A P P E N D I X

February 1950

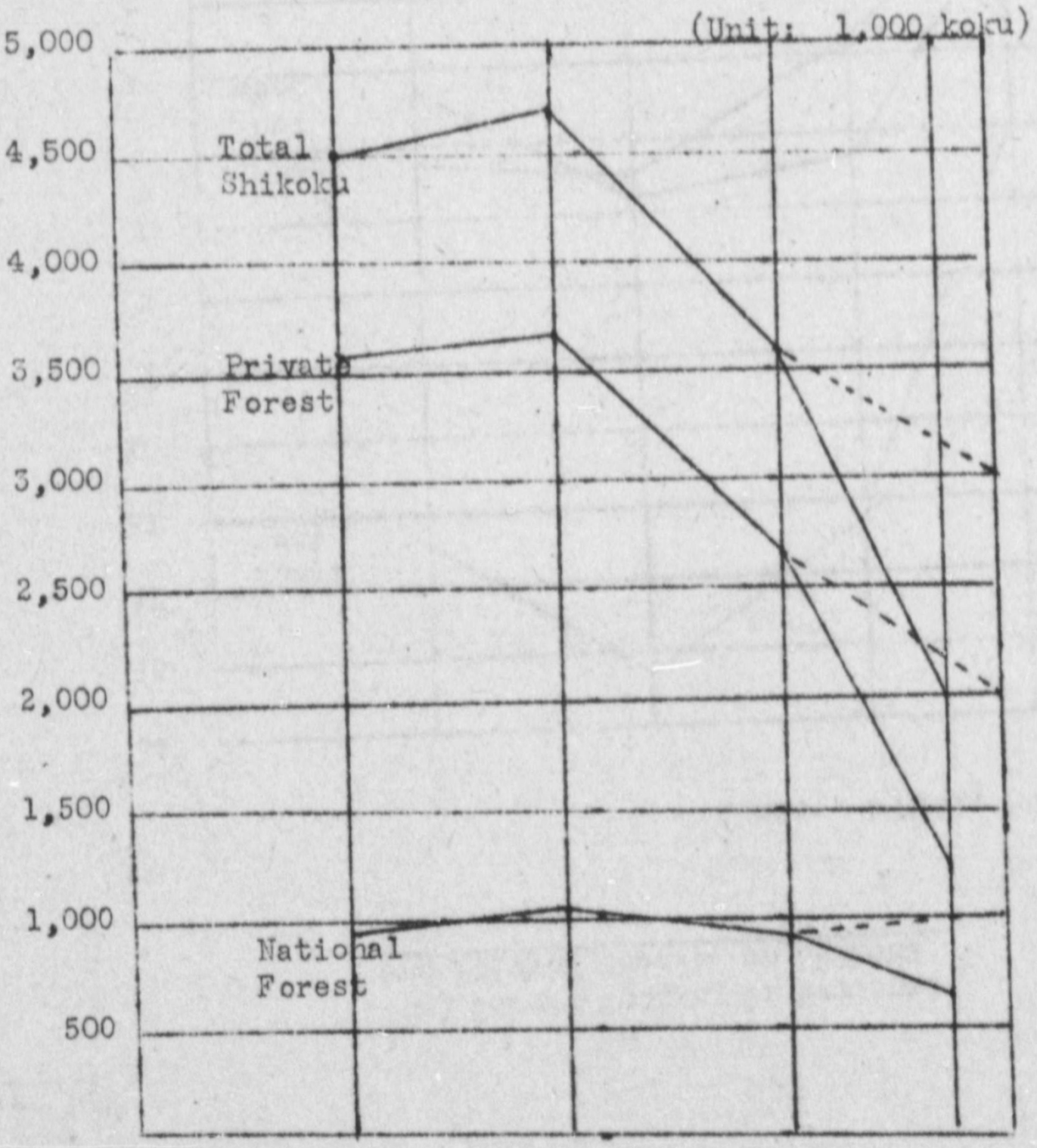
Chart "A"

Status of New F. C. A. & Transfer of Assets

Progress \ Prefectures		Kagawa	Tokushima	Kochi	Ehime	Total
No. of former Fishery Assoc.		62	39	62	103	266
No. of new F.C.A. Approved to-date		89	51	108	153	401
No. of transfers of assets approved by Pref. Gov't	From Old F.A.	21	18	28	49	116
	To New F.C.A.	33	19	41	63	156

Chart "B"

Lumber Production on Shikoku



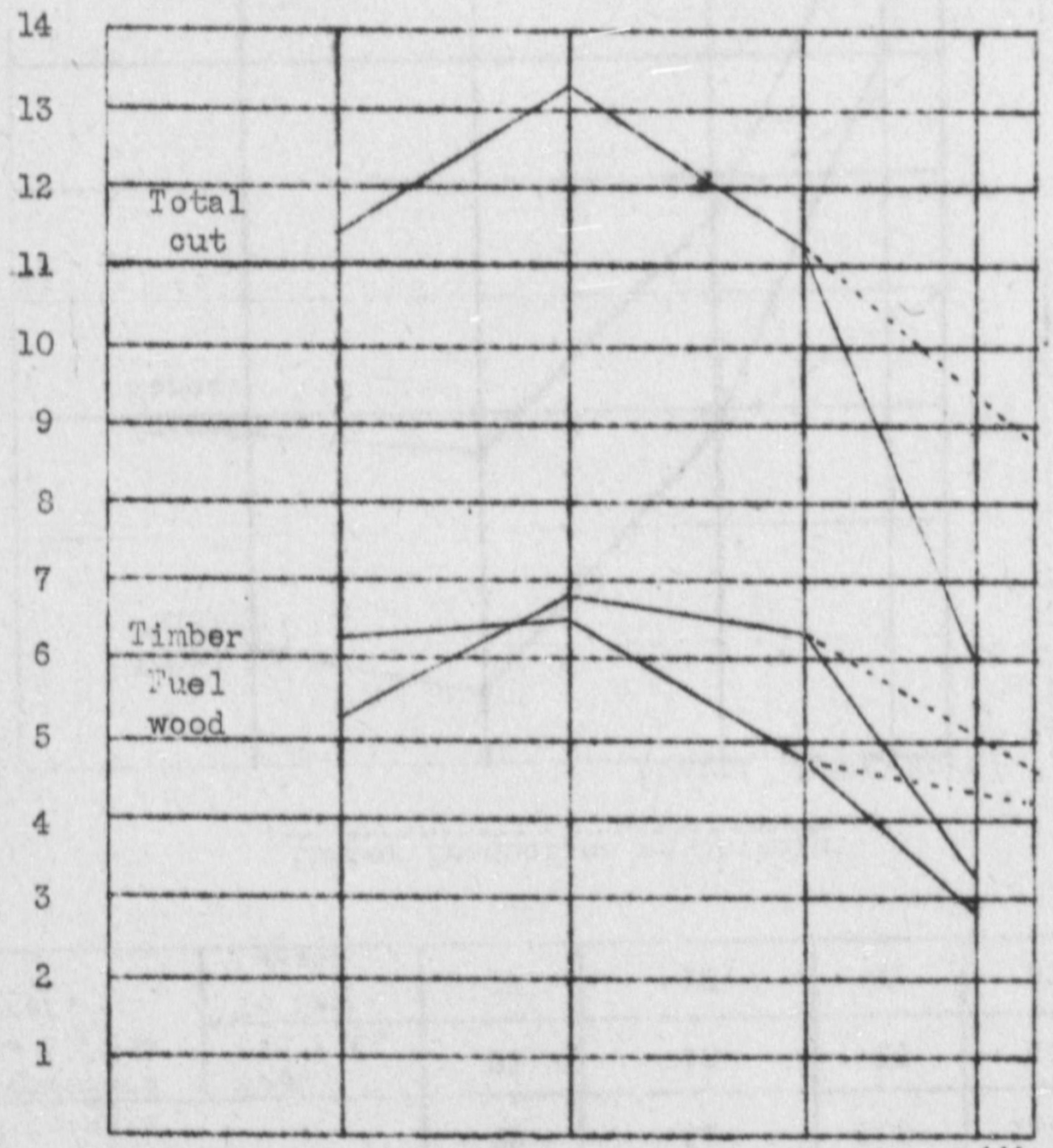
_____ Actual production up to 1 Jan. 1950

------- Estimated production up to the end of the 1949 fiscal year

Chart "C"

Total Forest Cutting in National and Private Forests on Shikoku

(Unit: 1 Mill. koku)



Remarks:

There is only a small amount of fuel-wood production in national forests

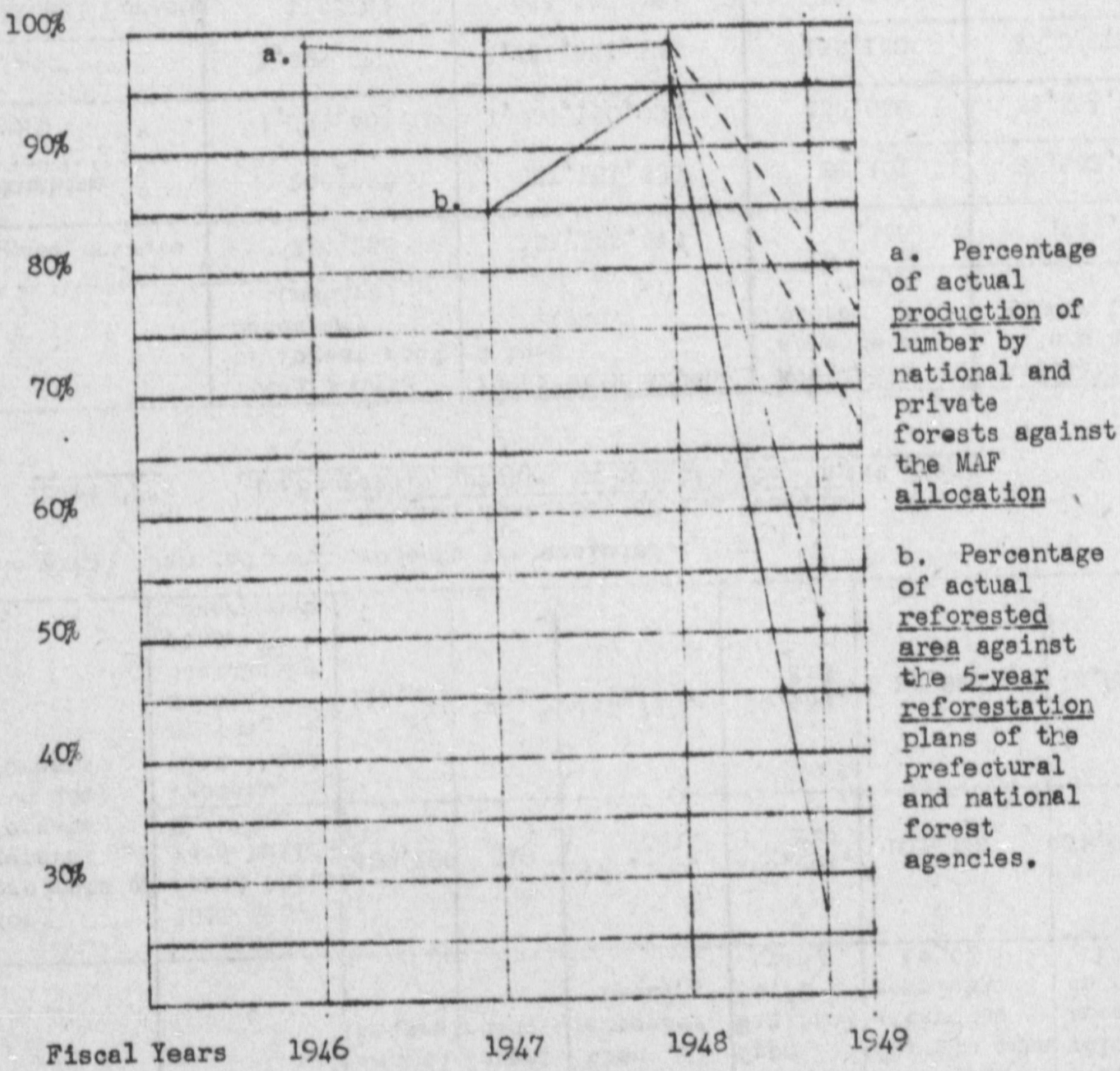
Actual production up to 1 January 1950

Estimated production up to the end of 1949 fiscal year

APPENDIX

Chart "D"

Rates of Lumber Production and Reforestation
in Shikoku Region



a. Percentage of actual production of lumber by national and private forests against the MAF allocation

b. Percentage of actual reforested area against the 5-year reforestation plans of the prefectural and national forest agencies.

———— Actual percentage up to 1 January 1950

---------- Estimated percentage up to the end of 1949 fiscal year

Chart "E"

Status of Forest Road Projects On Shikoku in 1949 Fiscal Year

		Total No. of length forest (meters)	No. of forest roads	Construction expenses (yen)	Subsidy from National Gov't (yen)	Available forests area after the completion (cho)	Available volume of trees after completion (koku)
Road projects of general forests and deep forests	Original 1949 proposed forest road building plan	400,195	310	441,100,061	183,081,215	101,833	34,499,519
	Present plan based on the subsidy decided by central government	113,971	124	120,719,599	60,439,213	22,927	9,826,692

Remarks: Damaged road projects are excluded.

Chart "F" Natural Resources of the Present Inaccessible Forests in Relation to Forest Roads

	Total length of forest road necessary (meters)	Total work expenditure (yen)	Available acreage of timber (cho)	Available volume of timber (koku)
Kagawa Private	324,236	181,183,879	9,136	1,746,938
Tokushima "	240,763	837,131,886	39,101	27,982,478
Kochi "	1,561,400	1,006,140,000	139,886	35,364,329
Ehime "	1,885,620	2,356,533,300	138,160	37,096,250
National Forests	110,500	431,500,000	12,736	4,395,227
Total	4,122,519	4,812,489,065	339,019	106,585,222

APPENDIX

Chart "G"

Reforestation and Denudation in National and Private Forests in Shikoku Region

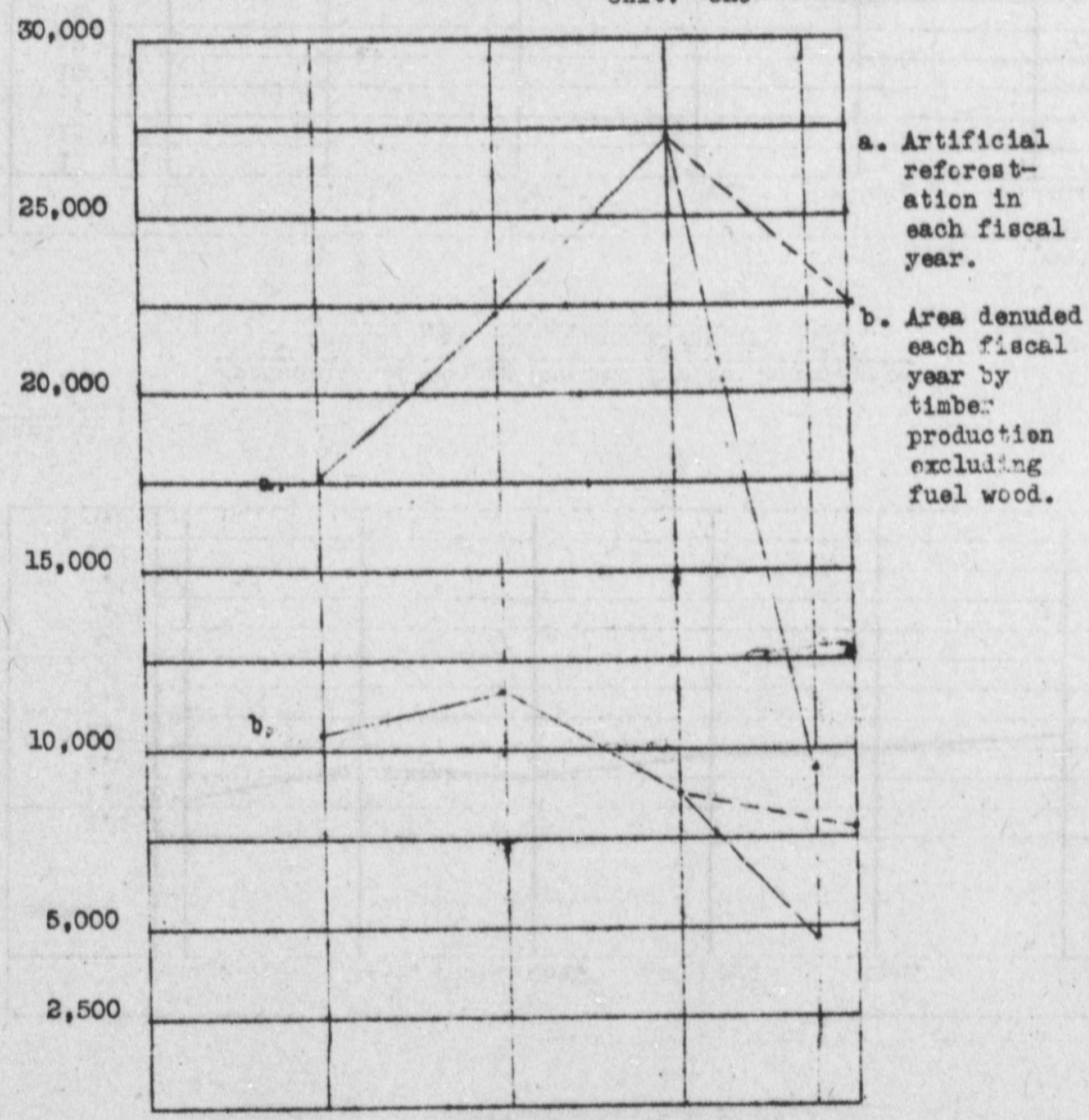


Chart "H"

Mine Accident Rates for the Past Six Months From August 1949 through January 1950

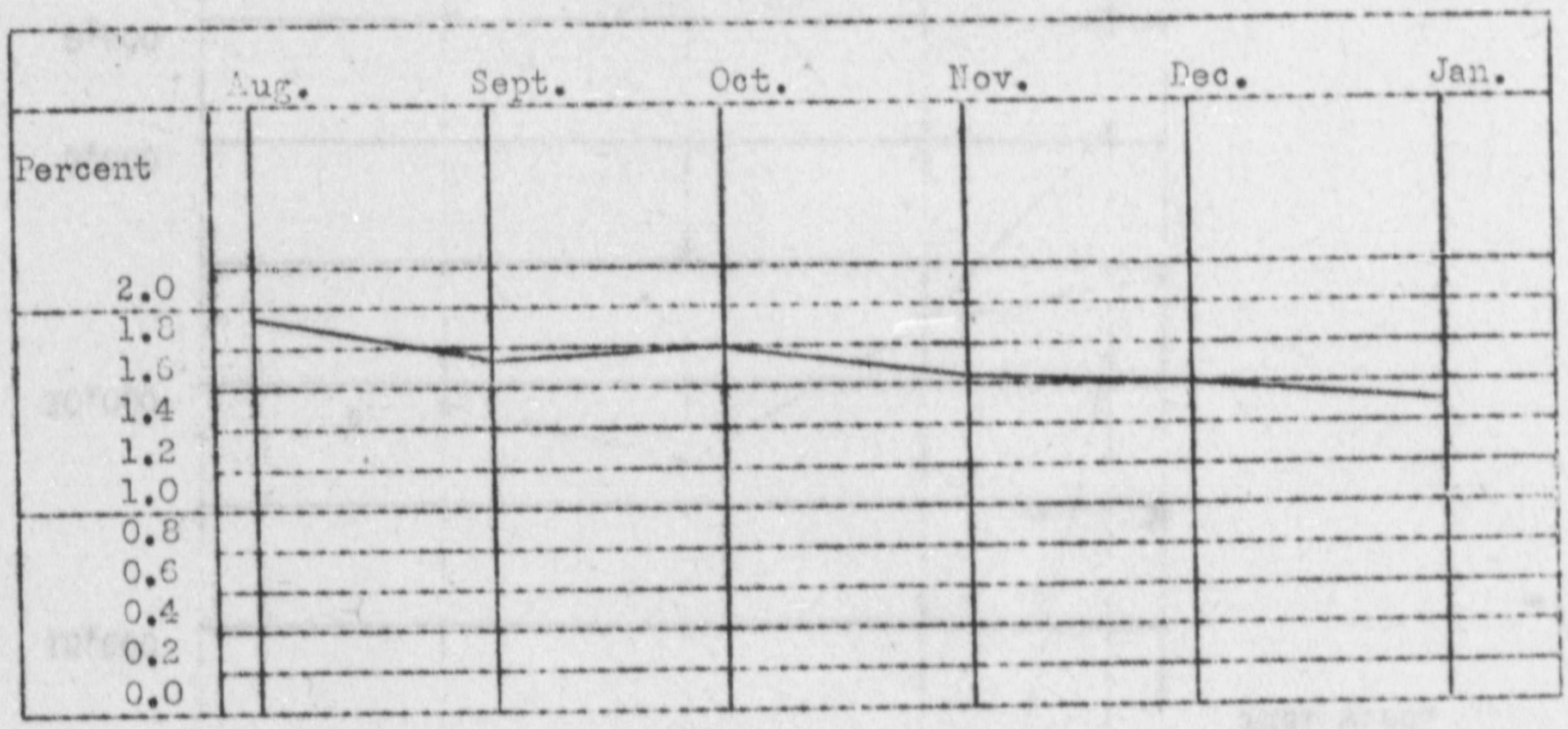


Chart "I"

Production of Copper Ore and Pyrite Concentrate from August 1949 through January 1950

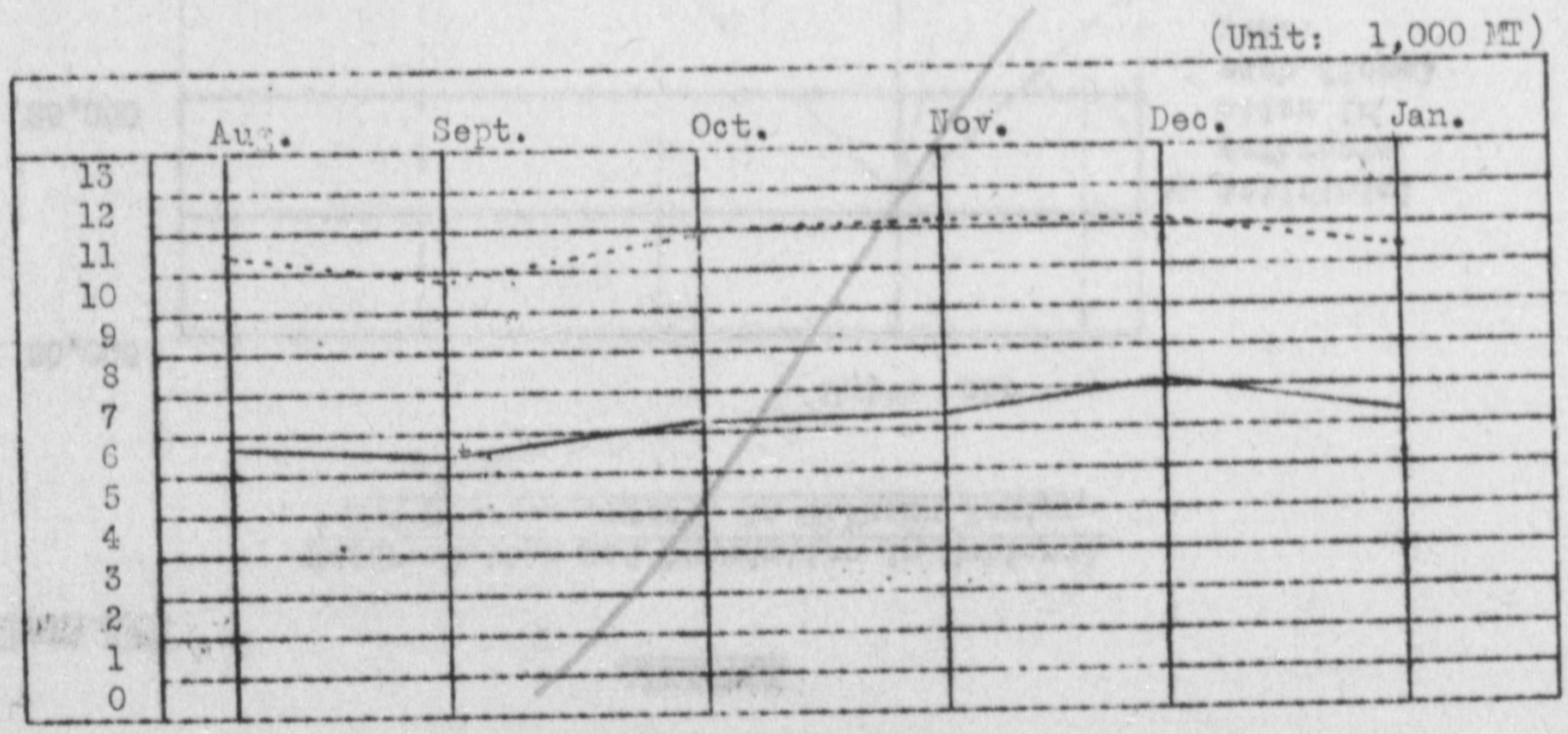


Chart "J"

Control Associations

		Name of old laws by which control associations were and are existing	No. of control Assn which had existed as reported in compliance with SCAPIN 1860	No. of control ass'ns which dissolved by 31 Jan. 1950	No. of control assn reorganized by 31 Jan. 1950	No. of control assn remaining in existence as of 31 Jan. 50	
Repealed laws	a	Veterinary Assn Law	4	4	0	0	
	b	Horse Shoers Assn Law	4	4	0	0	
	c	Pharmaceutical Law (YAKUJIHO)	3	3	0	0	
	d	Horse Assn Law	12	12	0	0	
	e	Liquor Industry Law	19	19	0	0	
	f	Industrial Unions Law	1	1	0	0	
	g	Fisheries Assn Law	261	8	0	253	
	h	Comm. & Ind. Coop Union Law	393	50	25	318	
	i	Sericulture Law	17	2	3	12	344
	j	Forestry Assn Law	43	15	15	13	
	k	Salt Monopoly Law	3	2	0	1	
	l	Arable Land Consolidation Assn Law	934	138	0	796	1,124
	m	Irrigation Facilities Assn Law	329	1	0	328	
	n	Peoples Health Ins. Law	546	0	33 124	389	
	o	Forest Law	396	0	0	396	
	p	Compensation Against Agri. Loss Law	443	0	0	443	
	q	Agri. Dept Clearance Law	89	0	0	89	
	r	Health Ins. Law	34	1	0	33	
	s	Commercial Law	8	3	2	3	
	t	Orgn's other than juridical person	80	23	0	57	
	u	The others	63	55	0	8	
		Total	3,682	341	202	3,139	

Chart "K"

Cement Production

(Unit: 1,000 MT)

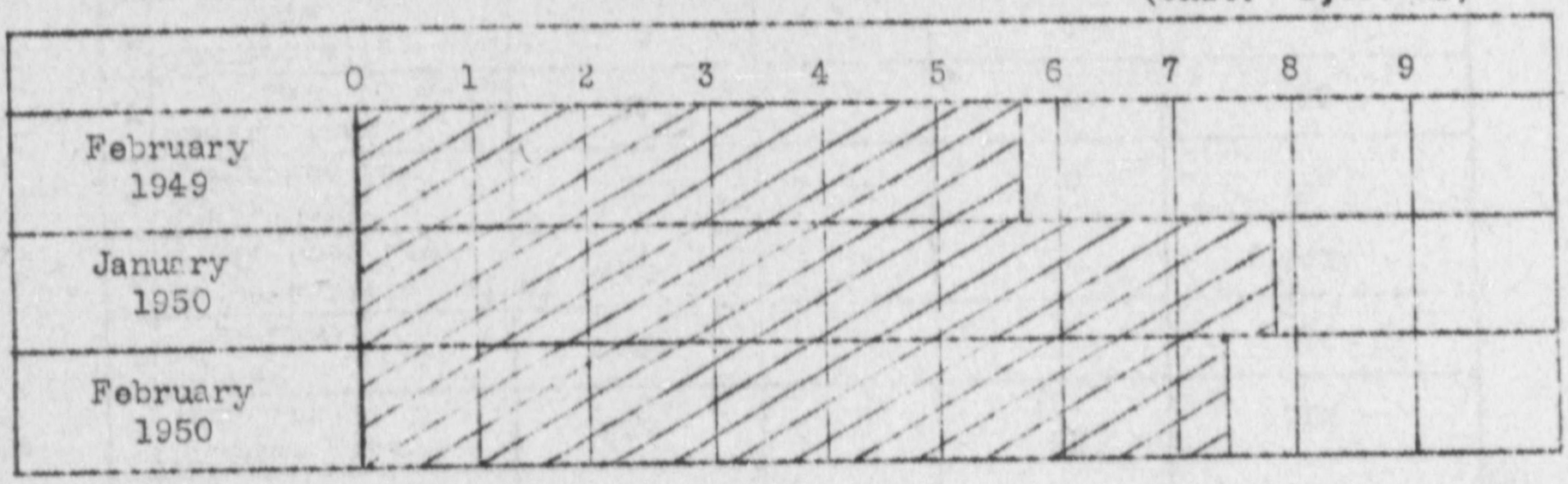


Chart "L"

Ammonium Sulphate Production

(Unit: 1,000 MT)

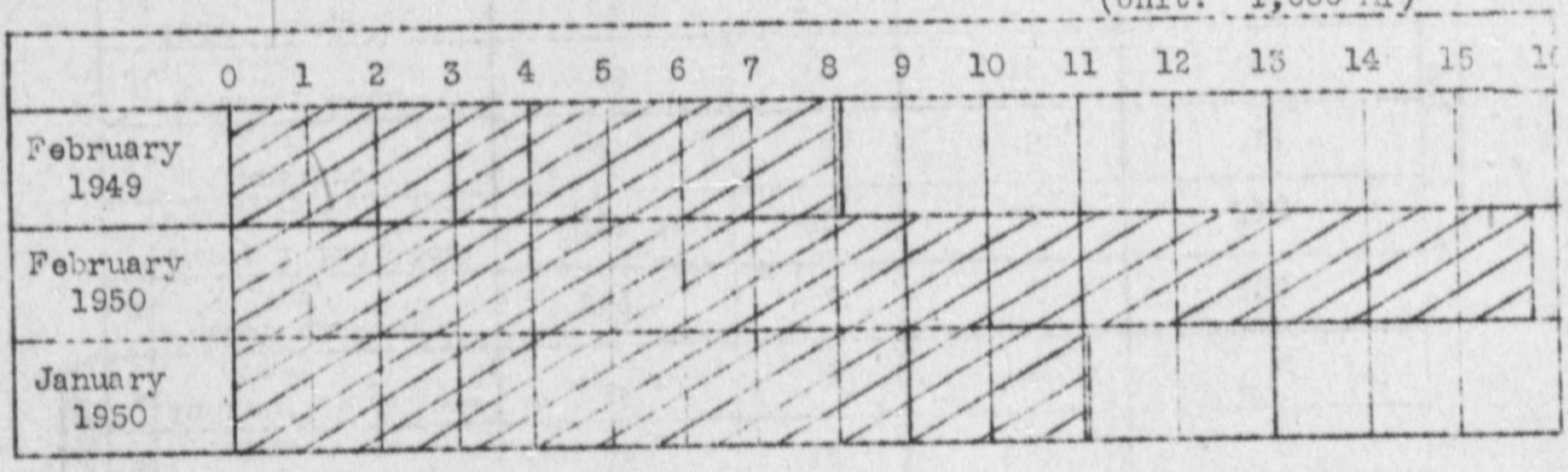


Chart "M"

Calcium Superphosphate Production

(Unit: 1,000 MT)

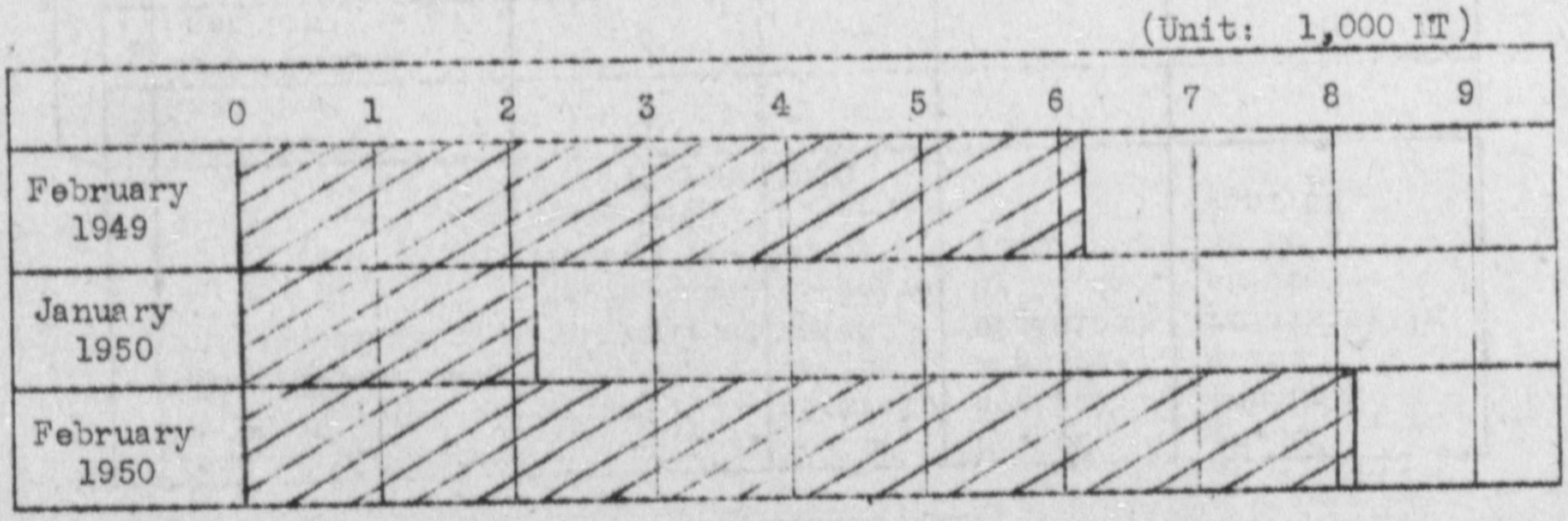


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Chart "N"

Generation of Electric Power

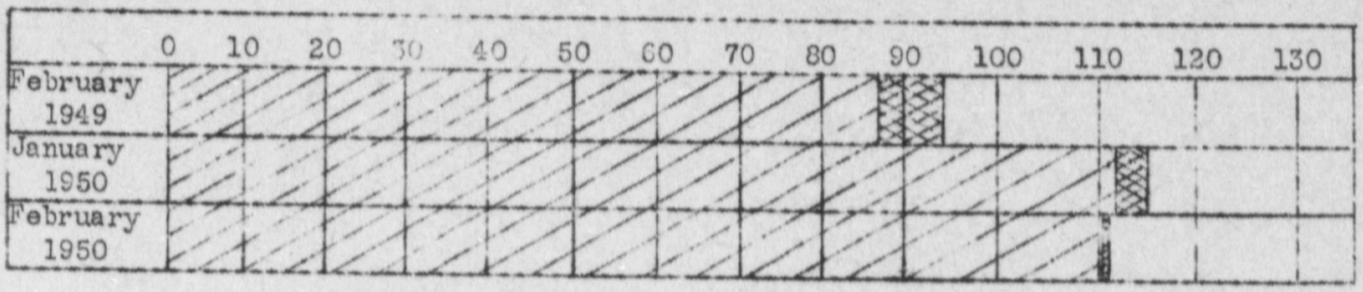
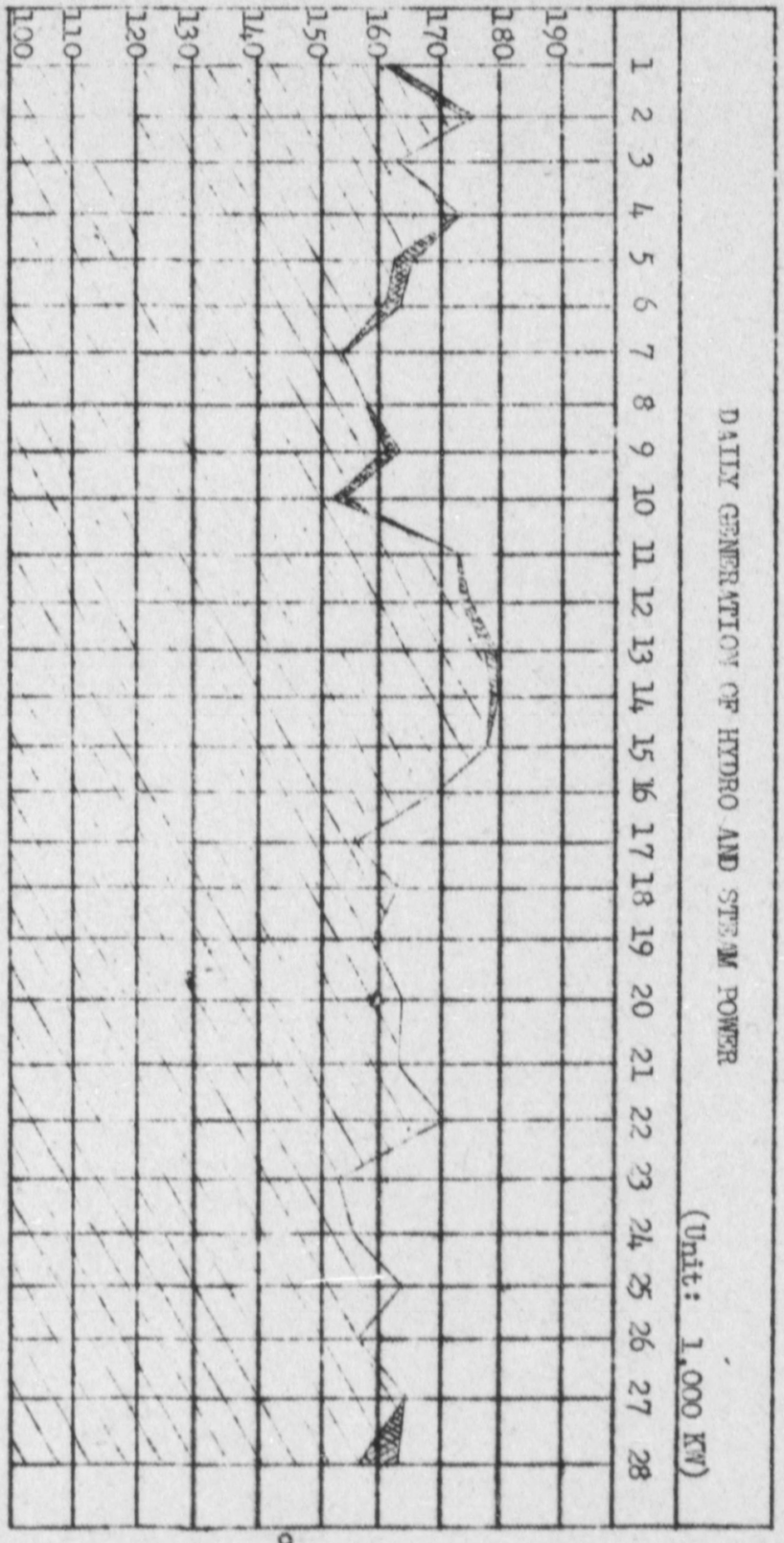


Chart "N"-1

DAILY GENERATION OF HYDRO AND STEAM POWER

(Unit: 1,000 KW)



Hydro

Steam

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RCS: OPH-01

ERM/msw

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
GHQ SCAP
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
6 March 1950

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT
PERIOD ENDING - 28 February 1950

ELLISON 15 MAR
ROBBINS (35)
DEWINOT - 15 MAR
WINGO 15 MAR
ROTHROCK 15 MAR

ANNEX D - ECONOMICS:
Prepared by E.R. MOSMAN GS-12
Economics Officer

1. Rice Collection:

a. Seven officers of the Economics Section continued full time rice collection duties, one being assigned to each prefecture. These officers constantly contacted Ken Governors, crop collection officials, information section, police, EIB, gun and village offices, and made daily visits to low guns, villages and farmers, attempting to complete 100% of quota. A schedule of one such officer which is typical follows:

(1) Conferred weekly with governor, and daily with either director of economics or chief of agricultural production section or both.

(2) Conferred once or more with all gun chiefs and city mayors. Addressed Prefectural Agricultural Adjustment Committee.

(3) Visited 43 towns and villages.

(4) Addressed meetings of from 30 to 150 responsible collection officials in each place visited.

(5) Addressed meetings of from 200 to 1,600 farmers in 14 towns and villages.

b. The Commanding Officer and Chief of Economics Section had repeated interviews with governors and crop collection officers, and visited all prefectures, giving considerable attention to crop collection matters. Information Section was active in rice collection publicity in all Kens.

c. It was anticipated that after the second reduction in rice quotas announced early in February, that all prefectures would hastily complete 100% of quota. This, however, was not the case. Saga alone promptly broke down the reduced quota and passed it down to individual farmers and rapidly attained 100%. This apparently was because Saga

Reduced 38,500,000
anticipated 97%

was satisfied with the amount of reduction it had obtained (about 16% in the second reduction and 30% in all). The other prefectures were still in a bargaining mood, and many governors and crop collection officials stayed on at Tokyo or hastily returned to Tokyo to bargain for increased reductions, or for considerable return rations at the same price that farmers receive for rice purchased by the government. It became apparent, that by some understanding between the ken officials, the date of February 28 would be set for completion of quotas, though some prefectures, due to special local situations and mountainous areas, said that completion would be delayed to 3-10 March. Such prearrangement was borne out by actual results. For example, Fukuoka Prefecture which has been making slow progress over a long period of time, and collected only 4% from February 10 to 24, turned in 12% on February 27 and 28 to attain 98.2%. It has been planned to complete 100% but radical activities in some villages and agitation of the return ration issue was expected to hold up completion for a day or two. Kagoshima which had 94% on 7 February moved by very slow degrees (about three-tenths of one percent a day) to complete on the night of 28 February. Miyazaki which had 92% on 6 February moved very slowly until the 27th, and then spurted to 99.47 on the 28th. Oita, Nagasaki and Kumamoto which had long been marking time, all shot suddenly upward on the 27th and 28th. Fukuoka Food Collection Chief, Shinohara, admitted that the turn-in date had been planned, and that "the farmers" had held on to the rice until all bargaining on reduced quotas and return rations had been concluded. However, "the farmers" could not have arranged such coordinated planning themselves without the help of the Kencho, and the Kencho and adjustment committee members conducted most of the bargaining at Tokyo. The governor of Saga Prefecture admitted that he knew from the very outset that there would be second reduction in quota, due to an understanding with the Central Government. The bargaining delays in rice collection in Kyushu apparently had the sympathy if not the sanction of the Central Government, and were undoubtedly designed to force the hand of SCAP on the matter of (first) a second quota reduction, and (secondly) a return ration at a low price. The Central Government has, Fukuoka Ken officials have assured farmers, agreed on a return ration but has not indicated the price nor the amount.

d. The strong evidence that the Ken Governments resorted to planned bargaining delays does not necessarily mean that the concessions obtained or sought are not justified. Even after second reduction in quotas was given, the Regional Crop Adjustment Committee Association held a meeting at Miyazaki and demanded the following amounts of return ration to make up for sacrifice of retention rice, and they demanded that it be given at the same price the farmer is paid for his rice.

Kagoshima	40,000 koku

Miyazaki	40,000 koku
Oita	55,000 koku
Fukuoka	130,000 koku
Saga	40,000 koku
Nagasaki	30,000 koku
Kumamoto	150,000 koku

e. Civil Affairs officers in the field who have worked full time on rice collection and talked to hundreds of individual farmers and thousands in group meetings, and who have checked rice supply in many farmers' homes, believe that considerable sacrifice of retention was made by many farmers in meeting even the second reduced quota. Communists, who usually have their ears to the ground, strongly agitated this issue and won some support.

f. Whether the extreme and concerted political activities of the crop adjustment committees in Kyushu this year is a new development indicating that their regional association has permanently become a very active farm bloc fighting for maximum reduction of quotas and agitating every possible angle of rice collection to the advantage of the farmers, or whether their activities were merely the temporary result of the heavy typhoon and flood losses and the inequitable quotas imposed on Kyushu this year, it is hard to say. It is believed that the activities are permanent in nature, and that these committees made up entirely of delegates elected by farmers, will eventually force complete alteration of the rice collection system and the matter of return ration. Their goal seems to be to force the government to accept, as a basis for quotas, the crop production estimates and loss estimates made by local adjustment committees rather than those of the crop reporting office.

g. The crop adjustment committees in all prefectures except Saga gave governors a severe battle on the matter of allocation of the second reduction of quotas. This battle resulted from insistence of adjustment committees on one or more of the following points:

(1) That the reductions were not adequate and that governors should obtain more.

(2) That the committees would not accept the revised quotas unless assured of return rations at the same price farmer receives for collected rice.

(3) That reduced quotas should be given out on an equal percentage basis to all guns and villages (despite the fact that collection results indicated that some areas had suffered much heavier losses than others, were further behind in collection, and required more reduction than others if 100% of quota was to be achieved).

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Though these committees have only an advisory capacity, the governors of Oita and Kagoshima did not overrule them but tried to collect 100% by appealing directly to gun chiefs and by setting unofficial collection goals without giving out official reduced quotas to guns, villages, or individual farmers. Civil Affairs officers were asked in some cases to strengthen governor's hand in "battles" with adjustment committees, though newspaper utterances of some governors and crop collection delay tactics on a region-wide basis, seemed to indicate the existence of a certain sympathy, if not actual collusion, between ken officials and adjustment committees.

h. It was apparent that all parties concerned had lost confidence in the government allocation system, and in the figures of the crop reporting office, and that a certain amount of ammunition was given the Communists by trying to impose quotas which the government and crop reporting office itself eventually admitted inequitable and based on incorrect estimates. The issues of more equitable allocation of quotas, of retention rice, of return ration at the same price farmers are paid for collected rice, must be settled once and for all, to the greater satisfaction of the farmer, if he is to be saved from open disloyalty and temptation to join the Communists. It was also evident that Kyushu prefectures resent being pushed into hasty collections in order to keep pace with northern prefectures who harvest as much as 4 to 6 weeks earlier in some cases. They feel that governors should be allowed to make and adhere to their own collection plans as long as collection is completed prior to the government deadline, in this case 31 March.

i. Standing of prefectures as of 3 March was as follows:

Fukuoka	100%	
Saga	100.7%	
Kumamoto	97.58 %	
Oita	100%	
Miyazaki	100%	
Nagasaki	97.33%	(100% on 6 March)
Kagoshima	100.8%	

2. Fertilizer:

At question periods following rice collection encouragement rallies, Kyushu's farmers expressed steadily mounting dissatisfaction with the 15% fertilizer price boost scheduled for 1 March 1950. The farmers were more or less resigned to the 20% rise 1 January after it was pointed out that rice prices had gone up accordingly during the past year. However, they seem to feel the second hike is just one more "discrimination" against the farmer.

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3. Incentive Goods:

The removal of taxes from textiles has loaded down agricultural cooperatives with large stocks of incentive goods which no longer can compete with articles in private shops in either price or quality. In Fukuoka alone it is estimated that farmers will pass up about one half of the ¥20,000,000 of incentive textiles now on hand. After farmers have taken all they want the remainder will be made available to the general public. Moreover, incentive jikatabi are of such poor quality and in such limited size range, many farmers prefer to pay more for better quality and fit on the open market.

4. Land Reform:

a. During February, seven days were spent in the field to observe the progress of the land reform program in Kumamoto, Saga and Fukuoka prefectures. A conference was held with prefectural land section and general affairs department representatives from each prefectural government to review and discuss the proposed budget for the land reform program applicable during the 1950-1951 fiscal year.

b. Following is summary of the observations made during the field trips:

(1) Due to the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has set a deadline of 31 March 1950 for the completion of registration under the land reform program, many land commission clerks have delayed completion until this date. Such action of public announcement by the Central Government has been detrimental to early completion of registration. This was especially noted in Kumamoto. However, the Chief of the Land Section stated that every effort would be made so as to complete registration by 15 March and that posters received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry encouraging completion by 31 March would not be sent out.

(2) The sudden death of Mr. Tadashi Togami, Chief, Agricultural Land Section, Fukuoka Prefectural Government on 8 February effected the progress of registration in Fukuoka. However, the Governor is presently considering a successor.

(3) Discussions with village mayors, land commissioners and clerks in Saga Prefecture indicated that land registration would be completed in February and no problems existed. Consideration is being given to problems and

means of carrying out the consolidation of agricultural lands.

c. On 13 and 14 February discussions were held with prefectural government official regarding proposed prefectural government expenditures for the land reform program during the 1950-1951 fiscal year. It was pointed out that a sufficient amount should be set aside by the prefecture to properly carry out the program and that specific projects be set up for the information program. Following are the amounts requested by prefectural land sections and the amounts approved by the governors:

Fukuoka	¥8,522,000
Saga	¥ 905,680
Oita	¥2,060,100
Miyazaki	None
Nagasaki	¥3,664,300
Kumamoto	¥1,640,000
Kagoshima	¥2,697,410

The only prefecture which has not set aside prefectural expenditures for the land reform program is Miyazaki. This situation is not unusual as Miyazaki prefecture has never allocated a portion of their budget for the program. The governors of Kyushu feel that the land reform program is a responsibility of the Central Government and feel that it is not their duty to set aside a budget; this feeling is the strongest in Miyazaki. However, it is expected that Miyazaki will obtain funds through the supplementary budget at a later date.

d. In the registration of agricultural lands Kyushu has made great strides during February. This is especially noted in Kumamoto as the percent registered in purchases during February was 42.9 percent. Kyushu was fifth among the six Land Bureaus in Japan as of 31 January 1950 but it is expected that as of 28 February it will be either third or fourth.

e. On 23 February a conference was held with Kumamoto National Tax Bureau officials which has as its area of responsibility Kumamoto, Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures; the purpose of the meeting was to request full cooperation by local tax offices in the registration under the land reform program. Additional personnel have been placed in many tax offices in order to assist in the registration of lands.

f. It has been reported by the Kumamoto Land Bureau that prefectures including Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kagoshima will not be able to complete 100 percent registration for the following reasons:

(1) A portion of the lands purchased are owned by foreigners living abroad.

(2) Lands under improvement which cannot be registered.

(3) Difficulty in finding prior owners before the purchase of the lands.

The above may also be applicable to other prefectures but has been proven to exist in the above mentioned prefectures. However, with the exception of lands owned by foreigners living abroad, Kumamoto Land Bureau officials feel that every prefecture in Kyushu will complete registration by 31 March 1950. On 23 February the Kumamoto Land Bureau dispatched telegrams to Chiefs of Agricultural Land Departments in each of the seven prefectures. The telegram requested completion of registration prior to 15 March 1950.

g. In view of the anticipated cut in the land reform budget, a petition has been received from the Fukuoka Prefectural Land Commission Council requesting assistance from Civil Affairs so that sufficient personnel may be maintained to properly carry out the program.

h. Following is the progress shown in the registration of purchases and sales of agricultural lands showing percentages as of 31 January and 28 February:

	Purchases		Sales	
	31 Jan	28 Feb	31 Jan	28 Feb
Fukuoka	95.7%	98.2%	87.0%	93.3%
Saga	93.0%	100 %	82.3%	100 %
Oita	78.7%	87.3%	48.0%	74.1%
Miyazaki	77.2%	96.1%	41.7%	70.3%
Nagasaki	81.2%	86.1%	42.6%	71.4%
Kumamoto	41.9%	84.8%	8.1%	26.2%
Kagoshima	75.2%	84.6%	55.0%	78.3%
Average	73.8%	90.3%	49.2%	69.0%

5. Agricultural Cooperative Program:

a. During February, three days were spent in the field to observe the progress of the agricultural cooperative program in Kumamoto and two full days were spent at conferences. Conferences were held with prefectural government officials concerned with the cooperative program budget.

b. The first conference was attended by chiefs of agricultural

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cooperative sections and prefectural credit federations of agricultural cooperatives. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss and report on matters regarding the increase of capital stock in local associations. Other matters discussed included the proposed amendment to Law No. 132, Agricultural Cooperative Association Law, 15 December 1947 and its explanation by Mr. Takamori, Agricultural Cooperative Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The second conference held was a detailed explanation by Mr. Takamori to chiefs of Coop. Sections on the proposed amendment to the agricultural cooperative association law mentioned above.

c. The proposed budgets for the fiscal year 1950-1951 were reviewed and discussions were held based on copies of the requested amounts drawn up by the agricultural cooperative section from each prefecture in Kyushu. It was urged that sufficient funds be obtained in order to thoroughly covered every phase of the program with special emphasis on information and education. Following is the total amount approved by the governors of each prefecture for the agricultural cooperative program:

Prefecture	Amount
Fukuoka	7,362,900
Miyazaki	2,166,996
Kumamoto	5,799,321
Kagoshima	6,750,527
Oita	6,974,100
Saga	1,707,490
Nagasaki	1,178,509

The above figures are not final as they have not been passed by the prefectural assemblies. However, it has been the practice for assemblies to approve the amount recommended by governors and only in rare cases have there been revisions. The above budgets cannot be considered as the total amount obtainable for the agricultural cooperative program as supplementary budgets may be obtained. The figure for Nagasaki includes only the first quarter and the amount for Saga is the amount approved for the agricultural cooperative branch in the Agricultural Cooperative Section. Thus, in Saga other branches in the cooperative section carry on activities similar to functions carried out in varied independent sections in other prefectures. The cooperative section in Saga includes agricultural coops, extension, fertilizer, rural industry, experiment stations, and mutual relief. Fukuoka Branch of the National Association of Agricultural Purchasing Cooperatives reports that its members in the seven prefectures of Kyushu are faced with an incentive goods inventory loss of almost ¥40,000,000 because of sharp textile price reductions. Removal of certain taxes and general deflationary price tendencies have left the cooperatives with heavy stocks of incentive goods purchased last year and which now are unable to compete in price and quality with similar items in the open market. The cooperatives believe they should be given a subsidy to permit

them to cut prices without loss to themselves or to their members. In some cases the losses are said to threaten the financial stability of the local cooperatives. Potential losses by prefectures were reported as follows:

Prefecture	Possible Losses
Fukuoka	¥9,417,000
Saga	¥6,668,000
Nagasaki	¥4,137,000
Kumamoto	¥9,768,000
Oita	¥3,004,000
Miyazaki	¥3,755,000
Kagoshima	¥3,232,000
Total	¥39,981,000

6. Agricultural Improvement:

a. Budget Discussions

(1) Budgets for the agriculture improvement section or sub-section of Fukuoka, Miyazaki, Oita and Saga prefectures were discussed with the prefectural officials concerned. Stress was placed on increased number of agents, greater allowances for agents, more facilities for agents, improved propagandizing and better facilities and equipment for the agricultural experimental stations. It was also requested that the table of organization of improvement section or sub-section be so designed that the ratio of home improvement agents to other agents be one to ten. All governors of above kens, excepting Oita, were personally visited and they all promised that they would lend their best efforts in accomplishing the above recommendations. The budgets are now in the hands of legislators for deliberation and approval. The aforementioned kens have recommended approximately a 50% increase over that of last year's budget. The Oita Prefecture's budget that was submitted to the assembly is typical of others in this region and it provided for:

(a) An increase of ¥12,399,900 over the 1949 JFY (about 42% increase)

(b) 77 more extension agents (12 women).

(c) Consolidation of branch experimental stations into a Central Station.

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(d) Improvement of equipment and facilities at estimated cost of ¥10,810,000.

(e) 55 more bicycles for agents.

(f) Agents will be permitted overtime wages.

(g) Some agents will be promoted to second class officials.

(h) Purchase of 12 "still" projection machines.

b. Inspection trips

(1) Miyazaki Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station: This team inspected the above station and found it to be well managed, well organized, very orderly and in general above average for a prefectural exprimental station. It is experimenting on staple crops, vegetables, green manure, farm machines and tools, crop insects, soils, insect control both by use of BHC and light traps. The Central Government has commissioned this station to study what kind of crops can best be grown from soils of known fertility at locations both different in geography and elevation and also consider effects of the hot springs on growing crops. The personnel of station consists of 54, four of whom are second class and seventeen thrid class officials. After successful experiments at station, the same experiments are retried by farmers under contract and these farmers under contract number about 20 per annum. This station claims that about 80% of farmers in this ken select those varieties of seeds which this station recommends after experimentation. The station has also produced an accelerated pumpkin growth which permits earlier planting and a shortened span of life from seed to fruit. This pumpkin is 60% of normal size but has finer, more compact texture and has a much better taste. The advantages of this crop are:

(a) Two pumpkin crops per year

(b) One rice crop and one pumpkin crop from identical land.

(2) College of Agriculture, Miyazaki University: The president of the university and the staff of the agricultural college were interviewed by a member of this team. One

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of the staff is a member of the Ken agricultural improvement committee. This college aids the ken in the formulating and grading examinations of extension agents and specialists. This university is one of two in Japan that has a teacher training course in agriculture (the other one is Tokyo University). The agricultural college teaches all the sciences pertaining to agriculture as well as its engineering and economics. At present time, Prof. Nakishima of this college is experimenting with an insecticide that may control the pine bark beetle. He is working on the theory that the larva gets infected by bacteria from its parent and it is this bacteria that is causing deaths of the trees rather than the boring of the larva. He will experiment with this formula in the forests of the university. About 20 years ago, one of the professors of this university discovered the method of chicken sexing of day old chicks. At present the aforementioned professor is connected with another Japanese University.

c. General

(1) Kyushu Region Council: A regional council of agricultural improvement committees has been organized in Kyushu. The purpose is to provide close liaison between prefectural agricultural improvement committees and to consolidate the information gathered therefrom so that regional information can be organized and executed for the best interests of farmers of Kyushu. The seven prefectures of the region are to share the expenses of this regional council. The office of the council is located at the prefectural agricultural improvement section to which the chairman belongs.

(2) Saga-Ken Agricultural Improvement Sub-Section: Incidental to the budget talks with the governors, a member of this team advised the governor that the manner of integration of the agricultural improvement program into the prefectural government was hindering the program and urged that agricultural improvement now be elevated to a "section" status. The governor agreed and claimed that in the immediate future he is reorganizing the ken government and when this materializes the agricultural improvement program will be functioning under its own section.

(3) Forestry Extension Agents in Miyazaki Prefecture:

The governor of Miyazaki has informed this team that he has requested seven forestry extension agents. These agents will function under the Forestry Department of the Ken rather than under the Agricultural Improvement Section. It seems that this is the only Ken in Kyushu that has a Forestry Department.

7. Fisheries and Fishing Cooperatives:

a. During the month, Fisheries Sections of Ken Governments in each prefecture except Oita were visited: fishing federations in all prefectures were visited, and several local cooperatives were inspected.

b. Saga

(1) Saga prefecture has two fisheries federations, the Genkan Fisheries Cooperative Federation with 38 member cooperatives, operating largely from the Karatsu area, and the Ariake Fishery Cooperative Federation with 27 member cooperatives, operating in the Ariake Bay area. The Ariake Fishery Cooperative operates largely in shellfish, and therefore has far fewer activities than the Genkan Federation. The head of the Genkan Federation is Mr. Onizuka, who, for a short time previous was head of the Saga ken Fisheries Section. He stated that while the cooperative movement appeared encouraging on the surface, that actually, due to lack of money and understanding on the part of many fishermen, the future was problematical. He stated that the Federation was under great pressure from private businesses dealing in fish to join in price fixing on services, and it appears that the Ken Government may have been encouraging this. Ken officials argue that by charging the same commission as private companies for selling fish, the cooperatives build up funds for other services which eventually redound to the benefit of member cooperatives and fishermen. On the other hand, it appears obvious, that unless the cooperative offers conspicuously lower service charges to fishermen, it will be difficult to attract and hold their loyalty to the cooperative movement. It is claimed that the price of ice and oil are fixed by government regulation and that the cooperative cannot sell at a lower price than private concerns but can only use proceeds to the benefit of member cooperatives. Auction price of free sale fish is 5%; the private companies are reducing their charge from 6 to 5% to meet cooperative price.

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(2) The Saga Federation (Genkan) is educating fishermen in the purposes and advantages of the cooperative movement. It provides icing and storage facilities at Karatsu (a stronghold of private fish company operations). It also provides group purchasing and sale; the federation has three oil storage facilities and acts as its own agency. The federation is financed by sale of 400 shares at 25,000 yen each.

(3) Private fishing stores in the neighborhood of the cooperative salesrooms, seemed very prosperous and exceptionally well stocked. The cooperative had practically no stock but said this was because they had not emough money to make large purchases, and goods obtained were distributed as soon as received.

(4) The Ariake Federation provides guidance services, and group purchase of materials, group sale of shellfish, and guidance in accounting. It is to be financed by 500 shares selling at 10,000 yen each. It is trying to seed area with shellfish, typhoons having greatly damaged shellfish in the bay.

(5) A credit federation has not yet been formed but consideration is being given to this.

(6) A visit to Tobo village fishing cooperative near Karatsu was made. Group selling and purchase, deposit of funds, were the services offered. Local distribution of oil was stopped because of fire hazard to village. Cooperative site is sandwiched between seawall and village and oil cans did create a fire hazard. Fishermen had been indoctrinated in Fisheries Rights Law and were interested in it and thought it would benefit them. They cited the fact that the federation had come to the village and briefed them on the new law as an outstanding change from the old association system.

b. <u>Nagasaki</u>

(1) At Nagasaki prefecture, the Nagasaki Ken Fisheries Cooperative Federation has 161 member cooperatives out of the 239 in the prefecture. A Tsushima Island Federation is being formed and 25 of the 44 cooperatives on the island belong to the island federation. Six of the cooperatives on the island belong to the prefectural federation. There is strong rivalry for

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possession of the equipment of the old prefectural association on Tsushima Island.

(2) The prefectural federation has negotiated for and sent an application through the Ken to Tokyo for transfer of all prefectural association equipment including all that on the island of Tsushima. The Tsushima Federation has also applied for the equipment on the island, but their application has not yet been forwarded to Tokyo because, due to late formation, their organization has not been legally registered. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry however, is aware of the rivalry for possession of equipment on Tsushima, and it is strongly believed the island federation should be allowed to buy it. The Ken Federation is headed by Hideo Marugame, former Managing Director of the Kawanami Kogyo Industrial Company which operates seven 270 ton trawlers and twenty 100 ton boats. The Ken Federation appears to be favored by both the old association and the Ken Fisheries Section. All Ken Fisheries sections in Kyushu seem to have strong belief that one central federation is desirable, not only from the standpoint of administration of the fishing industry, but for the financial stability of the cooperatives themselves. They believe that individual cooperatives are financially too weak to sustain themselves in the long run unless supported by a strong prefectural federation. The prefectural federation provides services of grou[illegible] and sale. Selling is carried out not only in Nagasaki but at Tokyo and Osaka; the federation has a 15 ton-a-day ice plant; a storage plant is to be built; federation provides certain political lobbying services including agitation for free sale of sardines.

(3) Nagasaki has a Fisheries Cooperative Credit Federation headed by a former banker. Unlike other prefectural cooperatives, those in Nagasaki do not appear to be in bad shape. The Credit Federation is offering certain lottery awards to attract deposits from fishermen. Federation receives deposits, makes loans at less interest than banks, and helps fishermen secure loans from other banks. Deposits with federation are 87,000,000 yen, loans are 74,000,000 yen. Loans are at slightly lower interest rate than banks.

(4) The Ken Fisheries Section and Ken Information Section have distributed pamphlets, leaflets, and made radio

broadcasts on the Fisheries Rights Law. Guidance is being provided by Ken in preparation for election of Marine District Adjustment Committees (7 in Nagasaki). Fishermen have been given lectures on new law and eagerly welcome it and feel it will be a great benefit.

c. Kumamoto

(1) The Kumamoto Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives is headed by Fujimoto Taisuke, a former director of the fisheries association. The prefecture has no other federation and no credit federation. Of 111 local copperatives, all belong to the prefectural federation. The federation provides group purchase and group selling facilities, the latter particularly at Yatsushiro and Mizume, and charges but 5% commission against 8% purportedly charged by private companies. The usual private rate is about 6%. Fishermen's supplies while sold 8% cheaper than by private companies are not yet heavily purchased from cooperative, about 70% still being purchased privately. Since federation was only organized on December 1, 1949, this is not discouraging.

(2) The Ken Fisheries Section has lectured each cooperative on Fisheries Rights Law, and has used posters, radio and newspapers. It will complete mapping of fishing rights in August. The Ken also uses newspapers, radio, posters, and frequent visits to encourage cooperative movement. Forty percent of fishing boats are covered by insurance and 70% of boats will be covered by the end of the year. Oil received by fishermen is only 35% of amount needed. Rope is adequate; about 30% of nets are still sold on blackmarket; anchors, engines, rubber aprons, boots and coats are inadequately supplied. Half coats made of tents are too weak, and half coats made of rubber can be found on the free market at same price, so that these incentive goods are not desirable. Fishermen badly want rubber boots and more cotton rather than woolen work clothes.

d. Kagoshima

(1) The Kagoshima Federation is headed by Sutoski Hara. He was formerly a member of the National Diet, and chairman of a local fisheries association. He operates

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bonito fishing boats. Of the 126 local cooperatives in the Ken, 70 had joined federation by end of January. Hara has the idea that the fishing federation must somehow pool interests with private companies operating in the area, and the federation still pays 1% of sales proceeds into the association of fish receiving agencies. He said this was a continuation of the old fishing association practice which he had continued. He has an idea also of forming a limited company with other local private companies in which the federation would hold a major controlling interest (70% of stock) to handle jointly business of the cooperative and the private companies. Ken Fisheries Section officials who were present said that they had never heard before of these plans of Mr. Hara and felt that they were quite contrary to the spirit of the cooperative movement. Hara had planned to operate a large fish market under this limited company. He felt that there would be advantages for all in a single strong company combining all major fishing enterprises which apparently would constitute a monopoly. Mr. Hara knows fishing, is enterprising, and has large business ideas. Strong supervision from the Ken will apparently be needed to see that federation is run for the benefit of the fishermen and that the federation does not serve as a means of tying the entire cooperative movement into a privately-controlled fishing monopoly. There will be a general meeting of the federatinn in April at which general policies will be formulated.

e. <u>Miyazaki</u>

(1) Miyazaki prefecture has 40 fishing cooperatives, plus two processing and two producing cooperatives. There is a Ken Fishing Federation and a Ken Credit Federation to which all local cooperatives belong. Due to a series of bad catches (weather too warm for tuna and yellow tail) and poor fishing conditions, Miyazaki cooperatives are in bad financial and moral conditions. Among them the matters of "more oil!", "larger fishing areas!" and "easier credit facilities!" seem to take. even stronger ascendancy over interest in the cooperative movement than elsewhere.

(2) The Ken Fisheries Cooperative Federation is headed by Fukio Hidaka, brother to Saburo Hidaka, who holds the important hereditary fishing rights originally given

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his father by the Emperor for invention of a certain type of gill net. The Ken fisheries officials are aware of the somewhat peculiar situation arising from the fact that the head of the cooperative federation is so closely related to the wealthiest holder of fishing rights in the prefecture, but state thay are prepared to see that the position of head of the fisheries federation is not used to persuade cooperatives from disclaiming any interest in acquiring use of these fisheries rights. The federation has ice houses at Aburatsu, Odotsu, Nango and Totoro. The federation is its own oil distribution agent and has oil facilities at Totoro and Aburatsu. The federation provides services of group purchase and selling, and auctions fish at Miyazaki, Totoro and Nobeoka and also sells to large cities outside of prefecture. The federation has a marine safety fund to aid persons injured at sea or their dependents.

(3) Oil supply in this prefecture is 70% short, and while fishermen previously complained about link system, they now think it is preferable to allocation on basis of horse power. Rope is in good supply but nets are 40% short. Ken fisheries section is in receipt of notice from Ministry that all incentive goods for fisheries will stop 1 October 1950.

(4) Fishing boats in this prefecture are 80% insured. Map and investigation of fisheries rights will be completed August 1950. Preparatory instruction is being given for election of three Marine Adjustment Committees in August. Ken lectures to cooperatives on new Fisheries Rights Law in March. Sixteen out of forty cooperatives have already been covered.

f. Fukuoka

(1) Meinohama Cooperativd is one of eight which fringe the shores of Hakata Bay. Its 100 members use handlines and small traw nets to catch Konoshiro (spotted mackerel), Kanagi (an undersized sardine) and Kodai (small bream) near the shore. From December through March it is usually too rough to go out.

(2) Of the 100 members, 35 own power boats averaging two tons and 33 own no-engine sampans which average one ton.

(3) The catch of the members fell from 146,000 kan in 1948

to 117,000 in 1949. Rising prices kept incomes at the 1948 level but higher taxes and higher materials costs meant that the fishermen's actual economic well-being deteriorated during the year.

(4) The cooperative manager reported almost half the members delinquent in tax payments and 20 so far behind that one or more of their possessions had been attached. The home of one such member said to be typical was visited.

(a) Although the head of the house was but 60, he was feeble and hard of hearing. Outside of the kitchen equipment and bedding, the only objects visible in the house were a chest of drawers, two small trawl nets (sokobiki ami) and a coil of rope. Tax office attachment seals dated 5 December 1949 were affixed to the chest and to the better of the two nets. The fisherman had three grown sons. The oldest apparently was a loafer, the second was crewman for a neighbor and the youngest worked the father's 1-ton oared sampan. The fisherman kept no books but estimated his 1948 family income at ¥40,000 and the 1949 income at ¥50,000. He listed his tax bills as follows:

1948	income tax	¥20,000
	" prefectural business tax	2,500
	" city business tax	3,000
1949	income tax	20,086
	" prefectural business tax	2,500
	" city business tax	3,000

The fisherman said he had paid his 1948 business taxes in full and all but ¥3,000 of his 1948 income tax and had paid one ¥3,000 installment towards his 1949 income tax. The cooperative manager blamed the fisherman's plight on the shiftlessness of the oldest son. He added, however, that to make a living in this type of fishing it was necessary to have two nets, one drying and under repair while the other was in use. With the better net now attached he said it was hopeless to expect the fisherman to make up his arrears. The cooperative manager declared it was his opinion that the tax officers were violating the law in seizing the fisherman's "tools of trade".

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A back check revealed that the fisherman had paid nothing on his 1949 income and but ¥3,000 of the ¥20,000 assessed in 1948. The tax officials declared the fisherman had been given repeated extensions but had failed to pay so much as a token installment after the first ¥3,000. The tax officials pointed to the Internal Revenue Code of December 1948, No. 5, Chapter III, Articles 17-1 and 17-2 as authority for the attachment.

(5) This headquarters is of the opinion that these provisions permitting seizures of tools of trade defeat their own purpose and should be eliminated from the tax law.

(6) To help its members meet their heavy tax obligations the cooperative tried to induce its members to deposit from ¥1,000 to ¥1,500 a month in a special account. Less than a dozen members followed the suggestion.

(7) The cooperative's three staff members are supported by income from operating as a licensed miso-shoyu retail shop. It sells not only to its members but to anyone in the neighborhood.

(8) The cooperative also dries and sells retail at below official prices fish which found no takers at the market auction. The official price for Katakuchiwashi is ¥59 per 100 momme and the cooperation sells them at ¥50.

(9) The cooperative also sells to members rubber boots and aprons, materials and accessories a shade below official prices. It also maintains a net-drying and repair yard for its members.

(10) Rope and net materials were reported adequate; oil sufficient for the off season only.

g. Production:

(1) Paced by Nagasaki's sardine catch, Kyushu fishermen set a new post-war production mark in January.

(2) Total reported landings were 19,692,943 kan as compared with 11,618,373 kan in January a year ago and 18,831,972 kan last December, normally the island's peak month.

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8. Forestry:

a. Visited all prefectural forestry sections in Kyushu; visited offices of prefectural forestry associations except in Oita; visited five local forestry federations, several nurseries, and school planting projects.

b. Fukuoka

(1) Fukuoka Prefecture Forestry Section and the Forestry Association Federation appeared well advance in their planning of forestry management. Maps have been prepared of all areas in the Ken, with breakdown to individual holdings of land, with colorings to indicate areas to be cut, and areas to be reforested with various types of trees. A visit was made to Shigenura-mura in Fukuoka Prefecture to study the degree of coordination in management planning between the Ken, the forestry federation, and the local forestry association. Apparently a special effort had been made to prepare charts for this visit, as every conceivable aspect of forestry in the area was excellently presented in charts and maps. Of 2,268 cho of land in the area, 1,691 cho is forest land. The local association had 356 members whose average holding is 4,62 cho of land, though 13 members each owned 25-50 cho. Votes in the association were on the following basis:

Less than 1 cho of land	1 vote
Less than 5 cho of land	2 votes
Less than 10 cho of land	3 votes
Over 10 cho of land	4 votes

The carefully prepared charts showed:

(a) Forest roads, existing, under construction, to be constructed in next 5 years.

(b) Rain and temperature charts.

(c) Map indicating areas planted to various types of trees and age of trees and percentage of whole.

(d) Bark beetle infection and disinfection.

(e) Chart showing volume cut and replanted each year.

(f) Three maps dealing with various aspects of management planning.

(2) Under management planning, the association will continue to use clear cutting but this clear cutting will be carefully planned, so that only small segments (under 3 cho) of land in any one area are cut each year. Association designates areas to be replanted and types of trees to be planted. Members are said to be cooperative in this planning. Thirty percent deviation from plan is allowed in any one year, and only twenty percent is allowed in the 10 year plan.

(3) Though cuttings had exceeded planting in war time and early postwar years, cuttings have declined in last two years and planting have not quite equalled cuttings. Selective cutting is used but slightly, and in broad leave areas only. It is believed by the association that clear cutting by 3 cho segments constitutes an acceptable substitute of selective cutting. Band cutting is not used.

(4) Bark beetle is apparently well under control in the area, and association engineers purportedly carefully check reports of owners on bark beetle situation.

(5) The service provided to the local forestry association by the Ken Forestry Federation include:

(a) Group purchase of saws, chikatabi, working clothes, wire, rope and other supplies.

(b) Group sale of charcoal and firewood.

(c) Group sale of special forest products such as mushrooms and mining timber.

(d) Nurseries for seedlings, and supply and sale of seedlings.

(e) Planning.

(6) The services of the local forestry association to the small owner member are:

(a) Group construction of forest roads with subsidy from government.

(b) Assistance in estimating forest volume in koku before sale or cutting.

(c) Local association helps owner find buyer, (commission 3-5%) or itself buys and sells (commission or profit 40-50%). Timber is usually bought by private contractors. Local association owns no saw mills but uses privately owned ones.

(7) Forestry associations are still bitter about amount of forest land taken for reclamation. They claim some is on slopes too steep for cultivation, and should be returned to forest use. They pointed out that mountains in Koga area which were sighted by SCAP visitors as bad examples of need for reforestation were actually cleared of trees for reclamation purposes.

c. Saga

(1) The Saga Forestry association federation has 51 member associations with 26,872 members. The federation provides group sale of charcoal, mushrooms and wax, and also sells, cuts, hawls lumber for members and processes it into mining timbers, rail ties, etc., and also provides reforestation and planning services. It charges 5% commission for finding buyer for members' trees, and gets about 40% commission. It buys and cuts the lumber itself. Management planning was inaugurated last year. Planning includes:

(a) Bark beetle control

(b) Reforestation

(c) Erosion control

(2) The ken forestry section, and the forestry federation have prepared forestry management plan maps for the entire prefecture. These include a 10 year plan for roads, 30% to be financed by the national government, 20% by the prefecture, and the rest by local communities. About 5 miles of such road is built a year.

(3) Bark beetle control is doing only a little more than holding its own, and infection decreased in 1949 only 10 percent from the previous year. Ken has 8 inspectors in each gun checking on bark beetle infection.

There are 50 communities with bark beetle control committies. . These are communities where there is no forestry association.

(4) Seedling supply is adequate in the prefecture. Oak seedlings are sold to other prefectures, cypress and cedar are brought in from Fukuoka Prefecture. In 1949 cuttings and reforestation were about equal, but in 1950 it is planned to have reforestation exceed cuttings by about 8 percent. As in Fukuoka Prefecture, forest planning calls not for selective cutting but for clear cutting only in small segments of 3 chō or under. About 20% of forest cutting is done by association, and about 80% by contractors.

d. Kumamoto

(1) The Kumamoto Forestry Federation has 122 member associations. The Federation states that under the old law, membership in local associations is compulsory among forest owners where 2/3 rds of the owners volunteer to join. One percent of proceeds of cuttings automatically goes to support of local association. The federation and associations in Kumamoto state that they do not purchase or cut trees for owners, but that 30 percent is done by owners themselves and 70% by private contractors. Here as in other Kyushu Prefectures, clear cuttings of small areas is planned as a substitute for selective cutting. Maps for management planning showing individual holdings, and cutting and reforestation plans have been prepared for entire prefecture. Cooperation of local associations is said to be good.

e. Kagoshima

(1) Kagoshima has also made detailed management planning maps of the entire prefecture. Their plan calls for:

(a) Clear cutting in small areas only.

(b) Selective cutting as fire prevention measure and gradual introduction into larger forest areas.

(c) Band cutting in large forest areas.

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Local associations have detailed maps of forest planning for their areas. In Kagoshima there are 19 owners with 500-1000 cho and 7 with more than 1000 cho. A total of 87 have 1-500 cho, and 132 have 50-100 cho. Largest single owner is the Satsuma Industrial Company of Kagoshima with 2456 cho. The problem of application of management planning is therefore obviously more difficult than in most other prefectures due to the number of large scale holdings and the important owners whose cooperation must be obtained. The degree of compliance with plans is also much more difficult to ascertain where individual holdings cover so much territory. Annual infection from bark beetle was reduced from 7450 cho last year to 4442 cho this year. Reforestation exceeded cuttings by 2000 cho.

f. Miyazaki

(1) The Chief of the Miyazaki Forestry Section (forestry is an independent section in Miyazaki) was in Tokyo when visit was made, and information was difficult to obtain. Management plan maps are being made and are being broken down to individual areas, but coordination with forestry federation and local associations seemed less effective than in other prefectures. Plan for introduction of selective cutting seemed very feeble and tenuous.

g. General

(1) Green Week- Representatives of all Kyushu Prefectural Forestry Sections and Prefectural Forestry Associations meeting in Saga voted to have their own "green week" the first week in March. The national "green week" in April also will be observed but with Kyushu's advanced season this is too late for the encouragement of planting. The planting program alone will be stressed the first week in March and all other phases of forest conservation and management in the first week of April.

(2) School Planting - There were indications that all prefectures would meet their quotas. Practically all the planting is being done on village land with a small percentage on prefectural and national. The suggested contracts are not popular with private landholders and there is no evidence that any have been negotiated.

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9. Mining:

a. Inspections: During the month, Civil Affairs offered its fullest cooperation to the various mine agencies to aid them in completing the establishment of both coal and metal mine safety committees. Nine mines which were having the greatest difficulty in setting up their safety committees were visited by personnel from this section, together with a representative of the Coal Safety Bureau and of the Coal Mining Association. Conferences included the following:

Metal Safety Bureau	2
Coal Safety Bureau	4
Mine Association	4
Farmers & Townspeople	2
Unions & Management	25
Kodan	1
Total	33

Prefectures Visited

Fukuoka	Coal Mines	10
	Stockpiles	2
	Pyrite Mine	1
Nagasaki	Coal Mine	1
Oita	Refinery	1
Miyazaki	Copper Mine	1
	Total	16

b. Mining Section Activities:

(1) Coal:

(a) Production in coal for February was 1.74 million tons, compared to 1.65 million tons for January.

(b) Kodan coal totals 303,000 tons. In a visit to the Moji and Wakamatsu ports (containing the largest Kodan coal stockpile in Kyushu), the following in information was obtained: Of 209,000 tons of coal at Wakamatsu, which includes 80,000 tons of Anthracite and Semiseki and 129,000 tons of Bituminous, all of the latter will be sold by the end of March. Selling price will approximate

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1100 yen. Kodan officials at the port stated that Anthricite stockpiles cannot be sold before the end of March - because of low calory content and no buyers. A conference with Kodan officials seemed to indicate a reluctance on their part to sell Kodan coal at reduction greater than 32% of the official Kodan price. In all Kyushu, 152, 000 tons or 80% of 190,000 tons Bituminous is contracted for sale. The 113,000 tons of Anthracite and Senseki seem impossble to sell by the end of March. Suggestions were offered by Civil Affaris to the Kodan that they submit a weekly report on coal sales and illustrate the various ways and means now being used to facilitate the more rapid sale of Kodan coal. The last public advertising of Kodan coal was during the middle of December, 1949.

(2) Accidents:

Deaths due to coal mine accidents decreased during the month of January from 66 to 32 fatalities, as indicated in the following figures:

January 1950

Deaths	32
Rockfalls	53%
Coal car	16%
Fire	9%
Misc. (tools & Mach.)	22%
Total	100%

The coal mines effected by accidents during February were the following:

Accident	Mine	Killed	Injured
Coal car	Koyo Mine	2	6
Coal car	Ozuru Mine	1	4
Dynamite (Explosion)	Yamano	2	3
Rockfall	Hirayama Mine	1	2
Total		6	15

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(3) Mine Safety Bureau:

This Section has worked closely with the Mine Safety Bureau during the past month. From observations and statements of officials of the Coal Safety Bureau, the following conclusions are apparent:

(a) Officials of the Safety Bureau, because of the new Safety Law, feel that they are in a new transitional period of operation.

(b) That they will need a little time to adjust their work to the new program.

(c) Personnel never have been actually certain as to the explicit and definite interpretation of all phases of the Mine Law.

(d) "Cure rather than prevention" has characterized their previous method of operation.

Suggestions made to the Mine Safety Bureau officials that the future Mining program be more closely related and integrated into mining research programs at Kyushu University were favorably received. Greater use of the prefectural University as a source of information should be made through publications available to the Mines.

(4) Mine Safety Committee:

On 20 February, 205 or 99.8% of 207 coal mines had set up Safety Committees. Labor trouble at Matsuura Coal Mine had impeded the establishment of the one remaining Safety Committee. In visits to areas faced with greatest difficulty in setting up Safety Committees, the problem of the exact number of committee members was more difficult to settle where management had failed to appoint representatives from the staff union. This was more true of the larger mines; for example, the Mitsui Coal Mine in Omuta. The program for the future is the acceptance by the Safety Bureau of regulations drafted by each mine committee and spot check with the Safety Bureaus to see that each mine actually carries out its own safety program.

(5) Metal Mining:

Deficit operation at the Makimine Metal Mine totals 5 million yen per month. Mine officials are inclined to believe that shipping crude ore to refineries in the immediate vicinity, regardless of company lines of ownership, would be better for general economy. Measures which have been taken to correct the Makimine's present financial situation include the following:

(a) reduction in mine employees, and

(b) rationalization in mining techniques, such as reducing the production of inferior quality ores and concentrating greater effort on prospecting activities. For example, at Makimine Copper Mine, the ore tonnage from January 1949 was 6,203 tons of crude ore with copper grade at 1.07%, whereas, for January 1950, crude ore tonnage was 3,683 with copper grade at 2.04%.

(6) Metal Mine Safety Committee:

(a) Metal mines have little trouble in organizing Safety Committees. The metal mines seem to think more in terms of safety as related to efficiency, production and better economy.

(b) Independent refineries, for example, at Saganoseki, would rather have a Safety Committee organized under the Mine Safety Law rather than under the Labor Standards Law. At present, they are not clear as to which law effects their program. Consequently, no new Safety Committee has been organized.

(c) By the 20th of February, 14 or 88% of the 16 metal mines had organized Safety Committees according to the Mine Safety Law.

10. Price and Distribution:

a. Economics Investigation Agency

(1) All prefectural EIA's were inspected. All prefectural EIA council meetings and one meeting of prefectural EIA chiefs were attended. Primary attention was given to staple food control, which by this month was functioning at its best in intensity, co-ordination of

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all arms of law enforcement, and positive results. Civil Affairs attended a meeting of prefectural EIA department chiefs to explain the campaign for closing out control associations.

(2) Independent investigations of autonomous pplice on-economic controls in several cities indicated that EIA programs do not ordinarily get suitable collaboration from city police chiefs, even where the latter are represented on the EIA council. It is necessary for Civil Affairs to deal directly with police headquarters of cities and towns to enlist adequate co-operation on any given program, such as the present one on restaurant control.

(3) Prospects of a large reduction in force are having an unfavorable effect on the work of EIA employees.

b. Restaurant Control

(1) Superficially, restaurants and other retailers of staple food products were under tight control this month. Such foods had virtually disappeared from the counters. Many walking investigations in the company of local police revealed that open violations were rare.

(2) Fundamentally, however, much work remains to be done if restaurant regulations are to be enforced to the letter. At this time this is a one-sided crusade of Civil Affairs, although all governors and mayors interviewed have given verbal committments of their support. Slowly but relentlessly Civil Affairs is making progress on four fronts:

(a) Ken officials in charge of restaurant administration have to be driven to hold public hearings and then have to be tutored as to how to handle these and to render prompt and effective decisions.

(b) Police have to be re-oriented to restaurant law enforcement, which they have not taken seriously heretofore. Economic police must be augmented by police-box officers and patrolmen both for raids and steady control.

(c) Customers must be taught to bring meal coupons, which many of them have never heard of before.

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Restaurant owners are not accustomed to teaching this lesson at the cost of losing a sale.

(d) Restaurant owners' associations must be shown that the police mean business. Heretofore the united influence of the resaurant owners' association has assured them some degree of immunity as long as they paid lip service to the law, so that a police "drive" meant merely removing the noodles and cakes from the show window. When coupon turn-ins are strictly required, by simply charging the couponless customer a higher price (and by giving half rations per coupon to the others, as the hotels do) the owner may build up a reserve fund for the purchase of coupons on the blackmarket, for police protection, or for insurance against getting caught. The Chinese colony in Nagasaki and the city of Beppu which subsists on the tourist trade are special problems.

(3) All prefectures held their first public hearings in February or were preparing to hold them in the first part of March, except Saga, which held its first public hearing in December. Ken food sections claimed to be so busy with rice collection that they could not give proper attention to restaurant hearings. Kumamoto was most active in this particular, with 11 hearings, 360 cases, 12 licenses revoked and 92 licenses suspended. Totals for Kyushu were 15 public hearings, 385 cases, 15 revocations, 103 suspensions. Most of the cases dealt with failure to turn in coupons. Public hearings emanating from police arrests were scarce, as the co-ordination of police and Ken governments is slow in coming to fruition.

(4) Restaurant licenses issued in January were 297.

c. Fertilizer Distribution

(1) Distribution to all prefectures is going smoothly. Farmers are purchasing punctually to avoid the next price rise in March.

(2) Inquiries disclose that some villages are refusing their allocation of potash. Usually this portion is re-distributed within the prefecture, but Kagoshima

turned back 80 tons of fall po[illegible] which the farmers would not buy. Ken agric[illegible]ra[illegible]ctions explain this irregularity as due [illegible]he [illegible]rmer's ignorance of the real value of this kind of fertilizer. They say they will try to enlighten such farmers through the extension agents.

d. Staple Food Rations

(1) Police and EL[illegible] efforts to prevent illicit traffic in staple food, enforced strongly since the middle of January, helped considerably to make it possible for Saga, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Fukuoka and Oita to meet their rice collection quotas around the end of February. In Kumamoto and Nagasaki, where such control was least satisfactory, rice quotas have not yet been completed.

(2) At the producer's level more and more pressure was brought to bear on those farmers who increasingly became identified as blackmarketeers. Out of fairness to the many honest farmers, the "bad" ones were listed, investigated, and, if guilty, made to turn-in their proper quota. The scarcity of arrests indicates that the police attitude toward malicious farmers is perhaps too lenient, considering that these are the source of most of the blackmarket in staple food and considering the unfair burden they cause to be borne by the other farmers.

(3) At the carrier's level, transportation control was effective within the human limits of enforcement personnel. Civil Affairs inspected control programs in nearly all the important cities of Kyushu, and found the combination of all sections of the city police and neighboring rural police working well. The use of manpower was, for the most part, efficient. Plans were intelligent, timely, and co-ordinated with contiguous territories. Apprehensions of big operators and disclosures of "private kodans" were more numerous. Confiscations went up - rice 97,141 kilograms in February, over 83,788 kilograms in January, and the staple food total well above the January figure of 123,162 kilograms. Meanwhile the flow of illegal rice went down. The free sale price in the cities is 120 - 150 yen.

(4) At the consumer's level, the continuation of emergency control measures will be encouraged.

e. Fish Distribution

(1) Shipping allocations were more than satisfactorily accomplished in January. The two largest shipping prefectures, Nagasaki and Saga, sent out about 120% of the planned quota. Kagoshima and Miyazaki were below their monthly quotas, but the amounts involved were very small in comparison with Nagasaki and Saga.

(2) Prefectural allocations were generally received too. The concuming prefectures, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Oita received 104%, 83% and 90%, respectively, of their planned allocation. The investigation by Regional EIA of shipping agencies is believed to have benefited Kyushu prefectures, especially Fukuoka.

(3) Within the prefectures, however, equitable distribution is another problem. For, example, Nakatsu in the northern part of Oita must send the fish to Saeki at the southern end, to be sold at the same price. The result is that in the Nakatsu area the people get more than their share and in the Saeki area far less than the planned ration.

f. Construction Control

(1) Dwellings completed in January were 1,571, reducing the housing shortage (number of families minus number of houses) in Kyushu from 314,726 to 305,554. In Fukuoka, however, although 276 homes were built, the shortage increased more rapidly. Over one-third of the total dwelling shortage in this region exists in Fukuoka prefecture.

(2) One hundred thirty-one violations of building regulations were reported during the month. Most of these were handled by suspending construction until the proper permit could be secured.

g. Control Associations

(1) To form plans for the speedy dissolution of existing control associations and the re-organization of associations under the proper regulations, Civil Affairs held a meeting with the regional chiefs of the Fair Trade Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Economic Stabilization Board, and Economic

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Investigation Agency. All prefectural governments were contacted on this subject by Civil Affairs in the course of field trips. A meeting of EIA department chiefs was held for the purpose of clarifying the procedure and explaining the expediting system.

(2) This system calls for a central office within the Ken government, normally the Commercial Affairs Section, to co-ordinate the investigations of control associations. The prefectural EIA, acting as representative of the Fair Trade Bureau and ESB, will give necessary assistance to the Ken in investigating existing organizations to verify their operation according to current directives and laws. The EIA will likewise act as liaison with Civil Affairs and higher Japanese headquarters for submitting progress reports, information on special programs, or requests for assistance. Civil Affairs will maintain direct surveillance over the program by visits to each prefecture at least twice a month, in addition to the regular [illegible] report heretofore required.

h. Disposition of Economic Violations: (Kyushu, January 1950)

	Staple Food	Fish	Restaurants	Others
Warnings	2,357	212	316	955
Licenses suspended	0	0	0	0
Turned over to procurator	5,656	460	48	1,536
Brought to trial	717	79	17	282
Jail	9	0	0	0
Fine	747	12	3	314
Total	9,490	775	334	3,099

11. Industry:

a. Surveillance of the Japanese Industrial Rehabilitation Program under provisions of Operational Directive 51, included visits to seven explosive plants, three chemical plants, two rubber plants and two paper mills.

b. Information obtained from Mr. K. Otsubo, superintendent, Miike Dyestuff and Chemical Works, Omuta City, indicate steps are being initiated to effect rationalization by discharge of 1,260 inefficient, physically unfit, and undesirable employees out of a total of 9,400 employees. Although there have been no discharges in the past, the management feels immediate rationalization is necessary to offset weakening financial position of the company as a result of:

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(1) reduction in dye price,

(2) increase in production cost as result of higher coal prices,

(3) bank debts of one billion eight hundred million yen.

No reduction in volume of sales resulted over the past two years, but lower prices compared with increasing production costs necessitate reduction in operating expenses. Additional financial difficulties resulted from:

(1) inflationary tendency during the summer of 1949, and

(2) removal of coal subsidies thereby increasing price of coking coal an essential material necessary for production of quality dyestuffs.

c. Intention to reduce personnel was announced to labor union on 28 February through Tokyo Office. Notice will be given to individuals affected about 5 March and employment will cease on 11 March. Labor union has been urged to have employees terminate on voluntary retirement basis. Only 200 of these affected are expected to comply and communist agitation may precipitate a strike. The Miike Dyestuff and Chemical Works is believed to be a producer of thirty percent of Japan dyes and ninety percent of the dyes produced in Kyushu.

12. Explosives:

a. Plants visited included those in Kurume, Orio, Iizuka and Ueki, Fukuoka Prefecture. Minor discrepancies noted were:

(1) Lack of organized fire fighting brigades

(2) Inadequate fire fighting equipment

(3) Non-prominent display of "No Smoking" signs

(4) Improper and incomplete markings on shipments.

Discrepancies were referred to the Fukuoka International Trade and Industry Bureau for investigation and possible corrective action.

13. Fertilizer:

a. Plants visited included the Japan Synthetic Chemical Company, Uto town, Nisshin Chemical Company Kagami town and Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company, Minami-machi City, Kumamoto Prefecture. A two unit poly vinol alcohol plant designed to produce fifty tons per unit was ob-

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served at the Japan Chemical Company's plant. Completion dates will be in June and October, respectively.

b. A pyrite roaster unit designed to increase production about 1,000 tons monthly is scheduled for completion on 1 April at the Nisshin Chemical Company.

c. Plant facilities were observed to be in good condition, maximum use is being made of critical raw materials, and no violations of directives were noted.

14. Roads:

a. As a result of a series of letters from the Commanding Officer, 347th Fighter Wing(AW) protesting lack of adequate maintenance by the Japanese Government on roads serving the Ashiya Air Force Base from Ongagawa to Ashiya in Fukuoka Prefecture and a section of road between Nagasaki and Nomozaki serving an aircraft warning station, conferences were held with officials of the two prefectures in an attempt to eliminate the dissatisfaction.

b. It was found that although subject roads were designated for maintenance under the provisions of SCAPIN 1943; "Five Year Program for Maintenance and Repair of Japanese Network of Roads and Streets" dated 28 November 1948, insufficient funds had been available from the budget for the JFY 1949-1950. Respective prefectures have requested appropriate sums to be included in the 1950-1951 JFY approved budget as established by subject SCAPIN.

15. Electric Power:

A supplementary allocation of 10,195,000 KWH (7,200,000 KWH for large consumers, 1,775,000 KWH for small consumers, and 1,210,000 KWH for other consumers) for February was announced by the Fukuoka International Trade and Industry Bureau. This has been instrumental in alleviating unrest among large industrialists who believe the power company is profiting at their expense. Industrialists claim basic rate for Kyushu was based on 450,000 KW calculated at 230,000 KW hydro and 220,000 KW thermal generation, and that February basic allocation was based on 430,000 KW, but actual average generation was approximately 620,000 KW of which 440,000 KW was hydro and 180,000 KW was thermal. They claim the generating company is selling cheap hydro power at the high thermal rate at their expense, and ask consideration be given to the following:

(1) A 10% increase in basic allocation for the 4th quarter of 1949-50 and 1st quarter of JFY 1950-51 because pre-

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sent basic allocation constitutes only 75% of required power. Basis of request is increased hydro generation as result of unexpected rainfall. They feel the generating company is authorized a reasonable profit but they desire to share in any advantages of extra hydro power provided by nature.

(2). Additional allocation as result of unexpected rainfall be made available in time for efficient utilization by consumers. More flexibility is desired in the allocation system. Most consumers feel present rate can be absorbed and profit made if basic allocation can be increased considerably.

16. Reparations:

a. Twenty nine reparations plants out of a total of 59 in Kyushu region were inspected during the month. A GHQ/CPC/RP representative accompanied by personnel fo this headquarters and the Kyushu Liaison Office visited all reparations installations in Kumamoto and Kagoshima prefectures. It was found that in many cases requests for funds for maintenance and building repair was unwarranted. Stored reparations items generally will not need attention for one year or more.

b. The shipment of all packaged and allocated reparations equipment was completed 25 February 1950. The final 215 items were loaded aboard the s/s Susanna for the Philippines and consisted of the following:

Allocation	Package	Metric Ton	Measurement Ton
3 - 42	44	216.14	1,206.25
* 3 - 42	2	7.88	11.6424
3 - 49	169	748.37	1,206.31

*Items repaired by the Sasebo Shipbuilding Company were included in the receipts of a prior shipment.

c. All other items not allocated but being held for claimant nations are being consolidated at 27-3 for storage and maintenance. A problem confronting the Prefectural Government was brought to the attention of this headquarters. Allocations for wages of custodians and guards are below a living wage. In the past, this had been supplemented by private companies regardless of operation or dead storage. In the past month, one company curtailed all expense for reparations on their dead storage plant. The Ken expects other companies to follow this

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plan. Ken authorized wages are not sufficient to meet minimum standards of living without the aid of private companies. Applications and petitions have been filed by Fukuoka-ken to the Central Government for a new basis of wage payment although no action has been taken to date.

17. Shipbuilding:

a. Eight shipbuilding companies were inspected during February A total of thirty one steel vessels are now authorized for construction in Kyushu. Size of vessels range from a 150 G/T barge to a 7,500 G/T cargo vessel. Out of the total number of vessels authorized, twenty five vessels are from two to fifty nine percent completed. The other six vessels are not under construction due to the lack of space in shipyards.

b. According to the representatives of large shipyards, purchasing of shipbuilding materials has improved during the past month However, shortage of electrical allocations and electrical materials such as zinc and tin are still retarding construction to a great extent.

c. Small shipyards constructing wooden vessels are still faced with lack of orders. All wooden vessels under construction are under 100 tons. Only one shipyard is presently authorized to construct 150 tons vessel.

d. Inspection of the shipyards revealed the following information on the progress of steel vessels as of 23 February 1950:

Name of Company	Quantity	Type	Tonnage G/T	% Completed	Est. Date Completion
Nagasaki Shipyard	1	Cargo	6,800	2	Unknown
" "	1	"	"	0	"
" "	1	"	"	2	11 Nov 50
" "	1	"	"	1	Unknwon
" "	1	"	7,500	60	18 Aug 50
" "	1	"	"	43	18 Jan 51
" "	1	"	"	3	Unknown
Kawaminami Fukabori Shipyard	5	Barge	150	5	25 May 50
Kawaminami Koyagi-shima Shipyard	1	Cargo	6,700	2	30 Aug 50
" "	3	"	695	6	15 May 50
" "	5	"	150	5	30 May 50
Kawaminami Urano-saki Shipyard	5	Barge	150	25	"
" "	5	"	150	0	Unknown

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18. Petroleum Storage:

a. With the total number of eleven oil storage areas inspected, both under reparation custody and private concerns no unauthorized movement, construction or dismantling was observed. Lack of proper fire lands, proper signs, and lack of initiative on the part of the guards to maintain surveillance were some of the discrepancies noticed under the areas in reparations custody.

b. Private companies who are submitting requests for authorized use of reparations tanks are now being encouraged to plan on using the facilities at the present site as movement of these facilities would require extra cost and materials.

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19. Labor:

a. Labor Relations:

(1) The month of February was a very critical month in Kyushu starting with the announcement on 31 January of a strike in the Yahata Steel Plant. This Strike began at 1200, 2 February and ended 26 February 1950. The Labor Officer consulted with both management and labor in an effort to settle this strike, and after several days of consultations summed up his recomendations in a press statement that was mimeographed by both management and labor. This mimeographed press release was distributed to the rank and file members of the union. The recommendations were:

(a) That the Yahata steel employees resume work until all of the facilities for conciliation, mediation, and arbitration provided by Japanese labor laws have been exhausted.

(b) Management having agreed to submit the matter to the Central Labor Relations Commission, the Union should do likewise.

(c) That such procedure in labor relations safeguards essential production, the livelihood of the working man, his wife and children, and does not endanger the success of the national economic program.

(d) That the present situation in the steel industry is a critical one and as to whether or not the management has been successful in absorbing the additional cost of production, is a matter that can be decided only by an impartial commission, such as the Central Labor Relations Commission.

(e) Labor and management groups which arbitrarily avoid legally constituted facilities for mediating their differences and resort to the lockout, strike, or work-stoppages, which effect the general welfare of the country, lose face and imperil the aims for which they are striving.

(It was significant that both management and labor mimeographed these recommendations in order that the rank and file would be fully informed of the Kyushu Labor Officers recommendations).

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(2) On January 1950 negotiations between representatives of the Nikko Labor Union (representing 158 unions and 51,208 members) and the Kyushu Coal Mine Federation was started with a work of encouragement from Kyushu Region Labor Officer. A general review of the most important phases of Labor Relations was emphasized and in conclusion the Kyushu Labor Officer offered his assistance, if needed, at any time during their negotiations. Daily reporting indicated that negotiations were going smoothly until 17 February when negotiations were suddenly broken off and that a strike call had been issued for a 48 hour strike from 0600, 27 February. An immediate call to both management and labor was made but only management was available. Management indicated that they would like to negotiate further. The labor representatives had dispersed to their respective unions but on call from this office returned and discussed the situation fully with the Kyushu Labor Officer with the result they agreed to further negotiate with management. On 26 February management and labor reported to the Kyushu Labor Officer that they had settled their dispute. Assistance was given them in obtaining the radio facilities and the press to get word to their local unions. A press conference was arranged on 27 February in Col. Burgheim's office and Col. Burgheim congratulated both management and labor on successfully concluding their negotiations thus avoiding a strike. The Fukuoka chairman of Tanro, Mr. Eguchi personally visited the labor office and stated that this successful conclusion of negotiations between Nikko and the Coal Mine Federation had paved the way for negotiations between Tanro and the Coal Mine management.

(3) A continued strike in the Kaho Coal Mine in Fukuoka Prefecture (30 Dec. to 22 Feb) was finally settled after both sides agreed to mediation. This was brought about by the Kyushu Labor Officer calling both management and labor to the office. When it was decided to mediate, both labor and management suggested Mr. Tanaka president of the Kyushu Coal Mining Federation. This shows that both management and labor have a high regard for Mr. Tanaka fairness and good judgement.

(4) It is noticeable that in most medium and minor industries collective bargaining agreements do not exist or if one does exist only generalities are mentioned and we are constantly advising both management and labor that this should be corrected as soon as possible in order to avoid dispute.

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b. Labor Standards Law:

(1) Kumamoto Labor Standards Bureau and its Inspection Offices were visited. This office covers 15,345 industries and 193,630 workers with 49 inspectors. Among them, the Kumamoto Inspection Office covers 6,400 industries with only 8 inspectors including its office chief. A twenty percent increase in the number of inspectors is desired by the Bureau for necessary operation. It was recommended that those industries where many cases of violation or accidents occur should be the first to be inspected. As of the end of January, unpaid wages were reported to have been less than six million yen compared to December's figure of seventeen million yen. The Ogihara-gumi (Electric Construction Contractor) has two million yen of unpaid wages due ninety workers - and the Labor Standards Office will turn the case over to the prosecutor's office in the near future if this condition is not cleared up.

Unpaid premium of Workmen's Compensation Insurance premium was reported as follows:

Less than one month	5 cases	¥134,556.66
Less than two months	55 cases	213,021.95
Less than three months	3 cases	42,592.56
More than three months	58 cases	300,468.08
Property attached	5 cases	70,972.73
Total	126 cases	¥761,611.98

(2) Fukuoka Labor Agencies were also visited during the month. Delinquency of companies in payment of unemployment insurance premiums has decreased from 10% delinquency in Jan. 1949 to 6% delinquency in Jan. 1950. Small and medium coal mines, and smaller steel mills are offenders. Delinquencies range from 1 to 8 months duration. About 3% of delinquencies, it is believed will never be paid. There are 143 cases where property has been sealed because of delinquencies.

c. Women's and Miners' Bureau

(1) Complaint was made that due to the lack if personnel in the office (authorized two), field trips were limited.

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(2) Close contact with PESO was made constantly in an effort to promote jobs for women and minors.

(3) Meetings or conferences held by schools, girls associations or labor unions were occasionally attended by office staff and lectures given on the law. School contacts proved the most effective means of disseminating information on the program of this Bureau and it was hoped to cover every school as quickly as budget and personnel would allow.

d. Employment and Unemployment

(1) Two officials of Kumamoto PESO have been trained in Tokyo for model operation. Remodeling of Kumamoto PESO is under progress. Increase of population of a half million compared to pre-war days is considered to be main reason of increase of unemployment. Seven to eight hundred workers are given jobs on daily basis as part of unemployment relief program. Each unemployed person can usually get 15 to 20 days work per month. Budget has been asked to double the present allocation, to bring average to 20 days work per month. Seven vocational schools are operated and as of 31 January, 317 men and 66 women are under training. As of 31 January 1950, unemployment figure was reported to be 46,229 (31 December 1949 - - 32,349).

(2) In Fukuoka Prefecture, amounts paid out in unemployment insurance have risen from ¥3,676,570 in March 1949 to ¥94,136,129 in Jan. 1950. The number of people receiving jobless insurance has rise from 1,940 in March 49 to 26,674 in Jan. 1950. The ability of the Ken to place unemployed is not rising in proportion to increases in joblessness and only 1633 were placed in Jan. 1950 compared with 1,706 placed in Jan. 1949. New rationalization moves in chemical and electric industries will increase unemployment problem in Fukuoka Prefecture. About 2750 are provided with daily manual labor jobs on unemployment relief enterprises.

e. Labor Education:

(1) In Kumamoto three permanent labor schools are conducted with a week's course, two classes in each month average 50 students in a class. Circuit labor schools are opened in two other places once every month for two or three days' course.

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(2) Labor Policy Section's library contains 1,449 books and 786 magazines, 248 out of them were loaned out during January. Slides, kamishibai and films were utilized 14, 3 and 3 times respectively in the same month.

(3) Fukuoka Prefecture has 8 labor schools giving contenious 10 day courses on:

(a) Basic labor laws

(b) Functions of unions

(c) Collective bargaining

(d) Fundamentals of Democratic Unions

Lectures, slides, movies, radios, records and meetings are used.

f. Field Trips:

(1) Three industries visited in Kumamoto Prefecture indicated good working conditions and peaceful relationships between management and labor. The Yatsushiro Plant, Kokura Rayon and Pulp Co. is constructing a new dormitory for women providing kitchen, dining hall, auditorium and bath room facilities. The Plant expects to double the production by October of this year employing an additional 200 workers.

(2) The Yatsushiro Plant of Ojo Paper Co. is at present negotiating a new labor contract. The present contract expires March 31. The management of this plant is willing to pay wages of workers while attending the labor school.

(3) Kumamoto Plant, Katakura Silk Co: This plant represents one of 40 in all Japan with a total of 12,000 workers. 306 female and 67 male workers are employed in this plant in Kumamoto. A new labor contract is under negotiation in Tokyo. The old contract expired several months past.

(4) Summary

(a) In all plants visited it was apparent that good relations existed between management and labor. With bonus and other allowances included, a little better than average wage is prevalent. Grievance

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machinery is very simple and shows a need for further study and education. As in most industries in Japan, negotiations for new contracts are not concluded before old contract expires. We have constantly urged that this condition be corrected.

(b) Field trips were limited this month due to the amount of time spent on Yahata Steel, Nikko, and a labor conference in Tokyo.

(5) Miscellaneous

(a) Mr. Otsubo, superintendent Miike Dyestuff and chemical works Omuta, Fukuoka Prefecture, reported to the Kyushu Labor Officer that this company issued discharge notices to about 1,260 workers in the Omuta Plant and an additional 110 in the Tokyo head office. On 20 February management issued a pamphlet to all rank and file workers explaining the necessity for dismissal and personnel readjustment in the plant. On 4 March, notice of dismissal will be given to individual workers. The readjustment to be completed about 11 March. Mr. Otsubo stated that 5 or 6 union officials would be affected by this discharge.

(b) The Japanese Liaison Office accompanied several Japanese to the Labor Office from Oita Prefecture in regards to non-payment of overtime pay of Japanese working for the Occupation Forces in Oita Prefecture. Upon inquiry by phone to Division Headquarters the Labor Officer for the Division stated he had issued orders to pay this overtime.

(c) Donsan communications and farmers union held a demonstration Saturday 25 February in Fukuoka. They paraded the streets with about 150 in the parade.

(d) The month of February closed with a clean slate: no strikes.