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ARTICLE XXXII. Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III
THE IMPERIAL DIET

ARTICLE XXXIII. The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XXXIV. The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ARTICLE XXXV. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ARTICLE XXXVI. No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

ARTICLE XXXVII. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ARTICLE XXXIX. A Bill which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ARTICLE XL. Both Houses can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ARTICLE XLI. The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

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ARTICLE XLII. A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIII. When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIV. The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ARTICLE XLV. When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ARTICLE XLVI. No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ARTICLE XLVII. Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE XLVIII. The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ARTICLE XLIX. Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ARTICLE L. Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

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ARTICLE LI. Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ARTICLE LII. No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print on in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ARTICLE LIII. The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offenses connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ARTICLE LIV. The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

CHAPTER IV
THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ARTICLE LV. The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ARTICLE LVI. The Privy Councillors shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

CHAPTER V
THE JUDICATURE

ARTICLE LVII. The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

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ARTICLE LVIII. The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived on his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LIX. Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear, that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

ARTICLE LX. All matters, that fall within the competency of a special Court, shall be specially provided for by law.

ARTICLE LXI. No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

CHAPTER VI
FINANCE

ARTICLE LXII. The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates of an existing one shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the ~~Imperial~~ Diet.

ARTICLE LXIII. The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by a new law, be collected according to the old system.

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ARTICLE LXIV. The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXV. The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE LXVI. The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ARTICLE LXVII. Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ARTICLE LXVIII. In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ARTICLE LXIX. In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget, and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ARTICLE LXX. When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

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In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LXXI. When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ARTICLE LXXII. The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII
SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ARTICLE LXXIII. When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ARTICLE LXXIV. No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE LXXV. No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

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ARTICLE LXXVI. Existing legal enactments such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever names they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

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Mr. Wright

MI-11

2 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

Note by the Secretary General

This is the first of a series of summaries of activities of the Far Eastern Commission on board the USS MT. McKINLEY and in Japan:

31 December 1945

1. Commission arrived Hickam Field, Pearl Harbor, at 2100 on Friday, 28 December, and embarked on USS MOUNT McKINLEY that evening. Sailed from Pearl Harbor at 0700 on Saturday, 29 December, at speed of 14 knots, course west to latitude 30 north, longitude 140 east, and thence north to Tokyo. Estimated duration of passage twelve days and time of arrival in Tokyo Bay as afternoon of 9 January 1946.

2. All personnel scheduled to be aboard are on board and well, weather excellent, spirits high, accomodations comfortable, ship's company unusually hospitable.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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Col. Babcock

MI-11
January 29, 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION

PAPERS FROM WASHINGTON

Note by the Secretary General

The following papers have been received from the Washington office of the Commission and are available for reference in the Commission's office. In view of the fact that these have been given distribution in Washington, it is not planned to reproduce them again on board ship.

(1) Third Weekly Report on Japan and Korea from the Civil Affairs Division, U. S. War Department

(2) Status of Suspected War Criminals (a list of suspected major war criminals now in custody, as reported by SCAP to the Judge Advocate General of the U. S. War Department)

(3) Replies by Japanese Government to Orders from SCAP (an estimate of the food situation in Japan).

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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MI-11/1

4 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/1

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC
ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

1 January 1946

1. FEC held first meeting aboard ship. Record of meeting is being circulated separately.

2. Commission sent following message to Supreme Commander:

"New Year's Greetings to you from the Far Eastern Commission enroute Japan with wishes for continued success in the difficult task of occupation and administration which you have conducted so admirably and for which the United Nations, particularly those in the Far East, will be forever deeply indebted.

3. Commission sent following message to the Right Honorable Herbert V. Evatt of Australia:

"New Year's greetings to you from the Far Eastern Commission enroute Japan with regrets that you are not in our company and with hopes that the new year may find you once again associated with the Commission."

4. General McCoy addressed the ship's company. He explained the Commission and described its members in the first of a series of such talks.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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MI-11/2

5 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/2

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

Note by the Secretary General

3 January 1946

1. Working Committee No. 1, Sir George Sansom, Chairman, met at 10:00 a.m. to consider (J) FEC 2. The Committee considered a lengthy detailed list inappropriate and appointed a drafting subcommittee to write a brief communication. The Drafting Committee met immediately following the Committee meeting and prepared a draft for a second committee meeting that afternoon.

2. The second Committee meeting approved the draft which was then circulated (see FEC 16/1).

3. Mr. Berendsen, now Sir Carl, addressed the ship's company on New Zealand and its part in the war and the United Nations Organization.

4 January 1946

1. The Commission received the following message from General MacArthur:

"Many thanks to the Commission for its cordial message. I am looking forward with anticipation to its arrival in Tokyo. Signed MacArthur"

2. Message regarding Soviet appointees to the Commission and Council received and circulated to the Commission on board.

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3. Estimated time for arrival at Yokohama Wednesday, 9 January 1946. Ship will require approximately twelve hours to reduce draft and adjust trim prior to passage over bar to berth alongside pier at Tokyo.

4. Mr. Confesor addressed the ship's company on the Philippine resistance movement.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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MI-11/3

8 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/3

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

5 January 1946

1. Sir George Sansom addressed the ship's company on Japanese culture.

7 January 1946

1. Major Boxer spoke on Portuguese in Japan.

2. Second (J) FEC meeting scheduled for 8 January to discuss itinerary. Approved plans will be forwarded.

3. The following message from General MacArthur to General McCoy received:

"Major General William F. Marquat will meet you on arrival in Yokohama with a tentative agenda and program which can be modified as may be desired. Every facility will be given to individual members to make such informal contacts with the Japanese as they wish, and all side trips that you may have in mind can be readily arranged. I am sure that you have no concern that the entire purpose of this Headquarters will be to facilitate the work of the Commission. All data that we have is, of course, available to you, and I believe it will be quite adequate for your purpose.

"I would like to have the ten members of the Commission, Mrs. McCoy and Secretary Johnson take their meals ashore with me and have asked Marquat to arrange the matter with you. It is hardly necessary to add my warmest welcome to you all."

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4. Estimated arrival in Yokohama is now before noon Wednesday, 9 January, with escort of two destroyers and one plane.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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MI-11/4

9 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/4

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

8 January 1946

1. The Commission held its second meeting on board, and deferred action on the itinerary in Japan pending the meeting with General MacArthur.

It was agreed in general, however, to have the ship in Tokyo approximately two weeks and then in Kobe or Osaka a week, with trips by groups radiating from these two centers and with a return to Tokyo for a last conference with General MacArthur before departure for the United States. Record of this meeting will be airmailed from Tokyo.

2. The Commission approved a press release for use upon arrival. This is also being airmailed and will be circulated upon receipt by the Secretariat.

3. The Commission delegated to Colonel McCormack the task of investigating the availability of information on disarmament and demobilization.

4. Dr. de Kat Angelino addressed the men on the German occupation of the Netherlands.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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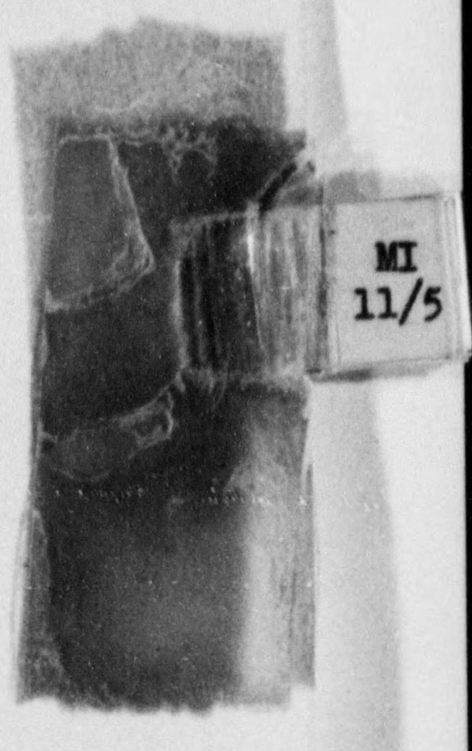

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MI-11/5

10 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/5

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC
ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

9 January 1946

Two destroyers met the ship at 0600 this morning to escort it into the Bay. It was a clear crisp morning with Mt. Fuji visible and with planes circling overhead, including one flight of twenty-four. The entrance into the breakwater was delayed until after lunch by a sharp wind. Generals Marquat and Byers met the Commission with a complete liaison staff. General McCoy, Mr. Johnson, Col. Babcock, and Col. McCormack were off to Tokyo for a preliminary conference with General MacArthur this afternoon. The balance of the Commission took tours through Yokohama and environs in Army cars and buses. The ship is due to leave Yokohama at 0800 on 10 January and to tie up at Tokyo at 1100 that morning. General MacArthur is to have all the chief delegates for their first meal ashore on 10 January. Please advise local embassies and families of U.S. personnel that all have arrived safely and are well.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI
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MI-11/6

14 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/6

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC
ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

10 January 1946

The ship left Yokohama at 0800 on 10 January and tied up to a pier in Shibaura at Tokyo at noon. The Chief Delegates proceeded to Tokyo by car for lunch and their initial meeting with General MacArthur. They returned to the ship at 1600 for a full meeting, at which the organization and functions of General Headquarters were explained by General Marquat and Colonel Larr. The Commission approved a plan for the ship to remain in Tokyo, with regular conferences with staff sections scheduled, and with trips in the vicinity plus various side trips. They agreed to proceed to Yokosuka on the ship on 31 January and to depart for Pearl Harbor on 1 February. All papers are being forwarded by air. Transportation facilities, messing, and other local arrangements are being excellently cared for by the General Headquarters Liaison Staff.

11 January 1946

The morning was free and the Commission had a conducted tour of Tokyo in the afternoon. Offices and conference rooms were established in General Headquarters at the Dai Ichi Building.

12 January 1946

The Commission met at 0945 in the General Headquarters conference room to hear Major Silvasy speaking for Colonel Unger, Chief of the Statistical and Reports Section, explain the files. At 1000 Maxwell and other members of the Pauley Mission reported to the Commission, Lattimore on machine tools and aluminum, Coons on shipyards, Bennett on steel and power plants, Jenkins on chemicals and fertilizers, and Herndall on natural resources. At 1315 one Commission party took a tour of factories conducted by Maxwell, while a second party viewed the devastated areas from the air.

13 January 1946

The Commission leaves at 0830 for a rural trip, to return at 1730.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI
11/7

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MI-11/7

17 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/7

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC
ON BOARD USS M.T. McKINLEY

13 January 1946

The Commission took a rural trip to Miyanoshita, viewing both damaged and undamaged villages enroute.

14 January 1946

Morning and afternoon conferences were held at General Headquarters with the Civil Information and Education Section.

15 January 1946

A morning conference was held with Civil Intelligence Section, and an afternoon conference with the Public Health and Welfare Section. Simultaneously a second Commission party took a second tour of additional Tokyo and vicinity factory areas, conducted by members of the Pauley Mission.

16 January 1946

A morning conference was held on the subject of Hokkaido. Morning and afternoon conferences were held with the Natural Resources Sections. These conferences were long and extremely valuable for their wealth of formal and informal information.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI
11/8

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MI-11/8

22 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/8

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

17 January 1946

The Commission had a conference with the Government Section in the morning and with the Import-Export Division of the Economic and Scientific Section in the afternoon.

18 January 1946

Conferences were held in the morning and afternoon with the Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section. A lecture and color movies were presented by Mr. Courtney on board ship after dinner, the movies showing the first arrival of Japanese in Manila, the first landings of Americans in Japan, various shots of devastated areas, and conditions in Japan.

19 January 1946

At 1000 the Commission left Tokyo for Sendai by train via the inland route, with an afternoon stopover at Nikko.

20 January 1946

At Sendai the Commission visited the 11th Airborne Airport Headquarters and viewed factory areas and devastation in the town. The Commission also conferred with local military commanders on the occupation and with local Japanese officials. The Commission returned to Tokyo via the coastal route.

21 January 1946

A preliminary morning conference was held with the General Military Intelligence Section on the progress of disarmament and demobilization. A conference was held in the morning with the Rationing and Price Control Section, and an afternoon conference with the Labor Section.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI-11/9

24 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/9

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

22 January 1946

This was a free day for Commission members to pursue individual investigations.

23 January 1946

The Commission had morning and afternoon conferences with the Finance Division of the Economic and Scientific Section. The Comission considered the possibility of a stopover at Honolulu on the return trip, and agreed to return directly to Washington with a half-day stopover in Honolulu. The estimated time of arrival in Honolulu is now 10 February and the estimated time of arrival in Washington is 12 February.

Texts of FEC 17, Establishment of Working Committee on Reparations, and of WC2-6, Japanese Steel Industry, were circulated for the information of the Commission.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI-11/10

30 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/10

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

24 January 1946

The Commission had a morning conference with the Legal Section and with the International Prosecution Section on war criminals, and an afternoon conference with the Scientific and Technical Division of the Economic and Scientific Section.

The Commission agreed on a schedule for the return trip which calls for arrival in Honolulu on the morning of 11 February, arrival at Hamilton Field, California, on the morning of 12 February, and arrival in Washington on the morning of 13 February.

25 January 1946

The Commission left via train at 2100 for Kyoto.

26 January 1946

The Commission arrived at Kyoto and held two simultaneous conferences: one with I Corps Commanding General and Staff, and one with local Japanese officals. Following the conferences the Commission made a tour of inspection of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and the Kawashima silk mills. In the afternoon the Commission visited Nara.

27 January 1946

The Commission arrived at Kure and again had conferences with the local garrison forces, the Tenth Corps and with the local Japanese officials from Kure and Hiroshima. The Commission made a tour of inspection of the Kure Naval Base and its installations, and then drove to Hiroshima to inspect the devastated area. They conferred with local army medical doctors and saw exhibits of Japanese patients. The Commission returned from Hiroshima by train to spend the night at Osaka.

28 January 1946

The Commission viewed Osaka and returned to Kyoto.

29 January 1946

The Commission arrived at Tokyo at 0800 and in the morning met for its final conference with General MacArthur. Working Committee No. 2 held a further meeting with the Export-Import Section in the afternoon

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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30 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/11

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

30 January 1946

The Commission entertained General MacArthur at lunch on board the Mount McKinley.

The following press release, dated 30 January, was approved by the Commission and released by the Chairman:

"The Far Eastern Commission came to Japan to consult with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to study conditions on the spot. The Commission has now completed its mission and is leaving with the feeling that, while the time spent here has been short, it has been well spent. The Commission returns to Washington better prepared for the important work ahead.

"The Commission began its work on Thursday, 10 January, with a formal call upon the Supreme Commander and a meeting with the special staff of his Headquarters. Thereafter the Commission at once entered upon its task of informing itself on the problems facing the Supreme Commander and the machinery set up to meet these problems.

"Altogether, the Commission has spent three weeks in Japan. During that time the bulk of its activity has been devoted to conferences with the various sections of the Special Staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on such subjects as the following: Reparations, Education, Natural Resources, Government, Economics, Science, Public Health and Welfare, Industry, Labor, Finance, and War Criminals.

"In addition, the Commission has made several trip outside of Tokyo during which there was opportunity to see conditions in various parts of the country and to confer with local military commanders and Japanese authorities.

"The Commission feels that its visit has been of great value and that what it has seen and heard will be of continuing value as it proceeds in its work. The Commissio has been impressed by the leadership of the Supreme Commander and with the deep thought and energy that characterize his activities, as well as those on his staff. The Commission has also deeply appreciated the complete frankness and sincerity with which its earnest desire for informatio has been met by everyone, by The Supreme Commander himself and all members of his staff and the occupation forces."

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI-11/12

1 February 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/12

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC
ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

31 January 1946

The Commission drove from Tokyo to Yokohama while the ship sailed to Yokosuka for refueling prior to departure. In Yokohama the Commission conferred with members of the staff of the Eighth Army Headquarters, including Lieutenant General Hall, representing General Eichelberger. The Commission then split into two parties, for simultaneous conferences, one with the Military Government Section of Eighth Army Headquarters, and the other with local Japanese civil authorities. The conferences continued after lunch and later the Commission drove to the Marine air base and the Naval station at Yokosuka and embarked on the Mt McKinley.

1 February 1946

The Commission sailed for Pearl Harbor at 0700.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI-11/13

7 February 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/13

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC
ON BOARD USS H.T. McKINLEY

6 February 1946

The Commission held a meeting on board the ship and discussed informally the Commission's agenda upon its return to Washington. It was felt that the two questions of reparations and foreign trade should have priority in the business of the newly organized commission.

The subjects of the Allies in Japan and of allied participation in the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers were also discussed. A committee drafted the following two messages which were dispatched to General MacArthur on 7 February:

Message No. 1 - "Towards the end of the Commission's stay in Japan it came to the notice of several of its members that some 2,500 axis nationals, chiefly Germans, are still enjoying a standard of living much superior to that of many allied nationals remaining in Japan and are said to be still exercising an influence hostile to allied purposes. The Commission lacked time to inquire as to what action had been taken or contemplated in regard to these people. It would be helpful if the Commission could be advised on this subject. The foregoing naturally does not apply to persons formerly exposed to political and racial persecution."

Message No. 2 - "During the Commission's recent visit to Japan we noted that you would welcome the collaboration of allied experts and advisors in the several fields of activity of your services in your capacity of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. After consideration of this matter by the delegations it has been suggested that before proceeding further with it the members of the Commission would be grateful for your views and advice on the following questions as to what would be the status of such allied personnel:

(1) Should they be integrated in SCAP or employed as advisors?

(2) In the latter case would they be, as we suppose, subject to the existing organization of command and discipline?

(3) What would be the conditions of their engagement, nature and duration of contract, scale of remuneration and by whom payable, food and lodging, possibility of bringing families?

(4) What sections are wanting experts and on what subjects?

(5) How and where should applications be made?"

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI
11/14

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MI-11/14

11 February 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/14

NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC ON BOARD USS MT. McKINLEY

8 February 1946

The following answer was received from General MacArthur with reference to the Commission's message of 7 February regarding employment of Allied personnel in SCAP:

"(1) They should be integrated into SCAP sections in contradistinction to employment as advisors. The latter are not desired and would serve no useful purpose.

"(2) If in civilian status, the conditions of engagement and nature and duration of contract should be comparable to that of American employees, except that salary basis would be determined by the government concerned. The present length of American contracts is one year. If in military status, length of assignment should conform to policy of government concerned.

"(3) Scale of remuneration and payment to be by the government concerned.

"(4) Food and lodging to be supplied by mission or comparable agency in Tokyo of government concerned. The same privileges would be extended dependents as contemplated for American employees, the chief factors being availability of quarters.

"(5) Practically all sections and subjects could utilize experts. Applications should be submitted as determined by governments concerned for reference to this Headquarters."

9 February 1946

The Commission held its 23d meeting on Saturday morning and discussed a proposed press release for use upon arrival in Washington. Further reparations discussions were deferred until after arrival in Washington. The question of a suitable memento for the ship and crew was considered. The 24th meeting was held in the afternoon to discuss a draft dispatch to General MacArthur on the subject of the forthcoming Japanese national election. The Commission agreed not to send the dispatch and to defer further consideration of the subject until the return to Washington.

11 February 1946

The ship is scheduled to dock at Pearl Harbor at 0800. The Commission's departure by air from Pearl Harbor is scheduled for the same evening.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

MI-11/14

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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MI-11/15

18 February 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 11/15

SUPPLEMENT TO
NEWS SUMMARY FROM THE FEC
ON BOARD USS M.T. McKINLEY

Note by the Secretary General

The following message has been received from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers via the USS Mt. McKinley, in reply to message No. 1 on Axis nationals sent from the ship on 6 February 1946 (MI-11/13).

"Reurad 070036. Prior to the occupation the German Economic Mission here purchased with German government funds food stores which temporarily placed Axis nationals in more favorable position than other foreign nationals. However, upon discovery, action was immediately initiated to correct this situation. German government and Nazi funds have been impounded and all German private property is blocked, subject to living expense allowance of ¥1500 per month for head of family and ¥500 for each dependent. Such restrictions on Axis nationals do not apply to any other foreign nationals residing in Japan. No indication that they are exercising influence inimical to Allied purposes. These nationals have been classified as to political affiliations. Party leaders and certain diplomats have been incarcerated and remainder restricted to certain areas or prefectures under Japanese police custody and American Counter Intelligence Corps surveillance. Further instructions have recently been requested from Washington concerning treatment of German property. Negotiations are in progress with Office Military Government for Germany (United States) with concurrence of War Department for the early repatriation of these nationals. There is no basis for concern by the Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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Mr. Weigle

RESTRICTED

MI-12

3 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12

FIRST WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA
FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the first weekly report on Japan and Korea to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the U.S. War Department. In forwarding the report General Hilldring writes that it contains data supplementing his remarks to the Commission on 21 December 1945.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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~~RESTRICTED~~

22 December 1945

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT: FIRST WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA TO THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION.

JAPAN

Governmental and Political. On 27 November 1945, the Japanese Diet was opened by the Emperor. The only reference made in the Imperial Rescript read at the opening session concerned the "election law". The opening address of the Prime Minister received much unfavorable press comment, the speech being characterized as "unrealistic and bureaucratic". The Prime Minister was criticized specifically for unsatisfactory replies given to questions concerning the government's solution for the food problem and its plan for "constitutional revision". Although the press covered fully discussions in the Diet on the question of war responsibility, a considerable body of editorial opinion favored postponement of such discussions until a solution had been found to the immediate pressing problems of food and shelter.

It became evident during the early sessions of the Diet that the Liberal, Social Democratic and Independent Parties had made common cause in efforts to discredit the majority "Progressive Party", which holds the speakership of the Diet and Chairmanship of five of the Diet's six committees, by raising the question of war guilt and responsibility. It has been reported that the Social Democrats may join with the Liberal Party in presenting a resolution calling upon House members who played active roles in the war or who were officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and related bodies to "assume responsibility". The Progressive Party would probably be forced to indorse the general principle of such a resolution, but might attempt to narrow its scope to include only "important henchmen" of Tojo by the device of submitting an independent resolution. It appears that the Social Democrats continue to gain strength from the middle class groups. The recently organized "Council for Common Struggle Against Hunger" was reportedly

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formed by Right-wing nationalists. While such an organization has little immediate importance, it may during periods of increased distress exert a strong popular appeal. It has been reported that a semi-weekly round table discussion, entitled "Does the Emperor System Have a Place in New Japan?" has been instituted by representatives of the Conservative, Liberal and Communistic Parties.

The proposed Japanese trade union law which will be submitted at the present sessions of the Diet, contains four important types of provisions: (1) guarantees to workers of the right to organize and bargain collectively; (2) elimination of laws and regulations restricting organizational activities; (3) prohibitions upon discrimination because of union membership; and (4) provisions for registration and the voluntary incorporation of trade unions. The bill also recommends the establishment of a separate labor ministry and the exclusion of militarists and militant nationalists from positions as union officials or labor relations committee members.

The Imperial Family Status Ordinance was revised to permit male members to choose any occupation in keeping "with the honor of the Imperial Family". Male members of the Imperial Family were formerly required, save in exceptional cases, to enter the Army or the Navy. The Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and some minor court positions have been abolished and their responsibilities have been turned over to the Court Chamberlain. A Commission composed of 12 members, established under the Household Ministry, has been appointed to study reform of the present court system, but it is indicated that the reforms will be moderate. The First and Second Demobilization Ministries were established as civilian-controlled departments on 1 December 1945 to replace the Ministries of War and Navy. The Prime Minister will serve concurrently as minister of both new departments.

The list of war criminals published on 3 December was featured in the Japanese press. It was termed significant that the list included not only military officials, but also Diet members, Government, Financial and Industrial leaders, newspaper publishers and a "prince of the royal blood".

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Consternation was evident among Progressive Party members when the list, which includes the names of two leaders of that party, was announced at a session of the Diet.

Education and Information Control. Mainichi, a daily Tokyo paper, published the following results of a poll reportedly taken by secret ballot among 201 Japanese professors and students of public affairs by the Cultural Division of the Tokyo Industrial College: 137 favored and 47 opposed the continuation of the Tenno System; 48 favored and 114 opposed Communism; 71 believed that Japan was justified in waging war against the United States and 105 felt that Japan should never have begun the war; 15 had wanted to end the war in August and 52 had at that time favored continuing the war.

The Ministry of Education announced that a wholesale reshuffle of officials of educational institutions in Japan has been made and that the Chief of the Bureau of Education has been fined for continuing the publication of textbooks banned by General MacArthur.

Lists of members of Nazi Teacher Unions in Japan have been seized. Study is being given to dissatisfaction over low salaries which has been expressed by many teachers and school officials.

Communications. The radio telegraph channel between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies has been closed, since the Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia, has determined that such service is unnecessary and undesirable.

Composition messages may be sent between Tokyo and the United States. These services are available to military personnel and to civilians accredited by SCAP. The services are handled in Japan by the Japanese Board of Communications and in the United States by MacKay, Press Wireless and Radio Corporation of America.

Economic. Japanese Government statistical agencies have provided the following estimates:

a. About 3,000,000 pounds of tea is available for export from Japan.

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b. There is a shortage of concentrate feeds for livestock for 1946.

c. Coal production first 20 days in November 1945 is estimated at 337,000 metric tons.

d. Type and number of fishing vessels capable of operation: whaling, 29; floating canneries, 1; high-seas fishing, 340; home-water fishing, 317,630.

e. About 4,900 metric tons of cotton and 12,500 tons of manila hemp will be required for fishing nets, lines and other fishing needs to carry through the year 1946.

Substantial progress has been made in framing liberalized procedure to be followed by General MacArthur in the exporting and importing of essential supplies. General MacArthur has been requested to submit an overall export and import program for Japan, phased for the first and second half of 1946. After approval of the import and export program action can be taken by him without further reference to Washington on each commodity. As an emergency measure, authority has been given to import one month's requirements of any item needed to prevent starvation, disease or unrest and to export five percent of any reserve on hand or one month's output of current production without prior clearance. General MacArthur has been requested to submit complete details of all import and export transactions.

A memorandum issued 30 November to the Japanese Government by the Supreme Commander, Allied Forces, permits 18 specified vessels to engage in whaling in the Bonin and Kazan Islands area from 1 December to 31 March only. The memorandum defines the ocean channel to be used for access to the waters from Japan and prohibits anchorage, the use of harbors and the landing of personnel in the islands. It stipulates that operations will be conducted in accordance with the terms of existing International Conventions for the conservation of whales. The Japanese Government estimates that 550 whales will be caught which will provide 5,110 tons of fresh meat, 920 tons of oil, and 450 tons of by-products, all to be consumed in Japan.

The Foodstuffs Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has reported that 66% of the vegetable oil factories in Japan were ordered to cease operations during the war. However, there are now operating

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325 vegetable oil processing plants, 5,929 fish oil plants and 52 chrysalis oil plants.

The Japanese Government is organizing a Price Board in the Ministry of Finance to replace the Cabinet Investigation Board; the Board will coordinate price policies and harmonize the interests of the various ministries. The three sections of the Board are: (a) policies, statistics and general affairs; (b) commodity prices; and (c) rents, fees, transportation charges and wages. Personnel of the Board will consist of one chief, five senior secretaries, six secretaries, one commissioner and twelve subordinate officials.

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KOREA

Governmental and Political.

Kim Koo arrived in Korea from Shanghai 23 November 1945. Prior to his arrival, the National Democratic Party announced that he would be welcome as a representative of the Provisional Government. Representatives of the Peoples' Republic declared that a committee appointed by them would welcome Kim Koo and his party as individuals. It may be indicated from these actions that there are two main political groups: (1) Conservatives, who unconditionally accept the Provisional Government, and (2) the less conservative elements, who are determined to reserve political powers for "home heroes", and who have indicated to Kim Koo that, if he would join them, he would be given leadership.

The Congress of the Central Committee of Peoples' Republic held in Seoul from the 20th to 22nd of November, 1945, was attended by 600 delegates from the Provinces. Riotous demonstration against the delegates to the Congress necessitated intervention of United States troops. A request by U.S. Military Government that the word "Republic" be dropped from the title "Peoples' Republic Party" was refused by the Congress.

Some internal disturbances still continue but most are of a minor nature. At Nonwon, in Southeast Korea, two Koreans were killed when a mob which attempted to release five rioters held by the police, refused to disperse and was fired upon by United States troops.

Of the 4,958 Japanese who were employed in the Central Bureaus, 87% have been removed.

Information Control.

Radio broadcasting facilities will be made available in the near future to all four main political parties of Korea including the Communists.

Economic.

There are stockpiled in Korea 500 tons of tungstic oxide (WO_3), 55% of which is within the U.S. Zone, available for export and not required for importation into Japan.

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RESTRICTED

MI-12/1

3 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/1

SECOND WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA
FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the second weekly report on Japan and Korea to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the U.S. War Department. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT: SECOND WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

28 DEC 1945

JAPAN

Political and Governmental.

The 89th extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet closed on 18 December 1945. The most important bills passed, out of a total of 26, were those concerned with the reform of the election law, the labor option law, and the agricultural land adjustment law.

During the week ending 28 December 1945, the following action was reported by General MacArthur's headquarters: (1) Thought-control officers and police have been removed from office throughout Northern Japan. (2) The Japanese Government was directed to abolish all governmental sponsorship, support, perpetuation, control, and dissemination of State Shinto. The directive prohibits the dissemination of Shinto doctrines, in any form, to any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds. It further prohibits any official of national, prefectural,or local government, acting in a public capacity, from visiting any Shinto shrine to report on governmental conditions. Finally, this directive prohibits any form of Shinto that contains any nationalistic or militaristic ideology, and places Shinto on an equal legal basis with all other forms of religion. (3) The Japanese Government was directed to restore the right to vote and to hold office to all former political prisoners. This action was in conformity with General MacArthur's memorandum to the Japanese Government of 4 October 1945, which released political prisoners and removed restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties.

To date, there are approximately 40 incipient Japanese political parties. Four of these parties have the largest following and exert the most influence. These four parties are: the Progressive or Shimpoto Party, the Liberal or Jiyuto Party, the Democratic or Nippon Shakkaito Party, and the Communist Party. The uncertain future of political leaders who may be charged with individual war responsibility has generally retarded the crystallization of the strategy and leadership of political parties. This condition of political uncertainty has had its greatest effect on the Progressive Party because of the prominent position of many of its leaders in the war government. This party, with its 277 members in the Diet, is the largest and most conservative. It represents an amalgamation of old-line parties advocating the general retention of wartime economic controls. The Liberal Party has 44 members in the Diet, being next in size and somewhat less conservative. This party advocates functional changes in government, and the abolition of all wartime economic controls except those pertaining to the food industry. The Democratic Party has 15 members in the Diet, is considered liberal and is advocating labor union recognition and collective bargaining rights for labor, as well as fundamental agrarian reforms. The Communist Party has no representation in the Diet. The Communists recognize Japanese capitalism, but they have forced the discussion of the "Emperor System." In addition to these four major parties, there is in the Diet a group of Independents or Mushozoku, which has increased its representation from 60 to 92 members.

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By DR/JD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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Authority State Dept ltr. 3/4/74
By DR/JD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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During the campaign preceding the national election to be held 20 January 1946 the first which will be held under the provisions of the new Election Law Reform bill, Japanese political parties will be permitted the use of radio for campaign purposes. The Japanese Broadcasting Company will be permitted to broadcast political campaign programs from its 43 stations one-half hour daily for one month prior to the election. All speeches will be pre-censored and monitored.

Recent press comment has been favorable with respect to the rural land reform directive issued by General MacArthur. The opinion has been expressed that this directive will prevent proprietor farming from again degenerating into tenant farming. It is also apparent that a new critical attitude is developing towards past events and towards the Japanese political structure. Many elements of Japanese opinion are beginning to acknowledge Japanese responsibility for the war and to express a desire to atone for this guilt. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack was the occasion for emphatic demands by the Japanese press for clarification of the causes of the war, and for the full punishment of those responsible.

As a rule, public discussion of the question of the retention of the "Emperor System" is unheard of, but recently the first caricature of the Emperor ever to be published in Japan appeared in a Communist newspaper. The Communists are the only group who have advocated the abolition of the "Emperor System". The position taken by this group has made the subject one of public debate.

Communications.

The Japanese Home Ministry has been authorized by General MacArthur to operate the former Japanese cable ship Tsurishima, for the purpose of repairing those inter-island submarine cables needed to meet the communication requirements of the occupation forces.

Inspection of the Mita plant of the Nippon Electric Company, which normally supplies 60 percent of the total telephone and telephone-switchboard requirements of Japan, disclosed no bomb or fire damage. Reinstallation of equipment evacuated from this plant is well under way, and limited production will begin in January 1946. The situation described with reference to this plant is generally true of 50 percent of the communications equipment manufacturing industry. Japanese telephone manufacturers report, however, that production of telephones during the fourth quarter of 1945 will approximate 16,000 instruments or 35 percent of the amount originally forecast for this period by the Japanese Government.

Transportation.

Japanese shipyards repairing and constructing ships for use in local transportation and repatriation have been placed on a 24-hour, 7-day work schedule. Twenty-two shipyards are now operating on a maximum schedule, but the average work capacity of the yards has decreased to about 40 percent of wartime peaks as a result of manpower and fuel shortages, and the existence of unswept minefields.

Public Health.

It was reported by the Ministry of Health that out of a total of 138,577 hospital beds in Japan, 74,728 were occupied during the third week of November;

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and that as of 1 November 1945, medical services were furnished by 96,414 clinical nurses, 13,000 public health nurses, and 52,222 midwives. It was further reported that up to and including the first week of December, diphtheria was the only communicable disease which showed a sufficient increase to cause any concern.

Economics.

The removal of price ceilings on perishables, previously reported, has resulted in a marked increase in the supply of such commodities. City and town consumers' cooperatives, utilizing the assistance of neighborhood associations and linked to producers' cooperatives in farming and fishing villages, are helping to alleviate the food distribution difficulties which constitute one of the major problems faced by the Japanese authorities. In addition, in an effort to increase agricultural productivity, the Minister of Agriculture has announced plans to resettle 100,000 families by 31 March 1946 on 535,000 acres of land formerly under army or private ownership.

The coal shortage has become more acute. There has been a further depletion of stocks on hand, and only a slight increase in production during the past month. This fuel shortage has had and will continue to have a serious effect on the production and distribution of essential products. Because of the fuel shortage, railroads have been forced to reduce freight service by two-thirds and passenger service by one-half beginning 15 December.

The coal shortage is linked to a shortage of miners. This labor shortage continues in spite of the fact that 7,000 employees of the railroads and various industrial concerns have volunteered for work in the mines. Still the Japanese Government is reluctant to adopt a labor draft since such action would be akin to military conscription. As a production incentive, however, the Government has sought General MacArthur's permission to import a quantity of rice solely to increase the rations of coal miners. The need for this action is said to be indicated by the report that in Hokkaido (where the Japanese Mine Bureau estimates a current monthly production of 2,000 metric tons, or from 10 to 20 percent of wartime production), Japanese workers have refused to replace repatriated Chinese and Korean mine workers unless guaranteed a daily ration of 700 grams of rice or wheat. In addition, in this area, a shortage of warm clothing and bedding for the workers has been reported, as well as a shortage of rubber conveyor-belt material and dynamite required for coal production.

An indication of increased labor activity and of governmental recognition of this activity is contained in two recent events. A labor organizing movement has appeared in the major plants of Nippon Denki, formerly Sumitomo Tsushen, the second largest manufacturer of communications equipment in Japan. The Company has granted a 300 percent wage increase in the face of a demand by the workers for a 500 percent increase. While the question of representation has not been settled, the Company has indicated its willingness to bargain with the labor organizing group when it can prove its claim to represent the workers. This is the first indication of an organized labor movement in this industry. A conference held between Japanese Government officials and Military Government representatives resulted in a decision that the Japanese Government will form a joint labor management committee to study working and living conditions in the communications industries, and will take such action as may be necessary to avert failures in communication facilities due to

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strikes. The four minor strikes which have occurred to date in the communications industry are said to be the result of the unfair distribution of food and of other commodities.

As part of the program to reduce concentration of economic power in Japan, 326 Japanese companies affiliated with 18 companies of the "Zaibatsu" and other large holding companies have been placed on the "schedule of restricted concerns". The activities of such firms are limited pending the transfer of their holdings.

KOREA

Political and Governmental.

The mass repatriation movement of Japanese desiring to return to Japan from the United States Zone of Korea has been completed. The Japanese now in the Zone, except for less than 100 arriving daily from the U.S.S.R. Zone, either have stayed voluntarily or have been detained by the authorities. A request by the Japanese Government that Military Government approve the sending of 10,000,000 yen to establish a fund to provide relief for Japanese nationals in southern Korea has been denied. In addition to the repatriation movement of Japanese, there is an average daily movement of between three and four thousand displaced Koreans returning to the U.S. occupied area from the U.S.S.R. Zone.

Communications.

Direct telephone circuits have been established to all provincial capitals in the U.S. Zone of Korea.

Public Health.

Courses in public nursing have been inaugurated in Korea. Meanwhile, progress has been made in replacing key Japanese medical personnel with Koreans. City hospitals in Fusan, Masan, and Chianju are reported to be fully staffed with Korean physicians. Specific measures taken to promote public health include the organization of typhus control teams for urban and provincial use throughout Kyongsang Pukto, and the institution of a campaign to emphasize the importance of disease prevention both to the medical profession and to the public.

Economic.

Because no arrangements have existed for exchanges of goods and free rail communication between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Zones in Korea, procurement of raw materials for that portion of the Korean heavy industry located in the U.S. Zone has been virtually at a standstill. For example, the rail route between the coal-producing and the principal coal-consuming centers in the U.S. Zone passes through part of the U.S.S.R. Zone. This situation has been partially met through the use of coastal shipping to haul coal between the producing and principal consuming areas. During the week ending 15 December 1945 a total of 15,150 long tons of coal were delivered by ship to Fusan. The North Star Line has been issued permits for this traffic. Meanwhile, additional passenger trains have been placed in operation between key points in the U.S. Zone, and an extensive program for maintenance of the rail system in the U.S. Zone has been adopted.

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A concentrated effort to induce farmers to market maximum quantities of rice was being conducted from 20 to 31 December by the Korean Commodity Company. While Korea normally has an exportable surplus of rice, it is hoped that this campaign will both facilitate effective distribution of rice within Korea and increase to the limit the supplies available for possible export to Japan. Other developments in the fields of agriculture and forestry include the establishment of food inspection services in the provincial capitals, ports and principal cities, engineering surveys of provincial irrigation projects, and a publicity and enforcement campaign for the prevention of cutting wood for fuel on watersheds strategic to flood control.

The availability of fresh fish throughout the U.S. Zone reflects an improvement in domestic food distribution. To increase further the supply of fresh fish, Japanese fishing equipment in Korea is now being allocated to guilds for distribution to fishermen.

Effective 8 December 1945 Japanese branch banks in Korea were merged with Korean institutions. In addition, all branch offices of Japanese insurance companies are being carefully audited.

Light industries in operation in the U.S. Zone include 13 plants in Seoul producing farm tools, glass products and garments, and the Chosen Spinning Company at Masan, which is now employing 900 persons in test runs.

Arrangements for the establishment of mediation boards in labor disputes have been completed.

J. H. HILLDRING
Major General
Director, Civil Affairs Division

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MI-12/2

10 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/2

THIRD WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA
FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the third weekly report on Japan and Korea to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the U. S. War Department, covering the period to 4 January 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT: THIRD WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION,

4 January 1946

JAPAN

Political and Governmental.

The Imperial Rescript read on New Year's day, emphasized that a sound relationship between the Emperor and the People does not depend upon mere legend and myths, the false conception that the Emperor is divine, or the erroneous belief that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world. Further, the Rescript was flavored with legitimacy and historic continuity by its reaffirmation of the "democratic principles" stated in the charter oath of the Meiji Restoration. American correspondents reported that the reaction of the Japanese public to the Rescript was, in general, extremely favorable. There were however, indications that some of the people were confused, and that traditionalist politicians were shocked. While some press reports indicated that the text of the Rescript had been suggested by the Shidehara Government, Mainichi, a leading opposition newspaper, which welcomed the Rescript warmly, was not disposed to credit the government with sponsorship of the statement or to modify its view that the Government is incompetent to meet fundamental political and economic problems.

The policy of the Japanese Government with respect to constitutional revision emerged publicly. The Chairman of the Cabinet-appointed Commission to study the subject predicted that the sovereignty and powers of the Emperor would not be changed. The Chairman expressed preference for a government "for the people" over government "by and of the people" stressing the latter's danger of "majority dictatorship". In addition Premier Shidehara stated his belief that, with clarification of some existing provisions admittedly susceptible of "misinterpretation", the present constitution would not be inconsistent with democracy in Japan.

The first organized women's political party in Japanese history, Shin Nippon Fujinto, was inaugurated on 30 December 1945. The group, which includes women previously active in religious and literary societies, plans to name candidates for each prefectural precinct in the forthcoming national elections. Mrs. Yoshiko Kudo, of Tokyo, has been chosen president of the party.

A detailed study is in progress, under the direction of General MacArthur, of all aspects of public safety and law and order in Japan.

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By DRJD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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By DRJD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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Communications

The laying of a telephone and telegraph cable to Sendai from Taira which was undertaken to relieve the present congestion of facilities, has been 60 per cent completed. Manufacture of the cable necessary to complete the project is expected to be finished in January 1946.

Public Health

Communicable disease rates continued to be low. Typhoid and scarlet fever were the only communicable diseases showing even slight increases in the total number of cases reported. Diphtheria cases, which had shown a marked increase during the preceding week, fell off sharply. The Ministry of Health reported that 142,926 hospital beds were available, and that 73,469 of these beds were occupied. Both of these totals are slightly more favorable than those reported the preceding week.

Public Information

Pursuant to the decision of the Japanese Government, the powerful Bureau of Information which had been reorganized in November, was abolished on 31 December 1945. This Bureau had not only exercised press and radio censorship, but had been the source of public information both on domestic and international matters, had disseminated propaganda through the school system, and had forced its policies on the press through its authority over the allocation of paper stocks. The functions of the Bureau have been redistributed among several ministries.

Failure to face fundamental national problems, both by editors and by the reading public, is indicated by an analysis recently completed by General MacArthur's Headquarters, of the contents of the seven magazines leading in national circulation. Six of these leading magazines are women's journals. A typical high-circulation women's magazine, Chufu No Tomo, discussed, in its December 1945 issue, the importance of the home and of home repairs, presented a set of health rules, and stressed the necessity of a "peaceful" Japan. However, only the Shuku Asahi, a news review magazine, contained more serious presentation of public affairs.

Education

The Japanese Government has been instructed to prepare, for approval by General MacArthur, a plan for substituting new materials for school texts corrupted by militaristic and State Shinto doctrines. In many cases, the objectionable material is woven into existing texts, in such a manner that correction by deletion is impractical. This was particularly true of the materials used in teaching geography, morals and Japanese history which were based to such an extent on objectionable doctrine that it was necessary to suspend all such courses in Japan pending their fundamental revision.

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Economic

There has been a continuous diminution of stocks of staple foodstuffs in principal Japanese cities. The following dates and figures, for each city, giving the number of days' supply of staple foods reported on hand, illustrate the present condition: Tokyo, 25 December 1945, 4.6 days; Kyoto, 25 December 1945, 6 days; Yokohama, 21 December 1945, 9.5 days, and 24 December, 8.2 days; Hiroshima, 25 December 1945, 9 days; Sendai, 20 December 1945, 2.1 days.

The yield from current Japanese crops has been low, because of typhoon and flood damage, adverse weather during the rice sowing season, and shortages of fertilizer and labor. A late harvest, low carryovers from 1944, and the reluctance of farmers to meet quotas of staple foodstuffs assigned for delivery to government agents have been additional factors contributing seriously to the present shortages.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has estimated the 1946 Japanese domestic food production total as 27,633,000 metric tons. This total is 2,000,000 metric tons less than the domestic food production total for 1945. The average daily ration in 1946 from domestic foodstuffs predicted by the Ministry on the basis of these figures is 1325 calories per person per day including 40.8 grams of protein, as compared to a daily ration of 1782 calories, including 58.4 grams of protein available in 1945. The Ministry has further estimated that, in order to provide a daily per capita ration of 1550 calories, including 50.6 grams of protein in 1946, it will be necessary to import 1,116,000 metric tons of rice, 218,000 metric tons of wheat and 500,000 metric tons of soy beans.

The Hokkaido Economics Bureau has estimated that the 1946 requirements of Hokkaido for non-perishable staple foodstuffs, based upon an average ration of rice or equivalent foods of 1030 calories per person per day, will be 392,000 metric tons. This Bureau predicts that 1946 production in Hokkaido of staple non-perishable foods will be 193,300 metric tons, and that therefore it will be necessary to import 174,200 metric tons of rice, 7500 metric tons of wheat, and 7500 metric tons of sweet potatoes between next March and September in order to maintain an average daily ration of 1030 calories of such foods throughout the year. Milk production in Hokkaido, according to the Hokkaido Imperial University, dropped during the first nine months of 1945 to 74,302,536 liters from a figure of 79,930,627 liters for the same period in 1944. This decrease was attributed to a shortage of concentrated animal feed, with little likelihood that an increase will be achieved before resumption of feed imports.

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports that extensive areas in Japan formerly used for industrial crops are now used for food crops. The decrease in area planted to industrial crops from 2,169,500 acres in 1936 to 156,500 acres in 1945 is attributed chiefly

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to a reduction in acreage devoted to mulberry trees and tea gardens. The planting of commercial chrysanthemums for pyrethrum was reduced from 22,628 hectares in 1940 to 8,000 hectares in 1945, and pyrethrum production fell from 4,149 metric tons in 1943 to 3510 metric tons in 1944 and still further to 2851 metric tons in 1945. The Japanese Sugar Producers' Association has estimated that the final figure for Formosan sugar production in 1945 will be 301,534 metric tons. Production in 1939 was 1,418,616 metric tons, and in 1944 892,530 metric tons.

A National Unemployment Measures Committee has been studying, and is expected to report early in January on measures necessary to expend production of essential civilian goods, to induce labor to seek industrial employment and to relieve critical conditions among unemployed white collar workers. The Committee is being assisted by Japanese Government ministries, and by private groups representing agriculture, commerce and industry.

The Joint Labor and Management Committee charged with the study of working and living conditions in the communications industries, noted in the second issue of this report, has made a series of recommendations which have been approved for immediate implementation by the Japanese Government. The rice ration of "heavy workers" has been increased from 1 to 1.5, and that of "light workers" from .9 to 1.1 pints per day. Overtime workers on night shift will be furnished an additional rice ration of .38 pints per shift. In January, workers in the lowest pay bracket will receive an additional annual money allowance equal to several months' salary. A program for issuing clothing to workers in these industries has been accepted by the Committee and approved by the government, but its execution may be hampered by clothing shortages. In addition, a plan has been adopted for construction of housing for urban workers.

The abolition of a labor association known as the Romu Katkai, formerly Romu Hokohu Kai, should facilitate the development of democratic organization among casual and outdoor workers. This association, the establishment of which was a war measure, had adopted extremely paternalistic methods to recruit and regiment this type of labor. Direct contact is being maintained by General MacArthur's headquarters with Japanese trade union leaders in order to assure that the purpose of the new Trade Union Act will be fulfilled by the development of unions without employer or government interference. Public information channels are being utilized to stress the value of free, democratic labor organizations.

KOREA

Political and Governmental

There was an immediate hostile public reaction to the news that the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Moscow had resulted in agreement for a

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trusteeship arrangement in Korea. The very term "trusteeship" is apparently obnoxious to Koreans, because of its former use by the Japanese to describe their control over Korea. Although the only disorders occurring during the first few days after the Moscow announcement were sporadic stone-throwing episodes, a substantial number of native Military Government employees failed to report to work, and many of those that did report expressed fears for their personal safety. Also as a gesture of protest, many restaurants have closed. The Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea has expressed concern over the situation, and has suggested that official public statements be made explaining the meaning of the term "trusteeship" as used in the communique issued by the Foreign Ministers at the conclusion of the Moscow meeting.

Political activity pressing for immediate and full Korean independence continues. Koreans have approached the Military Government with the suggestion that a Korean delegation, the expenses of which would be met by Koreans, should attend the convention of the United Nations Organization. Mr. Kim Suk Whang, Chairman of the United Committee for the Reception of the Korean Provisional Government, has requested the Military Governor of the U. S. Zone to arrange for transmission of a message to President Truman, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Attlee and Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, calling for immediate abolition of the 38th parallel boundary and full recognition of the Provincial Government, now in Chungking, as the government of Korea.

The Military Government is considering a campaign to recruit Korean police. It is proposed to establish a total police force of 25,000 in the area south of the 38th parallel, and quotas have been fixed for each province.

Transportation

Work has begun on rearrangement of the docks in Fusan harbor to facilitate the unloading of ships carrying coal.

Public Health

A typhus control indoctrination program has been conducted for doctors, nurses and hospital attendants in Seoul. Military Government Ordinance, No. 35, was promulgated transferring supervision and administration of hospitals operated by medical schools from the Bureau of Public Health to the Bureau of Education.

Public Information

800,000 copies have been distributed of the first issue, dated 17 December 1945, of a new farmers' weekly magazine, designed to promote improved agricultural practices throughout Korea.

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Education

A plan for compulsory elementary education has been prepared, and arrangements have been made for institutions of higher education to offer supplementary courses in sericulture, agricultural economics and agricultural chemistry.

Economic

Although an excellent rice crop has been reported in southern Korea, lack of transportation and inflated prices are serious obstacles impeding its equitable distribution. Because of the critical need for rice in urban areas, the Military Government has used military transportation to stock warehouses in key areas, and has likewise authorized imposition of a retail price ceiling on rice.

The scarcity of solid fuels continues to handicap industrial production in the U.S. Zone. Labor and transportation difficulties are contributing factors. Coal stocks in Seoul as of 22 December 1945 were 50,411 long tons, and 16,946 long tons of coal were delivered at Fusan during the week ending 21 December 1945. Work is under way in bringing power plants south of the 38th parallel back into operation.

Approximately 4000 small fishing boats are operating in Kyong San Nam Do. The average daily catch, the bulk of which consists of codfish, totals 70 tons. Lack of fuel, a scarcity of fine mesh nets and the need to repair a high proportion of the fishing equipment have limited the size of the catch.

J. H. HILLDRING
Major General
Director, Civil Affairs Division

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MI-12/3

21 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/3

FOURTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the fourth weekly report on Japan and Korea to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the U. S. War Department, covering the period to 11 January 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT: FOURTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

11 January 1946

JAPAN

Political and Governmental

On 4 January 1945, General MacArthur issued two directives to the Japanese Government designed to eradicate from Japanese Government and political activity the doctrines of militant nationalism. Not only do the directives force the dissolution of powerful organizations long active in politics, but they will affect the composition of the Diet, cause the removal of cabinet ministers, and may change the relative strength of contending political parties.

One of these directives requires that all persons who have been active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression be removed from top policy-making positions in government, disqualified from any elective position in the Diet or from candidacy for prefectural governorship or city (shi) mayoralty; and that they be removed from and henceforth disqualified for the House of Peers, and declared ineligible for future appointment to any position in government service. The numerous persons falling within the scope of the directive include former commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Special Volunteer Reserve, members or persons who served with the Kempeitai or any other secret military, naval or intelligence police unit, persons arrested as suspected war criminals, persons who were ministers, councilors or secretaries of the Ministry of War or Navy prior to 2 September 1945, and governors or chief administrators of Japanese occupied territories. The order also applies to influential members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates, persons influential in activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society or the Greater Japan Political Association, and officials in overseas, government-sponsored financial and business concerns used as instruments of Japanese expansion.

In the interest of the continuity of vital governmental work, the directive provides that the Japanese Government may apply to the occupational authorities for temporary reinstatement of key officials whose removal is required by the directive.

The other directive requires the Japanese Government to dissolve political parties and other groups promoting militaristic, anti-democratic, terroristic or expansionist policies and methods. In addition, both individual and group action promoting such policies and methods are to be prohibited. Twenty-seven organizations, including the Black Dragon Society, are specifically dissolved. As an aid to enforcement of this order, the Japanese Government is instructed to require licensing of any group whose purpose consists of supporting candidates for political office, influencing governmental policy, or discussion of relations between Japan and other nations. Before action will be taken on applications for licenses, such groups

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By DRJD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By DRJD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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must file with the Japanese Government a statement of purposes and a list of officials, members and financial backers.

While press reaction in Japan to the two directives was generally favorable, editorial enthusiasm was marked in journals opposed to the present government.

The Japanese Government has been directed to withhold election materials from certain islands, pending final determination of their political status. In Osumi Gunto, of Kagoshima prefecture, election materials will be distributed only in the islets north of 30 degrees north latitude, excluding Kuchnio Shima. Other areas north of 30 degrees in which no elections will be held are the Izu Islands, including Oshima and Hachijojima; and Habomai Gunto (off Hokkaido), including Taraku, Suisho, Shibotsu, Yuri, and Akuijuri. The Japanese Government has further been advised that neither the granting nor withholding of permission to hold elections in these islands can be considered a determination of Allied policy with regard to their ultimate disposition.

The constitutional changes recommended to the Japanese Government by a committee known as the Constitutional Investigating Society include new labor provisions. The committee proposes that the constitution recognize the eight-hour day, and provide for vacations with pay, old age and sickness benefits, improved sanitation, and increased social and cultural opportunities for workers.

A substantially complete list has been made of foreign nationals and stateless persons in Japan.

Communications

The Government-owned Electro-Technical Laboratory, one of the major communications laboratories in Japan, has been authorized to resume communications research and is expected to reach the level of normal operations by 31 December 1946. The principal research projects planned include experiments increasing the speed of various types of communication apparatus, ultra-short-wave multi-channel relay systems, and concentric cable multi-channel systems. By order of General MacArthur, the following types of research may not be conducted in this laboratory: television, radio and radar countermeasures, pulse modulator multi-channel communication systems, electronic proximity devices, voice secrecy systems (speech scramblers), electronic code and cipher systems, and radar and radio aids to navigation other than direction finding.

A program of disassembly of purely military Japanese communications equipment and salvage of suitable repair parts is providing civil communications facilities with needed repair parts. The work is done by Japanese labor at six depots, under Occupation Force supervision. Salvaged parts are distributed to civilian users through the Home Ministry.

The completion of an underground long-distance telephone cable, providing storm-proof telephone service between northern and southern Kyushu, is scheduled for 31 March 1946. The cable runs between Kureme and Miyakonojo, and the project was started in June 1945.

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A serious coal and gas shortage affecting glass production at the main plant of Nippon Denki, sole manufacturers of certain types of transmitting tubes, has reduced supplies of this item to a critical point. The company is starting a gas generating plant producing 300 cubic meters per day at the Kawasaki Ikuta Laboratory and is moving glass-processing machinery from its main plant. It is expected that these measures will alleviate this critical situation.

Transportation

The following figures indicate the status of Japanese merchant vessels as of 7 January 1946:

Status of Vessels	Number
Active (total)	682
Operating	459
Under Repair	223

Status of Vessels	Total Gross Tonnage
Active (total)	987,366
Operating	539,473
Under Repair	447,893

General MacArthur has authorized a temporary reduction in the work schedule for seven Japanese shipyards engaged in the completion and repair of non-combatant ships from a 24-hour day, seven days a week, to two normal work shifts seven days a week.

Public Health and Welfare

The Japanese Health Ministry reports the incidence of communicable disease for the week ending 15 December 1945 as follows:

Disease	Number of Cases (Week ending 15 Dec 45)	Change from Week ending 8 Dec 45)
Diphtheria	1994	- 79
Dysentery	254	-351
Epidemic Meningitis	14	+ 4
Paratyphoid	149	- 64
Scarlet Fever	34	- 11
Smallpox	49	+ 29
Typhoid	1252	-135
Epidemic Typhus	26	- 18
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change

The Japanese Health Ministry estimates that the following classes and numbers of persons are in need of relief:

Class	Number
Unemployed	4,340,000
Needy Repatriates	860,000
Unemployables	760,000
Others	2,040,000
TOTAL	8,000,000

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Education

General MacArthur has requested the War Department to send a mission of distinguished American educators to Japan to advise him and the Japanese Ministry of Education. The mission would consist of four committees: Education for Democracy in Japan, Psychology in the Re-education of Japan, Re-organization of the Japanese Educational System, and Higher Education in the Rehabilitation of Japan. Announcement of this request was greeted favorably in the Japanese press. Tokyo Shimbun urged editorially that "Educational authorities assume responsibility for the democratization of Japan." Mainichi called this measure "...The beginning of restoration under the occupation..."; and a JIJI News Service Editorial states that it was "...the most important of all steps taken by the Allied Forces..."

Economic

The situation with regard to stocks of staple foodstuffs continues to be serious. Collections of staple foods in November 1945 were 51% of the estimate forecast by the Japanese Government. Difficulties in the production, collection and distribution of the vital rice corp are indicated in the report that up to 20 December 1945 rice purchased from the current crop by the Japanese Government for release to the rationing system totalled 628,754 metric tons, as compared with 1,851,155 metric tons during the same period in 1944. The price of rice has been raised from 92.5 to 150 yen per koku, but even the higher legal price is far under prices obtainable in the open market.

The problem of assuring adequate staple food supplies to big cities is indicated by the fact that pre-war stocks were normally 20 to 30 days of supply as compared with 2 to 9 days of supply during the last half of December 1945. A slight deviation from the general trend occurred in Tokyo, where the low figure of 4.5 days' supply on hand on 28 December 1945 increased to 7.6 days' supply on 3 January 1946.

Comprehensive study of the entire field of staple food production, collection and distribution, aimed at arresting the present downward trend, is currently in progress.

The Japanese Government is prepared to provide in 1946 goods worth 478,000,000 yen and in 1947 goods worth 2,522,000,000 yen, as collateral for essential imports.

The Price Division, established recently in the Ministry of Finance, is now operating with a staff of 50 persons. The function of the Price Division is to adjust official prices to the changing costs of production resulting from gradual elimination of subsidies to producers.

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry estimates that there were 2,072,000 draft cattle in Japan in 1945, as compared with 2,154,412 in 1944 and an annual average of 1,600,604 during the period from 1931 through 1940. The Ministry also reports that the number of goats raised for meat and milk has increased consistently during the past 20 years, principally in Southern Japan. In 1945 there were 251,700 goats and goat milk production totalled over 16.5 million liters.

The growing importance of Agriculture Associations in promoting savings by farmers is demonstrated by the fact that total savings accounts in these organizations, which were 6 billion yen in December 1942, reached approximately 20 billion yen on 30 September 1945.

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The Monopoly Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Finance reports that the present salt ration allowance is being filled, but distribution is often behind schedule. The low level of domestic production and the uncertain status of imports may lead to a curtailment of salt distribution, except for individual rations. This would affect the amount of salt available for the production of soy sauce and soybean paste, which are the principal sources of salt in the Japanese diet and are also high in protein content. To encourage production and eliminate the need for government subsidy, the price of salt has been raised from 3 yen to 15 yen per monthly per capita ration of 200 grams.

The Bureau of Fisheries reports that the annual tuna liver production in 1944 and 1945 was approximately 100 metric tons. A 20% increase is expected in 1946, which will exceed Japanese requirements.

The release of Japanese military stocks has increased slightly the supply of clothing available to meet civilian requirements. Distribution of these stocks is limited to the most needy. The current costs in piece goods production are approximately 133% higher than those of June 1945. A revision of official piece goods prices is contemplated and a rise in the official clothing price is considered imminent.

The examination of grade certificates for 1000 bales of raw silk now ready for shipment indicates that 900 bales conform to the New York market's standards for premium raw silk.

The preliminary estimate of Japanese coal production in December 1945 is 837,000 metric tons. 549,000 metric tons were produced in November, 1945, the lowest monthly production since 1900.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced its coal allocation plans for January 1946. Plan A is based upon the minimum coal production expectancy during January 1946, and Plan B is based upon an estimate of higher, but reasonably attainable coal production figures for the same month.

RESTRICTIONS

Allocations follow:

Use	Plan A	Plan B	Dec 45 Allocation
	(in 1000's of metric tons)		
Mining	216	232	188
Bunker coal	45	50	50
Occupation Forces	102	102	60
Gas and coke	42	50	42
Iron and steel mfg.	28	42	66
Heating in Hokkaido	60	100	43
Ammonium sulphate Manufacture	65	90	26
Railways	415	445	415
Export to Korea	70	70	70
Export to Hong Kong	18	18	18
Salt	11	25	11
Miscellaneous *			

(* Includes use in hospitals, breweries, small industry and briquette manufacture.)

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The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announces its plan for the allocation of rough logs in January 1946 as follows:

Use	Allocation (in 1000 cubic feet)
Public Works and Construction	26,400
Shipbuilding	2,025
Cartwright wood	450
Mine timbers	4,000
Railroad ties	1,350
Pulp	3,750
Veneer and plywood	280
Telegraph poles	675

The Chemical Industry Control Association reports chemical production for October and November 1945 as follows:

Chemical	Production (in metric tons)	
	October	November
Bleaching powder	461	457
Hydrochloric acid	681	809
Electrolytic caustic soda	1133	1245
Liquid chlorine (estimated)	145	425
Liquid chlorine (actual)	96	113

The Rubber Control Union (formerly the Rubber Controlling Association) reports that the industry has 411 factories, 345 of them in operation. Rubber production totalled 1131 metric tons in November 1945, and 1305 metric tons in December 1945. Estimated production for January 1946 is 1270 metric tons. A breakdown by products of the December total follows:

Rubber Product	Production (in metric tons of rubber content)
Bicycle tires and tubes	134
Auto tires and tubes	217
Footwear	128
Rubber boots	151
Canvas shoes	17
Rubber soles and heels	80
Industrial belting	66
Hose	28
Rubber cloth	76
Repair sheets	40
Medical foods	108
Latex	3
Rice thrasher rolls	62
Mechanical and Miscellaneous goods	195

KOREA

Political and Governmental

In a recent cable, the Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea, stated his belief that the peak of the crisis over the trusteeship announcement is now past, although it is his opinion that it will be a few

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days before restlessness and bad feeling are completely overcome. He stated further that the reaction to the trusteeship announcement was less violent in the provinces than in the Seoul area, although it was widespread throughout the American Zone.

The repatriation of Koreans from Japan, suspended because of disturbances following the release of the Moscow announcement, has been resumed. A report dated 8 January 1946 indicated that Seoul continued quiet, while some outlying districts reported the continuance of peaceful demonstrations protesting the announcement.

The first official repatriation of Chinese citizens took place recently when 254 Chinese left Seoul for the port of Kunsan. Forty-eight Formosans left for Fusan on 29 December 1945, preparatory to repatriation.

The Police Academy has recently graduated 414 trainees for the Korean Police Department.

Public Health

The following cases of contagious disease were reported in Seoul for December 1945:

Disease	Number of Cases
Typhus	13
Smallpox	40
Typhoid	25
Diphtheria	10

All patients have been removed to contagious disease hospitals and intensive health measures are being taken.

Economic

The results of placing ceiling prices on rice, effective 1 January 1946, are still uncertain. Prices dropped in some localities, and remained firm in others. Farmers are apparently unwilling to yield their present economic advantage.

The ginseng crop of 1945 has been purchased by the Korean Monopoly Bureau for 3,553,480 yen.

The Korean Fisheries Corporation reports that 700,000,000 sheets of laver seaweed were produced in Korea in 1945, of which 10,000,000 were exported to Japan. In 1943, 1,000,000,000 sheets were produced, and 600,000,000 sent to Japan.

Arrangements have been made with Korean banks to extend a credit of 800,000,000 yen to the Korean Commodity Company.

The refinancing of the Tan Yang mines, and the settlement of labor problems at these mines, has been assigned to Korean officials for supervised disposition. Barter has been employed successfully to meet emergency needs at mines in the Samchok-Mukko area. Rice has been exchanged for carbide and the unneeded vehicle parts of mine machinery.

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1601 long tons of coal were unloaded from ships at Fusan, and 1230 tons reshipped by rail on 5 January 1946. Supplies of coal in the Seoul area on 29 December 1945 totalled 43,000 long tons. The shortage of coke has led 109 factories in Leyni to request 5037 short tons of this commodity. None is currently available and the situation is critical for half these factories.

A study of pig iron requirements indicates that there are ample stocks on hand for 1946. It is therefore not necessary at present to reopen the smelting plants in southern Korea.

Effective 1 January 1946 electric power rates were raised 150 percent.

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MI-12/4

21 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/4

FIFTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA
FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the fifth weekly report on Japan and Korea to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the U. S. War Department, covering the period to 19 January 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT: FIFTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

19 January 1946

JAPAN

Politics and Government

The Shidehara Cabinet was reorganized on 12 January after more than a week of confusion and uncertainty following issuance of General MacArthur's sweeping directive of 4 January, which ordered the removal from office of all Japanese who had been active exponents of militaristic nationalism. Although five members closely identified with Japanese expansionism were removed, the reorganized Cabinet retained its essentially conservative character. The following Ministers continued in office:

Prime Minister, Baron Kijuro Shidehara
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Shigeru Yoshida
Minister of Finance, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa
Minister of Justice, Chuzo Iwata
Minister of Welfare, Hitoshi Ashida
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sankuro Ogasawara
Ministers without portfolio, Joji Matsumoto and Ichozo Kibayashi

The new appointees include aged and generally undistinguished members of Japan's old order. Chuzo Mitsuchi, 74-year-old Privy Councillor, former bureaucrat, and party politician, was named to the key post of Home Minister, and concurrently, Transportation Minister; Sempachi Soejima, 64-year-old president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, became the new Agriculture and Commerce Minister; Yoshishige Abe, 65-year-old head of Tokyo's First Higher School, and former Professor of Philosophy at the Imperial University of Seoul, became Education Minister; Wataru Narahashi, Chief of the Legislative Bureau before the reorganization, was appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary; and Takeshige Ishiguro was named Chief of the Legislative Bureau.

The Japanese press, which had hailed General MacArthur's directive for elimination of Japan's war leaders as a significant step toward a more democratic Japan, decried the failure of the reorganization to inject new blood into the Cabinet, and berated the appointment of "men out of the past." Japanese Socialists and Communists attacked the new Government as reactionary and incompetent. The Liberal Party withheld judgment. Only the conservative Progressive Party congratulated the Cabinet for its "determination." This Party, which was crippled by the directive, asserted that Baron Shidehara was the only man who could save the situation.

Outlining a program for the reorganized Cabinet, Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi declared that it was up to the Cabinet to: (a) assure that the coming elections are held fairly; (b) democratize Japan's bureaucracy, and make the "bureaucrats servants of the people" rather than officials of the Emperor; (c) revise the Constitution to protect popular rights; and (d) stabilize the people's livelihood. One of the Cabinet's immediate tasks will be to remove from office the hundreds of high officials affected by General MacArthur's directive. These officials are, in the main, conservatives who have used their control of government machinery to perpetuate their own power. The conservatives have been the principal supporters of the Cabinet; as they are removed, the Cabinet's position willbe progressively undermined.

In a memorandum dated 13 January, General MacArthur informed the Japanese Government that elections for the lower house of the Diet cannot be held before 15 March. The delay was ordered to enable a thorough screening of

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prospective candidates for the Diet, in accordance with the directive of 4 January removing war leaders, and to insure a free, secret, and democratic election.

Meanwhile, the directive removing war leaders has altered dramatically the positions and potentialities of the various contending parties. After an emergency meeting on 9 January, the conservative Progressive Party, with a large number of leaders included in the terms of the directive, announced its intention "to forge ahead to the utmost to keep intact its organization."

Relations between the Socialists and the Communists have been strained. Stung by the Socialist refusal to work with them in a popular front, the Communists on 8 January branded Socialists leaders as "ultra-bourgeois and reactionary." The Socialist Chief Secretary, Tetsu Katayama, replied that Communist invitations to cooperate were designed only to spread dissent among Socialists, and were not proposed in a spirit of mutual trust. Nevertheless, the return from exile of the Communist leader, Tetsu Nozaka (known in the Occident as Susumu Okano), head of the Japanese People's Emancipation League in Yenan, raised hopes in proletarian circles for a coalition of leftists, including Communists. When he was in Yenan (1943-45), Nozaka advocated a policy of working through the imperial institution, at least temporarily, for the reform of Japan. There has been considerable speculation that the Communists, after Nozaka's return, might alter their uncompromising stand for abolition of the Emperor System, a stand which has prevented cooperation with other leftist groups and is considered a drawback to Communist chances in the coming elections. On 14 January, the Communists issued a statement asserting that "the Emperor must be completely separated from political power" as a prelude to the establishment of democracy, but added that whether a "politically isolated" Emperor shall continue will depend on the "people's judgment." This statement was lauded by the Socialist leader Chozaburo Mizutani as a step which would now make possible the creation of a "People's Front."

The Japanese Cabinet has prepared a bill providing for the taxation of war profits and a capital levy to be submitted to the next session of the Diet.

The major provisions of this measure follow:

1. The individual war profits tax is to be applied to property increases occurring during the period from 1 April 1940 to the effective date of the act, at rates graduated from 10% to 100%.

2. War profits earned by corporations during the period from 1 April 1940 to the effective date of the act are to be taxed 100%.

3. The proposed capital levy provides for a tax at rates varying from 10% on amounts not exceeding 20,000 yen to 70% on amounts exceeding 50 million yen.

A family exemption of 20,000 yen, and an individual exemption of 2,000 yen have been provided.

Communications

According to a report of 10 January 1946, the ownership of the Japanese communications equipment industry is highly concentrated. Out of a total of 125 companies, ten own 75% of the total assets of the industry, estimated at approximately 10 billion yen. These ten companies likewise control part of the remaining 25% of assets through ownership of stock, and interlocking directorates. Seven of the top ten companies have been linked with the Zaibatsu.

Current reports indicate that fewer than two million radio receiving sets

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will be produced in Japan in 1946. Three million sets are now in operation, or approximately one to every 25 persons. Most of the sets, however, are low powered, suitable only for local reception. It is estimated that approximately 15 million sets are required at present, and that it will be five years before the goal of one receiving set to every five persons in Japan is attained.

Despite such measures as the 300% wage increase recently granted its workers by Nippon Denki, second largest manufacturer of communications equipment in Japan (see second Weekly Report, 28 December 1945, page 3), the cost of living continues to exceed factory wages in this industry. The manufacturers of communications equipment report that their employees are engaging in part-time street-vending as a means of supplementing wages.

A radio telegraph circuit from Osaka to London was opened 10 January 1946, and service is now available for the transmission of commercial and press messages between London and Tokyo.

General MacArthur's headquarters has authorized the establishment of two 500-watt local broadcasting stations, and seven 50-watt local broadcasting stations to supplement the Tokyo radio network.

Transportation

The status of Japanese merchant vessels, as of 14 January 1946, is given in the table below. Due to certain changes in categories, these figures may not be directly comparable with those of 7 January 1946, presented in the Weekly Report of 11 January 1946.

Status of Vessels	Number	Gross Tonnage
Total potentially active	682	994,234
Operable	453	415,237
Total under repair	229	478,997
Previously operating	143	270,015
Previously inoperable	86	208,982

The General Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation reports as follows concerning the progress of ship construction during the period from 15 August 1945 to 1 January 1946:

Number of Ships	Type	Status	Gross Tonnage
9	steel	Launched	16,970
12	steel	completed	38,000
19	wooden	launched	3,550
28	wooden	completed	5,850

Education

The Japanese Ministry of Education has instituted a nation-wide civic education program and expects to promote informed interest in the coming elections through the media of lectures and pamphlets prepared by leading authorities.

Economics

a. Food and Agriculture.

Preliminary results of a nutritional survey conducted in Tokyo during December and early January indicate that the average daily per capita intake of 33,000 Japanese civilians was 1971 calories. The average daily intake for an adult male, it was reported, was 2252 calories, obtained from the following sources:

Source	Number of Calories	% of Total Intake
Legal ration	1232.8	54.0
Black market	900.0	40.0
Gifts from relatives in rural areas	93.1	4.0
Gardens	26.3	2.0

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As they stand, these figures indicate that the food situation in Tokyo is very favorable. In contrast with the figures cited above, the national average per capita intake in 1945 was only 1782 calories. In June 1945, a group of middle-class Tokyo residents consumed 1797 calories per capita daily, of which only 11% was derived from the black market, and, in October 1945, the average per capita intake in one Tokyo district was 1271.8 calories. While the present study was reported as representative of all economic groups, the fact that approximately 40% of daily intake was derived from the black market may indicate that the sample was unduly weighted in favor of higher-income groups, who can better afford black market purchases. This casts some doubt on the validity of these results as an accurate picture of the total food situation in Tokyo.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following report on the food situation in Japan during the period from 1941 through 1945.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Population (in 1000's)	71,823	72,423	73,028	73,638	74,300
Net food imports (in 1000 metric tons)	4153.8	4355.4	2822.8	2709.1	1465.4
Total food intake(in 1000 metric tons)	25,664.3	25,048.3	25,547.5	24,290.8	26,692.3
Daily per capita food intake (in calories)	2172	2044	2053	1922	1782
Daily per capita protein intake (in grams)	66.6	62.3	63.4	61.1	58.4

The 1941-44 figures for daily per capita food and protein intake, as given in this report, are consistently higher than previous estimates made by the National Japanese Nutrition Laboratory.

The following table, based upon reports made by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, shows stocks of staple foodstuffs on hand in Tokyo for the period from 12 December 1945 through 12 January 1946.

Date	No. of Days' Supply on Hand	Date	No. of Days' Supply on Hand
12 Dec 45	9.9	24 Dec 45	5.0
14 Dec 45	8.8	27 Dec 45	4.6
17 Dec 45	8.0	31 Dec 45	5.6
19 Dec 45	6.4	2 Jan 46	7.5
20 Dec 45	5.7	3 Jan 46	7.6
21 Dec 45	4.5	6 Jan 46	10.3
22 Dec 45	5.9	8 thro 12 Jan 46	10.0 (average)
23 Dec 45	6.1		

The Fisheries Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the Tokyo market price for the more important varieties of fresh fish:

TOKYO MARKET PRICE
(In Yen per Kan 1/)

Variety of fish	Previous Official Price	Market Price Dec 1945 2/	Proposed Public Market Price (effective 15 Jan 46)
Tuna	15.00	88.00	40.00
Mackeral	8.00	39.25	20.00
Whale meat	10.67	20.00	20.00
Squid	8.00	27.95	15.00
Sardines	6.00	25.38	13.00
Cod	7.00	17.00	13.00

1/ One kan equals 8.27 lbs avoir.
2/ Average price in December 1945 in the Tokyo wholesale market.

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The Japanese Canned Goods Control Company reports that in 1945 the total production of canned salmon was 109,192 cases, each weighing 48 pounds; canned crab, 51,981 cases, each weighing 48 pounds; and salted salmon, 550 metric tons. These figures include Japan proper, the Kurile Islands, Karafuto, Kamchatka and the floating canneries.

b. Industry

Further analysis of the figures for coal production and allocation cited in the Report of 11 January indicate that although December production showed an increase of 60 percent over the previous month, it still was only about one-fourth the pre-war production, and only 42 percent of the estimated minimum peace-time civilian and occupation forces' requirements of 2 million metric tons. The Japanese estimate the stockpile of coal as of 1 January at 2,900,000 metric tons, of which only 1,535,000 metric tons is readily available, the remainder (1,365,000 metric tons) being relatively inaccessible unless 400 trucks and considerable loading equipment are provided. On the basis of the Japanese Government's monthly production quotas for the January-March period, the rate of production may not equal the minimum requirements until May.

One of the difficulties in the present coal situation is the wide gap between the cost of production and the official selling price. The Japanese Coal Control Association estimates the former at 264 yen per metric ton, while the selling price at the mine is officially fixed at 58 yen per metric ton. The Coal Control Association recommends that the market price at the mine be raised to 161 yen per metric ton, and that the remaining cost-selling price differential of 103 yen be made up by a government subsidy.

c. Finance

The Bank of Japan statement for the ten-day period ending 10 January 1946 is presented below. In the interest of greater clarity, the form of the report has been altered as indicated.

Assets (In Millions of Yen)		Liabilities (In Millions of Yen)	
Cash and bullion	532	Notes issued 1/	54,903
Gov't bonds and other securities	6,994	Gov't deposits	17,756
Advances to gov't	11,310	Other deposits	3,863
Loans	37,478	Miscellaneous accounts	1,272
Agencies' Accounts	18,411	Net profit for current period 2/	301
Miscellaneous Accounts 2/	3,572		
Inter-office items on gov't account 3/	0		
Inter-office account 3/	281		
TOTAL ASSETS	78,637	TOTAL LIABILITIES	78,637

1/ Notes issued shows a decrease for the first time since September 1945.
2/ Includes unpaid capital.
3/ Formerly included in Miscellaneous Accounts.

KOREA

Politics and Government

A Soviet delegation of 73 persons led by Col. Gen. Terentyi Stikov arrived in Seoul on 15 January to begin conferences with American officials led by Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold. The conferences are aimed at achieving a coordination of occupation policies in the Russian and American zones. According to the general plan outlined in the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, the first series of meetings will be concerned primarily with the removal of economic and administrative problems created by the division of Korea at the 38th parallel.

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Southern Korea's five major political parties, meeting in Seoul in an apparent effort to achieve political cooperation, have issued a joint statement indorsing the Big Three's guarantees of Korean independence and the Allied "spirit of assisting the development of democracy." However, the statement urged that the question of trusteeship be handled by the projected interim Korean Government "according to the spirit of sovereign independence." Representatives of the Democratic, Nationalist, People's New Korean People's, and the Communist parties signed the statement.

This meeting and the joint statement are a further indication that the major political groups are working towards increased political cooperation as a basis for participation in the projected peninsula-wide interim government.

Communications

There are 220,000 licensed radio receiving sets in the Korean Zone occupied by United States forces, or about one radio to every 75 persons. Telephone subscribers in the U. S. Zone number 42,000,or one in 400. Korean production of communications equipment is negligible.

Transportation

Efforts are being exerted to place an adequate number of lighthouse ships in operation along the southern coast of Korea.

Education

Seventy-five agricultural schools are now in operation.

Economics

A report of 10 January 1946 indicates that the Korean Commodity Company's campaign to encourage the sale of rice through the use of incentive goods has not met with notable success.

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MI-12/5

28 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/5

SIXTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the sixth weekly report on Japan and Korea to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the U. S. War Department, covering the period to 25 January 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT: SIXTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

25 January 1946

JAPAN

Politics and Government

The effects of the directive of 4 January ordering the removal from office of persons closely identified with Japanese militaristic nationalism continue to be evident. Important officials in the Japanese national and prefectural governments are resigning daily. On 17 January, ten members of the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted their resignations.

General MacArthur's Bill of Rights directive of 4 October 1945 has been implemented further by a memorandum ordering the abolition and disbanding of the Mobile Guard (Keibei Tai) and all other special agencies or mobile forces organized to supplement the Japanese civil police. All weapons and ammunition, with the exception of the pistols which the civil police are authorized to retain, will be turned over to the occupation forces by 1 March 1946. The dissolution of the Mobile Guard is not intended to affect the overall strength of the civil police, which has been established at 93,935. It is believed General MacArthur's action will give a further impetus to the democratization of Japanese life, since the Keibei Tai, like the previously disbanded Kempei Tai, served as a repressive force.

The Japanese Government has been advised by General MacArthur's headquarters that no directives issued to date have forbidden the bearing of pistols by the Japanese civil police, and that the civil police are authorized to carry pistols, the total number of which is not to exceed the total strength of the force. The Japanese Government has been further authorized to maintain a supply of 100 rounds of ammunition for each pistol, and will turn over to the occupation forces all excess ammunition and all unauthorized firearms.

On 19 January, General MacArthur ordered the establishment in Tokyo of an International Military Tribunal to provide for the "just and prompt trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the Far East". Crimes against the peace, such as initiating a war of aggression, violations of the rules and customs of war, and crimes against humanity will fall within the Court's jurisdiction. The fact that an accused acted "pursuant to the order of his Government or of a superior" will not absolve him of responsibility, although such circumstances may be considered in mitigation of punishment. General MacArthur, as Supreme Allied Commander, will be empowered to appoint the president of the court from representatives nominated by countries signatory to the Japanese surrender instrument, to designate the chief counsel, and to review the trial records. The order specified that establishment of the court was not to prejudice the jurisdiction of other tribunals in Japan or in the territory of Allied nations lately at war with Japan.

The Shidehara Cabinet has been subjected to increasing protests from the press, the new political parties, and from Japanese farmers against the Government's plan for compulsory food collection to meet the serious food situation in Japan's urban centers. Following the refusal of farmers to deliver their food quotas at existing low prices for which they could not secure an equivalent return in consumer commodities, the Cabinet approved a plan for compulsory deliveries with severe penalties for failure to comply. Rice collections, for example, had reached only 23 percent of the quota by the end of 1945, compared with 42 percent at the same time in 1944. Chief Cabinet Secretary Narahashi has promised to increase efforts to supply farmers with consumer goods in exchange for requisitioned grain. Nevertheless, the Communists are demanding that the Shidehara Cabinet resign, charging that its food collection program is a violent measure of the bureaucrats under the imperial system. The Socialists assert that distribution should be left in the hands of the farmers, and the Liberal Party argues that the Government should request food from abroad.

It is reported that the Cabinet is considering measures to prevent further influx of population into the major urban centers of Tokyo, Osaka,

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Nagoya, Kyoto, Yokohama, and Kobe. Two hundred thousand persons are estimated to be returning to Osaka and Tokyo each month. The return of such large numbers of persons to the damaged cities is considered a health menace and a further strain on urban food supplies.

On 16 January, the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, after heated debates between left- and right-wing members, voted to defer a proposed united front with the Communists until after the elections.

Sotaro Ishiwata resigned from his post as Minister of the Imperial Household on 17 January 1946, and was succeeded by Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, formerly Chief of the Bureau of the Peerage and Heraldry in the Ministry of the Imperial Household.

The Minister of the Imperial Household (Kunaidaijin) fills the function of special adviser to the Emperor, responsible for matters concerning the imperial family.

Communications

It is reported that certain foreign investments in the Japanese communications equipment industry were cancelled during 1943. The Japanese companies involved sold shares formerly listed as the property of American firms to the public through banking or other channels. Not all of these stocks represented American capital in the form of fixed assets, since some of them were acquired originally by American companies in return for technical assistance, or as royalties.

The Nippon Communications Industry Association will hold its initial meeting on 23 February 1946. The membership of this organization includes approximately 80 companies, responsible, it is estimated, for 75 to 80% of the total production of communications equipment. The initial project undertaken by the Association is to assist the Board of Communications in its current survey of research facilities in this field. Other aims include the study of methods of acquiring and allotting materials, regulations of production, and improvement of production techniques and unification of specifications.

Transportation

General MacArthur's Headquarters has released the following final report on the dissolution of government agencies and private companies concerned with commercial and civil aviation, as directed by his memorandum of 18 November 1945:

Government Agencies Abolished	Date
Civil Aeronautics Bureau	31 Dec 1945
Institute of Central Aeronautical Research	31 Dec 1945
Institute of Aeronautical Research	31 Dec 1945
Aeronautical Div., Central Meteorological Observatory	15 Aug 1945
Aeronautical Offices of Chiba, Yamaguchi, & Shizuoka Prefectures (for the detection of fish shoals)	31 Aug 1945

Civilian Organizations Abolished	Date
Japan Airways	31 Oct 1945
Japan Aviation Association	10 Nov 1945
Aviation Dept of Asahi Newspapers Co.	30 Nov 1945
" " " Mainichi Newspapers Co.	31 Oct 1945
" " " Yomiuri Newspapers Co.	20 Dec 1945
Institute for Gliding	29 Dec 1945
Institute for Aeronautical Precise Measurement	31 Oct 1945
Aeronautical Light Metal Institute	1 Sept 1945
Japan Aeronautical Technical Association	30 Aug 1945
Aeronautical Society	4 Dec 1945

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The Japanese Civilian Merchant Marine Committee submits the following report on cargo shipments between Japanese ports during the month of December 1945. The figures are given for steel ships of over 100 gross tons, and do not include cargoes carried by the inland sea passenger service or the island ferry service.

Cargo	Weight (in long tons)	Cargo	Weight (in long tons)
Coal	117,889	Provisions	9,472
Coke & Charcoal	8,157	Seed Potatoes	4,730
Lumber	13,043	Paper & Pulp	5,705
Lubrication Oil	1,115	Kelp	3,522
Gypsum	900	Straw Products	7,170
Iron Ore	1,321	General Cargo	7,919
Iron & Steel	5,375		

The figures for tanker cargoes during December 1945 follow:

Cargo	Weight (in kiloliters)
Gasoline	2,682
Black Oil	1,919
Turpentine	1,475
Kerosene	453

During December 1945, 39,831 long tons of coal and 1,336 long tons of pitch were shipped to Korea, and 3104 long tons of pitwood were shipped to China.

The status of Japanese merchant vessels, as of 21 January 1946, is given in the table below. Seven ships, with a total gross tonnage of 159,504, have been added to the operable category since 14 January 1946.

Status of Vessels	Number	Gross Tonnage
Total potentially active	682	994,234
Operable	460	574,741
Total under repair	222	419,493
Previously operating	136	210,511
Previously inoperable	86	208,982

The Japanese Government's recent request to establish a "Japan Seamen's Welfare and Relief Association" was disapproved by General MacArthur's Headquarters on 15 January 1946. This decision was based upon the fact that the proposed organization would have singled out a specific war-affected group for special treatment and would have duplicated existing machinery.

Religion and Education

The removal of State Shinto from governmental sponsorship and control was implemented on 17 January by the abrogation of eleven ordinances regulating Shinto shrines, festivals and rituals on a national level. In the future, all Shinto observances will be conducted on a local level, as has been true in the past of Popular Shinto and the various Shinto sects.

Public Health and Welfare

The Japanese Ministry of Welfare submits the following reports on the employment situation in December 1945.

1. Employment Registration, December 1945:

	Total	Male	Female
	(Numbers given in 1000's)		
Registered	28,126.4	17,627.6	10,498.8
Employed	22,683.7	14,732.0	7,951.7
Unemployed	3,336.7	—	—
Students	2,106.0	—	—

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2. Number of Unemployed in Selected Urban Prefectures:

Prefecture	Unemployed	
	No.	Percent of Total Registered
Tokyo	350,000	20.0
Osaka	233,000	19.5
Hyogo	170,000	17.3
Aichi	168,000	15.1

3. Employment Registration by Occupations, December 1945:

Occupation	Number (in 1000's)
Agriculture	12,159
Fishing	447
Mining	458
Manufacturing and Construction	4,831
Textiles	538
Metals and Machinery	1,544
Chemicals	392
Transport and Communications	1,317
Commerce	1,260
Professions	791
Government and Teachers	1,093
Domestic Service	147
Others	179

The weekly reports on the incidence of communicable disease, prepared by the Japanese Ministry of Public Health, are now complete for the month of December 1945. As indicated by the figures presented below, there was a decrease in the incidence of diphtheria, typhoid and dysentery, which have declined steadily since the beginning of November 1945, and paratyphoid, which began its downward trend in the fourth week of November. Other diseases varied from week to week.

Disease	Number of Cases Reported for the Week Ending:				Rate per 100,000 per annum
	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	
Diphtheria	2,073	1,994	1,899	1,456	134.49
Typhoid	1,387	1,252	1,088	865	83.46
Dysentery	605	254	232	142	22.49
Paratyphoid	213	149	179	67	10.97
Epidemic Meningitis	10	14	10	4	0.68
Epidemic typhus	44	26	41	13	2.23
Smallpox	20	49	99	100	4.83
Scarlet fever	45	34	41	21	2.54
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0.0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0.0

In his press conference on conditions in Japan on 11 January 1946, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson stated that "The Army is breaking up a business in illicit narcotics that reached from Japan to all quarters of the world."

The extent of Army activities in wiping out the drug traffic is indicated by the following report, showing the stocks of narcotics in the custody of United States Forces in Japan up to 19 January 1946:

1. Crude and Semi-Processed Narcotics

Narcotic	Weight (in kilograms)
Crude opium	47,838
Coca leaves	14,500
Crude morphine	871
Semi-processed morphine	270
Crude cocaine	888
Opium alkaloid	4,591

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2. Finished Narcotics

Narcotic	Amount
Cocaine hydrochloride	775 kilograms
Cocaine hydrochloride tablets	88,000 tablets
Cocaine solution	315 cubic centimeters
Codine tablets	431,000 tablets
Codine sulphate	777 kilograms
Davers powder	19 kilograms
Dienin	35 kilograms
Morphine hydrochloride	1235 kilograms
Morphine hydrochloride solution	154 liters

Narcotic	Amount
Morphine tablets	267,000 tablets
Morphine sulphate solution	9 liters
Morphine sulphate powder	15 kilograms
Narcopon solution	506 liters
Opium tablets	94,000 tablets
Opium tincture	602 liters
Medicinal opium powder	620 kilograms
Narcopon Powder	288 kilograms

Economics

a. Food and Agriculture

Recent reports on stocks of staple foods in Japanese cities may be summarized as follows:

1. Stocks in Tokyo averaged over 11 days' supply for the period 13 through 18 January. This continues the steady increase manifested since the end of December 1945.

2. Yokohama and Kyoto averaged approximately 9 days' supply for the period 8 through 11 January.

3. Yokosuka averaged 6 days' supply for the period 7 through 10 January.

4. The food situation in Hakodate continued to be serious. Stocks on hand during the last week of December 1945 and the first 11 days of January 1946 averaged one day's supply.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the quantity of fresh vegetables and fish distributed in certain Japanese cities increased significantly from October to December 1945.

	City	Quantity (in metric tons) Oct 45	Dec 45	% Increase
Vegetables	Tokyo	4,482	18,560	414.0
	Yokohama	769	2,366	308.0
	Kobe	1,075	2,060	192.0
Fish	Tokyo	1,115	2,605.7	234.0
	Yokohama	134	433.2	323.0
	Osaka	552	1,739.9	315.0

Although carp has long been an important source of animal protein in other Japanese areas where salt water fish are not available, it was not until 1943 that this fish was produced in Hokkaido. As a result of successful

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experimentation, it is expected that 30,000,000 carp fry will be released in Hokkaido in 1946. If conditions are favorable for the maturation of the fish, a minor but significant addition to the food supply of this area may be anticipated. The 1946 prognosis for production of trout and salmon in Hokkaido is not as favorable. Even if it is possible to release the admittedly high estimated number of 121,500,000 trout fry and 405,000,000 salmon fry, the anticipated yield will not be large enough to add appreciably to the food supply.

A report recently submitted by the Land Development Bureau in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry casts some light on the significant area of agricultural water rights. According to this account, the Home Ministry is responsible for the allocation of water and administers the water laws. Irrigation water rights are inseparable from the land and cannot be sold independently of the land, and older land has prior water rights over newly reclaimed land. This source states that three feet of water are characteristically applied to paddy land during the irrigation season, and that approximately 170,000 hectares of land are irrigated by water obtained from wells.

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports that 2851 metric tons of pyrethrum were produced in 1945, the estimated production for 1946 is 4508 metric tons, and 263 metric tons of dried chrysanthemum flowers are now available for export. This is the characteristic form in which pyrethrum was exported to the U.S. during the pre-war period. There are shortages of nicotine sulphate, arsenic, and copper compounds required for insect and crop disease control in 1946.

b. Industry

Occupation forces have taken over 394 Japanese aircraft plants, Army and Navy arsenals and war material laboratories to insure their availability for reparations. The Japanese Government has been ordered to halt the removal of machinery from these installations and to provide personnel and supplies for their maintenance. The permits previously granted to permit conversion to peacetime production have been cancelled, except for installations immediately and absolutely essential to the civilian economy.

The Japanese Coal Control Association estimates January 1946 production at 990,000 metric tons. Due to the Japanese holidays, coal production during the first ten days of January was somewhat lower than production during the comparable period in December. Average daily production was, however, slightly higher in January than in December.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reports the following figures for coal and coke production in November and December 1945:

	Quantity (in metric tons)	
	Nov 45	Dec 45
Coke produced	128,000	107,000
Coal produced	559,000	840,000
Coal stocks	2,663,000	2,155,000

The monthly capacity of the coke industry is 488,000 metric tons, and the estimated January production is 147,000 metric tons.

According to a report of 20 January 1946, the Nagasaki coal field is the only Japanese field producing coal of true coking quality by American standard without the admixture of other coal. Nagasaki coal is of high enough quality produce satisfactory coke when mixed with lower grade coals. Peak wartime production was approximately 50,000 metric tons a month and present productive capacity is estimated at 25,000 metric tons a month. The most recent producti figure available is that of October 1945, when 4200 metric tons were produced.

The Portland Cement Control Association of Japan anticipates that cement production will drop from 68,000 metric tons in December 1945 to an estimated 30,000 metric tons in January 1946. This decline is ascribed to the shortage of coal, coal stocks at cement factories having decreased from 58,000 metric tons at the end of November 1945 to 43,000 metric tons at the end of December.

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KOREA

Politics and Government

A State Department official has announced that the United States' objective in Korea is complete economic integration, to be followed at the earliest possible moment by political unification, self-government and independence. At the Moscow Conference, the representatives of Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. indicated agreement with these aims.

The recent efforts of the various Korean political groups to reach a working agreement prior to the formation of the interim Korean democratic government, provided for by the Big Three at Moscow, appear to be impeded by the inability of the Koreans to adopt a united stand on the trusteeship issue. The conservative supporters of the Korean Provisional Government in southern Korea are maintaining a strong stand against the trusteeship proposal, and appear hesitant to participate in an interim government based on the Moscow agreement before the issue of trusteeship is definitely settled. On 18-19 January, anti-trusteeship demonstrations were again staged in Seoul by conservative groups. The demonstrations and accompanying clashes between leftist and conservative elements were quelled by Korean police after two Koreans had been killed, several injured, and over 100 arrested.

Transportation

104 ship operating permits were issued during the week ending 5 January.

During the week ending 5 January 1946, 12,424 long tons of coal were unloaded at Fusan, and 4,620 long tons of Japanese coal were unloaded at the same port during the week ending 12 January 1946.

Public Health and Welfare

Substantial funds are being furnished provincial governors for refugee aid. Items include food, shelter, emergency medical care and construction of housing.

Progress is being made in establishing modern standards for medical care in Korea. Examinations for admission to medical practice will be held 29 January to 2 February 1946, dentists licensed in other countries will take examinations from 25 through 29 February 1946, and a two-month modern nursing course has been started in Seoul. Furthermore, a committee of 12 has been appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare to prepare legislation regulating pharmaceutical matters.

In breaking up the illicit traffic in narcotics throughout former Japanese-held territory, U.S.Forces had collected 27,140 kilograms of crude opium and 5,584 kilograms of semi-processed opium and opium residue by 19 January 1946.

Education

Representatives of all provinces in the zone occupied by U.S.Forces met in Seoul from 14 to 16 January to discuss adult education and methods of reducing adult illiteracy.

Economics

A report of 18 January 1946 indicates that the imposition of ceiling prices on rice (effective 1 January) was followed by a decrease in the amount of rice on the open market and an increase in undercover sales at prices higher than those existing before ceilings were established. On 13 January, the Military Governor issued a public proclamation announcing that an emergency situation existed as a result of rice hoarding. An appeal was made to Koreans to cooperate during the emergency by complying with the instructions of local authorities. At the same time, Military Government and the civilian mayor of Seoul issued a proclamation ordering citizens to report stores of rice above their personal needs, through local Korean channels, for sale to Military Government and distribution within Seoul.

It is estimated that the 1946 production of hemp will total 1,058 long tons. Efforts are being exerted to increase the acreage sown in hemp, since it is second only to cotton as a source of clothing materials.

The Chosen Stock Exchange was dissolved on 16 January 1946 and the Chosen Trust Company was appointed to liquidate its affairs.

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MI-12/6

4 February 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/6

SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA
FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the seventh weekly report on Japan and Korea to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the U. S. War Department, covering the period to 1 February 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

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CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT: SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

1 February 1946

JAPAN

Politics and Government

The Shidehara Cabinet is continuing to reshuffle Government personnel in accordance with General MacArthur's directive of 4 January barring ultra-nationalists from positions of public trust. On 26 January, Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe was appointed a member of the Privy Council, and Giichi Murakami was named Minister of Transportation. Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida was named to act concurrently as Director of the Central Liaison Office on 23 January. Minobe, an outstanding consititutional lawyer, was forced by militant nationalists to resign from Tokyo Imperial University and from the House of Peers in 1935 because he argued that the Emperor was an organ of the State and exercised his powers under provisions of the Constitution, rather than as an absolute monarch. In his articles and statements since the surrender, Dr. Minobe has assumed a fundamentally conservative position, favoring reinterpretation of the existing Constitution (rather than the Adoption of a new Constitution) and preservation as far as possible of the present political system. Murakami, president of the Imperial Railways, is a Railway Ministry functionary and a former director of the South Manchuria Railway.

Home Minister Chuzo Mitsuchi announced on 28 January 1946 that 28 prefectural governors had been replaced, and that the Home Ministry has adopted the following policy with regard to such replacements:

1. Officials affected by General MacArthur's directive are to resign voluntarily.

2. In making replacements and new appointments, special consideration will be given to business and professional men, and men with experience in the solution of food problems and in liaison work with the occupying forces.

3. New appointees will not be restricted to employees of the Home Ministry, but will be selected from all ministries and government agencies.

4. Administrative changes will be minimized once appointments have been made.

The new prefectural governors include five persons drawn from civil life, ten retired civil servants, three technicians, five transferees from departmental positions of an equivalent grade, and five persons promoted from lower ranks in the government service. Other personnel changes were made during the week in the Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, Home, and Foreign Ministries.

Sixty members of the House of Peers, including fifteen princes are reported to have decided to resign from the upper house of the Diet. Presumably, these resignations affect only the individuals concerned, and a change in the actual number of members drawn from the various orders of nobility and other groups must still await revision of the Imperial Ordinance on the House of Peers.

Despite the decision on 16 January of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to defer judgment on Communist proposals for a "popular front" until after the elections, the Communists and left-wing Socialists continue to sponsor the popular front movement. Statements favoring the movement issued by Yukio Ozaki, the veteran liberal parliamentarian, and Kanju Kato, the leftist labor leader, were read at a mass rally called to welcome the returning Communist exile, Tetsu Nozaki (Susumu Okano), and to discuss plans for a popular front. Ozaki stated that "old political parties and politicians" lack "vigor", and that the plan for a popular front

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would not only benefit the proletariat but would contribute to the establishment of a "true, democratic Japan." Eighty-six-year-old Yukio Ozaki, who has been named in every election since the creation of the Diet in 1890 despite opposition of Japanese nationalists and extremists, has been a consistent advocate of liberal and progressive reform, and his views will command attention from Japanese liberals as a whole as well as from leftists and Communists. Meanwhile, Tokyo dailies are reported to be continuing to feature articles on the popular front. Nevertheless, the Socialists' Central Executive Committee again voted on 29 January to defer action on the popular front issue. According to the Chinese Central News Agency, right-wing Socialist leaders, as a compromise, agreed to the appointment of a special committee "to prepare the ground for establishing a united front between the Social Democrats and the Communists," thereby bringing a coalition of Socialists and Communists one step nearer accomplishment. Most of the Socialist leaders, representing all shades of political opinion, are probably anxious to prevent a rupture until after the elections, which the Shidehara Cabinet has set for 31 March.

Japanese diplomats, correspondents, military personnel, and other nationals formerly in Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and the Vatican are being returned to Japan on a Spanish ship, which was scheduled to leave Barcelona on 23 January. There is no information regarding the repatriation of those in Russia, Switzerland, and Eire, but Japanese Consul-General Beppu in Dublin has again refused to hand over his archives and property in accordance with the orders of Allied representatives. Former Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Hiroshi Oshima, and other Japanese captured after V-E Day in areas formerly occupied by Germany, is already in Japan.

The Japanese Government is planning to grant a special bonus to all government employees in February. Under this plan, staff members would receive two and one-half months' salary and operational workers would receive three months' wages.

Public Information and Attitudes

The discussion of food shortages occupied a central position in the Japanese press during the week ending 28 January. The Japanese Government's proposal that farmers be penalized severely for failing to sell their grain quotas at fixed prices continued to excite opposition. The newspaper Mainichi manifested increasing dissatisfaction with the Japanese Government's handling of the situation, treating it primarily as a political issue. Yomiuri-Hochi and Asahi hinted that "riots" might take place if the Government monopoly plans were approved. The magazines stressed social and economic implications; Kaizo and Shinsei expressed the opinion that under-feeding would result in unrest. The advocates of "control by consumers" are increasing, but no concrete methods have been suggested which involve cooperation among the Government, consumers, and producers.

Communications

According to data provided by the Japanese Government's telephone and telegraph systems, the total fixed assets of this industry were approximately 1,100,000,000 yen in 1944, and 600,000,000 yen in 1937. The Japanese Board of Communications estimates that bomb damage, which occurred mainly in 1945, affected 30% of fixed assets, valued at 300,000,000 yen.

General MacArthur's Headquarters has granted permission to the Nippon Electric Company to operate a communications research laboratory. The following types of research have been prohibited: radio (and other) detection and ranging equipment, radio and radar counter-measures, pulse modulation, voice secrecy systems, electronic cipher systems, electronic proximity devices and television.

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The laboratory is required to submit monthly reports on its projects, including research results.

This action follows closely upon the authorization of the government-owned Electro-Technical Laboratory to resume research under similar conditions (see Fourth Weekly Report, 11 January 1946).

Plans are in progress for the democratization of Japanese radio communications. The Advisory Committee to the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation met on 22 January for this purpose. The group is composed of fourteen persons representing business, agriculture, engineering, finance, the press, the arts, professions, labor, women, and youth.

Transportation

The weekly reports on the status of Japanese merchant vessels, now complete for the month of January 1946, are as follows:

Status of Vessels	Number for Week Ending:				Gross Tonnage for Week Ending: (In 1,000 tons)			
	7 Jan	14 Jan	21 Jan	28 Jan	7 Jan	14 Jan	21 Jan	28 Jan
Total potentially active	682	682	682	682	987.4	994.2	994.2	994.2
Operable	459	453	460	441	539.5	415.2	574.7	566.5
Total under repair	223	229	222	241	447.9	479.0	419.5	427.8
Previously operating	*	143	136	153	*	270.0	210.5	217.0
Previously inoperable	*	86	86	88	*	209.0	209.0	210.7

* Figures not given for week of 7 January 1946.

It is reported that 1200 employees of the Japanese Government railroads met to organize a single government railroad union, presenting wage plans and other demands.

Public Health and Welfare

The Japanese Ministry of Health's report on communicable disease for the week ending 5 January indicates a continuing decline in the incidence of diphtheria, typhoid, dysentery and paratyphoid. For the first time since early December, the number of smallpox cases has decreased. The figures for the week ending 5 January follow:

Disease	Number of Cases for Week Ending 5 Jan 46:	Change from Week Ending 29 Dec 45:
Diphtheria	905	-551
Typhoid	447	-418
Dysentery	52	-90
Paratyphoid	40	-27
Epidemic meningitis	5	+1
Epidemic Typhus	18	+5
Smallpox	93	-7
Scarlet fever	16	-5
Cholera	0	No change
Plague	0	No change

Religion and Education

A number of representatives of those Shinto sects which existed independently of State Shinto arranged provisionally for the formation of a Shrine Association on 23 January. As conceived at present, the new

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association will act as an agency for coordinating Shinto activities throughout Japan, in a limited sense replacing the Shrine Board in the Home Ministry. It will, however, lack the control powers formerly exercised by the latter. No unified doctrine is contemplated and membership will be voluntary. A democratic form is planned, with policy made and administrative officers chosen by a council representing the priests and lay believers of each prefecture. Financial support will be extended to indigent shrines of historical importance and encouragement will be given to festivals and ceremonies of a local nature.

General MacArthur's Headquarters is making rapid progress in removing militaristic, ultra-nationalist and State Shinto doctrine from Japanese school textbooks. Over 25% of the textbooks used in the Japanese public school system have been released for printing, subject to final approval. To date, Headquarters has made a page-by-page survey of 155 out of a total of 175 national textbooks, and 79 out of 250 vocational textbooks. Forty-six national textbooks and 62 vocational textbooks have been released for printing, subject to final approval of page proofs.

Economics

a. Food and Agriculture

A series of tables showing estimated food production and consumption in Japan during the period 1941-1945 is given in Appendix A, classified "Secret".

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry states that the plan to reclaim 120,000 hectares of farmland by 31 March 1946 has a good prospect of success. Reports from 22 prefectures indicate that 16,275 hectares, of which 1,876 hectares were used formerly for military purposes, had been reclaimed by 31 December 1945. This reclaimed land provides sites for 11,430 new farm households.

General MacArthur's Headquarters summarizes the present condition of Japan's forests as follows: Over 50% of the area of three-quarters of the prefectures on the islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku, and approximately 75% of Hokkaido, is wooded. It is estimated that 40% of the total wooded area of Japan consists of hardwoods, 25% of conifers and 23% of mixed hardwoods and conifers. The estimated total volume of standing timber is slightly over 67,000,000,000 cubic feet, of which hardwoods constitute 52% and conifers 48%. Forty-four percent of the forests are privately owned and 32% state owned; the property of the Imperial Household, shrines, temples, and communities.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports that lumber production is at present 60% of normal pre-war production, which was an annual average of ~~325,000,000,000~~ 3,250,000,000 board feet. Since it is estimated that four million new homes are required in Japan, the Ministry suggests that exports of forest products should be considered in the light of domestic needs.

The Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, General MacArthur's Headquarters, reports the following concerning the Hokkaido fishing industry: Under normal circumstances, Hokkaido annually produces between 900,000 and 1,000,000 metric tons of fish and other marine products--or about one-third of the total fisheries production of Japan proper. It exports approximately 61% of its marine products in fresh or processed form, principally to Honshu.

The Hokkaido prefectural authorities state that 959,280 metric tons of marine products can be produced in 1946 if fuel oil, extra food allowances and needed fishing equipment is provided. If these supplies are not forthcoming, they estimate that not more than half this amount will be realized. Action has been initiated to supply the necessary equipment for herring fishing, which constitutes from one-fourth to one-half of all marine production in Hokkaido, in time for peak production which occurs in April, May and June.

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The Japanese Bureau of Fisheries reports the production of agar-agar as follows:

Year	Production (In metric tons)	Value (In yen 1000)
1938	2659	23,691.2
1939	2881	25,673.9
1940	2942	26,282.0
1941	2155	19,126.5
1942	1720	12,955.0
1943	1582	13,702.2
1944	1284	11,440.4
1945	718	10,389.6

The estimated production for 1946 is 375 metric tons.

The principal pre-war agar-agar products were candies, edible gelatin, laboratory gelatin and drug capsules. Currently, it is being used in powdered form as food filler and rice substitute.

The Japanese Bureau of Fisheries reports whale oil stocks at 336 metric tons. This product is being used in the manufacture of glycerin, as fuel oil for diesel engines, and combined with palm and coccanut oils to manufacture soap. As a result of recent experiments, it is planned to use whale oil as an ingredient in margarine.

b. Industry

The Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced coal allocations for February of 1,491,000 metric tons. Quantities equaling this amount are reportedly available in Hokkaido, Honshu, and Kyushu (348,000,-277,000 and 866,000 metric tons respectively). Detailed information follows:

Use	Allocation (In 1000's of metric tons)	Use	Allocation (In 1000's of metric tons)
TOTAL	1491	Railways	525
Mine consumption	231	Export to Korea	70
Coal production	20	Export to Hong Kong	18
Bunker coal	59	Briquettes	43
Occupation forces	97	Electrical generation plants	27
Gas and coke	71	Salt	20
Iron and steel manuf're	57	Miscellaneous	101
Heating in Hokkaido	71		
Ammonium sulfate Manuf're (for fertilizer)	81		

The Japanese Rubber Control Union reports as follows concerning the present capacity of the reclaimed rubber industry, as compared with its pre-war capacity:

	Number of Factories in Operation	Total (metric tons)	Produced by: Oil treatment	Alkali treatment
Present capacity	11	500	410	90
Pre-war capacity	16	900	640	260

Reclaimed rubber is used for footwear, bicycle tires, black tape and printing rolls.

A spokesman for the Japanese Council of Essential Industries has announced plans to form an "Employers' Union" which would include the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and other important employers' organizations.

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c. Finance

General MacArthur has directed the Japanese Government to reform its fiscal policies as a means of counteracting inflationary tendencies. Governmental expenses are to be cut to a minimum, and the present practice of using the Bank of Japan and other banks to finance deficits is to cease. Insofar as possible, deficits are to be financed from the current savings of the Japanese people. The only exception to the order was permission to discount or rediscount such short term Government notes as food certificates.

The Japanese Government was further directed to improve its accounting procedures so that the amounts and purposes of current expenditures would be clearly and promptly discernible.

The Bank of Japan statement for the ten-day period ending 20 January 1946 is presented below:

ASSETS
(In millions of yen)

Cash and bullion	533
Gov't bonds and other securities	6,824
Advances to Gov't	14,187
Loans	38,602
Agencies' accounts	18,596
Miscellaneous accounts	1,181
Inter-office items on Gov't accounts	0
Inter-office account	173
TOTAL ASSETS	80,096

LIABILITIES
(In millions of yen)

Notes issued	56,065
Gov't deposits	18,349
Other deposits	3,726
Miscellaneous accounts	1,276
Net profits for current period	318
Capital and reserves	212
Inter-office items on Gov't account	150
Inter-office account	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	80,096

KOREA

Politics and Government

The central Committee of the People's Republic sponsored a citizens' reception and parade on 23 January to welcome the U.S. and Soviet representatives to the Joint Conference. It was estimated that 25,000 attended, and no disorders were reported.

Liaison offices are being established in Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao to facilitate the repatriation of Koreans from China.

Provincial military governors and key provincial officials met in Seoul 23 to 25 January. The conferees discussed rice-procurement problems, price ceilings, and general economic conditions.

New appointments include that of Jan Chyung Yil Hyung as Korean chief of the Korean Civil Service Section and Clarence C. Ryee as Assistant Secretary for Public Information.

Public Information and Attitudes

The Oriental Daily News, right-wing Seoul newspaper, published on 19 January an editorial which American authorities consider representative of the main trend of public opinion in Southern Korea. The salient points of this editorial follow:

1. "The problems of the 38 degrees north latitude barrier, the Provisional Government, and trusteeship must not be treated separately. Korea must be considered....as a unit comprehensively.

2. "...All thirty million Koreans....are united in their gratitude for the meritorious services of the U.S.A. and Soviet Russia.....Now we desire to