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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of September 1947

Generally, personnel is considered efficient, but what equipment the fire department possesses is either obsolete or in a deplorable condition. New fire hose and batteries for fire trucks are items urgently needed, but prefectural authorities have been unable to obtain them in sufficient quantities to satisfy requirements.

School children throughout the prefecture aided in the fire-prevention campaign by drawing posters which were placed in conspicuous places in cities and towns. The public was given advice on how to prevent fires both through the press and by the use of loudspeakers at railway stations and other places where large numbers of people congregate.

On September 1947, a Fire Section was established within the Traffic and Peace Preservation Section of the Prefectural Government charged with responsibility to formulate plans and programs for the prevention and fighting of fires. Seven members of this section will devote their time exclusively to this type of work, which should enable authorities to keep before the people the enormous losses caused by fire and methods by which fires may be prevented and losses reduced.

Another conference was held on 25 September 1947, with police, mayors of cities and towns, school masters, the heads of fire-fighting squads and owners of reparations and other plants. The subject was fire-prevention and the rigid enforcement of regulations promulgated by fire fighting and police authorities to reduce defects in equipment and to eliminate other fire hazards. Responsible officials throughout the prefecture are planning to conduct another fire-prevention campaign early in October.

(1) Crimes

The rate of crime in the prefecture continues to be high, and the percentage of arrests is disappointingly low. Because of the flood during the month and the employment of the majority of all law enforcement agencies in relief and rehabilitation work incident thereto, satisfactory comparison with the rate of crime during the past month cannot be made. Criminals took advantage of the situation and in a number of cities and towns numerous crimes occurred and in most instances only a few arrests were made. If nothing else can be deduced from this appraisal, it is apparent that a large percentage of the Japanese people are looking out for themselves without any regard for the plight of their fellows. The police department agrees with this theory.

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On several occasions, the attention of the Chief of the Prefectural Police Department was called to the absence of police on duty on streets and other places where gangs wander, blackmarketers operate freely and rowdyism generally occurs. Further investigation reveals that a large proportion of the police force is rendered ineffective because of the use of policemen in administrative work. For three successive days during the month, a prefecture-wide program was initiated in the apprehension of criminals by using an extra detail of policemen at certain hours of the night. On certain occasions the majority of policemen were in civilian dress which permitted them to observe and then report results of their observations to their confederates in uniform. Several thousand persons were questioned during the period and those suspected of committing crimes were arrested and investigated. The police department expects to put this program into effect several times during the coming month.

(j) Juvenile Delinquency

As a result of conferences with prefectural authorities and the Civil Information and Education Section of this Team, an attempt is being made to formulate a more definite program for the control of the delinquent youth of this prefecture. The police department has already designated at least one policeman at each police station to be responsible for youthful delinquents within his police district. In addition, the CI & E Section of this Team is assisting prefectural authorities to organize a Boy Scout movement among the Japanese youth. Selected leaders will be investigated thoroughly by prefectural authorities to insure that they are of the highest character. They will then be instructed in the leadership of youth, and the organization and background of the Japanese Boy Scout movement. Since the plan is designed to reduce crimes among youths, prefectural and city government officials and prominent members of the community are wholeheartedly supporting the program.

(k) Traffic.

Traffic violations have been curbed to a slight extent during the month of September. Policemen have been posted on various main roads of the prefecture to apprehend all violators. A series of campaigns throughout the prefecture was held and a large number of offenders were apprehended. Upon being sent to court only a relatively few were tried and convicted. Those who were convicted were fined a maximum of ¥19. Conferences are continually being held to impress upon judges and procurators the importance of heavier fines and probable confinement in order to reduce the number of traffic accidents.

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(5) Miscellaneous

(a) Foreigners.

In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 207, all persons required to register with their local heads of cities, towns and villages have done so. As of 30 September 1947, the total number of foreigners registered with the Prefectural Government is 4,085.

(b) Concealed Goods.

A number of reports have been received by this office concerning enormous amounts of former Japanese Army-Navy goods alleged to be concealed in this prefecture. Investigation reveals that the majority of reports received are misleading. Since the Japanese Government announced that any person who uncovers concealed goods would be paid 20% of the amount of goods found, many Japanese view this as a profitable business and are reporting anything and everything, including in many instances, goods stored in warehouses for which the prefectural government is responsible.

(c) Restaurants.

Spot checks of restaurants to determine the degree of their compliance with the ordinance requiring them to be closed, were made by this team during the month of September. In one principal city, the majority of the restaurants were conducting business as usual. Laxity upon the part of the police in apprehending violators of the ordinance has given restaurant owners a pretext to conduct their business openly. The head of the Restaurant Association himself, by closing his eyes to the violations, has given implied if not expressed permission to the owners to reopen their establishments. Chinese restaurant owners, too, are consistent offenders, but they have been warned by this Team that they can expect to be referred to a Military Commission for trial in the event they fail to comply with the closing ordinance. The police have likewise been directed to arrest Japanese offenders and refer them to Japanese courts for trial.

(d) Japanese Radio.

Spot checks of Japanese radio programs revealed no significant departures from those authorized by SCAP.

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ANNEX B-1

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1947
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES-----
(1) Hospital Administration

A survey of tuberculosis hospitals and the concomitant tuberculosis program was made early in September by Dr. Albert P. Knight, TB consultant, PHN, SCAP, and T/Sgt Nixon of this section. The national TB hospital in this prefecture was visited with the finding that its present 314 beds could easily be expanded to 1000. The expansion is being delayed by lack of essential building materials, i.e., wire, glass, roofing and pipe. Action to see what can be done about this situation will be instituted. Deficiencies in hospital technique were subjected to on the spot correction. Check-up on the TB beds available at Red Cross Hospitals in this prefecture revealed that there was no knowledge of the actual number available. This situation is to be investigated.

As a general rule institutions were about equal to the Japanese average. Certainly there are enough hospitals available to take a good many open cases of TB out of circulation if the Japanese can be induced to make the effort.

(2) Veterinary Affairs

No cases of swine erysipelas were reported during the period. 608 cattle, 2 sheep, 43 goats, 879 swine and 273 horses were slaughtered during the current period. A total of 29 milk cows were also slaughtered.

Dairy inspection report for the month of September:

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Am't of milk produced <u>278,928 L</u> | Am't pasteurized high temp. <u>135,666 L</u> | No. Bact. examination <u>49</u> |
| Butter fat under standard <u>60</u> | No. of milk cows <u>1,132</u> | No. of milk goats <u>110</u> |

(Overstandard count - 49)

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Dairy score card inspection report of 16 Aug. to 15 Sept.

Total Inspections - 325

| Score | <u>80 of over</u> | <u>75-80</u> | <u>70-74</u> | <u>60-69</u> | <u>50-59</u> | <u>Under 50</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| No. of inspections | 4 | 1 | 4 | 42 | 85 | 189 | 325 |

(3) Dental Affairs

Negative Report.

(4) Nursing Affairs.

Negative report as far as Japanese activities are concerned. This section is scheduled to have a public health nurse assigned very shortly. When she arrives a program is to be instituted with her cooperation. This will be covered in future reports.

(5) Medical Supply Situation

From information gathered while surveying the flooded area it would appear that while the supply system is not running smoothly it is at least in working order but suffering from recurrent, localized breakdowns. It would seem that its worst faults lie in lack of initiative on the part of individuals rather than gross incompetence. The supply system is to be investigated further.

(6) Preventive Medicine activities.

The following inoculations were completed during the current period. Typhus vaccine is being used as received in those cities nearest to Tokyo.

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Inoculations</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Typhus | 38,186 |
| Typhoid | 258,667 |
| Smallpox | 0 |

The following diseases and deaths were reported during the period:

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Deaths</u> |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Diphtheria | 30 | 0 |
| Dysentery | 167 | 12 |
| Ekiri | 62 | 24 |

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Disease and Deaths Table cont'd.

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Deaths</u> |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Meningitis | 2 | 1 |
| Paratyphoid | 12 | 1 |
| Typhoid | 81 | 4 |
| Typhus | 0 | 0 |

(See section on flood activities)

(7) General Sanitation

Within the past week local sanitary inspectors have complained that the people of Urawa are failing to comply with garbage collection regulations. Their request was for a specific order from the MG Team to the people that they were to do thus and so. This request was denied. It seems to be a very definite problem for these officials to get any cooperation from the people unless it is backed by the authority of the U.S. Army. This problem of helping the Japanese authorities enlist the cooperation of the people in such instances is to be looked into and will be mentioned in future reports.

(8) Laboratory Activities

The project of restoring the Prefectural Public Health laboratory mentioned in previous reports seems to be in a state of suspended animation. An attempt to trace out the snags is to be made.

(9) Nutritional Surveys

Negative Report.

(10) Port Quarantine Activities

No ports in prefecture.

(11) Narcotic Control

Periodic checks of narcotic dealers are made and their records examined and stocks checked. There are no violations or discrepancies to report.

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(12) Miscellaneous Information

1. As of 22 Sept. 47 this team has had the services of a medical officer on TDY. He has as yet had little time to familiarize himself with conditions, and to date has concentrated on working with Japanese Public Health workers in the flooded area. This same flood has disrupted normal functions of the Public Health section severely.

2. Flood Activities.

The flood in Saitama directly affected approximately 400,000 people. For a minority the effect was only transient, but even at this date there are probably in the neighborhood of 50-75,000 people still unable to resume anything like normal living. In the past week, as waters receded, increasing numbers have returned to their homes.

The Japanese put into effect a disaster plan the medical aspects of which were under observation and assistance from this section. During the first week of the flood, Robert W. Merkle, Capt. MC (on TDY from PH & W, SCAP) and T/Sgt Nixon of this section laid the groundwork for any subsequent success that was obtained. The most difficult problem was the seeming inability of lower level officials to comprehend the problems and carry out what needed to be done.

Five objectives were aimed at as being minimum necessities:

- (a) Adequate sanitation as to excreta and water supply.
- (b) Adequate supply organization
- (c) Immunization for typhoid
- (d) At least minimum requirements of food
- (e) Prevent movement of refugees out into the general population.

To this end daily trips were made into the area to see that the Japanese were carrying out typhoid immunization, well chlorination, supplying potable water to isolated groups, that medical supplies came through, that food came through, and that reports of new cases of gastro-intestinal disease were made and were reasonably accurate. An attempt was made to see that the Japanese did these things themselves, but on occasion it was necessary to apply pressure.

To date the Japanese report 258,600 first typhoid shots given, with the second under way. There have been approximately 200 reported cases of gastro-intestinal diseases of varying types reported in the past 2 weeks out of the area. This does not seem to be any great increase over the normal. There were 3 cases of typhoid. Nearly all the wells now usable have been chlorinated.

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It was encouraging to see that persons were consistently using chlorinated water. Through the efforts of Mr. Bernard Kaufman, WDC, a sanitary engineer on TDY in the area from Eighth Army, a satisfactory rough method of chlorinating wells was arrived at. He gave great help in stripping problems to their essentials.

It is felt that at the present the situation is under fairly good control. Just how much credit can be claimed for the measures taken is questionable. In all probability the determining factor was the tremendous acquired immunity built up through a lifetime of contact with disease.

3. Investigation of the conduct of physical examinations of Japanese laborers is under way at the present time. Reports of unsanitary practices as well as of unsatisfactory reports, and almost criminal negligence in examination from the Camp Drake labor office were investigated and confirmed. This problem has been discussed with the prefectural public health officer and arrangements made for the adequate performance of these examinations or immediate replacement of personnel. One other such report is to be investigated this week.

(13) Number of persons under treatment at Military Government supervised venereal disease clinics.

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Under treatment</u> | <u>Completed treatment</u> |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Syphilis | 712 | 22 |
| Gonorrhoea | 844 | 105 |
| Chancroid | 38 | 8 |
| Total | 1,594 | 135 |

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ANNEX B-2

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1947
PUBLIC & PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES-----
(1) Public Assistance.

(a) Aid granted during the period 21 July through 21 August.

1. Total number of persons receiving public assistance..... 51,285
2. Net amount of cash grants in yen6,580,218
3. Total number of persons being cared for in institutions 847
4. Total cost of assistance in kind NONE

The downward trend in number of cases has continued with a decrease of 3501 cases (6%) which is three times as many as were discontinued in August. The upward trend in cash grants continued with an increased expenditure of 1,575,659 (31%). This seems to indicate that increases in daily living assistance authorized by the prefectural welfare section for July and August are being put into effect to some degree. This is true largely in the cities. The average grant is 128 yen per person per month.

(b) Inspections made and Actions taken.

Inspection visits were made to the local welfare offices in three (3) towns and nineteen (19) villages, of which five (5) were flooded to a greater or lesser extent. Fifty nine (59) relief recipients, selected at random, living in the above places, were visited. In approximately half of the places, no recipient was receiving the standard amount although many had no other source of income. Increases authorized by the prefecture for August have been put into effect in very few cases outside of the five (5) cities. Apparent reasons for this seem to be: lack of supervision of local officials by the Prefectural Welfare Section; practically autonomous local administration of relief and records, and the responsibility for determining grants being given to a large number of minsei-in who have not been properly instructed on the provisions of the law nor on proper methods of determining grants on the basis of individual situations, taking into account such factors as income from employment.

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Continuous emphasis has been placed on these problems in conferences with the Head of the Prefectural Welfare Section; assistance has been given in planning training programs and talks have been made to the local officials and minsei-in. Plans to hold training conferences have been delayed due to the floods.

(2) Welfare and Penal Institutions.

Institutions inspected during the current period were:

Orphanages

St. Francis Home
St. Joseph's Home
Hozansen Orphanage
Kosei-en Orphanage
Saitama Ikuji-in Orphanage

Housing, Repatriates & Vagrants Projects

Omiya Kycei Kan
Kawaguchi Housing Project
Kawaguchi Repatriates Camp

Mother & Child Homes

Kawaguchi
Kawaguchi Engo Kan
Kumagaya

Hospitals & Institutions for the Feeble Minded

Urawa Nobyo-in
Kumisien Home

Prisons & Reformatories

Saitama Gakuen
Saitama Jikyokai
Urawa Shonen Gakuen

Industrial Training Schools
Oshi Industrial Training School

Improvements were noted in sanitation and cleanliness in all institutions inspected except Hozansen, a privately owned and operated orphanage which houses seven (7) children. Although the Saitama Military Welfare Section has repeatedly suggested improvements, nothing has been done to relieve the overcrowding, lack of recreational facilities and poor care of the children. The Prefectural Welfare Section appears to be unwilling to intervene in the management of a private institution.

Oshi Industrial Training Institute is a clothing factory operated by Dobe Engo Kai as a source of funds only for that organization and is not a welfare project in any sense. The working conditions were very good.

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(3) Homeless Persons

(a) Four (4) child vagrants were found in the Prefecture and returned immediately to their parents due to prompt work by Prefectural Welfare officials and the police.

A committee of representatives of the Welfare and Police departments are working on prefectural plans for the apprehension and placement of all vagrants according to their individual situations.

(b) The list of the housing facilities for homeless persons which were inspected is included under section 2 of this report. Improvement in cleanliness and sanitation is noticeable particularly in the Omiya Vagrants' Home. The workers' brigade composed of residents of the Home is carrying out its clean-up program effectively.

(c) The Prefectural Welfare Section reports that 21,221 families (94,914 persons) need homes -- this is an increase of 258 families (1032 persons) over August. Approximately 30% (6,235) of the above families (28,501 persons) are in urgent need. 1,068 dwelling units are under construction. These statistics do not include the additional housing needs caused by the recent flood.

(d) New and reconstructed buildings plus the conversion of shrines, temples and other public buildings has provided 8,250 units since the end of the war, housing a total of 36,009 persons. Of these only 196 were housed during August.

(e) Factors retarding an adequate housing program continue the same with emphasis on lack of funds, increase in the cost of materials and labor, and shortages of all building materials.

(4) Reserve Relief Supplies

(a) Report on former Japanese Army-Navy Relief Supplies:

| | On hand 1 Sept. | Added | Distributed 1 - 30 Sept | Total distri- bution to date | On hand 31 Sept. |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Biscuits | None | None | None | 150,308 kgs | None |
| Canned food | " | " | " | 247,406 kgs | " |
| Clothing | " | " | " | 186,906 pes. | " |

(b) No problems were met in the use of the above.

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(5) Foreign Nationals

(a) There being no IRC Committee in Saitama, the thirty two (32) foreign nationals resident here are cared for by the Tokyo office when necessary. No aid has been provided them during this report period.

(b) No complaints have been received concerning the method of issuance, quantity or quality of the supplementary food ration provided by the Japanese Government for purchase by foreign nationals.

(6) Repatriation

(a) A total of 625 people have returned to this Prefecture during the report period. 165 were former army and navy personnel and 460 were civilians.

(b) Only 138 persons (16%) required public aid.

(7) Other Public Welfare Matters and Comments.

(a) Disposition of Troop Mascot Children.

Six (6) troop mascot children, all Japanese nationals, were reported by six (6) units of the 1st Cavalry Division. Careful plans were made by the Military Government Welfare Officer with the Head of the Prefectural Welfare Section for the children whose families could not be located, to be placed in the Saitama Ikuji-in Orphanage which is a small but excellent Japanese institution. Two of the children had been placed in schools in Tokyo by their military units before the Prefectural Welfare Section's plan was carried out, two ran away from the troops before they could be placed and two were placed in the Orphanage. Contact will be maintained to give as much help as possible toward their satisfactory adjustment.

(b) Flood Relief.

To administer its part of the Prefectural Disaster Plan, before and after the flood struck on 15 September, the Prefectural Welfare Section sent seven (7) representatives to the flooded areas to instruct and assist local officials in the establishment and management of shelters, and the distribution of food, clothing, bedding and other necessities to the victims. Local supplies were and still are supplemented by the Prefectural Government which has requested necessary additional supplies from the Central Government.

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Welfare assistance to flood sufferers worked well on the whole although there were poor performances in spots and lack of continued efficiency on the part of a few local welfare officers. Saitama Military Government Welfare Section maintained close and continuing surveillance of the situation through the Prefectural Welfare Section and by means of inspections in the flooded areas.

Loss of life, and damage and loss of property was much less than early reports indicated. As of 27 September, statistics reported by the Prefectural Government were: dead 372, missing 52, injured 194, houses partially or completely destroyed 1,517, houses flooded above the first floor 46,369. As of 30 September, the Prefectural Welfare Section estimated that: 19,500 houses are still flooded, 105,430 people are still out of their homes, 10,100 are in mass shelters, 30,700 in relatives' homes, and 433,000 are still receiving food assistance.

So far the work has been of an emergency nature to feed, shelter, and clothe the flood sufferers. The longer time problems of rehabilitation, such as rebuilding and repair of homes, assistance in becoming self-supporting again, and daily living relief in the meantime have yet to be tackled.

Approximately 125,000 pounds of LARA food supplies and clothing have been received to be distributed through local welfare offices to sufferers. 19,000 pounds of powdered and evaporated milk and 10,355 cans of baby food will be supplied to babies, children and sick people.

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ANNEX C

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1947
LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Identification

- a. Prefecture: Saitama
- b. Report for the month of September 1947
- c. Report Prepared by: Labor Section, Saitama Military Government Team.

2. Labor Procurement

- a. Labor requisitions have been filled 95.6 per cent.
- b. Japanese agencies are complying with all Japanese Government Regulations pertaining to labor secured through Labor Requisitions.
- c. An average of 5,645 workers were used per work day during the month of September.
- d. The proportion of workers on labor requisition to those on procurement demand projects is 1.5 to 1.

3. Wages and Working Conditions

- a. Total wages and hours worked for one (1) month for classes of labor employed through labor requisition, procurement demand projects, troop and dependent housing projects are tabulated below:

| OCCUPATION | TOTAL WAGES IN YEN/ ¹ | | | TOTAL HOURS WORKED | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Requisi- tioned | PD Project | Dependent Housing | Requisi- tioned | PD Projects | Dependent Housing |
| Engineer | 2,212 | 2,397 | 2,397 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Driver | 2,456 | 2,654 | 2,654 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Plumber | 2,750 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Carpenter | 2,032 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Painter | 1,558 | 1,951 | 1,951 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Unskilled | 1,935 | 1,840 | 1,840 | 210 | 210 | 210 |

Note: 1. These figures include all allowances.

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b. No significant differences exist in other terms of employment.

c. No abuses in employment or working conditions for any class of occupation forces workers are known to exist.

4. Labor Relations

a. There were no labor relations cases where action by occupation forces was taken.

b. There were no actions or decisions by Japanese Police which affected labor disputes, unions or labor relations.

c. (1) There were no complaints of employer domination or influence in labor union activity, nor discrimination against employees for labor union activities.

(2) The Prefectural Labor Relations Committee and the Prefectural Government took no action in labor matters with respect to c. (1) above.

d. The Labor Relations Committee was successful in settling by conciliation three (3) labor disputes this month.

5. Employment

a. Unemployment and Reemployment are as follows:

| | <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | <u>REEMPLOYED</u> | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | <u>August</u> | <u>September</u> | <u>Private Industry</u> | <u>Public Works</u> | <u>Vocational Training</u> | <u>Others</u> |
| Male | 31,592 | 31,785 | 8,074 | 3,324 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 40,805 | 40,523 | 5,046 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Total | 72,397 | 72,308 | 13,120 | 3,324 | 80 | 0 |

b. 625 repatriates were returned this month.

6. General Observations.

a. Three labor disputes occurred during the month of September.

b. There are six labor disputes in effect at this time.

7. Recommendations.

None

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8. Labor Standards Activity

a. The Prefectural Labor Standard Bureau is conducting an inspection of all plants and factories in the flood area before production is resumed. The following are some of the points being checked:

- (1) Examination of the foundations and structure of all buildings.
- (2) Purification of all drinking water.
- (3) Examine all electrical wiring and appliances before use.
- (4) Inspection of all chemicals in danger of explosion or combustion due to dampness.
- (5) Areas surrounding furnaces or boilers to be drained before firing.
- (6) Pipe lines conducting inflammable gases will be tested.

9. Miscellaneous

a. Public Works. Information indicates that unemployed people in general know how to obtain employment in Public Works, but few apply to Public Employment Security Offices due to fact that wages given to the workers employed through such offices are small and the labor demanded is heavy.

b. Teachers Unions. Information received that notice has been served by the Prefecture to the Teachers' Union to the effect that the national contract is being changed and the prefectural contract will be changed accordingly.

c. Labor Hire at Ogoemura. A field trip to the region of the break in the levee revealed that contractors repairing the break are "importing" labor, skilled and unskilled, from the Tokyo area and apparently not making full use of local labor resources.

d. Dispensaries. Information has been received to the effect that Japanese dispensaries giving physical examinations to prospective employees (i.e. adjacent to Camp Drake) are giving ineffective examinations. Army medical rechecks indicate some employees are apparently hired with defects which should subject them to rejection.

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ANNEX D

TO

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ECONOMICS-----
(1) Crop Conditions.

(a) Breaks in the dikes of the Tone and Ara rivers and several of their tributaries resulted in the flooding of a large amount of Saitama's richest farm land. Damage to the rice, sweet potato, and vegetable crops of Minami-Saitama, Kita-Saitama, Kita-katsushika, Osato, and Iruma guns is estimated at 1,306,730,000 yen. Information on individual crop damage caused by the flood as of 25 September 1947 follows:

| | <u>Planted area</u> | <u>Damaged area</u> | <u>Estimated crop decrease</u> |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Paddy rice | 63,782 cho | 39,537 cho | 540,523 koku |
| Upland rice | 5,403 cho | 2,181 cho | 7,586 koku |
| Sweet Potato | 17,650 cho | 5,444 cho | 11,405,000 kan |
| Beans | 8,911 cho | 4,236 cho | 24,371 koku |
| Cereals | 6,193 cho | 3,316 cho | 7,584 koku |
| Vegetables | 21,644 cho | 15,151 cho | 27,153,000 kan |

Officials of the Saitama Agricultural Section, the Agricultural Association, and the Prefectural Experiment Station are co-ordinating their activities to give both material aid and technical guidance to farmers to expedite the rehabilitation of the damaged agriculture industry. An example of immediate aid is the organization of machinery repairing teams which will assume the leadership in repairing damaged agricultural equipment. These teams will be furnished with all essential materials for their work by the prefectural government. Other counteractive measures have been the supplying of preventive chemicals to afflicted areas for the control of crop pests and diseases and the supplying of seed for the immediate replanting of areas with severest damage.

(b) Prefectural officials state that there have been slight attacks on upland rice by cut worm in Hanno-machi.

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(c) The current rice, sweet potato, bean, millet, and vegetable crops are being harvested during this period.

(d) Shortage of materials having adverse effects on maximum crop production:

1. Material losses sustained by farmers during the recent flood are being surveyed by prefectural officials. When this survey has been completed and if the situation warrants, this matter will be made the subject of a special report.

(2) Availability of fertilizer to farmers.

(a) The following table indicates the amounts of fertilizer received in Saitama Prefecture during the period 27 August to 26 September 1947.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Ammonium Sulphate | | 570 MT |
| Calcium Cyanamide | 1..... | 1,274 MT |
| Superphosphate | | 1,308 MT |
| Ammonium Nitrate | | 1,337 MT |

(b) Damage to roads and bridges by the flood has hindered the distribution of fertilizer. Officials report that the amount of fertilizer damaged by the flood has not been determined.

(c) Farmers are endeavoring to solve their fertilizer problems by use of compost, night soil, and barnyard manure.

(3) Collection of Staple Foods.

(a) The following table gives available information on current Irish potato, wheat and barley collections in this prefecture as of 30 September 1947.

| | <u>Quota</u> | <u>Amount Collected</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Barley and wheat | 359,400 koku | 372,403 koku | 104% |
| Irish Potatoes | 7,659,000 kan | 7,960,092 kan | 107% |

Saitama Prefecture has completed its current Irish potato, wheat and barley quotas. At present collection is going comparatively slow and officials do not anticipate any further collection as there are only twenty-seven villages that have not completed 100% of their quotas.

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(b) The fact that Saitama Prefecture has completed its current quotas shows the effectiveness of measures taken by Japanese officials. Only through earnest effort on the part of officials concerned and the farmers willingness to cooperate, was the completion of these quotas realized.

(4) Lumber, lumber products and charcoal.

(a) Factors adversely affecting the production of lumber and charcoal:

1. Flood damage in 799 charcoal kilns and 14 lumber mills.
2. Flood damage to transportation facilities has hindered the supply of raw materials to producers.
3. Producers maintain that it is almost impossible to obtain raw materials at the official price since owners will not sell at a loss.
4. Amount of food and clothing distributed to laborers of this industry is insufficient to meet their needs.

(b) Suggestions to increase production:

1. Immediate repairing of damaged lumber mills, charcoal kilns, and transportation facilities.
2. Increase in the official price of lumber and charcoal.
3. Increase in the amount of food and clothing rationed to laborers of this industry.

(c) Factors affecting the supply of lumber and charcoal to consumers.

1. Radical decrease in the production of charcoal and a decrease in the amount of charcoal shipped into this prefecture.
2. Damage to transportation facilities by the recent flood.
3. A large amount of stored charcoal was destroyed by the flood.

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(d) Factors affecting production of veneer and plywood.

Veneer and plywood are not manufactured in Saitama Prefecture.

(5) Fishing.

No commercial fishing is done in Saitama Prefecture.

(6) Surveillance of shipbuilding.

Not applicable.

(7) Reparations.

The supplementary inventory of military arsenals directed by 8th Army O.D. 5/10 will be completed by 3 October 1947. Simultaneous with completion of this inventory, all scientific equipment remaining in arsenals will be shipped to Technical Intelligence Detachment, SCAP.

The "check sheet" review of all aircraft and privately owned munitions plants is progressing satisfactorily. This task, somewhat delayed by a diversion of effort to problems concurrent with the recent flood, will be completed by 10 October 1947.

Heavy rains and flooding, concurrent with the typhoon "Kathleen", inundated three factories: Nippon Piston Ring Co., Kawaguchi plant, Hattori Tokai K.K. and the 2nd Tokyo Arsenal, Akedo Factory. Thirty-one other factories suffered water damage in lesser degrees. To counteract the foregoing conditions, the prefecture has been divided into seven areas and to each of these areas the prefectural government has dispatched a technical team to supervise corrective maintenance. It is hoped that immediate corrective action will keep damage to a minimum.

Spot checks reveal that Japanese personnel concerned are earnestly trying to fulfill their responsibilities in regard to the maintenance, custody and control of reparations equipment.

(8) Import and export shipping.

Not applicable.

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(9) Other Economic Matters and Comments.

(a) Rationing and Price Control.

Problems concurrent with the recent flood placed a tremendous burden on both food supplies and the officials charged with distribution. During the initial stages of the flood, some 433,000 people in the affected areas had to be fed. This great demand was fulfilled from local stocks and emergency stocks released by the central government. By mobilizing all offices concerned with food supply and distribution, food rationing during the emergency was handled in a commendable manner.

Food stocks on hand together with stocks available through current crop collections are adequate to supply both flood victims and those people normally requiring rations.

As a result of heavy food losses in flooded areas, food prices in these areas increased 100% to 200%. Prefectural officials state that this condition is so widespread that it is practically impossible to control it.

(b) Agrarian Reform

Prefectural officials anticipate that recent flood damage to Saitama's farmland will make it impossible to reach the October goal for completing land purchases. It is hoped that October land purchases will bring the amount purchased up to seventy-five percent of the total.

Prefectural officials report that financial aid promised by the central government is now being realized. On the 26 September 1947 they received 4,469,100 yen with the promise that an additional 4,715,000 yen is forthcoming. The initial sale of farmland to tenants in this prefecture will begin in October 1947.

(c) Industry

Initial reports submitted by the prefectural government reveal that there were 415 factories inundated by the recent flood in the eastern portion of Saitama Prefecture. Officials report serious damages in the Kasukabe, Oshi and Kawaguchi areas, however they have not been able to determine the actual amount of damage.

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To prevent further damage of machinery and equipment in the flooded areas, prefectural officials have requested the central government for maintenance and cleaning materials and have dispatched technical teams to these areas to instruct factory officials in the method of caring for damaged machinery.

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ANNEX E

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1947
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES-----
(1) Education

(a) School Inspections

The following seven schools were inspected during the month:

1. Ogawa Girls' High School
2. First Junior High School
3. Kanazawa Primary School
4. Odamaki Middle School
5. Haraya Elementary School
6. Kumagaya Nishi Primary School
7. Nara Junior High School

All the schools inspected appeared to be in very good order. Due to the excessive heat several schools delayed opening for a week or ten days.

During this month's inspections the following points were particularly emphasized:

1. Health and sanitation
2. In-service training
3. Safety
4. Class procedures

Every classroom was visited in each of the schools inspected. While chorus answers and memorized recitations are still apparent the teachers are trying to adopt other teaching techniques. In most classrooms the seats had been re-arranged into a more informal grouping which lent itself to class discussion, directed study, and to question and answer techniques. Much in-service training is still needed to supply the teachers with more information of these additional teaching techniques.

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It was also noted that more classes were arranged without regard to having the boys and girls separated than was true last term.

(b) Social Education

The program initiated last month by this prefecture for the careful training of a few select Boy Scout Leaders has been into action. A Boy Scout Leaders' Training Camp was set up at Nagatoro, Chichibu-gun, Saitama, by the prefectural government. Scout Leaders were assisted by Mr. Mishima, Japanese National Boy Scout Executive, and Mr. Typer, CI & E, SCAP Youth Adviser. This camp was held for five days, 25 through 29 September. Eighteen young men from Urawa who were considered excellent potential Scoutmasters completed this training course. The group was divided into three patrols and carried through the main activities of a Boy Scout Troop as described in the approved scouting procedures as promulgated by SCAP. Judging from the interest displayed by this group during the course of training it would seem that Scouting is off to a good sound start in this prefecture.

Youth organizations throughout the prefecture are working on plans to further popularize democratic principles. They are doing this by having demonstrations of democratic meeting procedures, having discussions and debates on the various phases of the new constitution, and other such activities as relate themselves to these principles.

(2) Information Program

(a) Prefectural Information Section.

This section of the prefectural government is now functioning quite smoothly. Close contact is maintained and information is being disseminated throughout the prefecture.

(b) Military Government Column

A special column is being run at regular intervals in the main newspapers publicizing certain news items. News materials from all sections of military government are thus called to the attention of the public. This column is well received and arouses much interest in the topics that appear there.

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(c) Poster Contest.

The winners of first, second and third place in the prefectural wide poster contest were announced on the 18th of this month. The first prize of 5,000 yen went to Teijo Kate for his poster on Public Health. Second prize of 3,000 yen goes to Okano Masumi whose poster was based on Land Reform. Masatsuyu Ishiba received the third prize award of 1,000 yen for his poster on Guidance for Boys. The Judges of the poster contest were Lt. Col. Ryan; Governor Nishimura; Mr. Otsuke of the Saitama Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Okuse who is a noted artist; Mr. Niseki, Principal of the Urawa Higher School and Mr. Hashimoto, Chief of the Urawa Branch of the Nippon Bank. The posters were so well drawn and of such high quality that all placings were very close. This contest not only aroused interest in art but also created greater interest in the subject matter which the poster exemplified. It is anticipated that these winning posters will be displayed in many prominent places in this prefecture and in neighboring areas.

(3) Religion

Religion has not appeared to be a controversial question as far as can be ascertained at present. Nowhere in the prefecture has this question come up during this month.

(4) Other CI & E Affairs.

(a) Educational Affairs - Prefectural authorities have notified the Teachers' Union through the proper channels that the prefecture desires to rewrite the labor agreement between the prefecture and the teachers' union. This is in line with the revision of the national contract that is under consideration at the present time. One of the items which the prefecture wishes to have changed is the matter of teachers being paid to teach and yet being permitted to devote their full time to union activities. The prefecture feels that this is unfair to the employer and contrary to the National Labor Law, since the Law provides that the employer shall not pay any portion of a union leader's salary; his salary should be paid by the union.

(b) One-day Teacher Training Schools. - During September three one-day teacher training schools were held in this prefecture. The idea for these schools came from Military Government as a take-off on the American County Teachers' Institute but the planning was carried out by the prefecture and the leaders were secured from among the local inspectors and outstanding Japanese teachers.

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Since attendance at these schools was from only Primary and Junior High Schools, the leaders were chosen from outstanding teachers and principals of such schools. Meetings were held in three cities; Urawa, Omiya, and Kawagoe. Each Primary and Junior High School in these cities sent representatives to the school, being equally represented by men and women teachers. A special section was run for principals from these schools on the various problems of school administration. The leader for this group was Mr. Roland Fox, Regional CI & E Officer. The part for teachers was divided into four sections: In-service training; Teaching techniques; Health and recreation, and Visual and other Training Aids. Plans were made for one hundred teachers to attend each school. This group was then subdivided into four sections of twenty-five persons each. By thus having small numbers to work with the leaders could do a better job and the teachers felt more freedom to discuss their problems. About half of each period was given over to discussion. Teachers, principals and leaders all reported that these schools were very beneficial to them and answered clearly many questions they had been considering for some time. Due to the success of these three meetings the prefecture plans to hold one in each of the remaining two cities and nine guns.

(c) Flood Damage -- Considerable damage was suffered by school buildings and equipment by the typhoon of the 15 and 16 of September. One hundred twenty-two schools were damaged. Statistics of this damage and the estimated costs for repair are as follows:

| Items | Primary Schools | Junior High Schools | Senior High Schools |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| School buildings flooded over the first floor | 48 | 39 | 3 |
| School buildings flooded under the first floor | 17 | 12 | 3 |
| Students that had to be rescued | 57515 | 18987 | 1867 |
| Teachers that had to be rescued | 1383 | 629 | 74 |

Estimated budget as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Restoration of damaged schoolhouses | 28,199,000 yen |
| Restoration of damaged playgrounds | 2,155,500 " |
| Restoration of school equipment | 50,462,500 " |

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Estimated budget cont'd.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Relief of teachers | 10,430,000 yen |
| Relief of suffering pupils | 169,660,050 " |
| School lunch for suffering schools | 28,757,500 " |

(Note: The above statistics are from a prefectural report covering the subject.)

(5) Women's Activities.

(a) Special Projects.

A one day conference for women was held in four guns and two cities of Saitama Prefecture (conferences in two guns and one city were postponed until October due to the floods). The conference was divided in two sessions -- morning and afternoon. The morning session "Club Organization" was attended by club leaders. The afternoon session "Women's Activities" was open to all women. A chart on "Democratic Organizations" was used for the morning session; another chart picturing "Women's Activities in the Home, in the School, in the Community" was used in the afternoon session.

During the discussion periods of the conferences, it was noted that the women were very enthusiastic and interested in taking part in activities outside their homes. Their ability, however, is limited due to their lack of training and experience. There is a great need for leadership and training programs.

A total attendance at the six conferences was approximately 2000 persons.

(b) Miscellaneous Meetings.

This section attended four meetings for women this month in Urawa and Omiya. Two of the meetings were women's clubs in Urawa. In one of the clubs the attitude of the members was indifferent. They followed their club leaders completely. The other club was active and the members were very interested in their privileges and responsibilities under the new constitution. The girls of the Saitama Normal School held an assembly meeting and the subject for discussion was Student Government. This group was enthusiastic and eager to learn more about club organization and young girls' activities at school and in the community.

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A one-day conference was held in Omiya by the ladies of that town to create more interest in women's work in the community. A talk was given on Women's Activities in the morning; the attendance was approximately 700. Following the session, a short discussion was held with the conference leaders and suggestions were made on ways to improve their club work by more active member participation and more interesting programs.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
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ANNEX F

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1947
UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY REPORT-----
(a) Troops

1. Strength of unit on 31 September 1947 was twenty-seven (27) EM, eight (8) officers and six (6) War Dept Civilians.

2. Transfers during September.

Two (2) EM were assigned and joined.

3. Temporary Duty and Leave.

One (1) officer returned to duty from leave in the United States.
Two (2) officers, duty to ordinary leave (two weeks)

4. Promotions.

One (1) EM promoted to grade of S/Sgt; two (2) to Sgt; one (1) to Cpl; one (1) to T/4; one (1) to T/5.

(b) Military Government Activities.

In addition to usual duties, all sections of this team concentrated on giving aid to and assisting Japanese officials during the flood disaster. On the night of 15-16 Sept., the Tone River broke through its banks inundating a large area in this prefecture. The Japanese Disaster Plan worked fairly well although continuous surveillance was necessary from Military Government personnel to keep it from bogging down.

(c) Intelligence and Counter Intelligence Activities.

No Change.

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BASIC: Annex F to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of September 1947

(d) Demobilization and Disarmament.

No Change.

(e) Repatriation to and from Japan.

No repatriation was reported from Japan. A total of 625 persons returned to the prefecture, of these 165 were ex Army and Navy personnel.

(f) Readjustment

Two (2) EM were redeployed during the month.

(g) Supply and Housing.

No Change.

(h) Training.

Inspecting Team consisting of eight (8) officers put on a MTP Test of this unit 23 September 1947.

(i) Extra curricular activities in the form of movies, a troop library and athletic facilities are adequate and morale is high.

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SALAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT AREA
APO 201

File No. 319.1

6 July 1947

REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL MG-4

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT
FOR MONTH OF JULY 1947

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

File No. 319.1

6 August 1947

REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL MG-4

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report.

TO : See Distribution.

In accordance with OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 37 HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343 dated 30 April 1947 the monthly Military Government Activities Report for July 1947 is submitted with inclosures as listed on the cover sheet, page 1.

BASIC REPORT

1. Political and Government.

The current purge of former members of the Butokukai will affect approximately twenty five persons including one vice governor and nineteen police officials.

In an effort to decrease disastrous fires throughout the prefecture, Japanese officials have set up inspection teams consisting of policemen, firemen, electricians and industrialists to correct existing hazards and reduce damage by fire.

2. Public Health.

Scattered local epidemics of intestinal diseases can be traced directly to incompetent Japanese health officials at all levels of government. Early case reporting by telephone, stricter sanitation measures for treating fecal matter, reducing the fly population and sterilizing drinking water are being urged by this unit.

3. Public Welfare

Investigation of individual relief recipients reveals that the people in general are becoming more familiar with the provisions of the Daily Life Security Act. It is apparent too that welfare officials are becoming more aware of their responsibilities. Only occasionally is evidence found of too little aid to the really needy and too much supplementary aid to those not needing it.

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4. Labor

No difficulties have been experienced in the supply of labor to the occupation forces. The new Labor Standards Office established in the prefecture is showing considerable initiative in publicizing the law and in its actual application.

5. Economics

Severe damage to current crops has been caused by bad weather conditions and plant diseases. It is feared that food production will be materially lower than would otherwise be the case. Prefectural officials hope to complete staple food collections by 31 August 1947.

Intensive drives by the police against the blackmarket is having one good effect, returning relatively large quantities of food to normal rationing channels.

6. Civil Information and Education.

As a result of extensive meetings held throughout the prefecture with interested parents and teachers, some progress is being made toward converting Japanese Parent's Associations into something like an American PTA's. Great interest is shown in these meetings.

7. Unit Occupational History

No Comment.

8. Procurement Activities.

Pursuant to Cir 86, Hq 8th Army, and supplementary instructions, the major effort of this office has been directed towards securing final receipts on all outstanding procurement demands with a view to closing out this local office.

TIMOTHY J. RYAN
Lt. Col., Infantry
Commanding.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT AREA
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ANNEX A

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1947
POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES

(1) Japanese Governmental Administration

(a) A session of the prefectural assembly which convened late in June adjourned on 2 July 1947. The chief business of the assembly was passing the supplementary budget which amounted to ¥246,984,734. The largest single item was for education and accounted for nearly half of the total supplementary budget. Many subjects were discussed during the session including public works, foodstuffs, land reform, and blackmarket control.

(b) Abolition of Chonakai, etc.
Signed and anonymous letters continue to be received by this unit charging that neighborhood associations are operating in the old fashion. These in general are passed on to prefectural authorities for investigation and report with spot checks being made by MG personnel. Prefectural officials are making a determined effort by means of newspaper articles to the general public and written instructions to local officials to destroy these groups. Improvement in the distribution of rationed goods is having a beneficial effect.

(c) There are presently thirteen (13) branches of the Central Government operating in Saitama Prefecture. In many instances, these repeat work already done by prefectural offices or which certainly could be done in these offices with a little expansion. The establishment of these offices has stirred up considerable resentment, prefectural officials feeling that they are against the spirit of the local autonomy law.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947.

(d) The former Economics Section has been split into two sections, that of Commerce and Industry and that of Agriculture and Forestry.

(e) The Prefectural Election Administration Committee has notified this unit that there will be no August elections in this area. At present there is only one Diet vacancy whereas there must be a minimum of two to require an election.

(f) Butokukai Purge. Twenty four (24) officials in the prefecture including one vice governor and nineteen (19) police officials are subject to this purge. Final instructions for their dismissal have not been received from the Central Government.

(2) Activities of national, regional or local political parties.

(a) Communist.

The Communist Party held meetings in five locations in Saitama during July. The purpose of these meetings was to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Party. Speeches were made urging an increase in membership, the collection of funds and to improve propaganda by education. The well known leader Nonaka addressed several of these meetings.

(b) The Liberal, Democrats and Socialist parties also held meetings during July. Subject meetings were chiefly held for the election of various committees. There was no activity on the part of the small local political groups.

(3) There has been no evidence of any violation of SCAP directives. Prefectural officials are trying strenuously to stamp out the neighborhood associations, which because of their convenience, are difficult to eradicate.

(4) Other political, government or legal matters and comments.

(a) Provost Court Activities.

The Saitama Provost Court tried a total of seventeen (17) Japanese Nationals for committing offenses against the occupation forces. A total of seventeen (17) years and four (4) months of confinement at hard labor and fines aggregating \$163,000 were assessed against the group. In addition, nine (9) Japanese who possessed small quantities of United States Army supplies were given administrative warnings and released from confinement.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947

(b) Public Safety

1. Fire

A total of twelve (12) fires in the prefecture resulted in an estimated damage of ¥406,380 to Japanese property and injury to three (3) Japanese persons, a considerable improvement over last month.

Upon instructions issued by this Headquarters, a Japanese fire prevention inspection team was organized consisting of members of the Traffic Peace and Preservation section, representatives of the Kanto Electric Company, and firemen from various fire departments throughout the prefecture. The purpose of this team is to inspect factories, hotels and other large establishments for fire hazards such as faulty electrical wiring, improper storage of inflammable material etc., in an effort to prevent fires. Inspections started the latter part of July and will continue throughout the month of August. When discrepancies are noted, orders for correction will be issued and a follow up inspection will be made to insure that corrective action is taken.

2. Traffic Control

A number of conferences were held during the past month with Chiefs of Police, and representatives of the Traffic and Peace Preservation Sections concerning traffic matters. Under the new budget, (ref. 1b) the Japanese Police were allotted six (6) new auto-bicycles at a cost of ¥120,000 to be used for the control of traffic.

Prefectural authorities have, by means of newspapers, speeches--slogans, posters and composition contests by school children, the use of loud speakers and sign boards attempted to put across to the people in this prefecture the need for traffic morals, and as a result of this campaign, a noticeable decrease in the number of accidents and traffic law violations has been noted. The Japanese people will hereafter be dealt with much more severely when being tried for a violation of traffic laws.

In major cities posters have been printed and distributed which give the Japanese notice that it is unlawful for children to play in the streets. All parents of children found violating this law are subject to trial in Japanese Courts.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947.

3. Police

The supplementary Police budget for the fiscal year of 1947 was noted, (ref. 1b) and a total of ¥22,508,306 will be allotted to the various police departments and stations in the prefecture. This money will be utilized for the building of additional police sub-stations; the completion of the Asaka police station, at the cost of ¥650,000; the installation of telephones in the presently operating police sub-stations and the manufacture of new uniforms for police women and police officials.

Members of the legal section inspected thirty-four (34) police stations and jails in this prefecture during the month of July. All of the stations inspected were in excellent conditions; prisoners were in good health and no cases were noted where prisoners had languished in jail for excessive periods of time. The majority of the police stations were under reconstruction, installing exercise pens, baths and modern toilets for use by the prisoners. An ample supply of I.D.T. was on hand in all stations and was being used according to instructions. Medical examination rooms are being installed in the police stations and prisoners are given medical examinations and treatment in some cases, upon entrance into jail. It is the opinion of this office that the Japanese police officials are sincere in their efforts to modernize their police stations and jails, definite improvement in this respect having been noted in the past three (3) months.

(c) Blackmarket

A concentrated drive against blackmarket activities conducted by prefectural authorities from the period 8 July to 13 July inclusive resulted in the reporting of 4416 cases of violations of price control laws. All restaurants were closed in this prefecture on 5 July 47, and only two violations of this law have been reported to date, both being committed by Chinese. Street stalls have taken over most of the business formerly conducted by the restaurants and blackmarket is rampant in these establishments. Numerous conferences were held with the anti-economic section of the prefecture relative to the continued operation of these stalls. Inspections made by this team in this immediate vicinity uncovered eleven (11) violators of price control laws among stall-keepers. These violators when brought to trial before a Japanese court were punished by permanently taking away their operating licenses.

(d) Post Offices.

Thirteen (13) post offices in the major cities of the prefecture were inspected during the month of July in compliance with SCAPIN No. 1228. No messages have been processed for some time thru the majority of post offices granted permission to send EFM's & SQM's. No violations of SCAPIN 1228 were noted on the tour of inspection.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947

(e) Miscellaneous

1. Crime

During the month, there were over three hundred fifty-nine (359) cases of illegal conduct on trains. The offenders were apprehended by special police riding the trains. Of this number, one hundred sixty-three (163) persons were delivered to procurators to be tried in court.

It was noted during the month of July, that only a small number of arrests have been made in a large number of reported offenses. For the period 20 July to 26 July, out of a total of 458 cases of theft throughout the prefecture, only seventy-four (74) arrests were made, which is a little more than 15% of the total number of cases.

2. Juvenile Criminals

Coordinated efforts during the past month have resulted in a reduction in the amount of juvenile crime. Eighty-three (83) youths between the ages of eleven (11) and eighteen (18) were admonished for minor criminal activities. The authorities still tackle the problem in the same old way, punishing after the crime has been committed, instead of applying a little more effort toward prevention of the crimes. During the month of July, none of the serious crimes -- murder, rape, arson were attributed to delinquents, but there was a total of seven (7) cases of armed robbery.

3. Paroles.

A total of eleven (11) Japanese Nationals, including one (1) woman were paroled from the Urawa branch of Toyotama prison and from the Kawagoe Juvenile prison after the completion of at least one-third of their sentences and payment of fines imposed by Provost Courts.

4. Arrests

During the month, out of 1,412 cases of criminal activity only 569 persons were arrested, which shows that the arrest rate is less than 40%. This is an increase of over 10% over last month, but is far below the 70% of arrests in the month of May before the adoption of the Constitution. It has been brought to the attention of the Prefectural Police authorities that every effort must be exercised to increase the rate of arrests, but more emphasis should be placed on reducing crime.

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ANNEX B-1

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1947
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES-----
(1) Hospital Administration

All hospitals visited during the period were considered to be in average condition. The Kumageya Surgical Hospital was in excellent condition. This is a moderately new institution and has performed approximately fifty surgical operations during the report period.

(2) Veterinary Affairs

A decided improvement was noted throughout the prefecture in the grading of the score card and in environmental sanitation of dairies and slaughter houses. Sanitary conditions among these installations have improved approximately fifteen percent. This is due to the lectures pertaining to veterinary affairs mentioned in the report for June.

Plans are being formulated by the prefectural health authorities to extend this educational program.

The Kazo Slaughter house which was previously closed by prefectural veterinary officials is now in operation and is in excellent condition, with the exception of an adequate water supply which it is impossible to supply at the present time.

No cases of swine erysipalis was reported during the period.

271 cattle, 1 sheep, 15 goats, 835 swine and 22 horses were slaughtered during the current period. A total of 29 milk cows were also slaughtered.

Dairy inspection report for the month of June:

| <u>Am't of milk produced</u> | <u>Am't pasteurized high temp.</u> | <u>No. Bact. examination</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 269,028 L | 138,798 L | 68 |

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BASIC: Annex B-1 to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947.

Dairy inspection report for the month of June cont'd.

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Butter fat</u> <u>under standard</u> | <u>No. of milk</u> <u>Cows</u> | <u>No. of milk</u> <u>goats</u> |
| 1 | 1211 | 107 |

(Overstandard count - 12)

Dairy score card inspection report of June 21-July 20:

Total Inspections - 154

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Score</u> | <u>80 or over</u> | <u>75 to 80</u> | <u>70 to 74</u> |
| No. of inspections | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| | <u>60 to 69</u> | <u>50 to 74</u> | <u>Under 50</u> |
| | 26 | 74 | 41 |

(3) Dental Affairs

Negative Report.

(4) Nursing Affairs

The organization, Saitama Branch of Japan Midwives, Nurses and Health Nurses Association gave fifty five examinations during which forty persons became qualified nurses.

(5) Medical Supply Situation

American cut dated penicillin for emergencies and "sulfa-resistant" gonorrhoea is priced to the prefectural government by the Koseisha at \$1300 for one vial per 200,000 Oxford units.

In view of the fact that common people cannot pay such prices, the prefectural government is obligated to do so. It is the prefectural health officials' belief that this expense will put a heavy strain upon the prefectural medical supply budget, and will further impede venereal disease control programs.

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BASIC: Annex B-1 to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947.

(6) Preventive Medicine Activities.

Four local dysentery epidemics involving approximately 144 persons were reported by the prefectural health officials during the current period. These epidemic areas, Shinkai town, Kunagaya city, Kuridashi and Minamisakurai Villages were investigated by members of this team and by various Japanese Health Officials. Due to incompetent city, town, village and health center health officials, scattered cases of dysentery in these areas became epidemic. To utilize to the best advantage the present communications system in this prefecture and speed up reporting, instructions have been given to report all communicable disease directly through police telephones immediately upon diagnosis. Prefectural health authorities will immediately upon receiving the report dispatch a qualified investigator to observe that all necessary anti-epidemic measures are initiated by the local health centers, health authorities, and residents in the area.

All indications are that the spread of infection is traceable to the fly and to local water supplies. Adequate disinfection of fecal matter and chlorination of water is being initiated.

The following inoculations were completed during the current period:

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Inoculation</u> |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Typhus | 17136 |
| typhoid | 42944 |
| Smallpox | 0 |

The following diseases and deaths were reported during the period:

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Deaths</u> |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Diphtheria | 27 | 4 |
| Dysentery | 462 | 35 |
| Ehri | 152 | 62 |
| Meningitis | 5 | 1 |
| Paratyphoid | 13 | 0 |
| Typhoid | 51 | 4 |
| typhus? | 1 | 1 |

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(7) Sanitary Engineering Activities

Surveys for a closed drainage system have been completed at Warabi town, and it is expected that construction will start by the end of this year. This town, with a population of 28300, is situated on very low terrain and flooding during the rainy season has created a constant health hazard because of the constant pollution of private water supplies and attendant insect problems.

Funds will be appropriated by the prefectural government to aid the construction.

(8) Laboratory Activities

Requisitions have been submitted to the finance ministry by the prefecture for two buildings in a former arsenal to be used as construction materials for a new prefectural laboratory. These requisitions were sent in sixty days ago but no answer has been received from the ministry.

(9) Nutritional Surveys

Negative Report

(10) Port Quarantine Activities

There are no ports in Saitama Prefecture.

(11) Miscellaneous

(a) The two chief factors retarding constructive public health projects are: lack of building materials and lack of efficient and progressive public health officials throughout the prefecture. Inadequacy of building materials is reflected in failures to institute the construction of public rest rooms and garbage boxes.

(b) Japanese are inefficient in the great majority of public health programs. This is particularly true in the insect and rodent program, in venereal disease contact tracing and in tuberculosis control.

(c) There are no medical schools in Saitama Prefecture.

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(d) Health center doctors and veterinary officials are giving and will continue to give lectures in their respective areas pertaining to public health activities.

(e) Negative Report.

(f) Plans are being formulated by the prefectural government to institute a model health center in Urawa in which a venereal disease clinic for the general public will be established.

(12) Other Public Health Matters and Comments

The supplemental budget as reported by the previous month's report was passed by the prefectural assembly.

Number of persons under treatment at Military Government supervised venereal disease clinics.

| Disease | <u>Under treatment</u> | <u>Completed treatment</u> |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Syphilis | 207 | 10 |
| Gonorrhea | 199 | 64 |
| Chancroid | 6 | 3 |
| Total | <u>412</u> | <u>77</u> |

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ANNEX B-2

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1947

PUBLIC & PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

(1) Public Assistance

(a) Aid granted during the period 1-30 June 47

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Total number of persons receiving public assistance | 56,093 |
| 2. Net amount of cash grants in yen | 4,525,567 |
| 3. Total number of persons being cared for in institutions | 920 |
| 4. Total cost of assistance in kind | NONE |

The above figures show a decrease of 1203 cases (approximately 2%) in June and an increase of 349,841 yen (approximately 8%) in relief given. This seems to indicate that welfare officials are beginning to put into effect the increased amounts of assistance authorized by the Ministry of Welfare.

(b) Inspections made and Actions taken.

Twenty (20) towns and fifty-nine (59) relief recipients were visited by a member of the Welfare Section during the month. His findings and impressions are to the effect that people are becoming more aware of the provisions of the Daily Life Security Act and that the Welfare Officials are more aware of their responsibilities. In only one of the towns visited, Toshima, did there seem evidence that too little relief was being given to the really needy and that too many people of questionable eligibility were receiving small amounts of supplementary aid. This was pointed out. Welfare officials promised to reinvestigate these cases and make necessary corrections.

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(2) Welfare and Penal Institutions

(a) The following institutions were inspected during the current period:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| St. Joseph's Home | Kumaien Home |
| St. Francis' Home | Omiya Vagrants' Home |
| Kyoei Han Mother and Child Home | Warabi Mother and Child Home |
| Kosei-en Orphanage | Kawaguchi Repatriates Home |
| Hosansen | Kawaguchi Mother and Child Home |
| Showa-en Old Age Home | |

Only the Repatriates Camp in Kawaguchi and the Vagrants Home in Omiya were found to be in poor condition. The repatriates in Kawaguchi were attempting to improve their living conditions by forming a workers' battalion to clean up the place. In the Vagrants Home at Omiya, the thievery and other predatory activities of some of the inmates were stopped by the police but there continued to be indifference to instructions pertaining to personal hygiene and sanitation of the buildings and grounds. Omiya City officials have given specific orders regarding clean up measures to be taken.

Thirty two (32) jails were inspected throughout the prefecture by the Legal Section. Improvement was observed in the cleanliness of prisoners and prison compounds. Complaints of insufficient amounts of food were received at many of these penal institutions. Negligence of officials is not altogether responsible for this condition, because of the acute food shortage existing in Japan at present.

Emphasis was concentrated on the Chichibu jail where attempts at formulating a parole system have been initiated.

(3) Homeless Persons

(a) From all reports, vagrancy in this prefecture continues to be at a minimum, no large vagrancy problem being reported throughout the whole prefecture. When vagrants are found, they are sent to the Vagrant's Home in Omiya.

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(b) Conditions in this institution (Omiya Vagrant's Home) are bad. Plans to improve it have been initiated as discussed under 2(a) of this report.

(c) The Prefectural Welfare Department reports that 20,713 homes are needed to house 93,062 people. Of these, 6,133 are urgently needed for 27,314 people listed by the prefecture as in dire need of homes.

(d) The Prefectural Welfare Department has a plan to use large houses, shrines and temples to alleviate the housing situation. At the same time, work will continue on building new houses and repairing war damaged ones. There is some progress being made in housing although it is sadly slow in view of the urgent need. Sixty two (62) families, or 255 people, were housed during the current month.

(e) Difficulties in providing adequate housing continue to be the same; lack of funds and of building material and the high cost of labor plus difficulty in transportation.

(4) Reserve Relief Supplies

(a) Report on former Japanese Army-Navy Relief Supplies:

| | On hand 1 July | Added | Distributed 1 - 31 July | Total distri- bution to date | On hand 31 July |
|-------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Biscuits | None | None | None | 150,306 kgs | None |
| Canned food | " | " | " | 247,406 kgs | " |
| Clothing | " | " | " | *186,906 pieces | " |

* A review of the Prefectural Welfare Dept. records of total clothing distributed showed a discrepancy of 742 garments. The corrected figure of 186,906 is given in this report.

(b) No difficulties were met in the disposal of former Japanese Army-Navy foodstuffs and clothing.

(5) Foreign Nationals

(a) During the period being reported, no aid was provided by IRC to foreign nationals, there being no IRC Committee in Saitama. When necessary, foreign nationals are cared for by the Tokyo office.

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(b) There have been no complaints concerning the methods of issuance or quantity of the supplementary food ration provided by the Japanese Government for purchase by foreign nationals.

(6) Repatriation

(a) A total of 654 persons have returned to this prefecture during the report period. 336 of these were former army personnel and 318 were civilians.

(b) Of the above repatriates, 179 persons, all civilians, required public aid.

(7) Other Public Welfare Matters and Comments.

(a) The Prefectural Welfare Officer reported on 31 July 1947 the receipt of the following relief supplies from L.A.R.A:

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Clothing | 15 bales |
| Feedstuffs | 9,099 lbs |
| Soap | 350 lbs |
| Medicine | 7,595 tablets |

These are to be distributed shortly to various institutions.

(b) Mrs. Lucille L. Chamberlin has been assigned as Welfare Officer of the Saitama Military Government Team reporting for duty on 24 July 1947.

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ANNEX C

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1947
LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Identification

- a. Prefecture: Saitama.
- b. Report for Month of : July 1947
- c. Report Prepared by: Labor Section, Saitama Mil Govt Team.

2. Labor Procurement

- a. Labor requisitions have been filled 97.5 percent.
- b. All Japanese agencies have been complying with the regulations of the Japanese Government pertaining to labor secured through labor requisition.
- c. An average of 5584 workers were used per work day during the month of July.
- d. The proportion of workers on labor requisition to those on procurement demand projects is 1.2 to 1.

3. Wages and Working Conditions.

- a. Total wages and hours worked for one (1) month for classes of labor employed through labor requisition, Procurement demand projects, troop and dependent housing projects are tabulated below.

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| <u>Occupation</u> | <u>Total Wages in Yen</u> ¹ | | | <u>Total Hours Worked</u> | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>Requisitioned</u> | <u>P.D. Projects</u> | <u>Dependent Housing</u> | <u>Requisitioned</u> | <u>P.D. Projects</u> | <u>Dependent Housing</u> |
| Engineer | 2,405 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 210 | 260 | 260 |
| Driver | 2,371 | 2,050 | 2,050 | 210 | 270 | 270 |
| Plumber | 2,596 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 210 | 280 | 280 |
| Unskilled | 2,177 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 210 | 270 | 270 |

Note: 1 - These figures include all allowances.

b. In all cases workers on labor requisition are paid higher wages than those on procurement demand and dependent housing projects.

c. No abuses in employment or working conditions for any class of occupation force workers are known to exist.

4. Labor Relations.

a. There were no labor relations cases where action by occupation forces was taken.

b. There were no actions or decisions by Japanese Police which affected labor disputes, unions or labor relations.

c. (1) There were no complaints of employer domination or influence in labor union activity, nor discrimination against employees for labor union activity.

(2) The Prefectural Labor Relations Committee and the Prefectural Government took no action in labor matters with respect to C. (1) above.

d. The Prefectural Labor Relations Committee did not mediate any labor disputes this month.

5. Employment.

a. Unemployment and Reemployment are as follows:

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| | <u>Unemployed</u> | | <u>Reemployed</u> | | | | <u>Total</u> |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>Private Industry</u> | <u>Public Works</u> | <u>Vocational Training</u> | <u>Others</u> | |
| Male | 51,005 | 36,359 | 11,205 | 3,291 | 0 | 0 | 14,496 |
| Female | 68,339 | 62,728 | 5,072 | 365 | 0 | 2 | 5,439 |
| Total | 119,344 | 99,087 | 16,277 | 3,656 | 0 | 2 | 19,935 |

b. 654 repatriates were returned this month.

6. General Observations.

a. In general, among private industries, only the textile industries have shown any development, but they are experiencing difficulty because few women workers are applying for employment.

7. Recommendations.

None.

8. Labor Standards Office.

a. Continuing efforts being made to acquaint employer and labor alike with the provisions of the Labor Standards Law. Five meetings were held this month reaching a total of 334 representatives of labor and industry.

b. Supervision of the Law. It is planned to establish nine supervisory offices throughout the prefecture to administer the law locally. These offices are well situated to cover the entire prefectural area. Plans call for these offices to be operating on or about 1 September 1947.

c. Current investigations.

Investigations concerning cost of living, prices and wages are currently being carried on by Japanese personnel.

d. Safety Inspections. The local office is concerned in a movement to reduce fires caused by electrical short circuits and poor plant fire prevention methods. Inspection teams have been made up of competent personnel and are making on the spot checks. Boiler inspections, both in occupation forces installations and Japanese factories are also being conducted.

e. MG reaction to Labor Standards activity. Local Japanese personnel appear to be extremely interested in the job to be done and are tackling it with considerable vigor and initiative. Assistance is given whenever possible, as for example, advice on sanitary requirements in factories and factory dormitories.

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ANNEX D

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1947
ECONOMICS-----
(1) Crop conditions

(a) The third major hailstorm in Saitama Prefecture occurring on 26 June 1947 inflicted severe damage on the wheat, potato and vegetable crops in Kusagaya city and Osato-gun. Damage to each crop was as follows:

| CROP | AREA | Estimated Damage (%) |
|------------|------|----------------------|
| Wheat | 1615 | 43 |
| Potatoes | 128 | 33 |
| Vegetables | 268 | 44 |

(b) Severe general damage to the Irish potato crop was caused by the late blight disease which swept through Saitama Prefecture during the month of July 1947. Approximately 15,000 acres of the total area devoted to potatoes (19,925 acres) were affected by this disease. Prefectural officials estimate a decrease of 4,621,000 kan for the current crop. Japanese control measures consist of a spray of Bordeaux solution and replanting areas where damage is too great for control measures to be effective.

(c) Wheat, barley, green tea, Irish potatoes, squash, and vegetable crops are currently being harvested.

(d) Shortage of materials having adverse effects on maximum crop production.

No Change

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BASIC: Annex D to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947.

(2) Availability of fertilizer to farmers.

(a) The following table indicates the amounts of fertilizer received in Saitama Prefecture during the period 27 June to 26 July 1947.

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Ammonium Sulphate | 2,823 MT |
| Calcium Cyanamide | 543 MT |
| Superphosphate | 1,529 MT |
| Potassium | 34 MT |

(b) Prefectural officials report no distribution difficulties.

(c) Farmers are endeavoring to solve their fertilizer problems by use of compost, night soil, and barnyard manure.

(3) Collection of Staple Foods.

(a) The following table gives available information on current Irish potato, wheat and barley collections in this prefecture as of 31 July 1947.

| | <u>Quota</u> | <u>Amount Collected</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Barley and Wheat | 359,400 Koku | 117,071 Koku | 32.2% |
| Irish Potato | 9,200,000 Kan | 3,205,567 Kan | 34.8% |

Crop damage by disease and weather conditions linked with late assignment of individual crop quotas is expected to cause considerable delay in the collection of the staple foods mentioned above. Prefectural officials state that their goal is to complete collection by the end of August 1947.

(b) Prefectural officials are exerting every effort to insure that staple foods are not diverted into illegal channels. During the period 8-12 July 1947, approximately 165 producers were apprehended for illegal transactions in staple foods. Other cases involving staple foods during this period totaled over 4000. Large quantities of staple foods involved in these cases were put into official rationing channels.

(4) Lumber, lumber products and charcoal.

(a) Factors adversely affecting the production of charcoal.

1. Difficulty of obtaining raw materials.
2. Producers are unwilling to deliver raw material anticipating a rise in the official price of charcoal.
3. Charcoal producers engaging in more profitable industries.

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(b) Suggestions to increase production,

No Change.

(c) Factors affecting supply of charcoal to consumers are:

1. A radical decrease in the production of charcoal.
2. Inter-prefecture import of charcoal was decreased 10%.

(d) Factors affecting production of veneer and plywood.

Veneer and plywood are not manufactured in Saitama Prefecture.

(5) Fishing

No commercial fishing is done in Saitama Prefecture.

(6) Surveillance of shipbuilding.

Not applicable.

(7) Reparations

Inspection of reparation installations during the current month indicates that plant custodians are complying with directives on maintenance, custody and control.

Allied reparations delegations inspecting machine tool plants in this prefecture during the current month were well satisfied with the condition of plant equipment.

A survey of all reparations equipment from military arsenals in use by occupation forces or Japanese was completed on 19 July 1947. A report on the results of this survey was mailed direct to 8th Army.

The survey of integrated facilities in Military and Naval Arsenals directed by 8th Army G.D. 5/9 dated 15 July 1947 has been completed. A report on the results of this survey will be forwarded in the near future.

(8) Import and export shipping.

Not applicable.

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(9) Price Control and Rationing.

Due to continued ration delays, blackmarketing of staple foods has greatly increased. Japanese officials responsible for staple food control state that the bulk of these foods flow directly from producers into illegal channels. An attempt is being made to curb these illegal transactions by apprehending violators, correcting rationing deficiencies, and urging early collection of staple food quotas. During the month, approximately 165 producers were apprehended for illegal transactions in staple foods.

Prefectural officials are further endeavoring to control blackmarketing of staple foods by enforcing the current Restaurant Control Law and by tightening the restrictions on street stall operations.

(10) Public Works Program.

(a) Extensive approved public works projects are being held up for relatively small quantities of critical materials, particularly cement, glass and lumber. The flow of funds from the Central Government has improved and there is no complaint now on this score. There continues to be a lack of labor on these projects in spite of large numbers of unemployed. Many workers prefer to engage in the blackmarket rather than work hard for low wages on a public works project. This being a busy season for farmers, that source of labor is also cut off.

(11) Gasoline for Use by Contractors Working for the occupation forces.

Japanese officials in charge of the problem are in possession of SCAPIN 4086-A dated 3 July 1947 which has not yet been received by this headquarters. Subject SCAPIN approves a Japanese rationing plan for gasoline which will include contractors working for the occupation forces and which will be effective 15 August 1947. It is unknown how this rationing plan will affect the provisions of Cir 325, Hq 8th Army, dated 18 December 1946.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201Report Control
Symbol MG-12

ANNEX E

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1947
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES-----
1. Education

a. School Inspections

The following six schools were inspected during the month:

- (1) Totsuka Elementary School
- (2) Omiya Kita Elementary School
- (3) Tania Elementary School
- (4) Higashi Yoshimi Daiichi Primary School
- (5) Miyamoto Elementary School

All schools inspected appeared to be in good order. A noticeable improvement is being made in the direction of class discussions rather than memorized answers and recitations. Many devices were employed by teachers in the various schools visited, such as: discussion of current events; the division of classes into small groups; the encouragement of students to ask questions of the teachers, and by having students themselves lead discussions of current topics.

b. Social Education

As a result of four PTA conferences held in the prefecture during June, there is clearly a swing to the Parent-Teachers' Associations instead of the former Parents' Associations. Several schools have now changed over to the Parent-Teachers' Associations. Also as a result of these conferences, the parents believe the associations to be more than just a money raising device. Some of the additional activities of the new Parent-Teachers' groups are: providing equipment for school lunches; building kitchens in which to prepare school lunches; study of school laws, and cooperation between neighboring Parent-Teachers' Associations. Recently, a joint meeting was held between three neighboring PTAs to determine what they could best do for the good of their schools by acting together.

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BASIC: Annex E to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947

Youth organizations of the prefecture are working towards a better understanding of each other's problems. The youth organizations of Kumagaya City federated during the current month.

Two Adult Education Conferences of three and a half days duration each aroused considerable interest in all phases of adult education. A combined total of 3,994 men and women attended the Adult Education Conferences and the Parent-Teachers' Conferences. One new Citizens' Public Hall was opened during the month.

2. Information

With the recent establishment of a prefectural information section, MG personnel have assisted in its organization so that work can be merely guidance of the Japanese in their own information program.

Recent winners of the Military Government-Saitama Chamber of Commerce Poster Contest were posters on the subjects of rural land reform, on rights conferred by the new constitution, on insect and rodent control and on public safety. This poster contest began on 1 June 1947 and it is to run until 8 September 1947.

Continued use is being made of the "Do You Know That" column in the daily newspapers and by announcements over railroad station loud speakers. "A-NO-NE" Bulletin Boards scattered throughout this prefecture are also being used in the Information Program.

A monthly forum was held with elementary school teachers to discuss the varied problems of their schools and how they as teachers could do a better job of teaching. Most of the teachers are very enthusiastic about these forums. Other forums held during the month were those dealing with secondary school teachers, adult education and youth organizations. By means of these forums, this section has learned a great deal about the existence of various problems and how they were solved or tackled by various schools and persons. These forums also serve in helping this section become better acquainted with community leaders.

3. Religion

In every Teachers' Institute held this month, the question of the teaching of religion was brought up by the teachers. It was pointed out that according to the constitution each person was free to choose his or her own religion. It was further indicated that the teaching of any religious subject in schools was not in accordance with the new constitution.

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BASIC: Annex E to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947

4. Other CI & E Affairs

g. Education.

Cooperation between prefectural education officials and the education section of this Military Government Team has been excellent.

h. Teachers' Activities

A series of seven Teachers' Institutes were held in various convenient parts of the prefecture. While attendance was not compulsory, more than twice as many teachers were present this year as compared with last year. In-service training of teachers appeared to be the most important problem on which they wished further assistance. A total of about 5,500 teachers attended these meetings. It is planned to try out a specialized teachers' workshop in three convenient areas for furthering in-service training; developing the technique of class discussion; visual aids and recreation.

g. Special Problems

There is a very definite need for reducing the overcrowded conditions that prevail in the school system. This is an administrative problem and its proper solution in the light of limited space and teaching materials will do much to improve the teaching job being done at the present time.

g. Radio

A spot check of Japanese broadcasts for the period 1 July to 31 July revealed no significant departures from the schedule announced.

A special conference was held in the Iruna Elementary School with education officials, officials of the broadcasting companies, and school principals to discuss and study the use of the educational radio programs in the elementary schools. A demonstration was given of a typical education broadcast and how it could be used as an additional teaching device by the skillful teacher. This type of program has great potential possibilities in furthering the new educational system of Japan.

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BASIC: Annex E to Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the month of July 1947

5. Women's Activities

On 22 and 23 July this section, with the help of other members of this Military Government Team and Japanese women leaders held a Women's Conference attended by 1984 women. By means of discussions and demonstrations various activities were studied with emphasis on democratic procedures. Women's organizations are becoming much more active than was true six months ago. Democratic procedures and the new role of women due to their constitutional equal rights have been discussed in all meetings as these appear to be the points of most interest to women. In every question period, these were the topics about which most questions were asked.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
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ANNEX F

TO

MONTHLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1947
UNIT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY REPORT

(a) Troops

1. Strength of unit on 31 July 1947 was thirty two (32) EM, seven (7) officers and seven (7) War Dept Civilians.

2. Transfers during July.

One (1) EM transferred to Kanto Military Government Region.

3. Temporary Duty and Leave.

Two (2) EM returned to duty from TDY (6 weeks) at AEP School, 1st Cav. Div. Hq.

One (1) EM put on TDY (6 weeks) at AEP School, Hq 8th Army, Yokohama.

4. Promotions

Two (2) EM to S/Sgt, one (1) to T/4, two (2) to Corporal, one (1) to T/5.

Three (3) officers accepted appointment in the GRC.

(b) Military Government Activities.

No Change.

(c) Intelligence and Counter Intelligence Activities

No Change.

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(d) Demobilization and Disarmament.

No Change.

(e) Repatriation to and from Japan.

There was no repatriation from the prefecture. 336 ex Army and Navy personnel were returned as well as 318 civilians.

(f) Readjustment

Two (2) EM were redeployed during the month.

(g) Supply and Housing.

No Change.

(h) Training.

All assigned personnel fired the qualification course with the carbine on the 1st Cav Div range.

(i) Extra curricular activities in the form of movies, a troop library, and athletic facilities are adequate and morale is high. Interest in the AEP continues to be good.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

8 July 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Operational Reports.

TO : Commanding General, 8th Army, APO 343

1. In compliance with instructions contained in Para 2, Operational Directive No. 37, Hq 8th Army dated 30 April 1947, the report for June 1947 is submitted herewith.

POLITICAL & GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Continued surveillance of Japanese Courts shows a failure on the part of the judges to administer justice properly and especially to adequately punish big blackmarket operators.

Latest reports show that arrests have decreased by 70% since the adoption of the new Constitution. While it would be hard to prove, this condition could possibly be traced to a lack of faith and belief in the new Constitution on the part of the legal profession. It is certainly true that judges in this area are negatively interpreting the Constitution instead of making it the great document of human freedom that it might be.

PUBLIC HEALTH

While the Public Health budget approved by the governor for presentation to the prefectural assembly is relatively liberal, it will not be sufficient to carry on existing plans. No provisions were made at all for a prefectural anti-tuberculosis program. There continues to be a very definite time lag before details of programs agreed upon by Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and the Central Government reach the prefecture. Administrative inefficiency and bureaucratic red tape are very evident in all aspects of the Japanese Public Health Program.

LABOR

During the month, a series of meetings were held throughout the prefecture to publicize and familiarize workers and employers with the provisions of the Labor Standards Law.

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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D**ECONOMICS SECTION****Sericulture**

Production of raw silk by the 13 factories in Saitama Prefecture for the month of May was 11,160 kan. Work with the present cocoon crop is progressing satisfactorily.

Price Control and Rationing

Saitama Prefecture completed its rice collection with 116% of the official quota and has begun the collection of the 1947 wheat, barley and potato crops. Prefectural officials are further strengthening their control over illegal traffic of staple foods by activating a drive to enforce the current restaurant law.

Forestry

Both lumber and charcoal production increased radically over that for last month. Prefectural officials attribute this increase in production to a present availability of raw materials.

Mining Equipment

Production of electric exploders at Chugai Kakohin K.K., a designated producer of mining equipment, is progressing satisfactorily. Supply of fuel and raw material at this plant is adequate for current production.

Textiles

Production of cotton textiles is progressing satisfactorily. No delays were noted in the allocation of cotton thread for May. Five cases of theft of imported cotton material were reported and investigation of these thefts is currently underway.

Export Commodities

Preparations are being made by the prefectural government to form an organization called the Export Promotion Association to expedite production of export commodities. At present, thirty-two local industries are engaged in production for export.

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CIVIL INFORMATION & EDUCATION

After repeated urging by this unit, the prefecture has established an Information Section to publicize current subjects of public interest such as the Land Reform Law, the New Constitution, Educational Reforms, etc. The section as planned will have a Research and Analysis Unit and an Information Unit.

TIMOTHY J. RYAN
Lt. Col., Infantry
Commanding.

Annexes:

- A - Political & Government
- B-1 - Public Health
- B-2 - Public Welfare
- C - Labor
- D - Economics
- E - Civil Information & Education
- F - Unit Occupational History

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

Political & Governmental
Activities (Annex A to Monthly
Military Government Report for
period 1 - 30 June 47, Report
Control Symbol, QS-01)

8 July 1947

(1) Japanese Governmental Administration

(a) Personnel changes.

In a shift of prefectural offices, the Governor's Secretariate was abolished and the duties were assumed by the reorganized General Affairs Section. The newly appointed head of this section is Mr. Hiroshi Kuribara.

(b) Election Recount

After a series of citizens' mass meetings and protests, the Kawagoe Election Committee, consulting with the prefectural committee, decided that a recount of votes cast in the election for the city assembly should be made to determine the exact number of ballots which were cast without the "KAWAGOE" stamp. Such votes were to be declared illegal because of the fact that an undisclosed number were scattered by the wind on the night of 29 April 47. Recount began on 27 June with the final results and decision due early in July.

(2) Activities of national, regional and local political parties in prefecture, cities, towns and villages.

(a) Liberal Party

Mr. Ryozo Hiraoka, member of the House of Representatives, has been rescreened by the appeal commission and is shortly to lose his position by reason of falling under the provisions of the purge memorandum. The loss of this executive of the Liberal Party and the pending election law violation case against Mr. Aoyagi, also a Diet Representative, substantially alters the relative standing of political parties in Saitama Prefecture.

(b) Social Democrat Party

In the only political party activity in the prefecture during June the Socialists increased the scope of their power by founding a new branch at Hasuda-machi. The opening meeting featured speeches by many newly-elected members of parliament.

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(3) Degree of Compliance by the Japanese Government with the requirements of SCAP directives.

(a) No failure to comply with SCAP directives was noted.

(4) Other political, government or legal matters and comments.

(a) Election Law Violation (Aoyagi Case)

Trial of 137 defendants in a case involving Takaichi Aoyagi, a successful candidate for the Diet, began on 23 June 47. It is evident that almost every village and local organization in Kodama-gun was bribed and that some 100,000 yen was spent purchasing support for Aoyagi. In spite of the fact that nearly 35% of the ballots cast were questionable and might have gone the other way, the Japanese Procurator interprets the election laws in a manner which will leave all the responsible and influential persons untouched but will bring conviction for minor offenders. To prevent such a miscarriage of justice, a detailed account of the case has been forwarded direct to SCAP for action.

(b) Concealed Goods.

In an effort to reduce the continued receipt of many reports of the presence of concealed stores of Jap Army-Navy clothing, material, etc., in Saitama Prefecture, the Disposal Section has consolidated these items into definite locations which are to be inspected regularly. In addition, a complete list of these storage places and an inventory of their contents was delivered to this section. Any goods other than those listed therein may be declared contraband and subject to confiscation while the owners may face prosecution in Provost Court.

(c) Provost Court .

The Saitama Provost Court tried a total of thirteen (13) Japanese for committing offenses against the occupation forces. Twelve (12) years and eight (8) months of confinement at hard labor and fines aggregating 160,500 yen were assessed against the group. An additional ten (10) Japanese who possessed small quantities of United States Army supplies were given administrative warnings and released from confinement.

(d) Public Safety

1. Fire.

Twenty-six (26) fires in the prefecture resulted in an estimated damage of 25,318,000 yen to Japanese property and injury to three (3) Japanese. The lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment is largely responsible for the enormous damage.

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2. Traffic Control

A series of conferences were held with Chiefs of Police, and representatives from the Traffic and Peace Preservation Section of the prefecture concerning traffic matters. Children's play grounds were established in little-used streets in five principal cities: Urawa, Kawaguchi, Kumagaya, Kawagoe and Tokorozawa. One hundred-fifty three (153) play grounds were so established, and signs prohibiting the use of the streets by all vehicular traffic were posted at entrance to these areas. Lectures were given at schools, articles were published in the newspapers and traffic patrols were established by all police stations. The number of accidents has decreased, and a decided improvement has been noted over last month in other traffic control matters. Plans provide for the continuance of lectures and inspections through the month of July with a view to impressing upon the people the importance of obeying traffic regulations.

3. Police

The Police Department, in submitting its supplementary budget for the ensuing year, provided for an authorized strength of 1542 policemen, including 120 women, and 115 anti-economic investigators who will work in conjunction with police on blackmarket activities. While approval of the Home Ministry has not yet been granted, the budget also calls for approximately 40 civilians who are to be employed as telephone operators, as clerks and in other minor administrative positions freeing police for more important work in prevention of crime. Complaints from the police department of insufficient personnel have been countered by this office by showing that at least one-third of the personnel at some police stations are being utilized in full-time administrative duties. As a consequence, the prefectural chief of police issued orders to all subordinate chiefs of police directing them to employ more policemen in outside work and to consolidate or curtail the volume of paper work. Extra curricula activities -- such as the census of restaurants and restaurant employees and a myriad of other matters -- which are assigned to the police department, is also utilizing a large number of police on duties not connected with law enforcement.

(e) Japanese Courts

Surveillance of Japanese court procedures continues to reveal that some judges are giving sentences which nullify sound work by police and procurators. As a rule, blackmarket offenders, particularly the big-time operators, are given light fines or suspended prison sentences. On the other hand, the little man who sells or barbers a small amount of rice or other food without the object of gaining a profit, is dealt with more severely.

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In some instances, convicted persons have gone 5½ months without payment of the fine assessed by the court. Failure of these judges to administer justice properly or adequately is being attacked by the newspapers and the prefectural police authorities as giving the green light to criminals. But the people feel that the old line judges, the men who can be identified with connections in the Ministry of Justice or other central government departments -- are ensconced in their positions. In an unprecedented case reported during the month, one public procurator who was dissatisfied with a lenient sentence given by a judge, astounded the legal profession by appealing the case to a higher court. Since the judges in the higher courts are connected by friendship or professional regard with those in the lower courts, the appeal of the procurator is expected to be useless.

(f) Miscellaneous.

1. Paroles.

Twenty-five (25) Japanese, including one (1) woman, were paroled from the Urawa branch of Toyotama prison and from the Kawagoe Juvenile Prison after the completion of at least one-third of their sentences and payment of fines imposed by Provost Courts.

2. Juvenile Criminals.

Concerted efforts during the past few months upon the part of various Japanese prefectural and city authorities, including willing cooperation by schools and private citizens, have resulted in important strides in the reduction of youthful delinquency. Formerly, the problem was tackled from the standpoint of punishment after the crime was committed, program now in effect is to educate the juvenile in obedience to law and order and to admonish first offenders with a view to guiding them toward becoming useful citizens. Eighty-six (86) youths between the ages of 11 and 18 years were warned during the month. It is significant to note, however, that none of the heinous crimes--murder, rape, armed robbery-- were attributed to delinquents during June.

3. Crime

The trend of crime for the month approximated that for May, with 2,792 cases reported for June as compared with 2,724 for last month. Theft still comprised the major proportion of criminal activities--2,241 for June and 2,095 for May. The number of blackmarket cases for this month totaled 452, compared with 540 reported for last month.

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4. Ruffians.

Small bands of organized ruffians, their leaders striving to gain control of the lucrative stall-keeper's business, sought a final decision for the prize as four fights between several groups flared up within a ten-day period. Swords, knives and wooden clubs were used as weapons and several of the participants were injured in the fracas. Upon instructions from this office, the police promptly arrested twelve of the ringleaders and placed them in confinement. The police and procurator were then directed to investigate the cases expeditiously and refer them for trial by Japanese courts with the least possible delay. In addition, other known members of the gangs were rounded up and warned both by this office and by the Japanese police to discontinue their brawls or go to jail.

5. Arrests

While several conferences were held with judges, procurators and police officials on the significant reduction in the percentage of arrests made since the adoption of the new Constitution, latest reports show that the rate of arrests is 30% as compared with that of 70% prior to 3 May 1947. The Saitama Shinbun, cautions that "if CRIME IS INCREASING AND ARRESTS ARE DECREASING" it is indicative of a lack of care upon the part of the authorities to carry out the spirit if not the letter of the new Constitution. The courts, too, have seemed to interpret Article 33, Chapter III of the Constitution in a manner which produces negative rather than affirmative results.

6. Blackmarket Activities

The Anti-economic Criminal Section of Saitama, in cooperation with other departments of the prefectural government, instituted a six-months program designed to curtail blackmarketing. The program, which began on 20 June 1947, opened with a conference attended by the prefectural governor, important prefectural and Home Ministry officials, and members of this Team. Anti-economic personnel from other prefectures in the Kanto Region, including the Metropolitan Police Board, also participated, and it was expected that these prefectures will adopt a program similar to that in effect in Saitama.

7. Closing of restaurants

The plan to close all restaurants and eating establishments in Saitama effective 1 July 1947, is expected to reduce blackmarketing in essential food items, but alarm has been expressed by the restaurant owners and employees over the widespread unemployment and distress which the program will produce among this class of people and those who are dependent upon them for support.

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Whether the advantages of closing the restaurants will outweigh the disadvantages, is yet to be observed; but some quarters are of the opinion that a tighter control over the restaurants would be more beneficial than their complete closing.

8. Occupation Forces Prisoners:

A spot check made of the Urawa Branch of Toyotama Prison, in which Japanese convicted by provost courts are confined, disclosed that prison authorities were complying with SCAP directive relative to the security, employment and maintenance of health of these prisoners. They are employed eight hours a day for seven days a week, but are awarded two recreational days off per month for good behavior. Visitors are permitted once a month, except in emergencies when they are allowed more frequently. The merit and demerit system is in force and no favoritism was observed.

9. Pre-trial confinement

Checks on penal institutions and procurators' offices and a series of conferences with police and other officials have succeeded in reducing the elapsed time between arrest and trial of Japanese suspected of complicity in the commission of crime.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201Public Health Activities
(Annex B-1 to Monthly Military
Government Report for period
1-30 June 1947, Report Control
Symbol GPH-01)

8 July 1947

(1) Hospital Administration

All hospitals visited during the period were considered to be satisfactory. The Red Cross Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Ogawa was in excellent condition and has only forty (40) of the two hundred and twenty (220) available tuberculosis beds filled. Transportation for patients from the railroad station is available at this hospital.

(2) Veterinary Affairs

A newly constructed slaughter house, located in Koshigaya town, has been temporarily closed until adequate improvements can be effected.

Lectures for dairymen by the prefectural veterinarian emphasizing the significance of general sanitation and fly control are being held throughout the prefecture. Veterinary officials are receiving special training on the grading and employment of the score card. Whether or not this will be adequate education on the subject has yet to be determined.

Approximately 93% of the dogs of this prefecture have been inoculated for rabies. A plan is being formulated to exterminate or immunize the remaining 7%.

One suspected case of rabies was reported. It has not been confirmed as yet.

Eight cases of Swine Erysipelis were reported during the period.

666 cattle, 1 sheep, 33 goats, 1245 pigs, and 240 horses were slaughtered during the current period. A total of 73 milk cows were also slaughtered.

Dairy inspection report for the month of April:

Am't of milk
produced
258714 L

Am't pasteurized
high temp.
130,734 L

No. Bact.
examination
56

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Butter fat
under standard
3

No. of milk
cows
1,177

No. of milk
goats
107

(Overstandard count - 8)

Dairy score card inspection report of May 22 - June 20:

Total Inspections - 35

| Score | 80 or over | 75 to 80 | 70 to 74 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| No. of ins- pections | <u>0</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> |
| | <u>60 to 69</u> 8 | <u>50 to 59</u> 18 | <u>Under 50</u> 4 |

(3) Dental Affairs.

Negative Report.

(4) Nursing Affairs

Negative Report.

(5) Medical Supply Situation

Japanese prefectural health officials do not realize that it is possible to obtain additional DDT and other insect and rodent control supplies if such are needed to complete current programs. This belief has led to the practice of conserving present supplies for an emergency and is detrimental to the present insect control program. This belief is fostered by information received from the Welfare Ministry and should be investigated at that level. Clarified information from the Welfare Ministry would materially aid the insect control program.

Outdated American penicillin for use in VD clinics is almost exhausted and the treatment of "sulfa-resistant" gonorrhoea will cease by the first week of the next report period. Other venereal disease control drugs are failing to come down through Japanese channels in adequate amounts.

Narcotic officials recently received 13.65 grams of heroin from three physicians. The drug was brought to this unit and turned over to 1st Squadron 8th Cavalry at Camp King, Omiya, to be disposed of. All narcotics warehouses and dealers checked during the period were found to have adequate records and storage facilities.

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Approximately 800 articles of scientific glass-ware found in arsenals were released to the prefectural government for distribution among hospitals and laboratories.

Insect and Rodent Control**Supplies (Insecticides)****Amount on hand**

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| DDT 10% Dust | 3000 lbs |
| DDT 5% oil solution | 200 gals |
| DDT 100% | 90 lbs |
| Pyrethrum emulsion | 250 gals |
| Phenothiazine | None |

These supplies are adequate for ten to fifteen days.

Equipment**Amount on hand**

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Sprayer, hand | 240 |
| Sprayer, knapsack | 151 |
| Sprayer, cylindrical | 0 |
| Sprayer, power | 0 |
| Duster, hand | 262 |
| Duster, rotary | 0 |
| Duster, power | 0 |

This equipment, plus that expected from the Koseisho, is adequate for six months.

(6) Preventive Medicine Activities

Insect and rodent control teams began to function during the period. There were forty one teams trained and operating in the major cities and towns on 30 June. During May and June, 510,516 rats were reported to have been destroyed.

The incidence of gastro-intestinal disease increased 41% during the period. This rapid rise and the need for better control measures were stressed and the Japanese civil engineer employed by this unit is giving advisory aid to sanitation details in the major population centers.

A suspected case of Japanese "B" encephalitis reported during the month by this unit was investigated. The two Japanese physicians who treated the patient later agreed on a diagnosis of lobar pneumonia. It was impossible to obtain blood samples because the patient died before the case was reported.

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The following inoculations were completed during the period:

| <u>Diseases</u> | <u>Inoculations</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Typhus | 44959 |
| Typhoid | 41598 |
| Smallpox | 9660 |

The following diseases and deaths were reported during the period:

| <u>Diseases</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Deaths</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Diphtheria | 45 | 5 |
| Dysentery | 30 | 5 |
| Ekiri | 33 | 12 |
| Meningitis | 1 | 2 |
| Paratyphoid | 10 | 2 |
| Typhoid | 43 | 6 |
| Typhus | 6 | 0 |

(7) Sanitary Engineering Activities

¥1,075,000 has been appropriated for the construction of an adequate sewage system in Kawaguchi city and Warabi town. Approximately 9,260 laborers will be employed for a period of ten months. This town and city is situated on low terrain and flooding during the rainy season is a consistent annual health hazard because of the resulting contamination of private water supplies.

¥310,000 has been allocated for the clearance and removal of war shattered buildings and the building of a drainage system in Kumagaya city. Approximately 6,080 laborers will be employed over a period of six months.

Approximately forty one (41) sanitary teams have been established and are working effectively. A grand total of ¥992,225 has been appropriated for the insect and rodent control program by the prefectural government. This is an insufficient amount although the prefectural government has been liberal.

(8) Laboratory Activities

The Prefectural Assembly deleted the ¥1,625,275 proposed laboratory item from the 1947 budget. Recommendation was made to prefectural health officials that two buildings in the Kawagoe Arsenal be obtained to house the proposed laboratory. Application for release of these buildings has been made, according to the prefectural health officer.

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(9) Nutritional Surveys

Negative Report.

(10) Port Quarantine Activities

There are no ports in Saitama Prefecture.

(11) Miscellaneous

a) The four chief factors retarding constructive public health projects are: lack of funds; lack of building material; lack of adequate information from the Welfare Ministry and lack of educational facilities for the general public. Inadequacy of funds is reflected in the failure to institute a prefectural tuberculosis control program. No funds were allocated to the health officials for such a project. No information has reached prefectural officials on the National Tuberculosis Program to date.

b) Japanese are inefficient in the great majority of public health programs. This is particularly true in the insect and rodent program, and in venereal disease contact tracing.

c) There are no medical schools in Saitama Prefecture.

d) New educational programs in effect include lectures on dairy and slaughter house sanitation, insect and rodent control and the common respiratory diseases.

e) Negative Report.

f) Additional personnel to adequately staff insect and rodent control teams is being stressed by the prefectural government. However, due to the poor wages appropriated for these teams, it is extremely difficult to obtain laborers.

(12) Other Public Health Matters and Comments

Survey of supplemental budget for fiscal year 1 April 1947-31 March 1948.

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| Classification | Amount | Amount Approved |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Requested by Governor | by Governor |
| | Yen | Yen |
| 1. Epidemic prevention | 160,000 | 60,000 |
| 2. Venereal Diseases prevention | 11,000 | 5,400 |
| 3. Supplementary education for nurses | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 4. Parasite prevention | 16,250 | 28,500 |
| 5. Establishment of sanitary inspectors of foodstuffs | 251,000 | 189,540 |
| 6. Establishment of sanitary technicians (milk and meat) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 7. Supplementary expenses for mental hospitals | 84,315 | 84,315 |
| 8. Prevention of diseases | 947,684 | 947,684 |
| 9. Expenses for increased personnel in health centers | 478,400 | 144,495 |
| 10. Remodeling expenses for Urawa Health Center | 113,288 | 113,288 |
| 11. Expenses for Insect and Rodent Control | 2,353,500 | 992,225 |
| TOTAL | 4,428,937 | 2,578,947 |

Budget approved in December for physical year 1946-1947 was approximately \$2,700,000.

Number of persons under treatment at Military Government supervised venereal disease clinics.

| Disease | Under treatment | Completed treatment |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Syphilis | 196 | 3 |
| Gonorrhoea | 190 | 69 |
| Chancroid | 3 | 1 |

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201Public & Private Welfare
Activities (Annex B-2 to Monthly
Military Government Report for
period 1 - 30 June 1947, Report
Control Symbol GPH-01)

8 July 1947

(1) Public Assistance

(a) Aid granted during the period 1 - 31 May 47.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Total number of persons receiving public assistance | 57,296 |
| 2. Net amount of cash grants in yen. | 4,175,726 |
| 3. Total number of persons being cared for in institutions | 863 |
| 4. Total cost of assistance in kind, yen | None |

(b) Inspections made and actions taken.

Mr. Exoe, Japanese Inspector of this Welfare Section, visited sixteen (16) towns and villages and forty nine (49) needy families. Although no major discrepancies were noted, officials at Gamo, Minamisaitama Gun have been reluctant about increasing relief grants.

(2) Welfare and Penal Institutions

(a) The following institutions were visited during the current period:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| St. Joseph's Home | Kawaguchi Repatriate's Home |
| St. Francis' Home | Kawaguchi Housing Project |
| Mozenaen Orphanage | Musashino Gakuen |
| Kyoei Kan Mother & Child Home | Warabi Mother and Child Home |
| Kawaguchi Mother & Child Home | |

Of the above homes and orphanages only the Repatriate's Home at Kyoei Kan was found to be in poor condition. It appeared that this home is occupied mostly by vagrants who use it as a headquarters for their predatory activities. Such things as sanitation and rehabilitation appeared to be completely disregarded. City officials are impotent to remedy these conditions, because threats of imprisonment or eviction only goads the vagrants to intensify their activities.

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A community meeting of all inmates of this institution was conducted by Prefectural Welfare officials at which time the vagrants were notified that indifference is sufficient reason for cancellation of relief aid and that all persons apprehended as thieves, etc., will be dealt with harshly; the thieves being sent to prison and, their children, if any, to orphanages. Another official appealed to the civic pride of some of the repatriates in the institution and urged them to assume the lead in cleaning up. Upon a re-inspection tour of the home the next day, cleaning parties were active in straightening the place up.

(b) A total of nineteen (19) jails throughout this prefecture were inspected during the past month. Only the jails at Urawa, Omiya and Chichibu were found to be in poor condition. These aforementioned jails were slovenly and the prisoners complained of insufficiencies in food, bathing facilities and exercise. However, jails at Urawa and Omiya had already formulated a parole system, and were striving to accomplish its provisions. At the Chichibu jail, there was a complete lack of any plans for a parole system or for aiding the prisoners. Two of the inmates were venereal disease patients and had not been segregated. Instead of sending these prisoners to the clinic for treatment, the men were given vitamin "B" injections. This section demanded and saw part of its mandatory corrective measures accomplished, before the inspection ended.

(3) Homeless Persons.

(a) To date in Saitama, there has been no real vagrancy problem such as exists in the larger cities. However, there are at present one hundred fifty one vagrants at the Kyoei Kan Repatriate's Home. This is the home to which vagrants picked up in this prefecture are sent.

(b) The institution described above was checked and found to be in deplorable condition. However, plans suggested by this section, have been adopted and conditions partly remedied.

(c) It has been estimated that 6,038 additional houses are needed to house the 26,716 people in need of homes in the prefecture.

(d) Alleviation of the housing shortage has been attempted by the prefecture through a plan for the utilization of spacious homes, halls and temples while the work of erecting and reconstructing houses is continuing.

(e) Salient hindrances such as lack of materials and transportation, plus the high cost of labor, have continued to plague the prefecture's housing program.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

(4) Reserve Relief Supplies

(a) Report on former Japanese Army-Navy Relief Supplies:

| | <u>On hand</u> <u>1 June</u> | <u>Added</u> | <u>Distributed</u> <u>1 - 30 June</u> | <u>Total distribu-</u> <u>tion to date</u> | <u>On hand</u> <u>30 June</u> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Biscuits | - | - | - | 150,308 kgs | - |
| Canned food | - | - | - | 247,406 kgs | - |
| Clothing | - | - | - | 186,164 pcs | - |

(b) In the disposing of Japanese Army-Navy food and clothing for Welfare purposes, no difficulties were encountered.

(5) Foreign Nationals

(a) No aid was provided by the IRC to foreign nationals in Saitama Prefecture during the report period.

(6) Repatriation

(a) A total of 609 persons were returned to this prefecture during the report period.

(b) Of the above mentioned repatriates, 108 sought and received public aid.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

Labor Surveillance (Annex C to
Monthly Military Government
Report for period 1-30 June 1947,
Reports Control Symbol (JESS-02)

8 July 1947

1. Identification

- a. Prefecture: Saitama
- b. Report for month of: June
- c. Report prepared by: Labor Section, Saitama MG Team.

2. Labor Procurement

- a. Labor requisitions have been filled 96.3 per cent.
- b. Japanese agencies are complying with all Japanese Government Regulations pertaining to labor secured through labor requisitions.
- c. An average of 5,618 laborers were used per work day during the month of June.
- d. The proportion of workers on labor requisition to those on procurement demand projects is 2.6 to 1.

3. Wages and Working Conditions

- a. Total wages and hours worked for one (1) month for classes of labor employed through labor requisition, procurement demand projects, troop and dependent housing projects are tabulated below.

| OCCUPATION | TOTAL WAGES IN YEN/ ¹ | | | TOTAL HOURS WORKED | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Requisi- tioned | P.D. Projects | Dependent Housing | Requisi- tioned | P.D. Projects | Dependent Housing |
| Driver | 2,100 | 2,460 | 2,460 | 210 | 235 | 235 |
| Electric worker | 2,437 | 2,650 | 2,650 | 210 | 200 | 200 |
| Carpenter | 2,598 | 3,170 | 3,170 | 213 | 207 | 207 |
| Painter | 2,505 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 211 | 200 | 200 |
| Unskilled | 1,761 | 1,730 | 1,730 | 207 | 205 | 205 |

Notes: 1- These figures include all allowances.

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- b. No significant differences exist in other terms of employment.
- c. No abuses in employment or working conditions for any class of occupation force workers are known to exist.

4. Labor Relations

- a. There were no labor relations cases where action by occupation forces was taken.
- b. There were no actions or decisions by Japanese Police which affected labor disputes, unions or labor relations.
- c. (1) There were no complaints of employer domination or influence in labor union activity, nor discrimination against employees for labor union activity.
(2) The Prefectural Labor Relations Committee and the Prefectural Government took no action in labor matters with respect to c. (1) above.
- d. The Prefectural Labor Relations Committee did not mediate any labor disputes this month.

5. Employment

- a. Unemployment and Reemployment are as follows:

| | <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | <u>REEMPLOYED</u> | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>Private industry</u> | <u>Public works</u> | <u>Vocational training</u> | <u>Others</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Male | 55,752 | 51,005 | 1,208 | 3,453 | 31 | 49 | 4,741 |
| Female | 69,820 | 68,339 | 828 | 383 | 0 | 198 | 1,409 |
| Total | 125,572 | 119,344 | 2,036 | 3,836 | 31 | 247 | 6,150 |

- b. 667 repatriates were returned this month.

6. General Observations: None

7. Recommendations: None

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8. Labor Standards Activity.

During the month, personnel of the Prefectural Labor Standards Office arranged and held meetings in seven (7) cities and towns scattered over the entire area. Locations were chosen where there were large industries or concentrations of industry. Nearly one thousand (1000) representatives of industry, labor and the general public attended the various meetings. Members of this unit who attended found that the presentation and description of the law were generally dry as dust. However, each meeting was concluded with a question and answer period during which considerable interest was shown. Mr. Busaburo Takagi, who is head of the Prefectural Labor Standards Office, appears to be interested and anxious to make the law work in this area.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

Economics (Annex D to
Monthly Military Government
Report for period 1-30 June
1947, Control Symbol NG011)

8 July 1947

(1) Crop conditions

(a) The second major hailstorm in Saitama Prefecture occurring on 8 June 1947 inflicted severe damage to the barley, wheat, potato, and vegetable crops in Osato and Kodama guns. Damage to each crop was as follows:

1. Barley

Approximately 1949.7 acres were affected with damage estimated at fifty-eight percent (58%) of the total yield.

2. Wheat

Approximately 2767.7 acres of wheat were affected with damage estimated at fifty-seven percent (57%) of the total yield.

3. Potatoes

Approximately 612 acres of Irish potatoes were affected with an estimated damage of fifty-four percent (54%) of the total yield.

4. Vegetables

Approximately 514 acres of vegetables were affected with damage estimated at sixty-five percent (65%) of the total yield.

(b) Approximately 50 acres of barley were affected by the Scab disease in Koshigaya-machi, Minami-Saitama gun. Japanese control measures consist of a lime-sulphur solution spray.

(c) Barley, wheat, green tea, and vegetable crops are being harvested during the current period.

(d) Shortage of material having adverse effects on maximum crop production.

No Change.

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(2) Availability of fertilizer to farmers.

(a) The following table indicates the amounts of fertilizer received in Saitama Prefecture during the period 28 May, 26 June 1947:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Ammonium Sulphate | 2,563.9 MT |
| Calcium Cyanamide | 877.1 MT |
| Superphosphate | 599.0 MT |
| Potassium | 402.5 MT |
| Ammonium Nitrate | 1,495.2 MT |

(b) Prefectural officials report no distribution difficulties.

(c) Farmers are endeavoring to solve their fertilizer problems by using compost, night soil and barnyard manure.

(3) Collection of staple foods.

(a) Saitama Prefecture has completed its rice delivery, collecting 116% of the official quota. The following table gives available information on current barley and Irish potato collections in this prefecture:

| | <u>Allotment</u> | <u>Amount collected</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Barley | 381,300 koku | 105 koku | 0.28% |
| Irish Potato | 9,819,000 koku | 765,884 kan | 7.8% |

Prefectural officials have exerted much effort with regard to enforcing staple food collections. Check points have been set up on all major highways and railways preventing inter-prefectural transactions in staple foods. Local officials have arrested and tried numerous violators who failed to complete their quotas for more profitable markets.

(b) Evaluation of effectiveness of measures taken.

The fact that Saitama Prefecture completed 116% of its 1946 rice quota shows the effectiveness of measures taken with regard to the staple food collection. Reports on illegal transactions of staple foods reveal that local police are making an earnest effort to apprehend violators of the staple food collection laws.

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(4) Lumber products and charcoal.

(a) Factors adversely affecting the production of lumber and charcoal.

1. Official price for lumber and charcoal is too low.
2. Labor is not receiving its regular food ration.
3. High wages paid to labor as compared with official prices of products.

(b) Suggestions to increase production. Prefectural officials suggest:

1. A fixed ratio between price of product and wages of labor which will adequately compensate both producer and labor.
2. That transportation priority be given this industry.

(c) Factors affecting production and supply of charcoal to consumers are:

1. Transportation difficulties affecting inter-prefectural shipments of charcoal.
2. Producers engaging in more profitable industries, such as tea and cocoon production.

(d) Factors affecting production of veneer and plywood.

Veneer and plywood are not manufactured in Saitama Prefecture.

(5) Fishing

No commercial fishing is done in this prefecture.

(6) Surveillance of shipbuilding.

Not applicable.

(7) Reparations

Inspections made by this office reveal that all plants in the area, with the exception of two, are in a satisfactory condition. After these plants were closed for a period of seven days, machinery maintenance was brought up to the required standard.

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In accordance with current directives, inventory sheets for the dispersed equipment of Fuji Industrial Co., equipment of the 1st Tokyo Arsenal located at Omiya Engine Laboratory, Tokyo Railway Bureau and the dispersed equipment of the Nippon Kogaku K.K. were forwarded to ESS/IN, SCAP.

Buildings and land at three installations which were not essential for the custody of reparations equipment were released.

(8) Import-export shipping.

Not applicable.

(9) Price control and Rationing.

A major delay in the distribution of rations during the current month in 115 towns, villages and cities was reported by prefectural officials. The average delay in distribution is about 7.5 days which is attributed to an inadequate supply of staple foods. Prefectural officials state that every effort is being made to overcome this shortage and delay.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

Civil Information and
Education Activities
(Annex E to Monthly Military
Government Report for period
1-30 June 1947, Report Control
Symbol MG 12)

8 July 1947

(1) Education

(a) Seven meetings of school principals were held in Saitama by the education section of the prefecture. The objectives were to explain the various education directives and to discuss problems of school administration.

(b) Two Japanese women delegates and a member of this section attended the Regional Women's Conference held in Niigata on June 11-12-13. Many good ideas were received and will be used wherever possible.

(c) Four Parents and Teachers Conferences were held in this prefecture during the month. Each school sent a delegation consisting of a teacher, a mother, and a father. This section discussed what a Parents' and Teachers' Association could do in the home, school and community. Interest on the part of parents and teachers was very high. Total attendance was over 3,000.

(d) The editor of the Saitama Shimbun has agreed to start a women's column for the announcement of women's club news. It should help to build interest in women's groups.

(e) A meeting was held with the presidents of all Women's Clubs in Urawa. One result of the meeting was a request for a training school for democratic club leaders. Such a school is planned for July.

(f) Representatives from each of the known youth groups have been contacted by this office and asked to explain their aims and methods of operation.

(g) The local Boy Scout movement is greatly hampered by the lack of trained leaders.

(h) The rural youth of this prefecture seem to be fairly well organized but parents object to participation in organizations because of a desire to get maximum of work out of the boys.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

(i) Two planning meetings were held with leaders who will take part in the Adult Education Conferences to be held in this prefecture. Plans were completed and indications are that the conferences will be well attended and that there will be a high degree of participation by all concerned.

(j) Seven schools were inspected. No violations of SCAP directives were noted.

(2) Information

(a) Prefectural Information Section

To further implement the information program a Prefectural Information Section has been set up by Japanese authorities, following suggestions made by this team. The Prefectural Information Section is to be composed of a Research and Analysis Unit and an Information Unit.

(b) Prefectural Publicity Program.

A prefectural-wide Poster Contest sponsored by the Saitama Chamber of Commerce began on 1 June and is to run until 8 September 1947. Of the three (3) weekly winning posters selected, two were based on rights and liberties offered by the new constitution; the third was a poster on Rural Land Reform. Great interest has been displayed in the contest and it shows that in many ways the Japanese people themselves are beginning to appreciate their newly won freedom.

(c) Continued use is being made of prefectural newspapers and railroad loudspeaker systems and this unit's A-NO-NE Bulletin Boards in publicizing the Constitution, Public Health and Welfare, Education, and in particular the Rural Land Reform Programs. Information slides on some aspects of these various reforms have been prepared and are being circulated among Japanese movie theaters.

(d) Prefectural English Reading Rooms.

Due, in a large measure, to the assistance given by this section to the English Reading Rooms scattered throughout the Prefecture, interest has mounted. A good example is the Reading Room in Urawa City which has increased its attendance from two (2) to three (3) daily in January 1947 to thirty (30) to forty (40) daily at the present time.

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(3) Religion

Representatives of the Saitama Buddhist Association, claiming 20,000 members, are behind a movement to petition SCAP to expedite the repatriation of Japanese still abroad. An estimated 27,000 residents of Saitama are still to be repatriated, chiefly from Russian territories. The Buddhists hope to obtain 500,000 signatures to their petition.

(4) Arts and Monuments

One Taiko Nonaka, a Japanese National, reported to this unit on or about 2 June 1947 for the purpose of conducting a survey of cultural sites, structures and collections in accordance with the provisions of 8th Army letter, subject Japanese Technical consultant on Cultural Materials, dated 13 Aug. 1946.

Although Nonaka was assigned to Saitama prefecture for a period of approximately two weeks, he left after approximately one week. Furthermore, he did not maintain liaison with either this Military Government unit or with the prefectural government. His reports are restricted to such objects as screens and paintings. He makes no report on or recommendation relative to temples or other structures. The Kitain Temple at Kawagoe, dating from 1650, is badly in need of repair and maintenance. Request has been made to Kanto Military Government Region that survey be completed properly.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

Unit Occupational History
Report (Annex F to Military
Government Report for period
1 - 30 June 1947, Report
Control Symbol, Q-2)

8 July 1947

(a) Troops

1. Strength of unit on 30 June 1947 was seven (7) officers, thirty five (35) enlisted men and six (6) War Dept Civilians.

2. Transfers during June.

Officers: One (1) transferred to Tochigi Military Government Team, one (1) to 1st Sqd., 8th Cav.

Enlisted Men: Four (4) transferred to Mil. Govt. Sect., Hq Eighth Army.

3. Temporary Duty and Leave

Four (4) EM on duty this organization (30 days) from Mil. Govt. Section, Hq Eighth Army.

Five (5) EM, TDY Kamayashi Hotel, Yutanaka, Niigata Pref., three days.

Two (2) EM, TDY, Nagano MG Team, three days.

Four (4) EM are attending schools at the 1st Cav Div, TDY period eight (8) weeks.

One (1) officer, seven days, Mapei Hotel, Karuizawa, Gunma Pref.

4. Promotions.

One (1) EM to Sgt, two (2) to T/4, one (1) to T/5

(b) Military Government Activities.

Continued surveillance of Japanese prefectural government to insure compliance with orders and instructions of SCAP. No violations noted during the current period.

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(c) Intelligence and Counter Intelligence Activities.

No change.

(d) Demobilization and Disarmament

No change.

(e) Repatriation to and from Japan.

Eight (8) Koreans were repatriated. Five hundred and thirteen (513) ex Army and Navy personnel were repatriated as well as six hundred and sixty seven (667) civilians.

(f) Readjustment

Four (4) enlisted men were redeployed during the month.

(g) Supply and Housing

Supply is satisfactory. Replacement of ordnance parts continues to be slow and irregular.

(h) Extra curricular activities in the form of movies, a troop library and athletic facilities are adequate and morale is high. Interest in the Army Education Program continues to be good.

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

5 June 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Operational Reports.

TO : Commanding General, 8th Army, APO 343

1. In compliance with directions contained in Para 2, Operational Directive No. 37, Hq. 8th Army dated 30 April 1947, the report for May 1947 is submitted herewith.

POLITICAL & GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Continued surveillance of Japanese law enforcement agencies and courts shows a decided improvement in functions and expediting of trials, but more experience and a broader interpretation of the new Constitution should determine within a comparatively short period of time whether many of the present-day officials must be replaced with those whose ideas are more in accord with democratic ideals.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Distribution of penicillin is being made to individual Japanese doctors in such small quantities that no single doctor has a sufficient amount to successfully combat a serious infection. It is suggested that penicillin be held at health centers for issue in sufficient amounts to be of value in emergencies.

LABOR

Three Communist labor agitators implicated in the Ageo Watch Company strike in December 1946 were sentenced in a Japanese court. Hyuga was given one year at hard labor while Suzuki and Fujita received eight months at hard labor. The sentence is being appealed.

ECONOMICS

Agriculture

Severe frosts in late April and a hailstorm in early May will adversely affect this year's crop of wheat, barley, potatoes, tea and cocoons.

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Agrarian Reform

Numerous complaints have been received from local land commissions to the effect that local town and village officials have complete control over land reform budget.

Price Control & Rationing

On 12 May 1947, Saitama had collected 116% of its rice quota.

Prefectural officials state that no city, town or village is behind in the rationing of staple foods.

Mining Equipment

Only one plant in this prefecture is designated to produce mining equipment. Production of electric exploders there is progressing satisfactorily.

Textiles

A loan of ¥ 9,500,000 was granted by the Central Government to cotton and silk weavers in the Chichibu area. It is planned to install 425 silk and 311 cotton looms.

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

In attempting to pattern itself after American service clubs, the Saitama Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a prefecture wide poster contest. It has donated ¥ 10500 for prizes.

TIMOTHY J. RYAN
Lt. Col., Infantry
Commanding.

Annexes:

- A - Political & Government
- B-1 - Public Health
- B-2 - Public Welfare
- C - Labor
- D - Economics
- E - Civil Information & Education
- F - Unit Occupational History

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SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
AFO 201

Political & Governmental
Activities (Annex A to Monthly
Military Government Report for
the period 1 - 31 May 47,
Report Control Symbol, QOS-01)

5 June 1947

(1) Japanese Governmental Administration

(a) Prefectural Assembly

On 27 May 1947, the Saitama Prefectural Assembly convened in its initial session. The new chairman was decided by open election and the choice fell on Mr. Kuraharu Matsumoto, a Liberal. The assembly session lasted three (3) days.

(b) Dual Vice Governors

It was decided that the position of Vice-Governor should be a dual one representing both a career government official and a prominent civilian businessman. With this in mind, Mr. Kenji Fukunaga, Manager of Katakura Silk Mills, Omiya City, and Mr. Chaichi Yoshida, former Welfare Ministry Labor Board Chief, were named the new Saitama Prefectural Vice-Governors.

(c) Personnel Changes

In the only other governmental personnel change, Mr. Chuzo Hirose, former secretarial official in Saitama was appointed Head of Labor Section, Public Welfare Department.

(2) Activities of National, Regional or Local Political Parties in Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages.

(a) Liberal Party

The Liberal Party, incensed over the failure of its leader, Matsunosuke Kato, to lead them to greater triumph in the recent elections, named Mr. Ryozo Hiraoka as new party chief.

(b) Communist Party

Kasuo Hyuga, Communist Party head, was brought to trial for his activities in the Ageo Factory incident and was sentenced to one (1) year's imprisonment along with three (3) of his henchmen.

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If their appeal of the case fails, this will leave the Communist Party without a leader at a time when the group is staging an all out drive to raise a party fund of ¥350,000. Elsewhere, the Communist front seemed to disintegrate as the Yorii District cell seceded from the main party body and organized a Rural Culture Improvement Corporation with a capital of one million yen.

(3) Degree of Compliance by the Japanese Government with the Requirements of SCAP Directives.

(a) Relief Supplies

An increasing number of reports is reaching this Team relative to the failure of the Japanese Government to dispose of clothing and blankets of the former Japanese Army in accordance with SCAP directives. Several cases now under investigation are reputed to involve hundreds of millions of yen worth of articles which were disposed of illegally and under circumstances which did not channel the clothing to needy persons. The supplies allegedly entered the blackmarket, enriching a number of Japanese including officials, who were supposedly responsible for its proper disposal.

(4) Other political, government or legal matters and comments.

(a) Provost Court.

Six (6) Koreans and five (5) Japanese, including four (4) women, were tried by Provost Court. Three (3) of the cases involved possession of weapons and the remainder possession or theft of GI supplies. Twelve (12) additional cases are under investigation and are expected to be tried in the near future.

(b) Public Safety

1. Police

The Police Department has initiated various measures with a view to reducing crimes but criminal offenses - particularly theft and blackmarketing - remain high. Analysis of crimes reveals that the majority of theft cases in the larger cities occur during the hours of 2200 and 0200 and plans are being made by police authorities to concentrate their efforts during this period. Steps have also been taken to reduce crime on railway and electric trains by placing police and detectives on them.

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2. Fire

Thirty-two fires in the prefecture resulted in an estimated damage of 1,564,000 yen to Japanese property and injury to one Japanese. Continued improvement in the efficiency of fire-fighting personnel has reduced the loss of property by fire, but this has been largely offset by the current lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment.

3. Traffic

A series of conferences were held with Japanese authorities and several campaigns were conducted in the larger cities on traffic matters, but it has been difficult to keep small children from playing on streets and roads due to lack of playground facilities. A traffic program has been conducted in schools throughout the prefecture and a number of schools have required children to walk in single file when going to and from schools, thus reducing the number of traffic accidents. Elimination of the use of the streets by stallkeepers in the conduct of their business has also contributed to fewer accidents during the month.

(c) Courts and procurators.

A number of conferences were held with judges, procurators and law enforcement officials of the prefecture relative to the protection of individual rights. Many of these officials are somewhat confused over their powers and limitations under the new Constitution and are reluctant to take action upon their own initiative. In the matter of arresting criminals, the percentage arrested was reduced from 33% for a period prior to adoption of the Constitution, to 17% for a similar period after 3 May 1947. In order to conform with the provisions of the new Constitution, Prefectural Police were furnished with forms for use in the search of premises, and for the arrest and confinement of Japanese suspected of committing or who have committed offenses against the Occupation Forces.

(d) Miscellaneous.

1. New Constitution

To popularize the new Constitution in Saitama, a group of prominent persons led by the Saitama Shinbun sponsored a seven (7) day period of public entertainment beginning on 3 May 1947. All kinds of social activities were staged, from bicycle races to debates and lectures on the new law of the land.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

2. Tonari Gumi.

The Japanese people and their officials are at present apprehensive about the order abolishing all types of ration distributing groups by 31 May 1947. No suitable substitute channel has yet been decided upon by the government and, although the people are whole-heartedly in favor of discontinuing the old Tonari-gumi system, they are becoming alarmed about the manner of obtaining their rice rations during this critical food period.

3. Local Election

It became known that on the night before the 30 April election in Kawagoe City a number of blank votes were scattered by the wind and were not found. Election authorities immediately stamped the remaining ballots with the word "Kawagoe". In the voting, however, one (1) illegal ballot was found and a number of the defeated candidates seized upon this fact to demand a new election. After thoroughly investigating the incident, election administration officials rejected the petition on the grounds that the one illegal vote had in no way affected the outcome.

4. Blackmarket

A recently elected mayor of an average size city in Saitama with whom a conference was held on general matters of city administration, expressed concern over shortages of raw materials which will reduce employment and add to the economic distress of the people in his area. While crime is prevalent, it is not rampant, inasmuch as the city has a more stable population than many other places in the prefecture. Every effort has been made to curtail blackmarketing, but the mayor was of the opinion that small cities and towns could hope for little success in economic recovery without concentrated and energetic leadership; first, from the National Government and, second, from prefectural authorities. A minimum six-month program divided into various phases - such as information, education, statistics, decreased value of the yen, production, etc - was his idea of combatting the blackmarket.

5. Japanese Broadcasts

Surveillance of the Japanese radio broadcasts heard in Saitama revealed no significant departures from the schedule released by SCAP.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

6. Policemen.

Members of this Team addressed over 100 women police who gathered in Urawa, the prefectural capital, for two-day orientation course and lectures relating to the new Constitution. Many of the policewomen, who show much enthusiasm in their work, complained of being given menial and unimportant tasks but this situation was corrected by the Prefectural Chief of Police.

7. Foreign Nationals.

A pretty girl who claimed Dutch citizenship was investigated by this team for being implicated with Japanese Nationals in the purchase of sake from a brewery by using the name of the Commanding Officer of this Team. A subsequent call from the Dutch Legation in Tokyo revealed that the girl, who was born in Java, had apparently been involved in other shady matters and he indicated that she would be deported at the first opportunity.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

SAITAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

Public Health Activities
(Annex B-1 to Monthly
Military Government Report
for period 1 - 31 May 47,
Report Control Symbol, (PH-01)

5 June 1947

(1) Hospital Administration

All National Hospitals in the area were visited and special attention given to methods used in distributing relief clothing. In all cases the distribution had been made on a just basis, all recipients having been in the hospitals with a legitimate illness for not less than one (1) month.

The recent difficulties between the patients self-governing association and the administrative and medical staff of the Saitama National Tuberculosis Sanatorium have been settled satisfactorily.

(2) Veterinary Affairs

A license for opening a slaughter house at Koshigaya was issued by the Veterinary Affairs Section of the Prefectural Government. Investigation of the proposed slaughter house revealed a complete lack of sanitary facilities and that the establishment had never been visited by any Japanese governmental officials before permission for actual slaughtering operations was given. This is only one case of a long series of incidents which stem from having an incompetent meat and dairy inspection official who cannot grasp the significance of any recommendations made by the Public Health Section of this unit. It is suggested that a personnel change would benefit the veterinary program and help safe guard the public health of the civilian population.

Two cases of swine erysipelas were reported during the period.

795 cattle, 24 goats, 1,087 pigs and 219 horses were slaughtered during the period.

Dairy inspection report for month of April:

| Am't of milk produced | Am't pasteurized high temp. | No. of Bact. exams. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 736.6 koku | 115,650 liters | 48 |

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Butter fat understandard. | No. of milk cows. | No. of Milk goats. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

11

1211

115

(overstandard count-16)

Dairy score card inspection report for April 20 to
May 21:

Total Inspections - 93

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Score | 80 or over | 75 to 80 | 70 to 74 |
| No. of inspections | <u>7</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>16</u> |
| | 60 to 69 | 50 to 59 | Under 50 |
| | <u>23</u> | <u>32</u> | <u>10</u> |

(3) Dental Affairs

Negative Report.

(4) Nursing Report

Negative Report

(5) Medical Supply Situation

Due to ignorance of the proper methods for the use of penicillin, stocks of Japanese penicillin distributed in April were improperly used and literally thrown away by un-informed Japanese doctors. Before any further distribution of penicillin is made, the totally inaccurate treatment methods prescribed by Japanese penicillin manufacturers should be refuted and adequate literature similar to TEMED No. 9, 1944, subject "Penicillin" with the latest information should be published in Japanese and distributed to each individual doctor or at least to each health center. A general information guide on penicillin therapy has been prepared by this unit, but, due to inadequate up-to-date information, more specific material is needed to prevent foolish use of penicillin by ignorant Japanese medical practitioners. It is also recommended that penicillin be part of emergency medical stocks held at several points in the prefecture and released only in case of an otherwise uncontrollable infection to doctors who are acquainted with modern penicillin therapy. Present practice is to disperse the drug in small quantities to many doctors.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

(6) Preventive Medicine Activities

Adequate sanitary information is being provided each health center by the prefectural government for distribution to the town halls.

Sanitation teams have been trained and demonstrations were given at a health conference held in Urawa city on 29 May 1947. This conference was attended by the health authorities of the major cities and towns and all health centers of this prefecture.

The following inoculations were completed during the period:

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Inoculations</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Typhus | 380 |
| Typhoid | 10,707 |
| Smallpox | 26,495 |

The following cases and deaths were reported during the period:

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Deaths</u> |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Diphtheria | 59 | 5 |
| Dysentery | 18 | 6 |
| Ekiri | 19 | 6 |
| Meningitis | 5 | 3 |
| Paratyphoid | 2 | 0 |
| Typhoid | 29 | 2 |
| Typhus | 3 | 0 |

Adequate control measures are being employed by the Japanese public health authorities.

(7) Sanitary Engineering Activities

A closed drainage system is under construction at Kawaguchi City. This city, with a population of 188,000, is situated on very low terrain and flooding during the rainy season has created a constant annual health problem because of polluted private water supplies and insect control problems. A safe public water system is urgently needed and the city officials are planning to make this their next construction project.

A prefecture-wide rodent control program was launched during the current period with ANTU poisoning as the principal control agent used.