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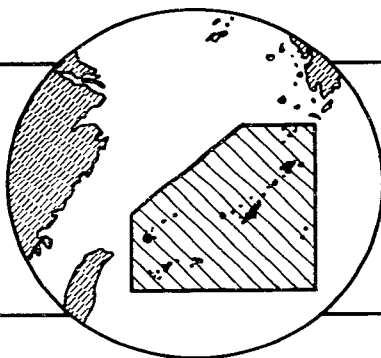
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資料部  
長

資料部  
保存

Commander - in - Chief  
United States Army Forces, Pacific



**SUMMATION**  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in the  
**RYUKYU ISLANDS**

NO 1 July - November 1946

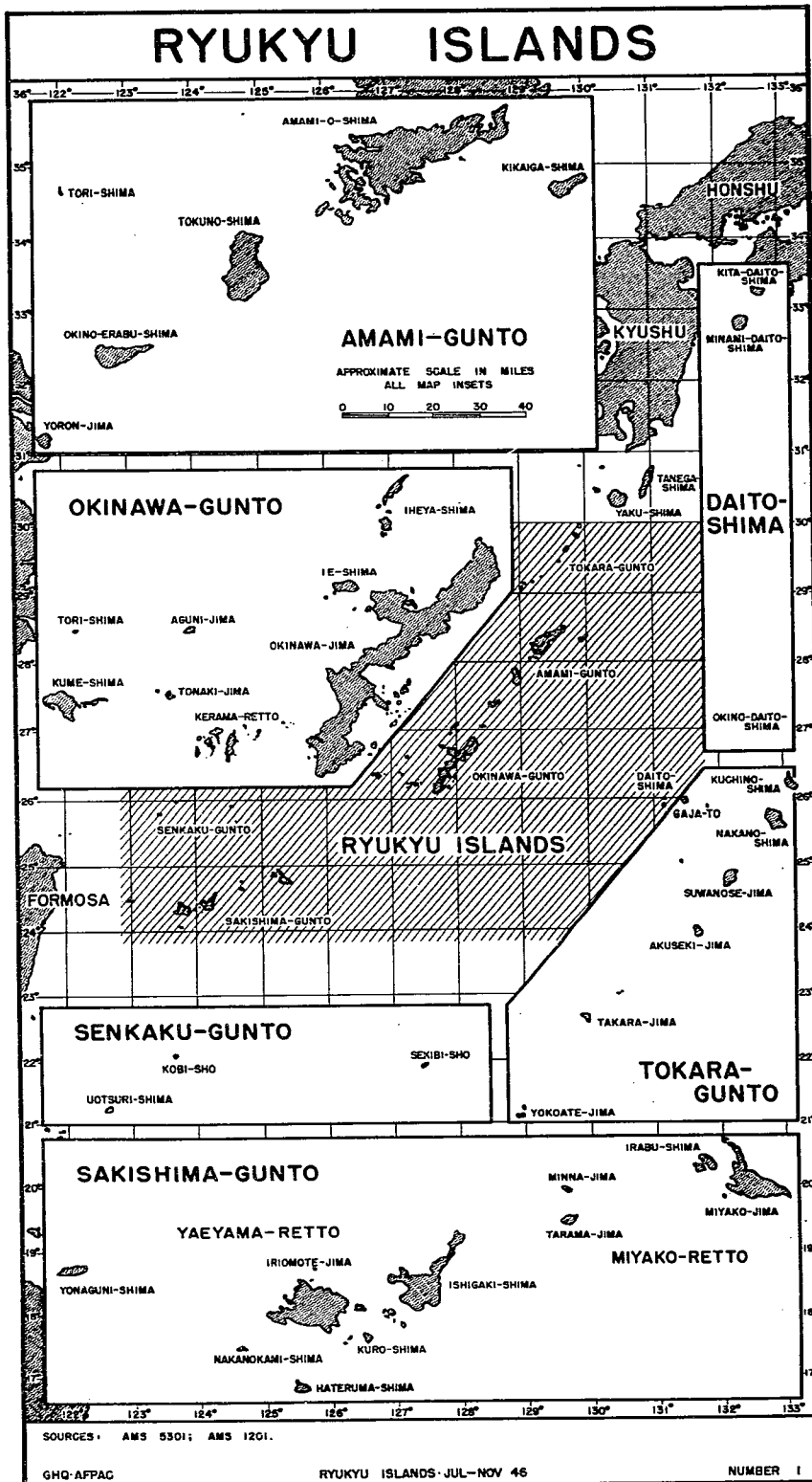
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER — IN — CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

**SUMMATION NO 1**  
**UNITED STATES ARMY**  
**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
IN THE  
**RYUKYU ISLANDS**

FOR THE MONTHS OF  
JULY—NOVEMBER 1946

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 1

July-November 1946

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

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SUMMATION  
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PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1  
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GOVERNMENT

Military Government

1. The Deputy Commander for Military Government assumed full control of Military Government activities on 21 June 1945. On 1 August 1945 the Island Command was divided into four separate units and the Deputy Commander for Military Government became responsible to the Commanding General, Army Service Command I.

2. On 21 September 1945 responsibility for Military Government was turned over to the Navy which retained control until 1 July 1946 when Military Government activities were transferred back to the Army under the Deputy Commander for Military Government, who is responsible to the Commanding General, Ryukyus Command.

Civil Government

3. Before the invasion of the Ryukyus these islands constituted a single prefecture of Japan and were governed under a prefectural organization. This government completely disappeared during the war with the destruction of cities and the displacing of civilians.

4. To aid the Military Government concerning Okinawan affairs the Okinawa Advisory Council was established in August 1945. As resettlement went steadily ahead the need for governmental organization became more pressing and a central administration gradually evolved out of the Advisory Council. The members of the Council first acted as advisers to the Deputy Commander and as small research and liaison staffs grew into "departments," the Council members became directors.

5. In January 1946 the Department of Education, the Department of Public Health and the Police Department were established. In March the Departments of Agriculture, Industry, Finance, Fisheries and Commerce were instituted. The Departments of General Affairs, Postal Affairs, Judicial Affairs, Arts and Monuments and Labor were created in April.

6. By the end of April the new structure of government was completed and the Deputy Commander selected a Governor (Chiji) from a panel of three men nominated by a convention of village heads, Council members and Okinawan leaders.

7. Under the present system with the establishment of the Okinawan civilian administration, directives, orders and policies of Military Government emanate directly from the Deputy Commander to the Governor, who is responsible for their dissemination and enforcement.

## LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### Legal

8. Before Military Government was established in the Ryukyus there was little to distinguish legal and judicial administration there from that in any of the prefectures in Japan. Many of the existing laws were left in effect until such time as they could be changed.

9. Property rights became almost nonexistent due to the displacing of civilians on Okinawa.

10. All courts were destroyed during the war and there were no civilian tribunals in operation for more than a year. Courts have since been established and at the present time the judicial system consists of municipal courts, local courts and Exceptional Military Courts.

### Public Safety

11. At the end of the fighting on Okinawa crime was at a minimum. All law enforcing organizations had been disrupted and the Military Police took over the responsibility of maintaining law and order.

12. The Okinawa Police Department was organized in January and since that time has gradually expanded and assumed greater responsibilities. A Police Training School was established to train recruits. Special schools were started to train auxiliary police and watchmen.

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Agricultural restoration projects were continued on Okinawa during October. Land reclamation teams were employed, a livestock breeding and importation program was completed and plans were laid to revive sericulture.

2. Fish landings decreased in a seasonal drop during November, but continued satisfactory catches reflected the steady growth of the fishing fleet.

Forestry

3. A ¥ 267,600.60 budget was approved to promote production of lumber on Iriomote island.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Industry

4. Equipped with tools, instruments and equipment from decommissioned units of the Army and Navy, Ryukyuan industry is reviving. Emphasis is placed on all projects which will supply housing and building materials.

5. A two-year plan to expand the industrial life of the Ryukyu Islands has been adopted.

Textiles

6. For textiles the two-year rehabilitation plan includes a program to restore tsumugi (pongee) weaving in the northern Ryukyus and re-establish hat weaving at its prewar level.

Transportation

7. In order to control its own merchant fleet Military Government has requisitioned various types of vessels for fishing, cargo and passenger carrying and stream unloading. To repair and maintain this fleet a drydock is planned at Kadena Ko.

8. At present 84 Okinawans are employed in the Armed Forces motor pool. The major land transportation problem is the procurement of an adequate number of serviceable vehicles.

Communications

9. Okinawa had set up 43 post offices by the end of November.

Mail service with Japan has been resumed.

Imports and Exports

10. An Import-Export Board has been organized to control commerce and establish trade practices. It is planned first to meet the needs of the Ryukyuan people with interisland trade and then to expand to foreign trade.

Rationing and Price Control

11. A basic food ration of 1,530 calories per person per day is in effect.

12. Prices have been set for the ration components and other commodities issued by the Military Government and for those locally produced. On 1 October the cost of living was reduced about 20 percent by a price rollback.

FINANCE

13. Indigenous Japanese yen has been the currency of the Ryukyus both before and since the occupation.

14. All banking, credit and insurance disappeared in Okinawa Gunto in March 1945 and were not resumed until June 1946.

15. Regulations governing the Okinawan budget were prepared by the Okinawan Department of Finance and approved by Military Government in August.

SECTION 3

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Public Welfare

1. The Okinawan Civilian Administration reported in July that approximately 68,000 natives were awaiting resettlement to their former cities and villages and 6,500 to outlying islands.
2. The total number of civilians on relief in Okinawa was 95,375 at the end of November.
3. Approximately 2,500 houses a month have been built during the past three months under the rehousing program.
4. At the end of November there were seven welfare institutions in operation in the Ryukyus.

Hospital Administration

5. The total in-patients in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries were 669 in November and dispensary treatments numbered 106,590.
6. In November there were 80 civilian physicians, 23 dentists, 201 registered nurses, 163 midwives and five pharmacists in the Ryukyus.

Common Diseases

7. Incidence of malaria and trachoma continued to rise during the past four months. The November totals were 26,230 and 5,392 respectively.

Sanitation

8. The principal activities of the Bureau of Sanitation during the past three months were spraying houses for insect control, constructing, cleaning and closing wells and building and closing latrines.

In November 58,117 homes were sprayed with DDT and 157 wells and 2,594 latrines were constructed.

Vital Statistics

9. The monthly vital statistics report showed 615 births, 356 deaths and five stillbirths. The birth rate has increased almost 150 percent since October.

10. The total population of the Ryukyus was 817,160 on 30 November, an increase of 127,000 since June.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

11. School enrollment continued to increase in November and totaled 166,501 at the end of the month. The provision of adequate school buildings, textbooks and competent teachers remained a major problem.

12. The Ryukyus Exhibit at Hizaonna was enlarged and the National Museum at Shuri was reopened.

13. The Ryukyus National Library, formerly located at Naha, was reopened at Ishikawa.

14. Organization of Christian congregations showed steady increase from 18 in August to 21 by the end of November with an attendance of approximately 1,000.

15. Buddhist services attended by approximately 100 worshippers are held in three temples.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

16. The native newspaper Uruma Shimpo is the chief agency of news dissemination.

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POLITICAL

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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT

C O N T E N T S

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GENERAL

Responsibility

1. When the TENTH Army invaded Okinawa on 1 April 1945 Military Government within the Pacific Ocean Areas was administered under the authority of the Commander in Chief Pacific Ocean Areas (CinCPOA). Accordingly the Commanding General, TENTH Army, receiving his authority as Commander Ryukyus Area from CinCPOA, also acted as Chief Military Government Officer for the Ryukyus. This authority he delegated to the corps, division and island commanders within the area.

Mission

2. The Military Government mission of these commanders, acting through the Military Government detachments assigned to their command, was to prevent civilians from interfering with military operations, to discharge the obligations concerning civilians imposed by international law and to prevent unrest and unnecessary hardship to the population.

3. As the character of the military operations within the Ryukyus changed the measures adopted by Military Government to execute its mission also changed. In the combat stages Military Government concentrated on helping civilians to survive. When Okinawa was being developed into a base for operations against Japan, Military Government was faced with removing the population to the hinterland and adjusting the people to restricted ways of life. With the cessation of hostilities Military Government encouraged the political, economic and social rehabilitation of the islands.

ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Changes in Command Channels

4. The Island Commander assumed full control over Okinawa from the Commanding General, TENTH Army, on 21 June 1945 when organized Japanese resistance ended. The Deputy Commander for Military Government accordingly assumed full control of Military Government activities, reporting to the Island Commander. On 1 August 1945 the Island Command was divided into four separate units and the Deputy Commander for Military Government became responsible to the Commanding General, Army Service Command I.

On 21 September 1945 responsibility for Military Government was turned over to the Navy and the Deputy Commander for Military Government reported to the Commandant, Naval Operating Base, Okinawa.

On 1 July 1946 Military Government activities were transferred from the Navy back to the Army under the Deputy Commander for Military Government who was responsible to the Commanding General, Ryukyus Command.

#### Area of Responsibility

5. During 1945 the area of Military Government was confined to Okinawa and the small islands to the west as far as Kume. On 19 January the area was extended to the North to include the islands south of the 30th parallel and to the South to include the Sakishima Gunto.

#### Organization

6. During the combat phase Military Government consisted of a Military Government Headquarters, field detachments and such Army or Navy units as an MP battalion, quartermaster truck company, various dispensaries and a hospital. Until July 1945 Headquarters was organized into the following branches: Executive, Operations, Supplies and Accounts, Fiscal, Government and Medical and Welfare.

At the end of June 1945 the conclusion of the war appeared still remote and plans were formulated to reorganize Military Government. A 1 September 1945 reorganization plan discontinued the Operations Branch of Headquarters and transferred its functions to a Government Department, and transformed the Medical and Welfare Branch into Welfare and Public Health Departments.

Various subsequent reorganizations took place and by 1 November 1946 Military Government was organized as shown on the accompanying chart.

### CIVIL GOVERNMENT

#### Pre-invasion Government

7. Before the invasion Okinawa and the islands to the south had constituted a single prefecture of Japan and were governed as a part of the homeland. The governor of the Prefecture was appointed by the Prime Minister and supervised by the Home Minister.

8. This Government completely disappeared during combat and the destruction of cities and the crowding of the population into previously uninhabited areas made early re-establishment of the Government along familiar lines impossible.

#### Invasion Government

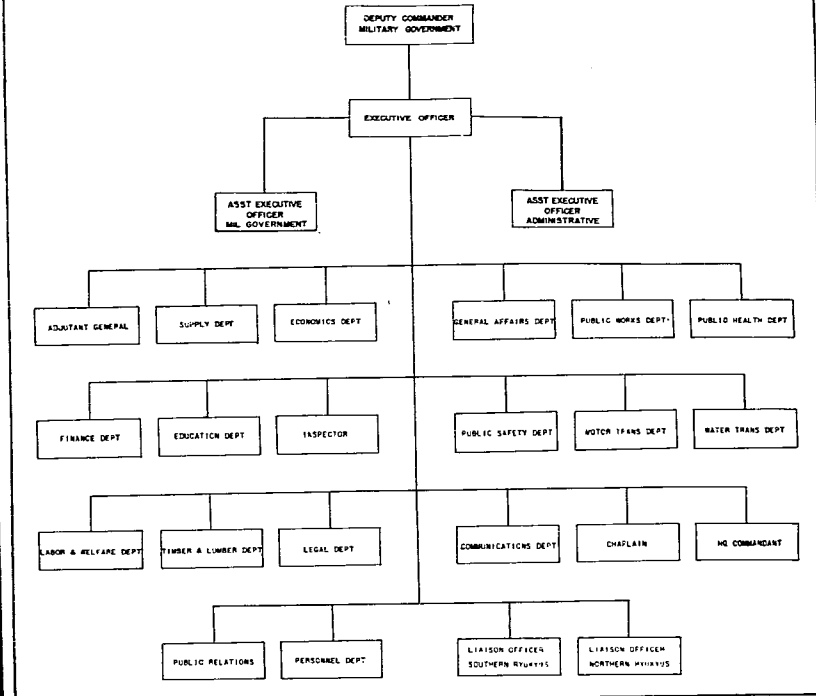
9. During the first months of the operation political reconstruction received little attention but the first step was taken with the appointment of hancho or foremen to be responsible for groups of 60 to 100 persons. When camps were established local "mayors" were appointed and provided with councils whose members were charged with the supervision of such activities as camp sanitation, labor, cultivation and rationing.

10. With the consolidation of the various camps and detachments into districts a more elaborate structure with the district as the geographical basis was adopted. Elections were held in September 1945. As a result each district came to have a popularly chosen "mayor" and council who remained subordinate to the Military Government commander.

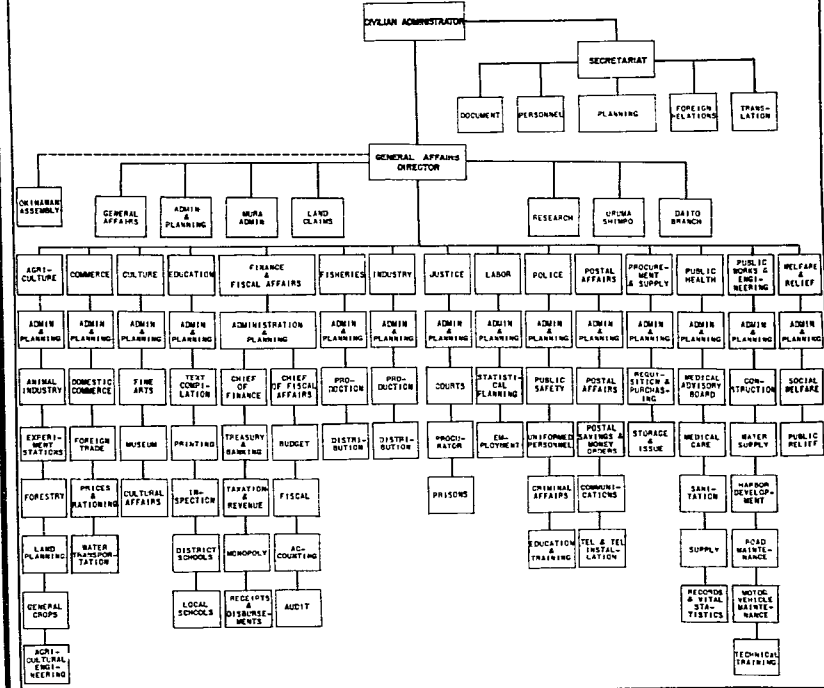
# GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NOVEMBER 1946

ORGANIZATION OF UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT - RYUKYUS COMMAND



## ORGANIZATION OF CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION - OKINAWA-GUNTO



SOURCE - RYKOW ME.

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RYUKYU ISLANDS - JUL - NOV 46

NUMBER 2

### Okinawa Advisory Council

11. To provide a ready source of information and advice concerning Okinawan affairs, the Okinawa Advisory Council of 15 leading citizens was appointed in August 1945 by the Deputy Commander on the recommendation of a nominating body made up of more than 100 outstanding Okinawans.

12. As it became possible to return the islanders in increasing numbers to their former homes and to re-establish the prewar local administrative units, the former village (mura) was made the basis for local organization. This was the inauguration of a program whose object was the political rehabilitation of the islands along prewar patterns.

### New Program

13. The revised program was adopted in compliance with the provision of CinCPAC/POA Ltr Serial 52855, dated 12 December 1945, Subject: U. S. Naval Military Government, Pacific Ocean Areas, which reads in part (par. 7), "Local governments, insofar as practicable, should be patterned on the politico-social institutions which the inhabitants have evolved for themselves." This program served as a point of departure for moving in the direction of greater democracy.

### Developing Self-government

14. During the early months of 1946 resettlement went steadily ahead. A central administration gradually evolved out of the Advisory Council. The members of the Council, all of them Okinawans of recognized leadership, first acted as expert advisers to the Deputy Commander. There grew up small research and liaison staffs or "departments" of which the Council members became directors.

15. On 2 January the authority to administer the educational affairs of Okinawa was transferred to the Okinawan Department of Education, under administrative responsibility of the Military Government. This was the first step in the evolution of "councils" into executive departments functioning on an islandwide basis. Before the end of the month the Police Department and the Department of Public Health had received the same status. On 15 March Departments of Agriculture, Industry, Finance, Fisheries and Commerce were created. The remaining departments came into being during April. These were General Affairs, Postal Affairs, Judicial Affairs, Arts and Monuments and Labor.

### Installation of Governor

16. The month of April saw the completion of the new structure of government. A nominating convention composed of the village heads, members of the Advisory Council and a cross-section of Okinawan leaders named a panel of three men. From this panel the Deputy Commander selected a Governor (Chiji), who was installed in office the following day.

### Okinawan Assembly

17. The imminent inauguration of a monetary economy with prices and wages, which had been suspended since the invasion, was believed to be of such importance as to warrant the postponement of elections for the Okinawan Assembly which would divert attention to political matters. Accordingly, by a directive of 22 April, the life of the present Assembly was extended until such time as elections should

be authorized, and provision was made for vacancies to be filled by Military Government appointment. The Assembly was formally convened by the Governor on 23 May, and authorization was given for monthly meetings.

Indirect Government

18. With the establishment of the Okinawan Civilian Administration directives, orders and policies of Military Government emanate directly from the Deputy Commander to the Governor, who is responsible for their dissemination and enforcement. Informal technical channels are maintained between the several departments of the Civilian Administration and the departments of Military Government. With the confirmation of the Deputy Commander the Governor appoints department heads and, until such time as elections are authorized, the headmen of the local governmental units.



SECTION 2  
LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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LEGAL

1. Before the advent of Military Government the Japanese criminal and civil codes, the Basic Laws and other miscellaneous Japanese laws were in effect in the Ryukyus. There were in addition certain special laws applicable only to the Ryukyus.

2. The judicial system was part of the Japanese judicial system and was under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Tokyo.

The highest court in the Ryukyus was the District Court at Naha. There were two local courts, at Naha and Hirara, with branch judicial offices scattered through the various islands. See map on page 18.

There were no appellate courts in the Ryukyus; appeals from the Okinawa District Court at Naha were heard at the Nagasaki Appellate Court on the mainland of Japan.

Legal Reform

3. When Military Government was first established in the Ryukyus, a proclamation was issued which read in part, ". . .existing laws will remain in force and effect except insofar as it may be necessary. . .to change them."

Many of the existing laws need modification or abrogation. Because of a shortage of legal personnel a thorough screening of the old Japanese laws is progressing slowly.

4. Local lawyers in Okinawa have been directed to undertake research leading to statutory reforms. They require considerable guidance as their ideas are often confused and there is doubt as to which of the Japanese laws are to be considered as still in effect.

Property Rights

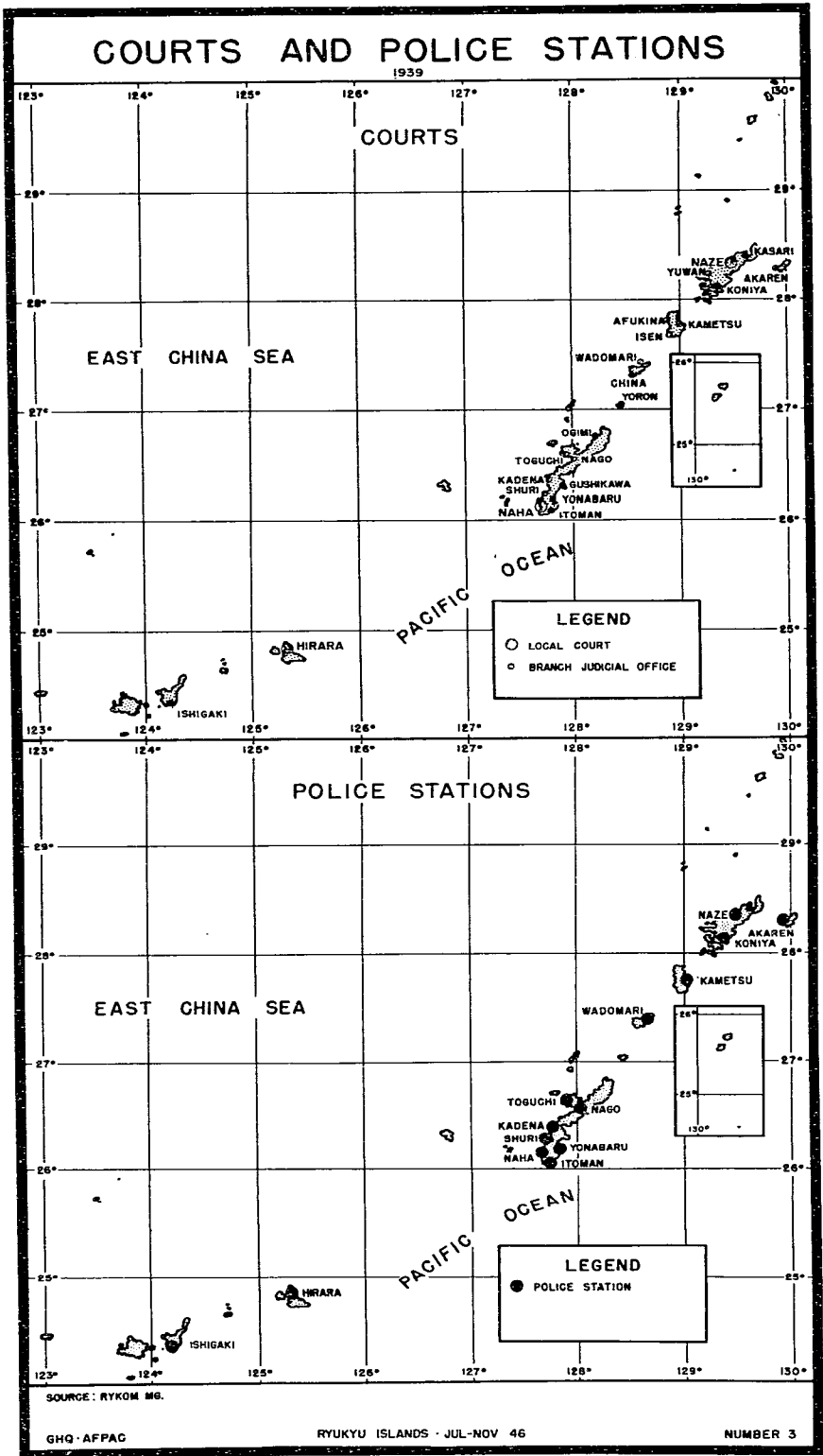
5. Property rights were in complete chaos because of the large scale displacing of civilians during the fighting and subsequent Military Government control on all civilian movement.

Land boundaries have yet to be determined and definitive rights of property ownership proclaimed.

Legal Department, Military Government

6. The bulk of Ryukyu legal matters must be done by the Legal Department of Military Government because of the absence of normal Okinawan civilian activities and personnel. The existing major tasks include:





- (1) Reorganizing the judicial system and defining jurisdiction of various courts.
- (2) Settling claims of citizenship of non-Japanese.
- (3) Establishing a system of determining land ownership and property rights.
- (4) Establishing a Claims Commission for processing and paying accrued claims for noncombat damage and personal injuries and death.
- (5) Revision of existing Japanese laws.

Judicial Affairs

7. During the invasion all courts along with other governmental processes disappeared and for over a year there were no civilian tribunals in operation. On 15 April 1946 a system of lowest criminal courts, staffed entirely by Ryukyuan, was inaugurated.

8. The judicial system now consists of Municipal Courts (Kani Saibansho), Local Courts (Ku Saibansho) and Exceptional Military Courts.

Municipal Courts

9. Municipal courts have no civil jurisdiction and their power to punish offenders is limited to 30 days' imprisonment. They have jurisdiction over the petty offenses against Japanese law which were formerly punished summarily by police chiefs and over violations of Military Government curfew and unauthorized circulation regulations.

Local Courts

10. Local Courts have civil jurisdiction over controversies involving ¥ 1,000 or less and may impose sentences up to 15 years for violations of criminal laws.

Exceptional Military Courts

11. The Exceptional Military Courts include Military Commissions, Superior Provost Courts and Summary Provost Courts. These courts have jurisdiction over all serious offenses against pre-existing Japanese laws and offenses against Military Government Proclamations.

12. By the end of November only one case (infanticide) had been tried by Military Commission. Three cases had been tried before Superior Provost Courts, involving a black-market operator, an attempted murder and manslaughter. Eight hundred fifty-eight cases had been tried by Summary Provost Courts. Principal offenses tried by these courts were unauthorized circulation, petty larceny, illegal possession and black-market offenses.

PUBLIC SAFETY

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Law and Order . . . . .	13
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LAW AND ORDER

13. Following the end of hostilities on Okinawa, crime was

at a minimum as a result of: (1) the complete destruction of all material possession; (2) the close surveillance over displaced civilians; and (3) the loss of all property rights until such time as those rights could be clarified and restored.

#### Military Police Activities

14. During the eight months ending 31 July total arrests, investigations and reported crimes numbered 1,754. This included 115 Japanese soldiers apprehended, 407 traffic violations, 16 deaths (accidents and explosions) and 30 cases of rape and attempted rape.

#### Civil Police Activities

15. Arrests by the civil police decreased from 1,759 arrests in August to 307 in November. The bulk of the arrests were for unauthorized circulation in restricted areas, petty larceny, black-market violations and prostitution.

### POLICE

#### Prewar Organization

16. The Ryukyus were formerly designated as a prefecture of Japan and as such the police organization was much like the Japanese police system. The role of the police in administration was all-important, touching every phase of everyday economic, political and social life in the Ryukyus.

17. In 1939 there were 14 police stations in the Ryukyus, as shown on map, page 18.

#### Military Police

18. At the end of hostilities on Okinawa, the law enforcement organizations were completely disrupted and the Military Police assumed responsibility for maintaining law and order.

Initially the Military Police were engaged in collecting the civilians from places to which they had fled and in controlling their movement so as not to interfere with functions of Military Government and the restoration of civil affairs.

19. When the first civilians came under the control of the Military Government it became the responsibility of the Military Police to make sure that the civilians did not engage in subversive activities and to maintain supervision over the civilians and insure compliance with all Military Government Proclamations.

#### Okinawa Civil Police

20. It later became evident that the civilians contemplated no inimical action and that the civil police were capable of dealing with most problems of civilian control.

21. On 10 December 1945 the Provost Marshal instituted training of civilians for police work and a Police Training School was established. An Okinawan Police Department with a civilian commissioner was organized in January.

On 15 March a special course to train 160 auxiliary police to aid the Military Police began. In August the Commissioner of Okinawa Police was instructed to accept as members of the Okinawa Police Department members of the auxiliary police whom he deemed fit.

The school continued to train police personnel and as the police organizations expanded and increased in efficiency they were given instructions in the use of arms and issued weapons to maintain law and order.

On 14 November the fifth class of 100 policemen entered the Okinawan Police Academy for a two months' training course.

22. A school to train watchmen was opened and the first class of 35 graduated on 28 October 1946.

#### Prisons

23. The Okinawa Central Prison was opened on 9 November with a capacity of 250. The present prison population is 114.

#### Public Safety

24. The Director of Public Safety instructed the Okinawa Police Commissioner to institute an Accident Prevention Section in the Police Department to carry on an active public education program on accident prevention. Special instructions were published in the press concerning the discovery and disposition of bombs, duds and other explosives found in the area.

25. As the number of traffic accidents increased the police were directed to enforce strict driving regulations and to check traffic violations by native drivers.

26. The Department of Public Safety deputized several members of the Civilian Public Works Department to act as motor vehicle inspectors. These inspectors operate in teams and make on-the-spot checks of drivers and automotive equipment. They will have the power to arrest violators of the motor vehicle laws.



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PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

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AGRICULTURE

Crop Production Study

1. Studies were completed to determine how much of the available acreage should be used for rice and sweet potatoes, the staple foods.

Before the war Okinawa produced sufficient sweet potatoes to meet its needs. It imported two thirds of its rice requirements, one quarter of its wheat and barley and one half of its soybeans. Production of cane sugar, a subsidized crop, exceeded consumption by 900 percent.

Reclamation Work

2. Mechanized reclamation teams cleared and plowed 3,000 acres, and a traveling service shop was organized to service mechanized teams in the field. Twenty-five thousand gallons of oil for rice worm eradication and 4,000 digging tools and farm implements were distributed. The first of three warehouses for incoming supplies for the Agricultural Association was completed near Naha harbor.

Sweet Potato Distribution

3. The Agricultural Association distributed 100 metric tons of sweet potatoes in southern Okinawa during September.

Fertilizer

4. Six hundred thirty-four tons of fertilizer were distributed throughout the Ryukyus by the Agricultural Association. Studies aimed at exploitation of 150,000 metric tons of phosphate content rock and clay on Kita and Okina Islands in the Daito group were begun in October. This amount is sufficient to meet Okinawa's need and provide an exportable surplus.

Livestock

5. A program for importation and redistribution of livestock was initiated for food, fertilizer and breeding purposes. The following table shows the decrease of livestock on Okinawa from 1940 to 1946.



#### LIVESTOCK CENSUS 1940-1946

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1946</u>
Cattle	22,000	112
Horses	25,500	899
Swine	108,426	1,165
Goats	<u>106,257</u>	<u>1,647</u>
Total	262,183	3,823

Forty-five hogs and 33 cattle were imported from the United States, and 1,100 chickens were ordered. One hundred small pigs were imported from Kume Shima, and arrangements were completed for 100 animals monthly from other Ryukyuan islands.

#### Sericulture

6. Revival of Okinawa's silk industry, shattered by the war, was begun with the laying of the foundation of a silkworm house at the Yogi Experimental Station, installation of four 150-cubic feet refrigerators and leveling of ground for a cocoon house.

Three quonset huts were built at the Nago Experimental Station for the silkworm egg project. Sufficient mulberry trees are available for the crop.

#### Experimental Stations

7. Restoration work at the Yogi Experimental Station during October included construction of four chicken houses, three technical buildings and two residences. Seven fields of two and one half acres were brought under cultivation, and land was surveyed for experimental horticulture and lily plots.

An agricultural and experimental station was established at Nago early in the year with 11 teachers and 80 students.

#### Agrarian Administration

8. The Okinawa Central Agricultural Association was re-created on 3 June. With 70,000 members, the Association aims at the rehabilitation of Okinawan agriculture through financial assistance, manufacture of farm implements, agricultural research and processing of farm products.

#### Rehabilitation Prospects

9. Rapid restoration of Okinawa's prewar agriculture is hampered chiefly by an arable land shortage induced by military requirements in the southern half of the island where roughly 30,000 acres are devoted to military use. War damage and migration from combat and, later, base development areas seriously disrupted agrarian economy and early planning was delayed pending disposition of farming tracts affected by military expansion.

#### FISHERIES

#### Production

10. November fish landings in a seasonal decrease fell to

87 metric tons, approximately 147 metric tons below the average monthly catch during the fishing season.

FISH LANDINGS  
(metric tons)

	<u>Amount</u>
July	235
August	250
September	192
October	122
November	<u>87</u>
Total	986

11. Full off-shore fishing was restored in April, the first month of the seven-month season. Equipment shortages hindered production but initial yields of bonita, tuna, snapper and swordfish were satisfactory.

Fishing Fleet

12. The fishing fleet consists of 70 landing craft and 10 sampans. Fifty more landing craft are being converted to fishing boats. The fleet operates from Teguchi, a former United States Navy station. The base now includes machine and carpenter shops, a warehouse and a fish drying plant.

FORESTRY

Production Budget

13. A supplemental ¥ 267,600.60 budget was approved for a two-month period to promote production of lumber on Iriomote island. Okinawa presently has virtually no forestry industry.



SECTION 2

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Industry . . . . .	1
Textile Industries . . . . .	13
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Communications . . . . .	28
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INDUSTRY

1. Native Ryukyuan industrial enterprises are organized as individual ownerships, co-operative associations, partnerships or corporations except for major metal and wood products factories and stone quarries which will be operated by the Department of Industry until such time as private ownership is justified.

2. The Department of Industry, an organization of Okinawan industrial experts, has made recommendations for the rehabilitation of the following industries: textiles (banana fiber), dyes (indigo), native cement, wood products (geta, furniture, looms), mat weaving, metal products and lacquerware.

Many of these industries are now producing sizable quantities. They were equipped with tools, instruments and equipment from decommissioned units of both the Army and Navy. Nothing was imported directly for Okinawan industry. Raw materials for the metal industries are obtained from salvage scrap metal.

Building Materials

3. Great emphasis is placed on all projects which will supply housing materials. An investigation to determine the feasibility of manufacturing cement in Okinawa found that except for gypsum all the necessary raw materials are available in sufficient quantities to meet Okinawa's cement requirements.

Five clay tile factories are operating and additional ones are being built.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

	<u>Production</u>	
	<u>Bricks</u>	<u>Tile</u>
August	20,520	21,365
September	60,570	30,835
October	26,540	20,075

#### Food Processing

4. Salt was formerly manufactured in large quantities on Okinawa. Its manufacture has been resumed but the process is expensive because of the large amount of firewood required. Expansion of the Awase salt fields is under way; additional recovery plants were established in outlying districts.

5. Sugar refining, the major industry before the Occupation, has not been revived on any large scale. The present policy is to produce only that amount of sugar necessary for local needs.

Processed foods such as shoyu, miso and tea are now produced.

#### Metal Industries

6. The construction of a casting shop at the Itoman Iron Works will soon be completed and the manufacture of 60,000 threshing tools begun. Salvage scrap metal is the sole source of raw materials.

#### Salvage

7. Warehouses are being set up for the reclamation and storage of scrap steel, aluminum, wood, quonsets and tools declared surplus by the Armed Forces.

#### Pottery

8. The manufacture of pottery is important as most household equipment was destroyed.

The ovens used for pottery making were practically undamaged and production has been resumed. The construction of a baking oven near Toguchi was begun in July.

#### Souvenirs

9. Native handicrafts are being sold through Post Exchange and Ship's Services. On 15 October 20,000 hand-painted Christmas cards were placed on sale. Post Exchange sales offer a sizable market for bamboo and pottery articles. Raw materials used in the souvenir trade are limited to those that are noncritical.

#### Housing

10. The Okinawan Public Works Department has designed a standardized house with sidewalls and floor requiring 3,100 board feet of lumber. The house is almost completely prefabricated and can be erected by a skilled crew in an hour.

11. Up to 1 July, 18,602 small homes were constructed. Salvaged Okinawan materials accounted for 48.5 percent of the materials, American materials for the rest.

In September 2,502 houses were constructed, 2,642 additional in October and 2,972 in November.

#### Planned Economy

12. A two-year plan has been made in which the following projects have been given high priority:

- (1) Restoration of the tsumugi (pongee) weaving industry in the Northern Ryukyus.

- (2) Rehabilitation of the coal mining industry in the Southern Ryukyus.
- (3) Development of the hat weaving trade to its prewar level of exports.
- (4) The development of an iron working industry capable of repairing machines now on hand and making many commodities and machinery which before the war were imported from Japan.
- (5) Development of pottery making to five times its present production.
- (6) The rehabilitation and maintenance of miscellaneous local industries.
- (7) The expansion of salt-making facilities to self-sufficiency level.
- (8) Restoration and rehabilitation of the famed Ryukyuan lacquerware industry to twice its prewar production.
- (9) Maintenance and development of mining operations on the Daito Islands so as to export approximately 90,000 tons annually of phosphate ore to Japan for conversion into superphosphate for use as fertilizer.
- (10) Establishment of a cement plant to fill the ever-present need for cement.
- (11) A fivefold increase in sandstone production by use of explosives and mechanized equipment.
- (12) The increased production of essential furniture and wooden machines, such as mat-weaving looms, by the setting up of woodworking shops and the equipping of several hundred independent carpenters.
- (13) Increase in production in the tile and brick industries to the prewar level of 1,000,000 pieces per month in order to help fill the great demand for construction materials.

#### TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

##### Prewar Scope

13. In the period before the war production by the textile industry in the Ryukyu Islands was valued at ¥ 6,000,000 to ¥ 7,000,000 a year. Figures for Okinawa Prefecture in 1938 reflect the kind of textiles and their relative importance:

	<u>Producers</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Value</u>
Hats	6,633	14,232	¥ 955,949
Linen cloth	2,624	4,129	354,021
Rush mats	1,224	2,692	233,644
Silk thread	1,421	1,469	216,913
Cotton cloth	2,139	2,229	88,853
Silk cloth	294	412	64,964

In addition straw textiles were produced; the value of these manufactures in 1939 was ¥ 208,795.

14. Much of the prewar industry was of the household type. In 1938 only 10 percent of the producers had more than five employees and the 2,139 weavers of cotton cloth had 2,354 hand looms and only nine power looms.

Only 18 of the 2,229 workers in the cotton weaving industry were men.

15. The bulk of silk production in 1938 was in the Kagoshima Islands where the most important textile company was a pongee silk factory located in Naze.

Weaving of Hats

16. The making of imitation panama hats before the war was concentrated in Okinawa. The revival of this industry, due to its importance in handicraft, has been fostered.

The best grade of native hat wholesales for ¥ 8 and re-tails for ¥ 10. They have found a ready market among Occupation Forces personnel.

Mat Weaving

17. The rehabilitation of the mat weaving industry in Okinawa was regarded as an activity in which fewer difficulties would be encountered than in other types of manufacturing. Raw materials were readily available and the work could be done in households or other places not requiring extensive alterations before production could begin.

By January 1946 considerable mat weaving was being done at Itoman and 30 looms were brought to that locality, enabling the industry to triple its production.

Rehabilitation Plan

18. The two-year plan set up in November for the rehabilitation of industry in Okinawa included for textiles (1) restoration of tsumugi (pongee) weaving in the Northern Ryukyus and (2) development of the hat weaving industry to its prewar level of exports.

TRANSPORTATION

	Paragraph
Water Transportation. . . . .	19
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WATER TRANSPORTATION

19. Until 1 July all Military Government shipping was handled by Navy-controlled vessels or native fishing craft. It is planned that Military Government will eventually control its own merchant fleet manned by Okinawan crews.

20. In July a requisition was made for the following vessels:

- (1) Nineteen 200-ton FS boats for interisland shipping and travel.
- (2) Three half-ton FS-C boats for staff use and inter-island travel.

- (3) Thirty-five 40-ton TP boats to supplement the fishing craft now in use.
- (4) Two 300-ton OL barge lighters and several nonself-propelled lighters for stream unloading.
- (5) Twenty 30-ton LCM's for short distance interisland shipping of supplies, equipment and personnel.

21. For repair and maintenance of Military Government vessels a marine railway and drydock at Kadena Ko are planned. Kadena Ko has fine harbor facilities well-sheltered against typhoon attack. A 179-foot FS boat weighing 700 deadweight tons will be the largest vessel accommodated.

Repatriation Shipping

22. In August Military Government received six LST's from SCAP for use in repatriation operations. Two LCM's, one LCVF and a small tug from the Ryukyus Command were used to debark repatriates.

23. Twenty-one destroyer escorts and LST's from various ports in Japan made 46 port calls at Okinawa in September.

In October 26 destroyer escorts and LST's made 54 port calls at Okinawa from ports in Japan and Formosa while 35 destroyer escorts and 12 LST's from Japan and Formosa made 61 port calls at Okinawa in November.

Cargo

24. Over 2,000 tons of cargo were shipped from Okinawa to the Northern Ryukyus during August.

Eight Okinawan fishing boats, carrying civilian supplies to the Southern Ryukyus, made nine round trips in August.

25. Fifteen ships were used in Ryukyuan interisland distribution of civilian food supplies and military equipment during September. Ten SCAJAP vessels, one Navy vessel and a Military Government vessel were employed in this distribution during October, while in November 10 SCAJAP and three Military Government vessels were used for Ryukyuan interisland shipping.

Interisland cargoes from Okinawa to Northern and Southern Ryukyus are shown below:

SHIPMENTS FROM OKINAWA  
(short tons)

	<u>To Northern Ryukyus</u>	<u>To Southern Ryukyus</u>
September	1,227	1,311
October	550	1,200
November	40	535

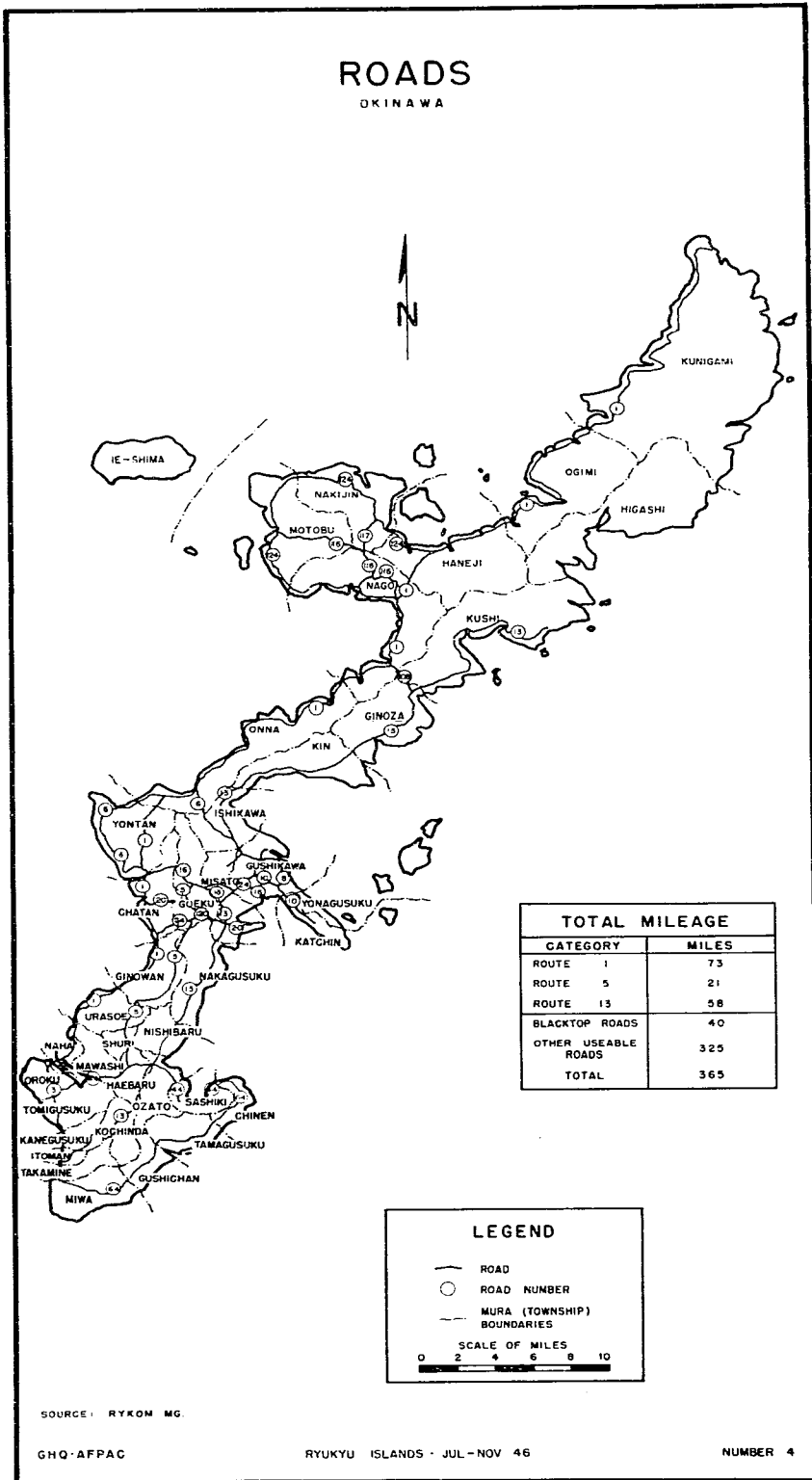
LAND TRANSPORTATION

26. In July there was a decided lack of trained personnel, especially mechanics and supervisory personnel with motor pool experience. Truck drivers were employed in essential positions for which trained men were not available. At present 84 Okinawans work in the Armed Forces motor pool and are invaluable for routine work.



# ROADS

OKINAWA



SOURCE: RYKON MG.

GHQ-AFPAC

RYUKYU ISLANDS · JUL-NOV 46

NUMBER 4

27. The Okinawan Transportation Department now has 386 two-and-one-half-ton trucks but the major problem remains the procurement of adequate numbers of serviceable vehicles.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

28. In the invasion sole reliance had to be placed on military communication.

29. After Japanese resistance had ceased first priority was given to constructing a base of operations for the attack against Japan. In May 1946, when the stage of disaster relief ended and in accordance with the announced policy of restoring the Ryukyuan people to their former standard of living, projects were started to set up civil communications.

#### Postal Services

30. By the end of July 34 native post offices and five trucks were being used in handling mail. Okinawa had 43 post offices by the end of October, and three new ones were set up in November.

31. During August designs were approved for postage stamps to be used for domestic Okinawan mail.

During November 11,052 letters and 55 parcels went to Japan in four shipments.

#### Wire and Radio

32. Plans were completed in July for a native telephone system connecting the larger villages, using military circuits where feasible.

Special police telephone circuits were planned for construction during 1947.

33. During September radiotelegraph contact was established with Minami Daito Shima to facilitate phosphate mining operations there.

#### LABOR

##### Administration

34. In March 1946 an Okinawan Department of Labor was created to work with the existing Military Government Department of Labor. This agency is primarily an employment service although it assists with the formulation of labor policy, wage rates and employment procedures.

35. At present five field labor offices are operated jointly by the Military Government and the Okinawan Departments of Labor.

##### Labor Survey

36. Monthly surveys by the Department of Labor of Okinawa indicate that Ryukyans working for military units have increased from 6,519 in July to 14,291 in November.

37. In November 155,074 Ryukyans were gainfully employed in both military and civilian activities and 14,962 were unemployed. These figures indicate a new high in employment since the end of the war.

RYUKYUAN EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>
August	119,839	17,013
September	133,071	16,900
October	138,588	18,641
November	155,074	14,962

SOURCE: Okinawan Department of Labor.

Construction Battalions

38. The Okinawan Department of Labor in August organized the first Okinawan construction battalion of five companies supervised by Ryukyuan engineers and technicians which started work on 15 September.

39. A second battalion started work on 15 October with an additional company being added on 15 November.

40. A third battalion, organized 25 October, is building a camp to house two of the construction battalions totaling about 1,100 men.

41. A fourth battalion, activated on 5 November, is working at Kadena.

42. On 10 November a construction company of 123 men was organized for work in the Ryukyus Command Headquarters area.

43. A road maintenance unit was organized to work under the direction of the Post Engineer, Ryukyus Command.

Wages

44. Wage rates range from 60 sen per hour for the lowest category of unskilled labor to ¥ 2.30 for skilled translators. All wage rates are controlled. Salaries for Okinawan government employees range from ¥ 140 to ¥ 700 per month.

The standard working week is six days with compensation for overtime on a straight time basis.

45. Earnings for Ryukyuan employed with military units averaged ¥ 113.69 during November.

Vocational Training

46. Training schools were inaugurated to instruct Ryukyuan in skilled labor.

The most critical demand was initially for typists, office clerks, mechanics, telephone operators and drivers, although recently other categories such as hospital wardmen have been added to this listing.

47. On 4 September an Okinawan Clerical School was opened at Okinawa University providing a six-week course in typing and English to 100 high school graduates.

The second course in this school for Ryukyuan began on 4 November with an enrollment of 160 students.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

48. Prewar reporting on trade of the Ryukyu Islands was divided to show (1) commerce with Japan and Formosa and (2) foreign trade.

49. Rice was imported from Formosa and Korea, and rice, wheat, forest products, petroleum products and manufactured goods from Japan. Some of the trade was carried on by small boats normally engaged in interisland commerce.

50. The chief imports in foreign trade were cracked rice from Siam and tea from China.

Resumption of Foreign Trade

51. No foreign trade was carried on in the early months of the Occupation. Until 1 July all shipping in the Ryukyu Islands was directly controlled by the Navy. Subsequently the Navy has been releasing ships to Military Government which plans to man them with Ryukyuan crews.

52. The interisland commerce now being carried on is expected to expand. Formosa has been seeking a resumption of trade, and the shipment of phosphate rock to Japan is planned to reach 7,500 metric tons a month.

53. Arrangements have been made for the shipment to Japan of phosphate rock mined on the Daito Islands. Upon receipt in Japan a credit is to be set up for the Ryukyus to pay for imports from Japan, among which are 1,000 metric tons of superphosphate scheduled to be shipped within three months.

54. To further promote foreign trade an Import-Export Board of three members, one from each of the three island groups, was created. The Board will control trade and establish practices designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of food, trade goods and other products. Once the needs of the Ryukyus for each trade item have been met foreign trade will be considered and exploited.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

	Paragraph
Rationing and Distribution. . . . .	60
Price Control . . . . .	63

55. With the invasion of Okinawa and the destruction of the cities all commerce stopped. Because of the great devastation to homes and economy it was necessary to issue food and clothes to the people.

56. During the first few months some food came from available United States stocks, some from salvaged Japanese stocks and some from local harvests which had escaped destruction. Clothing came from American supplies and contributions by the Hawaiian people to the Red Cross.

Housing was improvised.

There was no money and consequently no prices. Whatever was locally available was distributed free as fairly as possible. Sometimes the people were on half rations although, with the end

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of the war and demobilization, adequate surpluses of U. S. Army and Navy goods became available.

57. By 1 May 1946 it was decided that it was possible to re-establish a money economy. Prices and wages were set, ration boards were established and associations were organized in various industries to handle distribution of supplies to producers and of products to consumers.

58. Foods were assigned point values and people were rationed as nearly balanced a diet as availability permitted. The initial system, which was based on calories alone, had resulted in some malnutrition.

Retail stores were controlled by the Military Government and the profits paid operating expenses. The retailers themselves were allowed a reasonable markup.

59. Some of the northern islands in the Ryukyuan group, less damaged by the battle, kept their monetary system and participated in the same economic trends as Japan. Those in the south were influenced more by Formosa. All followed Okinawan trends in proportion to their devastation and lack of self-sufficiency.

#### RATIONING AND DISTRIBUTION

60. Since 25 June the caloric content of the food ration has been as follows.

#### CURRENT FOOD RATION (calories per person per day)

Children, under one year	782
Children, one to two years	921
Children, two to four years	1,116
Unemployed persons over four years	1,530
Persons over 15 years employed in light or moderate labor, and pregnant and lactating women	2,200
Heavy laborers	3,000

At different times various foods have been used to fill this ration.

61. Each month the Military Government issues supplies to the Civilian Government for distribution to the populace at official prices.

#### SUPPLIES ISSUED CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION July - October

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Food	short tons	7,802	8,507	10,115	4,980
Gasoline	1,000 gallons	77	187	108	204
Diesel oil	1,000 gallons	87	164	78	78
Kerosene	gallons	6,650	0	0	28,880
Grease	pounds	0	0	2,140	3,280
Lubricants	gallons	5,230	8,054	15,441	7,243
Fertilizer	tons	600	600	0	200
Seed	tons	114	65	0	0

The issue of food was adjusted to changing needs, increasing in the months just before the harvest. The issue of other items is based on availability of goods and transportation.

62. There have been irregular issues of several items. In July 3,556 reams of paper and 8,160 suits of clothing were released. During August about 2,750 domestically made wood frames and over 500 flattened asphalt drums were distributed for native house construction. Four thousand digging tools and 25,000 gallons of fuel oil for rice worm control went to local agricultural associations.

In September civilian churches received 12 folding organs, four duplicating machines, 20 reams of paper, 20 quarts of stencil ink and 20 boxes of chalk. The Civilian Administration got 50 gallons of brake fluid, 70 days' supply of miscellaneous trade goods and plows, harrows and tractors for eight land-reclamation teams. The Okinawan Agricultural Association transferred 220,000 pounds of sweet potatoes from northern Okinawa to southern Okinawa to supply resettled persons.

In October the Civilian Administration received a 50-day supply of miscellaneous trade goods. During November 575 short tons of food were shipped from Okinawa to other Ryukyuan islands, nearly all to the Southern Ryukyus.

#### PRICE CONTROL

63. With the re-establishment of a money economy, prices were set from time to time as goods became available for distribution. The first official list was published on 31 July; an extract is given in the table below. Wholesale prices range from 80 to 90 percent of retail prices depending on the specific commodity.

#### OFFICIAL RETAIL PRICES 31 July (yen)

<u>U. S. Goods</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>
Toilet soap	4-ounce bar	.20
China cereal bowl	each	1.00
Aluminum mess tray	each	4.00
Water pail, 5 gallon	each	6.00
Steel wash basin	each	2.50
Axe, large	each	3.00
Carpenter's hammer	each	1.80
Cotton coveralls	each	10.20
Cotton trousers	each	21.50
"Battle Ration"	each	19.00
Ice cream mix	pound	2.80
Canned roast beef	pound	1.40
Whole grain wheat	pound	.40
"C" ration	12 ounces	.75
Canned roast beef with gravy	pound	1.50
Whole wheat biscuits	pound	.45
"K" ration	each	1.30

<u>Native Goods</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>
Wash basin	each	2.00
Kettle, two-quart	each	2.65
Dried cuttlefish	100 momme (.8 pound)	3.30
Dried "igisu" (fish)	100 momme	.75
Bread	5 ounces	.25
Geta, men's	pair	1.75 <u>a/</u>

a/ Price set on 27 August.

64. On 1 October there was a price rollback which reduced the cost of living. A pound of canned roast beef was reduced from ¥ 1.50 (with gravy) and ¥ 1.40 (without gravy) to ¥ .45. Whole grain wheat went from ¥ .40 per pound to ¥ .30. A 12-ounce can of "C" rations was reduced from ¥ .75 to ¥ .35 and whole wheat biscuits remained at ¥ .45. At the same time new prices were set on hitherto unavailable commodities proportionate to the reduced prices on old ones. The result was a lowered cost of living as shown below.

COST OF LIVING  
(yen per family per month) a/

	<u>Cost Before 1 October</u>	<u>Cost After 1 October</u>
Food	¥ 144.30	¥ 96.60
Clothing	29.67	29.67
Firewood	32.55	32.55
Trade goods	17.42	17.42
Kitchenware	7.66	7.66

a/ A family is presumed to be five persons, of whom two buy the 2,200-calories ration, two the 1,530-calories ration and one the 782-calories or 921-calories ration.

SECTION 3

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking . . . . .	1
Public Finance. . . . .	11

MONEY AND BANKING

Currency

1. Indigenous Japanese yen has been the currency of the Ryukyus both before and since the Occupation.
2. The currency policy in effect in Japan has been authorized for the Ryukyus.
3. The fluctuations in currency transactions involving yen in the custody of the Military Government Department of Finance for September, October and November 1946 are indicated in the following table.

CURRENCY RECEIVED AND DISBURSED  
(yen)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Yen in Custody</u>			
Type B Supplemental	91,358,711.80	91,518,011.80	91,518,011.80
New Imperial	45,869,352.90	34,499,630.20	32,854,428.11
Old Imperial	30,926,732.65	30,926,732.65	30,954,955.15
Cash with Class B Agent	40,673.60	36,084.04	36,084.05
Cash with Class C Agent			
Okinawa Gunto	153,120,000.00	115,720,000.00	115,720,000.00
Northern Ryukyus	47,400,000.00	47,400,000.00	47,400,000.00
Total	321,315,470.95	320,100,458.70	318,483,479.00
<u>Receipts</u>			
Settlement Officer, Navy Military Government, Ryukyus	30,633,451.65	0	0
Collections by voucher deductions	9,177.03	19,461.91	52,444.09
Miscellaneous collections	7,062.90	424,936.75	0
Total	30,649,711.58	444,398.66	52,444.09



	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>			
Payrolls for native employees, Armed Forces Ryukyus	0	1,230,885.71	1,621,954.89
Miscellaneous Southern Ryukyus	<u>0</u>	<u>3,588.45</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	0	1,234,474.16	1,621,954.89

4. Military Government acts as custodian of all Japanese funds either found or confiscated by the Armed Forces.

The expenditure of considerable currency from Japanese army funds was authorized for Military Government purposes.

#### Banking

5. In March 1945 the following three banks discontinued operations: The Hypothec Bank of Japan (Nippon Kangyo Ginko) had one branch; the Kagoshima Industrial Bank of Kagoshima (Kagoshima Kogyo Ginko) two; and the locally owned bank, the Okinawan Industrial Bank (Okinawa Kogyo Ginko), one. The latter was owned primarily by the Prefectural Government. In the case of only this one bank was any cash, some ¥ 500,000,000, recovered, the depository having been disclosed by the president.

Upon the closing of the above banks all banking, credit and insurance disappeared in Okinawa Gunto and were not resumed until June 1946.

6. In addition to the banks the Agricultural Association provided banking facilities for its members. The Naha Mutual Financing Corporation (Naha Mujin K. K.) and a few similar institutions also existed.

7. The northern Ryukyus had two branches of the Kagoshima Industrial Bank which have continued to function along with the O-shima Branch of the Kagoshima Mutual Financing Association, the Naze Credit Association and the Farmers' Co-operative Association.

8. In southern Ryukyus there were two branches of the Kagoshima Industrial Bank, one in Miyako and one in Yaeyama Retto, both of which were closed by Military Government in December 1945. Beginning in January 1946 banking facilities were provided by the Yaeyama Branch Administration and in April 1946 the Miyako Branch of the Kagoshima Industrial Bank was reopened on a limited basis to assist in the currency exchange.

#### Central Bank of Okinawa

9. A Central Bank of Okinawa with a main office and nine branches was established in May 1946 in accordance with a charter worked out by Military Government and the Okinawan Department of Finance. The original capital was subscribed by the Department of Finance and the mura governments, these agencies in turn securing funds with which to subscribe through a loan from Military Government. One of the primary functions of the bank is to negotiate loans and advances required by various enterprises and to finance initial operations under a monetary economy.

The bank serves as a depository for funds and as the agency of the Okinawan Civilian Administration for payment of salaries of Administration employees.

10. The Central Agricultural Association and the Central Fisheries Association furnish credit facilities to their local associations. In the case of the Agricultural Association, deposits are accepted by local associations who transmit them to the Central Association for deposit in the Central Bank of Okinawa.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

11. Taxation was considered in Okinawa but Military Government decided that it would be best to have an initial period of operation in order to better determine most desirable types and rates of taxation. Meanwhile the Administration has one source of revenue, from industries operated by the various departments.

12. In the Northern and Southern Ryukyus some taxes have continued to be collected. Public finance was handled largely by the prefectural governments in the past. The Southern Ryukyus formerly received directions regarding taxation from the Okinawa Prefectural Government and the Northern Ryukyus from Kagoshima Prefecture. The Japanese Government supplied substantial portions of the funds necessary to meet Ryukyuan expenses such as education, police and government.

#### Budget

13. The budget of the Okinawan Civilian Administration is compiled by the Okinawa Department of Finance. After approval by the Chiji (Governor) the consolidated budget is forwarded to Military Government for review and approval. The funds are supplied and accounted for by the Military Government Cashier. The Department of Finance deposits them in the Central Bank to the credit of each department. The departments withdraw funds from their appropriations, make actual physical payments and obtain receipts which are forwarded to the Department of Finance and then to Military Government.

#### Budget Regulations

14. New regulations governing the preparation, submission, consideration, approval and administration of the Okinawan budget were prepared by the Department of Finance and approved by Military Government in August.

These regulations require that budgets be submitted on a quarterly basis, 60 days in advance of the beginning of the quarter. Responsibility for assembling budgetary data for Okinawa Gunto and for all disbursements under approved budget is vested in the Director, Okinawan Department of Finance. A system of purchase orders was established under which the duly appointed purchasing officer for each department, functioning pursuant to proper monetary safeguards, is vested with exclusive jurisdiction to obligate funds allotted to such departments.

#### Okinawa Gunto

15. The August budget of ¥ 10,123,736.58 was approved for ¥ 10,051,465.41. This deficit budget, covering salaries and wages to maintain the Okinawan Civilian Administration and food, supplies and equipment to support the population, was required by the great destruction of the island's economy by the war.

16. A rehabilitation budget was submitted and approved for ¥ 15,406,527.85. This program was prepared by the Civilian Administration. The plan is designed to restore the economy of Okinawa through rehabilitation of farm lands by drainage, clearing and plowing of devastated fields, reconstruction of farm roads, manufacture of vegetable manure, soil management and restoration of

seawalls and windbanks. The program includes public health and sanitation, restoration of industrial facilities adapted to the local economy and selected public works. It will increase food production, reduce importation of food from the United States and decrease relief expenses through increased employment.

17. The September budget was presented for ¥ 10,443,400.98 and approved for ¥ 9,788,439.03.

Southern Ryukyus

18. A balanced budget for the fiscal year 1947 was received from the Southern Ryukyus.

19. Supplemental items for the Daito Branch Administration were submitted and approved in the amount of ¥ 258,137.00 for the period June-September 1946.

20. In November a supplemental budget for ¥ 267,600.60 was approved to promote production of lumber on Iriomote for approximately two months.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in the  
RYUKYU ISLANDS

Number 1

July-November 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Dislocation of Civilian Life

1. Dislocation of civilian life as a result of the war had removed approximately 75 percent of the population from the area of its original domicile.

The disruption of civilian life began after the 10 October 1944 bombings at which time about 70,000 persons from Naha and other areas fled to Japan, principally to Kagoshima. Later during the preinvasion bombardment the people took refuge in country villages and in the hills. When the American forces occupied the islands these people were brought down from the hills and were collected in camps by the Military Government.

2. Resettlement activities between 31 October 1945 and 31 May 1946 moved 138,000 civilians into areas in which their home villages were situated. There were 125,000 persons remaining displaced from their native places on Okinawa in June, including 22,000 from Naha, 13,000 from Yontan and 12,000 from Chatan.

In July the Okinawa Civilian Government reported approximately 68,000 civilians awaiting resettlement to their former cities or villages, and 6,500 to outlying islands.

Relief

3. In July the Public Relief and Welfare Section of the General Affairs Department was combined with the Department of Labor and the latter became known as the Labor and Welfare Department. This Department is divided into a Labor Section and a Relief and Welfare Section. The transfer was instituted to provide a solution to the increasing relief rolls by re-establishing a direct relationship between labor and public relief.

4. The following figures show the monthly totals of persons on relief on the island of Okinawa:

RELIEF RECIPIENTS  
Okinawa

August	71,917
September	94,602
October	97,665
November	95,375

### Housing

5. On 1 July it was reported that more than 90 percent of the homes on Okinawa had been destroyed. Of the remaining homes 6,875 were located in the northern third of the island, 3,600 in the central area and 687 in areas south of Naha and Shuri.

6. To solve the housing needs of the people it was estimated that at least 70,000 homes had to be constructed, 25,000 of which would be necessary to house the repatriates.

7. By 1 July 18,602 small prefabricated homes were constructed under the rehousing program which began early in November 1945. During November 2,972 houses were built in the various villages, utilizing existing stocks of lumber.

### Welfare Institutions

8. By August there were 10 welfare institutions in operation on Okinawa with a total of 495 inmates. Of these approximately 40 percent were in old age homes and 60 percent in orphanages.

9. An overall consolidation program of all the institutions on Okinawa was put into effect in September and as a result the total number of institutions on the Island was reduced to seven.

### Repatriation

10. To meet the increased repatriation program in August the Department of Public Health in co-operation with the General Affairs Department opened repatriation reception centers at Costello and Kuba-Saki.

Dispensary service, camp sanitation and quarantine precautions were provided with native personnel assigned by the Okinawa Department of Public Health.

11. Over 3,500 Japanese prisoners of war were returned to their homeland in October and 3,500 were shipped in November.

12. Since 1 July there have been 88,766 Okinawans repatriated from Japan, 5,609 from Formosa, 319 from the Marianas and 431 from Hawaii.

### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

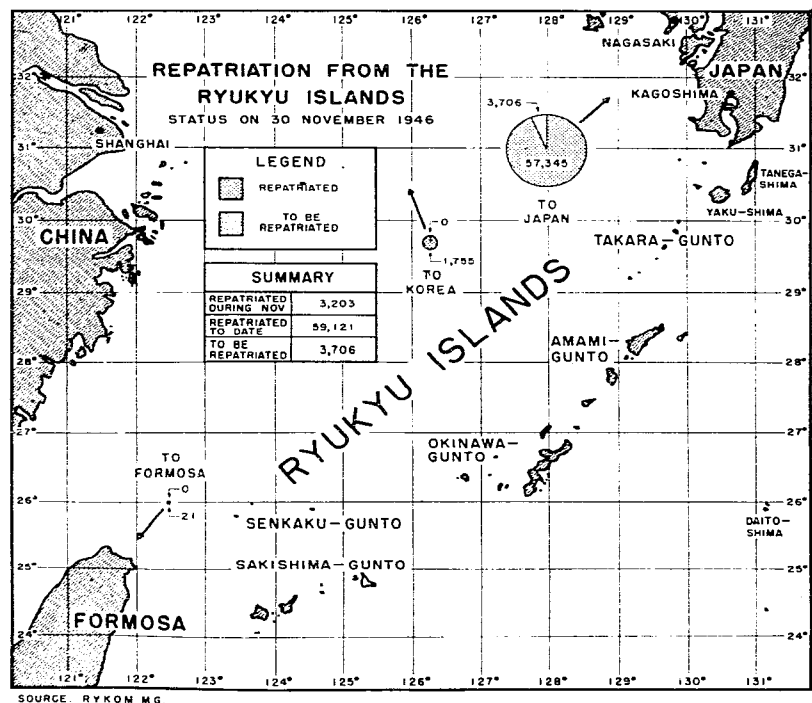
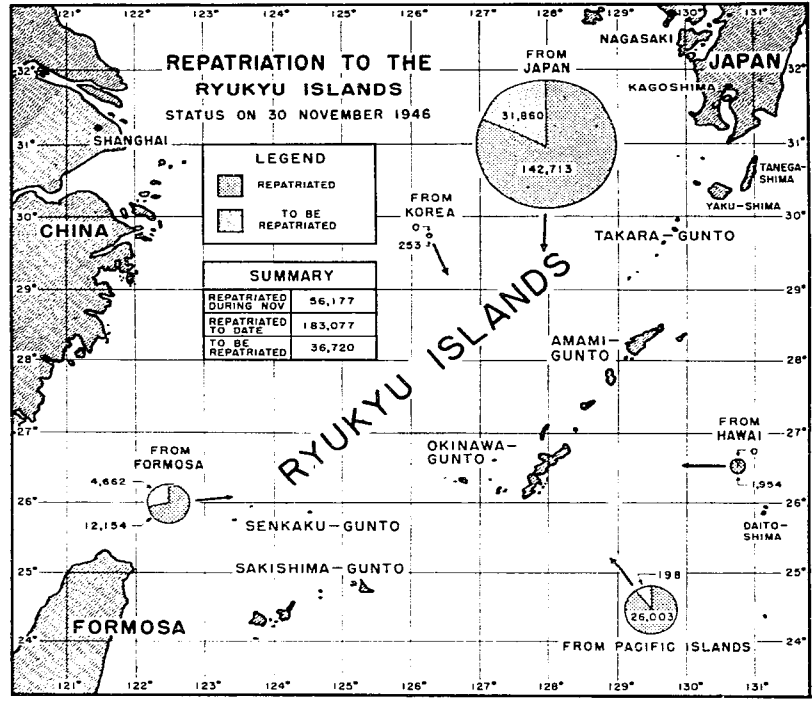
13. Military Government medical units went into operation on 1 April 1945 immediately after the civilians came under American control, and for the next six months continued direct treatment of civilian patients. At the peak of activities in July 1945 there were 20 mobile 24-bed dispensaries and two 500-bed hospitals.

14. The native medical service was first organized on a district basis with one resident Military Government officer in each of the nine districts supervising the medical and sanitary program.

The Okinawa Department of Public Health was officially established in January with cognizance over all medical activities. At the end of June the Department had 60 native doctors and a total of 1,100 hospital personnel operating 120 dispensaries.

By the end of July the Okinawa Department of Public

# REPATRIATION



SOURCE: RYKOW MG.



Health had under its jurisdiction a well equipped and permanently housed 500-bed hospital at Goya and two permanent modern dispensaries, one at Ginuza and the other at Nago.

15. During the first five months of Military Government operations the total number of out-patients was 826,488 and in-patients 30,484. The following figures show in-patients and dispensary patients in Okinawa since 1 August:

**HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY PATIENTS**

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
In-patients	636	620	737	669
Dispensary admissions	110,819	108,470	109,115	106,590

16. The number of civilian medical personnel in the Ryukyus has remained relatively constant since August.

**CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL**

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Physicians	62	66	71	80
Medical assistants	75	68	73	71
Dentists	22	22	23	23
Dental assistants	20	20	20	24
Registered nurses	208	196	193	201
Student nurses	322	328	327	337
Midwives	159	156	160	163
Pharmacists	7	5	5	5

**PREVENTIVE MEDICINE**

17. The first Japanese B encephalitis cases of 1946 were reported during July. All cases including one death were reported from the Taira district on Okinawa.

18. The incidence of trachoma and malaria was high during the four months beginning 1 August. The following figures show incidence of common diseases in the Ryukyus:

**INCIDENCE OF DISEASES**

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Japanese B encephalitis	12	10	-	-
Trachoma	4,927	5,127	-	5,392
Cholera	-	20	0	-
Malaria	23,181	23,944	22,201	26,230
Amebic dysentery	266	629	65	50
Tuberculosis	324	346	309	314
Filariasis	59	40	36	44

19. The Department of Public Health of the Okinawan Civilian Administration was reorganized in September to include a Chief of Public Health, a Director of Hospitals and Medical Care, a Chief of Sanitation, a Chief Nurse, a Personnel Director, a Chief of Supply and a Statistician.

### Sanitation

20. The Bureau of Sanitation of the Civilian Administration has charge of all sanitation control in the eight districts of Okinawa. In July the Bureau had under its control 2,000 persons engaged in routine inspection in all villages who carried out programs of rodent control and supervised construction of drainage and latrines.

21. Civilian sanitation operations on Okinawa since September are shown by the following statistics:

#### SANITATION ACTIVITIES Okinawa

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Houses sprayed for insect control	58,966	55,563	58,117
Wells constructed	83	114	157
Wells cleaned	826	801	690
Wells closed	16	7	245
Latrines constructed	4,514	2,809	2,594
Latrines closed	1,215	-	552

#### VITAL STATISTICS

22. The birth rate in the Ryukyus during November was 7.5 per 10,000 population while the death rate was 4.4 per 10,000 population. The following is a monthly report on births, deaths and stillbirths in the Ryukyus:

#### VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Births	261	354	471	615
Deaths	250	314	362	356
Stillbirths	14	9	4	5

### Population

23. The population of the Ryukyu Islands on 30 June was approximately 690,160. Forty percent were children between the ages of 1 and 15 and 7.2 percent were males of 21 to 50 years. The following figures show the increase in population caused by repatriation:

#### RYUKYUS POPULATION

June	690,160
July	692,407
August	700,086
September	727,695
October	769,367
November	817,160



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

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EDUCATION

1. School operations were seriously curtailed prior to the landings on Okinawa. Many schools were bombed out and students and teachers fled from their home areas to Japan or other regions of the island. One week before the invasion all schools suspended activities and school operations were impossible during most of the combat period in which remaining school buildings, textbooks and equipment were largely destroyed.

2. School activity, forbidden during the first 45 days of Military Government operation, was resumed on a limited scale on 15 May 1945 when classes for elementary children were authorized. The first program was chiefly recreational, but as shelter and area was acquired more formal instruction was offered.

3. In August 1945 a Military Government Education Section was established to develop and co-ordinate the educational program, furnish school materials and determine policy. The actual organization of schools and provision of buildings remained a function of Military Government District Officers until 2 January 1946 when the Okinawan Department of Education was established and given control.

School Facilities

4. The provision of adequate school buildings, textbooks and competent teachers has continued the major problem of the school system. The steady increase in school enrollment which approximated its prewar level on 1 July is shown in the accompanying table.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
July	245	3,302	133,536
August		School Vacation Month	
September	294	3,948	133,698
October	337	4,250	159,644
November	344	4,286	166,501

School Attendance

5. Elementary school enrollment showed the greatest increase with an additional 5,738 students enrolled in November.

#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
Kindergarten	116	614	21,252
Elementary	202	3,293	134,607
High	20	322	9,896
Technical	6	57	746

#### Coeducation

6. The principal of equal opportunity for women is now accepted and officially applied throughout the school system.

#### CULTURE

##### Ryukyus Exhibit

7. The floor space of the Ryukyus Exhibit at Hizaonna was enlarged 50 percent and the grounds 200 percent. The exhibit displays artistic pottery, textiles, lacquer ware, bronze incense burners, pieces of cabinet work including a complete ancestral tablet cabinet, scrolls, paintings and fittings of the Kin Buddhist Temple.

Many objects have been donated from family collections which were saved from destruction; others were recovered from the ruins of former museums. The herbarium now contains one growing specimen of each species of plant life known to exist on Okinawa.

##### National Museum

8. The National Museum at Shuri was reopened on 10 November. The exhibits provide opportunity to study the prewar culture and architecture of the historic capital. The central display includes ancestral tablets of the Kings of Okinawa, which are items of great artistic and historic value.

##### National Library

9. The Ryukyus National Library, formerly at Naha, was reopened 25 November at Ishikawa, now the largest city in the Islands. Although the library, housed in a temporary building, has few volumes they are well chosen and will meet the needs of the people.

#### RELIGION

##### Christian Churches

10. The number of Christian congregations on Okinawa has shown a steady increase from 18 in August to 21 by the end of November with an attendance of approximately 1,000. The Director of Culture acts as chairman for the group of churches which are served by one ordained minister, eight preachers and nine other ministers.

Regular Sunday services are held in all the churches and most congregations conduct services during the week. Week-day services are held in the civilian hospitals and one Christian leader and one Buddhist priest hold services on alternate Sundays in the prison and the jails.

The first postwar communion service conducted by an Okinawan minister was held in September. Bible study lecture meetings are held regularly.

Buddhism

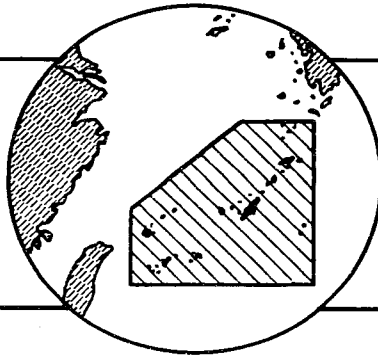
11. Buddhist services are held in three temples on Okinawa. The nine Buddhist priests now on Okinawa officiate and approximately 100 persons attend.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

12. Uruma Shimpo, the only native newspaper, is the chief agency for news dissemination in the Okinawa area. International news is obtained by a radio receiver and approved local news of government activities is obtained from the Chiji (Governor).

資料部長  
海外保存

Commander - in - Chief  
United States Army Forces, Pacific



# SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES

in the

## RYUKYU ISLANDS

No 2

December

1946

0060

琉球占領報告

一九四六年十二月

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER — IN — CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

**SUMMATION No 2**

**UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES**

**IN THE  
RYUKYU ISLANDS**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
DECEMBER 1946

0061



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 2

December 1946

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SECTION 1  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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GOVERNMENT

1. There were no changes in governmental organization in the Ryukyus during December.

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

2. The new court system established by an October proclamation increased the courts' jurisdiction and reduced the number of cases referred to Exceptional Military Courts.

3. Twenty-seven cases were completed in December in the Ryukyus. Principal offenses were assault and battery and black-market dealing.

Public Safety

4. One hundred fifty-two persons were arrested for black-market activities during the month. The majority of cases were for petty offenses.

5. Instructions given by police officials in handling ammunition and explosives found in the fields are being followed.



SECTION 2  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Agricultural reclamation teams prepared additional land on Okinawa for cultivation.

Surveys of rice and irrigation projects were completed.

2. The December fish catch showed a seasonal decrease.

Forestry and Mining

3. An increased appropriation was approved for the Iriomote logging and lumber project.

4. Sulfur workings on Tori Shima were surveyed and rehabilitation of the industry was found possible.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Industry

5. The metal industries expanded in December with the opening of four ironworks and one kitchen utensil factory.

6. With the sale of souvenirs in Post Exchanges the souvenir industry continued as an important source of revenue for Ryukyuans.

Textiles

7. Restrictions on the import of hemp from Formosa have prevented the re-establishment of the clothing industry in the southern Ryukyus.

Transportation

8. Cargo distribution in the interisland shipping of civilian food, repatriates and equipment totaled 3,230 short tons.

Communications

9. Postal and wire communications are being expanded as rapidly as limited facilities permit.

Labor

10. Additional construction battalions of Ryukyuans were

activated in December to carry out housing construction and port activities.

11. The number of Ryukyuans employed by military units increased 3,000 in December.

Imports and Exports

12. The Ryukyus received an air shipment of industrial type silkworm eggs.

Rationing and Price Control

13. Available foods are being rationed. Imports will be necessary during the first half of 1947 to maintain rations at the current level.

FINANCE

14. Currency transactions involving yen in the custody of the Military Government Department of Finance increased substantially during December.



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. During December 483 acres of land were released to Okinawans for resettlement and cultivation.

2. Day nurseries have been started in Naha and Shuri for children 1 to 5 years old to enable parents to enter employment.

Repatriation

3. During the month 21,974 persons returned to the Ryukyus while 2,363 persons were evacuated from the Islands.

4. The repatriation reception center Camp Kuba Saki cleared its last repatriate on 23 December, while Camp Costello remained open for further repatriation.

Hospital Affairs

5. The number of civilian physicians, dentists and registered nurses in the Ryukyus increased in December.

Preventive Medicine

6. Malaria cases decreased while all other diseases increased considerably during the month.

Vital Statistics

7. Birth and death rates in the Ryukyus increased. Births totaled 1,334 and deaths numbered 930.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

8. School attendance continued to increase and 221,926 students were enrolled in all types of schools by the end of December.

9. The Okinawan Players, the only surviving acting troupe dedicated to the revival of the ancient theater arts, presented 31 short exhibitions and 14 full shows.

The Amami Accomplishment Association and the Amami Symphony Orchestra were organized in the northern group of the Islands.

10. Two additional Christian churches began regular services on Okinawa and the first postwar Christian service in the Southern Ryukyus was held at Hirara.

Christmas services were held in all places of worship.

11. The Religious Affairs Association of Okinawa Gunto was established.

12. Twelve newspapers are published in the Southern Ryukyus, six in Miyako Retto and six in Yaeyama Retto.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
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LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

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LEGAL

Judicial Organization

1. Special Proclamation No. 12 effective 1 October increased the jurisdiction of civilian criminal courts on Okinawa and established a system of civil courts and a court of appeals.

The newly created court system consists of four Local Courts, one District Court and a Court of Appeals, all under the supervision of the Okinawa Department of Justice. The rules prescribed by the Japanese Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure govern these courts to the extent that they do not conflict with proclamations, orders or regulations published or promulgated by the Military Government.

Courts

2. Fourteen criminal cases were completed in the Northern Ryukyus and 13 cases in Okinawa Gunto in December. Of the 13 cases tried in Okinawa 11 were tried by Superior Provost Court and two by Summary Provost Court.

Principal offenses were assault and battery. For misuse of government rations the former head of the Shuri Ration Board was sentenced to two years at hard labor and a fine of ¥ 10,000.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Crime

3. One hundred fifty-two persons were arrested for black-market activities and illegal bartering. The majority of cases were for petty offenses.

The captain and seven crew members of a boat, who had conspired to steal army supplies, were apprehended by the civil police. Investigation disclosed that they had intended to transport these supplies to the Southern Ryukyus and sell them in the black market.

Police

4. An additional police substation was opened in Naha during the month to take care of the several thousand natives who recently settled in the Naha area.

5. On 14 December 115 policemen were graduated from the Okinawa Police Academy.

Accident Prevention

6. The Okinawa Police Department has been conducting a campaign to instruct the public in handling ammunition and explosives found in the fields. This program has been carried on by lectures by police officials to civic groups and school children due to the shortage of newspapers and radios.

Prisons

7. The Okinawa Central Prison was inspected twice during the month and was found to be functioning normally.

In December there were 178 persons confined of whom 12 were women.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

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AGRICULTURE

Land Reclamation

1. Mechanized reclamation teams in December prepared another 1,000 acres for cultivation, increasing to 4,000 the number of new acres made available within the past three months under the agricultural restoration program.

Rice Acreage

2. Surveys of two additional rice projects were completed in Okinawa Gunto while another was made of the abandoned cocaine farm at Nago as the site of 55 additional acres of rice paddy and a new irrigation dam.

One hundred sixty-three acres of rice land in Miyako Retto are in dry rice and 260 in paddy land.

Sericulture

3. Miyako Retto now has 125 acres of mulberry farms. It is planned to increase this to 5,000 acres and plant an additional 60,000 trees.

Fertilizer

4. Three hundred fifty of an estimated 300,000 oil drums to be used in the preparation of fertilizer were collected and sold for ¥ 10 each.

Livestock

5. Fifty-seven pigs were imported in December from Kume Shima under the plan to increase Okinawa livestock as a source of food and fertilizer.

Agricultural Association

6. An office of the Central Agricultural Association was established near Naha, where a large quonset hut serving as a warehouse and distribution center for supplies is situated.

Farmer Awards

7. Awards for outstanding village accomplishments were presented in December at a meeting of all Okinawa farmers.

Arable Land

8. Miyako Retto has 23,732 acres of profitable arable land, virtually all cultivated. Yaeyama Retto, in the Southern Ryukyus, reports food crop production on 65 percent of its productive arable land.

FISHERIES

9. December fish landings for Okinawa Gunto were 63 metric tons, a decrease of 16 metric tons under November attributed to seasonal decreases in tuna and bonito. Catches for Miyako Retto and Yaeyama Retto for December were 21 and 59 metric tons respectively.

10. Miyako's fishing fleet consists of 14 privately owned and operated native craft totaling 120 gross tons. The Yaeyama fleet, also privately owned, contains 40 boats totaling 364 gross tons.

FORESTRY

11. The appropriation for the Iriomote lumber and logging project was increased to ¥ 269,040, or ¥ 1,400 greater than the initial appropriation. The director of the timber and logging department arrived at Iriomote Island on 10 December to initiate the project.

MINING

Sulfur

12. A survey of the high-grade sulfur deposits on Tori Shima, 70 miles north of Okinawa, disclosed the possibility of rehabilitating the industry.

Equipment for this project is available on Okinawa.

SECTION 2  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

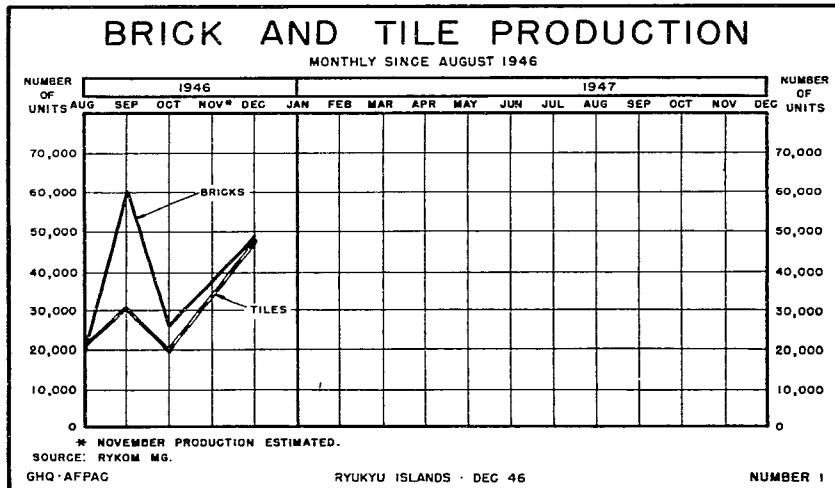
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INDUSTRY

Ceramics

1. Brick and tile factories employed 225 persons during December.



The pottery industry, employing 192 persons, produced 3,928 bowls, 2,537 cups, 1,187 jars and 809 pots.

Metals

2. In December 112 persons employed in ironworking plants produced 1,354 hoes and 380 sickles. In addition 133 tools were repaired.

Foundry plants employing 190 persons produced 712 pans and 123 pots.

Woodworking

3. In December the woodworking industry concentrated on school equipment, producing 650 school desks, 650 school stools and 10 tables.

Food Processing

4. Five thousand kin (6,615 pounds) of miso, 18,125 pounds of soy sauce and about 6,000 pounds of salt were produced in December.

Souvenirs

5. The souvenir industry in Okinawa is essentially a home industry. December production included 738 cigarette cases, 404 handbags, 1,599 vases, 1,266 bookends, 4,615 shell bracelets, 1,018 sake cups and many other articles.

Industrial Progress

6. Eleven industrial concerns commenced operation in December. Of these, three were shipyards, three sawmills, four iron-works and one a kitchen utensil factory.

TEXTILES

7. The re-establishment of the clothing industry in the south has not been possible due to the prohibition of trade with Formosa where the raw material, hemp, is obtained.

8. In December 300 mats were woven. There are 24 persons employed in the industry at present.

TRANSPORTATION

Repatriation Shipping

9. In December 29 destroyer escorts and LST's made 38 port calls at Okinawa from ports in Japan and Formosa.

10. Vessels engaged in Ryukyuan interisland repatriation shipping made eight port calls at Okinawa in December.

Cargo

11. In December six SCAJAP vessels, one Navy-operated vessel and seven Military Government vessels were utilized in interisland distribution of civilian food, repatriates and equipment in the Ryukyus.

CARGO DISTRIBUTION  
(short tons)

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Northern Ryukyus	1,730
Southern Ryukyus	300
Iriomote	<u>1,200</u>
Total	3,230

#### COMMUNICATIONS

12. Okinawa Gunto has 48 post offices in operation, Miyako Retto seven and Yaeyama Retto 13.

13. During December Okinawa sent 8,496 letters and 37 parcels to Japan and received 4,739 letters and three parcels from Japan.

14. The 25-mile telephone line from Nakodomari to Nago was completed in December.

#### LABOR

##### Labor Survey

15. In December 170,632 Ryukyans were employed in military or civilian activities.

16. An additional 3,000 Ryukyans began working for military units in December, increasing the total of persons so employed to 17,231. Fourteen percent of all employable males in the Ryukyus are employed by military units.

##### Construction Battalions

17. Several additional Okinawan construction units were organized in December.

The fifth Okinawan Construction Battalion was activated for housing construction.

An electrical repair company of 100 men was organized to work under the direction of the Post Engineer, Ryukyus Command.

A furniture-building company of 75 men is working under the Post Engineer, Ryukyus Command.

Transportation Service, Port of Naha, directs a Port Battalion of 2,545 stevedores, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and truck drivers in loading and unloading ships.

##### Wages

18. The monthly wage for native laborers working with military units averaged approximately ¥ 95 in December.

19. December wages for Ryukyans employed by military units totaled ¥ 1,624,680.

##### Vocational Training

20. On 18 December the second class in typing and basic English for Ryukyans was graduated from the Okinawan Clerical School.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

21. Silkworm eggs shipped from Japan to the Ryukyus in December totaled 2,000 grams. These were shipped by air and are industrial (nonreproductive) eggs to be used for experimental purposes.

#### RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

22. In the Southern Ryukyus rationed foods are issued by

the ration board to the headman in each village and are sold in approved stores. The rations are computed according to age, employment and amount of land cultivated. Sick persons certified by the village headman receive special rations.

23. Wheat totaling 9,520 short tons arrived from the United States for distribution. Special classes explained to the people the preparation and use of this grain, which is new to the Ryukyuan dist.

24. It will be necessary during the first half of 1947 to import about one third of the food required to maintain a daily ration of 9.41 ounces of rice and 4.71 ounces of other cereals.

SECTION 3

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

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MONEY AND BANKING

Currency

1. A substantial increase was noted in currency transactions involving yen in the custody of the Military Government Department of Finance during December.

CURRENCY RECEIVED AND DISBURSED  
(yen)

<u>Yen in Custody</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Type B Supplemental	91,518,011.80	163,891,327.30
New Imperial	32,854,428.11	53,981,461.60
Old Imperial	30,954,955.15	30,954,965.15
Cash with Class B Agent		
Southern Ryukyus	36,084.05	4,825,180.20
Northern Ryukyus	0	10,000.00
Cash with Class C Agent		
Okinawa Gunto	115,720,000.00	68,646,312.65
Northern Ryukyus	<u>47,400,000.00</u>	<u>12,390,000.00</u>
Total	318,483,479.11	334,699,246.90

Receipts

Collections by voucher deductions	52,444.09	64,003.14
Cash collections	<u>0</u>	<u>27,480,018.95</u>
Total	52,444.09	27,544,022.09

Disbursements

Payrolls for native employess, Armed Forces, Ryukyus	1,621,954.89	2,247,360.64
Summary disbursements by agent officers	<u>0</u>	<u>6,771,788.25</u>
Total	1,621,954.89	9,019,148.89

Banking

2. The Miyako Branch of the Kagoshima Industrial Bank exchanged ¥ 105,806.00 during December.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Okinawa Gunto

3. Supplemental budgets were submitted by the Okinawan Civilian Administration totaling ¥ 452,652.23 covering October and November. These budgets containing items for funds to meet unforeseen contingencies were approved for ¥ 281,049.24, the reduction due primarily to anticipated projects not undertaken in November.

Northern Ryukyus

4. A supplemental budget was approved for ¥ 120,000.00 to cover operational expenses of the Kanato Maru, a vessel operated by the Provisional Government, Northern Ryukyus, from 13 November to 31 March 1947.

Southern Ryukyus

5. The previously reported Iriomote Lumber and Logging Project budget was increased by ¥ 1,440.00 in December and approved for ¥ 269,040.60.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
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Number 2

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SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Resettlement

1. Land released from military installations during the month for resettlement and cultivation by Okinawans totaled 483 acres.

LAND RELEASED

<u>Village</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Ginowan	16.3
Oroku	12.4
Goeku	20.7
Yontan	42.9
Urasoe	42.8
Mawashi	347.9

2. During December 4,122 houses were constructed from lumber received from Japan, representing an increase of 39 percent over the previous month. Okinawa received 1,252,614 board feet of lumber from Japan during the month.

Welfare

3. The Labor and Welfare Department received approximately 10,000 pieces of Red Cross clothing during the month. Distribution of this supply will be made when the necessity arises.

4. Day nurseries were started at Naha and Shuri in December enabling parents to leave children 1 to 5 years of age at the nursery and enter gainful employment.

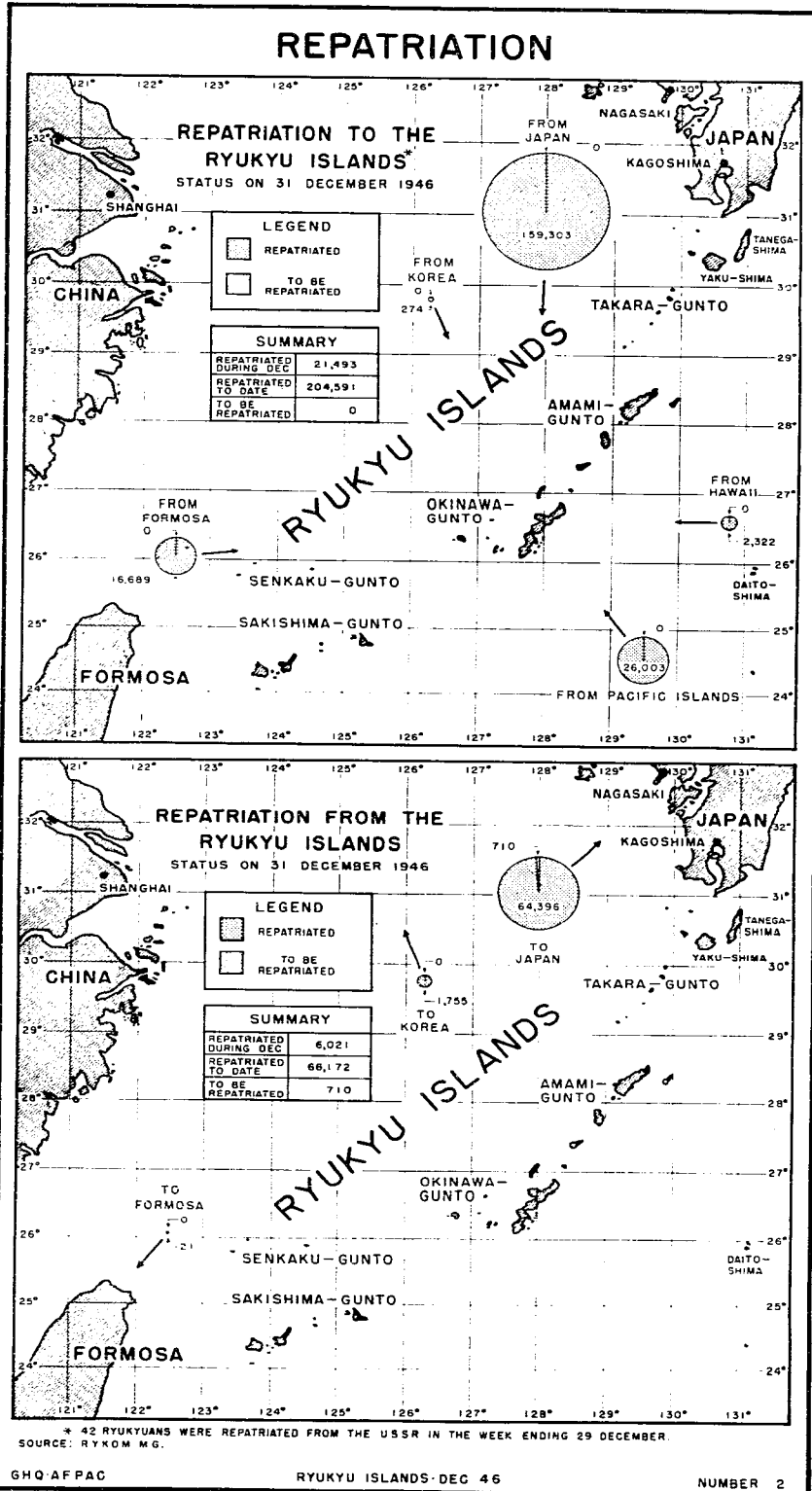
5. Ryukyans on relief in December decreased to 58,000 from 95,375 on 15 November.

Repatriation

6. During December the Ryukyus received 21,974 repatriates while 2,363 evacuated from the Islands. See chart, page 26, for monthly repatriation statistics since August.

7. The repatriation reception center, Camp Kuba Saki, was cleared of its last repatriate on 23 December. Camp Costello remained open to process all further repatriates. By 31 December

# REPATRIATION



the two reception centers had received and processed 204,591 repatriates.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

8. The total number of medical personnel increased 38 per cent during December as compared with the previous month.

CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Physicians	80	170
Medical assistants	71	101
Dentists	23	46
Dental assistants	24	33
Registered nurses	201	362
Student nurses	337	333
Midwives	163	196
Pharmacists	5	11

9. The number of dispensary patients decreased from 106,590 in November to 84,471 in December. The total in-patients during the month increased from 659 to 720. There were 744 persons remaining in hospitals on 31 December.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

10. Communicable disease incidence with the exception of malaria and dengue fever continued to increase.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASES

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Trachoma	5,392	7,108
Mumps	-	251
Influenza	2,749	3,705
Diphtheria	5	23
Tetanus	15	11
Amebic dysentery	50	85
Malaria	26,230	18,057
Filariasis	44	61
Tuberculosis (all types)	314	429
Dengue fever	330	5

VITAL STATISTICS

11. Births during December totaled 1,334 and deaths numbered 930, an increase in the birth and death rates.

12. Stillbirths in December numbered 14, an increase over the previous month.



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

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EDUCATION

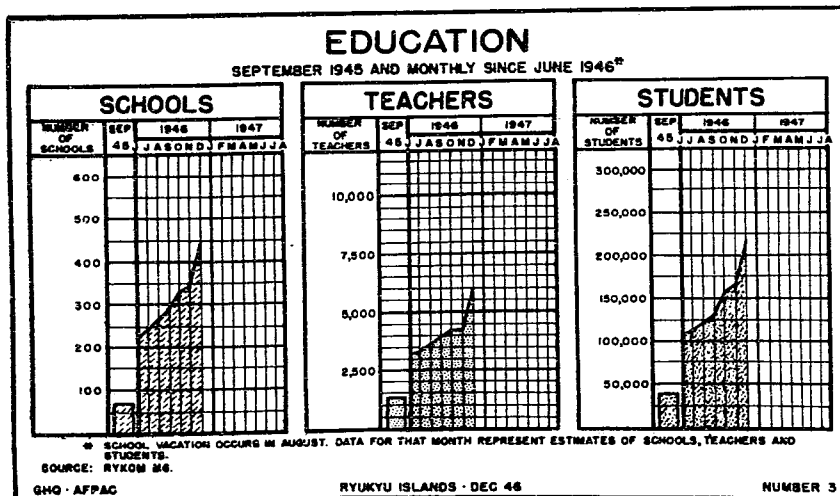
Schools

1. The repatriation program and the increased efforts of teachers were primarily responsible for the continued expansion of school enrollment in Okinawa. In Okinawa Gunto 33,365 additional students entered school and 81 schools were established in December.

2. School attendance in the Ryukyus showed a marked increase over the previous number of technical schools reported.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
Kindergartens	118	645	22,405
Elementary schools	271	4,748	174,826
High schools	24	407	11,831
Technical schools	<u>32</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>12,864</u>
Total	445	6,024	221,926



### CULTURE

3. Okinawan drama was highly developed and well diversified prior to the invasion of the islands and the theaters of Naha and Shuri were famous for their magnificence and the excellence of dramatic productions. The Okinawan Players are the only surviving acting troupe dedicated to the presentation and revival of the ancient theater arts. Performances of the troupe may be broadly classified as interpretive dancing and pantomime, classical comedy of dialog and posturing and a highly stylized grand opera of great antiquity. The opera emphasizes the cardinal virtues of chastity, probity and modesty, and virtue is always triumphant over vice.

4. The Okinawan Players despite the handicaps of difficult economic conditions and lack of theater facilities have continued each month to increase the number of performances given for civilian and military audiences. In December the troupe presented 31 short exhibitions and 14 full shows.

5. In the northern group of islands the Amami Accomplishment Association and the Amami Symphony Orchestra have been organized. The two organizations are doing excellent work in the entertainment field.

### RELIGION

#### Christian Churches

6. Two additional Christian churches began regular services in December. The churches, which are located at Nakagawa and Goya on Okinawa, each have approximately 50 members; the unofficial total of Christian churches in Okinawa is 23 with a membership of approximately 1,100.

7. The first postwar Christian service in the Southern Ryukyus was held at Hirara, Miyako, on 15 December. Approximately 500 persons attended the service although the estimated number of Christians on the island is not over 20. Services are held twice each Sunday by a recently returned repatriate who is qualified to conduct services. There is no ordained minister.

#### Christmas Services

8. Regular Sunday services are held in all the churches and at the Leper Colony, and Christmas services were conducted in all places of Christian worship.

A special worship service and Christmas party was held in the chapel at the Leper Colony on 25 December. Religious services were conducted in the morning and the children presented a pageant in the afternoon.

#### Religious Affairs Association

9. The Religious Affairs Association of Okinawa Gunto, whose purpose is to advance culture by means of cultivating religious minds, was established and approved.

### PUBLIC INFORMATION

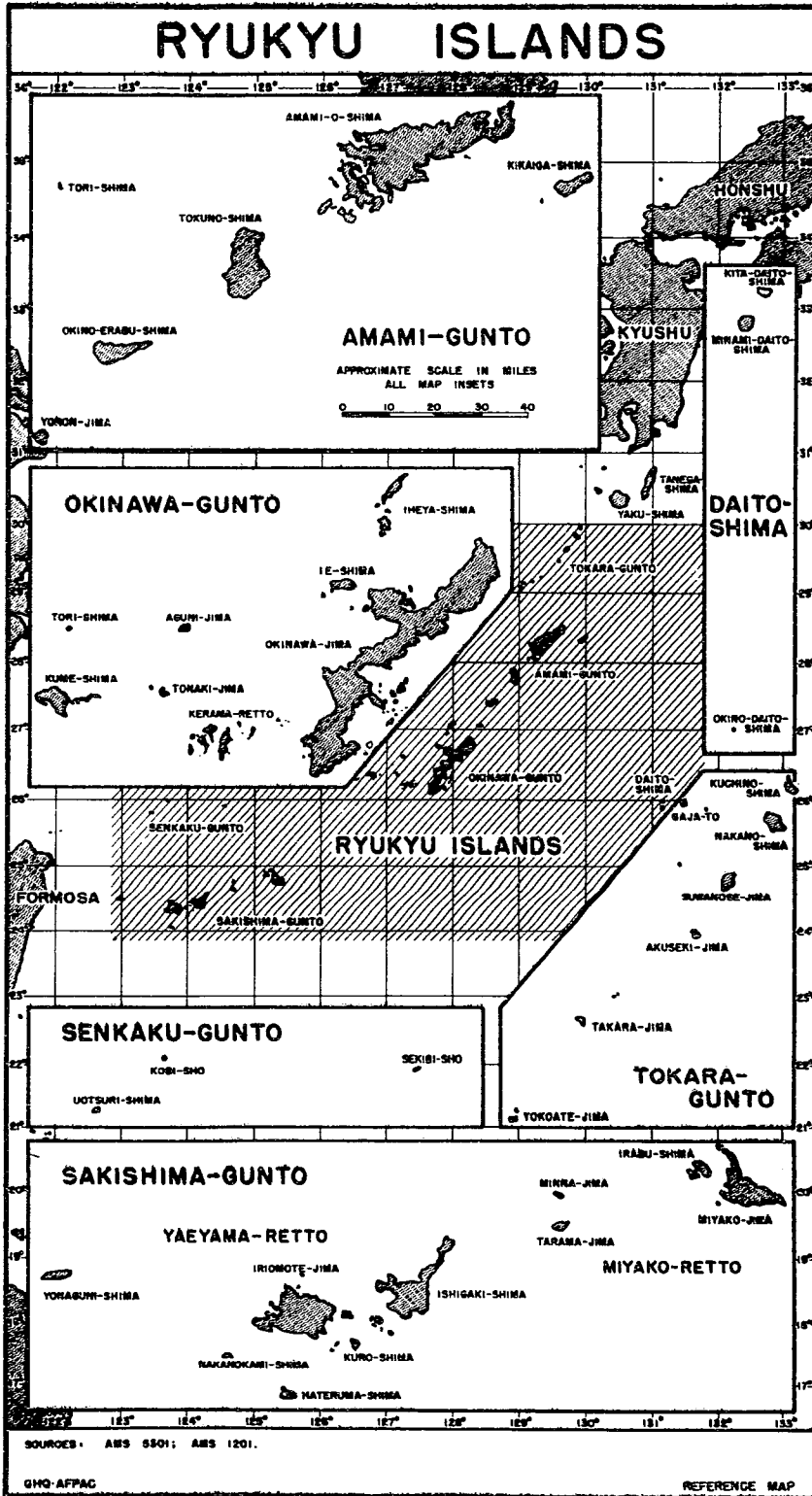
#### Newspapers in Southern Ryukyus

10. Public information is disseminated in the Southern Ryukyus through the use of bulletin boards and newspapers. Newspapers



in Miyako Retto include: Miyako Times, Miyako Shimpō, Miyako Minyu, Sakishima Gazette, Koron and Taishu Shimpō. Papers published in Yaeyama Retto are Kainan Jiho, Urama, Minyu, Yaeyama Bunka, Yaeyama Kadawo Shimbun and Shimpō.

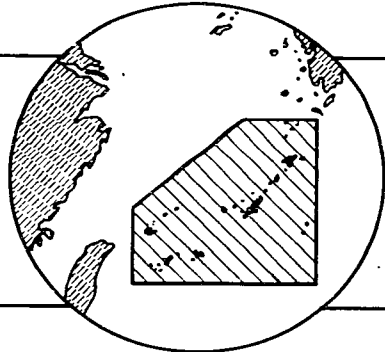




資料部  
長

海外保存

Commander - in - Chief  
Far East



**SUMMATION**  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in the  
**RYUKYU ISLANDS**  
No 3      JAN - FEB      1947

琉球占領報告

一九四七年二月

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF  
FAR EAST

**SUMMATION NO 3**  
**UNITED STATES ARMY**  
**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
IN THE  
**RYUKYU ISLANDS**

FOR THE MONTHS OF  
JAN-FEB 1947

0098

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

Number 3

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SECTION 1  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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ADMINISTRATION

1. On 7 February the Governor of Yaeyama Retto arrived on Okinawa for conferences with the Chiji of Okinawa Gunto on centralizing the governments of the two areas.
2. Military Government Special Proclamation No. 13, authorizing the establishment of leprosariums, went into effect on 10 February.
3. A separate Public Health Department under the Provisional Government, Northern Ryukyus, will begin functioning on 1 March.
4. During February the new permanent Governor of Miyako Retto took office.

LEGAL

5. Under a new procedure established in the Northern Ryukyus suspected violators of Military Government proclamations are given a pretrial hearing by a civil court.
6. Persons applying for American citizenship in Okinawa are being investigated. Some have been approved for passports and return to the United States and others are awaiting documents to establish their claims.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

7. Off-limits violations constituted approximately half of the total arrests in Okinawa Gunto during January. Theft and violations of price controls continued and there was evidence of some black-market shipping and illegal use of explosives by fishermen.

Police

8. The Okinawa Police Department has made considerable progress in recent months. The Police Academy at Maebaru and the Police School at Naze in the Northern Ryukyus continued training police personnel for duty throughout the Ryukyus.

9. Steps were taken to increase harbor patrols to stamp out smuggling and black-market shipping and to stop the illegal use of explosives by fishermen.



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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Acreage devoted to 11 chief crops in 1947, increasing slightly over the previous year's, will yield an estimated 50 percent of the Ryukyus' food requirements. The largest acreages are in sweet potatoes and rice.

2. The Ryukyus Rice Authority studied details of seven planned rice projects, while land surveys indicated that an additional 25,000 acres of rice land could be developed in the Southern Ryukyus.

3. There was a sharp drop in Okinawa Gunto's fish catch in February, reflecting the seasonal decline in landings and poor fishing weather.

4. Fishing supplies were released by the Military Government. Fourteen of 50 LCM's promised to Okinawan fishermen were delivered to the Toguchi base yard for conversion to fishing craft.

Forestry and Mining

5. Northern Ryukyus' firewood production gained in February while charcoal production declined.

6. Surveys of Iriomote Island's forestry industry, concluded in February, showed the Shirahama mill to be poorly equipped and staffed. Projected rehabilitation of the industry would increase daily lumber production to 150,000 board feet.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

7. Industries which can obtain raw materials locally are progressing satisfactorily. Imports are planned to revive the coal- and sulfur-mining, textile, imitation panama-hat and lacquerware industries.

8. Two major ironworks have been re-established with United States surplus property.

Textiles

9. Production of straw mats is estimated at 35,000 annually.

10. A survey showed 40,325 linear yards of pongee available for immediate export.

11. Production of silkworm eggs in large quantity has begun and shipments to Amami O-shima should begin in April.

#### Transportation

12. A training program for native drivers has been inaugurated to increase their efficiency and to eliminate unnecessary repairs.

13. Twenty-eight surplus Army and Navy vessels were available for Ryukyuan shipping in February.

#### Communications

14. The volume of mail remained fairly constant in February. Southern Ryukyuan postal savings accounts showed a balance of nearly ¥ 1,000,000.

15. The number of telephone subscribers on Okinawa increased 35 percent during February, service being extended to 29 new civil government offices. Also during February the Civilian Administration was connected by wire with exchanges in central and northern Okinawa.

#### Labor

16. Employment increased in the Ryukyus during both January and February.

17. The training of native crews aboard Military Government vessels is progressing satisfactorily.

Twelve vessels are now completely manned by Okinawan crews.

#### Imports and Exports

18. Suboffices of the Ryukyus Import-Export Board have been established in Amami O-shima for the Northern Ryukyus and in Miyako for the Southern Ryukyus.

19. Through February 1,100 metric tons of fertilizer had been received in exchange for phosphate rock which was being shipped to Japan from the Daito Islands at the rate of 7,500 metric tons a month.

#### Rationing and Price Control

20. Estimates indicate that rationing will be necessary for several years, until the Ryukyus produce enough food for their own needs.

By 31 January 111 percent of the rice quota had been sold to the Civilian Administration by producers.

21. To maintain current rations required about 7,000 short tons of United States food during February.

#### FINANCE

22. There was a decrease in currency transactions involving yen in the custody of the Military Government Department of Finance during January and February.

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SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. Ryukyans on relief in February decreased to 42,623 from 42,857 in January and 58,000 in December.

2. During January and February 1,433 acres of land were released to Okinawans for resettlement and cultivation.

3. On Okinawa Gunto 4,000 homes were completed during January of which 840 were built for the Onayama Port Battalion. On Miyako Retto 19 homes and two school buildings were constructed.

Repatriation

4. During 25 December to 4 January 1,821 Ryukyans returned to the Southern Ryukyus and Okinawa Gunto while 904 Japanese were repatriated from the Northern Ryukyus.

Hospital Affairs

5. On 28 February there were five hospitals and four large dispensaries in the Ryukyus with a total capacity of 820 and 185 beds respectively. Nine other dispensaries with 10- to 20-bed capacities and 90 mobile and emergency dispensaries were operating on the island.

6. On 10 February steps were taken to establish leprosariums in the Ryukyus to provide complete quarantine and treatment of leprosy persons.

There are three leprosariums in the Ryukyus with a total capacity of 800 inmates.

Nursing Education

7. Fifty student nurses at the Okinawa Central Hospital, 25 at the Nago Hospital and 25 at the Jizuza Hospital are scheduled to complete their first-year course in March.

Preventive Medicine

8. Malaria, trachoma and influenza were the most prevalent diseases in Okinawa Gunto during January with incidences of 6,025, 5,604 and 2,654 respectively.

Vital Statistics

9. Births in the Ryukyus during February numbered 1,731 and deaths totaled 972.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

Education

10. By the end of February Ryukyuan schools reported an enrollment of 212,703 pupils. School facilities remained inadequate despite repair of existing buildings and some new construction.

11. A total of 14,461 textbooks were mimeographed and distributed to the schools of Okinawa Gunto in February.

12. The Civilian Administration authorized establishment of 25 youth high schools to provide training for elementary graduates who ordinarily do not continue their education. Primary emphasis will be on vocational instruction.

13. The Education Department established a school to instruct Okinawan employees of Military Government in typing and English.

Culture

14. The Okinawan Players gave several dramatic and dance performances. An entertainment program staged by students of the Girls' High School of Naze attracted an estimated attendance of 12,000.

15. "See Okinawa," a guide booklet on points of historical interest, was published by the Culture Department of the Civilian Administration.

Religion

16. By the end of February 25 Christian churches with approximately 1,400 members were holding regular services.

Public Information

17. Publication of four newspapers and five magazines in the Northern Ryukyus was authorized.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Provisional Okinawan Advisory Assembly

1. In July 1945 Naval Military Government made plans to set up a temporary Okinawan advisory assembly.

The primary function of the Provisional Okinawan Advisory Assembly was to select a council of 15 representative Okinawans to advise the American Military Government on the administration of Okinawa. A second function of the Assembly was to make recommendations to Military Government or to the council on the establishment of a permanent assembly and other governmental structures.

The first of two meetings of the Assembly was held on 15 August 1945.

Okinawa Advisory Council

2. At the second meeting of the Provisional Okinawan Advisory Assembly on 20 August 1945 the 15 Advisory Council members were elected. Members were chosen on the basis of geographical representation, class representation and special technical experience.

3. The Council was to have a permanent chairman and secretary chosen from among its members. Members with technical experience were to act as chairmen of committees of specialists who would not be council members.

4. It was also decided at this meeting to give the Advisory Council the responsibility of presenting a plan for a permanent assembly. Elected as permanent chairman of the Council was Koshin Shikiya, an educator, who had also been elected chairman for the two meetings of the Provisional Okinawan Advisory Assembly and who is now Governor (Chiji) of Okinawa Gunto.

5. On 22 April 1946 Naval Military Government Directive 156 established the Central Okinawan Administration to be headed by a chief official to be known as the Chiji. According to this directive the administration was to comprise administrative departments, a court system, township, town and city administrations and "an advisory body to replace the present Okinawan Advisory Council."

6. The Okinawa Advisory Council was therefore "reconstituted for the purpose of providing the limited function of advice to the Chiji. The term of the present membership is extended until such time as elections are authorized. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment from Military Government."

7. In addition to the original 15 members of the Advisory Council 10 appointments were made to bring the membership to 25.

8. Meetings are held as the necessity arises. Thus far five meetings have been held on the following dates: 23 May, 22 June, 30 July, 17 October and 28 December 1946. At the last meeting sanitation problems and the allocation of physicians to the various districts were discussed.

9. Chairman of the Council is the Fuku-chiji (Vice-governor) of Okinawa Gunto.

#### Elections

10. Elections have been deferred pending completion of repatriation and a portion of resettlement.

### ADMINISTRATION

#### Centralization of Government

11. The Governor of Yaeyama Retto and a staff of four men arrived on Okinawa 7 February for a week's conference with the Chiji of Okinawa Gunto and the various governmental departments. The centralization of the government of Yaeyama Retto under that of Okinawa Gunto was discussed. It was brought out that the people as well as the officials in Yaeyama Retto favored consolidation of the two governments. The principal difficulty was the stabilizing of the economic inequality which exists under the present governments.

12. The Ryukyus are divided politically into four provisional governments, one in the Northern Ryukyus, one in Okinawa Gunto and two in the Southern Ryukyus. In the Northern Ryukyus the provisional government is substantially self-supporting. In Okinawa Gunto, where practically all facilities for obtaining revenue were destroyed, only a small portion of governmental cost is met by revenue.

As distinguished from purely governmental costs, in all four political areas there remains the cost of repairing war damage including the reconstruction of public buildings, hospitals and schools and the repair of bridges and roads. In order to establish self-supporting provisional governments it is necessary for this war damage to be repaired. The costs thereof cannot be met entirely by the revenue available to these governments.

#### Proclamations

13. On 10 February Military Government's Special Proclamation No. 13 went into effect, authorizing the establishment of leprosariums and the confinement of lepers in such institutions. The proclamation states that it shall be unlawful for a leper to leave the leprosarium without due authorization.

14. In accordance with Proclamation No. 13 Northern Ryukyus Military Government Order No. 5 was issued on 14 February. This order provides that all persons affected with leprosy shall be confined and treated at the Amami O-shima Leper Colony. It further provides that all persons affected will be reported to the nearest police box or station or the Public Health Department.

#### New Department in Northern Ryukyus

15. Organization of a separate Public Health Department under the Provisional Government, Northern Ryukyus, was completed and will begin functioning on 1 March. Previously public health was handled by a small section under the Home Affairs Department.

Reorganization in Miyako

16. In October 1946 the appointed Governor of Miyako Retto was asked to resign because his government was disorganized and ineffective. Since no suitable man could be found in Miyako, a temporary appointment was made until the Okinawan Civilian Administration could recommend an Okinawan to fill the position. During February the new permanent governor took office.

17. The Public Health Department was abolished and replaced by an Advisory Council of five physicians, one dentist and two laymen, whose plans, when approved, are to be carried out by the Public Health Section of the Police Department.



SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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LEGAL

Judicial Organization

1. Four Okinawa appointees, recommended for positions in the Ryukyus' newly established civil-courts system, are being screened for loyalty and character. The positions are Chief Judge and Chief Procurator for all Ryukyus courts and two judgeships for Okinawa district courts.

Judicial Procedure

2. Under a new procedure established in the Northern Ryukyus on 19 February, suspected violators of Military Government proclamations are given a pretrial hearing by the respective civil court. The facts of the case are then presented to the provost court for determination of sentence or other disposition.

Repatriation

3. An investigation is being made of all persons now residing in Okinawa who have applied for United States citizenship. Prior to final screening by an American consular official from Yokohama applicants must reveal present status, state why they have been in Okinawa and furnish loyalty affidavits.

4. Applications of 48 United States citizens on Okinawa for passports and return to the United States have been approved. Valid claims to citizenship have also been established for 22 applicants who will remain on Okinawa. Cases of 37 other applicants for repatriation are awaiting documents. Five applicants for repatriation have lost claim to citizenship.

Courts

5. Civil courts tried 213 cases during January and February. Principal offenses among the 173 cases tried in Okinawa Gunto were larceny, traffic violation and trespassing on military establishments. In the Northern Ryukyus there were 18 violations of price regulations, four cases involving illegal entry and larceny and one manslaughter case. Fines for these offenses ranged from ¥ 100 to ¥ 30,000 and confinement from eight months to two years. In the Southern Ryukyus there were 17 offenses, including a robbery in Yaeyama for which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

Military Courts

6. Black-market offenses and unlawful possession were chief offenses among the six cases tried in Superior Provost Courts and the 25 cases heard in Summary Provost Courts during January and February.

Two black-market offenders tried in Maebaru District Superior Provost Court were sentenced to a ¥ 18,000 fine and six months' imprisonment and a ¥ 5,000 fine and one-year imprisonment respectively.

7. Two civilian lawyers were recently added to the Legal Department of the Military Government to assist in the trials of natives charged with crimes against military personnel or crimes inside military installations. In the past, many cases of this nature were handled by civilian courts due to the lack of Military Government judges and prosecutors.

PUBLIC SAFETY

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LAW AND ORDER

Disorders

8. Five murders were reported in Okinawa Gunto during January. Two men were killed in drunken brawls, another was killed by rifle shots fired into his home and the remaining cases involved the deaths of two Okinawan women.

9. Okinawa Police Department continued its investigation of the theft of large amounts of United States Government property including 1,200 suits of pajamas valued at \$ 2,088 from the Medical Supply depot at Machinato.

During the investigation other thefts were uncovered and 11 native civilian guards were arrested for larceny.

10. A raid on the village of Shimabuku, Okinawa, and adjacent areas by the civilian and Military Police on 14 February resulted in the arrest of 13 prostitutes and seven panders and the seizure of United States Government goods. Court proceedings were held up pending investigation of the leader who was suspected of being connected with numerous other illegal enterprises.

Escaped Lepers

11. The Commissioner of the Okinawa Police Department and officials of the Public Health Department discussed the problem of escapes from the Leper Colony at Yagachi Shima and agreed on steps to control the situation.

One hundred fifty-seven escaped lepers were apprehended from 1 February to 31 December 1946.

Illegal Shipping

12. The disposition of 17 vessels suspected of engaging in illegal activities is shown on the following table:

IMPOUNDED VESSELS

	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Arrested</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Myoshun Maru	55	20 Jan 47	Ship sunk. Crew awaiting trial.
Asahi Maru	13	17 Dec 46	Ship sunk. Crew awaiting trial.
Sanei Maru	6	16 Dec 46	Impounded. Crew awaiting trial.
Sampuku Maru	16	16 Jan 47	Impounded. Crew awaiting trial.
Hogyo Maru	6	6 Feb 47	Impounded. Crew awaiting trial.
Rensei Go	36	25 Jan 47	Impounded. Crew awaiting trial.
Otoku Maru	20	8 Feb 47	Impounded. Crew awaiting trial.
Nobu Maru I	20	24 Jul 46	Escaped 18 December 1946. Recaptured and being held at Miyazaki, Japan.
Kaiho Maru	16	5 Jan 47	Impounded. Crew awaiting trial.
Masatoku Maru III	78	2 Feb 47	Escaped. Recaptured at Okinawa.
Fukuichi Maru	30	30 Oct 46	Escaped. Recaptured, being held by police in Kagoshima, Japan. Crew wanted in connection with murder.
Shin Shin Maru	65	4 Oct 46	Escaped 31 October 1946.
Toko Maru	12	26 Aug 46	Escaped 15 September 1946.
Nankai Maru	16	---	Escaped 11 September 1946.
Sumiyoshi	19	24 Oct 46	Escaped, recaptured and being held at Kobe, Japan.
Kyoshin Maru	7	20 Jan 47	Enroute to Naze for disposition.
Kosei Maru II	45	17 Dec 46	Enroute under guard to Okinawa for disposition.

13. Two Formosan ships illegally entered Southern Ryukyus harbors during January and were ordered by the police to depart immediately. One ship, the Tokai Go, put in at another point in Miyako and was seized; the other ship, ordered to leave Ishigaki port, departed without the captain and three members of the crew.

Juvenile Delinquency

14. The Okinawa Police Department conducted a drive to round up large numbers of juvenile delinquents known to be in the Naha area. Children under the age of 14 years were released to the custody of their parents. In cases where the same juveniles were again apprehended within a few days, the police are taking court action against the parents.

Crime

15. Of approximately 500 arrests in Okinawa Gunto during January 50 percent were for off-limits violations. Other offenses included theft with 116 arrests and violations of price ceilings, bartering and similar offenses with 62 arrests.

Unlawful use of explosives for fishing was evidenced and numerous arrests for illegal possession of explosives were made.

During February 43 criminal cases were reported throughout the Northern Ryukyus, 24 in Miyako Retto and three in Yaeyama Retto. Larceny was the most common offense.

ACCIDENTS

Traffic

16. On 25 February a truck operated by an Okinawan driver



overturned on Route 5, south of RYKOM Headquarters. The truck was carrying 59 natives to their place of employment. Eighteen persons were killed and 30 were seriously injured.

Eight persons were killed and 31 injured in 18 traffic accidents in Okinawa Guntō during January.

17. Because of the number of fatal accidents caused by motor vehicles, restrictions on speeding and overloading have been tightened. Violators will be tried by military courts and subject to severe penalties.

#### Explosives

18. Two persons were killed and seven injured in accidents caused by explosives in Okinawa Guntō during January.

The police disposed of nine weapons, 17,280 rounds of small-caliber ammunition, 155 rounds of large-caliber ammunition and 158 grenades and flares.

### POLICE

#### Okinawa Police Department

19. The Okinawa Police Department has progressed considerably in the short time it has been organized. Okinawa had no existing police force after the invasion.

In prewar days the strength of the Okinawa police force was approximately 500 men. The present strength is approximately 1,200. The increase was necessary to cope with the situation brought about by the wholesale displacement of persons, the disruption of family ties and the general chaos which came as an aftermath of the war.

#### Police Administration

20. On 4 February operational control of those Military Police assigned to the Department of Public Safety, Military Government, was transferred to the Provost Marshal, RYKOM, who is responsible for investigating all crimes or incidents involving military personnel.

Direction and supervision of civilian police remains with the Department of Public Safety, Military Government, which is responsible for controlling the native population and investigating crimes committed by natives except those committed within military installations.

21. New arrest-report forms were issued to civilian police stations for the use of military personnel when a native prisoner is turned over to the civilian police. These forms are printed in Japanese and English. In the past, natives arrested by military personnel were turned over to the civilian police without proper information relative to the offense charged.

#### Police Training

22. Only about 22 percent of the present Okinawa police had any prewar police training or experience. The Okinawa Police Academy located at Maebaru has graduated eight classes totaling 649 police officers. Courses ranged from two-week refresher courses for former police officers to three-month courses for recruits.

Subjects taught in the Academy include police affairs, criminal law, public health, sanitation laws, crime detection methods, court procedure, first aid, English, physical education and judo.

On 13 January graduation exercises were held at the Okinawa Police Academy at Maebaru for 74 policemen who successfully completed a two-month training course.

Ninety-six recruits, selected from more than 300 applicants, were graduated from the Okinawa Police Academy on 27 February after completing the three-month training course.

23. The Naze Police School on Amami O-shima graduated its first class of 31 policemen on 10 January. The next class is scheduled to start on 10 March with 25 students.

#### Police Affairs

24. Twenty-eight police appointments were made in the Northern Ryukyus during January and February, bringing the total force to 180.

25. In the past six months the Okinawa police have arrested or captured more than 200 unsurrendered Japanese soldiers and prisoners of war.

The police department has been active in disseminating information on and enforcing Military Government orders pertaining to price control, traffic control, port regulations, confinement of lepers and other matters.

26. Books on police subjects are being translated for use as textbooks by the Okinawa police.

#### Civilian Harbor Police

27. In order to tighten control of black-market activities port regulations for the Northern Ryukyus have been formulated and put into effect.

These regulations require that the Civilian Harbor Police board every ship entering any harbor and read to the captain of the ship the Port Regulations and obtain a certificate from the captain that the regulations are understood. These certificates are forwarded with any report of violations of regulations.

28. On 20 January four LCVP's were transferred to the Okinawa Police Department for harbor patrol work. These craft, distributed to Shuri, Itoman, Maebaru and Motobu, will be used to detect ships engaged in black-market and smuggling activities and in controlling the illegal use of explosives by fishermen.

#### PRISONS

29. On 26 February there were 219 prisoners in the Okinawa Central Prison. During February 184 prisoners were placed in custody and 92 were released.

The only prison in the Northern Ryukyus is located at Naze and houses 42 convicted prisoners and 66 persons awaiting trial. Most of those waiting to be tried are crew members of black-market vessels.

The convicted inmates work at various handicrafts, producing cots, mats, baskets, rope and shoes.

The Miyako Prison has a population of 22 and the Yaeyama Prison has 12 inmates.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in the  
RYUKYU ISLANDS

Number 3

January-February 1947

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1  
NATURAL RESOURCES

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AGRICULTURE

Crop Acreage

1. The estimated acreage of 11 principal crops in the Ryukyus in 1947 totals 141,945 acres, sufficient to supply only half the food requirements. The acreage is only a slight increase over the cultivated area of 1946 due to inadequate irrigation facilities and insufficient fertilizers and draft animals.

RYUKYUS CROP ACREAGE, 1947

Sweet potatoes	74,642
Rice	32,309
Sugar cane	10,000
Green vegetables	9,972
Soybeans	4,595
Wheat	3,832
White potatoes	2,500
Barley	1,720
Millst	1,000
Mulberry	750
Upland rice	625
Miscellaneous crops	<u>2,500</u>
Total	144,445

Of the scheduled acreage 12,493 acres have already been planted in the Northern Ryukyus. The planned Ryukyus acreage for 1947 is only 34,445 acres larger than the prewar acreage of Okinawa Gunto alone, reflecting the effects of war damage and military land requirements in the Islands.

Food Production

2. Estimated food production in the Northern Ryukyus from March to May will total 11,342,000 pounds.

ESTIMATED NORTHERN RYUKYUS HARVEST  
March - May  
(thousands of pounds)

Sweet potatoes	5,632
Rice	3,116
Wheat	1,274
Vegatables	1,190
Cereals	<u>130</u>
Total	11,342

3. The February harvest in Miyako Retto included 333,000 pounds of wheat, 3,960 pounds of sweet potatoes and 1,308 pounds of vegetables. Miyako's sweet-potato yield for the season was 4,051,032 pounds.

Ryukyus Rice Authority

4. The Ryukyus Rice Authority organized five engineering parties of 50 persons each, agreed upon details of five rice projects in Okinawa Gunto and considered seven other projects for increased rice acreage in the Northern and Southern Ryukyus. The Authority, many of whose organizational details were approved on 28 February, is soon to be joined by the former Agricultural Engineering Section under an order from the Okinawa Civilian Administration.

The first issue of heavy equipment to the Authority included five bulldozers, two eight-cubic-yard scrapers, a roller, two one-cubic-yard shovels and five 100-gallon-a-minute pumps. This equipment is to be used in projects financed by a requested ¥ 5,000,000 revolving fund for land reclamation in the Ryukyus. Land reclaimed for agriculture so far totals 5,000 acres.

Land Survey

5. Representatives of the Military Government, the Okinawa Department of Agriculture and the Ryukyus Rice Authority, after a survey of the Southern Ryukyus in January, estimated that 25,000 acres of rice and other crop lands could be cultivated provided the Southern Ryukyus were colonized. Production on this acreage would be of aid in making the Ryukyus sufficient in food.

Storage

6. The third and last quonset warehouse near Naha was completed in February, bringing total food-storage space in the area to 175,000 square feet.

Livestock

7. Okinawa Gunto livestock imports from other Ryukyu Islands in January and February totaled 161 cattle, 59 swine and 18 goats. The imports are part of the plan to restore Okinawa Gunto's livestock population and provide fertilizer and a supplementary food source.

FISHERIES

Fish Landings

8. February fish landings in the Ryukyus totaled 204,372





and lend money and to issue fishing equipment to the local associations.

The Okinawan local Fishing Associations are centralized organizations in each fishing village and are responsible for all equipment they issue to fishermen.

#### FORESTRY

##### Lumber Production

14. The Northern Ryukyus in February produced 40,708 board feet of lumber, 30,864 pounds of charcoal and 27,910 cubic feet of firewood.

January lumber production in the Northern Ryukyus totaled 8,304 cubic feet. Firewood production was 8,570 cubic feet and charcoal 50,880 pounds. The Southern Ryukyus in January and February produced 996,290 board feet of lumber.

##### Iriomote Lumber Project

15. The projected development of the Shirahama mill on Iriomote Island in the Southern Ryukyus would boost daily lumber production at the mill to 150,000 board feet of lumber. Millworkers are to be increased to nine.

16. The Shirahama mill is presently staffed by inexperienced workers and equipped with old-fashioned and inadequate saws. Milling operations are hampered by the lack of roads and transportation from the timber areas. Work is now progressing on the construction of 66 additional miles of logging roads, new bridges and wider and deeper waterways.

17. Surveys were completed of the Nacara River and Nacara and Funaukie Bays as possible anchorages under the contemplated expansion of the lumber industry on Iriomote Island.

#### MINING

##### Coal Production

18. Coal production on Iriomote Island can resume its prewar monthly production of 10,000 metric tons if sufficient labor, shipping facilities and such supplies as carbide lamps and dynamite are available.

The Ryukyus' monthly coal requirements, now 300 metric tons, will increase considerably when the manufacture of salt and cement are begun.

##### Phosphate Mining

19. Phosphate rock was being moved to loading sites at the rate of 500 metric tons a day in February, increasing phosphate stockpiles on Kita Daito Island to 10,000 metric tons of wet rock and 6,000 tons of dry rock. Little difficulty is encountered in meeting Japan's monthly requirements of 7,500 metric tons.

20. More than 500 tons of heavy equipment were unloaded in January for phosphate mining on Kita Daito. An aggregate dryer and two portable steam generators were ordered substituted for kiln dryers damaged beyond repair, while a machine shop, tool crib and mine roads to the loading area were completed.

21. School was held three nights a week in February to train maintenance men and mechanics to help overcome the native laborers' unfamiliarity with American equipment.

Magnesium Deposits

22. An investigation was under way in February of magnesium deposits at Naon and Yamatohama on Amami O-shima, where preliminary reports indicate the presence of 1,879 tons of magnesium ore. These deposits reportedly could produce 150 to 250 tons monthly provided available equipment were repaired.

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SECTION 2  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

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INDUSTRY

Rehabilitation

1. The growth of those industries which can obtain raw materials locally is progressing satisfactorily. Salvaged United States equipment is being used extensively but maintenance supplies are insufficient.

With certain insignificant exceptions no supplies or equipment for the industrial rehabilitation of Okinawa have yet been imported. The coal- and sulfur-mining, textile, imitation panama-hat and lacquerware industries are almost completely dependent on imports.

Supplies have been requisitioned for an industrial rehabilitation program which includes:

- (1) An initial export of 800 tons of cement per month.
- (2) Manufacture for export of a minimum of 500,000 imitation panama hats annually.
- (3) Restoring of the pottery, brick and tile, sulfur, coal and dye industries to their prewar standards.
- (4) Self-sufficiency in salt production.
- (5) Export of lacquerware of prewar quality at twice the prewar volume.
- (6) Expansion of stone quarrying and woodworking to two or three times prewar output until the current extreme need diminishes.

2. A survey and physical inventory of all organized industrial enterprises was completed in January. This will allow more accurate reporting of industrial production figures.

Food Processing

3. In January plants employing 41 persons produced 13,300 pounds of miso. Through the use of deteriorated foodstuffs 10,080 pounds of miso and 3,478 gallons of soy sauce were produced in February.

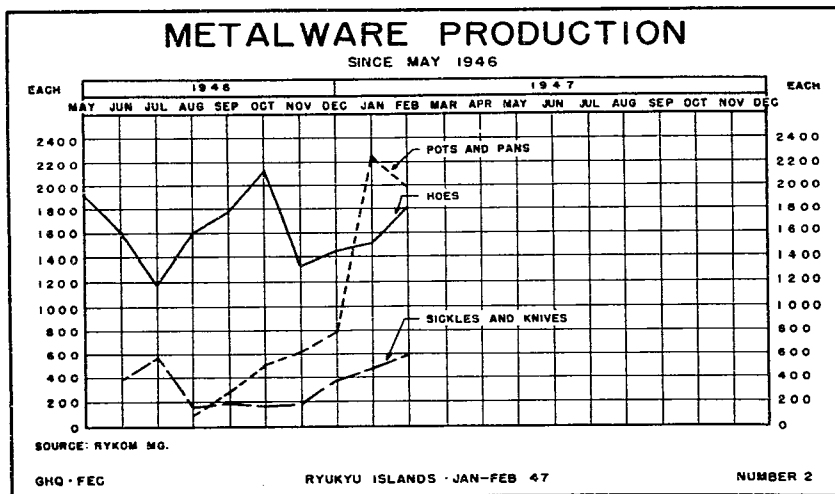
The salt industry, employing 397 persons, turned out 15,200 pounds of salt in January. Production in February dropped sharply due to lack of fuel, with 158 employees producing 7,300 pounds.

Metalworking

4. Before the war the ironworking industry consisted of numerous village blacksmiths and five ironworks in Okinawa. Two ironworks equipped with United States surplus property and four small ironworking shops have been established. They operate 32 hearths while village blacksmiths operate 169. Seven shops for the casting of aluminum utensils have also been established. In addition 10 casting shops and seven minor ironworks are licensed and under construction.

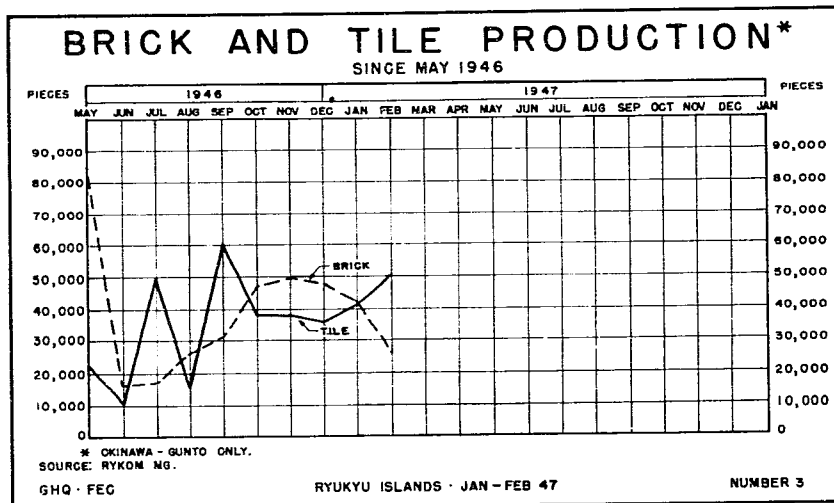
Production difficulties encountered include:

- (1) Shortage of fuel.
- (2) Lack of transportation to haul fuel and scrap metal.
- (3) Difficulties in gaining access to scrap-metal dumps.
- (4) Unavailability of certain essential items such as acetylene.



Ceramics

5. Ten major tile and brick factories employing approximately 300 persons are operating in Okinawa Gunto.



6. Employment in the pottery industry dropped from 176 persons in January to 127 in February.

#### POTTERY PRODUCTION

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Rice bowls	7,722	5,369
Tea pots	1,269	559
Jars	193	1,543

The industry also produced novelties for the Post Exchange trade.

#### Woodworking

7. The two major woodworks in Okinawa Gunto employed 186 persons in February compared with 110 employees in January. Production of machines for use in making grass mats was begun on a small scale at the Itoman woodworks. Shortage of foot-pedal springs is preventing increased production.

#### WOODWORKING

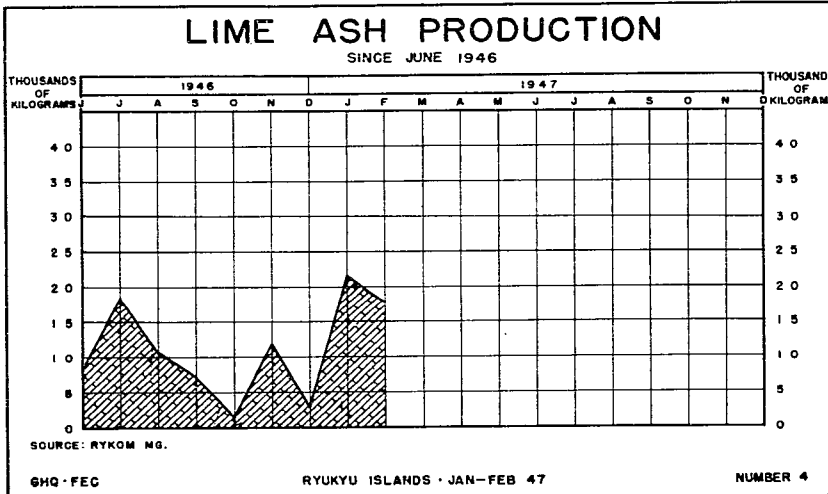
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
School desks	1,100	1,350
School chairs	1,100	1,350
Office desks	10	13
Office chairs	-	17

The lack of jointing machines and the short supply of lumber are the factors limiting production.

#### Building Materials

8. Four lime-ash plants employing about 80 persons are in

operation. Fuel shortages and the lack of small boats to haul limestone blocks from the reefs are retarding production.



9. One sandstone quarry with 105 employees is operating on Okinawa. Hand tools are used.

Souvenirs

10. Ryukyuan Post Exchanges have increased distribution of Okinawan-made souvenirs. Output in January was valued at approximately \$ 5,000.

Accuracy of Production Reports

11. Production figures are approximate because of incomplete reports, shortage of experienced government employees, difficulties of communications and diversions to the black market.

TEXTILES

12. Manufacture of textiles has been slow in returning to the prewar level of operations as only a limited amount of equipment was saved from destruction in the war. In Okinawa such textile machinery was mostly hand looms for weaving banana cloth. A few mat-weaving machines also survived the war.

Equipment for making banana cloth includes 221 hand looms, 134 reeds, 119 shuttles and nine healds. Production of all other cloth is dependent on imports.

The economy of the Northern Ryukyus was centered around pongee production: this commodity accounted for 62 percent of all exports.

In February 40,325 linear yards of pongee valued at ¥ 2,102,817 were available for immediate export.

Mat-Making

13. An important activity before the war was mat making with 160,000 mats produced annually in Okinawa Gunto against a demand of about 300,000.

At the war's end 36 mat-making machines were in operating condition and 30 have been constructed since. Mats are sold largely on the black market and no accurate production reports are available, but it is estimated that the annual production is around 35,000 mats.

The main factor holding up mat production is the unavailability of a spring attached to the foot pedal of the machine; some 250 machines are affected by this shortage. As a substitute for the spring, rubber inner tubes have been used on a small scale but they are unsatisfactory and keep production at a low level.

#### Hat Weaving

14. Prospects for re-establishing the hat-weaving industry depend upon the availability of bleaching agents. Grasses for raw materials grow in the Southern Ryukyus and in Okinawa Gunto, and are plentiful in certain months of the year. There is no shortage of labor.

Before the war hats were woven at the rate of 1,500,000 a year of which about 500,000 were woven from paper cord imported from Japan. Supplies for finishing the hats also came from Japan.

Small quantities of bleach have been obtained from salvage and stocks that existed. The best bleach is hydrogen peroxide but other bleaches such as calcium hypochlorite, chloride of lime and commercial bleaching powders can be used.

#### Sericulture

15. A separate sericulture section was created in February to handle experimental work and distribution throughout the islands.

A sericulture experimental station, part of the Yogi experiment station, is about one-third completed.

The production of silkworm eggs in large quantity has begun. Eggs bred in Okinawa will be shipped to Amami Oshima in the latter part of April. The first contingent will be 25,000 grams of eggs and moths valued at ¥ 15,000.

The sericulture development as projected will furnish enough eggs to supply the Ryukyus and give employment to thousands of families. As a by-product the activity will furnish low-grade silk in large enough quantities to meet the domestic kimono need. Peak production should be reached in seven years.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Current Shipping

16. Except for a few sampans no native shipping is available in the Ryukyus.

Twenty-eight surplus Army and Navy vessels are in use. The operation of the fleet is handled through the Water Transportation Section of the Civilian Administration.



SHIPPING AVAILABLE  
February

LST's	4
FS's	6
LCT's	3
TP's	2
OL's	2
LCM's	2
LCVP's	8
WT Tugs	<u>1</u>
Total	28

Cargo Shipment

17. Eight Military Government vessels were employed in Ryukyuan interisland distribution of civilian food, heavy equipment, medical and educational supplies in January and February.

CARGO DISTRIBUTION  
(short tons)

<u>Destination</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Northern Ryukyus	2,800	2,600
Southern Ryukyus	1,500	1,500
Kerama Retto	0	170
Iriomote	60	40
Kita Daito	<u>500</u>	<u>450</u>
Total	4,860	4,760

18. To save drums 65,000 gallons of diesel oil in bulk were delivered in January to the Southern Ryukyus; 25,000 gallons were delivered in February.

In January 50,000 gallons of diesel oil in bulk were delivered to Northern Ryukyus.

Salvage Operations

19. The 145-ton Toshima Maru, which ran aground off Tokuno Shima on 21 January, was successfully salvaged on 6 February. The operation was accomplished with the assistance of an FS boat and an LCT from Okinawa. The ship was towed from Tokuno Shima to Naze, Amami O-shima. Temporary repairs have been made pending authority to send the vessel to Japan for dry-docking and repairs.

20. The shortage of marine spare parts is becoming critical. The only spares now available for the operation of Military Government floating equipment are from theater excesses.

Harbor Facilities

21. Port facilities at Naha are of modern construction, having three docks with seven berths. The south pier is 2,500 feet long with five berths, all having a draft of 25 feet or more at mean low tide. The north pier has two berths, one 950 feet long with a 16-foot draft and the other 750 feet long with a 17-foot

draft. The open storage space is 1,000,000 square feet, while the covered storage space is 40,000 square feet. These facilities are presently utilized by the Army.

22. The docking facilities at Brown Beach on the east coast near Kubasaki consist of a wartime pontoon dock, 588 feet long and 42 feet wide with a draft of 12 to 13.5 feet at mean low tide. There is no fenced-in open storage space nor any shed storage. Four thousand square feet of shedding are now under construction. Most Military Government shipping is presently handled here.

23. The point of discharge at the Kita Daito Shima is a ramp about 200 feet long which cuts through a 70-foot seawall of the island. Ships can anchor within 500 feet of the ramp, the bottom being sandy and safe, but the sea is subject to heavy swells most of the time.

24. Harbor facilities at Naze, Amami O-shima and Hirara, Miyako, are used as bases for the bulk of interisland distribution of cargo and personnel in the Northern and Southern Ryukyus respectively. Discharging and loading must be done by lighters.

#### Motor Transportation

25. During February the following cargoes in addition to normal administrative needs were hauled by trucks operated by the Civilian Administration:

#### CARGO HAULED BY TRUCKS February

	<u>Tonnage</u>
Commercial fertilizer	1,800
Rations	7,010
Supplies for shipment	<u>550</u>
Total	9,360

In addition 3,500 Okinawan houses were hauled by truck from yards to house sites and 1,075 families from outlying areas to new housing in Naha.

26. All vehicles in the Southern Ryukyus are of Japanese make. Miyako Retto has 96 trucks and seven sedans while Yaeyama Retto has 17 trucks and two sedans.

#### Motor Maintenance

27. In January the Army system of maintenance records was set up in all civilian motor pools. Native mechanics and drivers received schooling in maintenance, repair and dispatch of vehicles. All efforts are being made to teach native personnel the Army system of five echelons of maintenance.

28. To offset the limitations of native drivers translations of first-echelon-maintenance instructions and the Okinawan traffic code will be issued. When the translations are completed and issued schools will be held and examinations on driving and basic motor maintenance will be given to all native drivers.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Water Supply

29. A water system consisting of two four-inch pipe lines from two springs and one six-inch line from the Yogi Experimental Station was completed to the Yogi main area. The erection of a 42,000-gallon storage tank was begun. When completed sometime in March this will supply pure drinking water to the entire Yogi area. Total pipe laid to date is approximately 4,000 feet of four-inch line and 6,000 feet of six-inch line.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

30. The volume of ordinary domestic mail declined slightly during February while the number of parcels handled increased nearly six times. No mail arrived in the Ryukyus from Japan in January or February.

MAIL HANDLED

	<u>Ordinary Mail</u>		<u>Parcels</u>	
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Domestic	27,114	25,792	97	572
Sent to Japan	6,173	6,405	34	23

During January the first civilian mail from Okinawa since the end of the war arrived in Miyako.

31. January postal revenue totaled ¥ 11,527.90. In February this revenue dropped to ¥ 7,271.85.

32. Okinawa had 47 post offices in operation in January. On 21 February an additional office was opened at Yontan. The number of employees in post offices increased from 334 in January to 346 in February. Twenty persons are employed in the central Postal Affairs Section of the Civilian Administration.

33. On 25 January nearly ¥ 1,000,000 was in Southern Ryukyus' postal savings accounts.

POSTAL SAVINGS, SOUTHERN RYUKYUS  
25 January  
(yen)

Miyako Retto Post Offices

Miyako-jima	542,172.88
Shimoji	12,909.50
Gusukube	1,647.92
Tarama	9,648.06
Irabu	13,296.61
Fukuzato	2,703.10
Ikema	<u>16,234.09</u>
Total	598,612.16

Yaeyama Retto Post Offices

Ishigaki	316,746.35
Iriomote	1,868.19
Kubura	1.45
Shiraho	359.94
Chama	198.30
Kuroshima	251.04
Hatoma	4,108.05
Hateruma	6,157.16
Kohama	27.45
Yonaguni	29,004.36
Taketomi	<u>11,696.07</u>
Total	370,418.36
Grand total	969,030.52

Wire

34. No telegraph system is in operation on Okinawa.

35. There are six telephone exchanges on Okinawa. In January these exchanges employed 69 persons and had 83 subscribers. During February the number of employees increased to 96 and the number of subscribers to 112. All subscribers are Civilian Administration installations. Individuals who have a telephone in a nearby village may use the local phone when it is not being used for official business.

36. The telephone network consists chiefly of field wire and rubber-covered cables. There are very few poles, most of the wire being laid on the ground or strung from trees and buildings. In January there were about 33 miles of military open-wire circuits connecting exchanges. During February about 25 miles of military open-wire lines were rehabilitated to connect the Civilian Administration with exchanges in central and northern Okinawa.

37. In January the Civilian Administration's Department of Communications employed 461 persons.

LABOR

Labor Survey

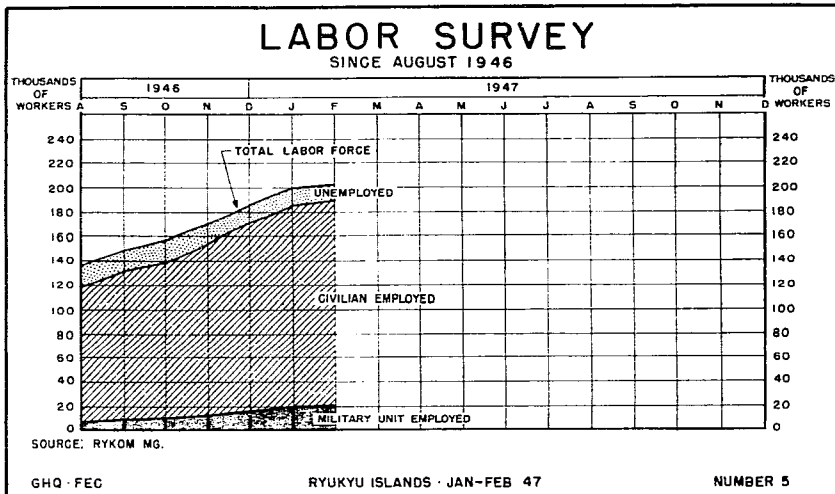
38. An increase of 15,138 from December brought the total number of Ryukyans employed in both military and civilian activities to 185,770 in January. There was an additional increase in February to 189,477.

Military units employed 21,942 Ryukyans in February, an increase of 1,311 over the January figure of 20,631.

39. Unemployment continued to decrease. There were 14,042 unemployed laborers in January while in February the figure dropped to 13,700, as shown in chart, top of following page.

Construction Battalions

40. The Onayama Port Battalion, established in December at the Port of Naha, provided 2,853 laborers for unloading ships in February. The construction of 200 houses for families of Port Battalion laborers during February relieved the pressure of living conditions at the port compound and reduced the rate of absenteeism by 15 percent.



41. Over 600 applications for the vacancies in the Okinawan Guard Companies were received during February. Two hundred applicants were selected and will be trained under the supervision of the First Air Division.

42. An all-Okinawan company of 300 carpenters, electricians, plumbers and other laborers was organized for the reconstruction and maintenance of buildings for the Okinawa Air Materiel Command at Okama.

#### Wages

43. The new pay scale which went into effect during January raised the average monthly earning for a native laborer to ¥ 108.

In February the native laborers' average earning was ¥ 135.30.

#### Vocational Training

44. The third advanced typing class of 80 students was graduated from Okinawa University in February. All graduates are now employed by military units.

45. The training program for Okinawans as seamen on vessels used by the Military Government progressed satisfactorily during February. The training of native crews was accomplished by the Navy with the operating efficiency of the native crews subject to inspection by an Army board. The general seamanship of the natives has been found to be excellent. The greatest difficulties experienced in the training of native crews have been the language barriers and the natives' lack of any basic knowledge of modern navigation techniques and diesel engine operation and maintenance.

Twelve vessels (4 LST's, 3 LCT's and 5 FS's) are now completely manned by Okinawan crews.

In February there were 546 Okinawan seamen on board ships operated by the Military Government. The average time of on-the-job training for these crews is 23.5 days.

NATIVE SEAMEN ABOARD MILITARY GOVERNMENT VESSELS  
February

	<u>Number of Seamen</u>
LST's	220
FS's	184
LCT's	48
TP's	30
OL's	36
LCM's	6
LCVP's	16
WT tugs	<u>6</u>
Total	546

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

46. The main office of the Ryukyus Import-Export Board has been established in Okinawa with suboffices in Amami O-shima for the Northern Ryukyus and in Miyako for the Southern Ryukyus. Each office carries on its business through the facilities of the Commerce Department but representatives of the Board are required to travel as communications are inadequate.

Trade Plans

47. As trade with Formosa was important before the war stopped shipping, the re-establishment of this relationship means much to Ryukyuan economy. Lack of adequate shipping for other than military purposes has prevented a resumption of this commerce but a program for trade includes the exchange of scrap iron for Formosan hemp. Other Formosan products desired are coal, lumber, rice and seed rice.

Trade Prospects

48. Several Ryukyuan products, including sulfur, lacquerware and imitation panama hats, found acceptance in foreign markets prior to the war. Due to shortages none of these is now produced in exportable quantity although efforts are being made to resuscitate the industries.

Trade with Japan

49. Foreign trade currently is with Japan. Phosphate rock from the Daito Islands is being exchanged for 10,000 metric tons of fertilizer. Export of phosphate rock is at the rate of 7,500 metric tons a month. Imports of fertilizer began in January.

FERTILIZER IMPORTS  
(metric ton)

	<u>Ammonium Sulfate</u>	<u>Super- phosphate</u>
Okinawa Gunto	232.0	518.9
Southern Ryukyus	33.3	88.2
Northern Ryukyus	34.2	91.8

### INTERISLAND TRADE

50. Trade between the island groups cannot balance as Okinawa Gunto with 60 percent of the population has very little to export. Bartering goods are limited and trade on an exchange basis cannot be carried on as the three areas do not use the same currency.

51. Livestock is being brought into Okinawa from other islands in the Ryukyus to replace many animals lost in war destruction.

### INTERISLAND SHIPMENTS

#### Okinawa to Northern Ryukyus

December	Seeds	23,559 pounds
	Fertilizer	60,000 pounds
	Lime	9 tons

#### Okinawa to Southern Ryukyus

December	Seeds	22,927 pounds
----------	-------	---------------

#### Northern Ryukyus to Okinawa

December	Lumber	17,499 pieces
	Pongee	323 rolls
	Dried bonito	116.6 pounds
	Wood and bamboo	220 pieces
	Livestock	26 head
January	Livestock	162 head

#### Southern Ryukyus to Okinawa

January	Dried bonito	1,185 pounds
	Livestock	42 head
	Cocoons	1,237.5 pounds

52. A survey was completed which named critical items for shipment to the Northern Ryukyus. These items include: five small ships (7 to 50 tons), carpenter tools, ironworking tools, band and circular saws, a drilling machine, motor and lumbering equipment, fishing nets, lines and hooks, lumber, threshing machines, a shingle-making machine, steel bars, motors (10 and 20 horsepower), a clog-making machine and an electric welder.

### RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

#### Administration

53. For the purposes of rationing the Ryukyus are divided into three main geographical sections. The largest of these is Okinawa Gunto, containing Okinawa Shima and several small adjacent islands. The second division contains all the islands north of Okinawa Gunto and is known as the Northern Ryukyus. The remaining islands are known as the Southern Ryukyus.

54. Okinawa Gunto has two central depots from which the Military Government issues supplies to Okinawa's seven districts. From there the Civil Administration transports the supplies by truck to the 250 local stores now in operation.

The Northern and Southern Ryukyus each have one main depot supplied by water from the Military Government depots on Okinawa. Distribution is made by truck and boat to local stores.

55. Local stores are operated by the local governments, selling goods at prices set by the Military Government. The stores keep records of the families they serve and sell goods according to current instructions.

56. The amount of food issued to each locality is the difference between estimated local production and the stipulated ration.

57. Accounting is accomplished monthly. Each of the three geographical sections must inventory and report local stocks.

58. It is estimated that it will be several years before food production meets domestic requirements; until that time it will be necessary to ration food.

59. To keep pace with housing reconstruction in Naha, additional supply facilities have been built. During January a second Agricultural Association warehouse at Yogi was completed, providing a total of 80,000 cubic feet of dry storage space within three-fourths mile of Naha harbor.

On 21 January a second mura store was opened in Naha and a third was opened there on 10 February.

#### Food

60. By 31 January 559,779 pounds of rice had been sold by producers to the Civilian Administration. This was 111 percent of the 504,900-pound quota.

61. Of the native foodstuffs released during December in Okinawa Gunto, all were consumed during the month except 69 metric tons of rice.

#### INDIGENOUS FOOD DISTRIBUTION, OKINAWA GUNTO December (metric tons)

Sweet potatoes	9,218
Rice	126
Pumpkins, cucumbers, gourds	85
Leaf vegetables	352
Root vegetables	126
Fresh fish	65

All the above commodities were sold through the mura stores except the fresh fish which is customarily sold at docksides to individuals.

62. Foods are assigned point values to provide a balanced diet as well as sufficient calories. The average diet per person per day for the fiscal year ending in 1948 will provide 1,799 calories.

63. During February 14,020,691 pounds of food were issued to the Ryukyuan. In addition 3,381 cases of candy and cookies, 557 cases of peanuts, 310 cases of crackers and 335 cases of canned juices were salvaged and turned over to the local government of Ie Shima.



Other Goods

64. During January 608.5 short tons of fertilizer were distributed in the Ryukyus. During February fertilizer was distributed to all parts of the Ryukyus, including 140 short tons to Amami O-shima and 135 to Miyako and Yaeyama.

65. During February 378,490 gallons of petroleum products were issued to the Ryukyus. Of this the Southern Ryukyus received 79,007 gallons of diesel oil, 1,484 gallons of gasoline and 1,733 gallons of engine oil.

66. Clothing is distributed in the same channels as food. Each person may purchase one suit of clothing per year or sufficient cloth to make one suit.

67. During January 20 reams of mimeograph paper and two reams of stencil paper were turned over to the Director of Culture for use in publishing Christian hymns. The following miscellaneous school supplies were distributed.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Okinawa</u>	<u>Northern Ryukyus</u>	<u>Southern Ryukyus</u>
Paper, mimeograph	ream	2,154	1,518	615
Chalk, crayon	gross	767	489	69
Pencils, colored	gross	24	12	0
Clips, paper	gross	420	210	0
Pins, office	dozen	200	80	0
Ink, stencil	gallon	15	8	5
Folders, manila	each	3,000	819	0
Ink, writing	bottle	38	0	0
Paper, stencil	ream	3	2	1
Styluses, stencil	each	20	10	5
Pads, ink	each	0	0	4
Envelopes	each	1,750	0	0
Soap, laundry	case	2	1	1
Paper, colored	ream	485	119	30
Ink thinner, stencil	gallon	6	2	1
Rulers, 12-inch	each	115	0	0
Boards, clip	each	0	0	19
Erasers, felt	each	775	338	97
Paper, bond	ream	2,959	1,428	714
Pencils	gross	124	62	0
Ink, mimeograph, duplicator	pint	16	0	0
Pen points	gross	32	0	0

68. Ie Shima received the following salvaged goods in February: 2,639 mattresses, 2,548 canvas cots, 141 cases impregnated clothing and 656 cases tobacco.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN GOODS DISTRIBUTED  
February

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Southern Ryukyus</u>	<u>Northern Ryukyus</u>
Twine	60-pound bale	60	40
Knives, carving	each	300	500
Duck, canvas	450-yard roll	10	0
Kits, fishing	each	60	0
Tarpaulins, 17 x 40 feet	each	260	0
Pipe, steel	foot	0	350
Cement	bag	0	450
Nails	pound	0	2,100
Steel, reinforcement	foot	0	6,300

Violations

69. During January 16 black-marketeers were arrested in Okinawa Gunto. In the Northern Ryukyus six trials were completed in the Superior Provost Court. Sentences ranged from confiscation of ships down to ¥ 20,000 fines.



SECTION 3

FINANCE

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MONEY AND BANKING

Currency

1. There was a decrease in currency transactions involving yen in the custody of the Military Government Department of Finance during January and February.

CURRENCY RECEIVED AND DISBURSED  
(yen)

<u>Yen in Custody</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Type B Supplemental	146,275,327.30	146,277,972.10
New Imperial	50,689,171.30	47,960,553.46
Old Imperial	31,060,751.15	32,287,123.45
Cash with Class B Agent		
Southern Ryukyus	15,049,099.83	15,087,280.55
Northern Ryukyus	10,383.30	35,716.25
Cash with Class C Agent		
Okinawa Gunto	59,726,245.69	55,807,695.59
Northern Ryukyus	<u>22,406,000.00</u>	<u>22,114,919.00</u>
Total	325,216,978.57	319,571,260.40

Receipts

Collections by voucher deductions	63,556.53	69,547.78
Cash collections.	<u>8,984,405.67</u>	<u>111,534.86</u>
Total	9,047,962.20	181,082.64

Disbursements

Payrolls for native employees, Armed Forces, Ryukyus	2,430,983.93	2,887,843.07
Miscellaneous operating expenses, Southern Ryukyus	10,701.62	0
Support of civil governments	<u>15,137,988.73</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	17,579,674.28	2,887,843.07

Banking

2. The Yaeyama Bank, the only bank operating in the Southern Ryukyus, reported ¥ 3,671,822.43 cash on hand and ¥ 322,100 in outstanding loans on 15 January.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### Okinawa Gunto

3. A supplemental yen budget covering requirements of Okinawan civilian employees of Military Government for the fiscal year 1947 amounting to ¥ 2,333,866.23 was submitted during January for approval.

4. Supplemental items totaling ¥ 24,807.52 were submitted for October and November by the Okinawa Civilian Administration and were given ad interim approval for ¥ 9,961.63. The reduction was due to a duplication of an amount previously approved for the Public Health Department.

5. The budget for the Administration for December, submitted in the amount of ¥ 13,990,891.54, was given ad interim approval at ¥ 9,050,471.57. The reduction affects most departments and represents estimates which were considered excessive.

6. Since war damage was extensive and no adequate source of revenue remained in Okinawa Gunto, the Civilian Administration required funds in order to operate. The Administration needed funds for reconstruction of public facilities, re-establishment of essential industrial enterprises, repatriation, construction of emergency shelter for civilians and for relief of the destitute.

It is estimated that the total cost of governmental functions from 1 July 1946 to 31 March 1947 will amount to ¥ 43,200,000. The cost of emergency functions over this period is estimated at ¥ 56,948,733, distributed as follows:

**EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES**  
1 July 1946 - 31 March 1947  
(yen)

Reconstruction of war damage	19,000,000
Re-establishment of essential industries	2,000,000
Repatriation	601,027
Construction of emergency shelter	19,000,000
Relief	<u>16,347,706</u>
Total	56,948,733

### Northern Ryukyus

7. The Provisional Government, Northern Ryukyus, has been furnished ¥ 6,000,000 to meet deficits incurred in governmental functions between 1 April 1946 and 31 March 1947. Approximately one sixth of this was expended for reconstruction of war damage and repatriation.

8. Receipts and disbursements of deposited personal funds in the Northern Ryukyus during January follow:

DEPOSITS OF PERSONAL FUNDS  
(yen)

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Post offices	2,439,817.93	3,071,362.24
Banks	2,664,989.30	1,921,391.45
Naze Credit Association	824,719.94	529,068.43
Mutual Aid Guild	<u>184,879.88</u>	<u>55,902.28</u>
Total	6,114,407.05	5,577,724.40

Southern Ryukyus

9. The Yaeyama and Miyako Administrations are self-supporting and did not require funds for the fiscal year 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947. Funds approximating ¥ 5,000,000 will be required to meet costs of reconstruction and repatriation.

10. A special budget of ¥ 418,360.26 for the Iriomote Lumber and Logging Project was given ad interim approval for the period 1 January through 31 March.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in the  
RYUKYU ISLANDS

Number 3

January-February 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare

1. A 35-page outline of public health and parasitology was compiled and translated into Japanese for use in the schools in the Northern Ryukyus. All children will be required to take a course in public health in which this textbook will be read, and special evening courses will be held for adults.

2. Ryukyans on relief in February numbered 42,623, a decrease from 42,857 in January and 58,000 in December. The drop in the relief rolls was attributed to the tightening of relief requirements and regulations and investigation of relief applicants. The increased and stabilized employment, including employment by farmers as more land is brought under cultivation, and close liaison between the Welfare and Labor Departments also were responsible for the decrease.

3. There were 42 orphans and 146 poor and aged persons in the Southern Ryukyus being cared for by welfare and relief agencies in January.

On Okinawa Gunto there are seven permanent welfare institutions with a total of 369 inmates of whom 227 were children and 142 were aged.

Resettlement

4. Land released from military installations during January and February for resettlement and cultivation by Okinawans totaled 1,433 acres.

LAND RELEASED  
January

<u>Village</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Ginowan	851.3
Chatan	173.6
Urasoe	37.2

<u>Village</u>	<u>Acres</u>
February	
Ozato	90.0
Goeku	33.0
Onna	247.9

5. During February approximately 500 laborers were sent to Ie Shima to build housing facilities, repair wells and cultivate fields for the expected 6,500 persons who will resettle on the island. Six thousand board feet of lumber was shipped to Ie Shima for construction and repair of houses.

#### Housing

6. In January 4,000 homes were completed in Okinawa Gunto, of which 840 were built in Naha for the Onayama Port Battalion. Administration buildings, warehouses, a mess hall and other buildings were built for the battalion.

In Miyako Retto the following buildings were completed:

#### BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED January

<u>Town</u>	<u>Residences</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Hiraramachi a/	17	¥ 183,500
Shimojison	1	6,800
Taramason	1	25,000

a/ Two schools also constructed cost ¥ 40,000.

7. In January 2,000,000 board feet of lumber was received from Japan for the housing project. In February approximately 4,000 board feet of lumber was cut on Okinawa Gunto and made available for home construction.

8. On 22 February the Civilian Administration sent the following notification to all villages: "This is a warning not to build excessively large houses over and above prescribed standards. Control of housing material will be maintained. According to Naval Military Government Directive No. 19 the amount of lumber for a standard house will not exceed 2,000 board feet. When it is wished to exceed that amount, permission must be received from Civilian Administration and Military Government. There still exist in numerous districts buildings which exceed the standard specifications. Offenders will be punished by confiscation of materials."

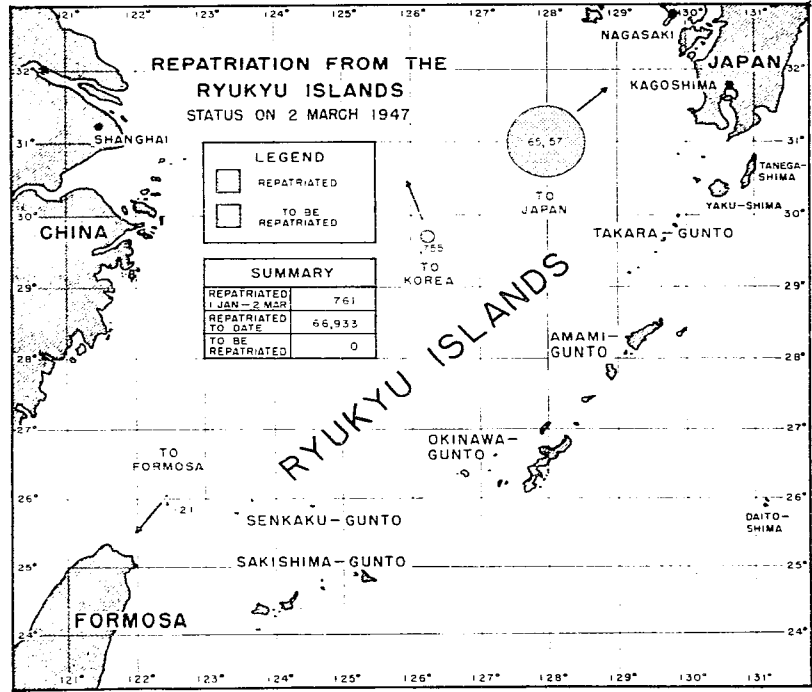
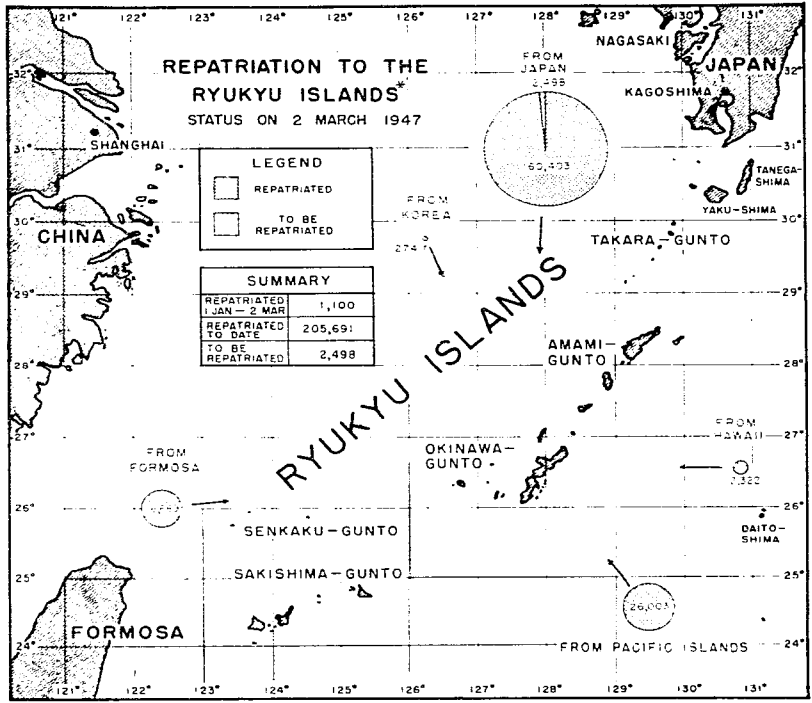
#### Repatriation

9. The last repatriation ship arrived in Okinawa from Japan on 4 January with 368 repatriates. From August 1946 to January 1947, 112,437 repatriates returned to Okinawa Gunto from Japan, Formosa, Saipan and Hawaii while the Northern Ryukyus received 30,395 repatriates and the Southern Ryukyus 7,556.

Ryukyans returning to Okinawa Gunto and the Southern Ryukyus from 25 December to 4 January numbered 1,272 and 549 respectively.

In January there were 904 Japanese evacuated from the Northern Ryukyus of whom 712 were prisoners of war.

# REPATRIATION



\* 42 RYUKYUANS WERE REPATRIATED FROM THE USSR IN THE WEEK ENDING 29 DECEMBER  
SOURCE: RYKOM V.G.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

10. There are five hospitals and four large dispensaries in the Ryukyus with a total capacity of 820 and 185 beds respectively.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES  
Okinawa Gunto

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Okinawa Central Hospital	500
Nago Hospital	150
Chinen Hospital	60
Jinuza Hospital	60
Naze Government Hospital (Amami O-shima)	50
 <u>Dispensaries</u>	
Hyakuna	60
Ishikawa	50
Maebaru	50
Itoman	25

Nine other dispensaries with capacities of 10 to 20 beds are distributed throughout Okinawa Gunto and smaller dispensaries which can care for five patients in an emergency number 90. Mobile dispensaries are used to bring medical aid to people in large settlements.

11. On 25 January there were 266 medical personnel in the civilian hospitals in the Northern Ryukyus and on Miyako Retto there were 71 as of 28 February.

CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL

	<u>Northern Ryukyus</u> <u>25 January</u>	<u>Miyako Retto</u> <u>28 February</u>
Physicians	37	21
Medical assistants	18	5
Dentists	12	5
Dental assistants	13	5
Registered nurses	68	5
Student nurses	28	14
Midwives	86	12
Pharmacists	4	4

12. The total out-patient treatments by dispensaries and private physicians in the Northern Ryukyus in January numbered 10,798 with 35 hospital admissions. In February the total out-patients decreased to 7,624 and in-patients numbered 32.

MEDICAL TREATMENTS  
February

	<u>Okinawa Gunto</u>	<u>Northern Ryukyus</u>
Hospital treatments	66,299	2,458
Private physician treatments	0	5,166
Hospital admissions	512	32
Hospital discharges	454	14

13. During February repairs were completed on the Naze Government Hospital on Amami O-shima. At present the hospital is primarily a surgical hospital where major operations are performed for all the Northern Ryukyus. The hospital also has large surgical and medical clinics and a separate building where communicable disease patients are isolated.

The hospital staff consists of a director, two physicians, one intern, one X-ray technician, one laboratory technician, one pharmacist, five graduate nurses, three assistant nurses, one chief clerk and one assistant clerk.

14. The Konaya dispensary on Amami O-shima has no space to house in-patients; the physician visits and treats the seriously ill in their homes. The staff consists of one physician, one physician's assistant, two graduate nurses, one assistant nurse and one clerk.

Leprosarium

15. On 10 February the Military Governor ordered the establishment of leprosariums in the Ryukyus to provide complete quarantine and treatment of persons who are afflicted with leprosy in a communicable stage. All persons suspected of having leprosy shall be confined at a leprosarium for treatment and quarantine until in the opinion of the civilian director of public health such person is proved to be cured or free of the disease.

A ship is touring the outlying islands to bring lepers back to the colonies.

16. The Ami Wakaen leper colony had a total capacity of 100 prior to the war although there were never more than 35 patients at one time. During January and February minor repairs were made and available space was converted into sleeping quarters to accommodate 200 lepers. It is estimated that there are approximately 250 lepers in the Northern Ryukyus.

The leprosarium staff consists of one physician director, one physician's assistant, one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one farm overseer, two farm foremen, one graduate nurse and an assistant nurse.

LEPROSARIUMS

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Airakuen	Okinawa Gunto	600
Ami Wakaen	Amami O-shima	100
Leprosarium	Miyako Retto	100

NURSING AFFAIRS

17. Nursing education in Okinawa prior to the Invasion required one to two years of training with 18 hours of lessons and 18 hours of practical work each week. Trainees who failed an examination at the end of the first year were allowed to continue training for another year at which time they became registered nurses without examination.

Schools conducted examinations at the end of each school term and only those who successfully completed these tests were permitted to continue training. There were three school terms per year.

During the war there were three types of nurses: registered nurses, student nurses and nurses' aides, the third group performing the duties of orderlies while undergoing preceptor training for a period of about three years, at which time they were examined for a nurse's license.

18. The present nursing education requires three years of training. The students spend half of each day in the wards and have four hours of classwork daily. They are taught by native physicians and graduate nurses. Trainees are paid ¥ 110 a month during the first year, ¥ 120 during the second year and ¥ 130 during the third. Out of these salaries the girls pay their board.

One hundred student nurses are scheduled to complete their first-year course in three Okinawa hospitals; 50 of these are students at the Okinawa Central Hospital, 25 at the Nago Hospital and 25 at the Jizuza Hospital.

#### SUPPLY

19. On 1 July 1946 when the Army assumed control of Military Government large stocks of naval medical supplies were turned over to the Army for use in caring for the native population. Since that date no additional appreciable amount of medical supplies has been available to the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Although the Department of Public Health and Welfare rationed these naval medical supplies to meet essential needs, certain items have become critical. Chaulmoogra oil and promin for treatment of lepers were nonstandard and were not in the supply. In February the Department made emergency requisitions to Japan and Manila for these nonstandard medical items.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

20. Diphtheria immunization for all children between the ages of six months and 10 years is in progress in the Southern Ryukyus with more than 11,000 immunized to date and approximately 10,000 remaining to be immunized.

21. Malaria has been the most prevalent disease on Okinawa. It was not widespread on the island prior to the war but the movement of the population to the northern part of the island during the invasion exposed many in a malaria endemic area. The malarious population is now distributed throughout Okinawa.

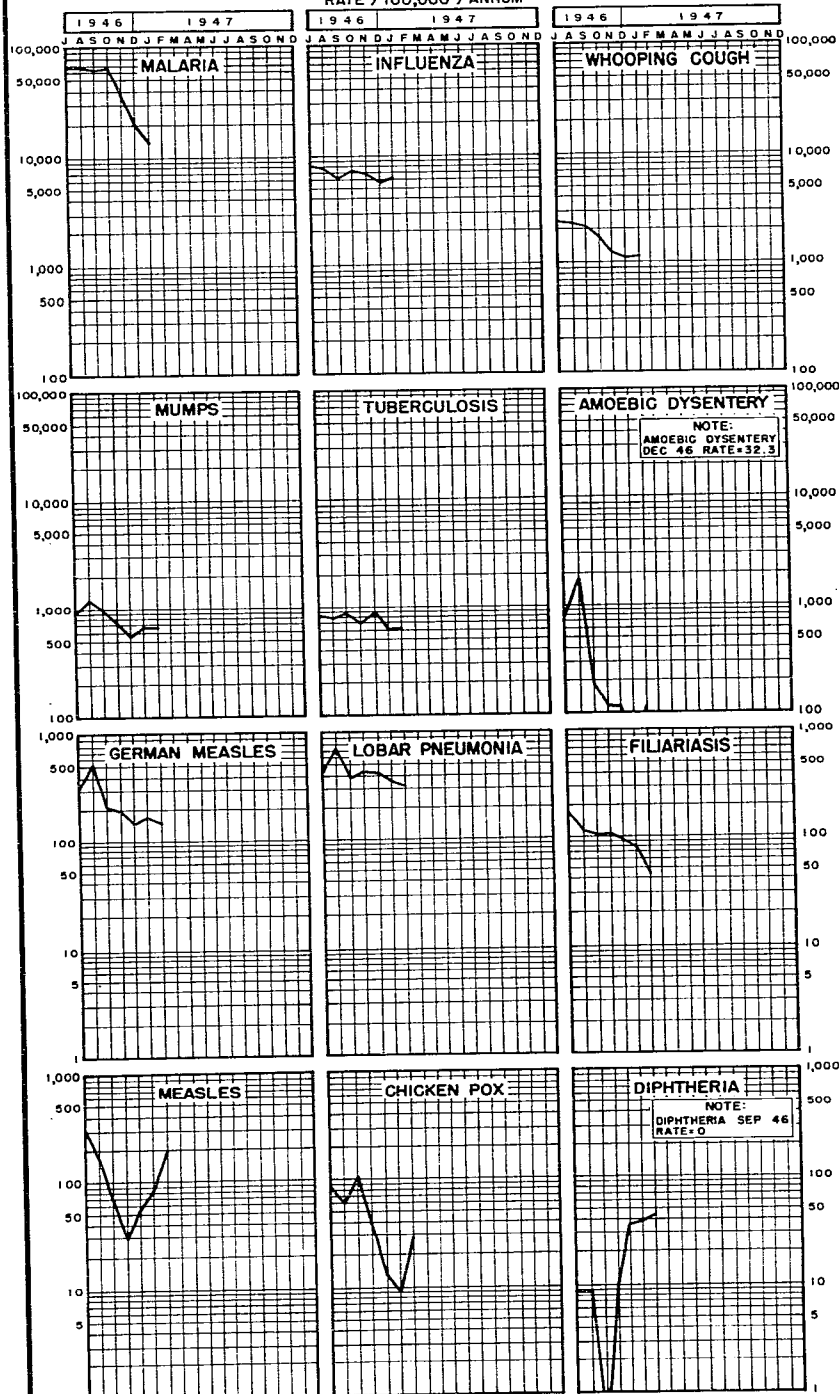
The total number of malaria cases in Okinawa Gunto during January was 6,025, a decrease to 69 percent of the December figures. Trachoma cases increased 17 percent over the 4,803 cases reported in December.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CASES

	<u>Okinawa Gunto</u>		<u>Southern Ryukyus</u>
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>January</u>
Chicken pox	4	12	-
Measles	37	85	-
German measles	73	63	-
Mumps	288	286	-
Influenza	2,398	2,654	9
Lobar pneumonia	152	135	-
Diphtheria	17	19	3

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES\*

SINCE JULY 1946  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



\* OKINAWA GUNTO ONLY.  
NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
SOURCE: RYKOM MG.

GHQ-FEC

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	<u>Okinawa Gunto</u>		<u>Southern Ryukyus</u>
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>January</u>
Whooping cough	489	494	-
Tuberculosis	263	268	-
Filariasis	34	19	-
Japanese B encephalitis	0	0	-
Malaria	8,741	6,025	1,375
Typhoid fever	2	0	-
Amebic dysentery	14	48	2
Yaws	0	5	-
Leprosy <u>a/</u>	20	7	-
Trachoma	4,803	5,604	-
Pertussis	-	-	69
Pneumonia	-	-	23

a/ Cases treated outside the leprosarium.

#### Sanitation

22. The organization of the Bureau of Sanitation is based on local sanitation personnel in each settlement who work under supervision of township supervisors of which there are 43 in Okinawa Gunto. The township officials are supervised in turn by district officials who work directly under the Chief of the Bureau of Sanitation. There are nine sanitation districts on the island.

23. The principal problem of the Bureau of Sanitation is the provision of field sanitation facilities for the homeless. This preventive medicine service seeks to prevent the spread of diseases by providing proper methods of disposal of human waste, fly and mosquito control and potable water supply.

The following table shows the civilian sanitation operations in the Northern Ryukyus during January and February.

#### SANITATION ACTIVITIES Northern Ryukyus

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Houses sprayed for insect control	63	63
Wells constructed	4,072	6,832
Wells cleaned	808	1,556
Wells closed	505	505
Latrines constructed	836	836
Latrines closed	3,521	3,521

#### VITAL STATISTICS

24. Births in the Ryukyus during February totaled 1,731 while deaths numbered 972.

#### VITAL STATISTICS February

	<u>Okinawa Gunto</u>	<u>Northern Ryukyus</u>	<u>Yaeyama Retto</u>	<u>Miyako Retto</u>
Births	942	550	77	162
Stillbirths	9	5	0	0
Deaths	247	462	87	176

SECTION 2  
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

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EDUCATION

Schools

1. School enrollment in February showed an increase over January throughout the Ryukyus; the number of schools and teachers increased in Okinawa Gunto but remained constant in the other areas. February school enrollment was 51,646 for the Northern Ryukyus, 16,535 for Miyako Retto, 7,436 for Yaeyama Retto and 137,086 for Okinawa Gunto.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
Okinawa Gunto  
February

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
Kindergarten	128	711	25,033
Elementary	134	3,165	103,868
High	12	263	7,647
Technical <u>a/</u>	3	38	316
Higher	2	23	222

a/ High school level.

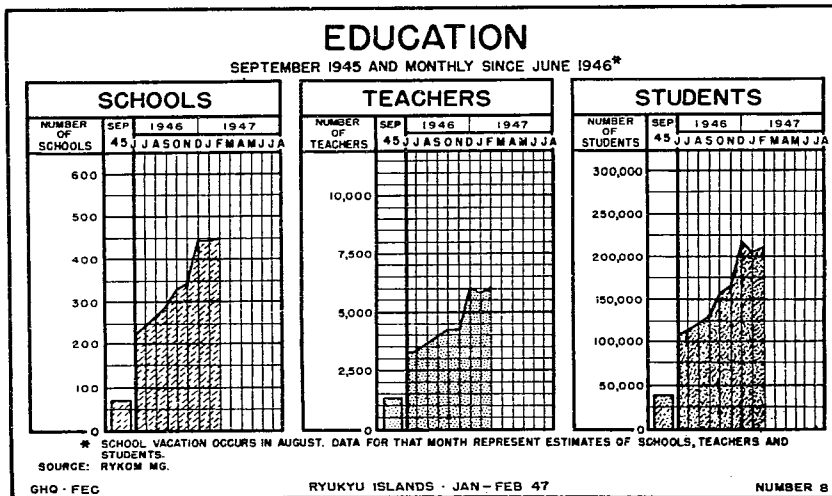
2. January school enrollment was 134,230 for Okinawa Gunto, 14,603 for Miyako Retto, 7,340 for Yaeyama Retto and 50,174 for the Northern Ryukyus.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
January

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
Okinawa Gunto			
Kindergarten	121	628	23,013
Elementary	134	3,066	103,114
High	12	254	7,524
Technical <u>a/</u>	3	37	360
Higher	2	22	219
Miyako Retto			
Elementary	18	303	13,603
High	2	28	1,000

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
Yaeyama Retto			
Elementary	17	167	6,697
High	2	16	470
Technical <u>a/</u>	1	9	173
Northern Ryukyus			
Kindergarten	1	3	149
Elementary	97	1,109	36,267
High	6	64	2,235
Technical <u>a/</u>	27	156	11,523

a/ High school level.



### Youth High Schools

3. On 7 January the Civilian Administration authorized the establishment of 25 youth high schools in Okinawa Gunto. The schools will provide training for the approximately 80 percent of elementary school graduates who do not attend regular high schools but who will be compelled to attend school until 18 years of age, at which time they may be employed under present labor laws.

The modified high school curriculum includes local and state government, citizenship, English, carpentry, woodworking, auto mechanics, brick and tile making, crop rotation, soil improvement and animal husbandry. Two groups of students will be formed, each of which will attend classes three hours per day for three days per week. Students will receive practical experience by working in fields and factories the remainder of each school day. Classes will be held in elementary and high school buildings during the hours the regular classes are not in session; the school year will be 11 months.

In February the Okinawan Civilian Administration requested that the name Youth High Schools be changed to Industrial High Schools.

### Special Training School

4. Approximately 100 students including six special students from the Northern and three from the Southern Ryukyus are attending