Influenza	33	- 26
Malaria	38	↗ 16
Measles	1,494	- 181
Para-typhoid	39	- 9
Pneumonia	3,599	↗ 1
Scarlet fever	108	- 21
Smallpox	0	- 1
Tuberculosis	7,430	- 351
Typhoid	121	↗ 13
Typhus fever	4	↗ 1
Whooping cough	1,478	↗ 42
Chancroid	601	- 114
Gonorrhea	3,587	- 311
Syphilis	4,017	↗ 216

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The fifth Diet session convened on 11 February. Both Houses set the term of the Session at seventy days ending on 21 April. The House of Representatives named Shigeru Yoshida, Democratic Liberal President, Prime Minister on the same day by a vote of 350 to 101 ballots out of a total of 451 cast. Social Democrat Inajiro Asanuma received 86 votes, New Farmers Party Member Rokutaro Matsumoto 10 votes, 4 ballots were invalid and 1 blank. The House of Councillors also designated Yoshida.

Kijuro Shidehara, Democratic Liberal adviser, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives and Nobuyuki Iwamoto, Democratic Liberal, was named vice-speaker.

The Cabinet formally notified both Houses it had resigned en bloc at 9:10 A. M. in compliance with Article 70 of the Constitution.

At a press conference following his designation as Prime Minister, Yoshida expressed the hope that the Social Democrats would re-emerge as a strong party. A strong Social Democratic Party is necessary to promote his program to establish a two-party political system in Japan, Yoshida said.

A joint statement issued on 11 February by Prime Minister Yoshida and Democratic President Ken Inukai announced a general agreement between the two party heads on the information of the Cabinet. According to the statement, Yoshida and Inukai had agreed "in view of the present situation both at home and abroad, the two parties should strive for long-term political stability through a coalition administration in the interest of overcoming the present economic crisis". Following the announcement, Democratic leaders split sharply over the issue of collaborating in the new Cabinet. The Democratic Party executives on 12 February failed to reach a final agreement.

Secretary General Kozen Hirokawa of the Democratic Liberal Party, announced to the press on 12 February the three basic principles for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Hirokawa said that the new government must be a strong, single-party, conservative administration; that the Cabinet Ministers must be competent and "strong in character", and that chairmen of the House of Representatives standing committees should be Veteran Diet Members.

The third Yoshida cabinet was installed on 16 February with the Imperial attestation, at 3 P.M. The Cabinet is conservative, composed of 14 Democratic Liberals, two Democrats and one Ryokufukai member of the House of Councillors. Democratic President Inukai did not join because of intra-party difficulties.

There are seven holdovers from the previous cabinet, but only three, Hayashi, Masutani and Ueda, retained their previous posts. In his statement after his installation, Yoshida declared that the administration was determined to combat the "evil of Communism" in order to "insure the tranquillity and happiness" of the nation. Yoshida also pledged faithful, vigorous execution of the nine-point economic stabilization program. Yoshida further asserted: "the recent general election has given an overwhelming majority to the parties committed to sound conservatism. This demonstrates the fact that the people were tired of the wobbling and muddling of the coalition formed by parties totally differing from one another in policies and programs, and that they wanted stability under a steady and strong government constituted by those who are truly united in purpose. This is most reassuring evidence that such a moderate type of democracy has the support of the Nation." (Biographical sketches of the Cabinet members are given as Appendix "A" to this report.)

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The Ashida-Tomabechi Faction of the Democratic Party announced on 16 February that thirty out of forty-one Party Chapters supported their stand against participating in the third Yoshida cabinet and voted nonconfidence in President Ken Inukai and other party officials who favored coalition.

The Labor-Farmer Party announced on 15 February the formal rejection of a proposal advanced by the Communist Party for a merger of the two parties. Chairman Hisao Kuroda and sixty other party members agreed their party would "cooperate" with the Communists.

The Secretariat of the International Military Tribunal, Far East, ceased operation on 11 February.

The following is a correction to the summary of the Showa electric industry case investigations which was given on page 7 of the 165th Weekly Report dated 11 February:

> "About 2,000 persons were questioned in connection with the case, of which 64 were imprisoned and indicted. Of these 44 were detained for trial, 18 cases have been dropped,

2 cases were transferred to lower courts."

B. Labor

The resignation of Kazuyoshi Dobashi, Communist recently elected to the House of Representatives, as chairman of the All-Japan Government Communications Worker's Union was accepted by the Union's Central Committee on 10 February.

C. Education

The University Chartering Committee, established by a Japanese Cabinet order in January 1948, has approved for chartering as new 4-year Universities fourteen public and sixty-five private educational institutions. Thirty-four public and private educational institutions were refused charters, and petitions of thirty-one institutions were deferred for further study. Petitions of seventy-five institutions are awaiting consideration by the Chartering Committee.

All the above are existing institutions or amalgamations of existing institutions.

SCAP announced on 9 February the newspaper labor relations cases he considers to be clear violations of the press code (SCAP directive SCAPIN No. 33 issued 17 September 1945) not subject to hearings by prefectural labor relations committees.

An announcement pointed out that press code violations cannot be construed as violations of Article 2 of the Trade Union Act, which prohibits the discharge or disciplining of an employee for union activity. In cases where employers take disciplinary action against employees responsible for serious press code violations, prefectural labor relations committees are to seek advice of the Military Government authorities. Cases SCAP finds to be violations of Trade Union Act or other discriminatory treatments not involving the press code are subject to hearings by labor relations committees. Newspaper management is held responsible for editorial content of newspapers in the SCAP clarification of the press code.

Commercial translation rights for an additional thirty-seven foreign books were awarded to Japanese publishers after competitive bidding on the fifth list offered under SCAP's translation program. Royalties offered by twenty-eight successful bidders ranged from seven to twenty-seven percent. The average basic bid was fifteen percent. Titles include three French, one British and thirty-three American books, including novels, drama, poetry, professional, scientific and children's books. Since

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D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Hatsutaro Nihei	United States	Technical Advisor to SCAP foreign trade office	6 months
Dr. Sei Sato	United States	For educational purposes	1 year
Miss Naoko Sata 1/	Switzerland	For educational purposes	4 years
Naohiko Sata 1/	Switzerland	For educational purposes	4 years
Mrs. Charlotte Sata 1/	Switzerland	Accompany children	6 months

1/ Six months travel permit reported in 160th Weekly Report dated 7 January 1949.

APPENDIX "A"

Brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Yoshida Cabinet follow:

Shigeru Yoshida, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs concurrently, (President of the Democratic Liberal Party). Upon graduating from the Political Science Faculty of Tokyo University in 1906, Yoshida embarked on a diplomatic career, with his final post as Ambassador to Great Britain in 1939. Forced to retire under pressure of the pro-militarists, he was arrested during the war for his struggle against the militarists. After the war he entered politics, joining the Higashi-Kuni Cabinet as Foreign Minister. Became Prime Minister in May 1946, succeeding Shidehara, and concurrently Foreign Minister. In August 1946, he became head of the Liberal Party after Ichiro Hatoyama was purged. When the Liberals became a second party, as a result of the elections in April 1947, his Cabinet resigned. In March 1948, he formed the Democratic Liberal Party. He succeeded Ashida as Prime Minister in October, 1948.

Hayato Ikeda, Minister of Finance, born in 1893 at Hiroshima; entered the Finance Ministry in 1925 after graduating from Kyoto University. In February 1947, he was appointed Vice Minister of Finance under Ishibashi in the first Yoshida cabinet. Democratic Liberal Representative from Hiroshima.

Shunkichi Ueda, Attorney General, incumbent Democratic Liberal, born in 1889 Oita Prefecture. Graduate of Tokyo University Law School in 1914. He was a former Finance Ministry Official, and Chief of the Development Section, Government General of Formosa; secretary to Prime Minister Tanaka, and Chief of the Hiroshima Tax Office. After retiring from government service, he was appointed Auditor of the Reconstruction Finance Bank in January 1947. In the second Yoshida cabinet, Ueda first was State Minister (Director General of the Administrative Management Agency) and later Attorney General.

Kotaro Tanaka, Minister of Education, (Ryokufukai, House of Councillors). Born 1892 in Shizuoka Prefecture, graduated from Tokyo University Higher Commercial School in 1913, and in 1917 became Commercial Science professor at same school. In 1918 was sent to Europe and United States for study and upon return to Japan in 1923, became Assistant Professor at Tokyo University, being elevated to a professorship in 1927. In 1935 became Minister of Education. In 1941 assumed Presidency of Tokyo University Commercial School, from which he resigned in 1946. He is a con-

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Joji Hayashi, Minister of Welfare and Deputy Prime Minister, (incumbent Democratic Liberal). Born 1889, has been elected seven times to House of Representatives. Served as Chief Cabinet Secretary in the first Yoshida Cabinet; as Welfare Minister and Deputy Prime Minister in the second Yoshida Cabinet.

Kotaro Mori, Agriculture Forestry Minister (Democratic Liberal) born 1888 in Shiga Prefecture. Graduate of Nagahama Agricultural School, became a leader of agriculture and forestry in native prefecture. In 1947 he was elected Vice Chairman of All-Japan Farmers Union when it was inaugurated by the Liberal Party. Parliamentary Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in 1947. Elected four times to the House of Representatives. Adviser to Democratic Liberal Party, State Minister (head of office allocation paper for newsprint and publications) in the second Yoshida cabinet.

Haitaro Inagaki, Minister of Commerce and Industry, (Democrat). Born 1888 in Okayama Prefecture; with industrial organizations throughout career and served as councillor and director to several business organizations; Chief Manager of the Democratic Party.

Shinzo Oya, Minister of Transportation, (Democratic Liberal). Born 1893, Gumma Prefecture; graduate of Tokyo University Commercial Higher School; in 1925 President of Teikoku Rayon Company. In 1946 elected to the House of Councillors from Osaka. Served as Minister of Commerce and Industry in second Yoshida Cabinet.

Saeki Ozawa, Minister of Communications, Democratic Liberal. Born 1897, Iwate Prefecture; lawyer. Foremost policy maker within Democratic Liberal Party and helped to organize second Yoshida cabinet in which he was Minister of Transportation.

Masabumi Suzuki, Minister of Labor, Democratic Liberal. Born 1893, Yamanashi Prefecture; Graduate of Waseda University. Became editorial writer for Asahi Shimbun; newspaper career. In October 1946, became Secretary of the Liberal Party, having taken active part in its formation. Appointed as Vice Minister of Labor in second Yoshida Cabinet, October 1948.

Hideji Masutani, Minister of Construction, incumbent. Born 1888, Ishikawa Prefecture; Former Justice Ministry official, prosecutor and judge. Adviser to Democratic Liberal Party. Graduated from Kyoto University. Elected five times to the House of Representatives.

Takayoshi Aoki, Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board. Born 1897, Aichi Prefecture; graduate of Nippon University. Professor of Economics, Nippon University; later Dean of Economic Faculty. Economic theorist, specializing in currency problems. Author of books on money and banking. Chief of Political Affairs Research Committee of Democratic Liberal Party.

Ichiro Honda, Minister of State, Administrative Supervision Board. Born 1895, Nagasaki Prefecture; career politician. Served as member of Tokyo Municipal Assembly 1929 to 1943. Sent by Tokyo Municipal Assembly to Europe and United States to study municipal affairs and social conditions in 1940; to China to study industrial and economic problems. Diet Member 1942 to 1945. Helped to organize Liberal Party, later became member

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Senzo Higai, Minister of State, Reparations Board. Born 1890, Yamanashi Prefecture; entered civil service 1918 as clerk in the Communications Ministry. Elected to the House of Representatives in April 1946, became Speaker of the House, forced to resign when members charged he mis-used office in a controversy over disposition of financial holdings of the Imperial family. Taught at Chuo University since 1921, became professor 1943. Author of several books on technical aspects of maritime and pension laws. Was a Director of Liberal Party in 1946, later adviser to Democratic Liberal Party.

Kozaemon Kimura, State Minister, Chairman, Local Finance Committee, (Democrat). Born 1887, Shimane Prefecture, studied Waseda University. Elected to House of Representatives eight times since 1924. Politically inactive during war. Named to Progressive Party at close of war, relinquished Party membership in accordance with Japanese Parliamentary tradition when appointed Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1946. Agriculture and Forestry Minister in first Yoshida cabinet, February 1947, resumed affiliation with Progressive Party and later with its successor, the Democratic Party. Home Minister in Katayama Cabinet. Advisor to Democratic Party.

Kikuichiro Yamaguchi, State Minister, Democratic Liberal. Born 1897, Sasebo City, studied at Waseda University. From 1937 to 1941, was a member of Wakayama Prefectural Assembly; 1942 to date, Member of House of Representatives; from 1945 to 1947, manager of Wakayama Prefectural Branch of the Liberal Party, later becoming a leading member of Democratic Liberal Party. Since 1945, member of Dai Nippon Political Committee.

Kineshichi Masuda, Chief Cabinet Secretary, Democratic Liberal. Born 1898, Nagano Prefecture, connected with police administration until his health broke down in 1938. After war was named Governor of Fukushima Prefecture and later of Hokkaido Prefecture. Transportation Minister first Yoshida Cabinet. Minister of Labor in the second Yoshida Cabinet. Advisor to the Democratic Liberal Party.

MI-001/167

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/167

7 March 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/167

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 167th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, based on the daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 25 February 1949, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

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

25 February 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Collections of 1948 staple crops as of 10 February were reported as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	4,576,000
Sweet potatoes	2,985,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that 4,380,077 acres (1,787,357 cho) of cultivated and pasture land had been sold under the Land Reform Program as of 31 January.

SCAP on 14 February offered no objection to the release of 654 metric tons of imported soybean cake and 2,086 metric tons of imported wheat bran.

The coastal whaling catch for the week ending 22 January was reported as 9 sperm and 110 metric tons of by-products.

The following report was received for holdings of marine products in cold storage as of 31 December:

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Kanto	20,707
Hokkaido	16,981
Kinki	12,677
Tohoku	12,201
Tokai	7,641
Hokuriku	7,063
Kyushu	2,680
Shikoku	1,320
Chugoku	1,177

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B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported preliminary coal production of 1,061,000 metric tons in 8.8 working days for the period 1-10 February.

Pyrite data for the period 21-31 January was given as follows:

Item	Amount
Production	41,729
Shipments	43,165
Stocks	95,378

C. Finance

SCAP on 18 February announced that 68 companies had been removed from the schedule of restricted concerns.

1/ In brown rice equivalents

Proceeds from the liquidation of closed institutions for the week ending 5 February amounted to ¥868,292,917.

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

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	940	Notes issued	319,560
Gov't. bonds and other securities	214,704	Gov't. deposits	19,523
Advances to Gov't.	82,372	Other deposits	19,098
Loans	61,145	Misc. accounts	5,768
Agencies accounts	935	Net profit for current period	5,555
Misc. accounts	2,777	Capital & reserves	308
Inter-office items on Gov't. accounts	0	Inter-office items on Gov't. accounts	179
Inter-office accounts	7,117	Inter-office account	0
Total Assets	369,990 1/	Total Liabilities	369,991 1/

The following report on securities sold by the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee was given for the period 1-15 February:

Number Shares	Total Sold (in yen value)
2,471,788	234,351,473

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 12 February announced that export contracts for pottery and porcelain for the four week period ending 15 January amounted to ¥2,762,850.

The Siamese government has ordered machine tools for railway shops amounting to ¥22,710,992.

SCAP announced that contracts were approved for the January export of 9,045 dozen fountain pens and 8,243 sewing machines.

Six Japanese raw cotton and textile machinery experts, and a SCAP representative, left Tokyo on 21 February for trade talks in Karachi, Pakistan. The mission's objective is to procure raw cotton and to finalize a trade plan and financial arrangements for future transactions between Pakistan and occupied Japan.

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E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported the production of 504,799 dental instruments valued at ¥24,322,210 and dental materials valued at ¥18,001,282 for the month of January.

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following January production of insect control supplies and equipment:

DDT dusters	5,850 pieces
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	3,230
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	4,145
Sprayer, hand type, ½ gal. cap.	2,800
Engine sprayers	16

1/ Difference due to rounding of figures

F. Communications

SCAP has notified the Japanese Government that manuscripts covering results of scientific research and activity are now mailable to and from Japan.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The House of Representatives voted on 19 February to recess from 21 February until 2 March.

The Cabinet on 19 February selected ten Democratic Liberals and one Democrat to fill the posts of Parliamentary vice-ministers: Foreign Affairs, Miss Tsuruyo Kondo; Finance, Takeo Nokano; Attorney General's Office, Koichi Yamaguchi; Education, Yoshinori Kashiwabara; Welfare, Shiro Watari; Agriculture and Forestry, Hidetoshi Tomabechi; Commerce and Industry, Jiro Arita; Transportation, Michita Sakata; Communications, Kaichi Muto; Construction, Yasukichi Utsumi; and Labor, Ryutaru Terajima (Democrat).

The House of Representatives Plenary Session on 19 February elected eighteen Democratic Liberals, and three Democrats as Chairmen of Standing Committees: Cabinet, Takao Saito; Personnel, Jiro Hoshijima; Local Finance, Moritoshi Nakajima; Economic Stabilization, Chubei Onose; Attorney General's Office, Shiro Hanamura; Foreign Affairs, Katsuo Okazaki; Finance, Yoshimitsu Kawano; Education, Hyo Hara (Democrat); Welfare, Kyohei Horikawa, (Democrat); Commerce and Industry, Banboku Ono; Agriculture and Forestry, Yosomi Ogasawara; Fishery, Enkichi Ishihara; Transportation, Naonichi Inada; Communications, Kanichi Tsuiji; Labor, Tadao Kuraishi; Construction, Saburo Asari; Budget, Etsujiro Uehara; Accounts, Shunichi Homma; Steering, Seiichi Omura; Disciplinary, Hiroshi Matsuki; Library, Ryuemon Waseda, (Democrat).

The Government announced on 23 February the designation of eleven new Parliamentary Vice-Ministers in the House of Councillors, eight Democratic Liberals, three Ryokufukai. Councillors: Democratic Liberals- Finance, Masagoro Taguchi; Attorney General, Heiichi Toyama; Education, Yoshiaki Sato; Welfare, Nobuo Asaoka; Agriculture and Forestry, Uemon Ikoda; Commerce and Industry, Eizo Kobayashi, Incumbent; Transportation, Tsunetaro Kato, Incumbent; Local Finance Committee, Sueji Hori; Ryokufukai- Labor, Eiichi Shukutani; Construction, Masao Akagi; Economic Stabilization Board, Mochinaga Nakagawa, Incumbent.

Chairmen of Standing Committees: Cabinet, Takao Saito; Personnel, Jiro Hoshijima; Local Finance, Moritoshi Nakajima; Economic Stabilization, Chubei Onose; Attorney General's Office, Shiro Hanamura; Foreign Affairs, Katsuo Okazaki; Finance, Yoshimitsu Kawano; Education, Hyo Hara (Democrat); Welfare, Kyohei Horikawa, (Democrat); Commerce and Industry, Banboku Ono; Agriculture and Forestry, Yosomi Ogasawara; Fishery, Enkichi Ishihara; Transportation, Naonichi Inada; Communications, Kanichi Tsuiji; Labor, Tadao Kuraishi; Construction, Saburo Asari; Budget, Etsujiro Uehara; Accounts, Shunichi Homma; Steering, Seiichi Omura; Disciplinary, Hiroshi Matsuki; Library, Ryuemon Waseda, (Democrat).

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At the same time, the Government announced that Iwao Yamazaki, Democrat, has replaced Ryotaro Terajima, Democrat, as Vice Minister for Labor in the House of Representatives. Terajima was opposed by Democratic Liberals in Chiba Prefecture, his constituency.

Deputy Prime Minister, Joji Hayashi told the House of Representatives interparty council on 19 February that the Cabinet was compiling a single budget bill for the next fiscal year instead of formulating a provisional budget estimate for April. He declared the fiscal year budgetary estimates would be presented to the Diet about 20 March.

The Government and Democratic Liberals tentatively agreed on 23 February on a draft budget of the general account for the 1949-50 fiscal year. The estimated new budget provides for expenditures of approximately ¥582,000,000,000.

On the basis of budgetary estimates, observers predict the Government will discharge 500,000 to 600,000 employees. It is acknowledged this personnel reduction will not materially affect the 1949-50 budget because of the need to pay retirement allowances to dismissed employees, but it will mean a saving of about ¥30,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1950-51.

The Cabinet on 18 February requested that ministries reduce expenditures by refraining from: Unnecessary spending to exhaust budget balances; sending officials on customary "fiscal year-end official trips" during February and March; granting subsidies without scrutinizing actual conditions in Government subsidized enterprises; and payment in full for uncompleted public works, undelivered goods and uncompleted repairs.

The Government is preparing to submit 259 bills to the current Diet, Deputy Prime Minister Hayashi told a conference of chairmen of standing committees on 18 February. Bills concern the reorganization of national railways, establishment of various ministries to conform to the National Government Organization Law, revisions to the labor laws, introduction of foreign capital and new measures relating to public corporations or Kodans.

Commerce and Industry Minister Inagaki told the press on 22 February that the Government will submit a bill to the Diet for the establishment of a Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Prime Minister Yoshida, Party president, designated the new Executive Officers of the Democratic Liberals on 19 February: Kozen Hirokawa, Secretary General; Jiro Hoshijima, Chairman of the Executive Board; Masaru Manabe, House of Representatives Whip; and Eisaku Sato, Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee.

Kaname Hoshika, Chairman of the Government Railway Workers Union's Democratization League, declared on 21 February that a majority of the 150,000 League members would shortly join the Social Democrats.

The Democratic conflict over joining the Yoshida Cabinet virtually split the Party last week. There is no immediate prospect of settling the dispute, according to Party spokesmen.

Democrats opposing participation in the Yoshida Cabinet designated Gizo Tomabechi as chairman of a committee of five to act in behalf of the President until 7 March when a convention is scheduled to be held by the Anticoalitionists. The Inukai faction

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A meeting of Anticoalitionists on 17 February requested that President Ken Inukai leave the Party for promoting coalition "in complete disregard" of the wishes of the majority. Out of 41 prefectural chapters, 31 had opposed the coalition move.

A SCAP Tribunal sentenced former Lieutenant General Hiroshi Tamura, Chief of the Japanese Army's Prisoner of War Management and Information Bureau during the last nine months of the war, to eight years hard labor. Tamura was found guilty of permitting "excessive, illegal, inhuman punishments to be imposed upon prisoners of war". While Tamura did not order mistreatments or tortures, the tribunal found he had failed in command responsibilities by permitting men under him to continue maltreating prisoners. The findings and sentence will be reviewed by SCAP.

B. Labor

C. Education

The Ministry of Education's five year plan for planting school forests as part of the national reforestation program has been expanded to include planting of 245,000 acres. Fifth and sixth grade elementary school students will participate in the program in addition to upper and lower secondary school students as outlined in the original plan to reforest 122,650 acres.

MI-001/167 - END.

MI-001/168

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/168

9 March 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/168

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 168th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, based on the daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 4 March 1949, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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ENCLOSURE

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

4 March 1949

I. RESTITUTION

Twelve Honshu installations were returned to the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company by the Japanese Government on 25 February. Properties restored were eleven telephones and telephone rights, lands and buildings including filling stations, oil storage depots, offices and office equipment. The recovered properties were located at Sendai, Morioka, Koriyama, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Hatta, Matsushigecho, Fukuroi, Gifu, Kanazawa and Fukui.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following land reform statistics: Japanese Government expenditures for December 1948, ¥728,116,094; total since 1 September 1946, ¥5,929,648,750.

SCAP on 18 February directed the Japanese Board of Trade to sell 4,500,000 knitted undershirts released from export stocks to qualified knitwear wholesalers for the 1948 rice farmers incentive goods program.

Authorization was granted for the release of the following United States Army surplus clothing for distribution in the rice farmers incentive goods program:

Item	Amount
Comforters	493 units
Caps	16,895
Raincoats	9,396
Hats	13,346
Rain hats	44,152
Slacks	277 pairs
Sewing kits	2,376 units
Face cloths	74,925

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SCAP authorized release of the following items on the dates indicated:

1. On 17 February authorization was granted for the release of 550 metric tons of imported canned foods-fats, cereals, canned meats, dried fruits and vegetables - for March distribution in the School lunch program.

2. On 17 February no objection was made to the release of 643 metric tons of imported sugar for use in the production of condensed and powdered milk.

3. On 21 February authorization was granted for the March distribution of 1,460 metric tons of imported canned sweet potatoes as a staple food substitute.

4. On 23 February no objection was made to the distribution of 1,978 metric tons of imported molasses for the manufacture of yeast.

The coastal whaling catch for the week ending 29 January was reported as 4 sperm and 92 metric tons of by-products.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported the following production and deliveries of wood fuels during December 1948:

Item	Production	Deliveries
Charcoal	175,107 metric tons	172,309 metric tons
Gasumaki	42,124	41,192
Firewood	2,385,902 Soseki koku	1,422,361 Soseki koku

B. Industry

During the 9.2 working days of the period 21-31 January, 1,189,500 metric tons of coal (final figure) were produced; during the 8.2 working days of the period 11-20 February 1,031,600 metric tons of coal (preliminary figure) were produced.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that during the period 1-10 February 42,451 metric tons of pyrite were produced, 42,762 metric tons were shipped and stocks of 94,569 metric tons were available.

During the month of December 1948, 603,039 metric tons of limestone were produced, 578,259 metric tons were shipped and stocks of 393,937 metric tons were available.

SCAP on 18 February directed the Japanese Board of Trade to sell 550,000 towels released from export stocks to qualified domestic wholesalers for distribution in the coal miners incentive goods program.

C. Finance

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 5 February directed the Japanese Board of Trade to arrange raw material allocations for the January through March production of 2,000 metric tons of bare copper wire for export.

SCAP on 14 February ordered that allocations be arranged for the January to 1 July output of 1,400 tons of aluminum and aluminum alloy rolled products for export.

SCAP on 14 February directed the Japanese Board of Trade to release 10,200 bales of imported kraft pulp for the manufacture of standard cement bags for export.

In the first six weeks of this year, manufacturers of pottery and porcelain signed exports contracts worth more than $10,000,000;

wholesalers for distribution in the coal miners incentive goods program.

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In the first six weeks of this year, manufacturers of pottery and porcelain signed exports contracts worth more than $10,000,000; production will require approximately five months.

SCAP on 15 February directed the Japanese Board of Trade to establish quotas for the export sale, April through June, of; 6,750 metric tons of steel sheets, 8,000 metric tons of seamless steel pipe, 2,000 metric tons of seamless steel pipe (seconds), and 7,480 metric tons of concrete reinforcing bars.

SCAP directed that the following announced items be available immediately for shipment during the Japanese fiscal year 1949:

Conduit tubes
Nails
Galvanized wire
Steel wire
Barbed wire
Wood screws
Bolts and nuts
Special nails
Baling hoops

(The following equipment and machinery will be available in sizable quantities):

Industrial machinery
Industrial rolling stock
Plants for electric paper mills
Soda Ash
Caustic soda
Matches
Ice
Electrical machinery
Communication equipment
Miscellaneous machinery
Structural steel
Ship plates

SCAP on 17 February directed the Japanese Board of Trade to arrange January through June allocation of raw materials for the production of 1,000 metric tons of copper rolled products, except wire and 4,000 metric tons of brass rolled products for export.

SCAP on 23 February announced contracts for approximately $8,000,000 signed for the construction of 5 steel ships - an oil tanker of 18,000 deadweight tons for a Norwegian account; a tanker of 17,000 deadweight tons and three cargo vessels of 5,170 deadweight tons each for a Danish account. The Norwegian tanker is scheduled for completion by 31 May 1950, the Danish tanker in August, 1950, and the three cargo vessels by December 1949, January 1950 and March 1950. Payment for all ships will be made in terms of United States dollars.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following incidence of communicable disease for the week ending 5 February:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 5 Feb.	Changes from wk Ending 29 Jan.
Diptheria	391	↗ 2
Dysentery	23	↗ 15
Epidemic meningitis	30	↗ 9
Influenza	37	↗ 4
Malaria	24	- 14
Measles	1,445	- 49
Para-typhoid	41	↗ 2
Pneumonia	3,755	↗ 155

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Malaria	24	- 14
Measles	1,445	- 49
Para-typhoid	41	↑ 2
Pneumonia	3,755	↑ 156
Scarlet fever	84	- 24
Smallpox	3	↑ 3
Tuberculosis	7,530	↑ 100
Typhoid	97	- 24
Typhus fever	4	no change
Whooping cough	1,593	↑ 115
Chancroid	635	↑ 34
Gonorrhea	3,726	↑ 139
Syphilis	4,155	↑ 38

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment:

Item	Amount
Rat traps	3,000 pieces
DDT dusters	5,850
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	3,230
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	4,145
Sprayer, hand type, ½ gal. cap.	2,800
Engine sprayers	16
Rat poisons	17,429 pounds

Item	Amount
DDT concentrate	124,940 kilograms
10% DDT dust utilizing American concentrate	18,000
10% DDT dust utilizing Japanese concentrate	273,013
5% DDT spray utilizing Japanese concentrate	60,250 gallons

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following January production of medical supplies and equipment:

Item	Amount		Value(in yen)
Glass syringes	369,200	pieces	20,106,150
X-ray tubes	1,047		
Medical instruments	2,830,[illegible]68		25,475,818
Hexylresorcinol	545,612	pills or tablets	
Penicillin	37,983	vials of 100,000 Oxford units each	

The following production of medicines and sanitary materials was given for January:

Item	Value(in yen)
Controlled medicines	199,142,766
Non-controlled medicines	1,547,609,026
Patent medicines	635,947,202
Biologicals	7,227,748
Dental instruments	24,322,21[illegible]
Dental materials	18,001,282
Rubber sanitary goods	39,688,542
Surgical dressings	214,657,397

As of 14 February, ¥1,076,369,808, 91.57% of the quota, had been collected in the joint campaign of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross.

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

Item	Type of Package			
	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting
Total delivered	10,430	2,269	521	252

Copyrighted but not

Controlled medicines	199,142,766
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CARE, Incorporated, reported the following relief package statistics as of 31 January:

Item	Type of Package			
	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting
Total delivered	10,430	2,269	521	252
Consigned but not delivered	0	763	0	0
Available for delivery	2,543	0	295	291
In process of delivery	4,273	734	318	460
Damaged	2,733	9	10	5

LARA shipment number 126, received on 27 January, consisted of 13 tons of clothing and miscellaneous supplies. Shipment number 127 was received on 1 February, containing 8 tons of clothing and medical supplies. Shipment number 128 arrived on 10 February, consisting of 46 tons of food. Shipment number 129 arrived on 7 February, containing 2 tons of food. Shipments sumbers 130 and 131 were received on 8 February containing 5 and 14 tons of clothing respectively. As of 10 February, 5,647 tons of food; 1,470 tons of clothing, including bedding and shoes; 63 tons of medical supplies; 208 tons of raw cotton; and 106 tons of miscellaneous supplies, including soaps and seeds, had been received.

F. Communications

SCAP authorized the Japanese Government to handle urgent private telegrams between Japan and all countries admitting such messages beginning 24 February. In accordance with international telegraph regulations, rates for urgent private telegrams are twice those for ordinary messages. Urgent private messages will be accepted to and from all countries of the world except the United States, United States territories and possessions, and approximately a dozen other countries.

SCAP authorized the use of Japanese coastal radio stations beginning on 24 February for handling public correspondence between Japanese ships and any Japanese citizens. Handling of radiotelegrams between Japanese vessels and coastal radio stations was previously limited to messages concerning position and movement reports. Crew members and passengers aboard ships could not communicate with or receive messages from families in Japan.

SCAP notified the Japanese Government on 1 March that the Ministry of Communications is authorized to handle personal letters and post cards for members of the Occupation Forces, at applicable Japanese rates. In the past, Occupation Force individuals were required to communicate by mail with Japanese or other foreign nationals in Japan, or with other countries, through Army or Fleet post offices only, paying United States postage.

Mail matter of all classes may be sent by Japanese or other nationals in Japan through the Japanese Postal System to members of the Occupation Forces, provided it bears postage at not less than applicable Japanese domestic rates. This mail will be transferred from the Japanese postal service to Allied Occupation Forces Army or Fleet post offices for forwarding to the addressee. Correspondents should address such mail to an Army or Fleet post office in English. Mail which does not bear the address in English will be subject to delay for translation in Japanese post offices.

Official mail from offices or agencies of the Occupation Forces addressed to civil post offices in Japan will be transferred from Army or Fleet post offices to the Japanese postal service and transmitted postage free.

The mailing of parcels in Japanese post offices by members of the Occupation forces has not yet been authorized .

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The cabinet appointed Professor Shigeto Hozumi of Tokyo University a Supreme Court Justice on 25 February to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Riichi Shono in July 1948.

Finance Ministry officials decided on 2 March that the Government would have to effect drastic reductions in appropriations and seek new revenue sources to balance the 1949-50 fiscal budget. It

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Transportation Minister Shinzo Oya told the press on 26 February that the expected ¥50,000,000,000 deficit in the operation of Government railways in the 1949-50 fiscal year would have to be covered by: drastic administrative cost reductions, increases in transportation rates, and sale of surplus Government property to private business. Proposals will be submitted to the Diet in the current special session.

The National Personnel Commission announced on 26 February that it would hold a public hearing on 3 March concerning conditions prevailing under the ¥6,307 wage standard for Government employees adopted in January. The Commission asked the Finance Minister, the Chief of the New Wage Enforcement Headquarters, and other interested Government agency personnel to testify at the hearings.

Former Vice Minister of Justice Tadaichiro Tanimura was named chairman of the Purge Appeals Board on 25 February.

Denichi Kaneiwa, Independent member of the House of Councillors, joined the Communist Party on 24 February. The Party now has six members in the upper House.

Jiichiro Matsumoto, vice speaker of the House of Councillors, was formally excluded from public office on 24 February at the expiration of the 30 day period granted to conclude his business in the Diet. Matsumoto was purged for having been a high officer in an ultranationalistic organization, a fact not disclosed in his public office questionnaire. The Purge Appeals Board is expected to consider Matsumoto's case after convening on 8 March.

Mosaburo Suzuki, Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Social Democrats, speaking at the second day session of the Central Committee of the Government Railway Workers Union on 1 March, called for cooperation of labor unions to rebuild the party. Suzuki emphasized that a reformed party, strongly supported by workers, could establish a self-supporting economy.

Transportation Minister Oya emphasized at a Democratic Liberal Meeting on 2 March the importance of avoiding passenger fare increases, but admitted he knows of no other way to cover the irreducible ¥15,000,000,000 deficit in the Railway Special Account.

B. Labor

The Government Railway Worker Union Central Committee at the third day of its session on 2 March voted to request the Government to raise the present ¥6,307 wage standard to ¥8,762 per month.

C. Education

The Ministry of Education announced a training conference in Tokyo from 8 to 10 March for representatives of Parent-Teachers Associations in the Kanto Area. Conferees will discuss constitutions and by-laws for local Parent-Teachers Associations, parliamentary procedures in conducting Parent-Teacher Association meetings, the duties and responsibilities of officers and committee chairmen, educational finance and its relation to Parent-Teacher Associations, Parent education, organization management, activities, and program planning.

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MI-001/168 END

MI-001/169

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/169

17 March 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/169

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E N C L O S U R E

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11 March 1949

I. RESTITUTION

Quinine derivatives valued at approximately $2,000 have been ordered released from SCAP custody. Impounded as looted property, the drugs were restored to their owners when found to be Japanese property.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Collection of 1948 staple crops as of 20 and 28 February were reported as follows:

Item	20 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	4,619,000	4,652,000
Sweet potatoes	3,044,000	3,099,000
Wheat and barleys 1/		975,000
White potatoes		1,254,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following cultivated and uncultivated land reform statistics as of 31 January:

Item	Value (in yen)
Purchases	1,352,194,604
Sales	3,162,678,940

SCAP on 25 February authorized release of the following United States Army surplus clothing for distribution in the summer grain incentive goods program:

Item	Amount
Shirts	52,600 units
Trousers	52,600 pairs
[illegible]	30,149

[illegible]	3,044,000	3,099,000
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Item	Amount
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Trousers	52,600 pairs
Drawers	30,149
Undershirts	31,840 units

The coastal whaling catch for the week ending 5 February was reported as 1 fin, 4 sperm and 69.20 metric tons of by-products.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine landings for the month of December 1948:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	724
Atka mackerel	4,335
Sardines	47,408
Bonito	1,196
Tuna	3,279
Mackerel	7,215
Horse mackerel	1,483
Flatfish	6,619
Sea Bream	1,724

1/ In brown rice equivalents

(Cont.)

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Skipper	10,776
Cod and pollack	13,088
Yellowtail	1,211
Sharks	10,776
Shellfish	7,908
Crustaceans	2,668
Cuttlefish and octopus	40,595
Sea cucumber	998
Other fish	49,488
Seaweed	453
Whales	924

SCAP on 25 February authorized the release of 51,836 pairs of rain trousers and 9,700 raincoats from United States Army surplus clothing supplies for distribution in the fish collection incentive goods program.

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported preliminary coal production of 930,600 metric tons in 7 working days for the period 21-28 February.

January coal stockpiles were reported as 232,900 metric tons available and 554,500 metric tons in transit.

Final December petroleum production was given as 13,398 kiloliters.

C. Finance

D. Foreign Trade

Use or conversion of Foreign Trade Payment Certificates will be completed by March 31, it was announced by SCAP on 7 March.

After that date, no old-issue certificates will be accepted by traders hotels, Overseas Supply Stores, gasoline service stations, radio and other communications facilities or other agencies authorized to accept certificates in payment for goods or services. Until March 31, commercial entrants and other foreign nationals authorized to possess Foreign Trade Payment Certificates may realize the value of old certificates in one of three ways: first, unbroken books (from which no coupons have been detached) may be exchanged for new books of same

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After March 31 no exchange, redemptions, refund, or other recognition of value of old certificates by the issuing banks has been authorized. This applies equally to complete books and to certificates in partly used books.

SCAP on 25 February directed the Board of Trade to arrange raw material allocations for the production of 13,000 sets of cotton looms for export during the Japanese Fiscal Year 1949.

The United States bought polished glass prisms for lamps and chandeliers valued at $500,000 from Japan in January and February. From 1 January to 15 February, the dollar volume of exports from the Japanese bicycle industry totaled $1,190,000.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 5 February:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk ending 5 Feb.	Change from Wk Ending 29 Jan.
Diphtheria	391	↑ 2
Dysentery	23	- 15
Epidemic meningitis	30	↑ 9
Influenza	37	↑ 4
Malaria	24	- 14
Measles	1,445	- 49
Para-typhoid	41	↑ 2
Pneumonia	3,755	↑ 156
Scarlet fever	84	- 24
Smallpox	3	↑ 3
Tuberculosis	7,530	↑ 100
Typhoid	97	- 34
Typhus fever	4	No change
Whooping cough	1,593	↑ 115
Chanchroid	635	↑ 34
Gonorrhea	3,726	↑ 139
Syphilis	4,155	↑ 138

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 12 February:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk ending 12 Feb.	Change from Wk Ending 5 Feb.
Diphtheria	359	- 32
Dysentery	32	↑ 9
Epidemic meningitis	19	- 11
Influenza	37	No change
Malaria	25	↑ 1
Measles	2,006	↑ 561
Para-typhoid	31	- 10
Pneumonia	3,878	↑ 123
Scarlet fever	69	- 15
Smallpox	0	- 3
Tuberculosis	7,578	↑ 48
Typhoid	87	- 10
Typhus fever	5	↑ 1
Whooping cough	1,550	- 43
Chanchroid	550	- 85
Gonorrhea	3,512	- 214
Syphilis	4,319	↑ 164

[illegible] communicable disease was reported

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Smallpox	0	- 3
Tuberculosis	7,578	↗ 48
Typhoid	87	- 10
Typhus fever	5	↗ 1
Whooping cough	1,550	- 43
Chanchroid	550	- 85
Gonorrhea	3,512	- 214
Syphilis	4,319	↗ 164

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 19 February:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk ending 19 Feb.	Change from Wk Ending 12 Feb.
Diphtheria	382	↗ 23
Dysentery	31	- 1
Epidemic meningitis	30	↗ 11
Influenza	48	↗ 11
Malaria	14	- 11
Measles	2,734	↗ 728
Para-typhoid	24	- 7
Pneumonia	4,071	↗ 193
Scarlet fever	89	↗ 20
Tuberculosis	8,269	↗ 691
Typhoid	86	- 1
Typhus fever	6	↗ 1
Whooping cough	1,497	- 53
Chanchroid	548	- 2
Gonorrhea	3,395	- 117
Syphilis	3,879	↗ 440

F. Communications

SCAP has notified the Japanese Government that effective 15 March, rates and division of revenue for radiotelegrams from Japan to the United States, its territories and possessions, will be revised. An increase of approximately one-third will be made in the cost of all messages except those of Occupation Forces and the press. Press messages will be increased two cents per word, while Occupation Forces rates will be unchanged.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The House of Representative Steering Committee agreed on 5 March to the Government's request of the previous day to extend the Diet recess until 19 March. The Diet is scheduled to reopen on 10 March. The postponement is necessitated by the contemplated revision of the draft budget tentatively approved by the Cabinet on 23 February.

The House of Representatives Steering Committee decided on 5 March to revive the Illegal Transactions Investigation Committee. Democratic Liberal sources expressed the belief that no opposition would be made to the continuation of the Committee by other political parties. Ryosaku Kaji, Diet Liberal, is expected to succeed Unjuro Muto, Social Democrat, as chairman.

A message from Prime Minister Yoshida to the Town and Village Association at its annual meeting on 8 March emphasized the importance of cooperation between the more than 10,000 towns and villages of the nation in the achievement of political and economic independence. The nine-point Economic Stabilization Program must be implemented if Japan is to join the international community of nations, the message observed, and it cannot be put into operation unless every citizen, with full understanding of the underlying principles, cooperates with the Government.

In a press statement on 9 March Finance Minister Ikeda indicated that the Government plans to complete the budget by 20 March and submit it to the Diet by 24 or 25 March. The Diet's formal opening ceremony is scheduled for 19 Match, and the Prime Minister's administrative policy speech for 22 March.

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The two rival factions of the Democratic Party, meeting in separate national conventions on 8 March, disputed priority rights to the Party name. Each claimed to represent the main body of the Party and to be the true guardian of Party principles. The anti-coalition group, calling for a "sound opposition" stand, voted to oust President Inukai and Democratic leaders who engineered the Party's entry into the Yoshida Cabinet. The ouster move is reinforced by the formation of a Five Man Committee to replace the President.

In political circles, the Democratic split is interpreted as the first step toward the eventual merger of the Inukai coalitionists into the Democratic Liberals. Within the Democratic Liberal Party there is some opposition to the entry of Democratic coalitionists.

At a convention of the coalition group, Ken Inukai justified Democratic participation in the Cabinet. He defended his decision as logical and hoped that the "opposition faction will collaborate for the national salvation in the future."

Shin-Ichi Fujii, Social Democrat member of the House of Councillors, joined the Democratic Liberals on 7 March. The Democratic Liberal Party now has 49 members in the Upper House, The Social Democrats, 39.

Communist members of the House of Representatives, Shigeo Kamiyama, Jintaro Tokota and Goyohei Tanaka on 5 March delivered to the National Rural Police Headquarters a letter protesting a 1 March order concerning "anti-tax compaigns." The Communists protested that the order "evidently was aimed at the Communist Party and designed to check free activities of Party members." In reply, the assistant chief of the National Rural Police Headquarters stated that the order in question was not aimed at any specific party or individuals and had been issued in accordance with the Attorney General's Office interpretation of the law concerning taxation counsels.

The Social Democratic Leader Tetsu Katayama opened a Party crusade against the Communist Party on 6 March. Speaking before an "emergency meeting" of the Hyogo Prefectural branch, Katayama declared that the Social Democrats will carry the fight against the Communists on both "theoretical and practical" levels. To strengthen the Social Democratic Party structure, cultural committees will be set up in each prefecture, Katayama disclosed.

The Women's and Minors' Bureau has announced plans for the celebration of the third anniversay of women's suffrage in Japan during Women's Week 10-16 April. Government agencies, organizations and associations are expected to participate in the program.

Meetings to be held are intended to promote the status of women through increased understanding of welfare, labor, and education laws and their relation to women. Lectures, exhibits and surveys, intended to promote discussion by the people, will emphasize the important role women play in the home, politics, schools and every day life.

The following government agencies will participate: The Ministries of Education, Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry, Transportation, Communications the Family Court and the Attorney General's Office. Among non-official organizations taking part are the Consumers' Cooperative Union, Japan Publishers' Association, Japan Press Association, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Rural Culture Association and the League for Democratic Political Education.

Points to be considered during the Week's activities are:

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Points to be considered during the Week's activities are: What is the law in the fields of welfare, labor and education? How far have we proceeded in implementing it? What are the difficulties encountered? Is there a lack of interest on the part of the people? Is community spirit strong? Are people able to assume responsibilities in these fields? Are officials interested? Are the informational programs adequate? Are funds insufficient and facilities too limited to carry out outlined programs? What can we do to alter these conditions? How shall we proceed?

Laws to be considered will be those covering equal education for women, the Civil Code, the Labor Standards Law, the Labor Union Law, the Agricultural Cooperative Law, the VD Prevention Law and others. The Women's and Minors' Bureau has prepared a letter of instructions to its staff suggesting that in addition to a general meeting, specialized meetings for educators, agricultural cooperatives, unions, nurses and other professional groups be encouraged during the week at the local level.

B. Labor

Labor Minister Suzuki told a meeting of the Chiefs of Prefectural Labor Standards offices on 4 March that his Ministry is opposed to direct control of wages. Stabilization of wages should be effected "through strict enforcement of three principles: no deficit financing, no subsidies, and no price increases."

Suzuki also denied rumors that the Government would "shelve" the Labor Standards Law upon revision of the Trade Union and Labor Relations Adjustment Laws.

MI-001/169 - END

MI-001/170

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/170

23 March 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/170

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 170th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, based on the daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 18 March 1949, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

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

18 March 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

SCAP on 3 March directed the Japanese Government to take all necessary measures to ensure that actual food distribution does not exceed monthly allocations. Measures are to include collection of accurate information concerning the ration population and land under cultivation by individuals classified as general consumers; elimination of the nonexistent or "ghost" ration population; definition of the maximum area of land a "general consumer" can cultivate; reclassification of consumers, and elimination of unnecessary rationing to self-suppliers.

SCAP offered no objection to the release of 13,169 metric tons of soy bean cake, 702 metric tons of peanut cake and 935 metric tons of copra to be processed into Shoyu, amino acid and monosodium-glutinate.

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

Place	Amount (in metric tons)
Tokyo	22,391
Osaka	12,989
Fukuoka	7,054
Yokohama	7,003
Kobe	6,472
Nagoya	5,397
Kyoto	4,763
Hiroshima	4,066

The Bureau of Forestry reported that 78,563 cho of National forest land had been reforested during the period 1 April to 31 December 1948. For the same period, 260,650 cho of prefectural, community, shrine, temple and privately owned forests were reforested.

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B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported final coal production of 1,062,000 metric tons in 8.8 working days during the period 1-10 February, 1,031,500 metric tons in 8.2 working days during the period 11-20 February and 931,700 metric tons in 7 working days during the period 21-28 February.

Preliminary coal production for the period 1-10 March was reported as 123,800 metric tons in 8.8 working days.

Preliminary January and final December coal deliveries to industries, including standard, substandard, domestic and imported coal totaled 3,010,000 and 3,460,000 metric tons respectively.

Preliminary January petroleum production was given as 12,920 kiloliters.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that during the period 11-21 February 40,026 metric tons of pyrite were produced, 41,897 metric tons were shipped and stocks of 92,477 metric tons were available.

SCAP on 8 March authorized the release of 30,000 pairs of rubber gloves for distribution to workers in various essential industries.

C. Finance

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 5 March directed the Japanese Government to abolish foreign trade Kodans for foodstuffs and raw materials by 1 April. Most functions of the Kodans have been made unnecessary by the adoption of private trade contracting procedures and enactment of legislation governing export procedures. Their essential remaining functions will be absorbed by government agencies. The Government also was ordered to submit by 15 March a plan for reducing the operations of two Kodans, for textiles and minerals and industrial products, after 31 March.

SCAP on 5 March announced that the Foreign Exchange Control Board is activated by the Cabinet's appointment of Nobutane Kuichi as Chairman.

SCAP on 5 March announced that buyer-supplier export contracts for 132,624 cotton spindles had been signed to date. The estimated value of the contracts is $27,000,000. Delivery is to be made during the Japanese Fiscal Year 1949.

A seven man Korean Trade Delegation arrived in Tokyo on 9 March for conferences with SCAP officials on trade relations between the South Korean Government and occupied Japan.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The final report of the joint campaign of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross disclosed that a total of ¥1,084,334,871.12 or 92.3 percent of the quota, had been collected.

CARE, INCORPORATED, reported the following relief package statistics as of 28 February:

Type of Package

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Item	Type of Package			
	Food	Woolen	Blanket	Knitting
Total delivered or in process of delivery	15,540	3,003	980	1,003
Available for delivery	1,626	0	654	0
Consigned but not delivered	19,979	3,012	1,644	1,008
Damaged	2,813	9	10	5

The eighth shipment of goats totaling 245 from the Heifers for Relief Committee arrived at Yokohama on 3 March. The Ministry of Welfare allocated 121 and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 124. The total number of animals received to date is 1,945.

The following report on LARA shipment receipts was made for February:

Shipment No.	Date Received	Tonnage	Contents
132	12 February	13.45	clothing
133	14 February	3.	clothing
134	15 February	14.18	food, clothing, misc.
135	16 February	7.42	food, medicine, misc.
136	18 February	3.8	clothing
137	21 February	15.17	clothing, misc.
138	24 February	7.2	clothing
	Total to date.....	7,625.81	

The recurring two month Public Health Nutritionist Course for 40 persons started on 28 February at the Institute of Public Health. In a special ten day course for Medical Social Workers in model health centers completed on 24 February, 48 students received certificates.

The first national pharmacist examination to qualify for licensure required by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law 197 of 29 July 1948, is scheduled for 15 May by the National Board of Pharmacy.

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

Item	Special Milk	Ordinary Milk	Goat Milk
Number of farms	8	54,691	4,437
Number of milk animals	130	102,905	5,841
Amount produced (liters)	31,392	15,015,485	358,362

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

Item	Special Milk	Ordinary Milk
Number of plants	8	2,916
Raw	21,343	0
Pasteurized	2,818	2,085,251
Sterilized	0	4,643,933

The December milk inspection program was reported at the same time:

Special Milk

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Sterilized	0	4,643,933

The December milk inspection program was reported at the same time:

Special Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	5
Number of samples	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per c.c.)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3%)	1
Plant Inspections	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per c.c.)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3%)	1

Ordinary Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	10,035
Number of samples	23,650
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	549
Under butterfat standards (3%)	680
Plant Inspections	
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	219
Under butterfat standards (3%)	256

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

Goat Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	41
Number of samples	43
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per c.c.)	5
Under butterfat standards (3%)	6

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

	Cattle	Calves	Horses	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Number slaughtered	28,939	1,118	7,125	30,332	35	264
Live weight (kilograms)	10,346,499	122,411	2,297,242	2,621,255	1,287	8,542
Dressed weight (kilograms)	5,215,877	60,079	1,048,542	1,573,039	632	3,871
Condemned - ante mortem (total)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Condemned - post mortem (total)	14	2	7	6	0	0
(partial)	1,674	19	327	3,617	3	3
(viscera)	4,531	78	719	7,560	3	15

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

Item	Meat Processing Establishment	Retail Meat Shops
Active number	282	13,612
Number inspected	202	8,719
Sanitary condition (good)	50	2,118
(fair)	137	5,144
(poor)	17	881
Total inspections	433	9,977
Amount examined (kilo)	74,031	812,174
Amount condemned (kilo)	60	185

The following food inspection report was made for November:

Item	Amount
Number of inspections	486,075
Establishments needing improvements	68 [illegible]

Item	Meat Processing Establishment	Retail Meat Shops
Active number	282	13,612
Number inspected	202	8,719
Sanitary condition (good)	50	2,118
(fair)	137	5,144
(poor)	17	881
Total inspections	433	9,977
Amount examined (kilo)	74,031	812,174
Amount condemned (kilo)	60	185

The following food inspection report was made for November:

Item	Amount
Number of inspections	486,075
Establishments needing improvements	68,411
Number of samples collected	4,646
Number of administrative punishments	2,030

The Ministry of Welfare made the following report on inspection of seafood wholesale markets, processing establishments, and retail shops for December:

Item	Wholesale	Processing	Retail
Active number	1,646	9,227	43,765
Number inspected	982	22,765	16,449
Sanitary conditions:			
(Good)	191	455	2,128
(Fair)	656	1,777	10,627
(Poor)	135	533	3,694
Total inspections	7,389	3,674	18,823
Amount examined (kilos)	243,569,047	353,049	1,788,893
Amount condemned (kilos)	297,717	101	2,574

The following sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines and medical supplies were given for January:

Item	Amount (in yen value)
Naval medical supplies	884,248
Controlled medicines	222,390,686
Noncontrolled medicines	1,458,550,230
Home remedies	384,119,295

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following animal diseases for January:

Disease	Incidence
Swine cholera	19
Swine erisipelas	19
Swine plague	2
Brucellosis	11
Trichomoniasis	71
Equine infectious anemia	48
Equine infectious abortion	14
Equine encephalomyelitis	1
Pullorum disease (fowls)	2,648
Rabies	10
Bovine tuberculosis	80

The following production of electrotherapy equipment and biologicals was given for January:

Item	Production
X-ray	377
Ultrashort wave	22
Ultraviolet wave	36
Infrared ray	3
Luminous screens	160
Intensifying screens	349
Electrosurgical	9

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 26 February:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 26 Feb.	Changes from Wk. Ending 19 Feb.
Diptheria	428	+ 30
Dysentery	[illegible]	[illegible]

Biologics was given for January:

Item	Production
X-ray	377
Ultrashort wave	22
Ultraviolet wave	36
Infrared ray	3
Luminous screens	160
Intensifying screens	349
Electrosurgical	9

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 26 February:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 26 Feb.	Changes from Wk. Ending 19 Feb.
Diptheria	412	≠ 30
Dysentery	49	≠ 18
Epidemic meningitis	29	- 1
Influenza	85	≠ 37
Malaria	17	≠ 3
Measles	2,936	≠ 202
Para-typhoid	20	- 4
Pneumonia	4,169	≠ 98
Scarlet fever	76	- 13
Tuberculosis	8,219	- 50
Typhoid	104	≠ 18
Typhus fever	13	≠ 7
Whooping cough	1,471	- 26
Chancroid	588	≠ 40
Gonorrhea	3,358	- 37
Syphilis	3,999	≠ 120

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The National Personnel Authority on 10 March announced the names of 4,645 successful applicants for the Civil Service. Of these, 2,577 will be assigned executive and administrative posts and 2,068 technical positions. These names were chosen from 107,000 applicants who took examinations in January.

The Cabinet on 11 March appointed State Minister Kikuichiro Yamaguchi as chairman of the Reparations Board. Since formation of the third Yoshida Cabinet, the post had been held concurrently by State Minister Higai.

Tetsu Katayama issued a statement on 12 March assailing the government's proposal to sell surplus state property as a means of raising funds needed to balance the budget. Any such disposition "would lead to destruction of Japanese industry, obstruction of the democratization of Japan and colonialization of Japan," Katayama said.

The Cabinet on 12 March approved the economic white paper, "Analysis of the Current Economic Situation," by the Economic Stabilization Board.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda declared on 14 March that Prime Minister Yoshida would deliver his administrative policy address to the Diet on 22 March even though the government might be unable to complete details of the 1949-50 budget by that time. A statement by Finance Minister Ikeda on the following day indicated that the government could not complete the budget before 24 March.

State Minister Honda, Director General of the Administrative Management Agency, declared on 14 March that he did not intend to deviate from his basic plan for administrative reform despite the 13 March statement by Prime Minister that projected administrative adjustment should be conducted in accordance with the so-called "Iwamoto Plan" which provides for the discharge of 5700 employees in national government and local public entities. Nobuyuki Iwamoto, plan author, was Honda's predecessor. Honda said his plan was "more intensive" especially regarding reorganization of governmental structure.

The Cabinet on 15 March approved the mine safety bill to be submitted to the Diet at the current session. Disagreement between the ministries of Labor and Commerce and Industry concerning jurisdictional powers has delayed presentation of the bill since the Ashida administration.

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Representatives of all factions of the Social Democratic Party began conferences with Chairman Katayama on 11 March to formulate party reconstruction policies.

The Executive Committee of the Democratization League of the National Congress of Industrial Unions on 15 March decided to urge all League members to join the Social Democrats.

MI-001/170
END

MI-001/171

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/171

31 March 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/171

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 171st weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, based on the daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 25 March 1949, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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

25 March 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following reform statistics as of 28 February: Cultivated and pasture land purchased 1,915,237 Cho (4,694,246 acres); total land purchased, including transfers from other government agencies and that taken for taxes 2,089,436 Cho (5,121,208 acres). Sales of cultivated and pasture land totaled 1,860,900 Cho (4,561,066 acres).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the completion of 1,259,012 meters of roads into forests during the period 1 April to 30 September 1948.

The coastal whaling catch for the week ending 12 February was reported as 1 fin, 3 sperm and 70.99 metric tons of by-products.

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

Type or Use	Production	Stockpiles
All logs	52,516,000 cu. ft.	172,993,000 cu. ft.
Logs f/general use	43,616,000	126,733,000
Mine timbers	5,401,000	21,951,000
Railroad ties	626,000	3,361,000
Telephone poles	378,000	1,228,000
Pulp logs	2,119,000	17,078,000
Veneer logs	211,000	2,495,000
Pilings	65,000	146,000
Saw logs	38,317,000	120,276,000
Lumber	329,208,000	175,644,000 bd. ft.
Plywood	20,088,000 sq. ft.	24,806,000 sq. ft.
Bamboo (moso)	129,000,000 pieces	74,000 pieces
Other bamboo	406,000 bundles	248,000 bundles

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Bamboo (moso)	129,000,000	pieces	74,000	pieces
Other bamboo	406,000	bundles	248,000	bundles

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported the following pyrite data for the period 21-28 February:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Production	30,960
Shipments	28,027
Stocks	96,620

SCAP on 10 March directed the Japanese Government to improve the efficiency of operations in the coal industry to provide a minimum of 42,000,000 tons for the Japanese 1949-50 Fiscal Year without subsidies, deficit financing or increases in consumer coal prices. Steps ordered taken insure: First, that all contractual cash wage obligations for time actually worked will be paid in full when due and such obligations will be treated as first claim, after taxes, on coal company revenues; Second, fictitious overtime payments will be eliminated; Third, no

further hirings of surface workers, clerical or administrative personnel, except where necessary to open new mines, will be permitted until the overall ratio of underground to surface workers for the entire industry has reached a 60-40 ratio; Fourth, priority, after wages, will be accorded payment for expendable operating supplies and equipment; and Fifth, coal mine companies will readily adopt a uniform and accurate accounting system. Mine equipment inventories and purchase programs are to be reviewed to insure the elimination of purchases of excessive items. If necessary to insure implementation of these measures, the Japanese Government will direct the Coal Distribution Kodan to pay revenue from coal sales into special blocked bank accounts for payment of taxes, legitimate wages and supplies. Payment from such blocked accounts will only be made under approved SCAP regulations.

C. Finance

D. Foreign Trade

SCAP on 9 March directed the Japanese Government to submit a plan for handling the import of materials to be purchased with the proceeds of Japanese exports. The plan should indicate materials and quantities programmed for import in each quarter of Japanese Fiscal Year 1949-50 and should outline procedures for issuing import licenses and approving specific imports.

SCAP on 12 March announced that 15 metric tons of cadmium have been made available for export.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The following report on LARA shipment receipts was given for the period 2-10 March:

Shipment No.	Date Received	Tonnage	Contents
139	2 March	21.73	Food and clothing
140	3 March	14.06	Clothing
141	5 March	20.2	Food
142	7 March	113.08	Food and clothing
143	10 March	19.02	Food and clothing
	Total to date:	7,813.9 tons	

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following production of medicines and medical supplies for February:

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	Total to date:	7,813.9 tons	

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following production of medicines and medical supplies for February:

Item	Amount	
Hexylresorcinol crystals	698.89	kilograms
Hexylresorcinol pills or tablets	140,346	units
Glass syringes	348,900	pieces

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following production of experimental laboratory animals:

Item	January	February
Guinea pigs	3,351	3,677
Rats	1,332	1,207
Rabbits	1,437	1,356
White Mice	44,696	45,296

The following sales of surgical instruments and appliances were reported:

December	Value (in yen)	January	Value (in yen)
3,081,242 pcs.	312,528,925	510,202 pcs.	2,870,371

The following distribution of medicines was reported for January:

Item	Amount
Mapharsen	571,700 ampoules
Bismuth subsalicylate	177,420 cubic centimeters
Sulfathiazole	6,522,170 tablets
Sulfadiazine	1,175,683
Santonin	4,515,075
Penicillin	448,455 vials (domestic)
	16,700 (imported)

F. Transportation and Communications

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Fifth Session of the National Diet reconvened on 19 March with the Emperor, Cabinet Ministers and Supreme Court Justices attending. Prime Minister Yoshida was ill and did not attend. The House of Representatives Communist members were not present.

After the opening address by Speaker of the House Shidehara, the Emperor read a brief message voicing his "Ardent hope that the Diet will do its best as the highest organ of state power."

The Steering Committee of the House of Representatives on 19 March accepted by a majority vote the Government's request for postponement of Prime Minister's administrative policy address to 26 March. The delivery of the address may be further delayed to permit its re-examination, according to a statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda.

The Steering Committee also discussed a Democratic Liberal proposal to create an "Examination Committee" to replace the Illegal Transactions Investigation Committee.

The Cabinet on 18 March approved the proposal by State Minister Ichiro Honda, director of the Administrative Management Agency, to pay a minimum retirement allowance of five months salary to persons discharged under the projected administrative reorganization plan.

After the opening address by Speaker of the House Shidehara, the Emperor read a brief message voicing his "Ardent hope that the Diet will do its best as the highest organ of state power."

The Steering Committee of the House of Representatives on 19 March accepted by a majority vote the Government's request for postponement of Prime Minister's administrative policy address to 26 March. The delivery of the address may be further delayed to permit its re-examination, according to a statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda.

The Steering Committee also discussed a Democratic Liberal proposal to create an "Examination Committee" to replace the Illegal Transactions Investigation Committee.

The Cabinet on 18 March approved the proposal by State Minister Ichiro Honda, director of the Administrative Management Agency, to pay a minimum retirement allowance of five months salary to persons discharged under the projected administrative reorganization plan.

In conference with State Minister Honda on 22 March, Prime Minister Yoshida called for drastic execution of the Government's administrative reform program. According to a statement by Honda, the Prime Minister desires that reform measures be carried out "vigorously" and in conformity with the nine-point Economic Stabilization Program.

The Cabinet on 19 March decided to reduce the number of public corporations (Kodans) from the present fifteen to nine.

The Finance Ministry announced on 19 March that ¥270,200,000 in taxes or 85.5% of the total revenue expected from taxation in the Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 had been collected as of 10 March. Of the sum collected, income taxes totalled ¥194,583,000, liquor taxes ¥46,286,000.

Cabinet sources indicate that the general 1949-50 budget may not be submitted to the House of Representatives until the end of March. The Cabinet on 19 March was undecided whether or not to compile a provisional budget for April.

In a statement to Cabinet Ministers and Democratic Liberal Party members on 23 March, Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda stated he would effectively execute SCAP suggestions concerning the 1949-50 budget. Japan's economic recovery depends upon faithful translation into practice of budget suggestions and the related nine-point Economic Stabilization Program, Ikeda said.

Democratic Liberal Secretary General Hirokawa said on 18 March that his party would devote its energies in the Diet session toward "Clearing out all vestiges of the Katayama and Ashida administrations and, at the same time, lay foundations of a positive laissez-faire economy." To this end, he said "Every effort will be bent toward realization of all (Democratic Liberal) public promises, notably repeal of unnecessary economic controls now in force."

Democratic Liberal Party Diet members decided on 23 March to watch further developments on the 1949-50 budget before pressing the Government for concrete implementation of the Party's "public promises". According to press reports, some Party Diet members previously demanded the Cabinet's resignation for disregard of the Party's election promises in budget preparation.

Haruhiko Uetake, Democratic member of the House of Councillors from Tochigi Prefecture, joined the Democratic Liberals on 18 March. Another Upper House Democrat, Mrs. Tomi Kora, joined the Ryokufukai. Ryokufukai members now number 77, Democratic Liberals 50, and Democrats 42 in the Upper House.

B. Labor

SCAP on 23 March instructed the Labor Ministry to complete implementation of the requirement that trade unions remove full time union officials from company payrolls. The Trade Union Law prohibits employers from paying a major portion of workers' organization expenses.

C. Education

The first four in a series of three-day adult education institutes for leaders in social education, to be held in each prefecture by the end of June, are scheduled for April 10 in Kagoshima, Saga, Kochi and Nagasaki Prefectures.

From two to four communities in each prefecture will be selected as sites for the meetings, to be sponsored jointly by

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From two to four communities in each prefecture will be selected as sites for the meetings, to be sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Education and prefectural boards of education. A minimum of one hundred representatives of various organizations and institutions will be invited as conference delegates.

Local social education leaders, youth group delegates, citizens public hall managers, village officials, Parent Teacher's Association members, and Ministry of Education officials will participate in panel and group discussions, demonstrations and symposiums.

Subjects to be discussed during morning sessions include: Democratic Government versus Non-Democratic Government; How to Conduct Meetings; Methods of Adult Education for Parents, and Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. These sessions will be open to the general public.

Afternoon sessions, consisting of small group workshops, will be open to invited delegates only. Some of the subjects will be: Duties and Responsibilities of Officers and Chairmen; How to Plan Programs, and How to Develop Worthwhile Social Education Programs.

Four SCAP scientists, accompanied by four officers of the 2143d Weather Wing, have returned from the Seventh Pacific Science Congress in New Zealand where they presented SCAP scientific papers, as well as 170 papers prepared by Japanese in various fields of science, before 350 delegates from 53 nations.

This indirect participation was the first inclusion of Japanese scientists in any postwar international Pacific area conference and is regarded as the opening for gradual restoration of Japanese scientists to a place in international groups and meetings.

The papers which Japanese scientists had prepared included discussions of geophysics, meteorology, botany and zoology, agriculture, oceanography, anthropology and medical science.

The Congress has established a permanent secretariat in Hawaii, with funds to be provided temporarily by the United Nations. The next meeting, tentatively scheduled for 1952, will be held in Manila.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authorized by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Hisashi Kuranaga	United States	Attend college	To 1 Apr 1951
Nobuyuki Sakurai	United States	Attend college	To 1 Apr 1951
Rev. So-Yen Nakagawa	United States	Religious meetings	To 21 Sep '49
Hiroshi Torii	United States	Study Communications methods	To 1 Jul 1949
Miss Utako Nomoto	United States	Attend college	To 1 Apr 1953
Dr. Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki	Honolulu,T.H.	Attend East-West Philosophers Conference	2 months commencing 1 Jun 1949
Naoshige Matsumoto	Pakistan	Technical advisor to SCAP trade delegate	To 15 Jun 1949
Isamu Tsutsumi	Pakistan	Technical advisor to SCAP trade delegate	To 15 Jun 1949
Shioku Tao	Pakistan	Technical advisor to SCAP trade delegate	To 15 Jun 1949
Toshiichi Naruse	Pakistan	Technical advisor to SCAP trade delegate	To 15 Jun 1949
[illegible]	Sin[illegible]	Technical advisor	

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Toshiichi Naruse	Pakistan	Technical advisor to SCAP trade delegate	To 15 Jun 1949
Kanichi Nozaki	Siam	Technical advisor to SCAP observer at International Rice Commission	To 1 Apr 1949
Sakichiro Matsui	Siam	Technical advisor to SCAP observer at International Rice Commission	To 1 Apr 1949
Dr. Kunitaro Arimmom	Siam	Technical advisor to SCAP observer at International Rice Commission	To 1 Apr 1949
Seii Tamenaga	Canada	Trade delegate	To 15 Sep 1949
Mrs. Yuki Tamenaga	Canada	Accompany husband	To 15 Sep 1949
Takayori Mitsui 1/	Switzerland	To attend conf. of Moral Rearmament,Inc.	To 1 Oct '49
Takasumi Mitsui 2/	Switzerland	"	To 1 Oct 1949
Naoko Mitsui 2/	Switzerland	"	To 1 Oct 1949
Mrs. Hideko Mitsui 2/	Switzerland	"	To 1 Oct 1949
Sadanobu Ogawa 2/	Switzerland	"	To 1 Oct 1949

1/ Travel previously reported in 138th Weekly Report dtd 6 Aug 1948
2/ Travel previously reported in FEC-308, dtd 7 June 1948 and 140th Weekly Report dtd 20 August 1948.

MI-001/171 - END.

MI-001/172

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/172

8 April 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/172

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 172nd weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, based on the daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 1 April 1949, is circulated herewith 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

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

I. REPARATIONS

Compensation amounting to more than $17,000,000 will be paid to the Netherlands and British governments for tin and rubber seized by the Japanese during the war.

The Netherlands government will receive $8,735,880, the British share will be $8,376,630. The restitutions arose from shipment of 10,000 tons each of tin and rubber, and 15,000 tons of lead, part of which consisted of looted stocks, from Japan to the United States in 1946. The shipments were made with the consent of the British and Netherlands governments and were designed to alleviate a critical shortage of these materials in the United States after the war.

Payment of claims was recommended by the Restitution Advisory Committee after the raw materials had been carefully examined for markings indicating their origin.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Increased supply and allocation of commercial fertilizers for the coming crop season will assure Japanese farmers of the greatest supply of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers since the beginning of the Occupation, SCAP has announced.

It was pointed out that at least 60% of the nitrogenous fertilizer, all of the phosphatic and all of the potassic fertilizer allocated for rice should be ready for use at planting time. In addition, nitrogen for top dressing rice should be available so that dressings can be made in time to be of greatest benefit.

The following data on fertilizer distribution were reported:

Type	1949 Allocation	Increase Over 1948 Allocation
Nitrogenous	[illegible]	[illegible]

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II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

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The following data on fertilizer distribution were reported:

Type	1949 Allocation	Increase Over 1948 Allocation
Nitrogenous	978,638 metric tons	68,110 metric tons
Phosphatic	601,809	223,794
Potassic	137,890	135,742

Collections of 1948 staple crops as of 10 March were reported as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	4,700,000
Sweet potatoes	3,178,000

SCAP on 16 March offered no objection to the release of 66.9 metric tons of imported white sugar and 610.8 metric tons of brown sugar to be used in the production of hardtack, cigarettes and sweet wine.

SCAP on 22 March authorized the release of 425 metric tons of imported molasses to yeast manufacturers.

SCAP on 24 March offered no objection to the release of 174 metric tons of imported canned tea.

1/ In brown rice equivalents

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the total mulberry acreage in Japan as of 30 November 1948 as 445,368.9 acres.

SCAP on 18 March authorized distribution of the following United States Army surplus clothing for the summer grain incentive goods program:

Item	Amount
Shirts	9,478 units
Trousers	52,139 pair
Socks	89,113
Drawers	33,810
Undershirts	33,136 units
Coats	12,604
Caps and hats	14,742

The coastal whaling catch for the week ending 26 February was reported as one sperm and 31.27 metric tons of by-products.

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

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Herring	46
Atka mackerel	371
Sardines	31,623
Bonito	812
Tuna	3,428
Mackerel	9,703
Horse mackerel	246
Flatfish	4,990
Sea Bream	1,310
Skipper	482
Cod and pollack	22,619
Yellowtail	891
Sharks	8,896
Other fish	34,140
Shellfish	9,471
Crustaceans	2,141
Cuttlefish & octopus	11,572
Sea cucumber	458

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Whales 1/	
Seaweed 1/	

January wood fuel production and deliveries were recorded as follows:

Item	Production	Deliveries
Charcoal	241,122 metric tons	219,733 metric tons
Gasumaki	44,607	42,456
Firewood	2,542,768 Soseki koku	1,449,392 Soseki koku

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that during the period 1-10 March 38,516 metric tons of pyrite were produced, 45,196 metric tons were shipped and stocks of 95,652 metric tons were available.

During the month of January 562,059 metric tons of limestone were produced, 556,206 metric tons were shipped and stocks of 391,350 metric tons were available.

1/ Data on whales and seaweed will be reported when received.

During the 8.8 working days of the period 1-10 March, 1,125,000 metric tons of coal (final figure) were produced; during the 8.2 working days of the period 11-20 March, 1,080,700 metric tons of coal (preliminary figure) were produced.

C. Finance

The Holding Company Liquidation Company on 24 March ruled that ten textile concerns, nine of them "Big Ten" spinning firms and one wool processing company, were no longer excessive concentrations and ordered them removed from the restricted listings.

The ten concerns ordered removed from the restricted list are: Nitto Boseki K.K.; Kurashiki Boseki K.K.; Fuji Boseki K.K.; Kanegafuchi Boseki K.K.; Dai Nippon Boseki K.K.; Toyo Boseki K.K.; Daiwa Boseki K.K.; Nisshin Boseki K.K.; Shikishima Boseki K.K.; and Nippon Keori K.K.

The Daiken Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, one of the smaller of the "Big Ten" spinning companies, was declared to be an excessive concentration under Public Law 207 and was directed to reorganize into independent textile trading companies.

SCAP on 25 March granted permission to the Japanese Government to take, as of 1 April, any steps considered advisable toward the relaxation or elimination of distribution and price controls over vegetables. Price and distribution controls over marine products will be continued as fish production is not considered large enough to justify their removal.

Proceeds from the liquidation of closed institutions for the weeks ending 12, 19 and 26 February and 5 and 12 March were as follows:

Date	Amount (in yen)
Wk ending 12 February	228,218,007
Wk ending 19 February	465,198,678
Wk ending 26 February	125,614,365
Wk ending 5 March	742,819,641
Wk ending 12 March	149,894,190

The following report on securities sold by the Securities Coordinating Liquidation

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The following report on securities sold by the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee was given for the periods indicated:

Period	Number Shares	Value (in yen)
16-28 February	2,177,684	166,849,147
1-15 March	1,843,069	125,645,972

The following report was received from the Bank of Japan for the ten day period ending 28 February:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,029	Notes issued	322,449
Gov't bonds and other securities	211,896	Gov't deposits	26,097
Advances to Gov't.	82,072	Other deposits	21,555
Loans	72,510	Misc.accounts	5,974
Agencies accounts	2,271	Net profit for current period	6,191
Misc. accounts	3,513	Capital and reserves	308
Inter-office items on Gov't accounts	0	Inter-office items on Gov't accounts	5
Inter-office accounts	9,288	Inter-Office account	0
TOTAL ASSETS	382,579	TOTAL LIABILITIES	382,579

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

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,046	Notes issued	317,384
Gov't bonds and other securities	207,760	Gov't deposits	30,027
Advances to Gov't.	81,792	Other deposits	19,317
Loans	77,110	Misc. accounts	6,842
Agencies accounts	800	Net profit for current period	7,225
Misc. accounts	2,661	Capital & reserves	308
Inter-office items on Gov't accounts	0	Inter-office items on Gov't accounts	44
Inter-office accounts	9,977	Inter-office account	0
TOTAL ASSETS	381,146 1/	TOTAL LIABILITIES	381,147 1/

D. Foreign Trade

Negotiations for a trade pact between Korea and Japan involving approximately $80,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning 1 April were concluded on 23 March. The Agreement and accompanying financial arrangements have been submitted to the Korean Government and to SCAP for approval.

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Details of the pact were not disclosed but SCAP officials said it provided for trading on a basis of United States dollars through use of letters of credit or other customary banking procedures. After it and an accompanying financial arrangement become effective, all existing accounts between the Republic of Korea and Occupied Japan will be settled with transactions being put on a cash basis.

Three SCAP representatives and five Japanese technical specialists left Tokyo on 28 March for Central and South America to explore trade possibilities and to attempt to arrange the purchase of raw materials required by Japan as well as to offer Japanese goods for sale.

SCAP on 7 March directed the Japanese Board of Trade to release 21,273,808 linear yards of export cotton fabric for domestic consumption to apply against April-June quotas.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The first shipment of streptomycin to reach Japan from the United States under the import program has arrived in Yokohama for use in the treatment of certain types of tuberculosis.

1/ Difference due to rounding of figures.

Intended as an adjunct or an additional aid for the usually accepted methods of treatment of tuberculosis, and as a supplement to the tuberculosis control program, this shipment of streptomycin will be made available to such institutions as national tuberculosis sanatoria, national hospitals and other institutions which have facilities and technical personnel to supervise the treatment.

Due to the limited quantity of the medicine available, it will be used only for the treatment of certain types of tuberculosis known to respond to streptomycin. No widespread distribution of streptomycin for general use in the treatment of disease is contemplated at this time.

Final results of examinations for veterinary licensure held on 1 March were reported as 1,203 applicants, 1,137 passing and 66 failures.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 5 March:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 5 Mar.	Changes from Wk Ending 26 Feb.
Diphtheria	349	- 63
Dysentery	45	- 4
Epidemic meningitis	29	No change
Influenza	68	- 17
Malaria	20	↑ 3
Measles	3,288	↑ 352
Para-typhoid	24	↑ 4
Pneumonia	4,284	↑ 115
Scarlet fever	83	↑ 7
Smallpox	3	↑ 3
Tuberculosis	8,408	↑ 189
Typhoid	55	↑ 49
Typhus fever	2	- 11
Whooping cough	1,420	- 51
Chancroid	532	- 56
Gonorrhea	3,468	↑ 110
Syphilis	4,599	↑ 600

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 12 March:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 12 Mar.	Changes from Wk Ending 5 Mar.

Epidemic meningitis	68	- 11
Influenza	20	↓ 3
Malaria	3,288	↓ 352
Measles	24	↓ 4
Para-typhoid	4,284	↓ 115
Pneumonia	83	↓ 7
Scarlet fever	3	↓ 3
Smallpox	8,408	↓ 189
Tuberculosis	55	↓ 49
Typhoid	2	- 11
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Whooping cough	532	- 56
Chancroid	3,468	↓ 110
Gonorrhea	4,599	↓ 600
Syphilis		

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 12 March:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 12 Mar.	Changes from Wk Ending 5 Mar.
Diphtheria	372	↓ 23
Dysentery	53	↓ 8
Epidemic meningitis	45	↓ 16
Influenza	44	- 24
Malaria	28	↓ 8
Measles	3,821	↓ 533
Para-typhoid	23	- 1
Pneumonia	3,856	- 428
Scarlet fever	80	- 3
Smallpox	0	- 3
Tuberculosis	8,351	- 57
Typhoid	67	↓ 12
Typhus fever	0	- 2
Whooping cough	1,349	- 71
Chancroid	457	- 75
Gonorrhea	3,716	↓ 248
Syphilis	4,192	- 407

F. Transportation and Communications

Approximately 695 ships in the Japanese Merchant Fleet, of more than 100 gross tons each, were transferred from a bare boat to a time charter basis, on 1 April.

Manning, repairing and maintaining the ships, previously carried out by the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, of the Japanese Government, will become the responsibility of private shipowners under the order. The shipowners will be obligated to keep their vessels in operating condition to continue receiving payment from CMMC. Government vessels, repatriation ships, fishing boats and special type private craft are exempt.

SCAP has notified the Japanese Government that after 28 March restrictions on textual content of international telegrams and mail emanating from Japan will be relaxed to permit certain Japanese and other residents of Japan to correspond directly with the United States Alien Property Custodian to clarify the status of property currently in possession of the Custodian.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Cabinet sources said on 26 March that budget negotiations on fulfilling the public pledges of the Democratic Liberals would continue "three or four more days". Finance Minister Ikeda and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda simultaneously announced that the 1949-50 budget would be presented to the Diet on 5 April. The method of covering the expense of the first part of the new Fiscal Year had not been decided by 28 March. Two plans were considered: To pass a provisional budget to meet debt services, payrolls and other expenses falling within the first 15 days of April or to delay payments until the Diet can act on the entire budget, expected about 10 April.

The House of Representatives Budget Committee on 30 March approved a provisional budget for 1 to 15 April. The bill was immediately referred to the House plenary session. The provisional budget is designed to bridge the time gap until the passage of the 49-50 budget, and provides ¥4,699,922,000 in general accounts and ¥3,964,680,000 in special accounts.

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Prime Minister Yoshida on 26 March approved a draft administrative reorganization plan submitted by State Minister Honda. The plan was presented to the Cabinet on 29 March.

The Prime Minister is scheduled to deliver his administrative policy address in the Diet on 2 April. Democratic Liberals are preparing to issue a statement at the same time explaining why the 49-50 budget does not take account of parts of their "public pledges".

The House of Representatives on 29 March adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a special committee to investigate illegal property transactions and "evil influences" retarding the reconstruction of Japan. "Evil influences" are defined in the resolution as "such acts to discourage the will for tax payment as to lead the people to evade taxes illegally and to disturb the payment of taxes; acts to impede the delivery of foodstuffs; acts to instigate labor disputes unreasonably; and other acts which have had serious evil influences upon the reconstruction of Japan and responsibility therefor".

Democratic Liberals, both factions of the Democrats and the Kosei Club (newly organized conservative group of ten former Independents) voted in favor of the resolution; all other parties voted against it.

The establishment of the Japanese national railways as a public corporation has been delayed until 1 June because other pressing legislation must be cleared through the Diet first.

The House of Councillors on 26 March elected Kisaku Matsushima, Democratic Liberal, Vice President on the second ballot 103 to 82. Social Democratic Kanae Hatano was the runner-up.

Thirty union leaders affiliated with the Democratization League of the National Congress of Industrial Unions on 24 March announced their intention to join the Social Democrats. A group spokesman declared that about 100,000 League members expected to join the Social Democrats by the end of April.

The Japan Federation of Bar Associations adopted a resolution on 25 March calling for the shake-up of top personnel in the Attorney General's Office. Copies of the resolution were submitted to the Prime Minister, Attorney General Ueda and Procurator General Fukui.

The anticoalition group of the Democratic Party in a 26 March statement attacked the Government's "ineptness" in handling the budget issue. The statement also acknowledged the importance of the SCAP-sponsored budget plan.

The Social Democrat National Convention will be held in Tokyo from 15 through 17 April. Secretary General Asanuma declared on 29 March that while a "stormy session" was expected, he did not anticipate a party split.

Mrs. Masa Nakayama, Democratic Liberal, was elected Chairman of a special House of Representatives Committee on repatriation of Japanese nationals abroad on 29 March and Mrs. Mitsu Koro was named to head a similar committee in the House of Councillors on the same day.

Jitsuzo Nishimura, Governor of Saitama Prefecture, resigned on 24 March. Nishimura was charged with involvement in the Japan Silk Company case currently under procuratorial investigation. The Saitama Prefectural Assembly on 28 March accepted the resignation.

Daylight Saving Time will be observed in Japan from midnight

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Daylight Saving Time will be observed in Japan from midnight 2 April to midnight 10 September by the Japanese Government and United States forces in Japan. The Japanese Government adopted the Daylight Saving Time Schedule in 1948 in an effort to conserve electric power.

B. Labor

C. Education

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has added two new divisions, one for women and one for farmers, and is setting up a group of Radio Farm Directors patterned after the radio farm directors in the United States.

In connection with BCJ's new Women's Division, the first woman in the history of the 24-year-old radio corporation has been appointed to a policy-making position. As Division Chief, Miss Fuji Egami has overall charge of such network shows as "The Women's Hour" and "Homemakers' Diary". Network programs for women now total 13 hours and 30 minutes each week. Other programs for women are originated at local station levels.

The new Farm Division is training Radio Farm Directors to facilitate collection of agricultural information and increase public service programs on farming, from each of the network's eight central stations. The directors are being instructed to develop timely and practical programs of interest to localized farm listeners. Conferences to explain and initiate the farm directors program are being held by BCJ's Farm Division with prefectural agricultural and information officials in Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai and Sapporo. Additional conferences are planned for Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Kumamoto and Tokyo.

BCJ now broadcasts three farm programs, totaling two hours and 45 minutes a week. They are informational programs called "New Farm Village", "The Early Bird" and "Tomorrow's Food."

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Authority by SCAP

Name	Destination	Purpose	Period
Shigetaka Yamagishi	France	Attend ITU Conference, Paris	100 days beginning 1 April
Takeso Shimoda	France	Attend ITU Conference, Paris	100 days beginning 1 April
Tomokichi Saito	France	Attend ITU Conference, Paris	100 days beginning 1 April

Tomokichi Saito	France	Attend ITU Conference, Paris	April 100 days beginning 1 April

MI-001/172-END

MI-001/173

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MI-001/173

15 April 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/173

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
173RD

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 173rd weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department, is based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 8 April 1949, and is circulated herewith 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
173RD

8 April 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Collections of 1948 staple crops as of 20 March were reported as follows:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Rice and rice substitutes 1/	4,723,000
Sweet potatoes	3,244,000

Catching activities of the Japanese antarctic whaling expeditions have ceased for the season with the following results:

Item	Amount
Blue whales	631 units
Fin whales	1,018
Total products	54,500 metric tons

The following marine landings for January (not reported in Weekly Report 172 dated 1 April) were recorded:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Whales	1,240
Seaweed	1,240
Other marine animals	564

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

Type of Wood	Production	Stockpiles

Item	Amount
Blue whales	631 units
Fin whales	1,018
Total products	54,500 metric tons

The following marine landings for January (not reported in Weekly Report 172 dated 1 April) were recorded:

Item	Amount (in metric tons)
Whales	1,240
Seaweed	1,240
Other marine animals	564

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

Type or Use	Production	Stockpiles
All logs	63,395 cu. ft.	178,253 cu. ft.
Logs for general use	51,343	129,593
Mine timbers	6,954	24,243
Railroad ties	610	2,922
Telephone poles	398	1,428
Pulp logs	3,563	17,284
Veneer logs	421	2,625
Pilings	106	179
Saw Logs	45,175	122,853
Lumber	347,736,000 bd. ft.	168,816,000 bd. ft.
Plywood	28,752,000 sq. ft.	20,959,000 sq. ft.
Bamboo (moso)	112,000 pieces	68,000 pieces
Other bamboo	395,000 bundles	220,000 bundles

B. Industry

C. Finance

A seven man United States mission headed by Professor Carl S. Shoup of Columbia University will survey the Japanese tax system for SCAP, it was announced on 1 April. The mission

1/ In brown rice equivalents

will leave for Japan early in May for a four month visit. The group will make a comprehensive study of the local and national tax structure with the assistance of Japanese tax specialists.

It is expected that the mission will recommend policy with respect to reallocation of tax revenue sources among the national, local, and prefectural governments.

SCAP directed the Japanese Government on 1 April to establish a special account in the Bank of Japan to be designated as the United States Counterpart Fund in amounts commensurate with the dollar cost to the United States Government of the American aid furnished Japan, at a rate of exchange to be indicated by SCAP.

Withdrawals from the Fund will be permitted only in such amounts and for such purposes contributing to economic stabilization as may be approved by SCAP. The directive indicates that the Japanese Government in submitting proposals for intended fund expenditures should consider the need for promoting the economic objectives set forth in SCAP's economic stabilization letter to Prime Minister Yoshida 19 December 1948. Proposals, it was stated, should recognize the need for retirement of the national debt, and also give due attention to the legitimate needs of private and public credit.

In general, expenditures from the Fund will not replace funds otherwise available from either normal government revenues, existing credit sources, or savings of the Japanese people.

Proposals calling for Counterpart Fund advances to private and public investments will be considered in the light of achievement by proposed recipients of specific programs of rationalization and economic stabilization.

Fund releases, wherever practicable, will be repaid in accordance with clearly defined interest and amortization schedules. Such action, however, will not preclude SCAP's approval of other categories of releases which will better contribute to Japan's stabilization and export capacity.

The Japanese Government on 29 March was ordered to sell certain buildings and other possessions of dissolved patriotic organizations. These buildings and possessions first will be offered for sale to their present occupants, including hospitals, schools, churches, charitable institutions and other [illegible] dedicated to the public welfare.

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For eligibility, occupant-purchasers must be prepared to continue in their present fields of endeavor. A total of 704 buildings and 136 pieces of land were seized by SCAP from former nationalistic, war-fostering Japanese societies. Properties which are now being used by Japanese government agencies for agrarian and other necessary purposes are exempt from sale. Specifically eliminated from purchase of such properties are former officials or directors of the patrictic societies from whom the properties were taken.

D. Foreign Trade

Dr. Robert Seiburth, representing the United States Assistant Secretary of the Army, arrived in Japan on 5 April to confer with SCAP officials on trade possibilities between occupied Germany and Japan. Recent surveys of Germany's export production indicate that commodities including dyes, potash fertilizer, pig iron, hand and precision tools, critically needed in Japan, may be available.

Japanese articles needed in Germany which may be available for export include raw silk, textile machinery, whale oil, essential oils and various raw materials. Estimates of trade volume in the event of an arrangement between the British and American Zones of Germany and occupied Japan, range from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 each way for the first year of operation.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The following report on LARA shipment receipts was made for March:

Shipment No.	Date Received	Tonnage	Contents
144	24 March	2	Food
145	26 March	6.3	Food
146	27 March	102.64	Food & clothing
147	27 March	7.72	Clothing
148	28 March	4.66	Clothing & miscellaneous

Total to date -- 7,937.22 tons

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 19 March:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 19 March	Changes from Wk Ending 12 March
Diphtheria	398	↓ 26
Dysentery	60	↓ 7
Epidemic meningitis	43	↓ 2
Influenza	40	- 4
Malaria	34	↓ 6
Measles	4,263	↓ 442
Para-typhoid	27	↓ 4
Pneumonia	4,213	↓ 357
Scarlet fever	70	- 10
Smallpox	8	↓ 8
Tuberculosis	8,230	- 121
Typhoid	64	- 3
Typhus fever	2	↓ 2
Whooping cough	1,508	↓ 159
Chancroid	530	↓ 127
Gonorrhea	3,663	- 53
Syphilis	4,236	↓ 44

The following production of electrotherapy equipment and