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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/81

EIGHTY-FIRST WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-first weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 4 July 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-FIRST WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

4 July 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Japanese Price Board announced the following 1947 staple food prices, compared with 1946 prices:

Staples	Price (Yen per koku) 1947	1946
Wheat	1,052	471.76
Naked barley	1,052	471.76
Barley	714	323.14
White potatoes	87 per 10 kan	48.00 per 10 kan

The Nippon Times weekly survey of editorial opinion noted that most Tokyo papers showed greatest interest in the food problem. Some papers voiced a strong demand for the publication of the facts of the food situation, while other comments concerned the problems of reconstruction.

The Tokyo Sea Foods Company reported fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market as follows for the week ending 5 June 1947:

Type	Amount (metric tons)
Total	3,144
Fresh	2,056
Shell	41
Frozen	54
Dried & salted	556
Others	437

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the requirements for forestry and flood control for the first half of the fiscal year 1945 as follows:

Type	Requirements
Coal	340,453 metric tons
Chemical products	40,565
Coke	14,910
Secondary steel products	6,849
Ordinary steel materials	5,724
Pig iron	2,021
Fatty oil products	1,191
Non-ferrous metal products	857
Greases	420
Cow hide leather	72
Rayon pulp	31

Type	Requirements	
Rubber	28	
Fuse caps	4,237,910	pieces
Electric machinery	3,552	
Straw mats	200	
Paper	2,505,779	pounds
Textile fibers	622,219	
Petroleum products (non-grease)	27,662	kiloliters
Fuses	3,389,017	meters
Timber	60,115,280	board feet
Plywood	1,176,039	square feet
Plate glass	5,497	boxes

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on production and stockpiles of logs and lumber in May 1947:

Type	Production		Stockpiles	
All logs	544,824,000	board feet	2,122,024,000	board feet
Saw logs	373,816,000		1,348,512,000	
Lumber	299,924,000		266,568,000	
Mine timbers	7,543,000	cubic feet	26,785,000	cubic feet
Railroad ties	1,454,000		6,604,000	
Telephone poles	573,000		785,000	
Pulpwood logs	2,389,000		21,038,000	
Veneer logs	956,000		6,439,000	
Piling	13,000		25,000	
Plywood	18,529,000	square feet	6,709,000	square feet
Bamboo				
Moso	43,000	pieces	151,000	pieces
Others	354,000	bundles	484,000	bundles

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported final total coal consumption by industries for April at 2,027,000 metric tons, compared with the allocation of 2,190,000 tons. The Ministry also reported that revised coal production figures for April totalled 2,111,600 metric tons, compared with the quota of 2,200,000 tons.

Crude oil production in May was reported at 17,669 kiloliters.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follow on the production and delivery of charcoal and firewood during April 1947:

Type	Production		Deliveries	
Charcoal	107,424	metric tons	108,633	metric tons
Gasu-maki	33,112	metric tons	22,205	metric tons
Firewood	3,662,451	soseki-koku	1,387,152	soseki-koku

Textile production for May 1947 was reported as follows:

Textile	Production	
Cotton yarns	26,545,000	pounds
Cotton fabric	62,357,000	square yards
Raw silk	10,749	bales
Silk fabric	3,168,000	square yards

Textile	Production
Rayon filament yarn	1,293,000 pounds
Rayon staple	1,441,000 pounds
Spun rayon yarn	1,245,000 pounds
Spun & filament rayon fabric	8,265,000 square yards
Woolen yarn	2,106,000 pounds
Worsted yarn	677,000 pounds
Woolen fabric	1,539,000 square yards
Worsted fabric	465,000 square yards

C. Finance

Finance Minister Takeo Kurusu announced that he intended to follow the policy of "healthy finances" agreed upon by the major political parties. The Finance Minister also announced that he intended to crack down on tax evaders and to devise a means to facilitate the payment of taxes, but he saw no immediate need for imposing new taxes. Kurusu described inflation as "chronic" rather than "acute" and pledged "sound finance, increased production, and development of trade industries" as remedies.

On 16 June, 3,273,329 shares of stock of closed institutions were sold for a total of 5,877,420 yen. On 25 June, 1295,494 shares of stock of closed institutions were posted with an estimated value of 12,701,021 yen.

Control companies closed by the Ministry of Finance on 21 June included the following: Tokai Sand & Gravel Company, Nagoya; Western Japan Sand & Gravel Company, Osaka; Eastern Japan Sand & Gravel Company, Tokyo; and Western Sand & Gravel Company, Fukuoka.

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported May production of crude and finished vaccine as follows:

Vaccine	Production	
	Crude	Finished
Cholera	1,913,000 cc	582,000 cc
Typhus	211,000	0
Triple typhoid	35,637,280	1,536,800
Diphtheria toxoid	42,760	0
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	134,609
Small-pox	120,000 doses	3,270,800 doses

The Ministry of Welfare reported the production during May of 341,620,000 Oxford units of penicillin and 81,713 liters of culture medium. The Ministry reported that 38,861 rolls of 35-millimeter, and 24,135 square meters of assorted X-ray film, were produced in May. Medical instruments produced during the month totalled 149,241 pieces valued at 7,924,677 yen, while dental instruments produced in May totalled 384,261 pieces valued at 10,160,935 yen.

Insect and rodent control supplies produced in May were reported as follows:

Type	Production
Antu (rat poison)	408,313 3-gram packages
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,059 kilograms
Rat traps	10,900 units

Type	Production
Pyrethrum emulsion	393,000 gallons
DDT Jap dusters	4,600 units
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3-gallon	2,753 units
Sprayer, pump-type, semi-automatic	6,482 units
Sprayer, hand, ½ gallons	7,000 units

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 14 June 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 14 June	Changes from Wk Ending 7 June
Diphtheria	564	- 50
Typhoid	276	- 17
Dysentary	379	- 19
Paratyphoid	90	≠ 4
Epidemic Meningitis	67	- 5
Epidemic Typhus	29	- 6
Small-pox	9	- 7
Scarlet Fever	62	- 10
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	308	≠ 25
Japanese B-encephalitis	1	No Change
Measles	9,839	≠ 434
Whooping Cough	5,815	≠ 1,245
Pneumonia	4,689	≠ 257
Tuberculosis	9,214	≠ 1,119
Influenza	199	≠ 119
Chancroid	880	≠ 4
Gonorrhea	4,552	- 94
Syphilis	3,208	- 176

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 9 May showed 3,211 hospitals, total capacity, 223,439 beds, with 108,191 occupied.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Government and Politics

In Prime Minister Katayama's address on "the State of the Nation" 1 July he stated in part:

"I place great faith in the present 3-Party Coalition Cabinet which has been formed, believing that the Liberal Party outside the Cabinet will cooperate to break the economic crisis.

"The government is desirous of achieving with courage and optimism the realization of the great spirit of Democracy and the high ideal of pacifism embodied in the new constitution.

"The government is resolved to respect the Diet and to prevent any transgression in the relations between the Diet and the government.

"... Democracy should not halt with politics but should reach into the fields of industry and economy. The superior Democracy which I emphasize now is based upon an amalgamation (of Greek civilization, Christian civilization and Modern Science) and must indeed become the foundation of pacifism.

"A peace-loving nation, which the government has in mind,

must be a state which will ensure its people the various kinds of freedom which are based on the Constitution, a state which will offer its people a healthy and cultured living, a state which excludes force, irrationality, and injustice, and, based on love of justice and humanity, strongly adheres to pacifism and defends righteousness at any cost, a state which respects labor, science, arts, and religion, and a state which endeavors to foster Democratic and peace-loving citizens of tomorrow by the firm establishment of a proper and just educational system.

"This country's economy is now confronted with a fearful crisis (encompassing) food shortage, increased inflation, industrial depression, increased unemployment, and rampant black-market activities ... Determined to break this crisis at whatever cost, the 8-point emergency economic measures were issued... So long as we do not err in the method, and so long as the people are united in facing it, I am firmly convinced that we will surely pull the deteriorating economy back onto the road to recovery.

"..... The prospect for the supply of food during the 4-month period from July to October ... calls for the gravest anxiety. ..... the government frankly recognizes that the basis of all its measures must be to guarantee food supplies.

"The government aims at establishing a sound financial policy by curtailing its expenditures as practicably as possible. The government will impose high taxes on holders of new currency. ... the government expects the cooperation of financial circles in the reopening of production.

"A plan for state control is being formulated to achieve production of 30,000,000 tons of coal.

"The government will lay special emphasis on fostering a healthy labor unionization movement.

"The government intends to submit to the present session of the Diet an Unemployment Benefit Bill, Unemployment Bill, and other specific measures for expanding and strengthening unemployment relief facilities.

"Efforts will be focussed on the stabilization of prices, thus maintaining real wages.

"The government is drafting a long-range plan for Japan's economic recovery, placing particular emphasis on the development of hydroelectric power ..... and exports.

"The government must reform the civil service system ..... eliminate the bureaucratic concept ... enforce strict official discipline.

"I anticipate the abolition of the Home Ministry, fundamental reforms in the autonomous organizations, and would like to give consideration to reform of the police system, Civil Service and regulations governing the duties of officials.....

"The government is prepared to spare no efforts for fulfilling the Potsdam Declaration. We desire no territories."

Mainichi reported the Prime Minister's address as being "sound and realistic" and urged the government to carry out its political innovations "resolutely and speedily." Tokyo Shimbun stated that Katayama's speech did "not necessarily include anything new" and that the Cabinet seemed "to lack determination to fulfill its duty of tiding over the present crisis." Yomiuri stated that the long-range economic plan

envisaged by the Prime Minister was progressive and agreed that now is the last opportunity to stabilize the nation's economy. Banboku, Secretary-General of the Liberal Party, stated that Katayama's speech revealed the weakness of the coalition government, and that the address proposed no new concrete measures.

On 28 June the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors adopted House Rules embodying the following features:

1. Delegation of power to the Speaker and the President, making them responsible for protecting the speaking rights of the majority and minority members, and for the efficient management of the respective Houses.

2. Emphasis on Standing Committee, which examine and report on all bills introduced, hold public hearings, and investigate the affairs of the nation.

3. Requirements that at least one plenary session every two weeks be set aside for an informal discussion of a subject of national importance, with the Houses permitted to register opinions by record vote.

The Cabinet announced a comprehensive purge which will affect 118 newspapers and news agencies, 225 magazine publishers, 15 companies producing motion pictures and theatrical presentations, 6 broadcasting companies, and 5 other organizations affecting the dissemination of information. The Central Screening Committee was expected to begin the examination of individuals on 1 July.

A Cabinet spokesman announced on 28 June that the government had decided to dissolve the Home Ministry in line with the policy of decentralizing government powers, and the promotion of local self-government. The bill incorporating the decision will be presented to the Diet during the current session. Appropriate powers of the Home Ministry will be transferred to other ministries and to the local governments. Three new offices will be set up as bureaus of the Prime Minister's office to assume the remaining functions. The new agencies include the following: The Self-Government Committee, to exercise such powers as remain under the jurisdiction of the Local Government Bureau of the Home Ministry after the transfer; the Construction Board, formed by amalgamating the Home Ministry's State Planning Bureau and the War Damage Rehabilitation Board; and the Peace Maintenance Board, to assume the functions of the Police Bureau and the Research Bureau of the Ministry.

Jiji Press reported that Matsutaro Matsushima, sentenced to eight months imprisonment in November 1946 for having libeled the Emperor during the 19 May 1946 "Food Rally", was acquitted of less majeste by the Tokyo Higher Court. According to the verdict, less majeste is not a crime under the terms of the new Constitution.

Manitsu Tanaka, Vice-Speaker of the House of Representative announced his resignation from the Democratic Party on 28 June. His decision to quit the Party follows the precedent of former Speakers and Vice-Speakers who renounced party ties in order to discharge their official duties as independents. The Speaker of the House, Komakichi Matsuoka, has not indicated if he will resign from the Social Democratic Party.

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/82

18 July 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/82

EIGHTY-SECOND WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-second weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 11 July 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-SECOND WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

11 July 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Nippon Times reported that the current food situation, as described in the "White Paper", is so critical that "public unrest over food is apt to jeopardize all of the Government's elaborate administrative and legislative program".

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported collection of staple foods as of 20 June 1947 as follows:

Type	Collection (metric tons)	
Rice	4,046,000	
Rice substitutes	308,000	(in brown rice equivalents)
Wheat, barley, naked barley	706,000	
Sweet potatoes	2,521,000	
White Potatoes	897,000	

On 5 July, 108,000 metric tons (in milled equivalents) of imported staple food were released, including 30,100 tons of indigenous rice stored in substitution of released imported food.

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported preliminary coal production figures for the second 10-day period in June as showing a total production of 756,600 metric tons for the 8.9 working days, an increase of 15% over the 655,200 tons (revised figure) produced during the 8 working days of the first 10-day period of the month. Average production per working day was 85,000 tons, as compared to 81,900 tons per working day for the previous period.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that the final figures on coal stockpiles on 31 May were 754,600 metric tons, a reduction from the 30 April stockpiles of 785,600 tons. The 31 May total did not include 40,000 metric tons of coal of 3,000 calories or less stockpiled in Honshu and Kyushu. The Ministry also reported preliminary figures on coal consumption by industries for May totalling 2,132,000 tons, a 7% decrease from the 2,288,000 tons allocated and a 5% increase over April consumption. The total consumption was also 28,500 tons in excess of the preliminary May production figure.

Preliminary May figures in lignite production were reported by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Production totalled 223,180 metric tons, 430,273 tons were stockpiled at the month's end, and consumption totalled 221,503 tons.

The Ministry also reported pyrite production for the period 1-10 June of 21,081 metric tons, and for the period 11-20 June of 22,213 tons (preliminary figure).

C. Finance

In line with the emergency program, the Japanese Government announced on 5 July the new price schedules which doubled certain official prices of essential products and services and tripled others. Wages were pegged for workers in every key industry.

The Holding Company Liquadation Commission announced the liquidation of Mitsui Bussan Company and Mitsubishi Shoji Company. The announcement stated that every effort would be made to protect national finance and banking from the effects of the liquidation.

Licenses were issued on 3 July to the following foreign banks to operate in Japan: Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of Hong Kong; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of London; Netherlands Trading Society and Netherlands India Commercial Banks, of Amsterdam.

Permission was given to the Foreign Trade Fund Special Account to borrow temporarily 3,600,000,000 yen to cover excess disbursements over receipts by Boeki Cho.

The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 30 June 1947 follows:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,423	Notes issued	136,320
Government bonds and other securities	82,515	Government deposits	4,856
Advances to Government	21,228	Other deposits	11,496
Loans	47,007	Misc. accounts	3,171
Agencies accounts	1,485	Net profit current period	1,099
Misc. accounts	1,332	Capital & reserves	250
Inter-office items on Government accounts	33	Inter-office items on Government accounts	0
Inter-office account	2,168	Inter-office account	0
Total Assets	157,191 1/	Total Liabilities	157,192 1/

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported that absorbent cotton production for the period 18 May-14 June was 201,250 pounds. Stocks in factories were reported at 482,591 pounds.

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 16 May showed 3,214 hospitals, total capacity, 223,574 beds, with 109,965 occupied.

F. Communications

Postal matter between Japan and China will be exchanged at the international rate beginning 1 August. Japan and China had previously exchanged mail at the domestic rate under the Sino-Japanese postal agreement of 8 December 1922.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Government and Politics

In order to acquaint the Japanese people with the actual economic situation of the country and to enable them to understand the eight-point economic program, the Economic Stabilization Board published a "White Paper" on 5 July.

1/ Seeming discrepancy due to rounding off of figures.

Asahi supported the paper and stated that it clarified the imperative need for halting the vicious upward spiral of wages and prices, increasing coal supplies, and improving the individual productivity of workers. Yomiuri stated that a mere report of economic conditions was not sufficient to win the nation's cooperation, and, on the basis of facts offered by the government, urged new economic policies involving governmental reforms removing "age-old bureaucratic controls". Tokyo Shimbun doubted that many people would understand the government's report, and urged a more detailed statistical reporting on "food, clothes, and houses need for maintaining the living standard". Nihon Keizai stated that if the government periodically reports on economic condition, the reports would enable the people to judge the "right political path".

The chairman of the political investigation committees of the five major political parties also commented on the 'White Paper". Masuda, Liberal, said that its release furthered the cause of democratizing politics, since it puts Japanese citizens in the position to discuss economic problems on a basis of equality with government representatives. Tokuda, Communist, stated that the paper contained faulty statistics. Suzuki, Social Democrat, criticized its lack of statistics on farmers' food stocks and industrialists' stockpiles. Kitamura, Democrat, noted its excessive "preaching" and its too brief and abstract financial figures. Funada, Peoples Cooperative, criticized the government's method of calculating actual prices and real wages.

Foreign Minister Ashida, questioned during interpellations in both Houses of the Diet, 2 July, said in the House of Councillors: "The problem of nationalized state control of coal and other essential industries should be ... (examined) ..., but I do not believe that our country's industries should be nationalized".

When questioned in the House of Representatives on his recent statement concerning Okinawa, Ashida said: "Part of my statement regarding Okinawa at the interview with foreign correspondents on 2 June was misquoted. The report is far from the truth. In article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration, it is declared that the Japanese national land is to be composed of Japan proper, Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu and other small islands prescribed by the Allied Powers. It is true, frankly speaking, that I earnestly hope that the islands around Hokkaido and Kyushu will remain Japanese, as these islands have long been populated by the Japanese. However, there is no intention whatsoever on the part of Japan to keep these islands by forcible means".

When asked by the House of Representatives interpellator what measures the Government will take regarding "administrative reform decentralization and the changeover of government officials from bureaucrats to public servants, in order to break down the present inefficient and dictatorial bureaucracy", State Minister Saito replied, "The reform of our administrative organization now under study by the Administrative Investigation Bureau, recently set up within the Cabinet. Fundamental reforms can be expected soon".

Commerce and Industry Minister Mizutani, replying to a query in the House of Councillors concerning the failure to mention in the Government's program the cancellation of war-time public bonds, said that although the cancellation of bonds was not agreed upon by the four political parties, it remained one of the social Democrat Party's aims.

In response to an interpellation of the budget, Finance Minsiter Kurusu said, "The general budget for 1947-48 was estimated at 114,500,000,000,000 yen, but economic conditions have undergone such changes that supplementary budgets are necessary. Besides, the new measures proposed by the present cabinet will entail considerable expenditures".

Subjects of interpellations in both Houses also included unemployment, black-marketeering, maritime transportation, finance, taxation, functions of the Foreign Office, food, education, women's political movements, establishments of a labor council, and reparations.

Prime Minister Katayama told the House of Councillors on 2 July that Foreign Minister Hitoshi Ashida would serve also as vice Prime Minister.

During a plenary session of the Diet on 3 July, former Prime Minister Yoshida asked the Government to integrate its economic policies with the world economic situation. The Liberal Party President urged the adoption of measures to improve industrial production and to revise personnel requirements after effective measures for relieving unemployment have been undertaken. Expressing a desire for two-party politics in Japan, Yoshida proposed a middle-of-the-road course with respect to international affairs. The Prime Minister assured Yoshida that effective steps were being taken to stabilize the nation's economy.

Interpellations on the Prime Minister's administrative policy speech ended on 4 July in the House of Representatives but continued for the fourth day in the House of Councillors. Commerce Minister Mizutani, in response to a request for explanation of the formula for State control of coal mines, reiterated the Government's determination to press for State control and outlined the program called for a steady flow of materials, funds and foodstuffs to coal mines and mine workers, public announcement of coal prices before coal is mined, and close labor-management cooperation. Press reports tended to indicate that the Democratic, Liberal, and Peoples Cooperative parties will oppose the Social Democratic draft bill providing for State control of coal mines.

On 3 July, the Government promulgated a decree providing measures for purging "potential" purgees who have been unaffected by previous purge measures because they had already left public office. The new measure will first be applied to those who would have been affected by the economic purge.

As part of a program to reorganize Japanese science along democratic lines, a "Preparatory Committee" representing recognized scientific bodies has undertaken to establish a "Reorganization Committee" to study and propose a new plan on the national level for Japanese science. The first meeting has been set tentatively for 25 August.

Matsuoka, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed head of the Constitution Popularization Society, replacing Hitoshi Ashida, who resigned.

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/83

22 July 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/83

EIGHTY-THIRD WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-third weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 18 July 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-THIRD WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

18 July 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported May landings of marine products as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons)
Herring	10,122
Atka mackerel	15,845
Sardines	21,297
Bonito	4,655
Tuna	1,086
Mackerel	8,675
Horse mackerel	1,600
Flounder	8,885
Sea bream	1,709
Cod	9,178
Yellowtail	2,241
Shark	4,402
Other fish	46,684
Shellfish	6,334
Other sea animals	8,288
Seaweeds	4,191

It is believed that a portion of the fish catch is not reported to Japanese Government agencies.

The Tokyo Sea Foods Company reported fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the weeks ending 12 and 19 June 1947 as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons) Wk Ending 12 June	Wk Ending 19 June
Total	3,715	3,059
Fresh	2,270	1,748
Shell	74	96
Frozen	200	378
Dried & Salted	626	508
Others	545	329

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that preliminary coal production figures for the third 10-day period in June showed a total production of 696,600 metric tons for the 8.1 working days, a decrease of 7% from the 757,200 tons (revised figure) produced during the 8.9 working days of the second 10-day period of the month. Average production per working day was 86,000 metric tons, as compared to 85,100 tons per working day for the previous period. The preliminary total June production

figure was given as 2,109,000 metric tons, an increase of less than 1% over May. June production was 101,000 metric tons below the quota of 2,210,000 tons.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry sponsored a "Safety Week" for all coal mines in Japan from 1 to 7 July.

Veinal lignite production for the fiscal year 1946 was reported at 2,402,607 metric tons by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Japanese Government was authorized to expand the rayon staple spinning industry to a total of 500,000 spindles. Approximately half that number, including spindles stored and damaged but reparable, are now available. The authority to expand prohibited the use of these spindles for other than pure spun rayon yarn.

A new knitting mill with a monthly capacity of 20,000 dozen suits of knit underwear was opened in the former Japanese Navy installation at Yokosuka.

C. Finance

Declared property taxes total 35,600,000 yen according to reports received by the House of Representatives Budget Committee. Of this total, 12,500,000 yen will be paid in cash and the remainder in kind (chiefly real estate and blocked assets). The Finance Ministry announced that the Imperial Household must pay approximately 3,300,000 yen taxes on a total assessment of 4,100,000 yen.

The Ministry of Finance was authorized to make temporary borrowings on the State Forestry Enterprise special account of 124,000,000 yen to finance a temporary deficit anticipated in June and July.

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported that the Japan Medicine Distribution Company's purchases and sales of controlled medicaments for June totalled 6,353,670 yen and 15,274,338 yen respectively.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 21 June 1947:

Disease	No of Cases for Wk Ending 21 June	Changes from Wk Ending 14 June
Diphtheria	552	- 12
Typhoid	369	↑ 93
Dysentery	425	↑ 46
Paratyphoid	106	↑ 16
Epidemic Meningitis	44	- 23
Epidemic Typhus	44	↑ 15
Small-pox	8	- 1
Scarlet Fever	54	- 8
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	372	↑ 64
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	- 1
Measles	8,337	-1,502
Whooping Cough	5,033	- 782
Pneumonia	4,706	↑ 17
Tuberculosis	8,942	- 272

Disease	No of Cases for Wk Ending 21 June	Changes from Wk Ending 14 June
Influenza	86	- 113
Chancroid	704	- 176
Gonorrhea	4,506	- 46
Syphilis	3,003	- 205

The incidence of communicable disease for the week ending 28 June was reported as follows:

Disease	No of Cases for Wk Ending 28 June	Changes from Wk Ending 21 June
Diphtheria	459	- 93
Typhoid	342	- 27
Dysentery	501	≠ 76
Paratyphoid	116	≠ 10
Epidemic Meningitis	54	≠ 10
Epidemic Typhus	18	- 26
Small-pox	1	- 7
Scarlet Fever	57	≠ 3
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	324	- 48
Japanese B-encephalitis	2	≠ 2
Measles	7,487	- 850
Whooping Cough	5,207	≠ 174
Pneumonia	3,484	-1,222
Tuberculosis	8,467	- 475
Influenza	97	≠ 11
Chancroid	747	≠ 43
Gonorrhea	4,462	- 44
Syphilis	3,066	≠ 63

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 23 May showed 3,221 hospitals, total capacity - 223,750 beds, with 113,932 occupied. Out-patients treated totalled 310,885.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Government and Politics

The Diet recessed on 12 July to resume again on 24 July. Three bills were enacted into law during the present session: Amendment of the Anti-monopoly Law; Property Tax Proceeds Special Accounts Law; and the Government Mint Special Accounts Law. Minpo censured the Diet for recessing for six weeks since its convocation on 20 May.

The House of Representatives in plenary session on 12 July approved the appointment of a 7-member Fair Trade Commission in accordance with Article 29 of the Anti-Trust Law.

Eikichi Kanbayashiyama, making an interpellation for the Liberal Party during the House of Representatives plenary session on 12 July, criticized the government for not allowing the Diet sufficient time to deliberate important bills and for announcing the large-scale price and rate increases without first consulting the Diet. Justice Minister Suzuki replied that the government "will be more careful in the future".

A 14-member sub-committee of the House of Representatives has been appointed to draft the Political Parties Bill and a Supplementary Bill for the Revision of the House of Representatives Election Law.

Commerce Minister Mizutani on 10 July said that the Government was considering State control of only those coal mines producing more than 100,000 tons of coal yearly.

The League of Political Education for Promoting Democracy, headed by House of Representatives Speaker Komakichi Matsuoka, decided to ask each Diet member to visit his constituency as soon as possible to conduct political education "from his own political stand".

B. Labor

The Ministry of Welfare reported 72 labor disputes involving 107,110 workers in May, including two disputes in major metal-mining and processing establishments which involved 87,000 workers and lasted through most of May. Strikes, slowdowns, lockouts, and production control accounted for 50 of the disputes and 7,437 of the workers involved. Disputes where negotiations had broken down and a third party intervened to assist the adjustment accounted for 22 disputes and 99,673 workers.

Katsumi Kikunami, founder and president of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations, resigned 10 July.

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/84

30 July 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/84

EIGHTY-FOURTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-fourth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 25 July 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-FOURTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

25 July 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that 45,136 hectares of land had been reclaimed during the period 1 January to 31 May 1947. Of this amount, 44,708 hectares are under prefectural supervision, and 428 hectares are under the direct control of the central government.

The Ministry also reported as follows on the allocations of petroleum for land development for August 1947:

Type	Amount (kiloliters)
Gasoline	288
Kerosene	93
Gas-oil	560
Diesel oil	90
Lubricating oil	105
Grease	5 metric tons

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that total coal production for April was 2,090,400 metric tons (revised figure). Total coal production for May was reported at 2,111,200 metric tons.

Total June production of pyrite (cupriferous included) was reported by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at 65,862 metric tons.

The Ministry also reported as follows on refined gold and silver production for March through May 1947:

Month	Gold (grams)	Silver (grams)
March 1947	139,902	6,433,745
April	58,534	3,194,726
May	100,627	3,922,190

The Japanese Government was authorized to continue the use of specified selected laboratory equipment at the Second Naval Fuel Depot in Mie prefecture for the production of ammonium sulfate.

C. Finance

The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee was authorized to dispose of the securities of the Japan Securities Exchange to eliminate the Government as a stockholder. The offering of 945,000 government-owned shares of the Japan Securities Exchange at 37 yen per share was announced on 12 July.

On 7 July, 62,288 shares of stock controlled by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission were sold through the facilities of the Securities Coordination Liquidation Committee for 3,030,784 yen. The proceeds of liquidation by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission for the week ending 12 July were: Cash receipts - 423,708 yen; and sales - 20,425 yen.

The following companies were closed on 8 July under Ordinance Number 74: National Petroleum Dealers Association; and Japan Marine Hardware Control Company. On 15 July, the following companies were closed under the same ordinance: North China Light Metal Company, Ltd; Dairen Dockyards Iron Works Company, Ltd; North China Iron Manufacturing Company,Ltd; Japan Marine Internal Combustion Engine Control Association; and Japan Fertilizer Company, Ltd.

The Ministry of Finance was directed on 15 July to make payment to 188 Japanese repatriated from Canada of the proceeds from the sale of their property by the Canadian Government.

The Ministry of Finance was given permission on 16 July to issue new fifty-sen brass coins to relive the shortage of metal coins and fractional paper currency.

D. Foreign Trade

The British Commonwealth Film Corporation was issued a license on 10 July to distribute British motion pictures throughout Japan.

E. Public Health and Welfare

A Japanese Government Cabinet order, Number 12 dated 3 July, provides legislation for establishing public health nursing, clinical nursing, and mid-wifery educational standards. This legislation marks the first time in Japan that nursing educational standards have been placed on a level with that of other modern nations.

The Ministry of Welfare reported that the 14th LARA (License Agency for Relief in Asia) shipment was received on 16 July. The shipment consisted of 97 tons of food, shoes, clothing, and medical supplies.

June production of insect and rodent control supplies was reported as follows by the Ministry of Welfare:

Type	Production
Antu (rat poison)	2,534,082 3-gram packages
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,805 kilograms
Rat traps (spring type)	2,000 each
Pyrethrum emulsion (X-30)	197,000 gallons

June production of medical instruments included 1,503,937 pieces valued at a total of 10,654,878 yen. June sales of former Japanese Army-Navy medicaments totalled 3,878,490 yen and of surgical instruments and appliances totalled 18,822 yen.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 5 July 1947:

Disease	No of cases for Wk Ending 5 July	Changes from Wk Ending 28 June
Diphtheria	465	↗ 6
Typhoid	404	↗ 62
Dysentery	780	↗ 279
Paratyphoid	136	↗ 20
Epidemic Meningitis	47	- 7
Epidemic Typhus	16	- 2
Small-pox	1	no change
Scarlet Fever	50	- 7
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	379	↗ 55
Japanese B-encephalitis	2	no change
Measles	7,975	↗ 488
Whooping Cough	5,504	↗ 297
Pneumonia	3,633	↗ 149
Tuberculosis	8,377	- 90
Influenza	125	↗ 28
Chancroid	767	↗ 20
Gonorrhea	4,523	↗ 61
Syphilis	3,231	↗ 165

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 30 May showed 3,224 hospitals having a total capacity of 223,810 beds with 114,997 patients.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Government and Politics

Yomiuri stated that the announcement of the 11 nation preliminary peace conference to be held in Washington on 19 August was "the most welcome news since the ending of the war". The Nippon Times stated that the projected conference "is in many ways the most important development since the surrender" since it "will unquestionably speed up the peace treaty which will set the permanent shape of Japan's future". People were warned against "uncritical optimism" over this new development, and were urged instead to "make sure that they will not be found wanting in the ability to shoulder this increased responsibility when the long-waited formal peace finally comes". Asahi welcomed the opportunity to liquidate the errors of the past and "to make the painful, arduous task of treading the thorny path back to the highway of international society".

The Government announced on 18 July the appointment of members of the advisory committee for the appointment of Supreme Court Judges. The first meeting was scheduled for 21 July to recommend candidates. Justice Minister Yoshio Suzuki announced on 22 July that 139 candidates were nominated as Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Central Screening Committee announced the purge of former Vice-Minister of Transportation Takashi Hirayama and of 12 bankers. The Purge Appeals Committee rescinded the previous ruling clearing Ryozo Hiraoka, Liberal, and sustained the purge ruling of three other appellants including Ichiro Kono, former Secretary General of the Liberal Party.

The Diet parties issued a joint statement on 21 July which stated that the purpose of the Political Parties Bill would be to further the democratic development of political parties.

A Mainichi national public opinion poll of 5,000 persons revealed that 68.7% supported the Katayama Cabinet. However, Tokyo newspapers expressed some pessimism over the stability of the Katayama Cabinet. The Nippon Times stated two possibilities: "A partial reshuffle of cabinet posts, particularly in view of the abolition of the Home Ministry and the creation of the Labor Ministry; resignation of the cabinet, after which the Democrats would attempt to form a government with the possible support of young Liberals and right-wing Socialists". Political observers believed that the government could achieve real stability only if the economic measures now in process of development are successful. The Nippon Times, acknowledging differences and frictions in the Cabinet, stated that all "fall into insignificance beside the overwhelming necessity for national unity of which all must be fully cognizant", and emphasized that the Nation "cannot afford to have a political crisis at this time". The paper also maintained that the present administration commands more popular support than any other prospective government could hope to muster.

Prime Minister Katayama on 21 July denied rumors that the Cabinet would resign or be reorganized and stated that the Cabinet is actually being solidified.

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/85

5 August 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/85

EIGHTY-FIFTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-fifth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 1 August 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-FIFTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

1 August 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hirano reported to the House of Representatives on 26 July that the Government's attempt to encourage farmers to send rice by parcel post to food-short metropolitan areas had failed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that 154,448,382 pounds of white potatoes were purchased by the Government during the first ten days of July. Collections of wheat, barley, and naked barley for the same period totalled 6,053,463 bushels in brown rice equivalents.

Imported staple foods released during the second half of July totalled 88,300 metric tons; an additional 23,000 tons of indigenous rice previously stored in substitution for released imported foods, were also released.

Livestock slaughtered in May was reported as follows by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Livestock	Number	Weight (metric tons)
Cattle	12,182	2,183
Calves	568	23
Hogs	8,790	427
Horses	3,358	527
Goats	365	5
Sheep	28	0.4

May ammonium sulfate production was reported as 75,274 metric tons.

The number and tonnage of Japanese fishing boats grossing 5 tons or over as of 31 May was reported as follows by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: 556 steel vessels totalling 120,653 tons; and 13,852 wooden vessels totalling 214,929 tons.

The Tokyo Sea Foods Company reported fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the week ending 26 June as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons)
Total	3,741
Fresh	2,302
Shell	245
Frozen	215
Salted & dried	302
Others	677

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on production and stockpiles of logs and lumber in June 1947:

Type	Production	Stockpiles
All logs	545,856,000 board feet	2,119,304,000 board feet
Saw logs	339,920,000	1,347,360,000
Lumber	303,552,000	256,224,000
Mine timbers	7,423,000 cubic feet	28,263,000 cubic feet
Railroad ties	1,181,000	6,396,000
Telephone poles	---------	849,000
Pulp logs	3,539,000	24,088,000
Veneer logs	947,000	6,580,000
Piling	---------	294,000
Plywood	19,758,000 square feet	14,346,000 square feet
Bamboo		
Moso	63,000 pieces	67,000 pieces
Other	185,000 bundles	259,000 bundles

B. Industry

May lignite production was revised from 223,180 metric tons to 227,031 tons. Preliminary figures for June showed that production totalled 218,794 metric tons, that 393,366 tons were stockpiled, and deliveries totalled 244,006 tons.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follows on the production and delivery of charcoal and firewood during May 1947:

Type	Production	Deliveries
Charcoal	101,245 metric tons	101,184 metric tons
Gasu-maki	35,897 metric tons	30,073 metric tons
Firewood	2,942,128 soseki-koku	113,952 soseki-koku

June silk production was reported as follows:

Type	Production
Raw Silk	9,171 bales
Silk fabrics	
Filament	3,455,000 square yards
Fuji & others	1,166,000 square yards

June production of cotton yarns totalled 29,004,000 pounds and of cotton fabric 63,021,000 square yards.

C. Finance

On 14 July 27,440 shares of stock controlled by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission were sold through the facilities of the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee for 1,310,895 yen. The proceeds of liquidation by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission for the week ending 19 July were: Cash receipts - 698,603 yen; sales - 611,810 yen.

The following companies were closed on 24 July by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission under the provision of Ordinance No. 74: Japan Nail and Wire Association; Japan Shovel and Scoop Industry Association; Japan Pickaxe and Hammer Council; Drum Cans Conference; Cast-Steel Conference; Special Iron Manufacturers Council; Japan 5-Gallon Cans Industry

Conference; Japan Polished Bar Federation; Japan Cast-Iron Pipe Company; Crushing Balls Conference; and the Japan Tin-Plate Manufacturing Conference.

Permission was given on 22 July to the Bank of America to open a branch office in Japan. On the same date, the Ministry of Finance reported the addition of the Ikushunbetsu and Akabira branches to the Hokkaido Colonial Bank.

During a Democratic Party caucus, Yoshio Saku Rauchi, House of Representatives, recommended that the Diet take no action to extend the Economic Stabilization Board's term beyond 14 August when its one year charter expires. He recommended that the Board's functions be transferred to the standing committees of the Diet.

The Ministry of Finance on 22 July was authorized to issue food certificates up to 2,790,000,000 yen for the purchase of foodstuffs during July and August by the food control special account.

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

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,423	Notes issued	138,549
Government bonds and other securities	74,193	Government deposits	7,989
Advances to Government	34,729	Other deposits	11,054
Loans	47,985	Misc. accounts	3,230
Agencies accounts	1,475	Net profit current period	1,235
Misc. accounts	1,400	Capital & reserves	251
Inter-office items on Government accounts	-------	Inter-office items on Government accounts	643
Inter-office account	1,745	Inter-office account	0
Total Assets	162,950 1/	Total Liabilities	162,951 1/

1/ Seeming discrepancy due to rounding off of figures.

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare draft amendment to the Health Center Law, approved for submission to the Diet, provides for the expansion and reorganization of the following public health activities of 675 health centers: health education, vital statistics, nutrition, sanitation, public health nursing, preventive medicine, maternal and child care, dental hygiene, diagnostic laboratory services, and the treatment of tuberculosis venereal diseases, and dental diseases.

The reorganization of the Japanese Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, non-existent since 1941, is being effected

The Ministry of Welfare reported the fifteenth and sixteenth LARA shipments received on 21 and 25 July respectively. The former consisted of 28 tons of food, clothing, shoes, and medicinals. The latter consisted of 20 tons of canned fruits and vegetables.

June production of medical apparatus and equipment was reported as follows by the Ministry of Welfare:

Type	Production
X-Ray machines	215
Ultra-short wave therapy	66
Ultra-violet ray therapy	67
Infra-red therapy	52

June production of dental instruments totalled 447,571 pieces valued at 9,012,848 yen. June production of penicillin was reported at 335,560,000 Oxford Units. The Ministry also reported that 653,100 gallons of pyrethrum were produced from 1 April to 10 July 1947.

Reports from the Ministry of Welfare showed that Ekiri (children's dysentery) was due to deficient calcium in the blood, resulting from a lack of milk.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 12 July 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 12 July	Changes from Wk Ending 5 July
Diphtheria	425	- 40
Typhoid	394	- 10
Dysentery	1,195	/ 415
Paratyphoid	122	- 14
Epidemic Meningitis	63	/ 16
Epidemic Typhus	34	/ 18
Small-pox	1	No Change
Scarlet Fever	47	- 3
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	393	- 14
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	- 2
Measles	5,714	-2,261
Whooping Cough	5,524	/ 20
Pneumonia	2,774	- 859
Tuberculosis	8,311	- 66
Influenza	108	- 17
Chancroid	719	- 48
Gonorrhea	4,703	/ 180
Syphilis	2,992	- 239

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 6 June showed 3,289 hospitals having a total capacity of 223,865 beds with 113,151 patients, and 340,640 out-patients treated.

E. Communications

The Ministry of Communication announced that effective immediately commercial radiogram service of Japanese coastal radio stations is extended to include messages to and from US Army transport and British merchant shipping.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Government and Politics

The Diet reconvened on 25 July. Asahi reported that the Cabinet agreed to face the Diet with "tightened solidarity" and to ignore rumors concerning internal friction and Cabinet reorganization.

The House of Representatives on 25 July approved a motion to create a special Diet committee to investigate the allegation

by Liberal representative Koichi Seko that Government officials are involved in the illegal disposal of hoarded goods. On 26 July, the House of Representatives Special Committee on Concealed and Hoarded Goods voted to request the Government to submit detailed reports on the disposal of Government held goods since the end of the war. Justice Minister Yoshio Suzuki stated before the Committee that all present members of the Cabinet were innocent of Seko's allegation as none held office at the time of the alleged offense. Prime Minister Katayama also told the Committee that no member of his Cabinet is in any way implicated in the "Seko Case".

The Communist Party, Japan Farmers Party, and the Dai Chi Giin Club (Independents) issued a joint statement on 26 July which expressed objection to the projected Political Parties Bill on the ground that it violates the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of association.

The Advisory Committee for the Selection of Supreme Court Justices recommended 30 candidates from among whom the Prime Minister, with the advice of the Cabinet, will appoint 15 to serve as members of the Nation's highest court. Among the candidates are prominent lawyers, judges, bar association officials and educators.

Based on the results of a recently completed investigation, the Japanese Government announced that influential leaders of the Great Japan Military Virtue Society (Dai Nippon Butokukai), a national organization that taught military skills, are subject to removal from public office under the provisions of the Purge Directive.

The House of Councillors objected to the approval by the House of Representatives of Lower House Speaker Komakichi Matsuoka and Upper House member Kaichi Kawakami as advisors to the Cabinet's Administrative Research Department on the ground that Article 39 of the National Diet Law forbids Diet members to participate in administration.

The Cabinet approved the proposal to revise the entire rationing system and to tighten control over essential commodities.

FEC-RESTRICTED
MI-001/86
15 August 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/86

EIGHTY-SIXTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-sixth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 8 August 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Acting Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-SIXTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

8 August 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

On 31 July, 93,300 metric tons of imported food plus 22,000 metric tons of substitute rice were released for the first half of August.

Former House of Representative Speaker Takeshi Yamazaki, Liberal, was elected president of the Liberal-sponsored All-Japan Farmers Union on 3 August. A Japanese newspaper stated that the All-Japan Farmers Union favors autonomous execution of agricultural land reform, drastic revision of rice delivery plans, free rice sales after the delivery of quotas, better banking for farmers, revision of the reward system, electrification, and the increased use of livestock.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office reported fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the week ending 3 July as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons)
Total	3,293
Fresh	1,976
Shell	161
Frozen	244
Salted & dried	501
Others	411

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that marine products totalling 32,275 metric tons' weight were received in the seven major cities during June 1947.

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that coal production during the first 10-day period in July totalled 724,500 metric tons (revised figure) for the 8.9 working days of the period. The preliminary report for the 8.2 working days of the second 10-day period showed total production at 657,700 metric tons.

June rayon production was reported as follows:

Type	Production
Filament yarn	1,357 pounds
Staple	1,590 pounds
Filament fabric	5,067 square yards
Spun fabric	2,843 square yards

June woolen production was reported as follows:

Type	Production
Yarn	
Woolen	2,060,000 pounds
Worsted	597,000 pounds

Type	Production
Fabric	
Woolen	1,461,000 square yards
Worsted	514,000 square yards

A survey recently undertaken by the Rehabilitation Board indicates that 638,048 houses, office buildings, and shops were constructed from August 1945 to May 1947, as compared to the 2,460,000 destroyed during the war. The percentages of renovation completed by various areas were reported as follows:

City	Renovation Completed (%)
Tokyo	12
Yokohama	19
Nagoya	13
Kobe	11
Osaka	9
Utsunomiya	50
Maebashi	50
Toyama	50
Gifu	50

C. Finance

The Japanese Government's "Budget White Paper" on the national budget for the current fiscal year, announced on 31 July, included the following:

Ordinary revenues	99,322,000,000 yen
Extraordinary revenues	15,181,000,000 yen
Tax revenues	68,699,000,000 yen

According to the "White Paper", education and cultural budgets included expenses for compulsory elementary schooling, and for state universities and other Government-operated educational institutions. The social and labor budgets included expenditures necessary to underwrite such social welfare measures as repatriation of overseas Japanese, social insurance, maintenance of hospitals and medical facilities, and enforcement of the Livelihood Protection Law. The price adjustment budget included subsidies for producers of staple foods, coal, and key industrial materials.

On 21 July, 24,830 shares of stock controlled by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission were sold for 1,114,420 yen through the facilities of the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee. The proceeds of liquidation by the Closed Institution Liquidation Commission for the week ending 26 July totalled 835,252 yen in cash receipts and 381,930 yen in sales.

On 31 July, permission was granted to the Chase National Bank of New York to establish a branch in Tokyo. The National City Bank of New York was authorized to reopen its Osaka branch on the same day.

The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 19 July 1947 follows:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,423	Notes issued	139,776
Government bonds and other securities	75,906	Government deposits	7,216
Advances to Government	34,729	Other deposits	10,837
Loans	45,760	Misc. accounts	3,128
Agencies accounts	1,003	Net profit current period	1,247
Misc. accounts	1,503	Capital & reserves	251
Inter-office items on Government accounts	.....	Inter-office items on Government accounts	229
Inter-office accounts	2,359	Inter-office accounts	0
Total Assets	162,683 1/	Total Liabilities	162,684 1/

1/ Seeming discrepancy due to rounding off of figures.

D. Foreign Trade

On 25 July, a license was issued to the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company to sell the following magazines in Japan: Womans Home Companion, The American Magazine, and Colliers Weekly.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The 17th LARA shipment was received on 29 July. The shipment consisted of 82 tons of skimmed milk, food, and clothing. In a joint action, both Houses of the Diet expressed their appreciation to LARA for its material assistance in the welfare program in Japan for the last 12 months.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 19 July 1947:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 19 July	Changes from Wk Ending 12 July
Diphtheria	317	- 108
Typhoid	421	≠ 27
Dysentery	1,768	≠ 573
Paratyphoid	145	≠ 23
Epidemic Meningitis	47	- 16
Epidemic Typhus	18	- 16
Small-pox	4	≠ 3
Scarlet Fever	44	- 3
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	338	- 55
Japanese B-encephalitis	1	≠ 1
Measles	5,602	- 112
Whooping Cough	5,876	≠ 352
Pneumonia	2,584	- 190
Tuberculosis	9,188	≠ 877
Influenza	54	- 54
Chancroid	821	≠ 102
Gonorrhea	4,757	≠ 54
Syphilis	3,036	≠ 44

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 13 June showed 3,304 hospitals having a total capacity of 224,263 beds with 113,151 patients, and 337,332 out-patients treated.

F. Communications

On 2 August the Japanese Government was directed to make effective on 15 August customs inspection and examination of the following international mail classifications: Parcel Post, samples, and small packets. Such operations will be in accordance with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union Convention and the terms of the Bilateral Parcel Post agreements.

The Ministry of Communications was authorized to establish a branch overseas telephone office at Osaka on 15 August. The existing transoceanic circuit will be used by the overseas telephone offices at Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka on a pro rata time basis. The same rate will apply as for calls placed from Tokyo.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Government and Politics

Following the formal investiture of Chief Justice Tadahiko

Mibuchi by the Emperor and the attestation of other Justices, Japan's Supreme Court under the new Constitution was organized. The following 15 Justices were appointed to the Supreme Court by the Cabinet:

Tadahiko Mibuchi	Former Judge of the Courts of Appeals
Saburo Iwamatsu	Acting Chief Judge of Fukuoka High Court
Noboru Inoue	Acting Judge of Supreme Court
Tamotsu Shima	Acting Judge of Supreme Court
Hachiro Jujito	Acting Chief Judge of Osaka High Court
Atsushige Kotani	President, Osaka Bar Association
Shigeru Kuriyama	Former Ambassador to Belgium
Matasuke Kawakura	Professor, Kyushu State University
Takejiro Sawada	Former Chief Judge of Administrative Court
Yusuke Saito	Procurator-General, Osaka High Procurators Office
Naoyoshi Tsukasaki	President, Tokyo Bar Association
Taichiro Hasegawa	President, Daiichi Tokyo Bar Association
Riichi Shono	Member, Tokyo Bar Association
Seiichi Shimoyana	President, Supreme Court, 1944-1946
Tsuyoshi Mano	President, Daini Tokyo Bar Association

Yomiuri published the following statement by Chief Justice Mibuchi: "I intend to make all possible efforts in order to gain the trust of the people. Only when the courts have become truly the people's courts can the spirit of the new Constitution materialize".

On 2 August the Japanese Government announced the appointment of Morita Fukui as Procurator of the Supreme Procurator's Office, and Shoju Sato as Assistant Procurator General. High Procurators named included: Hiroshi Sato, Tokyo; Tasaburo Nagai, Nagoya; Yosuke Saito, Osaka; Toshio Watanabe, Fukuoka; Kakuji Ikeda, Sendai; Hiroshi Yamai, Hiroshima; Yoshihiro Kishimoto, Sappore; and Kenzo Ariyasu, Takamatsu.

The House of Representatives on 2 August appointed ten members to the Inter-House Joint Legislative Committee, which will advise the Diet and the Government on the introduction of new legislation, revision of laws and ordinances, and regulations covering the Diet. The lower House will be represented by ten members and the House of Councillors by eight members.

During a conference held by representatives of the three government parties, Diet Representatives of the Democratic Party expressed opposition to the proposed bill providing for state control over coal mines. They charged that it underestimates the capacity of management to operate mines, assigns too much authority to the Central Control Committee, and contains provisions that conflict with the Antitrust Law.

Forty-six magazines and twenty-one newspapers were added to the purge list of 30 June. Daily newspapers with a circulation of more than 20,000 and weekly publications of more than 50,000 circulation were included. According to press reports, young members of the Tokyo Bar Association asked that members of the Association who are affected by the purge be removed from the organization.

Tokyo newspapers headlined the prospective Japanese Peace Treaty Conference. Mainichi praised Australian Deputy Premier and Minister for External Affairs, Herbert Evatt's lack of vindictiveness on the peace terms and asserted that his views coincide with Allied policies already popular with the Japanese.

The 30 July strength of political parties in the Diet was as follows:

Party	Representatives	Councillors
	466	250
Social Democratic	142	48
Democratic	129	40
Liberal	123	41
Peoples Cooperative	32	..
Independents	15	15
Japan Farmers	8	..
Ryukufu-Dai	...	91
Communist	4	4
Unaffiliated	2	1
Vacancies	11	10

Former Prime Minister Yoshida told a press conference on 4 August that the Liberal Party would not attempt to overthrow the Katayama Cabinet but would follow what he called the Clemenceau policy of encouraging the government to commit suicide. He denied that the Liberals were taking any steps to form a new party but said that such developments "depended upon current trends".

B. Labor

The Ministry of Welfare reported a total of 5,529,086 workers in 21,963 unions on 31 May. The report stated that 81% of union members were covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Merger bids were exchanged among the three labor federations during July. The National Congress of Industrial Unions favored a merger based on a program of opposition to the government wage stabilization and employment rationalization policies, while the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions preferred a modified trial cooperation with government policies.

In an effort to demonstrate its support of the Katayama Cabinet, the Metal Workers Union, generally said to represent the left-wing of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, instructed its locals to refrain from "struggles for nominal wage demands". In issuing the instruction the union noted that rising prices, coupled with delays in the official ration deliveries, tended to drive the nation's organized labor to increased struggles for wage boosts but pointed out that moves by labor for "nominal wage demands" would have the effect of further aggravating the current inflation. Locals were instructed to confine their wage demands to requests for "anti-crisis" or "anti-starvation" allowances.

The National Council of Government and Public Office Workers Unions, All-Japan Communications Workers Union, Government Railway Workers Union, and the All-Japan Teachers Union, claiming that the 1,600 yen wage established for government workers in April had become inadequate through subsequent increases in living costs, submitted demands during July for wage increases or for monthly cost-of-living allowances in lieu of a formal wage revision.

After negotiation on 25 July, coal mine workers and operators agreed to a second upward revision of wages on a basis of the sliding-scale formula agreed to in April. By the terms of the agreement, an additional 600,000,000 yen of government and private funds was held in reserve to cover future cost-of-living wage revision and to pay incentive bonuses.

State Minister Yonekubo, Social Democrat, told the House of Representatives Labor Committee on 2 August that if prices are not stabilized in 6 months under the new prices structure, the Government is prepared to grant subsidies to wage earners to cover the difference between prices and wages.

The Labor Advisory Committee, appointed to serve in a consultative capacity to the Ministry of Welfare Workers Education Bureau, approved on 22 July a general bureau plan for a government-sponsored workers' education and recreation program including labor schools and colleges, radio broadcasts, publications, and scholarships to individual workers.

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19 August 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/87

EIGHTY-SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-seventh weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 15 August 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Acting Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

15 August 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Cabinet agreed on a compromise "super-emergency food plan" which was proposed by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hirano. The plan provides for the payment of price bounties for deliveries of wheat and white potatoes which exceed the established quotas. Foodstuffs in excess of quotas will be paid for at the rate of 2 to 2½ times the official prices.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following collection of staple foods for the period 21 June to 20 July 1947:

Type	Collection (metric tons)
Rice	4,052,000
Rice substitutes	337,000
Wheat, barley, naked barley	705,000
Sweet potatoes	2,544,000
White potatoes	898,000

Prime Minister Katayama, on 9 August, thanked SCAP for authorizing the release of 21,200 tons of imported foodstuffs, mostly grain, for use in Tokyo and eight other cities. This amount is the equivalent of five days' supply.

The leftist paper Mimpo asserted that the present dependence on foreign food is not beneficial to Japan and that her present position as a food importer is precarious because of low cereal stocks in the United States and Canada and the disturbed internal conditions in asiatic rice-exporting nations. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in food, the use of more productive crops in place of rice and wheat, and soil improvement were suggested. Nihon Keizai claimed that prices and wages could not be stabilized under the existing food rationing system and that the Japanese can express gratitude for United States food by utilizing it most effectively for Japan's reconstruction. The Tokyo press unanimously expressed gratitude for the release of imported United States food to meet Japanese deficiencies.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following deposits in agricultural associations as of 30 April:

Type	Deposits
Total	37,300,000 yen
Farmers	27,975,000
Landowners	3,730,000
Non-farmers	5,595,000

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office reported fish receipts at the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the weeks ending 10 July and 17 July as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons) Wk Ending 10 July	Wk Ending 17 July
Total	3,992	2,578
Fresh	1,964	1,181
Shell	345	181
Frozen	489	341
Salted & dried	606	682
Other	588	193

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported preliminary totals of coal deliveries by industries for June of 2,025,000 metric tons. The final figures on coal stockpiles for 30 June were 738,800 tons exclusive of 37,700 tons of coal of 3,000 calories or less. Previous stockpiles, (as of 31 May) totalled 754,600 metric tons.

June cement production was reported at 100,502 metric tons.

Ore production for May (final) and June (preliminary) was reported as follows by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

Ore	Production (metric tons) May (final)	June (preliminary)
Iron	31,375	33,696
Lead	494	500
Copper	3,823	1,791
Sulphur	2,445	2,056
Zinc	2,712	2,411

C. Finance

Instructions were given to the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission on 6 August to offer officers and directors of the Petroleum Distribution Company who had received retirement allowances before the date of closing the opportunity to repay these amounts or other improper remuneration received. Those refusing will be prosecuted. This action will serve as a precedent for similar situations in other closed institutions.

Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance Zentaro Kosaka told the House of Councillors Finance and Banking Committee that the government does not intend to freeze or devaluate the yen; either step would be technically impossible under present economic conditions.

The Japanese Government was given permission on 7 August to release to the Bank of Chosen, Dairen Branch, the securities pledged as collateral by the Yasuda Bank.

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The 18th, 19th, and 20th LARA shipments were received on 4, 8, 9 August respectively. The shipments consisted of 60.94 tons of food, clothing and shoes.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 26 July 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 26 July	Changes from Wk Ending 19 July
Diphtheria	279	- 38
Typhoid	514	≠ 93
Dysentery	2,215	≠ 447
Paratyphoid	156	≠ 11
Epidemic Meningitis	32	- 15
Epidemic Typhus	23	≠ 5
Small-pox	2	- 2
Scarlet Fever	38	- 6
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	411	≠ 73
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	- 1
Measles	4,450	-1,152
Whooping Cough	5,326	- 550
Pneumonia	1,925	- 659
Tuberculosis	7,783	-1,405
Influenza	180	≠ 126
Chancroid	651	- 170
Gonorrhea	4,334	- 423
Syphilis	2,813	- 223

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 20 June showed 3,333 hospitals having a total capacity of 218,177 beds with 108,482 patients, and 339,130 out-patients treated.

F. Communications

The extension of international radio telegraph service to and from Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, and other points in the western hemisphere via the United States was authorized, effective 15 August. All classes of private, press, and government messages may be sent. Payment for private messages will be made in military payment certificates. All foreign nationals who do not have authorized access to military payment certificates may send prepaid private messages to these points, utilizing prepaid reply vouchers as payment.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Government and Politics

A bill establishing a Labor Ministry was approved by the House of Representatives and forwarded to the House of Councillors. A rider was attached to the bill asking for the unification of workers' education and training services to improve their productivity and efficiency, for the extension of the authority of the Labor Committee, and for coordination with the Central Labor Relations Board.

Political observers reported that the public hearing on the adultery provisions of the proposed revision of the Code of Criminal Procedures, held by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Councillors on 11 and 12 August, was highly successful and served to focus popular interest on the code. Great importance is attached to the hearing since it is the first ever to be conducted by a Diet Committee. Prior to the surrender, representatives of interested groups were not permitted to express their views before the Diet, and the Diet was denied any direct access to the public for advice and was obliged to limit itself to government officials.

Public opinion surveys by Jiji Press during July indicated

that 32.9% of the persons surveyed supported the Social Democratic Party, as compared with 35.5% in January and 22.1% in October 1946. The Liberals polled 14.5%, Democrats 11.5%, Cooperatives and Communists 1.9%, and others 2.1%. Liberals, Cooperatives, and Democrats polled most of their votes in the upper-age brackets, with the Social Democrats popular in the 30-39 age group and in the cities.

Jungero Nishikawa, Liberal, was elected to the House of Councillors from Shiga on 11 August to succeed Seiroku Igai, a purgee and a member of Ryukufukai.

The Communist Party issued a statement on 8 August assailing the Katayama Cabinet for "having failed to deal effectively with the economic crisis". The declaration stated that "the capitalists' way is bound further to aggravate the economic situation and stimulate inflation. The workers' way will lead to stabilization of living conditions and to industrial recovery by placing key industries and banking institutions under popular control." The Social Democrats were accused of "going the capitalists' way" in coping with the country's economic problems.

Tetsu Katayama, Social Democrat, Hitoshi Ashida, Democrat, and Takao Miki, Peoples Cooperatives, were appointed to represent their respective parties in informal inter-party conference on the proposed bill to establish state control over coal production.

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28 August 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/88

EIGHTY-EIGHTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-eighth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 22 August 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Acting Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-EIGHTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

22 August 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

A total of 97,400 metric tons of imported staple foods was released on 15 August, for the second half of August. Released at the same time were 22,000 tons of indigenous rice stored in substitution for previously released imported foods. On 17 August, 2,200 metric tons (in milled equivalents) of imported foods were released for distribution in nine large city areas where ration delays are most critical. This special release was supplementary to the scheduled imported food authorized for release in August.

The Tokyo Metropolitian Office reported fish receipts in the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the weeks ending 24 July and 31 July as follows:

Type	Amount (metric tons) Wk Ending 24 July	Wk Ending 31 July
Total	2,632	1,253
Fresh	1,149	282
Shell	242	189
Frozen	225	85
Salted & dried	688	384
Others	328	313

B. Industry

According to Japanese press repcrts, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a "white paper" on the iron and steel industry in Japan on 16 August, declaring that Japan's production of steel materials this year will amount to no more than 560,000 tons. Originally the Ministry had hoped that this year's production would total 720,000 tons. This estimate was based on the hope of importing much more coal and heavy oil than will be available this year. The "white paper" asserted that Japan must produce at least 3,000,000 tons of steel per year in order to permit Japan to maintain a "decent cultural life".

On 18 August Nihon Keizai reported that Japan's total national income for the current fiscal year is estimated at 830,000,000,000 yen, while the productive power of the nation is expected to be about 60% of 1935. On the basis of these figures, the Japanese are expected to maintain a standard of living which would be around 30% of that during 1935.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that pyrite production (cupriferous included) totalled 73,281 metric tons in July.

C. Finance

In a statement to the House of Representatives, Prime Minister Katayama expressed "deepest thanks to the Allied Powers for the sympathy and aid they have so generously extended" in granting a $500,000,000 credit 1/ to Japan on the occasion of the reopening of trade. He also expressed the people's determination to repay Allied goodwill by "United and eager" efforts to rebuild the nation's economy.

The major Tokyo journals welcomed the new credit plan for economic rehabilitation through foreign trade. Jiji warned the people to realize the responsibilities entailed in the loan. Nihon Keizai urged the nation to solve its won problems instead of relying too heavily on Allied assistance. Tokyo Shimbun demanded the removal of domestic conditions which gave the reputation of inferiority to Japanese merchandise.

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

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,456
Government bonds and other securities	75,344
Advances to Government	47,296
Loans	42,960
Agencies accounts	1,652
Misc. accounts	1,491
Inter-office items on Government accounts	. . .
Inter-office accounts	2,497
Total Assets	172,696

Liabilities (in 1,000,00 yen)	
Notes issued	145,592
Government deposits	9,674
Other deposits	12,078
Misc. accounts	3,236
Net profit current period	1,306
Capital & reserves	251
Inter-office items on Government accounts	560
Inter-office accounts	0
Total Liabilities	172,696

D. Foreign Trade

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported that 260,457 dental instruments, having a total value of 10,420,544 yen, were produced in July. Dental materials produced during July were valued at 4,088,965 yen. July sales of returned Army-Navy surgical instruments were valued at 85,326 yen.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 2 August 1947:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 2 August	Changes from Wk Ending 26 July
Diphtheria	294	/ 15
Typhoid	675	/161
Dysentery	3,416	/1,201
Paratyphoid	156	no change
Epidemic Meningitis	40	/ 8
Epidemic Typhus	16	- 7
Small-pox	1	- 1
Scarlet Fever	63	/ 25
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change
Malaria	479	/ 68
Japanese B-encephalitis	2	/ 2

1/ The estimated maximum toal loans made possible by using convertible and other assets as a credit base.

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 2 August	Changes from Wk Ending 26 July
Measles	3,487	- 963
Whooping Cough	4,914	- 412
Pneumonia	1,831	- 94
Tuberculosis	8,053	↗ 270
Influenza	31	- 149
Chancroid	657	↗ 6
Gonorrhea	4,146	- 188
Syphilis	2,755	- 58

F. Communications

A total of 1,710 radio licenses have been issued to Japanese ships. Of these, approximately 1,100 were fishing craft with radio installations.

A revised plan for the settlement of accounts for the Osaka-Colombo radio-telegraph circuit, over which expeditionary force messages, sender composition messages, press, and government messages are sent between Japan and all countries in the British Commonwealth, became effective 15 August. The new plan for settlement is simialr to the arrangement for messages exchanged bewteen Japan and the United States, and provides for settlement of ultimate balances in sterling credit. Expenditionary force messages and sender composition messages may be filed at 99 designated office under the Japanese Ministry of Communications.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Prime Minister Katayama. in his radio address to the nation on the second anniversary of Japanese acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, stated that the Declaration gave the Japanese people their first chance to rebuild a peaceful nation. He declared that "We Japanese are now living on war-devastated land, which we must reclaim and readjust. Let us steadily carry out our new policies and realize our new ideal through cooperation among the entire people, thereby realizing a truly peaceful nation."

Four former Prime Ministers, who served during the past two years, issued statements on the occasion of the second anniversary of cessation of hostilities. Kantaro Suzuki, Prime Minister at the time of the surrender, said: "It is indeed highly gratifying that Japan has been able to get on the path of rebuilding a new, peaceful Japan under the magnanimous occupation policies of SCAP. The past two years have proved that we, the Japanese, have received the goodwill and understanding of the Allied Nations and are now able to stride along the road to recovery." Higashi-Kuni, the Prime Minister who signed the surrender documents, stressed an "appeal to the rest of the world to build an ideal world on the basis of human love that sees no difference in race, religion, or boundaries." Kijuro Shidehara warned the people that new difficulties lied ahead for many years to come. Shigeru Yoshida, who headed the Cabinet prior to the present administration, demanded that the Government and the people make every effort to rehabilitate the nation's economy. He said that "It is extremely significant that the date of the surrende was chosen for the reopening of Japan's foreign trade, which is the hope for Japan's economy."

Prime Minister Katayama appealed to the Japanese people to bear all hardships for the next six months in order to achieve national economic stabilization. In advocating "austerity" measures, he promised that Japan could achieve economic rehabilitation within the next six months "if the people are willing to bear all hardships of the present until the economic policies of the present Government bear fruit." He discussed the following topics: National economy and the people's livelihood, food shortages, the raising of commodity prices, wage problems, production increases, the reopening of trade, control over blackmarkets and unemployment, control by bureaucrats and future prospects. The Prime Minister's appeal to the nation met with criticism from opposition political parties. The Liberal Party ridiculed the statement as merely "another sermon, lacking concreteness."

Of the 47 government-sponsored bills, the following seven have been enacted into law by the Diet:

Bill Amending Law No. 63 of 1947 on Territorial Jurisdiction of Lower Courts

Bill Amending Special Account Law for Receipts by the Capital Levy and Others

Bill Amending Special Account Law of the Mint

Bill Amending Law No. 54 of 1947 on the Anti-Trust Law

Bill Amending Special Supply Office Law

Bill Amending People's Savings Union Law

Bill Repealing Shipping Association Law

Of the 10-member sponsored bills, the following two have been enacted into law:

Bill for Special Allowances for Diet Members

Bill Amending Law No. 81 of 1947 on payment of Travel Expenses and Daily Allowances to Witnesses Called to the Diet.

An additonal 27 bills are under consideration by the Lower House, while eight more are awaiting preliminary Lower House action. Four Lower House bills are in the House of Councillors and one Upper House bill is in the House of Representatives.

The Liberal Party formally scrapped the 4-party policy agreement and proclaimed itself "a general opposition party representing the people". Previous to the formal announcement, Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio stated that the Liberal Party's decision would have little or no effect on the present government. The Chairman of the Liberal Party's Political Affairs Research Committee, Masuda, told the press on 16 August that the Liberal Party, despite its decision to abandon its policy of cooperation with the Katayama Cabinet, is prepared to cooperate fully in the development and enforcement of Government measures in preparation for the Peace conference. The Liberal Party's decision was denounced by the three government parties. In a joint statement, the Social Democratic, Democratic, and Peoples Cooperative Parties asserted that the Liberal Party's new position "will have no influence whatsoever on the nation's political situation."

Four Democrats and one Independent were elected to the House of Councillors in by-elections on 15 August.

G. Labor

The Federated Council of Government and Municipal Employees Union, with a total membership of 1,800,000, on 15 August submitted a demand to the Government for payment of "living cost deficit" allowances averaging 2,000 yen per employee plus 1,000 yen for each dependent. Union leaders asked that the allowances be paid by the end of August and that the Government submit a written reply to these demands by 21 August.

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/89

8 September 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/89

EIGHTY-NINTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighty-ninth weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, covering the period to 29 August 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, EIGHTY-NINTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

29 August 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The schedule release of imported staple foods, authorized 2 August, includes 343,000 metric tons for distribution on 1 September; and 260,000 tons on 1 October. It is anticipated that the September release of 57% of total rationing requirements and the October release of 44% will make possible the distribution of full monthly rations and permit the restoration of the full supplementary ration.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported June livestock slaughter as follows:

Type	Number	Carcass Weight (metric tons)
Cattle	11,964	2,136
Calves	926	28
Hogs	6,800	330
Horses	3,368	538
Goats	336	4
Sheep	18	0.3

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office reported the following fish receipts in the Tokyo Central Fish Market for the week ending 7 August 1947:

Type	Amount (metric tons)
Total	2,330
Fresh	363
Shell	312
Frozen	657
Salted & dried	301
Others	697

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that July preliminary figures on coal production showed that during the 8.1 working days of the second 10-day period 658,500 metric tons (revised figures) were produced. Production during the 9.8 working days of the third 10-day period was 837,800 tons.

Spring cocoon production was reported at 58,828,745 pounds by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

C. Finance

The Ministry of Finance was given permission to make temporary borrowings of 500,000,000 yen on the Firewood and

Charcoal Demand and Supply Adjustment Special Account to meet payments for July and August.

The Closed Institution Liquidation Commission on 12 August designated 20 organizations as closed institutions under the provisions of Ordinance 74.

On 11 August, 28,240 shares of stock of closed institutions were sold for 1,005,522 yen through the Securities Coordination Liquidation Committee. The Closed Institution Liquidation Commission received 1,906,900 yen from the sale of real estate and 671,099 yen from the sale of movable property of closed institutions during the week of 9-16 August.

D. Foreign Trade

Of vital interest to Japanese foreign trade was the announcement made on 26 August that effective 28 August the mails would be opened to transactional messages, samples, and air mail service The full announcement follows:

"Expansion of international mail and telecommunications service between Japan and the rest of the world to include transactional messages, air mail service, samples and other categories of mail, effective August 28th, was announced today by SCAP.

"For the first time in its history Japan will have air mail service with all other countries of the world, according to SCAP's Civil Communications Section. In prewar years Japan had only very limited air mail service beyond the limits of its empire.

"Expansion of the international mail service will play an important role in the economic advancement of Japan by stimulating foreign trade and thereby improving the general welfare of its people.

"Until now only non-transactional letters, postal cards and telecommunications to and from Japan and incoming relief parcels with a maximum weight of 11 pounds have been permitted.

"Amount categories which may be mailed beginning August 28th are letters and postal cards consisting of transactional correspondence as well as business, financial and commercial correspondence and personal and family messages.

"However, it was pointed out that even though transactional mail now has been authorized, the following types of transactional correspondence still are prohibited: All messages which transfer currency, checks, drafts, payment orders, or other credit or financial instruments; messages which relate to conversion, transfer, or disguising of any Japanese external assets by powers of attorney, proxies, instructions, or other means; messages which grant or transfer translation, reproduction, performance or other rights concerning books, articles, plays, music, motion pictures, or other media of information and expression, and messages relating in any way to patents or copyrights except for description and explanation of the authorized channels and procedures for handling such matters and except for acknowledgement of rights arranged through the authorized channels.

"Commercial papers may be mailed. However, the following matter coming under this category can not be transmitted:

Scores or sheets of music in manuscript; manuscripts of works or newspapers sent separately; all papers of legal procedure; and documents of all kinds drawn up by Ministerial Officers. The mailing of any of these 4 types of matter is a violation of the regulations.

"Catalogues, photographs, drawings, plan, maps, patterns, samples, and small packets will be permitted.

"International airmail service for letters between Japan and all other countries of the world is authorized at the following rates: 25 yen per 20 grams or fraction thereof to points within 5,000 kilometers; 45 yen per 20 grams to points up to 10,000 kilometers distant; and 60 yen per 20 grams to all points over 10,000 kilometers. Articles to be transmitted by air mail are subject to the same restrictions as apply to ordinary mail.

"Parcel post service which now consists only of relief parcels, one way to Japan, is not changed but the maximum weight of such parcels is increased from 11 to 22 pounds.

"Particular attention is directed to the fact that international relief parcels must contain only items of relief. Such articles as fountain pens, watches, cameras, and other non-relief items will not be permitted entry. Inquiries have been received from time to time concerning the receipt of parcels with parts of original contents missing, whereas the reported missing items were of non-relief nature, and therefore, not permitted entry.

"Japanese Nationals should inform their friends and relatives to include only relief items in parcels and that such relief items must be only in relief quantities. For example, 1 parcel can contain not more than 200 saccharine tablets or not more than 200 cigarettes or more than 50 cigars. If pipe tobacco is enclosed, the parcel can contain not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and in this case, cigarettes or cigars can not be included, as 1 parcel can contain only 1 tobacco item. Only 1 relief parcel per week may be sent by 1 single sender to any 1 addressee.

"All relief parcels received in Japan for delivery which under universal postal union regulations, become undeliverable to the addressee for any reason will not be returned to the sender but will be turned over to authorized relief agencies for distribution.

"It is contemplated by the Japanese Government that relief parcels will continue to be admitted duty free. A small customs clearance charge, however, not exceeding 8 yen, and in some instances less than 8 yen, depending upon the country from which the parcel emanates, is to be collected from the addressee upon delivery. Samples and small packets will also be subject to customs clearance charge. This charge is not a customs duty, but is actually a postal charge to help defray the financial and handling burden placed upon the Ministry of Communications.

"Mail matter addressed in Chinese, Korean or the Ryukyu Islands must have interlined addresses in Roman characters.

"Telecommunications of a transactional nature from Japan to all countries with which such services are available are also authorized effective 28th August, subject to the same

restrictions governing international mail matter."

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare reported the following figures for July: purchases and sales of controlled medicaments valued at 18,316,693 yen and 99,805,543 yen respectively; sales of surgical instruments and appliances valued at 97,842 yen; sales of former Japanese Army-Navy medicaments valued at 3,396,017 yen; medical instruments included 1,913,191 pieces valued at 11,040,845 yen.

July production of insect and rodent control supplies reported as follows:

Type	Production	
Antu	1,970,725	3-gram packages
Neikorazu	3,051	kilograms
Rat traps (spring type)	2,000	each
Pyrethrum emulsion	14,700	gallons

Penicillin produced during July totalled 175,290,000 Oxford units.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 9 August 1947:

Disease	No of Cases for Wk Ending 9 August	Changes from Wk Ending 2 August
Diphtheria	242	- 52
Typhoid	694	≠ 19
Dysentery	3,770	≠ 354
Paratyphoid	195	≠ 39
Epidemic Meningitis	36	- 4
Epidemic Typhus	6	- 10
Small-pox	0	- 1
Scarlet Fever	35	- 28
Cholera	0	No Change
Plague	0	No Change
Malaria	505	≠ 26
Japanese B-encephalitis	7	≠ 5
Measles	3,405	- 82
Whooping Cough	4,613	- 301
Pneumonia	1,746	- 85
Tuberculosis	8,828	≠ 775
Influenza	35	≠ 4
Chancroid	691	≠ 34
Gonorrhea	4,301	≠ 155
Syphilis	2,950	≠ 195

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 27 June showed 3,363 hospitals having a total capacity of 218,614 beds with 109,525 patients; and 342,297 out-patients treated. For the period ending 4 July, the weekly hospital reported showed 3,363 hospitals having a total capacity of 215,285 beds with 112,544 patients, and 339,427 out-patients treated.

F. Communications

On 22 August, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan announced that effective 1 September, the radio listeners fee will be 17 yen 50 sen per month. Previously a fee of 5 yen was imposed on owners of receiving sets.

Personal and social messages and business, commercial and financial messages of an informational and non-transactional nature were authorized beginning 20 August via radio-telegraph circuit between Japan and the following points in the British Commonwealth: United Kingdom, northern Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, South Africa, Ceylon, India, Malaya, Australia, and New Zealand. Reply paid service between Japan and these areas is also available. (See Paragraph D, Foreign Trade, for further information on communications.)

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Cabinet, on 26 August, requested the Diet to extend the present Diet session from 31 August to 10 October.

The Accounts Committee of the House of Councillors voted unanimously on 21 August to amend the proposed Labor Ministry Bill by deleting the provisions permitting the establishment of new bureaus and sections by executive order. The Committee insisted that the establishment of new bureaus required Diet approval in order to avoid the creation of a bureaucracy beyond Diet control.

The Labor Ministry Bill was passed by the House of Councillors on 26 August. The Bill amending the Infectious Diseases Prevention Law and other laws and bills amending the Health Institute Law were passed by the Diet on 21 August.

The Judges Impeachment Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on 23 August and sent to the House of Councillors.

The Bill amending the Seamens Insurance Law and the Bill amending the Settlers Fund Financing Law were approved in the House of Councillors on 22 August. The Upper House passed the Agriculture Seeds and Seedling Bill on 26 August.

The Bill amending the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law and the Bill concerning Visits and Inspections by the Economic Stabilization Board Inspectors have been referred to Committees. The Road Transportation Bill and the Bill concerning the Provision of the Pension Law for the Calculation of Years of Service of Members of the International Telecommunications Company and Others Appointed as Government Officials have been referred to House of Councillors Committees.

The Cabinet approved on 12 August a 200,000,000 yen fund to repair the flood damage in the Tohoku district.

Prime Minister Katayama told the House of Councillors Budget Committee on 22 August that the Government is determined to establish an equitable balance between prices and wages by the effective enforcement of its recently announced price-wage policy

The Secretary General of the Central Screening Committee announced that steps are being taken to complete by 4 January 1948 the purge of all undesirable elements in Japanese public life.

The Japanese Government announced on 22 August the names of the first four newspaper executives found subject to the purge: Susumu Asano, Director of the Gifu Times; Yasukatsu Yamazaki,

Director of Nagasaki Nichinichi; Kiyo Sakamoto, former managing editor of Shinko Yukan; and Nagao Ono, former president of Yamanashi Jiji.

The League for Political Education for Democracy was inaugurated on 25 August. Directors of the League include 50 Lower House members and 40 Upper House members. The officers of the League are Komakichi Matsuoka, President, Manitsu Tanaka, Vice-President, Jiichiro Matsumoto, Vice-President, Suehiro Nishio, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Tsuneo Matsudaira, Advisor. The League's principal objectives are the promotion of studies on democratic government in the Diet and in prefectural assemblies, the promotion and sponsorship of study meetings, lecture meeting courses, and forums on democratic government, the collection, publication, dissemination, and promotion of various research materials and data on democratic government, and campaigns through the press, radio, and other media.

Senzo Higai, Liberal, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was named Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Houses.

B. Labor

The Cabinet announced a basic program to be followed by Government Ministries in all agreements with government workers' unions. The principal provisions follow:

1. While the government is committed to the improvement of working conditions, the union is obligated to maintain discipline and increase efficiency;

2. Employees shall not be required to be members of unions in order to be hired, nor to join unions after being hired;

3. Unions are not to participate in personnel affairs affecting non-union employees;

4. General union-management consultation on personnel matters affecting union members is not to be extended to individual cases, although members may submit grievances through the union;

5. The union is to have no voice in the planning or operation of administrative programs;

6. Government workers who are union members may not become full-time union officers;

7. Controversies may be submitted to the Labor Relation Committee for mediation or arbitration by application of either party;

8. Working hours may not be stipulated in the contract

9. Unions may be required to reveal their membership lists at any time.

Union leaders have voiced dissatisfaction with this program

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/90

16 September 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/90

NINETIETH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

E N C L O S U R E

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, NINETIETH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

5 September 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported June coal deliveries at 2,074,000 metric tons.

Preliminary July figures for lignite showed production at 205,315 metric tons, stockpiles at 331,151 tons, and deliveries as follows:

Type	Production	Deliveries
Charcoal	70,760 metons	75,802 metons
Gasumaki	30,453 metons	27,938 metons
Firewood	2,361,559 soseki-koku	1,309,334 soseki-koku

Limestone production during the fiscal year 1945 was reported at 4,541,407 metric tons.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported preliminary July ore production (content in concentrate) as follows:

Type	Production (metric tons)
Copper	1,653
Lead	448
Zinc	2,451

Textile production for July was reported as follows:

Type	Production
Cotton yarn	25,285,000 pounds
Cotton fabric	62,557,000 square yards
Rayon filament yarn	1,523,000 pounds
Rayon staple fiber	1,930,000 pounds
Rayon pure spun yarn	1,582,000 pounds
Rayon filament fabric	5,365,000 square yards
Rayon spun fabric	2,872,000 square yards
Silk, raw	9,281 bales
Silk filament fabric	3,896,000 square yards
Silk, fuji and other fabrics	964,000 square yards
Wool yarn	1,815,000 pounds
Wool worsted yarn	675,000 pounds
Wool fabric	1,393,000 square yards
Wool worsted cloth	495,000 square yards

The Japanese Government Textile Bureau set an operating level of 733,000 worsted spindles and 815 woolen cards for the wool industry. This action is intended to provide for sufficient exports to pay for the importation of 664,000 bales of raw wool, and for domestic consumption approaching the 1930-34 level.

C. Finance

The Ministry of Finance launched on 1 September a one-month National Savings Drive with the objective of increasing savings deposits by 14 to 15,000,000,000 yen during September. Prime Minister Katayama stated that only through increased National Savings could inflation be suppressed and prosperous foreign trade be achieved.

The Japanese Grass Mats Importers Association and the Japan Cork Import Association were declared liquidated under the provision of Ordinance Number 74.

On 18 August, 35,998 shares of stock were for 1,195,413 yen by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission through the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

On 23 August the Ministry of Finance was authorized to print the new 50 Sen notes.

The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 20 August 1947 follows:

Assets (in 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (in 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	2,935	Notes issued	147,245
Government bonds and other securities	77,655	Government deposits	7,307
Advances to Government	47,297	Other deposits	15,183
Loans	42,579	Misc. accounts	3,163
Agencies accounts	1,004	Net profit current period	1,429
Misc accounts	1,648	Capital & reserves	251
Inter-office items on Government accounts	....	Inter-office items on Government accounts	495
Inter-office accounts	1,954	Inter-office accounts	0
Total Assets	175,072 1/	Total Liabilities	175,073 1/

D. Foreign Trade

The Japanese Government announced an emergency program for the promotion of export trade with the emphasis on the establishment of a special system promoting the manufacture of export goods from imported materials and the importation of foodstuffs and other essential goods through the expanding export market.

SCAP control over raw silk and silk products, imposed in September 1945, was transferred on 22 August to the Japanese Government. Reservations for export on a government-to-government basis will continue to be made by SCAP.

From 16 to 21 August, all licenses for banks presently authorized to do business in Japan were amended to include all necessary and normal export-import services in connection with Japanese foreign trade. Such services are to be available only to SCAP and authorized private foreign traders.

The Ministry of Communications was authorized on 25 August to accept foreign trade payment certificates from foreign traders for telecommunications service to all points using United States dollar rates.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The 21st and 22nd IARA shipment were received on 27 and 31 August respectively. The shipments consisted of 121 tons of food and clothing.

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 16 August 1947:

1/ Seeming discrepancy due to rounding off of figures.

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 16 August	Changes from Wk Ending 9 August
Diphtheria	263	↓ 21
Typhoid	822	↓ 128
Dysentery	3,734	- 36
Paratyphoid	203	↓ 9
Epidemic Meningitis	15	- 21
Epidemic Typhus	4	- 2
Small-pox	1	↓ 1
Scarlet Fever	54	↓ 19
Cholera	0	No change
Plague	0	No change
Malaria	456	- 49
Japanese B-encephalitis	13(6 suspect)	↓ 6
Measles	3,633	↓ 228
Whooping Cough	4,461	↓ 152
Pneumonia	1,780	↓ 94
Tuberculosis	9,412	↓ 584
Influenza	26	↓ 9
Chancroid	739	↓ 48
Gonorrhea	4,453	↓ 152
Syphilis	2,849	↓ 101

The weekly hospital report for the period ending 11 July showed 3,364 hospitals having a total capacity of 218,176 beds, with 11,283 patients, and 323,058 out-patients treated.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Diet voted to extend the current session until 20 October. In the lower House, Liberty Party representatives opposed the extension. Members of the Government parties insisted on the extension so that the Diet could complete deliberation on important legislation. The Diet recessed until 15 September.

The Labor Ministry Bill, the Bill Amending the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law, and the Bill Amending the Patent, Utility, Model, Design, and Trademark Laws were enacted by the Diet.

The Sea Casualties Inquiry Bill, the Bill for House Registration of Persons Who Have Lost or Acquired Membership in the Imperial Family, the Domestic Relations Court Bill, and the Bill Amending the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law were passed by the House of Representatives.

The Cabinet, on 2 September, decided to revise the Local Autonomy Bill, providing as follows:

1. Restrictions on the establishment of local branches of National Government offices
2. The popular election of vice-governors
3. Impeachment processes for governors
4. The floating of local loans

Prime Minister Katayama formally appointed State Minister Mitsusuka Yonekubo as Labor Minister on 1 September. The ceremony marked the beginning of formal operations of the first Labor Ministry in Japan's history. The newly created Labor Ministry is composed of the following Boards:

The Labor Administration Board, which will have jurisdiction over labor mediation and Labor education.

The Labor Standards Board which will set labor conditions and supervise these conditions.

ferred from the Welfare Ministry and will handle employment and guidance in employment matters.

The Women's and Children's Board, which will protect female and child labor and aim to improve their working conditions.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio announced that a revision of the Government's 8-point Emergency Economic Program has now become necessary in view of the recent developments in connection with the reopening of foreign trade.

The program was planned to cover the period June to November and would have to be superseded by a long-range economic plan. Nishio pointed out that the recent release of food had eased the food situation which had figured in the program.

The House of Councillors Education Committee on 29 August unanimously endorsed a petition asking that the National Government bear all expense necessary for the enforcement of the new extended educational system without shifting part of the burden to prefectural governments.

Prime Minister Katayama issued Cabinet instructions announcing the establishment of an Administrative Inspection Commission to initiate reforms of the Civil Service System. The Commission will function temporarily pending enactment of Civil Service legislation now under consideration by the Government.

State Minister Saito was chosen chairman of the Central Supervisory Committee which is charged with the enforcement of "official discipline" under the Government's program for improving the efficiency of government offices.

At the first meeting of the Science Renewal Committee, held 25 August at the official residence of Prime Minister Katayama, 108 scientists were elected to reorganize science in Japan. Kankuro Kaneshige was elected permanent chairman on 26 August.

The Liberal, Communist, and Japan Farmers Parties issued a joint statement on 29 August opposing the series of oratorical tours which Cabinet Ministers are planning to make to explain the policies of the Social Democratic Party.

Labor Minister Yonekube stated that he would take no special action against Communists in the labor movement so long as their activities are directed toward alleviating the economic crisis. If they should initiate activities indicating preparation for a general strike movement, he would seriously consider excluding them from union activities. The new Labor Minister told the press that his most immediate concerns were the improvement of labor efficiency, increased productivity and the initiation of a thorough-going educational program for labor.