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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/INDEX III

INDEX TO WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, an index to the first fifty-five "Weekly Reports on Japan" to the Far Eastern Commission, prepared by the Civil Affairs Division of the United States War Department, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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INDEX

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

Attached is an Index to the first Fifty-five CAD Weekly Reports to the Far Eastern Commission covering the period 21 December 1945 to 3 January 1947. Inquiries concerning this Index may be communicated to: Far East Analysts, Information Management Section, Information Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department (Ext. 4423).

The following information should be useful in using this Index:

Report Number	Date	Report Number	Date
1	21 Dec. 1945	29	5 July 1946
2	28 Dec	30	12 July
3	4 Jan. 1946	31	19 July
4	11 Jan.	32	26 July
5	18 Jan.	33	2 Aug.
6	25 Jan.	34	9 Aug.
7	1 Feb.	35	16 Aug.
8	8 Feb.	36	23 Aug.
9	15 Feb.	37	30 Aug.
10	22 Feb.	38	6 Sept.
11	1 Mar.	39	13 Sept.
12	8 Mar.	40	20 Sept.
13	15 Mar.	41	27 Sept.
14	22 Mar.	42	4 Oct.
15	29 Mar.	43	11 Oct.
16	5 Apr.	44	18 Oct.
17	12 Apr.	45	25 Oct.
18	19 Apr.	46	1 Nov.
19	26 Apr.	47	8 Nov.
20	3 May	48	15 Nov.
21	10 May	49	22 Nov.
22	17 May	50	29 Nov.
23	24 May	51	6 Dec.
24	31 May	52	13 Dec.
25	7 June	53	20 Dec.
26	14 June	54	27 Dec.
27	21 June	55	3 Jan. 1947
28	28 June		

ENCLOSURE

INDEX TO THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, WEEKLY REPORT TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

A

Agar-agar
Export 10
Production 7

Agriculture
Association 10
Land Adjustment Law . 17

Air craft plants 6,25

Alcohol
Ethyl, production ... 25,29,33, 38,42,46, 51,55
Methyl, production .. 25,29, 33 38,42,46, 51,55

Algenic Acid, prod. ... 27

Allied Council
Agenda, 15 May 22

Allowances, severance ..25

Alum, export of 21

Aluminum
Production 8,24, 38, 47,51
Stocks 12

Ammonia
Export of 21
In cold-storage,use. 30
Production 25,29,33, 38,42, 46, 51,55

Ammonium Sulphate
Export of 47
Production 10,18,24, 25,29,33,

A (cont.)

Australia, exports to .. 40

Automobiles
Distrib. Control Co... 32
Parts, export of 40
Production 21,25,2 34,37,4 46,51

Aviation 5,6,25, 37

B

Bamboo
Consumption 21
Export 13
Production 11,21
Shortages 21
Stockpiles 16,17,21

Bank of Japan
Purge and 12
Status clarified 43
Ten-day Report .....Recurrin

Bank of Tokyo 44

Bank, Yokohama Specie
Dissolved 30
Purge and 12
Tokyo, Bank of & 44

Banks
Employees as public office holders 11
Under the Purge 12

Barite, production 16,38

Barley
Production 8,44
Stocks 8

Agenda, 15 May 22

Allowances, severance ..25

Alum, export of 21

Aluminum
  Production 8,24, 38, 47,51
  Stocks 12

Ammonia
  Export of 21
  In cold-storage,use. 30
  Production 25,29,33, 38,42, 46, 51,55

Ammonium Sulphate
  Export of 47
  Production 10,18,24, 25,29,33, 38,42,46, 47,51,55

Amnesty, Const.promulg.47

Antimony
  Production 8,16,17, 38
  Subsidy to Indust .. 36

Archives, War damage . 13

Arsenals 25,37

Arsenic compounds 6,38

Art
  Festival 40
  Private collections. 9

Asbestos
  Production 16,38
  Subsidy to Indust .. 36

Atomic Bomb, casualties9

Bank of Japan
  Purge and 12
  Status clarified 43
  Ten-day Report .....Recurring

Bank of Tokyo 44

Bank, Yokohama Specie
  Dissolved 30
  Purge and 12
  Tokyo, Bank of & 44

Banks
  Employees as public office holders 11
  Under the Purge 12

Barite, production 16,38

Barley
  Production 8,44
  Stocks 8
  Summary 22,27, 31,40

Bearings, Precision
  Reparations, and 37

Beer, production 9

Beets, sugar, productn.. 8,9

Benzene
  Motor fuel use ban ... 46
  Production 25,29,3 38,42,4 51,55

Bicycles
  Export 22
  Production 21,25, 29,34,3 42,46,5

Biologicals, production. 40,49, 51,55

B (cont.)

Births 38

Bittern Salts 19

Black Market
- Control of 10,15,26,
- Food 5
- Prices 15

Blocked accounts 10,17,24, 26,27

Boeki Cho 28,33,34

Bomb Damage
- Archives 13
- Communications 7
- Culture 9,12,13, 16,32
- Education 12
- Food 13
- Housing 13
- Plywood 19

Bonds,Gov't issue of ... 8,43

Bonito 26,31,32, 33,43

Bonuses to
- Coal producers 51
- Farmers 15

Books
- Bible distribution ... 15
- Published type 10,11,15 17
- Screening 17,18
- Textbooks 1,3,7,25, 27,34, 40, 42, 44

Bran, Wheat
- Export of 22
- Import, animal food .. 43

British Red Sea Ports

C

Cabinet
- Constitution, in new . 41
- Contempt of Diet 51
- Law, new 35,50,53 55

Shidehara
- Press comments 5,6,20
- Resigns 19

Yoshida
- Demonstrations vs. . 54
- Formed 22,23
- Members of 24,26
- Press comments 24
- Reorganization 34

Cable, production 21

Cables 2,3,11

Calcium
- Arsenate, import of .. 42
- Carbide 25,29,33 38,42,46 51,55
- Chloride, freezing ... 30
- Cyanamide 10,25,33 38,42,46 51,55
- Superphosphate 25,38,42 46,51,55

Calory
- Intake 5,34
- Needs 3

Camphor
- Consumption 34
- Export 30,34
- Production 24,34

Canning, Salmon 5

Carborundum
- Production 13
- Stocks 13

Cargoes carried 17

33,43

Bonuses to
Coal producers 51
Farmers 15

Books
Bible distribution ... 15
Published type 10,11,15
17
Screening 17,18
Textbooks 1,3,7,25,
27,34, 40,
42, 44

Bran, Wheat
Export of 22
Import, animal food .. 43

British Red Sea Ports
Salt imported from ... 48,52

Broadcasting
CompanyLtd., Japan ... 7,26
Education and 11,21,42,
43
Elections, time 2,10
Programs 8,9,11,
19,21,23,
25,26,29,
31,37,39,
42,43
Stations 5,12

Buddhism
Magazines 25
Members 25
Separation 13

Budget
Deficit 8
Land Reclamation 40
Passes 40
Press comments on 33
Submitted 33,34

Burma, exports to
Cotton yarn 45
Twine, fishnet 42
Butter, production 9

Superphosphate 25,38,42
46,51,55

Calory
Intake 5,34
Needs 3

Camphor
Consumption 34
Export 30,34
Production 24,34

Canning, Salmon 5

Carborundum
Production 13
Stocks 13

Cargoes carried 17

Cartels, prohibited 11

Carp 6

Cattle
Dairy 8,25
Draft 4,8
Expenditures 18
Slaughter 20,30,37

Celluloid, production .. 38,42,46
51,55

Cement 6,21,25,
31,51

Cemeteries 23

Censorship
Campaign mail 14
Motion pictures 8

Census 20,23

Chamber of Comm. & Ind.. 34

C (cont.)

Charcoal 10,16,17, 20,45,48

Chemicals
Production 4,25,29,33, 38,42,46, 51,55
Shortage 6

Chickens 8

China
Exports to
Carpet wools 36
Communication Eqp.. 36
Cotton yarns 45
Gunny sacks 22
Mining timbers 22,26
Pine timbers 29
Pitwood 11
Railway ties 22
Rayon filament 45
Silkworm eggs 9,11
Vegetable seeds ... 46
Imports from
Bean paste 50
Bran, wheat 22
Miso 50
Phosphate rock 22
Salt 11,13,15,22, 28,40,51

Chlorine, imports of ... 26

Christianity
Bible Society, Japan. 15
General Assembly 27
Magazines 25

Chrome
Production 16
Subsidy to Industry . 36

Chromite, production.... 38

Chrysanthemums 3,6

Civil Code 36

C (cont.)

(Coal,cont.)
Coking.....31,40, 47
C.I.O. and 39
Consumption 12,24, 44
Cost of production..5
Deterrents to produc12
Distribution 16
Export 11,29, 34,36
Food shortage & 13
For Cement 31
Hokkaido investig...43
Industry,Report on..12
Labor 18,19, 21,28, 31,52
Nationalization.....39,40, 41
Price 5,31,52 54
Production .....Recurring
Production plan.....39,41, 42,46, 48,49
Quality 6
Radio programs on...37
Shortage 2
Stockpiles .....Recurring
Strike 44,45, 52
Subsidies 23,52
Supplies needed 27
Tokyo,Mining Ind.Lg.17

Cobalt, production.....38

Cocoons
Five-year plan.....37
Production 42

Cod 5,33,43

Coeducation 46,49

Coke
Coal.....31,40,

Misc 50
Phosphate rock 22
Salt 11,13,15,22, 28,40,51

Chlorine, imports of ... 26

Christianity
Bible Society, Japan. 15
General Assembly 27
Magazines 25

Chrome
Production 16
Subsidy to Industry . 36

Chromite, production.... 38

Chrysanthemums 3,6

Civil Code 36

Clay, Fire, production.. 38

Cloth
Consumption 17
Production 37,50,55
Stocks 17

Clothing
Available 4
Cost 4
Production..... 3,13,17
Relief supplies 51

Coal
Allocation 4,7,8, 15, 16,27,29,30, 34,36,39,44, 49,53
Bonuses 52
Coke production..... 6,18,21,25, 46
Radio programs on...37
Shortage 2
Stockpiles .....Recurring
Strike 44,45, 52
Subsidies 23,52
Supplies needed 27
Tokyo,Mining Ind.Lg.17

Cobalt, production.....38

Cocoons
Five-year plan.....37
Production 42

Cod 5,33,43

Coeducation 46,49

Coke
Coal.....31,40, 47
Distribution.....18
Production.....6,18,21 25,46

Communicable Disease .Recurring

Communications
Assets 7,10
Bomb damage 7
Cables 2,3,11
Equipment,export ...36
Equipment,prod.....2,4,10, 11,15
Foreign investment 6
Industry ownership..5
Labor 5,54
Meteorology 8
Needs 10,11
Nippon,Industry Asn.6
Radio 5,15,21
Radio-Telegraph 1,5,9,2
Rates 8,12,21 22
Research forbidden .4
Research permitted .7
Tele-,Co. invstgtd..12
Telegraph 11
Telephone 4,11,16,34
Confectionary,prod.....9

C (cont.)

Constitution
- Amendment proposals .. 34,36,37, 42,43,
- Discussions on 27-42
- Drafts
  - Communist 11,30,33, 37
  - Liberal 11
  - Progressive 11,30
  - Social Democrat ... 11,29,31, 36,37
- Emperor in the 30,37,40
- Features of Gov't's .. 12
- Final 43
- Implementation of 46,47,50-55
- Introduced to Diet ... 28,29,37
- Passed 37,43
- Peerage 40
- Policy 3,4,10
- Pol. Party reaction .. 13,47
- Popularization of 41
- Press comments on 14,29,31, 38,43,44, 47
- Privy Counc. apprvl .. 26,45,46
- Promulgation 43,44,47
- Publicized 47
- Resol. on amendment .. 46
- Revisions 19
- Revision committee ... 30-43
- Submitted 12,14,24
- Yoshida speech on 29,37,38

Construction
- Unessential banned ... 55

Controls Assns. dissolv.. 35

Controls, Economic 10,23,24, 25

Copper
- Compounds 6
- Consumption 39
- Crude & Electric 8

C (cont.)

Crops
- Area planted 3
- Control 6
- Fertilizer applied .. 20
- Summary 22,27, 31,40
- Yield, report on 3

Culture
- Art collections 9
- Cities of import 9
- Survey of property .. 13,16 32

Currency
- Circulation 10,15 24
- Foreign 51

D

Daikon, production 8

Daily Life Secrty Law .. 39

Dairy
- Cattle 8,25
- Products 8

Deaths, statistics 38

Demobilization Ministry.
- Replaced by Board ... 26,27
- Violation by 25

Democratization program. 47,48

Demonstrations 27,36
- Anti-Yoshida Cabnt .. 54
- May Day 21

Dental materials, prod.. 51

Diet
- Accomplish of 90th .. 44
- Adjourn pro tem 90th. 24
- Adjourn pro tem 92nd. 55
- Bill Law 50,54

Promulgation 43,44,47
Publicized 47
Resol. on amendment .. 46
Revisions 19
Revision committee ... 30-43
Submitted 12,14,24
Yoshida speech on 29,37,38

Construction
Unessential banned ... 55

Controls Assns. dissolv.. 35

Controls, Economic 10,23,24, 25

Copper
Compounds 6
Consumption 39
Crude & Electric 8
Production 16,21,24, 38,47,51
Stocks 12, 39
Subsidy to Industry .. 36

Cord, production 19

Cotton
Consumption 17
Export 31,45
Fishnets, for 1,36
Imports 28,31,45,47
Needs 31
Production 13,17,19,20, 33,35,36,37, 42,46,50,55
Stocks 17,21,50

Cottonseed 14

Councillors, House of
Plans for 43,50-55

Council, Law & Judic 36

Criminals, War
Apprehended 34,49,52
Indictments 20
Internat. Mil. Trib... 6
Press Comments on 26

Deaths, statistics 38

Demobilization Ministry.
Replaced by Board ... 26,27
Violation by 25

Democratization program. 47,48

Demonstrations 27,36
Anti-Yoshida Cabnt .. 54
May Day 21

Dental materials, prod.. 51

Diet
Accomplish of 90th .. 44
Adjourn pro tem 90th. 24
Adjourn pro tem 92nd. 55
Bill Law 50,54 55
Bills presented 27,38 42,50 53,55
Candidates 8,9, 16,17
Age of 17
Education of 17
Closing of 89th 2
Closing of 90th 44
Closing of 91st 55
Committees of 51
Convoking 89th 1
Convoking 90th 23,27
Convoking 91st 50
Convoking 92nd 55
Councillors, House .. 43,50 51,52
Democratization of .. 51
Educators in 28
Emperor's open speech 28,50
Extended 33,36 40,47 43
Extraordinary sess... 45
Increase pay for 35,38
Members
Age,Educ,Occup..... 18
Priest & Minister . 27
Peers, new 13,15 26

D (cont.)

(Diet, cont.)
Petitions rec'd by....34,44
Pol. Party strength...2,21,23, 28,39,44
Prominent people in...18
Speakers, new.....37,38

Discharge allowance.....35

Divorce, statistics.....38

Dockyard, construction...31

Dolomite, production.....26

Draft Animals.....4,8,18

Dyestuffs
Export.....45
Production.....25,29,33, 38,42,46, 51,55

Dynamite, gelatin.....10,29
Export of.....48

E

Earthquake.....54,55

East Asia Shipping Co....43

Economics
Controls.....10,23,24, 25,30,42, 43
Crisis.....52
Purge.....50
Reconstruct. Council..53
Stabilization Board...23,39,47, 49,55

Education
Adult.....45
Advsry Comm on Seamen.35
Bomb damage.....12
Coeducation.....46,49
Depositories removed..29

E (cont.)

(Education, cont.)
Social..Committee....42
Teachers Manual.....30,47
Teachers salaries....21
Textbooks.....1,3,7,25, 27,34,40, 42,44
Visual.....8
Vocational.....49
Women in.....49

Eggs, production.....8

Elections
Candidates.....8,9,13,14, 16,17
Ages of.....17
Education of.....17
Contributions.....15
Councillors, time of.51
Electorate
Increase of.....15
Number in.....15,16,19,2
Expenses
Campaign..Law.....11,15
Campaign.....15
Local, postponed.....47,52
Pol.Parties prepare..8,9,14
Postponed.....11
Press comments on....10
Radio time.....10
Results.....17,18,19,2

Electricity
Amount generated.....38
Hydr-..capacity.....9
Power lines.....24
Service, limited.....12
Steam..&reparations..37
Strike.....46,51

Electrodes
Import of.....25
Production.....22

Emperor
Communist opposition.25,30
Const. position in...14,30,37,

Earthquake.....54,55

East Asia Shipping Co....43

Economics
Controls.....10,23,24, 25,30,42, 43
Crisis.....52
Purge.....50
Reconstruct. Council..53
Stabilization Board...23,39,47, 49,55

Education
Adult.....45
Advsry Comm on Seamen.35
Bomb damage.....12
Coeducation.....46,49
Depositories removed..29
Diet members and.....28
Discrimination ablshd.31
Extension classes.....34,37,38
Food shortage and.....23,24,27, 28
Geography resumed.....29
History texts, new....40,42
Inspector Trng crs....42
Medical Council.....13
Mission, US.....4,10,17, 18,22,35
Normal schools.....33,38
Nursing schools.....26
Peers school.....26
Physical training.....29
Press comments on.....4,17
Program.....5;11;12,17
Purge.....1,10,21,22
Radio programs.....11,21,42
Radios in schools.....42
Reform committee.....35,39
Report, monthly.....37
Restrictions eased....25
School inspection.....17,27,29, 36,41,50
Pol.Parties prepare..8,9,14
Postponed.....11
Press comments on....10
Radio time.....10
Results.....17,18,19,2

Electricity
Amount generated.....38
Hydr-..capacity.....9
Power lines.....24
Service, limited.....12
Steam..&reparations..37
Strike.....46,51

Electrodes
Import of.....25
Production.....22

Emperor
Communist opposition.25,30
Const.,position in...14,30,37,4
Depositories, school.29
Diet convocation.....28,50
Food speech.....24
Lesse majesto.....44,45
Newsreels, in.....38
Non-divinity of.....3
Press comments on....2,3

Employees, Gov't
Bonuses to.....7
Raises to.....38
Wage dispute.....54

Employers Association...45,47

Employment
Exchange Law.....50
Indemnities and.....37
PublicsWorks Program.24
Report on.....6,23,53

Eta.....32

Explosives, production..10,29

E (cont.)

Exports
Countries
Australia 40
Burma 42,45
China 9,11,22,26, 29,36,40,45, 46,51
French Indo-China. 45
Hong Kong 29,55
Korea 6,11,13,20, 21,23,28,29, 34,36,40,43, 45,47,48,51
Neth. E. Indies .. 45
Philippines 45
Ryukyus 47
Siam 45
United States 13,15

Exhibit 41
Items of
Agar-agar 10
Alum 21
Amonia gas 21
Ammonium sulphate 47
Automobile parts . 40
Bamboo 13
Bicycle parts 22
Camphor 30,34
Carpet wools 30
Chrysanthemum 6
Coal 11,29,34,36
Communicatns eqpmt 36
Cotton 31,45
Dyes 45
Dynamite, gelatine. 48
Fertilizer 47
Fish oil 17
Frogs legs 24
Fur 10,44
Gunny sacks 22
Lead, virgin 24
Locomotives 51
Mining timbers ... 22,26
Phosphate rock ... 47
Pine timbers 29
Pitch 29
Pitch 6

F

Fair Labor Code 39,49

Famine Emerg.Comm., Summry 22,27, 31,40

Farmers
Organized 10
Savings promoted 4
Strike threat 46,47

Fats & oils 8

Feeds, livestock 1

Fertilizer
Crops applied to 20
Export 47
Import needs 20
Increase, plans to .. 24,27
Plants, authorized .. 24,36 48
Price reduction 47
Production 10,20, 24,36, 47
Requirements 18,20
Social Democ.plan ... 42

Ferries, construction
Passenger 47
Railway 31

Fibres, hard 13,19

Finance
Controls 10,23 24,25
Gov't bond issue 3,43
Gov't funds in Sweden 30
Instrmnts ovrsea dead 30
Lotteries 32
Newspapers collects . 42
Policy, reform of 7

Fire-officers, purged.... 32

Firewood 10,48

Automobile parts . 40
Bamboo 13
Bicycle parts 22
Camphor 30,34
Carpet wools 30
Chrysanthemum 6
Coal 11,29,34,36
Communicatns eqpmt 36
Cotton 31,45
Dyes 45
Dynamite, gelatine. 48
Fertilizer 47
Fish oil 17
Frogs legs 24
Fur 10,44
Gunny sacks 22
Lead, virgin 24
Locomotives 51
Mining timbers ... 22,26
Phosphate rock ... 47
Pine timbers 29
Pitch 29
Pitch 6
Pitwood 11
Pryethrum 21
Railway ties 22
Rayon filament ... 45,55
Rice paper 21
Rubber 8
Salt 40,51
Silk 8,15,20,
40,41
Silkworm eggs 9,11
Strawberries 24
Sulphur 20
Superphosphate ... 47
Tea 1,8,14,22
Textile Mach. prts 40
Tobacco 18
Transportatn eqpmt 20,22,23,28
Tungsten filaments 23
Twine, fishnet ... 42
Vegetable seeds .. 13,21,43,46
Wool 44,45
Procedure 1,20,28
Total authorized 42

Expropriation, Food 10

Requirements 18,20
Social Democ.plan ... 42

Ferries, construction
Passenger 47
Railway 31

Fibres, hard 13,19

Finance
Controls 10,23
24,25
Gov't bond issue 3,43
Gov't funds in Sweden 30
Instrmnts ovrsea dead 30
Lotteries 32
Newspapers collects . 42
Policy, reform of 7

Fire-officers, purged.... 32

Firewood 10,48

Fish & Fisheries
Area 29
Distribution 6,26
Needs 13,19
Nets, yarn for 1,13,
24,35
Oil & Lubricants for. 24,52
Oil production 17
Prices 5
Production 6,7,8,
13,26,
28,30,
43
Receipts 28,Recurring
Vessels 1,24,3
50
Whaling 1,5,7,
29,36,
49,50

Flax, production 13,19,
20

Flounders 31,43
Flour substitutes, prod.. 12
Fluorite, production ... 38
Fluospar, stocks 13

Food
Anti-hoarding.....27
Collections.....4,6,10,14
17,23,25,
26,30,31,
32,34,36,
41,50,54
Collection quotas.....50,54
Control.....10,12,24
Diminishing stocks....3,26,29
Expropriation.....10
Gardening program.....17
Importation.....4,5,22,
Recurring
Imported, stocks.....52
Imports per capita....5
Imports, releases.....18,20,
Recurring
Instruction on imp rel.20,40,44,
45
Intake per capita.....5,45
Livestock.....20,25,37,
41
Needs.....3
No. days supply.....3-6,8,12-
28,31
Nutrition survey.....5,34
Policy Investig Comm..12
Processed, product....9
Production.....3,8,9,11-
13,22,27,
28,31,43,
44
Programs.....25,27,28
Ration increase.....45,46
Relief supplies.....51
Restaurants, closed...30
Shortages.....13,22-27,
29,31
Summary.....22,27,31,
40
Transportation and....27
Trends, stock.....21,27,29

(Foreign Trade, cont.)
United States.....13,15,24,26
28,31,40,41
42,45,47,51
Exhibit.....41
Export procedure.....1,20,28
Export, total authrzd.42
Illegal, goods displ.26
Import procedure.....1

Items of
Agar-agar.....10
Alum.....21
Ammonia gas.....21
Ammonium sulphate....47
Automobile parts.....40
Bamboo.....13
Bean paste.....50
Bicycle parts.....28
Bran, wheat.....22
Calcium arsanate.....42
Camphor.....30
Carpet wools.....26
Chlorine.....26
Chrysanthemums.....6
Coal.....11,29,34,3
Communicatns eqpmt...36
Cotton.....28,31,41,4
47
Cotton yarn.....45
Dyes.....42
Dynamite gelatine....48
Fertilizer.....47
Fish oil.....17
Frogs legs.....24
Fur.....10,44
Glue.....42
Graphite, amorph.....25,51
Graphite, crystal....22
Gunny sacks.....22
Lead concentrates....48
Lead, virgin.....24
Locomotives.....51
Magnesia clinker.....47
Mining timbers.....22,26
Miso.....50
Phosphate rock.....22,28,30,4
41,47,51
Phosphates.....49
Pine timbers.....29
Pitch.....6
Pitwood.....11
Platinum.....16
Pyrethrum powder.....21
Pyrophyllite.....45
Railway ties.....22
Rayon filament.....45,55
Rice.....15
Rice Paper.....21

Needs.....3
No. days supply.....3-6,8,12-28,31
Nutrition survey.....5,34
Policy Investig Comm..12
Processed, product....9
Production.....3,8,9,11-13,22,27,28,31,43,44
Programs.....25,27,28
Ration increase.....45,46
Relief supplies.....51
Restaurants, closed...30
Shortages.....13,22-27,29,31
Summary.....22,27,31,40
Transportation and....27
Trends, stock.....21,27,29
War damage.....13

Foreign Currency.....51

Foreign Invest in Commun.6

Foreign Trade
Booki Cho.....28,33,34
Countries in
Australia.....40
British Red Sea Dts.48,52
Burma.....42,45
China.....9,11,13,15,22,24,26,28,29,36,40,45,46,47,50,51
French Indo-China...45
French N. Africa....49,51
Hong Kong.....29,51,55
Korea.....6,11,13,20,21,23,25,28,29,34,36,40,43,45,47,48,51
Nether. E. Indies...45
Philippines.....45
Ryukyus.....47
Siam.....45

Fertilizer.....47
Fish oil.....17
Frogs legs.....24
Fur.....10,44
Glue.....42
Graphite, amorph.....25,51
Graphite, crystal....25
Gunny sacks.....22
Lead concentrates....48
Lead, virgin.....24
Locomotives.....51
Magnesia clinker.....47
Mining timbers.....22,26
Miso.....50
Phosphate rock.....22,28,30,40,41,47,51
Phosphates.....49
Pine timbers.....29
Pitch.....6
Pitwood.....11
Platinum.....16
Pyrethrum powder.....21
Pyrophyllite.....45
Railway ties.....22
Rayon filament.....45,55
Rice.....15
Rice Paper.....21
Rubber.....28,30
Rush mats.....51
Salt.....11,13,15,24,28,40,51,52
Sardines.....24
Silk.....8,11,15,20,40,41
Silkworm eggs.....9,11
Sodium silicate.....42
Squid, silicate.....24
Strawberries.....24
Sulphur.....20
Superphosphates.....47
Talc.....40
Tea.....1,8,14,22
Textile machine.pt...40
Tobacco.....18
Transportation eqt...20,22,23,2
Tungsten filaments...23
Twine, fishnet.....42
Vegetable seeds.....13,21,43,4
Waterproofing lqd....42
Woolens.....44,45
Zinc Chloride.....40
Stevedore charges.....43

Forestry
Charcoal.....10,16,17,2
45,48

F (cont.)

(Forestry, cont.)
Conditions of.....7
Finished products....25
Firewood.....10,48
Fuel wood.....27,34
Production.....17,25,27, 29,33,37, 44,45,50
Stockpiles.....10,25,29, 33,37,50, 54

Formosa
Exports to.....51
Imports from
Camphor.....24
Salt.....34

French Indo-China.....45

French North Africa.....49,51

Frogs legs, export.....24

Fruit, production.....8

Fuel Oil 16,24
Allocation to fish...24,52
Requirements.....24

Fuel Wood.....27,34

Fur
Export.....10,44
Production.....10

G

Gardening program.....17

Gasoline, production....16

Geography, Classes resmd.29

Glass.....32

Glue, import of.....42

H (cont.)

Health
Annual Disease rate..9
Biologicals, prod....40,49,51,5
Communicable diseases. Recurring
Decentrlztn of actvts.23
Hospital Beds.....Recurring
Housing.....13,25
Medic. Educ. Council.13
Med. Prac. Exam Inq C44
Medical supplies,prod 51
Midwives.....2
Nurses.....2,26
Nutrition survey.....5,34
Public, Ministry frmd.34
Red Cross.....33
Vaccine, production..40,49,51,5
Venereal Disease....Recurring
Warm Weather prgrm...26,33
X-Ray film, prod.....40

Hemp
Allotments.....14
Production.....13,20
Requirements.....14

Herring.....7,13,26,43

Hides, to tanneries.....22,30,40,4 54

History
Courses resumed.....44
Press comments on....45
Texts, new.....40,42

Hogs.....8,20,30,3

Holding Co, Lqd Commiss.33,35,41,4 -46,51,55
Supervisory Comm to..41

Hong Kong
Exports to
Coal.....29
Rayon filament.....55
Imports from
Rush mats.....51

Fuel Oil 16,24
Allocation to fish...24,52
Requirements.....24

Fuel Wood.....27,34

Fur
Export.....10,44
Production.....10

G

Gardening program.....17

Gasoline, production....16

Geography, Classes resmd.29

Glass.....32

Glue, import of.....42

Glycerine, production...38,42,46,
51,55

Goats.....4,8,20,30,
37

Gold, production.....38

Graphite
Control Association..22
Imports of 25,51
Plants 22
Production.....16,22,38
Gunny Sack, export of.22
Gypsum, production...16,38

H

Hake.....33

Hatayama, purged.....21

Herring.....7,13,26,43

Hides, to tanneries.....22,30,40,4
54

History
Courses resumed.....44
Press comments on....45
Texts, new.....40,42

Hogs.....8,20,30,3

Holding Co, Lqd Commiss.33,35,41,4
-46,51,55
Supervisory Comm to..41

Hong Kong
Exports to
Coal.....29
Rayon filament.....55
Imports from
Rush mats.....51

Horses.....8,12,20,3
37

Hospital Beds.....Recurring

Housing
Building.....13,24,29,
38
Labor.....3
Miners, for.....13
Needs.....13,25
Registration Law.....39
Report.....13
Shortage.....13,29,49
War damage.....13

Hydrochloric Acid,prod.25,29,3
42,46,51,

Hydro-Electric capacity.9

I

Imperial Family
Law.....40;51,52,53,55
Princes purged.....24
Status, ordnce rvsd.1

Imperial Household
Constitution and....32,36,40
Economy Bill.....50;52,53,54,55
Laws.....31;35,40,50,53,55
Old Court Nobles Fnd.51
Personnel reduction.21
Princes as commoners.38
Princes off payroll.24
Property.....39,40,41,42
Retirement allowance.48

Imperial Oil Co.,reprt.14

Imports
Collateral.....4
Countries in
British Red Sea Pt.....48,52
China.....11,13,15,22,24,28,40,47,50,51
French N. Africa.49,51
Hong Kong.....51
Korea.....25,45,47,48,51
United States....15,24,26,28,31;40-42,45,47,51

Items of
Bean paste.....50
Bran, wheat.....22
Calcium arsenate.42
Chlorine.....26
Cotton.....28,31,41,45,47

I (cont.)

Industrial Recovry Corp.47

Inflation
Counteraction of.....7,11,15,25
Press comments on....11

Information Bur ablshd..3

Insurance
Cenrl Life Co. disvld.50
Social.....11

Interpellations, Diet...28-30,31,37-40

Iron
Ore.....16
Production.....19,21,34,38,42,47,51
Reparations and.....37
Subsidy to Industry..36

Irrigation.....6

Islands, Adminstrn of...16

J

Journalists, analysis of.19

Judiciary
Council of Law and...36
Legis. Invest. Commis.31,32,39,40
Personnel changes....9
Purge of.....19

Jute, production.....19

Juvenile delinquency....50

K

Kanto Bankers Assn....45,47

British Red Sea
Pt.....48,52
China.....11,13,15,
22,24,28,
40,47,50,51
French N. Africa.49,51
Hong Kong.....51
Korea.....25,45,47,48,
51
United States....15,24,26,28
31,40-42,45
47,51

Items of
Bean paste.....50
Bran, wheat.....22
Calcium arsenate.42
Chlorine.....26
Cotton.....28,31,41,45
47
Glue.....42
Graphite,amorphous25,51
Graphite,crystal.25
Magnesia clinker.47
Miso.....50
Phosphate rock...22,28,30,40
41,47,51
Phosphates.....49
Platinum.....16
Pyrophyllite.....45
Rice.....15
Rush mats.....51
Salt.....11,13,15,22,
24,28,40,43
51,52
Sardines.....24
Sodium silicate..40
Squid.....24
Talc.....40
Waterproofing lqd.42
Zinc chloride....40
Procedure.....1
Implementation of Const.46,47,50-53
Indemnities cancellation.31,34,35,37
Islands, Adminstrn of...16

J

Journalists, analysis of19

Judiciary
Council of Law and...36
Legis. Invest. Commis.31,32,39,
40
Personnel changes....9
Purge of.....19

Jute, production.....19

Juvenile delinquency....50

K

Kanto Employers Assn....45,47

Kelp, production.....8

Kerosene, Production....16

Koeki Eidan.....28,32,49

Korea
Exports to
Alum.....21
Ammonia gas.....21
Automotive parts..40
Bicycle parts.....22
Coal.....6,11,29,31
36
Dyes.....45
Dynamite gelatine.48
Phosphate rock....47
Pitch.....6
Pitwood.....6
Pyrethrum powder..21
Rice Paper.....21
Salt.....40,51
Sulphur.....20
Textile mach. parts.40
Transportn eqpmt..20,23,28
Tungsten filaments.23

K (cont.)

(Korea, Exports to, cont.)
Vegetable seeds 13,21,43
Yarns 45
Imports from
Graphite, amorphous....25,51
Graphite, crysta. 25
Lead concentrates 48
Magnesia clinker 47
Pyrophyllite 45

L

Labor
Administrtn courses 44
Coal 18,19,21, 28,31,52
Communication Industry.. 5,54
Congress of Ind. Uns ... 39,46
Cong. Natl. Fed. of ... 34
Democratization prgm.... 47
Disputes 12,17,23, 39,48
Econ. Reconstruct Cnl .. 53
Electric Power Industry. 51
Employment 6,23,24, 37,50,53
Fair...Code..... 39,49
Industrial Relatns..... 27
May Day..... 21
Ministry formed 34
Organization..... 2,13,17, 28,46
Politics & Unions 40,46,47
Production Control..... 26,27,28 46
Protective standards.... 15
Public works 26,39
Purge and 52
Relatns Adjstmt Bill.... 32,35,36, 44
Rprt of Advsry Commsn .. 37
SCAP conference on 20
Standards Bill, ... 41
Textile rearming 22
Unions 1,3,7,8, 10,14,17, 22,28,44, 46

RESTRICTED

L (cont.)

Library
Conference..... 36,40
Interest 10,15,19, 25
Opened..... 14

Light Metals 12
Production 21,24,35
Shipment to factory. 35

Lignite 48

Limestone, production. 38

Liquor
Production..... 9
Production banned..... 25

Livestock..... 18,20,25, 30
Feeds 1
Population..... 8
Slaughter..... 20,30,37 41

Local Government
Bills on 38,41
Communists plans for 35
Elections 39,41,47 49,52
Purge of 48,49
Recall of officials. 30

Logs
Allocation..... 4
Production..... 25,29,33, 37,44,45, 50
Sawmills..... 35
Stockpiles 25,29,33, 37,50,54

Lottery 32

Lubricants to fishing. 52

Lumber
Cost of production.. 28
Federation of proders 41
Log allocations 4

Industrial Relations..... 27
May Day..... 21
Ministry formed 34
Organization..... 2,13,17, 28,46
Politics & Unions 40,46,47
Production Control..... 26,27,28 46
Protective standards.... 15
Public works 26,39
Purge and 52
Relatns Adjstmt Bill.... 32,35,36, 44
Rprt of Advsry Commsn .. 37
SCAP conference on 20
Standards Bill..... 41
Textile reconditioning 22
Unions 1,3,7,8, 10,14,17, 22,28,44, 46
Union Law 12,13
Vocational training 22
Wage increases 24,52
Working forces 28

Land reclamation 7,12,15, 24,40

Land Reform
Bill passed 47
Communist program 44
Press comments on 31

Lead
Export..... 24,48
Production 8,16,21, 24,38,47, 51
Stocks..... 12
Subsidy to Industry 36

Leather, release of 29,32

Lesse majeste 44,45

Letters to SCAP, analysis. 17,23,34, 41

Elections 39,41,47 49,52
Purge of 48,49
Recall of officials. 30

Logs
Allocation..... 4
Production..... 25,29,33, 37,44,45, 50
Sawmills..... 35
Stockpiles 25,29,33, 37,50,54

Lottery 32

Lubricants to fishing. 52

Lumber
Cost of production.. 28
Federation of proders 41
Log allocations..... 4
Mine timbers..... 9,22,25, 29,33,34, 37,44,45, 50,54
Needs..... 11
Monopoly abolished . 29
Oak..... 13
Production..... 1,9,13,25, 27,29,33, 37,41,44, 45,50
Sawmills..... 35
Stockpiles 10,25,29, 33,37,50, 54

M

Machine Tools&Repartns 37

Mackeral..... 5,30,31, 32,43

Magazines 11,15,25, 26,30
Circulation.....26,30
English language.....30

M (cont.)

Magnesia clinkers, exprt 47

Magnesium
Production.....8
Stocks.....12

Manganese
Production.....16,38
Stocks.....26
Subsidy to Industry...36

Manure salts.....19

Marine products 7,13,16
Needs.....13
Output.....13,16

Marriages.....38

May Day.....21

Meat, production.....8,9

Media of Expression
Books.....10,11,15, 17,18
Broadcasting stations.5,12
Library.....10,14,15, 19,25,36 40
Magazines.....11,15,25,26, 30
Motion pictu es.....8,16,27, 31
Newspapers.....15,30
Radio.....5,8,9,11, 15,19,21, 23,25,26, 29,31,37, 39,42,42
Schools.....27

Medical
Education Council.....13
Practnrs St Exam Inqr.44
Supplies, production..51

RESTRICTED

M (cont.)

Mines & Mining
Industrial Leaque.....17
Labor shortage.....2
Protective standards..15
Timbers
Export.....22,26
Needs.....34
Production.....9,22,25, 29,33,34 37,44,45 50,54
Stockpiles.....25,29,33 34,37,54

Mint (mentha Avensis)....8

Molybdenum.....16,36,38

Monopolies
Auto Distrib Cont Co..32
Distribution banned...53
East Asia Shipng Co...43
In the Budget.....34
Lumber.....29
Warehouse Control Co..32

Mosquito neeting, relse..46

Motion Pictures
Attendance.....27
Censorship.....8
Emperor in.....38
Newsreels.....13
Production.....16,27
Purge.....14,17
Theaters & Engl. lang.31

Motorcycle, production...25,29,34 37,42,46 51

Mulberry
Bark.....8
Acreage, 5-year plan..37

Munition Plants & Repartn 37

17,18
Broadcasting stations.5,12
Library.....10,14,15, 19,25,36 40
Magazines.....11,15,25,26, 30
Motion pictu es.....8,16,27, 31
Newspapers.....15,30
Radio.....5,8,9,11, 15,19,21, 23,25,26, 29,31,37, 39,42,42
Schools.....27

Medical
Education Council.....13
Practnrs St Exam Inqr.44
Supplies, production..51

Mercury
Production.....16,38
Subsidy to Industry...36

Metal
Industry report.....9
Production.....8,19,21, 34,38,47, 51
Reprocessing, avlbl...12
Stocks.....12
Subsidy to Industry...36

Meteorology.....8

Midwives.....2

Militarism 2,4,6,18,53
Statues removed.....53
Textbooks, in.....18

Military installations...24

Milk
Production.....3,8,9,43
Release of imported...50

Minerals, production.....16,38

Mosquito meeting, relse..46

Motion Pictures
Attendance.....27
Censorship.....8
Emperor in.....38
Newsreels.....13
Production.....16,27
Purge.....14,17
Theaters & Engl. lang.31

Motorcycle, production...25,29,34 37,42,46 51

Mulberry
Bark.....8
Acreage, 5-year plan..37

Munition Plants & Repartn 37

Murite of Potash.....19

N

Narcotics
Dealers.....39
Report on pre-war.....41
Seized.....6,34
Transfer to drugstore.34,37

National Defense Fund....20,29

Netherland E. Indies.....45

Newspapers
Circulation of Engl...30
Distribution.....15
Ownership.....15
Publishers & Edit Asn.31

Newsprint
Allotments.....8
Production.....38

N (cont.)

Nickel, production.....8

Nicotine sulphate.....6

Nippon Industry Assn....6

Nitric Acid, production.25,29,33, 38,42,46, 51,55

Nitrogenous fertilizer
- Crops applied to.....20
- Import needs.....20
- Production.....20,24
- Requirements.....18,20

Nobles, Old Court Fund..51

Non-Ferrous Metals
- Production.....8,24,38, 47,51
- Stocks.....12

Normal Schools.....33,38

Nurses.....2,26

Nutrition
- Deficiencies.....34
- Survey.....5,34

O

Oak, production.....1/2 13

Occupation, press commnt 33,35

Oil
- Allotments to fishery 24,52
- Camphor.....34
- Chrysalis.....1
- Crude.....16,25,29, 32,40,41, 42,46,47, 50,51
- Fish, plnts & prod....1,17
- Fuel.....16,24,25
- Gas.....16
- Hardened.....28,42,46

P (cont.)

Patents, registry of...24,32

Peace
- Committee formed....34
- Conference predicted 35

Pearls, products & stock23

Peers
- Constitution,in new..40
- New.....13,15,26
- Political parties and 7
- Purged.....23,24
- School.....26

Penicillin, production..53

Pensions, Army-Navy.....8

Petroleum
- Production.....16,25,42, 46,47
- Refining, restricted.42
- Supply regulated.....46

Philippines, export to..45

Phosphates
- Anguar.....23,30
- Crops applied to.....20
- Export.....47
- French N. Africa.....49,51
- Import.....22,28,30 40,47,49, 51
- Mariannas.....12
- Needs, import.....28
- On Hand.....23
- Palau.....8
- Production.....8,10,20, 23
- Requirements.....18,20
- Ryukyus.....40
- Sonsoral.....8,23
- Tobi Island.....8,23

Physical Training.....29

Nurses.....2,26

Nutrition
Deficiencies.....34
Survey.....5,34

O

Oak, production.....1/2 13

Occupation, press commnt 33,35

Oil
Allotments to fishery 24,52
Camphor.....34
Chrysalis.....1
Crude.....16,25,29, 32,40,41, 42,46,47, 50,51
Fish, plnts & prod....1,17
Fuel.....16,24,25
Gas.....16
Hardened.....38,42,46, 51,55
Imperial...Co.....14,32
Kerosene.....16
Lubricating.....16,52
Palm.....8
Refined.....16,47
Reserves.....29
Vegetable.....1
Wells.....29,32

Oysters, Pearl.....23

P

Paint, production.....38,42,46, 51,55

Palm oil.....8

Paper
Production.....10,33,38, 46
Ration.....10
Rice..., export.....21

Parce Post rates.....22

Patent Medicine, prod....51

Philippines, export to..45

Phosphates
Anguar.....23,30
Crops applied to.....20
Export.....47
French N. Africa.....49,51
Import.....22,28,30 40,47,49, 51
Mariannas.....12
Needs, import.....28
On Hand.....23
Palau.....8
Production.....8,10,20, 23
Requirements.....18,20
Ryukyus.....40
Sonsoral.....8,23
Tobi Island.....8,23

Physical Training.....29

Pig Iron, production....19,21

Pine timbers, export....29

Pit Wood, export.....11

Platinum, export.....16

Pipes & Pipe fittings....51

Plywood
Production.....19,25,29 33,37,38 45,50
Requirements.....25
Stockpiles.....25,29,33 37,54
Value.....19
War damage.....19

Police
Arming of.....6
Political activity...32
Purge.....6,19

P

Political Parties
Coal production... 39
Communists
Budget..... 34
Constitution..... 11,13,30,33, 37,43
Convention..... 55
Economic crisis . 54
Emperor 2,5,30
Gov't rice coll.. 5,14
Land reform..... 31
Order of speaking 28
Too few for Commit 28,51
United Liberal Fron 13
Unicameral Diet. 33
Constitution..... 11,13,27,28, 29,30,31,43, 47
Cooperative Democrats
Constitution..... 27
Pro-gov't..... 28
Democratic program. 48
Elections
Candidates..... 8,9,14,16,17
Expenses..... 15
Results..... 19
Food program..... 25
Groups
Dem Fed. Nat Salv 26
Jt Pol Commit.... 25
Lib-Prog Jt Pol Cm 25
Prep Com Jap Dem. 44
Shinko Club 28,44
Unit. Conser. Frt. 11
Unit. Libr1 Frt. 13
House of Peers.....7
Independents..... 28
Joint Food Council. 29
Liberals (Jiyuto)
Coal program..... 39
Constitution..... 13
Economic crisis.. 52
Fertlzr, Gov't cntl 30
Labor..... 51,52
Labor Rel Adj Bill 35
Objectives of... 52
Purge..... 9,27
Unit Frt of Conser 11
Licensing of 4

P (cont.)

Postal
Money Order rates.. ..22
Stamps banned.....23
Stamps, new design....30

Potash
Crops applied to.....20
Imports needs 20
Muriate of 19
Price reduction.....47
Production..... 20
Requirements.....18,20

Potassium.....10

Potatoes
Production.....8,13,44
Stocks.....8
Summary.....22,27,31, 40
Yield per acre.....13

Poultry.....18

Prefectural Governors
Election of. 39
Meeting of.....46,47
Replaced.....7

Press
Analysis.....3
Circulation.....15
Club, Cabinet.....38
Comments on
Anti-inflation.....11
Budget.....33
Cabinet, Shidehara..5,6,20
Cabinet, Yoshida....24
Coal Nat'lization...40
Constitution.....14,29,31, 38,39,43, 44,47
Demonstns, anti-Yos. 54
Education Mission... 4,17
Elections..... 10
First Anniversary... 33,35,36, 38
Food shortage 7
Gov't admin. pol.... 49

Groups
Dem Fed. Nat Salv 26
Jt Pol Commit.... 25
Lib-Prog Jt Pol Cm25
Prep Com Jap Dem. 44
Shinko Club 28,44
Unit. Conser. Frt.11
Unit. Librl Frt. 13
House of Peers.....7
Independents..... 28
Joint Food Council. 29
Liberals (Jiyuto)
Coal program..... 39
Constitution..... 13
Economic crisis.. 52
Fertlzr, Gov'tcntl 30
Labor..... 51,52
Labor Rel Adj Bill 35
Objectives of... 52
Purge..... 9,27
Unit Frt of Conser 11
Licensing of 4
New Peoples..... 42,44,50
Number of 2
Positions in Diet..1,2,21,23,24,
28,36,39,41,
44,50
Progressive (Shakaito)
Coal nat'nlzetion41
Constitution.....13,29,31
Farmer organiz..10
Fertilizer plan..42
Food program.....25
Gov't rice collect14
Labor&Unemplmt.. 42
Nat'l confrnce.. 43
War Investig.Commit 29
Women..... 3,9,16,27

Population
Census..... 20,23
Trends..... 2,6,23,24,38,
41

Replaced.....7

Press
Analysis.....3
Circulation.....15
Club, Cabinet.....38
Comments on
Anti-inflation.....11
Budget.....33
Cabinet, Shidehara..5,6,20
Cabinet, Yoshida....24
Coal Nat'lization...40
Constitution.....14,29,31,
38,39,43,
44,47
Demonstns, anti-Yos. 54
Education Mission... 4,17
Elections..... 10
First Anniversary... 33,35,36,
38
Food shortage 7
Gov't admin. pol.... 49
History texts..... 45
Land reform 2
Popular front..... 13
Prog-Copp Dem merg.. 42
Purge..... 10,22,48,
50
Soc. Democ. Conv.... 42
Strike Committee.... 45
Teachers, Screeng... 22
Tenno system..... 2,3
War Crimes Trial.... 26 39
War Guilt..... 2
Journalists, analysis. 19
Newspaper Publ & Ed... 31
Occupation policies... 35
Ownership..... 15
Polls & Public Opin...1,8,34

Price Control
Ceilings, removal...2
Coal.....54
Functions of ..Div..4
Implemented.....12
Policy.....1
Rice.....45

P (cont.)

Prison
Conditions in.....24
Labor in.....14

Privy Council
Const. approved by...26,45,46
New members.....26

Production Control.....26,31,46, 50

Property, State disposal 40

Public Opinion
Letters to SCAP.....17,23,34, 41
Polls.....1,8,25,34, 38

Public Works Program....24,39

Pulp, production.....25

Pulpwood
Production.....25,29,33, 37,38,44, 45,46,50,
Stockpiles.....25,29,33, 37,50

Purge
Action.....2,5,7,16, 17,21,23, 24,25,27, 29,30,31, 38,39,46
Completed.....29
Directive.....4
Economic.....50
Education and.....1,10,21, 27
Elections and.....11,13,16
Extension of.....48,49,50
Film Industry.....14
Interpretations.....9,11,13, 19,21;27, 30,48,49, 50

R (cont.)

Sets.....5,15

Radio-Telegraph.....1,5,9,21

Railroads
Allocations.....22,27
Coal shortage, effect 2
Employment.....24,32
Express line opposed38
Freight operationd..13,22,24, 27,32,47
Labor.....54
New Stock.....32,37
Operations.....32,37,47
Requirements.....22,27
S. Manchuria..&purge 12
Strike.....40,54

Railway Ties
Export.....22
Price of.....35
Production.....25,29,33, 37,44,45, 50
Stockpiles.....25,29,33, 37,50,54

Ramie production.....19,20

Rare Metals, Subsidies.36

Rations
Increase of food....45,46
Labor.....2,3,
Paper.....10
Salt.....4
Summary of Food.....22,27,31, 40

Rayon
Cloth consumption...17
Cloth stocks.....17
Filament export.....45,55
Production.....19,20,37, 42,46,50 55
Pulp production.....13,33,37, 38,46,50
Staple production...37,42,46, 55

Stockpiles.....25,29,33, 37,50

Purge
Action.....2,5,7,16, 17,21,23, 24,25,27, 29,30,31, 38,39,46
Completed.....29
Directive.....4
Economic.....50
Education and.....1,10,21, 27
Elections and.....11,13,16
Extension of.....48,49,50
Film Industry.....14
Interpretations.....9,11,13, 19,21,27, 30,48,49, 50
Labor.....52
List of those under..41
Local Gov't and.....48,49
Police & Judicial....19
Press comments on....10,22,48, 50
Screening.....16
Teachers.....10,21,22

Pyrethrum
Acreage.....40
Export.....21
Production.....3,6,27,37, 40

Pyrophyllite, export....45

R

Rabbits.....8

Radio
Broadcasting stations 5,12
Education and.....11,21,42, 43
Elections, time alltd. 2,10
Japan Brdcstng Co....7,20
Programs.....8,9,11,19, 21,23,25, 26,29,31, 37,39,42,43

Rare Metals, Subsidies.36

Rations
Increase of food....45,46
Labor.....2,3,
Paper.....10
Salt.....4
Summary of Food.....22,27,31, 40

Rayon
Cloth consumption...17
Cloth stocks.....17
Filament export.....45,55
Production.....19,20,37, 42,46,50 55
Pulp production.....13,33,37, 38,46,50
Staple production...37,42,46, 55
Thread.....17
Yarn production.....37,42,46, 55

Reclamation, Land.....7,12,15,

Reconversion of Industry 14

Red Cross.....33

Rehabilitation, Child..39

Relief
Classes in need of..4
Earthquake.....54,55
Gov't & ex-servicemen 35
Supplies.....51

Religion
Buddhism.....13,25
Christianity.....15,25,27
Diet, priests & mnstr27
Magazines.....25
Shinto.....6,7,8,10 12,14,18 23,25,30 37,39,47

Reorientation.....32

R (cont.)

Reparations
- Aircraft factories..... 6,25,37
- Arsenals..... 25,37
- Council established.... 13
- Deletions..... 49
- Disposal Bureau..... 38
- Inventory directed..... 27
- Pauley, Polit parties.. 53
- Preservation of ind.... 42
- Revision of List..... 25,37,40, 45,49,50
- Selection..... 37,45,49

Repatriation
- Board of Relief..... 14
- Diplomats..... 7
- Pleas for..... 40
- Report on..... 29,30,41

Research Laboratories.... 4,7,25

Resettling, Urban-Rural.. 2,6,23,24, 38,41

Restaurant, high-class....30

Restricted Concerns
- Activities.....39,Recurring
- Regulations..... 42,43
- Releases from 27,45,47, 49,53
- Schedule of..... 2,20,24, 25,26,27, 29,30,33, 35,48,49, 51,53

Revenue, Taxation..... 15

Rice
- Collections..... 4,6,10, 14,15,17, 19,23,25, 28,30,31, 32,34,36, 41
- Communist obj collect 14

S

Saipan, food from.....22

Salmon.....5,6

Salt
- Export.....40,51
- Fishing needs.....19
- Imports.....11,13,15, 22,24,28, 40,48,51, 52
- Production..... 4,29,33, 38,42,55
- Ration allowance.....4
- Release of.....41

Sardines
- Imports..... 25
- Production..... 5,30,31,43

Savings, farmers..... 4

Sawmills..... 35

Schools
- Inspection..... 17,27,29, 36,41,50
- Inspctrs Trng Crs... 42
- Normal..... 33,38
- Nurses..... 26
- Peers..... 26
- Programs..... 5,11,12,17
- Radios in 42

Scientific Institutions25

Sea Bream..... 30,31,32, 33

Sea Weed..... 43

Seamen
- Recruiting..... 14
- Relief Assn..... 6
- Strike..... 40

Securities
- Coord. Liquid Commis 55
- Exchange restricted 27

Sharks..... 32,43

Shellfish..... 43

Restricted Concerns
Activities.....39,Recurring
Regulations..... 42,43
Releases from 27,45,47,49,53
Schedule of..... 2,20,24,25,26,27,29,30,33,35,48,49,51,53

Revenue, Taxation..... 15

Rice
Collections..... 4,6,10,14,15,17,19,23,25,28,30,31,32,34,36,41
Communist obj collect.. 14
Distribution..... 43
Import..... 15
Price..... 4,45
Production..... 8,22,27,31,47
Reports on..... 28
Stocks..... 8
Summary.....22,27,31,40

Roads, construction.....24

Rope, production.....19

Rubber
Capacity.....7
Consumption.....11,38
Control Companies.....18
Control Union.....18
Crude, on hand.....16,28,51
Export.....28
Impounded.....28
Latex.....51
Production.....4,8,11,25,35,38,51
Stocks.....28,38,51
Synthetic & Reparatn,..45
Rush Mats, import of.....51
Ryukus, fertlzr export...47

Normal..... 33,38
Nurses..... 26
Peers..... 26
Programs..... 5,11,12,17
Radios in 42

Scientific Institutions25

Sea Bream..... 30,31,32,33

Sea Weed..... 43

Seamen
Recruiting..... 14
Relief Assn..... 6
Strike..... 40

Securities
Coord. Liquid Commis 55
Exchange restricted 27

Sharks..... 32,43

Shellfish..... 43

Shidehara Cabinet
Criticism to..... 5,6
Press comments on... 5,6,20
Resigns..... 19

Sheep..... 8,20,30,37

Shinto
Aid to, banned..... 37
Association..... 7
Falling off of..... 39
Gov't action toward 14,37,47
Magazines..... 25
Membership.....10,25
Priests, reorient of.30
Service & public body47
Shrines.....12,39
Stamps banned.....23,30
State control removed6,8,14
Texts, in..... 7,18

S (cont.)

Ships & Shipping
Building.....10,13,24, 25,29,37, 41,46,47, 50,55
Cargoes.....17
Co.s on restrict sch..26
E. Asia..Co. dslvd....43
Fishing.....1,24,35, 50
Food imports and.....4
Merchant,status of....4,5,6,7, 10,11,12, 13,14,16, 20,25,29, 33
Reparations and.....37
Sailor recruitment....14
Whaling.....37, 46,52
Yards.....2,4

Shrines
Shinto.....12,29
War damage.....12
Siam, cotton export to...45
Silk
Cocoons.....37,42
Consumption.....17
Cost.....8
Eggs.....9,11,42
Exports.....15,20,40
Five-year plan.....37
Grades for export....4,8
Industry, Status of...11
Inventory.....44
Labor recruiting.....22
Mulberry acreage.....37
Price.....8
Production.....8,11,13, 17,19,26, 31,33,36, 37,42,46, 50,55
Reeling basins.....37
Release of.....10,11,24, 31,33,39, 43
Stocks.....17,50,55
Silver, production 38

S (cont.)

Steatite, production.....38
Steel
Production.....19,21,34 38,42,47, 51
Reparations and.....37
Use of products.....42
Still Births.....38
Stocks, sale to employes..50
Strawberries.....24
Strikes.....2,40,44,4 46,51
Subsidy, Gov't to Indstry.9,23,36,5
Sugar
Beet, production.....9
Distribution.....51
Formosan, production...3
Production.....8
Stocks.....8
Sulphur
Export.....20
Production.....16,38
Sulphuric Acid
Production.....25,29,33, 38,42,46, 51,55
Reparations and.....37
Superphosphates, export..47
Superplus sales.....50,53
Supreme Court & Const....32,41
Surrender anniversary....36
Sweden , Gov't funds in..30
Sweet Potatoes.....22,27,31, 40,44

Siam, cotton export to...45

Silk
Cocoons.....37,42
Consumption.....17
Cost.....8
Eggs.....9,11,42
Exports.....15,20,40
Five-year plan.....37
Grades for export.....4,8
Industry, Status of...11
Inventory.....44
Labor recruiting.....22
Mulberry acreage.....37
Price.....8
Production.....8,11,13,17,19,26,31,33,36,37,42,46,50,55
Reeling basins.....37
Release of.....10,11,24,31,33,39,43
Stocks.....17,50,55

Silver, production 38

Social insurance.....11

Soda, Ash & Caustic
Production.....25,29,33,38,42,46,51,55
Reparations and.....37

Sodium Bicarbonate, prod. 25,29,33,38,42,46,51,55

Sodium Silicate, import.42

Solder production.....24

Soy Bean
Distribution.....36,38,40,45
Production.....8,9
Stocks.....8
Synthetic sauce.....9

Sports.....22

Squid.....5,24

Stamps, Postage, designs.23,30

Sulphur
Export.....20
Production.....16,38

Sulphuric Acid
Production.....25,29,33,38,42,46,51,55
Reparations and.....37

Superphosphates, export..47

Superplus sales.....50,53

Supreme Court & Const....32,41

Surrender anniversary....36

Sweden, Gov't funds in..30

Sweet Potatoes.....22,27,31,40,44

T

Talc, imports.....40

Taxation
Internment.....13
Non-Japanese and.....33
Revenue prospects.....15
War profits & Cap Lvy.5

Tea
Export.....1
Production.....23,50

Teachers
Guides & Manuals.....19,30,47
Normal Schools.....33
Press comments on.....22
Purge.....10,21,22
Reinstated.....21,22
Right to organize.....29,31
Salaries.....21,35,48
Screening.....22,26,28,31,35,42

T (cont.)

Tele-Communication Co.....12

Telegraph and rates.....11,22

Telephones.....4,11,16, 22,34

Telephone Poles
Allocation.....55
Delivery to consumer...55
Production.....25,29,33, 37,44,45, 50,55
Stockpiles.....25,29,33, 37,50,54

Tenno system, press cont..2,3

Textbooks
Explanation of new.....40,42,44
Screening and.....18,27,34
Women and.....25

Textiles
Allocations
Hemp.....14
Silk.....31
Wool.....12,36
Co.s on restrict schd..26
Consumption.....17,55
Exports.....15,20, 31 36,40,45, 55
Imports.....28,31,41, 45,47
Inventory,silk.....44
Labor, recruiting.....22
Machine parts, export..40
Production
Clothing.....13,17
Cotton.....13,17,19 20,33,35 36,37,42, 46,50,55
Fiber.....13,19
Flax.&Hemp.....13,19
Rayon.....13,19,20 33,36,37 42,46,50 55

T (cont.)

Tobacco Leaf.....18

Tractors, production.....21,25,29 34,37,42 46,51

Trade
Domestic.....6,11,17
Foreign.....For.Trad

Trademarks, Registry of...32

Transportation.....31,34,42 46,51
Aviation.....5,6
Equipmt, export of.....20,23
Ferries.....31,47
Intra, Cargo & Ship....6,11,17
Merchant vessels,stat..4,5,6,7, 10,11,12, 13,14,16, 20,25,29, 33
Railroads.....13,22,24, 27,32,37, 38,47
Rail requirements....22
Shortages.....21
Situation.....27

Trout.....6

Truck chassis, productn.21,25,29, 34,37,42,46 51

Tugboats, construction..31

Tuna.....4,31,32,43

Tungsten
Filaments, export....23
Production.....16,38
Subsidy to Industry..36

U

Ultra-nationalism,suprsd.23

Silk.....31
Wool.....12,36
Co.s on restrict schd..26
Consumption.....17,55
Exports.....15,20, 31 36,40,45, 55
Imports.....28,31,41, 45,47
Inventory,silk.....44
Labor, recruiting.....22
Machine parts, export..40
Production
  Clothing.....13,17
  Cotton.....13,17,19 20,33,35 36,37,42, 46,50,55
  Fiber.....13,19
  Flax.&Hemp.....13,19
  Rayon.....13,19,20 33,36,37 42,46,50 55
  Silk.....13,19,20 33,36,37 42,46,50 55
  Thread.....13,17
  Value.....26
  Wool.....13,19,20, 36
  Worsted.....13,19,20 50
  Yarn.....17,20,36 37,46,50
Releases of.....31,33
Requirements.....31
Stocks.....
  Cotton.....17,21,50
  Silk.....17,50,55
  Thread.....17,21
  Wool.....12,17,36
  Yarn.....21,22
Testing of.....31,37,55

Timber
  Production.....17,25,27 29,44,45, 50
  Stockpiles.....25,29,50

Tin
  Production.....12,27,38
  Stocks.....12

Shortages.....21
Situation.....27

Trout.....6

Truck chassis, productn.21,25,29, 34,37,42,46 51
Tugboats, construction..31

Tuna.....4,31,32,43

Tungsten
  Filaments, export....23
  Production.....16,38
  Subsidy to Industry..36

U

Ultra-nationalism,suprsd.23

Unemployment.....3,53

Unions
  All-Japan Fed of Lab.8,46
  Farmers.....10
  Freedom to organize..3
  Japan Coun of Lab....46,47
  Law.....12,13
  Membership.....8,14,17,22 28,44,46
  Nat'l Cong Ind Org...39,46
  New..formed.....7
  Number of.....14,17,22,2 44
  Politics and.....40
  Railroads.....7
  Registration exempt..37
  Teachers, organized..29,31
  Trade Law.....1

United Nations
  Japan as member of...30
  Nationals is Japan...11,45,51
  Study Association....25

U (cont.)

United States
Education Mission.....4,10,17, 18,22, 35
Exports to
Bamboo..... 13
Silk..... 15
Imports from
Calcium arsenate.... 42
Chlorine..... 26
Cotton..... 28,31,41, 45,47
Rice..... 15
Sardines..... 24
Squid.....24
Talc..... 40
Zinc chloride..... 24

Utilities, electric..... 12

V

Vaccines, production.... 40,49,51, 55

Vegetables
Distribution..... 6
Production..... 8
Seeds
Exports..... 13,21,43, 46
Production..... 11

Vehicles
Body, production..... 34,42,46, 51
Number in operation... 25
Production..... 21,25,29, 34,37,42, 46,51
Surplus US 50,53

Veneer
Log production..... 44,50
Production..... 25,29,33, 37,45
Stockpiles..... 25,29,33, 37

Venereal Diseases..... Recurring

Vital Statistics..... 38

W (cont.)

War Investgtn Commit.....27

Warehouse Cont Coo ablsh..32

Water Rights.....6

Waterproofing lqd, exprt..42

Welfare
Earthquake..... 54,55
Funds for Relief..... 20
Prison labor..... 14
Relief needed for..... 4
Repatriates & relief... 14
Seamens..& Relief As... 6

Whales & Whaling 1
Area extended..... 29,36
Coastal activities..... 49,50, 51
Expedition begins..... 48
Meat..... 5,30,31 33
Oil..... 7
Ships..... 36,37, 46,52

Wheat
Production..... 8,9,44
Stocks..... 8
Summary..... 22,27, 31,40

Wire
Cloth, production..... 39
Production..... 21

Women
Classes for..... 39
Consulted..... 27
Education Instit. for.. 49
Imperial House Law & 51
Mines, in..... 15,18
Politics, in..... 3,9, 16,27
Textbooks and..... 25

Wool & Woolens
Allotment..... 12
Carpet..... 36

Production..... 8
Seeds
Exports..... 13,21,43, 46
Production..... 11

Vehicles
Body, production..... 34,42,46, 51
Number in operation... 25
Production..... 21,25,29, 34,37,42, 46,51
Surplus US 50,53

Veneer
Log production..... 44,50
Production..... 25,29,33, 37,45
Stockpiles..... 25,29,33, 37

Venereal Diseases..... Recurring

Vital Statistics..... 38

Vocational Training..... 22

W

War Crimes & Criminals
Apprehended..... 34,49,52
Indictments..... 20
Internat'l Mil Trib... 6
List published..... 1
Press comments on..... 26

War Damage
Communication..... 7
Culture..... 9,12,13, 16,32
Education..... 12
Food..... 13
Housing..... 13
Plywood..... 19
Shrines.....12

War Guilt, press comment.2

War Inquiry Council.....14,26

46,52

Wheat
Production..... 8,9,44
Stocks..... 8
Summary..... 22,27, 31,40

Wire
Cloth, production..... 39
Production..... 21

Women
Classes for..... 39
Consulted..... 27
Education Instit. for.. 49
Imperial House Law & 51
Mines, in..... 15,18
Politics, in..... 3,9, 16,27
Textbooks and..... 25

Wool & Woolens
Allotment..... 12
Carpet..... 36
Consumption..... 12,17
Export..... 44,45
Production..... 13,17, 19,20, 36,50
Stocks..... 12,17, 36

Worsteds, production..... 13,19, 20,36, 50

X

X-Ray film, production... 40

Y

Yarn
Production..... 13,17, 20,33, 36,46, 50
Stocks.....21,55

Yellowtail.....33,43

Y (cont.)

Yokohama Specie Bank
Bank of Japan and ... 44
Dissolved 30
Purge and 12

Yoshida
Address on Diet open. 28
Cabinet
Biography of memb. 24
Formed 22,23
Food program 25
Introduces Constitn.. 29
Liberal Party Presid..36
Strikes, on 45,46
Surrender Aniversary. 36

Z

Zaibatsu
Communications Ind... 5
Dissolution 43,44,45,46,47, 51
Hold Co Lgd Commis... 33,41,44,45,46, 51
Personal investmts... 26
Restricted 11,25,26
Restrict Concern schd 2,26
Securities to HCLC .. 44,45,46,51
Shipping 26
Supervisory Comm HCLC 41
Textiles 26

Zinc
Chloride, imports ... 40
Production 8,16,21,24,38, 47,51
Stocks 12
Subsidy to Industry . 36

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MI-001/53

26 December 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/53

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the fifty-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 20 December 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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ENCLOSURE

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

20 December 1946

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS

The Progressive, Liberal, and Social Democrat Parties issued statements indicating their reactions to the proposed reparations plan for Japan, presented by Ambassador Pauley. Though conceding that hardship and poverty inevitably accompany defeat, all expressed the hope that the program recommended by Ambassador Pauley would be softened before final policy is determined.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

The following receipts of fish in the central markets of seven large centers are reported:

City	Amount Received in Metric Tons, Week Ending	
	16 Nov	23 Nov
Tokyo	1,125	1,695
Yokohama	150	493
Nagoya	279	500
Kyoto	363	359
Osaka	1,107	813
Kobe	477	451
Fokuoka	801	631

The Tokyo Central Fish Market reports the following receipts for the week ending 4 December:

Type of Fish	Amount Received in Metric Tons, 4 Dec.
Total	1,289
Fresh	600
Shell	16
Frozen	70
Salted & Dried	498
Other	105

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry plans to allocate a total of 2,143,000 metric tons of coal in December. This figure represents an increase of 7% over the November allocation of 2,009,000 metric tons and is 2% less than estimated December production of 2,193,000 metric tons. An industry-wise breakdown follows:

Subsidiary	Percentage of Control Exercised by Parent Company
Ishikawa Jima Industries Co., Ltd,	98%
Ishikaw Precision Machinery Co. Ltd,	100%
Ishikawa Jima Shibaura Turbine Co. Ltd,	49%
Tokyo Shipbuilding Workds Ltd,	51%
Manchurian Ishikawa Jima Heavy Indus.Co.Ltd.	100%

Between 1935 and 1945, Ishikawa Jima Heavy Industries' capital increased from 5,000,000 yen to 100,000,000 yen. Mitsui interests own 9% of the shares of this company, and exercise additional control in that the company is indebted 11,500,000 yen to the Teikoku Bank, a Mitsui subsidiary.

The Japan Wool Industrial Company Ltd., restricted as a subsidiary of the Japan Woolen Textile Company Ltd., has been removed from the schedule of restricted concerns. The company was created in 1941 by directives of the Ministries of Finance, and Commerce and Industry with a capital of 5,000,000 yen, for the purpose of buying, storing and distributing imported wool. While the Japan Woolen Textile Company Ltd., owns 25% of the outstanding shares of this company, it has no influence on the administration of the company and provides only one director. Since the Japan Wool Industrial Company serves importers and processors of raw wool as a control company, it will be dissolved with other control companies.

SCAP has offered no objection to the following proposed financial transactions on the part of restricted concerns:

1. Application of Otsu Rubber Industry Ltd., subsidiary of Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Ltd., a restricted concern, to borrow 4,000,000 yen to finance plant expansion. The company manufactures tires and tubes for trucks and bicycles.

2. Application by Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., subsidiary of Mitsubishi Honsha, a restricted concern, to borrow 12,548,060 yen to repair its Kurosaki ammonium sulphate plant. The completion of these repairs will increase estimated annual production from 20,000 metric tons to 60,000 metric tons.

3. Application of Kowa Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., to borrow 220,398 yen to repair looms in its cotton weaving mill. The company plans to resume the production of cotton tissue

Since the Japan Wool Industrial Company serves importers and processors of raw wool as a control company, it will be dissolved with other control companies.

SCAP has offered no objection to the following proposed financial transactions on the part of restricted concerns:

1. Application of Otsu Rubber Industry Ltd., subsidiary of Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Ltd., a restricted concern, to borrow 4,630,000 yen to finance plant expansion. The company manufactures tires and tubes for trucks and bicycles.

2. Application by Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., subsidiary of Mitsubishi Honsha, a restricted concern, to borrow 12,548,060 yen to repair its Kurosaki ammonium sulphate plant. The completion of these repairs will increase estimated annual production from 20,000 metric tons to 60,000 metric tons.

3. Application of Kowa Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., to borrow 220,398 yen to repair looms in its cotton weaving mill. The company plans to resume the production of cotton tissue and staple fibre products.

4. Application of Tohku Shinko Pulp Company Ltd., to borrow 12,500,000 yen to purchase pulpwood for rayon pulp mills. The company's application to increase rayon pulp production to 1,000 metric tons per month in 1948 has been approved.

The Iwake Cement Company Ltd., has been removed from surveillance, since investigation indicates that the company is not controlled by Zaibatsu interests.

The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 10 December follows:

Assets (In 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (In 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,395	Notes issued	78,050
Government bonds and other securities	25,667	Gov't deposits	5,342
Advances to government	19,556	Other deposits	8,664
Loans	45,998	Misc accounts	3,350
Agencies accounts	2,219	Net profit for current period	529
Miscellaneous accounts	1,329	Capital & reserves	247
Inter-office items on gov't account	0	Inter-office items on gov't account	255
Inter-office account	282	Inter-office acct.	0
Total Assets	96,446	Total Liabilities	96,436 1/

1/ Apparent discrepancy due to rounding off of figures

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E N C L O S U R E

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20 December 1946

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Other	105

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry plans to allocate a total of 2,143,000 metric tons of coal in December. This figure represents an increase of 7% over the November allocation of 2,009,000 metric tons and is 2% less than estimated December production of 2,193,000 metric tons. An industry-wise breakdown follows:

Industry	Allocations in 1,000 Metric Tons November 46	December 46
Electric Power & Light	140	224
Railways	571	626
Coal Mining	177	200
Domestic Uses	200	220
Iron & Steel	102	118
Ship Bunkering	59	69
Briquettes	24	34
Gas & Coke	117	123
Occupation Forces	96	76
Export to Korea & Hong Kong	68	60
Salt	17	11
Chemical Fertilizer	111	105

The Japanese Government was directed on 9 December to present a plan for its utilization of all United States surplus property purchased. This plan is to be submitted for SCAP approval prior to distribution of such property. SCAP has further instructed the Japanese Government to take the following action prior to distribution:

1. The Government is to retain title to all vehicles.

2. Vehicles and engineering equipment will be distinctively marked and a registration certificate will be issued for each vehicle.

3. Trucks and trailers will be operated by established governmental agencies charged with promoting public welfare, distribution of food, clothing, fuel and other essential commodities.

4. Where suitable public agencies do not exist, vehicles may be leased to approved private operators.

5. Clothing, tents and other items will be clearly marked or dyed prior to distribution, in order to avoid confusion with United States military supplies.

A recent SCAP memorandum is directed toward the elimination of monopolistic practices in distribution. In summary, the Japanese Government is instructed to prohibit the exclusive purchase and sale of raw materials and finished products by designated private companies and associations. Where adequate distribution cannot be accomplished through normal distribution channels, approved Government distribution corporations may be established for the purpose of performing this function. The directive prohibits the employment by such corporations of any individual having a beneficial interest in any company manufacturing or distributing goods under control 1/.

C. Finance

The Ishikawa Jima Heavy Industries Company, Ltd., Japan's tenth largest ship building company, has been placed under surveillance along with its subsidiaries. The following information is given concerning the subsidiaries of this firm:

1/ Information as received by radio. This directive would appear to abolish all "control associations", but pending the receipt of the text, no further information is available.

Subsidiary	Percentage of Control Exercised by Parent Company
Ishikawa Jima Industries Co., Ltd,	98%
Ishikawa Precision Machinery Co. Ltd,	100%
Ishikawa Jima Shibaura Turbine Co. Ltd,	49%
Tokyo Shipbuilding Workds Ltd,	51%
Manchurian Ishikawa Jima Heavy Indus.Co.Ltd.	100%

Between 1935 and 1945, Ishikawa Jima Heavy Industries' capital increased from 5,000,000 yen to 100,000,000 yen. Mitsui interests own 9% of the shares of this company, and exercise additional control in that the company is indebted 11,500,000 yen to the Teikoku Bank, a Mitsui subsidiary.

The Japan Wool Industrial Company Ltd., restricted as a subsidiary of the Japan Woolen Textile Company Ltd., has been removed from the schedule of restricted concerns. The company was created in 1941 by directives of the Ministries of Finance, and Commerce and Industry with a capital of 5,000,000 yen, for the purpose of buying, storing and distributing imported wool. While the Japan Woolen Textile Company Ltd., owns 25% of the outstanding shares of this company, it has no influence on the administration of the company and provides only one director. Since the Japan Wool Industrial Company serves importers and processors of raw wool as a control company, it will be dissolved with other control companies.

SCAP has offered no objection to the following proposed financial transactions on the part of restricted concerns:

1. Application of Otsu Rubber Industry Ltd., subsidiary of Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Ltd., a restricted concern, to borrow 4,030,000 yen to finance plant expansion. The company manufactures tires and tubes for trucks and bicycles.

2. Application by Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., subsidiary of Mitsubishi Honsha, a restricted concern, to borrow 12,548,060 yen to repair its Kurosaki ammonium sulphate plant. The completion of these repairs will increase estimated annual production from 20,000 metric tons to 60,000 metric tons.

3. Application of Kowa Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., to borrow 220,398 yen to repair looms in its cotton weaving mill. The company plans to resume the production of cotton tissue and staple fibre products.

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4. Application of Tohku Shinko Pulp Company Ltd., to borrow 12,500,000 yen to purchase pulpwood for rayon pulp mills. The company's application to increase rayon pulp production to 1,000 metric tons per month in 1946 has been approved.

The Iwake Cement Company Ltd., has been removed from surveillance, since investigation indicates that the company is not controlled by Zaibatsu interests.

The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 10 December follows:

Assets (In 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (In 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,395	Notes issued	76,050
Government bonds and other securities	25,667	Gov't deposits	5,342
Advances to government	19,556	Other deposits	8,664
Loans	45,998	Misc accounts	3,350
Agencies accounts	2,219	Net profit for current period	529
Miscellaneous accounts	1,329	Capital & reserves	247
Inter-office items on gov't account	0	Inter-office items on gov't account	255
Inter-office account	282	Inter-office acct.	0
Total Assets	96,446	Total Liabilities	96,436 1/

1/ Apparent discrepancy due to rounding off of figures

E. Public Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Public Health reported the following incidence of communicable disease:

Disease	No. of Cases Wk Ending 23 Nov.	Changes fm Wk End. 16 Nov	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Diphtheria	977	- 206	69.7
Typhoid	570	- 106	40.7
Dysentery	612	- 318	43.6
Paratyphoid	117	- 42	8.3
Epidemci Meningitis	9	- 6	0.6
Epidemic Typhus	42	≠ 11	3.0
Small-pox	15	≠ 1	1.1
Scarlet Fever	67	≠ 6	4.8
Cholera	0	≠ 1	0.0
Plague	0	No change	0.0
Malaria	241	- 225	17.2
Japanese-B-encephalitis	2	≠ 1	0.1

The following incidence of venereal disease was noted:

Disease	No. cases Rpted Wk ending 16 Nov	Change fm Wk Ending 7 Nov	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Chancroid	869	≠ 69	62.0
Gonorrhea	3,227	≠ 75	230.1
Syphilis	1,822	≠ 42	129.9

The Health Ministry also reported that hospital bed capacity for the week ending 1 November, totalled 214,470 with 108,210 occupied.

Penicillin production totalled 63,060,000 units in November as compared with 22,410,000 units in October.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM

The following is the most recent information received concerning the status of legislation in the Japanese Diet:

1. The House of Councillors Election Law Bill was passed by the House of Peers 16 December. Changes proposed by the House of Peers are limited to the regulations gover

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2. The Imperial House Law Bill is being considered by the House of Peers, following its introduction in that House 16 December. It passed the House of Representatives 14 December.

3. At last report (12 December), the Government draft of the Imperial House Economy Bill was approved unanimously by the Privy Council, during a session attended by the Emperor. Pending the receipt of the full text of the measure, its provisions may be outlined as follows:

a. Imperial House property shall be treated as state property.

b. The eight member Imperial House Economy Council, to include the Presidents of the two houses of the Diet, the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, head of Imperial House Office and President of the Board of Audit, will pass on the acceptance or rejection of Imperial House Property and will survey periodically all such property and report to the Diet.

c. Imperial House expenditures shall be classified as (1) personal expenditures of the Emperor and his immediate family, and (2) Imperial court and Imperial family expenditures.

d. Certain personal gifts may be received and minor economic transactions enacted without specific authorization by the Diet.

4. At last report (11 December), the Cabinet Law Bill was in committee in the House of Representatives.

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Political Activities

After five hours of debate, the House of Representatives on 18 December defeated a motion to dissolve the Diet, presented by the Social Democratic, Cooperative Democratic and Peoples Parties. The vote was 160 to 136, with 69 abstentions. The dissolution motion was timed to coincide with a series of anti-Yoshida rallies held in all parts of the country. The largest demonstration was held in Tokyo, where a group assembled in the Imperial Palace Plaza to demand the resignation of the Yoshida Cabinet. Arranged by the Social Democratic labor union committee, the demostrators included representatives of farmers and supporting political groups as well as labor. Demands drafted by the demonstration committee included establishment of a minimum wage system, lifting of the 500 yen wage limitation, subsidization of small business, overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet, and the "formation of a democratic government with the Social Democrats as its center."

The Nippon Times reported, 17 November, that the statues of historic figures and other monuments intended to convey militaristic and ultranationalistic ideas will soon be removed, in keeping with the Government's directive aimed at eliminating all traces of militarism. Slated for removal is the well-known statue commemorating the incident of the three "human bombs" in Shanghai in 1931.

B. Labor

The inaugural meeting of a new Economic Reconstruction Council was held on 6 December. The movement to form this organization was initiated in November by the National Federation of Labor Unions and the Economic Fraternalists Association. All major labor federations and employers' organizations are participating formally in the Council, with the exception of the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the Federation of Economic Organizations, which have indicated support of Council activities not in conflict with their own policies.

Kyodo News Agency, quoting Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Department figures, reports unemployment in Tokyo at 716,000; 537,000 manual workers and 179,000 white collar workers. The Labor Department plans to cope with the situation by expanding public enterprise and improving employment agencies and vocational institutions.

RESTRICTED

MI-001/54

31 December 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/54

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the fifty-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 27 December 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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ENCLOSURE

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

27 December 1946

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS

Nothing to report.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submits the following report on the collection of staple foods through 20 November:

Food	Amount in 1,000 Metric Tons
Rice	1,002
Corn, oats, acorns 1/	2
Wheat, naked barley, barley 1/	703
Sweet potatoes	1,150
White potatoes	504

The yearly quota for the collection of rice equivalents (corn, oats, wheat, barley, etc.) was revised on 1 December from 756,000 metric tons to 784,000 metric tons.

The Japanese Government was authorized on 20 December to distribute 1,332 metric tons of imported canned goods and 555 metric tons of candy. The greater portion of the canned food will be distributed among farmers to compensate for the early delivery of rice in accordance with the Japanese Government's incentive plan.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports as follows concerning receipt of hides by tanners during October 1946:

Type of Hide	Number	Weight in Kilograms
Cattle	6,639	131,940
Horse	4,379	61,786
Hog	3,193	20,275
Goats & Sheep	0	0

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports lumber stockpile for November as follows:

Type of Lumber	Stockpiles (expressed in units of 1,000)
All logs	1,675,640 board feet
Saw logs	1,126,552 board feet
Lumber	225,012 board feet
Mine timbers	18,760 cubic feet
Railroad ties	4,132 cubic feet
Telephone poles	594 cubic meters
Plywood	12,756 Square feet

1/ Expressed as rice equivalents.

B. Industry

The cost of coal to the Japanese consumer was increased substantially through revisions made by the Japanese Price Board, effective 21 December. General consumers will pay the unsubsidized full production cost of 346 yen plus average freight and other charges of 56 yen, totalling 402 yen per metric ton.

Certain essential industries, the production costs of which are strongly influenced by the cost of coal, were designated initially as special consumers. These included the coke, pig iron, ordinary steel, caustic soda, salt, cement, ammonium, sulphate, electric power and coal gas industries, steampship transportation and privately owned railroads. Only the actual production of basic materials or services in these industries will received special treatment. The price of coal to special consumers will average approximately 250 yen per metric ton, including freight and charges, with price differentials in terms of variations in kind, quality and size. This special consumer price requires an average subsidy of 202 yen per metric ton, including average freight and other charges of 50 yen per metric ton.

The revised coal prices represent an average increase of 252 yen per metric ton for general consumers and 50 yen for special consumers. The new prices will continue in force until 31 March 1947 or until the present cost to producers is modified. The cost of coal to Government railways will be retained at the present level of approximately 115 yen per metric ton.

C. Finance

Nothing to report.

D. Foreign Trade

Nothing to report.

E. Public Health and Welfare

On 23 December, General MacArthur's Headquarters reported that adequate medical supplies, including vaccines, and food were available in reserve stocks under SCAP control to provide for all needs in the areas affected by the earthquake and tidal wave of 21 December. Public Health and Welfare officers attached to Occupation Forces in Southern Honshu had moved into the devastated areas in Wakayama Prefecture and on the island of Shikoku to supervise medical and relief activities and the distribution of supplies. Relief teams of Japanese doctors and nurses were dispatched to Wakayama, Tokamatsu, Kochi, Okayama and other towns. Local governors were authorized to release foodstuffs held in reserve from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks to Wakayama, where the necessary relief stocks were not on hand. Repatriation Centers of Nagoya and Osaka were directed to ship all available clothing from their stocks. Civil Affairs Hospital Units and Medical Reserve Basic Units were sent to the devastated areas.

The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare reports the following incidence of communicable disease for the week ending 30 November:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 30 Nov	Changes fm Wk Ending 23 Nov	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Diphtheria	1,049	≠ 72	74.8
Typhoid	668	≠ 98	47.6
Dysentery	477	- 135	34.0
Paratyphoid	118	≠ 1	8.4
Epidemic Meningitis	16	≠ 7	1.1
Epidemic Typhus	46	≠ 4	3.3
Smallpox	7	- 8	0.8
Scarlet fever	97	≠ 30	6.9
cholera	0	- 1	0.0
Plague	0	no change	0.0
Malaria	281	≠ 40	20.0
Japanese B-Encephalitis	0	- 2	0.0

The following incidence of venereal disease was reported for the week ending 23 November:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 23 Nov	Changes fm Wk Ending 16 Nov	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Chancroid	760	- 109	54.2
Gonorrhea	2,943	- 284	209.9
Syphilis	1,580	- 242	112.7

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM

The House of Representatives passed the Imperial House Economy Bill, without amendment, on 20 December. During debate on the measure, Liberals and Progressives expressed the view that appropriations for the Imperial Household should be generous. The Social Democrats asserted that Imperial House properties should be defined specifically, and the Cooperatives reminded the House that the enforcement of the proposed law must insure full compliance with the terms of the new Constitution.

A draft Diet Bill, prepared by an unofficial committee of members of the House of Representatives representing 7 political groups, was introduced 18 December. It emphasized the preparation of "adequate machinery" for directing the affairs of the nation, increased dignity for Diet members, safeguarding of minority rights, and the elimination of feudal practices imposed upon the Diet by the Meiji Constitution and the old Diet Law.

The Diet was expected to recess on 25 December, and to reconvene two days later.

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Political Activity

The Japanese press continued to feature the recent demonstrations against the Yoshida Cabinet. Mainichi and Tokyo Shimbun advocated immediate dissolution of the Diet. Yomiuri recommended a more cautious approach, preferring that the Diet complete its deliberations on the Diet Bill, the proposed revision of the existing election law, legislation supplementing the new Constitution, and all supplementary budget bills. All three newspapers agreed that the anti-Government rallies were representative enough to warrant another general election in the near future. Mainichi warned that if the Yoshida cabinet "disregards" the will of the people as expressed in rallies,

the political situation.....(will develop into) an impasse which cannot be broken merely by reshuffling the Cabinet or adopting new policies."

According to Yomiuri, the Social Democratic, Cooperative Democratic and Peoples Parties have organized a joint strategy committee to coordiante a new anti-Yoshida Cabinet offensive. Asahi reports that representatives of the All-Japan Labor Unions Council, the All-Japan Farmers Union and the left-wing dominated Labor Union Committee of the Social Democratic Party met on 19 December to organize an "All-Japan Committee" for overthrowing the Cabinet. It is claimed that the proposed movement has the support of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations, the National Federation of Labor, and organizations representing farmers, small businessmen, repatriates and "war-suffers".

B. Labor

A meeting of prefectural Labor Relations Committee chairmen was held 19 and 20 December. The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board, and the Ministers of Communications, Commerce, Industry, and Welfare met with delegates to discuss the functions of the Committees, the operation of labor laws and related matters.

On 19 December, the Central Labor Relations Committee submitted a mediation plan for workers in the communications and railway systems. The Committee recommended the acceptance of a minimum living wage formula, but postponed revision of the Government Workers wage system until the projected Wage Investigation Committee establishes a general Government wage policy. As immediate measures, the Committee's plan approves the payment to communications and railway workers of "winter allowances" averaging 1,000 yen per worker plus 200 yen for a dependent wife and 100 yen for each additional dependent. The plan also details a comprehensive collective bargaining agreement.

Trade union and Government responses to the plan have not as yet been announced.

RESTRICTED

MI-001/55

8 January 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/55

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the fifty-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 3 January 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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

3 January 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS

Nothing to report.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Tokyo Central Fish Market receipts for the week 5-11 December 1946 follow:

Type of fish	Receipts in Metric Tons, 5 - 11 Dec
Total	1,426
Fresh	885
Shell	29
Frozen	111
Salted & Dried	289
Others	112

The Bureau of Forestry reports that 104,496 koku 1/ of telephone and power poles were delivered to consumers during the period 1 April 1946 to 31 September 1946, (the first half of the fiscal year 1946-1947). Actual production during this period totalled 61,000 koku; the balance has been made up from 1945 stockpiles. The planned allocation for the first half of the fiscal year 1946 - 1947 was 397,984 koku; the allotment for the second half-year (1 October 1946 to 31 March 1947) is 244,000 koku.

B. Industry

As part of its program for the revival of Japanese industry, the Economic Stablization Board issued a fourth regulation ... prohibiting unessential construction, alteration and installation of machinery and equipment. A procedure is provided whereby the Board of Reconstruction will issue permits for essential construction, alteration and installation and will make appro-

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B. Industry

As part of its program for the revival of Japanese industry, the Economic Stablization Board issued a fourth regulation prohibiting unessential construction, alteration and installation of machinery and equipment. A procedure is provided whereby the Board of Reconstruction will issue permits for essential construction, alteration and installation and will make appropriate allotments of critical building materials. The regulation will enable the Board of Reconstruction to effect an integrated plan of construction and rehabilitation and prevent the diversion of critical materials to the construction of non-essential commercial structures. The Board will have the necessary powers to coordinate the overall construction and facilities program of the Economic Stabilization Board, the activities of private builders, and of such government agencies as the Industrial Recovery Corporation, the Reconversion Finance Bank and local governmental units sponsoring rebuilding programs.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reports the following preliminary figures for coal production during the first ten-day period in December: Average production per day decreased from 83,000 metric tons during the third ten-day period in November to 80,400 metric tons. This decrease is the result of the coal-mine bookkeeping custom of showing less production during the first ten-day period of the month. Total production for the 8 working days of the period 1 - 10 December was 643,000 metric tons, a decrease of 13% from the total 752,800 metric tons produced during the 9 working days of the last period.

1/ 1 koku equals 10 cubic feet.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reports chemical production for November 1946 as follows:

Chemical	Production in Metric Tons 1/	Chemical	Production in Metric Tons 1/
Ammonia	13,628	Methyl alcohol	182
Ammonium sulfate	46,700	Benzene	432
Sulphuric Acid	103,449	Glycerin	79
Nitric Acid	843	Hardened oil	347
Calcium superphosphate	31,788	Salt	23,940
Calcium carbide	20,314	Ethyl alcohol	2,700 kiloliters
Calcium cyanimide	18,959	Dyestuffs	164 kilograms
Caustic soda	3,088	Celluloid	195 kilograms
Soda ash	2,095	Paint & other coatings	1,386 kilograms
Sodium bicarbonate	236		
Hydrochloric acid	1,751		

1/ Except where otherwise specified.

The production of cotton yarns continued to increase in November 1946 to 23,664,000 pounds, as compared with 20,830,000 pounds produced during October 1946. November output represented 88% of planned production. Labor shortages and restrictions on the use of electric power were the principal factors preventing mills from attaining their production goals. There were 1,849,631 spindles operating in November (converting spindle hours on a two-shift basis) out of a total of 2,476,097 spindles installed and operable. In October 1,624,280 spindles operated out of a potential total of 2,377,452.

The production of cotton cloth totalled 44,038,000 square yards in November, compared with 39,435,000 square yards in October. This increase was accounted for almost equally by independent weavers and the ten largest mills. There were 59,498 cotton looms in operation at the end of November out of a total of 122,656 operable, as compared with 53,996 operating in October out of a potential total of 119,139.

Stocks of cotton yarn on hand in weaving plants increased during November, since only half of the looms were in operation during the month, holding up consumption for weaving.

November production of raw silk totalled 10,018 bales, as [illegible] bales produced in October. The Raw Silk

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November production of raw silk totalled 10,018 bales, as compared with 9,581 bales produced in October. The Raw Silk Bureau reported that 239 filatures out of a total of 284 were in operation at the end of November. Four new plants began operations during the month. Yokohama and Kobe raw silk conditioning houses reported that 15,060 bales of raw silk has been tested for export during November and that stocks on hand totalled 83,331 bales. The production of woven silk fabrics increased from 2,459,000 square yards in October to 3,302,000 square yards in November.

The following production of rayon is reported for October and November 1946:

Rayon Product	Production in 1,000 Units for: October	November
Filament rayon yarn	1,156 lbs.	904 lbs.
Rayon staple	1,860 lbs.	1,689 lbs.
Filament Fabric	6,146 sq. yards	6,198 sq. yards
Spun yarn fabrics	2,592 sq. yards	2,813 sq. yards

November production was affected by shortages of raw materials and restrictions on electric power consumption.

C. Finance

On 25 December, the Diet passed a bill creating a Securities Coordinating Liquidating Committee for the purpose of coordinating the liquidating activities of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions, and the Bank of Japan. The new Committee will coordinate plans for the disposal of companies whose titles of ownership are to be transferred as provided in the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Act.

It is estimated that approximately one-half of the total corporate securities in Japan will be redistributed under existing or proposed laws and ordinances. The Securities Coordinating Liquidating Committee will educate the Japanese public regarding these securities and assure that accurate information is made available to prospective buyers. It will determine methods for broadening the distribution of securities, provide for the central registration of securities transactions, and insure that the ownership of securities does not revert to officially discredited groups.

D. Foreign Trade

Boeki Cho was directed to prepare 300,000 pounds of 120 denier bright viscose filament rayon yarn for export to Hong Kong.

E. Public Health and Welfare

As of 28 December 1940, the latest available United States figures from the areas affected by the earthquake were as follows: killed, 1,108; injured, 2,542; houses and building destroyed, 18,262; and houses and buildings damaged, 33,050.

Shipments to the area of food, clothing and medical equipment continue. Supplies have been moved into Kochi Prefecture on Shikoku Island, where 50% of casualties occurred, by air drop and boat, and it is reported that emergency needs have been met. Representatives of the Cabinet Committee for Earthquake Relief held a conference with the governors of the 16 prefectures most affected for the purpose of analyzing the overall requirements for long-range rehabilitation needs. Inoculations for typhoid, smallpox and typhus are being given throughout the entire area.

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The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare reports the production in November of principal biologicals as follows:

Type	Units of Crude Vaccine	Units of Finished Vaccine
Cholera	0	3,600 cc
Plague	0	38,400 cc
Typhus	0	150,970 cc
Triple Typhoid	757,000 cc	4,750 cc
Smallpox	2,752,500 cc	1,410,000 cc
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	124,000 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	0	567,708 cc

The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare reported the following incidence of communicalbe disease for the week ending 7 December 1946:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk.Ending 7 Dec	Change from Wk Ending 30 Nov	Rate per 100,000 per Annum
Diphtheria	1,146	↗ 87	81.7
Typhoid	545	- 123	38.9
Dysentery	326	- 151	23.3
Paratyphoid	104	- 14	7.4
Epidemic Meningitis	21	↗ 5	1.5
Epidemic Typhus	64	↗ 18	4.6
Smallpox	22	↗ 15	1.6
Scarlet fever	72	- 25	5.1
Cholera	2	↗ 2	0.1
Plague	0	no change	0.0
Malaria	281	no change	20.0
Japanese B-Encephalitis	0	no change	0.0

The following incidence of venereal disease was reported for the week ending 30 November:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 30 Nov	Changes from Wk Ending 16 Nov	Rate per 100,000 per Annum
Chancroid	875	↗ 115	62.4
Gonorrhea	3,224	↗ 281	229.9
Syphilis	1,914	↗ 334	136.5

F. Transportation

The Ministry of Transportation reports that, during the period 10 November - 10 December 1946, civilian shipyards completed repairs on 293 merchant vessels totalling 797,479 gross tons. The Ministry reported ship construction during the period 20 November - 20 December 1946 as follows:

Type of Ship	Status	Number	Total Displacement in Gross Tons
Steel Cargo	Launched	2	5,150
	Completed	2	1,020
Steel Fishing	Launched	49	7,371
	Completed	50	7,095
Wooden	Launched	8	1,600
	Completed	11	2,050

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM

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	Completed	50	7,095
Wooden	Launched	8	1,600
	Completed	11	2,050

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM

The formal closing ceremony of the 91st Extraordinary Diet Session was held on 26 December. During this session, four major bills implementing the Constitution were passed by the House of Representatives and the House of Peers, as indicated below:

Bill	Passed in House of Representatives	Passed in House of Peers
Cabinet Law	20 December	23 December
Imperial House Law	14 December	24 December
Imperial House Economy Law	20 December	24 December

The fourth measure, the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors, was passed by the House of Peers 16 December and by the House of Representatives 25 December.

The first three bills listed above were passed without amendment. The Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors was amended 1/ to provide for the selection of voting witnesses by the candidates themselves rather than by the Overseeing Committee, and for the expression of opinion by voting witnesses prior to denial of the right to vote or a ruling on the legality of ballots by the Voting Overseer.

A fifth measure introduced in the 91st Extraordinary Session, the Diet Bill, was passed by the House of Representatives on 21 December, but was held up by deliberations in the House of Peers. It is expected that final action will be taken during the coming regular Diet session.

The Diet also passed the following measures:

1. Three supplementary budget bills.

2. The Bill for Increases in the Income Tax.

3. The bill modifying residence requirements as provided by the Election Law.

4. The Bill for Adjustment and Coordination of Securities.

5. A partial amendment of the Wartime Indemnity Special Measures Law.

6. Financial Measures covering the issuance of public loans, special accounts for food control, land development financing, and government railways and communications.

7. The Bill for Exceptional Measures concerning Government Contracts.

The 92nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet was opened formally by the Emperor 28 December. On that date it voted to recess until 20 January 1947.

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

A. Political Activity

Liberal Party members in the Diet approved on 26 December

5. A partial amendment of the Wartime Indemnity Special Measures Law.

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IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

A. Political Activity

Liberal Party members in the Diet approved on 26 December a program to promote a Liberal-Progressive rapprochement. This program included the following points:

1. Liberal Party headquarters will not interfere with efforts to promote Liberal-Progressive cooperation in local politics.

2. Liberal Party headquarters will take steps to conduct negotiations with the Progressive Party.

3. During the Diet recess Liberals will "endeavor positively to create an atmosphere for fusion in their constituencies".

A Liberal spokesman asserted that a substantial portion of his Party still opposes any amalgamation plan.

The Communist Party has announced that it will hold a four-day national convention beginning 6 January. The agenda will include discussion of means for revision of the Party's basic platform; to formulate plans for popular participation in economic reconstruction; to attain closer cooperation with labor and former organizations, to make plans for the coming local elections and to reinforce the Party's organization in preparation for expansion.

1/ By which house is not specified

MI-001/56

RESTRICTED

MI-001/56

14 January 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/56

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the fifty-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 10 January 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

Page 17

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E N C L O S U R E

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

10 January 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS

Nothing to report.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that the Imperial Ordinance relating to the special measure for establishing the owner-farmer law was published in the Imperial Gazetteer of 28 December 1946 to become effective the next day. This action placed all legislation relating to the land transfer program in full force and effect.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry made the following report on staple food collection through 10 December 1946:

Staple Food	Collection (1,000 metric tons)
Rice	1,239
Rice Substitutes 1/	9 3/
Rice equivalent 2/	707 3/
Sweet potatoes	1,560
White potatoes	663

The Ministry reported milk production for August and September as follows:

Type of Milk	Production (1,000 liters)

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

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Type of Milk	Production (1,000 liters) August	September
Market Milk	3,840	3,898
Milk for processing	9,148	10,231
Other	287	308

The following receipts of hides received by tanners in November 1946 were reported:

Type of Hide	Number	Weight (Kilograms)
Cattle	3,358	73,260
Horse	1,686	24,981
Hogs	295	1,613
Goats and Sheep	None	None

1/ Corn, oats, acorn, etc.

2/ Wheat, barley, naked barley

3/ Expressed in rice equivalent

Fish receipts in the central markets of seven large centers for the week ending 30 November 1946 were as follows:

Center	Amount (metric tons)
Tokyo	1,228
Yokohama	218
Nagoya	256
Kyoto	365
Osaka	1,468
Kobe	384
Fukuoka	1,426

Lumber production for November was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as follows:

Type	Production
All logs	415,336 board feet
Saw logs	302,200
Lumber	254,184
Mine Timbers	5,733 cubic feet
Railroad Ties	794
Telephone Poles	170
Pulpwood	2,262
Veneer Wood	565 square feet
Plywood	11,942

B. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported estimated coal requirements of coal mines for the first three months of 1947 as follows:

	Requirements (1,000 metric tons)		
Use	January	February	March
Heating, Cooking & Bathing	93	104	111
Machinery	25	23	25
Electric Power	39	36	28
Boiler Use	78	72	81
Private Railways in Mines	2	2	2

The preliminary report of average coal production per working day for the second 10-day period in December was 83,300

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Private Railways in Mines	2	2	2

The preliminary report of average coal production per working day for the second 10-day period in December was 83,300 metric tons. Total production for the nine working days in this period was 749,800 metric tons.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry also reported a decrease in stockpiles from 883,000 metric tons on 31 October to 868,000 tons on 30 November 1946. On the basis of the revised and more accurate Japanese interpretation of the term "availability", 85% of the 30 November stockpile was available, as compared to 11% of the 31 October stockpile, a figure based on the old interpretation.

The Coal Board reported November coke production at 110,000 metric tons, 3,000 tons less than October production. Coal stockpiles on hand were reduced to 24,000 metric tons, and coke stockpiles were reported at 41,000 metric tons.

Refined petroleum production for November was reported as follows by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

Type	Production (in Kiloliters)
Gasoline	21,122
Kerosene	2,566

Type	Production (in Kiloliters)
Gas Oil	557
Diesel Oil	5,179
Fuel Oil	4,402
Lubricating Oil	6,264

The Japan Iron and Steel Council reported the following iron and steel production for October and November:

Type	October (complete)	November (part estimate)
Pig Iron	10,375 met. tons	7,411 metric tons
Steel Ingot & casting	49,495	50,355
Rolled Steel	33,582	35,430
Cast Steel	7,288	7,139
Forged Steel	2,810	2,705

Production of non-ferrous metals for November was reported as follows:

Type	Production (metric tons)
Alumina	359
Aluminum	475
Copper, blister	3,725
Copper, refined	3,042
Copper & copper alloy rolled products	3,676
Zinc, distilled	443
Zinc, electrolytic	410
Zinc, plate	342
Lead, smelted	668
Lead, refined	587

The Cement Industrial Association reported November cement production at 63,885 metric tons.

The Pulp and Paper Industry Association reported pulp and paper production for November as follows:

Type	Production (short tons)
Pulp	
Rayon	355

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The Pulp and Paper Industry Association reported pulp and paper production for November as follows:

Type	Production (short tons)
Pulp	
Rayon	355
Chemical	8,527
Bamboo	18
Mechanical	11,044
Paper	
Foreign	17,919
Japanese	1,527

The Automobile Association and the Bicycle Association reported November production of transportation equipment as follows:

Type	Number
Truck chassis	1,250
Vehicle bodies	1,406
Electric autos	109
3-wheeled cars	364
Small cars	155
Motorcycles	20
Tractors	120
Bicycles	10,181

The improvement in the labor supply situation permitted the woolen mills to place ten additional wool cards and 2,803 additional worsted spindles into operation in November. The output of woolen yarns was 2,063,000 pounds as compared with the 1,963,000 in October, and the output of worsted yarns was 842,000 pounds in November as compared to the 804,000 pounds in October. Worsted fabrics production totalled 459,000 square yards in November as compared with the 576,000 square yards produced in the previous month, while the production of woolen fabrics was 1,489,000 square yards in November against the 1,410,000 produced in October.

C. Finance

SCAP offered no objection to the following proposed financial transactions:

1. Application of Sangyo Setsubi Eidan, the Japanese equivalent of the United States Defense Plants Corporation, to borrow 95,540,000 yen from the Reconversion Finance Bank to finance the distribution of former Japanese Naval Arsenal stores to various Japanese shipyards. The materials purchased by the Sangyo Setsubi Eidan will act as security for the loan and will be sold to shipping companies. The collections from the purchasing shipyards will be applied directly against the loan, making the loan self-liquidating in character. The Ministry of Transportation made the application for the loan on behalf of the Sangyo Setsubi Eidan for the purpose of expediting the removal of shipbuilding materials, consisting principally of steel products, from the Naval Arsenals to the Sangyo Setsubi Eidan yards, in order to assure non-interruption of the shipbuilding program. At present Sangyo Setsubi Eidan is in the process of liquidation and its functions will be assumed by the Sempaku Eidan. It is expected, however, that the shipbuilding materials will be distributed within the three to four months while the organization of the Sempaku Eidan is being completed.

2. The rehabilitation plan for the cotton spinning industry proposed by the Ministry of Finance and the Textile Association. The proposed program recommends that the "Big Two" cotton companies be granted permission to negotiate loans totalling approximately 1,319,000,000 yen through regular banking facilities or the Reconstruction Finance Bank of Japan. The

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2. The rehabilitation plan for the cotton spinning industry proposed by the Ministry of Finance and the Textile Association. The proposed program recommends that the "Big Two" cotton companies be granted permission to negotiate loans totalling approximately 1,319,000,000 yen through regular banking facilities or the Reconstruction Finance Bank of Japan. The following procedures for the use of rehabilitation funds were recommended:

a. The sum to be made immediately available shall not exceed 600,000,000 yen and prior to the beginning of rehabilitation work and expenditure each company concerned must submit to SCAP the details of the proposed expenditures.

b. No new or used spindles or spinning frames shall be purchased with the allocated funds but new or used complementary equipment (with the exception of looms) necessary to operate presently owned spindles may be purchased after approval of applications.

c. No part of the allocated funds may be expended for the repair of buildings or machinery, purchase of new complementary machinery or the construction of new buildings beyond the necessary requirements to operate the total spindles presently owned.

d. First expenditures shall be made for the rehabilitation of buildings and machinery necessary to put presently installed operable spindles into production.

3. The application of Kobe Silk Company, Ltd., a restricted concern and a subsidiary of Japan Woolen Textile Company, Ltd., to borrow 1,700,000 yen to purchase 200 silk reeling machines to replace old equipment at its Higo factory. When replacement is completed it is estimated that the silk reeling production capacity will be increased 1,320 kan (10,912 pounds) per year over present production capacity of 8,240 kan (68,117 pounds) per year. The parent company has submitted a reorganization plan which provides that the Kobe Silk Company, Ltd., become an independent firm.

D. Foreign Trade

The following import items were reported:

1. December imports included 24,000 metric tons of wheat and 4,761 metric tons of miscellaneous canned foods; 113,000 metric tons of wheat, including 40,000 tons of milled flour, and 60,000 tons of imported canned foods, were on hand on 1 January 1947.

2. The Japanese Government was instructed to arrange shipping to life approximately 3,000 metric tons of wheat bran now available at Shanghai and Tsingtao, China.

3. Boeki Cho was directed to take delivery of the first shipment to Japan of 1,000 metric tons of crude rubber and to transfer it by sale to agencies or individuals designated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

4. Boeki Cho took delivery of 400 metric tons of carbon black and 60 metric tons of derris root which arrived 28 December from China.

The following export items were reported:

1. The first shipment of cotton yarn to Burma consisting of 2,750 bales (1,100,000 pounds) of 20 over 1 cotton yarn manufactured from CCC group 1 raw cotton left on 26 December.

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1. The first shipment of cotton yarn to Burma consisting of 2,750 bales (1,100,000 pounds) of 20 over 1 cotton yarn manufactured from CCC group 1 raw cotton left on 26 December.

2. Boeki Cho was preparing 589,821 linear yards of assorted finished rayon woven fabrics for immediate shipment to Hong Kong.

3. Boeki Cho was directed to prepare 140 cases (18,620 pounds) of 13 over 15 denier ASA white raw silk for shipment - 100 cases for Australia and 40 for New Zealand.

4. On 27 December, 5,500 bales (2,200,000 pounds) of 20 over 1 cotton yarn manufactured from CCC group 1 raw cotton was shipped to Hong Kong. Boeki Cho was instructed to prepare 260,336 linear yards of worsted and woolen fabrics for shipment to Hong Kong.

E. Public Health and Welfare

As of 1 January, all emergency steps had been completed and the situation was under control in the earthquake area. Long-range plans for rehabilitation were completed and materials for reconstruction of houses and bridges were being moved into the affected prefectures. Corrected casualty reports, as of 1 January, follow:

Killed	1,289
Injured	2,364
Missing & presumed dead	30
Housing destroyed, burned, washed away	13,082
Houses partially damaged	23,374
Houses flooded	25,431

The distribution of 7,500 metric tons of imported wheat and wheat flour was authorized in the earthquake and adjacent areas. Prefectural distribution was as follows:

Prefecture	Amount (metric tons)
Wakayama	2,000
Fokushima	500
Kochi	2,000
Osaka	3,000

These regions are normally deficit areas and had been largely cut off from rice-producing regions by the damage to transportation. Osaka prefecture was not severely affected by the earthquake but food stocks were depleted by emergency shipments to other prefectures.

The allocation of food and clothing from relief stocks of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia was made to the Japanese Red Cross for earthquake relief. The American Red Cross representatives are to continue to participate in relief activities for 30 days.

A three month course in public health nursing, under the supervision of SCAP representatives, was established at the Institute of Public Health.

The Hygienic Laboratory was established for testing the standardization of sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen, now in production in Japan:

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Osaka	3,000

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The Hygienic Laboratory was established for testing the standardization of sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen, now in production in Japan:

The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare reported the following incidence of communicable disease for the week ending 14 December 1946:

Disease	No. of Cases for Wk Ending 14 Dec	Change from Wk Ending 7 Dec	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Diphtheria	901	- 245	64.3
Typhoid	466	- 79	33.2
Dysentery	237	- 89	16.9
Paratyphoid	177	↗ 73	12.6
Epidemic Meningitis	24	↗ 3	1.7
Epidemic Typhus	54	- 10	3.9
Small-pox	24	↗ 2	1.7
Scarlet fever	56	- 16	4.0
Cholera	7	↗ 5	0.5
Plague	0	No Change	0.0
Malaria	190	- 91	13.6
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	No Change	0.0

The following incidence of venereal disease was reported for the week ending 7 December:

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 7 Dec	Changes fr Week Ending 30 Nov	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Chancroid	838	- 37	59.8
Gonorrhea	3,550	/ 326	253.2
Syphilis	2,307	/ 393	164.5

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM

Tokyo newspapers are offering varieties of opinion concerning the probable course of government action. Asahi asserts that it will be impossible for Prime Minister Yoshida to heal the rift which exists in the Cabinet, nor will he be able to win Social Democratic support for the formation of a coalition cabinet. It was suggested that resignation on bloc may be the Cabinet's only recourse. Tokyo Shimbun says that Yoshida has decided against any cabinet change at the present time. It was emphasized, however, that sentiment favoring the strenghtening of the conservative front by ousting non-party members still exists in certain Liberal-Progressive quarters. Also persisting was the desire of some government party members for a coalition with Social Democrats. Jiji Shimpo was inclined to doubt that the Cabinet will last until the reconvening of the Diet. Its political commentator predicted that the issue of whether the Cabinet should resign to make way for a coalition cabinet or whether it should attempt to ride out the impending political storm by tightening conservative party control, will be resolved "within the next few days."

Press reports indicate that the local elections may not be held in March as tentatively scheduled unless special measures are taken to speed up the pre-election screening of candidates. Although the Home Ministry is said to be ready to initiate immediate preparations for the elections, now that purge ordinances have been issued it is noted that more than 200,000 election officials will have to be screened before the examination of the qualifications of candidates can be started.

Jiji Press News Service reported that informal proposals were made by the Social Democratic leaders for coalition with the Liberals and Progressives on the condition that Tetsu Katayama be named Vice Premier and that economic portfolios be assigned to Social Democrats. Jiji Shimpo added that a Social Democratic faction headed by Chizaburo Mizutani also demanded the premiership but that left-wingers opposed entering the coalition on any terms. Contrary to earlier press reports, Jiji Shimpo insisted that State Minister Shidehara and Prime Minister

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The newspaper Shin Yukan reported that preparations are being made to launch a new left-of-center party to be called Farmer-Labor Vanguard Party. The projected organization, which will be led by Gaku Sano, who is described as a former Communist, will attempt to draw the core of its membership from among workers disillusioned with the Social Democratic and Communist Parties. A statement by a member of the party's executive committee indicates that an attempt might be made to carry out a program of "democratic revolution" by appealing not only to labor at home but "Progressive elements in China and Korea".

The national council of the Japanese Communist Party, which concluded a 3-day session in Tokyo on 8 January, announced an action program emphasizing the party's determination to "create a democratic government by the elimination of the emperor

system and bureaucratic institutions and by resistance to monopolistic capitalists and landowners."

An analysis of the current political situation published by Yomiuri stated the principal lines of action open to the Liberals and Progressives are as follows:

1. To maintain the status quo for the time being, leaving the matter of expelling non-partisan Ministers Wada and Tanaka to the discretion of the Prime Minister.

2. To exclude non-partisan ministers, replacing them with Party men.

3. To dissolve the Yoshida Cabinet completely, replacing it with a coalition cabinet, including representatives of all political parties.

The report asserted that the adoption of the first procedure would tend only to weaken the Cabinet's position, since the move to oust Cabinet Ministers unaffiliated with the two major political parties already has caused a split within the Cabinet. The second choice, though strongly favored by most Liberals and Progressives, has failed to interest top leaders of the two conservative parties because Yoshida and Shidehara are said to doubt that the economic crisis can be overcome by staffing the cabinet with party faithfuls. Yoshida is said to favor the adoption of more progressive administrative policies as the most practical measure for riding out the political storm. The possibilities of a coalition cabinet were considered remote even though the reaction of the Social Democratic leaders to the plan has been sounded out.

Nippon Keizai Shimbun reported that conspicuously few crimes took place in Tokyo during the New Year's holidays as compared with other years. Only two cases of burglary were reported in the first four days of the year according to the paper.

IV. STRENGHTENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

A. General

The Cabinet on 4 January approved four Imperial [illegible] and one Cabinet [illegible]

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IV. STRENGHTENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

A. General

The Cabinet on 4 January approved four Imperial Ordinances and one Cabinet ordinance designed to implement the expanded purge programs announced in November. Japanese press and government sources estimate these ordinances will affect upwards of 1,000,000 persons. Among those to be screened are business and industrial leaders, journalists and publishers, government officials, and political leaders. The ordinance relating to the economic purge bars from "positions of public responsibility" those "undesirables" who fail to pass screening boards, and also their relatives to third degree consanguinity. The expanded program is described by government officials as an attempt to eliminate all persons from positions of influence or responsibility attained by militarism or ultranationalism since the beginning of Japanese aggression in China.

In commenting on the Government's expanded purge program the newspaper Asahi declared that the present "revolutionary period" requires the elimination of "the influence of the leaders of the old order". To insure faithful compliance with the requirements of the purge ordinances the people of Japan are urged "to be vigilant against any deviation from the real spirit of the ordinances, which is likely to be attempted by those who dream of their former prosperity." The editorial

concluded: "attachment by the ruling class to the retention of its influence, however, is strongly contrasted with the progressive younger generation which is anxious to carry out the program with courage, ambition, and independent spirit. Now that the plan has been mapped out, we hope for a speedy and strictly impartial execution of the program."

The Home and Education Ministries issued joint notification to prefectural governors stating that there will be no government or official connection with funerals, memorial services, or other ceremonies for war dead, militarists, and ultra-nationalists. All loyal-spirit pagodas, war memorials, and other war monuments and statues for war dead, militarists and ultra-nationalists, obviously intended to propagate militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology, located on school or public grounds or in public buildings, will be removed. Local units of government, local public bodies, private individuals, and groups may maintain monuments or statues for those who have died in the discharge of civilian duty or who have rendered distinguished civic service.

Continuation of the Peers and Peeresses School on a private, independent basis was assured 3 January when the Imperial Household was granted permission to transfer properties and operating funds to Gakushuin Preparatory Committee, a recently created committee composed of alumni and parents of students. This committee will operate the institution, and it plans to reorganize the institution on a democratic and progressive basis, abolishing special privileges based on social position. Properties being transferred from the Imperial Household to Gakushuin shall not be disposed of for a period of five years. Should Gakushuin cease operation, or any of its properties cease to be used for educational purposed within this period, title of such properties shall revert to the State. A sum not to exceed 3,500,000 yen may be granted by the Imperial Household Ministry to Gakushuin to cover operating and maintenance expenditues of the school until sufficient funds become available from private sources. Authorization was given also to the Imperial Household Ministry to transfer endowment funds totalling 574,944 yen to Gakushuin.

B. Labor

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B. Labor

The Nippon Times declared that the principle recently announced by FEC that unions should be permitted to take part in political activities and to support political parties "has already been fully implied in the policy of General MacArthur" and that it is "plain and simple" that "any citizen in a democratic country should have the right to engage in political activity and to support any political party he sees fit." The editorial held that "any group of citizens should have the same right. Public bodies which are supposed to represent or serve all society and which are supported by public funds must of course scrupulously avoid partisan connections. But there is no reason why private organizations composed of private citizens should not enjoy all the rights enjoyed by any individual citizen, and labor unions are such organizations." The editorial also warned that it should be "clearly understood that a guarantee of the right of labor unions to political activity does not mean that labor unions should devote themselves predominantly to political activity. It must not be forgotten that the object of labor unions is to improve the welfare of the working classes, and political activity can constitute no more than one of the many means which may be taken to attain this object."

Communications and railway workers and other public employees, numbering 2,400,000 workers, were granted year's end

relief on 26 December through the mediation efforts of the Central Labor Relations Committee. The grant was approximately 2-months salary payable in "free" yen up to the amount permitted under the emergency currency restrictions and the balance in "frozen" yen. The remaining union demands for the conclusion of a collective bargaining agreement continued to be mediated by the Committee.

Three lawyers were appointed by a Japanese court as custodians of the Oriental Photograph Industry Company in the first adjudication of a case of "production control". The Court recognized union operation of the plant under close restrictions as a legitimate strike method by designating the union as trustee for the operation of the plant pending settlement of the dispute. The union was forbidden to change the company's operating policy without approval of the legal custodians although administrative details can be modified.

Yomiuri Shimbun reported that the Struggle Committee of the All-Japan Government and Public Official Union intends to issue strike orders on 11 January. A union spokesman revealed in a letter to Asahi that the average family of a government employee is operating on a monthly deficit of 1,000 yen and proposed that the union demands can be met by additional expenditures of 1,000,000 yen per month. On 7 January the Nippon Times reported that the union had decided to hold a rally of 40,000 workers on 11 January to issue the strike declaration unless their demands are met. The strike date was not set although 25 January was supported by many.

V. ALIENS IN JAPAN

The Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 260 metric tons of imported canned foodstuffs for supplementary rations to foreign nationals.

CORRIGENDUM - Fifty-first CAD Weekly Report on Japan to the FEC: Page 1: II. Economic and Financial Affairs; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Paragraph three; after "...coastal whaling activities for the period 3 to 9 November; insert the following:

"Number of whales

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"Number of whales	45	
Sperm Oil	17.9	metric tons
Other oil	1.3	
Meat	179	
Blubber for Food	149.5	
Blubber for Leather	6.2	
Other products	54.6	

"The central fish market receipts in Tokyo for the week ending 13 November were as follows:"

RESTRICTED

MI-001/57

20 January 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/57

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the fifty-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 17 January 1947. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

RESTRICTED

ENCLOSURE

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

17 January 1947

JAPAN

I. REPARATIONS

Nothing to report.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry made the following report on staple food collections through 20 December 1946:

Staple Food	Collection (1,000 metric tons)
Rice	1,890
Rice substitutes 1/	15 3/
Rice equivalent 2/	708 3/
Sweet potatoes	1,705
White potatoes	669

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported as follows on reclaimed land for the period 1 April to 30 November 1946:

Type of Land	Amount (hectares)
Total	97,900
Paddy fields	5,400
Upland fields	92,500

The reclaimed land approximates one half of the area for which funds were allotted for the period 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported overall allocation of ammonium sulfate for 1 January to 31 July 1947 as follows:

Crop	Allocation: In metric tons	Allocation: Per hectare in kilograms
Rice	481,164	165
Sweet potatoes	27,750	67.5
White potatoes	30,850	116.25
Others	89,529	

The Ministry also reported that 300,000 metric tons of superphosphate have been allocated for crops for the period 1 January to 31 July 1947.

1/ Corn, oats, acorn, etc.
2/ Wheat, barley, naked barley
3/ Expressed in rice equivalent

The newspaper Mainichi quoted the governor of Tokyo prefecture as saying that restrictions on population movement into Tokyo Metropolis are unlikely to be lifted on 1 March, the present date of expiration of restrictions, because of the lack of improvement in the food situation.

Charcoal and firewood production for November 1946 was reported as follows by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Type	Amount
Charcoal	92,574 metric tons
Firewood	2,493,080 soseki-koku 1/
Gasumaki 2/	17,060 metric tons

B. Industry

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported a coal stockpile increase from 863,000 metric tons (85% available on 30 November to 887,000 metric tons (approximately 85% available) on 10 December.

The Japanese Pulp and Paper Federation reported November 1946 paper production as follows:

Type	Amount (in short tons)
Printing paper	3,215
Newsprint	7,055
Writing & drawing	114
Coated paper	8
Wrapping kraft	611
Others	1,343
Cardboard	3,126
Cigarette paper	108
Others	2,339
Japanese style machine made	1,511.1
Japanese handmade paper	16.3

Approval was given to the Japanese Government to release,

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Approval was given to the Japanese Government to release, for domestic use, 5,963,306 square yards of narrow width silk fabrics held in stock by the Japan Textile Company, Ltd. A detailed plan of the distribution and rationing of the fabric will be submitted and approved by SCAP before distribution is made.

C. Finance

No objections were offered to the following transactions by restricted concerns:

1. The application of Mitsubishi Chemical Industry Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Honsha, to borrow 1,070,000 yen to renovate and purchase machinery and repair buildings of its carbon black plant at Kurosaki, which, prior to and during the war, manufactured high grade carbon black, an essential raw material in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and printing ink.

2. The application of Nisson Forestry and Match Manufacturing Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of Manchurian Investment Securities Company, Ltd., to borrow 1,728,477 yen to construct

1/ One sosaki-koku equals 9.827 cubic feet of stacked firewood.
2/ Small wood block fuel for internal combustion engines.

three match factories in Japan to replace plants destroyed during the war.

3. The application of Kawaminami Industrial Company, Ltd., to borrow 27,700,000 yen to construct 70 fishing vessels. The company is engaged in shipbuilding and fishing and is capitalized at 50,000,000 yen. The total estimated cost of the proposed fishing vessels is 59,850,580 yen, but the company has on hand construction materials valued at 32,150,580 yen. The loan will be used for the payment of labor and other incidentals to the cost of construction.

The Bank of Japan 10-day report for 31 December 1946 follows:

Assets (In 1,000,000 yen)		Liabilities (In 1,000,000 yen)	
Cash and bullion	1,418	Notes issued	93,398
Govt bonds & other securities	34,762	Govt deposits	6,463
Advances to Gov't	19,732	Other deposits	10,870
Loans	50,431	Misc. accounts	3,429
Agencies accounts	3,688	Net profit, current period	642
Misc. accounts	1,480	Capital & reserves	247
Inter-office items on Gov't accounts	2,025	Inter-office items on Gov't accounts	0
Inter-office account	1,514	Inter-office account	0
Total Assets	115,049 1/	Total Liabilities	115,049

D. Foreign Trade

Boeki Cho was instructed to ship 2,280 cases (303,240 pounds) of raw silk to the United Kingdom on or about 18 January. A shipment of 1,551,500 linear yards of silk habutae which will range in weight from 4 to 14 momme 2/ was scheduled for the United States on or about 20 January.

Boeki Cho was directed to take delivery of three cargoes of salt totalling 22,500 metric tons expected to arrive in the next four weeks from the Red Sea area.

E. Public Health and Welfare

Advances to Gov't	19,732	Misc. accounts	3,429
Loans	50,431	Net profit, current period	642
Agencies accounts	3,688	Capital & reserves	247
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E. Public Health and Welfare

The cost of controlled medicines purchased by the Japan Medicine Distribution Company from pharmaceutical manufacturers throughout Japan totalled 28,245,705 yen in November 1946. The cost of controlled medicines distributed to prefectural medicine distribution companies for retailing to hospitals, clinics, and practitioners totalled 24,493,938 yen for the same period.

The Ministry of Welfare disclosed that action had been initiated for the production of 300 additional X-ray machines and 48,000 square meters of 35 millimeter X-ray film to provide for chest pictures for approximately 18,000,000 school children.

December penicillin production totalled 93,182,000 units as compared with the 63,000,000 units produced in November.

The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare reported the following incidence of communicable disease for the week ending 21 December 1946:

1/ Seeming discrepancy due to rounding off of figures.
2/ One momme equals .13 ounces.

Disease	No. of cases for Wk Ending 21 Dec	Change fm Wk Ending 14 Dec	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Diphtheria	905	≠ 4	64.5
Typhoid	497	≠ 31	35.4
Dysentery	140	- 97	10.0
Paratyphoid	129	- 48	9.2
Epidemic Meningitis	18	- 6	1.3
Epidemic Typhus	52	- 2	3.7
Small-pox	18	- 6	1.3
Scarlet fever	66	≠ 10	4.7
Cholera	15	≠ 8	1.1
Plague	0	No change	0.0
Malaria	188	- 2	13.4
Japanese B-encephalitis	0	No change	0.0

The following incidence of venereal disease was reported for the week ending 14 December:

Disease	No. of cases rptd Wk Ending 14 Dec	Changes fm Wk Ending 7 Dec	Rate per 100,000 per annum
Chancroid	779	- 59	55.6
Gonorrhea	2,943	- 607	209.9
Syphilis	1,888	- 419	134.7

The Health Ministry also reported that hospital bed capacity for the week ending 22 November totalled 214,334 with 105,792 occupied.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

The Japanese press predicts that Prime Minister Yoshida will direct the resignation of his Cabinet within the next few days and will then participate in the formation of a 3-party coalition cabinet. Yoshida's visit to the Imperial Palace on 13 January was regarded by the Japanese press as a further indication of his cabinet's resignation in the near future.

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Communist Party Secretary Kyuichi Tokuda reiterated that his party was opposed to Social-Democratic cooperation with the Liberal and Progressive Parties. In a statement to the press, he asserted that the next government should be formed by Social Democrats, Communists, and other left-of-center elements. He declared that the effective rehabilitation of the nation's economy depends on the complete exclusion of conservative party members from policy-making positions.

Jiji Press reported that the Communist Party National Council issued a statement which called for intensified strikes and labor disputes in order "to overcome the industrial crisis and to overthrow the reactionary government". The declaration asked for State operation of coal mines, banking, electric power, marine transportation and fertilizer production, and also voiced objection to the agricultural land reform program.

B. Labor

The Ministry of Welfare reported the number and membership of registered labor unions as of 31 October 1946 as follows:

Industry	No. of Unions	Membership
Total	15,172	4,168,305
Agriculture	289	45,577
Marine Products	54	22,701
Mining	839	382,103
Manufacturing	7,936	1,939,847
Transportation & Communication	2,688	981,304
Commerce	878	198,387
Teaching & Liberal Professions	2,281	521,291
Others	207	77,095

The Ministry also reported that 50 collective bargaining agreements were concluded in October with a total of 1,501 agreements reported to the Ministry from 1 December 1945 to 31 October 1946. The collective bargaining agreements covered 1,131,979 workers or about 27% of organized labor as reported on 31 October.

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The Welfare Ministry issued 7,000 copies of a translation of the United States Department of Labor bulletin, "Union Agreement Provisions". Approximately half of the bulletins were sent to labor administration agencies and the remainder sold to the general public.

Representatives of worker and employer groups presented their views on a bill to revise the Employment Exchange Law of 1938 at Public Hearings held on 7 and 8 January.

Jiji Press reported that the All-Japan Government and Public Office Workers Joint Struggle Committee decided to call a strike sometime between 27 January and 1 February. The strike statement was to be issued in the name of the Committee on 16 January. The paper said that 16 chapters of the Union had not reached agreement on strike tactics.