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26 November 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/101

ONE-HUNDRED-FIRST WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred-first weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 21 November 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-FIRST
WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

21 November 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follows on crop collections as of 31 October:

Type	Collections (metric tons)
Rice & rice substitutes	732,000 (in brown rice equivalents)
Wheat & barleys	801,000 (in brown rice equivalents)
Sweet potatoes	333,000
White potatoes	720,000

The inter-coastal whaling catch and by-products for the period 28 September to 1 November was reported as follows:

Type	Number Caught
Fin	8
Sei	50
Humpback	4
Sperm	131
Blue	1

By-products	Amount (metric tons)
Whale oil	17
Sperm oil	98
Meat	1,233
Blubber for food	870
Blubber for leather	31
Bone-meal	72

White potatoes	720,000

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Meat	1,233
Blubber for food	870
Blubber for leather	31
Bone-meal	72
Other	440

Receipts of marine products in seven major cities during September were reported as follows:

City	Amount (metric tons)
Tokyo	7,789
Osaka	3,246
Kobe	1,789
Kyoto	958
Nagoya	938
Yokohama	2,910
Fukuoka	1,566

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported final coal production for the third 10-day period in October at 940,000 metric tons during the 9.9 working days of the period. Preliminary figures for the first 10-day period in November gave coal production at 720,000 tons for 8.0 working days. Coal stockpiles as of 31 October were reported at 810,000 metric tons. A breakdown of the October figure indicated the following.

1. 166,000 tons available

2. 426,000 tons in transit

3. 210,000 currently untransportable

4. 8,000 tons of low calorific value, contaminated with surface soil, and in inaccessible areas

Final lignite production for September was reported at 259,060 tons.

Final figures on pyrite production, shipments, and stocks for October were reported as follows by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

	Amount (metric tons)
Production	91,792
Shipments	89,151
Stocks	351,269

C. Finance

The Ministry of Finance was notified on 7 November that there was no objection to the sale of 2,581 tsubo (1 tsubo equals 3.31 square meters) of land formerly belonging to the Imperial Household for 908,133 yen, and the sale of eight buildings, formerly belonging to the First Naval Explosives Arsenal, Funaoka, to the city of Okawara to be dismantled and salvaged for constructing a middle school or hospital.

The Ministry of Finance was authorized on 30 October to establish on or after 15 November customs inspection units for international parcel post, samples, and small packets in the post offices of Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimoneseki, and Nagasaki, in addition to the inspection unit already provided at Yokohama.

The Ministry was directed on 3 November to confiscate a check for 150,000 yen sent to Ezat Debs Company, Kobe, from Ezat Debs Company, Shanghai, on 15 October in violation of SCAPIN 44.

Approval was given on 8 November to the Finance Ministry to establish four special branches of the Daishi Bank.

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Approval was given on 8 November to the Finance Ministry to establish four special branches of the Daishi Bank.

The Raw Silk Association was closed on 1 November and 46 prefectural textile distributing companies were closed on 4 November under the provision of Imperial Ordinance No. 74,1947.

Proceeds from closed institutions for the weeks ending 1 and 8 November totalled 219,767 yen and 1,316,877 yen respectively.

The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 31 October 1947 follows:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	2,871	Notes issued	167,665
Government bonds other securities	95,853	Government deposits	6,393
Advances to Governmt	53,509	Other deposits	19,620
Loans	38,546	Misc. accounts	3,209
Agencies accounts	2,197	Net profit current period	1,098
Misc. accounts	2,051	Capital & reserves	251
Inter-office items on Governmt account	- - -	Inter-office items on Government account	47
Inter-office accounts	3,255	Inter-office accounts	- - -
Total Assets	198,282	Total Liabilities	198,283

D. Foreign Trade

The second shipment of cotton from India totalling 30,200 bales was received on 13 November.

On 10 November, 2,965 bales (1 bale equals 279 pounds) of abaca fiber were received from the Philippines, bringing total fiber imports to 9,263 bales since 1 January 1947.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Japanese Red Cross on 15 November completed its first annual national membership drive for funds, exceeding its goal of 300,000,000 yen.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 1 November 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 1 Nov.	Changes from Week Ending 25 Oct.
Diphtheria	542	↑ 52
Typhoid	324	↑ 25
Dysentery	385	- 157
Paratyphoid	64	- 6
Epidemic Meningitis	25	- 3
Epidemic Typhus	2	- 2
Small-pox	0	- 2
Scarlet Fever	65	↑ 21
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	156	↑ 33
Japanese B encephalitis	2 (suspects)	- 6
Measles	644	↑ 86
Whooping Cough	849	↑ 60
Pneumonia	1,469	↑ 362
Tuberculosis	6,421	↑ 74
Influenza	65	↑ 28
Chancroid	858	↑ 94
Gonorrhea	4,283	↑ 419
Syphilis	2,924	- 259

F. Communications

Effective 14 November, organizations or persons authorized to possess military payment certificates, British Armed Forces special vouchers, or foreign trade payment certificates may file prepaid-reply messages to any point accepting this type of service over the United States, Manila, and Osaka-Kobe

Epidemic Typhus	2		- 2
Small-pox	0		- 2
Scarlet Fever	65		/ 21
Cholera	0		no change
Plague	0		no change
Malaria	156		/ 33
Japanese B encephalitis	2	(suspects)	- 6
Measles	644		/ 86
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III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Police Law Bill, Special Measures Bill for Emergency Supply of Foodstuffs, and the Bill Amending the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law were introduced in the Diet on 10 November.

The Diet standing committees on 14 November discontinued the practice of attaching supplementary or collateral resolutions to bills. One of the two procedures to be followed is to incorporate such resolutions into the bill as amendments, or for the committee to draft a separate resolution for passage by the House, stipulating the specification desired by the government and setting the time for government compliance.

The House of Representatives Mining and Industry Committee began deliberations on the Emergency State Coal Control Bill on 15 November. Following the first day's session, Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio stated that it would be "extremely difficult" to secure passage of the bill as quickly as previously anticipated and that protracted deliberations by the Committee may necessitate a further extension of the current Diet session.

Following a similar action by the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors on 15 November decided to suspend deliberations on the Political Party Bill and agreed to devote its attention to the enactment of the Election Supervision Committee Bill and the Bill for the Prevention of Corruption Concerning Elections and Political Parties.

The Democratic Party Executive Board on 17 November threatened two dissident party members with expulsion. The two members were still opposed to the Coal Control Bill, contrary to party policy. They were threatened with expulsion unless they changed their stand or resigned voluntarily from the Mining and Industry Committee and the Democratic Party. The Mining and Industry Committee of the Upper House, which had vigorously disapproved the original coal mine supervision program, is now taking a conciliatory attitude toward the present bill.

The first "Book Week" to be held in Japan commenced on 17 November under the sponsorship of the Japan Publishers Association, Japan Book and Magazine Distributing Company, and the Japan Library Association. Activities scheduled included exhibits in department stores, school and railway stations of books published in the United States, Britain, France, China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Japan. Poster display illustrated printing and binding processes. Lecture meetings were held in Tokyo and Osaka in which representatives of the Allied Missions participated to explain recent developments in the publishing field. Announcement was made of the publishers code of eithics which was recently agreed upon by the major publishing associations.

The pre-war practice of notifying Harvard Observatory of astronomical phenomenon was resumed on 17 November by sending data on an apparently new comet observed at the Tokyo Observatory.

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/102

ONE-HUNDRED-SECOND WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred second weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 28 November 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-SECOND WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

28 November 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follow: on crop collections as of 10 November:

Type	Collection (metric tons)
Rice & rice substitutes	1,129,000(in brown rice equivalents)
Wheat & barley	906,000(in brown rice equivalents)
Sweet Potatoes	522,000
White potatoes	768,000

The release of 15,115 kilograms of imported yeast to all prefectures and of 2,484 kilograms of special mountain rations to meteorological workers was authorized on 18 November.

Tenant farmers purchased an estimated 111,714 cho of land from the government during the period 1 July-31 October.

Total non-cropped land reclaimed during the period 1 April-30 September was reported at 2,207 hectares for paddy fields and 49,118 hectares for upland fields, including 252 hectares and 6,662 hectares respectively for September.

Livestock slaughter in August and September was reported

Rice & rice substitutes	1,129,000(in brown rice equivalents)
Wheat & barley	906,000(in brown rice equivalents)
Sweet Potatoes	522,000
White potatoes	768,000

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Livestock slaughter in Auguat and September was reported as follows:

Type	August		September	
	Number	Carcass Weight	Number	Carcass Weight
Cattle	17,342	2,852 metric tons	21,467	3,862 metric t
Calves	710	24	662	28
Hogs	5,283	252	6,010	307
Horses	4,442	702	5,981	913
Goats	164	2	388	5
Sheep	31	0.5	98	2

Milk production in July was reported as follows:

Type	Production (liters)
Market milk	4,983,000
Processing	7,475,000
Other	3,011,000

August market milk production was reported at 5,448,000 li

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported preliminary coal production figures for the second 10-day period in November at 861,600 metric tons during the 9 working days of the period.

The Japanese Government reported the following production data for September (revised):

Item	Production (metric tons)
Wheat flour milled	157,107
Miso	18,524
Camphor, crude	115
Tobacco, fine-cut	1,119
Tobacco, rough-cut	1,301
Cigarettes	1,727,000,000 units
Watches, wrist	31,980 units
Watches, pocket	6,419 units
Clocks, alarm	60,948 units
Clocks, desk	24,366 units
Clocks, wall	28,571 units

C. Finance

The Ministry of Finance was notified on 15 November that there was no objection to the issuance of food certificates amounting to 700,515,000,000 yen.

D. Foreign Trade

The Japanese Board of Trade announced on 19 November the release of 750,000 pounds of agar-agar for export during the period November 1947-April 1948.

An interim currency arrangement announced on 15 November to facilitate Japanese foreign trade provides for payment or receip of sterling for goods sold to or purchased from sterling areas designated by the United Kingdom.

E. Public Health and Welfare

LARA shipments 29 through 34 were received during the period 30 October-15 November and consisted of 113 tons of food, clothing, soap, and medicine.

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E. Public Health and Welfare

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Japanese Government officials, civic leaders, and professional social workers on 26 November launched the first nation-wide one month campaign to raise 686,800,000 yen to finance private welfare and relief agencies.

The Ministry of Welfare reported that October production of dental instruments totalled 179,246 pieces valued at 17,560,552 yen. October production of dental materials was reported at a value of 7,740,120 yen.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 8 November 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 8 Nov.	Changes from W Ending 1 Nov.
Diphtheria	571	≠ 29
Typhoid	265	- 59
Dysentery	260	- 125
Paratyphoid	59	- 5
Epidemic Meningitis	20	- 5
Epidemic Typhus	7	≠ 5

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 8 Nov.	Changes from Wk Ending 1 Nov.
Small-pox	0	no change
Scarlet Fever	61	- 4
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	95	- 61
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	- 2
Measles	617	- 27
Whooping Cough	711	- 138
Pneumonia	1,269	- 200
Tuberculosis	5,670	- 751
Influenza	26	- 39
Chancroid	690	- 168
Gonorrhea	4,028	- 255
Syphilis	2,951	+ 27

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 25 October showed 3,382 hospitals having a total capacity of 212,000 beds, with 104,063 patients, and 284,488 out-patients treated.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Bill for Deconcentration of Economic Power was passed by the House of Representatives on 23 November with amendments adding the word "excessive" to define concentrations of economic power.

The Emergency Coal Mines State Control Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on 25 November by a vote of 233 to 155 following a 15 to 11 negative vote by the Mining and Industry Committee which had deliberated on the bill for several weeks. The Social Democrats and the Peoples Cooperatives gave unanimous support to the bill while the Democrats were split. The Coal Bill is currently under consideration by the House of Councillors' Mining and Industry Committee.

The following bills were enacted into law on 15 November: Bill Transferring the Assets of the Agricultural Land Development Corporation to the Japanese Government, Bill Amending the

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

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The following bills were enacted into law on 15 November: Bill Transferring the Assets of the Agricultural Land Development Corporation to the Japanese Government, Bill Amending the Local Railway Law, Bill for Exemption to Law Number 54 of 1947, and the Anti-Trust Law. On 18 November the Bill Restricting the Manufacture of Water-Marked Paper and the Bill Regulating Damages to Subsidiary Coins were enacted.

The government agreed on four cardinal principles of its economic policy in making a fundamental re-examination of the economic policies in preparation for the compilation of the 1948-49 national budget:

1. To maintain the principle of a balanced budget.
2. To maintain the present price structure.
3. To guarantee living wages for workers.
4. To limit labor-management disputes to a minimum and to avert stoppage of production.

The Central Screening Committee on 20 November announced that counter-evidence submitted by 21 book and magazine publisher were rejected. The list included the Oriental Economist, Hakuhur Kan, Shufu No Tomo, and Obun Sha. Screening of former officers of Dai Nippon Butokukai (Great Japan Military Virtue Association) has been substantially completed. Of the 1,810 officials screened, 875 were in public office at the time of the screening, of whom 358 were removed from office, 503 were permitted to retain their positions, and 14 await further investigation. Of the 935 officials not in public office, 835 were provisionally designated, 86 were previously designated under other provisions and implementing ordinances, and 14 died.

The resignation of State Minister Hayashi was formally accepted by the Cabinet on 25 November and on 26 November Justice Minister Suzuki announced the purge of Hayashi. The Central Screening Committee took action to purge him on the basis of two wartime publications: "Japan, the World's Propelling Force" and "The Dawning of a World".

The Supreme Court on 22 November began its first public trials to determine the constitutionality of lower court decisions rendered in three cases involving civil liberties.

The Japanese Civil Liberties Union was inaugurated on 23 November. The organization will maintain a standing committee t conduct research, arrange lecture, and publish books on question pertaining to civil liberties.

Social Democratic members of both Houses of the Diet on 19 November unanimously passed a resolution pledging themselves to consolidate party unity "in view of the grave political situation" and to support the Katayama Cabinet in the interest of helping to overcome the national economic crisis. Left-wing adherents of the Japan Farmers Union and right-wingers of the National Farmers Union approved the unity resolution.

The Nippon Times reported the preliminary results of an extensive public opinion poll which indicated a decrease in popularity of the Social Democratic Party and corresponding increase in favor of the Liberal Party. According to the poll, 20-25% of the people support the Katayama Cabinet at present and 41% favor a Coalition Cabinet. The poll was interpreted by the Nippon Times as indicating that if an election were to be

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MI-001/103

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10 December 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/103

ONE-HUNDRED-THIRD WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred-third weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 5 December 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

ENCLOSURE

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE HUNDRED THIRD WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

5 December 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The construction of 26 trawlers and 6 tuna boats, and the conversion of 24 trawlers and 6 tuna boats to fish carriers were authorized for completion within four to six months. Of the 813 fishing vessels totalling 149,079 gross tons previously authorized for construction, 623 ships totalling 79,644 gross tons have been completed.

Fish in cold storage as of 21 October totalled 70,062 metric tons.

The Ministry of Agriculture reported log and lumber production and stockpiles (preliminary) for October as follows:

Type	Production	Stockpiles
All logs	468,248,000 board feet	1,071,024,000 board feet
Saw logs	318,144,000	273,696,000
Lumber	290,952,000	
Mine timbers	6,506,000 cubic feet	26,487,000 cubic feet
Railroad ties	1,719,000	4,695,000
Telephone poles	474,000	992,000
		22,696,000

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Railroad ties	1,719,000	4,695,000 feet
Telephone poles	474,000	992,000
Pulp logs	1,425,000	22,696,000
Veneer logs	578,000	4,478,000
Piling	100,000	215,000
Plywood	8,737,000 square feet	22,566,000 square feet
Bamboo		
Moso	14,000 pieces	180,000 pieces
Other	50,000 bundles	574,000 bundles

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that coal production during the first 10-day period in November totalled 719,000 metric tons for the 8 working days of the period. Preliminary figures for the second 10-day period in November indicated production of 862,000 metric tons for the 9 working days of the period. Coal deliveries in September totalled 2,180,000 metric tons (final figures). Preliminary coal delivery figures for October were reported at 2,435,000 tons.

Final figures for coal stockpiles as of 31 October showed 117,700 tons available and 409,000 tons in transit.

Wood fuel production and deliveries for October were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as follows:

Type	Production	Deliveries
Charcoal	126,198 metric tons	99,247 metric tons
Gasu-maki	27,051	20,857
Firewood	2,524,309 soseki-koku	1,418,196 soseki-koku

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported the following production data for October[1/]:

Item	Production
Salt	13,049 metric tons
Pig iron	30,385
Crude steel	93,845
Aluminum	798
Refined copper	3,190
Refined lead	794
Refined zinc	1,474
Leather	861,714 pounds
Sheet glass	113,462 cases
Cameras	3,724 units
Binoculars & opera glasses	3,538
Microscopes	1,155
Steam locomotives	5
Electric locomotives	3
Passenger cars	73
Freight cars	95

From 21 October to 20 November, 27 steel fishing vessels (totalling 3,803 gross tons), 5 other steel vessels (totalling 4,266 gross tons), and 5 wooden vessels (totalling 1,050 gross tons) were completed.

C. Finance

Aluminum	798	
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C. Finance

Pursuant to Imperial Ordinance Number 74, the following organizations were closed on 14 November: The Central Fisheries Association, the Japanese Vegetable Wax and Forest Productions Association, and the Japan Communications Equipment Manufacturing Association.

The Ministry of Finance was notified on 20 November of the approval of the application by 25 Japanese universities for the transfer of funds from the second restricted accounts to the first restricted accounts.

1/: Month not specified in source. Presumed, on the basis of comparison with earlier figures, to cover October.

The Bank of Japan 10-day reports for 10 and 20 November 1947 follow:

10 November

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	2,870	Notes issued	170,303
Government bonds and other securities	98,536	Government deposits	5,383
Advances to Government	53,508	Other deposits	18,810
Loans	38,753	Misc. accounts	3,531
Agencies accounts	1,038	Net profit current period	1,030
Misc. accounts	1,974	Capital & Reserves	250
Inter-office items on Government account	.....	Inter-office items on Government account	1,421
Inter-office accounts	3,948	Inter-office accounts	.....
Total Assets	200,527	Total Liabilities	200,528

20 November

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	2,871	Notes issued	171,735
Government bonds and other securities	100,776	Government deposits	4,435
Advances to Government	55,510	Other deposits	18,541
Loans	37,055	Misc. account	3,623
Agencies accounts	902	Net profit current period	1,083
Misc. accounts	2,016	Capital & reserves	251
Inter-office items on Government account	.....	Inter-office items on Government account	743
Inter-office accounts	3,282	Inter-office accounts	...
Total Assets	200,412	Total Liabilities	200,411

The proceeds from the liquidation of closed institutions for the week ending 15 November amounted to 321,916,790 yen.

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D. Foreign Trade

The third shipment of cotton, 27,175 bales, was received from India on 16 November.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Child Welfare Bill was passed by the Diet on 21 November, and is effective 1 January 1948.

Medical instruments produced in October totalled 1,654,485 units valued at 11,983,185 yen. October production of rubber sanitary goods totalled 5,454,115 pieces valued at 11,538,925 yen.

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following animal diseases for October:

Disease	Number
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	1
Trichomoniasis	224

Texas Fever	71
Equine infectious abortion	13
Swine erysipelas	89
Swine plague	2
Swine cholera	8
Strangles	235
Rabies	9
Equine infectious anemia	202
Equine encephalitis	662
Pullorum disease	3,547

The following incidence of communicable disease was reporte for the week ending 15 November 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 15 Nov.	Changes from Wk Ending 8 Nov.
Diptheria	543	- 28
Typhoid	260	- 5
Dysentery	220	- 40
Paratyphoid	62	≠ 3
Epidemic Meningitis	18	- 2
Epidemic Typhus	3	- 4
Small-pox	0	no change
Scarlet Fever	40	- 21
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	99	≠ 4
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	no change
Measles	510	- 107
Whooping Cough	830	≠ 119
Pneumonia	... 1/	.... 1/
Tuberculosis	6,071	≠ 401
Influenza	47	≠ 21
Chancroid	978	≠ 288
Gonorrhea	4,294	≠ 266
Syphilis	3,162	≠ 211

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 31 October showed 3,389 hospitals having a total capacity of 212,100 beds, with 97,991 patients, and 238,196 out-patients treated.

F. Communications

Overseas radiotelephone service with the United States, presently available in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, and Kyoto, was extended to include the Sapporo and Sendai areas.

Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	99	≠ 4
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	no change
Measles	510	- 107
Whooping Cough	630	≠ 119
Pneumonia	... 1/	.... 1/
Tuberculosis	6,071	≠ 401
Influenza	47	≠ 21
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F. Communications

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Northwest Airlines Inc. was notified on 17 November that the Ministry of Communications had been instructed to construct the necessary facilities for a special shortwave radio station in Tokyo.

Effective 1 December, payment for press and Government messages circulating from Japan to Europe is to be made at the foreign terminal. Under the new arrangement messages are forwarded collect from Japan and prepaid into Japan. Until now, settlement of accounts for press and government message charges prepaid in yen, accruing to administrations operating foreign terminals with Japan could not be accomplished because Japanese yen currency has no established value in terms of foreign exchange.

1/ No information available.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Diet voted to extend the current session until 9 December. The new Diet session will open on 10 December. Under the terms of the Diet Law, the Diet must convene during the first ten days of December.

Giichi Takeda, Democratic Party Secretary General, was appointed Minister without portfolio to replace Heima Hayashi, and Yokutaro Kitamura, Chairman of the Democratic Party's Political Affairs Research Committee, was appointed Minister of Transportation, on 2 December. Gizo Tomabechi, who resigned from the post of Minister of Transportation on 1 December, was appointed Secretary General of the Democratic Party in a move designed to "bolster" party unity.

In a statement to the House of Councillors, Prime Minister Katayama on 29 November denied press reports of a secret underground government in Japan and expressed his conviction that "democratic forces" are now strongly entrenched.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party on 28 November voted to expel 7 of the 24 party members who voted against the Coal Control Bill contrary to the party's established policy. The 14 other dissident party members, led by Ex-Premier Shidehara, who resigned his post as honorary President of the Democratic Party on 26 November, immediately signed a notification of their intention to resign. The entire group of insurgent Democrats formed a new House of Representatives bargaining group, calling themselves the "Doshi" (comrade) Club.

A wholesale reshuffle of the officers of the Democratic Party was called for in a motion unanimously approved at the party's joint caucus of lower and upper house members on 2 December.

Mitoshi Ashida, President of the Democratic Party, on 2 December declared that his party deemed it impossible to align itself with the Liberal Party, which opposes the government

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Ehime Shimbun, a prefectural newspaper with a circulation of 4,500, on 1 December initiated the first "newspaper week" dedicated to teaching the general population the meaning and importance of a free and responsible press. Displays of American and Japanese journals were featured.

MI-001/104

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MI-001/104

17 December 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/104

ONE-HUNDRED-FOURTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred-fourth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 12 December 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-FOURTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

12 December 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follows on the fish catch during October 1947:

Type	Amount (metric tons)
Total	162,022
Total Fish	110,952
Herring	4,523
Atka mackerel	2,564
Horse mackerel	1,437
Other mackerel	4,507
Sardine	35,960
Bonito	4,274
Tuna	1,234
Flatfish	8,582
Sea bream	1,316
Cod & pollack	5,658
Yellowtail	670
Shark	7,658
Other	32,569
Total Marine Products	51,070
Shellfish	4,480
Crustaceans	2,529
Cuttlefish & octopus	40,605
Sea cucumbers	276
Whales	971
Seaweed	2,209

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The Tokyo Metropolitan Office reported fish receipts in the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the weeks ending 30 October and 6 November as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons) Week Ending 30 Oct.	Week Ending 6 Nov.
Total	2,213	2,498
Fresh	696	843
Shell	17	33
Frozen	472	355
Salted & dried	608	841
Other	420	426

B. Industry

The Japanese Government reported that final data for October revealed pig iron production at 31,572 metric tons and crude steel production at 95,771 metric tons.

The Limestone Mining Association reported as follows on limestone production, shipments, and stocks for September (final) and

October (preliminary):

	September (final)	October (preliminary)
Production	503,779 metric tons	511,187 metric tons
Shipments	488,940	508,785
Stocks	164,361	166,763

On 15 November authority was given for the present use of the remaining 3,500 metric tons of frozen military stocks of hide and leather in the production of industrial leather products.

C. Finance

The Ministry of Finance on 7 December issued a "White Paper on Finance", reporting the status of national public finances. The paper stated that yen circulation was now 40 times greater than at the end of the war and warned that the continuation of such a trend would have serious economic consequences.

Pursuant to Ordinance Number 74, the Japanese Export Silk and Staple Fiber and the Japanese Pipe Works control associations were closed on 18 November.

Proceeds from closed institutions for the week ending 22 November totalled 6,610,229 yen.

Approval for the following transactions was given to the Ministry of Finance on 24 November:

1. Collections of payments from Japanese Banks by the Bank of Japan for remittances forwarded to Korea during the war for which settlement has already been made between the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Korea.

2. Sumitomo Trust Company was given permission to purchase on behalf of clients, for whom this company acts as trustee, additional stock in Hiroshima Dentetsu Ltd.

3. Opening of a special branch in Omura City by the Juhachi Bank.

On 28 November, SCAP approved the opening of the Saga specia branch (Tokubetsu Shuchoyho) by the Shinwa Bank Ltd. The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., was given permission to lease a portion of its Marunouchi branch to the Netherlands Trading Association.

The Ministry of Finance was notified on 26 November that there was no objection to the proposed borrowing of 431,000,000

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The Ministry of Finance was notified on 26 November that there was no objection to the proposed borrowing of 431,000,000 yen on the Settlers Fund Financing Special Account for the loaning of money to additional settlers.

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

LARA shipment number 25 was received on 3 December and consisted of 12 tons of food.

On 3 December the Diet passed the Control Law on Trading in Poisonous and Powerful Agents to be effective in January.

The Ministry of Welfare reported as follows on October production of crude and finished vaccines:

Type	Production Crude		Finished	
Cholera	275,000	c.c.	620,000	c.c.
Typhus	0		1,103,000	
Triple Typhoid	2,710,000		4,382,000	
Diphtheria toxoid	2,807,000		93,000	
Diphtheria antitoxin	0		80,000	
Small-pox	2,131,150	doses	2,239,900	dose

The Ministry of Welfare reported October production of the following items:

Item	Production	
Penicillin	1,605,450,000	Oxford Units
Gauze	68,692	pounds
Bandage cloth	571	pounds
X-ray equipment	220	units
Ultrashortwave equipment	23	
Ultraviolet ray equipment	57	
Infrared ray equipment	1	
Glass syringes	35,380	
DDT concentrate	9,960	kilograms
DDT residual-effect spray using American DDT concentrates	99,623	gallons
10% DDT dust using American DDT concentrates	459,090	pounds
10% DDT dust using Japanese DDT concentrates	111,880	pounds

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 22 November 1947:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 22 Nov.	Changes from Wk Ending 15 Nov.
Diphtheria	603	/ 60
Typhoid	173	- 87
Dysentery	107	- 113
Paratyphoid	52	- 10
Epidemic Meningitis	14	- 4
Epidemic Typhus	3	No Change
Small-pox	2	/ 2
Scarlet Fever	99	/ 59
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	92	- 7
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	No Change
Measles	645	/ 135
Whooping Cough	658	- 172
Pneumonia	1,612	- - -
Tuberculosis	5,002	-1,069
Influenza	40	- 7
Chancroid	671	- 307
Gonorrhea	3,611	- 683
Syphilis	[illegible]	

Diphtheria	603	/ 60
Typhoid	173	- 87
Dysentery	107	- 113
Paratyphoid	58	- 10
Epidemic Meningitis	14	- 4
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Pneumonia	1,612	- - -
Tuberculosis	5,002	-1,069
Influenza	40	- 7
Chancroid	671	- 307
Gonorrhea	3,611	- 683
Syphilis	2,966	- 196

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 7 November showed 3,389 hospitals having a total capacity of 212,126 beds, with 97,688 patients, and 268,529 out-patients treated.

F. Communications

Effective 8 December radiotelephone service from Japan to Hawaii via the United States was made available to any person or organization authorized to possess United States military payment certificates or foreign trade payment certificates.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The second session of the National Diet convened on 10 December.

The Bill for the Temporary State Control of Coal Mines was enacted on 8 December by a vote of 132 to 79. On 9 December the

Bill for Deconcentration of Excessive Economic Power was enacted along with the following three related bills: Bill Partially Revising the Holding Companies Liquidation Commission, Bill for the Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control, and the Temporary Money Rate Adjustment Bill.

Among other important laws enacted prior to the termination of the first session of the National Diet on 9 December were the following:

Food Distribution Corporation Bill
Bill Concerning Adjustment of Laws relative to the Civil Co.
Bill Abolishing the Home Ministry
Attorney General Office Bill
Civil Code Bill
Bill Concerning Authority of Attorney General in State Cases
Bill Amending the Owner-Farmer Establishment and Special Measures Law
Bill Amending the Agriculture Land Adjustment Law
Bill Amending the Local Autonomy Law
Police Law Bill
National Fire Defense Law Bill
Bill Establishing the Construction Board
Bill for Adjustment of Laws Pursuant to the Establishment of the Attorney General's Office
Bill Amending Law Number 72 of 1947, Termination of Ordinances

On 10 December the Cabinet announced the virtual completion of the screening of persons in public service as well as those provisionally designated as purgees and stated that there will be no further expansion of the scope and criteria of the screening program except "possible extension and consolidation relative to new ultranationalistic and terroristic organizations". The Cabinet also announced that, since the commencement of screening in January 1946 up to December 1947, the number of cases screened by the Central Screening Committee totalled 56,455, of which 4,752 were purged. The number of cases screened by local screening committees totalled 607,534, of which 2,213 were purged.

Former Field Marshall Norimasa Nashimoto and the other former Imperial Princes who served in the Japanese armed forces were designated by the Government on 6 December as subject to purge. The eleven former princes were included in the list of 185 purgees announced by the Cabinet on 6 December. Other listed were Ryuto Konine, Liberal Diet member, Ryushichi Nozake, president of the economic magazine "Diamond", and Masaharu Nagato, editor of the newspaper "Mainichi".

The cases of the three members of the House of Representativ

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The cases of the three members of the House of Representativ charged with disorderly conduct during the plenary sessions of 20-21 November were referred to the Lower House Disciplinary Committee for action. The House of Representatives accepted the resignation of Daikichi Ubukata who also was involved in the above action.

The Japanese Government reported that the total population of Japan was 78,442,653 on 1 September 1947 and 78,626,719 on 1 October 1947.

On 8 December the Social Democratic Party published its program regarding the formulation of the 1948-49 general budget. The program called for the suspension of interest on wartime bonds, the initiation of public works to combat unemployment, and the levying of heavy taxes on major blackmarketeers.

At a meeting on 5 December between members of the Doshi Club, formed by 21 former Democrats, and representatives of the Liberal Party, it was agreed to refrain from major moves in the near future in connection with the formation of a unified Conservative Party pending the formulation of policies and principles of the proposed party.

Representatives of the Peoples Cooperative Party, Japan Farmers Party, and the Dai Ichi Club established a "council of new politics" on 5 December to serve as a joint liaison agency. Formation of the council represents initiation of an attempted move to merge the three groups.

MI-001/105

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29 December 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/105

ONE-HUNDRED-FIFTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred-fifth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 19 December 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-FIFTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

19 December 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

On 12 December 156 items of laboratory equipment were released from reparations custody to the Institute of Applied Mechanics in Osaka University. This laboratory equipment does not meet the criteria for reparations claims.

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported crop collections as of 20 November and 30 November as follows:

Type	Collections (Metric tons) 20 Nov.	30 Nov.
Rice & rice substitutes	1,302,000	1,530,000
Wheat & barley	808,000	809,000
Sweet potatoes	774,000	1,043,000
White potatoes	807,000	856,000

September production of milk was reported at 15,511 liters by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office reported as follows on fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the week ending 13 November:

Type	Receipts (Metric tons)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported crop collections as of 20 November and 30 November as follows:

Type	Collections (Metric tons) 20 Nov.	30 Nov.
Rice & rice substitutes	1,302,000	1,530,000
Wheat & barley	808,000	809,000
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White potatoes	807,000	856,000

September production of milk was reported at 15,511 liters by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office reported as follows on fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the week ending 13 November:

Type	Receipts (Metric tons)
Total	3,264
Fresh	931
Shell	42
Frozen	313
Salted & dried	1,158
Other	820

B. Industry

Preliminary reports by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry indicated 895,800 metric tons of coal produced during the third 10-day period in November, which had 8.2 working days.

The Ministry reported October crude oil production at 17,607 kiloliters.

Wood fuel production and deliveries during October was reported as follows by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Type	Production		Deliveries	
Charcoal	129,330	metric tons	115,672	metric tons
Gasu-maki	21,818		19,635	
Firewood	2,637,011	soseki-koku	1,474,428	soseki-koku

The Government Monopoly Bureau reported November production (final) of camphor and tobacco products as follows:

Item	Production (metric tons)
Crude camphor	109
Refined camphor	1
Camphor oil	127
Fine-cut tobacco	1,015
Rough-cut tobacco	1,197
Cigarettes	1,482,000,000 units

C. Finance

Restricted concerns were authorized on 5 December to make voluntary cash donations up to 25,000 yen to the current Community Chest Fund Campaign without prior approval from SCAP.

No objection was made on 8 December to the request of five filament rayon producing companies - Toyo Rayon, Imperial Rayon, Toyo Cotton Spinning, Kurashiki Rayon, and Asahi Chemical Industrial - to borrow 353,777,629 yen to complete their first year's rehabilitation schedule. The additional funds were necessary because of rising costs of operation.

Proceeds from closed institutions for the week ending 6 December totalled 1,121,649 yen.

D. Foreign Trade

Private trade transactions approved as of 30 November included 651 export contracts valued at $13,603,164 and 32 import contracts valued at $17,655,679. The number of contracts, and value by commodity classification, were reported as follows:

Classification	Number	Value
Exports	651	$13,603,164
Machinery & metals	15	6,443,398
Textiles & fibers	92	1,977,725
Ceramics, Bamboo, Paper, Misc.	381	1,736,985
Furs & Chemicals	163	3,445,056

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Imports	32	$17,655,679
Coal & minerals	5	5,287,982
Hides, textile fibers, & dyes	9	7,908,475
Pulp, rubber, Kaolin, misc.	10	3,111,840
Food & chemicals	8	1,347,382

The first post war shipment of 335 bales of greasy wool was received from Argentina on 8 December.

The third shipment of 114,462 bales of cotton was received from India on 11 December.

A license was issued on 1 December to Maerskline Ltd., a New York shipping concern, to do business in Japan.

On 5 December a license was issued to Catholic Digest of St. Paul, Minnesota, to publish and distribute a Japanese edition.

E. Public Health and Welfare

LARA shipments 36 and 37 were received on 7 and 8 December and totalled 198 tons of food and medical supplies and 6 tons of clothing and food.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 29 November 1947:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 29 Nov.	Changes from Wk Ending 22 Nov.
Diphtheria	633	≠ 30
Typhoid	174	≠ 1
Dysentery	115	≠ 8
Paratyphoid	38	- 14
Epidemic Meningitis	20	≠ 6
Epidemic Typhus	4	≠ 1
Small-pox	1	- 1
Scarlet Fever	33	- 66
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	77	- 15
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	no change
Measles	734	≠ 89
Whooping Cough	682	≠ 24
Pneumonia	2,092	≠ 480
Tuberculosis	5,440	≠ 438
Influenze	52	≠ 12
Chancroid	769	≠ 98
Gonorrhea	4,005	≠ 394
Syphilis	2,863	- 103

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 15 November showed 3,391 hospitals having a total capacity of 212,012 beds, with 98,872 patients, and 299,512 out-patients treated.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The second session of the National Diet recessed on 11 December and is scheduled to reconvene on 20 January.

On 11 December the Diet enacted a 3,500,000,000 yen supplementary budget bill providing additional

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A. Politics and Government

The second session of the National Diet recessed on 11 December and is scheduled to reconvene on 20 January.

On 11 December the Diet enacted a 3,500,000,000 yen supplementary budget bill providing additional appropriations for payment of special allowances to goverment employees. The Diet also approved the establishment of a 30-man special committee to investigate all business transactions since 14 August 1945 involving goods owned by the former Japanese Army and Navy, surplus materials, idle materials, concealed and hoarded goods, and property transferred by SCAP to the Government. The committee was authorized an initial appropriation of 2,150 yen.

Prime Minister Katayama on 12 December announced the appointment of Kanae Hatano, Social Democratic member of the House of Councillors and former professor of economics, as the new Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Home Ministry on 12 December ordered the dissolution of Shin-ei Jaishuto (Elite Mass Party) under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance Number 101, 1946, which bans organizations which seek political changes by violence.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio declared on 16 December that the four party policy agreement by the Liberal, Social Democratic, Democratic, and Peoples Cooperative parties prior to the formation of the Katayama Cabinet, was still binding.

He rejected the view of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Social Democratic Party that the agreement was nullified when the Liberal Party rejected the agreement and became an opposition party.

The Democratic Party on 10 December announced the election of the following party officers: State Minister Takao Saito as the party supreme adviser, succeeding Kujuro Shidehara, State Minister Giichi Takeda, Transportation Minister Tokutaro Kitaura, and Public Welfare Minister Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu to the new advisory staff, Heitaro Inagaki as chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee, and Naoiji Tachibana, Tetsu Kejima, and Reizaemo Kukagawa as assistant secretaries-general. Four additional departments dealing with labor, agriculture, medium and small enterprises, and foreign trade were created in the Political Affairs Research Committee.

Foreign Minister Ashida, President of the Democratic Party, declared on 14 December that his party was categorically opposed to a second capital tax levy or the freezing of new yen, measures which were proposed by the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Social Democratic Party. Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio declared that the budget program was merely a personal plan of its chairman, Mosaburo Suzuki, and claimed that a second capital levy and the suspension of interest on wartime national bonds would be impractical. He stressed the need for the adoption of policies acceptable to other parties in the cabinet.

The first general meeting of the Japanese University Chartering Committee convened at the Ministry of Education on 16 December. The new committee will administer the official standards of curricula, plant and equipment for 4-year universities in the reorganized Japanese school system. Membership totals 45, including 22 from the University Accreditation Association, 11 from colleges and normal schools, 7 from government offices, and 5 experienced lay persons.

The Ministry of Education announced on the first anniversary of the school lunch program on 11 December that 4,105,560 children in 5,062 schools are served three to five meals per week as compared with 297,646 children in 300 schools who were served two meals per week ending the first month of the program.

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MI-001/106

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/106

31 December 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/106

ONE-HUNDRED SIXTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred-sixth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 26 December 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-SIXTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

26 December 1947

Japan

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that agricultural land purchased on 2 December for resale to tenants amounted to 471,636 cho, bringing total purchases to date to 1,168,652 cho.

No objection was offered on 13 December to the distribution of 18,989 metric tons of imported sugar as incentive to farmers delivering 1947 rice and sweet potatoes.

On 25 November, 193 goats arrived in Japan, which were presented by the Brethern Service Committee, a LARA agency, to the Japanese Government. Distribution was made with 132 goats going to the Ministry of Welfare for reallocation to welfare institutions, and 61 to the Ministry of Agriculture for experimental and breeding purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follows on marine products received in seven major cities during October:

City	Amount (metric tons)
Tokyo	10,352
Osaka	5,777
Kobe	3,070
Kyoto	1,310
Nagoya	1,700
Yokohama	1,786
Fukuoka	2,316

The Tokyo Metropolitan Offi

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Kobe	3,070
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Nagoya	1,700
Yokohama	1,786
Fukuoka	2,316

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office reported fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the week ending 20 November as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons)
Total	1,823
Fresh	626
Shell	55
Frozen	438
Salted & dried	362
Other	342

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported coal production for the first 10 day period in December at 949,500 metric tons during the 8.8 working days.

Coal deliveries to industries for October (final) and November (preliminary) were reported as follows:

Type Coal	Deliveries (metric tons) October (final)	November (preliminary)
Standard	2,417,000	2,317,000
Sub-standard	67,117	67,387

The release of 5,927 metric tons of imported wheat was approved on 17 December for the production of starch necessary for sizing textiles for export.

C. Finance

Proceeds from closed institution for the weeks ending 6 and 13 December totalled 25,337,709 yen (revised) and 11,324,976 yen respectively.

D. Foreign Trade

The first and second shipments of Cuban sugar, totalling 17,316 metric tons, were received from the United States on 13 and 15 December respectively. The third shipment, of 8,314 metric tons, was received on 18 December.

The fourth shipment of cotton from India, 27,149 bales, was received on 18 December. This shipment fulfilled the existing cotton contract with India.

On 12 December licenses were issued to the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Java-China Packet Line (shipping concerns) to do business in Japan.

E. Public Health and Welfare

Animal diseases for November were reported as follows by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Disease	Cases
Brucellosis	16
Equine encephalitis	25
Equine infectious abortion	66
Equine infectious anemia	66
Pullorum	5,570
Strangles	131
Swine erysipelas	3
Trichomoniasis	159

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Equine infectious anemia	66
Pullorum	5,570
Strangles	131
Swine erysipelas	3
Trichomoniasis	152

The Ministry of Welfare reported November production of medical instruments at 1,412,790 pieces valued at 14,480,933 yen. November penicillin production was reported at 3,977,880,000 Oxford Units.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 6 December 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 6 Dec.	Changes from Wk Ending 29 Nov.
Diphtheria	523	- 110
Typhoid	191	↗ 17
Dysentery	91	- 24
Paratyphoid	51	↗ 13
Epidemic Meningitis	23	↗ 3
Epidemic Typhus	10	↗ 6
Small-pox	0	- 1
Scarlet Fever	56	↗ 23
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	84	↗ 7
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	no change
Measles	619	- 115
Whooping Cough	776	↗ 42
Pneumonia	2,407	↗ 315
Tuberculosis	5,699	↗ 259
Influenza	45	↗ 7
Chancroid	781	↗ 12
Gonorrhea	3,744	- 261
Syphilis	5,359	↗ 496

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 22 November showed 3,400 hospitals having a total capacity of 211,183 beds, with 97,218 patients, and 309,377 outpatients treated.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

On 23 December the government launched a series of cabinet and government party conferences in an effort to reach an agreement on economic policies, preliminary to the formulation of the 1948-49 budget.

The Political Affairs Research Committee of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Mosaburo Suzuki, on 18 December reiterated its demand that the 4-party policy agreement be repudiated, claiming that retention of the pact prevented the adoption of measures necessary to cope with existing economic problems. Democratic Party spokesmen explained on 19 December that Democratic President Ashida's announcement that the Democratic Party would agree to a new 3-party pact was not to be misinterpreted as an abrogation of the 4-party policy agreement but merely as an indication of willingness to conclude a new agreement on specific issues that had arisen. Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio declared on 19 December that the Social Democrats would welcome a new 3-party agreement but expressed apprehension of Social Democratic left-wing adoption of such measures as the suspension of interest on war bonds and a second property tax.

In an effort to stimulate the formation of a new "national salvation" Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, and the Doshi Club headed by former Democratic leader Shidehara, decided on 17 December to organize a new Party Promotion League. The league will maintain liaison with former Agriculture Minister Hirano's group of right-wing Social Democrats, which threatened to secede from the Social Democratic Party to organize a new party in conjunction with the new Political Council, composed of members of the Peoples Cooperative Party, Japan Farmers Party, and the Dai Ichi Club. Communications Minister Miki, President of the Peoples Cooperative Party, declared on 20 December that his party was opposed to collaboration with Hirano and emphasized the party's intention to support the Katayama Cabinet.

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On 22 December, 24 Social Democratic Diet members affiliated with the National Farmers Union, which is headed by former Agriculture Minister Hirano, announced their intention to withdraw from the Social Democratic Party by 16 January, when the Party's convention is scheduled to meet. Representatives of the dissident group also indicated their intention to form a new party in collaboration with the new Political Council. Seiichi Okada, Secretary General of the Peoples Cooperative Party, on 21 December indicated support of his party's efforts to form a new party with the participation of other political groups.

MI-001/107

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/107

8 January 1948

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/107

ONE-HUNDRED SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred seventh weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 2 January 1948. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

MI-001/107

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E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

2 January 1948

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported crop collections as of 10 December 1947 as follows:

Type	Collections (metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes	1,947,600 (in brown rice equivalents)
Wheat and barley	812,000 (in brown rice equivalents)
Sweet potatoes	1,290,000
White potatoes	922,000

The release of 14,335 metric tons of imported sugar to be distributed during December in substitution for one day's staple food ration was approved on 23 December.

The intercoastal whaling catch for the four-week period ending 30 November was reported as follows by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Type	Amount
Fin whales	2 each
Sei	1
Sperm	49
Whale oil	0.6 metric tons
Sperm oil	47
Meat	287
Blubber for food	235

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Sweet potatoes	1,290,000	
White potatoes	922,000	

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Sei	1
Sperm	49
Whale oil	0.6 metric tons
Sperm oil	47
Meat	287
Blubber for food	235
Blubber for leather	6
Bonemeal	18
Other by-products	122

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported coal production for the second 10-day period in December at 1,027,800 metric tons (preliminary). Stockpiles of coal available under present conditions as of 30 November were reported as 127,000 tons with 444,500 metric tons in transit.

November pyrite production and shipments and stockpiles as of 30 November were reported as follows:

	Amount (metric tons)
Production	87,360
Shipments	77,481
Stockpiles	298,224

The increase in stocks was due to the reporting by Azuma mine, Gumma prefecture, of 165,000 metric tons previously considered as waste.

The Japanese Government reported the following production data for October 1947 (final figures):

Item	Production
Pig iron	38,000 metric tons
Crude steel	93,000
Manufactured gas	46,148,000 cubic meters
Primary aluminum	228 metric tons
Secondary aluminum	503
Refined copper	3,185
Refined lead	811
Refined zinc	1,451
Sulphuric acid	142,209
Soda ash	403,324
Ammonium sulphate 20% nitrogen content	61,778
Calcium cyanamide 20% nitrogen content	11,615
Calcium superphosphate 16% phosphoric acid content	74,741
Wheat flour	78,023
Miso	18,593
Wrist watches	25,895 units
Pocket watches	3,836
Alarm clocks	57,149
Desk clocks	19,639
Wall clocks	30,255
Cameras	4,961 units
Binoculars & opera glasses	3,166
Microscopes	747
Matches	16,509 match tons

C. Finance

The Ministry of Finance was notified on 17 December that there is no objection to the issuance of food certificates up to 20,357,000,000 yen by the Food Control Special Account to provide funds for the purchase of foodstuffs during December and January.

The Ministry of Finance was notified on 20 December that there is no objection to the issuance of additional treasury bills up to 6,000,000,000 yen to cover temporary allowances granted to government workers during December.

Pocket watches	3,836
Alarm clocks	57,149
Desk clocks	19,639
Wall clocks	30,255
Cameras	4,961 units
Binoculars & opera glasses	3,166
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The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 10 December 1947 follows:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	2,864	Notes issued	183,952
Government bonds and other securities	112,339	Government deposits	4,321
Advances to Government	53,569	Other deposits	18,743
Loans	38,481	Misc. accounts	3,949
Agencies accounts	1,250	Net profit current period	1,747
Misc. accounts	1,993	Capital & reserves	251
Inter-office accounts	3,860	Inter-office items on Government account	1,394
Total Assets	214,356	Total Liabilities	214,357

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Institute of Public Health completed its second series of 3-month post-graduate courses for prefectural health officers and medical inspectors on 23 December. Forty-five persons were graduated from each of the two classes.

The 38th LARA shipment consisting of 30 tons of food was received on 13 December.

On 22 December, officials of the Ministries of Welfare and Justice initiated typhus control in all jails, prisons, reformatories and houses of detention.

The Ministry of Welfare reported November production of X-Ray and physiotherapy equipment as follows:

Type	Production
X-Ray	155 units
Ultra-shortwave	44
Ultra-violet ray	62
Infra-red ray	1
Luminous screens	99
Lectro-surgical	20

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 13 December 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 13 Dec.	Changes from Wk Ending 6 Dec.
Diphtheria	516	- 7
Typhoid	176	- 15
Dysentery	70	- 21
Paratyphoid	40	- 11
Epidemic Meningitis	26	/ 3
Epidemic Typhus	21	/ 11
Small-pox	0	No change
Scarlet Fever	47	- 9
Cholera	0	No change
Plague	0	No change
Malaria	58	- 26
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	No change
Measles	581	- 38
Whooping Cough	788	/ 12
Pneumonia	2,461	/ 54
Tuberculosis	5,336	-363
Influenza	49	/ 4
Chancroid	680	-101
Gonorrhoea	3,921	/177
Syphilis	3,081	-278

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 28 November [illegible] 406 hospitals having a total capacity of 211,315 beds,

Diphtheria	516	- 7
Typhoid	176	- 15
Dysentery	70	- 21
Paratyphoid	40	- 11
Epidemic Meningitis	26	↗ 3
Epidemic Typhus	21	↗ 11
Small-pox	0	No change
Scarlet Fever	47	- 9
Cholera	0	No change
Plague	0	No change
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Influenza	49	↗ 4
Chancroid	680	-101
Gonorrhoea	3,921	↗177
Syphilis	3,081	-278

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 28 November showed 3,406 hospitals having a total capacity of 211,315 beds, with 95,425 patients, and 286,776 out-patients treated.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

In his New Year's statement, Prime Minister Katayama voiced the dedication of Japan's social democracy to the "fight against Communism to the last ditch", and called upon the people to redouble their efforts to facilitate the building of a new democratic nation from the wreckage of war. The Prime Minister stated, "It is absolutely necessary for the Japanese people to be fully aware of the meaning of the surrender as well as the disasters of the war". Emphasizing that his Social Democratic Party is the only political group that is capable of expelling Communism from Japan's politics and industry, the Prime Minister

went on to attack those political parties dedicated to capitalism and rejected anti-Communist policies announced by the sponsors of the new Conservative Party movement as misleading tactics.

The Government announced on 26 December the following appointments: Home Minister Kozaemon Kimura, President of the Construction Board; State Minister Giichi Takeda, Chairman of the Local Finance Commission; and Chief of the Local Government Bureau Koizo Hayashi, Provisional Director of the Domestic Affairs Bureau.

Addressing the Japan Journalists League, Prime Minister Katayama discounted the current talk concerning the formation of a new political party and asserted that the establishment of a 2-party political system is "an ideal which could not be realized under the present situation of Japan". Katayama also promised that the government would revise the present wage-price structure and would institute stronger measures designed to stem inflation.

Hideki Tojo, wartime Prime Minister of Japan, took the stand in his own behalf on 26 December.

Kyuichi Tokuda was re-elected Secretary-General of the Communist Party at the national convention on 22 December.

MI-020/108

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-020/108

2 June 1948

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 020/108

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF COMMISSION BUSINESS AND INFORMATION
ACCESSION LIST FOR WEEK ENDING 28 MAY 1948

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a brief summary of business transacted by the Far Eastern Commission and its several committees together with an accession list of information received during the week ending 28 May 1948, is circulated herewith for the information of members of the Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-RESTRICTED

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF COMMISSION BUSINESS AND INFORMATION
ACCESSION LIST FOR WEEK ENDING 28 MAY 1948

1. COMMISSION (108th Mtg. - 27 May 1948)

a. U.S. representative withdrew FEC-307, Attendance at Inter-Governmental Conferences, and submitted an amendment to FEC-300/3 (subsequently circulated as FEC-300/8). Further consideration postponed.
b. Chinese representative enquired as to progress of negotiations regarding Division of Reparations Shares (FEC-278). Further consideration postponed.

Pending Business

a. Press release on Assured Capacity Levels for Japan (FEC-083/5).
b. Additional Items Retained on Agenda:
(1) Civil Aviation in Japan (FEC-245/18)
(2) Level of Economic Life in Japan: Policy towards Japanese Industry (FEC-242/32)

2. STEERING COMMITTEE

a. Discussed and postponed Maritime Safety Authority Bill (SC-305 series).
b. Discussed and postponed Conduct of Trade with Japan (SC-273/10).
c. Chinese member requested information regarding strength of the Japanese police force.

Pending Business

a. Additional Items Retained on agenda:
(1) Taxation of Aliens by the Japanese (SC-301/4)
(2) Interchange of Persons between Japan and Other Countries for Cultural Purposes (240 series)
(3) Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan (280 series)
(4) Reparations Removals: Accessory Facilities, Buildings, Technical Data (SC-299/4)

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   (2) Interchange of Persons between Japan and Other Countries for Cultural Purposes (240 series)
   (3) Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan (280 series)
   (4) Reparations Removals: Accessory Facilities, Buildings, Technical Data (SC-299/4)

3. COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS

a. Discussed Reparations Allocations Procedures (211 series). Amendments contained in C1-211/28 voted on and lost. Further consideration postponed.

Patents Subcommittee

a. Continued discussion of Policy towards Japanese Patents (FEC-284).

Pending Business

a. Additional Items Retained on Agenda:
   (1) Restitution of Looted Property (FEC-011/44)
   (2) Policy towards Patents and Utility Models in Japan (C1-284/3, /4).
   (3) Settlement of Amounts Due Repatriated Japanese (FEC-294, C1-294/1)

(4) Reparations Claims against Japan (C1-283/1)
(5) Proposed Public Announcement regarding Reparations Claims of Non-FEC Countries (C1-307)
(6) Replacement of Lost Cultural Objects (272 series)

b. Pending but Not on Current Agenda:
(1) Reparations Claims of Non-FEC Countries (Dropped from agenda pending decision of Committee on eligibility of such countries:
4 June 1947:
Greek Request (FEC-077, FEC-217)
Mongolian Peoples Republic (FEC-095 Series)
Norwegian Memorandum (FEC-205 Series)
16 Dec 1947:
Bolivian Claim (247 Series)
(2) Reparations from Japanese Merchant Shipping (C1-237 Series, C1-275).
(Dropped from agenda 12 Nov 1947. To be reported on periodically in connection with Committee No. 2's discussions of shipping clauses--FEC-297 Series).

(3) Reparations from Japanese Current Production: Views of French Member (C1-281).
(Dropped from agenda 14 April 1948 pending concrete proposals by French and Netherlands members).

4. COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

a. Amended and postponed Travel outside Japan of Commercial Representatives (293 Series).
b. Discussed and postponed Japanese Fishing and Pearl Fishing (C2-271/4).
c. Discussed and postponed Policy on Excessive Concentration of Economic Power in Japan (FEC-230).
d. Amended and postponed Port and Service Charges on Foreign Vessels in Japan (C2-304/12).

Pending Business

a. Additional Items Retained on Agenda:
(1) Agrarian Reform in Japan (FEC-042, /1)
(2) Level of Economic Life in Japan: Policy towards Japanese Shipbuilding and Shipping (C2-297/3)

5. COMMITTEE NO. 3: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM

(Dropped from agenda 14 April 1948 pending concrete proposals by French and Netherlands members).

4. COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

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Pending Business

a. Additional Items Retained on Agenda:
   (1) Agrarian Reform in Japan (FEC-042, /1)
   (2) Level of Economic Life in Japan: Policy towards Japanese Shipbuilding and Shipping (C2-297/3)

5. COMMITTEE NO. 3: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM

No meeting.

6. COMMITTEE NO. 4: STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

No meeting.

Pending Business

a. Additional Items Retained on Agenda:
   (1) Principles for Japanese Farmers' Organizations (C4-277 series)

7. COMMITTEE NO. 5: WAR CRIMINALS

No meeting.

8. COMMITTEE NO. 6: ALIENS IN JAPAN

No meeting.

9. COMMITTEE NO. 7: DISARMAMENT OF JAPAN

No meeting.

10. NEW PAPERS:

In addition to those referred to above, the following new papers of major interest were circulated during the week:

SC-305/16	26 May 48	Final Japanese Text of Maritime Safety Authority Law
SC-280/7	28 May 48	Information from SCAP relative to queries on Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information

11. INFORMATION ACCESSION LIST:

The following additional materials have been received by the Secretariat during the week and are available for inspection by interested delegates in the office of the Research Secretary, Room 101 (Extension 3853):

a. Documents concerning Japan

(1) Draft Legislation (Japanese and English Texts)

Amendments to the Bill for Special Regulations concerning the Procedure of Administrative Litigations
Amendments to the Local Autonomy Law
Law concerning Adjustments to Relevant Laws Consequent on the Enforcement of the Law for Administrative Execution by Proxy
Law for Amendment to the Law concerning the Validity of the Provisions of Orders in Force at the Time of the Coming into Force of the Constitution of Japan, etc.
Fire Service Law
Supplementary or Revised Provisional Budget of Special Account for the Fiscal Year 1948 (Special No. 2)
Supplementary or Revised Provisional Budget of General Account for the Fiscal Year 1948 (No. 3)

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Fire Service Law
Supplementary or Revised Provisional Budget of Special Account for the Fiscal Year 1948 (Special No. 2)
Supplementary or Revised Provisional Budget of General Account for the Fiscal Year 1948 (No. 3)

(2) Official Gazette

No. 516 - 17 Dec 47 - Law for Establishment of the Attorney-General's Office
No. 516 - 17 Dec 47 - Law concerning the Authority of the Attorney-General in the Judicial Procedure in which the Interests of the State are Involved.
No. 516 - 17 Dec 47 - Law for the Adjustment of Laws and Ordinances pursuant to the Establishment of the Attorney-General's Office
No. 516 - 17 Dec 47 - Police Law
" " " " " - Currency Issue Investigation Council Law
" " " " " - Law concerning Partial Amendment to the Law No. 65 of 1947 (the Law for Emergency Measures concerning the Compensation, etc. of Judges), etc.
No. 516 - 17 Dec 47 - Law for Exception to Qualifications for being Appointed as Assistant Procurators

No. 516 - 17 Dec 47 - Law concerning the Partial Amendments to the Health Insurance Law and the Welfare Pensions Insurance Law
No. 516 - 17 Dec 47 - Grocery Distribution Kodan Law
" " - " " " - Feed Distribution Kodan Law
" " - " " " - Oilstuff Distribution Kodan Law
No. 546 - 29 Jan 48 - Ten Day Report of the Bank of Japan (11 January-20 January)

(3) Official Gazette Extra

Minutes of the Proceedings in the House of Representatives for 10 Dec 47 (Appendix 2)

MI-001/109

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/109

23 January 1948

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/109

ONE-HUNDRED-NINTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred ninth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 16 January 1948. Those summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-NINTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

16 January 1948

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported crop collections as of 31 December as follows:

Type	Collection (metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes	3,127,000 (in brown rice equivalents)
Wheat & barleys	814,000 (" " " ")
Sweet potatoes	1,607,000

The Antartic whale catch for the period 21-27 December totalled 105 blue whale units. During the period 28 December-3 January the catch totalled 73 blue whale units.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that 80,556 metric tons of fish were in cold storage as of 30 November.

The Ministry reported as follows on log and lumber production and stockpiles for November 1947:

Type	Production	Stockpiles
Logs for general use	39,953,000 cubic feet	158,873,000 board feet
Saw logs	33,292,000	147,229,000
Mine timbers	6,454,000	26,687,000
Telephone poles	440,000	838,000
Railroad ties	1,160,000	3,484,000
Pulp logs	1,557,000	21,797,000
Veneer logs	496,000	4,455,000
Piling	84,000	

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Veneer logs	496,000	4,455,000
Piling	84,000	337,000
Lumber	270,576,000 board feet	276,276,000 board feet
Plywood	12,549,000 square feet	23,639,000 square feet
Bamboo		
Moso	170,000 pieces	208,000 pieces
Other	690,000 bundles	564,000 bundles

B. Industry

The manufacture of the following types and quantities of explosives to be used for industrial purposes was authorized on 29 December for the period 1 January - 31 December 1948:

Type	Quantity (metric tons)
Gelatin and hagi dynamite	8,200
Ammonia dynamite and ammonium nitrate explosives	7,600
Carlit	1,760
Reprocessed military high explosives	630
Black powder	670
Smokeless powder	40
Black powder for use in the production of fireworks	10 (maximum)

The manufacture of the following types and quantities of explosive accessories was authorized on 29 December for the period 1 January - 31 December 1948:

Type	Quantity
Fuse	61,000 kilometers
Blasting caps for use with fuse and electric detonators	93,000,000 pieces
Electric detonators	31,000,000
Percussion caps	33,000,000
Friction tubes for whaling	17,000
Flame signal fuses for railway	550,000
Signal detonators for railway	540,000
Signal firing devices for ships	15,000
Caps for starting signal on cap pistols	20,000,000
Sporting cartridges	300,000

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported November salt production at 11,797 metric tons.

The Ministry reported shipbuilding production by number and gross tons as follows:

Month	Number	Gross Tons
October (revised)	21	3,444
November (revised)	37	9,119
December	25	16,783

ERRATUM: One-hundred-seventh Weekly Report; II, B. Industry - Production data reported for October should read for November 1947.

C. Finance

No objection was offered on 16 December to the application on the part of 23 restricted coal mining companies to borrow 1,861,314,050 yen for the construction and repair of coal miners' houses for the second half of the 1947-48 fiscal year.

Proceeds from the liquidation of closed institutions for the weeks ending 13 and 20 December amounted to 20,821,051 yen (revised) and 163,449,676 yen respectively.

D. Foreign Trade

British Overseas Airway Corporation was licensed on 2 January to establish, maintain and

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D. Foreign Trade

British Overseas Airway Corporation was licensed on 2 January to establish, maintain, and use airline facilities in Japan for trans-world transportation of mail, freight, and passengers.

The Netherlands Trading Society was granted permission on 28 December to establish a banking office in Osaka.

E. Public Health and Welfare

LARA shipments 39,40, and 41 were received during the period 17-29 December and consisted of a total of 204 tons of food, clothirg, and medicine.

The Ministry of Welfare reported November production of rubber sanitary goods at 11,441,000 pieces valued at 11,654,297 yen. The Ministry also reported November production of 437,000 glass syringes.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Central Screening Committee by a vote of 5 to 4 ruled

on 13 January that former Agriculture and Forestry Minister Rikizo Hirano was subject to the purge. Tatsuo Iwabuchi, one of the committee members who had supported Hirano, resigned in protest.

Moriichi Kadoga, Democrat, on 13 January, won a by-election to the House of Councillors in Nagasaki prefecture.

The Democratic Party on 7 January announced a program as a basis for the formulation of the 1948-49 budget. The program would provide for a 20% reduction of government personnel, revision of wages and prices, improvement in unemployment insurance measures, improvement of tax collections, and the institution of local independent taxes. The Party rejected the suspension of interest on war bonds and a second property tax.

The Political Affairs Research Commission of the Social Democratic Party announced on 9 January a budget policy program which would provide for the maintenance of prices at a level 65 times the pre-war standard and a standard wage level of 2,700 yen.

Former Agriculture Minister Hirano's followers on 8 January announced a program for their proposed new party calling for "Cooperative Socialism" and announced their intention to form a Diet bargaining group. Eleven members of the Secretariat of the Social Democrat Party on 10 January announced their withdrawal from the party to back Hirano's group.

The executive board of the Liberal Party decided on 12 January to invite all political groups except the Social Democrats and the Peoples Cooperatives to participate in a Liberal-sponsored New Party Formation Preparatory Committee.

Mokuyokai, the Social Democratic centrist faction, decided on 11 January to back Prime Minister Katayama for re-election as chairman of the Central Executive Committee and to favor the election of Inajiro Asanuma as Secretary-General, a post now held by Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio. The elections are to be held during the national convention of the party which began on 16 January.

B. Labor

The Diet on 9 December passed a second amendment to the Seamens Insurance Law providing for unemployment insurance benefits for seamen comparable to the benefits provided for other works under the Unemployment Insurance Law. On 29 December, the first [illegible] the Employment Security Law

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B. Labor

The Diet on 9 December passed a second amendment to the Seamens Insurance Law providing for unemployment insurance benefits for seamen comparable to the benefits provided for other works under the Unemployment Insurance Law. On 29 December, the first group of ordinances implementing the Employment Security Law was promulgated and made retroactive to 1 December, the enforcement date of the law. In preparation for the administration of the two unemployment insurance laws, which were passed in November, the Unemployment Insurance Section was established in the Bureau of Employment Security of the Ministry of Labor. Announcements and detailed explanations of the laws were made through radio, newspapers, and direct contacts with employers and labor organizations.

New wage rates based on production quotas were set in the coal mining industry. The All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners Unions and the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions' affiliates on 7 December agreed to a minimum base wage up to 100% production set at 2,217 yen for surface workers and 3,531 yen for underground workers. The National Congress of Industrial Unions and the National Council of Coal Miners Unions on 29 December reached substantially the same agreement.

On 20 December, those National Congress of Industrial Unions affiliates which had composed the All-Japan Council of Coal Miners Unions following the secession of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions faction in October, amalgamated into a single union known as the All-Japan Coal Industry Labor Union.

Total employment in coal mines increased from 437,993 in October to 443,646 in November. Of this number, 233,770 were underground workers and 211,876 were surface workers. Women employed in coal mines numbered 59,856.

During October, a total of 1,847,582 workers were involved in 150 disputes.

The Government on 15 December formally accepted the Central Labor Relations Committee's mediation proposals, rendered in November, on wage disputes affecting Government workers. The award recommended the payment of an equivalent of 2.8 months wages as a deficit allowance for 1947 and the establishment of a new wage scale for Government workers, effective 1 January 1948. The Cabinet on 29 December approved the establishment of a seven-member Special Wage Committee to study and make recommendations on wage revisions.

The All-Japan Seamens Union and the Civil Merchant Marine Committee on 19 December accepted the mediation award rendered by the Seamens Labor Relations Committee and signed an agreement which provided for approximately 60% increase in base wages and a 30-60% increase in allowances.

MI-001/110

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MI-001/110

30 January 1948

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/110

ONE-HUNDRED-TENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the one-hundred-tenth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, covering the period to 23 January 1948. Those summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ARMY DEPARTMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-TENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

23 January 1948

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The first shipment of reparations, 447 machine tools and secondary metalworking equipment weighing 860 metric tons, left for China on 16 January 1948.

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follows on the intercoastal whaling catch for the period 30 November 1947-3 January 1948:

	Amount
Fin whales	2
Sperm whales	34
Humpback whales	1
By-products	
Whale oil	1 metric ton
Sperm oil	55
Meat	233
Blubber for food	156
Blubber for leather	10
Bone meal	16
Other	90

The Antarctic whale catch for the week ending 10 January 1948 totalled 55 blue whale units.

The Ministry reported as follows on November 1947 marine landings:

Species	Amount (metric tons)
Herring	2,060
Atka Mackerel	4,905
Sardine	

By-products	
Whale oil	1 metric ton
Sperm oil	55
Meat	233
Blubber for food	156
Blubber for leather	10
Bone meal	16
Other	90

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The Ministry reported as follows on November 1947 marine landings:

Species	Amount (metric tons)
Herring	2,060
Atka Mackerel	4,905
Sardine	48,931
Bonito	1,474
Tuna	1,584
Mackerel	6,227
Horse mackerel	2,417
Flounder	6,513
Sea Bream	2,322
Cod & Pollack	3,640
Yellowtail	1,166
Shark	7,135
Shellfish	3,820
Crustaceans	34,411
Cuttlefish and Octopus	132,741
Sea Cucumber	217
Whale	11,770
Seaweed	2,528
Other	319,352

Marine products received in the seven major cities of Japan during November 1947 were reported as follows:

City	Amount (metric tons)
Tokyo	10,851
Osaka	8,608
Yokohama	4,219
Fukuoka	4,165
Kobe	3,931
Kyoto	3,175
Nagoya	2,447

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported coal production for the first 10-day period in January at 700,500 metric tons, during 7.2 working days.

November crude rubber consumption was reported at 1,698 metric tons (revised) and December consumption at 1,813 metric tons.

December production of fine cut tobacco was reported at 1,059 metric tons, of rough cut tobacco at 1,204 metric tons, and of cigarettes at 1,590,000,000 units.

C. Finance

The Japanese Government was directed on 16 January to call immediately for payment in full of unpaid capital stock of all financial institutions in Japan including the Bank of Japan and insurance companies.

Proceeds from the liquidation of closed institutions for the weeks ending 3 and 10 January totalled 7,028,364 yen and 43,335,505 yen respectively.

D. Foreign Trade

Time-Life International was granted permission 15 January to export the edition of Time magazine which is printed in Japan to Burma, Ceylon, India, and Pakistan.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported that the 42nd LARA shipment, which consisted of 51 tons of food, clothing, and miscellaneous supplies, arrived on 10 January.

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The Community Chest fund showed a total of 436,115,772 yen collected as of 16 January.

November production of crude and finished vaccines was reported as follows by the Ministry of Welfare:

Type	Crude	Finished
Cholera	103,700 c.c.	200,000 c.c.
Typhus	0	547,000
Triple typhoid	1,282,300	2,531,500
Diphtheria toxoid	5,612,620	500,240
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	0
Smallpox	154,000 doses	781,550 doses

November production of other items were reported as follows:

Item	Production
Antu	3,000 kilograms
Nekoirazu	2,649 kilograms
Rat traps, spring type	2,000 each

(cont.)

Item	Production
DDT dusters	7,580 each
DDT concentrate	24,550 pounds
5% DDT residual-effect spray (using American DDT concentrate)	173,204 gallons
10% DDT dust (using American DDT concentrate)	12,000 pounds
X-ray film	24,040 square meters
Medical supplies	712,318,431 yen

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 27 December 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 27 Dec.	Changes from Wk Ending 20 Dec.
Diphtheria	457	- 10
Typhoid	125	- 34
Dysentery	43	- 5
Paratyphoid	51	/ 1
Epidemic Meningitis	27	/ 10
Epidemic Typhus	43	/ 37
Smallpox	0	- 1
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	66	/ 13
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	no change
Measles	797	/ 122
Whooping Cough	680	- 95
Pneumonia	2,937	/ 383
Tuberculosis	3,984	- 305
Influenza	64	/ 23
Chancroid	619	- 95
Gonorrhea	3,397	- 111
Syphilis	2,582	- 6

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 12 December showed 3,415 hospitals having a total capacity of 212,078 beds with 103,736 patients, and 245,854 out-patients treated. The report for the period ending 19 December showed 3,409 hospitals having a total capacity of 212,184 beds with 103,695 patients, and 246,032 out-patients treated.

F. Communications

Effective 22 January, the Ministry of Communications reestablished its deposit system for the payment of international

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F. Communications

Effective 22 January, the Ministry of Communications reestablished its deposit system for the payment of international telegraph charges. Individuals or organizations may now deposit with the Ministry of Communications at the Tokyo Central Telegraph Office a sum sufficient to offset charges for their international telegrams for one month.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Komakichi Matsuoka, Speaker of the House of Representatives, opened the second session of the National Diet on 21 January. The Emperor, participating as a guest, urged the people "to build a democratic and peace-loving nation, and thus to win the confidence of the world". He expressed his desire that the National Diet "fully achieve its mission as the highest organ of state power and that the people, with due recognition of the current situation in the country, will make their best efforts for the rehabilitation of our fatherland".

The Tokyo District Public Prccurators Office decided on 20 January to indict former Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hirano for his failure to give in full detail his qualification for public office.

Miss Chiyo Sakakibara, 50-year old Social Democratic member of the Lower House, on 21 January was appointed Parliamentary Vice Minister of Justice, succeeding Haruki Satake, who resigned. She is the first woman to take over such an important post in the Japanese Government.

In an address to the Liberal Party on 20 January, President Shigeru Yoshido outlined the basic program of the projected Conservative Party movement as follows:

1. Economic recovery through participation in the international economy and free trade.

2. Promotion of the principles of free enterprise.

3. Advocacy of "productivism".

4. Establishment of joint responsibility between labor and management.

At the third national convention of the Social Democratic Party on 19 January the following were elected to the Central Executive Committee:

Prime Minister Katayama as Chairman, Inajiro Asanuma as Secretary General, and Toshi Nakazaki as Secretary-Treasurer. The 4-party policy agreement was abrogated by a vote of 366 to 345 on the same date.

A spokesman for the 15 Diet members who bolted the Social Democratic Party announced that the group would proceed with the plan to organize a new party with Haruki Satake as leader.

The Doshi Club, including former Democratic members of the Diet, and headed by Kijuro Shidehara, decided on 17 January to refrain from taking positive action for the formation of a new conservative party and to leave such moves to the Liberals.

B. Labor

Labor unions on 30 November numbered 26,421 with a total of 5,993,613 members, of which 1,388,124 were women. Members of seamens unions, totalling 85,000, were not included.

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END

T-034

IATB-RESTRICTED

T-034

23 December 1947

INTER-ALLIED TRADE BOARD FOR JAPAN

ADMISSION OF PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN

Note by the Secretary

1. The enclosure, a reply by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Board's recommendation with respect to changes in the regulations governing the admission of private businessmen to Japan (Minutes of 27th and 28th meetings), submitted by the U. S. Representative, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the INTER-ALLIED TRADE BOARD FOR JAPAN.

2. The U. S. Representative reports that his Government is gratified that SCAP has accepted the recommendations of the IATB to such a great extent. In view of this fact his Government proposes to advise SCAP to put the new regulations into effect January 15, 1948 as proposed in his telegram.

DONALD G. BADGER
Secretary

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DONALD G. BADGER
Secretary

IATB-RESTRICTED

E N C L O S U R E

ADMISSION OF PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN

FROM: SCAP Tokyo Japan 16 December 1947

Subject is entry into Japan of commercial representatives as defined in SCAP Cir 8, 13 August 47. This message does not propose to change procedures governing trade representatives and commercial missions entering Japan on governmental trade matters in accordance with provisions of SCAP memorandum for Chiefs of Allied Missions in Japan, subject, "Trade representatives in Japan" dated 14 May 47. (See Para 10, Section 3 SCAP Cir 8, 13 Aug 47).

Agree that extending stay of traders beyond 21 days as recommended by IATB is desirable. However, to maximize volume of private trade and to provide for interests of investment repre sentatives propose applicable procedures be revised as indicated herein.

A. Effective 15 January 48 quotas for commercial entran to Japan will be lifted.

B. Applicants for entrance to Japan must be sponsored by their own governments on the basis that their travelling to Japan is for the purpose of engaging in private trade, providing services attendant with trade, seeking restitution of holdings in Japan prior to the war, or investigating investment possibilities which would contribute to the economic rehabilitation of Japan.

C. Entry permits will permit individuals to use Japanese commercial hotel facilities for a period not to exceed 60 days. Use of facilities which have been requisitioned or procured from the Japanese Government is prohibited.

D. Entrants desiring to stay beyond 60 days must apply after arrival for a "semi-permanent" residence permit and will be required:

herein.

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D. Entrants desiring to stay beyond 60 days must apply after arrival for a "semi-permanent" residence permit and will be required:

(1) To provide their own logistic support independent of Occupation Force facilities.

(2) To demonstrate that their continued stay in Japan would expand the volume of Japanese foreign trade or otherwise promote the objectives of the occupation.

Extensions beyond 60 days for those desiring to use commercial hotel facilities operated by the Japanese Government will be granted only in the event that such facilities are adequate to permit such extension without denying entrance to waiting applicants. SCAP assumes no responsibility for obtaining private facilities for commercial entrants.

E. No more than two representatives from any single private firm or enterprise (other than those companies providing services attendant with trade whose clearances will

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continue to be based upon demonstrated needs to SCAP) will be permitted entry at any one time when such entry requires use of Japanese commercial hotel facilities.

F. Dependents and/or clerical assistants will not be cleared for entry when such entry will require the use of Japanese commercial hotel facilities, requisitioned or procured facilities, or support from Occupation Forces. Commercial entrants may not bring motor transportation into Japan unless the owner can provide his own support therefor, independent from the occupation forces.

G. Commercial entrants during their stay in Japan will be permitted to seek restoration of properties or to exercise limited power of attorney for others seeking such restitution.

H. Applications will be considered by SCAP in priority of their receipt from interested Governments and entry permits will be valid during a period of 45 days beyond dispatch of same from GHQ SCAP to permit representatives to make necessary travel arrangements.

I. Provisions of SCAP Cir 8, 30 August 46, will continue to govern entry of commercial entrants into Japan. All applicants will be subject to final approval of SCAP.

J. SCAP will continue to reserve the right to cancel at any time the entry permit of any individual who in the opinion of SCAP is not contributing to achievement of the objectives of the occupation.

Experience to date has indicated full facilities of commercial hotels have not been utilized beyond 50 percent of capacity. Therefore consider that general lifting of entry restrictions will not deny entry to persons with legitimate interests towards Japanese trade, restitution, or investment, especially if proper screening of applications is undertaken by sponsoring government.

Further, believe recommended system can be initiated without serving to exclude legitimate interests or placing drain on economy since (1) ensured turnover of 400 available spaces on a firm 60 days basis would permit 2,400 individual entries per

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Further, believe recommended system can be initiated without serving to exclude legitimate interests or placing drain on economy since (1) ensured turnover of 400 available spaces on a firm 60 days basis would permit 2,400 individual entries per year; (2) SCAP reserves the right to cancel entry permits of individuals not making constructive contribution to the occupation.

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