DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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MIE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 710

28 October 1946

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal.

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301.
(Attn: Mil. Govt. Section)

1. Transmitted herewith is Unit Occupational Report of this Unit (Mie Prefecture) from 21 Sept. 1946 to 20 Oct. 1946.

FRANK L. BOCK
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding

1 Incl: 4 copies of Unit Occupational Report

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MIE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 710

23 October 1946

SUBJECT: Unit Occupational Report

1. Replacement and Personnel Problems:

a. This unit, an Intermediate Team, is deficient in 14 ratings, five of which may be filled by civilians. Of this deficit, a Mess Sgt, Supply Sgt, Motor Sgt, and two cooks are acutely needed. Since this team is isolated, a Medical Officer is badly needed. The Table of Organization provides for such in the Health and Welfare Section. The nearest accessible Medical Officer whose services this unit can use is located 50 miles from this station.

2. Housing and Recreational Facilities:

a. This organization has recently completed renovation; furnishing and decoration of quarters for personnel which includes attractive squad rooms, a large day room with recreational facilities to include individual writing desks, stage facilities for showing films or Special Service Shows. Located in the basement of the building is a large snack bar. A small barber shop is also located in the basement. Outdoor recreation is provided in the form of hunting, fishing, boat trips, horseback riding, horse racing and various sporting games.

3. The following paragraphs show the activities of each section:

PUBLIC WELFARE

a. Utilizing a system of spot inspection of Local Welfare Offices, interviews with local welfare officials, interviews with some of the people receiving relief, and close liaison with the Public Welfare Section of the Mie Prefectural Government, the Mie Military Government Public Health Section has maintained active surveillance over the welfare situation in Mie Prefecture. To aid in the accomplishment of this work, a third welfare investigator was employed early in the period thus permitting greater and more accurate coverage of the Prefecture.

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b. Results of this surveillance indicate that although the amount of relief available is of course not adequate, only isolated cases of discrimination in the distribution of relief supplies exist. In general, the welfare work in this prefecture appears to have been functioning very satisfactorily during the period.

PUBLIC HEALTH

a. Investigation of the health situation in Mie Prefecture has continued during the period of this report through inspections of hospitals, public health officers, narcotics dealers, and through close liaison with the prefectural health office. Attention is also being devoted to local sanitary conditions and to food and water supplies. To aid in the health coverage by this office, a nurse has been employed as a health investigator. Reports are submitted by this investigator and questionable or bad conditions found receive close attention and any appropriate action necessary. Some poor practices in hospitals were noted and brought to the attention of the proper officials. For example, it was discovered that in some cases girls confined to hospitals for venereal disease were being allowed to visit their homes. Segregation by type of disease was not always accomplished. Hospital quarters were not always maintained in the most presentable manner possible. Some drug records were not well kept. All discrepancies and deficiencies noted were brought to the attention of the proper personnel for corrective action. Reinspections will be made to assure corrections.

b. The Typhus Control plans are underway and close liaison between the Military Government Public Health Office and the Prefecture Public Health Office is being maintained on this matter. The Prefecture Health Office has requisitioned vaccine for 300,000 people through Japanese channels but is uncertain as to whether or not this requisition will be filled. Information on the status of this requisition is expected to be available soon. Requisitions have been submitted through army channels by this office to provide necessary vaccine if insufficient quantities are available from Japanese sources. The Prefecture at present expects a supply of DDT to be furnished through the Welfare Ministry for normal dusting operations.

c. The program for Smallpox Revaccination of all Japanese Civilians has been thoroughly discussed with prefectural officials and is expected to be operating well by the middle of November.

d. The Prefecture Health Office has encountered some difficulty in securing the cooperation of the people in the administering of typhoid vaccinations. This problem has been discussed with prefectural officials and the suggestion made to them that a "publicity campaign" be initiated to educate them regarding the value of this inoculation.

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e. The employment of additional personnel for purposes of health investigation is contemplated to provide closer supervision of health conditions in local areas. The ultimate aim is to improve the over-all health of the prefecture.

C, I, and E SECTION

a. At the close of this period the figures on screening of Japanese teachers and educational personnel stood as follows:

Inquired by Preliminary Committees	2496
Inquired by the Whole Committee	1069
Acceptable (Final)	969
Unacceptable (Final)	8
Undecided (Furtner Investigation Necessary)	92

b. Thirteen elementary and young mens' schools were officially inspected during the period of this report. No violations of SCAP Directives were discovered. In each case comments and advice were given the principal and teachers at the close of the inspection.

c. Directives were sent to all districts by the prefecture Education Section at the suggestion of the C, I, and E Officer to have all SCAP Directives on education posted in schools, town halls and other public places for scrutiny by the general public.

d. Lists of all resignations of school officials were received on schedule during this period. Copies were turned over to the C I C by the C, I, and E Section to be spot investigated for evidences of pressure being brought to bear on individuals, possibly for their liberal views on education.

e. Competition among secondary schools, colleges, and some primary schools was keen and widespread in such sports as baseball, swimming, basket-ball, volley-ball, tennis, and wrestling.

f. Various programs were being carried on for in-service training of teachers of elementary, secondary, and young mens' schools as well as regular full time re-education courses for elementary and for young mens' school teachers.

g. Social education was gaining new impetus with the formation of new organizations such as a new federation of womens' clubs and plans for organizing more Federation of Youth Clubs in the rural districts.

h. No violations were discovered of directives governing shrines and monuments during this period.

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INDUSTRY

a. The eleven aircraft plants, and arsenals, and the two privately owned munitions plants of Mie Prefecture have been inventoried. The inventory sheets and cover sheets have been properly disseminated. Two additional privately owned munitions plants have been recommended for inclusion on reparations list and code numbers have been requested.

b. The four Interim Reparation Plants, listed in SCAPIN's 1129-1133; 1135-1136, have been inspected in accordance with OI I/2 and are now being inventoried.

c. A review of factories is now being made to see if additional plants should be added to reparations list.

d. An inspection on coal distribution proved that, in general, coal is being distributed fairly and in accordance with priority of necessity. However, it was discovered that, even though no factories are getting as much coal as needed, three plants were receiving more than is necessary because their products of alcohol, rubber and chemicals are not of the type that is essential to a survival economy. A recommendation of reduction was made to the prefectural officials.

e. An inspection of silk mills showed that none are mfg. colored silk cloth.

f. An inspection of shipyards proved that directives are being observed.

g. An inspection of pearl industries and retail pearl dealers is now being made. Two Japanese men have been apprehended selling pearl products and will be tried in Provost Court.

h. During past month, seven original and five supplemental permits to manufacture have been issued.

AGRICULTURE

a. The large quantity of sweet potatoes recently harvested are receiving good storage. To avoid rotting, the potatoes that contain a high percentage of moisture are culled out and used for the manufacture of alcohol. The good potatoes are carefully dried and bedded so that needed circulation of air is available.

b. To encourage the farmers to turn in more rice wheat and barley, the Prefecture Officials are now visiting towns and villages so that the planned distribution of staple food to consumers will be 20 per cent rice, 30 per cent wheat, barley or processed products, and 50 per cent sweet potatoes. No difficulty has been encountered in obtaining the desired sweet potatoes.
sw

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c. According to Mie Prefectural Officials, the rood ration is approximately the same as was received during the war. During the month of November, the food ration is expected to increase.

d. The brown rice vermin continues to spread even though preventative measures have been used, through sprinkling of petroleum over rice paddies. Since the supply of petroleum is limited, a study is being made to find an effective substitute.

e. It is estimated that approximately 14,682 acres of rice have become affected by the brown rice vermin. It is further estimated that approximately 1,100,000 kilograms of rice were destroyed during the recent heavy rains, and that an additional 4,217 acres have become damaged by sea water.

f. In accordance with the directive on Reformation of Farm System, committees have been formed and schedules made to put orders into operation. The main point of interest is the fact that conferences are being held even in smaller villages with active participation by local agents and farmers.

FISHERIES

a. The small quantity of fish caught during the past month is attributed to the following reasons:

(1) Slack season in fishing.
(2) Lack of fuel. Only 60 per cent of requirement is available.
(3) Lack of cotton and manila rope. Only 10 per cent of requirement is available.
(4) Lack of fishing nets.
(5) Fixed price of fish is too low.

b. To solve the problem of fixed price, the Marine Products' Sections of Aichi, Shizuoka and Mie Prefectures met in Nagoya September 20 and decided that the fixed price of fish used for families (cheap fish) should be increased by 50 per cent. Further, they decided that the fixed price of fish for hotels, restaurants, etc. (higher type fish) should be raised by 200 per cent. On October 14, the Marine Producers Association of Japan met to decide how much they should request the Central Government to raise the fixed price of fish.

c. To solve the problem of fuel, an inspection is now being made to see if it is possible to allocate more fuel to fisheries.

d. To solve the problem of rope and nets, it is recommended that more encouragement be given to the manufacturers of rope and fishing nets.

e. In preparation for the coming fishing season, beginning next March, the fishing industries are now building ninety-nine salt manufacturing plants. Encouragement will be given to their completion as many fish spoiled during past season because of lack of salt.

(c)

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f. Since only 130,336 of the 255,000 kan of fish caught during month of September was turned in to the Rationing and Distribution Prefectural Office for distribution by fixed price, an investigation was made to see how the remaining 48 per cent was being blackmarketed. A thorough investigation proved: That large-scale blackmarketing is done in the open sea, between boats; that the majority of population, including many prefectural officials, are sympathetic to the fishermen in their blackmarketing of fish; that the fishermen are not getting adequate supplies and are supplementing through purchases on blackmarket; that approximately 50 per cent of fishermen would be forced to refrain from fishing if prohibited from blackmarketing; that blackmarket operators are coming here from many of the larger cities to purchase fish; that the fixed price of fish should be raised 50 per cent; that Mie Prefectural Officials should establish water police boats in the main fishing areas as well as wharf investigators around the main fish piers, and that the blackmarket buyers who encourage fishermen to sell for unreasonable prices should be punished. Evidence of blackmarketing, compiled during this investigation, was turned over to the Prefectural Police with recommendation th that offenders be brought to trial in Japanese Court.

g. An investigation is now being made to determine the source of the fuel that is purchased on the blackmarket by fishermen.

FORESTRY

a. The Mie Prefecture Forestry League, operated by private individuals, will supervise lumber industries of this prefecture after 25 December. Plans are now being initiated for the dissolution of the lumber companies that are now under supervision of the Mie Prefecture Lumber Cooperative.

b. The Forestry Association of this prefecture are in agreement that lumber and timber producers can not afford to replant their cut areas when lumber production costs are above the established selling price. Said organization recommends that a governmental subsidy be given to those lumber and timber producers that replant their cut areas.

MINING

a. The two most important types of mines in this prefecture are coal and copper. Since anthracite coal production is far short of supplying the requirements of prefecture, a substitute, lignite coal is to be used. Plans are now being made to increase the lignite coal production from 8,000 tons to 15,000 tons per month. Two major problems must be solved in order to attain this objective. Said problems are to increase the food ration, and to raise the price of lignite coal from 150 yen to 250 yen per ton. Necessary increase to food ration is being effected during November. Through request of this prefecture's officials, the lignite coal price will be raised to 250 yen per ton, effective latter part of October.

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b. The anthracite coal quota for Mie Prefecture for month of July was 3,270 tons; the amount received was 2,510 tons. the anthracite coal quota for this prefecture for the month of August was 5,091 tons; the amount received was 1,992 tons. The reason for said shortage, according to the Regional Coal Distribution Office, Nagoya, is that production has been low in comparison to quota.

PRICE CONTROL AND BLACKMARKETING

a. Daily price reports are made on the food markets of the seven cities of Mie Prefecture. A thirty day average price for twelve selected products are shown as follows:

Commodity	Price Indices			
	20-27 Sept.	28 Sept-4 Oct	5-12 Oct.	13-20 Oct.
Sweet Potatoes	18.37	20.75	20.14	15.30
Beef	269.62	256.43	282.86	362.91
Pickled Radish	38.00	37.50	36.50	35.00
Burdock	19.78	17.57	17.58	18.09
Carrots	16.62	13.90	13.58	12.90
Radishes	9.14	6.88	6.20	7.55
White Rape	-----	2.30	6.67	-----
Misc. Veg.	6.02	4.64	4.20	4.14
Sardines	44.16	45.36	48.85	51.70
Yellow Fish	15.60	-----	-----	-----
Sea Bream	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cuttle Fish	-----	-----	48.00	-----

b. Following is estimated percentage of food purchased on blackmarket from 20 September to 20 October 1946:

FOOD	7 cities of MIE-KEN	MIE-KEN
Rice	14 per cent	11 per cent
Wheat; barley and other substitutes	--	--
Fish	49 per cent	35 per cent
Vegetables	15 per cent	12 per cent
Meat	37 per cent	25 per cent

c. Combined deliveries of rice, barley and potatoes for the past two weeks totaled 45 per cent.

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IMPORTED FOOD

a. The October allotment of canned food has arrived. Upon inspection, it was discovered that 13 7/8 pounds of the 1,076 long tons had spoiled. A large percentage of the spoiled food is prunes. It was ascertained that this food arrived in Yokkaichi on the ship, Fairfield, September 3, 1946. It was further ascertained that this food was inspected upon arrival in this prefecture and found to be in said condition. An inspection of plans of canned food distribution showed; That necessary demonstrations of preparation have been held by prefecture officials to insure proper preparation; that food is to be distributed in accordance with existing food directives; that adequate records are being kept on the food, and that the food will be distributed by October 31.

b. The 321 long tons of Class K food, allotted to this prefecture for distribution during month of September, has not been distributed because the prefecture dietitians decided that a more balanced diet could be effected by combining the 1,076 tons of varied class canned food, allotted to October.

FINANCE

a. An investigation of banks in Mie Prefecture revealed that each bank has a special department of personnel assigned the duty of enforcing compliance with SCAP Directives.

MINE AND BOMB DISPOSAL

a. Mines and bombs reported by Japanese during the month have been destroyed by Mine and Bomb Disposal Teams.

HOARDED ARMY AND NAVY MATERIALS

a. Through the efforts of the American Political and Economic Association in Japan, large quantities of fuel, clothing, and other items have been discovered, and are now awaiting release by the tactical troops. The main point of interest is that said association will not make their reports of hoarded materials to the Japanese Police. Their contention is that the police often cooperate with the hoarders. By sending a U.S. Soldier, a prefectural policeman and the director of said association to inventory hoarded material, the problem seems to be solved to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned.

HOUSING

a. A survey was recently made on one air depot, one air base, and one airfield that were recently returned to the Japanese Home Ministry for use. None had critical items, needed for dependent housing.

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during the coming winter, an investigation of the housing shortage was made. It was discovered that there are 220,000 war sufferers in Mie Prefecture that make a total of 60,000 families. Buildings have been set aside for persons who have no relatives or friends with whom they can live. In addition, 70 per cent of new construction is being supplied to the 60,000 homeless families.

POLITICAL

a. A new political organization, American Political and Economic Association in Japan, has recently arisen in this prefecture. Many of its number are former members of the American Association in Japan. Some of the objectives of the recently formed organization are as follows:

(1) To discover the large blackmarket operators and bring them to trial.
(2) To discover hoarded Japanese Army and Navy materials and see that equitable distribution is made of same.
(3) To see that corrupt operations of Government Officials is brought to the eyes of the common man so that such individuals can be removed from office.

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY

a. Two new assistants recently employed as investigators, are graduates of Kyoto Imperial University where they studied law for three years as a part of their course of study.

PROVOST COURTS

a. Provost Court No. 4 from the 25th Div. Field Artillery at Nara makes weekly trips, if necessary, to try such cases as may be brought before it within this prefecture. Trials were held at Tsu on the 1st, 10th and 16th of October when nine, ten and eight cases respectively were tried. One case involved the theft of Reproducing Material in which the defendant was convicted. The other 26 cases involved possession of arms or weapons such as swords, daggers or pistols. Convictions were obtained on 25 of these cases with one acquital. All apprehensions of the above were made by Japanese police. Each week the pending cases were screened by the Legal-Government Section in conjunction with the Prefecture Procurator to determine whether each case should be tried by a Provost Court, a Japanese Court or dismissed. As a result of this screening one case was dismissed two remanded to Japanese Courts for trial and twenty seven held for Provost Court Trial. Three cases presented by the Resources, Commerce and Industry Section are pending for trial at the next court sitting.

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JAIL INSPECTIONS

a. Twelve of the twenty three jails in the prefecture have been inspected to date by the two investigators. Working as a team they visit each jail and inspect, checking on sanitary conditions, length of time prisoners are confined, adequacy of space, jailor attitude toward prisoners and other matters of a special nature that may come to their attention.

b. The jail at Miesi reported but one man kept over 30 days this year from 24 May to 28 June. Similarly one man of the Nabari Jail was confined from 7 Februbry to 2 April. The numbers shown under confinement give the number under confinement on the date of inspection. In one instance only, at Uji-Yamada, did the jailor seem to have a hostile attitude toward the inmates.

c. The prefecture prison at Tsu was inspected. Cells were clean, a seperate area has been set aside for women inmates. Working conditions appeared satisfactory for the various kinds of factory work being carried on such as carpentry, metal work, tailoring and matting manufacture. Food preparation and service seemed satisfactory. Bathing facilities were inadequate but work on correcting this condition was under way. Medical facilities were poor but they are probably as good as can be obtained under existing conditions. A separate ward for tuberculosis patients is being maintained. Outdoor recreation facilities are available for use of the inmates which they use twice per week. Gardens are maintained for providing part of the food stuffs consumed. There were between 700 and 800 inmates.

POLICE ACTIVITIES

a. Excellent cooperation with the police officials of the prefecture exists. A stop-sign at a busy intersection in Tsu was requested and was installed. The police were asked for a list of the houses of prostitution in Tsu and it was immediately forth coming, seven being reported. "Off Limits to Allied Personnel" signs were prepared and given to the police to post on these houses. This matter was accomplished. Police assure us that these houses are not in violation of any SCAP Directive. Matters reported to the Military Government Team which seem to require police investigation are promptly investigated and reported upon when referred to the police. An instance will illustrate: A letter was received by the Military Government Team stating that a certain individual at a given place had obtained some alcohol and was selling it at inflated prices. The matter was referred to the police and in 5 days they reported that they had found the allegations apparently true, that the man was in custody and would be brought to trial after completion of the investigation.

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TABULATION OF JAIL INSPECTION REPORTS

Town where Jail located	Confinement No.	Confinement Ave. No. days	No. 30 days	Baths	Frequency DDT Spray	Frequency Med. Exam.	Cleanliness	Adequacy of space	Remodeling
Yokkaichi	5	4	0	one per week	as needed	occas ional	fair	adequate	under way
Suzuka	8	4	0	none	2 per week	upon admiss.	poor	medium	under way
Kameyama	1	2	0	none	3 per month	occas ional	fair	crowded	under way
Tsu	16	11	0	2 per week	weekly	3 per week	fair	medium	under way
Hisai	12	10	0	none	irregularly	daily	fair	crowded	new in Dec.
Matsusaka	2	2	0	2 per week	weekly	daily	good	adequate	under way
Uji-Yamada	11	4	0	none	none	no report	poor	crowded	new in Nov.
Toba	0	1	0	1 per week	weekly	daily	fair	adequate	new in Dec.
Nakiri	0	3	0	2 per week	none	daily	fair	adequate	new in Nov.
Ueno	1	8	0	2 per week	no report	occas ional	fair	crowded	new in Dec.
Nabari	8	6	0	occas ional	weekly	daily	poor	crowded	new in Nov.
Miyamoae	0	6	0	none	none	no report	fair	adequate	under way

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b. The matter of traffic control was brought to their attention and signs are now being prepared to install along busy streets. Also Safety Week in Industry was proclaimed and observed. Talks also have been made at the schools as to proper traffic procedure. Arrangements have been made with the police to issue certificates to all policemen in the prefecture who are authorized to carry pistols. Eight permits have been issued to date. The police have been asked to bring the pistols to Military Government Headquarters for identification before the permits are issued.

REPATRIATION

a. Arrangements have been made with the proper prefecture officials to expedite the shipping of permissible goods to Korea for repatriates. Two cases were considered this past month.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

a. The two investigators from this section have been instructed to be on the alert for political activity as they travel about the prefecture. They have observed none to date. Weekly police reports covering this subject have been negative during the past month.

MISCELLANEOUS

a. Various people come to this office to report on different activities planned and seeking permission to conduct such activities. A labor leader submitted plans for holding discussions on specified trains, and certain stations on specified days, and for a parade. The list of speakers was given with the subjects to be discussed. The subjects pertained to increased wages, better working conditions and increased opportunity for the workers. A Shinto Priest reported the contemplated return of a goddess to her proper shrine whence she had been removed during the war. He also asked permission for parades to be held in Tsu on 17 and 18 October to celebrate the Harvest Festival. Such requests are welcomed but all those making them are referred to Prefectural Officials for any sanction required. Military Government neither approves nor disapproves such requests.

LABOR PROCUREMENT

a. Due to extensive construction work necessary to prepare buildings as dormitory and office building, Mie Military Govt. has made numerous demands on the Japanese Liaison Office, for both Labor and Material.

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b. The Japanese Liaison Office gives us 100 per cent cooperation. Some of our requests take several days to comply with but every effort is made to concede to our demands.

c. We require English speaking typists, interpreters and translators. In this community there are very few qualified to meet our requirements but the Labor Office has been searching diligently to find them. In apparent desperation the Labor Office has submitted applicants purported to be typists, and interpreters who upon examination have proven definitely not qualified for our positions here. This happened several times and the Labor Officer was summoned and cautioned against sending applicants over before ascertaining the extent of their ability. This Office feels that the Labor Office had the best of intentions in this matter since, failing to find qualified personnel, they would send over the next best to show that they were cooperating to the fullest extent.

d. This office has several applicants daily for work but they are usually laborers or people not qualified for our purpose. It does convince this office though that the Japanese People are anxious to work for the Military Government. We have eighty Japanese employees as of the last day of the month.

e. With soaring living costs and the usual reluctance to raise wages, the Japanese People have a problem. Wages are far below the cost of living, consequently those families who have not received increased wages are reduced to living on one item of food which they serve three times a day. This does not constitute a healthy, balanced diet. Those fortunate enough to have money in the bank are drawing on this reserve to supplement earnings which do not stretch far enough to meet living costs.

f. This Office believes that some effort should be made to reduce living costs or raise wages on a par with existing high prices.

g. In an effort to adjust wages numerous strikes, walkouts and demonstrations have taken place, as will be cited in the following paragraphs.

LABOR RELATIONS

a. Copying the methods employed in the United States, workers are beginning to organize and make their demands on employers as a group.

b. This office has been notified recently of two strikes in the immediate vicinity, namely the Ando Vegeteble Oil Manufacturing plant at Yokkaichi and the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd., Mie Works located at 2121 Nao, Asahi-Mura, Mie-Gun Mie Prefecture.

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c. The Andos Vegetable Oil Mfg. Co. had promised their workers steady employment, telling their employees they would always be sure of steady work which would mean more in the end than higher wages and less time as would be the case in other plants. Two months later the company, finding it impossible to obtain raw materials, notified sixteen employees of their dismissal, where upon the employees held a meeting, organized, went out on strike and presented their demands.

Their demands were:

(1) To raise wages to meet rising living costs.
(2) Back pay for time lost during the strike.
(3) Replace present management.
(4) Retirement pay.
(5) Assurance of steady employment for all workers.
(6) A voice in management.

After making these demands the workers stole the keys to the plant and started making soap which they intended to sell to the public. Someone advised them to refrain from selling it at this time for fear of police action, so they continued to make soap, storing it for disposal at a later date. The management reported this to the local police but they were reluctant to do anything about it. This office was notified and was allowed to sit in on one of their mediation meetings as an observer. The meeting was held at the plant in Yokkaichi, but management and labor couldn't reach an agreement so the meeting was adjourned until some future date. At this writing the employees still have control of the plant. Another meeting is scheduled for next week with the Liaison Labor Officer acting as Mediator.

d. The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Employees have held several meetings, demonstrations, and rallys, on station platforms, etc. They have also boarded trains to talk to the passengers between stations citing their grievances and asking for support. Their meetings have been peaceful and this office is not aware of any trouble resulting from these demonstrations.

e. Their demands consist chiefly of raises in wages, guarantee of work for laborers and better working conditions.

f. Before starting their activities this office was notified of their intentions, number of people expected to attend and their places of assembly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

a. This office is aware of the labor surveys being made and the efforts expended to better wages and living conditions for the Japanese, but we are of the opinion that most of these surveys are made in the larger cities. It is suggested that these surveys be extended to include the outlying communities as well. These outlying communities are often forgotten or at least left until the very last, consequently conditions are allowed to drift along without any apparent effort to adjust them.

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83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
TSU DETACHMENT
APO 25

15 June 1946

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : SMGO, 83rd Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co., Nara, Japan

1. Transmitted herewith is Unit Occupational History Report of this Detachment (Mie Prefecture) from 15 May 1946 to 15 June 1946.

JOHN W. KING
Capt., CE
Commanding

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63RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

15 June 1946

Unit Occupational Report (Mie Prefecture)

1. ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRY

a. By 31 May 1946, 313 factories had been inspected in Mie-ken, and 60 approved for reconversion to peacetime Industry. During the month of May, 137 factories were inspected and 17 were approved for reconversion. It was found that 12 factories that required reconversion were operating without permits, and they were told to apply for same; and 2 factories were manufacturing items in addition to those authorized, and they applied for an Amended Permit.

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

a. The collection phase of the Government's food program was virtually completed by 31 May. Only 87.6% of the rice shipment quota for Mie Prefecture had been reached by that date. About 83% of the quota was filled with rice, and the remainder consisted of other cereal crops, soy beans, dried sweet potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet potato vines, seaweed, acorns, mulberry leaves, peas, broad beans, etc., which were accepted in lieu of rice. Although some food is still being delivered up, Prefectural authorities do not expect the total to exceed 90% of the mark.set.

b. The Mie Prefectural Foodstuffs Section is developing plans for the coming grain and potato collection drives.

c. Wheat and barley crops are considerably smaller than normal this year, due to the quantity and untimely incidence of rainfull.

d. The forestry outlook has not changed since the Unit Occupational History Report for the month of March was sent forward.

3. FISHERIES

a. Utilisation of fishing craft: the total number of fishing craft available in Mie-ken is 9,185, according to the latest figures submitted by the Prefectural Marine Products Section. Of this number, 4,036 are motor-powdered. At the end of May, about 44% of the motor-propelled boats were inoperative: 782 for lack of fuel oil, 735 because they were in a state of mechanical disrepair, and 246 because they could not be adapted to the fishing then in season.

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b. Tonnage of the catch:

Week of 29 April to 5 May	326.375 metric tons
Week of 6-12 May	394.148
Week of 13-19 May	388.997
Week of 20-26 May	451.437
Week of 27 May to 2 June	491.719

c. During the month of May, the proportion of the total fish catch turned over to the government for distribution thru the rationing system at official prices, in accordance with the "link system", was substantially higher than during any previous month. Percentages of the official catch sold at official prices were as follows, by weeks:

Week of 29 April to 5 May	69.9%
Week of 6-12 May	51.6%
Week of 13-19 May	64.9%
Week of 20-26 May	93.9%
Week of 27 May to 2 June	70.0%

e. Receipts of petroleum products earmarked for the fishing industry by the Mie-ken Petroleum Distribution Control Company during May, as contrasted with quotas assigned thru the Headquarters of that Company and the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, were:

	Amts recd	Quota
Gasoline	0.359 met tons	3.166 kiloliters
Kerosene	--	5.000
Light fuel oil	64.384	77.000
Heavy fuel oil	166.600	133.000
Machine oil	10.172	--
Mobiloil	1.310	14.778

Conversion factors from metric tons to kiloliters, by type of petroleum product, are not available.

4. LABOR

a. Extent of compliance by Liaison Office in regard to procurement is practically one hundred percent.

b. Wages paid employees of Allied Forces run substantially higher than those paid by private industries. Employees of labor using units in Mie Prefecture are uniformly paid in accordance with wage scale prepared by Central Liaison Office.

c. This office has no information concerning development or self organization amongst workers for this month.

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d. This office has received no reports of any recent strike demonstrations in Mie-ken.

5. FINANCE:

a. General information covering liquidation proceedings of closed banks and/or financial institutions: finance officials of the Prefectural Government and the Hiyakuge Bank of Tsu (agent of the Bank of Japan for Mie-ken) have indicated that there are no banks in Mie Prefecture which are affected by SCAP directives ordering the dissolutions. Furthermore, all liquidations are being handled centrally, in the large financial centers.

6. PUBLIC SAFETY

a. In accordance with the SCAP directive (AG 726.7) dated Jan 21, 1946 PM. 558 licinsed prostitutes of this Prefecture have been relieved of any indebtedness to their masters and allowed to go home or any place they desire.

b. Of the 568 licinsed prostitutes 421 of them were indebted to their masters for the amount of ¥ 1,383,677.61. According to the police report this sum was owed to 111 individuals.

7. LEGAL

a. The first Provost Court sat in Mie-ken and thus the Military Occupation Court system was introduced effectively and judicially in this Prefecture.

8. PRICE CONTROL AND BLACKMARKET

a. Prices declined slightly during the month of May. On the basis of daily price reports from the food markets of the 7 cities in Mie Prefecture, the following are the weekly price indices for 12 selected food products:

Commodity	Price Indices (in Yen/Kan)				
	29 April-5 May	6-12 May	13-19 May	20-26 May	27 May-2 June
Sweet potatoes	42	40	--	--	--
Beef	429	405	427	422	421
Pickled radish	36	32	37	32	36
Burdock	15	15	14	14	10
Carrots	14	14	14	12	11
Radishes	7	6	6	5	5
White rape	7	6	7	6	5

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Misc. vegetables	5	3	3	3	4
Sardines	24	18	16	17	16
Yellow-tail	85	63	53	54	50
Sea Bream	64	60	60	46	56
Cuttle fish	--	44	48	48	--

b. This Detachment has been forwarding biweekly food distribution and black market reports to HQ I Corps. Close touch with the food situation is being maintained.

c. There was a one-day delay in the ration distribution in the city of Ujiyamada during the last week of May. This delay was caused by the breakdown of a truck, which was transporting rice into that city from a storage building of the Food Distribution Corporation located in in a neighboring gun.

d. Prefectural Foodstuffs officials predict that there will be a food crisis in each of three shi within a few weeks: Ujiyamada, Tsu, Matsuzaka. Each of these cities is situated in rice deficit area, making it necessary to transport food in from other regions of the ken. In an effort to relieve the shortage of food that is expected, the Prefectural Government has requested the Home Ministry to allot 10,000 koku of wheat and flour to Mie.

e. No shipments of Allied food products have reached Mie Prefecture as yet. Prefectural authorities are prepared to store the food properly and maintain the proper accounting records, pursuant to SCAP orders on the subject.

f. The black market practices described in the Unit Occupational Report for March remain substantially unchanged.

g. The subjects of price control, black marketeering, and food rationing were rather thoroughly covered in this headquarters' regular monthly reports for April and May.

9. PUBLIC HEALTH

a. Insect control work has been started within this prefectum with a concentrated program for physically cleaning the urban areas. There are about 2000 teams used for this work, most developed within the structure of the neighborhood groups, under ultimate direction of permanment insect control leaders. No larvicides have been received by the prefecture as yet so that work in that fired has not been started. The present work will also use the individual land owner within the structure of existing sanitary laws. At present problems of night soil and garbage disposal are unsolved chiefly because of lack of transportation for gathering the refuse. However a program is being developed to carry over

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until this problem can be solved. A program of epidemiological work or typhoid cases has been carried on in an attempt to show the importance of this work.

b. A venereal disease program has been developed and the prefectural Health Officer is attempting to secure legislation to require similar treatment of all cases regardless of sex. At the same time a publicity campaign is being developed for newspapers of the prefecture on both V.D. and insect control.

10. WELFARE

a. The prefectural welfare officer has developed a new accounting system which will replace the former, inadequate system. These accounts will be in use at all levels before the end of this month so that future reports will have a validity impossible in the past.

b. Errors in records of emergency goods on hand are still being found and correction being made. It has been definitly assertained that this prefecture has at no time had any food for welfare distribution. A 50% discrepency in welfare accounts of our village is now under investigation.

11. EDUCATION

a. Schools are being inspected in accordance with the "School Inspection Check List," and are being forwarded to higher Headquarters. There are a few matters in the schools that are unsuitable but practically none can be corrected under the present conditions.

12. TRANSPORTATION

a.Transportation facilities have shown a slight improvement. The actual record hauled greatly exceeds the actual capacity of the facilities. The carrying capacity of the transportation facilities have been increased due to the fact that most second class railway passenger coaches are now being used for third class transportation. This change was made because there is a shortage of railway passenger coaches and is of much importance to the Japanese people.

13. REPATRIATION

a. The local officials continue their co-operation with this office and the repatriation program is proceeding smoothly. Transportation of repatriates to Hakata was suspended, from 30 May to 10 June, due to an epedemic of Cholera, in the Fusan area, in Korea, but was resumed again on that date.

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TSU DETACHMENT
83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

E-5
11 June 1946

SUBJECT: Unit Occupational History Report; constructions of the Economics Section, month of May 1946

TO : Senior Military Government Officer, Nara

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:

a. The collection phase of the Government's food program was virtually completed by 31 May. Only 87.6% of the rice shipment quota for Mie Prefecture had been reached by that date. About 83% of the quota was filled with rice, and the remainder consisted of other cereal crops, soy beans, dried sweet potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet potato vines, seaweed, acorns, mulberry leaves, peas, broad beans, etc., which were accepted in lieu of rice. Although some food is still being delivered up, Prefectural authorities do not expect the total to exceed 90% of the mark.set.

b. The Mie Prefectural Foodstuffs Section is developing plans for the coming grain and potato collection drives.

c. Wheat and barley crops are considerably smaller than normal this year, due to the quantity and untimely incidence of rainfall.

d. The forestry outlook has not changed since the Unit Occupational History Report for the month of March was sent forward.

3. FISHERIES:

a. Utilization of fishing craft: the total number of fishing craft available in Mie-ken is 9,185, according to the latest figures submitted by the Prefectural Marine Products Section. Of this number, 4,036 are motor-powered. At the end of May, about 44% of the motor-propelled boats were inoperative: 782 for lack of fuel oil, 735 because they were in a state of mechanical disrepair, and 246 because they could not be adapted to the fishing then in season.

b. Tonnage of the catch:

Week of 29 April to 5 May	326.375 metric tons
Week of 6-12 May	394.149
Week of 13-19 May	358.997
Week of 20-26 May	431.437
Week of 27 May to 2 June	491.719

c. During the month of May, the proportion of the total fish catch turned over to the government for distribution thru the rationing system at official prices in accordance with the "link system",

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was substantially higher than during any previous month. Percentages of the official catch sold at official prices were as follows, by weeks:

Week of 29 April to 5 May	69.9%
Week of 6-12 May	51.5%
Week of 13-19 May	84.9%
Week of 20-26 May	93.9%
Week of 27 May to 2 June	70.0%

e. Receipts of petroleum products earmarked for the fishing industry by the Mie-ken Petroleum Distribution Control Company during May, as contrasted with quotas assigned thru the Headquarters of that Company and the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, were:

	Amts recd	Quota
Gasoline	0.359 met tons	3.166 kiloliters
Kerosene	--	5.000
Light fuel oil	64.384	77.000
Heavy fuel oil	166.600	133.000
Machine oil	10.172	24.7[illegible]
Mobiloil	1.310	14.778

Conversion factors from metric tons to kiloliters, by type of petroleum product, are not available.

5. FINANCE:

a. General information covering liquidation proceedings of closed banks and/or financial institutions: finance officials of the Prefectural Government and the Hiyakugo Bank of Tsu (agent of the Bank of Japan for Mie-ken) have indicated that there are no banks in Mie Prefecture which are affected by SCAP directives ordering the dissolutions. Furthermore, all liquidations are being handled centrally, in the large financial centers.

6. PRICE CONTROL AND BLACKMARKET:

a. Prices declined slightly during the month of May. On the basis of daily price reports from the food markets of the 7 cities in Mie Prefecture, the following are the weekly price indices for 12 selected food products:

Commodity	Price Indices (in yen/kan)				
	29 April-5 May	6-12 May	13-19 May	20-26 May	27 May-2 Jn
Sweet potatoes	42	40	--	--	--
Beef	429	405	427	422	421
Pickled radish	36	32	37	32	36
Burdock	15	15	14	14	10
Carrots	14	14	14	12	11
Radishes	7	6	6	5	5
White rape	7	8	7	6	5
Misc. vegetables	5	3	3	3	4
Sardines	24	16	16	17	16
Yellow-tail	55	63	53	54	50
Sea Bream	64	60	60	46	56
Cuttlefish	--	44	48	48	--

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b. This Detachment has been forwarding biweekly food distribution and black market reports to HQ I Corps. Close touch with the food situationi s being maintained.

c. There was a one-day delay in the ration distribution in the city of Ujiyamada during the last week of May. This delay was caused by the breakdown of a truck, which was transporting rice into that city from a storage building of the Food Distribution Corporation located in a neighboring gun.

d. Prefectural Foodstuffs officials predict that there will be a food crisis in each of three shi within a few weeks: Ujiyamada, Tsu, Matsuzaka. Each of these cities is situated in rice deficit areas, making it necessary to transport food in from other regions of the ken. In an effort to relieve the shortage of food that is expected, the Prefectural Government has requested the Home Ministry to allot 10,000 koku of wheat and flour to Mie.

e. No shipments of Allied food products have reached Mie Prefecture as yet. Prefectural authorities are prepared to store the food properly and maintain the proper accounting records, pursuant to SCAP orders on the subject.

f. The black market practices described in the Unit Occupational Report for March remain substantially unchanged.

g. The subjects of price control, black marketeering, and food rationing were rather thoroughly covered in this headquarters' regular monthly reports for April and May.

15. ENEMY PROPERTY RECORDS:

a. Property issue slips, with inventories attached, covering all transfers of ex-Japanese Army and Navy property from the Allied Forces to the Japanese Home Ministry are retained in the files of the Tsu Detachment.

b. From time to time, reports are required of the Home Ministry Office (Custodian Bureau), Tsu, regarding the disposition of returned Japanese military property. Regular monthly reports are submitted on food, clothing, and miscellaneous stock inventories.

JAMES B. ENGLE
Lt (J.g.), USNR,
Economic Affairs
Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
TSU DETACHMENT
APO 25
OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL OFFICER

5 June 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Legal Officer

TO : CO, 83rd Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, Tsu Detachment

The first Provost Court sat in Mie-Ken and thus the Military Occupation Court system was introduced effectively and judicially in this Prefecture.

MAURICE A. M. EDKISS
1st Lt., A. C.
Legal Officer

Roland S. Henderson
Lt. Col., F. A.
Commanding.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

[illegible] MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
T&S DETACHMENT
APO 25

21 May 1946.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Reports

THRU : Channels

TO : GHQ, SCAP, APO 500
(Attn: Economics & Scientific Section, Labor Div)

Transmitted herewith are the following reports:

1. Labor and wages reports
2. Labor reports
3. Percentage breakdown of labor and wages of laborers and wages of laborers working for Allied Forces.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER

EUGENE R. WEED,
1st Lt., Inf.,
Adjutant

3 Incls: as listed above.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 copy GHQ, SCAP, APO 500 (Attn: General Procurement Agent)

4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4 Labor

a- Extent of compliance by Liaison Office in regard to procurement is practically one hundred percent.

b- Wages paid employees of allied Forces are substantially higher than those paid by private industries. Employees of ~~Allied Forces~~ labor using units in Mie Prefecture are uniformly paid in accordance with wage scale prepared by Central Liaison Office.

c- ~~No~~ This office has no information concerning development ~~concerning~~ or self organization amongst workers for this month.

d- ~~There have been~~ no reports of any recent strike demonstrations in Mie Ken. This office has received

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Public Safety:

In accordance with the SCAP directive (AG 7261) dated Jan 21, 1946 PH 5-5-8 licensed prostitutes of this Prefecture have been relieved of any indebtedness to their masters and allowed to go home or any place they desire.

Of the 568 Licensed Prostitutes 421 of them were indebted to their masters FOR the amount of ¥1,383,671.51. According to the Police report this sum was owed to 111 Individuals

Monthly Report
Transportation Section

Transportation facilities have shown a slight improvement. The actual record hauled greatly exceeds the actual capacity of the facilities. The carrying capacity of the transportation facilities have been increased due to the fact that most second class railway passenger coaches are now being used for third class transportation. This change was made because there is a shortage of railway passenger coaches and is of much importance to the Japanese people.

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83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
TSU DETACHMENT
APO 25
OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL OFFICER

5 June 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Industrial Officer.

TO : CO, 83rd Military Government Hq & Hq Co, Tsu Detachment.

By 31 May 1946, 313 factories had been inspected in Mie-ken, and 60 approved for reconversion to peacetime Industry. During the month of May, 137 factories were inspected and 17 were approved for reconversion. It was found that 12 factories that required reconversiom were operating without permits, and they were told to apply for same; and 2 factories were manufacturing items in addition to those authorized, and they applied for an Amended Permit.

MAURICE A. M. EDKISS
1st Lt., A. C.
Industrial Officer.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Repatriation:

The local officials continue their co-operation with this office and the repatriation program is proceeding smoothly. Transportation of repatriates to HAKATA was suspended, from 30 May to 10 June, due to an epedemic of Cholera, in the FUSAN area, in KOREA, but was resumed again on that date.

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83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
TSU DETACHMENT
APO 25

16 May 1946

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : SMGO 83rd Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co., Nara, Japan

1. Transmitted herewith is Unit Occupational History Report of this Detachment (Mie Prefecture) from 15 April 1946 to 15 May 1946.

JOHN W. KING
Capt., CE
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

14 May 1946

Unit Occupational Report (Mie Prefecture)

1. ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRY

a. The production of the factories is not at full capacity due to the shortage of fuel and raw materials. As of May 13, 1946 there has been one hundred and seventy-six factories inspected by the Industrial Officer of this Headquarters.

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

a. The collection phase of the Government's food program bogged down in the month of April. Only 84.9% of the quota for Mie Prefecture was collected and shipped by 30 April. It is now predicted by responsible Foodstuffs Section officials that the final quantity of rice shipped will not exceed 90% of Mie's goal of 81,900 metric tons. Compulsory measures have been taken against all recalcitrant farmers who wilfully violated the Emergency Measures.

b. On 13 April, some 2,000 farmers held a rally at a primary school in Tsu, during the course of which several resolutions were adopted:

(1) Opposition to coercive enforcement of Government's Emergency Food Measures.
(2) Request for guarantee to each farmer of Minimum amount of rice reserved for his own use.
(3) Participation of autonomous farmers' organizations should be permitted, in revisions of rice delivery quotas.
(4) Farm implements and fertilizer should be placed on a fair ration basis.
(5) Reactionary Shidehara Cabinet should resign.

c. After the aforementioned rally, the participants marched to the Prefectural Government Buildings, where their representatives negotiated with the governor for over four hours. The Governor agreed that he would not resort to coercion for the time being, and that he would consult the opinion of a farmers' committee prior to undertaking action in the future. Since that date, force has been used only when a farmer was known to have produced a sufficient amount of rice to fill his individual quota.

d. Due to the poor rice seed resulting from the famine crop of 1945, farmers are taking extraordinary care of rice seed-beds this spring.

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e. The barley crop in the southern half of Mie Prefecture will not exceed 60% of expectations, due to heavy rain, fertilizer shortages, and the prevalence of insect pests and plant diseases. In general, the barley has short stems and small heads. The "akasabi" has seriously damaged crops in Ostarai and Shima gunns.

f. In an effort to ensure maximum production of foods, the Mie-ken Agricultural Association has raised 730,000 vegetable plants at its hot-bed nursery near Kawaboshi-mura. These will be distributed through the Association to farmers for planting.

g. The forestry outlook has not changed since the Unit Occupational History Report for the month of March was sent forward.

3. FISHERIES

a. Utilization of fishing craft: the total number of fishing craft available in Mie-ken is 9,185, according to the latest figures submitted by the Prefectural Marine Products Section. Of this number, 4,038 are motor-powered. At the end of April, about ½ of the motor-propelled boats were inoperative: 587 for lack of fuel oil, 442 because they were in a state of mechanical disrepair, and 87 because they could not be adapted to the fishing then in season.

b. Tonnage of the catch:

Week of 1-7 April	282.383 metric tons
Week of 8-14 April	356.146
Week of 15-21 April	446.251
Week of 22-28 April	519.801

c. Reasons for increase in the fish catch:

(1) Yellow-tail, bonito, and tuna were " running" during the month.
(2) More petroleum operating supplies were available

d. The fish distribution plan continued to be only partially effective. Percentages of the total catch turned over for sale at government prices in exchange for petroleum products were as follows:

Week of 1-7 April	38.8%
Week of 8-14 April	29.8%
Week of 15-21 April	10.3%
Week of 22-28 April	54.0%

By the middle of April, it became quite apparent that the "link system " plan of the Central Government could not succeed in channelising most of the fish catch into the rationing system

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Consequently, the Governor of Mie Prefecture signed a Prefectural Ordinance, effective 20 April, which provided for the following changes in the system for collecting and distributing fish:

(1) Establishment of 160 Designated Shipping Points
(2) Designation of 11 Collection points, from which shipments are made to distribution areas, under instructions from the Mie-ken Fishermen's Association Headquarters in Matsusaka.
(3) Substitution of the "Hanpo" (tonarigumi neighborhood machinery) for the Fish Control Distribution Control Company, as local agent for the administration of the fish rationing plan.

The present plan is much more effective than the system used up to 20 April. In particular, the distribution phase is more equitable. The Prefectural Marine Products Section is studying the situation, with a view to further changes that will ensure that larger quantities of fish will flow thru ration channels.

e. Receipts of petroleum products earmarked for the fishing industry by the Mie-ken Petroleum Distribution Control Company during April, as contrasted with quotas assigned thru the Headquarters of that Company, by the Imperial Japanese Government, were:

	Amts recd	Quota
Gasoline	5.0 met tons	1.71 kiloliters
Kerosene	---	5.00
Light fuel oil	49.0	56.00
Heavy fuel oil	83.0	136.00
Machine oil	16.5	-----
Mobiloil	12.0	14.85

Conversion factors from metric tons to kiloliters, by type of petroleum product, are not available.

f. Fish is seldom found in public markets. It is either rationed to the consumer thru the "hanpo," or sold in private "deals" which are transacted on the street or in homes.

g. Prefectural Marine Products officials are working on plans to stock rice paddies with carp during the month of June.

4. LABOR

a. The Liaison Office continues to give excellent cooperation in regard to labor requests submitted by this office. Some skilled laborers such as carpenters, tinsmiths, plumbers and other forms of construction laymen are in a scarce category, due to the large amount of construction in progress in Mie-ken. The Liaison Office has had difficulty obtaining these skilled worker but never has failed to fulfill labor requests.

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b. Units in Mie Prefecture are familiar with the Revised Wage scale and Payment Procedure received by Hqs 8th Army. Changes in payroll have been made by the Liaison Officials in order to comply with this wage scale.

c. On 1 May 1946, large labor demonstrations were held in many cities in Mie-ken. At Matsusaka an estimated 2,500 union members paraded through streets bearing banners with such slogans as: Democratic form of Government, eight hour day, extra pay for overtime and cooperation from employees. At Uji Yamada a large rally was held in front of Railroad station. Banners similar to those in Matsusaka were posted on the buildings and on trucks.

d. There has been no recent strike demonstrations in Mie-ken.

e. Unemployment in Mie-ken averages approximately one employed person to four unemployed. At a conference with Mr Oyama Shimpo chairman of Mie Trade Union. This office learned that employment of unemployed is one of the unions main objectives. According to a statment by Mr Shimpo lack of Material is the main cause of unemployment.

5. FINANCE

a. General information covering liquidation proceedings of closed banks and/or financial institutions: Finance Officials of the Prefectural Government and the Hyakugo Bank of Tsu (agent of the Bank of Japan for Mie-ken) have indicated that there are no banks in Mie Prefecture which are affected by SCAP directives ordering dissolutions. Furthermore, all liquidations are being handled centrally, in the large financial centers.

b. According to the Hiyakugo Bank of Tsu, present currency controls are discouraging the economic recovery of the Prefecture. The chief trouble is the great difficulty encountered by those who wish to invest money in new enterprises.

6. PUBLIC SAFETY

a. The public safety officer having recently been transferred to this Prefecture, has spent most of the month of April getting oriented, as to the territory and getting acquainted with the police in the various localities. Also studying and observing the activities of the police.

b. The authorized strength of the police in this Prefecture is 1190. The actual strength is 1056. There are presently 30 in training at the Police Training School.

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(Unit Occupational Report (Mie Prefecture) cont'd)

c. Police Officials are very cooperative with this office. They have at their disposal at present time 1041 Pistols, 69 of which are out of order. Ammunition for these Pistols total 74,249 rounds.

7. LEGAL

a. The legal section is operating very satisfactorily. They are cooperating very well and are following the instruction as recieved.

8. PRICE CONTROL AND BLACKMARKET:

a. Prices have remained steady since the latter part of March. Although the constituents of the basic ration command fantastic prices, most vegetable produce is marketed at the official price ceilings. On the basis of daily price reports from the markets of the 7 cities in Mie Prefecture, the following are the weekly price indices for 12 selected food products:

Commodity	Price Indices (in yen/kan			
	1-7 Apr	8-14 Apr	15-21 Apr	22-28 Apr
Sweet potatoes	40	39	41	47
Beef	419	402	413	405
Pickled radish	39	39	37	37
Burdock	14	13	13	14
Carrots	15	14	13	12
Radishes	8	5	7	7
White Rape	7	7	7	8
Miscell vegetables	8	5	4	4
Sardines	18	16	16	18
Yellow-tail	62	66	56	63
Sea-bream	55	60	57	80
Cuttlefish	50	48	53	—

b. There were no disturbances over food distribution, as contrasted with food collection, during the month of April. In view of the fact that only 85% of the rice quota has been delivered, however, Prefectural officials predict that there might be difficulties in the future. Such disturbances are not likely to occur until July or after

c. With reference to the practices of blackmarket operators, there is nothing to report in addition to the material submitted in the Unit Occupational Report for March. Blackmarket technique remains substantially unchanged.

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9. PUBLIC HEALTH

a. The Public Health and Welfare Section during the last month has made several surveys ,at Prefectural Activities. The Public Health Dept has been ordered to institute anti-typhoid and insect control programs, and as a result of deficiencies in other fields improvements of methods of checking and enforcing sanitation laws, have been ordered.

b. An investigation of the Welfare Dept at Prefectural and Gun levels revealed not only lack of satisfactory records but utter confusion in the administration. To over come these deficiencies a new and simple but comprehensive accounting system has been developed, in cooperation with the Prefectural Welfare Officer. This will insure accuracy in reports and accountability which have been completely lacking in the past.

10. WELFARE

a. The Welfare situation is discussed in the above paragraph.

11. EDUCATION

a. Schools are being inspected in accordance with the "School Inspection Check List," and are being forwarded to higher Headquarters. There are a few matters in the schools that are unsuitable but practically none can be corrected under the present conditions.

12. TRANSPORTATION

a. Transportation and freight facilities have greatly increased within the last month: however there is still a shortage of fuel and repair parts. The passenger exceeds the Actual Capacity of the Transportation facilities.

13. REPATRIATION

a. The repatriation program was halted from the 26 April till 7 May, due to a change in the system used. The program was formerly handled by the Prefectural authorities but under the new system the various city officials will now have charge. Operations have resumed and are running smoothly. Personal inspections of all these trains will not be possible due to shortage of personnel and transportation for this week, but some inspection are planned.

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14. PROCUREMENT

a. The Procurement Section received the Operational Directive No. 33 Hqs Eighth Army and immediately took steps to comply with its instructions. Reports were taken to the Eighth Army Headquarters and upon presentation to the Procurement Office 8th Army, it was found that the same were insufficient. His instructions were to wait until 22 April when a procurement meeting at Kyoto was to be held.

b. Action was immediately taken to clear up all old procurement demands written before 1 April 1946. At the present time, all are complete except two indefinte demands which will be acted upon as soon as possible.

c. The meeting at Kyoto helped to clarify any misunderstanding which troubled the section. Hereafter, all procurement demands from this area are to be written at Osaka and then forwarded to this Prefecture. There will be no assigning of demand numbers in this Prefecture.

15. ENEMY PROPERTY RECORDS

a. Property issue slips covering all transfers of ex-Japanese Army and Navy property from the Allied Forces to the Japanese Home Ministry are retained in the files of this Detachment.

b. From time to time, reports are required of the Home Ministry Office, Tsu, regarding the disposition of returned Japanese military property. Regular monthly reports are submitted on food, clothing, and miscellaneous stock inventories.

ROSS H. ST. CLAIR
Lt Col., Air Corps
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

14. PROCUREMENT

a. All procurement demands which originated in this office under Sixth Army procedures have been completed and all necessary papers have been forwarded to the Procurement Division Eighth Army.

b. Splendid cooperation has been received from the Japanese Liaison Office here in Mie Prefecture. When a procurement demand is received by that office, immediately, action is taken to fulfill it. Large scale demands have been received and are completed in a time much shorter than what the Japanese anticipated.

c. This section is still attempting to clear up actions which involved other units. It is required to originate requests for services which are performed for groups on official business which failed to clear through their own headquarters before starting on their missions.

15. ENEMY PROPERTY RECORDS

a. Property issue slips, with inventories attached, covering all transfers of ex-Japanese Army and Navy property from the Allied Forces to the Japanese Home Ministry are retained in the files of the Tsu Detachment.

b. From time to time, reports are required of the Home Ministry Office (Custodian Bureau), Tsu, regarding the disposition of returned Japanese military property. Regular monthly reports are submitted on food, clothing, and miscellaneous stock inventories.

ROLAND S. HENDERSON
Lt. Col. R.A.
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Monthly History

The Public Health & Welfare Section during the last month has made several surveys of Prefectural activities. The Public Health Dept has been ordered to institute anti typhoid and insect control programs, and as a result of deficiencies in other fields improvements of methods of checking & enforcing sanitation laws have been ordered. An investigation of the Welfare Dept at Prefectural and Gun levels revealed not only lack of satisfactory records but utter confusion in the administration. To overcome these deficiencies a new and simple but comprehensive accounting system has been developed in cooperation with the Prefectural Welfare officer. This will insure accuracy in reports and accountability which have been completely lacking in the past

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8. PRICE CONTROL AND BLACKMARKET:

a. Prices have remained steady since the latter part of March. Although the constituents of the basic ration command fantastic prices, most vegetable produce is marketed at the official price ceilings. On the basis of daily price reports from the markets of the 7 cities in Mie Prefecture, the following are the weekly price indices for 12 selected food products:

Commodity	Price Indices (in yen/kan)			
	1-7 Apr	8-14 Apr	15-21 Apr	22-28 Apr
Sweet potatoes	40	39	41	47
Beef	419	402	413	405
Pickled radish	39	39	37	37
Burdock	14	13	13	14
Carrots	15	14	13	12
Radishes	8	5	7	7
White rape	7	7	7	8
Miscell vegetables	3	5	4	4
Sardines	18	16	16	18
Yellow-tail	62	66	56	63
Sea-bream	55	60	57	80
Cuttlefish	56	48	53	--

b. There were no disturbances over food distribution, as contrasted with food collection, during the month of April. In view of the fact that only 85% of the rice quota has been delivered, however, Prefectural officials predict that there might be difficulties in the future. Such disturbances are not likely to occur until July or after.

c. With reference to the practices of blackmarket operators, there is nothing to report in addition to the material submitted in the Unit Occupational Report for March. Blackmarket technique remains substantially unchanged.

15. ENEMY PROPERTY RECORDS:

a. Property issue slips covering all transfers of ex-Japanese Army and Navy property from the Allied Forces to the Japanese Home Ministry are retained in the files of this Detachment.

b. From time to time, reports are required of the Home Ministry Office, Tsu, regarding the disposition of returned Japanese military property. Regular monthly reports are submitted on food, clothing, and miscellaneous stock inventories.

JAMES B. ENGLE
Lt (J.g.), USNR,
Economic Affairs
Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

The Procurement Section received the Operational Directive No. 33 Hq. Eighth Army and immediately took steps to comply with its instructions. Reports were taken to the Eighth Army Headquarters and upon presentation to the Procurement Officer 8th Army, it was found that the ~~same~~ were insufficient. His instructions ~~were~~ were to wait until ~~the~~ 22 April when a procurement meeting at Kyoto was to be held.

~~All old procurement~~ Action was immediately taken to clear up all old procurement demands written before ~~the~~ 19 April 1946. At the present time, all are complete except two indefinite demands which will be acted upon as soon as possible.

The meeting at Kyoto helped to clarify any misunderstanding which ~~existed~~ troubled the station. Hereafter, all procurement demands from this area are to be written at Osaka and then forwarded to this prefecture. There will be no assigning of demand numbers in this prefecture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Repatriation:

The repatriation program was ~~shortened~~ halted from the 26th April Till the 7th May. due to a change in the system used. The program was formerlly handled by the Prefectural authorities but under the new system the various city officials will now have charge. Operations have resumed and are running smoothly. Personal inspections of all these trains will not be possible due to shortage of personnel and transportation for this work, but some inspections are planned.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Monthly Report

Industrial Section

The production of the factories is not at full capacity due to the shortage of fuel and raw materials. As of May 13, 1946 there has been 176 factories inspected by the Industrial Officer of this headquarters.

Transportation Section

Transportation and freight facilities have greatly increased within the last month; however there is still a shortage of fuel and repair parts. The passenger and freight tonnage hauled, greatly exceeds the actual capacity of the transportation facilities.

Legal Section

The legal section is operating very satisfactorily. They are cooperating very well and are following the instructions as received.

Sgt. Stupton

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Education

Schools are being inspected in accordance with the "School Inspection Check List," & are being forwarded to higher headquarters. There are a few matters in the schools that are unsuitable but practically none can be corrected under the present conditions.

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Monthly History report

b. The Liaison office continues to give excellent cooperation in regard to labor requests submitted by this office. Some skilled laborers such as carpenters, tinsmiths plumbers, and other forms of construction laymen are in a scarce category due to the large amount of construction in progress in Mie Ken. The Liaison office has had difficulty obtaining these skilled workers but never has failed to fulfill labor requests.

b. Unites in Mie Pref. are familiar with the Revised Wage scale and Payment Procedure received by Hq. 5th Army. Changes in payroll have been made by the Liaison officals in order to comply with this wage scale.

c. On 1 May 46 large labor demonstrations were held in many cities in Mie Ken. At Matsusaka an estimated 2,500 union members praded through streets bearing banners with such slogans as Democratic form of Govt., 8 hour day, extra pay for overtime, and Cooperation from employers. At Uji Yamada a large rally was held in front of Rail road station. banners similar to those in Matsusaka were posted around the bldg. and on trucks.

d. There has ben no recent strike demonstrations in Mie Ken.

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6/

Unemployment in Mie Ken averages app. 1 employed person to four unemployed. At a conference with Mr. Oyama Shinpo Chairman of Mie Trade Union this office learned that employment of unemployed is one of the unions main objectives. According to a statment by Mr Shinpo lack of material is main cause of unemployment.

John Walker
Labor Sergent

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

TSU DETACHMENT
83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

E-5
14 May 1946

SUBJECT: Unit Occupational History Report; contributions of the Economics Section, month of April 1946

TO : Senior Military Government Officer, Nara

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:

a. The collection phase of the Government's food program bogged down in the month of April. Only 84.9% of the quota for Mie Prefecture was collected and shipped by 30 April. It is now predicted by responsible Foodstuffs Section officials that the final quantity of rice shipped will not exceed 90% of Mie's goal of 81,900 metric tons. Compulsory measures have been taken against all recalcitrant farmers who wilfully violated the Emergency Measures.

b. On 13 April, some 2,000 farmers held a rally at a primary school in Tsu, during the course of which several resolutions were adopted:

(1) Opposition to coercive enforcement of Government's Emergency Food Measures.
(2) Request for guarantee to each farmer of minimum amount of rice reserved for his own use.
(3) Participation of autonomous farmers' organizations should be permitted, in revisions of rice delivery quotas.
(4) Farm implements and fertilizer should be placed ona fair ration basis.
(5) Reactionary Shidehara Cabinet should resign.

c. After the aforementioned rally, the participants marched to the Prefectural Government Buildings, where their representatives negotiated with the governor for over four hours. The Governor agreed that he would not resort to coercion for the time being, and that he would consult the opinion of a farmers' committee prior to undertaking action in the future. Since that date, force has been used only when a farmer was known to have produced a sufficient amount of rice to fill his individual quota.

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d. There were no disturbances over food distribution, as contrasted with food collection, during the month of April. In view of the fact that only 85% of the rice quota has been delivered, however, Prefectural Officials predict that there might be difficulties in the future. Such disturbances are not likely to occur until July or after.

d Due to the poor rice seed resulting from the famine crop of 1945, farmers are taking extraordinary care of rice seed-beds this spring.

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e. The barley crop in the southern half of Mie Prefecture will not exceed 65% of expectations, due to heavy rain, fertilizer shortages, and the prevalence of insect pests and plant diseases. In general, the barley has short stems and small heads. The "akasabi" has seriously damaged crops in Watarai and Shima guns.

f. In an effort to ensure maximum production of foods, the Mie-ken Agricultural Association has raised 750,000 vegetable plants at its hot-bed nursery near Kawakoshi-mura. These will be distributed through the Association to farmers for planting.

g. The forestry outlook has not changed since the Unit Occupational History Report for the month of March was sent forward.

3. FISHERIES:

a. Utilization of fishing craft: the total number of fishing craft available in Mie-ken is 9,185, according to the latest figures submitted by the Prefectural Marine Products Section. Of this number, 4,036 are motor-powered. At the end of April, about ¼ of the motor-propelled boats were inoperative: 567 for lack of fuel oil, 442 because they were in a state of mechanical disrepair, and 97 because they could not be adapted to the fishing then in season.

b. Tonnage of the catch:

Week of 1-7 April	265.353 metric tons
Week of 8-14 April	358.148
Week of 15-21 April	446.331
Week of 22-28 April	519.801

c. Reasons for increase in the fish catch:

(1) Yellow-tail, bonito, and tuna were "running" during the month.
(2) More petroleum operating supplies were available.

d. The fish distribution plan continued to be only partially effective. Percentages of the total catch turned over for sale at government prices in exchange for petroleum products were as follows:

Week of 1-7 April	36.9%
Week of 8-14 April	29.8%
Week of 15-21 April	10.3%
Week of 22-28 April	54.0%

By the middle of April, it became quite apparent that the "link system" plan of the Central Government could not succeed in channelizing most of the fish catch into the rationing system. Consequently, the Governor of Mie Prefecture signed a Prefectural Ordinance, effective 20 April, which provided for the following changes in the system for collecting and distributing fish:

(1) Establishment of 140 Designated Shipping Points
(2) Designation of 11 Collection points, from which

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(3) shipments are made to distribution areas, under instructions from the Mie-ken Fishermen's Association Headquarters in Matsuzaka.

(3) Substitution of the "limpoo" (tonarigumi neighborhood machinery) for the Fish ~~Control~~ Distribution Control Company, as local agent for the administration of the fish rationing plan.

The present plan is much more effective than the system used up to 20 April. In particular, the distribution phase is more equitable. The Prefectural Marine Products Section is studying the situation, with a view to further changes that will ensure that larger quantities of fish will flow thru ration channels.

e. Receipts of petroleum products earmarked for the fishing industry by the Mie-ken Petroleum Distribution Control Company during April, as contrasted with quotas assigned thru the Headquarters of that Company, by the Imperial Japanese Government, were:

	Amts recd	Quota
Gasoline	3.0 met tons	1.71 kiloliters
Kerosene	--	5.00
Light fuel oil	49.0	56.00
Heavy fuel oil	83.0	135.00
Machine oil	18.5	--
Mobiloil	12.0	14.83

Conversion factors from metric tons to kiloliters, by type of petroleum product, are not available.

f. Fish is seldom found in public markets. It is either rationed to the consumer thru the limpoo, or sold in private "deals" which are transacted on the street or in homes.

g. Prefectural Marine Products officials are working on plans to stock rice paddies with carp during the month of June.

5. FINANCE:

a. General information covering liquidation proceedings of closed banks and/or financial institutions: finance officials of the Prefectural Government and the Hyakugo Bank of Tsu (agent of the Bank of Japan for Mie-ken) have indicated that there are no banks in Mie Prefecture which are affected by SCAP directives ordering dissolutions. Furthermore, all liquidations are being handled centrally, in the large financial centers.

b. According to the Hiyakugo Bank of Tsu, present currency controls are discouraging the economic recovery of the Prefecture. The chief ~~difficulty~~ is the great difficulty encountered by those who wish to invest money in new enterprises.

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f. The barley crop in Watarai-gun and the southern part of Mie Prefecture will not exceed 65% of normal, due to bad weather, fertilizer shortages, and insect pests, and plant diseases. The "akasabi" has seriously damaged crops in Watarai-gun.

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MIE KEN
PUBLIC SAFETY SECTION

The public safety officer having recently been transferred to this prefecture, has spent most of the month of April getting oriented, as to the territory and getting acquainted with the police in the various localities. Also studying and observing the activities of the police.

the authorized strength of the police in this prefecture is 1190. The actual strength is 1056. There are presently 30 in training at the Police training school. ~~of the number armed with pistols and are very cooperative.~~

POLICE OFFICIALS ARE VERY COOPERATIVE WITH THIS OFFICE. THEY HAVE AT THEIR DISPOSAL AT PRESENT TIME 1041 PISTOLS 69 OF WHICH ARE OUT OF ORDER. AMMO FOR THESE PISTOLS TOTAL 74,249 ROUNDS.

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83RD MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

14 April 1946

Unit Occupational Report (Mie Prefecture)

1. ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRY

This week the hundred mark on factory inspections in Mie Prefecture was passed by the Industrial Officer of this headquarters. To date, 118 factory inspections were completed in Mie Prefecture. Factories were found operating without permits for reconversion and were advised to file same; others were manufacturing products not authorized, and were advised of the procedure to apply for an authorization to add such items.

2. AGRICULTURE

a. Comprehensive surveys of these economic activities in Mie-ken were forwarded pursuant to Operational Instructions No. 4, Hq I Corps.

b. With reference to agriculture, the outlook for 1946 is considerably better than it was for the year 1945. While the acreage under cultivation will remain static, it is expected that yields per acre will increase, due to the following factors: better planning of crop pattern, sufficient seed (except for vegetables), more farm implements than a year ago (made from scrap, etc.), more chemical fertilizer than in 1945, and more intensive cultivation made possible by increased labor supply. Yields could be boosted a great deal higher, of course, if supplies of fertilizer and farm implements were available in the amounts required.

c. The collection phase of the Government's food program progressed satisfactorily during the month of March. By 31 March, every gun except Kitamuro-gun had turned over and shipped 90% or more of its rice quota. The Governer of Mie-ken has emphasized that it is his policy to secure voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Emergency Food Bill. Toward the end of the month, however, he sent warning notes to the farmers in Kitamuro-gun, where only 40% of the rice quota had been shipped.

d. The Provisions Section of the Prefectural Government has announced a plan for stimulating the production of seed potatoes. The plan embraces village, town and city seedbeds, under the sponsorship of the local agricultural association. It also provides for a training course on the prevention of potato diseases, to be given in May.

e. Under Prefectural sponsorship, contests in potato production are being held in Mie-ken. Prizes include a calf, a threshing machine, a plow, and a shovel.

2

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f. The sod on several former airfields, including the Akamo, the Kurusu, and the Shiroko fields, was broken during the month, for planting various agricultural crops. This work has been undertaken with the permission of the Custodian's Bureau, Home Ministry Office, Tsu.

g. With regard to forestry, the outlook for the current year is also more promising than last year. It is estimated that the timber output for 1946 will amount to 531,000 koku, as compared with 382,000 for 1945. Production of charcoal is expected to increase approximately 60 to 70 % over 1945. Production of firewood, bamboo, turpentine, camphor wood and derivatios, cryptomeria and Japanese cypress bark, likewise is expected to exceed that of the past year. Yet the economic activities known collectively as "forestry" will still be operating far under capacity in 1946, regardless of the progress that is expected. Lumber yards will be functioning at 50% capacity, the refining of pine-root oil will be in the vacinity of 25% capacity, and production of camphor and camphor products will not exceed 30% of the normal figure. The Tsu Detachment is engaged in a statistical survey of forestry activities in Mie-ken. Results will be synthesized and forwarded to Hq I Corps as a supplement to the Forestry Survey already on file there.

3. FISHERIES

a. A survey of the fisheries situation in Mie-ken was forwarded in compliance with Operational Instructions No. 5, Hq I Corps.

b. A special fisheries report, covering all phases of the fishing problem, was submitted to Commanding General, I Corps, via 107th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Company, on 9 March. That report covered the status of the fishing industry, the price situation, fish distribution, petroleum distribution, food rationing to fishermen, and the interplay of forces which have hamstrung the "Link System Fuel and Food Distribution Plan".

c. Utilization of fishing craft: the total number of fishing craft available in Mie-ken is 9,185, according to the latest figures submitted by the Prefectural Marine Products Section. Of this number, 4,036 are motor-powered. At the end of the month, about ½ of the motor-propelled boats were inoperative: 452 for lack of fuel oil, 418 because they were in a state of mechanical disrepair, and 95 because they could not be adapted to the fishing then in season.

d. Receipts of petroleum products earmarked for the fishing industry by the Mie-ken Petroleum Distribution Control Company during the month; as contrasted with quotas assigned thru the Headquarters of that Company, by the Imperial Government:

	Received	Quota
Gasoline	-----	3,906 liters
Kerosene	-----	14,960
Light fuel oil	24,000 liters	257,000
Heavy fuel oil	30,000	114,000
Machine oil	5,000	16,146
Mobiloil	5,800	12,782

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Unit Occupational Report(MiePrefecture) cont'd

e. Tonnage of the catch:

Week of 4-10 March	353.056 Metric tons
Week of 11-17 March	299.797
Week of 18-24 March	197.629
Week of 25-31 March	135.903

f. Reasons for decline in the fish catch:

(1) The fish were not "running" during the month.
(2) Lack of petroleum operating supplies.
(3) Unfavorable weather.
(4) State of disrepair of many boats.

g. The fish distribution plan is only partially effective. Percentages of the total catch turned over for sale at government prices in exchange for petroleum products were as follows:

Week of 4-10 March	10.6%
Week of 11-17 March	81.6%
Week of 18-24 March	81.8%
Week of 25-31 March	32.5%

Prior to 1o March, the "link system" plan was only voluntary in Mie-ken. Effective that date, the plan became mandatory. During the first week, more than four-fifths of the entire catch was turned over to the government for rationing thru Fish Distribution Control Companies. This performance, however, dropped off rapidly, until less than 1/3 of the catch was being delivered up in accordance with the law at the end of March. Reasons assigned by the Prefectural Marine Products Section officials for the declining effectiveness of the "link system" were the following:

(1) Lack of enforcement by the police
(2) Lack of "esprit de corps" within the Fishermen's Association
(3) Pecuniary inducements of the black market
(4) Lack of fuel oil, which was to be issued in exchange for the catch.

h. Since 10 March, fish has practically disappeared from the public markets of the 7 cities in Mie-ken. It is either rationed to the consumer thru the Fish Distribution Control Company, or sold in private "deals" which are transacted at places other than the public markets. The small quantity of fish available at the market places is sold at prices slightly above the official prices. The Tsu Detachment receives daily market quotations on the principal foodstuffs sold in the markets of every city in Mie Prefecture.

i. The Mie-ken Fishermen's Association invited the Fisheries Officer of the Tsu Detachment, and Lt. Weis, of the 94th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Company, to attend a conference on fisheries problems, at Matsuzaka, on 28 March. Prefectural Marine Products Officials and representatives of the other fisheries organisations in the Prefecture were present. The conference was very well-planned and the results were excellent.

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Each Japanese official delivered a prepared lecture on a given subject. A question period followed each speech and a general roundtable ensued at the end of the formal program. This conference was exceptionally informative, and paved the way for further investigation into the many phases of the fishing problem in Mie-ken.

j. Distribution of operating supplies, other than petroleum products, by the Mie-ken Fishermen's Association:

	Month	Received by fishermen	Actual requirements
NETS	January	1.2 met tons	57.4 met tons
	February	9.15	57.4
	March	3.6	57.4
LINE	January	16.72	11.16
	February	2.5	11.16
	March	1.25	11.16
ROPE	January	0.62	66.86
	February	----	66.86
	March	----	66.86

4. LABOR

a. The Liaison Office has cooperated to the fullest extent as far as procurement of laborers is concerned. This office realizes the fact that Tsu City has for the biggest part been destroyed in the bombing of Japan, and laymen such as carpenters, tinsmiths, plumbers and ect. are at a premium. In a few cases where a large number of these skilled workmen were required by occupational troops, the staff of the Liaison Office has worked overtime to obtain these workers.

b. Salaries are paid in accordance to the revised Wage Salary Scale & Payment procedure received from Hq, Eighth Army.

c. Mie-ken has a number of labor unions that are active in making demands for increase in wages and allotments. New labor unions are reported in monthly reports as they are formed. The strike of the Tsu Communications Bureau, in which a temprorary settlement for the month of March was reached, has signs of being renewed. Mr. Nakatayashi, representative of the employees, called at this office and stated that they were awaiting word from the Head Office in Tokyo to resume the strike.

d. Unemployment, though at a fairly low percentage at the present time, is due to rise in the near future. The building of many new homes in Tsu has started a flow of people drifting in from outlying towns and villages. As the population increases, unemployment figures will rise in cities of this prefecture.

5. FINANCE

a. General information covering liquidation proceedings of

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closed banks and/or financial institutions: finance officials of the Prefectural Government have indicated that there are no banks in Mie Prefecture which are affected by SCAP directives ordering dissolutions. Furthermore, all liquidations are being handled centrally, in the large financial centers.

b. For two or three weeks subsequent to the invocation of currency control, it appeared that financial stabilization might be achieved. But by the end of March, it was quite obvious that flaws in the control plan would not long remain unexploited. During the last week in March, price trends swooped upward again, commodities returned from the controlled to the free market, and blackmarket activities once again flourished.

6. PUBLIC SAFETY

a. The progress of the political campaign was noted and reports forwarded. The local branch of the Demobilization Bureau is being investigated by CIC and this detachment.

b. A check of the Yokkaichi vicinity showed compliance with directive prohibiting licensed prostitution and allowing prostitutes to leave this work regardless of money owed. The result of this directive has been to better the economic position of the women, but not one has quit the profession.

c. Except for inspections, no new matters of importance have been taken up since 20 March, although several matters begun before that time were completed and reports rendered.

7. LEGAL

With the introduction of an occupational court system, this section is beginning to take its place in Military Government. To date, nothing effective has occurred in this section.

8. PRICE CONTROL AND BLACKMARKET

a. There were favorable changes in price behavior during the month of March, especially with reference to food products. The encouraging trend of food prices was impelled by: (1) more strict enforcement of official price ceilings, (2) currency control measures, (3) increasing abundance of certain foods, notably vegetables, on the market, and (4) in the case of fish, legalization of the "link system" plan during the second week of the month. On the basis of daily price reports from the markets of the 7 cities in Mie Prefecture, the following are the weekly price indices for 12 selected food products:

Commodity	Price indices (in yen/kan)				
	25 Feb 3 Mar	4-10 Mar	11-17 Mar	18-24 Mar	25-31 Mar
Sweet potatoes	43	42	38	38	39

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Beef	490	425	410	380	405
Pickled radishes	41	38	39	32	39
Burdock	45	37	25	20	15
Carrots	38	30	26	18	15
Radishes	19	14	15	9	7
White rape	28	20	15	11	9
Misc vegetables	13	7	6	7	4
Sardines	90	65	15	13	17
Yellow-tail	400	340	60	58	48
Sea bream	420	325	45	44	60
Cuttlefish	180	85	27	25	32

b. The average ration of rice and/or its equivalents during the month of March was 252 grams/day/person in Mie Prefecture. This figure falls considerably short of the official allowance of 330 grams set for the 16-60 age group. Almost everyone is forced to make purchases on the black market to offset the deficiency of the actual ration. Fortunately, the early-spring crop of vegetables was sufficient to ameliorate conditions.

c. Officials of the Provisions Section of the Prefectural Government have been making efforts to devise measures to avert, or at least to moderate, the food crisis which is predicted for Japan in the late summer of this year. The Economics Officer of the Tsu Detachment is maintaining close liaison with key officials on this matter.

d. In contrast to food prices, the black market quotations for clothing, shoes, soap, and other household necessities swung upward during the month of March, though the price advances were not great. Black market wearing apparel commands 10-60 times the official prices, while sources of fuel, soap, matches, tobacco, sake, etc. will not sell their wares for less than 5-40 times the official ceiling.

e. With regard to black market practices, food tends to be sold in places other than the public markets. Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and other foods under compulsory ration, are not sold except in private transactions, generally on a direct basis between farmer and consumer. Enforcement of Economic Control Laws is most stringent in the case of these basic foods. A large proportion of the fish sold on the black market is peddled by street vendors, who go from door to door. All other commodities are generally sold in street stalls.

f. Price and ration control enforcement appears to be adequate in the case of all products under compulsory ration. Official prices are satisfactory, and should not be revised upward. It is extremely difficult for the police to enforce price ceilings in the case of black market transactions in the home of the consumer. In general, the black market is fed directly by the original source of supply. Food and other commodities which are channelized by the government at source usually do not escape from the system. It seems to be true that, once the commodity gets into the official distribution control channels, an equitable distribution is made. The quantity of goods escaping thru leaks in the official distribution system is relatively inconsiderable when compared with the quantity of food and other essential items which never reach official channels in the first instance.

g. Due to the

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g. Due to the extremely short supply of all commodities, and the gulf which separates official and black market prices, the price ceilings (with a few notable exceptions, including the constituents of the official rice ration) are only partially effective. For a short period after the effective date of the Economic Control Laws, the number of black market operators declined sharply, due to the sudden decline in purchasing power caused by tight currency control. But, by the third week of March, the new inflationary trend generated by the exploitation of flaws in the currency control attracted operators back into the black market. Economic control measures, contrary to expectations, have not brought any appreciable decrease in black market prices.

h. In an effort to curb black market activity, the Mie Prefecture Commerce and Industry Section has undertaken to force the establishment, in each police jurisdiction area of each city, of an Association of street peddlers and operators of stalls. Only those who conform to the Government's price policies are allowed to remain in business. By the end of March, a number of these Associations had come into existence.

9. PUBLIC HEALTH

a. Typhus and smallpox constituted the major public health problems. Most of the smallpox and some of the typhus cases have been traced directly to Nagoya. Cooperation of public health officials has been excellent. A vaccination program for smallpox has been in effect since 15 February. Complete figures are not available as yet, but it is estimated that 90% of persons in this prefecture have been vaccinated to date. A sharp decline in new cases of smallpox has been noted. From a peak of seventeen cases in one day, 25 February, new cases have dropped to three or four cases a week.

b. Ten men working directly under chief of the prefectural public health section have been instructed in proper dusting methods. They in turn have instructed health official throughout the prefecture. Through cooperation of the chief of education, groups of school nurses have been instructed in use of DDT. They are handling dusting of schools and children. Newspaper articles have been used to educate the people in proper dusting and danger of typhus. All public bath-houses are dusted once each week. Typhus vaccine has been made available to public health officials, for use on doctors, nurses, and dusting teams directly in contact with typhus cases. All Japanese employees of occupational troops in area have been been vaccinated for typhus.

c. A daily report is provided, by public health officials, of all typhoid and diptheria cases. There has been no significant increase of either, noted.

10. WELFARE

a. Despite shortages of material and labor, the housing program in Mie Prefecture progressed rather well during the month of March. The reconstruction of the four devastated cities of the ken could have been greatly speeded up if more building supplies and skilled laborers were

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available. Material shortages of mats, lumber, nails, cement, glass, and cedar bark were critical. Most skilled workers made more than ¥ 40/day on construction work.

b. The number of persons on relief increased from 32,578 in February to 34,164 in March. It is expected that the figure will jump to 45,000 for April.

c. The Prefectural Public Welfare Section devoted a considerable amount of time in March to planning for the 3 month period beginning in April, so as to be prepared to execute the Central Government's welfare plan for those months. By the end of the month, the Section was in readiness to undertake the new program.

d. All Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief distribution pursuant to Operational Directive NO. 9, Hq 8th Army, dtd 24 Jan 46, were turned over by the Custodians' Bureau, Tsu Home Ministry Office, to the Public Welfare Section, on 12 January. These supplies are still being held, pending instructions from SCAP to the Imperial Welfare Ministry. Inventory of supplies listed in Inclosure 4 to Operational Directive No. 9 was verified as substantially correct.

e. During the last week of March, the regular inspection of the Ryukyuan Refugee Camp, Suzuka, by the Public Welfare Officer of the Tsu Detachment, revealed that the provisions of SCAP Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dtd 2 Jan 46, and Operational Directive No. 10, Hq 8th Army, dtd 25 Jan 46, were not being reasonably complied with. In the opinion of the Tsu Detachment, the food and clothing provided were insufficient in quantity. Other conditions at the Camp, not covered by the directives of higher headquarters, were also unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the Governor of Mie Prefecture and the Central Liaison Officer in Tsu. A complete investigation of the situation by the Public Welfare Officer of the Tsu Detachment showed that the Welfare Ministry in Tokyo appeared to bear most of the responsibility for the deficiencies. The Chief of the Mie Prefectural Public Welfare Section is limited by the curb of ¥ 1.00/person/day, which is the maximum allotted to persons on relief, including refugees. This small allotment must finance all food (except the rice ration), clothing, bedding, etc. The Welfare Section maintains that it has no additional funds to cover these items. Relief supplies to be issued without charge are still frozen by order of SCAP and 8th Army, and therefore cannot be turned over to the Ryukyuans. A plan of further relief for the Ryukyuans was devised immediately by the Prefectural Public Welfare Section, acting under the advice and scrutiny of the Public Welfare Officer of the Tsu Detachment. The following steps were taken: amount of food was increased and diet made more varied, an additional allotment of clothing was secured from the Custodians Bureau, Home Ministry Office, arrangements were made with the Public Health Section to obtain medical supplies from medical distribution control agencies, large tracts of land at the Suzuka Naval Arsenal and the Shiroko airstrip were assigned to the refugees for gardening work, a bath house was set aside for their use and a regular bathing schedule enforced by the physician at the camp, the place was DDT'd, all were vaccinated for smallpox, arrangements were made for typhus innoculations, and assurances of full cooperation on the part of the Ryukyuans were given by the Chief of the Refugee Camp. By the end of March, the situation was well in hand.

-C-

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11. EDUCATION

Schools are being inspected according to the official check list. Reports of these inspections have been forwarded. There are many matters in the Japanese schools system which are unsuitable, but practically none which can be corrected under present conditions.

12. TRANSPORTATION

Because of the shortage of fuel and parts, the transportation and freight facilities are not operating to capacity; however, the passengers and freight tonnage actually hauled far exceeds the normal capacity of the carriers.

13. REPATRIATION

Registration of Koreans, Chinese and Formosans was completed. There remains about 9,000 Koreans whose destination is south of the 38th parallel, but only a negligible number of other Koreans, Chinese and Formosans. Repatriation schedules are obtained from native officials and forwarded to the local tactical unit as required by orders of higher headquarters.

14. PROCUREMENT

The procurement functions in Mie Prefecture are limited because there are military and naval arsenals upon which many needy items can be found. Procurement demands were necessary, in the greater portion, for service only. The procurement section was faced with the problem of clearing confirming demands for services which were rendered to the 98th Division Units in this area. Fortunately, an officer was found who could confirm the requests of the Japanese companies who preformed the services. When reports GPA Forms 4,5 & 6 were demanded from the Japanese Liaison office, there was, at first, some hesitation because records were incomplete. Now, all the records are up to date and reports will be given promptly.

15. ENEMY PROPERTY RECORDS

a. Property issue slips covering all transfers of ex-Japanese Army and Navy property from the Allied Forces to the Japanese Home Ministry are retained in the files of this Detachment.

b. From time to time, reports are required of the Home Ministry Office, Tsu, regarding the disposition of returned Japanese Military property. Regular monthly reports are submitted on food, clothing, and miscellaneous stock inventories.

ROSS M. ST. CLAIR
Lt Col, Air Corps
Commanding

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Industrial Section:

This week the hundred mark on factory inspections in Miyagi Prefecture was passed by the Industrial Officer of this headquarters. To date, 118 factory inspections were completed in Miyagi Prefecture, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] Prefecture.~~

~~Many~~ Factories were found operating without permits for reconversion and were advised to fell same; others were manufacturing products not authorized, and were advised the procedure to apply for an authorization to add such items.

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TSU DETACHMENT
83rd MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

E-5
13 April 1946

SUBJECT: Unit Occupational History Report; contributions of the Economics Section, month of March 1946

TO : Senior Military Government Officer, 83rd Mil Govt Hq & Hq Company, Nara, Honshu, Japan

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:

a. Comprehensive surveys of these economic activities in Mie-ken were forwarded pursuant to Operational Instructions No. 4, Hq I Corps.

b. With reference to agriculture, the outlook for 1946 is considerably better than it was for the year 1945. While the acreage under cultivation will remain static, it is expected that yields per acre will increase, due to the following factors: better planning of crop pattern, sufficient seed (except for vegetables), more farm implements than a year ago (made from scrap, etc.), more chemical fertilizer than in 1945, and more intensive cultivation made possible by increased labor supply. Yields could be boosted a great deal higher, of course, if supplies of fertilizer and farm implements were available in the amounts required.

c. The collection phase of the Government's food program progressed satisfactorily during the month of March. By 31 March, every gun except Kitamuro-gun had turned over and shipped 90% or more of its rice quota. The Governor of Mie-ken has emphasized that it is his policy to secure voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Emergency Food Bill. Toward the end of the month, however, he sent warning notes to the farmers in Kitamuro-gun, where only 40% of the rice quota had been shipped.

d. The Provisions Section of the Prefectural Government has announced a plan for stimulating the production of sweet potatoes. The plan embraces village, town and city seedbeds, under the sponsorship of the local agricultural association. It also provides for a training course on the prevention of potato diseases, to be given in May.

e. Under Prefectural sponsorship, contests in potato production are being held in Mie-ken. Prizes include a calf, a threshing machine, a plow, and a shovel.

f. The sod on several former airfields, including the Akeno, the Kurusu, and the Shiroko fields, was broken during the month, for planting various agricultural crops. This work has been undertaken with the permission of the Custodian's Bureau, Home Ministry Office, Tsu.

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Continued---Unit Occupational History Report, March 1946 13 Apr 46 2-5

g. With regard to forestry, the outlook for the current year is also more promising than last year. It is estimated that the timber output for 1946 will amount to 531,000 koku, as compared with 382,000 for 1945. Production of charcoal is expected to increase approximately 60 to 70% over 1945. Production of firewood, bamboo, turpentine, camphor wood and derivatives, cryptomeria and Japanese cypress bark, likewise is expected to exceed that of the past year. Yet the economic activities known collectively as "forestry" will still be operating far under capacity in 1946, regardless of the progress that is expected. Lumber yards will be functioning at 50% capacity, the refining of pine-root oil will be in the vicinity of 25% capacity, and production of camphor and camphor products will not exceed 30% of the normal figure. The Tsu Detachment is engaged in a statistical survey of forestry activities in Mie-ken. Results will be synthesized and forwarded to HQ I Corps as a supplement to the Forestry Survey already on file there.

3. FISHERIES:

a. A survey of the fisheries situation in Mie-ken was forwarded in compliance with Operational Instructions No. 5, HQ I Corps.

b. A special fisheries report, covering all phases of the fishing problem, was submitted to Commanding General, I Corps, via 107th Mil Gov't Hq & Hq Company, on 9 March. That report covered the status of the fishing industry, the price situation, fish distribution, petroleum distribution, food rationing to fishermen, and the interplay of forces which have hamstrung the "Link System Fuel and Food Distribution Plan".

c. Utilization of fishing craft: the total number of fishing craft available in Mie-ken is 9,185, according to the latest figures submitted by the Prefectural Marine Products Section. Of this number, 4,036 are motor-powered. At the end of the month, about ¼ of the motor-propelled boats were inoperative: 452 for lack of fuel oil, 415 because they were in a state of mechanical disrepair, and 95 because they could not be adapted to the fishing then in season.

d. Receipts of petroleum products earmarked for the fishing industry by the Mie-ken Petroleum Control Company during the month; as contrasted with quotas assigned thru the Headquarters of that Company, by the Imperial Government:

	Received	Quota
Gasoline	—	3,906 liters
Kerosene	—	14,000 ~~liters~~
Light fuel oil	24,000 liters	257,000 ~~liters~~
Heavy fuel oil	30,000 ~~liters~~	114,000 ~~liters~~
Machine oil	5,000 ~~liters~~	16,146 ~~liters~~
Mobiloil	5,800 ~~liters~~	12,762 ~~liters~~

e. Tonnage of the catch:

Week of 4-10 March.....353.056 metric tons
Week of 11-17 March.....299.797
Week of 18-24 March.....197.829
Week of 25-31 March.....135.903

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f. Reasons for decline in the fish catch:

(1) The fish were not "running" during the month.
(2) Lack of petroleum operating supplies.
(3) Unfavorable weather
(4) State of disrepair of many boats

g. The fish distribution plan is only partially effective. Percentages of the total catch turned over for sale at government prices in exchange for petroleum products were as follows:

Week of 4-10 March.....10.6%
Week of 11-17 March.....81.6%
Week of 18-24 March.....51.8%
Week of 25-31 March.....32.5%

Prior to 10 March, the "link system" plan was only voluntary in Mie-ken. Effective that date, the plan became mandatory. During the first week, more than four-fifths of the entire catch was turned over to the government for rationing thru Fish Distribution Control Companies. This performance, however, dropped off rapidly, until less than 1/3 of the catch was being delivered up in accordance with the law at the end of March. Reasons assigned by the Prefectural Marine Products Section officials for the declining effectiveness of the "link system" were the following:

(1) Lack of enforcement by the police
(2) Lack of "esprit de corps" within the Fishermen's Association
(3) Pecuniary inducements of the black market
(4) Lack of fuel oil, which was to be issued in exchange for the catch.

h. Since 10 March, fish has practically disappeared from the public markets of the 7 cities in Mie-ken. It is either rationed to the consumer thru the Fish Distribution Control Company, or sold in private "deals" which are transacted at places other than the public markets. The small quantity of fish available at the marketplaces is sold at prices slightly above the official prices. The Tsu Detachment receives daily market quotations on the principal foodstuffs sold in the markets of every city in Mie Prefecture.

i. ~~On 28 March~~, The Mie-ken Fishermen's Association invited the Fisheries Officer of the Tsu Detachment, and Lt Weis, of the 94th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Gp, to attend a conference on fisheries problems, at Matsuzaka, on 28 March. Prefectural Marine Products Officials and representatives of the other fisheries organizations in the Prefecture were present. The conference was very well-planned and the results were excellent. Each Japanese official delivered a prepared lecture on a given subject. A question period followed each speech and a general roundtable ensued at the end of the formal program. This conference was exceptionally informative, and paved the way for further investigation into the many phases of the fishing problem in Mie-ken.

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j. Distribution of operating supplies, other than petroleum products, by the Mie-ken Fishermen's Association:

	Month	Received by fishermen	Actual Requirements
NETS	January	1.2 met tons	57.4 met tons
	February	9.15 ~~met tons~~	57.4 ~~met tons~~
	March	3.8 ~~met tons~~	57.4 ~~met tons~~
LINE	January	16.72 ~~met tons~~	11.16 ~~met tons~~
	February	2.5 ~~met tons~~	11.16 ~~met tons~~
	March	1.25 ~~met tons~~	11.16 ~~met tons~~
ROPE	January	0.62 ~~met tons~~	68.86 ~~met tons~~
	February	--	68.86 ~~met tons~~
	March	--	68.86 ~~met tons~~

5. FINANCE:

a. General information covering liquidation proceedings of closed banks and/or financial institutions: finance officials of the Prefectural Government have indicated that there are no banks in Mie Prefecture which are affected by SCAP Directives ordering dissolutions. Furthermore, all liquidations are being handled centrally, in the large financial centers.

b. For two or three weeks subsequent to the invocation of currency control, it appeared that financial stabilization might be achieved. But by the end of March, it was quite obvious that flaws in the control plan would not long remain unexploited. During the last week in March, price trends swooped upward again, commodities returned from the controlled to the free market, and blackmarket activities once again flourished.

8. PRICE CONTROL AND BLACK MARKET:

a. There were favorable changes in price behavior during the month of March, especially with reference to food products. The encouraging trend of food prices was impelled by: (1) more strict enforcement of official price ceilings, (2) currency control measures, (3) increasing abundance of certain foods, notably vegetables, on the market, ~~on the basis of daily price reports from the markets of the 7 cities in Mie Prefecture, the following are the weekly indices price indices~~ and (4) in the case of fish, legalization of the "link system" plan during the second week of the month. On the basis of daily price reports from the markets of the 7 cities in Mie Prefecture, the following are the weekly price indices for 12 selected food products:

~~Commodity~~	~~Price indices~~

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Commodity	Price indices (in yen/kan) 25 Feb-3 March	4-10 Mar	11-17 Mar	18-24 Mar	25-31 Mar
Sweet potatoes	43	42	36	38	39
Beef	490	425	410	380	405
Pickled radishes	41	38	39	32	39
Burdock	45	37	28	20	15
Carrots	38	30	26	18	15
Radishes	19	14	15	9	7
White rape	28	20	15	11	9
Misc vegetables	13	7	6	7	4
Sardines	90	65	15	13	17
Yellow-tail	400	340	50	53	48
Sea bream	420	325	45	44	60
Cuttlefish	180	85	27	25	32

b. The average ~~rice~~ ration of rice and/or its equivalents during the month of March was 250 grams/day/person in Mie Prefecture. This figure falls considerably short of the official allowance of 330 grams set for the 16-60 age group. Almost everyone is forced to make purchases on the black market to offset the deficiency of the actual ration. Fortunately, the early-spring crop of vegetables was sufficient to ameliorate conditions.

c. Officials of the Provisions Section of the Prefectural Government have been ~~busy~~ making efforts to devise measures to avert, or at least to moderate, the food crisis which is predicted for Japan in the late summer of this year. The Economics Officer of the Tsu Detachment is maintaining close liaison with ken officials on this ~~m~~atter.

d. ~~Black~~ In contrast to food prices, the black market quotations for clothing, shoes, soap, and other household necessities swung upward during the month of March, though the advances ~~in prices~~ were not great. ~~Black market sources of wearing apparel command~~ Black market wearing apparel commands 10-60 times the official prices, while sources of fuel, soap, matches, tobacco, sake, etc. will not sell their wares for less than 5-10 times the official ceiling.

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10. WELFARE:

a. Despite shortages of material and labor, the housing program in Mie Prefecture progressed rather well during the month of March. The reconstruction of the four devastated cities of the ken could be greatly speeded up if more building supplies and skilled laborers were available. Material shortages of mats, lumber, nails, cement, glass, and cedar bark were critical. Most skilled workers made more than ¥40/day on construction work.

b. The number of persons on relief increased from 32,578 in February to 34,164 in March. It is expected that the figure will jump to 45,000 for April.

c. The Prefectural Public Welfare Section devoted a considerable amount of time in March to planning for the 3-month period beginning in April, so as to be prepared to execute the Central Government's welfare plan for those months. By the end of the month, the Section was sufficiently in readiness to undertake the new program.

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d. All Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief distribution, pursuant to Operational Directive No. 9, HQ 8th Army, dtd 24 Jan 46, were turned over by the Custodians' Bureau,, Tsu Home Ministry Office, to the Public Welfare Section, on 12 January. These supplies are still being held, pending instructions from SCAP to the Imperial Welfare Ministry. Inventory of supplies listed in Inclosure 4 to Operational Directive No. 9 was verified as ~~correct.~~ substantially correct.

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15. ENEMY PROPERTY RECORDS:

a. Property issue slips covering all transfers of ex-Japanese Army and Navy property from the Allied Forces to the Japanese Home Ministry are retained in the files of this Detachment.

b. From time to time, reports are required of the Home Ministry Office, Tsu, regarding the disposition of returned Japanese military property. Regular monthly reports are submitted on food, clothing, and miscellaneous stock inventories.

JAMES B. ENGLE
Lt (jg), USNR,
Economic Sec.
4083

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Public Safety - 20 March - 9 April

The progress of the political campaign was noted and reports forwarded. The local branch of the ~~Demobilizing~~ Demobilization bureau ~~was~~ is being investigated by CIC and this detachment.

On 30 March an American truck hit a Japanese vehicle at Kamiyama. The truck did not stop and the police could give no identification of its occupants. The proper marshal was notified.

A check of the Yokkaichi ~~district~~ vicinity showed compliance with directive prohibiting licensed prostitution and allowing whores to keep their rank regardless of money owed. The result of this directive has been to better the economic position of the women, both not are keeping the profession.

Except for inspections, no new matters of importance have been taken up since 20 March, although several matters begun before that time were completed and reports rendered.

Capt. Thompson, formerly with I Corps, has joined this detachment and will function as public safety officer, relieving the undersigned Officer. He is being thoroughly acquainted with matters pending.

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6 March 46

Subject: Monthly History Report Labor Sec.

a. The Liaison Office has cooperated to the fullest extent as far as procurement of laborers is concerned. This office realizes the fact that Tsu City has for the biggest part been destroyed in the bombing of Japan, and laymen such as carpenters, tinsmiths, plumbers and ect are at a premium. In a few cases where a large number of these skilled workemen were required by occupational troops the staff of the Liaison Office has worked overtime to obtain these workers.

b. Salaries are paid in accordance to the revised Wage Salary Scale & Payment procedure received from Eight army T/g.

c- Mie Ken has a number a labor unions that are active in making demands for increase in wages and allotments, New labor unions are reported in monthly reports as they are formed. S/Sgt Walker of this dept has been informed that he will be invited to attend one of these future mins mit...

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to observe their functioning.

d- The strike of the Tsu Communications Bureau in which a temporary settlement for the month of March was reached has signs of being renewed. Mr. Wakabayashi, rep of the employds called at this office and stated that they were awaiting word from Head Office in Tokio to resume Strike. This office is to be immediatly notified in the event of any such notification.

e- Unemplopyment though at a fairly low percentage at the present time is due to rise in the near future, the building of many new homes in Tsu has started a flow of people drifting in from outlying towns and villages as the population increases unemplopyment figures will raise in Tsu city.

Johnnie Walker

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Legal

With the introduction of an occupational count system ~~and~~ this section is beginning to take its place in Military Government,

To date, anything effective has occurred in this section.

Transportation

Because of the shortage of fuel and ~~[illegible]~~ parts the transportation & freight facilities are not operating to capacity; ~~[illegible]~~ however the passengers and freight tonnage actually ~~[illegible]~~ hauled far exceeds the normal capacity of the carriers.

B5 (19.7 x 8.0000)

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F. Public Health

a. Typhus and smallpox constituted the major Public Health problems. Most ~~of the Typhus~~ Smallpox and some of the Typhus cases have been traced directly to Nagoya.

b. Cooperation of Public Health officials has been excellent. A ~~smallpox~~ vaccination program for smallpox has been in effect since 15 February. Complete figures are not available, as yet, but it is estimated that 90% of persons in Prefecture have been vaccinated to date. ~~Cases~~ A sharp decline in new cases has been noted. ~~From a peak of seventeen (17) cases in one day (28 February) to three (3) and four (4) cases a week.~~ From a peak of seventeen (17) cases in one day (28 February), new cases have dropped to three (3) or four (4) cases a week.

c. Ten (10) men working directly under Chief of the Prefectural Public Health Section have been instructed in proper dusting methods. They in turn have instructed ~~ff~~ health officials throughout the Prefecture. Through cooperation of the Chief of Education, groups of school Nurses have been instructed in use of D.D.T. They are handling dusting of schools and children. Newspaper articles have been used to educate the people in proper ~~[illegible]~~ and dangers of dusting.

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All public bathhouses are dusted once each week. Typhus vaccine has been made available to Public Health Officials, for use on Doctors, Nurses and Dusting Teams diectly in contact with typhus cases. All Japanese employees of occupational troops in area have been vaccinated for typhus.

d. A daily report is provided, by Public Health Officials, of all typhoid and Diphtheria cases. There has been no significant increase of either, noted.

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Repatriation 20 March - 8 April

Registration of Koreans, Chinese and Formosans was completed. There remain about 9,000 Koreans whose destination is south of the 38th parallel, but only a negligible number of other Koreans, Chinese and Formosans.

Repatriation schedules are obtained from native officials and forwarded to the local tactical unit as required by orders of higher headquarters.

Education 20 March - 8 April

Schools are being inspected according to the official check list. Reports of these inspections have been forwarded. There are many matters in the Japanese school system which are unsuitable, but practically none which can be corrected under present conditions.

Signature
Phillip J. TRICE
CAPT. C.M.P.
Public Safety OFFICER

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Procurement

a. The Procurement function in the Mie Prefecture are very restricted because there are "Military and Naval Arsenals" upon which many ready items can be found. Procurement demands were necessary, in the greater portion, for services only. ~~This~~ The Procurement section was faced with the problem of clearing confirming demands for ~~ods~~ services which were ordered by the 98th Division Units in this Area.

Fortunately, an officer was found who could confirm the requests of the Japanese Companies who performed the services.

b. When reports 2 PA Towns 4, 5 & 6 were demanded from the Japanese Liaison Office, there was, at first, some hesitation because records were incomplete. Now, all the records are up to date and reports will be given promptly.

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6TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

11 April 1946

SUBJECT : Unit Occupational Reports

TO : Public Safety
Public Health & Welfare
Education
Procurement
Labor
Economics & Natural Resources
Legal & Industrial

Sections are reminded that Unit Occupational History Reports for 15 March-15 April are due at Administration Section prior to 1600 15 April 1946.

BY ORDER OF LT COL ST. CLAIR:

EUGENE R. WEIS
1st Lt, Inf
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

6TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 75

11 April 1946

SUBJECT : Unit Occupational Reports

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