

Public
Health

RM

Attached herewith are the list of the hotels specially arranged
for the Kyushu Civil Affairs Region Japanese employees in each prefecture,
Kyushu.

Kumamoto Pref.

<u>Name of Hotels</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Location of Hotels</u>
Ken Assemblymen's Quarters	¥300 - ¥400 2 meals	Suizenji, Kumamoto City,
Obiya Ryokan (3)		Yatsushiro City
Nabeya " (1)		Hitoyoshi City
Yoshinoya " "		"
Hitoyoshi Hotel(2)		"
Meiyokaku (1)		Aras City
Matsushimaro (1)		Minamata City
Hiranoya (2)		"
Kinpara (1)		Hinaku-machi
Yanagiya (1)		"
Koyokan (1)		Tamana-machi, Tamana-gun
Tamae (1)		"
Seiryuso (1)		"
Kukitaya Ryokan(1)		Tsuetate-machi
Tamatsuya (4)		Takamori-machi, Aso-gun
Horaikan (3)		Miyachi-machi, Aso-gun
Aso Hotel (1)		Uchimaki-machi, "
Kadomaru Ryokan(1)		U "
Hekisuiro (1)		Choyo-mura, Aso-gun
Reishukan (1)		Hondo-machi, Amakusa-gun
Kikuya (1)		"
Tonoya (3)		Noboritate-machi, "
Watsushimaya (3)		Imatsu-machi, "
Kikueikan (3)		Waifu-machi, Kikuchi-gun
Shirayama Ryokan (3)		Taraki-machi, Kuma-gun

Remarks: Rates of Hotels, without meals, are as follows:
 (1).....¥500 (2)..... ¥450 (3)..... .. ¥400
 The Ken Liaison Officials are negotiating with the Kumamoto-ken Hotel Association concerning the rates with meals. The details will be furnished upon receiving the reports from the Ken Govt.

Saga Pref.

<u>Name of Hotels</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Location of Hotels</u>
Nanpu Kaikan Tel 916	¥360 3 meals	Umesenebaba, Saga City
Watsya Ryokan		Karatsu City
Hitokuya		"
Korokuso		"
Tokyoya		Takeo-machi
Toyokan		"
Iwatsya		Imari-machi
Watsya		Ureshino-machi
Shinsenakaku		"
Kameya		"
Kenamaruya		Yobiko-machi
Hiuraya		"
Hakushi		Tosu-machi
Okabe		"

Remarks: The Ken Govt officials are now negotiating with the Hotel Association concerning the rates with meal.

Nagasaki Pref.

<u>Name of Hotels</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Location of Hotels</u>
Nakamuraya tel 2572	¥400 2 meals (presenting rice or the rice coupons) (Musashino Ryokan was canceled)	Higashi-Uwamachi, Nagasaki City
Shunchokan Tel 426	¥400 2 meals (Presenting rice)	Shiohamacho, Sasebo City, Contact with the Ken Liaison Section Sasebo Detachment in advance for a certificate.
Hamadaya	¥490 2 meals (Presenting rice) ¥540 2 meals (Without presenting rice or rice coupon)	In front of the station, Omura City
Kasugaya	¥400 2 meals (Presenting rice)	By the City Hall, Isahaya City
Musashiya	¥400 2 meals	Maruyama-cho, Nagasaki

Remarks: Several more hotels are to be arranged by the Ken Govt. Upon receiving the report from the Ken Govt we will report to your headquarters at once.

Oita Pref.

<u>Name of Hotels</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Location of Hotels</u>
Kanenoi Hotel	¥ 350 1 meal	Nagaregawadori, Beppu City
Nagasakiya Tel 119 or 149	¥ 476 2 meals	" "
Takeya Tel 234	¥ 476 2 meals	" "

Remarks: (1) The list of the hotels in the principal towns other than above-mentioned will be furnished within a day or two.
(2) As the result of consultation with the Ken Govt officials and Oita Hotel Association the rates are fixed at ¥450 with meals in case of a certificate and rice are presented.

Miyazaki Pref.

<u>Name of Hotels</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Location of Hotels</u>
Chosen Kaikan	¥380 - 2 meals	In front of the Ken Govt Office, Miyazaki City
Taiheiso		Miyazaki City
Inoue Ryokan		Ekimae-dori, Nobeoka City
Matsunoe Ryokan		Miyakonojo City
Imakuni Ryokan		Mitai-nachi, Nishi-Usuki-gun
Yoshidaya Ryokan		Kobayashi-nachi, Nishi-Morogata-gun

Remarks: Several more hotels are to be arranged by the Ken Govt and they are negotiating with the Hotel Association concerning the rate now.

Kagoshima Pref.

<u>Name of Hotels</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Location of Hotels</u>
Tanouraso Tel 567	¥304 1 meal	Shimizucho, Kagoshima City
Ouzono Ryokan	¥350 1 meal	Yamashitacho, "
Satsunoya Ryokan	¥400 1 meal	" "
Keitenryo (Dormitory of the Teachers Union)	¥150 1 meal	" Contact the Ken Liaison " Section in advance for a certificate.
Mariko		Sendai City
Kikusui		Hiwaki-machi, Satsuma-gun
Kanoyaso		Kanoya City
Sakurai		Oneshima-machi, Kimotsuki-gun
Yashio		Makurasaki-machi, Kawanabe-gun
Narumi		"
Nanshukan		Kasada-machi, Kawanabe-gun
Kairakuen		Ibusuki-machi, Ibusuki-gun
Fukusumi		Isaku-machi, Hioki-gun
Tsurunoya		Akuno-machi, Izumi-gun
Taishokan		Komenotsu-machi, Ibusuki-gun
Kishinakan		Okuchi-machi, Isa-gun
Hamagawa-ryokan		Hishikari-machi, Isa-gun
Taishokan		Hinatayama-machi, Aira-gun
Hayashida Hotel		Makizono-machi, Aira-gun
Hidoriya		Iwakawa-machi, Soo-gun
Sanshukan		Shibushi-machi, "
Yamato Ryokan		Hishino-omote-machi, Kumada-gun
Araki		" "

Remarks: The Ken Govt officials are now negotiating with the Hotel Association concerning the rates with meals

Public Health

Oita Pref.

<u>Name of Hotels</u>	<u>Location of Hotels</u>
Hibisuya Ryokan	(3) Hiramadori-Mie-machi, Ono-gun
Kitayama "	" 160/2 Aza Tanaka, Ono-machi, Ono-gun
Okaya "	" Sakanoi-chi-machi, Kita-Amabe-gun
Hoyokan	" Uenki-machi, Kita-Amabe-gun
Suga Ryokan	(1) 1-2146, Saeki City
Kameyanatsei	" Horita-cho, Hita City
Yachiyo Ryokan	(3) 178 Wakizaka, Kusu-machi, Kusu-gun
Takamotoya Ryokan	(1) Edamachi, Nakatsu City
Kamaya Ryokan	(3) Higashi-Furumachi, Takeda-machi, Naoiri-gun
Iwashiroya Ryokan	(2) Oaza Takeda, Takeda-machi, Naoiri-gun
Yachiyo Ryokan	(3) 6256 Himeshima-mura, Higashi-Kunisaki-gun
Matsumoto Ryokan	" Aza Nakanoshima, Takeda-machi, Nishi-Kunisaki-gun
Takedaso	(3) Kagamito Takeda-machi, Naoiri-gun
Nakiya Ryokan	Yokkaichi-machi, Usa-gun
Sakuraya Ryokan	Oaza Kamegawa, Kunisaki-machi, Higashi-Kunisaki-gun
Chikushitei	Nakatsu City
Kameyanaken	Hita City
Shigyokuro	Kunisaki-machi, Higashi-Kunisaki-gun
Sawaya Ryokan	Kitsuki-machi, Hayami-gun
Nagasakiya Ryokan Tel 119 or 149	Nagaregawadori, Beppu City
Takeya Ryokan Tel 234	" "

Remarks: The rates are as follows:

Class	Room only	Supper	Breakfast	Tax & Service	Total
3rd and above	¥ 220	¥ 70	¥ 50	¥ 136 (2%)	¥476
4th	¥ 170	"	"	¥ 116 (2%)	¥406

(Presenting rice or rice coupons)
& a identification card of KCAR employees)

Office Memorandum

TO: All Sections

The following is the new time schedule for Nagasaki train:

Train No. 4 and No. 583

Lv Nagasaki	0920	
Ar Isahaya	1003	
Lv "	1008	
Ar Haiki	1106	
Lv "	1127	
Ar Sasebo	1148	(change train)

Lv Sasebo	1042	
Ar Haiki	1101	
Lv "	1123	
Ar Saga	1246	
Lv "	1251	
Ar Tosu	1319	
Lv "	1333	
Ar Hakata	1405	

Train No. 3 and No. 812

Hakata No. 3
Haiki No. 812

Lv Hakata	1405	
Ar Tosu	1453	
Lv "	1504	
Ar Saga	1533	
Lv "	1539	
Ar Haiki	1700	
Lv "	1714	
Ar Sasebo	1736	(change train)

Lv Sasebo 1634

Ar Haiki 1657

Lv " 1718

Ar Izuhara 1820

Lv " 1825

Ar Nagasaki 1908

2. Trains No. 41, 44, 103, 116, and Akamizu from Hakata to Kumamoto have been discontinued.

3. Trains No. 3 and 4 will operate between Hakata and Nagasaki.

4. Trains will change at Haiki when going from Hakata to Nagasaki.

Health

RB
JS
A

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GHQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APC 24 Unit 5
15 February 1950

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO : All Personnel

Washington's Birthday, 22 February 1950, being a legal holiday, all duty except necessary guard, fatigue and other functions essential for health, safety and welfare of the command will be suspended.

FOR THE CHIEF:

G. W. Sargent
G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Deputy

Pub H.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

Q

ARO 24 Unit 5
9 March 1950

Q

SUBJECT: Report of Routine Telephone Calls to All Prefectures

TO : All Sections

The following information was received through telephone conversation on Thursday, 9 March 1950.

- Nagasaki: Governor Sugiyama reported pre-planting quotas distributed throughout prefecture on 7 March. Will probably be in the middle of April when individual farmers will receive quotas. Will need permit from Central Government as orders are to complete distribution by end of March.
- Saga : Governor Okimori reported ken assembly in session. Vice Governor left for Tokyo to discuss forest and mountains.
- Kumamoto: Governor at Ken Assembly session. Foreign Affairs Section Chief reported all except Miyagi machi have completed delivery as of 8th, although official reports have not yet been received. Believed Miyagi machi will complete 100% by end of day. Land purchased as of 8th, 88.6%; land sold 36.1%.
- Oita : Negative report.
- Fukuoka : Negative report
- Miyazaki: Negative report.
- Kagoshima: Governor reported he received Mr. Gerrild and Dr. Brown's visit today.

FOR THE CHIEF:

G. W. Sargent

G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Deputy

Page 14

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GHQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JMB/jhy

AFO 24 Unit 5
9 February 1950

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Section Chiefs

1. In order to expedite the flow of important operational and administrative correspondence in which the Chief Civil Affairs Officer has a special interest, the following system will be effective immediately.

Pink cards will be used for correspondence requiring action within 24 hours.

Blue cards will be used for correspondence requiring action within 5 days.

2. The above cards will only be used by this office.

3. In cases where delays are unavoidable Colonel Burgheim's office will be notified.

FOR THE CHIEF:

G. W. Sargent
G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col, CAC
Deputy

HEALTH

RB
B

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GHQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APQ 24 Unit 5
31 January 1950

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO : See Distribution

1. Only DAC and military personnel who have been previously cleared will have access to classified documents (Secret, Confidential, Restricted).
2. A signed receipt (forms to be provided) will be left at the file room when document is withdrawn. (Par 17 b, AR 380-5).
3. Person signing receipt will be responsible for document and may not transfer same without first filling out new receipt for new user.
4. When not in use, overnight or during working day, documents must be kept locked up. (Par 19a AR 380-5)
5. Strict adherence to AR 380-5 is required by all personnel handling documents.

FOR THE CHIEF:

G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Deputy

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - Ea Section Chief
- 1 - S/M
- 1 - CPS
- 1 - File

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GHQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

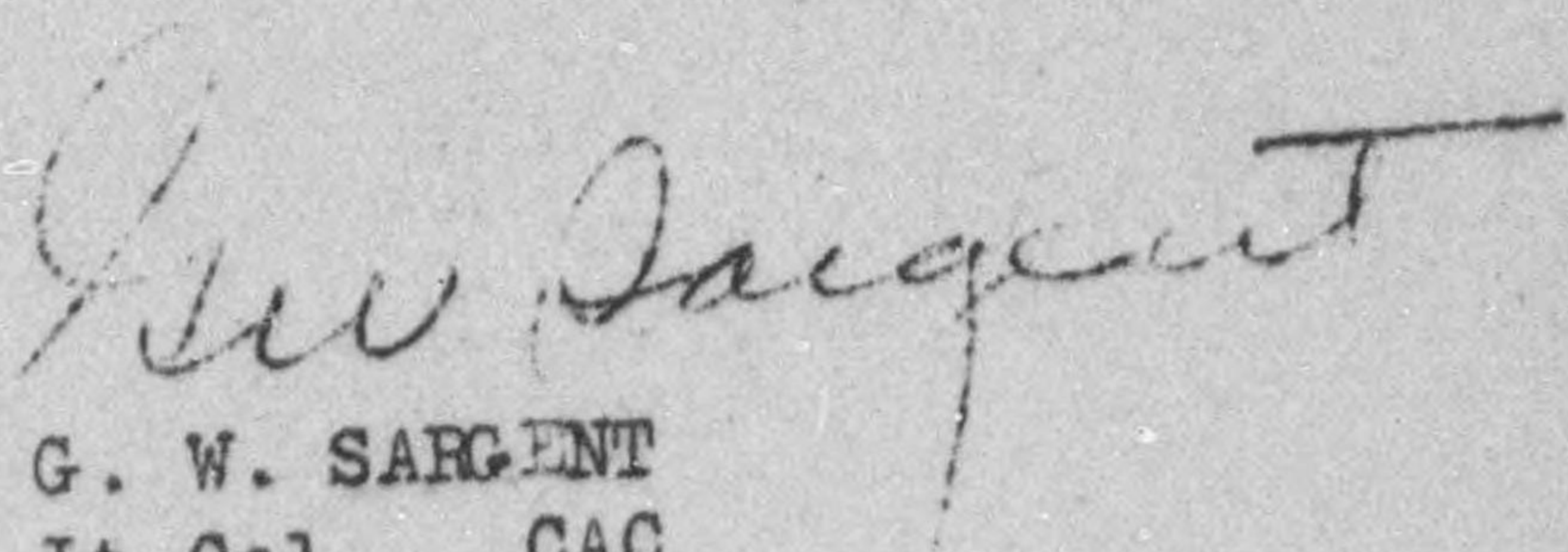
APQ 24 Unit 5
31 January 1950

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TO : See Distribution

1. Only DAC and military personnel who have been previously cleared will have access to classified documents (Secret, Confidential, Restricted).
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FOR THE CHIEF:


G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Deputy

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - Ea Section Chief
- 1 - S/M
- 1 - CPS
- 1 - File

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GHQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

E/HFL/nsw

APC 24 Unit 5
27 January 1950

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO: All Section Chiefs

Language Differential Examinations

1. The following indigenous personnel will be required to take language differential examinations during the month of February 1950:

a. Persons transferred to Region from Civil Affairs Teams other than Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team.

b. Newly hired persons who have not been given a test since employment.

2. Persons who have worked for more than a year since taking their last test may take the test if they so desire.

3. Indigenous personnel requiring examinations and those who wish to take the examination are requested to report to Mrs. Cho at the Region Labor Office before 15 February for instructions.

FOR THE CHIEF:

E. R. Mosman
E. R. Mosman
Chief, Economics Section

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copy

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Furusawa

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Kumabe

~~Tokuyama~~

Nakashima

Tanaka

Persons who have worked for more than a year since taking their last test may take the test if they so desire.

Indigenous personnel pending examinations and those who wish to take the examination are requested to report to Mr. Cho at the Region Labor Office by 15 February for instructions.

FOR THE CHIEF:

3-6-62

E. E. Hansen
Chief, Economic Section

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: All Section Chiefs

Language Differential Examinations

1. The following indigenous personnel will be permitted to take language differential examinations beginning 15 February 1962:

A. Persons transferred to Region Labor Office from other than Tokusoko Civil Affairs Office.

B. Newly hired persons who have not been given a test since employment.

C. Persons who have worked for more than a year since taking their last test may take the test if they so desire.

Indigenous personnel pending examinations and those who wish to take the examination are requested to report to Mr. Cho at the Region Labor Office by 15 February for instructions.

FOR THE CHIEF:

E. E. Hansen
Chief, Economic Section

Har Yam file

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HEALTH	/
PTS	
BD	

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

EB/JS

AFD 24 Unit 5
23 January 1950

SUBJECT: Bingo

TO : All Sections

Plan to attend our Bingo game Wednesday evening, 25 January 1950, 1930, Kyushu Civil Affairs Club. There are three reasons why you should attend:

1. The club management and the entertainment committee are desirous of using Bingo as a method of bringing team personnel together in an effort to put more meaning into the word "team."
2. The prizes are very desirable, and the jackpot is 55 dollars.
3. WE NEED MONEY.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Health

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

EDA/nms

APC 24 Unit 5
18 January 1950

SUBJECT: Club Entertainment

TO : All Sections

R/B
JTB
B

The weekly Bingo game will be held at the Kyushu Civil Affairs Club each Wednesday. Tonight we have a nice collection of prizes worthy of your attendance.

Help support the club by bringing a guest.

Effective 23 January 1950, the following entertainment committee has been appointed for a two(2) month period. This committee will be responsible for bingo and any other type of entertainment desired:

Mr. Neary
Mr. Beer
Mr. Lanham
Miss Mauzy
Miss Murphy

CLUB COUNCIL

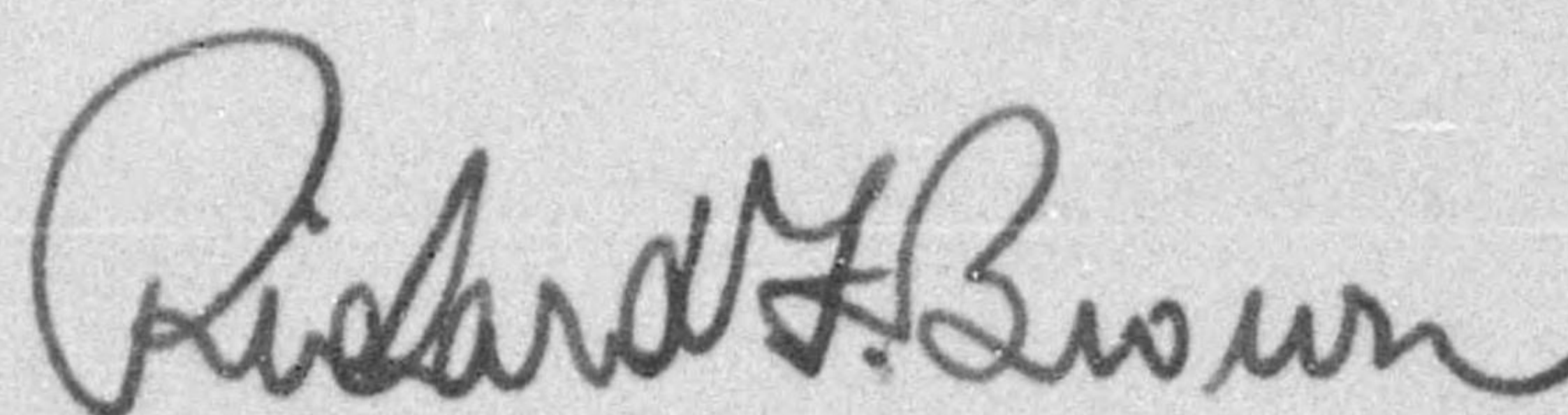
KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
12 December 1949

SUBJECT: Request for Off-Limits Pass

TO: Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region

1. Request that ~~Mr~~ Richard F. Brown, M.D. and ~~Mr~~ Leon T. Bogmenko, M.D. be given off-limit passes.
2. Said passes are needed in connection with public health activities.



RICHARD F. BROWN
DAC P-6
Chief, Public Health Officer

*OK Sgt
OK JH
Please prepare for
my signature*

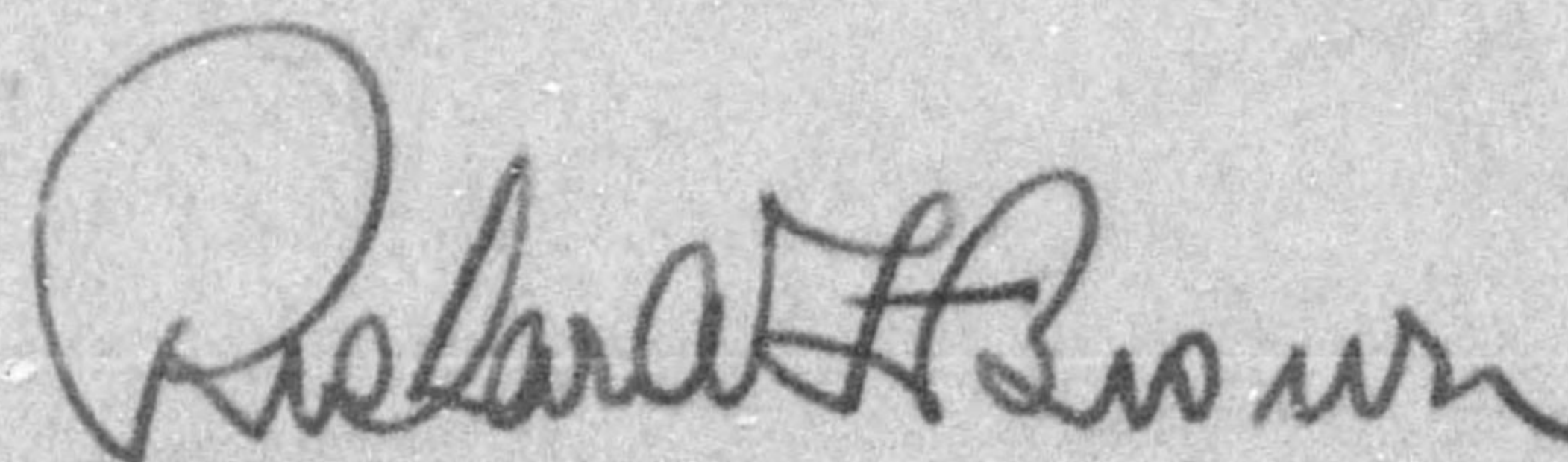
KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
12 December 1949

SUBJECT: Request for Off-Limits Pass

TO: Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region

1. Request that Mr Richard F. Brown, M.D. and Mr. Leon T. Bogmenko, M.D. be given off-limit passes.
2. Said passes are needed in connection with public health activities.



RICHARD F. BROWN
DAC P-6
Chief, Public Health Officer

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
30 November 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: All Personnel

1. Effective 1 December 1949, office hours will be 0800 to 1630 hours.
2. Strict compliance to these hours will be observed by all personnel.

FOR THE CHIEF:

/s/ G. W. Sargent
/t/ G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Deputy

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

GWS/te

APO 24 Unit 5
27 December 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO : All Section Chiefs

Section chiefs or their assistant chiefs will edit all TWX and other messages and initial the action copy indicating its readiness for transmittal before submitting to the administrative office. Messages not so checked and initialed will be returned to the section.

FOR THE CHIEF:

/s/ G. W. Sargent
/t/ G. W. SARGENT
Lt. Col., CAC
Deputy

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

AFO 24 Unit 5
30 November 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: All Personnel

1. Effective 1 December 1949, office hours will be
0800 to 1630 hours.

2. Strict compliance to these hours will be observed by
all personnel.

FOR THE CHIEF:

/s/ G. W. Sargent
/t/ G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Deputy

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
28 November 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO : All Section Chief

Effective 28 November 1949, all correspondence will be prepared as follows:

a. Correspondence intended for higher or comparable level headquarters, to the governors of prefectures, and matters of policy or directives will be prepared for the signature of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer or the Deputy in his absence.

b. Recurring and routine reports may be signed "For the Chief" by the Chief of the Section initiating such correspondence. Such signature will include the official status of the individual under his signature. In the absence of the section chief, his immediate assistant may sign. The following is the approved form:

FOR THE CHIEF:

E. R. MOSMAN
Chief, Economics Section

FOR THE CHIEF:

G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Executive Officer

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
28 November 1949

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TO : All Section Chief

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FOR THE CHIEF:

E. R. NOSMAN
Chief, Economics Section

FOR THE CHIEF:

G. W. SARGENT
Lt Col CAC
Executive Officer

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

GWS/ta

APO 24 Unit 5
27 December 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO : All Section Chiefs

Section chiefs or their assistant chiefs will edit all TWX and other messages and initial the action copy indicating its readiness for transmittal before submitting to the administrative office. Messages not so checked and initialed will be returned to the section.

FOR THE CHIEF:

/s/ G. W. Sargent
/t/ G. W. SARGENT
Lt. Col, CAC
Deputy

PH

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SUPPLY TO	
S / M	
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KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
 HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
 Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
 25 November 1949

- : Reports Required from Japanese Prefectural Agencies
- : All Sections

1. Reference: Ltr, Hq 8th Army, AGMGX 319.1, subj: as above, dtd 21 Nov 49.

2. In accordance with above reference it is hereby requested that a list of all reports required from Japanese Prefectural agencies be submitted to Reports Section on or before, 1 Dec 49. In this list, a brief synopsis of each report will be included.

3. It is desired that all reports be critically reviewed and all those not clearly essential to performance of your mission be discontinued. In this review, particular attention will be given to:

- a. Securing uniformity of reports required from the various prefectures.
- b. Spreading of due-dates to minimize peak loads.
- c. Maximum utilization of reports already required for submission to higher echelons of the Japanese Government or to GHQ, SCAP.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURGHEIM:

Henry E. Rainbolt, Jr.
 HENRY E. RAINBOLT, JR.
 1st Lt, FA
 Adjutant

Health

KYUSHU CIVIL AFF. IRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
14 November 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO : All Sections

1. The employment, discharge or transfer of indigenous or other personnel assigned, attached or employed is the prerogative of this headquarters.
2. The action of Section Chiefs will be limited to pertinent recommendations. Necessary personnel actions to implement approved changes will be effected by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURGHEIM:

Henry E. Rainbolt, Jr.
HENRY E. RAINBOLT JR.
1st Lt, FA
Adjutant

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KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
12 November 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

TO : All Section Chiefs

1. Reference: Chapter 7, Section I, Par 84, TM 12-253
2. Above paragraph is quoted for compliance. "The Department of the Army uses "penalty" envelopes for official correspondence. They are not used for personal correspondence. They are readily identifiable by the penalty clause printed where a postage stamp would normally be placed."
3. Consistent misuse of "penalty" envelopes have been observed by personnel of this headquarters.
4. This procedure will be discontinued immediately and this memorandum called to the attention of all personnel of each section.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURGHEIM:

Henry E. Rainbolt, Jr.
HENRY E. RAINBOLT.
1st Lt, FA
Adjutant

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KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

VRV/tn

AFG 24 Unit 5
3 October 1949

MEMO:

TO : Mr. Luke, Public Health Section

The following translation of item appearing in local edition of the national Japanese daily which may be of interest to your section is forwarded for your information.

MAINICHI PRESS

30 September 1949

Japanese B Encephalitis Declines.

Japanese B Encephalitis which has prevailed all over the country since August has begun to decline. Epidemic Prevention Section, Public Health Division, Ministry of Welfare published "The actual conditions of Japanese B Encephalitis of this year in comparison with of last year" Sept 29. According to this, number of outbreak of patients is 2,641 (of which 553 persons died) on 29 September. In early part of September, we got an outbreak of over 100 patients a day, but now about 50 patients a day and this epidemic is expected to be stamped out by the end of October. In this year, it prevailed in Tokyo (278 patients), Aichi Ken, Kumamoto Ken, Shizuoka Ken, Hyogo Ken, etc. Generally speaking, it prevailed in west Japan with Tokay and Hokuriku area in center and 35% of all patients were infants from 6 to 10 years old.

VRV
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VRV/tn

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
12 Sept 1949

MEMO:

TO : Mr. Luke, Public Health Section

The following translation of item appearing in local edition of the national Japanese daily which may be of interest to your section is forwarded for your information.

ASAHI PRESS -- 9 Sept 1949

Interruption of Pregnancy Based on a Economical Situation has been Increased.

A partial revision of the eugenic protection law on which the discussion was heated at the fifth Diet has been enforced since June 24. According to this law, only "women whose domestic economy is expected to be destroyed or whose health is expected to be damaged severely by continuation of pregnancy or child birth" are approved of artificial interruption of pregnancy. The number of the reports from Ken Health Center to Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Welfare on artificial interruption of pregnancy based on an economical situation has been increased gradually and from June to July, 130 women were reported in the country.

June -- Kochi Ken: 1

July -- Aomori Ken 3, Iwate Ken 2, Gunma Ken 1, Chiba Ken 2, Niigata Ken 38, Fukui Ken 3, Yamanashi Ken 8, Shizuoka Ken 2, Aichi Ken 5, Shiga Ken 5, Tottori Ken 4, Okayama Ken 11, Yamaguchi Ken 1, Tokushima Ken 1, Kagawa Ken 11, Ehime Ken 20, Oita Ken 13.

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KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

RDM/km

AFPO 24 Unit 5
19 August 1949

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Amendment to Unnumbered Memorandum this
Headquarters, Dated 6 August 1949, Subject:
Control of Occupations Requirements for
Indigenous Services

TO : All Section, This Headquarters

Amendment to unnumbered memorandum this head quarters
6 August 1949, subject; Control of Occupation Requirements
for Indigenous Services.

a. Paragraph 5 is added: "No travel expenses with-
out prior approval."

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

Henry E. Rainbolt, Jr.
HENRY E. RAINBOLT JR.
1st Lt, FA
Adjutant

Public Health

I-12

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

RDM/te

APC 24 Unit 5
6 August 1949

MEMO :

SUBJECT: Control of Occupation Requirements for Indigenous Services.

TO : All Sections

1. In order to meet Yen Budget limitations assigned this Headquarters from Higher Headquarters, it is necessary that each Section head examine his operations.

2. All Personnel not needed for efficient operation should be eliminated.

3. No overtime without prior approval.

4. Category of Personnel should be examined to determine if Personnel are properly classified.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

HENRY E. RAINBOLT, JR.
1st Lt, FA
Adjutant

I₁₂

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JDT/km

APD 24 Unit 5
20 July 1949

MEMORANDUM:

1. Letter Eighth Army, File AG MGY 701, dated 26 July 1949 authorized Kagoshima, Miyazaki Saga and Nagasaki to operate unit dispensaries.
2. Nothing in the above reference can be construed as compelling the units listed to operate a dispensary.
3. First Corps has approved (verbally) the operation of an Aid Station at isolated Civil Affairs units without rendering Medical Department reports mentioned in basic communication. In such instances the team is included in reports of the nearest unit operating a dispensary. Miyazaki and Saga are presently operating aid station and not rendering the sick and wounded and statistical health reports. The 19th Infantry at Beppu and the 34th Infantry at Basebo include above units in their reports.
4. It is not deemed advisable to continue the operation of the dispensary without Medical Department personnel and from the present outlook and the possibility of the continued scarcity of medical officers, it is doubtful that Kagoshima will be able to obtain a medical officer in the near future.
5. In view of the above it is recommended that the infirmary be discontinued and the surplus medicines and equipment be turned in and that Team operate as an aid station referred to in 3 above, and reported by the 21st Infantry Regiment at Kumamoto.

Capt. Harrower

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

24 January 1949

230.033

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Health Examination Schedule for Food Handlers
TO : All Labor Using Units and Dependent Homes

1. Reference is made to:

(a) Memorandum to the Japanese Government (PHMJ-15) dated 18 March 1947, subject "Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese employed for Occupation Forces".

2. "A" category personnel will receive their periodical monthly examination at the Health Centre on dates scheduled.

3. Specimen of stool must accompany the examinee.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Rex B. Rasmus

REX B. RASMUS
Capt. FA/AGD
Labor Officer

1 inclosure

Capt. Arrowe

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

6 January 1949

230.033

SUBJECT: Health Examination Schedule for Food Handlers for the period
January through March 1949.

TO : All Labor Using Units

The following schedule for health examination for food handlers will
be for the following 3 months of 1949.

UNIT	DAY AND MONTH		
	January	February	March
I-CEP	5	2	3
1st. Engr. Const. Group			
M.G. Compound (Ippotei)	6	3	4
M.F. Compound			
610 A.C.W.S.	7	4	7
Rainbow Club			
Yamamoto Hotel			
New Base	12	9	10
Old Base	10	7	8
	11	8	9
Shirakuru	10	10	11
Dependent House	11	11	11
	12	14	15
	13	15	16
	19	16	17
73 Eng. Dump Truck (Amagi)			
315 A.D. Officers Club	20	17	18
Kyoshintei Moteru			
Crash Boat	21	18	21
C.I.C.			
Maijima B.O.C. #1 & 2			
115th Station Hospital	24	21	22
	25	23	24
Dependent Housing	26	24	25
	27	25	26
	28	28	29

Capt. H. H. H.

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
9 February 1949

OFFICE MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Disciplinary Control of DAC's.

TO : All Section Chiefs, this Headquarters

Effective immediately, when circumstances arise whereby it becomes necessary to reprimand a civilian employee in your section, such reprimand will be in writing, through the Commanding Officer to the employee concerned. This is necessary in order that reprimand may be placed in employee's 201 file and be made a matter of record should a "Fair" or "Unsatisfactory" Efficiency Rating be given the employee at a later date.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

Charles L. Bachtel

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

RCW/ky

APO 24 Unit 5
2 May 1949

SUBJECT: Organization of Prefectural Health Department

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government
Region, APO 24 Unit 5

1. Paragraph 3, SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946 ordered establishment of separate Health and Welfare Bureaus in the prefectural governments. Paragraph 5 stated that this was subject to modification by action of the Diet.

2. Article 158, Local Autonomy Law, 7 December 1947 prescribes for Health and Welfare Departments as separate bureaus of all prefectural governments.

3. A meeting of the Directors of the Health Department of the prefectures on Kyushu was held in Oita 15 April 1949. Dr. Ozaki, Chief of the Food Sanitation Division of the Welfare Ministry, attended this conference and while there received a telegram from Dr. Miki, Chief of Public Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry. The telegram stated that hence forth it would up to the discretion of the prefectural governor whether or not there will be separate Health and Welfare Departments.

4. SCAP did not know of this telegram. Capt Hunsicker, Corps Public Health Officer, states that General Sams is fighting such a move and does not believe it will occur.

5. A change back to the former organizations is not believed to be desirable for the following reasons:

a. Much time and effort has been spent, both by Military Government and the Prefectural Governments in this reorganization. Although only in their infancy, the Health Departments have made tremendous progress because of the present organization. In the future Japan will have one of the best administered health programs in the world.

Ltr Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24-5, subj: "Organization of Prefectural Health Department", dtd 2 May 49 cont'd

b. The demotion of the Health Departments to Sections of the Welfare Departments would certainly cut down operating expenses at the present time, but not in the future. The control of such diseases as Tuberculosis which affects large groups most necessary to the economic recovery of Japan depends upon an administration organization such as now exists.

c. Obtaining qualified physicians to staff Health Departments has been difficult because of low salaries. A demotion would cause many doctors to leave the Health Departments and enter private practice.

5. Rather than merge the Health and Welfare Departments for a reduction in the operating cost, each of these departments in every prefecture have a excessive clerical staffs which could be slashed.

6. Information in preceding paragraphs can be used in the coming governor's conference if deemed advisable.

RICHARD C. WALLACE
Captain MC
Public Health Officer

Public Health Affairs Unit

Team: Nagasaki

Date of visit: 23-26 April 1949

1. There are three Americans in the Public Health Section: Capt. Yancey, MC; Capt. Engel, MSC; Miss Etzel, Public Health Nurse. Capt. Yancey is due to depart to the IJ during the coming month.

2. Miss Etzel had just returned from a field trip to Tsushima and Iki islands. While there she learned that the National Sanatorium is to be closed down, leaving the island without a Tuberculosis bed. I recommended that she should file a special report about this situation if deemed advisable, for this hospital to remain open.

3. Only a small amount of time was spent with Capt. Engel as he was moving on one inspection day and left on a field

Trip the next. It did recommend to Capt. Engel that he should allocate definite programs to members of his section following Capt. Gancey's departure as there seemed to be some overlapping in suggestions to the Japanese on field trips and in conferences. Also recommended to Capt. Engel that more surveillance over Port Quarantine should be effected. After his return from the coming conference for Port Quarantine officers, ^{in Tokyo} Capt. Engel should discuss points learned with E.M. in Kagasaki and Sasubo concerned with Port Quarantine.

4. A conference was held with the Director of the health department. He believes that even if it is left to the prefectural governor whether or not there shall be separate Health and Welfare Departments, no difficulty will be experienced in Kagasaki. The organization of the Health Department

was discussed at this conference. The Director stated that he planned to have Charge of Health Education, but it was pointed out to him that his many duties would take so much of his time that he couldn't amply handle a position as important as is Health Education. A physician should be in charge of Health Education and should have no other duties.

Tuberculosis Control was discussed and suggestions and advice rendered.

5. The Model Health Center was visited. This building is too small, but construction for another building is to be started this month. A mouse was found to be working in the laboratory which should not be done in any health center, particularly a model.

The Director seemed to be willing, but lacked many qualities needed of a good administrator. He had no idea of what program the Tuberculosis Control Division was pursuing in his health center.

6. The Nagasaki Medical College Hospital

was visited. In comparison to other educational hospitals seen, this is superior but still falls short of being acceptable for either education of doctors or nurses. The Public Health Officer could do well to spend some time in intern education at this institution.

7. Regional P.H.O. and Team P.H.O. attended a conference with the Commanding Officer who is takes an interest in Public Health.

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APC 24 Unit 5
29 April 1949

Public Health Inspection

Team: Oita

Date of Visit: 15 - 18 April 1949

1. Present staff of public health section includes three Americans: a Public Health Nurse, an Enlisted Man and an Air Corps Officer. The enlisted man, Pfc Gillich has an MOS as a surgical technician and is slated to be transferred to KSMGR. The Air Corps officer, 1st Lt C. W. Nichols, Jr doubles as Public Health and Welfare officer and is slated to return to the ZI soon. Under circumstances work is satisfactory.
2. Office space is inadequate, two Japanese National members of the section have desks in the office of the Labor Section along with members of the Welfare Section. The Public Health Section office itself is too small for members to hold conferences without interfering with work of others.
3. A reorganization of the filing system is being done. After ridding the files of excess material and instituting a cross index, there will be good filing system.
4. There is still no competent, full time doctor in charge of Public Health Education of the Health Department. Every effort should be made to see that this is accomplished.
5. At the Kanegawa National Hospital, Dr. Ito who caused so much trouble in the Patients' Union is still in office in spite of efforts of OMGH for his removal. I will ask Dr. Matsuba, National Hospital Inspector for Kyushu Region, why this man remains in his position.
6. The opening of the Oita Model Health Center was attended on 15 April. This Health Center is located in one of the best buildings in Japan. Although somewhat understaffed it is well equipped. Military Government should exercise surveillance to see that this health center is used to train personnel in other health centers and is not used only as a clinic, but also in a preventive aspect.

7. A meeting of Health Department Directors from all prefectures of Kyushu was attended by Lt Nichols, Capt Fierman and myself. A round table discussion of Tuberculosis Control was held. The control of this disease, Japan's most important health program, has received scant attention in ratio with its importance from Health Department officials in all prefectures.

8. Procuring a dispensary for Japanese employees for Occupation Forces needed clarification. Since that time Eighth Army Circular 27 has been distributed and should clarify the situation somewhat.

9. The Oita Prefectural Hospital was visited. This hospital is a Prefectural Health Department institution. Ward conditions remain extremely poor. The director is an elderly smile man who took no part in a conference and seems to take no interest or desire in improving his hospital.

a. Data

- (1) Capacity : 165 beds
- (2) Occupancy: 100 - 110
- (3) Doctors : 21
- (4) Interns : 13
- (5) Nurses :
Graduates: 60
Students : 53 (including 18 Midwives)
- (6) Out Patients: 200

b. The Health Department should be urged to be more active in assisting hospital officials in improving the hospital. It was recommended to give the health departments two lists things that can be accomplished now and those which can be done in the future.

c. The director of the hospital should be relieved of his position. To have no director at all would be superior to the administration now in effect. The assistant director seems to be an energetic man who would probably work if possible.

d. The nursing school should be disbanded. No bedside nursing is being done and patient load is insufficient for a nursing school.

e. There are too many interns for an adequate teaching program for interns.

RICHARD C. WALLACE
Captain MC
Inspector

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

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RICHARD C. WALLACE
Captain MC
Inspector

Health

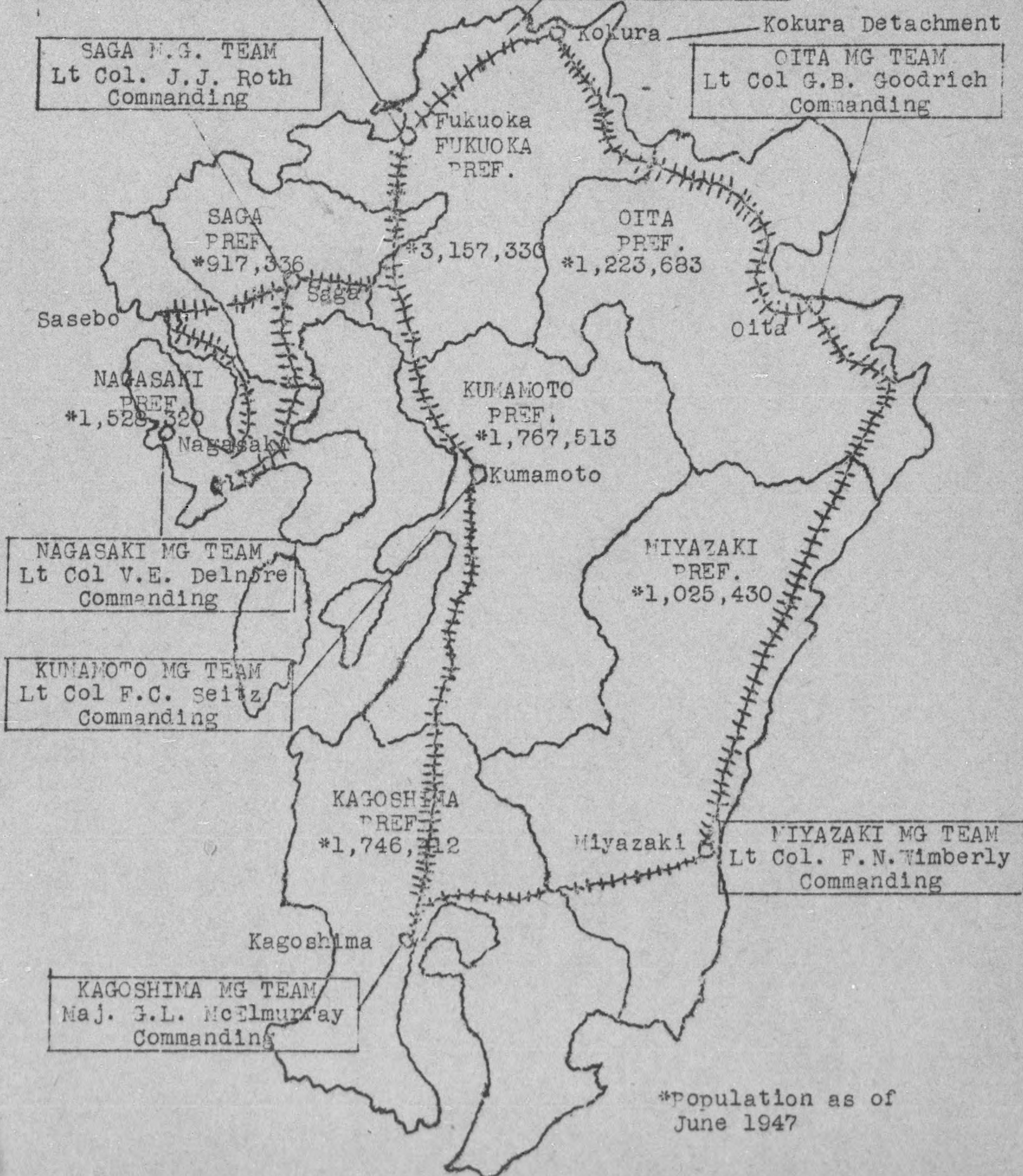
KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

KYUSHU M.G. REGION
Col. S. C. HILTON
Commanding

FUKUOKA MG TEAM
Lt Col K. Springer
Commanding

SAGA M.G. TEAM
Lt Col. J.J. Roth
Commanding

OITA MG TEAM
Lt Col G.B. Goodrich
Commanding



*Population as of
June 1947

THE ISLAND OF KYUSHU JAPAN

26 February 1949

1. GENERAL CHARACTER OF KYUSHU

Kyushu is a generally mountainous island lying south of Honshu.

The northern part of Kyushu used to be the western entrance of Japan through which the continental civilization was introduced to the nation and now has developed into one of the most important industrial zones in Japan, especially because of its coal and iron.

In sharp contrast with northern Kyushu, the southern part of Kyushu, from which the First Emperor Jimmu started his campaign against the Ezo and other native barbarian clans in central Japan, has not been industrially developed primarily due to lack of natural resources and its remote location from the main island.

2. AREA AND POPULATION

The area is about 16,242 sq miles excluding the surrounding islands.

The population is 11,366,084 according to the census taken as of 1 June 1947.

Therefore, the area of Kyushu ranks between Maryland (12,210 sq miles) and West Virginia (24,780 sq miles) of the United States of America and its population is nearly the same as New York State.

The density of population is about 600 persons per square mile.

3. TOPOGRAPHY

Running across the island, are the Chikushi Range in the north and the Kyushu Range in the south. Between these two ranges runs the Aso Volcanic Range along which lie Aso, Unzen, and Beppu, the three most famous hotspots in Japan. Mt. Aso is a very active volcano 1,592 meters high, with the largest crater in the world covering 124 sq miles. Mt. Unzen is a famous summer resort standing quite isolated on a peninsula, with a magnificent command of scenery from its top.

In the south, the Kirishima Volcanic Range runs across the Aso Range in south-northerly direction which includes Mt. Kirishima and Mt. Sakurajima. Mt. Sakurajima has become famous and is well known even to the Occupation Forces due to its erupting and burning a village by its lava-stream in the spring of 1946.

Thus the island is rather mountainous with few plains especially in the northern part. But volcanoes of Kyushu are the most active in Japan.

4. HISTORY

a. Mythological History of Hyuga

HYUGA, the place to where the 'Sun Goddess' Grandson, the ancestor of Tenno, is said to have descended from heaven is located in the Miyazaki Pre-

fecture. In mythological history the origin of Japan is depicted as follows:

About 2,600 years ago (B. C. 660), the Grandson of Sun Goddess descended from heaven to HYUGA, alighting upon the TAKACHIHO peak in Miyazaki Prefecture.

His son and grandson reigned only in the southern part of Kyushu. However, one of the fourth generation, afterwards named JIMMU TENNO, having heard that there was a fertile land in the east, resolved to move his palace there. He left MIMITSU Port in Miyazaki for YAMATO, the present KII Peninsular, by sea in B. C. 7. Finally he subjugated all the insurgent clans and was enthroned as the first TENNO.

b. Chinese attack on the Northern Coast of Kyushu

Notable incidents in the history of Kyushu were the Chinese attacks on the northern coast of Kyushu in A. D. 1274 and 1281 (A.D.) At that time, Japan was ruled by a SHOGUN named TOKUMUNE HOJO. Although the Shogunate at that time was disobedient to TENNO, he realized the crisis with which Japan was faced, Yuan-Kuo (China) being a very large state compared to Japan, conquering all the surrounding countries in its full prosperity. He mobilized the whole nation into one fighting unit against China, and gathered all the troops on the coast of northern Kyushu, commanding them to build strong ramparts and plant pine-trees along the coast.

Thus he withstood the furious attacks of the Chinese on this coast twice, namely in 1274 and in 1281, saving Japan from the crisis. Since then he has been adored by the Japanese people as a national hero and the pine-trees planted then have been preserved up till now, and can be seen from trains running along the coast near Hakata.

5. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION:

Kyushu is divided into seven prefectures, among the, Fukuoka and Hagasaki Prefectures are the first class in their economical and political importance.

Besides the prefectural governments, there are the following regional offices under various central government ministries:

1. Fukuoka Commerce and Industry Bureau (Fukuoka)
2. Kyushu Central Liason Office (Fukuoka)
3. Kyushu Maritime Bureau (Moji)
4. Kyushu Price Bureau (Fukuoka)
5. Kumamoto Finance Bureau (Kumamoto)
6. Kumamoto Communication Bureau (Kumamoto)
7. Moji Railway Bureau (Moji)
8. Kumamoto Agricultural Land Bureau (Kumamoto)
9. Kyushu District Court (Fukuoka)
10. Kyushu Food Office (Fukuoka)
11. Kyushu Public Works Office Under Ministry of Home affairs (Fukuoka)
12. Kyushu Region Special Procurment Board (Fukuoka)
13. Kyushu Region Economic Stabilization Board (Fukuoka)

6. INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES:

The economic importance of Kyushu lies in its coal production. All the important industries in Kyushu depend entirely upon coal produced in Kyushu mines. For example, the Yawata Iron Works and the industrial city of Omuta would not have been developed to their present scale, had there been no direct coal supply from Chikuho and Miike mines. Apart from coal, lumber ranks first among other important natural resources in Kyushu.

a. Coal Production

Kyushu produces about 53% of the total coal output in Japan. The average annual production in recent years has been about 29,000,000 tons. The production quota for the 1948 coal year ending March 1949 is 19,120,000 tons of which 15,426,295 tons were produced the first ten months, and 13,872,000 tons of coal will be produced by the end of March. Every effort is now being made to increase the production of coal, which has shown a grave decrease after the end of the war, mainly due to the shortage of electric power and necessary equipment at coal mines, such as coal trolleys, timbers, electric machine tools, conveyors, etc.

The coal fields in Kyushu are roughly divided into three areas. The Chikuho Coal Field in the north part of Fukuoka Prefecture produces 60% of the whole output in Kyushu; the Miike Coal Field at Omuta area in Fukuoka Prefecture, 15%; the Hokuho Coal Field in Nagasaki Prefecture, which is famous for its caking coal, 10% and the remaining 15% is produced in Saga and Kumamoto Prefectures.

b. Iron and Steel Industry

The Yawata Iron Works of the Nippon Seitetsu Company, Ltd. is the oldest and biggest steel plant in Japan.

Although it has been designated for reparations, with other steel plants, its importance in the reconstruction of Japan is incomparably greater than that of any other steel plant. It has developed to the present scale simply because of its geographical advantage in getting a coal supply from Chikuho Coal Field. Its capacity is about 3,100,000 tons per annum in pig iron and 2,320,000 tons in steel which is 30% of the whole production in Japan in pig iron and 20% in steel. At present, due to the shortage of coal and electricity, most of its plants are closed down, except those engaged in the production for the Occupation Forces. However the works have been producing about 50,000 tons per month in pig iron and 45,000 tons in steel.

c. Electricity Situation

The authorized capacity of all the power plants in Kyushu is 465,500 KW for steam electric power plants and 327,040 KW for hydro-electric power plants.

The degree of dependence on steam power plants in Kyushu is much higher than in any other part of Japan as may be seen by the following table:

	<u>Authorized Capacity</u>		<u>Actual Production</u>	
	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Japan</u>
Steam Power Plant	64%	40%	30%	3%
Hydro-Electric Power Plant	35%	60%	70%	97%

Especially during the dry season, the critical importance of the steam power plants in Kyushu increases a great deal as the supply from the hydro-electric power plants shows a sudden decrease. This may be ascribed to peculiar geographical conditions of the island. It has no lakes or large rivers suitable for water power plants and moreover the typhoons on Kyushu do not bring with them constant rains. Among the steam power plants in Kyushu, the big three, namely the AINOURA Plant near SASEBO, the TOBATA Plant near KOKURA and the MINATO Plant at Omuta supply nearly 90% of the total electricity drawn from the steam power plants in Kyushu.

The coal mines in Kyushu are old and for this reason in many mines, 70% of their electric consumption is needed solely for protective maintenance of the mines. The decrease of electric supply by 30% would mean that little electricity would be available for the production of coal. In view of the fact that 70% of the electricity produced in Kyushu is being supplied only to coal mines, the removal of the above mentioned three steam electric power generating plants from the reparations list is deemed as a vital necessity for the coal production in Kyushu. Military Government effort has recently effected notable improvements in power production in Kyushu.

d. Lumber production

The southern part of the island, including Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Kumamoto Prefecture, is noted for its forestry. Lumber from these prefectures is used not only in Kyushu, but also in other parts of Japan and is even exported to Korea, for the dependent housing construction of Occupation Forces. It may also be noted that most of the timber used in coal mines in Kyushu are supplied from these prefectures.

The bamboo is regarded as one of the most favorable possibilities for future export in Kyushu as it grows abundantly in Oita, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, and Miyazaki Prefectures. Since the war, there have been exports to Korea.

e. Fisheries

As Kyushu is surrounded by sea, fishing is naturally prosperous. Along the western shores, and around the Goto Islands waters, where the depth of sea is most suited for fishing, and the fish live in shoals, fishing is particularly flourishing. There are also many good ports in Kyushu for ocean fishing in the East China Sea, a gold mine for fishermen, where fishing was prosperous before the war.

The Ariake Bay yields various kinds of shell-fish, some of which are regarded as excellent for export.

f. Porcelain in Arita and Imari

Arita and Imari, both in Saga Prefecture, are famous for their porcelains. The porcelain production in these places has an old history and the products have long been exported all over the world and are highly reputed. Their beautiful colors and translucent glazes, their refined artistic quality and technical excellence are loved by all nations. It is one of the most promising and encouraging products for future export.

g. Other Industries

(1) Omuta Area

In the Omuta area, there are many important factories such as the Miike Dyestuff and Industrial Works of the Mitsui Chemical and Industry Company, Ltd., and the Miike Seisakusho of the Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., and others.

In the Miike Dyestuff Works is the largest chemical factory in Japan and its products, especially its indigo dyestuffs are famous throughout the world. Other products of this plant in addition to dyestuffs, such as chloropicrin, benzene, various drugs, dulcine, saccharin, etc. are badly needed by the Japanese people at present.

The Toyo High Pressure Company, Ltd, is one of the biggest fertilizer factories in Japan, and the ammonium sulphate produced at this factory is indispensable for Kyushu, together with that produced at MINAMATA Factory of the Nihon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company, Ltd. in Kuramoto Prefecture and KUROSAKI Factory of the Mitsubishi Chemical Company, Ltd. in Fukuoka Prefecture.

(2) The subject plant is associated with the artificial silk factory which uses the chlorine and caustic soda produced by the subject plant. The production of the artificial silk at the plant amounts to more than 30% of the whole production in Japan. The plant is also supplying nearly 90% of the liquid chlorine for water purification in the western part of Japan.

(3) Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki

The Nagasaki Shipbuilding Yard of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company Ltd., is the largest civilian shipbuilding yard in Japan.

(4) Rubber Company at Kurume

At Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, there are the famous rubber companies, the Nippon Rubber Company, Ltd., the Nippon Tire Company, Ltd., and the Nikka Rubber Company, which produce the Japanese rubber shoes (Jikatabi). Rubber tires and tubes for automobiles and bicycles also are produced by the Nippon Tire Company.

7. FOOD SITUATION

The rice and barley production in Kyushu before the war was 9,000,000 koku in rice and 5,000,000 koku in barley in average years. Although Kyushu used to be self-sufficient in its rice crops, before the war, it had ordinarily been exporting about 800,000 koku of rice to Honshu, resulting in the same amount of shortage. However, this shortage had been covered by the import of rice from Korea and Formosa of 700,000 to 800,000 koku per annum. Therefore, since all these imports have been suspended and the population has increased considerably due to repatriation after the war, the present food shortage in Kyushu is only a natural consequence of the war. Moreover, because of the fertilizer shortage after the war, due to the decrease of coal production, the food situation had taken a serious turn. However due to the good weather, last year's crops

were fairly good, the rice crops being 4,599,227 koku and the barley crops, 607,474 koku as of 20 February 1949.

8. EXPORT AND IMPORT

The items considered most promising for future export are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Place of Production</u>	<u>Importing Nations</u>
Coal	Fukuoka, Nagasaki Pref.	Korea
Mining timbers	Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Kumamoto Pref.	North China
Rubber tire & Tubes	Kurume	China & South
Chemical Products	Omuta & Kurosaki	China & South
Glass Products	Saga & Kumamoto Pref.	China & South
Porcelains	Arita, Imari	All foreign States
Hakata Textiles	Hakata	China Korea & South
Kurume Textiles	Kurume	China, Korea, & South
Bamboo	Southern Kyushu	Korea
Vegetable Wax	Fukuoka, Saga Pref.	United States
Lily bulbs	Kagoshima, Nagasaki Pref.	United States
Colza Oil	Fukuoka Pref	United States
Straw Hats	Fukuoka Pref	Hawaii & South
Mushrooms	Miyazaki, Oita Pref.	China

9. SIGHTS AND RESORTS IN KYUSHU

a. BEPPU - Oita Prefecture

Beppu, about 4 hours by rail from Moji is famous throughout Japan for its hot springs, which include alkaline, sulphur, iron and carbonated baths, efficacious for various complaints. Besides the numerous public baths, there are also hot sand-baths on the beach. Beppu is reached also by steamers from OSAKA, KOBE and other ports on the Inland Sea.

b. UNZEN NATIONAL PARK - Nagasaki Prefecture

Unzen, an ideal hot-spring resort in Japan, is situated in the center of a range of mountains. This region constitutes an isolated plateau with the height of 2,400 feet and an area of about 200 acres. On this plateau are found the three hot spring villages known as Furu-yu (old baths), Shin-yu (new baths) and Kojigoku (small solfatras) with good hotels of European and Japanese style.

Among many charms of UNZEN is the splendid mountain scenery the mild climate with its bracing mountain air and excellent facilities for sports, including mountain climbing, tennis, golf and other outdoor enjoyments. UNZEN had been in the prewar days a favorite resort for visitors from Chinese ports and the Philippines.

It is an attractive resort in all seasons of the year. In spring, the green mountain-sides are decorated with cherry blossoms and azaleas; in autumn, the maples and other foliage are seen in their glory; and the peaks are decorated with "silver thaw" in winter, when the trees and shrubbery are coated with ice.

c. ASO NATIONAL PARK - Kumamoto Prefecture

Mt. Aso (75,460 acres) is a name given to five volcanic peaks: Take-dake, the highest (5,238 ft), Kishima-dake, Eboshidake, Nekodake and Nakadake.

Of these, Nakadake (4,582 ft) is active and the most typical. There are three principal craters, of which the one to the south is the most active, and is constantly sending forth black smoke accompanied by underground rumblings. To the south and north of these five peaks lie extensive plains containing many towns and villages which are surrounded by mountain chains. The tract thus encircled is the original crater of the volcano, the largest in the world (more than 70 miles in circumference).

d. KIRISHIMA NATIONAL PARK - Miyazaki Prefecture

Mt. Kirishima is a collective name for more than 20 peaks, of which Takachiho-no-mine or Higashi-Kirishima (5,194 ft) and Karakuni-dake or Nishi-Kirishima (5,619 ft) are the most prominent.

Among the manifold features of the National Park are active and extinct craters, several crater-lakes and many hot springs and woodlands filled with Kirishima azaleas.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY AND RESOURCES OF PREFECTURES - KYUSHU

FUKUOKA PREFECTURE

The chief industry in Fukuoka Prefecture is coal mining. The Miike mines provide 11% of Kyushu Coal. The Chikusho mines provide 59% of Kyushu Coal. The coal production of Kyushu equals 53% of Japan's coal supply.

The Yawata Steel Mill is the largest steel mill in Japan.

The Miike Dyestuff and Mitsubishi Kurosaki plants are important for medicines and dyestuffs.

The Majiyama plant is important for its glass manufacture.

The city of Kurume is the center of rubber manufacture in Kyushu.

Moji and Hakata are principal export-import ports in Kyushu.

NAGASAKI PREFECTURE

The heavy and light industries of Nagasaki Prefecture are fishing, mining and shipping. The 38 coal mines average a monthly production of 90,000 tons.

Heavy industry - steel and woodship building, ships repair, heavy engines and electric motor parts and supplies, and steel production.

Light industry- farm tools, household goods, mining equipment, weight and scales, parts for railway transportation.

One of the largest fishing centers of Japan , it is expected to yield 250,000 tons for 1949.

The two ports - Nagasaki and Sasebo handle all classes of shipping.

KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE

The description of resources in this ken are 11 coal mines producing about 9,500 tons monthly, fishing with a yearly catch of 13,214,469 kan, the fish caught mostly being sardines and shark from ports of Jisumi, Ushibuka and Yatsushiro; lumbering - 230 sawmills with a monthly production of 175,000 koku.

As concerns industry the monthly production of large fertilizer plants are Yatsushiro plant - 2,600 tons of super phosphate of lime and Minamata plant 5,000 tons of amonia sulphate. There are 105 machine industries manufacturing small machines and spare parts; 73 ceramics, earth and stone industries producing pottery and cement; 63 metal industries producing farm tools; and 40 spinning and textile industry producing silk and cotton.

SAGA PREFECTURE

Saga is principally an agricultural ken, with industry on a relatively small scale.

The principal crops and the average yearly harvest are rice - 1,000,000 koku; wheat - 150,000 koku; sweet potato - 7,000,000 kan.

The principal resources and average yearly output are lumber - 250,000 koku, fish 6,500,000 kan; coal - 1,560,000 tons.

Principal industry and average yearly production is ceramics 36,000,000 yen.

MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE

The percent ge of population engaged in the important industries in this ken are agriculture 67%, manufacturing 8% and miscellaneous 25%.

The predominant natural resource is timber.

There are no important mineral mines in this prefecture.

Manufacturing is centered on chemicals, rayon, raw silk and other wood products.

The principal crops grown are rice, wheat and sweet potatoes.

The only part facilities are located at Aburatsu and Hosohima. Relatively little export is carried on. The major export products being lumber and by-products.

Miyazaki Prefecture supplies approximately 1/3 of electricity generated on the Island.

KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE

Kagoshima Prefecture is predominantly an agricultural ken but is unable to meet its own food needs.

Forest products - lumber, bamboo, camphor and charcoal are next in importance and offer greatest possibility for future development if the roads are improved and factories established to finish bamboo and wood products.

If adequate fuel and ice is available to permit longer voyages fish catch and would increase to produce surplus.

Tobacco, cattle, silk, sugar and tea have favorable prospects.

Gold and silver ores are the only minerals in appreciable quantities. Comprehensive geological survey might uncover good deposits of sulphur, antimony, tin and arsenic.

Industry is on primitive scale with exceptions of cigaret factory, railway repair shop and 3 textile mills.

OITA PREFECTURE

Oita Prefecture is primarily an agricultural prefecture with 49,865 cho in rice, 38,223 cho in wheat and barley and 8,753 cho in sweet potatoes. Lumber is second major industry with approximately 500 operating sawmills producing approximate 40,000,000 board feet of lumber monthly. Approximately 400 tons of fish are caught monthly along the coast line.

The Saganoseki Smelting Company produces approximately 600 tons of copper in various forms monthly. Textile spinning is another industry, but on a small scale. There are numerous small factories manufacturing items from wood such as furniture and wooden clogs.

10. ORGANIZATION MILITARY GOVERNMENT - KYUSHU

A. The Kyushu Military Government Region and seven Prefectural Teams were reorganized effective 10 February 1948 pursuant to Letter Order 1-8, Hqs Eighth Army, AG 312 (Reorg) (FB) dated 23 January 1948, subj: "Reorganization of Military Government in Japan", and General Order 6, Hqs I Corps, dtd 4 February 1948. Authorized strength and present strength as of 20 February 1949 is as follows:

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED STRENGTH</u>		<u>PRESENT STRENGTH</u>	
Kyushu Region	Officers	9	Officers	14
	EM	26	EM	17
	DAC	14	DAC	16
Fukuoka Team	Officers	12	Officers	11
	EM	45	EM	20
	DAC	13	DAC	11

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED STRENGTH</u>		<u>PRESENT STRENGTH</u>	
Nagasaki Team	Officers	12	Officers	14
	EM	38	EM	22
	DAC	11	DAC	7
Kagoshima Team	Officers	10	Officers	9
	EM	28	EM	14
	DAC	11	DAC	7
Kunamoto Team	Officers	10	Officers	9
	EM	28	EM	16
	DAC	11	DAC	8
Oita Team	Officers	10	Officers	10
	EM	25	EM	15
	DAC	11	DAC	6
Saga Team	Officers	10	Officers	10
	EM	27	EM	14
	DAC	9	DAC	5
Miyazaki Team	Officers	10	Officers	9
	EM	27	EM	17
	DAC	9	DAC	3
<u>TOTAL AUTHORIZED STRENGTH</u>			<u>TOTAL STRENGTH PRESENTLY ASSIGNED</u>	
Officers	83		Officers	85
EM	244		EM	131
DAC	89		DAC	60

11. ADMINISTRATION

a. Occupational policy utilizes an indirect form of Government in Japan. The function of Military Government necessitates the observance and report on the degree of compliance by the Japanese Government at local levels of the directives and policies of higher headquarters.

b. On 1 January 1948, this headquarters issued the first Military Government SOP on a Regional level that has been published in Japan. It is expected that the development of this SOP will result in a uniformity in achievement of Military Government aims throughout the Region. In addition, a series of inspection check sheets is being developed by each section.

c. The duties of the combined Military and Civilian personnel are divided among the following functions:

(1) Administration

- (a) Troop
- (b) Office

- (c) Personnel
 - Mil Personnel
 - Civ Personnel
 - G-1 Reports
- (d) Special Service
- (e) Communications
 - Msg Center
 - Tel & Tel
 - Couriers
- (f) Supply
 - Procurement
 - Gen Supply
 - Fire Marshal
 - Food Supervision
- (g) Safety
- (h) Billeting

(2) Operations

- (a) Civil Education
 - Education
 - Arts & Monuments
 - Religion
- (b) Civil Information
 - Press
 - Radio
 - Theaters
 - Hand Bills
- (c) Welfare
 - Daily Life Security Law
 - Welfare & Penal Institutions
 - Homeless Persons
 - Distribution of A&N Supplies
 - Disaster Plans
 - Foreign Nations
- (d) Public Works
 - Roads
 - Salvage
 - Construction & Housing
 - Reconversion
 - Rehabilitation
- (e) Disposition
 - Release of Properties
- (f) Public Health
 - Medical Administration
 - Sanitation
 - Medical Supply
 - Public Health Nursing
 - Veterinary Affairs
- (g) Economics
 - Commerce & Trade
 - Import & Export
 - Rationing

- Price Control
- Labor Relations
- Land Reform
- Ship Building
- Food Distribution
- Shipping
- Reparations
- Manufacturing and Industry
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fisheries
- Coal Mining Surveillance
- Coal Mining Machinery Surveillance
- Crop Collection
- Fish & Vegetable Distribution Surveillance
- Pyrite Production
- (h) Legal & Government
 - Directives
 - Police Liaison
 - Purge Surveillance
 - Courts Surveillance
 - Elections
 - Public Safety
- (i) Reports Control

12. ECONOMICS - INDUSTRY, NATURAL RESOURCES & COMMERCE

a. Coal Production

Coal production in Kyushu has improved steadily despite occasional set backs due to labor agitation. Coal production in Kyushu has risen from 350,000 tons in January 1945 to 650,000 tons in January 1946 to 1,100,000 in January 1947 and 1,500,000 tons in January 1948 to 1,631,659 tons in January 1949.

Military Government teams are engaged in expediting delivery of mining timbers, and in stimulating coal production through publicity and other programs. A special coal team is now working effectively in Kyushu, working out of Regional Military Government Headquarters.

b. Electrical Production

With the end of the rainy season in July, Kyushu has once again fallen into a period of critical electrical shortages and a No. 7 restriction is in force. Throughout the year, Kyushu industry suffers severely in relation to industry elsewhere in Japan because there is a smaller amount of electricity available and 60% of this amount goes to coal, steel and chemical industries, leaving only 40% for general industry and domestic use. Current mean production is 340,000 KW, whereas a minimum of 500,000 KW is needed. This headquarters has repeatedly urged the following measures to overcome this critical problem:

- (1) Additional coal allocations to thermal power plants.
- (2) Construction of heavier transmission lines to bring power to Kyushu.
- (3) Construction of more hydro-power dams in Kyushu.

Kyushu produces about 53% of Japan's coal and about 40% of its steel. With more adequate electric power it would become an industrial center and save the needless transportation of coal and steel to Honshu where most manufacturing using these two basic materials is now being done.

The present electrical crisis is augmented by the fact that during the summer season boilers and generators in thermal power plants must be repaired in preparation for the winter season. In addition, the electrical union (the Densan) is currently engaged in a very troublesome series of wave of strikes, which are hampering both production and repair. The strikes are both sit down and slow down.

c. Crop Collection

The 1948 Wheat and Barley and White Potato Collection is well ahead of all collection plans. The following table shows percentage of quota collected for the 1948-49 Rice and Sweet Potato Crop, and also the current Cereal and White Potato Crop to date:

<u>TEAM</u>	<u>RICE</u>	<u>SWEET POTATO</u>	<u>CEREALS</u>	<u>WHITE POTATO</u>
Fukuoka	98.4	143.8	100.8	142.2
Nagasaki	98.5	123.1	110.8	107.6
Kagoshima	99.2	108.5	113.4	110.6
Kumamoto	100.0	114.5	100.8	129.8
Saga	100.3	138.8	102.2	112.0
Miyazaki	100.4	141.9	106.1	164.9
Oita	97.4	137.1	104.1	147.6

d. Land Reform

The Land Reform Program is almost completed. The following figures show the progress of the program to date:

<u>Team</u>	<u>Area Available for Transfer (cho)</u>	<u>Area Purchased</u>	<u>% Purchased</u>	<u>Area Sold to Tenants</u>	<u>% Sold to Tenants</u>
Fukuoka	37.238	39.805	106.8	37,700	94.7
Saga	18.871	19.844	105.1	19,681	99.1
Oita	21.923	23.368	106.5	22,751	97.3
Miyazaki	22.591	23.093	102.2	20,360	92.4
Nagasaki	17.446	18.436	105.6	18,196	98.7
Kumamoto	47.240	51.143	109.2	47,934	93.7
Kagoshima	33.143	35.250	106.3	34,189	96.9

Unit cho

1 cho - 2.451 acres

e. Agriculture Cooperatives

Agriculture Cooperatives have replaced the old Nogvokai and are

operating in a democratic manner. At the present time there are three thousand four hundred ninety seven cooperatives in this region which have been approved by Central Government. Some Federation of Cooperatives have been organized and approved. The new cooperatives are helping to collect the current crops. Transfer of property and assets from the Nogyokai, is nearing completion.

f. Fish & Vegetable Control

Control over prices and distribution of fish and vegetables was intensified in December of 1947, and special surveillance teams were assigned to this program by the Military Government. As a result, equitable rationing of these perishable foods was established and encouragement to farmers and fishermen increased collections considerably. Previous to the commencement of this drive, the rationing machinery had broken down to an extent that it was almost non-existent.

g. Control Associations.

Military Government is supervising a program to investigate all control associations in Japan, and to eliminate those which are monopolistic and in restraint of trade. This is progressing satisfactorily.

h. Inventory of Critical Goods

Military Government teams are supervising a program to inventory and redistribute all excess critical goods so that the Japanese economy may benefit by immediate use of these materials. This is progressing, although the Japanese have not been enthusiastic in carrying it out.

i. Labor Program

(1) The labor situation in Kyushu is orderly and quiet at the present time and there is a marked tendency toward more conservative union leadership and policies. With the exception of one coal mine in Nagasaki, there have been no serious local labor problems although national labor agitation in the fields of railroads, communications, education and clerical workers in the electrical industry are having their repercussions in Kyushu.

(2) Military Government labor programs in Kyushu are placing emphasis on the following:

(a) Stressing desirability of peaceful settlement of labor disputes by direct negotiation.

(b) In the field of labor education, emphasis is being placed upon the rewriting of labor contracts with provisions for the following:

1. Definite dates for duration of contract.
2. Definite wage and allowance figures.
3. Definite stipulations as to working hours and working conditions.
4. Definite statement of rights of labor and rights of management.
5. Setting up of grievance machinery.
6. Peace clause providing for no strikes or lockouts during the duration of contract.
7. Complete compliance with Art 2 of Trade Union Law.

(3) In the field of labor education, labor schools are being encouraged. These schools, under Military Government surveillance, will provide for gradual development of completely autonomous labor schools run by labor itself.

(4) Surveillance is being made of labor exchanges to assure elimination of labor bosses and illegal activities in coal mine areas.

(5) Military Government is constantly striving to educate and strengthen prefectural labor relations committees. In Fukuoka-ken, a secondary labor relations committee has been setup to deal with coal mine disputes thus assuring quicker and fuller attention to disputes in this vital field.

j. Dispositions

Military Government in Kyushu has effected releases of all enemy installations no longer required by Occupation forces.

k. Housing Control

Under Military Government surveillance, construction laws previously generally ignored are now being effectively enforced and violators prosecuted.

l. Surveillance of Shipbuilding.

Military Government has maintained surveillance of shipbuilding yards and has taken prompt action where SCAP permits for shipbuilding were not strictly adhered to. Recent Military Government findings at Nagasaki uncovered a general trend in Japan toward violation of SCAP directives in this regard.

m. Reparations

Kyushu has 76 installations on Reparations, and two of these are in the process of being dismantled; 2197 machine tools were packaged and shipped under the first segment, and 11 sub-stations were packaged under the second segment (electrical equipment). This electrical equipment is awaiting shipment (plants 27-1 and 27-4 in Nagasaki Prefecture). Control and custody of all plants has been effectively maintained. Distribution of special purpose machinery has been completed. Inventory and evaluation of all plants has been completed.

n. Export - Import

In addition to surveillance of export-import programs, particularly of imported foods, Military Government teams have done everything possible to stimulate manufacture for export. Permanent exhibit halls have been set up in most prefectures to entice buyers. Improvement of the electrical situation has been Military Government's biggest contribution to the export manufacturing program.

13. Civil Information

The Civil Information Section's primary general objective is to provide guidance and assistance to Japanese informational media and organizations, governmental and private, in the planning and conduct of Civil Information programs. The tendency of the Japanese authorities, however, to depend on

Military Government for the planning and execution of Information Programs is being discouraged while every effort is being made to develop initiative and organization by the Japanese themselves.

Specific priority programs of the Civil Information Section at present are:

(a) Educate local informational media and organizations concerning their rights and responsibilities; encourage development and promulgation of democratic ideas and doctrines in the form of pamphlets, leaflets, posters, editorials, and other informational materials.

(b) Encourage full utilization of all Visual Aid material especially with reference to rural areas. To this end and to overcome problems of transportation, personnel etc., Film Projectors allocated to the various Prefectures are distributed to Gun District offices so that this equipment will be permanently available in each Gun and within a short traveling distance of all points in which they will be used. An aggressive program for the training of Projectionist is well under way with the ultimate aims of having a qualified operator in each town and village so that travel of personnel will be kept to an absolute minimum.

(c) The further development, organization and utilization of Citizen Public Halls is being stressed. Meetings held in small communities are invariably well attended and offer perhaps the very best media for dissemination of information at that level.

(d) Organization of the Ken Information Bureaus with special emphasis on obtaining a full time Information officer at each Gun District office, who can be held responsible for the implementation of Information Programs in his area based upon full cooperation of Gun Section chiefs and complete familiarity with local conditions and facilities.

14. PUBLIC HEALTH

a. Health Departments

All prefectural health departments were reorganized in 1948 and are now separate and independent departments directly under the governors. Emphasis is now being put upon more efficient organization within the health departments. Efforts are being made to alleviate the continued shortage of trained public health personnel by means of on-the-job training and refresher courses. Recipients of this training are being put in more responsible positions. The formation of more adequate Public Health Education Sections and public health laboratories is particularly encouraged. Miyazaki and Saga Prefectures have taken the lead in raising the salaries of doctors in public health work.

b. Health Centers

Model Health Centers have been opened in all prefectures except Oita. The health center building in Oita was completed in February and the formal opening will take place in March. Plans are to establish subsidiary model health in all prefectures during 1949. A comprehensive survey of all health centers is now under way.

c. Hospitals

Within the past year there has been a great improvement in the administration and function of the national hospitals and sanatoria. Hospital Patients Associations were investigated and abolished in this Region. A study is being made now to determine how the facilities for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis patients can be increased and improved.

d. Preventive Medicine

The reduction of the incidence of acute communicable diseases has paralleled that in the rest of Japan. Efficient execution of the provisions of the Preventive Vaccination Law and the Venereal Disease Prevention Law are the most important activities. Sporadic cases of murine typhus constitute a recurring problem, especially in Nagasaki Prefecture.

e. Sanitary Engineering

The effectiveness of this program is shown by the great decrease of enteric diseases. Much improvement in the organization of the various sanitation sections at prefecture and health center level has been noted. The holding of regional conferences and refresher courses for Japanese sanitary officials has proved its worth. Emphasis continues to be laid on the establishment of adequate insect and rodent control teams.

f. Nursing Affairs

Improved utilization of nurses in the health centers and hospitals is a gradual but definite development. Of the fifty-three (53) schools of nursing in Kyushu four (4) promise to meet the Class A standards. Two regional refresher courses for clinical nurses are now being conducted with a total of one hundred (100) nurses attending. A refresher course for midwives was recently completed. Six (6) licensed clinical nurses are attending the public health nurses refresher course at the Institute of Public Health.

g. Veterinary Affairs

Progress has been made in improving the administration and organization of veterinary affairs by clarification of the roles of the Animal Hygiene and Livestock Section and the Public Health Department. Animal disease has not been much of a public health problem in this Region. Increased activity in the field of food sanitation is being urged with good results. Stress is also put on equine encephalomyelitis and rabies control.

15. TAX COLLECTION

Tax collection for the fiscal year 1948-1949 as of 31 January 1949 amounted to almost three times the amount collected for the fiscal year 1947-1948 as of 31 January 1948. The quota for the fiscal year 1947-1948 was 17,153,974,000 yen, while the quota for the current fiscal year is 34,563,000,000 yen.

Military Government Teams are keeping right after the 69 local Japanese Tax Offices on Kyushu, with the result that seven have exceeded their goal, twelve have exceeded ninety percent and twelve are in the eighties. The

overall picture for Kyushu M.G. Region as of 20 February 1949 shows that 25,556,776,000 of the 34,563,000,000 goal has been collected, a percentage of 73.942.

Cooperation between the Japanese Regional Finance Bureaus and the special procurators assigned to the regions and prefectures has improved and it is expected that there will be some prosecutions for tax evaders in the near future.

Property of delinquent taxpayers is being seized and if the delinquent taxes are not paid by 31 March 1949, auction sale proceedings will be initiated:

The schedules which follow show comparison of 1947-1948 collections which 1948-1949 collections as of 31 January and collections from 1 April 1948 to 20 February 1949. Amounts shown are in units of 1000 yen.

Comparison of 1947-1948 collections with 1948-1949 collections as of 31 January:

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1947-1948</u>		<u>FISCAL YEAR 1948-1949</u>		<u>1948-1949 EXCEEDS 1947-1948</u>
	<u>AS OF 31 JANUARY 1948</u>		<u>AS OF 31 JANUARY 1949</u>		
	<u>Amt. Coll.</u>	<u>% of Quota</u>	<u>Amt. Coll.</u>	<u>% of Quota</u>	
Fukuoka	3,484,680	44.0	10,018,085	66.144	2.875
Saga	550,919	47.6	1,628,233	65.233	2.955
Nagasaki	906,715	45.5	2,569,818	66.703	2.834
Kumamoto	890,053	36.2	2,709,889	54.234	3.044
Oita	693,154	46.6	1,667,757	58.222	2.406
Kagoshima	580,760	47.1	1,956,633	57.816	3.369
Miyazaki	434,008	47.8	1,173,921	64.264	2.704
TOTAL KSMGR	7,540,289	41.8	21,724,336	62.854	2.881

COLLECTIONS 1 APRIL 1948 to 20 FEBRUARY 1949

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>	<u>COLLECTED to 20 Feb</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Fukuoka	15,145,842	11,483,836	76.821
Saga	2,492,575	1,895,656	76.053
Nagasaki	3,852,583	3,168,376	82.240
Fukuoka RFB	21,491,000	16,547,868	77.000
Kumamoto	4,996,599	3,328,704	66.619
Oita	2,864,475	1,955,587	68.270
Kagoshima	3,384,227	2,258,229	66.728
Miyazaki	1,826,699	1,466,388	80.275
Kumamoto RFB	13,072,000	9,008,908	68.917
Kyushu MGR	34,563,000	25,556,776	73.442

Petition

Date : March 30, 1950
From : Representative Committee:

Fusakichi Mori,	No. 159,	Umeda-machi, Sasebo-shi
Mataji Shiku,	No. 175,	do.
Ko Omagari,	No. 148,	do.
Toshimitsu Jyojima,	No. 138,	do.
Shoichi Ube,	No. 189,	do.
Kumataro Kugita,	No. 45,	do.

To : Public Health Officer, K.C.A.R.

We, citizen of Sasebo City, entrust respectfully to you the following matter.

Lately the municipal authorities here submitted unexpectedly a bill to the municipal budgetary assembly for 1950; namely to abolish the most important Kita Shimin Byoin (North Citizen Hospital) in which we, citizen, entrust our medical treatment and life, and to convert it for T.B. Sanatorium. Astonished at the importance of the matter, we, neighbouring citizen, presented a petition to mayor and the municipal assembly chief under the joint signature in order to leave the North Citizen Hospital as it is and construct T.B. Sanatorium at other suitable place, but the municipal assembly passed and voted desperately the original bill.

Originally the North Citizen Hospital was an unique hospital for citizen before the termination of the war, but it has changed its name as the result of the post-war confiscation of the Naval Hospital to the City. This hospital is situated a little in the northern part of the City, about 50 thousand citizen of 22 towns are favoured, sick-rooms are always crowded and shortage of sick-rooms is claimed. Economically it is profitable so that the existence of that hospital is absolutely indispensable for our citizen of 50 thousand.

Establishment of T.B. Sanatorium at a suitable place of the city, of course, we citizen demand with all our heart, but we cannot but surprised that the municipal authorities abolish the North Citizen Hospital in which at present about 50 thousand citizen entrust their lives, and convert it for T.B. Sanatorium in order to gloss over for the time being is indeed a policy which ignored the progress, happiness and life of citizen.

Especially the municipal authorities presented secretly and unexpectedly such an important matter to the municipal assembly without notice to the citizen and used tricks to pass the bill by force is but a political management by the hands of the so-called bosses who ignored entirely the management of a democratic government, and we indeed regret to say for a clear municipal administration.

We, citizen, cannot understand on the enforcement of establishment despite the declaration of the municipal authorities and the Sanitation Section chief himself that the North Citizen Hospital is unsuitable for T.B. Sanatorium. Because the hospital is located at lower damp ground up-stream of the Sasebo River and is used to inundated at every rainfall. Moreover the place is surrounded by dairy farm, straw manufacturing factory, several lumber mills and iron factories etc, full of dust and flies, and very noisy. Therefore we cannot understand well that the place is suitable for T.B. Sanatorium.

Especially the Sasebo River is used a sport place for children and for washing place to the citizen who lack of water, so that it gives an important influence to the health, sanitation, and education for children.

Although we are very sorry, we earnestly appeal and ask your visit and advice after having investigated on the spot because the problem is a great matter on the future progress, education, public health and sanitation for citizen. Finally we, citizen, pledge a faithful performance of your just order and advice.

The End