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being sponsored jointly by the prefectural education section and the Saga Normal School and offered at four different points in the prefecture according to the following schedule:

Place	First Session	Second Session
Karatsu (north)	27 Jul - 6 Aug	16 Aug - 26 Aug
Saga (southeast)	29 Jul - 8 Aug	18 Aug - 28 Aug
Kohoku (southwest)	31 Jul - 10 Aug	20 Aug - 30 Aug
Imari (west)		3 Aug - 13 Aug

Elementary and new middle sessions are being conducted separately. Total attendance will be approximately 5,700. The faculty will be drawn from Saga Normal School, Saga Youth Normal School, Saga Higher School and various old middle schools. Courses offered include: the New Constitution, Basic Law of Education, School Education Law and By-laws, new principles of education, general course of study, subject courses of study and educational psychology.

The above program has been begun and is proceeding despite the following telegram dated 22 July which the Saga Teachers' Union received from the head offices of the Japan Teachers' Union:

> "Teachers are requested not to attend the summer school for teachers to obtain teachers' certificates until the question of this violation of the agreement with the GYOMU KYOGIKAI has been settled. We are protesting to the Ministry of Education."
>
> JAPAN TEACHERS' UNION"

Social Education:

1. Citizens' Public Halls:

a. On 19 July a Japanese recommended for work with this section by the C I & E Section of I Corps Military Government arrived at Saga. It was decided to use him on investigations of CPH activities, so after orientation on the program he was sent out into the field with a questionnaire which will not only provide this section with data on actual conditions of CPH development but will also suggest to the CPH committees activities which they have not yet gone in for. This operator's reports will serve as a basic checklist for subsequent checks on progress which will be made by the C I & E Section. Significant findings to date include the following:

1) There still is widespread lack of understanding of the idea of a CPH. One town mayor could not even understand the word kominkan (CPH) when he heard it.

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2) Many communities do not have actively functioning committees. They have "promotion committees" but no "execution committees" as yet.

3) Some current events discussion meetings have ben held.

4) There have been a few industrial and art exhibits

5) In order to augment their newly started libraries some CPH are making use of the Prefectural Library Circulation Service.

6) A number of CPH have plans for modest periodical publications.

7) The largest 1947 - 8 CPH budget found to date is ¥27,000.

8) There has been one conference on workers' education.

9) Youth associations and teachers have been responsible for much of the activity in CPH circles.

10) Very few regular class-type projects are to be found, the present ones being principally English classes.

11) One CPH had classes on infant care for women.

12) The panel discussion is being used to advantage in several places.

b. Since the Governor tours the prefecture considerably, it was suggested to him that he could do a great deal to stimulate CPH activity if he were to show interest in and inquire about the progress being made by the CPH in each community he visits.

2. Libraries. In contacts with all types of groups this month special emphasis was laid on the improvement of present public libraries, establishment of libraries in CPH, and beginning or improving of school libraries. Comparative statistics on library budgets for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 recently made available seem to show the beginnings of appreciation of the library as a valuable educational institution in the community.

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LIBRARY	1946 BUDGET (including salaries)	1947 BUDGET	(including SALARIES amounting to)
Saga Prefectural	¥28,332	¥508,684	¥108,289
Imari	5,171	118,000	49,100
Karatsu	11,139	101,993	18,241
Arita	609	27,100	7,700
Taku	1,781	18,430	14,030
Kashima	2,200	12,630	7,200
Takeo	709	6,580	4,680

3. In order to meet the problem of juvenile delinquency in the prefecture katei koza (home lectures) will be given from 1 to 8 August at two different schools in each city and county under the auspices of the Prefectural Social Education Association and the Saga Branch of the Constitution Popularization Association. Speakers will be school inspectors and officials of the Prefectural Social Education Section, and attendants will consist chiefly of parents, social education committee members, women's associations and youth associations.

Information:

In compliance with Section I, C I & E News Digest, Hq I Corps, dated 10 July 1947, the following information on C I & E Reading Rooms is submitted:

a. There is one reading room in this prefecture, located in the Prefectural Library.

b. This reading room was opened on 10 February in the Military Government Building and was removed to its present location on 12 April.

c. It contains about 350 assorted magazines and 1,000 books.

d. Daily attendance during July ranged from 10 to 80, according to the weather, and averaged about 50.

e. The supply of useful magazines is insufficient for circulation. About 100 books are out at present, but when the second school term opens, the number will be increased again. These materials are loaned to the old middle grade level and higher schools and to youth organizations, either by the month or by the school term. Generally one of the English teachers in the school is responsible for the books.

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Religion:

Within the past month three Shinto priests have applied for permission to form ujikokai or parishioners' associations, the purpose of which seems to be principally securing financial support for the shrines. It has been pointed out to them that they are permitted to form religious associations but that there must be no violation of directives by forced contributions. Also, it has been suggested to them that they consult the head of the prefectural shrine office whenever they have questions about the directives. During the latter part of June this priest held meetings in each county for the purpose of making certain that the directives are adequately understood, and in the latter part of August there will be another series of meetings concerning the disposition of shrine lands.

Other Civil Information and Education Matters:

During June and July inspections of new middle schools, inquiries were made as to the following: 1) size of the budget for the middle schools, 2) size of the budget for all education in the community and 3) total budget for the community. This was done to determine the percentage of the local budget allotted to education and through this information to ascertain the probable degree of local interest in education. In many cases answers could not be given because the local assemblies had not yet completed or were not working on the budgets. (In the absence of budgets the schools are being maintained by the school supporting associations.) In some instances the teachers did not know when the local assembly would hold its next session. This state of affairs shows deplorable lack of business-like methods in local administration as well as lack of energy on the part of the people in demanding maximum efficiency of their officials. When the fiscal year starts in April, it is certainly not too much to expect the budget to be prepared by June or July.

These conditions were brought to the attention of the Governor with the recommendation that he try to raise local administration to a more satisfactory level of performance.

Road Maintenance:

During the current period the roads in Saga Prefecture are in poor condition due to the heavy rainfall. Road maintenance crews have worked extensively to repair holes and eliminate other hazards such as fallen telephone poles and blocking of roads by sand slides.

Seven miles of National Road No.2, 36 miles of National Road No.25, and 11 miles of National Road No.33 are now under repair. To transport gravel and ballast to these areas, four-ton trucks of the Prefectural Government are being used.

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The road between Fukuoka and Kurume had 2,083.3 cubic feet of gravel spread on it and graded. The results were satisfactory.

The road between Tosu and Metabaru although repaired extensively remains narrow and winding. 8,959.7 cubic feet of ballast have been spread on it and graded.

To improve the road between Metabaru and Kanzaki 5,720.4 cubic feet of ballast have been spread on it and graded. The road from Kanzaki to Saga is wide and straight. Nevertheless improvement is constantly being made.

The road between Omachi-machi and Saga City had 635.4 cubic feet of gravel spread on it and graded. A new road between Omachi-machi and Togawa has been constructed. The road between Omachi-machi and Kitagata is extremely bad. The grader was not effective due to the narrowness of the road. However 133 workers used hand methods to improve it.

The road between Karatsu and Azamibaru had 5,826.2 cubic feet of ballast spread on it and graded.

The following figures show the area and amount of gravel used during the current period:

Name of Road	Supplied Gravel (cubic feet)
National Road No. 2	2,083.3
National Road No. 25	28,350.3
National Road No. 33	13,449.4
Ogi - Karatsu	5,826.2
Karatsu - Fukuoka	2,847.2
Saga - Ogi	592.9
Takeo - Taku	1,271.2
Total	54,420.5

Public Works:

The water supply in Saga City is in a critical condition. The water works was constructed in 1914 with a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for 35,000 people. The population has increased to 65,000 with a supplying capacity of 100,000 cubic feet of water. This shows an increase of 30,000 people and a decrease of 80,000 cubic feet of water.

At present the water is being supplied to Saga City from four sources, Higashi-tashiro-machi, Komeya-machi, Nagase-machi and Otakara-machi. Partial repair or enlargement will not be enough to meet the impending crisis. The water supply section is planning to construct a dam in the Tafuse River at the cost of 14,500,000 yen.

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This project only in the planning stage will not alleviate the immediate demands.

The prefectural government has been urged strongly to take remedial action.

Sale of Pearls:

Spot checks of six pearl retailers indicated that all are aware of existing directives. There were no violations discovered or reported to this headquarters by prefectural police.

On 12 July 1947 all Police Chiefs were notified by the Prefectural Director of Police to make strict investigation of any suspected pearl cases and to enforce all directive issued by the Occupation Forces concerning the sale of pearls with prefectural letter Keibo-2142.

Pearl retailers through out this prefecture were officially notified on the 12 July 1947 by prefectural letter Keibo Shoko 2158 on the release and sale of pearls, natural and cultured and articles containing pearls. Also the general public was notified by the Saga Shimbun and the Nishi-Nippon on 13 July 1947 and 14 July 1947.

Relationship between Japanese and Occupation Forces:

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

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(Report control symbol G-2)

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM BHD
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

31 July 1947

Annex: F

UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

The following events occurred during the month of July:

The team was reorganized effective 1 July per General Order No.35, Headquarters I Corps, dated 27 June 1947 the aggregate strength, however, remaining unchanged with a total of 26.

Events affecting personnel included the following:

Major Elwood F. Saxer, the Commanding Officer returned to duty on 1 July after a leave of absence of three weeks.

Pfc Harry Costes was promoted to Corporal, Pvts Robert A. Dunbar and Iaud M. Wheeler Jr to Privates first class, all effective 5 July.

Captain Robert L. Meineker was assigned to Headquarters Kinki Military Government Region and departed 13 July for his new station.

Captain Joseph I. Moran and family entrained 14 July, destination 2nd Major Port, pending shipment to the United States, where Captain Moran will wait retirement, having completed over 23 years of service.

M/Sgt Robert B. Gunn departed for the 2nd Major Port on 22 July, met his wife who arrived on the 24th, and returned to Saga on the 27th.

This organization was visited on 25 July by Colonel Coughlin, Commanding Officer Kyushu Military Government Region and Members of his staff.

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Report Control Symbol MG-4

BHD/et

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO : COMMANDING GENERAL, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. The following is the Monthly Report of Saga Military Government Team for period 1 June to 30 June 1947, in compliance with Operational Directive 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 30 April 1947.

ANNEX A	Political and Governmental Activities Public Safety (Report Control Symbol QGS-01)
ANNEX B-1	Public Health Activities (Report Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX B-2	Public and Private Welfare Activities (Report Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX C	Labor Surveillance (Report Control Symbol QESS-02)
ANNEX D	Economics (Report Control Symbol MG-4D)
ANNEX E	Miscellaneous Summary (Report Control Symbol - None)
	1. Civil Information and Education 2. Sale of Pearls 3. Road Maintenance
ANNEX F	Unit Occupational History (Report Control Symbol Q-2)

2. Summary of Major activities of special significance:

Economics

Basic Report Comments

Just when great impetus was being given to stimulation of

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increased production of coal, the Togami Denki Seisakusho in Saga City, one of the ninety-three industries selected to receive highest priorities in the allocation of materials to manufacture and repair coal mining equipment, was faced with a strike by its employees. After consultations by representatives of the company union with the Commerce and Industry Officer and the Labor Officer of the Saga Military Government Team the management and the union came to an amicable wage settlement agreement below the original demands of the employees but with an agreement for possible further negotiations based on increased production. The settlement served to prevent a setback to the coal mine rehabilitation program.

On 11 June 1947 the quotas for this year's wheat and potato crops were assigned to this prefecture at the Food Conference in Tokyo. Amounts to be collected by this prefecture are: 162,280 koku of wheat and 818,000 kan of potatoes. Individual allotments to the farmers will be completed on or about 12 July 1947. However, a very favorable collection program is now in progress, the farmers are turning in their crops before the actual allocations are made with the agreement that adjustments are to be made later.

Labor Surveillance

The members of the Ozuru Coal Mine Labor Union met at the Ozuru coal mine after the necessary one-fourth total membership expressed their desire to hold a reelection of officials in their labor union. The majority of the officials of the union were members of the Communist Party. At a general meeting of the labor union on 26 June 1947 a secret ballot was taken to determine whether a reelection of union officials would be in order. The present officials were sustained by an overwhelming majority vote to retain them in office. Members of this team attended the union meeting on 26 June 1947 as impartial observers.

Elwood F. Saxer

ELWOOD F. SAXER
Major, Inf
Commanding

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SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT (30 June 1947)
Reports Control Symbol MG-4

Annex A: Political and Governmental Activities
Report Control Symbol QGS-01:

(a) Japanese Government Administration.

The following very significant statement was made by a prominent Saga citizen:

"Governor OKIMORI's feeling is anti-rice delivery. OKIMORI is trying hard to have OHAMA put into office as Vice-governor. OKIMORI and OHAMA Yoshio are very close friends. OKIMORI and OHAMA are bureaucrats. The people of Saga Prefecture are against voting OHAMA into office as Vice-governor. Due to OKIMORI's policy of opposing the collection of rice and to his failure to carry it out the farmers and laborers are turning against him. OKIMORI's present policy is to have the Military Government take the full responsibility and try to keep his hands free. The assemblymen in Saga Prefecture are mostly conservative minded and will sanction OHAMA as Vice-governor, but the people of the prefecture will try to oppose him."

The SAGA SHIMBUN on 21 May 1947 carried the following news article:

"The choice of vice-governor is no less important than the selection of the chairman of the local assembly and must be conducted in such a way as to sufficiently reflect the whole will of the prefectural citizens. Although the local government has been liberated legislatively from centralized local administration and many officials have been purged, so-called bureaucrats, who gained great strength in the past through cooperation with feudalistic powers, militarists, or zaibatsu, still retain their die-hard strength by an overwhelming victory in the last prefectural gubernatorial election. Though there may be some temporary conveniences at this change-over stage, the tinge of bureaucracy must be erased. Therefore, when the governor is a former government official, as is the case with Saga Prefecture, that the Vice-governor should be chosen from among the general people is only common sense, whereas Governor OKIMORI seems to be contemplating a vice-governor from the same officials' field. Whatever the reason of his intention may be, it will foster the same bureaucratic influence, and will be a far cry from renovated local administration. The same can be said for the local assemblies, which must be guided by new figures free from all bureaucratic hues or boss influence, in order to head our democratic administration in the right direction."

The Prefectural Assembly convened 2 June 1947 and made the

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following selections of government officials:

Torato TANAKA (LIBERAL) was elected chairman of the Prefectural Assembly.

Sawata YASUNAGA (DEMOCRAT) was chosen as vice-chairman but resigned following a resolution by the Democratic party to refuse to assume any offices.

Giroku KOYANAGI (LIBERAL) was chosen as vice-chairman after the resignation of Mr. YASUNAGA.

Yoshio OHAMA was approved as vice-governor by the Prefectural Assembly on 4 June 1947.

Following the appointment of Mr. OHAMA as vice-governor the governor announced that he wished to appoint Mr. OHAMA as director of the Welfare and Education Department pending the appointment of a regular director. This was announced as a temporary expedient. On 5 June 1947 the appointment was confirmed. Mr. OHAMA was formerly Director of Home Affairs in Saga Prefecture but resigned in July 1946 along with Governor OKIMORI who was governor of Saga at that time. In view of his past experience Mr. OHAMA is very well acquainted with conditions in this prefecture.

All problems on the agenda of the Prefectural Assembly were approved at the session of the assembly which lasted from 2 June through 4 June 1947. Those items were:

a. Budgets of the Public Health and Public Welfare Sections.

b. Personal expenses of the prefectural officials.

c. Appointment of a vice-governor.

d. Appointment of inspectors:
   Two from among the prefectural assembly members.
   Two private citizens.

e. Appointment and approval of four technical advisors to the following departments:
   Agriculture.
   Food.
   Commerce and Industry.
   Welfare.

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These advisors were appointed by the governor from among private citizens and will be paid a maximum of ¥3,000 per month.

Of forty-three (43) prefectural assembly members twenty-nine (29) are in support of Governor OKIMORI and of the twenty-nine twelve are Liberals, twelve are members of the "Kakusei Club" (Administration Improvement Club), and five are members of the Matsuura Party (Higashimatsuura-gun).

The latter two parties are local political parties. The "Kakusei Club" has three progressive elements because it derives some of its membership from the Farmers' Union and the Labor Unions. The remaining nine of the "Kakusei Club" are conservatives who are alleged to be progressive minded. The Matsuura Party is conservative. The thirteen Democrats are not altogether against, but cannot be said to be in direct support of, the Governor. The general feeling of the prefectural assembly is in favor of Mr. OKIMORI, the Governor.

In view of the first paragraph of this report it is quite interesting to note that Military Government is being given full credit for "ordering" some of the programs that are in reality programs ordered by the Central Government. This has occurred not only in verbal transmission of instructions by the Japanese but has appeared in several instances in written form. In the latter cases prompt and adequate action has been taken to correct any misapprehension on the part of the Japanese. Two such cases of misrepresentation are cited below:

a. On 24 May 1947 the Public Health Section of the prefectural government sent a letter to all city, town and village heads which is quoted in part:

"I presume you have set about the organization of the above group in compliance with instructions given you by Hygiene Note No.1,168."

"As soon as you complete organization, you shall submit a report to that effect to me by telephone or telegram and send a list of members by mail, because I have to report in turn to the Military Government Team."

Signed: D. YAMAGUCHI
Chief of Public Health Section

Hygiene Note No.1,168, dated 22 May 1947 is quoted in part:

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"However, as strict directives were issued this time by the Military Government, you are required to organize anew along the following lines."

Following the above paragraph was a detailed description of the organization of insect and rodent control teams. This organization was ordered by the Welfare Ministry of the Japanese Government in a directive from the Director of the Preventive Medicine Bureau to prefectural governors. The instructions in Hygiene Note No.1,168 followed the outline of this directive from the Welfare Ministry, as no such instructions were ever issued from this headquarters.

b. The second incident of misrepresentation which occurred in much the same manner as the first is presented below:

The Public Welfare Section of the prefectural government submitted a detailed plan for "Preservation of Health and Sanitation of those Accommodated in Social Welfare Institutions" to the Welfare Section of the Saga Military Government Team. This plan was very complete and acceptable except for the last paragraph which is quoted:

"(2) Those institutions (households) which do not cooperate with us in this movement will be ordered to close (quit) the institutions in view of the directives and instructions from the Military Government."

This report was submitted by the Chief of the Welfare Section in the prefectural government Mr. Yoshio YAMASAKI. No such instructions had been given by Military Government. Mr. YAMASAKI was immediately called in and corrective action taken.

This headquarters has always followed the policy of making the Japanese assume full responsibility for programs and the execution of those programs as set down in directives. At times the reluctance of the government officials to assume their responsibility for the execution of directives seriously hampers the successful completion of them. For instance, repeated effort has been made to stimulate action in completing the delivery of rice to attain the goal set by the Central Government. On 26 May 1947 the Chief of the Food Section, Mr. Masao YOKOO, submitted a letter which is quoted in part: "1. Directive concerning 110% rice delivery at food conference of the Central Government in September 1946 has not been received." It is incredible that at such a late date no instructions had been received regarding the collection of 110% of the rice quota.

During the latter part of May Governor OKIMORI issued a

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press release to the local newspapers which is quoted in part:

"It is a matter of congratulation that the rice collection in the 1947 crop year has achieved a favorable result through your altruistic spirit praiseworthy attitude of saving the country through food delivery. I must take this opportunity to express my gratitude.

* * * * *

"But the 110% delivery, of course, is not an easy task for the farmers. Accordingly we have prepared ways to recompense the honest farmers------."

It is very interesting to note that at the time of this release the amount of rice collected was still well below 110%. Surveys and information available showed throughout the year that 110% collection could be attained if overconsumption and blackmarketing of the produce had not occurred. It is hardly reasonable that congratulations are in order when the goal has not been attained, in fact this may have acted to further deter the accomplishment of any final effort to complete the 110% collection goal.

During the recent Food Conference in Tokyo Governor OKIMORI attended one of the three scheduled meetings involving the affairs of Saga Prefecture. He attended the opening meeting on 10 June 1947 during the morning and afternoon sessions. Even after the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry had specified that he wished to see the governor on 12 June at 2 pm regarding matters of further interest, the governor made plans to return to Saga. Governor OKIMORI asked Mr. KAWASAKI, chief of the economic section of Saga Prefecture, to act in his place during the remainder of the meetings and departed for Saga. Mr. YOKOO, Chief of the Food Section of Saga, expressed sincere regret over the "lack of interest displayed by the governor" at his important conference. Both Mr. YOKOO and Mr. KAWASAKI expressed this opinion jointly in a conference with this headquarters on 24 June 1947.

Also on 23 and 24 June 1947 the governor journeyed to Fukuoka to attend the Kyushu Governors' Conference. During his absence the governor's duties were taken over by the vice-governor.

At this conference Governor SUGIMOTO of Fukuoka Prefecture and Governor OKIMORI of Saga Prefecture were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. The conference formulated plans

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for a new meeting of prefectural officials. This will be a monthly meeting held on the first Wednesday of every other month with the first meeting being held at Saga city in August.

Although the election is over and newly elected candidates are becoming accustomed to their new positions, the procurator's office is still busy handling cases of election law violations. Statistics for the entire prefecture for the past month are shown below:

Total Cases	Cases Tried	Cases Dropped	Cases Closed	Cases Pending
130	7	38	50	80

Political Parties and Activities:

The activity of political parties increased slightly due to the fact that the elections are over. Three organizations were formed and one dissolved. The new organizations were:

Kishima District Committee, Japan Communist Party

Kunimi Branch, Japan Social Democratic Party

Okawa-mura Branch, Japan Social Democratic Party

Tachikawa Branch, Japan Social Democratic Party

Nishimatsuura-gun Branch Federation, Japan Social Democratic Party

Major assemblies throughout the prefecture with an attendance of more than 500 people totaled 170. All were reported to be orderly and well conducted.

Degree of Compliance with all Directives:

Although during this period there have been many violations of SCAPIN 756 they have all been handled by the Public Safety Section of this team. There have been no cases of incidents involving Occupation Force personnel and the Japanese.

Public Safety:

Inspection of Police Stations:

Police Stations in this prefecture are still being inspected by a member of this team. During this period the following

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Con't. Annex A Monthly Report (30 June 47) Saga Mil Govt Team.

stations were inspected and found be in the condition indicated:

Saga	Police Station	Satisfactory
Karatsu	Police Station	Satisfactory
Yobuko	Police Station	Satisfactory
Arita	Police Station	Satisfactory
Takeo	Police Station	Satisfactory
Ureshino	Police Station	Satisfactory
Rokkaku	Police Station	Satisfactory
Kanzaki	Police Station	Satisfactory
Tosu	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Morodomi	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Kashima	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Imari	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Ogi	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Taku	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Ochi	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Saga	Prison	Satisfactory

While inspecting the above police stations and prison special attention has been given to the sanitary conditions. It was noticed in the seven unsatisfactory police stations that adequate provision has not been made for bathing, ventilation and excercise. At all seven stations it was noted that a large number of persons have been detained as suspects, and that prisoners have been confined for ten to fifteen days while awaiting trial. The Prefectural Police Chief has given assurance that this will not happen again.

Recommendations have been given to the Prefectural Police Chief in accordance with Operational Directive Number 43, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 14 May 1947, subject: "Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese", for speedy investigation and prompt trial of the accused. Instructions have also been given to the Director of Police to correct the above-mentioned unsanitary conditions.

Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions:

Reference, Operational Directive Number 3, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 6 January 1947, subject: "Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions."

Saga Juvenile Prison was inspected during this period and was found to be satisfactory except for overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions. Recommendations and advice were given to the warden of the prison to correct the above as soon as possible.

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Training of Japanese Police:

Reference, Letter AG 333.5 BA, Headquarters I Corps, dated 31 January 1947, subject: "Training of Japanese Police."

Periodic inspections of police training schools and police stations in this area have been made. No violations of the provisions of paragraph 1b reference letter above were observed. Spot checks will continue.

Fires:

The Prefectural Public Safety Section reported to this headquarters sixteen building fires with an estimated damage of 18,899,500 yen and three forest fires with an estimated damage of 11,800 yen. Instructions have been given to prefectural officials concerned on methods of preventing fires in the future.

In spite of the lack of efficient equipment and well trained fireman those concerned are trying to follow these instructions to the best of their ability. It appears that the prefectural government does not have a qualified and efficient person for fire chief in this prefecture and is making no effort to secure a responsible person. The above has been brought to the attention of the Prefectural Police Chief.

Anti-Blackmarket Activities:

The all-out effort of the prefectural police to halt blackmarket activities is continuing. In addition to checking road blocks that have already been set up the police are checking railroad stations, etc. This campaign is slowly showing results, but as the campaign progresses it is expected that more materials will begin to flow into legal channels. In the campaign this month ten violators were apprehended and turned over to the procurator. At the same time forty-nine restaurants were raided in an effort to stop the flow of blackmarket materials to these points.

Explosives:

The Asahi Kasei Kogyo K.K., Kiyama Plant, Number 883 Kokura, Kiyama-machi, Miyaki-gun, Saga Prefecture; the Karatsu Kakohin Seisakusho Number 11, Oishi-ku, Karatsu, Saga Prefecture; and the Nippon Kayaku Seizo K.K. Kiyama Plant Number 1681 Motosakura-machi, Aza Kokura, Kiyama-machi, Miyaki-gun, Saga Prefecture, manufactures of electric detonators for use in coal mines, were inspected during this period and were found to be complying with all existing directives.

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Chinese National Confined:

Ton Nen (Chinese National) was arrested by the profectural police on 13 May 1947 and sent to the Provost Marshal, 34th Infantry Regiment, Sasebo on 14 May 1947 to be tried in a military tribunal. The accused was tried on 18 June 1947 for violation of the Price Control Regulation, and fined 5,000 yen.

Legal:

Provost Court:

Twenty-one persons were convicted in provost court held at this headquarters on 11 June 1947. The offences ranged from illegal possession of clothing to wrongful possession of firearms, and the sentences ranged from 1,500 yen to two years confinement at hard labor.

Japanese Court:

Cases Pending	26 May 47	24 June 47	
Procurators' Offices	1,306	1,293	13 Decrease
Criminal Courts	87	101	14 Increase
Civil Courts	154	166	12 Increase

That speedy justice is not being accomplished is clearly shown by the above figures. The lack of adequate staffs in newly established courts and the failure to appoint judges for these courts has materially hindered the processing of the present case load.

It is expected that judges will be appointed and the clerical staffs of the courts increased in July. It is hoped that when this has been accomplished the cases will be speedily disposed of.

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

I. Administration of Hospitals:

The Japanese report shows that as of 15 June 1947 there were 83 hospitals in Saga Prefecture with a bed capacity of 4,372 of which 2,174 were occupied. During the report period 126,468 outpatients were treated.

As a result of a letter to the governor following the inspection of the Prefectural Hospital described in last month's report, many improvements have been instituted there. Isolation and tuberculosis wards are all being screened, cleaned, and all material leaving them will be better disinfected. Families have been removed from the wards, and as soon as the hospital kitchens are renovated all cooking will be done by the hospital. Attendants on contagious wards will be gowned and masked. Much of the hospital is being repainted and repaired. General sanitation and insect control will be much improved. Also more thorough supervision of medical practice is to be carried on.

The Hospital Administration Department of the Medical Affairs Section, Prefectural Health Department, has inspected twenty-nine of the prefecture's eighty-three hospitals and clinics. While these inspections by prefectural health officials leave much to be desired, they do show that the Prefectural Health Department is attempting to raise standards of hospital care and also demonstrate to private physicians, hospitals, and clinics that the prefecture will insist on minimal standards of medical care and will take steps to see that such are maintained. These inspections will continue.

After considerable effort, a member of the Welfare Ministry was finally obtained by this prefecture to inspect the national hospitals. This department had the opportunity of showing him all the deficiencies in administration, sanitation, and medical practice in these hospitals. He acknowledged these faults and promised to take steps to see that action was started to correct them. As a starter, the directors of two of the hospitals were relieved of their positions and new ones appointed. More frequent inspections were promised as well as more effort to repair and maintain the existing facilities.

However, the representative of the Welfare Ministry could offer no help in increasing the diet of tuberculosis patients to 2400 calories. He frankly admitted that the seven yen per patient daily allowance for food was insufficient to buy the necessary quantity. Also this allowance cannot be increased

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without authorization and an increase in the budget. Therefore the diet of tuberculosis patients must remain between 2100 and 2300 calories for the time being.

Plans are being made to enlarge the Saga City Health Center considerably. It soon will take over the whole building of which it now occupies three rooms. Its activities and staff will be enlarged so that it can fill its position as a district health office for Saga and Ogi counties.

This prefecture sent two men to Tokyo to attend the courses at the Institute of Public Health starting on 16 June 1947. One doctor will take the course for public health officers and the other will take the course for public health sanitarians. The chief of public health was unable to attend this first course since he could ill afford to be absent from his duties for so long a period during these critical times of reorganization and expansion.

Toward the end of being prepared to control enteric disease this summer, effort is being made to see that adequate isolation facilities are available in each town. Each town and village has been instructed to establish and equip isolation hospitals. As a result of this action one new isolation hospital is being built, three are in the process of repair, and three others are soon to be renovated. At present there are 51 isolation hospitals and 262 isolation wards in various other hospitals providing a total of 795 beds for isolation purposes in the prefecture. One of the most difficult problems encountered in establishing these hospitals is the means whereby the patients can be fed. It is hoped that each hospital will provide a kitchen in which all food (to be donated by patient) can be prepared and served in a sanitary fashion by hospital attendants.

During the past month this section again inspected the Saga National Sanatorium at Nakabaru. It was found that sanitation had improved moderately as had diets for patients. Record keeping and medical practice were examined also and found to be improved. Further suggestions for betterment of these services were given.

II. Veterinary Affairs:

No reportable communicable diseases occurred in the animal population of this prefecture this month. The animal population has shown a slight increase in all kinds of animals during the past month.

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Tuberculin testing of dairy cows continues. Since January 1947 a total of 697 or about 70% of the dairy cows have been tested, and only four tuberculosis suspects were found. Agglutinations for brucellosis are also being performed and 107 of these have been done since January. All were negative.

2,747 dogs have received rabies inoculations. It is expected that by the end of July all dogs of the prefecture will be immunized.

Slaughtering in the prefecture continues to decrease so that during the past month only 62 animals were slaughtered. Of this number there were eight partial rejects and nineteen intestinal rejects making a total of twenty-seven rejects. No total carcasses were condemned.

While ante and post mortem examinations are carried out in all slaughter houses, the prefectural veterinary section has realized their inadequacy and has sent pamphlets containing the meat inspection laws to all slaughter houses. Inspections of slaughter houses by this office revealed that a steady effort at improvement is being made but that sanitation is still rather unsatisfactory.

Milk production continues to show an increase. This month 65,238 liters were produced. The prefectural veterinary section inspected 14 dairy farmers and milk plants this month utilizing the dairy score card. Results showed moderate improvement especially in the milk plants. The average score for the milk plants was 72 and for the dairy farmer 62.3. Bacteria counts are still not being performed regularly or frequently enough. It is almost too much to expect that modern milk plants can be established to handle such small quantities of milk as are produced, especially when the enormous cost and unavailability of building materials make construction almost impossible.

III. Dental Affairs:

There have been no new developments in these matters this month.

IV. Nursing Affairs:

Beginning this year only nurses who have completed girls higher school may enter public health nurse training courses. These courses will be of two years duration until 1951 when four year courses will be started. At present there are only two public health nurse training schools in Saga.

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As yet we have been unable to find a suitable nurse to become chief of the nursing affairs section of the health department. As soon as one can be found, she will immediately assume the position.

The short refresher course for all nurses, sponsored by the prefectural government between 26 May and 11 June, was attended by 465 nurses and was considered to be quite successful.

The preliminary meeting for the inauguration of the prefectural branch of the Japan Midwives and Nurses Association was held on 21 June 1947.

There are now 1,008 nurses in the prefecture of whom 725 are working.

V. Medical Supply Situation:

The major difficulty in the medical supply situation at present is the shortage of venereal disease control drugs. At present this prefecture has no mapharsen and only 50 vials of penicillin. So far it has only received 80 vials of 30,000 units each of penicillin and 73,000 tablets of sulfathiazole through Japanese channels. The prefecture has been notified that it will receive 460 ampules of mapharsen, 70 bottles of bismuth, 44,000 tablets of sulfathiazole and 32,000 tablets of sulfadiazine sometime in July. No provisions have been made for a regular allocation and supply of these drugs. Furthermore, the present allocations except for sulfathiazole are much too small. With this sort of supply system no effective VD control program can be maintained, especially when the need for drugs is constantly increasing as new clinics are opened and more people are brought under treatment.

Furthermore, it would be of real assistance if a list of the specifications and some indication of the effectiveness of Japanese drugs used in VD treatment such as neo-arsenobenzol and giffron could be obtained. These drugs must be substituted at present for mapharsen and bismuth. Also it might be mentioned that since these drugs are now purchased on the open market it is often very hard for the VD clinics to obtain them.

The four darkfield microscopes allocated to this prefecture have finally been received and are now in use.

Insect and rodent control supplies have been received in good quantity and seem to be quite adequate at present. For details see section VII on sanitation.

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The doctors complain that medical supply is very poor. They now feel this more acutely than they have for sometime. This is due to several factors. First there were the former Japanese Army and Navy drugs to relieve the situation, and, then after they were used up, action to see that drug dealers promptly distributed all supplies which had accumulated through tardy distribution served to ameliorate the situation. During all this time however there has been no increase in the basic allocation of controlled drugs and the consumption of drugs has been increasing. The result is that today when the doctors have only the basic allocation to use, they feel that medical supplies are now shorter than ever. Furthermore, doctors are unable to get such supplies as bicycle tires, rubber boots, cotton gowns, etc, which are absolutely essential for their practice of medicine.

VI. Preventive Medicine:

There have been no cases of either smallpox or typhus in the prefecture this month. The two cases of typhus reported last month recovered, and there was no spread from either of these cases. The incidence of diphtheria has shown a very marked decline. Enteric disease rates have not increased appreciably yet. Tuberculosis continues to be about the most prevalent communicable disease except for measles and venereal disease. There is a prefecture wide epidemic of measles. During the report period 783 cases were reported. The death rate is very low.

During the month 72,000 school children's heads were treated with 10% DDT for delousing. 40,000 were treated twice.

Every effort is being made to further the enteric disease control program. The emphasis is being placed on teaching people how they may protect themselves from such disease. The health department has given over 25 lectures to school children of older age groups. This section has given three lectures on this subject and has been encouraging the health centers to do the same. A number of newspaper articles have been published on the subject and this section held a special meeting with the newspaper representatives in which our program was explained. 525,103 persons (over one half of the prefecture population) have been immunized for cholera. Typhoid immunization will be carried out according to the Welfare Ministry's plan starting in the large cities in August. Insect and rodent control teams have been reorganized and are now working more efficiently.

The tuberculosis control program is progressing slowly. Many lectures are being given to all population groups. Public health nurses are doing more and more individual supervision and

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instruction for cases treated at home. The health department held a huge exhibition providing much valuable information on tuberculosis care, control, and prevention. More than 70,000 people attended. After the founding of a prefectural tuberculosis control committee, women's tuberculosis prevention committees are now being organized throughout the prefecture. This section will address the Saga committee at their first meeting next week. 247,848 people have received their tuberculin tests so far. Of these 97,689 were negative and will receive BCG inoculations. The positiveones are to be x-rayed. This is now underway in so far as film is available. Also the practice of examining the family of infected persons is beginning to be carried out more and more.

Of the two new venereal disease clinics opened last month one has already become very successful. It is treating about 125 patients a week already. More local publicity is being given to the other.

The Venereal Disease Control Committee held its first meeting this month. This section presented the VD control situation in the prefecture to it and discussed the means whereby this situation could be corrected. In the next meeting it is hoped that some definite operational programs can be outlined.

Toward the end of teaching the local doctors modern methods of examination and treatment of venereal disease, a teaching clinic has been established in the Saga VD clinic. It is held each Saturday morning and all interns and interested physicians are invited. Military Government is also represented. At these clinics all unusual cases or cases which have proved difficult to treat are presented and discussed by the VD Control Officer and frequently by the M G health officer. So far these clinics have been fairly well attended and quite instructive.

At present there is a considerable problem with the supply of VD control drugs. For discussion see the medical supply section.

VII. General Sanitation:

During the past month, the reorganization of insect and rodent control teams from part time to permanent, full time, paid ones was completed. 134 such teams have been organized with six men on each team. These teams have received some preliminary training and are now engaged in field work. Every effort is being made to see that insect control is practiced. It is reported that 122,059 square meters of public buildings have

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been sprayed with 5% residual DDT and another 58,066 square meters were dusted with 10% DDT powder. 32,429 rats were killed.

Efforts to get good rubbish disposal, street cleaning, sewage disposal are being made, but response is limited due to the lack of money and equipment to carry out these projects. As yet this work still must be done on a volunteer basis by the individual. The sanitation section is trying to educate people by means of posters and lectures throughout the prefecture. As to how important it is to maintain good sanitation in and about their own homes. So far Saga City is the only one which has a system of rubbish disposal amounting to much. This month this system disposed of 7,402 tons of rubbish in a sanitary fashion.

As a result of an order issued by the governor at the instigation of this office, there has been a marked effort to improve all the water supplies. Water plants, pipe lines, pumps etc have all been examined and some repaired by the sanitary department. More frequent examinations of the water have been carried out and chlorination values have all been satisfactory. On 1 July, Kashima will begin to chlorinate its water supply thus bringing the total of towns chlorinating their water to six.

The sanitary section is also carrying out sanitary inspections on all public buildings. In the past month 304 buildings were inspected.

Report on Insect and Rodent Control Supplies on Hand in Saga Prefecture:

Insecticides on hand:

DDT 10% dust	35,661 lbs.
DDT 5% oil solution	1,630 gal.
DDT 100% conc.	0
Pyrethrum emulsion	16,740 ltr.
Phenothiazine	0
Adesmet	1,680 kg.

The prefecture reports that the supplies of 10% DDT, pyrethrum emulsion, and adesmet will last until next December. The supply of 5% residual DDT is insufficient so a requisition for 3,000 gal. has been submitted to the Welfare Ministry.

Equipment on hand:

Sprayers, hand	120
Sprayers, knapsack	316

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Sprayers, cylindrical	210
Sprayers, power	0
Dusters, hand	716
Dusters, rotary	0
Dusters, power	0

The prefecture reports that this equipment is sufficient for its needs.

Public Works Projects:

Under the present administration all public works projects having to do with public health and sanitation are being planned and carried out by the local government of each town and village. The prefectural government does not actually plan or carry out these works but only advises concerning them. At present the prefecture has not developed any definite plan or policy in regard to these projects. Only small scale operations for maintaining and repairing sanitation facilities are being carried on. Some of these small projects are as follows:

PLACE	KIND OF WORK	NO. OF PEOPLE ENGAGED	PERIODS OPERATED	EXPENDITURE
Saga-shi	Build 2 public latrines, and repair 9 public latrines.	Total 83	20 days	¥ 50,000
	Rubbish clearance	21	all year	¥ 302,000
	Cleaning up of 4 water plants.	Total 52	13 days	¥ 1,820
	Repair the water supply main pipe	Total 10	19 days	¥ 1,375
	Repair the chlorination equipment.	Total 3	3 days	¥ 750
Karatsu-shi	Drainage	Total 230		¥ 6,500
	Rubbish clearance	Total 13	all year	¥ 202,800
	Clean up the public latrines	2	all year	¥ 7,300
Takeo-machi	Road & bridge maintenance	Total 500	all year	¥ 16,580
	River & bank maintenance	Total 700	all year	¥ 3,500
	Cleaning of streams	Total 30	2 days	¥ 500

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Kashima-machi	Build 3 public latrines	Total 50	30 days	¥ 50,000
Yobuko-machi	Rubbish clearance	2	all year	¥ 42,000

There are 134 insect and rodent control teams consisting of 804 members working at present in Saga Prefecture. Also throughout the prefecture, the United Sanitary Associations consisting of 122 separate associations comprised of 146,847 persons are working on a purely voluntary basis with no responsibility to the government to assist in all matters dealing with community sanitation.

VIII. Laboratory Affairs:

The pure food and drug laboratory has been active in testing alcoholic beverages and drugs. It is interesting to note that among several samples of santonin tested, two were found to contain none of the active ingredient. The laboratory has also been engaged in testing much of the well water used in various institutions.

During the past month the Prefectural Diagnostic Laboratory has finally gotten equipment to do several of the important blood chemistry examinations. Gradually this laboratory is being expanded to do more and more work. Also the diagnostic laboratories in the health centers are being gradually improved, especially those in which a VD clinic has been established.

IX. Nutrition Activities:

In the nutrition survey held at Minamihata-mura between 11-22 May 1947, 200 households were surveyed. Average daily intake of protein for an adult man per day was found to be as follows:

	Gms. protein	%	
Animal	7.8	14.4	The caloric intake
Vegetable	46.5	85.6	was found to be
Total	54.3		2,068 cal.

Out of 2,193 persons examined physically, 628 or 28.6% were found to be suffering from some form of nutritional deficiency.

X. Port Quarantine Activities: Not applicable.

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XI. Narcotic Control:

The narcotic control program is being carried out smoothly by the prefectural officials. During the past month 52 doctors, 12 dentists, and one veterinarian were inspected. Out of these inspections some minor errors in bookkeeping were discovered and corrected, and three violators of articles 35 and 23 of Imperial Ordinance 25 were apprehended. Of these violators one has been tried in Japanese court and sentenced to six months penal servitude and a 2,000 yen fine. The other two are still awaiting trial.

Excess stocks of narcotics discovered as a result of the quarter-yearly inventory are now being transferred back to local wholesale dealers.

During the past month narcotic control officials have inspected 50 different areas throughout the prefecture in search of illegal cultivation of marihuana and poppies. None were found.

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Annex B-2 Monthly Report (30 June 47) Saga Mil Govt Team.

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

I. Public Assistance: These figures cover the period 16 April - 15 May 1947.

Total number of persons who received public assistance: 63,846
Net amount of cash grants in yen: 3,297,668
Total number of persons cared for in institutions: 771
Total cost of assistance in kind: 1,555,822 yen

These figures cover the period 16 May - 15 June 1947.

Total number of persons who received public assistance: 68,151
Net amount of cash grants in yen: 3,466,869
Total number of persons cared for in institutions: 778
Total cost of assistance in kind: 1,789,111 yen

There has been very little change in the amounts of money and people involved in the public assistance program during the past two report periods.

Pursuing our policy of a vigorous investigation of public assistance in this prefecture started last month, 67 spot checks were done in four different towns: Kashima, Kasuga, Kanzaki, and Saga. Out of these, 23 irregularities were found. Eighteen of them were cases of people who were not receiving adequate assistance. Five were cases where the family income had increased so that no further relief was necessary. These irregularities were all called to the attention of the prefectural welfare section and have been corrected.

These cases prove the necessity for the vigorous program of reform in public assistance outlined in last month's report. Already the prefectural welfare section has issued directives to local welfare offices concerning the proper administration of public assistance, especially insisting that this assistance be paid promptly, regularly, and one month in advance as provided for in Art. 3, Imperial Ordinance 438. Furthermore, many educational programs instructing Minsei-iin as to their basic duties have been instituted, and this section carried out this instruction to most of the Minsei-iin of Saga and Miyaki counties. Plans are underway to establish two full-time paid Minsei-iin in each county who, in addition to the country welfare office, would be responsible for the correct administration of public assistance, In addition, the prefectural welfare section is already preparing a list of incompetent Minsei-iin which will be submitted

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to the governor with a request for retirement of these individuals. More competent officials will be appointed in their places.

Furthermore, newspaper articles describing the benefits for the needy and the means of securing them under the Daily Life Security Law have been widely publicized so that the needy should not suffer want through ignorance of it. Also 433 additional Minsei-iin have been appointed in the past month so that the needs of the entire population can be more adequately investigated and provided for. Every effort will be made to continue this program of improvement and reorganization of the public assistance program.

A complete survey of the welfare program in Fujitsu County was carried out. It was found that the welfare officials were poorly informed on both the scope and the actual details of an adequate welfare program. They lacked knowledge of how to adequately supervise public assistance and were doing a minimum of work in child welfare, unemployment, care for the aged, supervision of institutions, etc. Considerable time was spent by this section in an effort to teach these officials the basic principles of public assistance administration and imbue them with their responsibility of supervising the activities of the Minsei-iin in their area. Also a brief discussion of what the proper breadth and scope of their welfare activities ought to be was held.

Plans and organization for the community chest drive have taken definite shape and substance and it appears that this program may result in the acquisition of some much needed funds for welfare institutions. It is believed that this is the first movement of its kind in Japan.

II. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

During the pass month six welfare institutions were inspected. They were: Shintoku Gakko, Seikoen, Saishoen, Senshin-Ryo, Kasuga-Ryo, and Kibo-Ryo.

At Saishoen, a privately owned combination orphanage, home for the aged, and collective housing unit, housed in a Buddhist temple, consisting of three rundown buildings, we found 33 inmates accommodated. There was adequate segregation of men, women, and children. Sanitary conditions, insect and rodent control, clothing, and physical condition of the inmates were fair. Food was sufficient and treatment of the inmates good. Medical care was provided. Most of the inmates were supported by public

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assistance, and the institution was subsidized by small national and prefectural grants. The institution is providing a valuable service and grants were justified. Instruction for improvement of sanitation was given.

At Senshin-Ryo, a semi-public orphanage, we found 34 children being well fed, clothed, and cared for. Sanitary conditions were fair. Medical attention was provided. A new building was being erected out of funds drawn from the Emergency Life Supporting Fund. The institution was managed by a Buddhist priest paid by the prefecture out of the Office Expense Fund of the Daily Life Security Law, and the children's livelihood was supported by public assistance allowances under the same law. The new institution was being built on rent free land owned by the priest manager and leased to the prefecture. The prefecture retained complete control over the institution. The new building will be very adequate upon completion.

Seikoen is another orphanage originally attached to a temple which is now being rebuilt and taken over by the prefecture under the same arrangement as Senshin-Ryo as described above. This month the new building was completed, and inspection revealed it to be quite satisfactory in all respects except for the fact that it is probably small to accommodate a maximum of 50 children as planned. Sanitation and care in this new institution should be quite adequate.

At Shintoku Gakko, a prefecturally owned and operated reformatory for the retention of male juvenile delinquents, 29 boys were accommodated in rundown Japanese buildings. They were well treated, but food, clothing, sanitation, and medical care were only fair. The children are required to do light work but have fairly good education and entertainment. Provisions for parole are provided. Since little can be done to improve this institution with the present housing conditions in such poor repair, the prefecture is planning to rebuild completely this institution late in the summer with grants from the national treasury and contributions from the community chest. Advice was given to provide more attention to rehabilitation of the delinquents so that they might be better prepared to take their place again in society.

Since Kasuga-Ryo, a public housing unit operated by the prefecture, was last inspected much improvement has been made in segregating families by the erection of partitions. Some minor improvements in sanitation had been effected also. However, while housing was fairly adequate, sanitation remained poor. Directions were given on how to improve it. This insti-

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tution's finances consisted of an original ¥60,000 lump sum grant from the national treasury plus a per capita grant of ¥1.33 per inmate per day. Inmates provide their own daily life necessities either through their own jobs or through public assistance.

Reinspection of Kibo-Ryo, another prefecturally owned and operated public housing unit accommodating 51 families, revealed improvement in sanitation and recreational facilities, but still no segregation of the families had been provided for. Instructions on means of further improving sanitation were given and the erection of partitions between families advised.

The public welfare department was advised to work out a plan with the public health department wherein adequate medical care and supervision might be provided in all welfare institutions. Certain uniform standards should be prepared and then maintained in all such institutions. Furthermore, investigation of the purity of all private water supplies in all welfare institutions was also advised by this section in view of the approaching enteric disease season. This investigation is already under way.

For inspection of penal institutions see Annex A this report.

III. Homeless Persons:

The Japanese in this prefecture are very active in picking up and providing for vagabonds, juveniles, and homeless persons. Soffar this month six such individuals have been picked up and properly sheltered in satisfactory institutions. All were given physical and mental examinations.

For inspection of housing facilities see section II of this report.

The prefectural welfare section reports that 59,270 people are in the need of housing. It is estimated that 17,775 additional houses will be needed to accommodate them. During the report period 318 new building permits have been granted and 201 previously authorized houses were built.

This prefecture is taking active means to care for the homeless. Plans are being made to increase the capacity of Kyoraku-en from 150 to 650 families and Shoto-Ryo from 150 to 300 families. These will be further subsidized by the national treasury. Furthermore, many ex-military establishments are

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being returned to the Japanese, and it is expected that several of these will also be utilized to provide housing.

The chief factors regarding the building of houses are the shortages of materials and the extremely high prices. This shortage has necessitated the refusal of many housing applications. The housing problem is further aggravated by the fact that there are more repatriates returning each month than facilities can be built to accommodate them.

In inspections made by both military government and prefectural authorities this month no non-essential buildings or use of black market materials were found.

IV. Relief Supplies:

	Biscuits	Canned Food	Blankets	Clothing
On hand beginning of month	0 kg.	0 kg.	950	8,800 pieces
Added during month	0	0	0	8,938
Distributed during month	0	0	950	9,350
Total distributed to date	24,029	116,183	56,950	226,286
On hand at end of month	0	0	0	8,388

All former Japanese Army-Navy relief food supplies have been distributed. The 8,388 pieces of clothing shown above will be distributed by next month. A considerable amount of LARA canned food, milk, and medical supplies arrived this month to be distributed to designated welfare institutions.

V. Foreign Nationals:

No aid has been provided by the International Relief Committee to Foreign Nationals this month. None has been needed.

There have been no violations of OD 83, Hq Eighth Army, dtd 3 Oct 46, found this month. 126 foreign nationals are receiving supplementary rations in this prefecture with no difficulty. Imported canned goods are still under distribution under the provisions of SCAPIN 3628-A.

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VI. Repatriation:

The total number of repatriates who have returned to this prefecture is 101,248 persons. 17,487 repatriated require public assistance at present.

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Annex C Monthly Report (30 June 47) Saga Mil Govt Team.

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

1. Identification:

(a) Prefecture covered: Saga
(b) Report for Month of: June 1947.
(c) Report prepared by: George Y. Ogata

2. Labor Procurement:

a. The Japanese Labor Office has filled 98% of the labor requisitioned by the Occupation Forces in this prefecture. There were no difficulties in obtaining necessary workers for the period covered by this report.

b. Local Japanese agencies are complying with Japanese Government regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.

c. The average number of laborers used per work day during the month was 289.

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

3. Wages and working conditions:

a. The wage system was recently revised for workers secured by requisition and on procurement demand projects.

The new wage system will be retroactive to 1 April 1947. The new wage system does not apply to labor on troop and dependent housing projects. A revision of the system for the above employees is expected in the near future.

The comparative table below gives the prevailing daily wage of Occupation Forces labor (including allowances in this prefecture) (Monetary figures in yen)

	Requisition		Procurement Demand		Troop and Dependent Housing	
Category	Wage	Working hrs	Wage	Working hrs	Wage	Working hrs
Maid	47.85	8			32.50	8
Cook	85.90	8	55.00	8		
Gardener			40.00	8	52.50	8
Driver	98.20	8	55.00	8		

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b. Allowances:

1. Laborers on labor requisition, procurement demand, troop, and dependent housing projects:

a.	"B" area allowance	10% of basic wage
b.	Dependency allowance (per dependent)	100 yen
c.	Overtime allowance	1.5 of basic salary
d.	Leave	2 days a month
e.	Rations:	
	1. Staple food	140 g. of rice a day
	2. Cigarettes	5 per month
	3. Rice Wine (sake)	1 go (0.38 pint)

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

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

4. Labor Relations:

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

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

1. Japanese Police
2. Japanese Procurator

On 18 June 1947 the retrial of Minoru FUJIMOTO, accused of mistreatment of workers and maldistribution of rations at the Fujimoto Dormitory, Kitagata Colliery, Kishima County, Saga Prefecture, was held at the Saga District Court. (Reference is made to the April and May Activities Report.)

The final verdict will be forthcoming on 28 June 1947 after review of the case by the court judge. The procurator asked for a two year sentence, but the decision is still pending.

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

a. Employer domination or influence in labor union activity.

b. Discrimination against employers for labor union activity.

2. There have been no proceedings or actions by the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee or Prefectural Government with respect to c 1 above.

d. Nitto Shoji Kaisha, located in Saga City, Saga Prefecture, concluded its 57 day old strike by intervention of the Labor Relations Committee. The strike began on 6 April 1947 and ended on 5 June 1947.

5. Employment. 1-30 June 1947

a. Unemployment is being absorbed by the following:

1. New developments in private industry:

(a)	Mining (coal)	1,209
(b)	Industry	765

The great turnover of laborers in the coal mines in this prefecture is attributed to the fact that there are a great number of migratory workers who are seeking better working conditions, higher wages, and places of employment where food is more plentiful.

2. Public Works:

(a)	Land Reclamation Project	537
(b)	Dredging of rivers	38
(c)	Road maintenance	445
(d)	Harbor improvements	88
(e)	Construction of governmental offices and schools	10
(f)	Railroad construction and repair work	19

A great number of laborers who have been employed on the public works program are returning to their farms during the current busy season.

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3. Vocational training:

(a)	Prefectural manual training school	11
(b)	Prefectural carpenter training school	23
(c)	Bamboo and straw weaving, tinsmith, sewing, silk reeling, and ceramic workers' training schools (Private)	92

At these various vocational training schools apprenticeship runs for from three months to one year. All vocational training schools have filled their allotted quotas. At end of each term there are more applicants than openings in all these schools.

4. Others:

(a)	Government (Office workers)	120
(b)	School (teachers and laborers)	53
(c)	Domestic help	63
(d)	Hospital (laborers)	5

b. Unemployment of repatriates and immigrants in Saga Prefecture has decreased for the period covered by this report by 2,062 persons. Repatriates and immigrants who are unemployed total 6,986.

6. General Observations.

The strike which started 6 April 1947 at the Nitto Shoji Kaisha located in Saga City, Saga Prefecture ended after 57 days of negotiation and through the intervention of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee. The company manufactured airplane parts during the war, and after the end of hostilities could not reconvert to peacetime production. Consequently the laborers had to endure labor conditions which were below the average standard compared to other nearby industries.

The company fully realized the situation of its employees but was helpless to grant wage increases demanded by the labor union. To make matters worse, the company was compelled to pay ¥8,300,000 as a war redemption special tax. The large financial burden on the company made the settlement of the dispute more difficult.

The president of the union was powerless, theoretically, to assert the demands forcefully, lest the company declare itself bankrupt and dissolve voluntarily. Consequently the president of the union, knowing the need for an early settlement, applied to

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the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee for intervention. By the effort of the Labor Relation Committee a settlement was reached whereby the company was to dissolve and pay to the union ¥ 300,000 to be divided among its members as retirement allowances.

It has been said by the Labor Administration Office that in the future disputessimilar to the one above will take place. The reason for such occurrences is that the present industries in Japan are confronted with shortages of materials, electrical power, and coal. According to the views expressed by the Commerce and Industry Section, some 40% of the small industries will close in the near future. It is also believed in some quarters that many disputes of a serious nature, involving wage increases, retirement allowances, and objections to dismissal, are likely to be coused in the future by union demands.

The Saga Labor Administration Section initiated plans to establish a Labor Research Society in order to promote labor education. On 20 June 1947 the Prefectural Labor Administration Section held a meeting at which representative of the labor unions and management discussed the work of the Labor Research Society. The aims of the society are:

1. To collect and compile data concerning labor movements.
2. To have lectures and discussion groups.
3. To promote and publicize the need for labor education.
4. To hold meetings and conferences for study of the labor laws and regulations.
5. To establish a labor library.
6. To publish a magazine and other printed matter concerning labor.
7. To promote recreation among laborers.
8. To establish a labor consultation office.
9. To establish a labor school and labor meeting hall as soon as possible.
10. Other undertakings deemed necessary.

The plan for the establishment of the Labor Research Society met stiff opposition from a few union leaders, Their main objections were:

1. The plan was entirely made up by the Prefectural Labor Office.

2. The unions were not notified of the plans in advance.

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3. The plan is a duplication of the undertaking now being sponsored by the Saga Federation of Labor Unions. (Reference is made to the May Activities Report.)

4. Labor representatives cannot understand why both capital and labor should be represented in this society.

The plan has been suspended for the time being, but it was decided at the meeting that a sub-committee should be established to restudy the plan. The Labor Administration Section feels confident that another plan will be forthcoming from the sub-committee which will be satisfactory to the union leaders, and that the Labor Research Society will be established.

The Ozuru Coal Mine Labor Union is said to be the most heavily imbued with communism of all the coal mines in Saga Prefecture. Of the total of 1,500 union members, more than 100 are communists. The communists have infiltrated into the most important union posts and they have lead a vigorous and active movement. The present union leader, TOMINAGA, is known to be a member of the communist party, and the vice-president, KARASAKI, is known to be sympathetically inclined.

Last October when these union leaders were elected, the rank-and-file were ignorant of their communistic activities. As soon as they were elected, these labor leaders showed a strong tendency toward communistic policies.

There has been a strong under-ground anti-communist movement to oust these present pro-communist union leaders. The anti-communists call themselves the Shinkokai, which is said to have a membership of 500.

At the April election KARASAKI ran as candidate for the position of village-councillor. He obtained 65 votes when the votes were tabulated. The total electoral vote of the Ozuru Coal Mine Labor Union is said to be around 1,200. The small vote cast in his behalf showed clearly the lack of support by his own union.

Recently the anti-communist members of the Shinkokai obtained the signature of one-fourth of the total membership needed for a new election of leaders. It was decided that a general meeting of the union would be held on 26 June at 9:30 a.m., at the Ozuru Coal Mine Meeting Hall. Members of this team attended the meeting as observers. The meeting was conducted in the customary Japanese manner with no orderly procedure. Although the meeting was presided over by the vice-president of the union, the tension between the two factions was apparent and there was

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possibility of a riot breaking out at any moment. During the meeting there were several instances of a speaker's being removed from the platform, but no serious outbreak of violence occured.

After all the speeches by the union leaders and anti-communist members of the labor union were completed, a motion was passed to take a vote to determine whether the present leader would be retained. The election was conducted rather crudely compared to the American standard. A member of this team suggested to the Labor Administration officials that necessary steps be taken to insure that voters received only one ballot and to check against duplicate voting. This suggestion was first misinterpreted as an order. The member of this team making the suggestion made it clear to everyone concerned that it was a suggestion and not issued as an order.

During the time of balloting members of this team interviewed several voters. The individuals were asked whether they thought that this election was influenced from the outside and whether they could distinguish communism from anti-communism. Answers given were rather disappointing and clearly showed that the miners did not understand the issues at stake. The individuals answered that there was no outside influence in the election. Their concepts of communism were drawn from personal impressions of the leaders. Some of the individuals said that they opposed the communist party but thought the present union leaders were doing a good job.

The final tabulation of the votes were as follows:

For present leaders	687
Against	109
Invalid votes	15
Total votes cast	811

The anti-communists have issued a statement to the effect that they will fight until they are successful in over throwing the present communist leaders.

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

A. Crop Conditions:

1. Plants did not ripen until the second week in June because of abnormally low temperatures. Harvesting has not been hampered and is progressing quite satisfactorily.

2. One case of disease prevalent in young rice plants called "green worms" has broken out in regions near the foot of mountains. Proper measures to control this disease, such as spraying with pyrethrum emulsion, are being carried out.

3. Crops being harvested at present are:

Estimated by the prefectural government:

1. Wheat: 256,302 koku
2. Fresh Potatoes: 3,368,500 kan

Estimated by the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry.

1. Wheat: 278,836 koku
2. Fresh Potatoes: 3,368,500 kan

4. Lack of fertilizer still continues as the main hindrance to maximum production.

Fertilizer needed

Nitrogen Component	928 tons
Phosphoric "	1,726 tons
Potassium "	1,855 tons

B. Availability of Fertilizer to farmers:

1. Required amounts (Unit: ton)

Fertilizer	Total Allotment	Am't Rec'd to Date	Am't Rec'd this month	% of Allotment Completed
1. Ammonium Sulphate	9,837.721	9,004.6846	378	91.5
2. Nitro-lime	700	460.5215	0	65.7
3. Super-phosphate	4,399	2,465.0775	848.5	56
4. Potassium	1,508	731.405	330.3	48.5

C. Collection of Staple Foods:

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1. The rice collection percentage of this prefecture has remained constant at 106.37% for the last two weeks. Plans have been formulated to continue the rice collection and it is expected that activity will be noted in rice collection figures in the future. At present the rice collection figures are:

Total amount collected	787,279	koku
Assigned quota	741,279	"
In excess of quota	46,000	"

Rice shipped outside the ken:

Total amount	371,800	koku
Assigned quota	342,800	"
In excess of quota	29,000	"

2. Allocation of quotas for the new wheat and potato crop has been completed with the following quotas assigned to Saga:

Wheat, Barley, and Naked Barley	162,280	koku
Potatoes	818,000	kan

Farmers of this prefecture are progressing nicely in collecting the wheat and potato crop for 1947. Collection has begun before the individual allocations have been made. This is being done to accelerate the collection program. The farmers on the whole have been extremely cooperative, and the present effort and willingness to turn crops in before the individual allocations are made, with adjustments upon receipt of their quotas, is an exemplary act showing their cooperativeness. To date the following amounts of wheat, barley and potatoes have been received:

Wheat, Barley, and Naked Barley	19,760	koku	12%
Potatoes	29,638	kan	3.62%

Measures which were used effectively in stimulating delivery of rice will again be used in the collection program of wheat, barley and potatoes. Plans will include radio addresses, newspaper articles, meetings, visits by encouragement teams, cooperation of civic groups, and concerted efforts by the prefectural government. Every effort is being expended to encourage delivery at the earliest possible date. Individual interviews with farmers on inspection trips indicate that they are willing and capable of making the deliveries of quotas assigned to them.

3. The fixing of the new quotas was accomplished in Tokyo at the Food Conference which was convened 10 June 1947 and

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continued through 12 June 1947. Representing Saga Prefecture at the conference were: Governor OKIMORI; Mr. KAWASAKI, Head of the Economic Section of Saga Prefecture; Mr. YOKOO, Chief of the Food Section of Saga Prefecture; and representatives of the Agriculture Section, Food Examination Bureau, Agriculture Experiment Station, the Prefectural Agricultural Association, and the Prefectural Food Commission.

4. The status of reward goods for the rice collection is shown on the table below:

Goods	Allotment	Am't rec'd	%	Am't Distributed	%
Utility coat	28,000	28,000	100	28,000	100
Baby dresses	10,000	10,000	100	10,000	100
Undershirts	4,000	4,000	100	4,000	100
Underwear	4,000	4,000	100	4,000	100
Japanese socks	4,000	4,000	100	4,000	100
Woolen thread	6,000	6,000	100	6,000	100
Sneakers	35,000	35,000	100	35,000	100
Bicycle tires	6,000	6,000	100	6,000	100
" tubes	6,000	6,000	100	6,000	100
Auto tires	3,000	*2,000	67	2,000	100
Auto tubes	2,000	*1,000	50	1,000	100
Salt	4,586 kg.	4,586 kg	100	4,586 kg.	100
Rice wine	3,410 koku	3,410 ko.	100	*2,993 koku	87
Tobacco	9,285,000 ea.	9,285,000 ea.	100	9,285,000 ea.	100
Imported canned goods (reward for early delivery)	24,084 kgs.	24,084 kg.	100	24,084 kg.	100
Imported canned goods (reward for rice delivery	206,919 kg.	*176,253 kg.	85	*142,357 kg.	80

D. Distribution of Imported Foods:

1. Imported foods received during the period covered by this report are indicated in the chart below. Allocations of rice shipped outside the prefecture were to have been replaced by 90,000 koku of imported wheat. This wheat was to have filled the gap from the time food stocks now on hand were depleted until the new rice crop has been harvested. At the present time food stocks on hand are not sufficient to fulfill the demands until the new rice crop is harvested.

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Food: Item	Allotment	Am't Distributed in this prefecture	Percentage
Cereals:			
Wheat flour or polished wheat	1,000,000 kg.	1,000,000 kg.	100%
Wheat flour	142,000 kg.	137,669 kg.	96.95 %
Cereals	750,000 kg.	0	0
Canned Food:			
Class E For early rice delivery	24,084 kg.	24,084 kg.	100%
Ordinary	73,502 kg.	43,005 kg.	58.5%
Class F Ordinary rice delivery comp.	133,417 kg.	133,248 kg.	99.8%
Class E For School children	26,000 kg.	26,000 kg.	100%
Class D For school children	8,000 kg.	8,000 kg.	100%
Class G For babies	30,000 kg.	29,528 kg.	98.4%
Class A, B, C, D, for Foreign nationals in Japan	3,061 kg.	5,033 kg.	164.3%

One Kilogram equals 2.21 lbs.
Note: 750,000 kg. of cereals were allotted on 24 June 1947.

3. In compliance with SCAPIN 3194-A, dated 8 February 1947, subject: "Request for release of imported foods in return for storage of equivalent amount of indigenous rice," Saga prefectural authorities have stored 30,000 koku (4,285 tons) of indigenous rice for imported foods to be shipped to this prefecture for distribution. This headquarters made inspections of the warehouses where the rice is stored. Measures for fire prevention, insect and rodent control, sanitation, and packing against spoilage of rice were found to be as complete as all facilities at hand would permit. Some evidence of rats was found. The caretakers were warned to institute rodent control measures and follow-up inspections are being made.

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E. Emergency Food Measures:

1. The following shipments of food to food deficit areas have been made through June 1947:

Prefecture	Allotted Quota	Quantity shipped	Percentage
Nagasaki	194,800.00 koku	194,800.00 koku	100 %
Fukuoka	166,219.60 "	166,219.60 "	100 %
Oita	780.40 "	780.40 "	100 %
Kochi	10,000.00 "	10,000.00 "	100 %

2. The strict enforcement of all control measures on food is being continued in this prefecture. Strengthening of all road blocks was effected at the beginning of the wheat harvest. Surveillance of blackmarket activities and the apprehension of violators is continuing to produce large numbers of cases in the courts of this prefecture. The provisions of Imperial Ordinance No.86 for emergency measures on food, dated 17 February 1947, are being enforced in the case of farmers who were uncooperative in the rice collection program.

3. The Monthly Report of Economic Crimes shows the following breakdown of crimes involving certain food items:

Item involved	Cases	Persons arrested	Amounts involved	Disposition of case Procurator	Fined	Reprimanded
Rice	128	132	6,764 kg.	87	3	42
Wheat	23	25	510 kg.	13		12
Sweet Potato	72	75	1,069 kg.	26		49
Flour	No data		36,400 kg.		No data	
Beans	187	191	1,181 kg.	36	12	143
Rice cake	1	1	17 kg.			1
Sake	7	17	175 L.	17		
Grape-sugar	1	1	740 kg.	1		
Cakes	5	5	12 kg.	2		1
Eggs	7	7	35 kg.	5		2
Salt	15	15	609 kg.	3		12
Bean paste	1	1	3.7 kg.	1		
Soy	1	1	1.9 L.	1		
Tea	2	2	3 kg.			2
Fresh Fish	113	116	7,969 kg.	27		89
Worked Fish	13	14	282 kg.	9		5
Tobacco	2	2	483 gr.	2		
Greens	76	78	20,093 kg.	30		48
Dried Sea-weed	1	1	1,500 sheets	1		
Vinegar	2	2	112 L.	2		

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F. Present Food Situation:

1. An inventory of stored foods in this prefecture as of 16 June 1947 reveals the following information:

Product	Amount in kilograms	Total in Tons
Rice	16,060,830	
Wheat:		
Old 4,726		
New 31,020	35,746	
Other cereals	64,862	
Potatoes	103,653	
Indigenous Products	5,090	
Imported Products	968	
	16,271,149 kg	17,979.6

Note: 1 Kilogram equals 2.21 lbs.

2. Consumption for the months of June and July is estimated at:

June	41,440 koku	
July	42,700 koku	
	84,140 koku	12,020 tons

These figures however do not give a complete picture since farmers continue to drop from the self-sufficient list as time goes on, hence the increase in estimate of food needed for July over that of June. It is estimated, however, that with the present food stocks which include 30,000 koku (approx. 4,285 tons) of rice stored in compliance with SCAPIN 3194-A, eighty days rations were on hand. Those farmers who are dropping from the self-sufficient list are those who have contributed rice from their "sustenance retention" supply.

G. Forestry:

During the month, a total of 634,000 cubic feet of lumber was cut, 436,000 cubic feet for common use and the remaining 198,000 cubic feet for mine posts. The total lumber output was used for the following purposes: General use, ship building, mine posts, coaches, ties (sleepers), electric poles, pulp, and material for veneer. Total lumber stock amounted 391,000 cubic

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feet, of which 161,000 cubic feet were for general use and 230,000 cubic feet were for mine posts.

As of 20 June 1947 there are 255 sawmills in actual operation within this prefecture having a total of 1,271 employees.

This month's charcoal production totaled 359 tons, only 56.5% of the estimated production, and the stock as of 20 June totaled 100 tons. The low level of production is due to the low government purchase price, shortages of materials, and the fact that the workers are now engaged in farming.

Only 110,000 cubic feet of firewood were cut this month, only 36.7% of the estimated production of 300,000 cubic feet. Firewood in stock as of 20 June totaled 20,000 cubic feet. This low level of production is due to the low purchase price, and the fact that the former firewood producers are now working on their farms.

Various other materials, their production and stock:

(1) Vegetable Wax

(a) Output ---------- 3,240 kgs.
(b) Stock as of 20 June ---------- 2,400 kgs.

(2) Pine-root Oil

(a) Output ---------- 660 gal.
(b) Stock as of 20 June:

(1) Turpentine Oil ---------- 365 gal.
(2) Pine Oil ---------- 180 gal.

(3) Camphor

(a) Output

(1) Crude Camphor ---------- 2,773 kgs.
(2) Camphor Oil ---------- 2,907 kgs.

(b) Stock as of 20 June

(1) Crude Camphor ---------- 7,951 kgs.
(2) Camphor Oil ---------- 6,672 kgs.

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(c) Operating Camphor Factories ----- 39

(1) Number of Employees -------- 238

(d) Difficulties in Production

(1) Difficulty in obtaining camphor trees
(2) Shortages of food and clothing
(3) Shortages of electricity
(4) Camphor products too low in price

H. Lumber, Lumber Products, and Charcoal:

(1) The factors affecting the production of lumber this month are as follows: Tree owners hesitate to sell their timber because of the low prices received; serious shortages of clothes, shoes, and thread; shortages of oil, grease, electricity, and mill supplies; transportation expenses are too high and consequently the transporter makes very little profit; the installation of the new distribution causes some change.

(2) Production would be measureably increased if the above-mentioned factors were partially or fully relieved.

(3) Factors affecting the production and supply of charcoal to consumers are as follows: Shortages of supplies such as rope, charcoal bags, fuel for the making of charcoal, and other necessary materials cut down production; the government purchase price of charcoal is lower than that of other commodities; land owners do not care to sell timber for the present low prices.

(4) There are no operating veneer or plywood factories in this prefecture.

I. Fishing:

1. During the current period fish production showed a decrease after last month's peak production. Figures show that 7,796,173.4 pounds of fish were caught and landed in this prefecture during the reporting period. This figure is approximately 82% of last month's production of 9,465,071 pounds. The following table reflects the status of fish distribution during the period 21 May to 20 June 1947:

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Received	Shipped	Prefecture produce	Remarks
79,480			Received from Nagasaki Prefecture
14,290			Received from Yamaguchi Prefecture and Shimane Prefecture
		845,528	
	35,035		To Osaka
	11,477		To Hiroshima
			872,785 kan were distributed in Saga Prefecture

Note: Unit in above table kan. 1 kan equals 8.27 pounds.

2. Unfavorable factors contributing to the decrease in production were the close of the sand eel season, tide conditions, and poor weather. Last month 1,410,000 pounds of sand eel were landed.

3. The following number of fishing craft were operated in this prefecture during the current period:

Fishing Craft	Operated during the current period	Operated during previous period
Class "A" Craft (Over 100 tons)	0	0
Class "B" Craft (5 to 100 tons)	214	196
Class "C" Craft (less than 5 tons)	1,329	1,182

4. Clarification of Ltr, GHQ SCAP, dated 13 May 1947, subject: "Distribution of Petroleum Products in Shimonoseki and Western Kyushu" was requested. Clarification was requested after refusal of the Fukuoka Branch Office of the Petroleum Distribution Company to fill allocations of oil to this prefecture after the end of the month. Clarification was received in TWX form stating that diesel oil allocations only would continue to be filled until the seventh day of the month succeeding the allocation period. All other types of oil allocated would not be delivered after the last day of the month.

The following table shows the status of fuel oil allotments received by this prefecture as of 20 June 1947:

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Types	Allotted amount (liters)	Amount Rec'd	Percentage
Heavy Oil	345,000	165,000	48%
Light Oil	73,280	8,348	11%
Kerosene	9,540	0	0
Motor Gasoline	2,730	521	19%
	450,550	174,409	45%

5. Fishing materials were received in the following amounts:

Allotment		Unit	Received	Percentage
Coal	120	ton	0	0
Salt	32.5	ton	32.5	100%
Manila rope	16,900	lbs.	16,900	100%
Fishing Net	99,600	lbs.	~~99,600~~ 23,079	23%

Mr. IMAMURA, Chief of the Fisheries Section of the local prefectural government has been personally visiting the manufacturers of fishing net in an attempt to boost our imports of that product to a figure commensurate with our needs.

6. During the current period consumers were interviewed as to their opinions of the new fish distribution system. Below are three brief statements secured in this manner:

a. "We, consumers, thank you for the cheap price of fish and we expect that we will be able to eat fish sometimes with the new system."

b. "We are having trouble in receiving fish as they spend too much time for distribution."

c. "We may need fish when we have visitors, put according to new system we are unable to purchase fish for them. This is one of the defects in the new system."

J. Surveillance of Shipbuilding:

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

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Name of Vessel	Serial Number	Type	Tonnage	Geographical Location	Date of Inspection	SCAJAP Number
Yoshino Maru	0759	Cargo	884	Karatsu	10 June 47	Y027
No.1 Konan Maru	0255	Cargo	873	Karatsu	10 June 47	Y070
Keyaki Maru	0232	Cargo	886	Karatsu	10 June 47	Y044
No.13 Shinsei Maru	0460	Cargo	883	Urano-saki	19 June 47	S048

The ports of Imari and Suminoe with anchorage deep enough for 5,000 ton ships and Morodomi with anchorage deep enough for 1,000 ton ships were inspected, but no vessels were in these ports.

K. Reparations:

Spot inspections were made of the three reparations plants listed below and of 46 other establishments in Saga Prefecture holding reparations machinery belonging to other prefectures throughout Kyushu. With the exception of the Takeo Sangyo Co. at Takeo-machi, Kishima-gun and the Goto Sangyo Co. at Arita-machi, Nishimatsuura-gun custodians are complying with all directives. The Takeo Sangyo Co. was not maintaining the machines at its plant up to the required standards. The Goto Sangyo Co. has custody of machines located at four different locations. Although maintenance was being kept up, adequate guard precautions were not being taken. Corrective action in these two instances was prescribed.

The names of the reparations plants inspected are given below:

Tachiarai Kokuki K.K.	104 machines
Genkai Kogyo K.K.	213 machines
Togami Denki Seisakusho K.K.	451 machines

L. Import-Export Shipping:

No imports have passed through harbors in this prefecture during the period covered by this report.

All export shipping departing from Saga prefectural ports is consigned to Korea and consists of coal and bamboo only. Below is a tabulation of export shipments made during the period from 21 May 1947 to 20 June 1947, both dates inclusive.

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Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Cargo		Date of Bill of Lading	Date of Departure
No.9 Hino Maru	Imari	1262	tons coal	21 May	22 May
No.10 Unyo Maru	Karatsu	1242	tons coal	20 May	23 May
Miyamoto Maru	Karatsu	333.3	tons bamboo	26 May	27 May
No.10 Keiun Maru	Karatsu	441.6	tons bamboo	26 May	27 May
Futsuju Maru	Karatsu	450.6	tons bamboo	10 May	29 May
Miyo Maru	Karatsu	1970	tons coal	29 May	29 May
No.11 Sasshu Maru	Karatsu	916.7	tons bamboo	26 May	1 June
Buko Maru	Karatsu	1210	tons coal	6 June	7 June
Aizu Maru	Karatsu	916.7	tons bamboo	13 May	8 June
Fukuju Maru	Karatsu	400.8	tons bamboo	13 June	13 June
Buko Maru	Imari	1306	tons coal	16 June	16 June
Aizu Maru	Karatsu	450	tons bamboo	18 June	19 June

M. Coal Production:

Actual coal production during the month of May fell off slightly from the amount anticipated in the activities report submitted for that month. The quota set for May was 99,000 metric tons. Actual production during the month was 88,524 tons, only 89.4 percent of the production goal. Causes for failure to achieve the goal were set forth in the activities report for May.

The coal production quota set for June was 90,000 metric tons. During the period 1-20 June 59,505 tons were actually produced practically 100 percent of the pro-rata share of the month quota for the twenty-day period. Based on the twenty-day production, record achievement of the production goal for June is hoped for. The present estimation is that 90,082 tons of coal will have been mined by the last day of the month.

As a further stimulant to coal production a conference was conducted on 18 June 1947 at Saga City among the mine operators, mine labor representatives and the representative of the Kyushu Commerce & Industry Bureau and the Saga branch of that bureau. The Commerce & Industry Officer of the Saga Military Government Team exhorted close cooperation between owners and employees, indicating the importance of coal in the overall economy of Japan, the heavy responsibility devolving on the coal mining industry in the eventual accomplishment of rehabilitation, and the direct as well as the indirect benefits accruing to workers and management as a result of maximum production.

N. Coal Mining Machinery:

The Togami Denki Seisakusho K.K., one of the 93 manufacturing establishments receiving special consideration in the

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allocation of raw materials and supplies for manufacturing and repairing equipment for mines for the purpose of expediting early rehabilitation of the coal mining industry, is the only such plant located in this prefecture.

During June the employee union of the plant demanded a wage increase from the present average monthly scale of 1200 yen to a new scale of 2000 yen. The company offered a counter proposal of 1600 yen with incentive bonus based on production. No agreement could be arrived at as this offer was flatly refused by the union. The management of the plant notified the Commerce and Industry Officer of this Military Government Team of his fear that a strike would result from the impasse. A committee of two representing the union also visited the Commerce and Industry Officer, advising him of an impending strike because of the failure of the company to accede to the union's request for 2000 yen.

The position of the company in the mine rehabilitation program was explained to the committee as well as the position of the employees in the event stoppage of work casued the removal of the firm from the selected list.

During the interview the question was raised as to whether the union had fully investigated the ability of management to fully meet their demands. The committee had not done so at that time. The immediate loss in pay to which each employee would be subjected during a strike followed by prolonged inability of the firm to offer any raise in wages as a result thereof was given consideration. It was suggested that the committee explain such points to the union members and permit them to vote on whether they elected to accept the company's counter offer or to continue to hold out for the union's original demands. Such steps were taken and the dispute has been settled on the basis of accepting the company's offer of 1600 yen per month with an incentive bonus accruing from increased production.

Due to the favorable position of the company in the field of oil switch manufacturing and the fact that 1,900,000 yen of orders for the coal mines are on its books, it is considered that the settlement of the wage dispute averted a possible serious setback to the coal mine rehabilitation program.

O. Textile Manufacturing:

The Daiwa Cotton Spinning Company, which receives imported cotton fiber for processing into yarn and cloth for exporting, has a total of 67,216 spindles in use at this factory.

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The plant is properly protected by police guard and is complying with all directives. No violations have been noted.

Production Index for June

Item	Projected	Attained	Percentage
Yarn	1,060,000 lbs	768,400 lbs	73%
Cloth	800,000 yds	589,800 yds	74%

Reason for such low production for June was due to shortage of electric power. Plant received only 75% of allotted supply.

P. Land Reform:

The status of land is unchanged since last month as is shown in the following chart.

District	County	Land Available for purchase Paddy	Land Available for purchase Upland	Land Purchased to date Paddy	Land Purchased to date Upland	Average Price per cho Paddy	Average Price per cho Upland
I & II	Miyaki	1,615	209	302	27	¥8,730	¥ 3,990
I & II	Kanzaki	998	61	188	11	8,910	3,840
I	Saga	3,194	303	539	23	10,230	4,880
I & II	Ogi	1,535	283	169	24	8,020	4,230
II	Higashi-matsuura	650	264	152	40	8,820	3,460
II	Nishi-matsuura	916	252	147	39	8,810	3,310
I & II	Kishima	2,240	325	324	44	8,830	4,440
I	Fujitsu	844	375	193	52	9,670	3,560
	Total	11,992	2,072	2,014	260		

1. A conference on Land Reform sponsored by the Agricultural Land Bureau of Kumamoto was held in this city the 25 and 26 of May 1947. Those who attended were:

Chief of the Land Section, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry (Tokyo); Mr. MATSUMURA Chief, Kumamoto Bureau; Mr. KITA Chief of the Land Section of Kumamoto Bureau; Manager of Hypothec Bank; Kumamoto Manager and Agent for the Bank of Japan; Chief of the Land Section of each prefecture, on Kyushu; Chief of the Land Development Section of each prefecture; and, Representatives of each Hypothec Bank in the prefectures.

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On 25 May Tokyo representatives gave an analysis of accounts in connection with purchase of agricultural land and payment therefore.

On 26 May various problems connected with Land Reform Program were discussed. Routine work-questions from various Prefectures were brought forward and analized.

2. A conference of the chiefs of agricultural land sections was held in the Agricultural Land Department on the 7th of June 1947. The following problems were discussed:

(A) How to understand and apply Article 5 of the Agricultural Land Re-adjustment Law.
(B) Preparation of the second land purchase plan.
(C) Preparation of the release plan of land purchased under the first land purchase program.
(D) Regulations for the enforcement of the Agricultural Land Re-Adjustment Law and the Regulations for the enforcement of the Special Measures Law.

3. This prefecture has instituted a wide program of popularizing land reform. Articles have been printed in four newspapers, The Mainichi Shimbun, Asahi Shimbun, Nishi-Nippon Shimbun, and the Saga Shimbun. These articles have been appearing daily and seem to be bringing the works of the land commissions and what they are trying to do before the farmers. Posters, interviews, radio, and visits by government officials are methods being utilized.

Distribution of pamphlets and posters on land commissions is as follows:

1. Pamphlets (Explanation of Agricultural Land Reform)

Distributed to	Quantity	Date Dist.
Saga District Office	1,700	26th of June
Kanzaki " "	925	" " "
Miyaki " "	1,125	" " "
Ogi " "	1,180	" " "
Higashi-matsuura " "	1,550	" " "
Nishi-matsuura " "	1,150	" " "
Kishima " "	1,850	" " "

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Distributed to	Quantity	Date Dist.
Fujitsu District Office	1,320	26th of June
Saga City	100	" " "
Karatsu City	150	" " "
Total	11,050	

2. Posters

Distributed to	Quantity	Date Dist.
Saga District Office	22	26th of June
Kanzaki " "	11	" " "
Ogi " "	12	" " "
Miyaki " "	11	" " "
Higashi-matsuura " "	17	" " "
Nishi-matsuura " "	15	" " "
Kishima " "	21	" " "
Fujitsu " "	13	" " "
Total	122	

4. Close observation of illicit transactions has been maintained by the prefectural officials and the special investigator assigned to this department. The following cases have been discovered:

Sadakichi TORIYA - Kanzaki - Rent Violation
Hideo TANAKA - Ogi - Illega Land Purchase
Takezo MAGORI - Saga - Illegal Dispossession of Land
Hachiro MIYAZAKI - Illegal Dispossession of Land
Atsushi MASAKI - Illegal Dispossession of Land

Inspections of land commissions required by directives were made by this office. Personal interviews of farmers were made throughout the prefecture to see if Land Reform was becoming more thoroughly understood in the people. Members of this headquarters attended a conference of Gun officials at Ogi on 18 June; the committee members discharged their duties in a very exemplary manner.

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Miscellaneous Summary

Civil Information and Education:

Education:

a. On the evening of 6 June a fire of undetermined origin occurred at one of the elementary schools in Saga City, causing damage amounting to about ¥10,000,000. Fifteen classrooms were completely destroyed and four partially. Until repairs can be effected two-thirds of the students will have classes in other schools in the city. The authorities hope to be able to obtain former military buildings as a source of materials for rebuilding.

b. Over a period of several months thirteen sewing machines have been stolen from one of the girls' schools in Saga City. The principal of a new middle school in Karatsu City reported that when he made the school's facilities available to the public for recreational programs, baseball and pingpong equipment was stolen and the school left in a disordered state. Training of adults in the idea of social responsibility is indicated.

c. Every opportunity is taken by this section to emphasize the need for a school library in every school and the desirability of making greater use of library facilities in the community. As a result the prefectural education section has distributed literature on the school library to all schools and has compiled a list of books in the prefectural library which are suitable as reference works for schools. This list will be made available to schools in Saga City. A study is also being made of publishers and new books with a view to advising and assisting schools in obtaining books to build up their libraries.

d. As of 26 June textbook distribution in the new middle schools was as follows:

First year: reading 74%, mathematics 74%, science 90%, English 36%. Second year: reading 67%, science 85%. Third year: reading 42%.

e. The follow-up county conferences to disseminate information obtained at the second new education conference held at Kumamoto on 24-6 June will be held on 7 and 9 July. The C I & E section will attend those conferences which were not covered in the first series.

f. In addition to the evening section of the Saga Commercial School one other evening school in the prefecture was discovered this month, on one of the islands off Karatsu City. At

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present the students are mostly young people, but as many of the women on the island are unable to write, classes are going to be started for them. At present reading and mathematics are being taught.

g. Reports from the sixteen schools in the prefecture that have school lunch programs state that as a result of the programs pupil absence has decreased, pupils have been cured of their partiality for certain foods, fatigue after exertion has been lessened, pupils' faces look more healthy and their speech and actions are more vigorous.

h. The new teacher screening committee which meets three times a week has screened and passed 219 new applicants. Four cases are undergoing further investigation.

i. On 14 and 18 June meetings of youth associations were attended. About fifty members were present at each, approximately half boys and half girls. The meetings were conducted rather well, although informally, and everyone had an opportunity to express himself. Needless to say, most of the talking was done by the boys, but some of the girls were quite voluble. One of the groups was discussing a project to collect and sell old paper to obtain funds to buy paper for schools that are unable to obtain sufficient quantities. Numerous questions on American life and organizations were answered.

Information:

a. In connection with the C I & E Reading Room a number of local citizens have formed a reading club for the purpose of discussing topics suggested by the materials available in the reading room. There was some request for literature on agriculture so the C I & E Section secured a subscription to the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH and other pamphlets from the Government Printing Office in Washington. A number of publications on education have also been received. The lists of publications of the Government Printing Office contain many titles that would be useful in reading rooms, so this additional source of supplies is suggested to C I & E officers who may not have thought of it.

b. On 21 June a meeting was held with representatives of the former military and naval men of the prefecture, principally for the purpose of learning what their educational needs, especially along vocational lines, are. Further investigation on a number of points was necessary, and a report on the whole meeting will be submitted shortly in a special letter. This was a very interesting experience for the C I & E Section, and the attendants seemed to appreciate the fact that their interests were

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being considered.

Religion:

On 8 June in response to a request from one of the Buddhist temples in Saga City a talk was given on religious education in the United States and questions were answered. From the same temple has come a second request for a meeting concerning religious matters at which the attendants will be all the priests of the Jodo Shinshu sect in the prefecture.

Other Civil Information and Education Matters:

In compliance with letter AG 000.8-BA, subject: "School Revenue from Non-Tax Sources", Hq I Corps, dated 13 May 1947, the following representative information has been compiled:

SCHOOL	BUDGET	TUITION	PARENTS' ASSN CONTRIBUTIONS	OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE	
Higher School	¥1,530,960	¥432,000	¥ None	¥89,652,58	Student Assn dues
Men's Normal School	2,807,182	None	9,033.60	1,000.00	Student farm
Women's Normal School	(Included in above)	None	4,000.00	1,414.15	" "
Public Middle School	1,019,479	469,590	69,727.00	15,000.00	Matriculation fees
Public Girls' High School	679,134	396,330	177,210.15	16,791.00	Student Assn dues
Public Commercial School	548,027	178,860	33,541.93	69,406.33	" " "
Public Technical School	992,315	407,220	89,465.60	3,865.86	School products
Public Horticultural School	396,985	127,380	69,334.00	22,239.50	School produce
Public School for Blind	348,930	None	4,763.25	4,428.85	Student Assn dues
Public Primary School	598,228	None	109,378.20	None	

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SCHOOL	BUDGET	TUITION	PARENTS' ASSN CONTRIBUTIONS	OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE	
Public Kindergarten	35,000	30,000	3,393.00	None	
Private Middle School	994,000	936,000	15,392.00	86,960.00	Student Assn dues
Private Girls' High School	592,290	495,000	194,500.00	None	
Private Primary School	249,685	None	348.30	201.50	Graduating class
Private Kindergarten	57,000	55,000	None	None	

Note 1. No contribution of money, goods, or services from private commercial sources or from chonaikai and similar organizations.
Note 2. No evidence of social pressure, intimidation, or coercion employed in the collection or dispostion of funds.
Note 3. Tuition figures are for the year 1947-1948, other figures for 1946-1947.
Note 4. Tuition fees may be slightly increased beginning from the second term of this year.

It would seem that if at some future date support of the schools is to be derived exclusively from public funds the people need to know somewhat more than they do at present about general public affairs, government, public finance, the tax system and the preparation of budgets. As it is, citizens are not sufficiently conversant with these matters to be able to approach the proper authorities and discuss intelligently or urge an increase in the amount of money allotted to education when an increase is necessary. Furthermore, they will need training in how to participate in public affairs.

Road Maintenance:

The roads were in very good condition previous to the rainy season. The I-CEP vehicles loaned to this prefecture, which were used extensively before the beginning of the rainy season, cannot be used effectively now because of the muddiness of the roads.

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974 cubic feet of ballast were utilized on National Road #2 between Fukuoka and Kurume with good results. National Road #25 between Tosu and Metabaru is narrow and winding. This month the Japanese-operated I-CEP bulldozer worked on the road and succeeded in widening and straightening it to a point where safety and serviceability have been greatly increased.

The road between Metabaru and Saga had 10,900 cubic feet of gravel spread on it and graded. The road is wide, straight, and in good condition.

700 cubic feet of gravel were added to the road between Saga City and Omachi. Since the road is wide and fairly straight, very little work was needed. Between Omachi and Kitagata the road is narrow, winding, and extremely difficult to grade properly. Nevertheless, 1200 cubic feet of gravel were added with fair results..

The remainder of National Road #25 from Kitagata to the Nagasaki Prefecture boundary is generally in good condition except for the asphalt paving in Arita. This paving is full of holes that have been filled with gravel from time to time. A shipment of asphalt is expected for use in this prefecture and upon arrival will be used to repair such roads.

The main road from Saga to Karatsu is under repair. So far, 5,600 cubic feet of gravel have been spread, and the condition of the road has been greatly improved. The road leading from Karatsu to Fukuoka has had 7,700 cubic feet of gravel spread on it and is in much better condition.

This month 62,031.5 cubic feet of ballast were spread, and 196,095.4 yards of road were repaired.

Due to the heavy rains at the end of the month, the roads are in somewhat poor condition. During the rainy season the holes in the road will be kept filled even though it is useless to use the graders. The two graders will be extensively used after the rainy season to get the roads back into their former shape.

The Public Works Department has instituted a new plan to improve all the roads that are extensively used by vehicles carrying coal, timber, and farming products. This plan will start during the middle of July.

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Public Works:

The Saga Prefecture Public Works Department is drafting a five-year plan to rehabilitate industry in this prefecture. The work connected with this five-year plan will begin in 1948. This plan will include work on the roads, rivers, harbors, and dikes. According to these plans, national and prefectural roads will be paved completely and harbor facilities will be greatly improved. Prefectural industries are expected to be changed and improved.

Finance:

The chiefs of all the Prefectural General Affairs Sections on Kyushu held a conference to discuss prefectural financial matters. Among the subjects discussed was the problem of salaries of government officials. It was decided that 20,000 yen annually would be paid to the speaker of the prefectural assembly, 15,000 yen to the vice-speaker, and 12,000 yen to each of the assemblymen. The governor would be paid 5,000 yen per month and the vice-governor 4,000 yen per month. Final decision will be made at the first prefectural assembly.

During the last five months the savings drive in Saga has shown good results. A total of 659 million yen has been deposited, which is 99 million yen over the original quota of 560 million yen. The total set for the year is one billion five hundred million yen.

Relationship between Japanese and Occupation Forces:

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

Sale of Pearls:

Spot checks of five pearl retailers indicated that all are aware of existing directives. There were no violations discovered or reported to this headquarters by prefectural police. Spot checks will continue.

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Annex F

Unit Occupational History (Annex F, Reports Control Symbol Q-2)

The following events occurred during the month of June:

On 3 June this organization was visited by Major General Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps, and Major General Lester, Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division, and members of their respective staffs, at which time a thorough inspection of all military government activities was made.

This team was again visited on the 21 June by Colonel Coughlin, Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region, and members of his party, at which time various activities both organizational and military government were inspected.

Events affecting personnel included the following:

Pfcs Maylon Scruggs and Henry R. Smith were promoted to Corporal, and Pvt Donald H. Ford was promoted to Private First Class, all promotions effective 3 June. Cpl Allen Salzberg returned to duty on 6 June from the 118th Station Hospital, after an illness lasting slightly more than 2 weeks. Also on 6 June Cpl Maylon Scruggs departed on temporary duty to Kobe Base for the purpose of procuring and returning one ¼ ton 4 x 4 recently allotted to this organization, returning on 11 June with the vehicle. On 10 June Major Elwood F. Saxer, the Commanding Officer, departed with his family on leave of absence of approximately three weeks duration to visit Tokyo and Kyoto. Lt Robert L. Meineker was promoted to Captain AUS effective 5 June; orders announcing his promotion were not received at this station however until 20 June.

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Report Control Symbol MG-4

BHD/nk

SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Saga, Kyushu, Japan
APO 929

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO : COMMANDING GENERAL, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. The following is the Monthly Report of Saga Military Government Team for period 1 May to 31 May 1947, in compliance with Operational Directive 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 30 April 1947.

ANNEX A	Political and Governmental Activities Public Safety (Report Control Symbol QGS-01)
ANNEX B-1	Public Health Activities (Report Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX B-2	Public and Private Welfare Activities (Report Control Symbol QPH-01)
ANNEX C	Labor Surveillance (Report Control Symbol QESS-02)
ANNEX D	Economics (Report Control Symbol MG-4D)
ANNEX E	Miscellaneous Summary (Report Control Symbol - None) 1. Civil Information and Education 2. Sale of Pearls 3. Road Maintenance
ANNEX F	Unit Occupational History (Report Control Symbol Q-2)

2. Summary of Major activities of special significance:

Economy

During the current reporting period fish production was increased 274.36% over the previous month in Saga Prefecture.

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This represented an increase of 5,989,761 pounds and a total of 9,465,071 pounds of produce caught during this current period. This remarkable increase is due to the good weather and favorable fishing conditions for the most part.

Public Welfare

During this month the Welfare Sections in the "gun" offices have been taken out of the general affairs section and established as independent sections. This will be most important in improving local welfare administration.

A community chest drive is being organized to take place in July. It is hoped that 10,000,000 yen will be collected. Money will be used for welfare institutions.

Elwood F. Saxer

ELWOOD F. SAXER
Major, Inf
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
8 copies C.G. 8th Army - APO 343
4 copies C.G. I Corps - APO 301
3 copies C.O. KSMG - APO 929
2 copies C.O. 34th Inf.- APO 24
1 each M.G. Team - APO 929
1 each Officer Concerned
1 copy File

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SAGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT (31 May 1947)
Reports Control Symbol MG-4

Annex A: Political and Governmental Activities
Report Control Symbol QGS-01:

(a) Japanese government administration.

During the period of the election and following the election the following changes occured.

Morio Tozawa resigned the governorship of Saga Prefecture so that he might compete in the election. Kuniji Kanayama was appointed as interim Governor to complete his term of office. Genichi Okimori was then elected governor. The following chart shows the more recent changesboth by election and by appointment.

Former Official	Office	New Official
Kaoru Takusaki	Director Education and Public Welfare	Vacant
Kojiro Tominaga	Chief General Affairs Section	Tatsuji Ide
Takenori Kato	Chief Local Affairs Section	Hiroji Tokutomi
Hiroji Tokutomi	Chief Inquiry and Correspondence Section	Takeo Yanagi
Tatsuji Ide	Chief of Saga District Administrative Office	Hideo Nishimura
Hisao Nishimura	Chief of Miyaki District Administrative Office	Masayuki Omizuka
Igoro Takazono	Mayor of Saga City	Nokei Noguchi
Saroku Yokoo	Mayor of Karatsu City	Sojiro Shimizu
Hiroki Tsutsumi	Chief of General Affairs Section Karatsu City Hall	Tatsuo Kusaba
Nihachi Kawarada	Chief of Education Section Karatsu City Hall	Sakuta Nakamizo

The appointment of a vice-governor to whom the governor plans to delegate the routine administration, awaits the approval of the Prefectural Assembly, which is scheduled to convene in

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June. With the meeting of the Prefectural Assembly, the functioning of the legislative as well as the executive and judicial branches of the new government will be inaugurated.

The advisors to the Governor permitted under existing law are in the process of selection, preparatory to final action by the Prefectural Assembly. It is tentatively planned that these advisors will be assigned to the Commerce and Industry, Food, Welfare and Agricultural Section of the Prefectural Government.

With the completion of the full compliment of prefectural officials, it is anticipated the efficiency of the government will improve. Thus far the new Governor has been "feeling his way," following a policy of giving every consideration to the opinions and desires expressed by the people received at his office or by those to whom he talks during his tours throughout the prefecture. It is the Governor's desire that his officials devote a maximum amount of time to inspections to familarize them with and to keep them abreast of actual conditions pertaining to their respective activities. It is further desired that action taken by them be coordinated with other interested sections of the Prefectural Government.

With respect to policy there have been few additions to the general policies set forth in Activities Report for the month of April. The Governor has indicated a desire to implement and execute the policies directed from the national level. Plans and directives have been issued by him to disseminate the New Constitution, to institute a final drive to attain 110% delivery of rice quotas, to stimulate production of all industries, to effect overall measures aimed at stabilization of the local economy, to reinforce the Prefectural Education Section, to reinforce the Prefectural Public Health Section and the Health Centers, to establish a welfare section in each gun office and to improve the water systems. Notwithstanding these measures and the apparent willingness to cooperate the results attained thus far in most activities in which the Occupation Forces are expecially concerned leave much to be desired.

With respect to local matters, the Governor is looking to the Prefectural Assembly for guidance in determining the policy which he in turn will endeavor to execute in accordance with the desires of the people. Locally the Governor favors every possible aid to the farmers. Back-rations, extra rations during the busy farming season, substitute food items, reward goods, fertilizer and farm implements are matters to which he gives special attention. As to further export of rice to deficit prefectures, the Governor's appeal to the national government for a reduction in quotas assigned for export during May resulted in a reduction

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from 30,000 to 10,000 koku on the basis that this prefecture had exported more than 100,000 koku in excess of its original export quota, had received only 6,000 koku of 90,000 koku of imported foods promised and that this prefecture would be without food in July. In addition price reduction and the boycott of blackmarketeers is favored. From the observation of policy and action taken thus far by the Governor, it appears that a clearly delineated policy of prefectural administration has yet to be formulated.

(b) Political Activities and Political Parties.

During the period covered by this report political party activity was slight. A few parties changed office buildings and names of their organizations, etc. Only one newly formed party, the Yamato Doshi Kai, was reported to this office for this report period.

During the entire month there were only five major assemblies with more than five hundred persons attending. Plus these large gatherings some smaller meetings were held for various purposes such as commemorating the New Constitution, etc. The meetings were listed as follows:

Movies	167
Athletic Meets	56
Labor Union Assemblies	24
Parades	18
Religious Assemblies	22
Miscellaneous	19
TOTAL	306

(c) Degree of Compliance with all Directives:

There have been numerous violations of SCAPIN 756 pretaining to unlawful possession of weapons. All violations have been handled by the Public Safety Section of this team. There have been no cases of incidents concerning Occupation Forces personnel and the Japanese.

(d) Election:

In the election field during this report period the public eye has been focused on the performance of the successful candidates. Many opinions of the newly inaugurated government will be drawn conclusively according to certain policies and achievements of the new government. Many had the idea that the election would be of no value. They believed that no attention would be paid to their vote as they were nothing but common peo-

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ple. Therefore much can be proved to the Japanese people from the achievements of the government which they themselves elected. An election records report is being made by this team for distribution and future reference by personnel who may in the future in any way be connected with Japanese elections. This report should help to outline the work for the next elections and help also to reduce mistakes and assist improvements.

During the election period no serious major violations of pertinent directives were reported although many minor violations occured. The following charts show the number of suspected minor violations in the prefecture which were investigated or are now under investigation. The second chart shows the completed cases turned over to the various procurators' offices throughout the prefecture.

1. Suspected Violations:

Violation	Men	Women
Bribery	88	0
House to House Canvassing	43	8
Misleading Propaganda	154	2
Pre-election Conduct	13	0
Using School Children	3	0
TOTAL	301	10

2. Violators Turned Over to Procurator:

Branch	Cases	Completed	Pending
Saga	66	11	55
Karatsu	42	0	42
Takeo	14	5	9
Imari	8	0	8

This office is being posted on the number of cases as they are completed. The Japanese officials seem to be handling all cases of violations and other matters very well.

Public Safety:

Inspection of Police Stations:

Spot checks of Police Stations are still being carried out by a member of this team. During this period the following sta-

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tions and prison were inspected and rated as follows:

Saga	Police Station	Satisfactory
Karatsu	Police Station	Satisfactory
Ochi	Police Station	Satisfactory
Yobuko	Police Station	Satisfactory
Takeo	Police Station	Satisfactory
Ogi	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Imari	Police Station	Unsatisfactory
Saga	Prison	Satisfactory

Corrections of the above mentioned discrepancies are being made by the Prefectural Chief of Police.

During this period special attention was given to sub-police stations and police boxes. They were found satisfactory with a few minor exceptions. Corrective action is being taken by the Prefectural Chief of Police.

Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions:

Reference, Operational Directive Number 3, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 6 January 1947, subject: "Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions."

Saga Juvenile Prison was inspected during this period and was found to be satisfactory except for the over-crowding of inmates. The capacity is seven hundred twenty-seven inmates, both men and women, but at present there are six hundred three men and one hundred fifty-six women, a total of seven hundred fifty-nine. This clearly shows the prison to be over-crowded. To remedy the situation the warden has devised a plan to transfer thirty-two mentally offlisted inmates to Kitagata Prison inmates to Kitagata Prison in Fukuoka Prefecture during the first ten days of June. This headquarters recommended the warden of the prison that this plan be put into effect without fail.

Police Affairs:

Atsushi Nagaoka, former director of the police in this prefecture was relieved of all duties and transfered to Ishikawa Prefecture on 9 May 1947 and was superseded by Shogo Matsumoto, former director of the Education and Welfare Department in Tottori Prefecture.

The newly appointed director appears to have initiative and is cooperating with the Occupation Forces to the best of his ability at this time.

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Training of Japanese Police:

Reference, letter AG 333.5 BA, headquarters I Corps, dated 31 January 1947, subject: "Training of Japanese Police."

Periodic inspections of police training schools and police stations in this area have been made. No violations of the provisions of paragraph 1b reference letter above were observed. Spot checks will continue.

During this period forty newly appointed policemen graduated from the Prefectural Police Training School. The following subjects were taught during their cycle of training:

Public Safety	English
Constitution	Economic Police
Police Affairs	Criminal Code
Physical Training	Sleuthing
Handling of Police Baton	Judo
Law of Crime	Peace Preservation
History	Geography
Common Sense	Administration
National Language	Inspections

Anti-Blackmarket Activities:

Since 1 January 1947 prefectural police have made an all out effort to dissolve blackmarket activities in this prefecture. In order to do that they have established road blocks at the approaches to cities, towns and villages so that the transporting of illegal items by truck or cart will be stopped.

An average of twenty-five restaurants, hotels and eating establishments have been raided daily so blackmarket materials will have to start flowing into legal channels. All violations have been turned over to the procurator's office for trial.

Fires:

During this period there were twenty-four building fires with an estimated damage of 5,326,300 yen and eleven forest and field fires with an estimated damage of 328,300 yen. Instructions have been given to prefectural officials concerned, on methods of preventing fires in the future. It appears they are trying to follow these instructions to the best of their ability.

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Explosives:

The Asahi Kasei Kogyo K.K. Kiyama Plant, Number 883 Kokura, Kiyama-machi Miyaki-gun, Saga Prefecture; the Karatsu Kakohin Seisakusho Number 11 Oisshi-ku, Karatsu-city, Saga Prefecture; and the Nippon Kayaku Seizo K.K. Kiyama Plant Number 1681 Motosakura-machi, Aza Kokura, Kiyama-machi, Miyaki-gun, Saga Prefecture, Manufactures of electric detonators for use in coal mines, were inspected during this period by a member of this team and were found to be complying with all existing directives.

Chinese National Confined:

Ton Nen (Chinese National) was arrested by the prefectural police on 13 May 1947 and sent to the Provost Marshal, 34th Infantry Regiment, Sasebo to be tried by military tribunal. The above mentioned suspect is being held for violation of the Price Control Regulation. Charges were preferred 14 May 1947.

Legal:

Provost Court:

Eight persons were found guilty in Provost Court held at this headquarters on 13 May 1947. The offences ranged from illegal possession of clothing to wrongful possession of firearms.

Japanese Court:

Cases Pending	26 May 47	25 Apr. 47	
Procurators' Offices	1,306	1,172	134 increase
Criminal Courts	87	87	No change
Civil Courts	154	166	12 Decrease

The above figures show that the courts' staffs are inadequate and can not possible render the speedy justice necessary to implement the programs necessa: to the stabilization of the Japanese economy.

Although new courts have been established, judges to sit on these courts have not been appointed. It is reported that they will not be appointed until July. The prompt appointment of additional judges would aid materially in processing the present case load, thus making it possible to render speedy justice and produce the desired psychological deterring effect

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upon the populace.

Repatriation and Illegal Entry:

During this period four persons were repatriated from this prefecture to Okinawa.

During this period sixty-five persons attempted illegal entry into the prefecture, sixty-four from Korea and one from Okinawa.

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Annex B-1

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

I. Administration of Hospitals:

The Japanese report shows that as of 15 May 1947 there were 83 hospitals in Saga Prefecture with a bed capacity of 4,373 of which 2,203 were occupied. During the report period 118,355 outpatients were treated.

During the past month the Saga Prefectural Hospital was thoroughly inspected. This is the only large public general hospital in Saga City. It was found that this supposedly charity hospital is entirely self-supporting although it is owned and operated by the prefecture. Practically no charity care is actually given here. Sanitation, administration, laboratory facilities, medical care and practice were of extremely poor quality even for Japan. It was found that there was no good or constant water supply for the hospital, and electrical service was often not available. Isolation facilities were found to be most inadequate. The patients' families provided almost all of the care and all of the food received. The buildings are extremely run-down. Immediate action was taken to begin to remedy this situation. A full report of the conditions was made to the governor. With the aid of military government constant electrical service has been supplied, and provisions for an adequate water supply have been made. All infectious disease cases are to be moved to an isolation hospital outside of the city. Plans for improvement of sanitation and medical practice are under way. Furthermore, investigations preparatory to setting up a central kitchen and food supply so that families may be removed from the wards are in progress. The budget of the hospital and its administration are now under close study in an attempt to provide better facilities and medical care at reduced rates to the needy.

Similar investigations have been made and action taken in regard to the Uranosaki Insurance Hospital also operated by the prefecture. Furthermore, the medical affairs section of the prefectural health department has prepared an excellent check list to be used in investigations of hospitals throughout the prefecture which began late this month. It is hoped that this sort of surveillance will result in an improvement of hospital care generally. The activity stimulated by our investigations in the prefectural hospital is an encouraging sign.

Continuing our program of investigating the causes for the deplorable food situation in the hospitals, the following

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information on tuberculosis hospitals was gained. Under present arrangements each patient is allowed 7 yen per day for food. Of this, 1.86 yen is expended for the daily ration of staple food (rice). This provides 1800 calories. The remaining calories and protein must be supplied by fish and side dishes of vegetables purchased with the remaining 5.14 yen. This sum is insufficient to cover the inflated costs of these foods. Furthermore, fish shipments to the distribution points are exceedingly irregular, and vegetables are impossible to obtain in winter months. Two actions are being taken to alleviate this condition. An attempt is being made to increase the amount of money allotted each patient for food per day. Secondly, the possibility of special fish distribution to the hospitals is being investigated.

In the way of stimulating medical interest to improve medical practice, the Saga City Doctors' Association sponsored two meetings on medical subjects with guest lecturers.

In the past month, the prefectural health section has set up a clinic for the care of occupation force employees in accordance with PHMJG 15.

II. Veterinary Affairs:

No reportable communicable diseases occurred in the animal population of this prefecture this month. The animal population remains essentially as reported last month.

The 1947 tuberculin testing of dairy cows is well underway. 175 cows have been tested. None were found positive. Brucella agglutinations are also being performed on many of the cows. Rabies immunization of dogs will be carried out in this prefecture from 27 May on.

In the period 16 April - 15 May only 97 animals were slaughtered. Of this number there were 16 partial rejects and 33 intestinal rejects making a total of 49 rejects. No total carcasses were condemned.

Ante and post mortem examinations are being carried out in all slaughter houses, although the techniques are not always satisfactory. The veterinary section is now regularly inspecting the slaughter houses. This action is gradually bringing around many small improvements in sanitation although there is still room for considerable improvement. This section made inspections of two slaughter houses this month and found them somewhat improved. They were encouraged to continue their efforts.

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Milk production increased about 12,000 liters over last month, making a total of about 64, 176 liters produced during this month. The veterinary section, utilizing the dairy score cards, inspected 12 dairy farms. The scores were not high, although some of the farms showed improvement over previous inspections. Dairy plants were also inspected. It was found that bacterial counts and fat content of milk tests were not being regularly performed. Steps were taken to remedy this. In general, much must be done to improve methods and sanitation in dairies, but three recent inspections made by this section showed some improvement. Physical examinations have recently been instituted for all milk handlers.

III. Dental Affairs:

There have been no new developments in these matters this month.

IV. Nursing Affairs:

Two short lecture courses open to all nurses of the prefecture will be given by the nurses who have just attended the nursing institute held in Fukuoka 5-10 May in which SCAP nursing affairs section took part. This will tend to disseminate the knowledge gained there.

At the present time qualifications of various nurses are being considered by the prefectural health section for the position of chief of the nursing affairs section in the prefectural health department. A nurse will soon direct nursing affairs in this prefecture. She will be the first woman in the prefectural health department.

At present there are 972 nurses in the prefecture of whom 694 are working.

V. Medical Supply Situation:

Drugs are being distributed promptly by the Prefectural Drug Distribution Company. The prefectural pharmaceutical affairs section is investigating local drug distribution vigorously. Doctors admit that distribution has improved.

A bazaar to distribute the rest of the returned former Japanese Army-Navy surgical instruments was held from 26-30 May.

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The pharmaceutical affairs section of the prefectural health department is now handling all VD control and insect and rodent control drugs. Allotments of sulfathiazole are being received regularly every three months from the Welfare Ministry. The allocation is small so that it barely covers our needs for the VD clinics, especially since three new clinics are being opened in the health centers. This has necessitated the denial of sulfathiazole to all hospitals in order to supply the publicly operated VD clinics. As yet no supplies of penicillin, maphar-sen, or bismuth have been obtained.

VI. Preventive Medicine:

This month the first two cases of eruptive typhus of the year appeared in the prefecture. One was at Ureshino and the other at Kanzaki. The cases were promptly reported and appropri-ate control measures instituted. It seems probable that there will be no spread from these cases. Regular spraying of public places with DDT continues.

The number of diphtheria cases is decreasing. The re-sults of the Schick testing reported last month have been tabu-lated and reveal the cause of the prevalence of this disease. They show that about 25% of the children immunized for diphtheria last fall remained Schick positive while in a corresponding non-immunized group only 41% were found positive. This indicates that the toxoid used in some localities was of little value in stimulating immunity. All Schick positive cases, about 3,193, have been reimmunized.

Enteric diseases have shown no increase yet. This section gave two more lectures on enteric disease control at the Imari and Karatsu health centers respectively. Demonstrations of fly control methods were also given. Posters and articles on enteric disease control are beirg prepared by the health depart-ment.

Cholera immunizations have started in 46 towns and it is hoped to have most of the population immunized by the middle of next month. As yet no typhoid vaccine has been obtainable and therefore these immunizations have been delayed. In a further effort to reduce the incidence of enteric disease all the food handlers in restaurants and hotels are being examined.

The semi-annual regular smallpox vaccinations are under-way in 48 villages.

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In an effort to lower the high death rate in pneumonia in the prefecture a pamphlet outlining modern diagnosis and treatment has been prepared and turned over to the health department.

The incidence of measles has been decreasing during the past month.

Plans for a vigorous anti-tuberculosis campaign to be carried out by the health centers are being laid. Already tuberculin testing programs are in progress in many communities. Statistics have not yet been reported to the health department. X-raying of tuberculin positives can not yet be done due to the lack of film. At present there are only 39 cans of film on hand in the prefecture. Large orders have been placed with Fuji Film Co. and with the Welfare Ministry. As yet, no material has been delivered by either.

This month heralds the opening of three new VD clinics in each of three health centers. These clinics will be carefully watched to see that they uphold proper standards of diagnosis and treatment. The chief difficulty in operating these clinics will be the shortage of drugs. As yet the only drug coming regularly through Japanese channels is sulfathiazole. Penicillin, mapharsen and bismuth are not yet obtainable from the Welfare Ministry. Also, while this prefecture has been allotted four darkfield microscopes, none of them has been received yet.

In the past month a Prefectural Venereal Disease Control Committee has been organized and will soon hold its first meeting. This section has volunteered to present the VD control problem in the prefecture to them at this meeting.

Simultaneously with the mass examinations for tuberculosis performed on food handlers and entertainers in Ureshino, serology tests for syphilis were performed. Out of 134 examinations 25 positive results were obtained. These have been placed under treatment. It is interesting to note that 55% of the prostitutes, 33% of the geishas, 18% of the barbers, 16% of the cooks, and 16% of the mid-wives examined were infected.

VII. General Sanitation:

During the past month plans have been formed to increase the permanent full time insect and rodent control teams in this prefecture from the original number of 49 to 90. In

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addition to these, there are about 200 teams working on a part time basis. So far these teams have been particularly active in rat control and in treating public buildings and transportation vehicles with DDT in the louse prevention program. During the past month they report that they have killed 24,757 rats and have treated 11,000 sq. meters of public buildings with 5% residual DDT and another 295,126 sq. meters with 10% DDT powder. Teams are now making surveys of what areas require treatment for the control of flies and mosquitos. It is requiring much effort to reorganize these teams to do insect control. It is hoped that during next month active programs to eradicate insect breeding places can be instituted. In the past month, this section has given two lectures and demonstrations in the field on insect control at the Imari and Karatsu health centers. Despite continual suggestions and instructions from this section the Japanese are slow in instituting effective insect control measures.

City clean up programs continue. Metal drums have been placed along the streets in Saga to collect rubbish. 24,700 tons of rubbish and garbage have been collected and disposed of in the past month. The cities are actually hiring a few laborers to assist in these programs, but their meager efforts leave much room for improvement.

Water chlorination values during the past month have been satisfactory. Investigations by this section revealed many faults in the supervision of the water plants. These difficulties have been brought to the attention of the governor, and he has issued a directive specifying minimum standards which must be maintained by each water plant in the prefecture.

Sanitary inspections of public buildings are being made regularly by prefectural sanitary inspectors who use check sheets provided by this office. It is hoped that these inspections will help to correct some of the situations which foster the spread of enteric diseases.

VIII. Laboratory Affairs:

The pure food and beverage laboratory tested twenty different samples of beverages during the past month.

The prefectural health section at the instigation of this office is gradually organizing a central diagnostic laboratory with branches in each health center which private physicians may use. Lack of demand by the doctors for such service

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in addition to lack of funds, materials, and trained technicians retard the rapid progress of this project.

IX. Nutrition Activities:

This section supervised the physical examination phase of the nutrition survey held in this prefecture at Minamihata-mura between 11-22 May 1947. Examinations seemed to be well carried out this time. Reports of outcome will be available in the June report.

X. Port Quarantine Activities: Not applicable.

XI. Narcotic Control:

Narcotic inspectors continue to inspect regularly narcotic practitioners and dealers. This month 47 such checks were made. No violations were found. A few mistakes in record keeping were corrected, and proper methods were explained.

Three narcotic violators apprehended last month were tried and convicted. Two other cases are still pending.

Farmers who have previously raised marihuana will be inspected to see that they do not continue the practice. Also further inspections will be made to see that no narcotic dealers or practitioners are holding more than a six months supply of drugs.

XII. Public Health Administration:

This prefecture has met a very serious obstacle in its program to strengthen local direct health service to the public through expansion of both the administrative and clinical functions of the health centers. This obstacle is the refusal by the Welfare Ministry to aid financially in the expansion of the health centers of this prefecture at the present time. It is claimed that aid must first be given to bombed prefectures. However, Saga has never had adequate health centers. There is not one which meets the minimal size of 250 tsubo recommended by the Welfare Ministry. The situation here is comparable to that of a bombed prefecture for the simple reason that Saga never had satisfactory health centers. A glance at the disease statistics will show that Saga's need for health facilities is comparable to that of any bombed prefecture. Without immediate improvement of the health centers almost all health programs will be blocked.

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Annex B-2

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

I. Public Assistance: These figures cover the period 1-30 April 1947.

A. Total number of persons who received public assistance: 80,434

B. Net amount of cash grants in yen: 3,807,319

C. Total number of persons cared for in institutions: 505

D. Total cost of assistance in kind: 3,322,911 yen

The decrease in the number of persons receiving public assistance last month is explained by the fact that considerably less assistance in kind was extended during that period than previously. The decreased cost of cash grants in yen is explained by the fact that fewer loans to aid in establishing a trade were granted.

Five spot checks on recipients of public assistance were made in Imari and fourteen in Saga City this month. The cases of two families who were found not to be receiving adequate assistance were investigated and corrective action was taken by the prefectural authorities.

Almost every investigation of the public assistance program invariably reveals several irregularities, usually minor, which indicate that the administration of the program is rather unsatisfactory. Often the difficulties lie in the fact that people who should be receiving assistance are not. Cases have been found where the family income has increased since the original grant of assistance and need has been relieved but no adjustment of the amount of assistance has been made. These irregularities result primarily from lack of attention of the minsei-iin to their duties. Many of these men are old, rather well off, and not too interested in their work. 62% of the minsei-iin in Saga City are over sixty years of age, for example. So far, our investigations have justified this point of view and indicated that administration on higher levels is not particularly at fault. To correct this situation we have suggested two countermeasures. The first is to set up social service offices in the larger villages where all categories of needy can apply for advice and assistance. These offices are

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to be staffed with trained and paid welfare workers. The prefectural welfare department is planning to hire a few such workers and it is possible that in the not too distant future such offices may be established in some of the large population centers. The second suggestion is that the welfare sections in the "gun" offices take a more active part in supervising the activities of minsei-iin and minsei-iin kai. This will be feasible now since this month saw the establishment of independent welfare sections in each of the "gun" offices. These sections are to be strengthened and enlarged gradually. Furthermore, we have suggested that some of the older minsei-iin be retired and the service of younger men and women, repatriates etc., be enlisted. Also regular instruction to minsei-iin should be intensified. Another method suggested by this office is advertisement through newspapers etc. of the availability of public assistance, what it consists of, and how it can be obtained. We also shall attend meetings of the minsei-iin kai more frequently and spot check cases who were refused assistance. Wider checks will be made on cases receiving assistance. It is hoped that these measures will tend to irradicate the irregularities now existant in the assistance program.

During this month the prefectural welfare section has developed the basic plans for the community chest drive. At present committees are being formed and peoples' services enlisted to carry out the drive. Posters and literature are being prepared. This drive will take place in July and will aim at the collection of ten million yen to be used for welfare institutions.

II. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

Four welfare institutions were inspected during the past month.

At the Rimpokan Kindergarten, a private institution receiving subsidies in Yamashiro-machi, we found 83 children accommodated in a run-down Bhuddist temple. Sanitary conditions were poor. Children were housed, fed, and clothed at home. The institution proved to be a nursery school and performed an educational function rather than a welfare one. The welfare authorities were advised that all subsidies to this institution should be discontinued. Authorities agreed to this.

At the Saga Home for the aged, a private insitution devoted to the care of the aged in Saga City, thirty-four inmates were cared for. The building itself was in poor condition but it

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was kept quite clean inside. Segregation of sexes was satisfactory and inmates were well treated. Food, clothing, and medical care were fair, but sanitation was poor. This was brought to the attention of the authorities and a subsequent inspection one week later showed considerable improvement. This institution is to be rebuilt shortly by the prefecture and the management will be taken over by the ken welfare department.

In Kibo-ryo, a collective housing unit for repatriates, we found 52 homeless families accommodated. This institution is operated by the prefecture at a cost of 270,000 yen so far this year. At present all the families are living in 10 large rooms under very crowded conditions. They provide their own food and clothing. There are no bathing facilities and public bathes must be resorted to. There was no insect and rodent control practised. Sanitation was bad. These faults were brought to the attention of the authorities. Subsequent inspection one week later revealed many real attempts at improvement. Plans are being made to repair the building and thus better segregate the families.

Kyoraku-en, a collective housing unit at Takagiso Camp recently released by the Occupation Forces, was also inspected. This institution is owned and operated by the prefecture. At present it is accommodating 169 families who are war sufferers or repatriates. This new institution has employed many western style ideas. Individual families are segregated by partitions and each family is allotted adequate room. Washing and cooking facilities are provided. Insect and rodent control is practiced. Sanitary conditions are good. Latrines are painted inside and out and are properly screened and covered and very clean. Twenty families receive public assistance and the rest support themselves. Plans are being made to increase the capacity to 600 families within the year. Recreational devices are planned for the children. This is the finest housing institution in the prefecture.

For penal institutions inspected see Annex A this report.

III. Homeless Persons:

The Japanese are taking active measures in this prefecture to find and care for vagabonds, juveniles, and homeless persons. During this past month nine vagabonds were picked up. Two adults were placed in the hospital and four in collective

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housing units. One child was placed in the Saga Orphanage and the other two in the Shintoku School. Complete physical and mental examinations were given to all. Jobs have already been secured for two of the adults accommodated in the collective housing unit.

For inspection of housing facilities see section II of this report.

The welfare section reports that approximately 18,409 new houses are needed in this prefecture to provide for the 59,587 persons who are in need of dwelling. During the report period 439 building permits have been granted and 138 previously authorized houses have been completed. No non-essential building was discovered this month either by us or by the prefecture.

The most effective action that the prefecture has taken to cope with the housing problem is the provision of collecting housing units. This month a new one, Kyoraku-en, was opened. At present it is accommodating 169 families and its construction is being extended so that by July it can house 600 families. Shoto-ryo collective housing unit at Karatsu is also being enlarged. Furthermore, in the next several months a number of installations held by the Occupation Forces will be returned to the Japanese and it is planned to use a few of these for further housing projects.

Factors retarding provision of housing are the extreme scarcity of building materials and extremely small quantities of these building materials allocated by the War Damages Rehabilitation Board. Undoubtedly the complexity of getting permission and licence to build as well as the difficulty in obtaining material retards construction.

IV. Reserve Relief Supplies:

	Biscuits	Canned food	Blankets	Clothing
	kg.	kg.		pieces
On hand beginning of month	0	0	390	8,250
Added during month	0	0	950	28,300
Distributed during month	0	0	390	27,750
Total distributed to date	24,029	116,183	56,000	216,936
On hand at end of month	0	0	950	8,800

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All former Japanese Army-Navy relief food supplies have been distributed. All bedding except for 950 pieces which were shipped into the prefecture this month have also been distributed. The 8,800 pieces of clothing shown above will be distributed by next month. No problems have been encountered during the past month in the use of these relief supplies except for the fact that the military uniforms are unsuitable for use by women and children.

V. Foreign Nationals:

No aid has been provided by the International Relief Committee to foreign nationals this month. None has been needed.

There have been no violations of OD 83, Hq. Eighth Army, dtd 3 October 1946, found this month. Under the provisions of SCAPIN 3628-A, the prefectural authorities have been authorized to distribute 870 kg. of class B, C, and D canned goods. These imported canned goods were received by the prefecture this month and are now under distribution. In interviews, foreign nationals have registered no complaints except for the high cost of food. Food prices were checked and were found to be correct. At present there are 127 foreign nationals receiving supplementary food rations in this prefecture.

VI. Repatriation:

The total number of repatriates who have returned to this prefecture is 100,902 persons. 17,988 repatriates require public assistance at present.

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Annex C

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

1. Identification:

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

2. Labor Procurement:

(a) The prefectural government labor office has made an earnest effort to furnish skilled laborers requisitioned by Occupation Forces during the month of May. The labor office during this period provided 98% of the laborers requested by requisition.

This team is still in need of qualified interpreters. The medium of newspapers is being employed extensively in the search for qualified applicants.

Recently this team has found day workers reporting to work and quitting their jobs without permission or authorization. The workers are unwilling to do a full day's work, and workers who are willing to work are becoming more difficult to obtain by the City Labor Office. The reason given by the City Labor Office is that the qualified laborer shuns employment with the Occupation Forces, since local (blackmarket) wages are about double the wages paid by the City Labor Office.

This team suggested that more effort be put forth in securing workers for the Occupation Forces who are willing to work and who will put in a day's work. It has also been suggested that those workers who appear to be incapable of performing a day's work be screened out.

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

(c) The average number of laborers used per work day during the month was 306.

(d) During the period covered by this report there were no significant changes in proportion of workers on labor requisition to workers on procurement demand projects.

3. Wages and Working Conditions:

(a) Due to the small number of dependents in this prefecture and the limited number of laborers involved, a comparative

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wage scale of hours of work between laborers secured by requisition, labor working on procurement demand projects, and labor on troop and dependent housing projects is not complete in detail.

The comparative table below gives the prevailing daily wage of Occupation Forces labor (including allowances in this prefecture) (Monetary figures in yen):

	Requisition		Procurement Demand		Troop & Dependent	
Category	Wage	Working hr.	Wage	Working hr.	Wage	Working hr.
Maid	23.00	8			26.22	8
Cook	57.32	9	55.00	8		
Gardener			38.89	5	42.97	8
Painter	47.41	8				
Carpenter	60.00	8	44.84	5		
Driver	61.98	8	55.00	8		

(b) Differences existing in other terms of employments:

(1) Laborers on labor requisition and procurement demand projects.

a. Temporary allowance — 300 yen
b. Dependency allowance (per dependent) — 100 yen
c. Overtime allowance (per hour) — 1.5 of basic salary
d. Overday allowance (per day) — 1/20 of basic salary
e. Holiday — 2 days a month
f. Rations:
   1. Staple food — 140 g. of rice a day
   2. Tobacco — 5 pieces a month
   3. Clothing:
      a. Men - 1 pr cotton trousers, white serge cloth (2 yds)
      b. Women - 1 cotton shirt, white serge cloth (2 yds)

(2) Basic wages of day laborers for the Occupation Forces were increased by 10% as of April. The day wages contain various allowances set by the Central Liaison Office in Tokyo.

(3) There is an acute shortage of housing for qualified interpreters, translators and other employees who come from

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outside the prefecture to work here. Because of this, billets at Takagise Camp and necessary transportation between camp and office are furnished by the Prefectural Government.

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

4. Labor Relations:

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

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

(1) Japanese Police

(2) Japanese Procurators

The case involving the mistreatment of workers and maldistribution of rations at the Fujimoto Dormitory, Kitagata Colliery, Kishima County, Saga Prefecture, in which Minoru Fujimoto, Makoto Hanada, Tatsuo Mizuta were apprehended, came up for trial at the Takeo Local Court. (Reference is made to the April Activities Report)

Minoru Fujimoto was tried by the Takeo Local Court on 26 May. The Saga Procurator's Office had recommended 2 years imprisonment, however the 3 persons who had written the petition (see April Activities Report) appeared at the Court to plead leniency for the accused, stating that the dormitory conditions had improved and Fujimoto had learned his lesson. Thus, the court gave the accussed a light sentence of 300 yen fine.

Makoto Hanada was also tried by the Takeo Local Court on 17 April. The Saga Procurator requested 6 months imprisonment. The Takeo Local Court gave the accussed 4 years probationary period.

No court action was taken on Tatsuo Mizuta because of insufficient evidence.

The Saga City Procurator's Office has taken necessary measures to appeal for a new trial based on strong evidence available.

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

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(a) Employer domination or influence in labor union activity.
(b) Discrimination against employees for labor union activity.

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

(d) Nitto Shoji Kaisha, located at Saga-City, Saga Prefecture, has been on strike since 6 April 1947. Both parties, management and labor union, have asked the assistance of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee to settle the 52-day-old strike. At present further negotiations are continuing.

5. Employment: 1 - 31 May 1947

(a) Unemployment is being absorbed by the following:

(1) New development in private industry:

(a)	Mining (Coal)	1,566
(b)	Industry	1,204

The great turnover of laborers in the coal mines of this prefecture is attributed to the fact that during the war miners were frozen on their jobs and with their newly won freedoms are migrating in ever increasing numbers in search of better working conditions, higher wages, and places of employment where food is more plentiful.

(2) Public Works:

(a)	Land Reclamation Project	1,001
(b)	Dredging of rivers.	308
(c)	Road maintenance	488
(d)	Harbor improvements	135
(e)	Reconstruction of offices and schools	32
(f)	Construction of gov't offices	42
(g)	Railroad constructions and repair work	43

Even though this prefecture has a smaller appropriation of public works funds than surrounding prefectures, the number employed in relation to the amount of funds appropriated is commensurate with the projects now undertaken by the prefectural government. More demobilized ex-servicemen are finding employment in the public works program now under way.

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(3) Vocational training:

(a)	Prefectural manual training school	1
(b)	Prefectural shi-carpenter training school	28
(c)	Prefectural carpenter training school	25
(d)	Bamboo & straw weaving, tinsmith, pottery, sewing, and ceramics workers' training schools (Private)	55

There is no great turnover in the enrollment in the various vocational training school since apprenticeship runs from 3 months to one year. All vocational training schools are filled to the allotted quota, and at end of the quarter there are more applicants than openings in all these schools.

(4) Others:

(a)	Government (Office workers)	41
(b)	School (teachers, laborers)	81
(c)	Domestic servant	81
(d)	Hospital (general laborers)	16
(e)	Village office (clerks)	27

(b) Unemployment of repatriates and immigrants in Saga Prefecture has decreased for the period covered by this report by 578 persons. Of the total unemployed numbering 9,048, demobilized and ex-servicemen number 2,364.

6. General Observations:

The following requests were handed to Governor Okimori by all labor unions of Saga Prefecture at a May Day celebration.

1. Guarantee wages to stem the feeling of uneasiness among workers.
2. Abolish the controversial tax system which oppresses laborers.
3. Raise the rice prices enough to compensate for the cost of rice production.
4. Furnish capital to small and medium sized industries.
5. Abolish controlled economy which diverts rations into illicit or blackmarket channels.
6. Allow the people to manage the organization of controlled economy.
7. Restore Japanese economy through laborers and farmers.
8. Give employment and houses to war suffers and repatriates.

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About 5,000 laborers gathered in the open ground in front of the Saga Shrine for a May Day demonstration on 1 May. The demonstration consisted of workers from the All Japan Electric Workers' Union, Prefectural Office Workers' Union, Railway Workers' Union, Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union, All Communications Workers' Union, Nippon Tire Workers' Union, All Japan Transportation Workers' Union, and other unions in this prefecture.

At 11 a.m. several hundred girls from the Yamato Cotton-mill Workers' Union joined the demonstration. Mr. Hideshima Michinori, present head of the Saga Prefecture Federation of Labor Unions, was recommended and approved unanimously to be the master of ceremonies for the demonstration rally.

The slogans "Establishment of Purified Prefectural Administration", "We Strongly Oppose Dismissal of Laborers", "Abolish Arbitrary Taxes", and "Wipe out Vicious Inflation" were observed on many placards.

At Tosu-machi, Saga prefecture, at 9:30 a.m. on 1 May about 4,000 workers belonging to 18 labor unions affiliated with the Tosu District Laborers and Farmers Council held a May Day demonstration.

This team has frequently heard through letters and interviews with miners of the evils of the onaya system. This system has resulted in the misappropriation of rationed food, suffering, and cruelty.

The boarding house masters (onaya-shujin) are in reality nothing more than contractor-bosses who recruit workers needed by the company, for which services they receive a commission. When the miners dig more than their quota for the month, the contractor-bosses receive a bonus from the company for the efforts expended by the miners.

Therefore, each employer reporting to work means that much more money in his pocket. When sickness occurs among the miners, he often compels them to go to work, thus disregarding the welfare of the miners for his own selfish interests.

In most boarding houses the rationed food of the miners is handled directly by the contractor-boss who supervises the preparation of food. When a dishonest boarding house master misappropriates the allotted ration, the entire group of miners suffers. As a result of some of our investigations a few individuals have been brought to the procurator's court for trial.

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The boarding house masters have infiltrated into most labor unions and are now holding many important positions. This office believes the boarding house masters are not representing the will of the majority of the labor union members. The boarding house masters are not laborers in the same sense as a miners since they receive their salary from the management as a result of the work of the miners.

This office has brought this matter to the attention of the Prefectural Labor Administration Section officials and has suggested to them that the onaya system be discouraged as much as possible. This office made suggestions whereby provisions can be made by the management to take some of the responsibility in seeing that better care is taken of employees and also to assume some of the responsibility in supervising and running their boarding houses.

On 24 May members of this team were invited to the first general meeting of the newly appointed members of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee, held at the Prefectural Building in Saga City, Saga Prefecture. Of the 15 members of the committee 5 were reelected members and 10 were newly elected members.

At the general meeting, Mr. Itogawa was elected by the committee as the chairman of the group, and Mr. Kai as vice-chairman.

Mr. Baba, of the Prefectural Labor Office introduced the first subject on the agenda, that of the contractor boss system (onaya-seido) in the prefecture coal mines. After much discussion by both management and union members of the committee, the issue became a deadlock except that neutral members of the committee were enthusiastically in favor of discarding the onaya system.

In its final decision the Labor Relations Committee determined not to allow the contractor-boss to be eligible to membership in the labor unions. The committee will instruct management to proceed in line with the gradual abolition of the onaya system.

It is hoped by this office that a more active program will be initiated by the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee to better the standards of living of the laborers. The committee should also submit to the competent administrative authorities recommendations for action in improving conditions of labor as outlined in Article 27 of the Trade Union Law, promulgated 21 December 1945.

The Saga Prefecture Federation of Labor Unions has planned to open a labor union school on 30 May. The school will be held at the federation headquarters, located at 69 Matsubara-machi, Saga

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City, Saga Prefecture. They expect to enroll about 50 at the school with students chosen from the labor unions affiliated with the federation. Classes will be held every Friday afternoon from 1 to 4 p.m.

The initial program is for ten weeks duration with a change to other appropriate subjects to be made at that time. The subjects to be taught for the first ten weeks are as follows:

1. Growth of Trade Unions
2. Principles of Economics
3. Principles of Sociology

Two teachers of the Saga Higher School have been secured by the federation to teach these subjects. Mr. Itogawa, teacher and present member of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee, will teach the first two subjects mentioned above. Mr. Shirai, a teacher, will teach the Prinicples of Sociology.

This team has informed the Saga Prefecture Federation of Trade Unions of the materials available on union activities of other countries which can be useful and which can be incorporated into the teaching materials. Various pamphlets (in English and Japanese) were shown to them and a ready response was shown by them to avail themselves of the materials and information.

Mr. Noguchi Shunichi visited this office. He has recently been appointed head of the newly created Labor Standards Bureau which will function under the law promulgated on 1 April 1947 but not to be enforced until 1 July 1947. Mr. Noguchi was formerly head of the Yokohama Repatriates' Relief Association until his recent appointment as head of the Saga Labor Standards Bureau.

This office hopes to have his office handle and solve many of the basic grievances leading up to the disputes.

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

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Annex D

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

A. Crop Conditions:

1. The growing of wheat has been hampered by low temperatures and abnormal frosts. The average temperature is 2°C lower than usual and frost came 10 days later than expected. All crops seemed to be affected by the heavy rainfall at the beginning of this month. The crops are of the same acreage as usual but plants are much smaller in size. Higashimatsuura-gun was especially affected by the poor weather conditions.

2. Due to the abnormal weather conditions a disease called "yellow mosaic" is spreading among the wheat crops. Another disease, Oshoku Hanten, which is caused by a shortage of fertilizer, is very common in some parts of this prefecture. Naked Barley and Barley are having trouble with two diseases called Shirashibu and rust disease. With good weather conditions these diseases could be satisfactorily put under control.

3. No crops are being harvested at present.

4. Lack of fertilizer still continues as the main hindrance to maximum production.

Fertilizer needed:

Nitrogen Component.....144 tons
Phosphoric Component.....156 tons
Potassium Component.....108 tons

B. Availability of fertilizer to farmers:

1. Required amounts

Fertilizer	Total Allotment	Am't Rec'd to Date	Am't Rec'd this Month	% of Allotment Completed
1. Ammonium Sulphate	9,130.792	8,722.4896	1,609.965	92.5
2. Nitro-lime	1,250	460.5215	0	48.4
3. Super-phosphate	4,380	1,625.09	336.9125	37.1
4. Potassium	1,508	401.105	0	26.5

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2. Efficiency of distribution.

	Fertilizer	Total Am't Rec'd	Total Am't distributed	Total Am't on Hand
1.	Ammonium Sulphate	8,722.4896	8,722.4896	0
2.	Nitro-lime	460.5215	460.5215	0
3.	Superphosphate	1,625.09	1,625.09	0
4.	Potassium	401.105	401.105	0

3. Barnyard manure and moat mud are still being used by the farmers to supplement the fertilizer because of the shortages existing.

C. Collection of staple foods:

1. During the period 26 April to 25 May 1947, the rice collection measures initiated by local Japanese officials to stimulate uncooperative farmers in delivering their required amount of rice have shown no success, and the lagging rice collection in this prefecture during the period is almost at a standstill. The desired 110% rice collection goal is not in sight. However, every effort is being taken by the prefectural authorities to fulfill the desired rice quota. The following reflects the measures taken during the current period.

a. Written notices are being given from time to time to farmers who have not delivered the required quota. Moreover, the names of farmers who are not contributing rice to the rice collection program are being made public, and they are thereby being subjected to social criticism.

b. Imperial Ordnance No. 86 for emergency measures on food, dated 17 February 1947, is being enforced in the case of farmers who are uncooperative toward the rice collection by the government. The prefectural authorities doubted the right of enforcement of the emergency food measures after promulgation of the new constitution on 3 May 1947, and the emergency measures were halted for a period. However, upon consultation at the prefectural procurator's office, prefectural authorities realized that the new constitution had no effect upon the execution of the emergency food measures law.

c. The practice of making thorough investigations of rice hulling establishments and farmers' lands is being continued to gain knowledge of the actual production of rice by

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uncooperative farmers and these farmers who are not able to fulfill their allocated quota. In the later case, prosecution of uncooperative farmers is a part of the program.

d. The radio and press are being used extensively in publicizing the rice collection program. They are stressing the importance of the rice collection in strengthening the present critical condition of the national economy and the responsibilities of each individual in successfully attining that end.

e. Localities where rice collection is lagging are visited, and farmers are urged to make special efforts to deliver their quota of rice.

f. Bonus items are made available to farmers who have been cooperative and have fulfilled their quota of rice to the government but not to farmers who have been uncooperative. In Saga prefecture the promises made by prefectural government authorities to farmers on incentives are being carried out. Though the supplies for incentives to farmers are critical, prefectural authorities are making every effort to reward farmers who complete their rice quotas, giving special bonuses to those farmers delivering in excess of their quota. Fertilizer received during the current period was distributed on a special basis giving special rations to farmers delivering more than their allocated quota of staple food products.

g. Strict surveillance of blackmarket activities and prosecution of blackmarket violation of staple food products are part of the program. Restaurants, hotels, storehouses, trains and other agencies handling food are being watched closely. During the period, 21 April to 20 May 1947, prefectural police uncovered 38,020.55 kgs of illicit rice as a result of their drive. Blackmarket violators are being apprehended in surprising number in this prefecture and are being turned over to the prefectural procurator's office.

h. Through special efforts, fish products have been imported from adjacent prefectures to be distributed on special basis to farming villages.

i. Encouragement teams composed of village officials, village agricultural association officials and village farmers' association are continuing a strong drive to complete the quota in various lagging villages.

2. The drive initiated by local Japanese officials during the current period resulted in the rice quota rising from 105.13% as of 25 April to 106.28% as of 25 May 1947.

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3. Endeavoring to assist local authorities in the collection of staple food products in this prefecture, a number of conferences were held with authorities of the prefectural government during the current period. The following information was gained from these conferences.

a. The immediate factors affecting the fulfillment of the rice quota by farmers in this prefecture have been mainly blackmarket activities and overconsumption of rice by farmers during the rice collection campaign, and they have hindered the successful delivery of rice to the government to a great extent. Since the prices of farm necessities such as hoes, plows, picks, etc. as compared to those of farm products are much too high, some farmers have been encouraged to blackmarket their products to obtain higher prices. Last year's wheat crop, being very poor in Saga Ken, has afforded meager rations to farmers, and therefore farmers had consumed too much rice during the earlier part of the rice harvest due to the depleted reserve stocks of wheat.

b. The rice delivery quotas assigned to farmers in certain localities in Saga Prefecture were fixed incorrectly during the earlier part of the 1946 rice crop year, thus some farmers were not able to fulfill their quotas.

c. Measures are being taken to promote the better aspects of the rice collection program by having prefectural officials investigate and study the problems that hindered the current 1946 rice collection campaign.

4. Collections of staple foodstuffs are as follow:

Crops	Quota	Amount Delivered Thru 25 May 1947	Percentage
Rice	741,423 koku	787,951 koku	106.28%
Wheat	82,000 koku	52,278 koku	63.75%
Sweet Potatoes	8,804,000 kan	6,372,084 kan	72.38%

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

5. Saga Prefecture was the first prefecture in western Japan completing 100% rice collection in early March 1947, but the rice delivery came almost to a standstill at 104% in the beginning of April 1947.

6. Due to strict measures initiated by prefectural officials on 110% collection of the 1946 rice crop, it was

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reported that the measures taken have depleted the rice reserve by the farmers for their own consumption. Therefore, the problem of back rations of rice products to farmers in Saga prefecture is being solved by redistributing to farmers who have actually delivered cooperatively in attaining the desired goal. Saga prefecture has been alloted 30,000 koku of rice to be used for back rations to farmers, released by the central Agricultural and Forestry Ministry.

7. Following are the number of arrests concerning staple food products that were made by the prefectural authorities between 21 April and 20 May 1947.

Item	Cases	Persons Involved	Amount Uncovered (In Kilograms)
Rice	162	171	38,020.55
Wheat	2	2	148.79
Sweet Potatoes	100	100	11,962.86
Irish Potatoes	1	1	3.53
Kaoling	1	1	34.86
Wheat Flour	2	2	363.84
Bean Products	7	7	62.00
Other Staple Food Products	17	17	135.00

8. Under the provisions of SCAPIN 3015-A, dated 15 January 1947, the prefectural government was allocated 206,919 kgs of imported canned goods for special distribution to farmers as bonus for rice delivery. To date, prefectural authorities reported that 176,253 kgs of canned goods have been received, of which 43,005 kgs. have been distributed during the month of May. The remaining 133,248 kgs of canned goods will be held till the end of June 1947 when distribution will be made.

D. Emergency food measures.

1. Following are the shipments of the 1946 rice crop to food deficit prefectures from Saga prefecture, as allocated by the Central Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, 1 Nov 1946 to 25 May 1947.

Prefecture	Alloted Quota	Quantity Shipped	Percentage
Nagasaki	194,800.00 koku	194,800.00 koku	100%
Fukuoka	166,219.60 koku	156,219.60 koku	94%
Oita	780.40 koku	780.40 koku	100%
Kochi	10,000.00 koku	10,000.00 koku	100%

2. Governor Okimori of Saga Prefecture visited the Central IJG during the month of May. During the visit, the

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governor asked the Central IJG to cancel allotments of rice from Saga prefecture to Fukuoka prefecture (20,000 koku) and Nagasaki prefecture (10,000 koku) for the month of May. The Central IJG granted reduction of 10,000 koku to Fukuoka and the allotments to Nagasaki were cancelled for the month of May. These reductions were made on a basis of the original plan. Saga has shipped a total of 110,000 koku in excess of the original quota. Saga has shipped 361,000 koku of rice to food deficit prefectures. Moreover, the amount shipped was to be replaced by imported foodstuffs, but food imports have not been received according to the original plan.

3. In compliance with SCAPIN 3194-A, dated 8 February 1947, subject: "Request for release of imported foods in return for storage of equivalent amount of indigenous rice," Saga prefectural authorities have stored five hundred (500) tons of indigenous rice for one-thousand (1,000) tons of wheat flour received by this prefecture for distribution. This headquarters made an inspection of the warehouse where the rice is being stored. Measures for fire prevention, insect and rodent control, sanitation, and packing against spoilage of rice were found to be satisfactory.

4. Under the provisions of SCAPIN 3121-A, dated 30 January 1947, the prefectural authorities distributed 12,788 kilograms of class G canned foods for babies in Saga Prefecture. The distribution program was completed on 15 May 1947.

5. Prefectural authorities reported that 26,007 kilograms of imported canned foods have been received and will be distributed under the provisions of SCAPIN 2422-A, dated 14 March 1947 for the school lunch program in Saga prefecture. Plans are being formulated for distribution.

6. Prefectural authorities report that 3,466,199.3 kilograms of imported wheat and barley have been received by Saga Prefecture for processing by Saga flour mills since 1 January 1947. 3,116,793.3 kilograms of these products have been forwarded to flour mills for processing, of which 2,899,957 kilograms have been processed. 975,976 kilograms have been distributed in Saga prefecture, and 1,527,812 kilograms have been shipped to other prefectures. 396,069 kilograms of processed wheat and barley and 349,406 kilograms of unprocessed wheat and barley are kept in stock at present. 595,999 kilograms of imported corn have been received as of 1 January 1947. 285,846 kilograms of imported wheat flour have been received as of 1 January 1947. 264,105 kilograms of biscuits and noodles were manufactured from the imported wheat flour, of which 91,673 kilograms of biscuits were distributed in Saga Prefecture, and 66,000 kilograms of