

Annex C

Labor Surveillance (Annex C, report control symbol QESS-02)

1. Identification:

- (a) Prefecture covered: Saga
- (b) Report for month of: March 1947
- (c) Report prepared by: George Y. Ogata

2. Labor Procurement:

(a) Recently the Prefectural Labor Office was requested by this team to advertise in the local newspaper for more interpreters, but the advertisement never appeared. Upon investigation it was found that the labor office, due to lack of funds (allotted every 4 months from Tokyo) withheld the publication.

The Prefectural Labor Office is now planning to publish the advertisement on the assumption that the expense can be covered by the April appropriation fund.

(b) Local Japanese agencies are complying with Japanese Government regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisitions.

(c) The average number of laborers used per work day during the month is 301.

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

3. Wages and Working Conditions:

(a) All labor secured by requisition, labor working on procurement demand projects and labor on troop and dependent housing projects is paid the same wages, for an 8-hour day, 25 days per month.

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

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

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4. Labor Relations:

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

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

- (1) Japanese Police
- (2) Japanese Procurators
- (3) Japanese Court

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

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

(b) Discrimination against employees for labor union activity.

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

(d) Nippon Tire Asahi Kojo, located at Asahi-mura, Miyaki-gun, Saga-ken, with head offices located in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, had its 45-day-old strike ended by the intervention of the Fukuoka Labor Relations Committee. The strike was settled by conciliation.

5. Employment: 1 - 31 March 1947

(a) Unemployment is being absorbed by the following:

(1) New developments in private industry:

- (a) Mining 1,228
- (b) Industry 964

(2) Public Works:

- (a) Land Reclamation Project 1,125
- (b) Forest Conservation 240
- (c) Rivers and canals, dredging
of 340

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(d) Road maintenance	890
(e) Harbor improvements	481
(f) Reconstruction of school buildings	7

(3) Vocational training:

(a) Prefectural manual training school	74
(b) Prefectural ship-carpenter training school	16
(c) Bamboo and straw weaving (Private school)	40

(4) Other:

(a) Government (office worker)	75
(b) School (janitor)	70
(c) Housemaid	35
(d) Farming	95
(e) Fishing	61

(b) Repatriation and immigration to Saga Prefecture have increased unemployment for the period covered by this report by 8,222 persons.

6. General Observations:

The Far Eastern Commission policy in regard to principles for Japanese trade unions which advocates freedom of political activities is being taken literally by the labor unions in general for the coming local and prefectural elections.

The Saga Federation of General League Labor Unions has tried to erase political party color from its organization and form an autonomous group through the resignation of president Fujiwara, Vice-president Shimabara, and other social democrats.

The All Japan Government Communications Workers' Union will oust the liberal and progressive parties, and will recommend candidates from among its union members. The union will actively support its candidate on the independent ticket.

The Saga Prefecture National School Teachers' Union will support Masami Kitajima, president of the union, who will run in the election for the prefectural assembly.

The Saga Federation of Labor Union will support Tokuichi Noda and Michinori Hideshima (member of the labor union of Kyushu Electric Supply Company) as candidates for the prefectural assembly.

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Yoshio Kawano, chief secretary of the federation is likely to run for the Saga Municipal Assembly.

The Karatsu Federation of Labor Union will support president Mine (member of the labor union of the Kyushu Electric Supply Company) and Kemiya (member of the labor union of Genkai Industrial Company) in their candidacy for seats in the Karatsu Municipal Assembly.

Yasaburo Yasukawa, president of the labor union of Nishikaratsu Iron Works, will run on the communist ticket for seats in both the prefectural assembly and the Karatsu Municipal Assembly.

Regular labor surveillance trips are being made by a member of this team together with the Prefecture Labor Administration Section officials. In this way close coordination between the team and the prefectural labor section officials is being maintained.

It has come to our attention during our trips that labor unions have no real knowledge of the fundamental rules for the organization of their unions.

Many of the labor unions had elected their presidents and leaders through representatives whom the rank and file members had elected to represent them. The president was not in our sense elected by a popular vote of the labor union members and therefore did not represent the will of the entire union membership. It was suggested by the investigation team that the presidents and leaders be elected by the vote of all members at the next election.

Many of the labor union leaders are eager for additional information on union activities in other countries. They were promised that additional information on union activities of other countries will be made available through the Prefectural Labor Administration Section as soon as possible. Union leaders are ready to start night classes and discussion groups when additional information and materials reach them. Mr. Babe of the Prefectural Administration Section hopes that he can have meetings regularly to promote democratic unionism here in Saga Prefecture. For this purpose the labor union pamphlets on American trade unions will be utilized.

Future long range strategy is being planned to direct the propaganda materials into the right channels to the right people.

7. The Labor Office has no recommendation at this time.

Annex D

Economics (Annex D, report Control, Symbol MG - 4D)

A. Crop Conditions:

1. Due to normal temperatures and a long stretch of good weather, farmers were given a favorable amount of time to work. Plants, therefore, were 1 to 3 centimeters taller and in better condition than usual.
2. As yet there has not been any serious insect or disease problem.
3. No crops are being harvested at the present time.
4. As reported in a previous monthly report, lack of fertilizer continues to be the main material shortage hindering maximum production.

Shortage of fertilizer:

Nitrogenous	144 tons
Phosphate	156 tons
Caustic potash	108 tons

B. Availability of fertilizer to farmers:

1. Adequate amount for maximum yields:

<u>Kind of Crop</u>	<u>Area Planted</u>	<u>Nitrogenous (Ammonium Sulphate)</u>	<u>Per tan</u>	<u>Phosphatic (Calcium Super Phosphate)</u>	<u>Per tan (Potassium Sulphate)</u>	<u>Per tan</u>
Wheat	320,000 <u>tan</u>	2,400 tons	7.5 kgs.	-	-	-
Rape	21,390	194	9.0	-	-	-
Vegetable	44,000	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit tree	18,477	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	23,300	-	-	-	-	-

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2. Efficiency of distribution:

<u>Kind of Crop</u>	<u>Ammonium Sulphate</u>			<u>Remarks</u>
	<u>Amount Distributed</u>	<u>Adequacy of Amounts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	
Wheat	960 tons	2,400 tons	40%	Phosphatic manure and potash caustic had been distributed as bed-manure for each plant.
Rape	32	194	11%	
Vegetable	-	-	-	
Fruit tree	-	-	-	
Potato	-	-	-	

3. The distribution of fertilizer for wheat was very inadequate. Barn yard manure is being employed as a supplementary measure.

Night soil, compost and vegetable ashes are being used for other plants because of the shortage of fertilizer.

C. Collection of staple foods.

1. Measures initiated by local Japanese officials and agricultural associations to stimulate collection from the farmers of the rice crop were very successful during the period 1 February to 26 March. The following is a resume of measures taken during the current period in the encouragement program.

a. Encouragement teams composed of local village office officials, local village agricultural association office officials and local village farmers were organized in a strong drive in their respective villages to stimulate efforts on the part of the farmers to deliver their rice crops to the government.

b. The radio and press were used extensively in publicizing the collection program.

c. Strict surveillance of blackmarket activities and prosecution of blackmarket violation of staple food products were part of the program.

d. Shortages of oil for hulling machines and straw bags for packing rice were overcome, and these materials were made available in sufficient quantities.

e. Lack of electric power for unhulling machines was solved with the cooperation of the electric power company authorities.

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f. Incentive items were available for timely distribution to farmers completing their rice quota to the government.

g. Prefectural staple food authorities visited several localities, urging the farmers to make special efforts to deliver the rice quota as soon as possible.

2. The drives were very successful during the period 29 February to 17 March when the rice quota rose tremendously. The sudden increase during the period however almost came to a standstill during the period 17-26 March, and prefectural authorities are making every effort to devise more effective plans for stimulating the 110% completion of the rice quota.

As a result of the measures initiated by the prefectural authorities in the rice collection program during the current period, the rice quota has risen from 65.41% as of 28 February to 102.98% as of 25 March, an increase of 37.57%.

3. A resume of collections of staple foodstuffs is given below:

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Amount Delivered thru 25 Mar</u>	<u>Percentage of comple- tion</u>
Rice	741,423 <u>koku</u>	763,515 <u>koku</u>	102.98%
Wheat	82,000 <u>koku</u>	52,277 <u>koku</u>	63.75%
Sweet Potatoes	8,804,000 <u>kan</u>	6,345,126 <u>kan</u>	72.07%

Note: 1 koku - 5.11 bushels; 1 kan - 8.27 lbs.

4. In order to assist local authorities in the collection of staple food products in this prefecture, a number of conferences were held with authorities of the prefectural government during the current period. The following is a resume of information gained from these conferences:

a. The immediate factors affecting the fulfillment of the rice quota by farmers in this prefecture:

(1) The prices of staple food products are too low as compared to other products made available to them, such as farm implements, household necessities and clothing which turned farmers to the blackmarket with their rice to obtain higher prices.

(2) Fertilizer shortages have hindered the rice crop production in the past, and farmers are not producing maximum

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quantities of rice on their farms at present due to the overworked land not being fertilized properly.

(3) Political parties recent activities for the coming election have hindered the collection of staple foodstuffs to a great extent.

(4) The rice delivery quotas assigned to farmers in certain localities in Saga Ken were fixed incorrectly during the earlier part of the 1946 rice crop year, and some farmers are not able to fulfill their quota.

(5) Some of the incentives promised by prefectural authorities to the farmers in the past were not delivered, and farmers have lost faith in government promises.

(6) Farmers having subsistence rice averaging four "go" per day allotted by the government have consumed more than the allotted amount.

(7) Blackmarket activities by some farmers of staple food products have hindered the successful delivery of rice to the government.

b. Measures taken to overcome the lagging rice collection in the past week by prefectural authorities:

(1) Government authorities have made available seven-thousand (7,000) metric tons of fertilizer to farmers in this prefecture. 3,500 metric tons have already been received by this prefecture and are now being distributed under a special rationing program, giving consideration to farmers who have already finished their 100% rice delivery to the government. An additional 3,500 metric tons will be received by this prefecture in the near future and will be distributed to farmers upon receipt.

(2) Publicizing and stressing the importance of the present rice collection in strengthening the present critical condition of the national economy, described in newspapers and on the radio.

(3) Making farm implements and clothing available through legal channels and at the cheapest price possible.

(4) The Prefectural Food Provision Office received 206,919 kgs of imported canned goods on 19 March 1947 as released by SCAPIN 3015-A, dated 15 January 1947, for distribution to farmers as bonus for rice delivery. Plans are being formulated for distribu-

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tion. Distribution of these commodities will commence on or about the beginning of April 1947.

(5) Villages and counties completing delivery of the present quota of 110% were sited by prefectural office authorities who gave commendation speeches and stressed the efficient whole-hearted efforts made by the farmers towards reestablishing Japan's national economy.

(6) During the past month prefectural authorities have carried out wide scale surveys in this prefecture of the unreasonable allocation of quotas of rice harvests of various villages and counties.

(7) Prefectural authorities are carrying out an effective drive to suppress blackmarket activities of staple food products. Restaurants, storehouses, hotels, trains and other agencies handling food are being kept under strict surveillance. Many blackmarket violators in staple food products have been apprehended during the recent drive in this prefecture and have been turned over to the Prefectural Procurators office for prosecution.

During the current period, two meetings expressing commendation for whole-hearted efforts towards the rice collection were held by prefectural authorities in Nishimatsuura County and Saga City when those areas completed 110% rice delivery to the government. At those places; speeches were delivered by the Commanding Officer of the Saga Military Government Team commending the whole-hearted efforts made to fulfill the quota by the people in those areas. The speeches also stressed the long range and short range necessity for the completion of the rice quota to the government in overcoming the critical food shortage in Japan and in reestablishing the national economy.

D. Lumber, Lumber Products and Charcoal.

1. Factors affecting production of lumber:

- a. Low official price of lumber.
- b. Difficulty in obtaining standing timber.
- c. Lack of forage for animal transportation.
- d. Insufficient supplies of gasoline and heavy oil for motor transportation.
- e. Shortage of work-clothes, rubber-soled socks, and thread.
- f. Restriction of electricity for sawmills, as well as shortages of oil, belts, saws and other supplies.
- g. Workers' wages frozen.

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The above listed factors are the main difficulties in producing lumber in Saga Prefecture at present.

2. Suggestions of possible steps to be taken to increase production:

a. Although incentives have been promised by the prefectural government, the distribution has not been complete by any means. If these items, shoes, rubber-soled socks, carbide, matches, etc. are fairly distributed, production will certainly rise.

b. Production would increase if adequate supplies of fuel for trucks and feed for animals were made available for the workers.

c. Persuade the landowners to sell more of their land for timber.

3. Various factors affecting production and supply of charcoal to consumers:

a. Production low (690 tons) this month because of unfavorable weather.

b. Small delivery through regular channels because of the low fixed price for producers.

c. Shortages of food, clothing, forage, and equipment.

Since the latter two factors have been prevalent, relieving them would greatly increase the production and delivery of charcoal in this prefecture.

4. Since raw materials and the necessary glue products are so scarce, there is little, if any, manufacturing of veneer and plywood in Saga-ken.

E. Fishing:

1. During the current period 26 February to 25 March 1947, the prefectural fisheries authorities report that 2,098,738 pounds of fish were caught by fishermen of this prefecture. This represents an increase of 718,374 pounds over the previous period production.

2. The favorable factors affecting the catch have been the steady increase of trawl fishing craft and the better weather conditions as compared with preceding months. Many of the class "C" craft in Saga Prefecture are not in operation due to the poor

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fishing conditions along the coastline during the cold months. Prefectural authorities report that fishing along the coastline is better during the warmer months. The following is the number of fishing craft that operated in this prefecture during the current period:

<u>Fishing Craft</u>	<u>Operated during the current period</u>	<u>Operated in Jan. 47</u>
Class "A" craft (over 100 tons)	3	3
Class "B" craft (5 to 100 tons)	84	118
Class "C" craft (less than 5 tons)	471	596

3. Fuel oil allotments allocated by the IJG have been inadequate and the full amount of the monthly quota has not been received in the past. The delivery on the supplies of fuel oil have been so late that at times monthly fuel allotments transactions were cancelled to approximately 50% reported prefectural authorities. Moreover, due to the late arrival of fuel oil quota, oil has been late in reaching the fishermen. Every effort by the prefectural authorities is being made to secure oil in adequate amount and as quickly as possible for timely deliveries to the fishermen.

4. The fishing materials and equipment allocated through legal channels are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the fishermen. Approximately 85% to 90% of the materials and equipment come from the blackmarkets. Authorities are trying to overcome the situation, but still the necessary supplies have not been made available due to the critical shortages of such supplies.

5. The prefectural and local fishermen's associations have been found to be functioning properly. On 22 March 1947, a meeting was held at the Saga Police Station at which time the problems confronting the fishermen in Saga Prefecture were discussed by prefectural fisheries authorities. As a result, it became evident that the scarcity of supplies and equipment was the immediate problem hindering maximum production of fish in this prefecture.

6. The problems of fish prices and the principal complaints of fishermen in this prefecture remain the same as reported in the previous monthly report by this headquarters.

7. Three (3) craft which came to Saga Prefecture from Yamaguchi Prefecture in December 1946 for the purpose of whaling have been operating in Saga waters up to the present. The following reflects the progress since shaling was begun.

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<u>Whales Caught</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Weight (lbs)</u>	<u>Oil Extracted (lbs)</u>
2	Fin whale		
1	Humpback whale		
1	Pollack whale		
<hr/>			
4		230,468	7,000

8. Extensive activity has been exerted toward stimulating and increasing the production of fish and marine products in this Ken. Several conferences have been held with representatives of fishermen, distributing agents, and consumers to arrive at the basic problems and feasible solutions to those problems. The following steps are being carried out to alleviate the overall problem:

- a. Several patrol boats are being secured for the water police.
- b. Licenses of fishermen and agents operating in blackmarket will be revoked.
- c. Follow through on fuel allocations to see that it is being secured and distributed equitably.
- d. Revise prices and allocations where it is apparent that unfairness exists.
- e. A complete survey of collection and distribution will be made.
- f. Secure supplies through government sources.
- g. Secure award goods for fishermen.

Surveillance of Shipbuilding:

1. Two (2) 98-ton type steel fishing vessels have been delivered to ship owners since 23 February 1947. No evidence of non-compliance with pertinent directives was noted during the period reported on.

Reparations:

1. The following three reparations plants in Saga Prefecture were inspected and particular attention was given to the efficiency of guards at the plants.

Tachiarai Kokuki K.K. No.485 Kokura, Kiyama-machi, Miyaki-gun.
 Dai Nippon Koki K.K. Onizuka-mura, Higashimatsuura-gun.
 Togami Denki Seisakusho K.K. 385 Asahi-machi, Saga-shi.

2. In addition spot inspections of reparations machinery belonging to reparations plants in other prefectures were made at 53

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other locations in Saga Prefecture to insure compliance with all pertinent directives.

Coal Production:

1. Coal production in February exceeded the anticipated amount mentioned in the monthly report of activities for that month. The mines expected to attain only 85% of the scheduled quota of 92,050 metric tons, but 87,497 tons (95.5%) of the quota were mined.

2. a. The coal production quota for March was set at 104,700 metric tons, an increase of 12,650 tons. Only 59,215 tons were mined through 20 March 1947. Final production at the end of the month was expected to reach 93,085 tons, or 89% of the quota.

b. There is a deficiency of 4,281 in the number of miners available to meet production quotas. Miners under 16 years of age were released by operation of law on 28 February depriving the industry of 1,072 workers. Although enough new miners have been recruited to replace this loss and make a net increase of 336 employed above the number employed in February, the increase has not been large enough to produce the full amount of the increased quota.

c. Dissatisfaction with wage scales is claimed as an additional obstacle to spurring on the miners and to recruiting additional miners. However, tentative plans have been made for an interim payscale during March of 110 yen for pit miners and 60 yen for out-pit miners, pending final settlement of the wage question.

d. There is also a shortage of 3000 houses for mining families in the prefecture. This figure is computed taking into consideration all recent housing projects.

Textile Manufacture:

The Daiwa Cotton Spining Mill located in Saga City is making Yarn and sheeting from imported raw cotton for re-export. The plant is adequately protected and has proper signs posted. No violations of directives have been noted on inspection of the plant. Anticipated production of the plant for March is 802,800 pounds of yarn and 577,585 yards of sheeting.

Inspection of Japanese Merchant Vessels:

Complying with letter, file AG-560-BA Headquarters I Corps, dated 26 December 1946, inspections were made of Japanese vessels calling at the ports of Karatsu and Imari. A summary of the inspections is as given below:

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<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Geographical Location</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>	<u>SCAJAP Number</u>
No.1 Shinyo Maru	0474	Cargo	1289	Karatsu	20 Mar 47	S058
No.9 Hino Maru	0128	"	884	"	"	H025
No.14 Ono Maru	0402	"	1278	"	"	P009
Hiyoshi Maru	0797	Freighter	548	"	"	H061
Kijo Maru	0233	Cargo	888	"	"	K046
Nuhama Maru	0387	"	354	"	"	N042
Keyaki Maru	0232	"	886	Imari	24 Mar 47	K044
Hozan Maru	0145	"	873	"	"	H043

Land Reform:

A conference of agricultural section chiefs was held on 9 March 1947. The purpose of the meeting was to plan the purchase of rural lands. At this meeting 5,000 posters were distributed at a rate of 40 per city.

Members of the Prefectural Land Commission have been screened and found qualified. The elected members in turn selected five neutral members who have passed the Prefectural Qualification Examination and were approved by the director of the Kumamoto Rural Land Bureau as members of the Prefectural Land Commission.

Isei Ide - Director of Investigation Department, council of Saga Ken Farmers Association.

Ichitaro Babe - Assistant chief of Fumoto-mura Farmers Association, council of Saga Ken Farmers Association.

Girobe Katae - Standing Committee of Saga Ken Farming Youth Federation.

Sekijo Kamo - Assistant chief of Saga Ken Cooperative Agricultural Union.

Tadashi Mitsutake - Chief of Nanaura-mura Reclamation Association, staff member of Saga Ken Reclamation Corps.

To date there have been no recalls on elected land commissioners. Few complaints have been noted. The few that have been noted are being investigated and action taken where necessary.

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Two inspections of land commissions were made during last month. According to information received, tenant farmers are very anxious to buy land, but as yet land has not been put on the market for purchase.

The government has purchased 96.1 cho in Imeri and 64 cho in Omachi. This land will go on the market by the first of April. All land will be sold on a non-profit basis by the government. Many of the tenants are planning to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase land on the installment plan, but most of them plan to purchase the land outright.

The area available for purchase under the Land Reform Law.

Omachi

Non cultivating - non resident landlords	- 42	<u>cho</u>
Non cultivating - resident landlords	- 1.9	<u>cho</u>
Cultivating owners	- 20.2	<u>cho</u>

Imeri

Non cultivating - non resident landlords	- 96.1	<u>cho</u>
Non cultivating - resident landlords	- .4	<u>cho</u>
Cultivating owners	-208.7	<u>cho</u>

The land commissions seem to be working fairly well. So far no complaints have been made by the farmers.

Annex E

Miscellaneous Summary (Annex E) 31 March 1947

Civil Information and Education:

1. School inspections continue to show the need for 1) improvement in the organization and conduct of student councils; 2) broadening the scope of current events discussions to include more foreign affairs, and 3) building up of school libraries, usually from scratch. Recommendations along these lines have been made to individual schools at inspection time, but a method of reaching all schools simultaneously at an early date is being worked out.

A program is being started to utilize the spring and summer months for procuring or providing equipment for heating the schools during the cold months. A number of resourceful principals have been able to heat their schools during the past winter, and their methods have been suggested to the other schools for emulation.

Teachers out in the counties have been asking for an organized program of county conferences which the prefectural education section is presently engaged in drawing up.

2. Three try-out schools have been selected on the basis of progress made toward democratization of school life, excellence of instruction and enthusiasm and initiative of the teachers. It is planned to have one try-out school in each city and county, but further selections will not be made until personnel shifts, which usually occur at the beginning of the school year, have been completed.

3. To date forty-nine teachers and principals have been found disqualified by the prefectural teacher screening committee. Of this number thirty-eight have appealed to the central screening committee, but not all have intentions of returning to the teaching profession. Some state that they want their past records to be clean should they some day decide to run for public office.

4. Talks and discussions on democracy and democratic education were given during the month to two women's organizations, two parents' associations, five school faculties, the Saga City Education Association, and the graduating class of the Normal School. One talk on democracy and religion was given to a prefectural conference of Shinto priests.

Popular misconception of the month, as brought out in discussion periods, is that democratization means Americanization. Another matter that appears to be causing considerable distress is the constitutional abolition of the family system in Japan. Three women members of a parents' association came in to voice their apprehensions in this regard. They were afraid that hereafter parents

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would be abandoned by their children and left to shift for themselves in their old age. When they heard that such is not the case in the United States, they were much relieved, but they said that there is a quite general misunderstanding of this matter throughout the prefecture. Steps are being taken to allay such fears.

A meeting was held with leaders of youth groups of the prefecture for the purpose of hearing about their present activities and giving them an opportunity to inquire about methods of improving their organizations. They are working out coordinated plans for better programs in the future, and it is felt that through them a great deal of good can be accomplished in the way of real social service, especially in the fields of public health and sanitation.

Miscellaneous calls at the C I & E office have brought to light such matters as failure of local offices to make proper distribution of educational directives to schools under their jurisdiction; lack of attention to duty on the part of teachers in the classroom; dissatisfaction of the "rank and file" of the teachers' union with its leadership; and attempts by the union to usurp powers not ordinarily accorded to it--many of which problems have been passed on to the prefectural education section for appropriate action.

5. According to the prefectural social education section village citizens' public halls fall into three classes. Saga has nine villages or towns with halls established, receiving a subsidy of ¥2,100 from the government; eleven which are actively engaged in establishing halls, receiving ¥1,100; and one hundred with "less advanced" planning or execution, receiving ¥100. In addition each community has received a token grant of ¥50 from the prefecture. Principal activities to date include lectures on democracy, the new Constitution, necessity of completing the rice collection, local culture and community improvement.

6. The use of coercive measures in collecting funds for the support of shrines continues to be mentioned in communications to this team, and investigations of such leads are being made at present. Since, however, the information usually comes by anonymous letter, it has been difficult to take as decisive action as would be possible if the name of the informant were known and he could be contacted for further interrogation.

7. The C I & E reading room will be transferred from its present location to more adequate quarters when present negotiations for obtaining them have been completed. Suggestions for improving the services of the reading room have been invited and received. One asked for a series of lectures on American life, and an attempt will be made to start such a series in April if election activities do not

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make excessive demands on the time of team personnel.

Materials in the reading room do not warrant an ambitious circulating collection program, but several secondary schools have indicated desire for such a service.

Election:

Candidates Backgrounds and Platforms:

The following are quotations of each candidates biographies and platforms:

SHINOHARA, HARUO
(A Strict Neutral)

(Given up body and soul at the mercy of the mass for the sake of Democracy)

"Election is government, government is life. Immediately after I finished the whole course of the Moji commercial school, I rushed into surging waves of life to sustain my poor family. I was oppressed to the extremity in my struggle for earning a livelihood, I stood even at the crossroad of death or life. Thanks to Gods, I was able to live.

Now in the midst of raging inflation, you are all desperately struggling to get daily bread and I can not help moisture coming into my eyes for I know the seamy side of life from my hard experience. For your earnest exertion, you are not repaid. You are living by selling your property. However hard we may work for living, we are losing in weight and our children and wife grew pale by poor diet. Can any high ranks of official circle relieve the people from this misery? Conservative, feudalistic high officials are only a puppet without their ranks. They have not ability or earnestness.

As I has tasted the sweets and bitters of life these twenty and more years, I cannot suppress the passion of standing as a candidate in order to bring about happiness of poor multitude and economic rehabilitation. My arm is faithful execution of my belief. In my eyes those people are always silhouetted: war victims, repatriates, bereaved families, low salaried, people living on their pension, miners who are combating with coal cutter in 3,000 feet beneath the earth's surface, farmers who cultivate field and raise foodstuff for us getting up early and working till late in the evening, and poor peddlers who sometimes get no earning to buy bread for to-morrow.

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My body and soul is given up for the sake of multitude. Who has granted high ranks and high offices? It is none other than the privileged few. Then what person got the ranks and position? Those who have servile spirit has got them. The more they had servile spirit, conservative and feudalistic, the more they have granted higher ranks and positions. Can these person revolutionize themselves in a moment and spearhead liberal and democratic march? No, absolutely no. If they declare that they can execute their policies along the line of new constitution, it is a miracle.

One of the important mission of this public election of Ken Governor is to exclude the high hand policy. In other words, to replace those who were recommended from high quarters with a faithful public servant.

I ask you kind men a vote for me from your warm heart which burn with democratic flame. I ask you gracious women a vote of pure love for me. Serenity of mind is sole liberator. Please remember this. I am a neutral. I think a governor must be a neutral. Neutrality means mute thousands and thousand people. A prefectural governor should be above party strife abandoning himself wholly to the public goodwill. Recommended by shall be swayed by party. Facilitated with gold shall be predominated by money. I hope to be directed by multitude. So am I a neutral. A great task is accomplished by non-professional or a layman. Layman is consolidation of zeal power of multitude.

Who shall spend minimum expenses? I am sure I shall spend the smallest. I am a candidate, manager of election campaign and responsible accountant at the same time. I ride on my bicycle pasting posters. I deliver speeches in the street, sometimes in front of Tamaya Department or Station and sometimes at the interval of movies and plays. I carry on election campaign all by myself. You must know my behaviour is the behaviour of mass. I will keep on this election contest firmly assured of that I am supported by voiceless people. In old days, wife of Yamanouchi Kazutoyo bought an excellent steed for her husband with the dowry which she concealed from his husband so long a time in spite of they were poverty stricken. My wife bought me a bicycle, selling her clothes. I cannot but be deeply inspired.

My Policy in Prefectural Autonomy:

1. Reformation of law, ordinance and regulation which deforms original nature of man for the benefit of the privileged class.
2. Democratic renovation of the police system and expurgation of defective policemen.

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3. Free economy and managed economy are inseparable. They should be like the two wheels of a cart. Blackmarket must not be controlled. It must be brought to an end preparing an exit for their retreat as a process. If free economy were introduced in consumption economy, black-market cannot but be left to take its natural course, that is death. Promotion of production under managed economy is not gloomy and this certainly bring the assurance of minimum livelihood.

4. Relief measures shall be taken for bereaved families, war victims, repatriates, the unemployed, the low salaried, pensioner, tenants, cultivators, medium and small sized enterpriser and fisheries.

5. I promise miners better wages and welfare accommodation. It shall be realized completely and promptly."

TOZAWA, MORIO

(Recommended by Progressives' Party, no filliation with any Party)

My mental attitude:

"The reason why I stand as a candidature for the Governor of Saga Ken can be summarized two points.

The first point is this. I became attached strongly to Saga during my tenure of gubernatorial office. The unaffected zeal and self-sacrificing spirit for public of this district people has been sending many men of talent to the important posts of both political and official circles. If this unaffected zeal developed to higher level, I am sure, the reconstruction of Japan shall be executed. I was, so to speak, unconsciously, attracted by this sincere zeal of Ken peoples. I should like to be influenced by the frank zeal and to participate in the great task of rehabilitating Saga and Japan.

The second reason is this. I am anxious to settle the rice delivery affairs. I want to put the matters in order. To some of Ken farmers, 110% delivery is certainly an unexpressible hardship. Then why I executed the 110% delivery knowing the distress of farmers. The reason is for the reconstruction of Japan, for the necessary amount of food stuffs is absolutely deficient. We Japanese are obliged to import at least 10,000,000 Koku of food yearly. At present free trade is not permitted. It is unpardonable on any pretext that even a people should poverished to the death by hunger. The Ken farmers completely understood this national hardship and with the assiduous organizations and responsible officers, 100% delivery was in a short time accomplished. The goal of 110% may be said almost at-

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tained. I, as exgovernor, can not thank you too much.

The other day I went up to Tokyo and held deliberate conference with related ministries. They were all very glad to know that Saga's delivery headed other prefectures and contributed much to alleviate the foodstuff situation. But I can not help feeling a great responsibility for the delivery. I came back from Tokyo with the certainty of back ration after consulting with ministry men. I got an understanding from them that the governor can order back ration on his responsibility if necessity arises. And transportation of rice out of this Ken shall not be ordered from agriculture and forestry ministry without consent of Ken governor. We promised that rewarding goods for delivery shall be distributed without fail. But I am not at ease about back-ration, rewarding goods, carrying rice out of this Ken without our understanding and so on.

Accordingly I intend to do my best to manage these tremendous task to the last. I can not suffer myself to be relegated to a man without a sense of responsibility.

The above statement is major reason of my candidacy. My tenure of office was no more than 9 months, but I myself became aware of useful materials for the administration of this Ken. I think the knowledge can be summarized into following administrative policy.

My administrative policy:

Democratization and promoting efficiency in official business.

Red-tape should be rooted up as soon as possible. As it has already changed very much, yet the transacting manner and the mental attitude of officials afford not a little criticism. Complete self-consciousness of public servant to each member of Ken office is necessary. I intend to bring about a new born Ken office, nominally and substantially renovated.

Economical rehabilitation.

Measures against inflation is to raise production balancing demand and supply. It is necessary to establish an organ to study rehabilitation of industry along with the line of national all-round industrial scheme. Saga is in a favourable condition as it has received little war's havoc.

Measures for the promotion of agricultural community.

Establishing owner farming principle, improvement of farm land, many-sided management of agricultural economy, mechanization of rural

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community, cooperative operation and manufacturing should be promoted

Measures for the promotion of commerce and industry.

At first the supply of rural necessities must be ensured, and I intend to endeavour to construct a fertilizer manufacturing factory in this Ken. As accessory enterprises of coal mining, a synthetic coal industry must be studied. Preparing for re-opening trade, ceramic industry, sericulture, tea manufacturing and textile manufacturing must be promoted.

Relief for repatriates, and war victims and measures for unemployment.

Kind transaction in advancing business fund to people. General encouragement of all industries and commercial activities in order to make repatriates, war victims, disbanded ex-soldier and out of employment people employed by it.

Labour adjustment.

I will do my best in realizing high standard of living for labourers, and intermediate between labour and capital, bringing about more harmonious relation.

Counter-measure for house famine.

I will endeavour to reduce house famine by establishing a special organization and securing materials for house building.

Women's problem.

To esteem the character of both sex is as a matter of course.

Improvement of living.

Improvement of public hall, libraries and hygienic accommodations shall be carried out.

Other public enterprises, security of daily necessities, fair distribution and encouragement of marine, forestry, enterprises, tourist facilities, and Saga spiritual culture shall be promoted to a great degree.

Any of above mentioned plans shall not be fulfilled without your Ken people's cordial support and assistance. I wish you support for me."

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Personal History:

Name: TOZAWA, MORIO

Place of Birth: Moji City

Education: Graduated from the first High School and Tokyo Imperial University.

Occupation: Reporter of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun. Head of Social Welfare Section of Hokkaido Government. Head of Secret Research Section of Kagawa and Nagasaki Prefectures. Head of Economic Section and Public Peace Section of Osaka Prefecture. Chief of Police Department of Miyazaki and Fukushima Prefectures. Army Administrator. Secretary of Home Department. Chief of Home Affairs Department of Shizuoka Prefecture. Governor of Saga Prefecture."

HONJO, HIRONOBU

(Candidate for Governor authorized by Social Party)

"1. I was resolved at the front to reconstruct the democratically peaceful Japan.

I was one of those who made a drive to overthrow the Tojo Cabinet in order to save Japan from the sorry destiny of destruction and the Japanese people from the miserable circumstances. Those who made campaigns of this kind were suppressed by Tojo, and I was sent to the front as a private. When I listened to the radio broadcast announcing the defeat of Japan, I, surrounded by the dead bodies of my fellow-soldiers at the bloody front, made up my mind to mop out the Military, the financiers, their bureaucratic officials and the reactionary politicians who drove the people to the war for the benefit of their own, and to reconstruct the peaceful Japan bases on the democratic principles.

2. Democracy is the only way left for Japan to live.

Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration, thanks to which we can now live. Therefore, we should fulfil faithfully the Declarations. This is the only way for Japan to live. However, the lingering elements of the Military clique, bureaucratic officials and the reactionary politicians stand still in the way of faithful carrying

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out of the Declarations. They are seeking for their own benefits rather than for keeping Japan alive. Obviously, they are the enemies of the people. Therefore, we should stamp out them in order to keep Japan. The only way left for Japan is the establishment of democracy and, therefore, we are doing our utmost as a member of the democratic camps. By the establishment of democracy we mean that all the branches of government should be managed by the free will of the laborers, farmers and the people in general who occupy 95% of the whole population of Japan.

3. Let me start from the reconstruction of Saga-Ken, our native country.

To fulfil the abovementioned, I was determined to first reconstruct Saga-Ken, our native country, along the democratic lines. I have accepted the recommendation of the Social Party and run for the candidate. The reconstruction of Saga-Ken should be made the foundation of the reconstruction of Japan. I beg to ask for the help and support from all the laboring and farming classes and the general people of the Ken.

Personal History:

Born at Takeo-machi, Kishima-gun. Aged 40. Graduated from Ikubunkan Middle School, Tokyo, proceeded then to the 2nd Waseda technical school, and then entered the course of political economy of the Waseda University. Learned and studied Japanese classics at the Nippon University.

Managing clerk at the Social Work Association. Secretary of Eiji Yasui who held the portfolios of the Ministers of Home Affairs, Welfare and Education. Objected to the Tojo Government during the war. Sent to the front as a private. At present, the director of the political department of the Ken branch of the Social Party.

Measures to prosper Saga-Ken:

1. The Ken Office, district-offices and police stations should be made easily accessible by the people.

2. Administrative business should be conducted promptly.

3. The estimate of the Ken should be re-made for the benefit of the laboring and farming classes and the general people of the Ken.

4. Educational administration should be conducted thoroughly democratically and the principles of "equal opportunity" and "right

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man in the right place" should be adopted.

5. The delivery system should be democratized.
6. The Agricultural Associations should be democratized and increased production of fertilizer and farming tools should be made.
7. Marine products associations should be democratized and the necessary articles of the fishing villages should be produced.
8. The installations and equipments of the coal mines should be improved and increased production of coal should be expected.
9. Commerce and Industry should be developed around the coal mines (Karatsu, Kishima, Nishimatsuura)
10. The harbors at Karatsu, Imari, Suminoe and Tara should be improved and trade should be made prosperous.
11. Pottery industry (Arita, Imari, Kuromuta, Yoshida) should be developed, together with Nabeshima Carpet and Kashima Nishiki cloth.
12. Sight-seeing business should be developed (Seburi, Karatsu, Takeo, Kurokami Yama, Ureshino, Kashima, Tara).
13. Communication should be expanded, Karatsu-Yobiko, Momokawa-Takeo - Sonogi, Kashima - Urshino - Arita, Tara - Omuta.
14. Salt and Paper manufacturing enterprise should be developed.
15. Break water works along the coast of Ariake Bay should be expedited.
16. The River Chikugo should be mended and improved.
17. All "Ken" roads should be re-constructed.
18. The construction of dam should be quickened and water supply should be made complete.
19. Daily life (bath, cooking, laundry, brazier) should be gradually electrified.
20. The profit accruing from various enterprises should be distributed fairly among the employes.
21. A large scaled blackmarketeering should be stamped out and petty blackmarketeers should be protected for their lives.

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22. The living conditions of all the laboring classes should be improved.

23. The war sufferers, repatriates and returned-soldiers should be given aid and relief.

24. At the cost of those who made profits by the War and also by the War and also by the currency inflation after the War, those who work earnestly and yet feel difficulty in living should be protected.

25. The taxes of the Ken should be thoroughly democratized.

26. The enterprises managed by the "Ken" should be expanded.

27. The restoration of medium and small sized industries should be quickened.

28. The security of distribution of the staple foods should be obtained and the system should be improved.

29. Co-operative Unions should be developed.

30. The Labor Unions should be developed, and the democratic education of the laborers should be conducted thoroughly.

31. The laborers and employes should be joined in the management of the enterprises.

32. The labor installations should be improved.

33. Unemployment relief measures should be taken with complete employment in view.

34. The democratic renovation of agricultural land should be quickened.

35. Agriculture should be mechanized and electrified.

36. The cultivation of agricultural land and reclamation work should be developed.

37. Many sided management of all agriculture should be assisted and expedited.

38. Farmers Unions should be developed.

39. The installations and equipments for Sanitation should be expanded.

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40. The installations for enhancement of culture and democratic education should be made thoroughly.

41. The feudalistic views of classes should be abolished, and complete emancipation of the suppressed people.

42. The night work and the dangerous operations of women and juveniles should be abolished.

43. The protection installations for babies and infants should be improved.

44. Higher grade of education should be localized.

45. The preservation of cultural assets should be made.

46. The local arts should be respected.

47. The amusement organs for the people should be expanded.

48. Sports should be prevailed and health should be promoted."

SAWATA, IKEDA

(Recognized by the Democratization League)

1. Brief Personal history.

"April 1918 I was sent by Meiji University to Europe and America to study Sociology and Political economy. Studied in Yale and Cambridge Universities, stayed over 10 years in England, America, France and Germany, had been in coal mining business until the coal mine was abandoned by the order of Tojyo Cabinet. Have engaged myself in farming up to the present.

On running up as a candidate.

The election of a governor by popular vote was the thing that the majority of the Japanese people had not dared to think until the time of our surrender. To elect the prefectural governor by the hands of the prefectural people is the most ordinary thing, the Japanese administration had been carried out so undemocratically in such a feudalistic and bureaucratic way that only one and half year ago we could not even think of that most ordinary thing.

Such a great revolution has been accomplished in the short time of only one and half year and that revolution was not done by the will and power of the Japanese people, but done by the Allied

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powers, the outside support.

That is the special feature of Japan's democratization, and there lies the difficulty for the movement of democratizing Japan from now on.

The restlessness in Japanese nation's social, political and economical life is caused by the bureaucratic administration of capitalists and landlords.

It is quite a natural outcome of the Characteristics of Yoshida Cabinet and the large part of the responsibility comes on us who have chosen this cabinet to be ours.

Everyone of us has to recognize this fact, and has to learn clearly by whose hands the present and the future reconstruction of Japan shall be done.

I am not a member of either Socialists or Communists parties, but I am not satisfied at all at the present conservative bureaucratic system.

If this conservative party should take hold of the administrative power in its hand, the hardship the nation has to suffer will be greatly increased, and will block the way to the nations reconstruction.

I am afraid of this and have stood up to break down this conservative bureaucratic system completely.

If you look at the names of the candidates for the Governor of Saga Ken you will find them mostly ex-government officials or capitalists and landlords. These people cannot democratize, or abolish the bureaucratic administration in Saga Ken. If the reconstruction of Japan is to be done by the working class people, the policy of Ken Government has to be in that direction too. And for that purpose in the most conservative ken like Saga, the necessity for the unification of the democratic front is most urgent.

There is no power strong enough to break down the conservative bureaucratic system except the powerful democratic front.

The democratic front of Saga Ken is weak yet, but the working public is waking up, and at this chance of the election of the governor I think it is my duty to reinforce the democratic front in Saga and drive a wedge in the conservative front.

In that sense I think that there is a good reason that I

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stand as the candidate for the governor from the Democratic League. Consequently my policy for Ken government is as follows:

1. Abolishment of bureaucratic administration and Ken government by the people of the ken.
2. Abolishment of Ken tax, city, town or village tax, radio tax, bicycle tax.
3. Increase of the pay of the lower governmental or public officials.
4. Establishment of Ken finance at the expense of capitalists and landlords.
5. Ken people's right to dismiss public servants.

It is a bad tradition of the Japanese people to think it wise to "be rolled in when the object is too long for you to manage".

It is for this thought that when militaristic bureaucratic or capitalistic bosses were in power and did anything they liked there was nobody to say anything against them and as the result of their aggressive war we have to suffer from this misery.

We Japanese people should never repeat this again.

Gathering up what energy left in my old bones I am going to perform my duty in reconstructing Japan along the line granted by the Potsdam Proclamation, and in establishing bright ken administration, and to fight for the happiness and interest of the people of the working class.

The laborers, the farmers, the minor commerce and industry men, the brain workers of Saga Ken.

Please hurry up and gather under the flag of Democratic Front, and let us break down the conservative bureaucratic system, and make the government for us working people.

Please vote for Ikeda Sawata, your own representative."

Exclusion of Bureaucracy!

Responsible Administration to the prefectural people!

Enforcement for the establishment of free prefecture!

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Candidate of Prefectural Governor

Ryusaburo Taku (47)

Permanent domicile:

#1762 Taku-mura, Ogi-gun

Present domicile:

Same as above

My personal history

1. 1926, Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Literary Section, Japanese history course.

2. The following two (2) years, studied economy in Economic Section of the same University.

3. The next following two (2) and half years, made an itinerant journey through western countries for study and inspection of the economic history and dealing activity of books.

4. Upon return to Japan, appointed as an Inspector of Oda Trust Company, then later appointed as president and director of the said company.

5. 1944, Resigned from the above stated company.

6. During the above period, I made a great efforts in studying about financial business and shares and bonds market.

7. July, 1944, Returned upon election to the House of Piers. Studied politic problems chiefly.

8. Spring of 1945, Appointed to the head of Taku-mura and am still in the position, up to date:

When I was appointed as the head of the village, we already lost very much in the war, were pressed severely by bureaucracy, the village office or Agricultural Association were extremely bureaucratic and it was very unsatisfactory to me. Therefore, I was making a great efforts from before the surrender to spread out the idea which is called democracy as village office or Agricultural association are both for farmers themselves. Unfortunately, the miserable surrender was excessive lament us for the Japanese. Right after the surrender while the feelings of the people were generally still in disturb I contributed much to assuage the uneasiness and excitement of the people and to explain the western affairs to the population

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in the Prefecture as I fully recognized the European's feeling by my experience of living in Europe two years and half. At the same time I was accepting complaints from teachers who have been pressed hard and I was anxious to appeal these to the popular voice. By the time of January, 1945, I was recommended as the head of Prefectural Education Association, so I did agree with them and became as the head of the association regardless of my poor knowledge and inability. Right after the appointment I appealed my ardent wish to the governor at that time and I regretted that it was refused. Then after, labor union law was established by the base of the democratic administrative so I worked on the independent establishment and the peaceful development of the Educational Union by holding the lecture meeting with persons of good sense on this part. Fortunately, educational unions were established in various districts and now are on the way growing up. I am very glad to see this.

On the other hand when I look up the prefectural administration through the village administration, I regret very much that they still can not break loose their bureaucratic manner in spite of introducing democracy on rice delivery problems or on other various problems. I hope the immediate completion of democratic administration. My tenure of village office was one year and eight months. It was really a short term, but I had a valuable experience around at the end of the war and after the halt of the hostility.

Next, I am thanking as follows on my candidature.

1. Bureaucracy and Democracy:

The decentralization of power by the revolution of the local system means that the administrative power is coming into the actual democracy from the bureaucracy which is likely centralization of power. Therefore, I do not agree with the idea that the Governor of the government official offer themselves as a candidate.

2. The love of one's native country:

I think it depends on the personality of whom you should elect as for your governor by the choice of selecting from the persons living in and out the prefecture, but on the responsibility, the person from your native country is the first one.

3. Official governor and public servant governor:

Although the same governor, the character of the official governor and the public servant governor are apparently different. The governor who has the official career seems very uneasy for him to be our public servant governor.

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4. Neutrality:

We wish to have a neutralist who has the confidence to respect every party equally as of our governor who is the only administrator in the prefecture by the practical status of the prefecture and country.

I would like to address my idea as of the time when I fortunately have been elected as the governor by your support. By the new local system, the most powerful agency is the prefectural diet, which carry on all the demands in this prefecture. The agent are the prefectural assemblymen. The prefectural diet is the powerful demanding agency for the prefectural administration and the governor is the only agency who carry out all the demand into the practical administrative face. Therefore in democratic administration, the governor has to respect the public voice extremely. However, it is recognized for the governor that he can put in some of his own idea. I will address my idea partially.

1. Actural positive co-operation for the Occupation Forces;

The fortune in the future of the Japanese nationality which lost in this war depends upon the possibility whether they can be recognized their bare figure by the world or not. Although we were making every endeavour up to date to be trueful to the "Potsdam Declaration", still seems to be insufficient in some parts for getting the recognition of the world of our bare figure and getting the international relations back as before. Here is the point which is the key for the settlement of the future fortune of Japanese nationality.

2. The government hereafter;

The government hereafter is the government of the public voice of course. The prefectural diet is the representation of the public voice but to get the diet and the public voice more right, the faithful cooperation with the information agency is absolutely necessary.

3. Enforcement of the independent prefectural administration;

By the new local system, the central government is the federation of the local government. Of course prefecture is the part of constitution of Japan, so the prefecture must co-operate with the central government sufficiently. However, prefecture herself is able to work out her independency in full than she could before. Also we must do our best to work out. By this we must try to settle our problems of improvement of our livelihood, problems of thr-

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own out of work, and develop our commerce.

4. Improvement of education or public officials;

I would like to resolve this problem by positive co-operation with the union. There is a severe necessity in every face of the national life of the improvement of education. The responsibility of the educators are more important the teachers union is developing day and day. For the improvement of the education, there must be something that will back it up. Same with the public officials. It is kind a heavy duty for the nation by improving the treatment, but there is more national benefit out of this. I would like to cooperate with these union faithfully and positively.

5. Farmers Union, Agriculture Association and etc.

The healthy development, enforcement of the various union, democracy will be complete by the sincerely civilian activity. We must plan to develop the various civilian union healthfully. The governmental office should rather help this from the back face. The Farmers union or Agriculture Association are both under same purpose. It is desired that the farmers recognize themselves the condition of the Japan of these days and deliver rice positively. For that we hope the healthy development of the farmers union.

6. Absorption of the knowledge of the world;

It was called loudly that the morality must be rise up in Japan but the purpose was succeeded insufficiently. "Rising up the Morality" this words are now kind a under fashion. If all the Japanese nationality recognize their own bare figure respectively, accordingly the morality will be risen up. After all we are lack in the knowledge of the world. The thing that will decide our fortunate, unfortunate in the future is whether we absorb the knowledge of the world in full or not. We must make our endeavour in this face."

I have address my idea partially as above.

"New Construction of Home Land by Love of Native Land, of Native People"

JUNJI, YANAI

(Candidate for Governor of Saga Ken, recommended by Nippon Liberal Party)

"Abraham Lincoln once declared that "Democracy is the govern-

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ment of the people, by the people, and for the people." In other words, the government by the enthusiastic love of native place, and of the native people. I think it my glory and happiness to have been born in Saga where there are full of friendship and spirit and brought up with the same idea, having the same sense and emotion with other native people. Consequently I feel it my great responsibility to construct our new Saga by ourselves, looking the facts of defeat in the face.

By what shall we overcome the most miserable and difficult crisis in the record? We have found a new promise of an early settlement in the promulgation of the new constitution. The local autonomy and public election of governor, that are regulated in it, are the basis of democracy. In spite of the good conditions for development given to Saga both in mountain and sea, the present dullness and inactivity of prefectural government has been caused by the poverty of government, and the reason why I have run for governor standing for "the government by love of native land, of native people", lies in this.. There will be various ways of constructing Saga in peace and prosperity.

Firstly "Disolution of Food Problem and propulsion of Agriculture Policy".

The first step of reconstruction is the stabilization of food problem. Without the disolution of food problem, there will be no hope for prevention of inflation, rehabilitation of industry and relief of unemployment, accordingly the reconstruction of Japan.

I think it necessary to adjust fair distribution, to promote the forwarding of vegetable and fish in the prefecture and at the same time re-examine the rice delivery system, the unreasonableness of which I realised for myself through my farming experience. At any rate no good result will be obtained by any measure without appealing to the moral sense and sympathy of the nation.

Thus rice delivery should be revised fairly; the proper amount of assignment and early delivery should be promoted, and it should be absolutely avoided to promise what is actually impossible to carry out. As for the increased products of food, fertilizer should be distributed enough and early, and the measure for getting farming instrument and machine quickly and easily should be taken; thus it is necessary to exalt farmers' will for the increased production and promote and encourage the diversification of agriculture cattle raising and electrification and mechanization of village through promoting the cooperation of agricultural operation. On the other hand, through close contact between agricultural school, various experimental station, agricultural association and executive union, and the

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rationalization of rural communities, agricultural productivity should be raised. Moreover I will do my best for the establishment of actually agricultural prefecture and the unification of food administration through listening in experienced farmers and adopting the high grade technics.

As for marine resources, products has not been increased owing to the lack of fuel oil, fishery net and rope, so I will try to promote the increased production of these materials, revive the deep-sea fishing and encourage the shell and sea-weed farming and marine products processing, and thus I will promote the wealth of prefecture and disolve the food problem.

Secondly Promoting and Reviving Small Commerce and Industry.

The commerce and industry in this prefecture that had been stagnant before was on the verge destruction. The first step to be taken for the reconstruction of them depends upon the promotion and revival of medium and small commerce and industry; accordingly proper enterprise shall be greatly encouraged, the control system improved or abolished, enterprise-fund easily rent, organ for guidance enlarged and strengthened, control and freedom balanced each other; thus I should like to take a fair and proper step for the revival of small-size commerce and industrialists.

Thirdly Carrying out the Construction of Road, Harbor and Public works.

It is said that the culture of the country is in proportion to the growth of road, such rough roads as in this Ken are rare throughout Japan. Inconvenience of transportation shows the stagnation of industry, and prefectural people should be ashamed of it. The construction of network of plain industrial roads is the key to the promotion of industry.

Karatsu harbor is expected its prosperity in the near future, facing Korea and China across the sea. In addition to these, improvement of fishing part, reclamation of Ariake-Bay and carrying out such public works as road, railroad, reclamation and plantation will promote industry and render the unemployment problem solved.

Fourthly Helping and Supporting War-damaged people, Repatriates and Bereaved families.

There will be no one who would not be affected to see the miserable life of war-damaged people, repatriates and bereaved family, that was caused by the defeat of the war. The government lacks in enthusiasm for this problem. I will do my best to relieve them as

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soon as possible by a new measure, have them live peacefully in their native place and help them to start in life again.

Fifthly Spreading and Driving home the Democratic Education.

The foundation of the development of Japan as cultural nation lies in education. Equal opportunity of education and the complete development of individuality are the basis of democracy. Since the basis of the construction of New Japan lies in education, it is very important to treat teachers with such way economically and socially as that which corresponds to their mission and responsibility.

In addition to this, there are many and various urgent problems; in a word, the construction of peaceful native land depends upon the person who do it; in other words, much will be expected to the voluntary efforts of prefectural people, especially young people and women. The democratization of government office that has been advocated of late is, of course, an important problem to carry out as soon as possible. The evil of the farmer qualification system for government officials should be abolished and their genuine abilities should become the standard for the estimation of them.

It is unduarable for me to see the present miserable condition without doing anything, and thus I have made up my mind to stand as a candidate in order to shoulder the fate of Saga that is standing at the cross-road of rise and fall. I hope you will sympathise with my ambition and resolution, and beg your greatest support for me.

Brief Personal History:

1. Born in 1897 in Saga Prefecture. 51 years old.
1. Graduated from Saga Middle School, First Higher School and Tokyo Imperial University. Got position with Home Ministry.
1. Appointed the head of Ashikita-Gun, Kumamoto Ken when 26 years old. Served as head of Commerce and Industry, and Marine, Agricultural, and General Affairs Section in Niigata and Hiroshima Prefectures.
1. Served as Chief of Education, Police, Economy and General Affairs Department in Tokushima, Oita, Nagasaki and Niigata Prefectures.
1. Transferred to the Department of Over-sea Affairs. Chief of Education Bureau of Formosa Government. Governor of Taihoku Prefecture. Retired from the government service in 1943.
1. After retired, went back to the native place and engaged in farming."

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GENICHI, OKIMORI

(I will take charge of Prefectural Administration with Renewed Thought)

"In July last year I was obliged to leave the position of the Governor of Saga Ken. Since then, I have lived in Saga City and experienced the hardships of daily life as other civilian, re-prospecting the past life in the light of the present.

I had the opportunity of re-viewing the "Ken" administration from the stand point of a civilian and had a most valuable experience.

I have just run up as a candidate for the Governor in order to establish local self-government and to reconstruct a new Japan. I am determined to engage myself in the "Ken" administration with renewed thought.

I wish you to support me, who was once the governor of this Ken. Now, I wish to express my views and convictions in the Ken administration, for which you all to pass fair judgement.

First of all, the matter of food-stuff is the most important problem now confronting us. A great difficulty is lying before us in both agricultural districts and cities, and I am resolved to do my utmost to save the people from starvation. While in office I was upset by food problem and I should face to this problem with extraordinary determination.

Next, I have to express my profound sympathy towards the believed families of the war dead. At the same time I sympathize with the repatriates and war victims who are in the most sorry plight.

I wish you all the people of this "Ken" to help them with the love of brethren, and the "Ken" itself should take up those measures, such as unemployment relief measures. In others and put up re-doubled effort to cope with the situation. The Ken administration is complicated and every branch of administration is important.

I wish to take special care to the following points.

First. The Purification of the Ken administration. In this connection the Ken office itself should purify its self before any others. The people in general are speaking of the degradation of official discipling and democratization of the officials. I will pay special attention to what the people says and carry out the purge. At the same time I will stick to the principle "To please what is

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right and to punish what is wrong". And in this way I have to obtain the confidence of the Ken people. The salaries of the government officials are small and it is undeniable fact but they feel great difficulty in their daily lives. I will endeavor to better living conditions of them, but they are not allowed to be unkind to the people all to be guilty of unfair dealings. They should have the spirit of public servants to the bone, when the people have come to feel friendly towards Ken Office. The purification of administration, I think, will be realized.

The second is the encouragement and development of industry. Our "Ken" has been said to be the agricultural "Ken" and agriculture is all chief industry. Mention is hardly necessary but we should make our effort to improve and develop agriculture in future. Now agrarian system has been renovated and we are seeing a great change being made in the old management and organization on agriculture. The farming folks should love the soil of their own, utilize it as best they can and, at the same time, start minor industry and prepare for the future crisis which may visit agricultural districts.

With regard to fishery and forestry we have cultivate the resources and to make up and carry out the plan of working them up.

The industries of this "Ken" lay behind as compared with other Kens. However, there are the factory of the first class in Japan, and this factories will develop if we back them up.

It is a matter of course that we should support and develop the present industry and at the same time we should start minor industry and make use of the resources of this Ken. It is most important that we should carry out these plans in combination with the primitive industry such as agriculture, forestry and fishery. When we have increased productions in this way, come as well prosper. At present with the sudden increase of population the people are jobless and in miserable circumstances. Therefore, the development of these industries serves to be the relief measures for the unemployed people, and conduce to establishing the "Ken" finance and encouraging the local self-government.

I am of opinion that our best effort should be directed to this point.

The third is the renovation of education. The future education should be given along the democratic principles. First, we should make perfect the personality of an individual spiritually and scientifically. We should respect others as well as respect ourselves. We should voice our opinion without reserve and cultivate ourselves one another, and we should become a cultured people for generous and magnanimous.

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I think that the pious mind is necessary to the key tone of democracy. Since the defeat of the war the people have become rough and coarse and have been seeking for only profit. It is a matter of regret for them, though they are driven from the hardships of life.

For the future education stress should be laid on breathing industry. Especially the enhancement of the spirit of industry is the fundamental condition of reconstruction of Japan.

I dare say that industry is fundamental for prosperity of country. We should have true understanding of the importance of industry and at the same time make the measures for the laborers to wake in peace and rest. For the point above mentioned I wish to establish fundamental policy and carry out them, seeking for the understanding and co-operation of the people. Well, I was the governor I was careful of democratization of administration, and I will be thoroughgoing in democratizing administration in future and make a drive in re-constructing Japan under the present circumstances.

I'll not hesitate to give up my position in order to fulfil my responsibility. In the near future, the reparation problems will be solved and the future of Japan will be made concert with the cloth of Peace Treaty. I think that Japanese people should be fervent in the intention of reconstruction and tide over the present crisis. Especially women should recognize but they play important part in reconstruction of Japan, as their more in member than men.

We, for under the management of the allied forces should conform to the direction of M.G. and inclose co-operation we should become the nation with deserve the confidence of the people of the World. For the posterity we should compensate sins and crying which brought about in the present miserable circumstances. In running up for the candidate for governor I herewith express my convictions and beg to receive assistance and support from you all.

Personal History:

1. Passed Higher Civil Officers Examination.
2. Minor official of Home Dept.
3. Administrative official at Kens of Fukushima, Hiroshima and Aichi.
4. Chief of Economy Department at Kens of Kagawa, Okayama and Shizuoka.
5. Chief of Home Affairs Department and Education Dept and later Economy Dept of Shiga Ken.

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6. Chief of No.1 Economy Department of Chiba Ken.
7. Chief of Home Administration Department of Nagano Ken.
8. Governor of Saga Ken.

Sale of Pearls:

During this period five (5) pearl retailers were inspected. There were no violations of existing directives and spot checks will continue. Retailers checked are as follows:

Kaibara	Watch Shop	7267 Takeo-machi, Saga-ken.
Takayanagi	Watch Shop	827 Arita-machi, Saga-ken.
Makamura	Watch Shop	159-1 Kashima-mura, Hon-machi, Saga-ken.
Nishi	Watch Shop	1571 Shiroishi-machi, Saga-ken.
Ogawa	Watch Shop	721 Tosu-machi, Saga-ken.

Relationship between Japanese and Occupation Forces:

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

Annex F

Unit Occupational History (Annex F, report control symbol Q-2)

The following is a summary of events affecting this unit during the month of March.

On 5 March 1947 at 0245 Capt. Burley H. Darlington and Capt. Harry D. Gilpin arrived from Yokohama with their dependents. The dependents were on the water approximately 27 days arriving in Yokohama on 3 March.

During this period there were only two departures from the unit. Coporal William C. Reynolds and Private Albert S. Zajdel departed for the 4th Replacement Depot and readjustment to the Zone of the Interior.

The following promotions were received during the month. From Pfc to Cpl., Roland G. Booker, Jack J. Moore, and Michael J. Vancas. These men received their promotions on 1 March 1947, per Special Order 2 this headquarters.

During the month the detachment strength was increased by the arrival of eight enlisted men from Kyushu Military Government Region Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. The Men are:

M/Sgt. Robert B. Gunn	Pvt. Alexander Chemistruck
Pfc. Harry Costes	Pvt. Russell Fridley
Pvt. Bobby E. Goff	Pvt. Donald H. Ford
Pvt. Robert A. Dunbar	Pvt. Arthur A. Guzzetta

With the return of Pfc Ernest E. Allen from temporary duty with Kyushu Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment the detachment returned to normal strength.

Physical training is still being emphasized. The detachment now has calisthenics for 10 minutes each morning. Basketball remains the top sports interest during this month with a game being planned with the combined Region and Fukuoka Military Government basketball team.

Work in the company area is rapidly being finished. The new day room is in the final stages of completion and it is expected that it will be ready for use in the near future. A new supply room is being constructed inside of the barracks. This will make the supply readily accesible and will provide greater efficiency. It is expected that this Supply Room will be ready for use by 10 April 1947.

On 31 March 1947 an inspection of this organization was made by General Woodruff and General Lester. A detailed inspection was made of the entire compound area and offices. It is the impression of this team that the inspecting party was satisfied with results of this inspection.

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

BHD/km

MONTHLY
MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT
FOR PERIOD ENDING 28 FEB. DATE 28 FEB. 47

Education:

To the end of getting over to other than strictly school people the same ideas that are being given to the latter, this section has concentrated during the past month on the parents' associations with the hope and intention that the parents will realize the influence they can and should wield. Despite organizational and personnel changes that are being effected in the prefectural education section, despite the more satisfactory work being done by the new screening committee, and despite the earnest attempts of a growing number of principals and teachers to reform the educational processes in their own schools, all of which are encouraging, it is becoming more and more apparent that a greater degree of general public interest in education must be awakened and fostered in order to accelerate the democratizing of the prefecture. The average Saga citizen has only a vague conception of democracy and how it works out, especially in education, even though the word has been dinned into his ears since the end of the war. He must be given the principle and have it illustrated with numerous examples, and then he will still ask questions the answers to which seem obvious. However, he is asking questions and receiving answers and doing a certain amount of propagandizing of what he learns. This dissemination of the new ideas on the part of C I & E is principally a speaking mission, since the other media available (films, reading room) raise questions which must be answered by a person who has lived in a democracy. Requests for speakers are too numerous to satisfy, but whenever possible such addresses are combined with school inspections, a procedure rendered necessary by the current gasoline situation. Fortunately many people have been coming in for consultations (10-15 daily), and as long as the use of gasoline is restricted this section will probably be giving mostly out-patient service.

The reading room materials have been reinforced from various non-regular sources and are receiving considerable use. Suggestions for improvement offered by patrons are being carefully considered and acted upon whenever possible. The demand for educational journals and primary school texts is constant and so far unanswered.

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The teacher screening committee has to date found twenty-one persons undesirable as teachers and eliminated them. A small number of these have appealed their cases to the central screening committee.

In one primary school which was inspected this month classes on the new Constitution are being held regularly, each pupil having bought a copy of the document in pamphlet form to use as a text.

To date 85,214 persons in all parts of the prefecture have been shown the educational films. Reaction appears mainly favorable.

Eight schools in Saga City and eight in Karatsu have instituted the school lunch program. Seven schools in Saga reported cases of skin eruptions caused by the foods used and due to the sudden dietary change.

There has not been much time to devote to women's organizations, but contact has been made with two this month and will be maintained. Members of one of them placed a finger on points of resistance and reactionist activities in the prefecture. Same will be observed with interest for future action.

Religion:

Several cases of have been noted recently where there were violations of SCAPINS 448 and 1318. These violations involved the contribution of money by Neighborhood Associations to Shinto shrines and the contribution and collection of funds by these associations for the purpose of giving the money to the shrines. Financial records of ten (10) Chonaikai reveal expenditures and disbursement of money to shrines. The following statement was taken from Mr. Fujiwara, leader of the Socialist Party in this ken, and tells in detail of his experiences in connection with the local "campaign" in his community for securing funds.

"Facts:

(a) In June, 1946, (date: unknown), a compulsory contribution was put in force at each house in Minami-taku-mura, Ogi-gun, under the name of upkeep expenses of Takano Shrine there. Five yen was allotted at each door. 1,000 houses was expected. The responsible persons are: S. Kosai, Shinto priest of Takano Shrine, K. Sasagawa, representative of the Shrine, lived in Shimotaku, K. Noguchi, and two others. It is clear in the account-book of the Shrine.

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(b) Divine tablets of "Kotaijingu" and Takano Shrine were distributed to each house at Minami-taku-mura, Ogi-gun, on Dec. 25th, 1946, and were compulsorily sold at ¥2.50.

(1) E. Sasagawa, head of Nishinotani Association, and K. Sasagawa, representative of Takano Shrine, ordered the monthly duty man (name: unknown) to sell the tablets to all doors, and attained their object.

(2) At Nagao, there, K. Noguchi, representative of the Shrine, asked S. Ishida, head of 3rd neighborhood party, Mr. Miyazima, head of 5th party, and others to sell it at the cost of ¥2.50.

(3) At the end of December, 1946, clothing and thread, etc. were distributed among 12th neighborhood party at Honmura, Ureshino-machi, Fujitsu-gun, when H. Soejima, person on duty, was ordered to distribute a tablet of "Kotaijingu" by M. Nishino, the head. Every member of the party was going to receive it, T. Ono, policeman of Ureshino P.S. happened to come there, and advised them to stop the distribution, as it violated the order of Military Government, and it was taken back. It is said that other neighborhood parties received the distribution.

(c) In the same manner, those tablets were sold in all villages of Saga-ken. If you inquire into Ogi-machi, Ashikari-mura (Ogi-gun), Ureshino-machi, Minami-taku-mura (Ogi-gun), it will be clear in detail.

References:

Among Japanese customs concerning a shrine, the following are the points that have a direct connection with our question.

(a) The administrative management of a shrine, such as economy, finance, leadership of belief, etc, was in charge of each organization of Government, Prefecture, City, Towns and Villages. Each body ordered requirable matters (for example: allotment of duty, levy order, etc.) compulsorily to the lower administrative body.

(b) Representative of a shrine.

It was organized as the assistance organ of the shrine authorities to manage annual or monthly observances. 4 or 10 persons are appointed or recommended by the shrine authorities or the proteges.

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(c) Protege of a shrine, and their representative.

There is "Ujigami" (a tutelary deity). It controls all the people in the scope of the shrine, and the people are called "Ujiko" (protege) who have a duty to serve the shrine, and a burden of the finance."

Mr. Fujiwara's statement was spontaneous and made upon his own initiative, his neighborhood association is not included among the ten mentioned in the preceding paragraph. All documentary evidence and all facts available have been sent forward through the Provost Court Officer of the 34th Infantry Regiment in accordance with instructions from higher headquarters. Continued surveillance will be maintained pending receipt of further instructions from higher headquarters.

These violations of SCAPINS 448 and 1318 are not merely confined to this ken but are rather on a nationwide basis. Almost without exception people are required to contribute to the neighborhood associations or they will be 'conveniently' forgotten by food distributors. This is merely one of many pressure methods used to obtain contributions. It is felt that firm action at this time would tend to discourage future violations but that reluctance to act might encourage disregard for directives in the future.

Road Maintenance:

For purposes of fixing responsibility and securing the maximum efficiency from the equipment and personnel assigned, the national road has been divided into twenty five (25) zones. Each zone has a Road Foreman who exercises jurisdiction over his laborers and supervises the maintenance and inspection of the road within his zone. Each gun has a district office with one of the Road Foremen as Chief of that office. Funds have been allocated to each District Office on the following basis:

Kanzaki District Office, Kanzaki-gun	¥ 182,516
Miyaki " " , Miyaki-gun	¥ 111,929
Ogi " " , Ogi-gun	¥ 20,098
Nishimatsuura " " , Nishimatsuura-gun	¥ 193,838
Total	¥ 508,381

Weekly inspections by this headquarters continue to reveal discrepancies in the use and maintenance of heavy road maintenance equipment. Recently a driver, apprehended for speeding in a vehicle loaned to the ken government by the 1731st Engineers, was sentenced in a Japanese court. His sentence consisted of confinement for twenty five (25) days and dismissal.

Con't. Monthly Report (28 Feb 47) Saga Mil. Govt. Team

Elwood F. Saxer

ELWOOD F. SAXER
Major, INF
Commanding

Incls:

- Annex A
- Annex B 1
- Annex B 2
- Annex C
- Annex D
- Annex E
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SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT (28 Feb. 1947)
(Report control symbol MG-4)

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

(a) Political Activities and Political Parties.

During this period there have been few organizational changes reported to this headquarters.

The strike situation in Saga remains the same. The joint strike movements of all Government and Public Workers Labor Unions of Saga developed into a well-coordinated strike movement. Demonstration marches and lecture meetings are being held in many districts. Some unions have decided not to join in the general strike on January 31, while others, such as Togami Electric, have gone on sympathy strikes.

(b) Status of Japanese Governmental Administration.

It has been determined that in the election of the prefectural land commission, in case any committee with anti-democratic ideas is found, an application for the release of the members concerned will be accepted, provided agreement of half of the total number of the electors has been obtained.

Reports have been received that the purge decree has been circulated throughout the ken and a thorough understanding of the decree has penetrated throughout the entire ken. The number of mayors and masters of towns and villages affected by the decree throughout the prefecture amounts to 86, and to date all have resigned except the village master of Ouyama-mura, Nishimatsuura-gun.

The election situation in Saga remains very undecided. There are only three concrete candidates for the governorship. These candidates are Mr. Okimori, ex-governor of Saga-ken, Mr. Yanai, ex-governor of Taihokushu in Formosa, and Mr. Tozawa, the present governor of Saga-ken.

Other parties of the ken have not yet decided upon candidates. Some are contemplating support of the three men mentioned above. The public eye is focused upon all parties wondering if they will bring forth new and unknown candidates, or if they will fall into the fold and support one of the three known candidates.

(c) Compliance with all Directives:

There have been minor violations of Imperial Ordinance No. 311. All violations have been brought to the attention of the

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police and corrective action is being taken. There have been no cases of incidents concerning Occupation Force personnel and the Japanese.

Public Safety

Inspection of Police Stations:

Police Stations were spot checked during this period and were found satisfactory, checks will continue.

Training of Japanese Police:

Reference letter AG 33 5 BA headquarters I Corps, dated 31 January 1947, subject: "Training of Japanese Police."

Periodic inspections of police training schools and police stations in this area were made by a member of this team. There were no violations of the provisions of paragraph 1b, reference letter above. Spot checks will continue.

Explosives:

The Nippon Kayaku Seizo K.K., Kiyama Plant, No. 1681 Notosakuramachi, Aza Kokura, Kiyama-machi, Miyaki-gun, Saga Ken has received a permit to produce the items listed below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Currently Authorized Maximum Production</u>
Electric detonators	40,000 units (for period from 1 Jan 1947 to 31 Dec 1947)

The Karatsu Kakohin Seisakusho, No. 11 Oishi-ku, Karatsu-shi, Saga-ken has received a permit to produce the items listed below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Currently Authorized Maximum Production</u>
Electric detonators	3,080,000 units (for period from 1 Jan 1947 to 31 Dec 1947)

The Asahi Kasei Kogyo K.K., Kiyama Plant, No. 883, Kokura, Kiyama-machi, Miyaki-gun, Saga-ken has received a permit to produce the items listed below:

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Currently Authorized Maximum Production</u>
Electric detonators	3,710,000 units (for period from 1 Jan 1947 to 31 Dec 1947)

The above named plants were checked during this period, and inspections will continue to insure strict compliance with the provisions of all directives.

Discovery of bombs during this period is listed below in quantity, kind and location:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Location</u>
7 cases containing 32 each	Small probably fused bombs	Tachikawa-jyo, Oukawa-mura, Nishimatsuura-gun, Saga-ken.
1 bomb	Length 1.98 feet, diameter 0.90 feet probably fused.	Kariya-mura, Higashimatsu- ura-gun, Saga-ken.

S-2 of the 34th Infantry was notified, and the area has been roped off and signs posted. Proper disposition will be made.

Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals:

Yatomi, Mitsuji, ex-captain, and Hyobunosuke Yamau, ex-colonel, were apprehended by prefectural police during this period as suspected war criminals. They have been turned over to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp.)

Fires:

During this period there were eleven (11) fires with an estimated damage of 197,000 yen. Recommendation and advice have been given to the prefectural officials* to prevent fires in the future.
*On how

The Public Security Section of the prefecture notified this headquarters on 17 February 1947 that there are one hundred forty-three (143) gasoline operated pumps, sixteen (16) gasoline fire-engines and nine hundred one (901) hand pumps distributed throughout this prefecture. They should give ample fire protection.

Prison Inspection:

Saga Juvenile prison was inspected reference OD No.3. Everything was found satisfactory except overcrowding. This prison is approximately 300 prisoners over strength as of 25 February 1947.

Annex B-1

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

I. Administration of Hospitals:

For the week ending 15 February 1947, the Japanese report shows that there are 82 hospitals in Saga Prefecture with a bed capacity of 4,359 of which 1,868 beds were occupied. In the period 1-15 February 97,084 outpatients were treated. One new hospital with a capacity of 13 beds was established in Arita.

In the past month, three national hospitals in the prefecture were inspected by this section. Two specialized in the treatment of tuberculosis and the other was a mental hospital. In general, the national hospitals are much better housed and have facilities superior to those of other hospitals of the prefecture. However, sanitation and medical practice in all three were found to be deplorable. Only one kept case records which were anywhere near adequate. It is rather difficult to regulate these hospitals since they are administrated by the Welfare Ministry and all changes and orders have to be cleared through it. It would be a real help if the Welfare Ministry would send frequent inspectors to national hospitals and take a more active and effective interest in their management. At the conclusion of these inspections, long conferences were held with chiefs of the hospitals in which they were advised on particular points of sanitation and medical practice which should be improved.

Of course, the real and almost insurmountable difficulties in hospital administration lie in the acute shortage of funds, medical supplies, food, clothing, blankets, equipment, and competent doctors. All directors of hospitals bring these problems up in profusion. We have tried to alleviate some of these difficulties by applying to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Welfare Ministry for aid in supplying the most needed items. Provisions for distribution of physicians' white uniforms and for paper have already been made. Application has been made to Commerce and Industry Section for nurses' uniforms. We are constantly giving advice on means of improving medical practice and have held an informal conference with the Prefectural Medical Society in which ways of improving medical practice were discussed at length. However, progress is very slow. More education is essential.

II. Veterinary Affairs: (Report covers period 1-15 Feb. 1947)

A. Animal Disease:

The only reportable communicable diseases occurring in the prefecture in the period 1-15 Feb. 47 were one case of Brucel-

Con't. Annex B-1 Monthly Report (28 Feb. 47) Saga Mil.-Govt. Team

losis in Imari and 179 cases of white diarrhea of chickens occurring scattered over the western part of the prefecture. Proper precautions for isolation, treatment, and disinfection were carried out. Infected chickens were killed.

Two cases of tuberculosis in cattle were discovered in the routine periodic tests. These infected cattle were slaughtered, stables were disinfected, and other animals in the neighborhood were carefully checked for disease.

In the past year tuberculin tests have been carried out on 510 milk cows in the prefecture. Out of these only two mild cases of tuberculosis were discovered. During the months of February and March the Veterinary Section is carrying out a widespread program of tuberculin tests on dairy cows.

Other common animal diseases reported by the Veterinary Section occurring in the prefecture in the past two weeks are as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
Strangles	35	0	0	0
Influenza	11	48	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	2	0	0
Osteomalacia	424	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0	11	0	0
Digestive Organ Disease	206	44	0	5
Articulation Disease	29	4	0	0
Strahlfaule	12	8	0	0
Submaxillary Bone Dis.	46	0	0	0

B. Meat Inspection:

1. Animal Population of the prefecture:

Horses	11,856
Cattle	31,084
Swine	441
Sheep	331
Goats	2,420
Rabbits	8,235
Poultry	221,764

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2. Number of Animals Slaughtered:

<u>County</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Saga	40	3	8	51
Kanzaki	0	0	0	0
Ogi	0	0	0	0
Miyaki	3	0	2	5
Kishima	11	2	2	15
Higashimatsuura	20	0	5	25
Fujitsu	8	6	0	14
Nishimatsuura	9	0	2	11
Total	91	11	19	121

3. Number of Carcasses Condemned:

<u>County</u>	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Horses</u>		<u>Swine</u>		<u>Total</u>
	P.R.	I.R.	P.R.	I.R.	P.R.	I.R.	
Saga	0	7	5	8	1	0	21
Kanzaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miyaki	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kishima	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Higashimatsuura	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nishimatsuura*	1	5	1	1	0	0	8
Fujitsu	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	15	6	10	1	0	34

* One horse and one cow were totally rejected
P.R. - partial reject
I.R. - intestinal reject

4. Sanitation of Slaughter Houses:

Inspections of slaughter houses at Imari and Saga were carried out by this section in the past month. It was found that sanitary conditions were very poor in that rejects were not properly and safely disposed of. There were no provisions to control flies. Blood etc. was not well cleaned up. Ante and post mortem examinations were very superficial. Tagging of rejects was also not well carried out. Prefectural officials were acquainted with the defects and were reminded of their responsibility in correcting them.

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C. Milk Inspection:

1. Milk Production in Liters:

County	Total Output	Disposition		For Calves	Number of Cows
		Sold	Self Use		
Saga	11,786	7,716	1,022	3,048	291
Kanzaki	327	318	9	0	7
Ogi	854	825	29	0	18
Miyaki	2,561	2,452	18	91	43
Kishima	3,444	3,262	0	182	73
Higashimatsuura	1,505	1,238	56	211	33
Nishimatsuura	4,406	3,460	412	534	106
Fujitsu	3,515	2,994	98	423	78
Total	28,398	22,266	1,644	4,489	649

2. Dairy Inspections:

This section inspected dairies at Imari and Saga in the past month. Sanitary conditions were found to be deplorable. No accurate control of temperature is used. After pasteurization, milk is sold and distributed before it is bottled. Equipment was dirty and poorly kept up. No inspection of milk handlers is done. Inspections of farm dairies revealed that handling of milk there was even worse than at the dairy plants. Farmers have no idea of how to handle milk. In some places milk was not even filtered. This was usually due to the lack of filter pads. In the inspections of the dairies carried out by the prefecture this month there were no marks over 85, only one over 75. The majority had grades around 60. The health department was reminded of their responsibility in improving and correcting these conditions. A vigorous program for education of the farmer in sanitary handling of milk was strongly advised.

III. Dental Affairs:

Dentists report an increasing frequency of stomatitis and gingivitis among the general population which they attribute to malnutrition and poor oral hygiene. Further information on the nature of this infection has been requested.

A dentist is being placed in each of the primary and middle schools of the prefecture to examine periodically all the children to see that all requiring dental attention get it. He also will be responsible for giving instruction in oral hygiene to the pupils.

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The supply problem for dentists is still acute and severe. In keeping with the plan made by the Japan Dentists' Association, a plan is now a foot in this prefecture to establish the "Saga Ken Branch of the Japan Dentists' Association Cooperative Union" in order to facilitate dental supply.

At present there are 316 licensed dentists in the prefecture, 235 of whom are now practicing.

IV. Nursing Affairs:

During the past month, this section has investigated the training schools for nurses in this prefecture. There are four schools. Three of them are attached to national hospitals and one of them to a prefectural hospital. At present these schools have 161 nurses in training. Courses of training range from two to three years according to the school. On studying the curricula of these schools the most striking feature is the small amount of time allotted to classes and study as compared with the enormous amount of time devoted to work in the hospital. While most of the important nursing subjects are considered, they are not adequately taught, and the nurses do not end up with a good scientific background for their work. This office will work with the faculties of these schools in an effort to improve their training courses.

At present there are 886 nurses in the prefecture, of whom 643 are working.

V. Medical Supply:

During the past month there has been some improvement in supply of certain drugs, especially aspirin and lysol which were supplied through the Kyushu branch office of the Medical Supply Bureau. Distribution of critical drugs by the Prefectural Control Company is being accomplished more promptly and smoothly. A complete estimate of all controlled medical supplies for 1947 for the prefecture has been prepared and submitted to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section.

VI. Preventive Medicine:

There are no epidemics at present in Saga. Enteric disease incidence is very low. Diphtheria has fallen off considerably, although it is still the most prominent communicable disease in the prefecture. There still have been no accurate figures submitted on the immunization status of the victims. This office has

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advised that all children not previously immunized be vaccinated immediately. Also we have stressed the importance of checking areas where cases occur for completeness of immunization. It has been suggested that as many children as possible be Schick tested and all positive ones be immunized. The Health Section is now trying to obtain the Schick antigen. We have also asked the Health Section to check accuracy of diagnosis and improve isolation procedures.

One case of meningococcal meningitis was reported from Ureshino. No further cases have occurred.

Our program of typhus control is progressing well. This section gave a lecture at each of the health centers this month on typhus control, emphasizing what each individual could do to help control the disease. Also, all inmates of welfare institutions, some 1342 persons, were immunized against typhus. All public places including buses, street cars, movie houses and the like are being sprayed with DDT.

This office has been studying the tuberculosis situation in the prefecture in the past month. On 15 February 1947, there were 1,158 cases of tuberculosis in the prefecture. Only 428 of them are hospitalized, despite the fact that we have 342 beds vacant for treatment. The chief reason that people will not be hospitalized is the lack of food. The health department is trying to improve this situation. Since January the patients have been getting 420 gms of rice per day, and it is hoped to be able to increase this somewhat after the first of March. There will be a strong effort to get patients into the hospitals for treatment.

In 1946, 2,077 cases died from tuberculosis in this prefecture. 1,388 of these were pulmonary tuberculosis, 102 were tuberculous peritonitis, 101 were tuberculous meningitis and the other 486 were tuberculosis of various other organs. In the same year 164,384 tuberculin tests were done. 83,092 of these were positive. At least 1,862 serious cases were found from this program. 77,244 people were inoculated with BCG during the year.

At present the prefecture is investigating the x-ray equipment that it has available. It is found that there is much damaged equipment. Attempt will be made to repair it. At present all the health centers are equipped with functioning x-ray machines.

We are initiating the following measures to aid in tuberculosis control. First vigorous education programs are to be launched. These will be directed at informing the general public of the

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symptoms, dangers, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis. Also there will be educational programs directed at patients already suffering from the disease. Doctors will be made to feel the necessity of following up cases and seeing that they get isolation and treatment or at least report them to the health centers so that the follow up can be done. Also case tracing and examination of contacts will be stressed to doctors and search for new cases will be encouraged. Mass examinations of school children will be carried out. Children will all receive tuberculin tests and those showing positive reactions will be x-rayed. Similar examination of factory workers and the like will also be encouraged.

The venereal disease control program is progressing well. Our Saga clinic, since it has started to treat the general public, has almost doubled the number of examinations done each week. At present there are 120 people under treatment for gonorrhoea and 72 for syphilis from the general population alone. In the first two weeks of this month there were 215 voluntary visits to the clinic, 53 patients brought in by case tracers and 168 patients (prostitutes) brought in for regular examination. Case tracing is gradually becoming an effective source of cases.

During the month our section visited VD clinics connected with the health centers and gave demonstrations of better record keeping, case follow up, and urged institution of case tracing.

Serology examination on pregnant women is now being carried out. Private doctors are still having much difficulty getting sulfonamides and arsenicals. All queries on this subject to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section have been unanswered.

At the outset of the school lunch program early in the month, there was a simultaneous outbreak of alleged food poisoning in several of the schools both in Saga City and Karatsu. About 900 pupils out of 15,606 were involved. The chief symptom was an urticarial rash. Diarrhea occurred in a very small number of the cases. All symptoms disappeared within about three days. Apparently canned beef was the cause. This food as well as the stools of the victims were cultured. However, no pathogenic organisms could be isolated. It is felt that this occurrence was a sort of allergic reaction to the large amount of protein which the children were unused to handling.

VII. General Sanitation:

The general sanitation programs as outlined in the last report are progressing slowly. The insect and rodent control teams

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have been active in killing rats. 73,005 rats were killed this month. Antu rat poison is being distributed to coal mines and local health offices for use by rodent control teams as fast as it becomes available. Rat traps are also in wide use. The street cleaning program and rubbish disposal systems are beginning to show results in that many of the larger cities appear somewhat cleaner than previously. Regular cleaning out of the sewers has been instituted and this has resulted in better drainage of the streets. Public buildings are supposed to be inspected regularly by sanitary inspectors. So far, however, this section has not noted any appreciable improvement in the sanitation of many public buildings except for the spraying of DDT.

Chlorination values for water in the five cities chlorinating water remain essentially as in the last report. Three water purification plants were inspected in Saga City. It was found that no flocculants were used before filtration. Chlorination methods were rather crude and tests for chlorine content were not done frequently enough. Filters are washed once a day, but other equipment is not well cared for. The city water system has a thirty percent leakage loss. Plans are being made to repair the Saga water system and this will be done if approved by the Welfare Ministry. Authorities were advised to test chlorine content of water more frequently and to clean pipes, aeration tanks etc. frequently.

VIII. Laboratory Activities:

There have been no significant developments in laboratory activities this month.

IX. Nutrition Activities:

A nutrition survey was conducted in Minamihata-mura this month. This town is a small, rather isolated, agricultural community. Investigation of diet was carried out between 10 and 12 February. Then, the physical examinations to determine nutritional status were carried out between 13 and 20 February. This section attended some of these examinations. On the day that we attended, school children were being examined. No prominent symptoms of avitaminosis or clinical anemia were noted, although the majority of the children were thin and poorly developed. They suffered a high rate of respiratory infection and skin lesions were numerous. Examinations were carried out very rapidly in a cursory manner. Observation was not close. The doctor was instructed to use more care in examination. Scales were accurate. Questions concerning diarrhea were asked hurriedly and answered by the children. In many cases the answers will be inaccurate. A more complete report will be

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rendered when the Japanese have compiled the figures and results.

X. Port Quarantine Activities: Not applicable.

XI. Narcotic Control:

Narcotic control is finally becoming fairly efficient in this prefecture. After two months of strenuous supervision by this office, most of the difficulties in narcotic control have been straightened out. Narcotic regulations are being complied with. The prefectural narcotic control department is making frequent checks now and is finally beginning to understand the new laws. There is fair supervision exerted over all narcotic transactions. Every week there are several cases of narcotic violations being tried which show that there is supervision. After a few more months of practice, the department should be fairly efficient.

Annex B-2

Public and Private Welfare Activities (Annex B-2 , report control symbol QPH-01):

I. Prefecture Program:

- A. Total number of persons receiving public assistance - 36,031
- B. Net amount of cash grants in yen - 1,333,257 yen
- C. Total number of persons being kept in institutions -827.
- D. Total cost of assistance in kind - 1,018,433 yen

More spot checks were made this month on families receiving public assistance. The proper amount of money as prescribed by the Welfare Ministry is being contributed to the recipients. The clothing problem seemed to be somewhat acute, but on the whole assistance looked to be fairly adequate.

The prefectural welfare section has made a considerable number of spot checks also this month throughout the prefecture. Their reports state that there were no violations of the Daily Life Security Law, but the assistance given in kind was not always equitably distributed. It was found that local welfare officers were distributing blankets and clothing to families as a unit with no consideration as to the number of individuals in the family. This situation has been remedied. No instances of deliberate discrimination or preferential treatment have been discovered in the distribution of relief goods.

One of the chief difficulties in the assistance program is that the heads of the district offices have other jobs and only work on welfare part time. This keeps them from concentrating and putting forth their fullest efforts toward welfare. This situation will be brought to the governor's attention.

This section has given lectures to gatherings of all local welfare officials in almost every county of the prefecture this month. These lectures have outlined the chief responsibilities of these officials and have outlined the more important welfare laws.

II. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

During this report period, three welfare institutions were carefully inspected. The Sage Asylum for the Aged was found

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to provide adequate shelter to fifty-one old people plus several adult vagabonds which had been picked up recently. General sanitation was very poor. Inmates seemed well treated and had adequate clothing and bedding. However, they complained of a shortage of food. Medical care was poor, and several cases that should have been in the hospital were found in the institution. Instructions were given on how to improve sanitation and directions were given to provide better medical care for the inmates. The food shortage was no more severe than that of the general population. It is felt that this institution performs a valuable service for the community.

The Saga Free Maternity Hospital was inspected and was found to consist of a few squalid rooms where unmarried mothers came to be delivered of their illegitimate children. The institution provided no facilities whatsoever to aid in childbirth. It had been serving only three or four women each month. It was felt that this private institution was of no value to the community and it has been suggested that the welfare section discontinue all financial support to it and that arrangements be made with prefecture hospitals to accommodate these unfortunate women on the maternity wards. Already liaison with the public health section has been established toward this end.

Saga Infant's nursery was also inspected and was found to provide deplorable care and accommodations for infants. Every rule of infant care was broken and it was not surprising to find most of the infants ill. Ignorance more than any other single factor seemed to be responsible for the terrible conditions. The aid of the public health department has been secured to advise on the reconstruction of an addition to the nursery so that more modern, adequate, and safe care may be provided by this institution which should perform a valuable service for its community.

For penal institutions inspected see annex A this report.

III. Homeless Persons:

The Japanese are picking up and providing for vagabonds, juveniles, and homeless people. So far this month eight vagabonds and two juveniles have been found. These were sent to institutions where they are to be sheltered. The vagabonds were given physical examinations, and jobs will be found for those capable of work. The children have been accommodated in proper orphan asylums. Wanderers are not a large problem in this prefecture.

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The prefecture welfare section reports that 20,173 additional houses are needed in this prefecture. They state that 66,312 persons are in need of housing. The number of houses constructed in the prefecture for the period 1-15 February is 113 houses. In order to eliminate blackmarket dealing in building material which is one of the chief factors delaying the construction of houses, and to accelerate the construction of houses, the Japanese Government is trying to enforce the Production, Materials, Allocation Regulation in accordance with the Goods, Supply, and Demand Adjustment Law. They claim they are exerting careful surveillance to see that no non-essential buildings are being constructed. Of course the lack of building materials and labor is still the immediate factor retarding the construction of houses.

IV. Reserve Relief Supplies:

	<u>Biscuits</u>	<u>Canned Food</u>	<u>Bedding</u>	<u>Blankets</u>	<u>Clothing</u>
On hand at start of month	16,809 kg	94,059 kg	0	44,400	10,770
Added amount during month	0	0	0	0	58,547
Distributed during month	0	0	0	0	10,770
Total distributed to date	6,208	16,950	900	11,600	130,539
On hand at end of month	16,809	94,059	0	44,400	58,547

Plans have been made to complete the distributions of these items by April.

A considerable amount of canned relief foods stored in this prefecture are being shipped to other prefectures. The status of these shipments as of 19 February are as follows:

<u>Destination of shipment</u>	<u>Amount to be shipped</u>	<u>Amount shipped already</u>	<u>Remaining amount to be shipped</u>
Fukuoka	30,392 kg	25,488 kg	4,904 kg
Kumamoto	19,608 kg	19,608 kg	0 kg
Nagasaki	59,398 kg	7,668 kg	51,730 kg
Gifu	50,000 kg	50,000 kg	0 kg
Total	159,398 kg	102,764 kg	56,634 kg

Con't. Annex B-2 Monthly Report (28 Feb. 47) Saga Mil. Govt. Team

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16,000 kg of relief canned food was turned over to the education section for the school lunch program. After eating some of the canned beef about 900 children were affected with what was alleged to be food poisoning. However, investigation revealed that the children were suffering from urticaria. For details see Annex B-1.

V. Foreign Nationals:

The International Relief Committee to Foreign Nationals is providing no aid in this prefecture.

Interviews with a number of foreign nationals in Saga Prefecture receiving the supplementary non-rice dietary had shown that commodities such as meat, butter, and potatoes had been inconveniently placed, and that foreign nationals had had difficulty in obtaining such supplementary rations in the past. Corrective measures have been taken with prefectural government officials so that these supplementary rations are now distributed from convenient and easily accessible supply points.

The Saga prefectural government authorities have voluntarily increased the lean meat ration from 200 "momme" to 500 "momme" per month for an indefinite period commencing in February 1947.

VI. Repatriation:

Total number of repatriates who have returned to the prefecture: 97,104

Number of repatriates requiring public aid: 17,383

Annex C

Labor Surveillance (Annex C, report control symbol QESS-02)

1. Identification:

- (a) Saga Ken.
- (b) From 1 February 1947 to 28 February 1947.
- (c) Labor Section, Saga Prefectural Government.

2. Labor Procurement:

- (a) Extent of compliance:

Unskilled: 100% Skilled 100%

(b) Search for medical interpreters has been made through labor offices of all Kyushu Prefectures, but qualified personnel have not been found to date. A Prefectural Labor Office Official was dispatched to all the medical colleges on Kyushu, with the request that they recommend some qualified persons from among their students.

An executive committee meeting of all coal mine unions was held in Saga City on 2 February 1947 to discuss the unions' future strike policy. Each coal mine in Saga Prefecture submitted its decision to the Saga Coal Mine Union to be forwarded to the League of Japan Mining Associations. On 9 February 1947 the Saga Coal Mine Union held a general meeting at Kishima Coal Mine. It advocated at this meeting the establishment of a minimum wage scale based on present living expenses. The following statements were made by attending members:

"Coal is the key industry for the reconstruction of Japanese economy. Our economy is on the verge of ruin owing to slow production, out-dated equipment, the loss of colonies, and to the thoughtless consumption of accumulated materials through the misgovernment of the Yoshida Cabinet. It is impossible, however, to revive the coal industry by relying upon the capitalists and government. For speedy reconstruction laborers' earnest efforts and cooperation are needed. We intended to organize a Coal Reconstruction Council and to establish democratic labor unions. On the other hand, we are in distress because of low wages, inflation, and the present poor labor conditions. The existing complex wage system must be readjusted according to the true output of each mine. The securing of a minimum wage is necessary to the stabilization of

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the laborer's standard of living and must be established."

The Saga Prefecture Post Office and Communication Workers' Union held a general meeting on 12 February 1947 to report on the recent progress made, General MacArthur's intervention on 31 January 1947, and the consequent future policy of the union. The following statements were made:

"We have been fighting for the demands based on the decisions of the All Japan Workers' Assembly. Since our adversary, the conservative and reactionary government, would not amicably listen to our assertions we were on the eve of marching on our general strike campaign. We were obliged to desist because of the order from General MacArthur. Since we believe that our strife does not directly conflict with occupation policy and since our demands do not in the least hamper the needs of the occupational forces, we are resolved to continue, hereafter, direct negotiations with the government. As a final step, resort to even an independent strike in order to gain ends."

3. Wages:

(a) Hardship allowance for persons working for Occupation Forces in Fukuoka and Nagasaki Prefectures amounts to 200 yen, while in Saga Prefecture it is only 150 yen.

(b) Cite disparities, if any, between wages paid by private employers and those paid to Japanese employed by Occupation Forces for the same type of work:

None

(c) What measures, if any, were taken to adjust wages of either privately or militarily employed laborers:

Persons working for the Occupation Forces have had distributed to them supplementary staple food and some luxuries. A complete study of wage scales for the ken as compared to other kens on Kyushu has been completed. It has been found that some adjustment has to be made in order to stabilize the wages with other kens. This adjustment will be made in the very near future. It has been mentioned in previous reports to higher headquarters that the present wage scale policy is out-of-date and inadequate which has been a great factor in our not being able to secure highly qualified office personnel from among the Japanese.

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4. Labor Relations:

(a) Information concerning development of self-organization among workers:

<u>DATA ON FORMATION OF LABOR UNIONS</u>		<u>NUMBER OF MEMBERS</u>
<u>NAME OF LABOR UNION</u>	<u>DATE ORGANIZED</u>	
Staff Union of Saga Ken Agricultural Association	15 January, 1947	1,130
Teachers & Staff Union of Continuatational Schools in Fujitsu-gun	20 January, 1947	107
Labor Union of Kyushu Wooden Pipe Co., Ltd.	21 January, 1947	45
Labor Union of Kitahata-mura Mining & Industrial Works	23 January, 1947	215
Ouchi Factory Branch, Staff Union of Kyushu Local Commerce-Industry Bureau	25 January, 1947	27

(b) Strikes, lockouts or other labor disputes with pertinent data:

<u>TYPE OF INDUSTRY</u>	<u>WORKERS INVOLVED</u>	<u>DAYS ON STRIKE</u>	<u>CAUSE OF DISPUTE</u>	<u>BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT</u>	<u>NATURE OF ORGANIZATION, IF ANY PARTICIPATING</u>
Asahi Factory, Kyushu Tire Co., Ltd.	905	Began on 14 Dec, 1946 and not yet settled.	Taking part in enterprises, demand for.	According to Labor Union Law.	Unit labor union

5. Remarks:

- (a) Unemployment: 7,050
- (b) Re-employment: 706
- (c) Wages in kind: None.
- (d) Black Market: None.

6. Recommendations: None.

Con't. Annex D Monthly Report (28 Feb. 47) Saga Mil. Govt. Team

2. Efficiency of Amounts Distributed:

<u>Kind of Crop</u>	<u>Amount Distributed</u> (Nitrogen only)	<u>Amount Necessary</u> <u>for Full Produc-</u> <u>tion.</u>	<u>Efficiency</u> <u>Percentage</u>
Wheat	1,200 tons	4,800 tons	25.00%
Rape-seed	401 tons	278 tons	14.40%
Vegetables	-	-	-
Fruit trees	-	-	-

3. Farmers in overcoming the deficient supply of chemical fertilizers are using such materials as compost, night-soil, barn manures and green manures.

C. Collection of Staple Foods:

1. As a result of the slow movement of rice from the producers to Government storage during January the Saga Prefectural Government initiated a campaign during February to stimulate collection from the farmers. Drives were organized in each Gun and 2300 encouragement workers throughout the prefecture were organized to permit individual members to assist small groups of farmers averaging about 35 in number.

Drive headquarters personnel consisting of prefectural officials and members of the Saga Ken agricultural association instructed and guided members of the encouragement teams in their efforts with the farmers.

The prefectural government sought relief from the shortages of oil for the unhulling machines and bags for transportation of rice by requests on Nagasaki and Fukuoka prefectures. Curtailment of electric power had also been a deterrent because no exemptions were being granted for the purpose of unhulling rice. This handicap was removed after consultations with the Power Company officials.

The Governor of Saga made personal visits to several localities and talked to the people of the communities urging them to make a special effort to accomplish complete collection of the allocated quotas by the end of February.

The radio and press were also used in the encouragement program.

Awards of clothing have been set up for distribution to the farmers completing delivery of their quotas to the Government.

Annex D

Economics (Annex D, report control symbol MG-4D)

A. Crop Conditions:

1. Abnormally rainy and cold weather still persisted during the current period. The fields of wheat and horse-beans are still overgrown with weeds due to insufficient attention caused by the continuous cold wave in this prefecture.
2. There are no serious insects and crop disease problems.
3. No crops are being harvested on large scale at the present time.
4. As reported in previous semi-monthly reports, lack of fertilizer continues to be the main material shortage hindering maximum production.

B. Availability of fertilizer to farmers from 27 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1947:

1. As reported in previous semi-monthly reports, fertilizer available to farmers is not adequate and at present is still a current problem.

The Amount of Shortage

Nitrogen	144 tons
Phosphoric Acid	156 tons
Potassium	108 tons

The Adequate Amount for Maximum Yields

<u>Kind of Crop</u>	<u>Planted Area</u>	<u>Nitrogen</u> (Ammonium Sulphate)	<u>Adequate Amt.</u> <u>Phosphoric Acid.</u> (Calcium Super-Phosphate)	<u>Potassium</u> (Potassium Sulphate)
Wheat	320,000 <u>tan</u>	4,800 kg. (15 kg. per <u>tan</u>)	-	-
Rape-seed	21,390 <u>tan</u>	278 kg. (13 kg. per <u>tan</u> .)	214 kg. (10 kg. per <u>tan</u> .)	116 kg. 5.5 kg. per <u>tan</u> .)
Vegetables	44,000 <u>tan</u>	-	-	-
Fruit trees	18,477 <u>tan</u>	-	-	-

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
 Saga, Kyushu, Japan
 APO 929

BHD/kn

SEMI MONTHLY
 MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT
 FOR PERIOD ENDING 31 DEC. DATE 3 JAN. 47

STATUS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION:

On the 15 December 1946 a conference was held in reference to the election of the Land Commissioners. Those attending were, a representative from the Military Government, the Governor, Director of the Agricultural Land Dept, other officials from the Land Dept, Chiefs of the Economic Section of the Gun offices, representatives of Gun and Ken Agricultural associations, Farmers Associations and Rural Youth Associations. The Governor and various representatives addressed the conference on the importance of the election and the Land Reform Law. (see Annex B)

Each Agricultural Association has proposed to establish an Agrarian Land Reform Promotion Committee. It will consist of members of each prefectural municipal town and village agricultural association, each agricultural society and each Farming Youth Union.

The committee in Gun, City, town and village will act as the actual agency for education, and promotion of the Land Reform Law. Also to establish the Block Agrarian Land Reform Counter Committee in the respective block village in order to promote the agrarian Land Reform measure.

The Prefectural Government has appointed 10 villages to hold inquiries on the Land Reform and reconstruction of the agricultural program. These ten villages are a cross section of villages thruout the Ken.

The election of the Land Commission for village, town or city took place, Sunday, 22 December, 1946. The following results have been reported.

1. Commissions where there were more candidates than vacancies.

(a) Tenant	-	38 commissions
Number of electors		32,857
Number of votes		25,303
Percentage of the vote		77.31%
Invalid ballots		411

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Con't. Semi Monthly Report, Saga Military Government Team.

(b) Landlord - 19 commissions
 Number of qualified voters 4,413
 Number of voters 3,360
 Percentage that voted 73.84%
 Invalid ballots 33

(c) Owner Farmer - 19 commissions
 Number of qualified voters 32,457
 Number of voters 21,991
 Percentage that voted 67.75%
 Invalid ballots 500

2. Commissions where the candidates equalled the vacancies.

(a) Tenants 85 commissions
 (b) Landlord 105 commissions
 (c) Owner-Farmer 87 commissions

3. Commissions where the candidates were less than the vacancies.

(a) Tenant 2 commissions (1 candidate short)
 (b) Landlord 1 commissions (1 candidate short)

4. The reelection is set for 10 January 1947. The number of men purged and who resigned out of staffs of city, town and village agricultural associations are as follows:

<u>Position</u>	<u>No. purged</u>	<u>No. resigned</u>
President	39	15
Managing director	9	3
Director	27 (under investigation)	9 (under investigation)
Auditor	5	0

(A) It is provided that the election of directors for city, town and village agricultural associations shall be held in cases where there are vacancies more than 1/3 of the fixed number allowed.

(B) A check was also made thruout Saga Ken on numerous farmers to obtain what information they had received regarding the election. The farmers had knowledge of it, and also of the new Land Reform Bill.

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(C) A check was also made on various City Halls to determine whether they had their posters in conspicuous places. It was learned that the village Mayors had distributed their election posters among various agricultural associations thruout the Ken.

(D) Changes in staffs of the agricultural associations, accompanying the expansion of the scope of the purge directives:

(1) The persons to be purged among the Ken Agricultural Association staff have already resigned. Eight directors and four auditors.

(2) All others to be purged have resigned in a body.

(3) All successors were elected at the general meeting, held 19 December 1946.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ACTIVITIES:

Fifty six (56) labor disputes have occurred in this prefecture during the period January to November 1946 and the total number of workers involved amounted to 51,395. The classification of this figure by each industry is as follows:

<u>Name of Industry</u>	<u>Number of Disputes</u>	<u>Number of Workers</u>
Manufacturing	29	3,942
Mining	17	45,282
Commerce	5	851
Transportation	3	979
Public Organizations and other industries	2	341
Totals	56	51,395

Out of the above fifty six (56) cases, twenty seven (27) were accompanied with actions of strikes involving 8,417 workers. The strikes were divided into the following:

<u>Disputes</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>
Strike	22	8,023
Production Control	1	106
Lock-Out	4	288

The demands of the above disputes were: better pay: participation in management: reduction of working hours: and special allowances. The working conditions in plants and factories of

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this prefecture are generally as follows:

1. Average Wage (as of November)
 - a. Office Workers
 - (1) Men - ¥618.78
 - (2) Women - ¥275.12
 - b. Laborers
 - (1) Men - ¥498.29
 - (2) Women - ¥251.80
2. Working Hours
As a result of these disputes, the "48-Hour" week has become general practice.
3. Arbitration in collective bargaining
In order to prevent disputes, the management and union conferred in accordance with the labor agreement.

Mr. Hiyoshi Kuhara, Chief of the Tosu Branch of the Railroad Labor Union Association and three other union officials presented themselves at the Labor Office of this team to discuss the pending railroad strike.

During the discussions the labor union officials stated that occupational supplies will be transported in general, but the strikes would be ineffective with the movement of supplies to various factories in the Saga area now under procurement order and supplying occupational needs. The union officials were warned by this team that any interference in the flow of supplies by the pending strike will not be tolerated. Operational Directive No. 1, dated 5 January 1946 was read and discussed at length.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATION FORCES AND THE JAPANESE:

There have been no incidents in which members of the occupational forces were involved. In certain instances organizations and individuals are being held under surveillance with continued cooperation between this headquarters, the local CIC detachment, and the Japanese police.

DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH SCAP DIRECTIVES:

It appears that the Japanese population is complying with all SCAP directives.

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OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES:

Food Collection and Distribution:

The Food Provisions Section of the Prefectural Government reports the following amounts of 1946 crops delivered to the Japanese Government as of 26 December 1946.

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Actual Delivery</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Rice (New Crop)	741,423 Koku	259,520 Koku	35.00%
Wheat and Barley	90,284 Koku	52,256 Koku	63.73%
Sweet Potato	8,804,000 Kan	6,002,802 Kan	68.18%

Spot checks were made on 22, 23 December 1946 of the following coal mines: (1) OGI Coal Mine, OGI County (2) IWAYA Coal Mine, Higashi-Matsuura County (3) KOIWA Coal Mine, Nishi-Matsuura County. Investigations show that the coal miners and families at these mines are receiving official and supplementary rations and that the total amount of special and supplementary rations for underground miners is being received by the miners. The food conditions in all of these mines have been greatly improved. At the KOIWA Coal mine six boarding houses were inspected. Of these six houses, five maintained efficient distribution of rations to the boarders. The sixth boarding house was found to be efficient in operation and corrective action is being taken.

The distribution of food during the month of December has improved as result of receipts of new rice. The ration allowance of rice is being distributed without substitution of other staple food.

Emergency Food Measures:

Saga Prefecture has been authorized under SCAPIN 2823-A dated 19 December 1946 to distribute 24,084 Kg. of "E" class canned food products as an incentive for the early delivery of harvested crops. Plans are being formulated for distribution when the supplies are received from the Director of Provision Control Bureau by the Saga Prefectural Canned Goods Controlling Agency. Distribution will be made on the basis of 6 pounds of canned food for each koku of rice delivered to the Government.

Fisheries:

Endeavoring to assist local authorities to improve the situation in the production and distribution of fish, conference were

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held with officials from the Fisheries Section. Following is a resume of information gained from these conferences:

Saga Ken situated just north of Nagasaki Ken, a great fish producing area, has in the past relied on Nagasaki for imports to supplement the deficiency between supply and demand at home. This assistance has been valuable in maintaining a representative market for local distribution. But Saga Ken is also just south of Fukuoka Ken which is a great consuming area and therefore deficient in its production of fish in proportion to the demand.

Prices for fish in Fukuoka have jumped since August 1946 from 40% to 105% of the regulated price. This has occurred in spite of agreements among Prefectural Governments made at the Kyushu Block Conference held in November 1946 for the purpose of maintaining an equal price for fish in all prefectures.

Not only do these increased prices in the Fukuoka area attract black marketing activities from the Karatsu area of Saga Ken to Fukuoka Ken but tends to divert Nagasaki exports from Saga to Fukuoka also, thus undermining the local fish distribution structure.

The claim is made by the Prefectural Government that boats operating out of Saga waters put into Fukuoka ports to discharge the better part of their cargoes. A plan is being formulated to reduce this claim to a factual basis by recommending to prefectural authorities that fuel supplies of the fishing fleet be inventoried on departure and return to local ports and a check made of consumption against a record of average daily consumption which will have been already filed.

The fisheries Section of the Prefectural Government reports the changes in numbers of fishing craft that operated during the two periods are reflected in the following table:-

<u>Fishing Crafts</u>	<u>Operated between 11 Dec. - 25 Dec.</u>	<u>Operated be- tween 26 Nov. - 10 Dec.</u>
Class "A" Crafts (over 100 tons)	3	0
Class "B" Crafts (5 to 100 tons)	101	81
Class "C" Crafts (less than 5 tons)	1,266	2,978
Total	1,320	3,065

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3 boats displacing over 100 tons arrived in this prefecture on 17 December 1946 from Yamaguchi Prefecture for the purpose of whaling for 3 months off the shores of Saga Prefecture. These 3 boats will be supplied with fuel and other necessary supplies by Saga Prefecture under the Link System. Many of the "C" class boats are not in operation due to the late rough winter seas which endangers fishing for small crafts.

Fish production decreased approximately 442,894 pounds during the period from 11 December 1946 to 25 December 1946. The total catch for the period was 1,006,850 pounds against a total catch of 1,449,744 pounds during the preceding 15 day period.

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

<u>Type of Fish</u>	<u>Landed between 11 Dec. - 25 Dec. (in pounds)</u>	<u>Landed between 26 Nov. - 10 Dec. (in pounds)</u>
Sardine	156,928	68,740
Bonito	6,789	58,233
Mackerel	42,155	198,544
Horse Mackerel	20,318	75,837
Bream	35,051	26,584

Other fish caught in large quantities during the current period consist of cuttle fish - 6,134 pounds, flounder - 10,848 pounds, yellow tail - 24,261 pounds, shark - 5,320 pounds, baracuda - 77,895 pounds, clams and oysters amounting to 371,931 and 68,309 pounds respectively were also landed during the current period.

Commerce and Industry:

Coal: The goal set for coal production during the month December was 94,900 ton. The production goal for the month of December is 6,340 ton more than it was the previous month. 40,357 ton was mined during the period 1 - 15 December. The goal for that period was 43,800 ton. 92% of the goal was accomplished. Total coal production for period 1 - 27 December was 83,747 ton.

During the fore part of the month the output showed a decrease because of the re-arrangement of the pits. The last half of the month showed a steady increase. It is expected that 96% of the months goal will be reached.

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The Ogi coal mine has shown the greatest increase in output of all the 21 mines. Reason for greater output is the desire of the miners for a greater output and greater attendance percentage of the miners.

On the 23 December 46 the Koiwa coal mine located at Higashi-Yamashira Mura, Nishimatsuura-Gun, Saga-Ken, was inspected. A complaint was received by Saga Military Government Team from one of the miners. After a thorough investigation it was found that the owner of a boarding house was depriving the miners of their full ration of rice, 6 "go" a day and their fish ration. He also was charging the miners 5% of their monthly salary for rent of the mining tools. The miners are being charged 2 Yen per day for the gas supplied by the boarding house, the set price is 70 Sen per day. Obscure records are kept of incoming staple food products from the Food Rationing Point at the boarding house. All the evidence gathered has been turned over to the Japanese Government for further investigation and prosecution.

The production goal for the month December is 2,300 ton. As of 20 December 1,360 ton have been mined. It is expected that the goal of 2,300 ton is to be accomplished. The mine is in full production, and operating six days per week.

24 hours a day, with three eight hour shifts. A total of 520 miners are employed at this mine of which fifty are women. (twenty five working underground and twenty five top side.)

There have been no strikes or labor disputes at this mine in the last three years. All the miners joined the union of their own free will. They are all satisfied with the union leaders and rules and regulations set forth by the union.

An inspection of the Mukaiyama coal mine was made on the 22 December 1946. The production goal for December is 3,300 ton. Actual production is expected to exceed the goal 3,300 ton by 100 ton. The average daily production for this mine is 175 ton.

Food is rationed in two classes for both laborers and underground miners. "A" class 6.3 "go", miners who actually dig coal underground. "B" class 6.1 "go" daily underground to laborers doing light work.

Food is also rationed in two classes on topside, as follows. "A" class, 5.9 "go" daily to laborers doing heavy work, "B" class, 5.5 "go" daily to workers engaged in lighter work. Twenty percent

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of the food ration is composed of wheat flour.

There are about twenty women workers underground at the present time. All women are to be removed from underground positions by February 1, 1947.

Wages at the present time are as follows: (A) 45 Yen per day underground, (B) 32 Yen per day topside.

The mine is in full production 24 hours a day. Three shifts, eight hours per day.

Working conditions in the mine are very poor due to the thickness of the coal veins therefore instituting poor and hazardous conditions.

Sale of Pearls:

The following retailers have been checked in regards to the sale of pearls, and were found to be complying with directives and were aware of the provisions set forth by SCAP.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Oka Watch Shop, | 891 Higashi Machi, Tosu, Kiyaki Gun. |
| 2. Ogawa Watch Shop, | Tosu Machi, Miyaki Gun. |
| 3. Kuriyama Watch Shop, | 642 Kashima Machi, Fujitsu Gun. |
| 4. Yamaguchi Watch Shop, | 4366-1 Kashima Machi, Fujitsu Gun. |
| 5. Mutsuo Kishikawa Watch Shop, | Hamachi-Imari, Nishimatsuura Gun. |
| 6. Eiehe Yomada Watch Shop, | 576 Hamachi-Imari, Nishimatsuura Gun. |
| 7. Tokube Myuta Watch Shop, | 1876 Naka Machi, Karatsu Shi, Higashimatsuura Gun. |

Reparation:

On the 23 December 1946 a spot inspection of the reparation plant Goto Sangyo Industrial Co. Arita Machi, Nishimatsuura Gun, belonging to Nagasaki Ken was made. All machines were inspected and found to be properly maintained. All directives are being complied with. This inspection was in compliance with letter instruction, Sasebo Detachment, Nagasaki Military Government Team.

On the 24 December 1946 a spot inspection of the Nihon Tire Co., Asahi Machi, Miyaki Gun, belonging to Fukuoka Ken was made.

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All machines were inspected and found in proper condition. All directives are being complied with. This inspection was in compliance with letter instruction, Fukuoka Military Government Team.

Public Safety:

Chinese National Confined:

Chang Yuhon alias Chang Robert, alias Captain Robert, Hasegawa Masamohu (Chinese national) has been awaiting trial by a Military Tribunal since 25 November 1946, at 34th Infantry Sasebo. Above mentioned man is being held for impersonating an officer of CIC. Charges were preferred 25 November 1946.

Parades and Public Gathering:

Letter AG 014-BA dated 9 December 1946 subject: Notice of parades Demonstrations and Assemblies, has been widely publicized in Saga Ken by newspapers and radio with satisfactory results. (See Annex A, Workers Rally)

Inspection of Police Stations:

Fifteen (15) police stations have been inspected during this period. There has been a great improvement, but not up to standards set by occupation forces. There will be continuous inspections by this team to insure that Police Stations are kept in a sanitary condition. New jails are being constructed and minor repairs are being made on others.

Explosives:

Spot checks of warehouses where explosives are being stored were made 26 December 1946 to insure strict compliance of recommendation of this team to keep guards on a twenty four (24) hour basis.

Guards were found unsatisfactory and recommendations have been made to improve them. Spot checks will continue in the future.

Fires:

From 11 December 1946 to 26 December 1946 there have been nine (9) fires with the estimated damage of ¥ 372,100. Recommendations and advice for the improvement of Fire Departments has been given to the Ken Officials.

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Drills for volunteer and payed fireman are being conducted through out the Ken in an effort to improve the fire protection.

Legal:

Report of cases handled by Procurators office Saga Ken during period 1 January 1946 to 15 December 1946.

Name of procurators office	Case reported	Cases tried	Cases dropped	Cases suspended	Cases trans-ferred	Cases not disposed of
SAGA DISTRICT	117	41	20	5	24	27
SAGA LOCAL	3,190	969	1,236	32	495	458
TAKEO LOCAL	1,012	316	397	9	128	162
KARATSU LOCAL	1,365	668	333	10	122	232
IMARI LOCAL	572	193	244	11	89	35
TOTAL	6,256	2,187	2,230	67	858	914

Road Maintenance:

Utilization of heavy road maintenance equipment by the Ken is continuing to be a problem. Efficient use of this equipment has not yet been attained to any degree of satisfaction. Estimates and plans for the first half of the coming year were sent forward for procurement of asphalt, and a detailed plan of road repair has been submitted. Several conferences between public works officials and this office have been held in an attempt to coordinate and improve the utilization of machinery and labor.

Education:

In the latter part of this month seven schools were inspected by this headquarters. It is felt that the schools are slowly improving but that not enough impetus is being given to the new

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program by the prefectural education officials. The Sakuraoka Primary School in Ogi Gun was found to be far ahead of all the other schools inspected to date.

Several meetings were held with Tahara, chief of the education section, together with all of the school inspectors. Plans were discussed for heating the schools and improving the sanitation facilities. It was suggested that at least one janitor be permanently assigned to each school to assist in the school clean-up campaign.

On Christmas Eve members of this unit and the Saga Lutheran Church Choir went caroling. The juvenile prison, prefectural hospital and orphans' home were visited. The people seemed visibly affected, and at the prison tears streamed down the faces of the prisoners. At the prison classes are held two hours a day, the text books being those approved by the Mombusho. The subjects are the same as those taught in the primary schools. The following vocational subjects are also taught: bamboo work, knitting, furniture-making, shoe-making, printing, farming and brick-making. The girls are taught carpet-weaving and sewing. There are 1,000 prisoners, including 150 girls. The prison is designed to accommodate 700. The ages range from sixteen to twenty years. Encouragement is given to sports, but there is an acute shortage of all athletic equipment. There is also a shortage of clothing.

It was found during the school inspections that all schools are short of new text-books. In most classes the teacher has the only copy, and the students must copy the teacher's notes on the blackboard into their notebooks. At a conference with the prefectural education officials it was learned that scrap-paper must be turned in to the book stores before new books are delivered.

The second meeting of the new screening committee was held on 26 December. The meeting was attended by a member of this headquarters. The members of the committee discussed the methods by which the screening should be conducted. The following conclusions were arrived at:

1. A cooperative committee consisting of from ten to fifteen members should be organized in each middle school, teachers, parents and former students each composing one-third of the total membership. A deadline of 15 January was set for the selecting of these committees.

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2. A cooperative committee consisting of ten or fifteen members should be organized for primary and youth schools in each city or county, teachers and parents each constituting one-half the total membership. A deadline of 15 January was set for the selection of the president of each city or county educators' association (kyoikukai) who will be responsible for the organization of the committee.
3. The president of the educators' association attended a meeting on 28 December with the screening committee members. At this meeting information and instructions on the matter of cooperative committees was given.

It is felt that with proper supervision the screening committee may do a better job this time.

A visit was made to the Ogi Coal Mine where a private youth school was supposed to be in session. It was found that one hundred twenty children of the coal miners should have been in school, but the school was not in session. The three regular teachers were serving as clerks in the mine office. At present there is no space available for class-rooms. During the war only military training was given, and the school has not opened since.

Religion:

A memorial service for one hundred twenty three (123) War dead, both soldiers and civilians was held on the 23rd of December. It was sponsored by:

1. Brother Relief Association
2. Buddhist Relief Association
3. Commerce and Industry Association
4. Youth Association
5. Womens Association
6. Bereaved family Association

When it was pointed out that the Brother-hood Relief Association was the official relief association of the Ken and that the Governor was the actual president, the Brother-hood Relief Association was withdrawn as one of the sponsors. Over five hundred (500) people attended. The meeting was covered by the local CIC and no derogatory report given.

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A second memorial service was planned in the memory of Shinra Shonin as well as dead students and former graduates for the 16th of January. The sponsor was the Ryukoku Middle School, a private Buddhist School herein Saga. Six hundred twenty seven (627) priest teachers, one thousand three hundred thirty eight (1338) students and thirty (30) to sixty six (66) bereaved families were expected to attend. Both services were to be held at Ganshoji Buddhist Temple.

Insect and Rodent Control:

The program to improve and educate the insect and rodent control teams is progressing fairly well. This office is investigating the number and location of all teams in the Ken, checking their personnel and making spot checks on their efficiency, equipment, and supply. So far this investigation has revealed that while teams for the large cities and health centers are fairly well organized and equipped, those of small towns and remote districts are, in general, poorly organized and have practically no supply and no understanding of the scope of their work. This has been brought to the attention of the health department. Arrangements are being made to train and equip them. In the meantime in the event of emergency the Ken and health centers will send their teams into areas where they are needed.

It has been noted also by this office that methods of delousing were not well understood even by the larger teams. Therefore a conference demonstration was held 17 December in which proper methods and equipment were demonstrated to the chiefs of many of the teams. The Ken health department will continue to send out men to train and check local teams. It seems to take much time and effort to train these teams even to a minimum standard of efficiency.

This office is also making a sustained effort to try and get insect breeding places obliterated. At this time special effort is being made to get the piles of decaying organic material frequently found about the cities removed.

The Japanese, using Antu rat poison, report that they have killed 14,930 rats during the past two weeks.

Immunizations:

10,000 workers in the Kitagata, Tachikawa, Ohzuru, and Ogi coal mines received a full course of immunization against typhus.

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It was in these places that typhus appeared last year. We still have about 11,000 cc typhus vaccine on hand for an emergency.

Water Purification:

Water is chlorinated in five cities, Saga, Karatsu, Takeo, Imari, and Yobuko. Amounts of residual chlorine remain about the same as those reported at the middle of the month. The following stocks of chlorinating compound are on hand:

Saga Shi	765 Kg.
Takeo Machi	855 Kg.
Imari Machi	615 Kg.
Karatsu Shi	3240 Kg.
Yobuko Machi	225 Kg.

Distribution of Medical Supplies:

Since this office started an investigation of the supply of critical medical items in this Ken, it has been found that many of the critical items which have not been received for many months could now be obtained. A small supply of hydrochloric acid was finally gotten so that testing laboratories can again operate. Also an allocation of critical items for November was received and a plan of distribution is now being prepared so that all these items may be put into immediate use in the places where they are most needed. The Japanese medical supply department has been instructed to make a careful estimate of anticipated needs of critical drugs so that the ministry may have a knowledge of requirements in this Ken on which to base their allocation. Also this investigation will reveal shortages which are about to occur and perhaps action can be taken to avoid dangerous shortages. There is still over all a considerable lack of certain of the controlled drugs in this Ken. The Ken still has a fairly adequate supply of VD drugs on hand for use in the clinics.

Narcotic Control:

In accordance with the directive from the Welfare Ministry, the Ken narcotic control department has made an estimate of the amount of narcotics that will be needed for the next six months (beginning with October) by hospitals, doctors, and drug stores. Any supplies that these people have had in excess of their estimated needs have now been turned back to the three drug wholesale houses for narcotics in this Ken.

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On 16 December a conference was held for all narcotic control officers in which the regulations of the narcotic control law were discussed. Also, following the instructions of this office to carry out checks on all narcotic dealers and practitioners, the Ken narcotic control department discovered the following infractions of the law:

1. 21 narcotic dealers were found who had not posted their license in their office.
2. 9 were found who were not keeping narcotics separate from other drugs and under strict safe guard.
3. 22 narcotic users were found who were not keeping complete records as to the name, address, disease of the patients to whom they were administering narcotics and they did not have records of dates and amounts of drug administered.
4. There have been no cases of smuggling uncovered.

General Sanitation:

Pursuant to our program to prevent typhus outbreaks, we have had articles on typhus control in several of the newspapers and have had posters prepared telling people how to avoid typhus which are to be distributed all over the Ken this week.

Twice during the month this section has given lectures to the public health section and the doctors on modern methods of acute epidemic control and proper sanitary methods. Typhus control was emphasized.

Inspection of two coal mines was carried out this month. In both the conditions were very bad and quite similar. In general, food supply has improved at the mines although there is still a serious lack of protein and vitamins in the diet. Most of the miners now receive their six "go" of rice, although in one instance it was found that due to blackmarket sales by one boarding house keeper there was a shortage of rice for the miners. This condition was corrected by jailing the offenders. Another distressing condition was the lack of clothes. This matter is now under investigation. Living quarters were inadequate and most unsanitary. In some places DDT was used regularly but in others none was used. Instructions were given for regular use of DDT and airing of bedding etc. Latrines and other environmental sanitation was poor. Instructions were given to both the doctors of the mines and mine officials on what measures were to be taken. A constant supervision will be maintained over the mines by frequent checks. It is

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very hard to control them since there are no laws or sanitary codes on which to prosecute them.

A conference was held with the governor in which public health was discussed. It was pointed out to him the necessity for the formation of a sanitary code which all communities must live up to. Also he was shown that the health department would need a great deal more money allocated to it to carry out its work. He was asked to cooperate and help the health department to get legislation passed to facilitate these matters.

We are starting another drive this month to clean up the cities and get proper disposal of wastes. Along with this there is an active campaign to get railroad stations, post offices and other like public buildings to maintain proper sanitary standards. Written instructions were sent out to all the railroads on this subject.

Epidemics:

There are no epidemics in Saga at present. Diphtheria is still fairly prevalent. One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported this week. The following table of communicable disease cases was published by the Ken.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>		<u>RECOVERED</u>		<u>TOTAL OF</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>
	<u>16-31 Dec.</u>	<u>16-31 Dec.</u>	<u>CASE</u>	<u>CASE</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>FROM</u>
			<u>16-31 Dec.</u>	<u>16-31 Dec.</u>	<u>CASES.</u>	<u>JANUARY.</u>
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	90
Dysentery	1	0	173	5	5	1019
Ekiri	0	0	0	3	3	46
Typhoid	5	1	67	4	4	255
Pare-typhoid	3	0	31	1	1	128
Diphtheria	46	3	30	102	102	882
Smallpox	0	0	0	1	1	54
Eruptive typhus	0	0	0	0	0	39
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	3
Epidemic Cerebro- spinal Meningitis	1	0	0	1	1	6
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

Poisonous Beverages:

There have been no cases of poisoning by beverages in the past two weeks. The laboratory which tests poisonous beverages

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is again in operation since necessary reagents have now been obtained. Also it has started to do all the tests recommended in 8th Army OD 50, 17 May 1946, instead of just the test for methanol.

Venereal Disease:

The venereal disease program outlined in our last report is progressing slowly. It is very difficult to get the necessary funds required to carry it out. So far we have enlarged and improved the Saga clinic. Men are now being treated there. However, there is considerable difficulty in popularizing the clinic so that it will be heavily attended by people from the general population. So far they have been slow in coming. A lecture was given by this office to the Ken medical society on modern methods of diagnosis, treatment, and follow up of venereal disease. Also directions have been sent to all the local clinics as previously outlined in the last report. This month there is to be another conference on VD. We are having considerable difficulty in getting case tracing and case holding instituted. It is hard to convince the Japanese of the value of these methods and they are most reluctant to start them.

The following report on Venereal disease cases has been published by the Japanese health department:

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u> 8-14 Dec.		<u>NEW CASES</u> 15-21 Dec.		<u>TOTAL CASES</u> FROM JAN.
	(G)	(P)	(G)	(P)	
Syphilis	34	4	48	11	4,157
Gonorrhoea	70	45	32	18	3,621
Chancroid	5	0	6	0	640
Lymphogranuloma Inguinale	1	1	0	0	4
TOTAL SUM	110	50	86	29	8,422

Remarks: (1)

(G) Stands for "General Population"
(P) Stands for "Prostitutes"

(2)

Total numbers of prostitutes who were examined from 15 to 21 December was 698.

During the month the Ken Health Department made a simultaneous survey of all the prostitutes that could be found at the time.

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734 were examined. Among these 204 cases of syphilis, 76 cases of gonorrhoea, and three cases of chancroid were found.

Commerce and Industry:

The production of the Uranosaki Shipyard for the period 16 to 28 December 1946, are as follows:

- (1) Construction and repair 7 ships.
 - (a) Under construction before launching - 6
 - (b) Under construction after being launched - 4
- (2) Construction and repair of marine engine and equipment - None
- (3) Construction and repair of mining and industrial machines - None
- (4) Construction and repair of railway passenger and freight cars - None.

Fertilizer:

The amount of fertilizer received during the month of December has been increased over previous months.

Amounts received during period 1 to 27 December 1946 are as follows:

Ammonium sulphate	701.67	tons
Lime Nitrate	165.555	tons
Superphosphate	351.615	tons
Potassium, imported	113.4	tons
Vegetable oil cakes	15.4	tons

Protection of Textiles:

A spot inspection of the Daiwa Spinning Co. Ltd., Saga Shi, Saga Ken was made on the 24 December 1946. It was found that the company was complying with, Letter GHQ, SCAP, AG 23423 (25 Nov. 46) ESSTD, subject "Protection of textiles" dtd 25 November 1946, and Verbal instructions to Textile Bureau. Ministry of Commerce and Industry from GHQ, SCAP.

The plant is adequately guarded by policeman and they have the required signs posted within the area of the plant. Shipments of American raw cotton or its products, freight cars are being properly marked, in accordance with existing directives. (See Annex C).

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Public Welfare:

Since November first, there has been a 50% increase in relief allowance per case. This allowance amounts to 4.90 Yen per person in intermediate cities and 4.20 Yen in small villages. Spot checks are made twice a month by the Ken and by this office to check local offices on the fairness of distribution of relief funds.

The allotment of Japanese Army and Navy stocks of biscuits and conned foods has been distributed to this Ken. It consisted of 101,970 Kg. canned goods and 23,620 Kg. of biscuits. So far 2580 Kg. of the biscuits have been distributed. An inspection was made of these supplies. It was found that at least 740 cans of orange juice were spoiled and 30 cans of biscuits were unfit for any use. The Japanese were ordered to carefully check the rest of the stock and distribute all foods that were in imminent danger of spoilage and to dispose of that which had already spoiled.

The housing shortage is acute in this Ken. As of 15 December there were 38,901 war sufferers and about 93,224 repatriates, all requiring help. To meet this situation the Ken will receive a subsidy of 3,626,160 Yen from the National Treasury, 3,226,160 of which will be used for the expansion and completion of installations for collective accommodation. Kasugo-ryo, Kibo-ryo, and part of the installations at the old Karatsu repatriation center will be reconstructed and improved to accommodate the homeless. There are also plans to use part of Takagise Camp if necessary. This will accommodate about 1500 persons. The other 400,000 Yen of the subsidy from the National Treasury will be used to renovate large private houses for the use of homeless families. It is hoped to house some 330 families in this way.

Clothing is another pressing problem in this Ken. 166,300 pieces of clothing were allotted by the Commerce and Industry Department for the months of July, August, and September. So far only 95,480 pieces have been received. These are now being distributed. Allotments for October, November, and December consist of 22,200 sets of bedding, 44,400 blankets, 63,900 pieces of clothing, and 27,700 Kan of cotton. As yet these items have not arrived in the Ken due to transportation difficulties. 900 sets of bedding have been manufactured in this Ken and are now being distributed. 11,000 blankets have been received from the Repatriates' Assistance Bureau and have been distributed.

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Elwood F. Saxer

ELWOOD F. SAXER
Major INF
Commanding

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Annex A to Saga Military Government Semi Monthly Report.
For the Period Ending 31 December, 1946.

The following is the substance of the Police Report on Workers Rally turned in to Saga Military Government Team, by the Ken Police:-

Details:

1. Date of Rally: From 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. 17 December, 1946.
2. Place: A grand Address meeting was held at the Outer Gardens of Saka Shrine, in Saga City. The demonstration parade marched from the site to the Prefectural Office through the Kantsu Road and furthermore, proceeded to the west from Saga Police Station to Court Office, thus reaching the Taiwa Spinning Co., Saga Railway Station and the Togami Electric Machinery Plant.
3. Promoter:
The Rally being held under the joint auspices of each political party and League, the Chairman of the rally was Hideshima Douho, of Saga Allied Association of Trade Unions.
4. Trade Unions participating in the Rally:
 - a) Saga Branch Office of the Kyushu Power Distribution Company: Some 170 persons.
 - b) The Taiwa Spinning Company: Some 160 persons.
 - c) The Togami Electric Machinery Company: Some 140 persons.
 - d) The Uchida Works: Some 70 persons.
 - e) The Toyo Tokusen Co.: Some 60 persons.
 - f) The Ishimaru Iron Works: Some 50 persons.
 - g) Government Railway Employee in Saga Area: Some 50 persons.
 - h) All employee of Communication Ministry in Saga Area: Some 60 persons.
 - i) Saga Ken Allied Association of Japan Democrats: Some 15 persons.
 - j) Kishime Colliery's Chapter of Japan Communists: Some 5 persons.
 - k) All Japan Federation of Laborers: Some 8 persons.
 - l) Saga Ken Allied Association of Trade Unions.
5. Description of the Rally:
 - a) The trade unions participating in the Rally displayed the placards on which such slogans as "Down with the Yoshida Ruined Cabinet" "Reconstruction of Industry by

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the hands of us Workers", "Remove the limit of 500 yen" "Abolish the Labor Arrangement Law" and Abolition of Earned Income Tax" were written exaggerately. Besides, in the Kishima Colliery's Chapter, of Japan Communists, no slogan was displayed other than one red flag.

b) Description of Address Meeting:

- (1) Address of Promoter and Co-optation of Chairman:
Hideshima Douhou, member of Saga Ken Allied Association of Trade Unions.

From now on, we will open the "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet" Rally. Next, I recommend Fujiwara Gontaro, President of Saga Ken Allied Association of Japan Democrats, as Chairman, trusting to the promoter for recommendation of Chairman.

- (2) Address of Chairman: Fujiwara Gontaro.

Yoshida Cabinet, which was born under the favor of the incompleteness and defectiveness of democratic national organization, has a feudalistic character in every point.

Yoshida Cabinet has not taken proper steps to relieve the war-victims and repatriates from overseas, while the cabinet is promoting the tendency of inflation, supporting the capitalists without taking notice of the salaried masses. Accordingly, we must establish a democratic government by the hands of the salaried masses overthrowing Yoshida Cabinet without delay.

- (3) Expression of Opinions by Each Trade Union and Organization participating in the Rally:

(a) Saga Branch Office's Trade Union, of Kyushu Power Distribution Company: A certain Nakata Kiyoshi. Yoshida Ruined Cabinet took measures on the cancellation of compensation for the munitions company for the purpose of defending Capitalists instead of us workers, thus the workers have suffered from the hardship of unemployment next to the defeat of war. So, we must at once overthrow Yoshida Cabinet by the strong power of combination of the salaried masses.

(b) Togami Electric Machinery Co.'s Trade Union: Masuda Terufumi speaking.

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Whereas Yoshida Cabinet gave tacit consent for the sabotage made by the capitalists, promoting the vicious tendency of inflation, the cabinet brought pressure upon the workers who were trying to reconstruct the Japanese Industry by means of the production control. What on earth is one who enforced the Labor Arrangement Law with intention of oppressing the swelling power of the workers. We must now down with Yoshida Cabinet resolutely in order to vent our spite on these matters.

- (c) Japan Communists: Nishimado Kurataro.
The political world of Japan was in a chaotic condition at the time when Yoshida, the Premier came into power. The Yoshida Cabinet has been supporting the capitalists while bringing pressure upon the workers. Therefore, we must fight to the end for the purpose of overthrowing the incompetent Yoshida Cabinet calling out to the proletariat of the whole world as well as all Japanese workers.
- (d) Japan Democrats: Nakamura Junichi.
It is high time when the political situations of Japan to-day stand in need of a socialistic policy with Japan Democrats. It is the Yoshida Cabinet which is checking the policy. The reconstruction of Japan will delay for 10 years or 100 years respectively if the cabinet exists for a day or 10 days longer. On the other hand, both Liberal and Progressive Parties are robots of Yoshida Cabinet. So we will continue this movement even if these two parties come into power instead of the cabinet, fighting to the end for the establishment of democratic government with Japan Democrats.
- (e) Federation of Laborers: Baba Kumaji.
All policies of Yoshida Cabinet ended in a failure. The Cabinet has been supporting the capitalists at the sacrifice of the salaried masses. Such a cabinet will be good

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for nothing even if it is reformed hereafter. All nations of the world are going to put the socialistic policy into effect. The reconstruction of Japan is almost hopeless unless a democratic government is formed by Japan Democrats and Communists.

- (f) Saga Branch Office's Trade Union, of Kyushu Power Distribution Company: A certain Kinoshita Shizuko.
We have not demanded an unreasonable wage. Only we hope to get salary enough to live on. However, the government authorities have brought pressure upon the public workers under the pretence of the lowest wage policy. On the other hand, they have passed a long time without taking notice of war-victim-orphan and repatriates from overseas. We have lost patience with them. We have to organize the government which we demand. Let us fight to the end aiming at overthrowing Yoshida Cabinet together.
- (g) A certain Matsubayashi Manabu, Togami Denki Seisaku-sho.
Where do we need to hold the national meeting to-day to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet? The Labor Union Law has been established for the purpose of securing the fundamental human right or the freedom, of the nation and maintaining the minimum livelihood of laborers. But the present government has been harassing the laborers by various ways and has enforced the Labor-Law by its own decision to oppress the laborers. And it levies the earned income-tax and the synthetic income-tax on the laboring masses. We must overthrow by the power of unity this Yoshida Cabinet which protects capitalists even at the sacrifice of the laboring masses.
- (h) A certain Tanaka Norio, National Labor Union.
It is the Yoshida reactionary cabinet which was formed to take place of the military clan and wealthy clique "Zaibatsu".

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The very Yoshida Cabinet enforced the Labor Law against the will of the nation and before they knew it, and tried to oppress the electric workers' dispute. But the victory has been won by the laborers through the power of iron unity, recording a brilliant page in the history of the Japanese Labor movement. Yet there are many cases of theft of rice in farm-villages. The Agricultural Land System Reform Law admits the possession of one (1) cho-bu by landlords but this must also be attributed to the strategy of the cabinet.

- (i) Denji Matsuwo, Social Democratic Party.
It has been 8 months since the Yoshida Cabinet was formed. But the wage and salary earners cannot live on 500 yen a month, do what they may.
Although they have gotten over their privation, they will not be able to endure further. The Social Democratic Party made an investigation of the public opinion and found that its 58% was against the Yoshida Cabinet. Accordingly, it has started the anti-cabinet movement.
In order to remove 500-yen-frame and to abolish the earned income-tax we are going to push the anti-cabinet movement to the utmost and for this we must get your support.
- (j) Shokichi Ishikawa, Chairman of Yamato Spinning Co., Labor Union.
The Yoshida Cabinet refuses to form a cabinet for earning masses which is our inmost desire. We must campaign courageously and strongly for this purpose to the end.
- (k) Shikaru Hata, Communist Party.
Hitherto, Yoshida Cabinet has never established any policy on the basis of the earning masses and medium and small industrials. Why are laborers disputing throughout the country. It is because they are unable to get along.
The Cabinet has declared that an economic struggle should not be a political struggle

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but this is due to the policy of Yoshida Cabinet.

Combining all democratic forces we must overthrow the Cabinet as soon as possible, starting from today.

In the middle of the course of these announcements, desolution, appendix I, was formed and in order to deliver it to the prefectural goveror:

Michinori Hideshima

Kentaro Fujiwara

and ten (10) representatives of each labor union visited the prefectural office at 11 a.m. and also, an encouraging telegram, appendix II, was drafted and was decided to be despatched to each headquarters of:

State Railroad Labor Union

All Communications Labor Union

Japan Iron and Steel Workers' Union

Japan Electricity Generation Labor Union.

then Michinori Hideshima, chairman, gave a notice of demonstration. And with noon-siren as signal, they made a street-parade along the above-mentioned route, singing loudly May-day, song (members of the Kishima Coal Mine Workers' Union sang Revolution Song Sometimes.) Then the parade arrived at the prefectural office, the paraders requested the governor for apology, accusing the attitude, with which the governor had received the resolution which Hideshima and others had delivered to him. And some of them abused him. But the matter was smoothly settled in consequence of the governor's apology.

After shouting "Laborers Banzai" three times, the parade advanced. When it approached the Saga Railroad Station, Hideshima encouraged the railroad operatives, hoping the victory of the workers in the State Railroad dispute. On the road front of the Togami Denki Seisaku Co., Hideshima encouraged the workers to the effect that they hope that Yoshida Cabinet should be thrown over as soon as possible. And after shouting "Banzai" three times, they dispersed at 13:30 without any accident.

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A Written Resolution

Generally speaking of a policy of Yoshida Cabinet during 8 months since it came into power, Yoshida Cabinet has chiefly aimed at maintaining the influences of capitalists, landlords and bureaucracy. On the contrary, such offensive measures as the popular taxation and dismissal of employee have been taken for the masses of workers such as the laborers, farmers and middle and small-sized industrialists and businessman.

Furthermore, that Yoshida Cabinet has not had the sincerity and ability to accept seriously the problems of war-victims, repatriates from overseas and those who changed their employment is impossible for us as a nation to overlook.

Such being the circumstances, the waves of unprecedented vicious inflation are rolling violently throughout our country, thereby the unemployment of some 10 millions have been reduced to greatest misery.

Now, the intelligent public are warning the crisis of Japanese people and have fears for the decay of national living. Despite it, it is believed generally that Yoshida Cabinet has not the sincerity and ability to reconstruct the people and stabilize the national living, judging from its character. We hereby demand the retirement of Yoshida Cabinet. In this connection, the resolutions are as follows:

1. Reconstruction of production for the people made by the people.
2. Rehabilitation of the lowest wage system.
3. Immediate conclusion of Labor Agreements in every office.
4. Absolute opposition for dismissal and complete employment of the unemployed.
5. Immediate abolition of Labor Arrangement Law.
6. Give credit and raw materials to middle and small-sized industrialists and businessmen.
7. Security of staple food, fuel and housing.
8. Remove the limit of 500 yen.
9. Abolition of earned income tax and raise of the exemption of synthetic income tax.
10. Increase of education expenses and through democratization of education charged on the national treasury.
11. Opposition for compulsory delivery system checking the delivery of rice.
12. Give the fertilizer and agricultural implements to farmers.

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13. Opposition for meddling of police authorities checking the democratization.
14. Down with Yoshida ruined Cabinet.
15. Establishment of democratic Government with Japan Democrate.
16. Security of living of repatriates and war-victims.
17. Dissolution of monopolistic Zaibatsu.
18. Immediate enforcement of Labor Standard Law.
19. Thorough democratization of whole public officers and deportation of reactionary bureaucracy.
20. A raise of rice-price covering the cost of production and opposition for confiscation of the farm-land.

Date: 17 December, 1946.

Saga Ken Chapters Allied Association of
Japan Democrats.
Saga Ken Allied Association of Federation
of Laborers.
Saga Ken Democratization League, of Japan
Communists.
Saga Ken Allied Association of Trade Unions.

Appendix II.

Draft of the Telegram

We hope your victory for the establishment of Democratic Revolution.

We, laborers, swear joint-struggle in conformity with our resolution.

Mass meeting of
Saga Ken Laborers for the purpose of overthrowing
Yoshida Cabinet.

TO: Trade Unions, of All Japan Government Railway's Employee, All Japan Communication Ministries Employee, The Japan Iron and Steel Company, The Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company.

SAGA-KEN
Laborers

Annex B to Semi Monthly Report, Saga Military Government Team

Meeting on Agricultural
Land Commissions

Date : Dec. 15, 1946 10.00 am to 12.45 pm

Place : Ken Agricultural Association Bldg.

Attendants :

Lt.	McDonnell
Governor	Tozawa
Director	Hisama, Agricultural Land Dept.
Chief	Agricultural Land Section "
Other Officials of the Same Section	
Heads of Gun Offices	
Chiefs of Economic Section of Gun Offices	
Representatives of Gun Agricultural Associations	
" " Ken	" "
Representatives of Gun Farmers Associations	
" " Ken	" "
Representatives of Gun Rural Youth Associations	
" " Ken	" "

Governor Tozawa's Address

It is with great pleasure that I say a few words at this meeting which has been honored by the kind presence of Lt. McDonnell of the Saga Military Government Team.

Agricultural Land Reform Bill was first introduced in August, 1936 with the purpose of increasing farm production. Attempt was made in February this year for its revision to meet the changed need but the proposed revision could not meet the approval of SCAP on account of fundamental defects. This has recently been removed and duly approved by SCAP who is profoundly interested in seeing the stipulations incorporated properly carried out. Thus to this reform law is attached great importance - domestic as well as international. I hope you will fully realize the greatness of your responsibility because you are the very party to whom the task of helping people carry out the coming important election of the members of land commissions is assigned.

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The election day has been set on Dec. 22nd, a week from today which is not very far away. I regret to note that notwithstanding the importance of the election and of the function of the commissions rural people in this prefecture have not so far shown enough interest in it. This is why we have proposed to hold this meeting. Time is short. We have got to clarify the spirit of the law thoroughly to all the people concerned immediately. We have to exhaust every and all effective means so that the people realize the significance of the election. We have to resort to newspaper and radio talks, posters, neighborhood meetings, picture shows and any other ways and means that could possibly and effectively contribute to the purpose. The significance of the coming election must be thoroughly and immediately clarified to each and every farmer in the prefecture no matter where he is located. And without their thorough understanding and due cooperation the object envisaged in the reform law can never be attained.

As to the specific points in this connection I would leave them taken up by my assistant officials here, to whom your unhesitating questions are kindly invited.

Mr. Hisano's Speech

It has not been long since my assumption of the post as director of the Agricultural Land Dept. of this prefecture and I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to introduce myself to you all. My office is open to you and you are welcome anytime. I shall always be ready to talk to you and will be very happy to invite your unbiased opinion. I am fully aware that nothing could be accomplished without your kind cooperation.

I attended the agricultural land dept. directors meeting the other day and come back with a sad notion that the interest so far shown in the land reform law by rural people is lukewarm. This is especially noted in this prefecture. There may be many reasons for it. But one of the fundamental shortcomings to which we have to pay our sincere attention is the lack of propaganda as to the significance of the function of the land commissions. As stated by the governor as well as by Lt. McDonnell

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there is no question about the importance of the law. And in order to attain the desired result nothing is more important than the first step, that is to say the way the election of the members of the commissions is to be performed. The election must be carried out fairly and squarely.

It is very regretable that the people do not show keen enough interest in this matter. We have got to arouse their interest. We have got to orient the people as to the function of the commission. In this connection all possible ways and means be resorted to so that cognizance of the significance of the matter be permeated throughout the prefecture. This is the way to insure the best results from the coming election, the first step toward attaining the desired objective.

Explanation by Mr. Shibauchi
Chief of Agricultural Land Section of the
Agricultural Land Dept. of the Prefecture

1. Mission of the land commissions:-

The mission of the new land commissions to be set up as a result of the coming election is to carry out the historic duties stipulated in the newly revised Agricultural Land Reform Law as well as in the Special Procedure Law pertaining to the inauguration of landed farmers.

2. Objective of above laws:-

Both of these two laws have in view the insurance of security of farm life, the development of farm productivity and the democratization of rural communities. In order to attain this objective the reform of agrarian system, basic to the agricultural system itself, or more particularly, the rationalization of ownership, distribution and utilization of agrarian land is attempted. And for this purpose inauguration of landed farmer is drastically planned to be completed within a considerably short period. The land ownership system as has been known heretofore is required to be drastically ameliorated. It is not without deep sympathy for the present owners, yet the adoption of this drastic measure is indispensable for the development of agriculture, the base of reconstruction program of new Japan. And the task of this great reform is to be mainly assumed by the land commissions. The success of the historic attempt,