Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 23 December 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

23 December 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 staple crops as of 30 November as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	1,741,000
Sweet potatoes	1,647,000
Wheat and barleys 1/	1,200,000
White potatoes	1,394,000

SCAP, on 12 December, offered no objection to the release of the following imported sugar and foodstuffs:

1. 1,625 metric tons of linseed cake, 663 metric tons of coconut cake and 800 metric tons of soybean cake for distribution as goat and draft cattle feed.

2. 700 metric tons of rapeseed cake for oil extraction.

3. 50,200 metric tons of sugar for general ration distribution to household consumers during November and December.

4. 1,610 metric tons of sugar for bottle-fed and partially bottle-fed babies and for pregnant women during the period December 1949 - February 1950.

5. 114 metric tons of sugar for producing peanut cream for designated consumers.

6. 5,470 metric tons of crude sugar for refining.

White potatoes	1,394,000

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4. 1,610 metric tons of sugar for bottle-fed and partially bottle-fed babies and for pregnant women during the period December 1949 - February 1950.

5. 114 metric tons of sugar for producing peanut cream for designated consumers.

6. 5,470 metric tons of crude sugar for refining.

SCAP authorized the release of the following United States Army surplus goods during the period 17 - 19 December for the purposes indicated:

1. 1,629 cans of luncheon meat, 259 cans of soap, 87 cases of dehydrated soup, 2,791 cans of mincemeat, 1,852 cans of parachute type rations, 455 packages of "K" ration, 22,000 jars of assorted hard candy, and 100,000 pounds of mixed nuts for sale in department stores.

2. 20,800 pair of combat boots and shoes for distribution to firemen.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported preliminary coal production of 1,069,000 metric tons during the period 1 - 10 December in 8.6 working days.

1/ In brown rice equivalents.

The following fuelwood production and stockpiles were reported for October:

Item	Production	Stockpiles
Charcoal	78,776 metric tons	177,768 metric tons
Gasumaki	13,805	
Firewood	1,593,027 soseki koku	

C. Finance

The stock market continued to decline early in the week beginning 12 December. Many stocks registered a new low for the year on 14 December, while volume exceeded one and one-half million shares. The market had a brisk rally on 15 December with some stocks showing gains of more than ¥100. Securities were strong until noon on 16 December when the market turned irregular but averages remained well above the lows established on 14 December.

On 17 December, 26 companies were removed from the schedule of restricted concerns.

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The third annual Joint Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Fund Drive reported ¥1,112,831,122.29 collected or 91.1 percent of the campaign goal, as of 15 December.

The results of the sixth national dental licensure examination were announced as follows: 582 graduates from eight dental schools reported for the examination with 508 candidates or 87.29 percent qualifying.

F. Transportation and Communications

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

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F. Transportation and Communications

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Fisheries Law passed by the Sixth Diet was formally promulgated on 15 December on the first anniversary of the enactment of the Fisheries Cooperative Law. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kotaro Mori declared that the enforcement of the new law, which is designed to democratize the fishing industry, would have an important bearing upon Japan's fisheries system.

Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda told the press on 19 December that the Government would be prepared to present the 1950 - 51 fiscal year budget and tax reform proposals by 23 or 24 December.

A bill for payment of a temporary year-end allowance to public service personnel was introduced in the Diet on 19 December.

The bill called for ¥ 1.5 billion for the Japanese National Railway with individual payments averaging ¥ 3,001; ¥ 1.2 billion for the General Account, averaging ¥ 2,920 each; ¥ 1.3 billion for the Special Account, averaging ¥ 2,730 each, and ¥ 1.3 billion for Public Corporations, averaging ¥ 3,400 each.

Funds for the railway account are to be raised by economy on coal expenditure, personnel expenditures and postponement of repair work.

School teachers are to be reimbursed in an allotment furnished half by the Government and half by local governments temporarily until the Government repays the prefectural allocation.

The House of Representatives by a vote of 186 to 101 on 21 December approved the payment of temporary year-end allowances to public service personnel, providing an average bonus of ¥ 2,920 to general civil service workers. The bill was passed in the lower house over vigorous opposition and sent to the House of Councillors for action.

The House of Representatives on 21 December disapproved by a vote of 156 to 89 the ¥ 3 billion wage increase bill recommended by the arbitration committee for Public Corporation workers. This action is in line with the Government's stand on the issue.

The House of Councillors Special Committee on overseas repatriates decided on 17 December to summon witnesses in an effort to procure accurate information concerning Japanese interned in Soviet-held areas. The inquiry will also seek to determine the number of internees who died, general living conditions in camps, and reasons why the remaining internees have not yet been repatriated.

In connection with the statement on the repatriation issue made by the American member of the Allied Council for Japan at the Council meeting of 21 December, General MacArthur released the following statement on 22 December:

> "I have accepted the wise recommendation of the British Commonwealth member, made at yesterday's meeting of the Allied Council, to seek the help of a neutral nation such as Switzerland, or of the International Red Cross, to gather the fullest possible details of the tragic fate of the 376,000 missing Japanese prisoners. To this end I am requesting the United States Government to attempt to negotiate the necessary arrangements. I can well understand the reluctance of the Soviet member yesterday to listen to so gruesome and savage a story in all its harrowing barbarity. It could well chill and sicken even a hardened old soldier.
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> "The Soviet member has now given to the press a letter containing charges of oppression by the Japanese Government. These moth-eaten charges have been so

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> "The Soviet member has now given to the press a letter containing charges of oppression by the Japanese Government. These moth-eaten charges have been so often made by the Soviets, and so often irrefutably shown to be completely prejudiced, if not actually false, that their continued repetition could well be ignored under normal circumstances as merely blatant propaganda. But when, as at this moment, they are again taken from the shelf and freshly dusted off to act as a smoke screen to distract attention from the investigation of the dreadful fate of hundreds of thousands of Japanese prisoners probably dead on Soviet soil, they represent a callousness of hypocrisy I cannot fail to denounce."

The Legal Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives decided on 20 December that no legal action would be taken against four Supreme Court Justices for a technical error in an appeal case in October.

On 18 October, Chief Justice Tadahiko Mibuchi, pursuant to a decision of the Supreme Court Judges Council, had requested Associate Judges Seiichi Shimoyama, Shigeru Kuriyama, Katsushige Kotani, and Hachiro Fujita to submit their "voluntary resignations from the bench."

The recently formed Farmers Cooperative Party formally seceded from the New Political Council on 17 December and assumed the status of an independent party with eight members in the House of Representatives. This action reduces the membership of the NPC to 19.

Junsuke Itaya, Democratic Liberal member of the House of Councillors from Tokyo, died on 20 December.

B. Labor

The National Personnel Authority has reported that 301 Public Service Unions throughout Japan completed registration with NPA as of 1 September as required under NPA rule 14-2. These unions include approximately 600,000 government employees. Among the large unions which registered by the deadline date was the Government Communications Workers Union, whose membership exceeds 290,000.

C. Education

Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, has announced that as of November 17 CIE information centers were in operation, withlibraries holding 122,672 books and public attendance of 169,1 0 during the month.

The Ministry of Education on 8 December reported that of 5,800 applications for one-year study in the United States, 617 candidates successfully passed the first examination. Of the total qualifying, 424 students took the examination in Tokyo.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Takashi Nakano	United States	To observe techniques and practices in the rubber industry.	21 Oct 49 - 20 May 50
Takeki Koide	"	"	"
Sadami Isshi	"	To promote busi-	4 Nov 49

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Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Takashi Nakano	United States	To observe techniques and practices in the rubber industry.	21 Oct 49 - 20 May 50
Takeki Koide	"	"	"
Sadami Isshi	"	To promote business	4 Nov 49 - 1 Apr 50
Tatsuhiko Hoima	"	To study	29 Oct 49 - 29 Oct 53
Saiju Koike	"	To study merchandising techniques	14 Oct 49 - 15 Feb 50
Atsuyoshi Hosokawa	"	To attend the United Nations Food and Agricultural Conference	5 Nov 49 - 15 Mar 50
Dr. Motosaku Fujinaga	"	"	"
Mitsugi Yamashita	"	"	"
Koichi Iwata	"	To study	29 Oct 49 - 29 Oct 54
Taro Fukuda	Burma	To promote textile sales	1 Nov 49 - 1 Mar 50
Sen Yurugi	United States	To further trade relations	25 Nov 49 - 10 May 50
Masao Nagaoka	"	"	3 Nov 49 - 15 Mar 50
Toichiro Takamatsu	"	To observe American newspaper methods	10 Sep 49 - 1 Mar 50
Sukisaburo Nagai	"	To further trade relations	3 Nov 49 - 15 Feb 50

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Toyonobu Domen	United States	To further trade relations	9 Nov 49 - 1 Apr 50
Mrs. Tamako Domen	"	To accompany her husband	"
Hidezo Fujimura	"	To survey market methods	3 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Shinnosuke Komatsu	Canada	To further trade relations	29 Oct 49 - 15 May 50
Shoji Hattori	"	"	3 Nov 49 - 15 Feb 50
Shinkichi Katayanagi	"	To attend the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference	5 Nov 49 - 15 Mar 50
Tamao Kitamura	"	To further trade relations	3 Nov 49 - 30 Apr 50
Raijiro Nakabe	"	To study	29 Oct 49 - 29 Oct 52
Rev. Takihiko Yamakita	"	To pursue religious study and observation	12 Oct 49 - 12 Oct 50
Taro Yamamoto	"	"	29 Oct 49 - 1 Feb 50
Miss Yoshi Kasuya	"	"	13 Jul 49 - 15 Sep 51
Saichi Suzuki	India	To provide technical service	15 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Tadanosuke Kokubun	"	To provide technical service	15 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Masayoshi Adachi	"	"	15 Nov 49 - 15 Jul 50
Yoshiro Kudo	"	"	"
Tohoru Hozen	"	"	"
Matsuzo Kosuge	"	"	15 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Michael Momotaro Ecomoto	"	"	"
Sannosuke Itoh	British East Africa	To explore export markets	1 Nov 49 - 30 Mar 50
Saburo Yamanaka	Sweden, U.S., France, and Norway	To negotiate technical aspects of shipbuilding contracts	15 Nov 49 - 15 May 50
Shizuo Nishizaki	Sweden, U.S., & France	"	"

Mise Yoshi Kasuya	"	"	13 Jul 49 - 15 Sep 51
Saichi Suzuki	India	To provide technical service	15 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Tadanosuke Kokubun	"	To provide technical service	15 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Masayoshi Adachi	"	"	15 Nov 49 - 15 Jul 50
Yoshiro Kudo	"	"	"
Tohoru Hozen	"	"	"
Matsuzo Kosuge	"	"	15 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Michael Momotaro Ecomoto	"	"	"
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Saburo Yamanaka	Sweden, U.S., France, and Norway	To negotiate technical aspects of shipbuilding contracts	15 Nov 49 - 15 May 50
Shizuo Nishizaki	Sweden, U.S., & France	"	"
Takeo Iwahashi	United States	To observe work for the blind	14 Nov 49 - 1 May 50
Mrs. Kio Iwahashi	"	"	"
Erin Asai	"	To participate in the Cultural Sciences Project (No.10) of the GARIOA National Leaders Program	15 Nov 49 - 1 Jun 50
Takeo Igarashi	"	To further trade relations	14 Nov 49 - 1 Apr 50
Mitsuo Mizuno	"	"	3 Nov 49 - 20 Jul 50
Sumimasa Idditti	"	To participate in the Cultural Sciences Project (No.10) of the GARIOA National Leaders Program	15 Nov 49 - 1 Jun 50
Kunio Odaka	"	"	"
Terusuke Nakayama	Thailand	To survey markets	10 Nov 49 - 30 Apr 50

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Miss Michiko Ito	United States	To further trade relations	14 Nov 49 - 1 Apr 50
Kaoru Matsumoto	"	To participate in the Cultural Sciences Project (No.10) of the GARIOA National Leaders Program	15 Nov 49 - 1 Jun 50
Nobuo Yamamoto	"	To study oil drilling methods	15 Nov 49 - 15 May 50
Tsuneteru Oinomikado	"	"	"
Michitaka Sawatari	"	"	"
Mr.Hideo Kishimoto	"	To participate in the Cultural Sciences Project (NO.10) of the GARIOA National Leaders Program	15 Nov 49 - 1 Jun 50
Toyoharu Ono	Thailand	To further trade relations	16 Nov 49 - 10 Apr 50
Dr.Ryokichi Sagane	United States	To become visiting professor of physics at Iowa State College	15 Nov 49 - 15 Jan 51
Rev.Shugen Kanai	"	To be an immigrant Minister	24 Oct 49 - 24 Oct 54
Mrs.Sei Kanai	"	To be an immigrant Minister	"
Mr.Chuzo Moriguchi	U.S.A.,& London	To attend the Free World Labor Conference at London	16 Nov 49 - 10 Mar 50
Akira Ono	United States	To join his father	24 Oct 49 - 24 Oct 54
Mr.Etsuo Kato	U.S.A.,& London	To attend the Free World Labor Conference at London	16 Nov 49 - 10 Mar 50
Minoru Takita	"	"	"
Shozaburo Nakagawa	"	"	"
Yukitaka Haraguchi	"	"	"
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Shozaburo Nakagawa	"	"	"	
Yukitaka Haraguchi	"	"	"	
Matsuhei Matsuo	"	"	"	

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MI-001/212

12 January 1950

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/212

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
212th

Note by the Secretary General

1.The enclosure, the 212th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 6 January 1950,is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2.General MacArthur's and Prime Minister Yoshida's New Year Messages to the Japanese people are attached as Appendices "A" and "B" respectively.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

covering the period to 6 January 1950, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. General MacArthur's and Prime Minister Yoshida's New Year Messages to the Japanese people are attached as Appendices "A" and "B" respectively.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
212th

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 staple crops as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons) 10 Dec.49	20 Dec.49
Rice & rice substitutes 1/	2,106,000	2,627,000
Sweet potatoes	1,770,000	1,847,000

SCAP on 27 December authorized the release of 30,000 pair of shoes and boots, 10,000 pair of trousers, 10,000 shirts, and 10,000 overcoats from United States Army surplus stocks for distribution to settlers on new farmland in Hokkaido.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the production of 6,500 metric tons of crude cane sugar and 6,575 metric tons of refined beet sugar in the period 1 September 1948-31 August 1949.

The November 1949 coastal whaling catch was reported as seven blue, 13 fin, 13 sei, and 48 sperm whales yielding 1,623 metric tons of by-products.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine landings for the month of October 1949:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	236
Atka Mackerel	1,477
Sardines	58,798
[illegible]	3,027

distribution to settlers on new farmland in Hokkaido.

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The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine landings for the month of October 1949:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	236
Atka Mackerel	1,477
Sardines	58,798
Bonito	3,027
Tuna	1,637
Mackerel	2,693
Horse Mackerel	7,954
Flatfish	8,399
Sea bream	2,565
Skipper	27,509
Cod and pollack	6,727
Yellowtail	899
Sharks	9,162
Miscellaneous fish	62,266
Shellfish	3,654
Crustaceans	3,159
Cuttlefish and octopus	37,408
Sea cucumber	66
Miscellaneous aquatic animals	611
Seaweed	5,600

1/ In brown rice equivalents.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported the following metal production and stockpiles for October 1949:

Item	Production	Stockpiles
Copper	2,794 metric tons	2,990 metric tons
Iron ore concentrates	80,071 (51% ferrum)	142,065 (48% ferrum)
Lead	703	830
Zinc	3,746	6,687

The following revised October and preliminary November 1949 production data was received:

Item	October (revised)	November
Sewing machines, household		27,772 units
Sewing machines, industrial		1,623
Machine tools		350
Small cars		719
Electric cars		119
Watches		65,919
Clocks		175,066
Cigarettes		5,086,000,000
Soda ash	11,057 met.tons	11,247 met. tons
Sulphuric acid	237,465	237,053
Calcium carbide	40,030	35,594
Industrial explosives	1,317	13,521
Salt	36,431	36,000
Miso		27,187
Fine cut tobacco		908,000 kilograms

C. Finance

During the last trading session of 1949, 26-28 December, the Tokyo stock market showed an increase in strength and activity. Average daily volume exceeded 1,500,000 shares with transactions on 27 December reaching almost two million.

While the market was irregular, most issues registered gains and the market generally closed higher on 28 December. Stock exchanges were closed for one week beginning 29 December during the Japanese New Year holiday.

SCAP on 27 December announced approval of the release of ¥ 8,600,000,000 from the United States Aid Counterpart Fund during

Clocks		65,919	
Cigarettes		175,066	
Soda ash		5,086,000,000	
Sulphuric acid	11,057 met.tons	11,247	met. tons
Calcium carbide	237,465	237,053	
Industrial explosives	40,030	35,594	
Salt	1,317	13,521	
Miso	36,431	36,000	
Fine cut tobacco		27,187	
		908,000	kilograms

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While the market was irregular, most issues registered gains and the market generally closed higher on 28 December. Stock exchanges were closed for one week beginning 29 December during the Japanese New Year holiday.

SCAP on 27 December announced approval of the release of ¥ 8,600,000,000 from the United States Aid Counterpart Fund during the current fiscal year for construction of new ships and conversion of vessels for other than coastwise use.

Preliminary plans provide for financing 50 percent of the cost of construction of new ships totaling 275,000 gross tons and 70 percent of the cost of conversion of 29 non-standard vessels, totaling 272,000 gross tons, to ocean-going vessels meeting international standards. The remaining funds will be provided by private financing.

During the fiscal quarter ending 31 March 1950 further releases amounting to ¥ 300 million will be made for a loan to small enterprises.

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP announced on 29 December that exporters of Japanese products may consummate future sales on a CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis. Exporters may present supporting documents to authorized foreign exchange banks, which upon receipt of equivalent yen may issue foreign exchange drafts to foreign shipping and insurance companies as required in the conduct of trade.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The seventh national examination for medical licensure held from 27 to 29 October 1949 resulted in the qualification of 86.9 percent of the 3,040 applicants.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 26 November 1949.

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 26 Nov.	Changes from Wk Ending 19 Nov.
Diphtheria	321	- 14
Dysentery	114	↑ 20
Epidemic meningitis	13	↑ 1
Influenza	6	- 11
Japanese B-encephalitis	2	- 9
Malaria	12	- 5
Measles	620	↑ 5
Paratyphoid	28	↑ 8
Pneumonia	1,901	- 64
Scarlet Fever	86	- 20
Poliomyelitis	45	↑ 13
Tuberculosis	6,996	-517
Typhoid	68	- 24
Typhus fever	2	↑ 1
Whooping cough	1,166	-357
Chancroid	308	- 23
Gonorrhea	2,661	-257
Syphilis	2,418	-206
Infectious diarrhea	1	- 4
Leprosy	6	- 10
Puerperal infection	14	↑ 6
Rabies	1	- 2
Tetanus	32	- 15
Trachoma	1,936	-574
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	4	- 11

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 3 December 1949:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 3 Dec.	Changes from Wk Ending 26 Nov.
Diphtheria	416	↑ 95
Dysentery	114	no change

Whooping cough	1,166	-357
Chancroid	308	- 23
Gonorrhea	2,661	-257
Syphilis	2,418	-206
Infectious diarrhea	1	- 4
Leprosy	6	- 10
Puerperal infection	14	/ 6
Rabies	1	- 2
Tetanus	32	- 15
Trachoma	1,936	-574
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	4	- 11

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 3 December 1949:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 3 Dec.	Changes from Wk Ending 26 Nov.
Diphtheria	416	/ 95
Dysentery	114	no change
Epidemic meningitis	15	/ 2
Influenza	45	/ 39
Japanese B-encephalitis	5	/ 3
Malaria	26	/ 14
Measles	864	/ 244
Paratyphoid	35	/ 7
Pneumonia	2,994	/ 1,093
Scarlet Fever	121	/ 35
Poliomyelitis	44	- 1
Tuberculosis	8,351	/ 1,355
Typhoid	94	/ 26
Typhus fever	2	no change
Whooping cough	1,947	/ 781
Chancroid	301	- 7
Gonorrhea	3,225	/ 564
Syphilis	2,940	/ 522
Infectious diarrhea	11	/ 10
Leprosy	12	/ 6
Puerperal infection	20	/ 6
Rabies	2	/ 1
Tetanus	36	/ 4
Trachoma	2,667	/ 731
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	12	/ 8

F. Transportation

SCAP on 24 December authorized the release of 164 pair of United States Army surplus combat boots and shoes for distribution to transportation workers in Hokkaido.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Diet in recess 25 December - 21 January.

New Year's messages from General MacArthur and Prime Minister Yoshida are included as Appendix "A" and Appendix "B" to this report.

APPENDIX "A"

The following is the text of General Douglas MacArthur's New Year's message to the Japanese people issued on 1 January 1950:

"On this fifth New Year's Day following hostilities' end, one fact inescapably stands out -- although Japan is still technically at war, there are few places on earth more completely at peace.

"In keeping with my announced purpose to transfer the authority of government to your chosen representatives just as rapidly as they demonstrate the will and the capacity firmly to discharge the attending responsibility, the past year has witnessed progressive and far-reaching relaxation of Occupation controls. We have, indeed, gone a long way and internally have virtually arrived at a de facto peace. Your new leadership, strengthening under the stimulus of responsibility, is rapidly becoming a safe guarantee against either the re-emergence of those institutions which brought your race to the brink of destruction or the substitution of alien concepts no less provocative of disaster. The ideal of human freedom, vigorously taking root in Japanese hearts, is progressively asserting itself through expression of the public mind whenever suppressive forces arise to challenge it.

"The myth of an unbridgeable gulf between the ways of the East and the ways of the West has been thoroughly exploded by the lesson of experience and no longer dominates man's thinking. For men now know that humanity, whatever the origin, race or cultural environment, is fundamentally the same in the impelling universal desire for higher personal dignity, broader individual liberty and a betterment of life. Given the opportunity, any segment of the human race thus will draw upon the best of the East and the best of the West, and from the resulting blend of tried and proven ideas will fashion a way of life best adapted to advance its own wellbeing. If, therefore, out of the bankruptcy, chaos and despair left in war's wake there emerges an ethical base for New Japan, embodying many sound ideas which in practice have raised the standard of Western life and proved the moral basis of Western thought, it will be but another triumph of common sense in its age old struggle to apply enlightened knowledge as the guide to human decision.

"During the past year Japan has made impressive gains along almost every front and the confidence reflected in my message to you of a year ago has found complete support in ensuing events. Despite the complications in many lands where the concept of human

"The myth of an unbridgeable gulf between the ways of the East and the ways of the West has been thoroughly exploded by the lesson of experience and no longer dominates man's thinking. For men now know that humanity, whatever the origin, race or cultural environment, is fundamentally the same in the impelling universal desire for higher personal dignity, broader individual liberty and a betterment of life. Given the opportunity, any segment of the human race thus will draw upon the best of the East and the best of the West, and from the resulting blend of tried and proven ideas will fashion a way of life best adapted to advance its own wellbeing. If, therefore, out of the bankruptcy, chaos and despair left in war's wake there emerges an ethical base for New Japan, embodying many sound ideas which in practice have raised the standard of Western life and proved the moral basis of Western thought, it will be but another triumph of common sense in its age old struggle to apply enlightened knowledge as the guide to human decision.

"During the past year Japan has made impressive gains along almost every front and the confidence reflected in my message to you of a year ago has found complete support in ensuing events. Despite the convulsions in many lands where the concept of human freedom is suppressed or under assault, Japan's free institutions progressively have strengthened. The individual citizen is grasping with increasing understanding and firmness the political responsibility which attaches to the sovereign power. The public opinion is giving striking evidence of its insistence upon responsibility in government and public officials are showing a growing consciousness of their responsibility for the stewardship of public affairs. The police of Japan have made rapid strides in organization and training and proved that they can adequately cope with the problems of enforcing the law and preserving the public order as servants, rather than masters, of the citizenry.

"With the continuance of the noble support of the American people tendered a prostrate Japan in her hour of most desperate need, a further broad advance has been made toward the self-supporting economy which is the goal of every Japanese citizen. The adoption of a truly balanced consolidated budget in the last and the projection of one similarly balanced for the next has largely corrected the inflationary fiscal practice which persisted in the immediate postwar years, strengthened the government's financial position and established the foundation for a sound system of public finance based on the capability of the people's support. The volume of

currency outstanding has been stabilized, and for the second consecutive year provision has been made for debt retirement. Marked improvement in collection evidences an increasing consciousness of the individual's responsibility of the Government's plans to establish a more equitable tax structure and a fair and more efficient system of tax administration, will equalize the burden and it is my hope will permit substantial future tax reductions over a broad base.

"Production has continued the forward march initiated in 1946. Coal, utilities and other basic components of industrial activity are gradually approaching the prewar levels, thus furnishing the sinews for overall industrial recovery. Consumer goods have become available in increasing quantities, and the production and collection of foods, benefited by good crops and a large catch of marine products, have reached new postwar highs. The farmers and fishermen thus are not only acquitting well their responsibilities toward securing the people's livelihood but are providing a striking demonstration of the fruits of free enterpise.

"Labor, too, by its energy and patriotism is making a splendid contribution to the national recovery. Turning from an irresponsible leadership of the past, it is now becoming well oriented toward an objective and healthy future. And its demand for moderation evidences that labor is coming to understand that in a society which is truly free the individual standard of life must bear a direct relationship to the constructive energies the individual contributes to live -- that every segment of society must earn its own way, as the arbitrary advancement of one segment at the expense of another inevitably weakens political and economic freedom.

"Correction of the fiscal maladjustment and elimination of many shortages has made it possible to approach a condition where stability of the price structure derives from the equilibrium of normal economic forces rather than from artificial devices. Thus, the economic control exercised through rationing, price ceilings and subsidies during the period of acute shortages and inflationary pressure has been lifted rapidly as conditions in the various fields have warranted. With the latest relaxation of control export trade was returned to a private basis on 1 December, as is import trade being returned today, retaining in the hands of the Government only such control as is necessary to safeguard Japan's foreign exchange position, the stability of her currency, and the equitable distribution of essential commodities still in short supply. Japan thus rapidly is approaching that economic ideal--free private competitive enterprise--which alone can provide hope

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"In foreign trade the gains initiated with the postwar resumption of exports have continued. Reflecting the accelerated industrial production and reopening of foreign trade outlets, exports this year approximately doubled those of the last. Coincident with the expansion of international trade, definite gains are being made toward attaining a balance between imports and exports. All this, indeed, shows healthy progress in the building of New Japan and foretells the day not long hence when political maturity, social justice, and economic self-sufficiency will make of Japan a sturdy and highly respected member of the society of free nations.

"This synopsis of the present etches the pattern of the future. It reflects the steady, unswerving progress of a people who, with backs to a discredited past, see a lofty goal ahead and are determined to achieve it. It gives unmistakable answer to those voices of men -- the uninformed or misinformed, the informed but pathological cynic; the indoctrinee of Japan's old and discredited order, so blind that he 'will not see'; and the subversive who would sabotage the people's faith -- raised during the four years and more of occupation in self-ordained omniscience to forecast from time to time with insatiable persistence the imminence of economic disaster, the re-emergence of political reaction, the widespread absorption of the Communist hypocrisy, and the social convulsions inevitable

from any effort to integrate Western ideals with Eastern culture. It is to the credit of both the American and Japanese peoples that these prophets of gloom have had their say without marring in the least the pattern of steady progress.

"As we enter the New Year, two basic and yet unresolved problems cause concern in every Japanese mind -- the global ideological struggle brought close to Japan by the Communist roll over China, and the international procedural conflict delaying call of a Japanese peace conference. Such concern is indeed most natural.

"But the solution of these problems does not lie within Japan's present capability, and should not directly be drawn within the orbit of Japan's internal politics.

"Pending such solution, however, Japan's road ahead is clearly delineated. She must continue steadfastly and invincibly forward along the course so well charted by the constitutional precepts. To do so is not only to strengthen Japan's own free institutions, but by example to strengthen the free institutions of others as well.

"Some contemporary cynics deride as visionary Japan's constitutional renunciation of the concept of belligerency and armed society. Be not overly concerned by such detractors. A product of Japanese thought, this provision is based upon the highest of moral ideals, and yet no constitutional provision was ever more fundamentally sound and practical. While by no sophistry of reasoning can it be interpreted as complete negation of the inalienable right of self-defense against unprovoked attack, it is a ringing affirmation by a people laid prostrate by the sword; of faith in the ultimate triumph of international morality and justice without resort to the sword. It must be understood, however, that so long as predatory international banditry is permitted to roam the earth to crush human freedom under its avarice and violence, the high concept to which you are pledged will be slow in finding universal acceptance. But it is axiomatic that there must always be a first in all things. In this historic decision, you are the first. The opportunity, therefore, is yours to exemplify before mankind the soundness of this concept and the inestimable benefit resulting from the dedication of all energy and all resource to peaceful progress. In due course other nations will join you in this dedication, but meanwhile you must not falter. Have faith in my countrymen and other peoples who share the same high ideals. Above all, have faith in yourselves."

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DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

APPENDIX "B"

The text of Prime Minister Yoshida's New Year message to the Japanese people:

"I am glad to have this opportunity to wish you all a Happy New Year and to say a few words as we enter upon the year 1950.

"Four and a half years have passed since the war's end. During those years, which cannot be said to be brief, though time swiftly flies, we have encountered countless difficulties. The road our nation has travelled is by no means an easy one. But, thanks to the indomitable spirit, perserverance, and efforts of you all, we have succeeded in surmounting unparalleled obstacles, in preserving internal peace and order, improving the food supply, expanding production, and achieving a considerable measure of stability, so that a new epoch of national reconstruction and rehabilitation is dawning upon us.

"Nowadays we hear frequent reports from abroad that the conclusion of a peace treaty is near at hand. This serves only to indicate that the Allied Powers are viewing the progress of Japan with sympathy and hope. We are thus able to greet the New Year, picturing for ourselves a bright, heartwarming future.

"I avail myself of this occasion to declare the determination of Japan to all the world not only to redouble her efforts towards national reconstruction but also to cooperate faithfully with other nations for the promotion of world civilization, prosperity, and peace.

"I regret that there are still large numbers of Japanese who are still detained in Soviet Russia and Communist China. It grieves me beyond words to think of the tragic plight of these compatriots of ours, who are spending this New Year's Day on alien soil amid the ice and snow of a bitter-cold winter, and submitting to hard labor and brutal treatment. Fortunately the problem of repatriation of Japanese has come to attract sympathetic world-wide attention, and it is my fervent hope that the way will be found to its satisfactory solution."

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19 January 1950

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/213

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
213th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 213th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 13 January 1950, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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Secretary General

MI-001/213

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
213th

13 January 1950

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported cumulative sales of reclaimed land through 1 November 1949 under the Land Reform program amounted to 170,377 cho (417,594 acres).

As of 31 October 1949 completed transfers of property belonging to dissolved local agricultural associations totaled ¥4,887,674,000 to agricultural cooperatives and ¥583,070,000 to purchasers other than agricultural cooperatives.

SCAP on 29 December 1949 authorized the release of the following:

1. Imported food totaling 148,306 metric tons (in brown rice equivalents) for release during January 1950.

2. 1,257 metric tons of soybean oil, 135 metric tons of coconut oil, and 228 metric tons of peanut oil for industrial purposes.

3. 200 metric tons of corn for production of cornmeal, gluten meal and feed, corn oil, and steep water.

4. 5,000 metric tons of corn, 962 metric tons of broken rice, and 10,000 metric tons of soybean cake for brewing miso.

5. 30,000 metric tons of low fat soybean cake for producing Shoyu.

6. 448,000 metric tons of soybeans, 5,160 metric tons of copra, and 6,757 metric tons of peanuts for processing into refined oil for distribution during January-March 1950 and cake to be held in reserve.

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SCAP on 6 January authorized the release of 1,124 metric tons of imported sugar for the production of condensed and powdered milk during January-March.

During the 1949 Antarctic sperm whaling operation (25 November-22 December) 172 sperm whales were caught, yielding an estimated 2,488 metric tons of by-products.

Two fleets totaling 32 vessels began baleen whaling operations on 22 December 1949. By the end of the first calendar week a total of 128 whales, including 31 blue, 51 fin, and 41 humpback were taken, yielding 3,113 metric tons of by-products.

SCAP announced on 10 January that two rare fish (Aleposomus Watasei Tanaka), the only two of their kind in existence, have been loaned to the American Museum of Natural History by Tokyo University.

The following report was given on holdings of marine products in cold storage for the month of October 1949:

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Hokkaido	26,503
Tohoku	15,778
Kanto	29,981
Hokuriku	7,369
Tokai	15,730
Kinki	11,886
Chugoku	8,900
Shikoku	4,582
Kyushu	15,811

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine receipts for October 1949:

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Osaka	9,035
Tokyo	18,862
Fukuoka	3,377
Yokohama	5,564
Kobe	4,305
Nagoya	5,122
Kyoto	2,438
Hiroshima	3,212

During the first half of the 1949 Japanese fiscal year, 11,309,165 seedlings to be used for special forest products such as oil, lacquer, wax, paper, nuts, fiber, and fruit were planted on about 1,690 cho (4,142 acres).

Tripling the acreage planted in the spring of 1949, 75,000 acres in school forests will be planted by Japanese elementary and upper and lower secondary school children this spring under the projected School Forest Program, the Ministry of Education has announced.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported final November 1949 coal production as 3,167,237 metric tons in 25.9 working days. A preliminary production figure of 1,143,300 metric tons was reported for the period 21-31 December 1949 in 9 working days.

SCAP on 10 January announced that three shipments of crude petroleum, 100,000 barrels each, the first since

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SCAP on 10 January announced that three shipments of crude petroleum, 100,000 barrels each, the first since permission was granted in November 1949 to start operations at Pacific coast refineries, are scheduled to arrive from the United States this month.

Nippon Oil Company refineries at Yokohama and Kudamatsu will receive the first and third shipments respectively, and the Toa Nenryo Company refinery at Shimizu will receive the second shipment, with ensuing shipments to be alternated between the two companies until the current approved total of 960,000 barrels has arrived. Each of these refineries is now capable of receiving and processing imported crude oil into a complete line of refined products at the rate of 4,000 barrels a day.

SCAP on 6 January authorized the release of 76 metric tons of imported sugar for use in the production of tobacco.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported the October 1949 production of 800,132 metric tons of limestone, shipment of 781,907 metric tons, and stocks of 389,074 metric tons available at the end of the month.

C. Finance

Trading in the security exchanges resumed on 4 January and in Tokyo 600,000 shares were traded in a dull and inactive market. Prices were irregular for the remainder of the week with most issues declining; average daily trading was less than 800,000 shares.

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP announced on 5 January that the new Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law should be fully effective not later than 31 March and that there is no assurance that any imported or other commodities will be salable to the foreign community for foreign exchange after that date. To protect importers as well as to avoid later excessive yen-dollar conversion demand, SCAP declared therefore that it is necessary at this time for the Japanese Government to withhold import licenses for commodities in amounts in excess of those which might reasonably expected to be sold for foreign exchange within the next three months.

SCAP announced on 5 January that official information has been received from the Republic of Uruguay's diplomatic representative to Japan that the National Uruguayan Bank is ready to open import licenses for Japanese goods up to the same amount as Japanese purchases and will take as a basis effective immediately the amount of Uruguayan exports to Japan or irrevocable documentary credits established in favor of Uruguayan exporters.

The present trade arrangement with Uruguay is effective until 31 May and provides for reciprocal purchases by each country amounting to five million dollars. To date Japan has purchased Uruguayan wool and casein amounting to $2,200,000.

A trade conference between Sweden and Japan began in Tokyo on 10 January. SCAP announced on 9 January that negotiations will be conducted with a view toward establishing an agreement covering trade between the two countries during the calendar year 1950.

Methods to expand future trade also will be explored. Under terms of the understanding between Sweden and Occupied Japan signed in November 1948, it was established that during 1949 goods worth $6,819,000 would be purchased by both countries. Incomplete reports indicate that this figure has been exceeded.

SCAP announced on 9 January that a trade conference between representatives of the governments of Burma and Japan are under way in Tokyo. Previous trade has been conducted on an informal basis under principles of balanced trade totaling $21,000,000 in 1949. Objectives of present discussions include the establishment of a formal trade agreement and expansion of trade between the two countries.

E. Public Health and Welfare

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E. Public Health and Welfare

CARE, Inc. reported the following relief package statistics as of 30 September 1949:

Item	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting	Cotton
Total received	29,989	10,186	4,144	4,033	9,832
Total delivered	23,121	9,956	2,602	3,957	4,500
Total available for delivery	5,898	170	1,504	50	5,332
Damaged	970	60	38	26	0

CARE, Inc. reported the following relief package statistics as of 31 October 1949:

Item	Holiday Pack	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting	Cotton
Total received	500	29,989	13,187	4,154	5,041	9,732
Total delivered	0	23,977	10,617	2,886	4,528	4,946
Total available for delivery	497	5,042	2,509	1,219	487	4,786
Damaged	3	970	61	49	26	0

CARE, Inc. reported the following relief package statistics as of 30 November 1949:

Item	Holiday Pack	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting	Cotton
Total received	500	29,989	13,187	4,154	6,079	9,732
Total delivered	262	24,873	11,103	3,069	5,871	5,314
Total available for delivery	235	4,146	2,023	1,036	152	4,418
Damaged	3	970	61	49	56	0

SCAP on 6 January authorized the release of 1,449 metric tons of imported sugar for distribution through school and nursery lunch programs to hospital patients and mine workers.

The Ministry of Welfare made the following report on the October 1949 milk inspection program:

Special Milk

Dairy farms inspected	6
Number of samples	19
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per c.c.)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3%)	0

Ordinary Milk

Dairy farms inspected	13,648
Number of samples	15,448
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	1,061
Under butterfat standards (3%)	978

Goat Milk

Dairy farms inspected	42
Number of samples	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	8
Under butterfat standards (3%)	3

Plant Inspections

Special Milk	19
Over bacterial standards	2
Under butterfat standards	0
Ordinary Milk	3,920
Over bacterial standards	429
Under butterfat standards	343

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Plant Inspections

Special Milk	19
Over bacterial standards	2
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Ordinary Milk	3,920
Over bacterial standards	429
Under butterfat standards	343

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following October 1949 milk production data:

Item	Special Milk	Ordinary Milk	Goat Milk
Number of farms	6	61,526	7,140
Number of milk animals	132	114,846	9,719
Amount produced(liters)	27,865	24,253,570	211,730

The following amount of milk was bottled in October 1949: 1/

Item	Special Milk	Ordinary Milk
Number of Plants	6	2,749
Raw	13,716	0
Pasteurized	11,762	3,614,137
Sterilized	0	5,153,408

The following milk products production data was reported for October 1949:

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

Item	Amount (in kilograms)
Powdered whole milk	200,157
Powdered whole milk (15% sugar added)	771,599
Powdered whole milk (35% sugar added)	30,704
Sweetened condensed milk	1,054,224
Butter	199,609
Cheese	18,263

The Ministry of Welfare made the following report on the inspection of meat processing and retail meat establishments for October 1949:

Item		Meat Processing Establishments	Retail Meat Shops
Active number		290	15,383
Number inspected		234	8,825
Sanitary conditions	(good)	62	3,085
	(fair)	151	4,785
	(poor)	21	955
Total Inspections		460	10,558
Amount examined (kilograms)		77,632	495,600
Amount condemned (kilograms)		938	119

The October 1949 meat inspection program was completed with the following results:

	Cattle	Calves	Horses	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Number slaughtered	20,860	1,389	5,700	59,048	16	559
Live weight(kgs)	7,532,724	139,051	1,648,371	4,874,056	615	11,256
Dressed weight (kilograms)	3,814,287	66,492	759,131	2,971,825	295	5,353
Condemned						
ante mortem (total)	1	0	3	2	0	0
Post mortem (total)	16	2	17	13	0	0
" " (partial)	316	20	223	288	0	3
" " (viscera)	4,255	81	775	4,637	3	7

The following report on the inspection of seafood wholesale markets, processing establishments, and retail shops was given for October 1949:

Item	Wholesale	Processing	Retail
	1,464	10,857	53,081

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Number slaughtered	20,860	1,389	5,700	59,048	16	559
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The following report on the inspection of seafood wholesale markets, processing establishments, and retail shops was given for October 1949:

Item	Wholesale	Processing	Retail
Active number	1,464	10,857	53,981
Number inspected	1,018	3,444	20,398
Sanitary conditions (good)	156	695	3,517
(fair)	701	2,024	12,039
(poor)	161	725	4,842
Total inspections	2,633	8,308	22,545
Amount examined (kgs)	41,907,557	2,202,809	1,943,031
Amount condemned (kgs)	1,261,664	560	8,861

The following food inspection report was made for October 1949:

Item	Amount
Number of establishments registered	841,858
Number of inspections	277,428
Establishments completing improvements	128,262
Number of samples collected	4,423
Number of administrative punishments	147
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	1,296
Number of cases to be tried under Civil Law	3
Number of establishments to be improved	22,648

The following incidence of animal disease was reported for November 1949:

Disease	No. of Cases
Blackleg	2
Swine erysipelas	234
Swine cholera	26
Strangles	56
Equine infectious anemia	246
Brucellosis	17
Trichomoniasis	66
Equine infectious abortion	1
Pullorum disease (fowl)	18,587
Bovine tuberculosis	73
Equine encephalomyelitis	4
Texas fever	2

F. Transportation and Communications

Following extensive public hearings held by the Transportation Council, basic freight rates of the Japanese National Railway were increased 80% effective 1 January. At the same time a number of private railways made corresponding increases in their freight rates and a general adjustment involving increases averaging approximately 90% was authorized for vessels operated by the Civil Merchant Marine Committee in coastwise service.

SCAP on 5 January relinquished control over the operation of the cableship Tsurishima by transferring responsibility to the Japanese Government.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Prime Minister Yoshida is scheduled to deliver the Government's administrative policy address when the Diet reconvenes on 23 January. Presentation of the General Account Budget is expected the same day. Fiscal and financial policy addresses will be delivered by Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda and Director General Takayoshi Aoki of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The Cabinet on 7 January adopted a Government decree providing that all Koreans who have resided in Japan since 2 January 1945 are

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The Cabinet on 7 January adopted a Government decree providing that all Koreans who have resided in Japan since 2 January 1945 are not to be treated as foreign nationals. Their final status will be decided after conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty. It is estimated that the decree will affect some 620,000 Koreans residing in Japan.

Mayor Masao Kanabe of Kyoto, Chairman of the National Mayors Conference was elected chairman of the Government Administrative Investigation Committee at the Committee's initial meeting on 7 January. The Committee, formed in accordance with Shoup tax reform recommendations, is charged with making basic recommendations concerning assigning functions to various administrative levels of government.

Secretary General Kozen Hirokawa told the press on 7 January that Prime Minister Yoshida is determined to effect his original conservative merger plan of bringing the coalitionist faction of the Democrats, led by Ken Inukai, into the Democratic Liberals without being deterred by any "compromise plan." Hirokawa also revealed that the merger would take place before the Democratic Liberals' National Convention, scheduled to open on 20 January.

Jiro Hoshijima, ranking member of the Democratic Liberals, disclosed on 6 January the formulation of a "broad program" whereby the proposed conservative merger would include not only the coalition faction of the Democrats but members of other political parties and factions as well.

Secretary General Saburo Chiba of the Opposition Democrats declared on 6 January that the New Political Council would join his party in the near future to form a new middle-of-the-road party.

The Japan Communist Party announced on 10 January that Ko Nakanishi, member of the House of Councillors, has been expelled from the party. A statement issued by the Discipline Committee of the party accused Nakanishi of having violated party discipline and defied party leaders since joining the party in June 1946, and charged he had recently resorted to schismatic activities.

He was accused further of having revealed inside party activities to outsiders and of having "behaved in a provocative way" during enforcement of the Government's personnel retrenchment program. The statement declared that Nakanishi recently "sided with reactionary information systems and publicly assailed the party in hopes of destroying it."

Nakanishi told the press after his expulsion that the action was proof of the Communist party's failure to correct its mistakes. He said he was "absolutely opposed" to his expulsion, but would continue to follow the "Marx-Lenin line."

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MI-001/213 - END.

MI-001/214

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/214

26 January 1950

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/214

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
214th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 214th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 20 January 1950, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
214th

20 January 1950

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 staple crops as of 31 December 1949 as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	3,320,000
Wheat and barleys 1/	1,212,000
White potatoes	1,416,000
Sweet potatoes	1,893,000

SCAP on 14 January authorized the release of 112 metric tons of imported Burma beans to be processed and used in the production of sarashi an (bean powder) during January and February. At the same time SCAP offered no objection to the release of 8,500 metric tons of imported brown sugar for refining and 25,300 metric tons of sugar for January distribution to household consumers.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that during the week ending 31 December 1949 Japanese Antarctic whaling fleets took 92 whales including 38 blue, 38 fin and 16 humpback whales with 3,654 metric tons of by-products processed therefrom.

During the week ending 7 January the Antarctic whaling fleets took 60 whales including 28 blue, 22 fin, and 10 humpback whales yielding 1,893 metric tons of processed raw materials.

SCAP announced on 6 January that samples of 40 different species of wood found in Japan are being dist[illegible]

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SCAP announced on 6 January that samples of 40 different species of wood found in Japan are being distributed to forestry agencies and educational institutions throughout the world. For nearly two years, the collection and preparation of 180 sets of these samples has been supervised by the Japanese Forestry Agency with the cooperation of various lumber companies.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported preliminary coal procuction of 730,600 metric tons during the period 1-10 January in 6.8 working days.

The following production, shipment, and stockpile data was reported for the periods indicated:

Item	Period	Production	Shipments	Stocks
Lignite	Oct.1949	138,841 metric tons		110,062 met.tons
Antimony	Nov.1949	19,382 kilograms	24,970 kilograms	46,183 kilograms
Antimony trioxide	Nov.1949	4,050 "	3,600 "	7,300 "

1/ In brown rice equivalents.

October 1949 coal deliveries to industries, including standard and substandard, domestic and imported, were reported as 2,911,000 metric tons.

Final November 1949 crude petroleum production was given as 20,146.01 kiloliters, including 188.42 kiloliters of casinghead gasoline.

November 1949 coal stockpiles, including standard and substandard coal, totaled 5,127,000 metric tons.

C. Finance

During the week beginning 9 January selling continued and the stock market went lower on increased volume. Securities were bought during the week by the Industrial Bank of Japan, leading security dealers, and other banks. In the short session on 14 January the market rallied with a volume of 1,400,000 shares.

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 10 November 1949:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Gold	501	Notes issued	297,482
Cash	761	Financial institutions deposits	3,332
Discounted bills	13,205	Government deposits	27,299
Loans	92,868	Interbank remittance deposits accounts	9,087
Loans to Government	99,693	Other liabilities	12,256
Government bonds	106,784	Other deposits	4,914
Reconversion Finance debentures	27,793	Capital	100
Interbank remittance account	10,697	Surplus	376
Agencies account	836		
Other assets	1,718		
Total Assets	374,846	Total Liabilities	374,846

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Other assets	1,718		
Total Assets	374,846	Total Liabilities	374,846

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 20 November 1949:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Gold	501	Notes issued	291,822
Cash	788	Financial institutions deposits	2,572
Discounted bills	14,174	Government deposits	38,814
Loans	82,099	Interbank remittance deposits accounts	9,226
Loans to Government	98,694	Other liabilities	11,885
Government bonds	123,039	Other deposits	4,484
Reconversion Finance debentures	26,098	Capital	100
Interbank remittance account	10,473	Surplus	376
Agencies account	1,445		
Other Assets	1,969		
Total Assets	359,279	Total Liabilities	359,279

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 30 November 1949:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Gold	501	Notes issued	303,822
Cash	757	Financial institutions deposits	4,668
Discounted bills	15,007	Government deposits	20,266
Loans	83,408	Interbank remittance deposits accounts	11,679
Loans to Government	95,794	Other liabilities	10,286
Government bonds	123,067	Other deposits	4,742
Reconversion finance debentures	22,073	Capital	100
Interbank remittance account	11,085	Surplus	585
Agencies account	98		
Other Assets	3,358		
Total Assets	355,148	Total Liabilities	355,148

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

Period	No. of Shares	Total Sold (in yen)
1-15 November 1949	321,028	24,780,244
16-30 November	598,260	15,948,787
1-15 December	955,915	29,297,483

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

Period	Total Sold (in yen)
Week ending 29 October 1949	178,458,099
Week ending 5 November	93,850,373
Week ending 12 November	124,211,550
Week ending 19 November	233,935,697
Week ending 26 November	500,371,369

D. Foreign Trade

Hong Kong government representatives have arrived in Tokyo to begin trade talks with SCAP and Japanese Government officials. Probable methods by which future trade can be expanded and the

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D. Foreign Trade

Hong Kong government representatives have arrived in Tokyo to begin trade talks with SCAP and Japanese Government officials. Probable methods by which future trade can be expanded and the establishment of a financial agreement will be discussed. Conducted on a two-way trade account basis during 1949, Hong Kong-Japan trade totaled approximately $40,000,000.

E. Public Health and Welfare

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

Type of Course	Duration	Date Completed	No. of graduates
Sanitary Engineer	3 months	17 Dec.1949	15
Medical Health Officer	3 months	20 Dec.1949	31
Sanitarian	3 months	20 Dec.1949	47

The following refresher courses were initiated:

Type of Course	Duration	Date Begun	No. of students
Public Health Nurse Health Center	4 months	1 Dec.1949	58
Laboratory Technician	2 months	5 Dec.1949	26

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 10 December 1949:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk. Ending 10 Dec.	Changes from Wk. Ending 3 Dec. 49
Anthrax	1	/ 1
Diphtheria	351	- 65
Dysentery	104	- 10
Epidemic meningitis	22	/ 7
Influenza	72	/ 27
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	- 5
Malaria	17	- 9
Measles	686	- 178
Paratyphoid	19	- 16
Pneumonia	3,241	/ 247
Scarlet Fever	124	/ 3
Smallpox	1	/ 1
Poliomyelitis	49	/ 5
Tuberculosis	8,979	/ 628
Typhoid	115	/ 21
Typhus fever	2	no change
Whooping cough	2,134	/ 187
Chancroid	362	/ 61
Gonorrhea	3,521	/ 296
Syphilis	3,169	/ 229
Infectious diarrhea	0	- 11
Leprosy	22	/ 10
Puerperal infection	22	/ 2
Rabies	0	- 2
Tetanus	40	/ 4
Trachoma	1,804	- 863
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	9	- 3

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 17 December 1949:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk. Ending 17 Dec.	Changes from Wk. Ending 10 Dec.
Anthrax	0	- 1
Diphtheria	415	/ 64
Dysentery	73	- 31
Epidemic meningitis	13	- 9
Influenza	130	/ [illegible]

Tuberculosis	8,979	↗ 628
Typhoid	115	↗ 21
Typhus fever	2	no change
Whooping cough	2,134	↗ 187
Chancroid	362	↗ 61
Gonorrhea	3,521	↗ 296
Syphilis	3,169	↗ 229
Infectious diarrhea	0	- 11
Leprosy	22	↗ 10
Puerperal infection	22	↗ 2
Rabies	0	- 2
Tetanus	40	↗ 4
Trachoma	1,804	- 863
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	9	- 3

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 17 December 1949:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk. Ending 17 Dec.	Changes from Wk. Ending 10 Dec.
Anthrax	0	- 1
Diphtheria	415	↗ 64
Dysentery	73	- 31
Epidemic meningitis	13	- 9
Influenza	130	↗ 58
Leprosy	8	- 14
Malaria	17	no change
Measles	807	↗ 121
Pneumonia	3,614	↗ 373
Paratyphoid fever	24	↗ 5
Poliomyelitis	33	- 16
Puerperal infection	22	no change
Rabies	1	↗ 1
Smallpox	0	- 1
Scarlet fever	125	↗ 1
Typhoid	94	- 21
Typhus fever	2	no change
Tuberculosis	7,627	-1,352
Tetanus	37	- 3
Trachoma	2,338	↗ 534
Whooping cough	2,160	↗ 26
Chancroid	326	- 36
Gonorrhea	3,372	- 149
Lymphogranuloma venereum	12	↗ 3
Syphilis	3,169	no change
Infectious diarrhea	13	↗ 13

F. Transportation and Communications

SCAP on 14 January announced that the 5,170 deadweight ton steel cargo vessel "Else Maersk," constructed at Misui Shipyard, Tamano, for Danish interests was delivered to the owners on 11 January.

SCAP on 11 January announced that effective immediately the Ministry of Telecommunications is authorized to expand radiotelegraph service to the United States to include radiotelegrams between Japan and ships at sea via United States and Honolulu coastal radio stations.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Cabinet agreed on 13 January that the National Government would assume full responsibility for appropriations for natural (sic) disaster rehabilitation projects during the 1950-51 fiscal year. Earlier the Cabinet had estimated that local governments would appropriate six billion yen in addition to the 47 billion yen appropriated by the National Government in the 1949-50 and 1950-51 fiscal budgets.

State Minister Ichiro Honda, returning from an inspection trip on 17 January, told the press that Iki and Tsushima Islands in Nagasaki Prejecture would soon be designated as special development areas where the Government will build roads, harbor facilities, and power sources.

The Cabinet on 17 January approved a series of draft bills embodying recommendations of the Shoup Mission on tax reform and proposed reappraisal for presentation to the Diet.

Democratic Liberal Shinichi Okazaki was elected to the House of Councillors in by-election in Kyogo Prefecture on 12 January. A total of 854,038 votes were cast, of which Okazaki received 496,195. Social Democrat Seiichi Matsumura, runner-up, received 155,863 votes. The 6.0% votes cast in this election, compared with 11.9% votes won by the Communists in the January 1949 general election. The election was held to fill the seat in the Upper House formerly held by Chuji Haraguchi, who resigned on 29 Novem-

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Hachiro Arai, Democratic Liberal member of the House of Councillors died on 11 January.

Kenji Osumi, Democratic Liberal member of the House of Councillors for Kanagawa Prefecture was sentenced to six months imprisonment with a probationary term of two years by Yokohama District Court on 16 January. Osumi had been tried on charges of theft, embezzlement, hoarding, and violation of election regulations.

Japan Communists issued an "explanation" on 12 January of the Cominform's censure of Japanese Communists' leader, Sanzo Nosaka. The party expressed regret that the Cominform had failed properly to consider "subjective and objective conditions in Japan (which) have forced Communists to choose roundabout actions and words to achieve a certain objective."

Failure on the part of "comrades abroad" to give "full consideration to such conditions ... obviously would do serious harm to the people and to our Party," the statement declared. Issued by Ritsu Ito as the decision of the Party's Political Affairs Bureau, the statement maintained that the "masses have quite different views on our Party from those of the Cominform's article which appraised our activities for the last four years as a piling up of errors."

The Party admitted that the "theory of Comrade Nosaka was imperfect, containing many defects to be corrected...but these defects have been thoroughly remedied by our Party in the course of the Party's healthy development." The statement further admitted, that the Party had failed to make "these defects" clear at Central Committee meetings and in Party organs. "Our failure to mention these defects clearly in documents should be regarded as a fault on the part of our Party. No such fault will be repeated in the future."

House of Councillors member Ko Nakanishi, who himself was expelled from the Party on 10 January for"divisive tendencies," on 12 January characterized the Communists' reply as a "fraudulent criticism" because it was strange that the Japan Communists "should chide the Cominform for its ignorance of actual conditions in Japan."

In a separate statement on the same day entitled "an appeal to Comrades in Communism," Nakanishi charged the Party with being honeycombed with corruption and"bureaucratism" and declared: "Now is the chance to rebuild the Party through correct understanding of the situation and international assistance" in adhering to the revolutionary Marx-Lenin-Stalin line.

According to the Communist newspaper "Akahata" ("Red Flag") in a 15 January dispatch, Atsushi Nakanishi, brother of the Diet member, Toshio Mujahara, and Noburo Sato were ousted by the Party for "anti-party factional activities."

The fifth annual convention of the Social Democratic Party began three hours late on 16 January due to a controversy between the left and right wings of the Party over the organization of the Steering Committee and the election of convention officers.

A compromise resulted in the election of right wing candidate Shozo Oya as Chairman of the convention, with left wingers

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A compromise resulted in the election of right wing candidate Shozo Oya as Chairman of the convention, with left wingers Zengoro Shimagami and Kanji Nogami named to positions of Steering Committee Chairman and Credentials Committee Chairman respectively.

A conference of delegates from party prefectural councils agreed that the Steering Committee would consist of 62 members with the following proportion of representation: prefectural councils with a membership up to 1,000, one delegate; up to 2,000, two delegates; more than 3,000 three delegates.

In his opening address on 16 January, Tetsu Katayama, Party Chairman, declared that the Party must strive to form a single party Socialist Government to achieve a peaceful Social Democratic revolution through parliamentary action.

He asserted that to achieve this end, the Social Democrats will not form coalitions with either the Democratic Liberals or the Communists. Both of those parties have shown internal division by their "inner contradictions" on the Democratic merger and Nosaka issues respectively, he stated.

Katayama urged his Party to fight against both political extremes--the Democratic Liberals with "their 18th century character" on the one hand, and the Communists, who "at this stage will have to choose between becoming an instrument of the Cominform"or becoming "a species of Tito in Asia", on the other.

A different tack was assumed by left wing leader Mosaburo Suzuki, Party Secretary General, who in his report to the convention on 17 January warned the Party against "right wing deviations," or trends within the Party toward "refusal to carry out class struggles." He declared that the Party should "resolutely eliminate any faction which opposes the theory of class struggle."

Suzuki emphasized that the Party should respond to the "call from the masses for a unified farmer-labor front," and a "unified political front" combining the Labor-Farmer and Social Renovation parties.

A Central Committee meeting of the National Railway Workers Union on 12 January by a majority vote reelected Etsuo Kato as Chairman of the Union. Takao Kikukawa was reelected Vice Chairman, and Kaname Hoshika as Secretary General. Of 22 new members elected to the Central Committee, 20 were Democratization League Members.

C. Education

Two Japanese deep sea unprotected reversing thermometers are being sent to the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, California as a gift from maker Shichiro Watabe and Dr. Koji Hidaka, one of Japan's outstanding oceanographers. Performance of the thermometers to be tested by the Institute and a comparison made between them and instruments made by American and German technicians.

Broadcasting Company of Japan has published in its entirety a new code of broadcasting standards, summarized as follows:

The BCJ must help the people to understand the ideal of world peace. It must contribute toward the happiness of mankind. It must help the people to understand the spirit of democracy. It must not distort, conceal, or color facts, and must not disturb the public security and interest. It must not contain religious and racial prejudice and must maintain political fairness. It [illegible] the utmost effort in arranging programs in accordance

Members.

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The BCJ will cooperate with the Government to make the people understand its policies, but reserves the right to arrange its own programs.

Fair and careful handling, without prejudice, will be accorded to religious broadcasts.

Fair and accurate handling will be accorded political problems, and equal chance will be given to candidates for public office for their campaign speeches.

Objective and authoritative data will be used for racial programs.

Descriptions tending to encourage heavy drinking and drunkenness will be avoided.

The character of real persons will be respected.

Marriage will be regarded as sacred and the home will be respected.

Problems of sex will be treated with seriousness and decency.

Criminals will not be handled in a sensational manner, and details of cruel murder and bodily pain will be avoided. Suicide will not be justified.

Special standards for programs are established according to type, for example:

Newscast: Freedom of speech, accuracy, and fairness must be maintained. Any false or erroneous reports must be promptly retracted or corrected.

Lecture: Must not be a bad influence on peace and order or public morale.

Entertainment: Must always be new and bright and must not be vulgar.

Children's programs: Emphasizing child psychology, must give proper guidance to children's sentiments and social ideas.

Education: Efforts must be made to obtain study results from broadcasts based on the fundmental policy for education.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Yoshio Koya	United States	To participate in the Interchange of Persons Program.	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Osamu Ikenouye	" "	"	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Makoto Suetaka	" "	"	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Toshiichi Naruse	Pakistan	To install, operate and repair technical	10 Dec 49 - 31 Dec 50

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Toshiichi Naruse	Pakistan	To install, operate and repair technical machinery and equipment.	10 Dec 49 - 31 Dec 50
Kintaro Yanagi	United States	To participate in the Interchange of Persons Program	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Mrs Seki Hora	" "	"	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Ichiro Keimatsu	" "	"	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Masayasu Kusumoto	" "	"	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Yoshisuke Kasai	" "	"	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Seizo Fukui	Pakistan	To install, operate, and repair technical machinery and equipment.	10 Dec 49 - 31 Dec 50

Shigeru Yonezawa	United States	To participate in the GARIOA National Leaders Program	24 Nov 49 - 24 Jul 50
Kichinosuke Ito	Italy	To take care of his wife	30 Nov 49 - 15 Feb 52
Tadashi Ishida	Belgium	To attend Conference on Customs Tariffs	2 Dec 49 - 29 Jan 50
Hirozo Murakami	India, Thailand, and Pakistan	To survey current markets	1 Dec 49 - 1 Apr 50
Kazuo Aiba	Thailand	To further trade relations	19 Nov 49 - 15 Mar 50
Masaji Furuhashi	United States	To participate in GARIOA Project No. 16, Interchange of Persons Program(Newspaper Men)	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Keiya Gokan	"	"	"
Hideaki Kawako	"	"	"
Dan Naito	"	"	"
Hakuei Ogihara	"	"	"
Sadao Otake	"	"	"
Kunio Sumi	"	"	"
Morihisa Takagi	"	"	"
Ken Yamaguchi	"	"	"
Tokushi Imamura	"	"	"
Hiroshi Ide	"	"	"

Keiya Gokan	"	"	"	"
Hideaki Kawako	"	"	"	"
Dan Naito	"	"	"	"
Hakuei Ogihara	"	"	"	"
Sadao Otake	"	"	"	"
Kunio Sumi	"	"	"	"
Morihisa Takagi	"	"	"	"
Ken Yamaguchi	"	"	"	"
Tokushi Imamura	"	"	"	"
Hiroshi Ide	"	"	"	"
Miss Matsuyo Yamamoto	"	"	"	"
Yoshizo Miyazaki	India		To further trade relations	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Tokuju Nakamura	India		"	1 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Masao Hayashi	India & Pakistan		"	26 Nov 49 - 15 Aug 50
Norihide Kobayakawa	United States		"	26 Nov 49 - 15 Aug 50
Kahichi Kobayashi	Egypt, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon & Turkey		"	26 Nov 49 - 15 Aug 50
Tokuji Akikusa	United States		To participate in the GARIOA National Leaders Program	24 Nov 49 - 24 Jul 50
Suteroku Yamada	United States		"	24 Nov 49 - 24 Jul 50

MI-001/214-END

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MI-001/215

2 February 1950

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/215

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
215th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 215th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 27 January 1950, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
215th

27 January 1950

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II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

SCAP on 16 January authorized the release of 135 metric tons of imported soybean flour to be processed into miso and shoyu.

On 21 January SCAP authorized the release of 1,583 metric tons of imported molasses for yeast production.

At the same time SCAP authorized the release of 1,360,000 packages of cigarettes, one million bars of soap and 2,375,000 spools of thread for distribution as incentive goods to farmers who have completed deliveries of their rice and sweet potato quotas for the 1949-50 crop season.

During the week ending 14 January Japanese Antarctic whaling fleets took 205 whales including 78 blue and 127 fin whales yielding 6,916 metric tons of processed raw materials.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported preliminary coal production of 1,069,700 metric tons during the period 11-20 January in 8.6 working days.

The following November 1949 production was reported:

Item	Amount Produced	Stocks available
Copper	2,722 metric tons	2,992 metric tons
Lead	733	662
Zinc	3,809	5,878

Final October 1949 limestone data was given as 815,234 metric tons produced, 797,096 metric tons shipped, and stocks of 395,438 metric tons available.

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Preliminary November 1949 limestone data was reported as 772,021 metric tons produced, 765,455 metric tons shipped, and stocks of 395,896 metric tons available.

SCAP on 18 January authorized the release of 20,000 pair of surplus shoes for distribution to coal miners.

C. Finance

During the week beginning 16 January, stock averages recovered slightly from the lows established on 13 January. The market was irregular all week with higher priced issues showing strength. Trading was inactive and daily volume averaged about one million shares.

SCAP announced on 20 January that the following industrial commodities have been released from allocation control: steel ingots, potassium chloride for industrial uses, pyridine, borax, boric acid, cow hides and cow leather, tannin glue and gelatin, sensitized paper for blueprints, woolen and worsted yarn fabric, and knit goods.

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

Period	Total Sold (in yen)
Week ending 3 December 1949	177,336,038
Week ending 10 December 1949	165,156,919
Week ending 17 December 1949	65,787,778
Week ending 24 December 1949	81,545,612

The Ministry of Finance reported that tax collections amounted to ¥329,508,000,000 or 63.9 percent of the 1949-50 goal as of 31 December 1949. This total is compared with the collection of 50 percent of the 1948-49 goal as of the corresponding period in 1948.

D. Foreign Trade

Two SCAP representatives left Tokyo on 20 January for Thailand, Pakistan, and India to conduct trade talks with government representatives of those countries and to discuss methods by which future trade can be expanded.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The joint Community Chest-Red Cross Fund drive reported that as of 29 December 1949 donations totaled ¥1,160,356,700 or 95 percent of the campaign goal.

The following report on LARA shipments was received:

Shipment Number	Date Received	Tonnage	Contents
200	9 Aug. 49	21.25	Food
201	18 Aug. 49	64.14	Food
202	27 Aug. 49	5.09	Clothing and shoes
203	27 Aug. 49	14.00	Clothing and shoes
204	30 Aug. 49	8.25	Food
205	30 Aug. 49	.25	Medical supplies
206	3 Sep. 49	18.78	Clothing
207	5 Sep. 49	.12	Clothing, shoes, and soap
208	10 Sep. 49	.47	Clothing and shoes
210 1/	26 Sep. 49	38.15	Clothing, shoes, soap, food
211	25 Sep. 49	5.00	Clothing and food
212	26 Sep. 49	1.3	Food

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203	27 Aug. 49	14.00	Clothing and shoes
204	30 Aug. 49	8.25	Food
205	30 Aug. 49	.25	Medical supplies
206	3 Sep. 49	18.78	Clothing
207	5 Sep. 49	.12	Clothing, shoes, and soap
208	10 Sep. 49	.47	Clothing and shoes
1/			
210	26 Sep. 49	38.15	Clothing, shoes, soap, food
211	25 Sep. 49	5.00	Clothing and food
212	26 Sep. 49	1.3	Food
213	4 Oct. 49	7.3	Food
214	11 Oct. 49	39.96	Clothing and food
215	15 Oct. 49	4.65	Clothing, shoes & soap
216	16 Oct. 49	27.08	Clothing and food
217	17 Oct. 49	5.88	Clothing, shoes, soap, and school supplies
218	24 Oct. 49	8.5	Food
219	26 Oct. 49	28.80	Soap, shoes and relief kits
220	31 Oct. 49	6.0	Clothing and shoes
221	8 Nov. 49	4.89	Clothing and shoes
222	13 Nov. 49	17.12	Clothing, shoes, medical supplies
223	17 Nov. 49	89.64	Food
224	25 Nov. 49	1.40	Sewing machines and toys
225	28 Nov. 49	2.01	Shoes
226	28 Nov. 49	30.78	Food
227	30 Nov. 49	8.94	Clothing
228	5 Dec. 49	102.22	Food, clothing, shoes and notions
229	15 Dec. 49	7.44	Food
230	20 Dec. 49	16.57	Clothing, medical supplies, and Christmas bundles
231	22 Dec. 49	2.00	Food and clothing
232	23 Dec. 49	1.64	Shoes
233	26 Dec. 49	9.61	Clothing, shoes, candles,
TOTAL TO DATE:		10,283.159 tons	notions, and soap

1/ Receipt of shipment 209 was not reported.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 24 December 1949:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 24 Dec.	Changes from Wk Ending 17 Dec.
Diphtheria	347	- 68
Dysentery	89	↗ 16
Epidemic meningitis	13	no change
Influenza	321	↗ 191
Malaria	10	- 7
Measles	746	- 61
Paratyphoid	22	- 2
Pneumonia	3,964	↗ 350
Scarlet Fever	125	no change
Poliomyelitis	40	↗ 7
Tuberculosis	7,105	- 522
Typhoid	100	↗ 6
Typhus fever	3	↗ 1
Whooping cough	2,212	↗ 52
Chancroid	313	- 13
Gonorrhea	2,795	- 577
Syphilis	2,591	- 578
Infectious diarrhea	2	- 11
Leprosy	17	↗ 9
Puerperal infection	11	- 11
Rabies	5	↗ 4
Tetanus	41	↗ 4
Trachoma	1,742	- 596
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	12	no change

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 31 December 1949:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 31 Dec.	Changes from Wk Ending 24 Dec.
Diphtheria	242	- 105
Dysentery	46	- 43
Epidemic meningitis	11	- 2
Influenza	270	- 51
Malaria	15	↗ 5
Measles	592	- 144
Paratyphoid	23	↗ 1
Pneumonia	3,082	- 882
Scarlet Fever	64	- 61
Poliomyelitis	19	- 21
Tuberculosis	5,069	- 2,036

Tetanus	5	/ 4
Trachoma	41	/ 4
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	1,742	- 596
	12	no change

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Dysentery	46	- 43
Epidemic meningitis	11	- 2
Influenza	270	- 51
Malaria	15	/ 5
Measles	592	- 144
Paratyphoid	23	/ 1
Pneumonia	3,082	- 882
Scarlet Fever	64	- 61
Poliomyelitis	19	- 21
Tuberculosis	5,069	- 2,036
Typhoid	64	- 36
Typhus fever	5	/ 2
Whooping cough	1,682	- 530
Chancroid	213	- 100
Gonorrhea	1,927	- 868
Syphilis	2,978	/ 387
Infectious diarrhea	0	- 2
Leprosy	6	- 11
Puerperal infection	15	/ 4
Rabies	0	- 5
Tetanus	17	- 24
Trachoma	1,792	/ 50
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	8	- 4

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 7 January 1950:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 7 Jan. 50	Changes from Wk Ending 31 Dec. 49
Diphtheria	188	- 54
Dysentery	57	↗ 11
Epidemic meningitis	11	no change
Influenza	137	- 133
Leprosy	3	- 3
Malaria	9	- 6
Measles	450	- 142
Paratyphoid	14	- 9
Poliomyelitis	21	↗ 3
Pneumonia	2,774	- 308
Puerperal infection	18	↗ 3
Scarlet fever	57	- 7
Tuberculosis	3,666	- 1,403
Typhoid	47	- 17
Typhus fever	0	- 5
Tetanus	13	- 4
Trachoma	825	- 967
Whooping cough	1,184	- 498
Chancroid	140	- 73
Gonorrhea	1,304	- 623
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	6	- 2
Syphilis	1,099	- 1,879

F. Transportation and Communications

SCAP on 18 January permitted Japan to import, possess, use, install, sell, and export foreign made radar for navigational purposes. This relaxation of policy was made because radar is a mechanical adjunct to safe marine navigation similar to the compass. Restrictions still exist on research, development, and manufacture in Japan of radar in any form.

The Japan Ship Owners Association elected Katsumi Yamagata, president of the Shin Nihon Steamship Company, as president of the Association. Yamagata succeeds Junsuke Itaya, deceased former president and member of the House of Councillors from Tokyo.

SCAP announced on 17 January that effective immediately the Japanese Government is authorized to extend services of coastal radio stations of the Ministry of Telecommunications to supply ship to shore radio communication to French merchant shipping.

The Ministry of Telecommunications announced on 22 January

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The Ministry of Telecommunications announced on 22 January that payment for international messages will be made on the basis of the French franc after 1 February.

The Telecommunications Ministry's International Communications Section reported that during the month of November 1949 100,000 telegrams were sent in and out of Japan. A revenue of ¥93 million was reported, of which the Japanese Government received ¥10,000 and the remainder went to foreign telegraph offices.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Seventh Diet session reconvened on 23 January. Interpellations on the Prime Minister's Administrative Policy address, delivered to the opening joint session, were scheduled to begin on 25 January.

In his policy speech, Prime Minister Yoshida declared that Japan's "renunciation of war does not mean abandonment of the right of self-defense." However, Yoshida regarded mutual trust between Japan and "all peace-loving Democratic people of the world as this country's best guarantee of security."

The Prime Minister declared that Japan now stands on the threshold of national resurgence, adding, "considerable improvement has been brought about in the country's food situation, production is mounting, and trade is growing while the spectre of inflation has vanished."

Yoshida hailed the balanced budget as one of the factors contributing to the nation's economic stabilization and general recovery. He also declared that the Shoup Tax Mission recommendations were but a starting point in the Government's program to effect sweeping reforms in the nation's taxation system.

The Prime Minister also clarified the Government's stand on the question of raising the wage base for public service employees saying that the Government could not accept the recommendations of the National Personnel Authority. His address concluded with expressions of the gratitude to the United States and Australia for their interest in accelerating the repatriation of Japanese nationals abroad.

In his economic policy address to the Diet on 23 January, Director General Takayoshi Aoki of the Economic Stabilization Board stated that the Government would utilize to a maximum the estimated 158 billion yen in the Counterpart Fund of United States aid to Japan during the 1950 Fiscal Year for the purpose of increasing the nation's export trade, bolstering export industries, promoting industrial technology, rationalizing industry, developing power resources, and for soil conservation and flood control projects.

The Government's current financial program was described as disinflation by Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda. In his financial policy address to Diet on 23 January, Ikeda discounted those opinions referring to the Government's policies as being inflationary or deflationary. Ikeda cited the 80 billion yen slash in the budget appropriation for the 1950-51 fiscal year as an example of the Government's attempts to relieve the peoples tax burden.

The Finance Minister stated that the general account budget for the 1950-51 fiscal year would be ¥661,400,000,000 balanced both as to revenue and expenditures. He reiterated the Prime Minister's announcement that the wage base for public service employees would not be raised and stated that appropriations for public works projects will be increased by 60 percent over the current budget.

As the Seventh Diet reconvened, the party line-up was as follows:

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LOWER HOUSE

Party	No. of Members
Democratic Liberal	265
Leftist Social Democrat	16
Rightist Social Democrat	16
Centrist Social Democrat	15
Opposition Democrat	43
Communist	27
Peoples Cooperative	14
Kosei Club	5
New Farmer	2
Farmer's Cooperative	8
Labor Farmer	6
Social Renovation	5
Kosei Club (outside of New Political Council)	3
Independent	1
Vacancies	4

UPPER HOUSE

Party	No. of Members
Ryokufukai	73
Democratic Liberal	53
Democrat	42
Rightist Social Democrat	21
Leftist Social Democrat	13
Centrist Social Democrat	8
Independent Club	15
Shinsei Club	7
Communist	5
Independent	4
Vacancies	9

On 22 January the National Personnel Authority completed an administrative examination for top level administrative positions in the Japanese Government. Over 8,000 candidates applied for 2,649 designated positions. A general test was completed on 15 January and 46 different special technical tests were given from 20 through 22 January. Approximately 94 percent of the candidates appeared for the exam. Rating certifications and appointments resulting from the exam are expected to require several months.

The Government and Democratic Liberals on 26 January established 4 June as the tentative date for the House of Councillors election. A final decision will be made following consultation with the upper house. The terms of office of approximately one half of the 250 councillors will expire on 2 May. The Election Law requires the holding of an election upon a lapse of 31 to 35 days following the expiration date.

The Emigration Section of the Foreign Office was opened on 21 January in accordance with a SCAP directive of 9 January transferring immigration procedures to the Japanese Government. Final passport approval still rests with SCAP and the number of passports issued is not expected to increase materially.

SCAP on 18 January authorized the release of 15,000 pair of United States Army surplus combat boots for distribution to metropolitan police.

Ichiro Shoji, Democratic Liberal, was named acting speaker of the House of Representatives on 23 January in the absence of Kijuro Shidehara. Vice Speaker Iwamoto is now on tour in the United States with the Diet delegation.

The Social Democrats were split in the course of their convention session on 19 January when Chairman Tetsu Katayama of the Central Executive Committee and the entire right wing delegation, numbering about 200, immediately walked out of the meeting and assembled in another auditorium.

A statement issued by the right wingers declared that the group could no longer act in concert with the left wingers and charged that the latter aimed at establishing a party based on Marxism and "designed to make the Social Democrats a second Communist Party."

Mosaburo Suzuki, Secretary General of the Party who was elected chairman of the left wing group, expressed regret that the situation had developed but said he hoped to merge his group with the Labor Farmers. Hiroo Wada, former Director General of the

metropolitan police.

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Mosaburo Suzuki, Secretary General of the Party who was elected chairman of the left wing group, expressed regret that the situation had developed but said he hoped to merge his group with the Labor Farmers. Hiroo Wada, former Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board was selected treasurer of the left wing group. The right wing group elected Katayama Chairman, Chosaburo Mizutani Secretary General, and Toshi Nakasaki as treasurer.

While the left wing faction of the Social Democrats scheduled its national convention for the early part of April and as the neutral faction was striving to reunite the factional right-left disputes, right wing leader Tetsu Katayama announced on 24 January that his group would strive to establish a new political party based on social democracy "open to all and free from all factional strife."

Katayama's statement was issued following his receipt of a representation signed by the neutral Social Democrats advising him to reject the post of chairman of the right wingers and to reunite the party.

Democratic Liberals' National Convention closed on 20 January with the adoption of a new policy platform designed "to secure international confidence for Japan." The convention, however, failed to take up two controversial issues, the conservative merger and the election of new Party officers.

The new party policy provides measures to streamline both central and local government administrative agencies, extend the authority of local autonomous bodies, increase coordination between national rural police and local police forces, bring about reorganization of the education system, seek abolition of all economic controls and readjustment in price subsidies, and promote other economic measures aimed at the elimination of obstacles to the expansion of foreign trade and foreign investment in Japan.

Prime Minister Yoshida told a meeting of Democratic Liberal leaders on 21 January that a peace treaty satisfactory to Japan can be concluded "If the nation remains true to the spirit underlying its renunciation of war." The Prime Minister also expressed confidence that the Democracies of the world would safeguard Japan.

Government leaders and Democratic Liberal executives decided on 24 January to shelve the long-discussed conservative merger until a "future date" and to concentrate instead on Diet policies.

Jiro Hoshijima, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Democratic Liberal Party, told the press on 20 January that a new general election will be held if his party fails to win an overwhelming majority in the forthcoming House of Councillors election. He also asserted that there would be a Cabinet reorganization no matter which party is successful in the elections, and stated his belief that Yoshida will remain Prime Minister if the Democratic Liberals triumph.

State Minister Kozaemon Kimura resigned on 20 January. It was reported that his post would remain vacant. On 23 January Kimura, formerly a Coalition Democrat, joined the Opposition Democrats.

Ichiro Honda succeeded Kimura as Director General of the Local Autonomy Board on 24 January.

The Japan Communist Party on 20 January issued a statement explaining that Sanzo Nosaka had acknowledged errors in his struggle theories which had been severely censured by the Cominform.

The statement was read at a press conference by Ritsu Ito, a member of the party's Political Affairs Bureau, who said that the statement and Nosaka's recantation had been approved by the party's Central Committee. Ito further told the press that henceforth Nosaka, who would continue in his party posts, "will endeavor to live up to the expectations of the international proletariat" by not repeating the same errors.

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In a formal statement, Nosaka admitted that his "theory", which had been the subject of the Cominform's attack, "was fundamentally wrong," admitting, however, that it had been "influenced by conditions prevailing both at home and abroad."

Ko Nakanishi, upper house member of the Diet expelled by the Communist Party, told the press on 25 January that he will discontinue campaigning against the party. He said he realized his action had been "extreme" and "clearly in error from the viewpoint of Marxist discipline." He said he would not run for reelection in June, and that he would devote his time to "writing and contact with the masses."

On 26 January Nakanishi resigned his seat in the House of Councillors. He stated that he still could not accept his party's reasons for his expulsion as a member, but that since his position in the upper house was based on his election as an authorized representative of the Japan Communist Party, he could but resign his seat to clarify his "political position as a Communist."

Sakuma Okate, Democratic Liberal, was elected governor of Fukushima Prefecture on 23 January. The winning candidate received 386,357 votes, Social Democrat Yoshio Suzuki, former Attorney General in the Katayama Cabinet received 287,851 votes, and Communist Yoshie Hirata polled 37,327 votes.

B. Labor

During November 1949 there were 167 Labor disputes involving 800,000 workers. Forty-nine disputes involving 63,000 men were accompanied by active dispute tactics. Approximately 300,000 man days were lost as a result of labor disputes.

C. Education

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Mrs. Fumi Suzuki	United States	To participate in the GARIOA Nat'l Leaders Program	24 Nov 49-24 Jul 50
Mr. Taro Ogawa	United States	"	24 Nov 49-24 Jul 50
Mr. Yukimasa Koike	"	"	24 Nov 49-24 Jul 50
Katsuzo Ohono	"	"	24 Nov 49-24 Jul 50
Ukichi Ishibashi	"	"	24 Nov 49-24 Jul 50
Isamu Nagai	"	"	24 Nov 49-24 Jul 50
Masaki Tokunaga	"	Study	3 Dec 49- 3 Dec 54
Tadashi Morise	India	To further trade relations	6 Dec 49-30 May 50
Seiichi Ueda	United States	"	5 Nov 49-20 Jul 50
Jiro Yamada	India & Pakistan	"	3 Dec 49- 3 Jul 50
Kenji Kimura	Pakistan	"	5 Dec 49-30 May 50
Hideya Akagi	United States	To study	3 Dec 49- 3 Dec 53
Shinji Kyukawa	United States, Mexico and South America	To further trade relations	6 Dec 49-30 May 50
Manzo Saito	India & Pakistan	"	1 Dec 49-30 May 50
Tsurunosuke Ijima	India	"	6 Dec 49-20 May 50
Miss Akiko Ugaya	United States	To study	3 Dec 49- 3 Dec 53
Issac Koga	"	To participate in the inter-change of Persons Program	1 Dec 49-15 Aug 50
Miss Kyoko Tokita	"	To study	3 Dec 49- 3 Dec 53
Shinichi Takeshima	"	"	3 Dec 49- 3 Dec 54
Yujiro Nishimoto	England, France Switzerland & Italy	To further trade relations	19 Dec 49-15 Apr 50
Takuichi Kagawa	United States	To further trade relations	6 Dec 49-30 Aug 50
Takeshi Watanabe	"	To participate in the inter-change of Persons	8 Dec 49-30 Aug 50

Seiichi Ueda	United States	"	5	Nov 49-20	Jul 50
Jiro Yamada	India & Pakistan	"	3	Dec 49- 3	Jul 50
Kenji Kimura	Pakistan	"	5	Dec 49-30	May 50
Hideya Akagi	United States	To study	3	Dec 49- 3	Dec 53
Shinji Kyukawa	United States, Mexico and South America	To further trade relations	6	Dec 49-30	May 50
Manzo Saito	India & Pakistan	"	1	Dec 49-30	May 50
Tsurunosuke Ijima	India	"	6	Dec 49-20	May 50
Miss Akiko Ugaya	United States	To study	3	Dec 49- 3	Dec 53
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Takuichi Kagawa	United States	To further trade relations	6	Dec 49-30	Aug 50
Takeshi Watanabe	"	To participate in the inter-change of Persons Program	8	Dec 49-30	Aug 50
Masayori Izume	Hongkong	To man "S. S. Miramar"	9	Dec 49- 9	Feb 50
Rinichi Hirota	"	"		"	
Akira Kodama	"	"		"	
Yoshio Nagaoka	"	"		"	
Soichi Nabata	"	"		"	
Isao Ogawa	"	"		"	
Toshizo Enomoto	"	"		"	
Senkichi Shichijo	"	"		"	
Miyoshi Nakamura	"	"		"	
Yoshihiro Sakai	"	"		"	
Ikuteru Matsuoka	"	"		"	
Teruo Miyauchi	"	"		"	
Susumu Shibukawa	"	"		"	
Takayuki Koga	"	"		"	
Jitsuji Takayama	"	"		"	
Kakuzo Orita	"	"		"	
Tsuguo Ikema	"	"		"	
Motozo Mori	"	"		"	
Kasaburo Kotake	"	"		"	
Yasuro Suehiro	"	"		"	
Yukio Motoyama	"	"		"	
Tatsuo Tanimura	"	"		"	
Yoshihito Hashimura	"	"		"	
Kiyoyoshi Fujishiro	"	"		"	
Kunio Tokunaga	"	"		"	
Shiro Chiba	"	"		"	

MI-001/215 - END.

MI-001/216

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/216

10 February 1950

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/216

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
216th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 216th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 3 February 1950, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
216th

3 February 1950

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 staple crops as of 10 January as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	3,646,000
Sweet potatoes	1,911,000

SCAP on 24 January offered no objection to the release of 155,000 metric tons 1/ of imported food for distribution in February.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported December 1949 coal stockpiles, including standard and substandard, as 4,723,200 metric tons.

November 1949 production of 138,950 metric tons of lignite and stockpiles of 91,999 metric tons were reported at the same time.

The following fuelwood production and stockpiles were reported for November 1949:

Item	Production	Stockpiles
Charcoal	86,009 metric tons	142,819 metric tons
Gasumaki	14,719	
Firewood	1,562,380 soseki koku	

The following revised November and preliminary December 1949 production data was received:

Item	November (revised)	December (preliminary)

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported December 1949 coal stockpiles, including standard and substandard, as 4,723,200 metric tons.

November 1949 production of 138,950 metric tons of lignite and stockpiles of 91,999 metric tons were reported at the same time.

The following fuelwood production and stockpiles were reported for November 1949:

Item	Production	Stockpiles
Charcoal	86,009 metric tons	142,819 metric tons
Gasumaki	14,719	
Firewood	1,562,380 soseki koku	

The following revised November and preliminary December 1949 production data was received:

Item	November (revised)	December (preliminary)
Sewing machines, household		27,395 units
Sewing machines, industrial		1,513
Machine tools		316
Small cars	825 units	1,016
Electric cars		98
Watches		65,492
Clocks		153,648
Cigarettes		5,402,000,000
Soda ash		12,465 metric tons
Sulphuric acid	237,366 m.t.	245,366
Calcium carbide	35,474	33,042
Industrial explosives	1,351	1,387
Salt	36,133	24,480
Miso		29,193
Fine cut tobacco		940 kilograms

C. Finance

The volume of trading on the stock exchange during the week beginning 23 January was the smallest since the opening of official

1/ In brown rice equivalents

security markets in May 1949. Average daily volume was less than 750,000. While the market continued irregular, averages drifted lower.

Under a new Cabinet Crder effective 1 February Allied nationals who owned trade marks registered in Japan prior to the war may apply for restoration of such rights.

SCAP on 27 January directed the Japanese Government to take immediate steps to construct 2,000 houses for rental by Occupation Forces personnel. Houses are to be constructed and rented by a Japanese Government corporation established for such purposes and funds will be provided by the United States Aid Counterpart Fund as a loan to the corporation.

The cost of maintaining, furnishing, and operating the housing will be borne by Japanese termination of war appropriations; rentals will be paid by the occupants in such manner and amount as determined by SCAP. Completion of construction is scheduled for 1 August.

A semi-annual trade review under the trade arrangement between Occupied Japan and the Sterling Area is now underway in Tokyo. The first session convened on 24 January and set up working committees to study statistics of trade conducted since July 1949 and to determine actions necessary to achieve the principle of maximum balanced trade as set forth in the agreement.

SCAP on 26 January suggested that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry assemble and submit for publication in the "Foreign Commerce Weekly", issued by the United States Department of Commerce, trade information such as Japanese commercial travelers planning to visit the United States; fairs, exhibits, and so forth in which Japan will participate, and fairs and exhibitions to be held in Japan.

E. Public Health and Welfare

F. Transportation

SCAP on 28 January announced that from 21 December 1949 to 20 January 1950: keels were laid for 23 steel cargo vessels totaling 54,773 gross tons; ten steel cargo vessels totaling 12,317 gross tons were launched; 16 steel cargo vessels totaling 27,505 gross tons were completed; conversion work was begun on ten steel cargo vessels totaling 21,282 gross tons, three of which will be converted to ocean-going vessels.

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Toru Akiyama, Vice Minister of Transportation, and Gengo Tsuboi, Director of the Marine Transportation Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation left Japan on 26 January for the United States to study various phases of transportation.

Akiyama will observe the functioning of American transportation regulating bodies and will discuss Japan's transportation problems with officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Maritime Commission. Tsuboi will observe operations at ports which have free trade zones and will discuss Japan's needs for similar facilities, seeking advice on operational and administrative procedures.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Japanese Government on 27 January announced the appointment of Shinzo Tsubokawa, Pro-coalition Democrat, as Parliamentary Vice Minister of Postal Administration, succeeding An Yoshida who recently resigned.

The resignation of Ko Nakanishi from the House of Councillors was approved by a plenary session on 28 January. Nakanishi had been expelled by the Communist Party for his failure to accept party policies, but in withdrawing from office he stated his intention to continue working for the masses in class struggle.

The Cabinet has approved more than 40 bills of a total expected to number 280 for presentation to the current Diet session. Both the government and the Democratic Liberal Party hope to conclude the session by the end of March in order to prepare adequately for the June House of Councillors election.

B. Labor

C. Education

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Shinkichi Takano	Hongkong	To man "S.S. Miramar"	9 Dec 49 - 9 Feb 50
Riichi Yukitaka	"	"	9 Dec 49 - 9 Feb 50
Hidetsugu Toyoshima	"	"	9 Dec 49 - 9 Feb 50
Susumu Yonemura	"	"	9 Dec 49 - 9 Feb 50
Koichi Ohno	United States	To further trade relations	26 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Shigemasa Nozoe	"	"	26 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Shinzo Tanaka	India	"	5 Dec 49 - 5 May 50
Rinjiro Kaku	India	"	5 Dec 49 - 5 May 50
Risuke Nakaye	India	"	6 Dec 49 - 20 May 50
Shinnosuke Maki	United States	To participate in National Leaders Program	10 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Toshio Usami	United States & Canada	To further trade relations	19 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Yasuhito Yamaoka	India, Thailand, & Pakistan	To survey current markets	1 Dec 49 - 1 Apr 50

Susumu Yonemura	"	"	9 Dec 49 - 9 Feb 50
Koichi Ohno	United States	To further trade relations	26 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Shigemasa Nozoe	"	"	26 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Shinzo Tanaka	India	"	5 Dec 49 - 5 May 50
Rinjiro Kaku	India	"	5 Dec 49 - 5 May 50
Risuke Nakaye	India	"	6 Dec 49 - 20 May 50
Shinnosuke Maki	United States	To participate in National Leaders Program	10 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Toshio Usami	United States & Canada	To further trade relations	19 Nov 49 - 15 Apr 50
Yasuhito Yamaoka	India, Thailand, & Pakistan	To survey current markets	1 Dec 49 - 1 Apr 50
Shiro Osugi	India, Thailand, & Pakistan	"	1 Dec 49 - 1 Apr 50
Shigenari Tsuchiya	United States	To further trade relations	10 Dec 49 - 30 May 50
On Nakae	United States, Mexico & South America	"	6 Dec 49 - 20 May 50
Miss Kane Hayashida	United States	To study	10 Sep 49 - 15 Sep 54
Jiro Sugiyama	United States	"	3 Dec 49 - 3 Dec 53
Takeo Matsuzaki	India, Thailand, & Pakistan	To further trade relations	10 Dec 49 - 10 May 50
Nobuyuki Midzuno	Pakistan	To be employed Lyllapur Cotton Mills	12 Dec 49 - 12 Feb 51
Mrs. Aya Midzuno	Pakistan	To accompany her husband	12 Dec 49 - 12 Feb 51
Yukichi Ichihara	Thailand	To further trade relations	12 Dec 49 - 12 Apr 50
Hiroshi Shinkawa	U. S.	To participate in the Interchange of Persons Program	8 Dec 49 - 30 Aug 50
Toshihiko Toshima	U. S.	To study	3 Dec 49 - 3 Dec 54

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Rev. Yoichi Nakajima	Hawaii	To participate in activities of the Seicho-no-Ie religious sect	14 Dec 49 - 30 Jul 50
Shunichi Uchida	U. S.	To participate in the Interchange of Persons Program	13 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Gen Shimizu	U. S.	"	13 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Hiroshi Tanamachi	U. S.	To study	14 Dec 49 - 1 Mar 55
Keiichi Nishimura	U. S.	To study	14 Dec 49 - 1 Mar 54
Kentaro Matsumoto	U. S.	To study	14 Dec 49 - 1 Mar 55
Hiromichi Kasahara	U. S.	To study	14 Dec 49 - 1 Mar 55
Masao Kasahara	U. S.	To study	3 Dec 49 - 3 Dec 54
Yoshikazu Matsuda	India	To further trade relations	15 Dec 49 - 30 Aug 50
Yoshio Mizuno	India & Pakistan	"	15 Dec 49 - 30 Aug 50
Kazuo Nakahori	U. S.	To study	14 Dec 49 - 1 Mar 54
Katsunori Shimada	U. S.	To study	16 Dec 49 - 15 Aug 50
Hideki Ishibashi	U. S.	To study electric power techniques, operation, regulation and management of public power utilities	27 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Toshio Ito	U. S.	"	27 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Masanori Nose	U. S.	"	27 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Shigeru Ichiura	U. S.	"	27 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Toshio Yoshioka	U. S.	"	" "
Tatsumi Tokuda	U. S.	"	"
Katsuji Fukuda	U. S.	"	"
Yasuo Arakawa	U. S.	"	"
Hisagoro Mori	U. S.	"	"
Masato Hirano	U. S.	"	"

	Pakistan		30 Aug 50
Kazuo Nakahori	U. S.	To study	14 Dec 49 - 1 Mar 54
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Shigeru Ichiura	U. S.	"	27 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Toshio Yoshioka	U. S.	"	" "
Tatsumi Tokuda	U. S.	"	"
Katsuji Fukuda	U. S.	"	"
Yasuo Arakawa	U. S.	"	"
Hisagoro Mori	U. S.	"	"
Masato Hirano	U. S.	"	"
Kiyoshi Ishikawa	U. S.	"	"
Uichi Kuniyasu	U. S.	"	"
Tamaki Ipponmatsu	U. S.	"	"
Seitaro Goto	U. S.	"	"
Goro Inouye	U. S.	"	"
Seihei Takeuchi	U. S.	"	"
Saburota Yamada	U. S.	To observe the technical processes in modern printing plants	10 Dec 49 - 10 Oct 50
Chikashi Shigemura	U. S.	To participate in the Interchange of Persons Program	13 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50
Hiroharu Yuasa	U. S.	"	13 Dec 49 - 30 Jun 50

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MI-001/217

16 February 1950

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/217

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
217th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 217th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 10 February 1950, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
217th

10 February 1950

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the collection of 1949 staple crops as of 20 January as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	3,914,000
Sweet potatoes	1,922,000

SCAP on 27 January authorized the release of the following United States Army surplus items as incentive goods for the rice and sweet potato collection program:

Item	Amount
Coats	156,054 units
Jackets	101,904
Comforters	532
Shirts	33,461
Drawers	108,421 pair

SCAP on 31 January authorized the release of the following imports for the purposes indicated:

1. One thousand metric tons of whale oil for refining processes.
2. Twenty-nine metric tons of soybean cake for distribution to farmers.
3. Twenty-one metric tons of powdered skim milk, 105 metric tons of sugar and 11 metric tons of oils and fats for use in the production of infant food for February-March distribution and mono sodium glutamate and amino acid.

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The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the December 1949 coastal whaling catch of 17 sperm whales yielding 305 metric tons of by-products.

During the week ending 21 January the Japanese Antarctic whaling fleets took 171 whales including 131 fin and 40 blue whales yielding 6,193 metric tons of processed raw materials.

B. Industry

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported preliminary coal production of 1,243,000 metric tons during the period 21-31 January in 9.3 working days.

Final December 1949 coal production was given as 3,329,146 metric tons in 26.2 working days.

November 1949 coal deliveries to industries, including standard and substandard, domestic and imported, were reported as 3,266,000 metric tons.

1/ In brown rice equivalents.

SCAP on 6 February announced that industrial activity in Japan increased seasonally from November and attained 100% of the 1932-36 average in December 1949 for the first time since the end of the war.

Final December 1949 crude petroleum production was given as 20,915.08 kiloliters, including 196.39 kiloliters of casinghead gasoline.

November 1949 iron ore concentrates production was reported as 68,197 metric tons (51% ferrum) and stocks of 137,461 metric tons (47% ferrum) were available.

SCAP on 2 February authorized the release of 43,000 pieces of miscellaneous United States Army surplus clothing (class C and D) as incentive goods for chemical fertilizer workers.

C. Finance

During the first three days of the week beginning 30 January, the stock market was weak with averages registering a new low for the year. Trading was dull with stocks moving in a narrow range. In the latter part of the week securities showed increasing strength and averages closed higher Saturday than during the preceding week. Average daily volume remained around the 750,000 share level.

D. Foreign Trade

The Hong Kong - Occupied Japan trade conference which began in mid January adjourned on 1 February. Results of the negotiations have not been released by the conferees.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Japanese Red Cross-Community Chest joint campaign fund drive reported that as of 13 January ¥1,179,891,038 had been collected or 97.4% of the goal. Twenty-five prefectures have exceeded their quotas.

The Ministry of Welfare made the following report on the November 1949 milk inspection program:

Special Milk

Dairy farms inspected