written to the Prefectural Labor Administration Section asking whether it would like to have the Ministry send all available printed matter on labor or be reimbursed in cash after purchasing elsewhere whatever materials were thought necessary. The Labor

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Administration Section replied that it preferred to have the materials sent by the Ministry. So far, the Labor Administration Section has received no materials from the Welfare Ministry nor the cash remuneration mentioned.

At present the Labor Administration Section officials have been sending letters to friends living in the Tokyo area asking them to send the much needed materials to this prefecture. So far the amount received is insufficient to meet the demand.

7. The labor office has no recommendation at this time.

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(Report Control Symbol MG-4D)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM HDG
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

Annex: D

31 July 1947

## ECONOMICS

A. Crop Conditions:

1. The weather this month has been excellent for crops growing in paddy fields. Crops were planted five days late as compared to other years, but due to the heavy rainfall and high temperatures the same crops may be harvested two days earlier than in preceding years.

2. Because of continued dry weather two insects have appeared in the rice crops. These two insects, "round worm" and "rice fly," have been adequately controlled by pyrethrum emulsion spray.

Statistics on insects in rice plants as discovered by tests taken in agricultural laboratories in Saga Prefecture are: Date of tests: Once daily for the month of July. Unit: cho.

| | Saga Gun | | Kanzaki Gun | | Kishima Gun | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | This year | Average year | This year | Average year | This year | Average year |
| 2nd round worm | 21 | 399 | 69 | 683 | 37 | 683 |
| 3rd " " | 0 | 63 | 39 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st rice fly | 2,730 | 22,463 | 155 | 48,439 | 205 | 10,118 |
| 2nd " " | 61 | 96 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 91 |
| 3rd " " | 25 | 43 | 0 | 41 | 2 | 317 |

3. A heavy rain of 300 mm placed 257 cho of potatoes in this prefecture under water. Promptness of harvesting and delivery saved the crop from rotting. Horse beans and wheat were slightly damaged by the heavy rainfall.

4. Lack of fertilizer still continues as the main hindrance to maximum production.

Fertilizer needed for rice this crop year (1947)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nitrogen | (Component) | 928 tons |
| Phosphoric | ( " ) | 1,726 " |
| Potassium | ( " ) | 1,855 " |

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B. Availability of fertilizer to the farmers from January to July 1947:

1. Required Amount: (Unit: Tons)

| Fertilizer | Total Amount | Am't Rec'd to Date | Am't Rec'd This Month | % of Allotm't Completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium Sulphate | 10,296.821 | 10,795.0786 | 1,790.394 | 104.8 |
| Nitro Lime | 700 | 604.994 | 144.4725 | 86.4 |
| Superphosphate | 4,399 | 3,173.8575 | 707.88 | 72.1 |
| Potassium | 1,508 | 735.455 | 4.05 | 48.7 |

2. Amount distributed to farmers from January to July 1947: (Unit: Tons)

| Fertilizer | Total Amount Received | Amount of Distribution | Total Amount on Hand |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium Sulphate | 10,795.0786 | 10,793.5486 | 1.53 |
| Nitro Lime | 604.994 | 604.994 | 0 |
| Superphosphate | 3,173.8575 | 3,173.8575 | 0 |
| Potassium | 735.455 | 735.455 | 0 |

3. Farmers are now beginning to realize the great shortages of fertilizer in Japan, and the effect it will have on their crops and land in the future. They are beginning to make an all-out attempt to use substitute fertilizer instead of depending upon the government as they have done in the past. Barnyard manure is being put to the greatest use at the present time.

C. Collection of Staple Foods:

1. The rice collection percentage has been almost at a standstill since April 1947 to the present. Though strict enforcement to complete the 110% rice collection is being attempted in this prefecture, the percentage has remained constant at 106.3%. The rice collection figures as of 26 July 1947 are as follows:

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| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount collected ------- | 788,726 koku |
| Assigned quota ---------- | 741,423 koku |
| In excess of quota ---------- | 47,303 koku |

In compliance with instructions of the Central Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, the prefectural food authorities have shipped a total of 385,133 koku of rice to food deficit prefectures to the present date. The following reflects the status of rice shipped outside the prefecture:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount ---------- | 385,133 koku |
| Assigned quota ---------- | 342,800 koku |
| In excess of quota ---------- | 42,333 koku |

During the month, of the 30,000 koku of indigenous rice stored by prefectural food authorities in compliance with SCAPIN 3194-A, dated 8 February 1947, prefectural authorities received instructions from the Central Agricultural and Forestry Ministry to release 13,333 koku to be shipped to Fukuoka Prefecture. The prefectural food authorities completed the shipment on 26 July 1947.

2. Collections of wheat have been progressing steadily. From June to 15 July 1947, the farmers on the whole have been extremely cooperative in turning their crops in to the government before actual individual quotas were allocated. On 16 July 1947, prefectural food collection authorities made allocation to individual farmers throughout the prefecture. Approximately 98% allocation of quotas to individual farmers has been completed.

The following reflects the status of the 1947 wheat and potato crop collections as of 27 July 1947. (Brown rice equivalents)

| Crops | Quota | Collected | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, Barley & naked Barley | 162,280 koku | 103,885 koku | 64.02% |
| White Potatoes | 818,000 koku | 701,297 koku | 85.73% |

It is expected by the prefectural food authorities that the 100% collection of 1947 wheat crop and white potatoe crop will be completed by 30 August 1947 and 7 August 1947 respectively.

A system of awarding banners to villages attaining the required allocated quotas has been instituted by prefectural authorities as an incentive for a better wheat collection

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campaign. As of 22 July 1947, 13 towns and villages of Saga prefecture had qualified for the award of banners in this prefecture. The governor has personally visited a number of towns and villages expressing his gratitude for the willingness and unselfish cooperativeness towards the government food collection measures on the part of the farmers to alleviate the critical food problem of Japan at present.

The usage of billboards with individual farmers' names and the status of their crop delivery in each village and town in this prefecture is under way to induce lagging crop-delivery farmers to hasten their delivery. It is expected that such billboards will be completed during the month of August 1947.

The prefectural police department has continued taking strict measures to control blackmarket activities of staple food products in this prefecture. As a result of such measures, it is expected that the staple food collection figures in this prefecture will be boosted tremendously. The following shows the number of arrests concerning staple food products that were made by the prefectural authorities between 16 June and 15 July 1947.

| Item | Cases | Persons Involved | Amount Uncovered (in kilograms) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 302 | 328 | 11,331 |
| Wheat | 179 | 182 | 2,243 |
| Potatoes | 389 | 394 | 5,134 |
| Beans Products | 242 | 244 | 2,134 |
| Noodle | 2 | 2 | 29 |
| Flour | 1 | 1 | 3 |

D. Food Distribution:

1. From 1 December 1946 to 30 June 1947, distribution of substitute staple food per consumer has been as follows:

| Item | General Consumers | Mine Workers |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 95% | 95% |
| Flour | 1% | 1% |
| Wheat and Barley | 3% | 3% |
| Irish Potatoes | 1% | 1% |

From 1 July to 23 July 1947, the distribution of substitute staple food per consumer is as follows:

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| Item | General Consumers | Mine Workers |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 46% | 50% |
| Flour | 30% | 30% |
| Wheat and Barley | 15% | 10% |
| Irish Potatoes | 15% | 10% |

2. With the new price of staple food products in effect since 6 July 1947 in Saga prefecture, it is noted that all of the items have been raised approximately 250%.

3. In compliance with Operational Directive No.26/1, subj: "Food Distribution", Headquarters 8th Army, dated 3 May 1947 concerning the official abolishment of the tonari-gumi system in the ration distribution program as of 1 April 1947, close surveillance was made by a member of this team. The following reflects the highlights of what has been observed as a result of such surveillance during the month.

(a) Up to 1 May 1947, the tonari-gumi system was operating in some areas of this prefecture.

(b) Steps are being taken by prefectural authorities to increase ration distribution points and personnel, though the progress up to the present has not been satisfactory. The following indicates the progress that has been accomplished as of 20 July 1947 with regard to ration distribution points and personnel since the abolishment of the tonari-gumi 1 April 1947.

| Distribution Point | Prior to the Dissolution | | Increase After the Dissolution | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Dist Point) | (Pers) | (Dist Point) | (Pers) | (Dist Point) | (Pers) |
| Saga County | 53 | 101 | 3 | 16 | 6% | 16% |
| Kanzaki County | 24 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| Miyaki County | 21 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 0% | 10% |
| Ogi County | 22 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 0% | 6% |
| Higashimatsuura County | 41 | 77 | 1 | 8 | 3% | 10% |
| Kishima County | 29 | 46 | 0 | 4 | 0% | 9% |
| Nishimatsuura County | 26 | 41 | 0 | 4 | 0% | 10% |
| Fujitsu County | 24 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 0% | 17% |
| TOTAL | 240 | 391 | 4 | 38 | 2% | 10% |

(c) At present, the tonari-gumi system in this prefecture is not in evidence. Ration distribution point officials and consumers were interviewed during the month, and it was

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found that proper measures are being taken by prefectural authorities to abolish the system.

(d) Though the newly established rationing system is in effect, after the tonari-gumi system was dissolved, the rationing agencies and prefectural authorities are still employing the former system of distribution. However, the consumers are promised a more fair and equitable receipt of rations under the new system of distribution.

(e) Surveillance of the dissolution of the tonari-gumi system and the institution of a better rationing program for the convenience of the consumers by Saga prefectural food authorities is being maintained.

E. Emergency Food Measures:

1. In compliance with SCAPIN 3194-A, dated 8 February 1947, subject: "Request for release of imported foods in return for storage of equivalent amount of indigenous rice;", Saga prefectural authorities have stored 30,000 koku of indigenous rice. 13,333 koku of rice have been shipped to Fukuoka prefecture from this stock in accordance with instructions from the Central Agricultural and Forestry Ministry to the Saga prefectural authorities, and 16,777 koku of rice remain in storage at present. This headquarters made inspections of the warehouses where the rice is stored. Measures for fire prevention, insect and rodent control, sanitation, and packing against spoilage of rice were found to be as complete as facilities at hand would permit. Follow-up inspections are being made.

2. Under the provisions of SCAPIN 3984-A, dated 20 June 1947, subject: "Release of Imported Food;", the prefectural authorities have formulated a plan for distribution of 850 tons of imported corn flour and soy bean flour. The distribution of these imported foodstuffs was completed as of 31 July 1947.

3. Under the provisions of SCAPIN 4054-A, dated 30 June 1947, subject: "Release of Imported Canned Food;", the release for distribution of 894 kgs of canned foods to Foreign Nationals and 13,094 kgs of imported candy for children between the ages of 3 and 11 has been received from the National government. Upon receipt of the imported canned foods, plans will be formulated for distribution.

F. Forestry:

During the current period 21 June to 20 July 1947, a total of 440,000 cubic feet of lumber was cut of which 281,000 cubic feet were allocated for general use and 159,000 cubic feet

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for mine posts. The total lumber stock at the end of this current period amounted to 119,400 cubic feet for general use and 98,300 cubic feet for mine posts.

At the end of the current period there were 263 sawmills in actual operation within this prefecture, having a total of 1,271 producers and employees processing 98,000 cubic feet of sawed lumber. The sawed lumber stock amounted to 33,100 cubic feet at the end of the period.

The following reflects the production and stock of various other materials during the period 21 June to 20 July 1947.

1. Vegetable Wax

| | (21 Jun-20 Jul 47) | (21 May-20 Jun 47) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Output... | 5,500 kgs | 3,240 kgs | 169% |
| (b) Stock as of 20 July.. | 6,900 kgs | 2,400 kgs | 287% |

*Remarks: Due to the increased receipts of raw-materials, production of vegetable wax increased considerably.

2. Pine Root Oil

| | (21 Jun-20 Jul 47) | (21 May-20 Jun 47) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Output... | 0 gals | 660 gals | - |
| (b) Stock as of 20 July... | 315 gals | 545 gals | 58% |

3. Camphor

(a) Output

(1) Crude Camphor ..... 7,056 kgs
(2) Camphor Oil ..... 11,937 kgs

(b) Stock as of 20 July

(1) Crude Camphor ..... 16,521 kgs
(2) Camphor Oil ..... 22,197 kgs

(c) There were 38 camphor producing plants and 266

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persons engaged in camphor manufacturing in this prefecture during the current period.

(d) The deterrent factors hindering maximum production of camphor during the current period were the difficulties in obtaining camphor trees, shortage of electricity, shortage of food and clothing and the low prices of camphor products.

The following figures show the areas of trees felled and replanted during the period 1 January 1947 to 30 June 1947 in Saga Prefecture.

| Trees Felled | Trees Replanted | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 4,361 acres | 1,837 acres | 42.12% |

The Prefectural Forestry authorities reported the reasons hindering the successful replanting of trees as the scarcity of young plants, the high labor wages and high prices of supplies needed by forest owners to replant trees and the fear and unwillingness of land owners to replant trees on unplanted forest lands due to the present laws on the restrictions of management and possession of forest lands which land owners believe may affect them in the future depriving them completely of their possession.

The following figures show the present lumber industry supply shortages in Saga and the allocation and receipt of supplies from the central government as of 21 July 1947.

| Item | Needed | Allocation from Central Govt during 1 Apr - 30 June 47 | Percentage Against Am't Needed | Amount Received |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gasoline | 44,100 liters | 410 liters | 1% | 410 liters |
| Heavy Oil | 18,000 liters | 11,400 liters | 63% | 11,400 liters |
| Kerosene | 3,600 liters | 900 liters | 13% | 870 liters |
| Light Oil | 8,400 liters | 1,800 liters | 21% | 1,800 liters |
| Machine Oil | 24,000 liters | 1,100 liters | 5% | 1,100 liters |
| Mobile Oil | 15,900 liters | 630 liters | 4% | 630 liters |
| Motor Oil | 30 liters | | | |
| Cylinder Oil | 30 liters | | | |
| Axle Oil | 6,000 liters | | | |
| Grease | 600 kgs | 190 kgs | 32% | 160 kgs |
| Saw Blades (round) | 150 pcs | 10 pcs | 7% | |
| Band Saw (obinoko) | 900 ft | | | |
| Leather Belting | 9,000 ft | | | |
| Fatigue Suits | 7,500 pcs | | | |
| Textile goods | 1,500 pcs | | | |
| Fodder | 120 tons | 2 tons | 2% | |
| Rubber soled socks (tabi) | 16,500 prs | 3,178 prs | 19% | 3,178 prs |

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G. Lumber, Lumber Products and Charcoal:

1. The same obstacles to maximum production of lumber as were listed in the preceding monthly report remain during the current period, i. e. lack of food for animal transportation, high cost of wages and transportation, lack of transportation fuel, lack of suitable work clothing, shortage of electricity, shortage of operating supplies, hesitation of private forest land owners exempt from taxes on idle property to sell timber and then become subject to property taxes.

2. The direct alleviation of the present lumber production problem is possible if the above mentioned factors are removed. Efforts are still being made by the prefectural forestry authorities to increase the production of lumber and to have lumber producers deliver lumber products through proper channels by rewarding producers with bonus items such as working clothes, rubber soled shoes, Japanese rice wine (sake), carbide, matches, and other commodities when lumber products are delivered to the government. However, the bonus items to be used as rewards are scarce, and this program cannot be executed efficiently.

3. Charcoal production amounted to only 155 tons or 34% of the estimated production during the current period with a stock amounting to 120 tons as of 20 June 1947. The reason for lack of maximum production is the low government purchasing price, the heavy imposition of income tax, shortage of materials, consistent rainfall during the current period and the fact that the impending shortages of food have turned many charcoal producers to farming.

Due to the low production of charcoal and the great demand for charcoal products to alleviate the coal and petroleum shortages, charcoal is becoming very critical in Saga Prefecture. Prefectural Forestry authorities are endeavoring to increase the present rate of production. At present, in alleviating the low charcoal production, the prefectural forestry section authorities have started a campaign beginning 1 July 1947 that will be effective until 30 September 1947 to attain prompt delivery by the producers. The important measures that are planned to obtain better production during this period are: institution of emergency measures for buying forest trees at moderate prices and purchase in cases where forest owners are unwilling to sell their trees to producers. The system of rewarding charcoal producers with various commodities will be based on the amount of charcoal delivered to the government.

During the period 21 June 1947 to 20 July 1947, there were 2,100 persons engaged in 1,656 charcoal producing furnaces. In Saga Prefecture, there are actually 4,300 persons

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registered as charcoal producers, but since most of the charcoal production is done during the winter months, only half the number of plants are in actual operation.

4. Due to the critical shortage of raw materials, there are no veneer or plywood factories in this prefecture.

H. Fishing:

1. During the current period 21 June 1947 to 20 July 1947, fish production decreased approximately 4,184,825 pounds. The total catch for the current period was 3,611,348 pounds against a total catch of 7,796,173 pounds during the previous report period.

Major changes in quantities of the more plentiful types of fish caught during the two periods are reflected in the following table:

| Type of Fish | Landed between 21 Jun to 20 Jul in pounds | Landed between 21 May to 20 Jun in pounds |
|---|---|---|
| Sardine | * 714,713 | *2,190,080 |
| Bonito | 17 | 0 |
| MacKerel | 227,935 | 227,229 |
| Horse MacKerel | 63,503 | 5,595 |
| Bream | * 350,202 | * 250,104 |
| Shark | 201,009 | 192,560 |
| Flat-fish | 73,347 | 62,175 |
| Cuttle-fish | 138,510 | 127,347 |
| Shell Fish | * 87,025 | * 498,813 |
| Caesio Chrysozone (Isago) | 237,014 | 0 |
| Others | *1,476,570 | *4,239,905 |

The following figures show the status of fish distribution during the period 21 June to 20 July 1947.

| Received (unit-kan) | Shipped (unit-kan) | Prefectural Produce (unit-kan) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 412,672 | | | Reserved from Nagasaki Prefecture. |
| | | 435,103 | |
| | 52,599 | | To Osaka and Kobe. |
| | | | 360,073 kan were distributed in Saga Prefecture |

Note: 1 kan equals 8.27 pounds.

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2. The insufficient sardine catches contributed to much of the loss during the current period which was adversely affected by the poor weather conditions. However, prefectural fishing authorities predicted that the sardine catches will increase during the months of August and September.

The following number of fishing craft were operated in this prefecture during the current period:

| Fishing Craft | Operated during the current period | Operated during the previous period |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" Craft (over 100 tons) | 0 | 0 |
| Class "B" Craft (5 to 100 tons) | 166 | 214 |
| Class "C" Craft (less than 5 tons) | 1,487 | 1,329 |
| TOTAL | 1,653 | 1,543 |

3. Interviews with fishermen have shown that fuel oil in adequate amounts allocated under the link system of oil rationing in this prefecture are being received. Though oil allocations to this prefecture are late in arrival, adequate allotments are being received and allocation of fuel oil products to the fishing industry in this prefecture is being carried out smoothly.

The following shows the result of oil allotment received in full by this prefecture up to 7 July 1947 for the month of June 1947.

| Type | Allotted Amount | Amount Rec'd | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heavy Oil | 345,000 liters | 344,986 liters | 99.9% |
| Light Oil | 73,280 liters | 773,280 liters | 100.0% |
| Kerosene | 9,540 liters | 9,432 liters | 99.8% |
| Gasoline | 2,730 liters | 2,730 liters | 100.0% |

The following shows the status of July oil allotments received by this prefecture as of 20 July 1947.

| Type | Allotted Amount | Amount Rec'd | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heavy Oil | 365,000 liters | 209,133 liters | 57% |
| Light Oil | 91,920 liters | 27,994 liters | 30% |
| Kerosene | 11,460 liters | 8,754 liters | 76% |
| Gasoline | 3,070 liters | 1,285 liters | 42% |

The full allotment of fuel oil for the month of July 1947 will be received by the end of July 1947.

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4. Fishery materials and equipment allocated through legal channels are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the fishermen. The following shows the amount of fishing material received by this prefecture as allocated by the Central Agricultural and Forestry Ministry as of 15 July 1947.

| Item | Unit | Allotted Amount | Amount Received | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coal | tons | 130 | -- | -- |
| Salt | tons | 70 | -- | -- |
| Fishery Net | lbs | 99,600 | 29,121 | 31% |
| Cotton thread | lbs | 9,703 | 4,446 | 46% |
| Utility Shirts | pcs | 1,360 | 1,360 | 100% |
| Nail | lbs | 1,195 | 1,195 | 100% |

The allotments of coal and salt for the month of July 1947 have not yet been received due to the late receipt of the quota on the 12 and 17 of July respectively. A quantity of fishing nets was supposed to have been received during this period. However, due to the difficulty of transportation, the arrival of fishing nets has been delayed though prompt action with shipping authorities is being taken for a speedy shipment.

5. At present, with the newly installed Fresh Fish and Shellfish Distribution Regulation effective since June 1947, the prefectural and local fishermen's association has been taking proper action in carrying out the measures with the fewest possible violations.

The following are the functions of the prefectural and local fishermen's associations in the new system at present.

(1) Each fishery association is making an all-out effort to put the new system into effect by making the Fresh Fish and Shellfish Regulation known to all distribution agencies.

(2) The newspaper and radio are being utilized from time to time in educating the general public.

(3) Seeking and providing scarce materials and equipment for fishermen. The scarcity of supplies is the immediate problem hindering maximum production of fish in this prefecture.

(4) Upholding the prices of fish products in accordance with the fish price control regulation.

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(5) Enforcement of the link system of distribution.

(6) Making surveys of the present distribution program, checking and making corrections in accordance with the new distribution system.

6. The existent price control regulations of fish products are unstabilized in comparison with other essential products such as oil, fishing nets, dyestuff, rubber boots, etc., according to the prefectural fishery authorities, However, interviews with a number of consumers in this prefecture show that the prices of fish are satisfactory since the new Fresh Fish and Shellfish Regulation became effective.

7. The principal complaints of the fishermen in this prefecture concern the unstabilized prices of fish products in comparison with other essential commodities for the fishermen. Scarcity of fishing supplies has been a hindrance, and at present fishermen are suffering extremely. 25% of the necessary supplies are being received by fishermen in this prefecture through legal channels. The fishermen admittedly obtain a greater proportion of their supplies through blackmarket channels, necessitating a return of produce through those same channels.

I. Surveillance of Shipbuilding:

Shipbuilding in Saga Prefecture continues at a minimum. Although no vessels are under construction at the Uranosaki Dockyard, the only shipyard engaging in the construction of steel vessels, all operation is not at a standstill. Four 98-ton steel fishing craft are undergoing the installation of additional equipment after being launched. Wooden shipyards are complying with directives.

The salvaging of the "Ryotosan Maru", a 516-ton steel vessel, was completed on July 3 at the port of Yobuko. These operations, which were previously mentioned in the April report, were authorized by the commander for Allied Shipping Control, The vessel was then moored in a safety zone.

J. Reparations:

1. Thorough inspections of the three reparations plants belonging to Saga Prefecture were made with particular emphasis placed upon proper and adequate maintenance and placing of sufficient guards. The inspection disclosed that all of these establishments are maintaining the machines in accordance with applicable directives. The plants of Saga Prefecture, which are listed below, house 768 separate machines.

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a. Tachiarai Kokuki, K.K.

b. Dai-Nippon Koki, K.K.

c. Togami Denki Seisakusho, K.K.

2. The forty-six other plants which are holding machines that belong to other Kyushu prefectures were also visited. The Hokao Kanichi Co., Karatsu City, and the Imari Seisakusho Co., Imari-machi, reflected an unsatisfactory appearance because of dirty machines and the absence of a guard, respectively. All of the other places without exception, were satisfactory under the existing standards.

K. Import-Export Shipping:

During the period included by this report, no imports have passed through the ports in this prefecture.

Export shipping was extremely limited from the ports of Saga Prefecture. Coal accounted for the only export. Unlike the recent preceding months bamboo was not exported. The export shipments are given in the following table.

| Name of Vessel | Port of Departure | Cargo | Date of Bill of Lading | Date of Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buko Maru | Karatsu | 1,152 tons coal | 5 July | 6 July |
| Hozan Maru | Karatsu | 1,170 tons coal | 14 July | 15 July |

L. Inspection of Japanese Merchant Vessels:

In compliance with letter, Headquarters I Corps, dated 26 December 1946 file AG 560-BA, an inspection was made of a Japanese vessel calling at the port of Karatsu. The particulars of the inspection are given below:

| Name of Vessel | Serial No. | Type | Tonnage | Port | Date of SCAJAP Inspection No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kannoura Maru | 0211 | Cargo | 710 | Karatsu | 21 July 47 KO 23 |

The port of Imari was inspected on 18 July 1947, but no vessels were anchored in the harbor on that date.

M. Coal Production:

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The total coal production for June was 88,615 tons, an increase of 91 tons over the previous month. The quota was 9,000 tons lower for June than for May, and thus a much better percentage was arrived at --98.5%. The coal production for July was fixed at 95,500 tons. 61% of this figure or 57,760 tons was mined as of the 20th of June. The amount anticipated for the complete month of July has been carefully placed at 92,025 tons, 97.4% of the quota. Fourteen of the twenty-four mines of Saga Prefecture expect to exceed their quota.

The failure to reach the quota in the past in Saga Prefecture as in most other parts of Japan is due to diverse reasons. While conditions in the mines are steadily improving, a discernible number of wartime officials continue to exemplify their wartime tactics in the mines. Also, labor appears to be rapidly developing a complete distrust of management in a group of the mines. A small number of disputes and strikes have sprung from movements to manifest democratic rights without any major reason on the part of the miners to cease work. The unsettled wage system continues to add to the workers' restlesness. The uncertain price of coal tends to lessen the management's interests in accelerating the coal output. Labor unions have in certain cases, hampered instead of aided the workers' benefits.

Inspections by personnel of this team were held at the Ozuru, Tateyama and Taku mines, these three being medium-sized mines in this prefecture. The overall outlook in the first two mines was good. Both mines are exceeding their monthly quotas, and no major complaints by either management or labor were registered. The Taku mine presented a less encouraging outlook. Workers were discontented and working and housing conditions were poor. Immediate remedial action was prescribed. A conference was held with officials of the Kishima coal mine, which is four times as large as any mine in this prefecture and one of Japan's large mines and extremely important to coal production in Saga prefecture.

The newly manufactured and repaired coal mining machinery which was delivered to various mines produced slight but nevertheless noticeable alleviation of the machine shortage.

Because of the age and the careless exploitation without regard to the future output of the Saga mines, recovery and rehabilitation of the mines has been somewhat impeded. However, in comparison with other prefectures of Kyushu, its progress has been good.

During the war, of the eight prefectures of Kyushu, Saga ranked fifth in the output of coal. Today, it ranks third.

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An all-out effort which it is hoped will be conducive to increased production has been launched for the month of August in this prefecture.

N. Coal Stockpiles:

The gross tonnage of the coal stockpiles at mines and ports as of June 30 was 25,991. The gross tonnage was 25,541 as of July 20. The following table shows that the amount of coal distributed and disposed of balances with the amount mined, during the period 1 July to 20 July inclusive.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount consumed as bunker coal at ports of Karatsu, Imari, and Omachi | 712 tons |
| Amount consumed at coal mines | 2,174 tons |
| Amount exported to the Ministry of Transportation, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Shikoku and other prefectures of Kyushu | 54,433 tons |
| Amount distributed for consumption in Saga Prefecture | 891 tons |
| TOTAL | 58,210 tons |
| Decrease in coal stockpile at ports and mines of July 20 compared with the stockpile of June 30 | 450 tons |
| (Since the stockpile of June 30 was 450 tons larger than the stockpile of July 20, that many tons of the June stockpile was used in July) | |
| Total amount consumed and distributed | 57,760 tons |
| Total amount mined (1 July to 20 July) | 57,760 tons |

O. Coal Mining Machinery:

The Togami Denki Seisakusho, the only establishment in this prefecture which receives special consideration in the allocations of raw materials and supplies for manufacturing and repairing coal mine equipment for the purpose of expediting recovery in the coal mining industry, helped to relieve the equipment shortage of the coal mines of this prefecture to a marked

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degree. After settling a wage dispute and avoiding a strike the company has resumed its normal operation.

On 28 July 1947 Mr. Carney G. Laslie of the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP visited the Togami Seisakusho Company. After conferring with the expediter and officials of the company and suggesting methods to improve the production of coal mining machinery he inspected the assembly line of the plant. He urged the officials to be punctual in submitting applications to higher governmental agencies for allocations of vital metals and materials.

P. Textile Manufacturing:

The Daiwa Cotton Spinning Company which is receiving an import of cotton fiber for manufacture into yarn and cloth for export attained considerably better production in the cloth and yarn categories than in the last report period. An insufficient supply of electricity again accounted for the failure to process the allotted quantity.

Production Index for July

| Item | Projected | Attained | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yarn | 920,000 lbs | 791,500 lbs | 86% |
| Cloth | 800,000 yds | 737,500 yds | 93% |

This spinning establishment was inspected by Military Government personnel. Guards were properly placed, and compliance with all directives was noted.

Q. Power Plants:

A deficit in electric power together with a shortage of necessary materials delays industrial recovery in Saga Prefecture. Numerous concerns receive between 65 and 85 percent of the electric power required to operate at a normal capacity.

Five of the Kyushu Electric Supply Company's power plants were inspected by members of this team.

28,000 KVA per hour is the maximum requirement of electricity needed at peak hours of operation during the day. 23,000 KVA is the mean amount needed. 17,000 KVA is the average amount generated.

Saga Prefecture has fifteen power plants, eight belonging to the Nippon Generating Co. and seven to the Kyushu Electric

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Supply Co. The latter plants produce 7,563 KVA per hour at a maximum and the complete amount of this power is utilized by this prefecture. Of the 18,950 KVA generated per hour by the eight plants belonging to the Nippon Generating Co., 16,000 KVA are transmitted to Fukuoka Prefecture. This is due to geographical locations of the plants which are situated in locations where they can produce more power for Fukuoka Prefecture than for Saga Prefecture. On the other hand Saga Prefecture receives 5,000 KVA and 19,000 KVA surpluses from Miyazaki and Nagasaki prefectures at one time during the course of a day.

It has been proposed that the construction of two hydroelectric dams in the prefecture in the northern mountain range, would amply solve its power problem. The construction of dams however remains in the theoretical stage. The mountain range which is ideally situated in the extreme northern portion of the prefecture to manufacture electric power which could easily supply the Saga valleys has but one drawback, a possible scarcity of large enough rivers and waterways. This plan, at present, is but a mere possibility.

R. Land Reform

The status of land purchases is slightly changed since last month.

| District County | Land available for purchase | | Land purchased to date | | Average price per cho | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy | Upland | Paddy | Upland | Paddy | Upland |
| Saga | 3,281 cho | 303 cho | 539 | 24 | 10,044.9 | 4,881.9 |
| Kanzaki | 999 | 61 | 189 | 11 | 8,909.5 | 3,814.0 |
| Miyaki | 1,615 | 209 | 303 | 28 | 8,731.6 | 3,997.7 |
| Ogi | 1,535 | 284 | 169 | 24 | 8,022.8 | 4,231.2 |
| Higashi-matsuura | 712 | 292 | 152 | 40 | 8,825.4 | 3,460.0 |
| Nishi-matsuura | 916 | 253 | 148 | 39 | 8,361.0 | 3,317.8 |
| Kishima | 2,240 | 325 | 325 | 45 | 8,819.0 | 4,412.0 |
| Fujitsu | 844 | 376 | 193 | 52 | 9,676.7 | 3,556.7 |
| TOTAL | 12,142 | 2,103 | 2,018 | 263 | 9,124 | 3,890 |

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1. The first agricultural land purchase program has been carried out completely. Notifications have been prepared for lands to be released under the second purchase plan. No land has been resold to the farmers as the central government has delayed sending orders initiating the sale.

2. The fifth meeting of the Saga Prefectural Land Committee was held 1 July. 10 cases of appeal were brought before the committee-men in accordance with the second purchase plan, three of the cases were not judged because of insufficient information concerning the landlords' protests and right.

3. A conference of the Chiefs of Agricultural Land Section District Administrative Offices was held the 5th of July with 20 members attending to discuss "Adjustment Stipulated" in Paragraph 3, Art. 9 of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law referring to the rescinding of Leases of Agricultural Land by Land Owners.

4. The popularization program in this prefecture is still continuing. Articles are appearing in newspapers; lectures and classes are being given throughout the prefecture; and pamphlets and posters have been distributed to village offices. Results of this popularization plan can be seen in interviewing the farmers. They do not understand Land Reform completely but posess sufficient understanding to get help when their rights are threatened.

5. A letter received from I Corps concerning newspaper articles about those land lords disposing of land illegally was complied with and instructions given to the proper Japanese official on 27 July 1947.

6. Inspections of Land Commissions as required by directives were made by this office. Interviewing of farmers continues to be an important part of our program.

7. Representatives of the Saga Prefectural Land Office attended a meeting at the Agricultural Land Bureau in Kumamoto.

Topics discussed at this meeting were:

1. Enforcement of the second Land Purchase Program.
2. The third and subsequent land purchase programs.
3. Progress of government reselling program.
4. Arrangement of register books concerning land reform.

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5. Action taken against acts prejudicial to land reform.

8. At a meeting held 2 July 1947 in Saga Prefecture a total of 4029 cho of paddy and 652 cho of upland was earmarked for purchase.

9. The reclamation of an area covering 1,200 cho (2,940 acres) of the Ariake waters along the coast of Saga Prefecture, has been completed successfully. This project was started in 1933 as a government enterprise, but was transferred to prefectural management last year. This project cost 1 14,000,000 yen and was under construction for 15 years.

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(Report Control Symbol - None)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

EFS

Annex: E

31 July 1947

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMARY

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION:

Education:

General Matters:

1. Addresses on education and social education matters were given during the month to: a prefectural conference of women teachers, four county new education follow-up conferences, two general public gatherings, one meeting of school supporting soe cieties' representatives, three students' social studies groups, one youth association, one women's association, one Buddhist group, one social education follow-up conference and one meeting of social education officials.

2. The total expenditures of the prefectural government for the fiscal year 1946 were ¥214,133,883.90, of which ¥59,867,852.64 64 or 27.9% were for education (figures as of 31 May). The budget for the fiscal year 1947 (as of 20 June) is ¥127,861,232.00, of which amount ¥64,624,558.00 or 50.5% is allotted to education.

3. Since last month's report the prefectural screening committee has found 462 new applicants for teaching positions acceptable and three unacceptable. It has not yet begun to screen directors and committee members of citizens' public halls, as required by Hatsu Teki 66, Mombusho, dated 11 June 1947, but has been asked to do so as soon as possible.

Elementary Education:

1. Reconstruction of the KANKO Elementary School partially destroyed by fire, as reported last month, is progressing. Of the original thirty classrooms twenty-three will be ready for use when the second term opens, and the remainder, which must be completely rebuilt, will be completed during the second term. Three hundred koku of lumber have been obtained from the Mombusho for rebuilding, but nails and window glass are still short.

2. In compliance with letter, subject: School Lunch Program, Headquarters Kyushu Military Government Region, dated 26 July 1947 the following report is submitted:

a. The prefectural education authorities state that the

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figures quoted by the Kyushu Central Liaison Office on the amounts of food supplied to this prefecture are correct.

b. As of 30 June there were on hand 17,741 kilograms of fruit juice, 4,063 kg of macaroni and 3,105 kg of spaghetti. Spoilage up to that date amounted to 144 kg of fruit juice, 54 kg of spaghetti and 50 kg of macaroni. The fruit juice was to be used up by 20 July according to recommendations received from higher headquarters.

c. With the exception of one school in Imari only schools in Saga City and Karatsu have school lunch programs because of the difficulties of obtaining supplies. The prefectural food section was asked to distribute fish powder and fresh fish, but because of the season this was not done. Small amounts of soy sauce and bean paste were distributed, and the Monopoly Bureau supplied salt.

d. Results of the program were noted in decreased number of absences, correction of unbalanced dietary habits and improved physical condition of the students.

Secondary Education:

1. The prefecture has one new middle school with grade seven only, thirty-two with grades eight and nine, and one hundred ~~ten~~ thirty-five with grades seven, eight and nine.

2. At present one hundred twenty-two new middle school principals are concurrently youth school principals, and ten are concurrently elementary school principals.

3. As of 19 July there is a shortage of fifty-one new middle school teachers throughout the prefecture, distributed as follows:

a. Cities: Saga 0 Karatsu 5
b. Counties: Kanzaki 0 Ogi 0 Fujitsu 1 Miyaki 1
Saga 3 Nishimatsuura 5 Kishima 9
Higashimatsuura 27

Investigations have shown that Higashimatsuura is a poor area for recruiting of teachers and that few teachers from other parts of the prefecture are willing to be assigned there since they do not want to live away from home and consequently under less satisfactory conditions. Prefectural education officials say that this may become a source of trouble in the future when, by virtue of provisions in last winter's agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Japan Teachers' Union, the prefectural teachers' union will have a voice in the assigning of teachers. This county may find itself continually short of teachers.

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4. As of 28 July textbook distribution was as follows:

a. Seventh grade: Reading 100%, mathematics 100%, science (1) 90%, science (4) 90%, English 82%, agriculture 55%, domestic science 54%, business 44%, social studies 0%; writing 135 copies for teacher use only, practical nursing 230 copies for teacher use only.

b. Eighth grade: Reading 100%, Grammer (colloquial) 100%, mathematics 100%, science (7) 100%, science (9) 85%, English 62%, social studies 0%; writing 135 copies for teacher use only.

c. Ninth grade: Reading 100%, science (17) 95%, English 62%, social studies 0%; grammar (literary) 270 copies for teacher use only.

d. Course of Study: General 250 copies, science 250, mathematics 230, physical education 200, domestic science 180, social studies 180, music 150, English 144, drawing and manual arts 135.

5. Students in social studies classes of the Karatsu First New Middle School collaborated on a community study project and produced some excellent books covering various phases of the community's life, including: local history, occupations, production, transportation, education, culture, government and public affairs, public institutions, public health, the April elections, recreation facilities and city planning, illustrated with pictures, maps and graphs. Copies of several were secured and will be used in the future on school inspection trips to stimulate similar studies in other communities.

6. The prefectural public health section has given lectures on general sanitation and enteric disease prevention in all the middle schools of Saga City and Karatsu and has given DDT dusting to 72,000 students in twenty-seven middle schools of the prefecture.

Higher Education:

A movement is under way for the elevation of the Saga Normal School to the status of a gakugei daigaku or liberal arts college which would train teachers for the elementary and new middle schools but would not be exclusively a teacher training institution. According to the president of the Normal School the requirements for conversion to the new type college are to be announced at the end of July, before which time no specific plans for future action can be formulated.

Reeducation of Teachers:

Summer school for elementary and new middle school teachers is