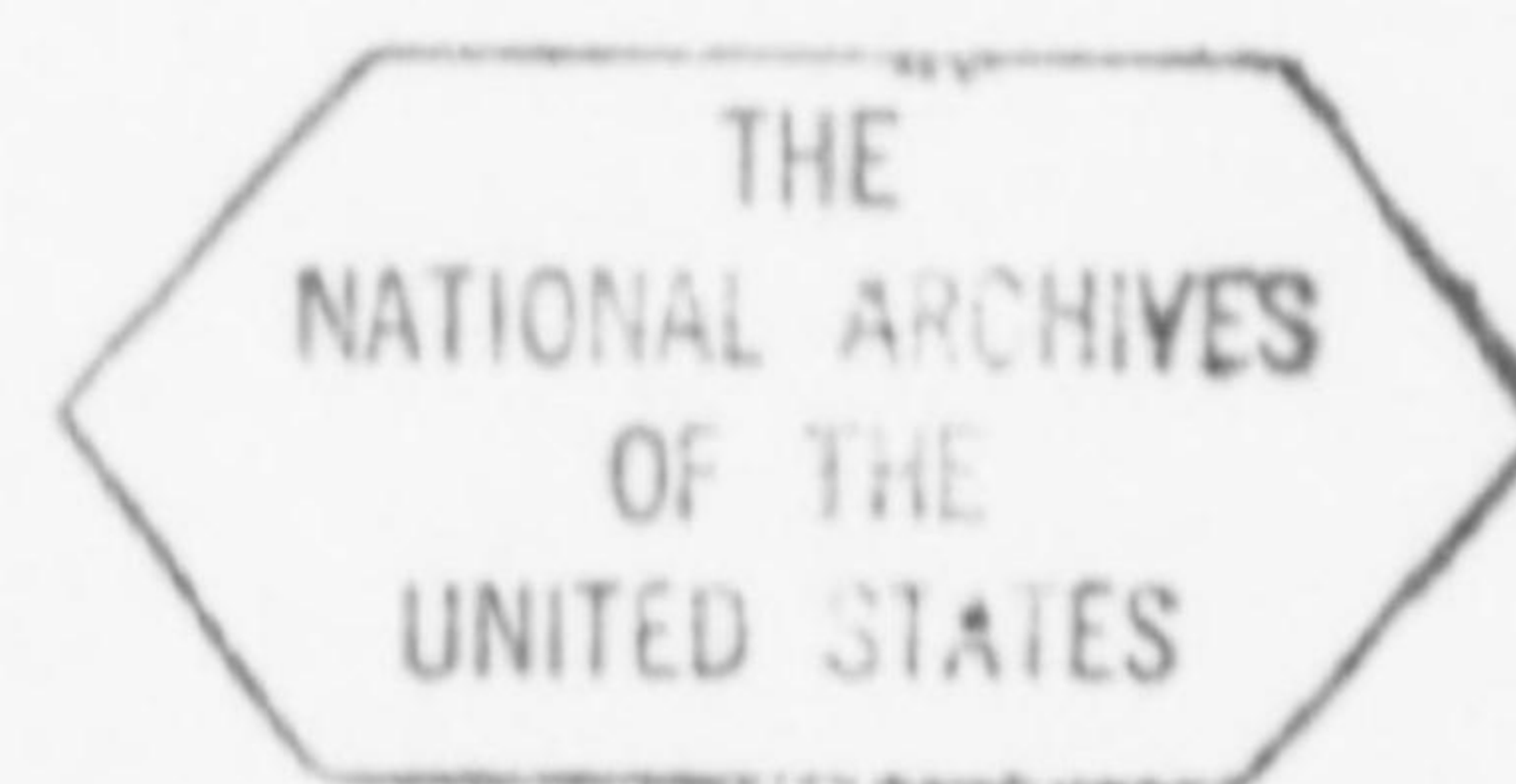


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SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment
APO 317

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AG 319.1 U

Takamatsu, Shikoku
5 June 1947

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

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

FILE
COPY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Incls:

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

ANNEX A

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

A. Political Activities and Political Parties:

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>Votes Cast</u>	<u>Percentage of registered voters actually voting</u>
Ehime	756,224	644,989	85.4%
Kagawa	497,065	428,297	86.1%
Kochi	472,970	388,615	82.1%
Tokushima	457,258	391,477	85.5%
Region Total	2,183,537	1,853,378	84.5%

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

Annex A, contd.

CITY ASSEMBLIES	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Socialist	15	10	3	3	31
Liberal	1	1	2	0	4
Communist	2	0	1	0	3
Japanese Democratic	7	0	2	0	9
Others	49	1	1	1	52
Independents	112	84	27	62	285
TOTAL	186	96	36	66	384

TOWN & VILLAGE ASSEMBLY	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Socialist	42	142	39	108	231
Liberal	10	11	72	0	93
Communist	2	6	6	0	14
Japanese Democratic	18	23	45	1	87
Others	176	12	33	26	247
Independents	3,812	2,260	2,612	2,403	11,487
TOTAL	4,060	2,854	2,812	2,538	12,264

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

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

	Ehime	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Region Total
Total number of seats in town & village assemblies	4,060	2,854	2,812	2,538	12,264
Town & villages electing unopposed candidates	394	284	312	56	1,046
Percentage of unopposed candidates elected	9.7%	9.95%	11.1%	2.2%	8.5%

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

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

b. Strong local political machine.

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

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

Annex A, contd.

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

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

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

a. Membership:

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

b. Finance (Yen)

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

B. Status of Japanese Governmental Administration:

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

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

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

Annex A, contd.

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

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

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

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

Tokushima prefecture had two deaths in one of its fires.

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

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

6. Ration & Price Control:

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

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

Annex A, contd.

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

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

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

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

ANNEX B-1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol QPH-01)

1. Administration of Hospitals:

a. The status of isolation hospitals in the region has been informally reviewed during the past month in anticipation of their use during the summer months for confining patients suffering with communicable gastro-intestinal diseases. The majority of these hospitals conform to a little-varying average. Every town and city (machi and shi) has an isolation hospital. The hospital is indeed quite isolated, being often on a hill or far from town and accessible only by small foot paths. The buildings are of the usual rural one-story, mud, wood and tile construction, surrounded by a mud wall which is usually broken in several places. Entrance is through the office building, through a wicket, across a phenol-soaked mat (usually lacking the phenol unless advance notice of the hospital inspection has been given) and into a central corridor from which spread the wings of the hospital proper. Rooms are small, being ordinarily for one patient each, and may have a wooden bed or may have straw mats for the patients to lie on. Doors and windows are sliding wood or glass, rarely screened. Quite often a small vegetable garden is growing in the small courtyards between the wings of the hospital. Feces and urine of the patients are collected in wooden, occasionally metal, containers and subsequently either burned or boiled. The hospital staff (caretaker and family) uses a separate latrine, from which the waste is disposed of by the usual dry pail system. Bleaching powder is scattered around ditches and privies occasionally. Phenol sprays are used to "sterilize" the clothing of doctors, nurses, and visitors. Gowns are generally not available. To date very little DDT or other insecticides have been used, but this situation is being rectified with the present generally good supply of these products. As is usual in all Japanese hospitals, the patients are cared for by their families. The only permanent staff usually consists of one or two caretakers, with nurses added, as patients are admitted to the hospitals, and with doctors making short daily visits. Laboratory facilities are extremely inadequate, and diagnoses are based principally on the clinical experience of the physician. Treatment is minimal.

b. These, then, are the places to which communicable disease patients are committed, little better than the pest houses of 50 years ago in the United States. It is surprising that there is as much cooperation as there is from families and doctors in reporting and properly isolating these patients. To the knowledge of this office there are only four communicable disease hospitals in the region which even approach sensible modernity, the municipal hospitals of Yawatahama and Nihama in Ehime Ken, the prefectural communicable disease hospital in Kochi City, and the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation hospital in ~~some~~ town, Tokushima Ken. Some other large hospitals, such as National hospitals, Red Cross hospitals, and Japan Medical Treatment Corporation hospitals maintain nominal communicable disease beds, but they are usually used only for the childhood communicable diseases, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and diphtheria patients.

Annex B-1, contd.

c. This general situation has shown little indication of improvement in the past year. A few new isolation hospitals have been built but they generally follow the old plan. A few more progressive cities such as Matsuyama and Kochi maintain a permanent staff in their isolation hospitals and attempt proper laboratory procedures. However, general rectification can hardly be effected until more health education of professional and lay people has been accomplished and the general economic level of the towns and cities raised.

2. Veterinary Affairs:

No animal disease outbreaks have been reported during the month of May. Tuberculin testing of cattle is in progress in all prefectures. Slaughterhouse inspection is improving slowly as inspectors gain experience. The slaughterhouses themselves, of course, are also slowly improving as their officials are taught proper sanitation and slaughtering procedures by the prefectural inspectors and Military Government supervisory personnel. Dairies and milk plants likewise are being forced to improve, or be put out of business, by the score card inspection system. The dairy industry is still tremendously handicapped by the fact that the small dairy farmers (probably 80% of the "dairies" on Shikoku have less than 5 cows) are principally interested in the other phases of farming and find the difficulties in procuring repair materials, screen, and sanitation facilities in general greater than the rewards they obtain in overcoming these difficulties.

3. Dental Affairs:

The status of dental affairs has remained essentially unchanged, the number of dentists not varying significantly and dental care and supply problems the same. There is slowly increasing agitation for some action to be taken against the so-called "mechanical" dentists who have had no formal dental training and yet carry on a clandestine dental practice.

4. Nursing Affairs:

Each prefecture now has a few nurses who have attended the SCAP sponsored refresher courses in Tokyo, and who are now forwarding their new information to others in their area. These nurses are women who have had some years experience as nurses and as teachers, and the benefit derived from their "refreshment" courses should be considerable.

5. Medical Supply:

a. Penicillin is being produced in small quantities by the Nissin Chemical Company in Mihama. This is a large well-organized chemical company (formerly Zaibatsu controlled) which is well able to apply the heavy industrial methods necessary in the large scale production of penicillin by the submerged culture method. They are at present remodeling a part of the plant for this purpose and have most of the necessary equipment and supplies (as well as flow sheets and other plans) for beginning production as soon as SCAP and Welfare Ministry approval is obtained. At present,

Annex B-1, contd.

penicillin is actually being produced by the surface culture method, in small but not insignificant amounts. (The actual number of oxford units is not known since tests and assays are not done at the plant itself).

b. Penicillin was formerly produced experimentally in the Nippon Medical Research Institute's branches in Sakai, Kagawa Prefecture, and in Akinokami, Tokushima Prefecture. They have ostensibly ceased their work in this field, by order of the Welfare Ministry, since their research and production facilities are quite limited. Their laboratories are small and poorly equipped, their staffs, though well-trained are small, and patients are accessible only through the cooperation of private physicians.

c. Medical supply in general is slowly improving, with some relief of shortages mentioned in previous reports. Local distributing warehouses are spot checked to insure rapid flow of controlled items. Complaints received from doctors and hospitals regarding shortages are brought to the attention of prefectural medical supply officials, who are gradually becoming aware that some supplies can be obtained by aggressively applying for them. (See prefectural Military Government teams' occupational activities reports for more information on this subject.)

6. Preventive Medicine:

a. On 16 June, there occurred a serious threat of an epidemic of smallpox in Saijo City, Ehime Ken, when an obstreperous patient knowingly exposed a large number of persons in that city before he was finally arrested and isolated. However, extremely vigorous action was taken by the city health section, the Saijo prefectural health center, the Ehime prefectural health section, and the Ehime Military Government Team's Public Health Officer. All the prefecture's stock of vaccine, as well as all they could borrow from neighboring prefectures, was rushed to Saijo, and within three days the entire city's population had been vaccinated. Rigid isolation measures were set up about the contact areas and about the city as a whole during this time, with no travel of any kind permitted without an immunization certificate. In addition, an emergency requisition was sent to the Welfare Ministry (preceded by telephone message from this office to Eighth Army Headquarters) for 200,000 doses of smallpox vaccine, 60,000 of which arrived on 19 May and 140,000 on 26 May. This additional requisition served to replace the badly depleted stocks of smallpox vaccine on Shikoku to supply vaccine for the dangerous areas and to furnish a reserve for any cases which might appear after the incubation period had elapsed.

b. It has come to the notice of this office that there are cases of typhus on Shikoku (probably endemic) which have not been reported as typhus, but are diagnosed under the inaccurate terms "Manchurian fever", "Takamatsu fever", and others. These cases are definitely rickettsial diseases and should have been reported as typhus under existing regulations. The situation has been discussed with Lt Col Wheeler, SCMP typhus control consultant, who feels that these cases may be the same as the understood rickettsial disease

Annex B-1, contd.

which has occurred in other parts of Japan. Blood samples are being collected for shipment to the 406th General Medical Laboratory for serological study. Further developments will depend upon investigation by experts in this field and/or the appearance of more cases next winter.

c. Typhoid and dysentery have remained very low all month. All prefectural health authorities are expending large amounts of time and energy in work to keep these rates down, by insect control, water purification, isolation of cases, and tracing of sources of infection.

d. Venereal diseases continue to be of prime interest to all health authorities. During June plans will be drawn up for distribution of the allocations of imported venereal disease drugs to be transferred from the Welfare Ministry. It is hoped that the quantity will be sufficient enough to completely overwhelm the black market venereal disease treatment practices which continue to exist among many private physicians. The venereal disease rate for Shikoku as a whole has risen moderately during the past month. The rise is still apparently due to increased case finding activities, which is extremely gratifying. There is still considerable laxity in confining and isolating cases but the deficiency is gradually being overcome by the activities of the military government public health officers.

e. Trachoma is arousing increasing interest. Surveys of trachoma incidence in various areas throughout the island reveal from 5% to 45% of the population of these areas are affected. Methods of modern treatment and prevention are therefore being advanced.

7. Sanitation:

a. Upon surveying a number of towns and villages throughout Shikoku, it has been found that a large number of mayors and municipal health section chiefs are not informed of the need for, and directives concerning, the formation of sanitary teams. This can be attributed to the fact that widespread reorganization of municipal governments has taken place during and following the recent general elections. Thus the public health education and information programs have received a great setback. The prefectural health sections, with their limited personnel, are giving all possible advice on organization of sanitary teams, procurement of supplies, insect and rodent control in general, and the solution of local difficulties. Municipal authorities are generally poor in cooperating with health authorities because of lack of understanding and lack of authority of the health officials. However, military government intervention has obtained increased cooperation in many places and the educational programs are continuously bettering their understanding. It is hoped, therefore, that the many insect and rodent breeding places which remain will be eliminated during the coming month.

b. All principle cities with municipal water systems are now chlorinating, although in quite small amounts. Since the private water supplies (that is, wells) have been the main source of gastro-intestinal infections, increasing emphasis is being put on prevention of contamination

Annex B-1, contd.

of these supplies, purification, and examination. Standard examination procedures are being established as widely as laboratory and supply facilities will permit, but thus far are confined to the large cities, and even there the examinations are not as frequent nor as thorough as is advisable. Culture media and trained laboratory technicians are the principle deficiencies retarding this program.

8. Laboratory Activities:

Throughout the island attempts are being made to re-establish and improve diagnostic laboratory facilities. There is gradually increasing quantity and quality of work done, principally, of course, smears for tuberculosis and gonorrhoea, cultures and serologic tests for syphilis. Little other serologic work is being done. Differential culture media is not on hand and therefore practically all cultures are simple agar, blood agar, or anaerobic agar. Most prefectural health officers have had laboratory training and are anxious to facilitate laboratory development.

9. Nutrition Activities:

See prefectural team reports for nutrition survey reports. Tuberculosis sanitariums are receiving additional rations but the majority have not yet begun to receive their full supplementary allotment. All prefectural military government team public health officers are expediting the obtainance of these rations.

10. Port Quarantine: Not applicable.

11. Other:

a. Directives have finally been received by the Japanese ordering transfer of all sanitation and health duties from police authorities to prefectural and municipal health authorities. This includes barber, restaurant, food, bath, hotel, and many other inspections. Health authorities are tremendously handicapped by lack of personnel to carry on this work and in order to keep it from falling back into the hands of the police every effort is being made to increase the budgets allotted to health and sanitary sections. Also, attempts are being made to increase the actual power and authority of the health officials by recommending to mayors and governors that health sections be as much or more autnomy as the other principle sections of these governments.

b. The first set of medical journals for regional circulation have been received from SCAP Public Health & Welfare Section. They will be of great benefit to the public health officers of this region, both of the military government and Japanese government.

c. U. S. Army training films on sanitation were shown throughout the island to about 5,000 people, who were either working directly in or were very much interested in sanitation.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol QPH-01)

1. Holding of Consultation Meetings on Shikoku Island as to the Allocation of LARA's relief supplies.

a. Consultation meetings concerning the allocation of LARA's relief supplies were conducted by Father McKillop in Shikoku Region on 11 May and 14 May 1947.

b. The first meeting on 11 May was held in Ehime Prefecture. Joint conference of the three other prefectures, Kagawa, Tokushima, and Kochi, followed on 14 May 1947.

c. Welfare, Education, and Public Safety section chiefs, as well as representatives of public institutions were present from their respective prefecture. The joint conference was attended by the Shikoku Region Welfare Officer.

d. In keeping with the general duties of Military Government Welfare Officers, complete cooperation with the LARA activities was assured.

2. Welfare Training Course: During the period 19 May through 24 May 1947, one representative from each prefectural team and one from this Headquarters attended the one-week welfare training course conducted by Eighth Army Welfare Section. All representatives reported as instructed to Kyoto Hotel, Kyoto, Honshu.

3. School Lunch Program: It has come to the attention of this headquarters that in the administration of the school lunch program in the Shikoku Region, the teachers have been over-burdened by the additional duties of daily supervision of the lunch program. To establish a more effective school lunch program, a committee apart from the school should be established. In the opinion of this headquarters, it is deemed advisable that consideration be given to appointing representatives to supervise the preparation and serving of school lunches. Information along these lines for improvements have been passed on to all team welfare and education officers.

ANNEX D

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

(Report Control Symbol HG-11)

1. Coal Situation of the Shikoku Salt Industry:

a. During this part of the year, the coal situation of the Shikoku salt industry has become most critical since, at this time, the production of salt is at its greatest. Of the brine produced annually on Shikoku, 80% is produced during the summer months. Reason for this high percentage of production during the summer months is that it is the dry season and the sun is a great aid in evaporating part of the water from the salt water. The density of the brine is three times greater during the months of June, July, and August, than after these months. Due to this greater density of the brine, less coal would be needed per ton of salt produced. During the 120 to 140 days of dry weather, one hectare (2.47 acres) of salt fields can produce seven to eight kiloliters of brine.

b. Due to the lack of coal since the first of the year, practically all the brine pots are filled to their maximum. No work can be accomplished by the salt industry until coal is obtained to make salt from the brine. Since there are no reservoirs to store any more brine, the salt field workers will be jobless.

c. Various emergency measures are being planned by the Salt Monopoly Bureau on Shikoku. These measures, however, will not greatly relieve the situation because of the many disadvantages. The use of lignite and firewood was mentioned as a measure but the disadvantages in this are that there are difficulties and expenses in converting the boilers to handle low calorific fuels and in obtaining lignite and firewood from the various distribution organizations. The use of brine instead of brine instead of crystal salt in the manufacturing of pickles was also mentioned, but this is also disadvantageous due to the expense and difficulties of transportation, such as the conversion of boats and freight trains to carry brine. Another measure which can be quite effective if material is available, is the manufacturing of salt by spontaneous evaporation. This method of manufacturing salt will produce approximately nine tons of salt per acre every three days. However, this salt would be crude salt of coarse quality.

d. The production of salt is not essentially necessary from the standpoint of supply. The problem of supplying the populace for domestic use is being partly solved by the importation of salt to Japan. However, the problems of salt production and coal allocation do effect the economy of Shikoku. Since Shikoku leads in the production of salt in Japan, producing approximately 55 percent of the salt produced in Japan, many of the people on Shikoku are employed by the salt industry and are dependent on the salt industry for their livelihood. Approximately 15,000 persons with families numbering 60,000 persons are unemployed since there has been no coal allocated to the salt industry for several months.

Annex D, contd.

e. The pickle, soy sauce, and miso industries are also suffering due to the lack of coal to the salt industry. Since coal is not allocated to the salt industry, the pickle, soy sauce, and miso industries are not able to obtain salt which is essential to the manufacturing of their products. Brine is being used by the industries, but this is handicapped by the many difficulties of transporting brine. At present, the pickle industry is in dire need of salt since the pickling season for plums and summer vegetables, such as cucumbers, egg plants, and melons, begins during the month of June. Without the necessary salt these foods would soon become spoiled.

f. This headquarters has written two letters to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers recommending that the Shikoku salt industry be granted a monthly coal allocation because of its importance to the Shikoku economy.

2. Agriculture:

a. Rice Collection:

- (1) A comparison of the percentage figures turned in by the local military government teams during the month of May showed a general slowing up of the collection of rice. A study of the past three weekly reports reveals that the largest weekly gain among the prefectures on Shikoku was only nine-tenths of one percent. However, this does not mean that the prefectural quotas are not being met, for as of 20 May 1947, each prefecture had collected over 110%.
- (2) The largest percentage collected (117.4%) was reported by Kochi Prefecture, and the lowest (110.4%) was reported by Kagawa Prefecture. A total of 1,015,556 koku of rice has been collected on Shikoku at the present time.

b. Land Reform:

During the month of April, there were very few recall elections of land commissioners. The only prefecture on Shikoku which had any recall elections was Ehime, which had three such elections. However, none of these resulted in the removal of the commissioners.

3. Utilities:

a. The present shortage of electrical power on Shikoku and the rationing of electric power has been relieved due to the recent rainfalls on Shikoku. Since the first of the year many restrictions have been made because of the acute shortage of coal to the steam electric power plants and the scarcity of rainfall, which decreased the amount of water available to the hydro-electric power plants. The steam electric power plants are still

annex D, contd.

suffering due to the shortage of coal. During the month of May, only 1000 metric tons of coal have been delivered to the Shikoku steam electric power plants. The present stockpile of coal is approximately 2000 tons. How long Shikoku will be able to have electricity without any restrictions will depend on the amount of coal allotted to the steam electric power plants and the amount of rainfall on Shikoku.

b. During the period 15-20 May 1947, Mr. Swaren, Mr. Schwarb, and Mr. Knaf, Technical Advisors from the Manufacturing and Industry Division, Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP, visited the power plants on this island. The purpose of their visit was to inspect the power conditions on Shikoku.

4. Natural Resources:

a. Mr. Edward A. Ackerman, Technical Advisor from the Natural Resource Section, GHQ, SCAP, arrived on Shikoku on 30 May 1947. Mr. Ackerman plans to spend about a week on Shikoku to visit several of the prefectures in order to inspect regional natural resources conditions.

b. Mr. George F. Purdy, Mining and Geology Division, Natural Resource Section, GHQ, SCAP, arrived on Shikoku on 13 May 1947 to inspect the Niihama Copper Mine in Ehime Ken.

5. During the period 14-16 May 1947, Mr. Wesson and Major Atkins, Textile Division, Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP, inspected the rayon mills on Shikoku.

ANNEX E

CIVIL INFORMATION & EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

(Report Control Symbol MG-12)

1. Election of New Screening Boards: In accordance with Directive No. 3 from the Ministry of Education, 1 May 47, one new screening board is being organized in each of the four prefectures in the Shikoku area for the purpose of screening demobilized teachers and newly employed teachers. Each screening board will consist of five members: the head of the prefectural Education Section, one school principal, one member of the local teachers union, and two laymen. Japanese officials have announced that they will "attempt" to include a woman member on each of the boards. Encouragement is being given along these lines. Prefectural Military Government Teams have been instructed to exercise close surveillance over the selection of the members and the organization of the screening boards.

2. CI&E personnel of this region attended the Land Reform conference held in Kure 21 May 47, and also the two-day CI&E conference on 22 and 23 May 47, held in Nagoya, Honshu, Japan.

3. The finals of an English speaking oratorical contest are being held for the Shikoku Region on 2 June at Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture. This is the First Annual English Speaking Oratorical Contest for the General MacArthur trophy. Enthusiasm and publicity has been evidenced. Judges have been selected from officers of American and BCOF Occupation Forces.

ANNEX F

UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY REPORT

(Report Control Symbol Q-2)

1. Readjustment, Replacement and Reenlistment:

a. The morning report strength of this organization on 1 May 47 was 11 officers and 23 enlisted men; the strength as of 31 May 47 was 11 officers and 28 enlisted men. Three enlisted men reported to the Fourth Replacement Depot for return to the Zone of Interior for separation.

b. One enlisted man, Lt/Sgt W. F. Spurgeon (502), reported to this organization for duty, and was assigned the duties of Sergeant Major.

c. Seven interpreters and translators (320) have been assigned to this headquarters, but not yet joined. It is anticipated that upon arrival of these personnel, three will be assigned to this organization, and the other four further assigned to Military Government Teams in this region.

2. Supply and Housing:

a. One other dependent house was made ready for occupancy of the dependent of Capt. H. E. Berston; dependent is scheduled to arrive here during the first week in June.

b. During the month of May 1947, Kagawa Military Government Team moved to a new location apart from the building presently occupied by the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Shikoku Military Government Region. This move has alleviated former crowded conditions existing in office and quarters facilities. In addition, since this change, the enlisted men's mess now occupies a more spacious and attractive room than it did previously.

3. Conferences and Meetings:

a. The weekly conference of all department heads of this organization continues to be held in the office of the Commanding Officer each Monday morning. Pertinent information and working procedures are discussed at this time, and solutions rendered.

b. The annual inspection of this organization was made by members of the Inspector General's Department, Headquarters Eighth Army, on 29 and 30 May 47. According to information imparted by these inspectors no major discrepancies were found in the records and activities of this organization, and the general overall rating for this Headquarters was Excellent.

Annex F, contd.

c. A meeting of all team commanders of this Military Government Region was held 12 May 1947 at the Kochi Military Government Team Headquarters, with the Regional Commander presiding. Among the topics discussed were food problems, the coming I. G. inspection, and dependent housing matters.

4. Extra-curricular Activities:

a. A tennis tournament is being conducted with all military personnel of this Detachment eligible for participation. The first play-offs were completed during the month of May, and the final tournament winners will be decided in June.

b. Other types of athletics now popular among personnel here are baseball, softball, and football.

c. An average of three films per week was shown to the Military Government personnel of this organization during the month of May 1947. The enlisted men's dayroom is utilized for this purpose.

FILE COPY

SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Tokamatsu, Shikoku
6 May 1947

AG 319.1 U

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

In compliance with Paragraph 10, Annex 8,
Administrative Order No. 20, Headquarters Eighth Army, and
radiogram cite DX 99866, Eighth Army, the Monthly Military
Government Activities Report for April 1947 is submitted
herewith.

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

5 Incls:

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

(ANNEX A, Report Control Symbol QGS-01)

1. POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

a. Political Activities and Political Parties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Number actually voting:

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

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

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

(d) Number of Surveillance Teams: 72

(e) Number of Polling Places: 2,050

(Annex A, cont

- (f) Number of polling places visited: 1,174
(g) Number of ballot counting stations: 54
(h) Number of ballot counting stations visited: 480
(i) Number of candidates for Governor, by prefecture:

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

- (j) Name and party of successful candidate:

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

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

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

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

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

(Annex A, cont.)

(6) Election for House of Councillors, 20 April 1971:

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

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

(b) Number actually voting:

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

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

(d) Number of surveillance teams: 68

(e) Number of polling places: 2,052

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

(g) Number of ballot counting stations: 734

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

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

Socialist	4
Liberal	2
Communist	1
Others	6
Independent	7

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

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

(k) No women were elected.

(Annex 2, contd)

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

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

(m) Disposition of violations:

Reported to Japanese authorities only:	37
Reported to SCAP	1

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

Prefecture	Registered voters	Votes cast	Percentage of registered voters actually voting
Ehime	757,635	532,255	70.4%
Kagawa	494,488	360,819	73.0%
Kochi	472,040	340,358	72.0%
Tokushima	461,524	283,544	61.4%
Region Total	2,185,687	1,516,976	69.2%

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

(a) Local Executives Election, 5 April 1947

Prefecture	Registered voters	Votes cast	Percentage of registered voters actually voting
Ehime	752,442	567,736	75.5%
Kagawa	492,190	372,852	75.8%
Kochi	466,336	346,024	74.3%
Tokushima	454,721	330,051	72.8%
Region total	2,165,689	1,616,636	74.6%

(Annex A, contd)

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

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

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

	<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Region Total</u>
Socialist	7	9	4	11	31
Liberal	1	3	8	0	12
Communist	1	0	0	0	1
Democrat	0	2	16	0	18
Others	27	1	2	5	35
Independents	<u>184</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>559</u>
Total	220	158	157	121	656

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

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

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

(Annex A, contd)

(a) Membership:

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

(b) Finances (Yen)

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

b. Degree of Compliance of Japanese Authorities with SC.F Instructions.

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

(a) Kagawa Prefecture

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

(Annex A, cont.)

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

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

(b) Ehime Prefecture

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

a. Thorough instructions to all police stations.

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

c. Publicizing SCAP directives.

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

(c) Tokushima Prefecture

1. Measures and methods:

a. Patrolling of coastal waters by police boats.

b. Harbor control.

c. Publicizing SCAP directives.

d. Detailed instructions to all police departments.

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

2. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

a. Administration of Hospitals. With the opening of a new tuberculosis sanitarium in Kochi Prefecture during April and the scheduled opening of one in Kagawa prefecture during May, all four of the prefectures on Shikoku will have large, modern, well-staffed and well-supervised tuberculosis sanitariums under the control of the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation. With the dissolution of that organization, sanitariums will probably pass into the prefectural government's control or into the national hospital system. There are no plans to provide charity service as well as pay service. Their size ranges from 200 to 400 beds, most of them in large rooms containing 4 to 6 beds each. They are located in rural areas, rather remote from any city, and thus will not be able to maintain any outpatient service, but will be primarily for hospitalization and convalescence of moderate and severe tuberculosis cases.

b. Veterinary Affairs. There have been no serious outbreaks of animal disease in this region during the month of April. Each prefectural Military Government Public Health officer continues to maintain constant surveillance of the meat and dairy industries in an attempt to raise their standards.

c. Dental Affairs. The dental associations of this region are expressing much interest in the new dental educational program and hope that more strict standards will be set up to weed out the lower class and so-called "mechanical" dentists.

d. Nursing Affairs. Representative nurses from Shikoku have returned from the refresher courses in Tokyo and are proceeding to teach and demonstrate what they have learned.

e. Medical Supply. Medical supply in general, although improving, is still very poor, especially for private practitioners who have extreme difficulty in obtaining materials for emergency cases. The long slow process of obtaining gauze, antiseptics, etc, through the controlled channels is quite inadequate at present for supplying the requirements in local emergencies. However, the needs for the public health programs are being better met each month and it is apparent that the summer disease control programs will not be hindered by lack of supplies. Although narcotic control appears very good, it is felt that the narcotic inspections are quite superficial, and the announcement of a training course for all narcotic officials has been gratefully received.

(Annex B-1, contd)

f. Preventive Medicine.

(1) Tuberculosis has continued to rise steeply in all prefectures. It is felt that the remarkably steep rise is not due entirely to the actual occurrence of new cases but to the activity of the health centers in their case finding work, both in the health centers and through their traveling case-finding teams. Large numbers of school children and workers have been systematically checked by x-ray and skin test. The continuous anti-tuberculosis propaganda is beginning to take effect and the population as a whole is conscious of the problem, and becoming aware of what they can do about it.

(2) Diphtheria has begun to decrease and no longer remains a serious threat. However, it is felt that an immunization program, more effective than the last, should be put into effect before next winter.

(3) With the return of warm weather, dysentery has begun to make an appearance throughout the region. While the cases reported are few, they show, along with the typhoid cases that have continued all winter, that the actual control measures and source-tracing measures have been rather apathetically carried out. The individual doctor generally does not properly assume his responsibility in attempting to discover the source of infection. On the other hand, the prefectural health sections are not sufficiently staffed, and the town and city health sections are not sufficiently trained to properly investigate every case. Therefore, it is obvious that some general technical educational program for these people will have to be carried out, in addition to the concentrated insect control and sanitation programs which have already been instituted in all prefectures.

(4) Venereal diseases remained at an approximately level rate this month, indicating that the cured and prevented cases are balancing the increased case finding activities and that the rate should start falling in the next few months. The biggest hindrance at present is the ignorance of the older doctors and venereal disease control people who show a need of better education in modern methods of venereal disease control. The prefectural and health center officials are all very cooperative and anxious to make the venereal disease control program successful but they need the assistance of all people connected with the work and need more help in proving that old ideas should be replaced with modern methods.

g. Sanitation.

(1) All large cities have already carried out sanitation drives, enlisting the help of the neighborhood associations, school children, and police. Noticeable improvement is seen throughout the region and similar drives every month

(Annex B-1, contd)

should soon prove quite effective in insect and intestinal disease control. Emphasis has been on cleanliness, ditching and drainage, and fly control, with secondary emphasis on the use of DDT.

(2) Municipal water supplies are improving under direct Military Government supervision and it seems that by summer, all municipal supplies will be fairly, if not completely, safe. Standard methods of water examination have been distributed, and are being followed as nearly as supplies and equipment will allow.

h. Laboratory activities.

(1) Dr. Volk, SCAP Laboratory Consultant, who inspected the branch laboratory of the Osaka Imperial University in Kannonji, Kagawa-Ken, expressed approval of their methods of producing typhus vaccine and suggested the possibility of producing typhoid vaccine as well, eventually supplying all vaccine needs for Shikoku. This long range program is being presented to the Japanese prefectural authorities and Osaka Imperial University authorities for study. (See Kagawa Military Government Team's Occupational Activities Report for April 1947)

(2) In general, diagnostic laboratories are gradually increasing the amount and quantity of work done.

i. Nutrition surveys have been at a standstill this month, principally because of the Japanese elections.

j. Port Quarantine: Not applicable.

k. Other.

(1) Mr. Leonard Phelps, Chief of SCAP Bureau of Vital Statistics, visited Kochi, Takamatsu, and Matsuyama, and held conferences with chief judges, prefectural health authorities, and prefectural statistical authorities on the proper recording and reporting of births, deaths, marriages, and stillbirths. The conferences were very enlightening to both Military Government and Japanese personnel, and many statistical problems were solved.

(2) Standard methods of examination and immunization of Japanese employees of Occupation Forces have been set up and clinics designated by prefectural authorities to do this work. The program has not achieved momentum as yet and all authorities seem quite slow to take action. However, all Military Government public health officers are trying to speed the program and during May all present employees should be brought up to date on their examinations and immunizations, and arrangements made for their periodic checks and medical care.

3. ECONOMICS.

a. Agriculture.

(1) Rice Collection:

(a) The rice collection program is being successfully conducted in all prefectures. At the end of April, Kochi Prefecture led the other prefectures in the percentage of quota collected with 113.1%. Tokushima came second with 109.6%, followed by Kagawa with 103.99%, and Ehime with 103.5%. However, while Kochi had the largest percentage of quota collected and Ehime the least, the order of the prefectures was completely reversed when compared on the basis of the quantity of rice collected. Ehime led with 316,982 koku; Kagawa was second with 302,531 koku, and Tokushima and Kochi followed, respectively with 198,206 koku and 144,900 koku.

(b) The weekly rice collection figures for April are as follows:

<u>Ehime</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount Collected (in koku)</u>	<u>Percent Collected</u>
	4 April	299,257	100.9
	11 April	310,256	101.3
	16 April	311,580	101.7
	22 April	316,982	103.5
<u>Kagawa:</u>			
	4 April	292,829	100.5
	11 April	293,116	100.76
	19 April	294,121	101.11
	25 April	302,531	103.99
<u>Kochi:</u>			
	5 April	131,936	102.83
	11 April	135,075	105.3
	19 April	135,799	105.9
	25 April	144,900	113.1
<u>Tokushima:</u>			
	5 April	192,363	106.4
	10 April	194,951	107.8
	17 April	196,575	108.7
	26 April	198,206	109.6

(2) Imported Rice:

(a) Because of their low ratio of production of rice to size of population, two prefectures, Kochi and Tokushima, were given allocations of rice grown in Okayama prefecture. The monthly allocations were as follows:

(ANNEX D, contd)

<u>Kochi:</u>	January 1947	10,000 koku
	February 1947	5,000 koku
	March 1947	<u>10,000 koku</u>
		25,000 koku
<u>Tokushima:</u>	February 1947	10,000 koku
	March 1947	<u>5,000 koku</u>
		15,000 koku

Of these allocations, Kochi had received 13,814 koku as of 11 April, and Tokushima prefecture had received 3,762 koku as of 8 April.

b. Land Reform. On 29 March 1947, this headquarters asked the prefectural towns to submit a report to this headquarters on any land reform recall elections which had been held in their prefecture. The reports submitted by Ehime and Tokushima were negative while those submitted by Kagawa and Kochi gave the following information:

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Result</u>
Kagawa Ken:	15 Feb	Ogoshi-mura, Ayauta-gun	2 new tenant farmer committeemen elected
Kochi Ken:	10 Feb	Kuro-machi, Takaoka-gun	No change
	10 Feb	Okusuna-mura, Kani-gun	No change
	12 Feb	Nada-mura, Nakaoka-gun	No change
	13 Feb	Shinkai-mura, Nakaoka-gun	3 new landlord com- mitteemen elected
	13 Feb	Gomon-machi, Nakaoka-gun	No change
	13 March	Misato Dist, Kochi City	1 new landlord com- mitteeman elected
	26 March	Kanodani-mura, Agawa-gun	2 new tenant farmer committeemen elected
	26 March	Nissho-mura, Kori-gun	3 new landlord com- mitteemen elected

c. Industry.

(1) Reparations. During the period 10 April thru 14 April 1947, Lt Col R. F. Anderson, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Executive for Reparations, GHO, SCAP, and Major F. W. Berry, Manufacturing and Industry Branch, Economic Division, Military Government Section, Eighth Army, accompanied by the Economic Officer from this headquarters, made an inspection of the integrated reparations plants on Shikoku. The prefectural economic officers also accompanied the inspection team during the inspection of the reparations plants in their prefecture. Further information on this inspection trip is as follows:

(a) The following ports on Shikoku were inspected in order to determine whether or not they could be used when shipping out reparations machinery located in their vicinity:

Kagawa Ken - Sakaike harbor
Ehime Ken - Niihara harbor

(b) Col. Anderson asked Japanese officials for information on the following ports in order to determine whether or not they could be used when shipping out reparations machinery located in their vicinity:

Tokushima Ken - Komatsushima harbor
Ehime Ken - Takahama harbor

(c) The following plants were inspected in order to evaluate them and to be able to check the evaluation made of the same plants by the Imperial Japanese Government:

Tea Gosei K. K., Sadaike Plant
Koyo Seiko K. K., Takamatsu Plant
Koyo Seiko K. K., Tokushima Plant
Tokushima Thermal Electric Power Station
Saigo Thermal Electric Power Station

(d) The following plants were inspected in order to gain additional information necessary to prepare a reparations catalogue for the claimant nations:

Nissin Chemical Co. - Sulphuric Acid Plant
Niihama Ehime - Ken - Synthetic Rubber Plant
Caustic Soda plant

(e) The following plants were inspected primarily to check on the marking and maintenance of machinery:

Noda Sangyo K. K. - Takamatsu
Kurashiki Spinning Co. - Sakaike
Okada Seisakusho - Matsuyama

(f) Only two dispersed reparations machinery locations were inspected by the inspection team. Inspections were made in Matsuyama of the dispersed machinery in the Izeiki Negu K. K. factory and in the Kurashiki Spinning Co. plant.

d. Utilities. The present shortage of electrical power in SHIKOKU and the required rationing of electrical power is the direct result of two factors. First, the poor quality and small quantity of coal allocated to the steam-electric power plants, and second, the scarcity of rainfall during the month of April, which has decreased the amount of water available to the hydroelectric power plants. The result of this is that the present power situation is quite critical, and the only hope seems to lie in the Japanese securing a larger allocation of coal for the steam-electric power plants on Shikoku in order that the rationing of electric power may be lightened. In December 1946, the steam-electric power plants on Shikoku had stockpiled coal amounting to 7,000 tons for all such plants. This stockpiled coal has had to be used because of the shortage of rainfall, so that the present total amount of stockpiled coal for steam-electric power generation is only 1,200 tons.

e. Coal.

(1) The coal situation of the Shikoku salt industry is very critical. Since the monthly allocation of coal to the salt industry has ceased, many of the salt producers on Shikoku have been forced to cease operations. This shutdown has placed many people out of work since the salt industry is one of the chief industries of Shikoku. The maximum coal requirement for the Shikoku salt industry to operate fully is 12,000 metric tons per month. This coal, if it were of the 5,000 calories type would produce 10,000 tons of salt. The minimum requirement is 10,000 metric tons of coal.

(2) Coal substitutes, such as firewood, charcoal, and lignite, are not used for several reasons. Lignite is not used since it has a low calorific value and a low flame. If lignite were used, the beds of the furnaces would have to be raised and the price of the salt produced would have to be increased. The use of firewood and charcoal is practically impossible due to its scarcity and high cost.

(3) This headquarters has written a letter to GHQ, SCAP, requesting that a monthly allocation of coal be granted to the salt industry of Shikoku.

(4) The coal and lignite produced on Shikoku during the month of March 1947 was 932, and 2,573 metric tons respectively. The March production of coal and lignite was slightly higher than the April production. However, this production is still small, and is used only on Shikoku in the various industries.

(ANNEX D, contd)

(5) On 15 April, Mr. Albert H. Solomon, Mining and Geology Division, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, reported to this headquarters that he was making a spot check of stockpiled coal on Shikoku. This spot check was being made in order to determine the accuracy of figures reported by the Japanese of the amounts of stockpiled coal.

f. Forestry. Despite the increase in prices of logs and finished lumber effective 31 March of 111% and 130%, respectively, it is felt by Japanese forestry officials on Shikoku that such an increase is still not sufficient to encourage the selling of larger quantities of logs and lumber through legal channels. Forestry officials point to the high cost of production and the high transportation costs, which they maintain still more than offset the increases made in legal prices..

g. Imports. An inspection was made at Sakaike, Kagawa Ken, on 18 April of the unloading of salt imported from Formosa. Two thousand (2,000) tons of salt were unloaded. This salt was for industrial and household use throughout Shikoku. The allocation of the salt unloaded was as follows:

<u>Amount (in tons)</u>	<u>Use</u>
1,600	Household Use
250	Tanaka Sei KK, Sakaike, Kagawa Ken
150	Toyo Soda Co, Yamaguchi Ken

h. Fishing.

(1) A check is to be made by this headquarters in the very near future to determine the degree of compliance with instructions issued by this headquarters to the Japanese to register and mark all boats of Shikoku registry used in fishing or to transport fish. This registration and marking was to be completed on 1 May 1947.

(2) The amounts of fish of all species caught in each prefecture during April are as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Catch (tons)</u>
Kochi	1,741.9
Ehime	249.9
Tokushima	313.6
Kagawa	255.2

(ANNEX E)

1. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

a. Opening of New Juvenile Reformatory on Shikoku Island.

(1) Shikoku Regional Welfare Section, with the Welfare Section, Kagawa Military Government Team, attended the formal opening ceremony on 17 March 1947 of the newly established correctional institution in Zentzuji, Kagawa-Ken.

(2) This Reformatory is an institution to which juveniles may be committed by the Juvenile court, or permitted to enter according to the Civil Code No. 882. It is one of eight such institutions in Japan.

(3) The institution's policy is declared by M. Mori, the Director, to be one which will "correct the character of juveniles". This is to be done by maintaining strict discipline that will provide healthful, mental, and moral training, and by teaching the inmates a trade which will enable the juvenile delinquent to earn a livelihood upon release.

(4) The Shikoku Region Welfare section congratulated the personnel of the reformatory for their work thus far and urged that they keep up their efforts. In the opinion of this Headquarters, unusual energy and enthusiasm has been shown by the Japanese officials concerned.

b. Survey of Playgrounds Throughout Shikoku Island.

(1) Shikoku Regional Welfare Section will conduct a complete survey of all public and private playgrounds throughout Shikoku Island.

(2) The purpose of the survey will be to determine the amount and conditions of the recreational facilities which now exist.

(3) Each team has been directed by this headquarters to obtain information broken down as follows:

- (a) Location, size, and condition which the playgrounds are now in.
- (b) Amount and condition of recreational facilities available.
- (c) Estimated cost for repairs.
- (d) Statement as to whether they are public or privately-owned.

(ANNEX E, contd.)

(4) Through this survey, the hope is that with suggestions, the Japanese can formulate a budget and plan for the rebuilding of suitable playgrounds throughout the Island.

(5) The survey is expected to be completed by the end of May.

2. Civil Education.

a. Adult Education Conferences. Arrangements have been made by the CI&E Officers of the four teams in Shikoku Region to conduct a series of adult education conferences with representatives of the Mambusho. The dates for the conferences for the region have been set for 20 to 24 May, and 26 to 30 May. Participation in the conference by CI&E officers is planned. Active supervision as to selection of delegates and location of conferences is taking place.

b. Shikoku School Blue Inquiry Committee for Teachers Accountability.

The extended purge regulation, Imperial Ordinance, dated 1 March 1947, necessitated the rescreening of 33 persons, which was completed. This brought to a close all screening for the Shikoku District Screening Board.

c. Problems Accompanying the 6-3-3 Plan.

Schools in the Shikoku area have not been as active as previously, due to problems accompanying the implementation of the 6-3-3 education plan. With the rather sudden use of different facilities and space by different grades, present available school equipment and buildings is seen to be insufficient. Due to lack of space, some schools are operating on half-day schedules and others are operating half a day when they formerly operated two days. The Shikoku Region Education Section is exercising close surveillance over the entire situation and all possible advice and assistance is being given.

1. Readjustment, Replacement, and Reenlistment.

a. The Morning Report strength of this organization on 30 April 1947 was 11 officers and 23 enlisted men. One enlisted man was further assigned to one of the teams in this region, one transferred to another organization, and one reported to the 4th Replacement Depot for return to the Zone of Interior for separation.

b. One officer, Lt Col Chester D. Haisley, reported for duty during the month of April 1947, and was assigned to the Koochi Military Government Team as Senior Military Government Officer.

2. Supply and Housing.

a. The supply train from Kabe Base continues to bring rations, limited Post Exchange items, money orders, stamps, and large parcels once each week. Since this train is our main source of supply, its value is unquestioned.

b. Refrigerators were received on 29 April 1947, and after proper inspection, they will be placed in the dependent houses.

c. The number of dependent families in this organization at present is still six. However, one officer's family has received a port call and is expected to arrive shortly.

3. Conferences and Meetings.

a. The weekly conference of all department heads of this organization continues to be held in the Office of the Commanding Officer each Monday. At this time pertinent information and working procedures are disseminated.

b. A meeting of all officers of this Detachment was called for the purpose of making plans for social and recreational activities. Tentative plans of the committee are to arrange dances, picnics, swimming parties, and so forth.

4. Extra-Curricular Activities.

a. The present types of athletics most participated in at this time are baseball, softball, and tennis. The most popular of the three sports appears to be tennis; it is difficult to have regular baseball and softball games due to

(ANNEX F, contd)

the small number of personnel assigned to this unit. It is anticipated however that baseball and softball games will be scheduled with other organizations in this Region in the near future.

b. An average of two films each week was shown to the military personnel of this organization during the month of April 1947. The enlisted men's dayroom is used for the showings.