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achieve independence....with the assistance, leadership, and advice of the two powers.

3. "We want the speedy establishment of an autonomous government (and) recognition of complete independence. That is why we are against trusteeship, whether long or short."

Communications

The Communications Bureau Technical School (Korean) now has an enrollment of 1,040 students.

Transportation

During the week ending 19 January twelve additional ships were licensed to service navigation aids. The port of Inchon, where a 360-ton lighthouse tender was already in operation, was excepted.

Public Health

A program of free smallpox vaccination is being extended throughout Southern Korea.

Economics

A Korean Economic Advisory Board is planned. It will consist of five well-qualified Koreans who will make recommendations concerning price control, rationing and the allocation of domestic production.

The Korean Fisheries Development Company has been reorganized and assigned the management and supervision of 85 fisheries.

It is expected that repair work will commence on irrigation projects as soon as weather conditions permit.

The National Sericulture Congress held at Seoul 21 and 22 January was attended by 1200 persons from all parts of Southern Korea. The purpose of the Congress was to complete the permanent organization of the Korea Silk Controlling Company and to discuss plans for future sericultural activities in Korea.

Deposits of prophyllite suitable for the manufacture of DDT powder have been located in Cholla Namdo. Preliminary samples indicate that these deposits are large enough and of good enough grade to provide for the needs of Korea and to permit some export to Japan.

*Mr. Johnson*RESTRICTED12 February 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONCORRIGENDUMTOMEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/6SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA
FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENTNote by the Secretary General

The figure in line 41 on page 4 of MI-12/6 should be amended to read "3,250,000,000 board feet" instead of "325,000,000,000 board feet".

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

Corr.
MI
12/6

MI
12/7

SECRETCOPY NO. 80MI 12/74 February 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONMEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/7APPENDIX TO SEVENTH WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN AND KOREA
FROM THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENTNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure is an appendix to 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.

2. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL

ERLE R. DICKOVER

MI 12/7

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

APPENDIX A

The following tables show estimates of Japanese agricultural production and consumption for the period 1941 to 1945.

TABLE I. Estimated Domestic Production of Certain Foodstuffs, 1941-1945.

Product	Quantity Produced in 1000 Metric Tons During the				
	Rice Year:				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Soybeans	320	235	301	310	339
Other beans and peas	434	361	385	347	163
Potatoes, sweet	3776	3894	4155	4943	5468
Potatoes, white	1966	1967	2066	2006	2437
Daikon and other vegetables	6330	6314	6571	6026	5957
Sugar	36	43	38	17	27
Fish	3709	3264	2950	2475	2438
Meat and eggs	269	212	207	126	69
Milk and milk products	390	383	382	—	—

TABLE II. Estimated Consumption of Certain Foodstuffs.
(Including Imports and Items Carried Over from Preceding Years)

Foodstuffs	Quantity Consumed in 1000 Metric Tons During the				
	Rice Year:				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Soybeans	528	495	576	671	273
Other beans and peas	358	319	354	366	151
Potatoes, sweet	2374	2643	2987	2928	3941
Potatoes, white	1262	1269	1404	1326	1696
Daikon and other vegetables	6153	6173	6455	5961	5957
Sugar	816	773	556	269	—
Fish	3246	2916	2712	2355	2316
Meat and eggs	263	213	213	211	69
Milk and milk products	315	297	296	234	51

TABLE III. Estimated Consumption of Agricultural Products for Purposes
Other Than Human Consumption (Feed, Seed, etc.), 1941-1945.

Product	Quantity Consumed in 1000 Metric Tons During the Years:				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Rice	110	1105	120	113	91
Barley	259	250	224	238	197
Naked Barley	198	208	165	165	145
Wheat	81	71	52	62	52
Soybeans	352	341	338	338	66
Potatoes, sweet	1394	1246	1166	1451	1373
Potatoes, white	689	681	648	672	742
Fish	541	289	140	120	122

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Authority: *State Dept. Dec 31 Jan 74*
By: *DA JSD* NARS, Date: *6/13/74*

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Authority: *OSD Lt. Mas 3rd 72*
By: *DR (J)* NARS, Date: *6/13/74*

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TABLE IV. Estimated Domestic Purchases by the Japanese Government, 1941-1945.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity Purchased in 1000 Metric Tons During the Years:</u>				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Rice	4330	5996	5952	5602	3900
Wheat	953	819	708	916	706
Barley	209	223	187	331	250
Naked Barley	335	318	265	422	512

TABLE V. Estimated Agricultural Imports, 1941-1945.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity Imported in 1000 Metric Tons</u>					<u>Source of Import</u>
	<u>During the Years:</u>					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	
Rice	2255	2352	966	874	236	Siam, Korea, Formosa, French Indo-China
Soybeans	603	616	702	932	—	Manchuria, Korea
Sugar	804	822	642	486	116	Formosa

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441100) (P)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

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11 February 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/8

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the eighth 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 8 February 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

MI-12/8

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

8 February 1946

JAPANPolitics and Government

Pensions for Japanese Army and Navy personnel were cancelled by Imperial Ordinance 68 of 1 February. This action was taken in compliance with General MacArthur's directive of 24 November 1945.

With the announcement by the Shidehara Cabinet that elections for the Diet will be held on 31 March, the new Japanese political parties are preparing for the contest at the polls. The Progressive Party has announced its intention to sponsor 400 candidates, and the Socialists, who are the chief rivals of the Progressives, intend to offer approximately 300 candidates, but express confidence in their ability to gain a majority of the 468 seats in the new Diet. Of the 300 intended Socialist candidates, 161 have already been named. The Socialists may feel that under the system of plural balloting established by the new election law, they will risk splitting their strength if they name candidates for each seat. The moderate Liberal Party, led by Ichiro Hatoyama, apparently does not command strength equal to the Progressives or the Socialists, but plans to enter at least 300 candidates. The Communist Party, whose proposals for a "popular front" have been rejected by the Liberal Party as well as the Socialist Party, claimed on 31 January that its membership jumped from 2000 to 5000 during the four weeks preceding 25 January, and it has announced its intention to offer from 250 to 300 candidates.

Public Information and Attitudes

The various steps taken by General MacArthur to provide accurate information to the Japanese people and to permit the free expression of opinion have borne interesting results in the field of public information. For example, the radio version of the "True History of the War in the Pacific" is eliciting marked attention on the part of the Japanese population. Audience response is running over 300 letters daily, and a special weekly broadcast has been arranged to answer questions submitted by listeners. These answers are prepared on the basis of actual war records and presented without editorial comment.

For perhaps the first time in Japanese history an interest divorced from the purpose of repressing "dangerous thought" is taken in public opinion analysis. Seven newspapers and magazines, five private agencies, and two government bureaus are currently conducting or preparing to conduct continuous surveys on a wide variety of political and social topics. A number of other agencies have announced similar plans. The Japanese lack of experience in public opinion survey methods, the lack of trained personnel and the absence of modern technical literature on the subject constitute a serious handicap to these projects.

Asahi's "Public Opinion Research Institute" recently conducted a poll on the retention of the Emperor system among 2,400 members of political, scientific, official, educational, student and women's groups. Results follow:

1. 80% favored retention of the Emperor system with radical alterations.
2. Less than 16% voted to keep the system unchanged.
3. Approximately 8% advocated its abolition and replacement by an elected president or council.
4. Of those favoring some form of retention, 45% believed the Emperor should be placed outside politics as the spiritual head of the nation. 28% favored joint political power between the throne and the Diet.

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Newsprint allotments for February 1946 have been announced by the Paper Rationing Board. The current monthly rate for newspapers will continue, subject to the following qualifications:

1. Those newspapers which did not exhaust their January allotment will have the excess subtracted from their February allotment.
2. Newsprint allotments will not be made until full information is given for circulation and paper consumption.
3. New applicants having a maximum circulation of 100,000 will receive 75% of the amount for which they apply.

General MacArthur's Headquarters has directed the Japanese Government to order all owners and producers of motion pictures and lantern slides to submit to Headquarters by 28 February a complete list of all films and slides not yet censored. Distributors and exhibitors are likewise forbidden to show films and slides which do not bear civil censorship identification numbers in any Japanese place of public entertainment. This order affects full-length feature films, educational and news films, and cartoons.

Communications

General MacArthur's Headquarters has recently completed the initial part of an investigation of the Japanese Telephone and Telegraph Service's present rate structure. The Japanese Board of Communications has been provided with translated copies of tariff schedules for all communications services in Japan. Rates, rules, and regulations have been summarized for the use of occupation agencies. The investigation is being continued to include a further appraisal of revenues, expenses, and changes in the system, and a review of peacetime domestic needs.

In order to collect and transmit weather data for use by the occupation forces, the Japanese Government General Central Meteorological Observatory supplements its regular wire network with a private system of 26 point-to-point radio circuits and 7 broadcasting stations.

General MacArthur's Headquarters reports that the investigation of the Nippon Electric Company, largest manufacturers of telephone equipment in Japan, has been completed. The report includes the following subjects: The history and description of the firm, the balance sheet for 30 September 1945, details concerning interlocking directorates, and a summary of profits and losses for the period from 1 January 1936 through 30 September 1945.

Public Health and Welfare

The weekly reports of the Japanese Ministry of Health on the status of hospital facilities are now complete for the four weeks ending 28 December 1945. In examining the following data, it should be noted that 97 additional hospitals were included in the figures for 14 December, of which 14 were former Army and Navy hospitals and 23 reconstructed civilian hospitals.

<u>Date</u> <u>Week Ending:</u>	<u>Number of Hospital Beds</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Occupied</u>
7 Dec 45	150,820	76,233
14 Dec 45	178,816	81,747
21 Dec 45	197,619	85,698
28 Dec 45	200,115	83,904

The Japanese Ministry of Health's report on communicable disease for the week ending 12 January indicates a sudden increase in the incidence of diphtheria and typhoid, which had been declining since early November. Smallpox cases, however, continued the downward tendency initiated during the week ending 5 January.

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<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases for Week Ending 12 Jan</u>	<u>Change from Week Ending 3 Jan</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000 Per Annum</u>
Diphtheria	1,544	+639	111.48
Typhoid	600	+153	43.32
Dysentery	49	- 3	3.54
Paratyphoid	70	+ 30	5.05
Epidemic meningitis	16	+ 11	1.16
Epidemic typhus	24	+ 6	1.73
Smallpox	68	- 25	4.91
Scarlet fever	14	- 2	1.01
Cholera	0	no change	0.0
Plague	0	no change	0.0

Religion and Education

In accordance with General MacArthur's directive removing Shinto from State control, the Shrine Board in the Home Ministry was abolished by Imperial Ordinance on 1 February. The Religious Affairs Section of the Ministry of Education currently is taking charge of general matters requiring official action. The Shrine Board's unfinished business will be liquidated by the Home Ministry.

The All-Japan Society for Visual Education sponsored a meeting in Tokyo during the first week in February for the purpose of encouraging the use of visual aids in education. Eleven hundred school teachers attended the meeting, at which the following American documentary films were shown: "Steel Town", "Power and the Land", "The Winged Scourge" and "A Better Tomorrow".

Economics

A. Food and Agriculture

General MacArthur's Headquarters has dispatched an informative report on the food situation in Japan. The following table shows available food stocks in Japan as of 15 January 1946. In it, the category "total stocks" is defined as the sum of production and carry-over, minus estimated consumption, and includes stocks currently in the possession of the Japanese Government.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Total stocks as of 15 Jan 46</u>	<u>Government stocks as of 15 Jan 46</u>
	(in 1,000 metric tons)	
Rice	4,652.5	682.0
Soy beans	131.3	none
Sweet potatoes	648.8	none
White potatoes	170.6	none
Wheat	239.1	182.1
Barley	81.5	65.6
Naked barley	127.2	75.1
Sugar	9.0	none
Fats and oils	6.3	none

General MacArthur's Headquarters reports the following preliminary estimate of food production in 1946 by quarterly harvest periods:

<u>Food</u>	<u>Preliminary Estimate of 1946 Production in 1,000 Metric Tons:</u>			
	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
Rice	none	none	2,806	5,829
Millet	none	none	76	58
Wheat	none	929	232	none
Oats	none	none	142	none
Barley	none	511	144	none

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Food	Preliminary Estimate of 1946 Production in 1,000 Metric Tons:			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Naked				
barley	None	687	76	none
Buckwheat	none	none	39	39
Maize	none	none	41	41
Soybeans	none	none	74	295
Other				
pulses	none	31	59	51
Daikon	148	117	223	1633
Sweet				
potatoes	none	none	128	6125
White				
potatoes	none	687	1569	245
Vegetables	245	644	1285	1662
Fruits	8	129	246	621
Beet sugar	3	none	none	9
Fats and oils	5	4	3	3
Fish	488	683	536	731
Kelps	189	410	79	110
Meat and				
poultry	7	5	5	7
Milk and dairy				
products	18	19	19	19
Eggs	14	15	9	7

It is anticipated that only a negligible amount of cane sugar will be produced in 1946.

Further information included in this report indicates that there is no standard rice ration in Japan. A staple food ration of rice or rice substitutes provides 1,042.25 calories or 297 grams daily for the average adult Japanese.

Tokyo's supply of staple food stocks continues to increase slightly. At last report (25 January) it was 12 days' supply.

General MacArthur's Headquarters has received the following report on the Japanese livestock population in 1945, and estimates for 1946, from the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Type of Livestock	Total in 1945	Estimated Total in 1946
Horses	1,254,044	1,128,600
Draft cattle	2,072,000	1,865,000
Dairy cattle	246,000	221,000
Hogs	250,000	200,000
Sheep	181,760	981,700
Chickens	17,204,000	19,000,000
Goats	252,700	252,700
Rabbits	3,000,000	3,000,000

It is reported that 14,000 cases of black tea, weighing 1,200,000 pounds, and suitable for the world market, are now available for export from Japan. Twenty-one thousand cases of green tea in various forms, totaling approximately 2,000,000 pounds and suitable for export to Canada, the U.S., U.S.S.R., Mongolia, and North China are also available.

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following data pertaining to the production and use of short fiber silk, floss silk, and mulberry bark:

	1940	1941	1944	1945
1. Production of short fiber silk, in metric tons	--	6,100	69,720	27,300*
2. Price paid farmer for bar of 8.27 pounds, in yen	--	8.48	14.0	28.0
3. Price of raw silk per 132 lb. bale, in yen	--	--	1,488	4,192
4. Production of floss silk, in metric tons	485	--	900	712*
5. Amount of mulberry bark used in manufacture of textile fibers and paper, in metric tons	9,403	--	46,875	27,348*

(*Estimated)

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General MacArthur's Headquarters has directed the Japanese Government to prepare 2600 bales of raw silk for export from Yokohama. The Japanese Government was also directed to deliver to Headquarters by 7 February an official statement on the availability of this silk for shipment.

According to a report by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 58 metric tons of palm oil were on hand in Japan on 1 December 1945. This commodity is needed immediately for soap manufacture and other industrial purposes. Due to the severe wartime shipping shortage, consumption of palm oil declined from 28,500 metric tons in 1943 to 214 metric tons in 1945. All of this oil came from Sumatra and Malaya.

Japanese mint (*Mentha Arvensis*) is being grown commercially for the production of menthol and oil of peppermint. Twenty-four metric tons of finished menthol will be available for export during the first quarter of 1946, and an additional 30 metric tons is expected to be available during the remainder of 1946.

B. Industry

Since Japanese coal production in December 1945 was 26% above the quota set for that month, the Japanese Coal Control Association has made an upward revision of its quotas for the first quarter of 1946, as follows:

	Production Quota in 1,000 Metric Tons for the months:		
	Jan 46	Feb 46	Mar 46
1. Original quota	990	1,050	1,250
2. Revised quota	1,050	1,100	1,400
3. Capacity as estimated by General MacArthur's Head- quarters as of 31 Dec 45	1,200	1,500	2,000

It is reported that adequate supplies of rubber hose, coal oil explosives, electric lamps and rubber conveyor and drive belts have been obtained.

Figures for the production of light and nonferrous metals in Japan, as reported by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry, follow:

<u>Metal</u>	<u>December 1945</u> <u>Production</u>	<u>Estimated January 1946</u> <u>Production</u>
	(in metric tons)	
Aluminum	59	100
Crude Copper	370	500
Electric Copper	150	400
Refined Lead	155	not reported
Refined Zinc	856	1000
Refined Nickel	0	36
Refined Antimony	0	13
Magnesium	0	0
Refined Tin	0	0

The Japanese Rubber Union reports that during the period 21 December 1945 to 20 January 1946, there was a total of 409 rubber factories in Japan, of which 67 were not operating. The following figures for the manufacture of finished rubber products from crude rubber include estimates for 11 factories which did not submit reports:

<u>Finished Rubber Products</u>	<u>Weight in Kilograms</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,147,733</u>
Auto tires and tubes	126,583
Bicycle tires and tubes	241,368
Rubber boots and shoes	89,952
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	21,965
Rubber-soled socks	136,202
Soles and heels	69,057
Belting	56,400
Hose	36,325
Cloth	93,144

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Finished Rubber ProductsWeight in KilogramsTOTAL

Repair sheets for tires	19,564
Medical goods	33,310
Latex	4,062
Rice thresher rolls	51,424
Mechanical and other goods	168,377

General MacArthur's Headquarters has compiled information on the production of phosphates in the Palau Islands. The island of Angaur has approximately 45,000 metric tons of undried phosphates on hand. Its loading equipment is adequate, but requires repair for fast operation; mining, transportation and drying machinery were completely destroyed, and dredges and rotary kilns are badly needed. Approximately one-third of the original trained labor force is available. After dredges and kilns have been installed, the island should produce 5,000 metric tons monthly.

The island of Tobi has on hand approximately 50,000 metric tons of undried phosphates. The pier is in fairly good condition, and some deposits remain, although there is no mining machinery. If transportation equipment is provided, a small monthly production, estimated at not more than 1,000 metric tons, is possible.

Phosphate deposits on Sonsorol are worked out - but stocks of about 30,000 metric tons remain. The pier has been destroyed and small boats must be used for loading.

Peleliu has no stocks or reserves of phosphates.

C. Finance.

General MacArthur's Headquarters has approved an additional local government bond issue of 684,340,000 yen, supplementing the 815,660,000 yen bond issue approved 16 January to total the 1,500,000,000 yen requested by the Japanese Government. The additional bond issue was approved after an investigation showed that all practicable economies for the fiscal year ending March 1946 had been effected. The local government budget for 1945-46 totals 10,224,000,000 yen and economies to the amount of 2,442,000,000 yen have been practiced. Borrowing has been authorized for the following purposes:

1. To correct a budget deficit of 557,000,000 yen, due to revenues having been lower than anticipated.
2. Fire and crime prevention: 350,000,000 yen.
3. Rehabilitation: 250,000,000 yen.
4. Public works: 220,000,000 yen.
5. Education, sanitation, industry, utilities, etc: 123,000,000 yen.

The ten-day report of the Bank of Japan for 31 January follows:

<u>ASSETS</u> (In millions of yen)		<u>LIABILITIES</u> (In millions of yen)	
Cash and bullion	533	Notes issued	58,566
Govt bonds and other securities	7,423	Govt deposits	23,710
Advances to Govt	14,379	Other deposits	4,093
Loans	40,957	Miscellaneous accounts	1,562
Agencies' accounts	24,055	Net profit for current period	349
Miscellaneous accounts	869	Capital and reserves	211
Inter-office account	292	Inter-office items on Govt account	17
TOTAL ASSETS	88,508	TOTAL LIABILITIES	88,508

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D. Labor

The All-Japan General Federation of Labor (Zen-Nippon Rodo Sodomei) claims a total membership of approximately 250,000 workers, affiliated with 289 unions. A partial geographic distribution follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Tokyo Prefecture	22	62,670
Hyogo Prefecture	36	38,500
Kanagawa Prefecture	33	19,040
Hokkaido	35	35,000
Kyushu	37	39,140

KCREAPolitics and Government

A Korean National Assembly, called by conservative and moderate Korean parties, convened in Seoul during the first week in February. Although representatives of the Communist and People's Parties were invited, it is reported that neither they nor representatives of the Yanan Independence Alliance attended. Kim Koo, and Rhee, Syngman, of the "Provisional Government" were chosen unanimously as leaders. The parties of the Left, principally the Korean Communist Party (Chosun Kong Sang Dang) and the Korean People's Party (Inmin Dang) have announced progress in their plans for a projected "Democratic People's United Front".

It is reported that selected officers and enlisted personnel of the Korean Constabulary are being given instruction and orientation at Seoul before departing for the provinces to organize units of the Constabulary. Recruiting will soon begin in all provinces except Kyonggido, where the garrison of 3 companies of troops is close to full strength.

General Hodge's Headquarters has assigned Korean personnel to the project of preparing a Korean legal dictionary. This group is preparing reports on the family, marriage, divorce, and similar aspects of Korean law.

General Hodge's Headquarters has begun to compile information to be used as the basis for claims against the Japanese Government for the payment of Korean civil servants formerly employed by that government.

Communications

It is reported that the Japanese language will be eliminated from all Korean domestic telegraph traffic by 1 March 1946. An investigation indicates that the Korean language is now used in 90% of domestic telegraph messages.

Religion and Education

The Public Library of Seoul, with 70,000 volumes listed in its catalog, will shortly be open to the public.

A one-year law refresher course will be organized to train qualified persons for the Korean judiciary; enrollment is limited to 100 students.

The Japanese-sponsored semi-military Korean Boy Scout Organization was disbanded some weeks ago and the Korean Board of Education is reorganizing this group. The new program for the Korean Boy Scouts emphasizes physical, mental and moral aspects, in line with the purposes of the international Boy Scout movement.

A national school for blind and deaf Korean children was opened at Seoul 21 January 1946. This school offers primary grade instruction and occupational training to handicapped children above the age of six.

Economics

A. Food and Agriculture

Nothing to report.

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B. Industry

Korean heads of the provincial Bureaus of Mining and Industry met on 25 and 26 January in Seoul. Among other problems, they discussed matters relating to the custody of property and the formation of a new civil service.

The Korean Bureau of Mining and Industry has established a Supervisory Board for Technical Education to train technicians and engineers. It is hoped to send students to the United States for observation and study of American industrial techniques, in addition to providing local training. Candidates for these traveling scholarships will be selected on the basis of examinations planned for late February and early March 1946.

C. Finance

The Bureau of Finance in General Hodge's Headquarters issued on 23 January Memorandum # 12, cancelling, as of 9 August 1945, all non-life insurance policies on Japanese-owned property in Southern Korea; which had been in effect prior to the cessation of hostilities. For purposes of record, reports of damage occurring after 9 August are to be continued. Non-life insurance policies on Korean-owned property remain in effect. Policies of this type written by Japanese companies for Koreans will be reinsured by or replaced in Korean companies after effective records have been developed. The only non-life insurance company now authorized to do business in Korea is the Chosen Fire and Marine Insurance Company in Seoul.

The Seoul press reports that Soviet authorities have opened a Central Bank in Pyongyang, Northern Korea, with a loan of 100,000,000 yen. It is reported by the same source that the bank will be the controlling monetary establishment in northern Korea.

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18 February 1946

copy no. 98

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 12/9

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

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure is the ninth 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 15 February 1946. These summaries are based on the daily operational reports from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

MI-12/9

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

15 February 1946

JAPANPolitics and Government

The Shidehara Cabinet announced on 9 February a sweeping interpretation of General MacArthur's directive of 4 January barring ultra-nationalists from positions of public trust. Officials of nationalist organizations, principally, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and their affiliates, are forbidden to enter the elections planned for 31 March. The Cabinet's decision is likewise reported by the press to bar from candidacy those recommended by the Tojo Regime during the Diet election of 1942. The Government also warned that still others elected to the Diet, even though without official sponsorship, would be barred because of their war activities, and added 119 nationalist societies to the list specifically proscribed by General MacArthur. In addition to the decision disqualifying politicians connected with nationalist societies, additional rulings dealing with professional soldiers, Government officials, and members of financial and industrial organizations reportedly are expected. According to the press, the Government's plan is to be formalized this week in an Imperial Rescript.

The Cabinet's decision is considered a severe blow to Japanese conservative who apparently had hoped for a mild interpretation of SCAP's directive of 4 January. An estimated nine-tenths of the lower house members and about 95 percent of all the Diet members of the Progressive Party, the Majority party in the outgoing Diet, apparently fall within this ban. Thus the Progressive Party--which had been considered capable of securing a plurality or even a majority in the new Diet--may now be reduced to the position of a minority party faced with the necessity of either sponsoring a new slate of little-known candidates or dissolving.

The Liberal Party, about 10 percent of whose candidates are affected, may gain increasing support from conservative circles and emerge as the leading right-wing party. In fact, some members of the Progressive Party apparently advocate a coalition with the Liberals. The Government's decision probably also increased chances for a victory by the Socialist Party, since the Socialists held only 25 seats in the old Diet and were comparatively free from connection with Japan's war program. The Government's ruling may necessitate still another shakeup in the Shidehara Cabinet. Specifically mentioned as possible casualties have been Commerce and Industry Minister, Sankuro Ogasawara; and State Minister Joji Matsumoto and Ichizo Kobayashi.

As a further step in the democratization of Japanese administrative agencies the Ministry of Justice announces significant changes in its personnel. On 8 February, Choro Hosono, president of the Hiroshima Appellate Court, was appointed President of the Supreme Court, succeeding Seiichi Shimoyama, and Atsutaro Kimura, Chief Director of the Imperial Bar Association (Jeikoku Bengoshi Kai) succeeded Namisuke Nakano as Public Procurator. Mr Kimura is the first Procurator General appointed from private life.

Other changes involve the office of Vice-Minister of Justice, 6 presidents of the Court of Appeals, 6 chief public procurators, 3 departmental chiefs in the Supreme Court, and 3 superintendents.

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Authority State Dept. Ch. 310 Jan 74
By DR JD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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By DR JD NARS, Date 6/13/74

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Changes in the personnel of the Ministry of Justice affect a total of 2,049 positions, including 19 members of the Chokunin rank (vice-ministers, judges, procurators and directors of bureaus), 292 Sonin (secretaries of bureaus and section-chiefs), 2 ranked as Sonin officials, 693 Hannin (lower ranking government officials) and 1,043 ranked as Hannin officials.

Joji Matsumoto, State Minister in the Shidehara Cabinet, who was intrusted with the task of preparing a draft revision of the Japanese Constitution, has presented a draft to the Cabinet, which considered it at several meetings. It is reported that Matsumoto's committee favored leaving Articles I through IV, which define the Imperial succession and the inviolability and sovereignty of the Emperor, virtually unchanged. Furthermore, the committee reportedly thought it appropriate to limit amendments, because of the "flexibility" of the present Constitution.

Following Cabinet action, the draft will be presented to General MacArthur for his approval, and then considered by a Constitution Reform Council, intended to be as broadly representative as possible. Government spokesmen have expressed the hope that publication will be possible by 1 March 1946. The left-wing press charges that the Government is attempting to hurry through a reactionary draft before popular opinion can make itself felt.

A dispatch from the Tokyo representative of the Central News (of Chungking) states that by 12 February approximately 2000 persons had applied for certificates for candidature in the coming Japanese elections. About 1800 of these applicants are described as newcomers to Japanese politics. Thirty-nine Japanese women availed themselves of their first opportunity to run for office; 10 were registered as Social Democrats, 8 as members of the New Japan Woman's Party, 5 from the Communist Party, 5 from provincial parties, 3 each from the Progressive and Liberal Parties; 5 were unaffiliated. (The Kyodo News Agency commented that "... a great advance of women as candidates in the coming elections cannot be expected, since their political consciousness is still low.

Independent candidates, totalling 793, filed the largest number of applications, followed by Progressives with 247, and Social Democrats with 224. The Communist Party turned in only 83 names, and the balance of candidates represented minor provincial parties. It is expected that the number of applicants will be far greater in coming weeks, as the general election is still 6 weeks away.

A further indication of the new (albeit limited) tendency for Japanese women to participate in public life is the appointment of a woman as vice-mayor of Kure, an event unique in Japanese history, and the announcement by the Home Minister that he plans to appoint a woman election official in the Ministry.

Public Information and Attitudes

General MacArthur's Headquarters reports that the two Japanese radio networks are broadcasting balanced programs of domestic and foreign news, information on national issues, education, and social and cultural programs of merit. Informational programs account for 21% of radio time, education for 31%, and entertainment for 48%.

Communications

During the war, the Japanese Board of Communications established a network of radio telegraph stations. This network is still operated as a means of relieving the congestion which would otherwise impede the flow of occupation forces' and Japanese domestic radio traffic. During the month of January, these stations served 170 cities and transmitted 18,000 messages.

Public Health and Welfare

The following table shows the incidence of communicable disease in Japan for the year 1945, as reported by the Japanese Ministry of Health. The figures for 1937 and 1938, prepared by the same source, and presented in the 1943-44 edition of the Japan Yearbook, are included for purposes of comparison with the caution that inaccurate reporting, particularly in the first half of 1945, tends to make conclusions hazardous.

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Disease	Total No. of Cases			Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum		
	1945	1938	1937	1945	1938	1937
Diphtheria	77,256	28,420	28,111	107.2	39.4	39.3
Typhoid	51,294	42,132	38,542	71.2	58.3	54.1
Dysentery ^{1/}	78,453	80,221	78,284	108.9	111.1	109.9
Paratyphoid	9,278	6,117	4,480	12.9	8.0	5.8
Epidemic meningitis	3,815	996	839	5.3	1.4	1.2
Epidemic typhus	2,392	0	—	3.3	0.0	—
Smallpox	1,719	30	—	2.4	0.1	—
Scarlet fever	2,267	19,002	17,603	3.1	26.3	24.7
Cholera	0	0	—	0.0	0.0	—
Plague	0	0	—	0.0	0.0	—

^{1/} Dysentery data for 1937 and 1938 include "ekiri", which may not appear in the 1945 statistics.

The Japanese Ministry of Health's report on communicable disease for the week ending 19 January shows a decrease in the incidence of diphtheria, continuing increases in typhoid and epidemic typhus and an increase in smallpox.

Disease	Number of Cases for Week Ending 19 Jan.	Change from Week Ending 12 Jan.
Diphtheria	1,479	--65
Typhoid	728	+128
Dysentery	51	+ 2
Paratyphoid	64	- 6
Epidemic meningitis	19	+ 3
Epidemic typhus	86	+ 62
Smallpox	334	+266
Scarlet fever	21	+ 7
Cholera	0	no change
Plague	0	no change

The Japanese Government has submitted to General MacArthur's Headquarters a report on the casualties ascribed to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, 6 August 1945. According to this report, total killed were 78,150, total missing, 13,983, seriously injured, 9,428, and slightly injured, 27,997. The report described 176,987 people as "general sufferers" --- those who suffered sickness and minor injuries as an after-effect or were left homeless. The grand total was 306,545.

Religion, Education, and the Arts

The Japanese Government has prepared a series of reports on the status of cities of cultural importance. Out of a total of 656 such cities, 98 were extensively damaged by military activities, 11 moderately damaged, and 8 slightly damaged.

The Japanese Government has designated items in 188 private art collections as "national treasures" subject to state protection, and reports that 297 private art collections contain at least 3 items each which are registered as "important objects."

Economics

A. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Food supplies in Hokkaido's four principal cities, Sapporo, Hokodate, Otaru and Muroran, were critically low during the six week period ending 11 February. Sufficient food was available, however, for daily needs. The situation in Muroran was particularly serious--it had no reserves from the end of December to date. Hokkaido normally imports food from Honshu, and the present difficulties are the result of a very poor harvest and transportation difficulties. The Japanese Government has submitted a shipping plan to General MacArthur's Headquarters, and hopes to build up reserves in Hokkaido by diverting a proportion of food imports to that island.

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The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the production of processed foods in December 1945 as follows:

Product	Quantity in Metric Tons
Wheat	430,343
Soy Sauce	34,345
Synthetic soy sauce	629
Miso (Soybean Paste)	19,988
Beet Sugar	3,812
Confectionery products	1,908
Butter	70
Condensed milk	258
Powdered milk	395
Meat products	99
Beer and liquors	97,981 hectoliters

The present Japanese production of mine timbers is 4,000,000 cubic feet per month, according to the Japanese Bureau of Forestry. This compares with a 1944 production rate of 9,760,000 cubic feet monthly. At present, 300,000 cubic feet of mine timbers are being exported to China monthly.

Lumber production goals for the fiscal year of 1946, based upon a rate of production approximately double that of October and November 1945, are:

750,000,000 cubic feet of logs, for all purposes
 400,000,000 cubic feet of saw logs
 260,000,000 cubic feet of lumber

General MacArthur's Headquarters has directed the Japanese Government to ship 150,000 sheets of silkworm eggs to China. The shipment is to be assembled, crated and prepared for air transportation by 4 March 1946, and is assigned to the Chinese Sericulture and Silk Company in Shanghai.

B. Industry

The Japanese Coal Control Association reports that, during the third ten-day period of January, coal production totalled 522,300 metric tons, a 38% increase over production during the second ten-day period of January. The total January production was 1,187,000 tons, an increase of 41% over December production.

On the other hand, coal stockpiles are being depleted rapidly, withdrawals during the third ten-day period rising 80% over the second ten-day period. If withdrawals continue at this rate, stockpiles will soon be below the Japanese safety margin, which is a reserve adequate for 10 days' consumption requirements.

According to a recent report by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Japan's hydroelectric capacity increased from 3,726,000 kilowatts in 1936 to 6,161,000 kilowatts in 1945, a gain of 60%. During the same period, steam generation capacity increased 71% from 2,817,000 kilowatts to 3,964,000 kilowatts. Despite this increased capacity, power production remained relatively static after 1941, and the consumption of electric power decreased considerably in 1944. At present, there are 1,000,000 fewer electric power consumers than there were in 1936.

The Natural Resources Section in General MacArthur's Headquarters has transmitted Report #17, The Wartime Administration of the Japanese Mineral Industry. This report may be summarized as follows: The history of the wartime administration of the Japanese mineral industry is divided into two periods:

a. From December 1941 to November 1943 controls were set up. During this period, the Cabinet Planning Board, the Industry Control Associations, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry assumed dominant roles in plotting production schedules and coordinating the mineral industry for military purpose.

b. After November 1943, emphasis was placed upon intensified domestic production, and the Munitions Ministry superseded the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as the administrative agency for scheduling production and making

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allocations. Private industry, in particular, those companies dealing with coal and other strategic minerals, was organized into munitions companies, and a system of personal responsibility for production was introduced. Orders issued by the Central Government were executed in the prefectures by 9 regional councils and the local munitions company control boards.

Government bonuses and subsidies were necessary to maintain top efficiency. In 1943, for example, the grant to the coal industry was 683,000,000 yen, and 1,523,000,000 yen was provided for the subsidies item in the budget for the fiscal year 1945.

The report indicates that the Government achieved a certain degree of success in centralizing the control of private industry, and in increasing production despite the cutting off of imports. The program was weakened, however by the uneconomic basis for operating plants and mines, and by conflict between military and civilian agencies on planning and distribution. Ultimately the effort to sustain peak production would have been defeated by the insufficiency of Japanese mineral resources, and their inferior quality.

KOREAPolitics and Government

The Korean Emergency National Assembly adjourned for an indefinite period on 2 February. The recess was called to inform the leaders of the People's Republic, the Communist Party, and the Yenan Independence Alliance (none of these left-wing organizations attended) of the work accomplished by the Assembly in an effort to enlist their participation, and in order to permit the legislative committee to draft a constitution. It is reported that the work of the 13 committees appointed during the session is progressing satisfactorily.

In the first application of democratic methods in the selection of a provincial official in Korea, Koo Ja-Ok, American-educated General Secretary of the Korean YMCA, has been nominated as Governor of Kyonggi Province, of which Seoul is the capital. Representatives of the 21 kun (counties) and three pu (municipalities) in Kyonggi Province, representing the 3 million people of the Province, voted to submit Koo's name for approval to the United States Provincial Military Governor, Maj. General Archer L. Lerch. Paek Nam-Hoon, a Seoul industrialist who has been serving as civilian Governor of Kyonggi Province since 5 October, previously had been selected provisionally by the Military Governor's Korean Advisory Council. The method of selection used in naming Koo Ja-Ok probably represents the nearest approach to a popular election which can be readily expected within the framework of existing Korean institutions.

The Yenan Independence Alliance, a left-wing organization, has announced the establishment of a branch in Seoul. A party spokesman stated that an active systematic political movement will be developed.

Military Government assumed control of Provost Courts in Southern Korea as of 30 January. General Hodge and the Provincial Military Governors will be the appointing authorities, and Military Government personnel will be appointed.

Military Government has approved plans for the completion of the Suyong River water supply project at Fusan. A subsidy of 2,500,000 yen has been granted.

Communications

~~American~~
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and Radio Corporation of America are currently arranging for the installation of a radio telephone service between Korea and the United States. The date for arrival and installation of equipment is tentatively set at June 1946. Initially, the service is to be operated by the Radio Corporation of America, and it is planned that Koreans ultimately will take over.

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Transportation

It is planned to integrate four private railroads in Southern Korea into a national network. The railway hospital will assume the care of employees of the Transportation Bureau.

Education

Concrete progress in the development of the Korean educational system in the American occupation zone is indicated by a recent report of increases in school enrollment and teaching staff. Approximately one in every three of the estimated population between 6 and 18 years of age is now attending school, more than the total number of Korean and Japanese children in attendance in 1939-40. The Korean teaching staff, although still inadequate, has also been increased to a total greater than that of the combined staffs of Korean and Japanese teachers in 1944.

It is planned to send five Korean educators to the provinces to stimulate interest in adult education. The project includes the establishment of a central institute for training instructors and provision of an adult educational institute in each village, district and province.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

A series of nightly broadcasts by prominent Koreans is part of the campaign to expedite rice collections.

The southern provinces of Korea report ample supplies of cotton seed suitable for planting. (Note: According to the Japan Yearbook, 1943-44, the 1940 cotton crop in the whole of Korea amounted to 186,841,000 kin or approximately 247,190,600 lbs. avoir.)

Engineers from the Land Reclamation Section are currently in the field, completing preparations for construction work on the irrigation of Korean farmlands.

The Korean Fisheries Corporation has been reorganized, and its present functions include the operation and supervision of 14 associations, 178 guilds, and 8 unions. The unions on the coast of Southern Korea are now receiving fishing supplies from a delivery service of 10 boats. The value of the cod catch in the Chinha Bay area to date exceeds 60,000,000 yen - the largest on record for that area. The reorganization of the Hayashi Kene Fishing and Refrigerating Company is now under way; and 6 heavy trawlers have been equipped for deep sea fishing at Inchon.

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MI-13

9 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 13

CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE ON FEC

Note by the Secretary General

A communication has been received from the Chinese Ambassador that he is leaving for China for consultation and that Dr. Liu Shih-shun, Chinese Ambassador to Canada, will act as China's representative on the Far Eastern Commission during Dr. Wei's absence.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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Is this an FEAC MI
with MI 14

Note by Secretary General
The documents — describe
have been sent to the Secretary
General by Col. J. Drake
of the Scientific and Technical
Section of Supreme Commander
Allied Forces (SCAF) without
recommendation or comment.
The documents may be of interest
to members of the Commission
and are available for examination
in the office of the Secretariat.
They are too long and to be
micrographed.

Tokyo
30th Jan '46

The Secretary
The Far Eastern Commission.

Dear Sir,

I have been requested to
pass the enclosed documents to
you.

I do so, without recommendation
or comment.

Yours truly

S. J. Drake

DRAKE

of Scientific and Technical Section
Scap.

Importance of
Aluminum Goods to Japan

by "Lightmetal Industry
Control Association".

In view of recommendation announced by Edwin W. Pauley for down payment on Japanese defeat, all facilities for producing and finishing light metal will sooner or later be removed as reparation.

If this is effectively carried as it is planned, Japan may not be able to obtain even one pound of aluminum unless imported. But being poor in exporting resources, Japan is utterly unable to get from abroad so expensive ~~of~~ aluminum ingots. Its fabrication will also be limited by using merely surplus capacity of copper fabrication facilities with the result of entire destruction of supplying aluminum goods for ultimate consumption.

However, demand for aluminum goods has rather an old history in Japan of ultimate consumption for the general people, and in fact long before 1931 when the Manchurian Incident occurred, about 10,000 metric tons was yearly imported in use for household utensils, electric conductors, etc. and fabricated at those mills then in existence as exclusively founded for the purpose.

Aluminum smelting industry was also founded at the start as a means of supplying purely peace time demand necessary for the Japanese people with aluminum, civilized metal.

Since then, aluminum has been utilized in peacetime industry and people's daily necessities, and at last we could not imagine our national economics without aluminum.

Chief items of aluminum goods absolutely indispensable for people's daily life are enumerated:-

(1) Household Utensile:- with utilization of anodic coating (alumilite) turned out to be success in 1933, aluminum cooking utensils and portable utensils became most popular because of their decisive superiority, and they could not be replaced by iron or copper for their sanitation and handiness. Also aluminum

goods cannot be fabricated much more efficiently by use of any other fabrication facilities. For example, such urgent demands for war victims as requisitioned by Ministry of Commerce and Industry recently to make 2,300,000 luncheon boxes, 5,000,000 pans, 2,300,000 boilers, 2,000,000 boiled-rice warmers, and like ^{big} quantitative demands have been satisfied, which cannot be produced with any other material showing absolute necessity for having aluminum.

Demands of aluminum for the above item alone can be estimated at about 15,000 metric tons at average consumption of 180 gram per capita of 80,000,000 population in the near future (urgent needs for casual war victims excluded).

(2) Electric conductors and busbars: whilst Japanese copper production showed rather excess before the Manchurian incident and its sacrifice exportation was made in a large amount, expected poorer copper ores will make copper production keenest short in near future.

On the other most abundant demands will be coming for copper cables and busbars in the restoration plans of war destructed cities, ~~expedite~~ ^{such} electrification of railroads on large scale, electrification of farming and others, all of which must be replaced by aluminum in view of short supply of copper. Yearly demand of about 10,000 metric tons minimum will be estimated in this field alone.

(3) Electric apparatus: electric apparatus parts and conductors will need aluminum on extensive basis, and some experts in this line estimate demands to be 4,800 metric tons a year, out of which the following demands can not be indispensable ^{and not be replaced by other metal}:-

	m. tons
(a) electric motor apparatus	1,000
(b) foils for phase increasing condensers in motors to be much in use for electrification of railroad, farming, etc.	400
(c) 1,000,000 sets of all kinds of electric meters will need non-magnetic measuring plates, inner cases and other workable parts.	250

(4) Radio and other communication apparatus: machine parts for those apparatus indispensable for people's cultural life in use for variable battery, electrolytic battery, vacuum bulbs, shield-cases, speakers, "MK" magnets for telephone, etc. 800

(5) Railroad carriage, automobiles and trucks may use ~~quantitative~~ ^{much} aluminum in future for its light feature of carriage, but present urgent need for motor cylinders, gaskets, etc. in use for motor cars, without which the outstanding motor car production plans may not be carried out ^{it} will be estimated 600

If it is allowed to use aluminum more efficiently, though relatively, estimated demand for aluminum may be 4,000 tons all included in this connection.

(6) Auxiliary Coins: it is only aluminum auxiliary coins punched out of aluminum sheet in a large quantity as substitute for paper money in Japan where no nickel is produced, and tonnage demanded is estimated minimum 2,000 metric tons a year.

(7) Aluminum Foils: this is much used for electric apparatus, etc., as in the foregoing but also it is demanded for packing candy, tobacco, greentea and also for such export sundry goods as Xmas decorations, plating for shell buttons.

It is also used for making gold and silver threads, assorted for weavings for export, all of which show how aluminum delicately and deeply is related with national economy in Japan.

Estimated Aluminum Demand for Ultimate Consumption to fabricate per year:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Tonnage metric</u>
Household Utensils	15,000
Electric Conductor, Busbars, etc.	10,000
Electric Apparatus, etc.	4,800
Radio, Communicating Apparatus	800

Cars, Automobiles, etc.	4,000
Coins	2,000
Medical, Rayon Spinning, Chemical Apparatus and others	5,000
Total	41,600

Aluminum demand for ultimate consumption is ever tending to increase in line with minimum standard of cultural life of people at large and will amount to a total consumption of 40,000 tons a year.

If, therefore, all aluminum production equipment is destructed and/or removed, it is not exaggerating to say that it will mean a barbarous life to Japanese people.

(End)

Comments on Petitioned Restoration
of
Japanese Lightmetal Smelters'
and
Fabricators' Facilities

by "Lightmetal Control
Association"

Japanese Lightmetal Industry is not born for war purposes: aluminum and magnesium smelting industry in Japan is not founded for war purposes. It was at first in 1918 planned for keeping up civilized standard of living of Japanese people with joint investment of Japanese capitalists and Aluminum Company of America with imported raw materials from within the American influenced territories through the good office of the late Dr. Takamine, but unfortunately it didn't realize because of the worldwide depression then ruling. Since then every plan has been started one after another for the purpose of self-supplying domestic demands ever increasing for electric conductor, household utensils, etc.

As for magnesium, its smelting industry was in fact started with the naturally proposed use of utilized chloride magnesium raised as by-products from domestic salt fields.

Both industries have in fact been recognized as war enterprises only since the outbreak of the Greater Eastern Asiatic War. In other words, light metal smelting industries in Japan have not originally been planned nor born for aggressive war purposes.

Light metal industries in Japan have no chance of coming back to war industry again: raw material for producing aluminum are technically limited to Bauxite and aluminous-shale in Japan, and all other ores mined in Japan proper are not utilized on any industrial basis as well evidenced by many experimental results.

If, therefore, by any chance Japan should be detected as

as though intending to use aluminum products for war purposes, her suspected intension will rightaway be stopped by putting ban on shipment of raw materials from anywhere and at any moment by the Allied Powers, and in other words Japanese aluminum smelting industry will indeed be destined for being placed *at* the commands of the Allied Forces.

As for magnesium, self-supply of raw materials being of by-products of salts industry, it is quite limited and is not sufficient for meeting any war demands.

Aluminum Fabrication Industry in Japan has its own history of long standing as peace-time industry but is not cultivated for making merely aeroplane materials during war time: in those fabrication plants of electric conductors, rolled sheets, household utensils, etc., about 10,000 metric tons of imported aluminum ingots were already consumed in 1930, just before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and peacetime consumption of aluminum has ever been on the increase even during war until it is quite limited by war time use. In 1934, demand for aluminum goods in Japan became quite definite when anodic coating process for aluminum became successful, and therefore bringing aluminum fabrication industry back to prewar stage means a death blow to the civilized way of living of Japanese people.

Aluminum for peacetime demands can hardly be replaced by other metals: there are too many an important goods for people's ultimate consumption produced with aluminum as indispensable raw materials.

There are, for examples, as in the following:-

(1) aluminum cooking utensils which became so popularly used by people at large, and it is so deeply saturated into among our daily life as not being replaced by such unsanitary and unhandy steel or copper household utensils and its yearly consumption may exseed 10,000 metric tons aluminum ingots.

(2) Parts for radio and other electric apparatuses need aluminum

absolutely and relatively in many other instances, and its demands may reach to 10,000 metric tons minimum a year.

(3) Electric conductor must be produced by aluminum as substitute for copper as a principle in the near future after the present copper stock is exhausted because of its expected keen short supply much against oversupply of copper as in 1930. Thus there is no hope for using copper in place of aluminum.

Demand for aluminum for electric cable and other conductor is estimated at least 10,000 metric tons a year.

(4) Aluminum for automobile, trucks, railroad carriage, etc. is featured for its lightness and increased transportation capacity, and its demands, though seemed relatively, is counted as peace time consumption and several thousands tons of demands a year may not be over-estimation.

Japan cannot afford enough to import Aluminum Ingots but may stand buying from abroad rather cheap ores to the extent not exceeding 10 to 20 percent cost of aluminum ingots, and is wisely self-supplied: in case of self-supplying enterprises by using the existing electric and production equipment, Japan will get home-smelted ingots with the imported ores at such cheaper cost as 10 to 20 percent of imported ingots.

Being poor in exporting resources, Japan may not be expecting too much while she may produce at home those necessaries for keeping the cultural life at a minimum by self-supplying of aluminum, Ingots and fabricated goods.

(End)

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(End)

Tokyo, January 28, 1946

Aluminum Rolling Industry and its Source of Ingot Supply

With reference to the "Report on Aluminum Consumption and its Fabrication Business in Japan" made to Lt. Col. J. E. Drake, ~~Representative~~ of the Scientific and Technical Div., G. H. Q. dated Tokyo, Dec. 29, 1945, it is further to be commented on supply of Aluminum ingot for fabrication industry.

Inventory of Aluminum consisting chiefly of aluminum strong alloy products fabricated during war is estimated to be a little less than 100,000 metric tons as per the attached Table No. 1, at termination of war, August 15, 1945.

The stocks on hand would, however, be left unused if our rolling and other fabrication equipments should be removed as recommended for reparation program, and on the other at this time of no supply of aluminum ingot nor Bauxite and Aluminos shale is expected, we cannot but look for the existing old stocks^{of} aluminum products or its scraps as source of ingot supply.

Anyhow, in fabrication of these aluminum products estimated to be about 35,000 tons yearly peacetime consumption (electric cable, cast and forged goods excluded) and seemed indispensable for maintaining minimum standard of living of Japanese people as a result of starved surrender as shown on the attached copy of report, we cannot technically depend on the old stocks of aluminum only but have to look for aluminum ingot of higher purity in some portion especially when producing stuffs for electric apparatus, foils and the like, not to speak much of making electric cables.

Since we cannot depend on supply of primary aluminum ingot from our smelting plants at present because of no importation of Bauxite and aluminos shale, or of short supply of other aluminum smelting materials, remelt ingot recovered chiefly from strong alloy products unused, junked airplanes and others would be main source of aluminum ingot supply. It would also be indispensable to have aluminum ingot of higher purity to some extent because of deteriorated alloying ingredients of the old stocks of various aluminum alloy products when remelt ingots is produced for fabrication.

We now have to look for even about 10,000 tons aluminum primary ingot for the said 35,000 tons fabrication purposes by utili- (To Be Continued)

zing a part of the old aluminum stocks of alloy products or junked airplane as ^Usource of aluminum ingot supply, and this would be possible if these stuffs be used in place of Bauxite or others and put through by alumina reduction Bayer process though undesirable and rather expensive. It can be estimated to get about 10,000 tons ingot out of 15,000 tons old aluminum stocks, ^{by this process} which tonnage is indispensable for producing about 35,000 tons aluminum rolled products for peacetime consumption per ~~in~~ year to come.

We now see the stocks of old aluminum on the attached Table No.1 would thus be cut down to about 85,000 tons which would only last for about a year and a half as source of ingot supply for our aluminum rolled products in line with our proposed production program when permitted.

On and after the old stocks of aluminum is thus exhausted about seventeen months ahead, we have to depend entirely on aluminum ingot supply coming from aluminum smelters and we are able to estimate about 50,000 tons aluminum ingot would be necessary on a basis of average fabrication loss of about 30 per cent if 35,000 tons rolled product fabrication program be allowed and maintained, and increased population would require it much more.

This is why any generous decision on the part of Far Eastern Advisory Committee would sincerely be appreciated.

In closing, one more reference is to be added if permissible and ~~th~~ it is our fabrication of aluminum products for export. As fully anticipated, we have to rely on import of food and other necessaries from abroad to keep minimum standard of living of our people and to meet with the situation we can fabricate aluminum products for export. In this connection we have rather a long history. Since year ~~E~~ 1907 we have aluminum goods export statistics of such household utensils, Latex cups and others shipped to Dutch East Indies, China, South Sea Islands, British India and also to Africa and the Continents amounting to about Yen 1,800,000 in 1919. Fortunately most of facilities for aluminum rolling and fabricating aluminum goods are kept undamaged by war, and equipped for ready ~~p~~ operation depending on getting supply of aluminum ingot.

We are, therefore, very anxious to keep and maintain our rolling equipments to keep up with absolute needs repeatedly explained and in addition some extent of aluminum smelting equipments is likewise indispensable with so that we are able to maintain minimum standard of our living.

(End)

TABLE I
ESTIMATED ALUMINUM INVENTORY
as of Aug. 15, 1945

LOCATION (plants)	Rollers' X	Airplane makers' XX	Army/Navy XXX	Smelters' XXXX	Total
TONNAGE (metric)	33,320	40,000	20,000	6,000	99,320

Remarks :

X. Aluminum and its alloy rolling, pressing, forging, casting, and other plants covering stocks in forms of ingots, mill running stocks, unfinished products, finished products, scrap

XX. Estimated stocks covering the same as above

XXX. " " " " " " " "
held at Army and Navy Arsenals

XXXX. Aluminum Ingot held at smelters' plants

To. Lt. Col. J.E. Drake

Tokyo. Dec. 29th. 1945

" Report on Aluminum Consumption and its Fabrication Business in Japan "

Up to the year 1934 when Japan started Aluminum Smelting with imported Bauxite and Aluminous-shale, she imported Aluminum Ingot as shown in the Table No. I, and tonnage consumed are estimated for years 1929-1938 shown in the Table No. II.

In 1929, jnst before the Manchurian Insident, our consumption and percentage of consumption per fabrication was figured as in the following:-

Goods fabricated	Est. tonnage	Percentage
sheet	7,230	54%
pipe, bass	120	1%
castings	2,500	19%
electric conductor	2,700	20%
others	400 800	6%
Total	13,350	100%

Out of the foregoing, we can roughly estimate tonnage consumed for making cooking household utensils for 60% to 70%.

The population of Japan proper has increased by about one third since 1929 and also there has been great loss of cooking utensils and others from fire and bombing. To provide the minimum needs of the people, tonnage for consumption for each item is estimated as in the following:-
(estimated for consumption of light metal per year)

	m. tons
(1) cooking household utensils	21,000
(urgent use for war victims included) including Aluminum Foils	
(2) electric aparatus	3,500
(radio, communicating machine, etc.)	
(3) carriage (autmobiles, bicycles, etc.)	5,500
(4) coin	2,000
(5) medical aparatus, rayon, spinning, chemical industries, etc.	3,000
Total	35,000

In connection with tonnage consumed, we refer to light metal rolling (drawing, extruding, etc. included) capacity at fabricators plants in Japan, and we can estimate yearly capacity in these plants up to the year 1934 to be about 10,000 m. tons.

Whilst these capacity was by and by increased at about 150,000-160,000 tons at high time of 1943, and due to the war damage these rolling capacity fell down to about 120,000 m. tons at time of termination.

However, you will see that these rolling (drawing, extruding, etc.) mills, equipments and other machineries in the total capacity of fabricating 35,000 metric are badly in need for producing light metal sheets, rods, pipes, sections etc. for ultimate fabrication of various necessities as in the foregoing in order to maintain minimum ~~time~~^{peace}-time living of Japanese people at large.

TABLE NO. I

ALUMINUM IMPORTATION INTO JAPAN

Year	Tonnage (metric tons)
1900	95
1901	38
1902	98
1903	109
1904	395
1905	147
1906	199
1907	839
1908	437
1909	320
1910	466
1911	436
1912	987
1913	318
1914	488
1915	488
1916	756
1917	945
1918	839
1919	1,521
1920	1,953
1921	1,826
1922	3,966
1923	3,654
1924	4,688
1925	7,546
1926	5,824
1927	9,160
1928	11,894
1929	10,965
1930	2,788
1931	4,792
1932	3,517
1933	3,518
1934	5,227
1935	

TABLE NO. II

ALUMINUM CONSUMPTION

Year	Tonnage (metric tons)
1927	6,000
1928	10,000
1929	13,000
1930	11,000
1931	6,700
1932	9,100
1933	8,700
1934	11,600
1935	16,800
1936	18,700
1937	22,300
1938	40,000

MI-1410 January 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONMEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 14REPORTS ON JAPANESE INDUSTRY

1. The Secretariat of the Commission has received from the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department two sets of reports on various Japanese industries, as listed on the appended sheet. These were prepared for Ambassador Pauley, Representative of the President on Reparations, by the Economic and Scientific Section of Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo. They were compiled hastily from data submitted by the Japanese authorities, and time did not permit of detailed verification. However, it is believed that the reports will be of value to the Commission.

2. As the reports are somewhat lengthy, it will not be possible for the Secretariat to reproduce and distribute all of them to the Commission. They will therefore be made available to interested members of the Commission in the rooms of the Secretariat (Room 276 $\frac{1}{2}$, State Department Building), and any individual reports which members of the Commission, after perusal, believe to be of unusual value can then be reproduced and distributed.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT R. DICKOVER

DATE:

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT :Enclosures to MI-14 filed by
subject in Info. Office.MI-14

REPORTS ON JAPANESE INDUSTRY

1. Iron and Steel Industry
2. Coal
3. Other Mining
4. Light Metals
5. Other Non-Ferrous Metals
6. Shipbuilding
7. Railway Rolling Stock
8. Automotive
9. Electric Power
10. Other Machinery
11. Chemicals
12. Food Processing
13. Petroleum and Synthetic Oils
14. Industrial Alcohol
15. Building Materials
16. Rubber Goods
17. Fisheries Products
18. Ceramics
19. Communications and Communications Equipment
20. Handicraft Products
21. Paper
22. Synthetic Rubber
23. Textiles and Leather
24. Army and Navy Arsenals
25. Export Capacity of Japan
26. Import Requirements of Japan

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Checked 25 May 1949

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14 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 15

THE JAPANESE ECONOMY

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a paper entitled "The Japanese Economy", has been submitted by the United Kingdom delegation and is circulated for the information of the Commission.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

ENCLOSURETHE JAPANESE ECONOMY

1. Japan Proper, with an area about one-fifth larger than that of the British Isles, has to support a population which, after the return of the Japanese nationals from overseas, will amount to some 80 millions. Her natural resources are comparatively small. Only 15% of her area can be cultivated and, before the war, she relied on foreign sources of supply for the greater part of the raw materials needed for her manufacturing industries; cotton, wool, iron ore, pulp, non-ferrous metals, vegetable oils and seeds and mineral oil. Her main natural resources consist of timber, water power, some copper and coal, but even her output of coal is only of the same order of magnitude as that of France, and she has to import coking coal.

2. Seventy-five years ago, when Japan had virtually no foreign trade and no modern manufacturing industry, her population was about 30 millions. It is supposed to have remained at roughly this level for two centuries and it is improbable that the country could support a much larger population than this in the absence of foreign trade and manufactures, even if the standards of living were reduced to the level that existed in the middle of the nineteenth century. The rise in the population occurred as a result of the fall in the death rate, which in turn depended mainly on industrialisation.

3. Before the war agriculture and fishing still engaged a high proportion of the occupied population; 46% or 15 millions. Numbers had remained stationary in these occupations (taken together) for the previous 20 years and the additional population of working age during that period, had been absorbed entirely in manufacturing industry, commerce, and the "service" trades. From agriculture and fishing, Japan provided, before the war, the bulk of her foodstuffs, but she depended on imports of rice, mainly from Korea and Formosa,

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to the extent of between 15 and 20% of her annual consumption, on Formosa for her sugar requirements, and on Manchuria for a high proportion of the soya beans which she consumed in the form of food and fertilisers. Since the population which she will have to support in the next few years is likely to be some 10 millions more than in the middle 30's, it is unlikely that she can dispense with food imports on this scale (390 million yen) during the decades to come.

4. Before the world depression of 1930-31, Japan's manufacturing industry was very highly specialised to textiles, particularly the raw silk and cotton manufactures. Employment in raw silk, silk piece-goods, cotton yarn and piece-goods, accounted for nearly half of her total employment in factory industry. The heavy industries were then of small importance. The greater part of her exports, by means of which she acquired the raw materials for her growing industries, then consisted mainly (two-thirds of them) of textiles and textile materials. In the 30's the Japanese economy was transformed, first by the depression in the raw silk trade, and secondly by re-armament and the policy of investment in Manchuria. Depression in the raw silk trade compelled her to re-distribute her resources and to broaden the basis of her industrial life, while re-armament and Manchurian investment stimulated the capital goods trades, which would doubtless have grown considerably in any case. There was consequently in the 30's great development in the metal and engineering, chemical, rayon, woollen and worsted industries, and in a multitude of miscellaneous consumption goods trades, while the cotton industry continued to expand. Her foreign trade reflected these changes in her internal economy, and in 1936 had become much less specialised than in the years before the world depression. Yet, even in 1936, textiles and textile materials accounted for nearly half of her total exports. These textiles themselves, however, were of greater variety than formerly since a substantial trade had been built up in rayon yarn, piece-goods, and worsted goods.

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- 3 -

5. The development and the pre-war condition of Japanese economy is perhaps best indicated by the statement that in 1936 finished manufactures accounted for 60% of her exports, compared with only 29% in 1913; while raw materials accounted for 63% of her imports, compared with 34% in 1913. It should be noted that the growth of Japanese exports during the 30's still left her with a comparatively small share of the total world export trade (3.59% in 1936).

6. Japan's shipping made an important contribution to her foreign income. In 1936 the net earnings from her shipping came to nearly 230 million yen, or nearly 9% of the value of her merchandise imports.

7. Japan's population, unless checked by a rise in the death rate through disease and impoverishment, is likely to increase substantially during the next 20 years, because of the high proportion of the population in the fertile age groups. The returns from the application of any greatly enlarged labour force to agriculture would be very small; the prospects of the one major exporting industry which relies on indigenous materials (raw silk) are not good, in view of the probable competition of nylon; and so it would seem that only by the development of manufacturing industry and the exchange of manufactured exports for raw materials and foodstuffs, can Japan avoid hopeless impoverishment and perhaps famine.

8. The relative importance of industry and agriculture respectively in the pre-war economy, can best be judged by comparing the contributions of these two sections of the economy to the national income. It is estimated that manufacturing industry in 1936 provided 41% of Japan's national income; agriculture and forestry provided 17%; mining 3% and fisheries under 2%. These facts are significant, since the figures showing the occupational distribution of manpower in Japan are liable to give a misleading impression of the relative importance of different sections of her economy.

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- 4 -

9. During the thirties, the benefits which Japan derived from the favourable terms of trade which all manufacturing countries then enjoyed, was offset in part by the collapse of raw silk prices. In future it is likely that the terms of trade will be less favourable to manufacturing countries than in the past. The world price for raw silk, however, will probably be even lower than it was before the war in relation to other prices. Thus Japan will probably have to give more exports than in the past for a given quantity of imports, and this will tend to stimulate her exporting activities in the field of manufactures.

10. Hitherto, Japan has been in a position to mould the economies of certain areas that supply raw materials of semi-products according to her own advantage. With the loss of her colonies, and of her special position in Manchuria, this will no longer be the case. These countries will cease to be within her own currency system, and the trade with them will be foreign trade. It is unlikely that the terms on which she will be able to conduct this trade will be as favourable as before. This again will raise the volume of goods which she must export in order to obtain the raw materials she requires. Before the war, the colonies supplied Japan with 24% of her total imports.

11. If Japan loses her mercantile marine, which, we have seen, enabled her to buy about 9% of her imports, and if in consequence she has to buy shipping services, her reliance on manufactured exports will be still greater.

12. The industrialisation of Japan enabled the standard of living to rise, in spite of the growth in the population. Between 1914 and 1929, it is probable that the rise in real earnings among industrial workers was of the order of 50-60% and even among the peasants there was an advance, though on a much smaller scale. During the 30's however, it is probable that a fall occurred in real earnings, partly because of the agricultural depression, and partly because of

/Japan's

- 5 -

Japan's increased productive power was being directed to re-armament and the building up of capital equipment at home and on the Continent. Although in the future Japan will be freed from the burden of re-armament and overseas investment in strategic industries, for some years to come she will have to invest a high proportion of her national income in re-building her shattered towns and industries. This will mean that even under the most favourable circumstances, her standard of life will be slow to recover even to pre-war levels.

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MI-16

21 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 16

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ORDERS
FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

15 August thru 31 December 1945

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure is a chronological list of the orders from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese Government for the period 15 August through 31 December 1945. Copies of these orders have already been circulated to the members of the Commission.

2. To facilitate use of this list for reference purposes, the Secretariat has included for each order the AG file number and the number of the set in which the order was circulated to the Commission.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

Copies of all MacArthur Orders and Replies
Thereeto may be found in separate Master
Files maintained by the Documents Office.

LIST OF ORDERS FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR
THE ALLIED POWERS TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945			
15 Aug	Designation as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers		1
16 Aug	Message From Japanese Government To the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers	Message No. 1	1
	Message From Japanese Government To the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Answer by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers	Message No. 2	1
18 Aug	Message From Japanese Government To the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers	Message No. 7	1
	Message From Japanese Government To the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Answer by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers	Message No. 9	1
21 Aug	Requirements for Entry and Operations of an Advance Party Representing the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Within the Tokyo Bay Area		1
	Requirements for Entry of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and His Accompanying Forces		1
25 Aug	Occupation of the Kanoya Area		1
	Safe Entry of United States Fleet Units Moving Into Sagami Wan		1
4 Sep	Funds for Occupation Forces	AG 123	1
6 Sep	Legal Tender	AG 123	1
9 Sep	Retail Price Index	AG 091.3	1
10 Sep	Memorandum on Dissemination of News and Censorship		1
	Memorandum Directing Imperial Japanese General Headquarters be Abolished	AG 091	1
12 Sep	Memorandum Ordering Liaison Between United States and Japanese Commanders be Continued	AG 091	1
	Use of Supplemental Yen (Type "B"), United States Dollars, and other Foreign Currency	AG 123	1
13 Sep	Protection of Allied and Axis Property	AG 091.112	1
	Memorandum Ordering Ministries Concerned to Take Over Functions Charged to Imperial Japanese General Headquarters	AG 091	1

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945 14 Sep	Request for Resumption of Overseas Broadcasts	AG 000.77	1
	Memorandum Ordering Japanese Government to Report Economic Program	AG 091	1
15 Sep	Production in Non-War Plants	AG 091	1
18 Sep	Suspension of the Tokyo Newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN	AG 000.76	1
19 Sep	List of all Foreign Nationals in Japan	AG 091	1
	Suspension of the Tokyo Newspaper NIPPON TIMES	AG 000.76	1
	Press Code for Japan	AG 311.7	1
20 Sep	Censorship Liaison Representatives	AG 311.7	1
	Habibullah Rahman, Aide de Camp	AG 201	1
21 Sep	Apprehension of Certain Individuals	AG 383.7	1
22 Sep	Information of Japanese Public Health	AG 720	1
	Control of Financial Transactions	AG 130	1
	Controls over Exports and Imports of Gold, Silver, Securities and Financial Instruments	AG 091.3	1
	Radio Code for Japan	AG 000.77	1
	Public Health Measures	AG 710	1
	Economic Controls, Production, Prohibited Items and Other Matters	Directive No. 3	1
	Protection of Property of Friendly Nations and Their Nationals	AG	1
24 Sep	Disarming of Civilians	Radio	1
	Materials, Supplies, and Equipment received and to be Received from the Japanese Armed Forces	AG 402.5	1
	Clarification of Censorship Directive	AG 311.7	1
	Disassociation of Press from Government	AG 311.7	1
25 Sep	Operation of Manufacturing Industries	AG 091.3	1
	Securities Exchanges	AG 091.3	1
26 Sep	Visits by Japanese Civil and Military Officials to Occupied Areas outside Japan Except Korea south of 38° latitude and to Japan	AG 829	1
	Looting by Chinese Laborers	AG 388.3	1
27 Sep	Further Steps Toward Freedom of Press and Speech	AG 000.76	1
	Shipping for Repatriation of Japanese Nationals	AG 560	1

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945 28 Sep	Confiscation of September 29th Edition, Toyo Keizai Shimpo	AG 000.76	1
	Availability and Utilization of Non- Combatant Japanese Shipping	AG 560	1
29 Sep	Promotions of Civil Service Officials in Korea	AG 210.2	1
30 Sep	Closing of Colonial and Foreign Banks and Special Wartime Institutions and enclosed List of Same.	AG 091.3	1
1 Oct	Censorship of the Mails	AG 311.7	1
2 Oct	Information on Japanese Biological Products	AG 720	1
	Status of NANPO SHOTO	AG 091	1
	Authorization No. 1, Living Expense Allowances to Axis Nationals Dom- iciled in Japan	AG 091.4	1
3 Oct	Misconduct Among Occupation Troops	AG 000.5	1
4 Oct	Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties		1
5 Oct	Request for Funds	AG 123	1
6 Oct	Reports of Foreign Exchange Assets and Related Matters	AG 123	1
	Information on Japanese Public Health	AG 720	1
7 Oct	Establishment of Landing Point Bureaus for the Receiving of Returning Ja- panese Repatriates	AG 370.05	1
	Cultivation of Nori (Laver)	AG 403	1
8 Oct	Supplemental Instructions Pertaining to the Closing of Financial Insti- tutions	AG 091.3	1
	Manufacture of DDT in Japan	AG 440	2
	Establishment of Expeditionary Force Message Service Between the United States and the Tokyo-Yokohama Areas	AG 600	1
	American War Prisoners at Wake	AG 386.3	1
	Availability of Central Association Officials	AG 091.3	1
9 Oct	Use of Codes and Ciphers in Commu- nications and Enclosed Blank Appli- cations for Use of Code	AG 311.5	1
	Import of Essential Commodities	AG 091.31	1
	Payment of Bonus to Japanese Soldiers of Korean Descent	AG 240	1

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945 10 Oct	Answer to Pro Memoria concerning the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on Removal of Restrictions on Liberties dated 4 October 1945	AG 091	1
	Reports Relative to Import Commodities	AG 091.31	1
	Finance Ministry Request to Relax Salary Controls	AG 240	3
11 Oct	Japanese Government Proposal to Increase Domestic Police Force	AG 091.1	1
	Production of Silk	AG 091.3	1
	Continuation of Ionesphere Measurements and Associated Research in Japan	AG 676.3	2
12 Oct	Oceanographic Survey of Philippine Waters and Japanese Fishing Activities in the Philippine Area	AG 800.92	1
	C.L.O. No. 167 - 4 October 1945 - Request to Convert Military Stores for Civilian Purposes	AG 400	1
	Freezing Accounts of Toshio Kamiyama	AG 132	2
	Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan	AG 441.1	2
	Supplemental Instructions Relating to Import and Export Controls	AG 091.31	2
	Institution for War Records Investigation	AG 091	3
	Supply of Biologicals	AG 400	3
13 Oct	Japanese Petroleum Products	AG 463.7	2
	Disposition of Meteorological Installation	AG 000.93	2
	Charges for Shipment of American Relief Supplies	AG 150	2
	Petroleum Refineries	AG 463.7	2
14 Oct	Remittance of Funds	AG 123	2
	Repatriation of Japanese from the Ryukyus	AG 370.05	2
	Demobilization, Japanese Armed Forces and Enclosed Schedule	AG 388.3	2
15 Oct	Transmittal of Directives Issued to Imperial Japanese Government	AG 461	1
	Release of Printing Materials	AG 413.52	2
	Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates	AG 370.05	2
16 Oct	Availability of Control Association Officials	AG 091.3	2

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945 16 Oct	Regulations Controlling Mail, Baggage and Passengers on Air Courier	AG 311.1	2
	Elimination of Japanese Government Control of the Motion Picture Industry	AG 000.76	2
	Radio News Service for Naval Ships	AG 311.7	3
	Materials, Supplies, and Equipment to be Turned Over to the Imperial Japan- ese Government by Allied Forces	AG 388.3	3
	Control of Venereal Diseases	AG 726.1	4
17 Oct	Demobilization of Japanese Military Police	AG 388.3	3
	Request for Reconversion of Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo KK	AG 004	3
18 Oct	Freezing of Accounts of Ando Ioku and Imori Meiji	AG 132	3
19 Oct	Command Exercised by General Tomoyuki Yamashita During the Period from 7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945	AG 000.5	3
20 Oct	Dissolution or Liquidation of Major Financial or Industrial Enterprises	AG 091.3	3
	Removal of Insignia by Demobilized Japanese Armed Forces	AG 421.4	3
	Appointment of a Liquidator of Branches of:	AG 123	4
	1. Bank of Chosen		
	2. Bank of Taiwan		
	3. Banque Franco Japonaise		
	4. Chosen Colonization Bank		
	5. Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien		
	Medical and Sanitary Procedures for De- barkation and Port Sanitation in Repatriation	AG 720	5
21 Oct	Japanese Naval Radio-Telegraph Install- ation at Funabashi	AG 676.3	4
	Communication Control	AG 676.3	4
	Treatment of Foreign Diplomats in Japan	AG 901.112	4
	Siamese Funds	AG 123	4
22 Oct	Administration of the Educational System of Japan	AG 350	3
	Units Stationed at Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island, Philippine Islands	AG 000.5	3
	Military Government of Batangas Province Philippine Islands	AG 000.5	3
	Proceedings of the Diet	AG 601	3
	Release of Funds of Certain Italian Diplomats	AG 123	4
	Apprehension of ABE, Genki	AG 201	4

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945 22 Oct	Proceedings of the Diet	AG 601	4
23 Oct	Instructions Concerning the Surrender of Arms by the Civilian Population of Japan	AG 388.3	4
24 Oct	Revision of Requirement for Printing Materials	AG 413.52	4
	Violation of Religious Freedom	AG 000.3	4
	Application of German Nationals for Release of Property and Other Assets	AG 091	5
	Funds and Operations of Leybold KK	AG 095	5
25 Oct	Reports to be Made by Certain Business Firms and Enclosure	AG 319.1	4
	Funds Remitted to Japan by Prince Ri's Household	AG 130	4
	Transfer of Custody of Diplomatic and Consular Property and Archives		4
26 Oct	Elimination of Newspaper and Publishers' Associations Control over Distribution of Paper	AG 461	4
27 Oct	Payment of Compensation to Employees of Closed Institutions	AG 240	5
28 Oct	Establishment of Limited Mail System for Japanese Awaiting Repatriation	AG 311.7	4
	Survey of Japanese Fishery Activities in Korea (Chosen) Area	AG 800.92	5
29 Oct	Payment of Savings and Allotments in Korea of Korean Laborers in Japanese Coal Mines	AG 248	4
	November 1945 Allotments of Foreign Paper and Newsprint	AG 000.76	5
	Property of Members of the Philippine Embassy	AG 091.112	5
30 Oct	Liquidation of Closed Banks by the Bank of Japan	AG 004.2	4
	Contracts by Persons in Japan with Foreign Concerns	AG 160	4
	Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control	AG 728	5
	Investigation, Screening, and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials	AG 350	5
31 Oct	Definition of "United Nations", "Neutral Nations", and "Enemy Nations"	AG 312.4	4
	Dojinkai (Dojin Medical Society)	AG 091	4
	Japanese Naval Radio-Telegraph Installation at Totsuka	AG 676.3	4
	Sale or Transfer of Securities of Certain Business Firms	AG 004	4

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5 Nov	Petroleum for Allies and Neutrals	AG 463.7	5
	Apprehension of IZUMI, Kiichi, 1st Lt., Japanese Army	AG 383.7	5
	Report on Spectrographic Analytical Equipment in Japan	AG 400.192	5
6 Nov	Request for Presence of Japanese at Headquarters, South East Asia Command	AG 312.1	5
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	Dissolution of Holding Companies	AG 004	5
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10 Nov	Number of Individuals Formerly Domiciled in the Ryukyus, Volcano Islands, and Islands under Japanese Mandate, who are now in Japan	AG 370.05	6
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
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14 Nov	Request for Permission to Repatriate Chinese Laborers on Board "Hokusen-Maru".	AG 370.05	6
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	Provision of Coal at Kyushu Ports for British Government. Types	AG 463.3	8
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	Japanese Air Navigational Aids (Radio)	AG 676.3	7
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	Apprehension of Colonel Tadashi Kawashima	AG 383.7	7
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23 Nov	Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan	AG 370.05	7
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
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	Report on Allied Prisoners of War Moved from Rabaul	AG 370.05	8
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
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4 Dec	Ship-to-shore Navigational Aids (Radio)	AG 676.3	8
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	Apprehension of Japanese Personnel	AG 383.7	8
	Remittance Receipts Brought in by Japanese Repatriates From China	AG 312.1	9
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8 Dec	Relations of Japanese Government with Foreign Diplomats in Japan	AG 091.1	8
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
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10 Dec	Cessation of Communications Between Japanese Government and Its Former Diplomatic and Consular Representatives Abroad	AG 091.1	9
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11 Dec	Utilization of the Central Aeronautical Research Institute	AG 352	9
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12 Dec	"Awa Maru" Incident	AG 560	9
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	Restrictions of Nationals of Countries with Which United Nations Have Been at War	AG 091.112	9
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13 Dec	Inventory of Raw Silk, Semi, Greige, and Finished Goods	AG 423	9
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945			
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16 Dec	Dismissal of Takeo Ishiwara, Judge, Kyoto District Court	AG 091.1	9
	Repatriation of Koreans and Chinese by Landing Ships, Tank	AG 370.05	10
	Application for Travel to Southern Korea	AG 680.2	10
17 Dec	Repatriation to Ryukyus	AG 370.05	10
	Formosan Repatriation	AG 370.05	10
	Applications for Redemption of Serial Bonds	AG 168	10
18 Dec	Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages	AG 435	10
	Permission to Use Code Books for Communications	AG 311.5	10
19 Dec	Restoration of Electoral Rights to Released Political Prisoners	AG 014.4	10
	Repatriation of Formosans and Indonesians	AG 370.05	10
	Relief of Nationals of Countries with which the United Nations have been at War	AG 091.4	11
20 Dec	Japanese Military and Naval Medical Supplies Received by Home Ministry from Occupation Forces	AG 440	10
	Release of Blocked Funds to Rupert Enderle	AG 123	10
	Release of Official Funds of Royal Italian Embassy	AG 123	10

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945 20 Dec	Establishment of a Public Agency of Sericultural Industry	AG 091.3	10
	Control of Salaries and Allowances of Employees	AG 240	10
21 Dec	Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution	AG 400	10
	Petroleum Allocation to Japanese Government January, February, March 1946	AG 463.7	10
	Approval for proposed printing of Currency	AG 123	10
	Currencies and Financial Instruments of Japanese Repatriates	AG 123	10
	Application of Memorandum Regarding Elimination of War Profits and Reorganization of National Finance (AG 121.7 24 Nov 45)	AG 121.7	10
	Release of Silk	AG 423	10
	Applications for Permission to Enter South Korea	AG 680.2	10
	Application of Fusan Business Office of the Hiroshima Railway Bureau	AG 004	10
	Manufacture of Acoustic Bombs and Drag Nets at Maizuru Arsenal	AG 471.6	10
	Authorization of Press Wireless to handle Wire Overflow Holiday Traffic	AG 676.3	10
	Return of Natives of Mariana, Marshall and Caroline Islands	AG 370.05	10
	Repatriation Formosans and Ryukyans from Korea via Japan	AG 370.05	10
	Steel Ship for Salvage and Tug Purposes, Request for Completing Construction of	AG 410.2	10
	Additional Radio Facilities Required by the Occupation Forces	AG 676.3	10
	Protection of Allied Property	AG 601	11
	Imperial Japanese Governments Request to Send Officials to China	AG 091	11
	Suspension of Newspaper ISE SHIMBUN	AG 000.76	11
22 Dec	Salvage and Scrapping Operations at Navy Yards	AG 561	10
23 Dec	Sale of "Fog Oil" to Japanese Government	AG 463.7	10
	Reactivation of Air Navigational Facilities	AG 360.31	11
	Repatriation of Remaining Personnel on the Amami Islands for Japan Proper	AG 370.05	11
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	Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates	AG 370.05	11
	Repatriation of Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Members and Others	AG 370.05	11
	Operation of Electrotechnical Laboratory	AG 352	11
	Application for Approval of Loan to the Toyo Silk Yarn Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	AG 018	11
	Protection and Repatriation of Japanese in Areas Occupied by the Soviet Forces	AG 370.05	11
26 Dec	Abandonment of Price and Distribution Controls over Necessary Articles of Life	AG 130	11
	Election of Members of the Lower House of the Diet in areas where Navigation of Vessels is Prohibited	AG 000.1	11
	Operation of Japanese Hydrographic Department	AG 040	11
	Promotion of Civil Service Officials	AG 230.32	12
27 Dec	Sale of Kerosene to Japanese Government	AG 463.7	11
	Operation of Government Meteorological Stations Located on the Detached Islands	AG 000.93	11
28 Dec	Repatriation of Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Members and Others	AG 370.05	11
	Repatriation of Formosans in Japan	AG 370.05	11
29 Dec	Formosan Repatriation	AG 370.05	11
	Repatriation	AG 370.05	11
	Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates	AG 370.05	11
	Lt Mizoguchi and Three Other Suspected War Criminals	AG 383.7	12
30 Dec	Request for Use of Gold, Silver, Platinum and Diamonds	AG 091.3	11
	Suspension Repatriation of Koreans	AG 370.05	12
	Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan	AG 370.05	12
	Provision of Coal at Kyushu Ports for British Government	AG 463.3	12

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1945 31 Dec	Appointment of Bank of Japan as Fiscal Agent for Certain Insititutions closed pursuant to Memorandum of this Headquarters AG 091.3 (30 Sept 45) ESS	AG 004.2	12
	Working Hours in Shipyards	AG 560	12
	Suspension of Courses in Morale (Shu-shin), Japanese History, and Geography	AG 000.8	12
	Return of Four Japanese Officials to Formosa	AG 091.1	12
	Funds of the Jesuit Mission in Japan	AG 123	12
	Repatriation of Japanese Officials from China	AG 370.05	12
	Coal for Allies and Neutrals	AG 463.3	12
	Japanese Archives and Property in Canada	AG 091.112	12
	Commercial and Civil Aviation	AG 452.1	12
	Request of H. Ahrens & Co., for Release of Blocked Funds	AG 123	12
	Request for release of funds by Askania K. K. for payment of retiring allowances and bonuses to Japanese employees	AG 004.2	12
	Dissolution of Holding Companies	AG 004	12
	Request of Imperial Japanese Government for Aerial Photographs of War-damaged Cities	AG 062.3	12

Mr. Waigle

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MI-15

14 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 15

THE JAPANESE ECONOMY

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a paper entitled "The Japanese Economy", has been submitted by the United Kingdom delegation and is circulated for the information of the Commission.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

ENCLOSURETHE JAPANESE ECONOMY

1. Japan Proper, with an area about one-fifth larger than that of the British Isles, has to support a population which, after the return of the Japanese nationals from overseas, will amount to some 80 millions. Her natural resources are comparatively small. Only 15% of her area can be cultivated and, before the war, she relied on foreign sources of supply for the greater part of the raw materials needed for her manufacturing industries; cotton, wool, iron ore, pulp, non-ferrous metals, vegetable oils and seeds and mineral oil. Her main natural resources consist of timber, water power, some copper and coal, but even her output of coal is only of the same order of magnitude as that of France, and she has to import coking coal.

2. Seventy-five years ago, when Japan had virtually no foreign trade and no modern manufacturing industry, her population was about 30 millions. It is supposed to have remained at roughly this level for two centuries and it is improbable that the country could support a much larger population than this in the absence of foreign trade and manufactures, even if the standards of living were reduced to the level that existed in the middle of the nineteenth century. The rise in the population occurred as a result of the fall in the death rate, which in turn depended mainly on industrialisation.

3. Before the war agriculture and fishing still engaged a high proportion of the occupied population; 46% or 15 millions. Numbers had remained stationary in these occupations (taken together) for the previous 20 years and the additional population of working age during that period, had been absorbed entirely in manufacturing industry, commerce, and the "service" trades. From agriculture and fishing, Japan provided, before the war, the bulk of her foodstuffs, but she depended on imports of rice, mainly from Korea and Formosa,

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to the extent of between 15 and 20% of her annual consumption, on Formosa for her sugar requirements, and on Manchuria for a high proportion of the soya beans which she consumed in the form of food and fertilisers. Since the population which she will have to support in the next few years is likely to be some 10 millions more than in the middle 30's, it is unlikely that she can dispense with food imports on this scale (390 million yen) during the decades to come.

4. Before the world depression of 1930-31, Japan's manufacturing industry was very highly specialised to textiles, particularly the raw silk and cotton manufactures. Employment in raw silk, silk piece-goods, cotton yarn and piece-goods, accounted for nearly half of her total employment in factory industry. The heavy industries were then of small importance. The greater part of her exports, by means of which she acquired the raw materials for her growing industries, then consisted mainly (two-thirds of them) of textiles and textile materials. In the 30's the Japanese economy was transformed, first by the depression in the raw silk trade, and secondly by re-armament and the policy of investment in Manchuria. Depression in the raw silk trade compelled her to re-distribute her resources and to broaden the basis of her industrial life, while re-armament and Manchurian investment stimulated the capital goods trades, which would doubtless have grown considerably in any case. There was consequently in the 30's great development in the metal and engineering, chemical, rayon, woollen and worsted industries, and in a multitude of miscellaneous consumption goods trades, while the cotton industry continued to expand. Her foreign trade reflected these changes in her internal economy, and in 1936 had become much less specialised than in the years before the world depression. Yet, even in 1936, textiles and textile materials accounted for nearly half of her total exports. These textiles themselves, however, were of greater variety than formerly since a substantial trade had been built up in rayon yarn, piece-goods, and worsted goods.

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5. The development and the pre-war condition of Japanese economy is perhaps best indicated by the statement that in 1936 finished manufactures accounted for 60% of her exports, compared with only 29% in 1913; while raw materials accounted for 63% of her imports, compared with 34% in 1913. It should be noted that the growth of Japanese exports during the 30's still left her with a comparatively small share of the total world export trade (3.59% in 1936).

6. Japan's shipping made an important contribution to her foreign income. In 1936 the net earnings from her shipping came to nearly 230 million yen, or nearly 9% of the value of her merchandise imports.

7. Japan's population, unless checked by a rise in the death rate through disease and impoverishment, is likely to increase substantially during the next 20 years, because of the high proportion of the population in the fertile age groups. The returns from the application of any greatly enlarged labour force to agriculture would be very small; the prospects of the one major exporting industry which relies on indigenous materials (raw silk) are not good, in view of the probable competition of nylon; and so it would seem that only by the development of manufacturing industry and the exchange of manufactured exports for raw materials and foodstuffs, can Japan avoid hopeless impoverishment and perhaps famine.

8. The relative importance of industry and agriculture respectively in the pre-war economy, can best be judged by comparing the contributions of these two sections of the economy to the national income. It is estimated that manufacturing industry in 1936 provided 41% of Japan's national income; agriculture and forestry provided 17%; mining 3% and fisheries under 2%. These facts are significant, since the figures showing the occupational distribution of manpower in Japan are liable to give a misleading impression of the relative importance of different sections of her economy.

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9. During the thirties, the benefits which Japan derived from the favourable terms of trade which all manufacturing countries then enjoyed, was offset in part by the collapse of raw silk prices. In future it is likely that the terms of trade will be less favourable to manufacturing countries than in the past. The world price for raw silk, however, will probably be even lower than it was before the war in relation to other prices. Thus Japan will probably have to give more exports than in the past for a given quantity of imports, and this will tend to stimulate her exporting activities in the field of manufactures.

10. Hitherto, Japan has been in a position to mould the economies of certain areas that supply raw materials of semi-products according to her own advantage. With the loss of her colonies, and of her special position in Manchuria, this will no longer be the case. These countries will cease to be within her own currency system, and the trade with them will be foreign trade. It is unlikely that the terms on which she will be able to conduct this trade will be as favourable as before. This again will raise the volume of goods which she must export in order to obtain the raw materials she requires. Before the war, the colonies supplied Japan with 24% of her total imports.

11. If Japan loses her mercantile marine, which, we have seen, enabled her to buy about 9% of her imports, and if in consequence she has to buy shipping services, her reliance on manufactured exports will be still greater.

12. The industrialisation of Japan enabled the standard of living to rise, in spite of the growth in the population. Between 1914 and 1929, it is probable that the rise in real earnings among industrial workers was of the order of 50-60% and even among the peasants there was an advance, though on a much smaller scale. During the 30's however, it is probable that a fall occurred in real earnings, partly because of the agricultural depression, and partly because of

/Japan's

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Japan's increased productive power was being directed to re-armament and the building up of capital equipment at home and on the Continent. Although in the future Japan will be freed from the burden of re-armament and overseas investment in strategic industries, for some years to come she will have to invest a high proportion of her national income in re-building her shattered towns and industries. This will mean that even under the most favourable circumstances, her standard of life will be slow to recover even to pre-war levels.

MI
16/1

MI-16/1

31 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 16/1

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ORDERS
FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1 January thru 31 January 1946

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure is a chronological list of the orders from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese Government for the period 1 January through 31 January 1946. Copies of these orders have already been circulated to the members of the Commission.

2. To facilitate use of this list for reference purposes, the Secretariat has included for each order the AG file number and the number of the set in which the order was circulated to the Commission.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

Copies of all MacArthur Orders and Replies
Thereeto may be found in separate Master
Files Maintained by the Documents Office.

MI-16/1

LIST OF ORDERS FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR
THE ALLIED POWERS TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1946 1 Jan	Return of Natives of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline Islands	AG 370.05	12
	Request for Japanese Relief Group in Southern Korea	AG 680.2	12
	Release of funds to Oreste Vaccari	AG 123	12
2 Jan	Abolition of Civil Aeronautical Bureau	AG 360.7	12
	Withdrawals from Deposit Pass Books issued outside of Japan	AG 091.3	12
	Exemptions and Release of Funds from Blocked Accounts	AG 132	12
	Request for Return of Documents Taken from Japanese Army Hygienic Material Arsenal	AG 313	12
	Repatriation of Okinawans	AG 370.05	12
	Contracts with Foreign Concerns in Japan and with Concerns in which Foreign Nation- als have an Interest	AG 160	12
	Extension of Fishing Areas into the Yellow Sea and East China Sea	AG 800.217	12
	Supplementary Instructions Relating to Import and Export Controls	AG 091.714	12
3 Jan	Return of Official Files and Records of the Japanese Government	AG 314.4	12
	Supplemental Instructions Relating to Import and Export Controls	AG 091.31	12
	Apprehension of KIHARA, Jitaro	AG 383.7	12
	Disapproval of Plan for Prohibition of Cartels	AG 004	12
	Financial Transactions in Property of Individuals Resident Abroad	AG 130	12
	Custody and Distribution of Japanese Mili- tary Medicinal Narcotic Stocks	AG 441.1	12
	Removal of Suspension on Repatriation of Koreans	AG 370.05	12
	Japanese Repatriation from Shanghai	AG 370.05	12
	United States Vessels and Small Craft Operated by Japanese Personnel	AG 560	12
4 Jan	Apprehension of Japanese Personnel	AG 383.7	12
	Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and Other Organizations	AG 091	12
	Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office	AG 091.1	12
	Request for Presence of Japanese at Head- quarters, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific	AG 312.1	12

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1946 4 Jan	Status of Amami-Oshima Island	AG 091	12
	Importation of Japanese Government Bonds by Japanese Repatriates	AG 168	12
	Release of Japanese Submarine Personnel from Duty	AG 560	12
	Permission for Certain Japanese to Enter South Korea	AG 680.2	12
5 Jan	Repatriation to Ryukyus	AG 370.05	13
7 Jan	Apprehension of Japanese Personnel	AG 383.7	13
	1946-47 Budget	AG 110.01	13
	Apprehension of Japanese Personnel	AG 312.4	13
	Inequitable Distribution of Supplies to Reception Centers	AG 370.05	13
8 Jan	Control of Population Movements	AG 091	13
	Outloading Koreans on Ships Sailing from Iajuru	AG 370.05	13
	Dissolution of Japan Straw Articles Control Co., Ltd.	AG 095	13
	Release of Funds of Italian Government	AG 123	13
	Establishment of Telephone Service between the United States and Tokyo	AG 311.3	14
9 Jan	Committee of Japanese Educators	AG 350	13
	Payment of Additional Compensation to Employees of Institutions Closed Pur- suant to Memorandum of this Headquarters, AG 091.3 (30 Sep 45) ESS	AG 248	13
	Request for the Return of Diamonds and Books to the Nippon Diamond Company	AG 095	13
	Application of the Fuji Industrial Company to Sell Stock	AG 004	13
	Medical Major General ISHII SHIRO	AG 312.4	13
10 Jan	Request for Presence of Japanese at Head- quarters, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific	AG 312.1	13
	Addition of Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and Subsidiaries on Schedule of Restricted Concerns	AG 004	13
	Recovery and Re-positioning of Japanese Geodetic Survey Monuments	AG 812.3	13
11 Jan	Release of Silk	AG 423	13
	Purchase by the Japanese Government of Foreign Currencies	AG 123	13
	Imperial Household Property	AG 091	13
	Establishment of Sender Composition Message Service and Press Service between Great Britain and the Tokyo Area	AG 311.23	13

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NC</u>
1946			
11 Jan	Appointment of Civilian Merchant Marine Government	AG 334	13
	Mongols at Imperial University, Sapporo, Hokkaido	AG 312.4	14
	Disposition of Equipment and Supplies of the Japanese Armed Forces Between the Dates of 14 August 1945 and 2 Sep 1945	AG 386.3	14
12 Jan	Election	AG 014.35	13
	Retirement Allowances to Civilian Employees in Military Establishments	AG 248	13
	Shipment of 1000 Kilograms of Daikon Seed and 1200 Kilograms of Chinese Cabbage Seed	AG 423	13
	Application for Approval of Transactions in Precious Metals	AG 123	13
	Collection of Geographical Name Information	AG 090.01	13
	Request for Establishment of Temporary Meteorological Stations	AG 000.93	13
	Release of IWAKI (alias IWASHIRO), Takeo	AG 383.6	14
13 Jan	Operation of Government Meteorological Stations Located on Detached Islands	AG 000.93	14
	Repatriation of Chinese from Marianas via Japan	AG 370.05	14
14 Jan	Repatriation to Ryukyus	AG 370.05	14
	Construction of New Steel Vessels	AG 560	14
	Aeronautical Laboratories and Instructional Establishments	AG 360.2	14
	Hydrographic Department Drawings and Reproduction Materials	AG 486.8	14
	Inventory and Authorized Sale of Polished and Unpolished, both Natural and Cultured Pearls	AG 091.33	14
	Operation of Branches and Agencies in Japan, Owned or Controlled by Persons Outside of Japan	AG 004	14
15 Jan	Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan	AG 370.05	14
	Repatriation of Formosans in Japan	AG 370.05	14
	Restriction on Dividend Payments	AG 123	14
	Application for Permission to Enter South Korea	AG 680.2	14
	Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan	AG 370.05	14
16 Jan	Abolition of Keibei Tai	AG 091.1	14
	Armament of Police Forces in Japan	AG 014.12	14
	Operation of Nippon Electric Company Laboratory	AG 635	14

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET NO.</u>
1946			
16 Jan	Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese Civilians	AG 710	14
	Failure to Comply with Directives from Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers	AG 370.05	14
	Local Finances	AG 123	14
17 Jan	Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	AG 000.5	14
	Application of SCAP Directive AG 350 (22 Oct 45) CIE on Administration of the Educational System of Japan	AG 350	14
	Shipment of Explosives to Chingwantao, China	AG 471.86	14
	Coal Production	AG 463.3	14
18 Jan	Requests of Four Formosan Students to Return to Formosa	AG 370.05	14
	Release of Gold, Silver and Platinum for Dental Work	AG 091.33	14
	Appointment of a Committee of Conserva- tors for Institutions Closed Pursuant to Memorandum of this Headquarters, AG 091.3 (30 Sep 45) ESS	AG 091.3	14
	Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Sweden	AG 370.05	14
	Repatriation of Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Members and Others	AG 370.05	14
19 Jan	Application of Omero Principini for Release of Blocked Bank Account Funds	AG 130	14
	Release of Blocked Funds	AG 123	14
	Shipment of Electric Heaters to China	AG 414.1	14
	Repatriation of Lepers	AG 370.05	14
	Reports to be Made by Certain Business Firms	AG 319.1	15
	Supplemental Instructions Relating to Export Control	AG 091.31	15
	Revision of the Purchase Prices of Gold and Silver Payable by the Government	AG 123	15
	Apprehension of Japanese Personnel	AG 312.4	15
20 Jan	Custody, Control and Protective Mainte- nance of Japanese Aircraft Plants, Arsenals and Laboratories	AG 004	15
21 Jan	Repatriation of German Nationals in Japan	AG 370.05	15
	Eiraku Estate Company	AG 095	15
	Transactions in Property Outside of Japan	AG 130	15
	Application for Sale of Property by the Japan Optical Industry Company	AG 004	15

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET N</u>
1946			
21 Jan	Crude Oil Imports	AG 463.7	15
	Transfer of Silver within Japan	AG 410.2	15
	Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	AG 000.5	15
	Reduction of Government Borrowing and Expenditures	AG 121	15
	Government Borrowing	AG 130	15
	Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan	AG 726.7	15
22 Jan	Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan	AG 441.1	15
23 Jan	Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates	AG 370.05	15
26 Jan	Japanese Medical Personnel to be Furnished for Repatriation Shipping	AG 370.05	15
	Okinawans in Reception Center at Kagoshima	AG 370.05	16
	Weekly Report on Coal Shipment to Korea	AG 463.3	16
28 Jan	Motion Picture Censorship	AG 000.76	16
	Violations of SCAP Directive Number 3, 22 September 1945	AG 091.31	16
	Local Finances	AG 123	16
	Payment of Compensation to Employees of Closed Institutions	AG 248	16
	Production of Radio Receivers	AG 413.44	16
	Manufacture of Medical Supplies and Equipment	AG 440	16
	Certificates for Authorized Demobilization Ministry Radio Stations	AG 676.3	16
	Reproduction of Smooth Sheets	AG 486.8	16
29 Jan	Formosan Students, Tokyo Area	AG 370.05	16
	Korean Repatriates Debarked at Uraga	AG 370.05	16
	Application of the Sumitomo Honsha to Transfer Properties to Subsidiaries	AG 091.713	16
	Preparation of Raw Silk for Export	AG 423	16
	Japanese Repatriation Shipping Shuttles Between Japan and Korea	AG 370.05	16
	Japanese Air Courier Service	AG 311.4	16
	Apprehension of Warrant Officer, MATSUMOTO, Terushige	AG 000.5	16
	Projected Changes in Repatriation Procedures	AG 370.05	16
	Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan	AG 091	16

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SET I</u>
1946			
30 Jan	Release from Blocked Bank Account of Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha	AG 132	16
	Formosan Repatriation	AG 370.05	16
	Suspension of YANAOKA, Mannosuke, President, Nippon University, Tokyo	AG 000.8	16
31 Jan	Removal from Office of TAKEUCHI, Kisaburo	AG 201	16
	Currency and Documents held by FUJISHIRO, Tomonobu	AG 370.05	16
	Railway Fares Charged to Koreans	AG 551.1	16
	Repatriation of German Nationals in Japan	AG 370.05	16
	Request for Search of Missing Vessel (Reishin Maru)	AG 560 .	16

MI
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MI-17

21 January 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 17

SUMMATION OF NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN
JAPAN AND KOREA FOR SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1945

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a comprehensive report from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers entitled "Summation of Non-Military Activities in Japan and Korea for September-October 1945", is circulated for the information and use of the members of the Commission.

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

ERLE R. DICKOVER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

MONTHLY SUMMARY NO. 1

SECTION 9 TRANSPORTATION

C O N T E N T S

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Motor Transportation.....	67
Shipping.....	67

GENERAL

1. Although all types of transportation in Japan suffered heavily as a result of the war, the railroads have come through in reasonably good shape. This important means of internal transportation is now functioning in an almost normal manner.

Motor transportation has never been of great importance in Japan but such motor vehicles as now remain are in a very poor condition with little hope of immediate improvement. The manufacture of 1500 trucks a month has been authorized.

2. Shipping has been greatly curtailed due to loss of vessels and a general breakdown of organization at the time of the surrender. Repair and dock facilities are adequate and an effort is being made to recondition or build sufficient tonnage to handle necessary coastal traffic.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

3. Wartime railway freight tonnage according to the Japanese Government increased 265 percent from 1936 to 1944. Most of the increase was due to elimination of passenger traffic, overloading freight cars and transfer of rolling stock to busy lines. Although air raids and difficult maintenance problems taxed the railroads' capacity, as late as April and May of 1945 the railways handled 13,350,000 and 14,331,000 metric tons of freight respectively. Tonnage handled went down to 12,961,000 in June and 11,334,000 metric tons in July. Tonnage handled in August up to the time of surrender was at the rate of 7,991,000 metric tons per month. As nearly as can be determined, passenger traffic decreased one-third to one-half during the war.

War Damage

4. Damages to plant and equipment during the war included the following:

Tracks	1,600 Km
Bridge	10
Elevated lines	20 Km
Powerhouses	18 Km
Trolley wire	150 Km
Automatic signals	600
Locomotives	891
Passenger cars	2,228
Electric cars	563
Freight cars	9,557
RR Ferries	13 sunk 5 stranded or burned
Private RR locomotives	45
Electric cars	1,470
Freight cars	570

Present Facilities

5. Rolling stock on hand at the present time according to the Japanese Government is as follows:

Steam Locomotives	5,360
Electric Locomotives	1,438
Passenger cars	9,118
Freight cars	110,632

There are in addition in the service of the National Railways 14 ferries and 9 car ferries. There are at present 13,732 miles of main track and 5,755 miles of siding track.

Condition of Plant

6. Present condition of Japanese railways is considered adequate. Roadbeds are good, rolling stock is in reasonably good condition and plant capacity for construction and maintenance is excellent. Shortages of tank cars and refrigerator cars are being alleviated. Present passenger congestion is due primarily to large turnovers in population, due to demobilization, movement of displaced persons and scarcity of motor transportation,

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

Vehicles

7. Motor Vehicles in Japan on 31 December 1940 amounted to 140,000 units divided as follows:

Trucks	64,000
Buses	27,000
Passenger Cars	43,000
Special Cars	7,000

According to Japanese sources, the above totals decreased to about 30,000 trucks useable at present, 20,000 buses and a total of 21,000 passenger cars of which 10,000 are operable. The condition of all motor vehicles is very poor due to lack of maintenance and lubricants and all the use of substitute fuels.

Roads

8. According to the Japanese Government, there are at present 5,559 miles of national roads (19 percent paved) and 15,786 miles of prefectural roads (10 percent paved). Probably another 35,000 miles of municipal roads and 450,000 miles of village roads exist, many not more than trails.

A proposed construction program by the Japanese Government would increase the road mileage by 250 percent. The quantities of steel (20,000 tons), cement (450,000 tons) and asphalt (20,000 tons) required by it and the general lack of road building machinery make the program doubtful.

SHIPPING

Control

9. Control over the movement by Japanese merchant shipping outside Japanese waters is exercised by the Navy through its Shipping Control Authority. The loading of Japanese ships and their allocation for the movement of commodities in coastal trade have been left to the jurisdiction of Japanese authorities. Where foreign commerce is involved orders from SCAP have been issued covering the commodities to be moved and the time required at destination. Shipping details have been and are being handled by the Japanese.

Tonnage

10. Tonnage of Japanese merchant shipping decreased from 6,376,000 gross tons in 1941 to 908,000 gross tons in active service at the time of surrender. An additional 619,000 gross tons were under repair. Approval has been granted by SCAP for the completion of 372,000 gross tons of shipping which was under construction at the time of the surrender.

Allocation

11. Allocation of shipping in use on 30 October 1945 to various areas included 736,239 gross tons in coastal service in the home islands, plus a tonnage necessary to move 70,000 to 75,000 tons of coal to Korea per month and a varying tonnage in use in repatriation of Japanese to the home islands and Koreans and Chinese to Asia.

Requirements

12. Shipping requirements as estimated by the Japanese Government amount to 2,500,000 gross tons. Of such requirements a grand total of

2,028,000 gross tons are now in service, inactive, under repair, or under construction; this total includes 225,000 gross tons of wooden shipping. A program presented by the Japanese for additional construction of 211,900 gross tons is being held under consideration pending determination of the availability of Japanese shipping out of Japanese waters at the time of surrender and further study of the status of steel availability during 1946.

Shipbuilding and Repair

13. Shipbuilding capacity in Japan may be taken as that of its peak year (1944) when 1,579,610 gross tons of shipping were constructed. The Japanese industry is self-sufficient in plant capacity to produce all engines and other fittings for new ship construction. Repair facilities are ample with probably an excess of floating dry docks. Major difficulties in ship repair and construction encountered to date have been those of labor and organization.

Docks

14. Dock facilities have been adequate for the shipping to date. Loading and unloading facilities are adequate but hampered by labor and organizational difficulties.

Shipping Statistics

15. Status of Japanese steel merchant vessels over 100 gross tons as of 5 September 1945.

(1) Japanese Coast - Active

<u>Type</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Gross Tons</u>
Cargo	305	561,300
Tankers	54	63,900
Liners	6	15,600
Miscellaneous	<u>161</u>	<u>95,600</u>
Total.....	526	536,400

(2) Japanese Coast - Under Repair

Cargo	132	459,700
Tankers	42	139,500
Liners	2	5,300
Miscellaneous	<u>9</u>	<u>14,600</u>
Total.....	239	619,100

(3) Other Areas - Status Unknown

Cargo	58	65,600
Tankers	37	50,000
Miscellaneous	<u>40</u>	<u>55,900</u>
Total.....	135	171,500

(4) Ships under construction

Cargo	99	269,800
Tankers	15	76,900
Passenger-Transport	1	9,000
Miscellaneous	<u>11</u>	<u>16,900</u>
Total.....	122	372,600

Grand Totals	1,022	1,899,600
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Status of Japanese Wooden Ships

In service 24 Aug 45	455	77,700
Inactive 24 Aug 45	379	59,500
Under construction	372	88,500
Planned	<u>150</u>	<u>18,600</u>
Total.....	1,356	243,600

Type	No	Gross Tons
<u>Japanese Steel Shipping Over 100 Gross Tons, 1941-1945</u>		
Nov 1941	2,626	6,376,000
Nov 1942	2,445	5,942,600
Nov 1943	2,025	4,944,000
Nov 1944	1,339	2,564,000
Aug 1945	900	1,527,000

Table of Shipping Tonnage Used for Key Commodities (1,000 metric tons)

Type	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 Apr-Jun
Coal	29,670	24,140	19,720	14,030	8,370	1,620
Iron Ore	4,920	4,880	4,710	3,330	1,080	130
Steel	4,210	3,750	3,530	3,140	2,020	210
Salt	1,460	1,760	1,730	1,410	830	380
Non-ferrous Metals	2,460	3,190	2,690	2,400	1,810	210
Types of Cokes		90	250	250	290	80
Types of Soda		53	70	30	10	1
Cement	910	790	320	200	70	5
Types of Oils	3,930	150	90	100	50	3
Paper & Pulp	760	640	670	400	150	20
Cotton & Wool	520	260	90	30	29	10
Raw Rubber	70	30	50	40	10	
Lumber	2,990	2,030	1,270	350	270	20
Grains	2,880	3,370	2,280	1,870	1,190	930
Sugar	990	480	510	330	120	
Fertilizers	930	1,140	1,040	580	400	120
Phosphates	670	450	260	240	80	10
Fodder	150	280	220	150	60	2
Fats & Oil		230	150	130	50	15
Other Products	130	450	450	240	170	20
Fishing in Northern Waters		560	420	190	70	
Totals.....	57,650	48,723	40,520	29,480	17,129	33,786
Miscellaneous Goods	13,380					
Grand Total	71,030					

16. Tonnage shipped and received for the period 1 Sept to 30 Sept 1945 is according to cargo report prepared by the Japanese Shipping Control Association. Only cargo carried in steel ships over 100 tons operated by the Japanese Shipping Control Association is represented. Figures on Inland Sea Passenger Services and Inland Ferry Services are not included.

Tonnage shipped from Japanese ports to Japanese ports:

SHIPPED FROM	TONNAGE(Long Tons) 1 Sept to 30 Sept 1945							TOTAL
	COAL	COKE	PAPER & PULP	LUMBER	SALT	PROVISIONS	GEN'L CARGO	
Otaru	84,346	308	2,904	2,366	---	32	1,202	91,158
Muroran	59,820	---	5,910	2,181	---	2,048	-----	69,959
Rumoe	12,005	---	1,740	-----	---	1,958	-----	16,603
Mizuru	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	500	500
Hokodate	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	2,655	-----	2,655
Tainochana	1,280	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	1,280
Sakaide	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,204	-----	-----	1,204
TOTAL	158,351	308	10,554	4,457	1,204	6,693	1,702	1,702,183,359

Tonnage received at Japanese ports from Japanese ports:

RECEIVED AT	TONNAGE(Long Tons)							TOTAL
	COAL	COKE	PAPER & PULP	LUMBER	SALT	PROVISION	GEN'L CARGO	
Niigata	48,796	288	3,776	3,181	-----	4,038	1,702	60,780
Sakata	18,495	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,495
Funakawa	24,555	---	-----	-----	-----	629	-----	25,184
Noetsu	2,150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,150
Keihin	10,215	-----	1,450	2,067	-----	-----	-----	13,732
Fushiki	26,023	20	1,266	299	-----	-----	-----	27,608
Toyama	8,870	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,870
Shiogama	15,148	-----	1,873	-----	-----	-----	-----	17,021
Nanao	2,300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,300
Aikawa	520	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	520
Osaka	1,280	-----	-----	-----	1,204	-----	-----	2,484
Shibarua	-----	-----	2,189	-----	-----	2,026	-----	4,215
TOTAL	158,351	308	10,554	4,547	1,204	6,693	1,702	1,702,183,359

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

MONTHLY SUMMARY NO. 1

SECTION 10 IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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GENERAL

1. Basic policy on foreign trade was laid down in the SCAP directive of 9 October 1945. All exports and imports must be approved by this Headquarters. Imports are limited to goods considered essential to the minimum needs of the population and must be covered by exports of goods or foreign exchange. Exports are limited to those goods not necessary to meet minimum domestic requirements.

2. Efforts are being made to supply the needs of friendly nations by means of exports from Japan and to obtain the minimum needs of Japan by commercial imports or barter with other countries.

3. Plants, machinery and other equipment are not being considered as available for export pending determination as to whether they will be required for reparations or restitution. Japanese "blocked" gold, silver and foreign exchange will not be used for payment of imports.

WARTIME TRADE

4. Investigation of Japan's wartime foreign trade is being continued. Such foreign trade was restricted to Korea, Formosa, Manchuria and the occupied areas of China and "South" East Asia. The small trade with Europe carried by blockade runners has not been recorded; it had virtually stopped by the second half of 1943, Japan's wartime trade was as follows in millions of yen: (Note excess of exports, 1942 and 1943).

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945(1st half)</u>
Exports	2,634	3,412	2,969	2,173	353
Imports	2,885	2,811	2,793	3,101	831
Balance	-251	/601	/176	-928	-478

From an export balance of ¥ 601,000,000 in 1942 there developed an import balance of ¥ 928,000,000 in 1944 and ¥ 478,000,000 during the first half of 1945. A relatively minor role was played by the occupied territories of South East Asia because of rapidly declining shipping. From 6½ percent of the total exports and 15 percent of the total imports in 1942 it dwindled during the first half of 1945 to 3 percent of the total exports and 6 percent of the total imports. The latter consisted mainly of a few shipments of rubber and tin from Malaya.

Import Items

5. During the war the chief import items were: grains including rice from Korea, Formosa, Indo-China and Siam; soy beans from Manchuria; iron and steel from Manchuria; coal and iron-ore from China; raw cotton from China; raw and powdered eggs from North China; crude rubber from Indo-China, Siam and Malaya; crude oil and gasoline from Borneo and Sumatra; and copra from the Philippines.

Imports of rice, which held first place in 1942 with 23 percent of the total value, decreased to 10 percent in 1943 and practically stopped during 1944. Imports of pig-iron from Manchuria fell from ¥ 120,000,000 in 1942 to slightly more than ¥ 1,000,000 in 1944.

Export Items

6. The major exports during this period included cotton, silk and staple fibre tissues and yarns, machinery and manufactures, canned fish and fruit. Exports of cotton and silk tissues, which in 1940 were in first place in Japanese exports with 20 percent of total value, dwindled during the first half of 1945 to less than 5 percent. Yarns and threads, which in 1940 were in second place with 18 percent of the total export value, did not appear at all in the statistics of the first half of 1945. The percentage value of machinery exports increased from 13 percent in 1940 to 17 percent during the first half of 1945 largely due to the wholesale transfer of existing factories to Manchuria and China.

Nature of Operations.

7. The characteristic features of Japan's wartime foreign trade were the complete absence of planning and dependence on the armed forces as collectors and distributors of goods not only in the newly occupied territories of Southeast Asia but also in China and Manchuria. All statistics recently received from the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry must therefore be closely scrutinized. Careful studies and further investigations will be required to analyze the actual conditions prevailing during the years 1942-1945. The actual turnover has never been disclosed although theoretically all foreign trade was strictly controlled, first by the Foreign Trade Associations (Nippon Boeki Kaisha) and since 1943 by the newly created semi-official Foreign Trade Monopoly (Koeki Eidan) which bought and sold goods on a quota basis with registered foreign trade firms.

8. At the outset of the war the services utilized the Zaibatsu, but they later started their own trading companies. By this device the armed forces were able to reap considerable profits. Most famous of these firms is the Showa Tsusho K. K. which from the latter part of 1942 practically dictated the whole foreign trade of Japan as far as the army was concerned. This firm was a faintly veiled army organization originally capitalized by the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Okura, but exclusively managed by army personnel. The navy later entrusted their trade to Mitsubishi because they were not as successful as the army with their own firm which they had founded in 1942. Showa Tsusho K.K. and Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha handled between them the greater part of Japan's wartime foreign trade. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Japan's largest foreign trade firm in prewar times, definitely fell out of favor with the armed forces.

DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

9. Directive #3 prohibited the import or export from Japan of all goods, wares and merchandise except as authorized by SCAP.

The Directive of 25 September 1945 froze raw and finished silk goods and other materials which are in short world supply and presently considered not essential to the minimum domestic economy of Japan.