National Public Safety Commission, which had given Saito its unqualified support, the Prime Minister withdrew the request for ouster and accepted Saito's plans for maintaining public order. Saito promised cooperation with the Government Chairman Jiro Tsuji of the National Public Safety Commission expressed satisfaction over the settlement.

The Japanese Government on 8 July promulgated a Cabinet Ordinance covering special discharges, affecting persons dismissed in accordance with enforcement of the administrative reorganization program and employees of public corporations. A second ordinance was issued on 9 July covering ordinary discharges.

The second phase of the railway retrenchment program, affecting 6,300 rail employees was initiated on 13 July. The State Railway Corporation discharged 34,200 workers in the first phase of the program, on 4 July.

The Democratic Liberals decided on 8 July to launch a nationwide anti-Communist campaign. Leaders of the party's anti-Communist Committee discussed plans for strong local branch organization.

Calling for a "Renaissance movement to protect human rights and freedom," the Executive Committee of the Democratic Liberals approved on 12 July a directive to all local party chapters to step up the party's anti-Communist campaign. Party headquarters will disseminate pamphlets, posters and hold lecture meetings.

Early convocation of a special Diet session was demanded resolution adopted on 9 July at a two day national labor conference sponsored by the Social Democrats. The conference decided to carry out "two frontal attacks", against the Yoshida government and the Communists.

Chairman Takeo Miki of the Peoples Cooperatives declared on 8 July the strong alliance of opposition forces should be formed to "tide the nation over current difficulties". Miki asserted that neither the Democratic Liberals nor the Communists could "promote democracy in Japan".

On 10 July, Miki predicted that a new progressive party centering around the New Political Council including Social Democrats, Peoples Cooperatives and the Opposition Democrats would be launched in October.

B. Labor

C. Education

Nine leading radio producers of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan are taking a three-months course in modern radio production methods which will enable them to convey up to date production techniques to other BCJ employees throughout Japan.

The new program for producers will acquaint the nine men with proper teaching methods for later application when they become instructors in major Japanese radio centers. They will then be competent to conduct classes similar to the present six-months course in each of these centers.

Lectures will cover production of radio drama, newscasts, round tables, interviews, audience participation, and variety programs.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Miss Rosemary Aiko Nakayama	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 31 July 50
Haruaki Kasuya	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Taku Kasuya	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Miss Reiko Camada	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Toshio Kano	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 54
Tadashi Sakura	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Miss Chieko Kishi	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Miss Teresa E. Imanishi	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Isamu Yoshioka	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Shosuki Nakajima	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Dr. Toshio Kato	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Mrs. Chieko Kato	U.S.	Accompany husband	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Miss Reiko Matsuoka	U.S.	Observe YWCA activities	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Miss Kikuye Takeuchi	U.S.	Observe YWCA activities	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Rev. Kyoko Fujihana	U.S.	Pursue ministerial career	1 May 49 to 15 Aug 54

Tadashi Sakura	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Miss Chieko Kishi	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Miss Teresa E. Imanishi	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Isamu Yoshioka	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Shosuki Nakajima	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Dr. Toshio Kato	U.S.	Study	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Mrs. Chieko Kato	U.S.	Accompany husband	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Miss Reiko Matsuoka	U.S.	Observe YWCA activities	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Miss Kikuye Takeuchi	U.S.	Observe YWCA activities	1 May 49 to 18 July 50
Rev. Kyoko Fujihana	U.S.	Pursue ministerial career	1 May 49 to 15 Aug 54
Mrs. Hisa Fujihana	U.S.	Accompany husband	1 May 49 to 15 Aug 54
Yoshiyoki Okajima	U.S.	Trade exploration	1 May 49 to 1 Oct 49
Mrs. Kimiyo Foujita	U.S.	Join husband	1 May 49 to 18 July 53
Manabu Kanematsu	U.S.	Observe railroad operations	1 May 49 to 30 Oct 49
Kyoichi Hachiya	U.S.	Trade development	1 May 49 to 15 Nov 49
Mrs. Eiko Kishi	U.S.	Attend conference	1 May 49 to 18 Nov 49
Shiro Murata	U.S.	Attend General Assembly of Presbyterian Church	1 May 49 to 31 Jan 50
Takeshi Kondo	U.S.	Study coal mining methods	1 May 49 to 1 Nov 49
Mrs. Kya Sakata) Motao Sakata)	U.S.	Attend conference of Congregational Churches	1 May 49 to 20 Dec 49
Kashiro Maeda	U.S.	Study requirements of US retail markets	1 May 49 to 31 Oct 49
Hosen Isobe q	U.S.	Visiting Minister	1 May 49 to 18 July 50

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Teizo Shiohara	U.S.	Examine trade activities	1 May 49 to 15 Nov 49
Shiro Otagaki	U.S.	Study Pan Am. World Airways activities	1 May 49 to 15 Oct. 49
Kazuo Kawasaki	U.S.	Study Pan Am. World Airways activities	1 May 49 to 15 Oct 49
Kumio Kinoshita	U.S.	Study trade practices	1 May 49 to 15 Dec 49
Miss Kikue Kurama	U.S.	Attend summer seminar at Syracuse Un.	1 May 49 to 30 Nov 49
Kameo Ohta	U.S.	Attend summer seminar at Syracuse Un.	1 May 49 to 30 Nov 49
Rentaro Ono	U.S.	Attend summer seminar at Syracuse Un.	1 May 49 to 30 Nov 49
Ichiro Takeda	U.S.	Attend summer seminar at Syracuse Un.	1 May 49 to 30 Nov 49
Jisaburo Kaneko	U.S.	Study trade practices	1 May 49 to 15 Nov 49
Siichiro Miyake	India	Examine Indian market for pharmaceutical goods	1 May 49 to 25 Sept 49
Miss Kazuko Miyazaki	Switzerland, France, Italy, and United Kingdom	Attend conference of Moral Rearmament Group	1 May 49 to 31 Jan 50
Shigeo Oketane	France	Study	1 May [illegible] to 23 Aug 52
Miss Chimaki Kamakura	Canada	Study music	1 May 49 to 1 Sept 50
Keiki Owada	Canada	Attend agricultural conference	1 May 49 to 1 Sept 50
Miss Ayako Obana	U.S.	Attend college	15 Nov 48 to 15 Sept 50

Siichiro Miyake	India	Examine Indian market for pharmaceutical goods	1 May 49 to 25 Sept 49
Miss Kazuko Miyazaki	Switzerland, France, Italy, and United Kingdom	Attend conference of Moral Rearmament Group	1 May 49 to 31 Jan 50
Shigeo Oketane	France	Study	1 May [illegible] to 23 Aug 52
Miss Chimaki Kamakura	Canada	Study music	1 May 49 to 1 Sept 50
Keiki Owada	Canada	Attend agricultural conference	1 May 49 to 1 Sept 50
Miss Ayako Obana	U.S.	Attend college	15 Nov 48 to 15 Sept 50

MI-001/187
END

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/188

1 August 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/188

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
188th

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, the 188th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 22 July 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. Text of Prime Minister Yoshida's address of 16 July 1949 is attached as Appendix "A".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. Text of Prime Minister Yoshida's address of 16 July 1949 is attached as Appendix "A".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
188th

22 July 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 summer crops as of 30 June as follows:

Item	Amount
Wheat and barleys 1/	275,000 metric tons
White potatoes	91,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine landings for the month of April:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	149,643
Atka mackerel	5,743
Sardines	20,155
Bonito	1,833
Tuna	2,465
Mackerel	27,819
Horse mackerel	3,054
Flatfish	6,997
Sea Bream	1,787
Skipper	1
Cod and pollack	12,439
Yellowtail	3,518
Sharks	11,411
Misc. fish	45,664
Shellfish	6,019
Crustaceans	1,787
Cuttlefish and octopus	3,597
Sea cucumber	208
Seaweed	1,808

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	149,643
Atka mackerel	5,743
Sardines	20,155
Bonito	1,833
Tuna	2,465
Mackerel	27,819
Horse mackerel	3,054
Flatfish	6,997
Sea Bream	1,787
Skipper	1
Cod and pollack	12,439
Yellowtail	3,518
Sharks	11,411
Misc. fish	45,664
Shellfish	6,019
Crustaceans	1,787
Cuttlefish and octopus	3,597
Sea cucumber	208
Seaweed	1,808

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following log and lumber production and stockpiles for May:

Type or Use	Production	Stockpiles
Logs for general use	40,799,000 cu. ft.	171,426,000 cu. ft.
Mine timbers	5,061,000	23,714,000
Railroad ties	300,000	586,000
Telephone poles	201,000	1,379,000
Pulp logs	3,836,000	17,479,000
Veneer logs	485,000	4,765,000
Pilings	55,000	2,773,000
Saw logs	36,400,000	160,153,000
Lumber	333,240,000 bd. ft.	343,284,000 bd. ft.
Plywood	35,939,000 sq. ft.	24,137,000 sq. ft.

1/ In brown rice equivalents

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported preliminary coal production for the period 1-10 July as 993,800 metric tons in 8.2 working days.

Limestone data for May was given as 744,297 metric tons produced, 742,436 metric tons shipped and stocks of 414,026 metric tons available.

SCAP on 13 July directed the Japanese Government to submit within 90 days individual projects for the repair and rehabilitation of Pacific coast oil refineries, which have been closed since 1945.

The directive applies only to refineries located on the Pacific Ocean and Japan Sea coasts which formerly processed imported crude oil exclusively. Not included are plants on the west coast which have continued to refine indigenous crude petroleum, and ex-military refineries.

The Pacific coast refineries were closed early in the Occupation as part of the removal of Japan's war-making potential. Since that time refined petroleum products have been imported. Resumption of crude oil imports and local refining will result in considerable savings in appropriated funds to the United States Government and similar savings in foreign exchange to the Japanese Government.

Plans must include the amount of materials required for desired repairs, the source of materials, cost of repairs and time required, type of crude petroleum to be refined, proposed operating capacity and products to be manufactured. Plans must further provide for maximum use of materials and equipment available in Japan. The directive recommended that the Japanese Government consider pooling existing equipment and facilities in order to achieve greatest production efficiency.

The directive stated that construction of additional refineries will not be considered at the present time.

C. Finance

The decline in stock prices that started in mid May continued until 13 July when the market showed strength at opening. Prices rose during the remainder of the week, with shipping stocks making the largest gains. Volume remained under the million share mark for the entire week; 717,970 shares were traded on 16 July.

SCAP authorized the release of the following items during

Plans must include the amount of materials required for desired repairs, the source of materials, cost of repairs and time required, type of crude petroleum to be refined, proposed operating capacity and products to be manufactured. Plans must further provide for maximum use of materials and equipment available in Japan. The directive recommended that the Japanese Government consider pooling existing equipment and facilities in order to achieve greatest production efficiency.

The directive stated that construction of additional refineries will not be considered at the present time.

C. Finance

The decline in stock prices that started in mid May continued until 13 July when the market showed strength at opening. Prices rose during the remainder of the week, with shipping stocks making the largest gains. Volume remained under the million share mark for the entire week; 717,970 shares were traded on 16 July.

SCAP authorized the release of the following items during the period 7-16 July:

1. The release of 3,253,600 pounds of spun rayon yarn from export stocks for domestic use.

2. The release for domestic use of 432,273 dozen pieces of cotton knitted underwear from rejected export stocks.

3. The release of 54 pails of gear oil and 660 packages of grease for distribution to essential industries.

4. The release of 11,176 metric tons of soybean cake and 2,875 metric tons of corn for distribution as cattle feed during the first quarter of fiscal year 1950.

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 18 July announced that standard forms are no longer required for cash export contracts valued at less than $50,000.

Such exports may be arranged by letter, cable or forms chosen by the contracting parties. The seller is required to furnish the original document or cable and file application for an export license and a summary of essential terms of the contract. Contracts require approval by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and validation by SCAP.

SCAP on 9 July announced that during May 31,944 cameras were produced for export, and that a total of 159,453 cameras have been exported since the end of the war. Production of canned crab for export during the period January-June was 30,284 cases of four dozen 185 gram cans each, an increase of 8,284 cases over export production during the corresponding period in 1948. Export production of 16,740 cases of eight dozen 225 gram cans of salmon from October 1948 to July shows an increase of 14,240 cases over the previous corresponding period.

SCAP on 13 July announced the arrival in two shipments of 3,000 net long tons of Austrian pig iron. These shipments constitute the first receipts under the contract negotiated in Chicago by the Office of the United States Engineers, for purchase from Austria of 60,000 net long tons for manufacture of mining equipment, farm machinery and railway facilities, repair and construction of bridges, buildings and ships.

SCAP on 14 July announced that 23 ships with approximately 200,000 tons of Malayan iron ore had arrived in Japan since March. Deliveries are part of 600,000-800,000 long tons expected before 31 December. The ore will be used to fabricate steel products for export.

E. Public Health and Welfare

Three month recurring refresher training courses for Medical Health Officers and Sanitarians began on 5 July at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. The first 12 month training course for medical officers was begun at the same time.

Results of the sixth national medical examination for licensure revealed that out of 3,242 candidates, 2,035 successfully passed.

CARE, Incorporated reported the following relief package statistics as of 30 June:

Item	Type of Package				
	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting	Cotton
Total received	29,989	8,016	2,644	3,024	4,980

200,000 tons of [illegible]. Deliveries are part of 600,000-800,000 long tons expected before 31 December. The ore will be used to fabricate steel products for export.

E. Public Health and Welfare

Three month recurring refresher training courses for Medical Health Officers and Sanitarians began on 5 July at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. The first 12 month training course for medical officers was begun at the same time.

Results of the sixth national medical examination for licensure revealed that out of 3,242 candidates, 2,035 successfully passed.

CARE, Incorporated reported the following relief package statistics as of 30 June:

Item	Type of Package				
	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting	Cotton
Total received	29,989	8,016	2,644	3,024	4,980
Total delivered	17,975	7,916	1,782	2,854	1,396
Total available for delivery	9,487	40	824	146	3,584
Damaged	2,527	60	38	24	0

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 2 July:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 2 July	Changes from Wk Ending 25 June
Diphtheria	192	- 21
Dysentery	410	- 36
Epidemic meningitis	27	/ 7
Influenza	22	/ 12
Japanese B-encephalitis	1	- 1
Malaria	189	- 21
Measles	5,460	-1,348
Para-typhoid	70	- 14
Pneumonia	2,109	- 331
Scarlet fever	70	- 30
Smallpox	1	no change
Tuberculosis	9,791	- 535
Typhoid	166	- 16
Typhus fever	1	no change
Whooping cough	3,866	/ 265
Chancroid	385	- 40
Gonorrhea	3,693	- 190
Syphilis	3,855	- 28

F. Communications

The Japanese Ministry of Telecommunications has been authorized to reduce rates on ordinary press messages routed via RCA Communications, Incorporated, and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Incorporated, from Japan to New York and Washington. The new rates, to become effective on 1 August, will be comparable to the press rates now being charged to those points from Japan by Press Wireless, Incorporated.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, in a statement on 16 July, charged the Communists with disseminating false rumors and predictions of "labor unrest, struggle plans, and use of force" in a deliberate attempt "to sow seeds of confusion and alarm in the public mind". He denied any cause for such alarm but admitted a need for clarifying misunderstanding and confusion which "may have resulted from this Communist propaganda."

The Prime Minister explained to the nation the relationship of the personnel retrenchment program to the economic stabilization program, a prime requirement which called for "balancing the national budget through curtailment of government expenditures." Yoshida warned the Communists would seize every opportunity "to fan discontent and incite the masses", and urged the nation to "remain calm during current social unrest". Declaring that the Japanese are essentially a law-abiding people, predominantly conservative, Yoshida concluded "Japan's conservative bastion against Communism is secure".

(The text of Prime Minister Yoshida's speech appears as Appendix "A" to this report.)

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda stated on 18 July that the Prime Minister's message to the nation on 16 July was an attempt to acquaint the general public with the government's determination to meet effectively the current political and social situation and solicit the people's cooperation.

Two discharged rail workers, Hisaichi Yamamoto and Shichizo Iida, were arrested on 16 July charged with sabotage in connection with the unmanned runaway of a seven car electric train which killed six persons and injured 16 at Mitaka Station, suburb of Tokyo the night of 15 July. The runaway train demolished a

tion program, a prime requirement which called for "balancing the national budget through curtailment of government expenditures." Yoshida warned the Communists would seize every opportunity "to fan discontent and incite the masses", and urged the nation to "remain calm during current social unrest". Declaring that the Japanese are essentially a law-abiding people, predominantly conservative, Yoshida concluded "Japan's conservative bastion against Communism is secure".

(The text of Prime Minister Yoshida's speech appears as Appendix "A" to this report.)

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda stated on 18 July that the Prime Minister's message to the nation on 16 July was an attempt to acquaint the general public with the government's determination to meet effectively the current political and social situation and solicit the people's cooperation.

Two discharged rail workers, Hisaichi Yamamoto and Shichizo Iida, were arrested on 16 July charged with sabotage in connection with the unmanned runaway of a seven car electric train which killed six persons and injured 16 at Mitaka Station, suburb of Tokyo the night of 15 July. The runaway train demolished a dwelling and a police box and caused other property damage near the station compound.

Yukio Kagayama, Acting President of the State Railway Corporation, in a statement on 16 July expressed regret for the Mitaka incident and warned the National Railway Workers Union against "forceful actions."

Etsuo Kato, Chairman of the National Railway Workers Union, returned to Tokyo on 17 July after attending an International Labor Organization Meeting in London. He stated that under the Labor Relations Adjustment Law, a union must resort to processes of mediation or lose public support.

The Metropolitan Police Board announced on 13 July that investigation of the Japan Silk Company case has been completed and 50 persons have been indicted on charges of bribery. The investigation beginning in March took more than 120 days, during which 161 persons were summoned for questioning. Former Governor Jitsuzo Nishimura of Saitama Prefecture was among those indicted.

A Vice Ministers conference on 18 July agreed to restrict to about 50 the number of bills submitted to the forthcoming special session of the Diet.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masudo told the press on 19 July that the government is preparing to convoke a special Diet session in late September 30 days after receipt of recommendations of the mission on taxation reform.

B. Labor

The preparatory committee for the formation of a new labor organization - the National Federation of Industrial Unions - to replace the National Congress of Industrial Unions, ended a two day meeting in Osaka on 15 July after electing two officers and launching an attack on both Democratic Liberals and Communists. The meeting was attended by 319 representatives and some 300 observers from various unions throughout the country.

The new federation, supported by Social Democrats and democratization leagues of various unions affiliated with the NCIU, issued a statement declaring a two front war against the "capitalistic offensive" of the Yoshida administration and the "systematic deception and barbarous acts" of the Communists. Another resolution promised that the new federation would strive to expedite participation in the International Labor Organization.

C. Education

The committee of Japanese appointed by the Ministry of Education working in cooperation with SCAP on 11 July completed the selection of 50 candidates to participate in the one year teacher training scholarships made possible by United States Government funds appropriated for the reorientation program in Japan. Scholarships will be administered by the Institute of International Education in New York City and the Japanese teachers are scheduled to arrive for September enrollment in United States colleges.

Six thousand Japanese students have joined member organizations of the National UNESCO Student Council of Japan organized earlier this year to advance the ideals and objectives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Twenty student member organizations are now represented on the Council.

At a recent meeting in Kyoto, 60 council representatives adopted the following objectives: to study problems of peace

The committee of Japanese appointed by the Ministry of Education working in cooperation with SCAP on 11 July completed the selection of 50 candidates to participate in the one year teacher training scholarships made possible by United States Government funds appropriated for the recrientation program in Japan. Scholarships will be administered by the Institute of International Education in New York City and the Japanese teachers are scheduled to arrive for September enrollment in United States colleges.

Six thousand Japanese students have joined member organizations of the National UNESCO Student Council of Japan organized earlier this year to advance the ideals and objectives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Twenty student member organizations are now represented on the Council.

At a recent meeting in Kyoto, 60 council representatives adopted the following objectives: to study problems of peace and student living; to exchange reports of student activities with student groups in foreign countries; to compile a bibliography of UNESCO literature, and to hold summer seminars for consideration of UNESCO problems.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Duration
Miss Hideko Tsuji	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 18 July 50
Miss Yuki Amenomore	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Masao Tsubai	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 53
Masonoi Ishioka	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 53
Miss Naoi Juna	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 18 July 53
Hiroshi Yokohama	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 54
Akira Endo	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 18 July 52

(Continued)

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Duration
Eizo Tajima	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 50
Kenichi Ishii	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 53
Miss Haruko Ohara	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 50
Kazuo Hashimoto	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 18 July 54
Takashi Takehashi	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 53
Michio Nagai	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Mrs. Mieko Nagai	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Mrs. Mitsuko Sakabe	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 50
Moriaki Iwashima	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 52
Masemichi Yoneyama	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 53
Haruo Ikuda	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 53
Haruhisa Ishizuka	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 53
Hideyasu Yanai	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 54
Osamu Ikeda	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Takashi Ishii	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 52
Miss Keiko Niori	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 52
Miss Sono Nishimura	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 52
Miss Shinji Iwamura	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 52
Miss Yoshi Tokunaga	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 April 52
Kinizuro Aizawa	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Jiro Ishii	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 51
Miss Yasu Iwasaki	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 50

Haruhisa Ishizuka	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 53
Hideyasu Yanai	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 54
Osamu Ikeda	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Takashi Ishii	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 52
Miss Keiko Niori	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 52
Miss Sono Nishimura	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 52
Miss Shinji Iwamura	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 52
Miss Yoshi Tokunaga	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 April 52
Kinizuro Aizawa	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Jiro Ishii	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 51
Miss Yasu Iwasaki	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 50
Katsuzo Hashimoto	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 51
Miss Tomiyo Tomita	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 52
Miss Keike Eda	United States	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 52
Dr. Sinitiro Tomonaga	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 50
Dr. Kinihiko Kodaira	United States	Study	1 June 49 to 1 September 50
Yasaka Takagi	United States	Attend education conferences and visit universities	15 June 49 to 15 November 49
Dr. Hideo Fukumi	United States	Observe public health administration	1 June 49 to 1 September 51
Takeo Fukai	United States	Study public opinion research techniques	15 June 49 to 15 September 50

(Continued)

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Duration
Rev. Yukei Fujita	United States	Visiting Minister	15 June 49 to 15 November 49
Shinsho Hanayama	United States	Attend East-West Philosophers conference	15 June 49 to 15 March 50
Harumi Yukawa	United States	Join father	15 June 49 to 15 September 50
Takahi Yukawa	United States	Join father	15 June 49 to 15 September 50
Mrs. Ayako Hino	United States	Observe educational institutions	15 June 49 to 15 September 50
Dr. Dunji Nakamura	France	Discuss control of rinderpest	15 June 49 to 15 July 49
Rikutaro Fukuda	France	Study	15 June 49 to 15 September 52

APPENDIX "A"

TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA'S ADDRESS OF 16 JULY

"There has recently been noted in the public press an increasing amount of speculation concerning reports and predictions of labor unrest, struggle plans, use of force, etc. Such speculation is naturally a cause for public concern unless discounted by a realistic understanding that it finds its main basis in Communist propaganda, the very purpose of which is to sow the seeds of confusion and alarm in the public mind. There is no cause for such alarm. The Japanese people are law abiding. This applies to the ranks of labor as much as to any other sector of Japanese society. But to clarify any misunderstanding or confusion which may have resulted from the propaganda efforts of this small minority, I have believed it advisable publicly to analyze certain aspects of the situation.

"Let me first explain the personnel retrenchment program. Economic stabilization which is one of the major tasks of national reconstruction demands first of all the balancing of the national budget through curtailment of government expenditures. It happens the government organs and enterprises are notoriously over-manned. The dismissal of the supernumeraries becomes obviously the first prerequisite to a balanced budget. So the Diet with a fresh mandate from the people at its last session enacted the Table of Personnel Organization Law, prescribing a greatly reduced number of personnel for each government organ or enterprise and greatly reducing the number of government agencies. The present measure for personnel cut has been formulated in conformity with the stipulations of this law.

"I should add, the government is not ordering the dismissals without preparing for the relief of attendant distress. Apart from the discharge allowances specifically provided for by law and the budget and the established unemployment relief measures, we have projects under way for the launching of large public works programs and the acceleration of industrial recovery, all of which will create new jobs and absorb multitudes of unemployed. This means, personnel reduction is but one phase of a positive policy to convert non-productive labor into productive labor and to turn idle or dormant man-power into channels of constructive work.

"Needless to say, the present measure will directly result in the diminution of government spending, which in turn will

prerequisite to a balanced budget. So the Diet with a fresh mandate from the people at its last session enacted the Table of Personnel Organization Law, prescribing a greatly reduced number of personnel for each government organ or enterprise and greatly reducing the number of government agencies. The present measure for personnel cut has been formulated in conformity with the stipulations of this law.

"I should add, the government is not ordering the dismissals without preparing for the relief of attendant distress. Apart from the discharge allowances specifically provided for by law and the budget and the established unemployment relief measures, we have projects under way for the launching of large public works programs and the acceleration of industrial recovery, all of which will create new jobs and absorb multitudes of unemployed. This means, personnel reduction is but one phase of a positive policy to convert non-productive labor into productive labor and to turn idle or dormant man-power into channels of constructive work.

"Needless to say, the present measure will directly result in the diminution of government spending, which in turn will help lighten the tax burden upon the people. Such being the case, the measure should, I believe, command the approval and support of the entire nation.

"The claim has been advanced that the action being taken contravenes Japanese tradition, custom and practice. This is far from the truth. There has been a certain paternalistic influence upon both government employment and personnel practices in private industry. This has been possible because of the previously existing low living standard and the comparable scale of wages subject to more or less arbitrary adjustment to prevailing conditions. But the Japanese have never been so unrealistic and improvident as to blindly foster enterprise when costs far exceeded income. To meet the situation left by the impoverishment of war and to afford Japanese labor a full measure of the wealth of Japan to which it is entitled under the constitutional course to which we are now charted, it is in the interest of labor's very survival that both government and industry be rationalized to ensure the national solvency.

"As for the current unrest occasioned by the present mass dismissals of government employees, a degree of apprehension and anxiety is genuine and unavoidable among the individuals who have to lose their jobs, and for whom I have every sympathy. But the ugly temper and inordinate pugnacity of some elements, which are the cause of general unrest, are Communist-inspired.

"The Communists for their ulterior purposes will seize every opportunity to fan discontent, to stir up hate, and to incite the rabble to violence. They operate by deception and intimidation. They spread rumors, sound false alarms, make bugaboos of 'direct action' and 'revolutions' to frighten the public into panic.

"I advise the people to remain calm. For when the Communist-generated sounds and fury are discounted, a large margin of the unrest will vanish into thin air.

"I am told that in certain quarters abroad Japan is reported to be divided into the two camps of 'ultra-Rightists' and 'ultra-Leftists' who are engaged in a mortal combat for the control of the country, with the 'middle-of-the-roaders' all but squeezed out of existence.

"It is puzzling just how such an impression could have formed in the mind of any foreign correspondent who has had the opportunity of on-the-ground observation. True, we have ultra-Leftists--namely, the Communists and their fellow travellers. But there are no ultra-Rightists; they belong to the war years, and are now a memory.

"Under the purge program they have been removed and barred from positions of contemporary leadership and political influence. All members of the present government have affirmatively been found clear of responsibility in the formulation of those past policies under which an authoritarian political and economic system was developed as the means to gear the country for a war of conquest. None held positions of consequence in the war governments and some, as with me, were brutally persecuted by the police authorities for failure to cooperate with the military in implementation of the war policies.

"Japan is today predominantly conservative, with an overwhelming percentage of her voters supporting the Democratic-Liberal Party and other Conservative parties in the last election. We are conservative in the sense that we oppose the radical ideologies of either extreme--either to the right or to the left. We are by no means ultra-Rightists. We are, if anything, 'middle-of-the-roaders' who stand for reason, sanity and moderati-

opportunity of on-the-ground observation. True, [illegible]
Leftists--namely, the Communists and their fellow travellers.
But there are no ultra-Rightists; they belong to the war years,
and are now a memory.

"Under the purge program they have been removed and barred
from positions of contemporary leadership and political influence.
All members of the present government have affirmatively been
found clear of responsibility in the formulation of those past
policies under which an authoritarian political and economic
system was developed as the means to gear the country for a war
of conquest. None held positions of consequence in the war
governments and some, as with me, were brutally persecuted by
the police authorities for failure to cooperate with the military
in implementation of the war policies.

"Japan is today predominantly conservative, with an over-
whelming percentage of her voters supporting the Democratic-
Liberal Party and other Conservative parties in the last election.
We are conservative in the sense that we oppose the radical
ideologies of either extreme--either to the right or to the left.
We are by no means ultra-Rightists. We are, if anything, 'middle-
of-the-roaders' who stand for reason, sanity and moderation.
Against us, the handful of Communists will be no match. They are
a dangerous element but they can be watched and contained without
too great difficulty.

"Japan's Conservative bastion against Communism is secure."

MI-001/189

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/189

5 August 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/189

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
189th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 189th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 29 July 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 29 July 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
189th

29 July 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 summer crops as of 10 July as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Wheat and barleys 1/	360,000
White potatoes	214,000

As of 30 June, the organization of 31,869 agricultural cooperative associations and of 993 federations of agricultural cooperative associations had been approved.

The following land reform statistics were reported:

Item	Amount (in Yen) 31 March	30 April
Land purchased	626,866,941	557,994,039

Total land purchased since 1 September 1946 amounted to ¥7,825,284,203.

SCAP authorized the release of 32,408 pounds of sisal rope, 10,064 pounds of assorted twine and 125 burlap bags for distribution as incentive goods to fishermen.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported final coal production for the period 21-30 June as 1,152,900 metric tons in 8.9 working days, and final production for the period 1-10 July as 1,000,000 metric tons in 8.1 working days. Preliminary coal production for the period 11-20 July was given as 1,086,400 metric tons in 8.9 working days.

The following land reform statistics were reported:

Item	Amount (in Yen) 31 March	30 April
Land purchased	626,866,941	557,994,039

Total land purchased since 1 September 1946 amounted to ¥7,825,284,203.

SCAP authorized the release of 32,408 pounds of sisal rope, 10,064 pounds of assorted twine and 125 burlap bags for distribution as incentive goods to fishermen.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported final coal production for the period 21-30 June as 1,152,900 metric tons in 8.9 working days, and final production for the period 1-10 July as 1,000,000 metric tons in 8.1 working days. Preliminary coal production for the period 11-20 July was given as 1,086,400 metric tons in 8.9 working days.

Preliminary June production of 17,980 kiloliters of crude petroleum, including 208 kiloliters of casinghead gasoline, was reported.

C. Finance

A stock market rally begun on 13 July continued through the first half of the week of 17 July. Volume increased and trading exceeded the million share mark until 23 July when stocks turned irregular and trading fell to 700,025 shares.

SCAP on 25 July approved the first releases from the United States aid counterpart fund, consisting of ¥5,619,000,000 as a loan to the National Railway Corporation for rehabilitation and expansion of Japan's railway transportation system and ¥1,372,000,000 for purchase of telecommunications enterprise bonds to enable the construction and installation of new telephone and telegraph facilities in July.

1/ In brown rice equivalents

SCAP simultaneously approved the overall Japanese Government program to utilize ¥27,000,000,000 from the fund for the expansion of rail and telecommunications facilities in the 1949-50 fiscal year.

D. Foreign Trade

Swedish diplomatic representatives and SCAP representatives began a conference on 21 July concerning the Sweden-Japan trade arrangements negotiated in November 1948.

SCAP on 15 July approved the release of 48.3 pounds of imported tortoise shell for the manufacture of samples for export.

SCAP on 16 July announced that 37,321 cotton spindles, valued at ¥334,000,000 had been produced for export during the month of June.

On 18 July, SCAP offered no objection to the release of 658.8 metric tons of imported refined sugar to be used with 611.4 metric tons of indigenous beet sugar in the production of 178,530 cans of condensed milk during the period July-September.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare made the following report on the May milk inspection program:

Special Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	4
Number of samples	10
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per c.c.)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3%)	0

Ordinary Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	10,216
Number of samples	20,551
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	2,746
Under butterfat standards (3%)	742

Goat Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	33
Number of samples	35
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	3

milk inspection program:

Special Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	4
Number of samples	10
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per c.c.)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3%)	0

Ordinary Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	10,216
Number of samples	20,551
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	2,746
Under butterfat standards (3%)	742

Goat Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	33
Number of samples	36
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	5
Under butterfat standards (3%)	0

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following May milk production data:

Item	Special Milk	Ordinary Milk	Goat Milk
Number of farms	6	58,917	7,122
Number of milk animals	140	112,693	9,529
Amount produced (liters)	19,464	18,253,611	222,617

The following amount of milk was bottled in May: 1/

Item	Special Milk	Ordinary Milk
Number of plants	6	2,947
Raw	1,396	0
Pasteurized	12,000	2,804,560
Sterilized	25,961	7,608,191

1/ Milk is bottled in one go bottles equaling 180 cubic centimeters.

The May meat inspection program was completed with the following results:

	Cattle	Calves	Horses	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Number slaughtered	12,540	1,027	3,159	46,997	113	171
Live weight(kgs.)	4,584,292	85,317	1,041,770	3,978,112	2,905	3,104
Dressed weight (kilograms)	2,310,888	41,187	483,583	2,372,293	1,473	1,482
Condemned						
ante mortem(total)	0	0	1	1	0	0
post mortem(total)	16	3	15	15	0	1
(partial)	400	23	205	441	0	1
(viscera)	3,161	56	522	11,760	4	7

The Ministry of Welfare made the following report on the inspection of meat processing and retail meat establishments for May:

Item	Meat Processing Establishments	Retail Meat Shops
Active number	302	14,055
Number inspected	239	8,062
Sanitary conditions (good)	77	2,446
(fair)	138	4,532
(poor)	24	1,084
Total inspections	425	9,058
Amount examined (kilograms)	591,704	838,421
Amount condemned (kilograms)	0	158

The following report on the inspection of seafood wholesale markets, processing establishments, and retail shops was given for May:

Item	Wholesale	Processing	Retail
Active number	1,403	9,711	45,970
Number inspected	954	3,577	16,704
Sanitary conditions (good)	124	600	2,482
(fair)	625	1,894	9,823
(poor)	205	1,083	4,399
Total inspections	4,706	4,848	18,036
Amount examined (kgs.)	105,494,396	559,833	7,883,058
Amount condemned (kgs.)	1,493,576	41	37,433

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 9 July:

(pool)		425	9,058
Total inspections			
Amount examined (kilograms)		591,704	838,421
Amount condemned (kilograms)		0	158

The following report on the inspection of seafood wholesale markets, processing establishments, and retail shops was given for May:

Item		Wholesale	Processing	Retail
Active number		1,403	9,711	45,970
Number inspected		954	3,577	16,704
Sanitary conditions	(good)	124	600	2,482
	(fair)	625	1,894	9,823
	(poor)	205	1,083	4,399
Total inspections		4,706	4,848	18,036
Amount examined (kgs.)		105,494,396	559,833	7,883,058
Amount condemned (kgs.)		1,493,576	41	37,433

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 9 July:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 9 July	Changes from Wk Ending 2 July	
Diptheria	188	-	4
Dysentery	642	/	232
Epidemic meningitis	30	/	3
Influenza	42	/	20
Japanese B-encephalitis	2	/	1
Malaria	211	/	22
Measles	4,599	-	861
Paratyphoid	59	-	11
Pneumonia	2,008	-	101
Scarlet fever	97	/	27
Smallpox	4	/	3
Tuberculosis	10,867	/	1,076
Typhoid	151	/	15
Typhus fever	0	-	1
Whooping cough	4,443	/	577
Chancroid	389	/	4
Gonorrhea	3,816	/	123
Syphilis	3,746	-	109

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Cabinet on 26 July decided to require that all bills scheduled for presentation to the Sixth Extraordinary Diet be in draft form by 10 August. Draft bills must be submitted to the Cabinet secretariat by that date. The Cabinet will approve such bills, expected to total about 60, by 9 September.

The Cabinet on 26 July named members to the Public Enterprise Arbitration Committee, National Railways Mediation Committee and the Monopoly Corporation Mediation Committee, established under the Public Enterprise Law.

Dr. Itsutaro Suchiro, chairman of the Central Labor Relations Committee, was voted chairman of the Arbitration Committee. Kazuo Imai, deputy chief of the Pay Execution Headquarters of the Cabinet, and Kamazo Horiki, managing director of the Railway Assistance Association, were also named to the Arbitration Committee.

Members of the National Railways Mediation Committee are Shinkichi Miwa, managing director of the Railway Cooperative Society, Shunzo Tato, former Diet member and Dr. Keizo Fujibayashi, professor at Keio University.

Asago Yamamoto of the Mitsui Mining Company and Minoru Takano, secretary general of the Japan Federation of Labor Unions were appointed to the Monopoly Corporation Mediation Committee.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda told the press on 26 July that the Yoshida Cabinet was ready to confer with the opposition Democrats if the Democrats submit a concrete list of policies.

Masuda's remarks were in reply to a statement by Gizo Tomabechi of the opposition Democrats on 24 July, which said that a national coalition cabinet should be established through a policy agreement among various parties.

B. Labor

May labor union statistics were reported as follows:

Item	Amount
Number of unions	36,230
Total membership	6,796,498
No. of women members	1,538,898
New unions formed	[illegible]

appointed to the Monopoly Corporation Mediation Committee.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kanoshichi Masuda told the press on 26 July that the Yoshida Cabinet was ready to confer with the opposition Democrats if the Democrats submit a concrete list of policies.

Masuda's remarks were in reply to a statement by Gizo Tomabechi of the opposition Democrats on 24 July, which said that a national coalition cabinet should be established through a policy agreement among various parties.

B. Labor

May labor union statistics were reported as follows:

Item	Amount
Number of unions	36,230
Total membership	6,796,498
No. of women members	1,538,898
New unions formed	489
New union membership	34,418
Unions dissolved	651
Dissolved union membership	155,062

Ninety-nine disputes involving 64,702 workers began in May. Seventy-one disputes involving 539,404 workers were accompanied by active dispute tactics, and 174 disputes involving 456,963 workers were not accompanied by active dispute tactics. 529,332 man days were lost due to 71 strikes and three lockouts.

C. Education

One hundred and fifty-five students have been authorized to study under SCAP's cultural entry program initiated in June 1948 to enable students to study abroad under the sponsorship of private individuals or organizations guaranteeing students full financial support including round trip transportation.

Under the program, Japanese students are now studying at more than 100 universities, colleges, and preparatory schools in the United States, Belgium, France and Switzerland. Fifty additional students have met SCAP requirements and are awaiting clearance from the United States Department of State.

SCAP on 19 July authorized the release of 1,948 metric tons of dry skim milk to be distributed during the period July-September to 4,750,000 school children and in August to 130,944 children attending summer school.

MI-001/189 - END.

MI-001/190

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/190

9 August 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/190

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
190th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 190th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 5 August 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

covering the period to 5 August 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
190th

5 August 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 summer crops as of 20 July as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Wheat and barleys 1/	539,000
White potatoes	330,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine receipts for May:

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Osaka	12,171
Tokyo	18,617
Fukuoka	4,556
Yokohama	5,255
Kobe	6,313
Nagoya	4,342
Kyoto	5,430
Hiroshima	2,698

The following report was given on holdings of marine products in cold storage for the month of May:

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Hokkaido	25,947
Tohoku	12,412
Kanto	29,269
Hokuriku	10,351
Tokai	15,540
Kinki	17,166

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Osaka	12,171
Tokyo	18,617
Fukuoka	4,556
Yokohama	5,255
Kobe	6,313
Nagoya	4,342
Kyoto	5,430
Hiroshima	2,698

The following report was given on holdings of marine products in cold storage for the month of May:

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Hokkaido	25,947
Tohoku	12,412
Kanto	29,269
Hokuriku	10,351
Tokai	15,540
Kinki	17,166
Chugoku	11,777
Shikoku	2,534
Kyushu	7,339

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported final crude petroleum production for May as 18,590 kiloliters, including 218 kiloliters of casinghead gasoline. Final June crude petroleum production was given as 18,109 kiloliters including 208 kiloliters of casinghead gasoline.

1/ In brown rice equivalents

The following revised May and preliminary June production data was reported:

Item	May (revised)	June
Sewing machines, household		23,024 units
Sewing machines, industrial	2,348 units	2,273
Machine tools	606	720
Small cars		714
Electric cars		138
Watches		48,588
Clocks		200,921
Cigarettes		4,413,000,000
Soda ash	9,367 metric tons	7,626 metric tons
Sulphuric acid	213,480	205,515
Calcium carbide	47,885	43,612
Industrial explosives	1,315	1,336
Salt	38,275	51,119
Miso		33,974
Fine cut tobacco		938,000 kilograms
Rough cut tobacco		208,000 kilograms

SCAP on 29 July authorized the release of 400,000 yards of mosquito netting and 150 mosquito bars for the manufacture of Japanese style mosquito bars.

During the month of June 38,921 kilograms of antimony were produced, 40,946 kilograms were shipped and stocks of 19,322 kilograms were available. During the same period 750 kilograms of antimony trioxide were produced, 800 kilograms were shipped and no stocks were available.

SCAP on 22 July authorized the release of 42,605 work suits and 3,600 work shirts processed from United States Army surplus for distribution as incentive goods to essential workers in the electric power industry.

On 23 July SCAP authorized the release of the following incentive goods to charcoal and firewood workers:

Item	Amount
Trousers	598 pair
Gloves	143
Glove inserts	428
Coats	1,193 units
Field jackets	607
Raincoats	655

produced, 40,946 kilograms were shipped and stocks of [illegible] kilograms were available. During the same period 750 kilograms of antimony trioxide were produced, 800 kilograms were shipped and no stocks were available.

SCAP on 22 July authorized the release of 42,605 work suits and 3,600 work shirts processed from United States Army surplus for distribution as incentive goods to essential workers in the electric power industry.

On 23 July SCAP authorized the release of the following incentive goods to charcoal and firewood workers:

Item	Amount
Trousers	598 pair
Gloves	143
Glove inserts	428
Coats	1,193 units
Field jackets	607
Raincoats	655
Hats	13,973
Thread	120 spools

C. Finance

The Tokyo stock market the week of 25 July was irregular and prices moved in a narrow range. Trading was inactive and the volume did not reach the million share mark during the entire week.

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 25 July offered no objection to the release of 152 metric tons of class "C" broken rice for allocation to beer companies to produce beer for export.

A contract for the construction of a 9,200 deadweight ton steel cargo vessel for the Louis Dreyfus Shipping Company under the French account was signed on 23 July. The keel was laid on 25 July at the Uraga Dockyard, Kanagawa. The cost of the ship will be $1,700,000 and delivery is scheduled for December 1950.

SCAP on 30 July announced that deliveries on export contracts for iron and steel products during the first quarter of fiscal year 1949 amounted to 24,407 metric tons compared with 32,784 metric tons for the entire year 1948. In June, 11,603 metric tons valued at $2,221,178 were shipped; orders received in July totaled 8,238 metric tons valued at $1,411,480.

At the same time it was reported that export shipments of telephoto lenses and cameras during June amounted to 39,902 pieces.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 16 July:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 16 July	Changes from Wk Ending 9 July
Diptheria	185	- 3
Dysentery	901	/ 259
Epidemic meningitis	25	- 5
Influenza	14	- 28
Japanese B-encephalitis	1	- 1
Malaria	194	- 17
Measles	3,720	- 879
Paratyphoid	53	- 6
Pneumonia	1,753	- 255
Scarlet fever	91	- 6
Smallpox	1	- 3
Tuberculosis	10,367	- 500
Typhoid	171	/ 20
Typhus fever	2	/ 2
Whooping cough	3,942	- 501
Chancroid	451	/ 62
Gonorrhea	3,902	/ 86
Syphilis	3,805	/ 59

F. Communications

SCAP has authorized radiotelephone service between Japan and any place in the world via the United States, including the United States, its territories and possessions. Service is available to any person or organization authorized to possess and use United States military payment certificates or foreign trade payment certificates. Collect calls to the United States and Hawaii also have been authorized.

SCAP has notified the Japanese Government that restrictions on international postal service have been relaxed to permit the

Scarlet fever	91	-	3
Smallpox	1	-	500
Tuberculosis	10,367	↑	20
Typhoid	171	↑	2
Typhus fever	2	-	501
Whooping cough	3,942	↑	62
Chancroid	451	↑	86
Gonorrhea	3,902	↑	59
Syphilis	3,805		

F. Communications

SCAP has authorized radiotelephone service between Japan and any place in the world via the United States, including the United States, its territories and possessions. Service is available to any person or organization authorized to possess and use United States military payment certificates or foreign trade payment certificates. Collect calls to the United States and Hawaii also have been authorized.

SCAP has notified the Japanese Government that restrictions on international postal service have been relaxed to permit the mailing to and from Japan papers of legal procedure relating to patents, trade marks, design or utility model applications, and also papers and documents of legal procedure relating to industrial property rights.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

State Minister Ichiro Honda told the House Rules Committee on 4 August that the actual number of government employees to be discharged from central government agencies will be around 160,000 as against 240,000 originally estimated in accordance with the Table of Personnel Organization Law. Referring to local personnel reduction programs, he said that an estimated 134,000 are to be dismissed from local government agencies.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry disclosed on 30 July that 4,300 employees are to be dismissed in accordance with the Government's personnel strength reduction program. At present 92,486 workers are in the Ministry. The Law for the Fixed Number of Personnel in Administrative Organizations allows 88,185 employees.

Incident to the nationwide reduction of Japanese Government personnel and personnel of Government-owned corporations, approximately 85,000 employees have been separated from the Japanese National Railways Corporation, reducing the force from 597,845 on 30 June to 512,543 on 20 July.

However, through a screening process, approximately 5,000 new employees were dropped, making a total of 90,000 separated. Those discharged from the railways represent the largest individual group to be separated under the national program. The separation was completed efficiently and proper termination pay settlements were made.

A freeze in new employment has been placed in effect. Beginning in September the program will be continued to provide further reductions. Reorganization in management is proceeding and will produce additional small decreases in personnel although the principal reason underlying the reorganization is to reduce bureaucracy and introduce more responsibility and efficiency in operation.

A national conference of prefectural governors will be held 11-12 August at Kudan, Tokyo to discuss problems of interest to local governments. The conference was called by the Federation of Local Government Councils to consider measures for reforming the local taxation system, funds for disaster relief, public works programs, delivery quotas for potatoes and wheat, local agency personnel reduction in proposed legislation for the Sixth Diet Session.

Direct General Mamoru Takahashi of the National Tax Board stated at a press conference on 3 August that Japan's tax payments were ¥74,156,000,000 in arrears as of 30 June. During the period August-October his organization plans to collect from 70 to 80 percent of these overdue tax payments.

Takeo Muto, Keisuke Shibata, and Shozo Takeda, leaders of the National Federation of Coal Miners Union (Tanro) joined the Social Democratic party on 4 August.

Itsuro Kamata, Ryokufukai member of the House of Councillors

A national conference of prefectural governors will be held 11-12 August at Kudan, Tokyo to discuss problems of interest to local governments. The conference was called by the Federation of Local Government Councils to consider measures for reforming the local taxation system, funds for disaster relief, public works programs, delivery quotas for potatoes and wheat, local agency personnel reduction in proposed legislation for the Sixth Diet Session.

Direct General Mamoru Takahashi of the National Tax Board stated at a press conference on 3 August that Japan's tax payments were ¥74,156,000,000 in arrears as of 30 June. During the period August-October his organization plans to collect from 70 to 80 percent of these overdue tax payments.

Takeo Muto, Keisuke Shibata, and Shozo Takeda, leaders of the National Federation of Coal Miners Union (Tanro) joined the Social Democratic party on 4 August.

Itsuro Kamata, Ryokufukai member of the House of Councillors was arrested on 3 August by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board for alleged black marketing of cotton thread in Gifu.

MI-001/190 -END

MI-001/191

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/191

18 August 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/191

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
191st

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 191st weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 12 August 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 12 August 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
191st

12 August 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the June coastal whaling catch as 1 blue, 22 fin, 64 sei, 42 sperm, and 1,825 metric tons of by-products.

SCAP on 5 August authorized the release of the following as incentive goods in the summer grain collection:

Item	Amount	
Cotton drawers	587	pair
Wool drawers	331	
Leather gloves	2,310	
Overalls	980	
Gym shorts	550	
Leggings	66	
Panties	252	
Union suits	240	
Pajama trousers	70	
WAC summer panties	1,138	
Women's wool slacks	1,219	
Khaki safari shirts	225	units
Jungle shirts	269	
Bush shirts	750	
Cotton singlets	425	
Wool singlets	273	
Black ties	1,041	
Mechanics jackets	208	
Sewing kits	773	
Red Cross dresses	215	
Knit shirts	2,000	
Women's wool waists	109	
Oilskin raincoats	1,899	

Leather gloves	551	
Overalls	2,310	
Gym shorts	980	
Leggings	550	
Panties	66	
Union suits	252	
Pajama trousers	240	
WAC summer panties	70	
Women's wool slacks	1,138	
Khaki safari shirts	1,219	
Jungle shirts	225	units
Bush shirts	269	
Cotton singlets	750	
Wool singlets	425	
Black ties	273	
Mechanics jackets	1,041	
Sewing kits	208	
Red Cross dresses	773	
Knit shirts	215	
Women's wool waists	2,000	
Oilskin raincoats	109	
Jerkins	1,899	
Face cloths	331	
Candy bars	4,263	
Thread	150,000	
	100,000	spools

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported final coal production of 1,088,100 metric tons in 8.9 working days during the period 11-20 July. Preliminary production of 1,200,000 was given for the period 21-31 July in 9.2 working days.

Production of 122,581 metric tons of pyrite (41% sulfur) was reported for May. Stocks of 90,277 metric tons (42% sulfur) were recorded at the same time.

May lignite production was reported as 190,500 metric tons. Stockpiles of 184,239 metric tons were available.

Coal stocks of 272,600 metric tons, including standard and substandard, were available during the month of June.

SCAP on 30 July announced that a Japanese clockmaker has successfully adapted glass bearings for pivoting the balance wheel of cheap alarm clocks which ordinarily employ steel bearings. Without other essential changes, the running time has been increased from 24 to 48 hours per winding.

On 1 August SCAP authorized the release of 370 metric tons of crude peanut oil for manufacturing textile emulsion.

C. Finance

The Tokyo stock market rallied on 1 August, an advance which continued for the entire week. Profit taking caused declines in early trading on 5 and 6 August but the market rallied and closed strong. The volume was well over the million share mark all week and during the short session on 6 August 1,200,000 shares were traded.

SCAP on 4 August announced that during July the Price Board had decontrolled thousands of items for which supply and demand had attained a reasonable balance, and a significant portion of which are actual or potential exports. In addition, a review by the Price Board disclosed that continued price controls for a number of items whould not be accompanied by real benefits.

Among the items decontrolled were those in the following industrial groupings: railway and tramway rolling stock, furniture and fixtures, foot-wear, Japanese and foreign umbrellas, kitchen utensils, small hand tools, medical and dental instruments, used cars, bus bodies, watches and clocks, industrial silkworms, mulberry seedlings, silk packing material, sericulture implements, and repairs on autos and radio receiving sets.

SCAP on 8 August announced that 7,537 items are to be decontrolled by the Price Board by 15 August. These items are chiefly durable goods, including certain building hardware, common brick, transmitting tubes, non-metallic electric heating elements, carbon rods, organic photo chemicals, dump cars, rock drills, Japanese typewriters and type, weighing and measuring devices, and concrete mixers. Most items are in ample supply relative to current demand and very few of them have a direct impact on the cost of living.

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 30 June:

Assets (in 1,000 yen)	Liabilities (in 1,000 yen)

industrial groupings: railway and tramway rolling stock, furniture and fixtures, foot-wear, Japanese and foreign umbrellas, kitchen utensils, small hand tools, medical and dental instruments, used cars, bus bodies, watches and clocks, industrial silkworms, mulberry seedlings, silk packing material, sericulture implements, and repairs on autos and radio receiving sets.

SCAP on 8 August announced that 7,537 items are to be decontrolled by the Price Board by 15 August. These items are chiefly durable goods, including certain building hardware, common brick, transmitting tubes, non-metallic electric heating elements, carbon rods, organic photo chemicals, dump cars, rock drills, Japanese typewriters and type, weighing and measuring devices, and concrete mixers. Most items are in ample supply relative to current demand and very few of them have a direct impact on the cost of living.

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 30 June:

Assets (in 1,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,244,574	Notes issued	300,628,225
Government bonds and other securities	173,353,631	Government deposits	39,042,944
Advances to Gov't	101,404,155	Other deposits	21,319,701
Loans	69,714,411	Misc. accounts	10,209,557
Agencies accounts	843,423	Capital and reserves	475,836
Misc. accounts	25,116,070		
Total Assets	371,676,264	Total Liabilities	371,676,263 1/

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 4 August announced that the Sterling Area-Japan trade conference which opened on 2 August is considering practical means for expanding trade between the two areas. At the initial meeting it appeared from an examination of trade statistics for the past year the purchases by Japan had exceeded trade estimates by three per cent while the Sterling Area purchases were 41 per cent higher than anticipated.

1/ Difference due to rounding out of figures

SCAP on 9 August announced that Japanese exporters now may appoint overseas agents to handle the marketing of Japanese goods abroad and pay them with authorized foreign exchange credits received from the sale of exports. (Plans for this program were outlined in Weekly Report 185, dated 1 July 1949.)

During the period 27-30 July SCAP authorized the release of the following items for the purposes indicated:

1. The release of 12,263,370 long yards of rayon fabrics from export stocks for domestic use.

2. The release of 250,000 gross of cotton thread and 3,600 suits of cotton work clothing for domestic use.

3. The release of 25,500 metric tons of imported sugar to be distributed at the rate of 300 grams per capita in the August ration.

4. The release of 52,200 pounds of imported black Chungking pig bristles and 45,087 pounds of Chungking and Hunan white bristles to be made available for the manufacture of brushes or use in machinery and equipment for export.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 23 July:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 23 July	Changes from Wk Ending 16 July
Diphtheria	156	- 29
Dysentery	1,247	↗ 346
Epidemic meningitis	17	- 8
Influenza	15	↗ 1
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	- 1
Malaria	173	- 21
Measles	3,322	- 398
Paratyphoid	56	↗ 3
Pneumonia	1,601	↗ 152
Scarlet fever	88	- 3
Smallpox	0	- 1
Tuberculosis	9,787	- 580
Typhoid	190	↗ 19
Typhus fever	6	↗ 4
Whooping cough	4,208	↗ 266
Chancroid	349	- 102
Gonorrhea	2,180	

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 23 July:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 23 July	Changes from Wk Ending 16 July
Diphtheria	156	- 29
Dysentery	1,247	↑ 346
Epidemic meningitis	17	- 8
Influenza	15	↑ 1
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	- 1
Malaria	173	- 21
Measles	3,322	- 398
Paratyphoid	56	↑ 3
Pneumonia	1,601	↑ 152
Scarlet fever	88	- 3
Smallpox	0	- 1
Tuberculosis	9,787	- 580
Typhoid	190	↑ 19
Typhus fever	6	↑ 4
Whooping cough	4,208	↑ 266
Chancroid	349	- 102
Gonorrhea	3,189	- 713
Syphilis	3,239	- 566

F. Transportation

On 5 August the Japanese Government was authorized to transfer to private industry the full responsibility for the operation of all steel cargo vessels under 800 gross tons. The SCAP directive removed the last vestige of government operation of this segment of the coastwise steel cargo carrying fleet. These vessels had been operated under contractual arrangement by the Japanese Government Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, which will continue to operate vessels over 800 gross tons.

A newly formed Transportation Council, under the Ministry of Transportation, and patterned after the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, is in the process of reviewing rates pertaining to the operation of vessels under 800 gross tons.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Cabinet on 6 August approved the following budget policies submitted by Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda: (1) Keep government expenditures to an absolute minimum and maintain a truly balanced budget; (2) Reduce subsidies to private business and industry and revise or abolish economic controls; (3) Expand and develop basic industries and reduce unemployment; (4) Reform the tax system, and (5) Initiate means to assure the financial independence of local government entities.

Secretary General Kozen Hirokawa of the Democratic Liberal Party told the press on 10 August that the merger of the Inukai Democrats and the Democratic Liberals was virtually completed.

Hirokawa made his statement after a meeting between Prime Minister Yoshida and Ken Inukai at which time plans for policy unity and unification of campaign forces were discussed.

Saeki Ozawa, Minister of Telecommunications and Postal Administration on 11 August announced a reduction of 25,500 employees in both ministries. Dismissal notices were issued to 11,500 employees of the postal, telephone, and telegraphic services. Ozawa notified the All-Japan Government Communications Workers Union (Zentai) officials of the reduction under the Table of Personnel Organization Law and advised them of the system utilized in discharging personnel.

Asking cooperation in implementing the dismissal program, Ozawa outlined measures for aiding dischargees in locating new employment.

Hideji Goshima, Democratic Liberal member of the House of Representatives was arrested on 6 August by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police for alleged implication in fish net black marketeering.

SCAP on 3 August authorized the release of 5,000 pair of shoes, 45,000 pair of combat boots, and 102,364 belts for distribution to metropolitan and national rural police.

B. Labor

C. Education

notified the All-Japan Government Communications Workers Union (Zentai) officials of the reduction under the Table of Personnel Organization Law and advised them of the system utilized in discharging personnel.

Asking cooperation in implementing the dismissal program, Ozawa outlined measures for aiding dischargees in locating new employment.

Hidoji Goshima, Democratic Liberal member of the House of Representatives was arrested on 6 August by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police for alleged implication in fish net black marketeering.

SCAP on 3 August authorized the release of 5,000 pair of shoes, 45,000 pair of combat boots, and 102,364 belts for distribution to metropolitan and national rural police.

B. Labor

C. Education

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Hironoshin Furuhashi	United States	Participate in AAU outdoor swimming championships at Los Angeles, Calif.	Month beginning 12 August
Frank T. Matsumoto	United States	"	"
Katsuyoshi Murakama	United States	"	"
Shuichi Murayama	United States	"	"
Shiro Hahizume	United States	"	"
Yoshihiro Hamaguchi	United States	"	"
Shigeyuki Maruyama	United States	"	"
Sumio Tanaka	United States	"	"

MI-001/191 - END.

MI-001/192

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/192

24 August 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/192

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
192nd

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 192nd weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 19 August 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

MI-001/192

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
192nd

19 August 1949

I. RESTITUTION

SCAP has ordered the restitution of the SS Ramona, a 3,500 gross ton freighter, to a representative of the Panamanian Government at Hong Kong. Seized by the Japanese Government in 1941, the Ramona was sunk in Japanese waters by Allied aircraft. The ship was raised and refitted by SCAP order.

Restoration of the 960 ton SS Tseng Lee, a coastal freighter, will be accomplished when this vessel is returned to the Chinese Government after thorough repair. The freighter will be delivered to a Chinese representative at Formosa.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1948 staple crops as of 31 July as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	4,859,000
Sweet potatoes	3,575,000

Collection of 1948 summer crops as of 31 July was reported as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Wheat and barleys 1/	728,000
White potatoes	424,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported total land purchases under the Land Reform program as ¥7,344,503,036 of which ¥7,220,723,660 is for cultivated and pasture land and ¥123,779,376 for reclaimed land as of 20 June.

Sales of land under the program amounted to ¥7,388,497,540 as

tion of 1948 staple crops as of 31 July as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	4,859,000
Sweet potatoes	3,575,000

Collection of 1948 summer crops as of 31 July was reported as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Wheat and barleys 1/	728,000
White potatoes	424,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported total land purchases under the Land Reform program as ¥7,344,503,036 of which ¥7,220,723,660 is for cultivated and pasture land and ¥123,779,376 for reclaimed land as of 20 June.

Sales of land under the program amounted to ¥7,388,497,540 as of 30 June, of which ¥7,367,451,144 is for cultivated and pasture land and ¥21,046,396 is for reclaimed land.

B. Industry

New safety regulations for coal mines, metal mines, and the petroleum industry were issued on 12 August by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The regulations, required by the Mine Safety Law passed by the Diet on 12 May, are designed to correct deficiencies of the 1916 mining regulations which prescribe only minimum safety standards regarding fire hazards, inspection of equipment, explosives, and ventilation. The new safety code is the culmination of a series of conferences and suggestions pursuant to a SCAP directive issued on 24 August 1948. With slight modification, the regulations are almost identical to the United States Mining Code.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported preliminary coal production for the period 1-10 August as 1,067,900 metric tons in 8.8 working days.

1/ In brown rice equivalents.

Coal deliveries to industries during May, including standard and sub-standard, domestic and imported, totalled 2,692,000 metric tons.

SCAP on 8 August authorized the distribution of the following United States Army surplus clothing as incentive goods to pyrite miners:

Item	Amount
Wool trousers	887 pair
Wool drawers	1,057
Jersey trousers	351
Winter drawers	331
HBT trousers	4,704
Work trousers	829
Cotton khaki trousers	330
Flannel shirts	1,178 units
High neck sweaters	1,551
Mechanics sweaters	161
Sleeveless sweaters	70
Wool undershirts	151
HBT suits	816
HBT work suits	61
Field jackets	5,756
HBT jackets	1,986
Jersey jackets	545
Cotton khaki shirts	2,644
Cotton sleeveless undershirts	1,093

C. Finance

The Tokyo stock market continued its broad advance during the week of 8 August. The volume increased with an advance in prices, attaining a record high of 2,322,538 shares on 12 August. The market continued profit-taking at the end of the week.

SCAP on 12 August announced that due to increased rates of production and gradual expansion of the pearl industry, restrictions on all domestic transactions of Japanese cultured pearls and pearl articles have been rescinded.

SCAP on 16 August announced that a Japanese Government request to decontrol a wide range of commodities had been approved, marking the third time this month that such action had been taken. Decontrol of prices on 1,300 items, chiefly chemicals and waste textiles, will become effective by 20 August.

Jersey jackets	545
Cotton khaki shirts	2,644
Cotton sleeveless undershirts	1,093

C. Finance

The Tokyo stock market continued its broad advance during the week of 8 August. The volume increased with an advance in prices, attaining a record high of 2,322,538 shares on 12 August. The market continued profit-taking at the end of the week.

SCAP on 12 August announced that due to increased rates of production and gradual expansion of the pearl industry, restrictions on all domestic transactions of Japanese cultured pearls and pearl articles have been rescinded.

SCAP on 16 August announced that a Japanese Government request to decontrol a wide range of commodities had been approved, marking the third time this month that such action had been taken. Decontrol of prices on 1,300 items, chiefly chemicals and waste textiles, will become effective by 20 August.

The chemical group includes copper sulphate, sodium hypochloride, organic rubber chemicals, calcium chloride, formalin, mercuric acid, hydrochloric acid and sodium silicate. Listed under waste textiles are used fiber, and throstled yarn except cotton yarn and homespun silk yarn.

To be released by 22 August are an additional 1,500 items, the bulk of which are for highly special uses, including certain types of electric motors, internal combustion engines for land use, Japanese lacquer wood and camphor wood, certain metal powders and bars, instrument potential transformers and certain paper products.

D. Foreign Trade

A white paper issued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on 15 August, the second anniversary of Japan's resumption of private trade, noted the growing dominance of imports over exports. The detailed report stressed that more than half of Japan's imports consisted of foodstuffs. It suggested that the export industry is undergoing a change from goods produced by large industries to those manufactured by heavy and commercial industries. The paper called for a concentrated effort to rationalize industry and modernize equipment to stimulate the lagging export program.

SCAP authorized the release of the following items during the period 6-9 August:

1. Release of 642 metric tons of imported refined sugar of which 199 metric tons will be used in producing whole powdered milk during August and September, 196 metric tons will replace sugar borrowed from the July-August condensed milk allocation, and 247 metric tons will remain stock on hand at processing plants.

2. Release of 34,245 pounds of imported assorted candy and 34,245 pounds of assorted nuts for distribution as incentive goods to chemical fertilizer workers.

3. Release of 264.64 metric tons of imported common vetch seed for sowing fall green manure on 6,343 hectares throughout Japan.

4. Release of 383 metric tons of imported wheat for production of shoyu sauce.

5. Release of 360 metric tons of imported molasses to be processed into yeast.

6. Release of 930.9 metric tons of imported soybean cake, 1,521.6 metric tons of imported corn, 388 metric tons of imported wheat bran, and 214 metric tons of imported rice bran to be distributed to fluid milk processors.

7. Release of 8,026 metric tons of corn flour to be used with 13,475 metric tons of indigenous soybean cake in the production of miso.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The first postwar full year course for medical health officers opened on 5 July at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo with seven students attending. Four of the students are junior staff members of Department of Public Health in medical schools and the remaining three are from prefectural health departments.

The following refresher courses were initiated at the Institute of Public Health:

Type	Date Begun	Duration	No. of students
Medical health officer	5 July	3 months	33
Sanitarian	5 July	3 months	44

tributed to fluid milk processors.

7. Release of 8,026 metric tons of corn flour to be used with 13,475 metric tons of indigenous soybean cake in the production of miso.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The first postwar full year course for medical health officers opened on 5 July at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo with seven students attending. Four of the students are junior staff members of Department of Public Health in medical schools and the remaining three are from prefectural health departments.

The following refresher courses were initiated at the Institute of Public Health:

Type	Date Begun	Duration	No. of students
Medical health officer	5 July	3 months	33
Sanitarian	5 July	3 months	44
Health center laboratory technicians	11 July	2 months	29

The following refresher courses were completed at the Institute of Public Health:

Type of course	Date Completed	Duration	No. of graduates
Public Health Nutritionist	7 July	2 months	46
Sanitary engineer	23 July	2 months	19
Public Health Nurse	30 July	4 months	59

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

At its regular meeting on 12 August the Cabinet ruled that on the basis of the National Public Service Law discharged government employees are no longer qualified to remain union members.

It is believed that this ruling will have an important effect on the organization of the National Communications Workers Union and the National Railway Workers Union, which together have lost more than 50 leaders in recent personnel cuts under the Law for the Fixed Number of Personnel in Administrative Organizations.

Chairman Kiyoshi Asai of the National Personnel Authority on 17 August announced that a new regulation issued by the Authority requires that all public service employees must take the following oath: "I hereby pledge to obey and safeguard the Constitution of Japan, which acknowledge that sovereign power resides with the people. I hereby also pledge firmly, with profound realization of my responsibilities as a servant of the entire people of the country, to manage public affairs in a democratic and efficient way, to respect the law made by the will of the Nation, and discharge my duties with sincerity and justice."

In a statement on 17 August, Secretary General Mosaburo Suzuki of the Social Democrats announced that his party had scheduled a merger with the Labor-Farmer Party in November. As a prerequisite to the merger the Labor-Farmer Party was requested to "draw a distinct line against the Communists." The Labor-Farmer Party is largely composed of former Social Democratic dissidents.

B. Labor

The Central Committee of the National Railway Workers Union, meeting on 15 August, agreed to withdraw the union's "resort to force" resolution adopted at the Atami convention in June.

The meeting, sponsored by the NRWU Democratization League faction, also approved a proposal to "establish the independence of the union" by replacing left-wing executives discharged by the Government.

The union's leftist Renovation League faction refused to attend the meeting, declaring that only a national convention could settle the policy controversy, The leftist faction also asserted that the Central Committee decision will not bind union members opposed to the Democratization League program.

Eighty labor disputes involving 54,318 workers began in June. Seventy-six disputes involving 66,931 workers were accompanied by active dispute tactics, and 156 disputes involving 748,526 workers were not accompanied by active dispute tactics. 374,447 man days were lost due to 53 strikes and eight lockouts.

C. Education

Establishment of demonstration centers in homemaking and agriculture in 53 Japanese upper secondary schools has been completed under a Ministry of Education program to effect improved vocational education in Japan.

faction, also approved a proposal to "establish the independence of the union" by replacing left-wing executives discharged by the Government.

The union's leftist Renovation League faction refused to attend the meeting, declaring that only a national convention could settle the policy controversy, The leftist faction also asserted that the Central Committee decision will not bind union members opposed to the Democratization League program.

Eighty labor disputes involving 54,318 workers began in June. Seventy-six disputes involving 66,931 workers were accompanied by active dispute tactics, and 156 disputes involving 748,526 workers were not accompanied by active dispute tactics. 374,447 man days were lost due to 53 strikes and eight lockouts.

C. Education

Establishment of demonstration centers in homemaking and agriculture in 53 Japanese upper secondary schools has been completed under a Ministry of Education program to effect improved vocational education in Japan.

Thirty schools offering agricultural courses and 23 with homemaking education curricula were selected by the Ministry to set up the demonstration centers on the basis of nominations submitted by each prefecture.

Funds have been provided by the Ministry to assist in the organization and operation of the centers. The Ministry is encouraging the establishment of homemaking centers and agricultural centers in each prefecture through the use of prefectural funds.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese authorized by SCAP

SCAP authorization for the travel of the following Japanese was granted during the month of July:

Name	Destination	Purpose	Duration
Joji Imai	United States	Study	To 15 Sep 1950
Takeo Yazaki	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Minoru Tanaka	"	"	" 1 Aug 1953
Miss Yoshiko Kurokawa	"	"	" 1 Sep 1954
Tadashi Akaishi	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Takenori Kanazawa	"	"	" 15 Sep 1954
Yasuo Nakanishi	"	"	" 1 Sep 1953

Name	Destination	Purpose	Duration
Miss Toshiko Tawada	United States	Study	To 15 Sep 1951
Nobuo Sudo	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Yoshio Noro	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Katsutoshi Iwamoto	"	"	" 15 Sep 1954
Mrs. Yoko Matsuo	"	"	" 1 Sep 1953
Miss Sonoko Yamamoto	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Takao Kuwada	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Naohiko Ide	"	"	" 15 Sep 1952
Tetsuji Aoyama	"	"	" 15 Sep 1952
Miss Ryuiko Izizka	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Mitsutake Suzuki	"	"	" 15 Sep 1952
Minoru Makihara	"	"	" 15 Sep 1954
Kinichi Yashiro	"	"	" 15 Sep 1952
Tokio Kochi	"	"	" 15 Sep 1952
Hidehara Yamamoto	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Isaku Namioka	"	"	" 1 Sep 1953
Tadateru Sato	"	"	" 15 Sep 1950
Kyuji Shibata	"	"	" 15 Sep 1950
Yoichi Utsumi	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
George Yoshimura	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Jun Sakurai	"	"	" 15 Sep 1950
Mrs. Ayako Ogawa	"	"	" 15 Sep 1950
Yasuo Kobayashi	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Kazutoshi Hanada	"	"	" 15 Sep 1954
Miss Fumiyo Iwano	"	"	" 15 Sep 1954
Miss Christine Yoshiye Hirodo	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Washi Yamazaki	"	"	" 15 Sep 1952
Miss Mari Okajima	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Miss Nobuko Igarashi	"	"	" 15 Sep 1950
Yo Yuasa	"	"	" 1 Sep 1953
Shugo Yokogama	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Miss Etsuko Iwanami	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Satoru Shibamura	"	"	" 15 Sep 1950
Miss Mariko Terazaki	"	"	" 15 Sep 1954
Makoto Sakurabayashi	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Hiroshi Kaneko	"	"	" 15 Sep 1952
Haruo Kasai	"	"	" 1 Sep 1954
Mamoru Iga	"	"	" 1 Sep 1954
Miss Kazuko Uyehara	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Yasuhiro Kawanaka	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Robert S. Iwakami	"	"	" 15 Sep 1953
Saburo Shirato	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Miss Setsuko Mita	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Miss Noriko Yamakawa	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951
Miss Haruni Yamanaka	"	"	" 15 Sep 1951

Miss Christine Yoshiye Hirodo	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Washi Yamazaki	"		"	"	15 Sep 1952
Miss Mari Okajima	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Miss Nobuko Igarashi	"		"	"	15 Sep 1950
Yo Yuasa	"		"	"	1 Sep 1953
Shugo Yokogama	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Miss Etsuko Iwanami	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Satoru Shibamura	"		"	"	15 Sep 1950
Miss Mariko Terazaki	"		"	"	15 Sep 1954
Makoto Sakurabayashi	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Hiroshi Kaneko	"		"	"	15 Sep 1952
Haruo Kasai	"		"	"	1 Sep 1954
Mamoru Iga	"		"	"	1 Sep 1954
Miss Kazuko Uyehara	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Yasuhiro Kawanaka	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Robert S. Iwakami	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Saburo Shirato	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Miss Setsuko Mita	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Miss Noriko Yamakawa	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Miss Harumi Yamanaka	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Miss Noyuri Ariga	"		"	"	15 Sep 1952
Shizuo Takata	"		"	"	15 Sep 1952
Toyoji Nakamura	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Jumpei Okura	"		"	"	15 Sep 1952
Miss Kazue Grace Furukawa	"		"	"	15 Sep 1951
Miss Motoko Funakoshi	"		"	"	15 Sep 1954
Toshio Ota	"		"	"	15 Sep 1952
Koyo Okada	"		"	"	15 Sep 1950
Miss Agnes Takako Miyazaki	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Tadashi Yamada	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Miss Mitsue Niyekawa	"		"	"	15 Sep 1953
Tsuginari Ono	"		"	"	15 Sep 1954
Shinkichi Iwanaga	"	Observe American newspaper practices	"	"	21 Dec 1949
Shozoburo Sasho	"	Observe American motion picture techniques	"	"	21 Nov 1949
Masaichi Nagata	"		"	"	5 Jan 1950
Goro Teranishi	"	Observe American newspaper practices	"	"	21 Dec 1949

Name	Destination	Purpose	Duration
Dr. Yoshimune Abe	United States	Attend Relig. Conference	To 15 Apr 1950
Dr. Ukichiro Nakaya	"	Lecture & conduct research	" 15 Dec 1949
Mikio Oda	"	Observe activities of American Amateur Union (AAU)	" 15 Nov 1949
Masaji Kiokawa	"	Observe activities of AAU	" 15 Nov 1949
Kanji Okuno	"	Study trade practices in marketing of pearls	" 1 Mar 1950
Kazuo Kawai	"	To be visiting lecturer at Stanford Univ.	To 15 Sep 1954
Mrs. Miyo Kawai	"	Accompany husband	" 15 Sep 1954
Miss Grace Koto Koyanagi	"	Observe maternity centers	" 20 Jan 1950
Miss Yoshio Fukuda	"	Obtain medical treatment	" 15 May 1950
Dr. Kazuo Kuroda	"	Join teaching staff at Univ. of Minnesota	" 15 Sep 1950
Mrs. Hatsue Imai	"	Join husband	" 1 Jul 1954
Rev. Keiichi Hirada	"	Engage in relig. activity	" 1 Oct 1950
Mrs. Shina Kan	"	Attend Pan Pacific Women's Conference, and conferences of Protestant Episcopal Church	" 15 Oct 1950
Master Ken Tanaka	"	Temporary visit	" 23 Jan 1950
Koichi Komazawa	India	Observe communications cable under monsoon conditions	" 15 Oct 1949
Yonesaburo Yokota	India	" "	" 15 Oct 1949
Isami Suzukawa	Switzerland	Attend Moral Rearmament Association conference(MRA)	" 31 Dec 1949
Tadasu Yoshimoto	Switzerland & England	Attend MRA conference Attend Overseas	To 31 Dec 1949

		John husband	"	1 Jul 1954
Rev. Keiichi Hirada	"	Engage in relig. activity	"	1 Oct 1950
Mrs. Shina Kan	"	Attend Pan Pacific Women's Conference, and conferences of Protestant Episcopal Church	"	15 Oct 1950
Master Ken Tanaka	"	Temporary visit	"	23 Jan 1950
Koichi Komazawa	India	Observe communications cable under monsoon conditions	"	15 Oct 1949
Yonesaburo Yokota	India	" "	"	15 Oct 1949
Isami Suzukawa	Switzerland	Attend Moral Rearmament Association conference(MRA)	"	31 Dec 1949
Tadasu Yoshimoto	Switzerland & England	Attend MRA conference	To	31 Dec 1949
Miss Yoko Mono	France	Attend Overseas Blind conference Study music	"	1 Oct 1951
Toshio Koike	England	Theological study	"	1 Oct 1951
Fumio Yano	Thailand	Assist in tests of Japanese locomotives	"	22 Jan 1950
Takao Takada	Thailand	" "	"	22 Jan 1950
Shigeyuki Ogata	Thailand	Attend YMCA conference	"	21 Dec 1949
Miss Michiko Hasegawa	Canada	Study	"	1 Oct 1951

The passports of the following Japanese have been amended as follows:

Tetsu Katayama 1/ United States
Mrs. Kikue Katayama 1/ United States
Shigeru Uyehara 1/ United States
Masaru Fujimoto 1/ United States
Shinzo Takahashi 1/ United States
Keiki Owada 2/ United States

The passports of the following Japanese have been extended as indicated:

Takashi Wada 3/	United States	To 4 Dec 1949
Rev. Kiyoshi Tanimoto 4/		" 1 Nov 1950
Rev. Takuo Matsumoto 5/		" 1 Jul 1950
Dr. Luke Hamagani 4/		" 15 Oct 1951

1/ Travel previously reported in 181st Weekly Report dated 3 Jun 49.
2/ Travel previously reported in 187th Weekly Report dated 15 Jul 49.
3/ Travel previously reported in 177th Weekly Report dated 6 May 49.
4/ Travel previously reported in 140th Weekly Report dated 20 Aug 48.

1/ Travel previously reported in 181st Weekly Report dated 3 Jun 49.
2/ Travel previously reported in 187th Weekly Report dated 15 Jul 49.
3/ Travel previously reported in 177th Weekly Report dated 6 May 49.
4/ Travel previously reported in 140th Weekly Report dated 20 Aug 48.
5/ Travel previously reported in 139th and 140th Weekly Reports dated 13 August and 20 August 1948.

MI-001/192 END

MI-001/193

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/193

6 September 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/193

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
193rd

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 193rd weeky report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 26 August 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 26 August 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
193rd

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 summer crops as of 10 August as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Wheat and barleys 1/	867,000
White potatoes	474,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine landings for the month of May:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	25,721
Atka mackerel	19,458
Sardine	37,378
Bonito	3,904
Tuna	2,394
Mackerel	21,037
Horse mackerel	6,626
Flatfish	12,711
Sea bream	3,618
Skipper	5
Cod and pollack	24,361
Yellowtail	4,049
Shark	7,240
Other fish	51,776
Shellfish	4,506
Crustaceans	2,082
Cuttlefish and octopus	5,824
Sea cucumber	25
Whale products	5,720
Seaweed	2,314

Herring	25,721
Atka mackerel	19,458
Sardine	37,378
Bonito	3,904
Tuna	2,394
Mackerel	21,037
Horse mackerel	6,626
Flatfish	12,711
Sea bream	3,618
Skipper	5
Cod and pollack	24,361
Yellowtail	4,049
Shark	7,240
Other fish	51,776
Shellfish	4,506
Crustaceans	2,082
Cuttlefish and octopus	5,824
Sea cucumber	25
Whale products	5,720
Seaweed	2,314
Miscellaneous aquatic animals	1,620

The following marine landings were reported for the month of June:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	3,495
Atka mackerel	5,644
Sardine	25,295
Bonito	7,814
Tuna	4,390
Mackerel	17,645
Horse mackerel	5,304
Flatfish	10,335
Sea bream	21,222
Skipper	3
Cod and pollack	14,819
Yellowtail	2,513
Shark	13,957
Other fish	46,773
Shellfish	3,023
Crustaceans	2,472
Cuttlefish and octopus	6,586
Sea cucumber	61
Whale products	5,160
Other aquatic animals	1,309
Seaweed	3,699

1/ In brown rice equivalents

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported final coal production for the period 21-31 July as 1,198,000 metric tons in 9.2 working days.

During the month of June 637,336 metric tons of limestone were produced, 660,344 metric tons were shipped, and stocks of 399,208 metric tons were available.

SCAP on 12 August authorized the release of 138,710 pounds of assorted candy and 138,711 of assorted nuts for distribution as incentive goods to coal miners.

SCAP on 22 August announced that cement production for July reached a postwar peak of 283,000 metric tons.

C. Finance

The stock market the week of 15 August maintained a daily average of about 1,500,000 shares. Profit taking caused slightly lower prices on 15 August, but the market was steady and at the end of the week selective buying resulted in higher prices.

The Japanese patents owned by Allied Nationals at the outbreak of World War II and which have lapsed or were cancelled by the Japanese Government may be restored upon the request of owners. The validity of such patents and that of those which expired during the war may also be extended to compensate owners for the loss of rights during hostilities. A Cabinet Order promulgated on 19 August in response to a SCAP directive provides for the restitution of patent property.

The following report from the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee was received:

Period	Number of Shares	Total sold (in yen)
1-15 June	2,465,772	244,211,190
16-30 June	2,780,131	411,490,038

Proceeds from the liquidation of closed institutions were reported as follows:

Period	Total sold (in yen)

of World War II and which have lapsed or were cancelled by the Japanese Government may be restored upon the request of owners. The validity of such patents and that of those which expired during the war may also be extended to compensate owners for the loss of rights during hostilities. A Cabinet Order promulgated on 19 August in response to a SCAP directive provides for the restitution of patent property.

The following report from the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee was received:

Period	Number of Shares	Total sold (in yen)
1-15 June	2,465,772	244,211,190
16-30 June	2,780,131	411,490,038

Proceeds from the liquidation of closed institutions were reported as follows:

Period	Total sold (in yen)
Week ending 11 June	166,643,757
Week ending 18 June	489,537,081
Week ending 25 June	126,423,938

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 10 July:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,235	Notes issued	292,833
Government bonds and other securities	159,840	Government deposits	39,236
		Other deposits	18,180
Advances to Government	102,655	Misc. accounts	6,486
Loans	74,452	Net profit for current period	4,255
Agencies accounts	1,338	Capital and reserves	476
Misc. accounts	12,529	Inter-office items on Government accounts	3
Inter-office items on Government accounts	0		
Inter-office accounts	9,420	Inter-office accounts	0
Total Assets	361,469	Total Liabilities	361,469

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 20 July:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,261	Notes issued	285,837
Government bonds and other securities	160,363	Government deposits	45,270
Advances to Government	102,655	Other deposits	18,519
Loans	77,001	Misc. accounts	8,313
Agencies accounts	1,180	Net profit for current period	4,343
Misc. accounts	12,571	Capital and reserves	476
Inter-office items on Government accounts	0	Inter-office items on Government accounts	3
Inter-office accounts	7,781	Inter-office accounts	0
Total Assets	362,812	Total Liabilities	362,811 1/

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 31 July:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,268	Notes issued	295,493
Government bonds and other securities	179,866	Government deposits	55,468
Advances to Government	102,655	Other deposits	18,964
Loans	63,887	Misc. Accounts	11,245
Agencies accounts	1,566	Net profit for current period	4,507
Misc. accounts	24,076	Capital and reserves	476
Inter-office items on Government accounts	0	Inter-office items on Government accounts	90
Inter-office accounts	12,925	Inter-office account	0
Total Assets	386,243	Total Liabilities	386,243

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 10 August:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,237	Notes issued	298,423
Government bonds and other securities	178,867	Government deposits	55,159
		Other deposits	16,600

other securities	179,866	Government deposits	55,468
Advances to Government	102,655	Other deposits	18,964
Loans	63,887	Misc. Accounts	11,245
Agencies accounts	1,566	Net profit for current period	4,507
Misc. accounts	24,076	Capital and reserves	476
Inter-office items on Government accounts	0	Inter-office items on Government accounts	90
Inter-office accounts	12,925	Inter-office account	0
Total Assets	386,243	Total Liabilities	386,243

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 10 August:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,237	Notes issued	298,423
Government bonds and other securities	178,867	Government deposits	55,159
Advances to Government	101,155	Other deposits	16,600
Loans	72,755	Misc. accounts	7,688
Agencies accounts	1,414	Net profit for current period	4,560
Misc. accounts	18,177	Capital and reserves	476
Inter-Office items on Government accounts	0	Inter-office items on Government accounts	62
Inter-office accounts	9,363	Inter-office account	0
Total Assets	382,968	Total Liabilities	382,968

SCAP on 13 August authorized the release of 511,653 packages of United States surplus shaving cream for distribution in six large cities.

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 13 August announced that the Tourist Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation has undertaken a program for the remodeling of 24 Japanese hotels for foreign tourists. Improvements are limited to a few rooms of first class seashore hotels in South Tokyo. Basic Japanese architecture is to be retained, with space heating added.

1/ Difference due to rounding of figures.

Textile equipment manufactured for export in July included 31,265 cotton spinning machines, 442 cotton looms and 328 silk and rayon looms.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 30 July:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 30 July	Changes from Wk Ending 23 July
Diphtheria	161	/ 5
Dysentery	1,621	/ 374
Epidemic meningitis	29	/ 12
Influenza	7	- 8
Japanese B-encephalitis	6	/ 6
Malaria	128	- 45
Measles	3,045	- 277
Paratyphoid	80	/ 24
Pneumonia	1,448	- 153
Scarlet fever	80	- 8
Tuberculosis	9,585	- 202
Typhoid	196	/ 6
Typhus fever	0	- 6
Whooping cough	4,468	- 260
Chancroid	327	- 22
Gonorrhea	3,532	/ 343
Syphilis	3,416	/ 177

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 6 August:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 6 Aug.	Changes from Wk Ending 30 July
Diphtheria	149	- 12
Dysentery	1,829	/ 208
Epidemic meningitis	21	- 8
Influenza	27	/ 20
Japanese B-encephalitis	7	/ 1
Malaria	131	/ 3
Measles	2,421	- 624
Paratyphoid	69	- 11
Pneumonia	1,276	- 172
Scarlet fever	65	- 15
Tuberculosis	9,788	/ [illegible]

Gonorrhea	3,932		
Syphilis	3,416	≠	177

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 6 August:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 6 Aug.	Changes from Wk Ending 30 July
Diphtheria	149	- 12
Dysentery	1,829	≠ 208
Epidemic meningitis	21	- 8
Influenza	27	≠ 20
Japanese B-encephalitis	7	≠ 1
Malaria	131	≠ 3
Measles	2,421	- 624
Paratyphoid	69	- 11
Pneumonia	1,276	- 172
Scarlet fever	65	- 15
Tuberculosis	9,788	≠ 203
Typhoid	212	≠ 16
Whooping cough	4,630	≠ 162
Chancroid	314	- 13
Gonorrhea	3,722	≠ 190
Syphilis	3,170	- 246

F. Transportation and Communications

SCAP on 22 August announced that a steel cargo vessel totaling 3,700 gross tons for use in inter-island service was completed on 8 August at Mitsubishi Shipyard in Yokohama. During the three months ending 31 July conversion work was completed on 22 steel cargo vessels totaling 52,454 gross tons.

The recently established Transportation Council has scheduled for public hearings beginning on 1 September an application filed by the Japanese National Railways for an increase of 80% in its basic freight rates.

The Ministry of Telecommunications and the Ministry of Postal Services personnel reduction program is proceeding smoothly and is expected to be completed by the end of August. This program, initiated on 12 August as a result of legislation establishing a fixed number of personnel in administrative organizations, required the dismiasal of 26,500 employees. Of this number, 3,550 employees of the Ministry of Telecommunications and 11,450 employees of the Ministry of Postal Services voluntarily resigned before 12 August. As a result, 4,400 telecommunications employees and 7,100 postal employees actually received dismissal notices.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda declared on 20 August that the next Diet session would be convoked as soon as possible but that this would not be until late October because of the necessity of considering taxation reform.

Questioned by the press in regard to labor unrest and unemployment, Masuda stated that "at no time" would the unemployment figure rise to the oft-mentioned 1,600,000. He cited the government's police law revision proposals in connection with unrest and public disturbances.

The National Federation of Government and Public Workers Unions on 23 August announced its intention to fight the Government's "misinterpretation" of labor laws. In a public statement, the Federation asserted that the Government by misinterpreting Article 98 of the National Public Service Law had ruled that dismissed workers are disqualified for union membership and office.

Seven unions in the Federation have pledged their opposition to the Government view and to the approval of that view as expressed by the ruling of the National Personnel Authority against retention of dismissed workers on union rolls.

Labor Minister Masabumi Suzuki and Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda agreed on 22 August that ¥ 4,000,000,000 should be allocated as unemployment funds in the revised budget to be submitted to the forthcoming Diet session.

Japan's inquest prosecution committees, established to give the people an opportunity to examine the work of public procurators, investigated 70 applicati[illegible]

government's police law revision proposals in connection with unrest and public disturbances.

The National Federation of Government and Public Workers Unions on 23 August announced its intention to fight the Government's "misinterpretation" of labor laws. In a public statement, the Federation asserted that the Government by misinterpreting Article 98 of the National Public Service Law had ruled that dismissed workers are disqualified for union membership and office.

Seven unions in the Federation have pledged their opposition to the Government view and to the approval of that view as expressed by the ruling of the National Personnel Authority against retention of dismissed workers on union rolls.

Labor Minister Masabumi Suzuki and Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda agreed on 22 August that ¥ 4,000,000,000 should be allocated as unemployment funds in the revised budget to be submitted to the forthcoming Diet session.

Japan's inquest prosecution committees, established to give the people an opportunity to examine the work of public procurators, investigated 70 applications from 15 March to 15 July, the first four months of operation. Created by the Inquest Prosecution Law, the committees function in 203 cities and towns having district courts with members drawn by lot from eligible voters of the community. They are empowered to investigate any case of failure of public procurators to prosecute, to act on application filed by any local resident who feels justice is not being properly administered, or to investigate on their own initiative.

Of 70 cases handled by inquest committees, 32 resulted in findings up-holding procurators and eight against them with 30 cases pending. All committee findings are forwarded to the committee for examining the qualifications of procurators, composed of Diet members and other national officials, who must review work and personnel records of all Japanese procurators once every three years.

Secretary General Kozen Hirokawa of the Democratic Liberals and Ken Inukai of the pro-coalition Democrats on 22 August reached a general agreement on effecting a merger of the two parties by the end of November. Hirokawa made it clear, however, that concrete proposals dealing with the projected merger would have to be discussed at a Democratic Liberal party executive meeting or convention.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda stated on 23 August that Prime Minister Yoshida was in "no hurry" to effect the merger of the Democratic Liberals and the coalition Democrats.

In his first press conference since his return from abroad, Chairman Tetsu Katayama of the Social Democrats reaffirmed his party's role of continued opposition to both Democratic Liberals and Communists. Katayama called upon members of the Labor Farmer Party "with socialistic sympathies" to return to the Social Democratic fold.

B. Labor

C. Education

As the first participants in the one year scholarships made available by funds appropriated by the United States Government reorientation program in Japan, 23 Japanese teachers left Yokohama on 24 August aboard the USAT Gaffey scheduled to arrive at San Francisco on 4 September.

The teachers will be enrolled in various universities and colleges in the United States and will be wards of the Institute of International Education during a year of study and at the end of that time will return to strategic posts in the Japanese teacher training program.

Papers for a total of 50 teachers to participate in the scholarship program have been forwarded to the Institute at New York.

of that time will return to strategic posts in the Japanese teacher training program.

Papers for a total of 50 teachers to participate in the scholarship program have been forwarded to the Institute at New York.

MI-001/193 - END

MI-001/194

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/194

12 September 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/194

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
194th

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, the 194th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 2 September 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. Text of General MacArthur's statement on the fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers, 2 September 1949, is attached as Appendix "A".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

the period to 2 September 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. Text of General MacArthur's statement on the fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers, 2 September 1949, is attached as Appendix "A".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
194th

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 summer crops as of 20 August as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Wheat and barleys 1/	951,000
White potatoes	509,000

Japanese farmers on 18 August voted in one of their most important rural elections when they chose new members of more than 1,100 city, town, and village agricultural land committees, established to protect farm interests in the Land Reform Program. Although official tabulations are not yet available, the vote was unofficially reported to be heavier than when the original committees were chosen in December 1946.

In the election three new groups were chosen to replace the former classes of "tenant farmers", "land owners", and "owner farmers" on each committee. Those farmers leasing or cultivating more than two tan (in Hokkaido, five tan) chose two of their group as members of the committee; those leasing out their own land of more than two tan (in Hokkaido, five tan) chose two, and those farmers not falling into either category selected six members for each committee.

The land committees perform the following essential functions: (1) supervise the transfer of leases and ownership titles involving agricultural land and firewood and charcoal rights; (2) supervise tenant-landlord relations, including the writing of rental contracts, and (3) supervise clerical functions in the registration of land reform title transfers.

SCAP on 26 August authorized the release of 22,068 pair of United States Army surplus leather shoes to city and village officials engaged in [illegible] distribution

though official tabulations are not yet available, the vote was unofficially reported to be heavier than when the original committees were chosen in December 1946.

In the election three new groups were chosen to replace the former classes of "tenant farmers", "land owners", and "owner farmers" on each committee. Those farmers leasing or cultivating more than two tan (in Hokkaido, five tan) chose two of their group as members of the committee; those leasing out their own land of more than two tan (in Hokkaido, five tan) chose two, and those farmers not falling into either category selected six members for each committee.

The land committees perform the following essential functions: (1) supervise the transfer of leases and ownership titles involving agricultural land and firewood and charcoal rights; (2) supervise tenant-landlord relations, including the writing of rental contracts, and (3) supervise clerical functions in the registration of land reform title transfers.

SCAP on 26 August authorized the release of 22,068 pair of United States Army surplus leather shoes to city and village officials engaged in incentive goods distribution.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the July coastal whaling catch as 1 blue, 41 fin, 110 sei, 35 sperm, and 2,836 metric tons of by-products.

The following report was given on holdings of marine products in cold storage for the month of June:

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Hokkaido	31,966
Tohoku	19,374
Kanto	40,097
Hokuriku	14,532
Tokai	18,709
Kinki	17,902
Chugoku	14,532
Shikoku	2,246
Kyushu	5,975

1/ In brown rice equivalents

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following log and lumber production and stockpiles for June:

Type or Use	Production	Stockpiles
Logs for general use	34,985,000 cu.ft.	165,163,000 cu.ft
Mine timbers	3,841,000	22,327,000
Railroad ties	529,000	2,352,000
Telephone poles	239,000	1,175,000
Pulp logs	4,176,000	17,358,000
Veneer logs	606,000	4,131,000
Pilings	49,000	382,000
Saw logs	32,212,000	153,583,000
Lumber	309,492,000 bd.ft.	352,848,000 bd.ft
Plywood	36,890,000 sq.ft.	25,761,000 sq.ft

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported preliminary coal production for the period 11-20 August as 827,700 metric tons in 7.5 working days.

The following fuelwood production and stockpiles were reported for June:

Item	Production	Stockpiles
Charcoal	101,609 metric tons	171,481 metric tons
Gasumaki	20,200	36,289
Firewood	1,466,339 soseki koku	1,463,985 soseki koku

SCAP on 24 August offered no objection to the release of the following materials for the production of the commodities indicated:

1. Release of 165.7 metric tons of "bottom of the tank" 1947-48 Antarctic whale oil to be processed into 4,346,000 pieces of 50 gram cakes of soap for incentive goods.

2. Release of 3,422.3 metric tons of 1948-49 Antarctic whale oil to be processed into household soap and glycerine.

3. Release of 177 tons of rapeseed to be processed into oil for use as textile emulsion.

4. Release of 167.2 metric tons of rapeseed and 162.6 metric tons of rapeseed cake held in reserve and 645.2 metric tons of castor cake as incentive goods for surplus oil purchases by the Fats and Oils Kodan.

Charcoal	101,609 metric tons	171,481 metric tons
Gasumaki	20,200	36,289
Firewood	1,466,339 soseki koku	
		1,463,985 soseki koku

SCAP on 24 August offered no objection to the release of the following materials for the production of the commodities indicated:

1. Release of 165.7 metric tons of "bottom of the tank" 1947-48 Antarctic whale oil to be processed into 4,346,000 pieces of 50 gram cakes of soap for incentive goods.

2. Release of 3,422.3 metric tons of 1948-49 Antarctic whale oil to be processed into household soap and glycerine.

3. Release of 177 tons of rapeseed to be processed into oil for use as textile emulsion.

4. Release of 167.2 metric tons of rapeseed and 162.6 metric tons of rapeseed cake held in reserve and 645.2 metric tons of castor cake as incentive goods for surplus oil purchases by the Fats and Oils Kodan.

5. Release of 407 metric tons of linseed cake for the production of acetone and butanol.

6. Release of 171 metric tons of refined peanut oil and 286 metric tons of textile emulsion.

7. Release of 850 kilograms of class H canned goods (onion powder) to be processed into 18.9 metric tons of soup powder for ration distribution in Tokyo.

C. Finance

The stock market made further gains during the week of 22 August. The release of the Shoup taxation plan on 26 August added further impetus to the rising market, with some issues advancing ¥100. A new record in volume of 2,656,655 shares was made in the Tokyo exchange at that time. Rapidly advancing prices that afternoon invited profit taking and the market became irregular for the balance of the week.

SCAP on 23 August announced the approval of a Japanese Government request to decontrol 1,000 commodities which include certain paper products, paulownia wood, electric automotive vehicles, mulberry bark, cocoon holders, silk fish nets, ship wood, circular wood products, certain hardened strip steel, certain organic rubber chemicals, some medicines. Uses of the items decontrolled are distinctly limited and supply and production are ample to meet current demand.

A second notice authorizing the suspension of the application of Price Board notifications on 109 items was announced effective 25 August. The suspension will remain in effect until 1 November at which time the situation will be examined to determine whether controls should be reimposed, suspension continued, or full decontrol effected.

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 29 August announced that a contract had been signed for the construction of eight 150 deadweight ton steel barges for French Indo China interests. The barges will be built at the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Kobe, and are scheduled for delivery in late December.

SCAP on 24 August offered no objection to the release of 304 metric tons of imported rapeseed to be processed into 94.2 metric tons of oil and 167.2 metric tons of cake.

SCAP on 25 August authorized the release of 43.5 metric tons of imported sugar to process 4,964 cases of condensed milk to prevent spoilage of fluid milk during necessary repairs of whole milk processing units.

E. Public Health and Welfare

According to preliminary reports received from the Ministry of Welfare the center of typhoon "Kitty" reached the mainland of Honshu at about 4 p.m. on 31 August.

Damage in Shizuoka, Kanagawa, Chiba, Tokyo-to, Saitama, Tochigi, Gumma and Nagano was summarized as follows:

Item	Amount
Persons dead	9
Persons injured	54
Persons missing	2

metric tons of imported rapeseed to be processed into 94.2 metric tons of oil and 167.2 metric tons of cake.

SCAP on 25 August authorized the release of 43.5 metric tons of imported sugar to process 4,964 cases of condensed milk to prevent spoilage of fluid milk during necessary repairs of whole milk processing units.

E. Public Health and Welfare

According to preliminary reports received from the Ministry of Welfare the center of typhoon "Kitty" reached the mainland of Honshu at about 4 p.m. on 31 August.

Damage in Shizuoka, Kanagawa, Chiba, Tokyo-to, Saitama, Tochigi, Gumma and Nagano was summarized as follows:

Item	Amount
Persons dead	9
Persons injured	54
Persons missing	2
Houses destroyed	175
Houses partially destroyed	243
Houses washed away	229
Houses flooded above first floor	29,094
Houses flooded below first floor	332,010
Warehouses destroyed	4
Warehouses washed away	16
Warehouses flooded above first floor	1
Warehouses flooded below first floor	32
Vegetable fields silted	13
Vegetable fields flooded	34
Road breaks	25
River embankment collapses	7
Landslides	20
Railroad washouts	1
Bridges damaged	8
Communications buildings partially destroyed	1
Rice fields destroyed	3
Rice fields flooded	32
Boats carried away	15
Boats sunk	14
Boats lost	2

Damage in Tokyo city included in the above tabulation involved 24,756 houses flooded above the first floor, 27,196 houses flooded below the first floor, and 40,000 persons taking temporary shelter in public buildings, including schools.

The mayor of Tokyo mustered approximately 100,000 persons to work on the river embankments of the threatened Tone and Arakawa rivers.

The following report on LARA shipments was given for July:

Shipment No.	Date Received	Tonnage	Contents
187	5 July	53	Food
188	6 July	34.46	Food
189	8 July	28. 12	Food
190	8 July	9.79	Food
191	9 July	47.72	Food, Clothing and soap
192	12 July	11.11	Clothing materials and soap
193	16 July	36.6	Food
195	23 July	23.10	Food, clothing and misc.
197	26 July	5.04	Food and clothing

Total to date: 9,597.73 tons

Note: Shipments numbers 186, 194 and 196 were not reported.

Data will be submitted later.

CARE, Incorporated reported the following relief package statistics as of 31 July:

Item	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting	Cotton

			clothing materials and soap
193	16 July	36.6	Food
195	23 July	23.10	Food, clothing and misc.
197	26 July	5.04	Food and clothing

Total to date: 9,597.73 tons

Note: Shipments numbers 186, 194 and 196 were not reported.

Data will be submitted later.

CARE, Incorporated reported the following relief package statistics as of 31 July:

Item	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting	Cotton
Total received	29,989	9,024	2,644	3,024	4,980
Total delivered	19,305	8,927	2,329	2,986	2,881
Total available for delivery	8,157	37	277	14	2,099
Damaged	2,527	60	38	24	0

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 13 August:

Disease	No. of Cases for week ending 13 Aug	Changes from week ending 6 August
Diptheria	120	- 29
Dysentery	1,807	- 22
Epidemic meningitis	21	no change

(Continued)

Disease	No. of cases for week ending 13 Aug	Changes from week ending 6 August
Influenza	12	↑ 13
Japanese B-encephalitis	11	↑ 4
Malaria	164	↑ 33
Measles	1,900	- 521
Paratyphoid	64	- 5
Pneumonia	1,072	- 204
Scarlet fever	44	- 21
Tuberculosis	9,383	- 405
Typhoid	243	↑ 31
Whooping Cough	4,430	- 200
Chancroid	331	↑ 17
Gonorrhea	3,223	- 499
Syphilis	3,111	- 59

F. Transportation

SCAP on 30 August announced that during the three month period ending 31 July Japanese shipyards completed docking repairs on 926 vessels totaling 827,276 gross tons and made running repairs on 1,151 vessels totaling 2,520,868 gross tons.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Japanese reaction to the summary of the Shoup Tax Mission Report released on 26 August was very favorable. All

Chancroid	331	/	17
Gonorrhea	3,223	-	499
Syphilis	3,111	-	59

F. Transportation

SCAP on 30 August announced that during the three month period ending 31 July Japanese shipyards completed docking repairs on 926 vessels totaling 827,276 gross tons and made running repairs on 1,151 vessels totaling 2,520,868 gross tons.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Japanese reaction to the summary of the Shoup Tax Mission Report released on 26 August was very favorable. All metropolitan papers published large portions of the summary accompanied by extremely favorable editorial comments.

Commenting on the report, Prime Minister Yoshida declared on 27 August that the Government intends to reduce state expenditures and make even greater cuts in income taxes then suggested in the recommendations through negotiations with proper authority so as to live up to the expectations of the people.

Following presentation of the Shoup Report, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda announced that the Government is prepared to introduce approximately 20 taxation bills to the special Diet session in October.

Secretary General Kozen Hirokawa of the Democratic Liberals expressed confidence that the recommended tax revisions make it possible for his party to realize most election promises designed to relieve the people's tax burden.

Chairman Zentaro Kosaka of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the coalition Democrats lauded Dr. Shoup's efforts to encourage accumulations of capital and sound management of enterprises.

Secretary General Tokutaro Kitamura of the opposition Democrats declared that the recommended tax cut of ¥60,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year is almost identical with recommendations made by his group during the Fifth Diet Session.

Chairman Seiichi Katsumata of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Social Democrats in a statement on 26 August called for a tax cut of ¥100,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year, adding that the Social Democrats proposed tax on increased property values would account for "at least ¥70,000,000,000 toward this goal."

The Cabinet on 30 August agreed to convoke the special Diet session on or about 20 October, Chief Secretary Masuda announced.

At its meeting on 30 August the Cabinet agreed on public works expenditures for the third quarter of the 1949-50 fiscal year totaling ¥13,400,000,000. Of this amount, ¥9,599,000,000 (an increase of 5 per cent over the first quarter) is to be spent for public works projects and the remainder allocated for disaster rehabilitation.

Promoters of the Federation of Opposition Parties (Social Democrats, Anticoalition Democrats, New Political Council) on 29 August decided on a three-point campaign for the future. These points are: (1) a meeting of representatives of press circles on 5 September to discuss the opposition demand for an early Diet convocation, (2) a meeting of representative of labor, agriculture, and industry circles on 8 September to discuss current problems, and (3) rallies in Tokyo and Osaka on 11 and 15 September respectively to make a direct appeal to the press for an early Diet opening.

Following the approval of the campaign, a five-man delegation from the Federation presented Deputy Prime Minister Joji Hayashi and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda a joint demand for an early Diet convocation.

The Tokyo District Procurator's Office on 26 August indicted Hideji Goto, Democratic Liberal Member of the House of Representatives, on charges of black market sales of cotton yarns released for the manufacture of fish nets. Four other persons allegedly connected with the case were indicted at the same time.

In a 3,000-word statement released on the fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers on 2 September, General Douglas MacArthur stated that the Japanese people have "fully and faithfully observed their surrender commitments and advanced

convocation, (2) a meeting of representative of labor, agriculture, and industry circles on 8 September to discuss current problems, and (3) rallies in Tokyo and Osaka on 11 and 15 September respectively to make a direct appeal to the press for an early Diet opening.

Following the approval of the campaign, a five-man delegation from the Federation presented Deputy Prime Minister Joji Hayashi and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda a joint demand for an early Diet convocation.

The Tokyo District Procurator's Office on 26 August indicted Hideji Goto, Democratic Liberal Member of the House of Representatives, on charges of black market sales of cotton yarns released for the manufacture of fish nets. Four other persons allegedly connected with the case were indicted at the same time.

In a 3,000-word statement released on the fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers on 2 September, General Douglas MacArthur stated that the Japanese people have "fully and faithfully observed their surrender commitments and advanced steadily and progressively along the road of spiritual regeneration and physical reconstruction." 1/

B. Labor

C. Education

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported a record increase of 144,000 radio subscribers during July, which raised the number of radio-equipped homes to 50 percent of all homes in Japan. At the end of July there were 8,050,000 radio-equipped homes, representing an increase of nearly 3,000,000 since 1946.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Nozomu Yagyu	United States	Study	15 July 1949 - 15 September 1953
Miss Yoshiko Niwa	United States	Study	15 July 1949 - 15 September 1951
Eiichi Saito	France	Study	15 July 1949 - 15 October 1953

1/ The text of General MacArthur's statement is included as Appendix "A" to this report.

APPENDIX "A"

Text of General Douglas MacArthur's statement on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers, 2 September 1949:

"Today marks the fourth anniversary of that historic event on the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay when the warring nations of the Pacific entered into solemn covenants designed to restore the peace. The four years since passed have been fruitful years here in terms of human progress, as the Japanese people have fully and faithfully observed their surrender commitments and advanced steadily and progressively along the road of spiritual regeneration and physical reconstruction.

"Today Japan might, indeed, be viewed as a symbol of hope for less fortunate peoples overwhelmed by the despotic rule of coercive force. For, despite the continued presence on Japan's soil of an occupation force from beyond the seas, the Japanese people, in their enjoyment of full personal freedom, know that by their skill and their industry they serve no other cause but their own. They, themselves, plot the ultimate course of Japan's destiny within the family of free nations.

"The past year has witnessed accelerated progress in every phase of Japan's reconstruction. True, as elsewhere, there have been assaults upon the integrity of the democratic process by the small existent Communist minority, but these assaults were effectively repulsed--not by the repressive force of police power--but by the weight of an increasingly informed and active Japanese public opinion aroused to meet the threat of their free institutions.

"As a result, the threat of communism as a major issue in Japanese life is past. It fell victim of its own excesses. The Japanese mind penetrated the hypocrisy supporting its position. This test of strength, while disturbing to orderly progress, served to bring to light for the first time the full latent power of the Japanese devotion to the concepts of freedom and the integrity of their constitutional processes. Therein lies encouragement for Japan's potential strength as a bulwark of human freedom.

"Politically, progressive gains have been made in the fabrication of a system of government truly representative in character. The lines of separation between the three great branches, executive, legislative and judicial, as provided by the constitutional