

NOTE: JAPAN RATE: 3.3
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

ANNUAL RATE BY PREFECTURES - 1945

JAPAN

JANUARY 46

GHQ · SCAP

0226
NUMBER 45

to a lesser extent Shimane Prefecture. Following a slight decrease during the first few days of the month, the epidemic in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, again flared up and has continued to persist throughout the remainder of the month.

53. An investigation of the Kobe epidemic showed the administrative and epidemiologic aspects of the control program to be satisfactory. The potency of the present stock of Japanese vaccine is doubtful as it was produced before the war. The production of new stock of potent smallpox vaccine is being expedited to make it available as soon as possible for the nation-wide vaccination program as directed by SCAP.

Diphtheria

54. All available figures concerning the incidence of diphtheria by age groups have been obtained and a comprehensive plan for diphtheria immunization formulated. The Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to submit detailed plans for carrying out this program.

Repatriation Conference

55. A conference on repatriation was attended by representatives of all interested major military and naval commands in the Western Pacific Area. An agreement was reached to observe the International Quarantine Covenant and that the proper clearance watch for quarantinable diseases would be made at both ends of shuttle routes bearing repatriates to or from Japan.

Sanitary Engineering

56. Reports from Japanese public health officials indicate that water supplies have been restored to pre-war levels in most cities of the country. Repair of distribution systems shows some improvement especially in Yokohama where some new mains are being laid to replace old lines with many unknown places of leakage, and in Tokyo where the aid of five brigades and neighborhood associations has been enlisted in the repair of small service breaks which are responsible for a large proportion of the leakage. Reports on present status of public water supplies and reasons for deficiencies are being received from prefectural public health officials. Several cities have reported a shortage of chlorine.

57. Chlorine production for water treatment in January was about the same as for the past two months. Additional quantities have been delivered this month to Yokosuka and Kawasaki for higher dosages in these cities. Increase in production of chlorine depends largely on availability of salt; 10,000 tons were imported in January of the 45,000 tons requisitioned. Allocation of coal to the chemical industry increased somewhat during the month.

58. The shortage of materials for the restoration and repair of sewage systems and sewage treatment plants is being relieved by local military government units working through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Laboratory Service

59. Quotas have been established for production of smallpox vaccine, diphtheria toxoid and antitoxin, and triple typhoid vaccine as items of greatest immediate need. Calves, horses, bacteriological media and other supply items were earmarked and procured by Japanese officials on behalf of manufacturing laboratories.

60. The unreliability of certain biologicals on sale in the open market was brought to the attention of Japanese officials. Japanese law provides for standardization of diphtheria antitoxin only. The Japanese were directed to assay all other biologicals in the same manner as diphtheria antitoxin.

Penicillin

61. Control of the manufacture of penicillin is necessary to assure a dependable product of acceptable potency. The Japanese were directed to classify penicillin as a biological, thus bringing it under the same provisions. A committee for standardization of penicillin is being organized by the ministry in compliance with this directive.

Medical Examiner System

62. A review was made of progress by local metropolitan health officials in Tokyo in establishing a medical examiner system. The Metropolitan Office has found it necessary to employ lay social workers and medical students in certain instances. The perfected program will be a model for a nation-wide system of the same general type.

Nutrition Surveys

63. The Ministry of Welfare has forwarded the data collected during the nutrition survey conducted during December in Tokyo. Information reported included data on the food consumed by 30,000 persons representing all social levels, age groups and sections of metropolitan Tokyo.

During the three day period in December for which information was obtained, the food intake of this group averaged 1970 calories. Over 80 percent of the protein came from vegetable sources. Composition of the family diet is shown in Chart No. 26.

Almost half of the food consumed was obtained from black market or other irregular sources. See Chart No. 27.

64. The survey method employed in Tokyo is being repeated in Negoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka and in comparable portions of their adjacent rural areas to obtain information of the food consumption of the entire country.

65. On 25 January the Metropolitan Bureau of Health began a nutrition survey of municipal hospitals in Tokyo. Twenty general hospitals, five psychopathic hospitals and five tuberculosis hospitals are being analyzed.

Venereal Disease Control

66. Reporting of venereal diseases by prefectural health officers to the Ministry of Health and Welfare has steadily improved. All but eight prefectures are now reporting.

67. The results of a comparative survey of seriological methods for diagnosing syphilis were received. Policies were approved for use in connection with the civilian venereal disease control program.

68. In the first eight weeks of operation of the pilot examination-treatment project at Yoshiwara Hospital in Tokyo 118 gonorrhea infections developed among 88 of approximately 180 individuals subjected to weekly examination and modern treatment. No new case of syphilis developed in this group during the period.

Fort Quarantine Service

69. Repatriation centers processed 77,995 outgoing and 184,707 incoming repatriates during the month. The port of Hakata has been the most active center.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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EDUCATION

Japanese Educators

1. Mr. Y. Abe, Director of the First Higher School in Tokyo, was appointed Minister of Education. Mr. K. Yamazaki was appointed to the Vice-Minister's post. These are the first appointments of professional educators to these positions in Japanese history.

2. The Ministry of Education in response to a memorandum from SCAP nominated a committee of Japanese educators to work with an educational mission from the United States.

3. The Ministry of Education broadened its program for re-orientation of students and teachers. Daily broadcasts to teachers and children explained the meaning and practices of democracy.

Teacher's Organizations

4. Two new teacher's organizations have been formed. They state that their purposes include improvement of economic conditions of teachers and encouragement of academic freedom.

The Japan Educators' Association admits persons who are not engaged in the teaching profession. While it calls itself a union, it does not consider itself a part of the labor movement.

The Japan Teachers' Union led by Mr. Goro is a trade union of teachers.

Textbook Screening

5. On 17 January the Japanese Government was directed to submit English translations of all textbooks, teaching manuals and instructional materials for review and approval before printing in the Japanese language. Two hundred fifty of the 423 textbooks used from elementary to normal school levels have been censored and sent to publishers.

Deletions have been marked in a page-by-page survey of 155

national textbooks. Sixty-five have been released to the Ministry of Education for printing.

6. Ninety-five vocational textbooks have been surveyed. Seventy-eight have been approved by this Headquarters and released for publication.

Administrative Control of Education

7. The present control of Japanese education is shown in Chart No. 45. The Minister of Education is the administrative head of the Ministry and a member of the Cabinet. The Vice-Minister has administrative responsibilities on general Ministry affairs.

Under the Minister's Secretariat Bureau the Personnel Section is responsible for the appointment and dismissal of officials and public school staffs, employment of foreigners, pensions, prizes and awards, copies of the Imperial portraits and Imperial Rescript in schools, ceremonies held on national holidays and other occasions, and keeping the seals of the Minister, Vice-Minister and the Ministry.

The Documents Section is responsible for inspection, receipt, arrangement, preservation and dispatch of public documents and drafts; inspection of ordinances; inspection of administrative affairs; preparation of statistics and reports; publication in the Official Gazette; travel discount coupons for teachers and students; Journal of the Ministry; and matters not belonging to other Bureaus and Sections.

The Accounts Section is responsible for estimate and settlement of accounts and account-keeping of expenditures and revenues under the control of the Ministry; audit of accounts; state properties under control of the Ministry; maintenance of buildings, schools, libraries, museums and other facilities under control of the Ministry; direction, inspection and repair of public and private schools, libraries and museums; law suits in connection with affairs of this Section; and mutual benefit association of government officials in the Ministry.

The Materials Section has charge of mobilization, joint purchase and distribution of resources, and recovery of materials.

The General Planning Board is responsible for preparation of general educational plans and important policies, investigation of educational systems and affairs both in Japan and abroad, and promotion of international culture.

The Temporary Department of Educational Equipment is responsible for reconstruction and restoration of war-damaged educational equipment.

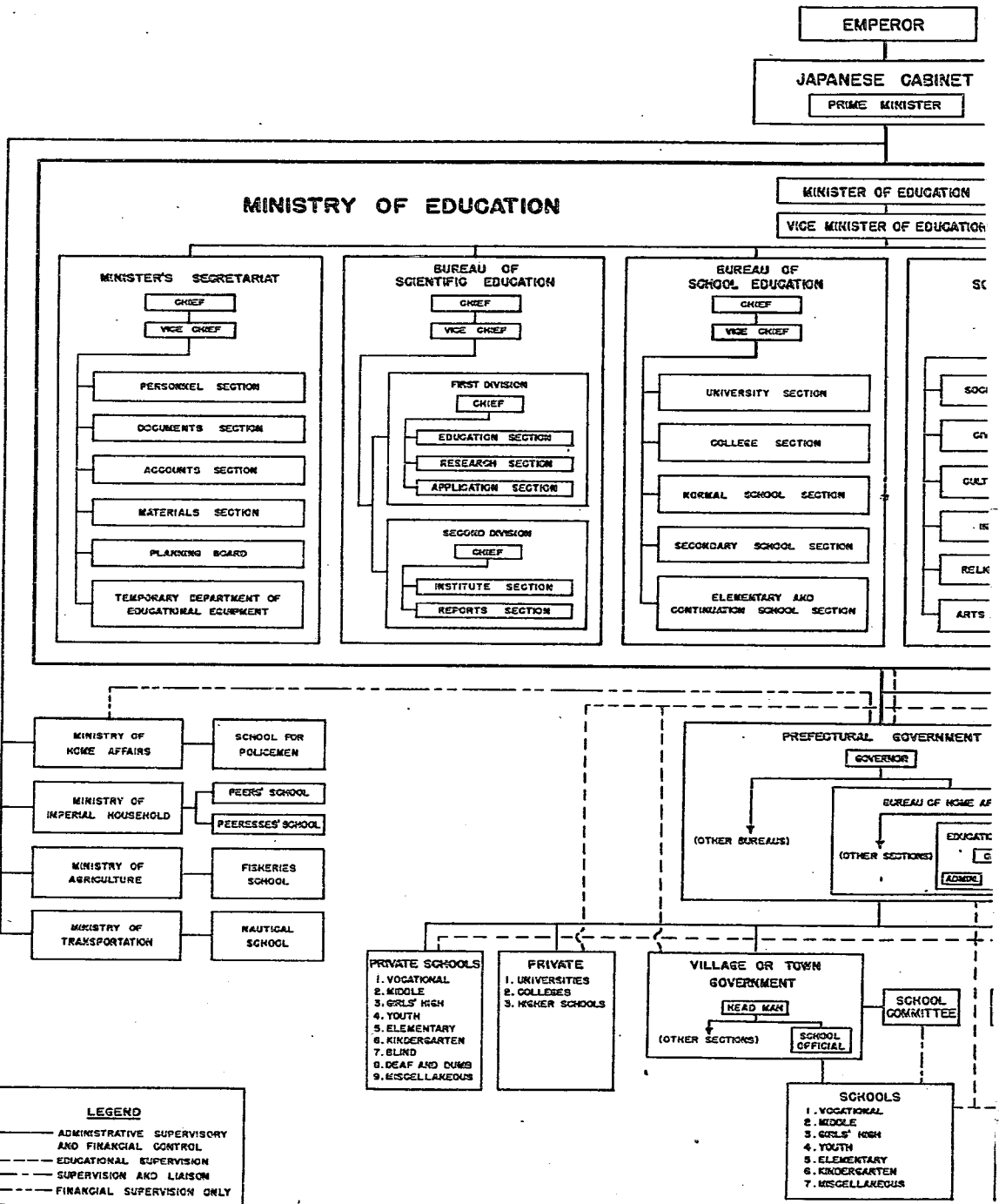
8. In the Bureau of School Education the University Section has charge of general affairs of the Bureau; universities and higher schools; Tokyo Meteorological Observatory, Institute for Research into Infectious Diseases, and other similar institutions attached to Imperial universities; examination and certification of higher school teachers; foreign students; research workers sent abroad; and doctorates.

The College Section supervises colleges and miscellaneous schools of college level, technical arts training schools and graduation requirements for higher grade schools.

The Normal School Section is responsible for all types of Normal Schools and special teacher training schools; Tokyo Agricultural Education Colleges; Tokyo Physical Education College;

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ORGANIZATION OF JAPAN - 15 JANUARY

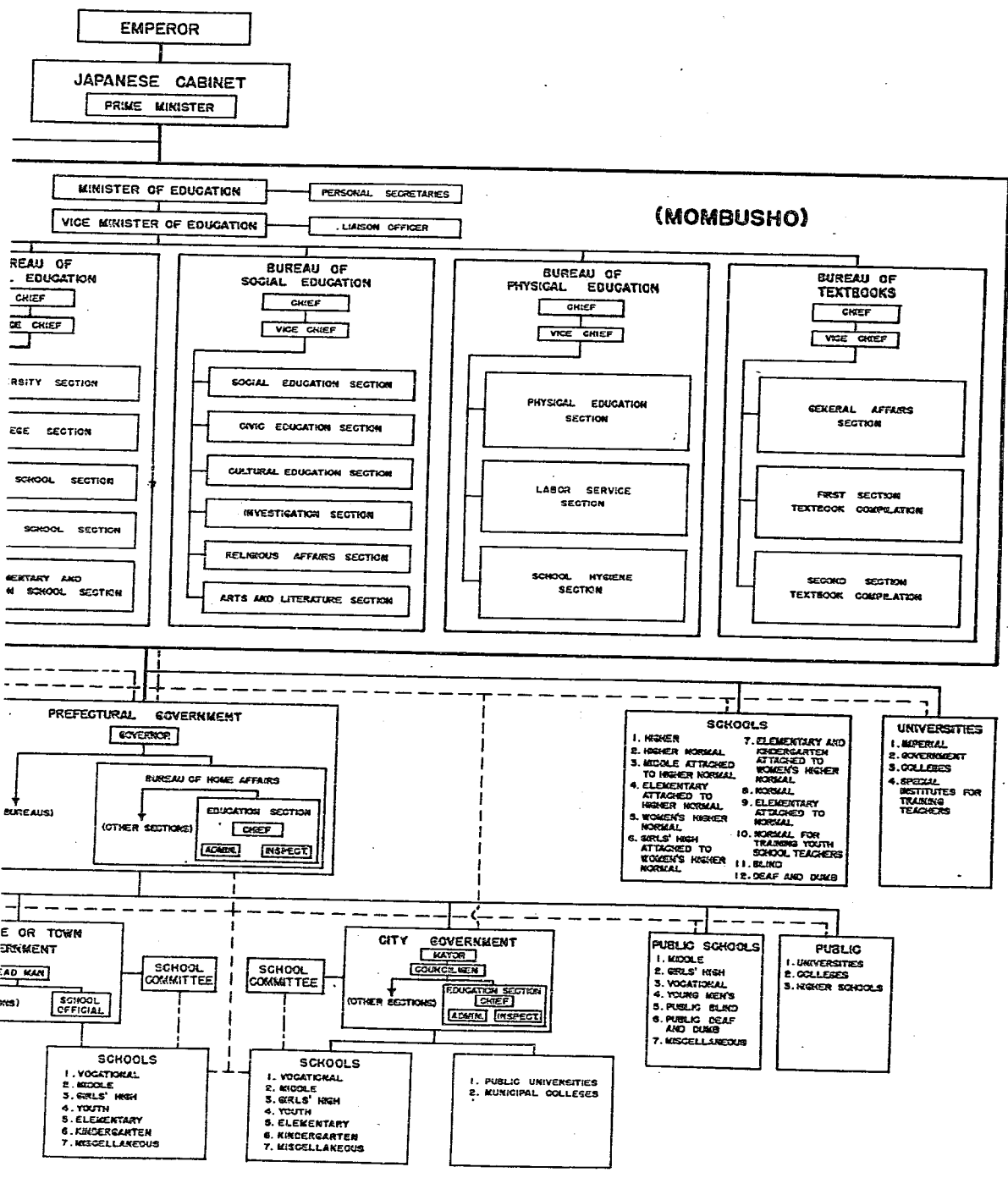


LEGEND

- ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISORY AND FINANCIAL CONTROL
- - - EDUCATIONAL SUPERVISION
- · - · SUPERVISION AND LIAISON
- - - - FINANCIAL SUPERVISION ONLY

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

PAN - 15 JANUARY 1946



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examination and certification of secondary school teachers; re-education of secondary and elementary school teachers; salaries and rankings of kindergarten, elementary, secondary, continuation, blind and deaf-mute school teachers and officials; payment from the national treasury of compulsory education expenses, subsidies for continuation school expenses, and additional grants to public school teachers; mutual benefit associations for teachers and officials; Education Research Institute; Japan Education Association; and pension incorporation of private secondary schools.

The Secondary School Section supervises secondary schools and other schools of the same level, college entrance requirements, graduation requirements of industrial schools, education of talented students and subsidies for industrial schools.

The Elementary and Continuation School Section has charge of elementary, continuation, kindergarten, blind, and deaf-mute schools; miscellaneous schools of this level and other schools for special education; subsidies for deaf-mute schools; culture of the younger generation; and school broadcasting.

9. In the Bureau of Social Education the Social Education Section is responsible for promotion of national morality, elevation of national culture, and diffusion and encouragement of culture by publication; home and women's education; adult and worker education; juvenile, enlightenment, and female associations; and juridical persons.

The Civic Education Section handles civic education matters.

The Cultural Education Section supervises the preservation of national treasures, important works of fine arts, historic sites, scenic places, and natural history preserves; and direction of libraries and museums and of culture associations.

The Investigation Section is in charge of investigations in connection with civil education and the collection and publication of historical materials of the Meiji restoration.

The Religious Affairs Section is responsible for security of freedom of religion and other religious affairs.

The Arts and Literature Section supervises the encouragement and investigation of literature, music, fine arts, moving picture films and film education; plays and other amusements for the people; Imperial Fine Arts Academy and Fine Arts Research Institute; newspapers, publication and broadcasting; and art associations.

10. In the Bureau of Scientific Education the Education Section is in charge of general affairs of the Bureau, direction and encouragement of scientific education, promotion of originality in science among the people, official commendations in connection with science, the Tokyo Scientific Museum and other facilities for the diffusion of science.

The Research Section is responsible for promotion, expense and personnel for scientific research; Imperial Academy; Board of Scholastic Research; and other scholastic associations.

The Application Section supervises testing and application of the results of scientific research, and investigation of materials to be used for research.

The Institute Section is in control of aid to research organizations; Geodesy Committee; Institute for Latitude Observation; Electric Wave Physics Institute; and other scientific institutions.

The Reports Section is responsible for investigation and collection of information in connection with science; schemes for scientific investigations; translation and reprinting of scientific literature; collection, compilation and distribution of materials and literature in connection with science; and standardization of scientific terms.

11. In the Bureau of Physical Education the Physical Education Section is in charge of physical training of students, teachers and coaches; direction and management of meetings of teachers and students for exercise and sports; direction and aid of Japan Students' Physical Training Promotion Association; and other physical training associations for students and teachers.

The Labor Service Section supervises general affairs of the Bureau; labor service of students; training of leaders in labor service; and support and protection of students in labor service.

The School Hygiene Section is in charge of school hygiene teaching and equipment; health preservation and hygiene in schools; physical examinations; meals in schools and other facilities for preservation and protection of health; teachers and nurses for children's health; school doctors and dentists; and health resorts for teachers.

12. In the Bureau of Textbooks the General Affairs Section is responsible for general affairs of the Bureau; publication and supply of textbooks; investigation, approval and sanction of textbooks for elementary, youth, secondary and higher grade schools; inspection of reference books for teachers; and the Textbook Committee.

The First Section of Textbook Compilation supervises the compilation of textbooks for national, elementary, continuation, secondary, blind and deaf-mute schools.

The Second Section of Textbook Compilation is responsible for investigation and sanction of textbooks for normal schools and normal schools for youth school teachers; investigation, adjustment, and standardization of the Japanese language; and the Japanese Language Council.

School Statistics

13. The Ministry of Education has forwarded data for the school year ending 31 March 1945. The number of schools and the numbers of male and female teachers and pupils are shown on Chart No. 47.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

JAPAN 1 APRIL 1944 - 31 MARCH 1945

	Number of Schools			Number of Teachers			Number of Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Universities									
Imperial	7	—	7	2,477	—	2,477	24,579	40	24,619
Government	12	—	12	753	—	753	6,070	50	6,120
Public	2	—	2	97	—	97	1,009	—	1,009
Private	28	—	28	1,755	1	1,756	32,594	136	32,730
Higher Schools									
Government	26	—	26	1,137	—	1,137	22,610	—	22,610
Public	3	—	3	136	—	136	2,077	—	2,077
Private	4	—	4	224	—	224	3,106	—	3,106
University Preparatory Courses									
Government	4	—	4	116	—	116	2,377	—	2,377
Public	2	—	2	43	—	43	668	—	668
Private	28	—	28	854	—	854	22,428	—	22,428
Colleges									
Government	94	—	94	3,863	52	3,915	61,745	1,148	62,893
Public	32	12	44	850	88	938	7,876	3,472	11,348
Private	101	51	152	5,678	733	6,411	92,627	30,149	122,776
Higher Normal Schools	3	2	5	283	45	328	2,622	1,251	4,073
Normal Schools and Institutes	129	2	131	3,931	540	4,471	52,526	20,481	73,007
Secondary Schools									
Middle Schools	807	—	807	20,871	5	20,876	622,733	—	622,733
Girls' High Schools	—	1,263	1,263	14,057	12,529	26,586	—	800,531	800,531
Vocational Schools	—	—	1,996	25,748	3,001	28,749	614,951	205,767	820,718
Others	—	—	109	1,038	464	1,502	15,021	17,224	32,245
Youth Schools			15,583 a/	80,534	20,339	100,873	1,818,463	797,536	2,615,999
Elementary Schools			26,340 a/	116,479	157,587	304,066	6,587,514	6,326,759	12,914,273
Total			46,640	310,924	195,384	506,308	9,993,796	8,204,544	18,198,340

a/ Includes Branch Schools.

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

14. The ministry reports that teacher training institutions now in operation are:

TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IN JAPAN

Type of Institution	Number	Teachers	Students
Normal	55	5,216	56,515
Higher Normal	4	367	2,931
Women's Higher Normal	3	270	1,109
Youth School Teachers Normal	46	720	8,634
Teacher Training Institutes			
Temporary	15	910	1,856
Vocational Teachers	15	762	1,468
Higher Technical Teachers	1	6	45
Higher Training Schools for Teachers			
of Agriculture	1	21	315
Higher Physical Training School	1	27	369
Academy of Fine Arts	1	51	64
Academy of Music	1	27	185
Total	143	8,377	73,491

BELIGION

15. The Japanese Government, complying with the directive of 15 December, has revised the Imperial House Ordinance relating to festivals. The revision revokes compulsory attendance of government officials at shrine ceremonies in the Imperial Court. Eleven Imperial Ordinances and 11 Home Ministry Ordinances relating to Shinto functions, rituals and prayers were abrogated by ordinances.

16. The Religious Corporations Ordinances which replaced the old Religious Bodies Law provided a new basis for incorporating religious groups without submitting to restrictions on their freedom. Liaison with religious organizations has been established to insure understanding and cooperation with religious objectives of the occupation. Churches and sects are developing broadened activities.

Shrine Association

17. Formation of a Shrine Association was started at a constituent assembly of representatives of three major Shinto organizations. The association will extend financial support to historically important but indigent shrines, encourage festivals and ceremonies of a local nature, and assist local shrines in eliminating and preventing the rise of superstitious and ultra-nationalistic practices.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

18. Included in the list of cultural sites reported by the Japanese Government are 561 religious and 150 secular structures. Fifty-eight parks, 57 collections of art objects and 36 archives or libraries are also listed.

Museum collections which had been dispersed as a wartime precaution have been maintained by agencies of the government in temporary emergency repositories. Structures and grounds such as palaces, temples and shrines continue to be maintained by agencies of the Japanese Government.

19. Measures to avoid damage by Occupation Forces have been continued. A survey of damage risks and protective measures is in progress.

20. War damage to 117 cultural sites is reported by the Japanese Government to be: 98 sites, 50 to 90 percent damaged; 11 sites, 10 to 50 percent; 8 sites less than 10 percent damaged.

21. The Ministry of Education submitted a list of historic swords to SCAP. Approximately 1,400 items listed are owned by 76 temples, shrines or similar bodies and 293 by private collectors.

22. The Imperial Household collection of cultural objects contains 57,758 objects originating in Japan, 3,393 in Korea, 10,579 in China and 8,582 in Siam, Indo-China and other countries. These figures do not include the collections in Kara.

INFORMATION PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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Political Education

23. The radio version of the True History of the War in the Pacific was broadcast in weekly installments by the Japanese radio. Each program was presented four times for different audiences. A program based upon listeners' questions about its content has been broadcast.

24. The Stage and Screen Elections Committee presented radio programs designed to educate the people concerning the importance of the election.

25. The first edition of a Japanese pictorial magazine called "Foto Facts" has appeared. It featured pictures of Japanese atrocities and American treatment of Japanese prisoners of war. A special issue was devoted exclusively to a pictorial presentation of the True History of the War in the Pacific.

26. Special press conferences for editors of Japanese newspapers were held by SCAP on war criminal trials, foreign news and the Moscow Conference. Special programs using all media of news dissemination informed the people about the SCAP directive which set forth criteria for eligibility to hold public office.

Stimulation of Economic Reform

27. Black market activities, the government's plan for forced collection of staple foods, labor mediation boards, specific strikes and labor's proposed solution of the coal production problem were discussed in radio programs and in the press. Agrarian reform was discussed at a radio round table. One radio program was devoted to the subject of Cooperative Guilds. In a radio forum labor leaders questioned the head of the government labor bureau on the provisions of the Trade Union Bill.

Women's Organizations

28. A committee of prominent Japanese women presented a statement to SCAP in support of the directive which banned secret and ultra-nationalistic societies.

29. In a radio broadcast, the Home Minister and Mrs. Kanju Kato, prominent women's leader, discussed women's problems. Newspaper editorials on the subject appeared.

Mrs. Kimiko Ito, head of the women's section of the Transportation Worker's Union, spoke to working women on the importance of women's suffrage.

30. Fifty managing editors and political writers attended a SCAP press conference on the women's movement. As a result of the conference increased attention has been given to the importance of voting and to the fact that the suffrage movement in Japan is part of a world movement. The need for getting men and women to work together to solve common problems in a New Japan has been stressed.

31. A new Democratic Women's Club has been organized. Through contacts with outstanding women in every prefecture it plans to spread information about the women's movement.

32. The Progressive Party invited 100 leading women to join the party; a few accepted the invitation. Three hundred women attended the first Progressive Party rally. "Women's Place in Political Parties" was discussed in a radio forum by members of the Progressive and Socialist Parties.

33. The platform of the Communist Party specifically asks for abolition of articles in the Civil Code which deny legal safeguards and property rights for the Japanese wife. Revision is urged of unequal divorce regulations, unjust limitations of mother's parental rights and unjust regulations concerning inheritance of property. All women party leaders agree on the need for revision of the Civil Code.

34. A summary of world news of particular interest to women has been broadcast regularly.

Youth Organizations

35. Four youth groups have been organized by students in colleges and universities. These include the Research Group for Social Science at Tokyo Imperial University, the Research Group for America, the Cultural Congress and the Youth Communist League. Their purpose is to keep students fully informed on social developments. The Youth Communist League is the only one which is active in political matters.

A panel discussion on the meaning of democracy was broadcast by representatives of the Democratic Youth Congress. Alumni of various colleges and universities broadcast forums on the problems of democratization of higher educational institutions.

The Japan Student's Cultural League and the Student League for Assisting Parent Abroad held a meeting sponsored by the "Mainichi Shimbun". The principal topics discussed were the Emperor system and women's vote in the coming elections.

36. The Youth Liberalist Party sponsored a general meeting of members of 11 groups and organizations for the purpose of forming a youth federation. A committee was named to plan a Japan Youth Conference. Representatives of five youth parties and seven youth organizations attended a second meeting.

Representatives of four youth groups attended a mass meeting of the Democratic Youth Congress. They discussed membership drives, methods of combating pseudo-democracy in Japanese societies and measures to reduce unemployment among youth.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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37. Activities of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan included the addition of new programs, revision of the broadcast schedule and the formation of an advisory committee of prominent Japanese to assist in reshaping the organization and policy of radio broadcasting in Japan.

Programs

38. Discussions and commentaries on present day political, social and economic problems were encouraged. Regular features considered political affairs, black markets, agriculture, labor and problems of education.

39. Three hundred questions a day were received from listeners to the True History of the War in the Pacific broadcasts. Answers to these questions were given on a special program conducted by the Japanese.

40. On 21 January the first of a new tri-weekly program titled "Citizens of Tomorrow" was broadcast over BCJ. Its purpose is to make the youth of Japan aware of their responsibilities in the New Japan. Forums, speeches and dramatizations were used.

41. A program of children's songs has been broadcast every morning. A narrator told brief stories as she introduced children's songs of all nations. Children's choruses from religious, educational and cultural institutions participated in the program.

Broadcast Schedule

42. The schedule of the Broadcasting Company of Japan has been revised. One hour, half-hour and quarter-hour programs have been arranged. They are organized so that listeners get a balanced program of information, education and entertainment throughout the day. The broadcast schedule for one week and the percentage of the weekly program devoted to the different types of programs are shown in Charts No. 48 and 49.

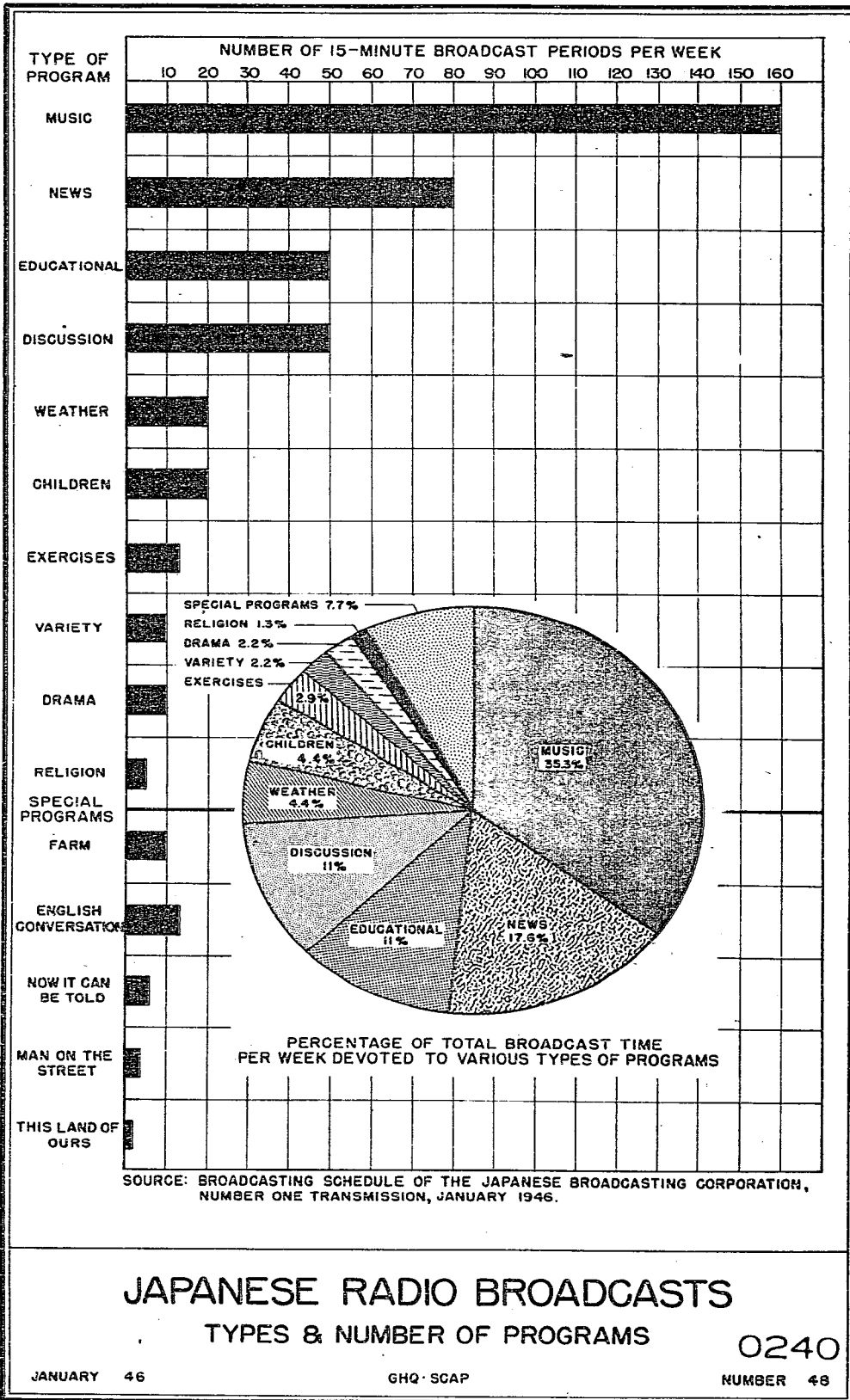
Radio Advisory Committee

43. Japanese representatives of business, agriculture, science and engineering, finance, news and publishing, theater and arts, professions, labor, women and youth have formed a radio advisory committee. Its purpose and relationship to the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan are considered in Part III, Section 7, of this summation.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Newspapers

44. Four hundred thirty-eight newspapers are now being published in Japan. This includes 99 daily papers and 339 others which are published at intervals ranging from every other day to four times a year.



WEEKLY BROADCAST SCHEDULE

JAPANESE BROADCASTING CORPORATION

NO. 1 TRANSMISSION*

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(6:00-6:15)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:15-6:30)	Relax Time	Relax Program	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:30-6:45)	Same	English Conversation (Language Course)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:45-7:00)	Operatic (Music)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:00-7:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo - 5 min. locally)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:15-7:30)	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:30-7:45)	Letters from Listeners	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:45-8:00)	Selected Speakers	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:00-8:15)	Shinto Program	Popular Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:15-8:30)	Same	Household Hints	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:30-8:45)	Japanese	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:45-9:00)	Music Classics	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:00-9:15)	Complete Weather Forecast and Music Fill	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:15-9:30)	Popular Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:30-9:45)	Music (Locally) Intermission on Network	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:45-10:00)	Light Music Classics	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:00-10:15)	Bedtime Program	Infants Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	Same	Children's Songs	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:30-10:45)	This is Our Land	Your Health	Book Review	Your Health	Book Review	Your Health	Book Review
(10:45-11:00)	Light Music	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(11:00-11:15)	Christian Program	Current Events	School Hour	Same	How It Can Be Told	School Hour	Same
(11:15-11:30)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(11:30-11:45)	Music (Locally) Intermission on Network	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(11:45-12:00)	Operatic (Music)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(12:00-12:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo - 5 min. locally)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(12:15-12:30)	Popular Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(12:30-12:45)	Organ Music	How It Can Be Told	Organ Music	Man on the Street a/	Organ Music	Man on the Street a/	Organ Music
(12:45-1:00)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(1:00-1:15)	Period 1:00 to 3:00 is filled with special events - sports, drama, festivals	Women's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(1:15-1:30)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(1:30-1:40)	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(1:40-1:50)	Letters from Listeners	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(1:50-2:00)	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(2:00-2:15)	Same	Poets & Novelists	A Lady Travels	Poets & Novelists	A Lady Travels	Poets & Novelists	A Lady Travels
(2:15-2:30)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(2:30-2:45)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(2:45-3:00)	Same	Music (Locally) Intermission on Network	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(3:00-3:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo - 5 min. locally)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(3:15-3:30)	Popular Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(3:30-3:45)	Modern Drama	Teacher's Hour	Repeat Performance Music	Teacher's Hour	Drama Comedy	Teacher's Hour	Repeat Performance Speech
(3:45-4:00)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(4:00-4:15)	Waltzes from Musical Comedies	Patient's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(4:15-4:30)	Intermission	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(4:30-4:45)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(4:45-5:00)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:00-5:15)	News (National)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:15-5:30)	News (Local)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:30-5:45)	Children's Hour	Same	Same	How It Can Be Told	Children's Hour	Same	Same
(5:45-6:00)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:00-6:15)	Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:15-6:30)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:30-6:45)	English Conversation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:45-7:00)	Music, Weather and Program Announcements	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:00-7:20)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:20-7:30)	Sports	Special Reports	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:30-7:45)	Story Teller (Music)	Musical Show	Request Show	Americana	Request Show	Time to Laugh	The Classics Hour
(7:45-8:00)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:00-8:15)	History of the War	Farmer's Hour	Politics	Round Table of the Air	Women in Politics	Politics	Round Table of the Air
(8:15-8:30)	Movie Star & Band	Same	Old Classical Music	Drama	Music of All Nations	Hippon Symphony Hour	Dancing Around the World
(8:30-8:45)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:45-9:00)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:00-9:15)	Political Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:15-9:30)	Editors (Japanese)	Editors (CIAE)	Editors (JOAE)	Editors (Japanese)	Editors (CIAE)	Editors (Japanese)	Editors (JOAE)
(9:30-9:45)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:45-10:00)	Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:00-10:15)	Weather and Fishing Forecast	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	Somber Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

* The No. 1 Transmission offers blanket coverage of all Japan.
 ** The No. 2 Transmission is programmed specifically for the seven major metropolitan areas.
 a/ Music Fill.

SOURCE: Japanese Broadcasting Corporation.

Circulation of 55 of the more important daily newspapers totals 13,898,505. Tokyo dailies account for 9,000,000 of this circulation.

Newspaper employees total 23,221. The Tokyo papers employ 5,156 workers. There is a total of 150 rotary presses, 15 linotypes and one monotype in Japanese newspaper plants.

New Newspapers

45. Five newspapers have begun publication. "Jiji Shimpō" is a daily paper concerning international affairs. "Ishikawa Shintun", published in Kanazawa, Hokkaido, claimed a circulation of 30,000. "Jifu Shintun" is a weekly. The "New Evening Newspaper", published in Tokyo, states that its circulation is 80,000. "Shinshu Jiho", a daily with 5,000 circulation, began publication in Nagano Prefecture.

The Nippon News Service began operation as a news agency on 8 January.

Japanese Press League

46. Sixty of the chief newspapers with approximately 90 percent of the total circulation of the Japanese press form the Japanese Press League. It is an organization of one newspaper in each prefecture except Tokyo and Osaka which was drawn up by the government during the war to conserve paper and facilitate control. Its chief function is distribution since all members of the league distribute their papers under its auspices. The names and geographic distribution of members of the league are shown on Map No. 50.

Press Analysis

47. Democratic trends of newspapers have been indicated by appearance of letters to the editor, columns on information for citizens of a democratic state and the place of women in political affairs. Editorial discussion of the Tenno system, constitutional reform, formation of a People's Front to secure a democratic state and the United Nations Organization has appeared.

48. Japanese newspapers reported the Imperial Rescript of 1 January. All papers favored the rescript. Some were cautious in their treatment but others considered it as a sign of leadership.

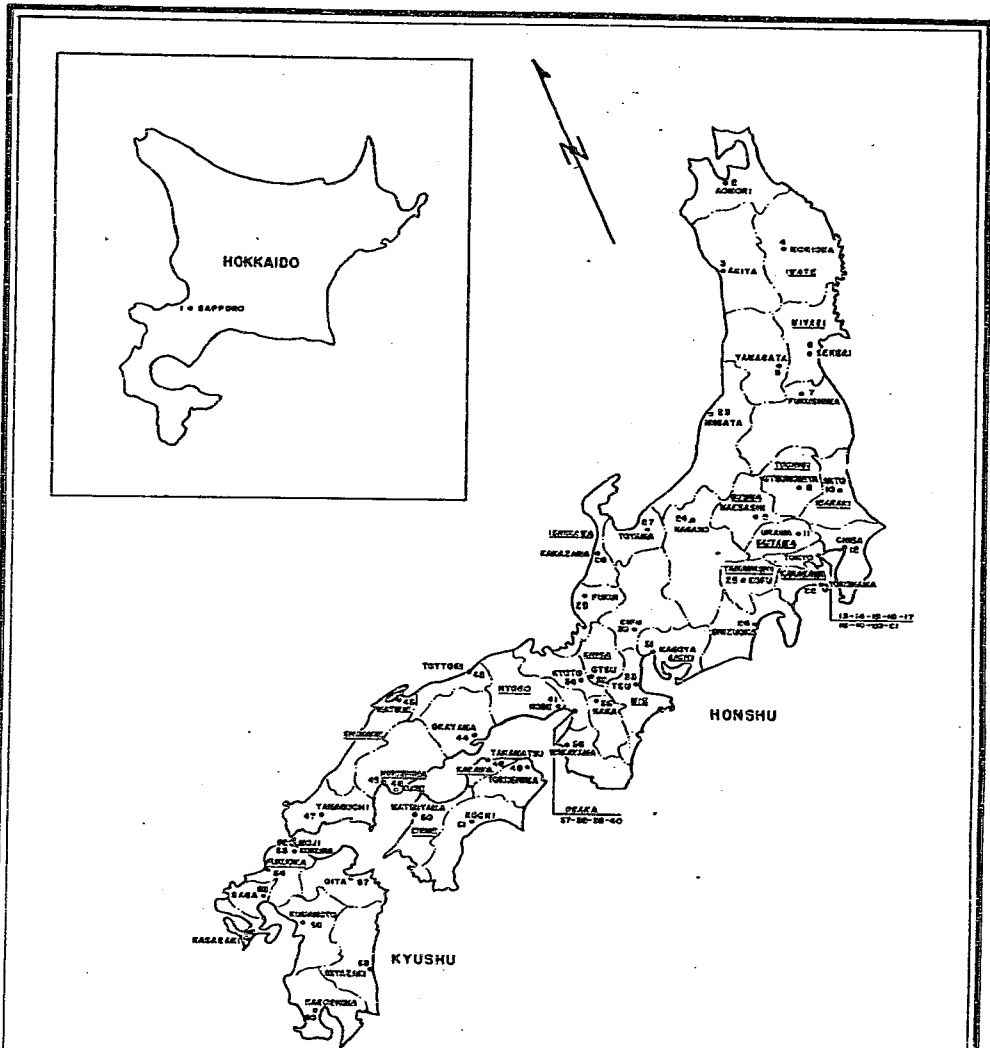
49. The directives of 4 January purging supporters of militarism were given exceptionally widespread coverage. The immediate reaction was enthusiastic and discussion was continued through news releases, columns and editorial opinion. The reorganization of the Shidehara cabinet was widely discussed.

50. The government's program of food purchase was discussed in most editorials, columns and in stories on political, social and economic conditions.

Magazine Analysis

51. The topic of major interest in Japanese magazines was the problem of the food shortage.

Two viewpoints appear in discussions of democracy. One group of writers for magazines desires to democratize Japan quickly. The other indicates a belief that a Japanese style of democracy should be developed slowly.



NOTE: PREFECTURE NAMES OMITTED WHERE IDENTICAL WITH NAME OF LEADING TOWN (EXCEPT HIROSHIMA AND FUKUOKA). WHEN SHOWN, PREFECTURE NAMES ARE UNDERLINED.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN | 21. YAMAGUCHI SHIMBUN | 41. IZUMI SHIMBUN |
| 2. TOYO NIPPON | 22. KANAGAWA SHIMBUN | 42. FUKUOKA SHIMBUN |
| 3. AOMORI SANGAKU SHIMPO | 23. NIIGATA NIPPON | 43. SEIMARI SHIMBUN |
| 4. SHINKAIYO SHI | 24. SHIBUO KAIHON SHIMBUN | 44. GODO SHIMBUN |
| 5. YAMAGATA SHIMBUN | 25. YAMAGUCHI KAIHON SHIMBUN | 45. OSONO SHIMBUN |
| 6. KANAGAWA SHIMBUN | 26. SHIMIZU SHIMBUN | 46. KURE SHIMBUN |
| 7. FUKUSHIMA KENPO | 27. HIYASHIRO SHIMBUN | 47. HOSONO SHIMBUN |
| 8. SHIMANE SHIMBUN | 28. HIYASHIRO SHIMBUN | 48. HIRAKAWA SHIMBUN SHIMBUN |
| 9. JOYO SHIMBUN | 29. FUKUI SHIMBUN | 49. TOYONAKA SHIMBUN |
| 10. ITASAKI SHIMBUN | 30. GYU GODO SHIMBUN | 50. HIRAI SHIMBUN |
| 11. SAITAMA SHIMBUN | 31. GYU GODO SHIMBUN | 51. KIKYO SHIMBUN |
| 12. OGIWA SHIMBUN | 32. SAITAMA SHIMBUN | 52. MAKINO SHIMBUN (SEIBO) |
| 13. ASAMI SHIMBUN (TOKYO) | 33. IZUMI SHIMBUN | 53. ASAMI SHIMBUN (SEIBO) |
| 14. HOTO SHIMBUN | 34. KYOTO SHIMBUN | 54. NISHIMURA SHIMBUN |
| 15. JIJI SHIMPO | 35. NARA SHIMBUN SHIMBUN | 55. SAGA SHIMBUN |
| 16. KAIHON SHIMBUN (TOKYO) | 36. KANAGAWA SHIMBUN | 56. NAGASAKI SHIMBUN |
| 17. NIPPON | 37. ASAMI SHIMBUN (OSAKA) | 57. OITA GODO SHIMBUN |
| 18. NIPPON SANBU KEIZAI SHIMBUN | 38. KAIHON SHIMBUN | 58. HIYASHIRO KAIHON SHIMBUN |
| 19. NIPPON TINGO | 39. OGIWA SHIMBUN | 59. HIYASHIRO SHIMBUN |
| 20. TOKYO SHIMBUN | 40. SAKYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN | 60. KANAGAWA NIPPON |

SOURCE: JAPANESE PRESS LEAGUE

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

JAPANESE PRESS LEAGUE MEMBERS

JANUARY 1946

JANUARY 46

GHO · SCAP

0243

NUMBER 50

Conference with Provincial Newspaper Representatives

52. Japanese editors requested information concerning the operation of the press in a democratic state. At a conference with representatives of 14 provincial papers the operations of newspapers in a democracy were explained. The representatives were informed that no discrimination would be permitted in handling of news; that provincial papers would be treated on the same basis as the large metropolitan journals.

MOTION PICTURES

Production

53. Ten motion picture producing companies are operating. Three of these are large concerns and seven produce short subjects. Approximately six feature length pictures, four newsreels and five short subjects are produced each month. Production of commercial films from the beginning of the occupation to 15 January for the six companies which have completed films was:

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION IN JAPAN
(September 1945 to January 1946)

	Producer						Total
	<u>Shochiku</u>	<u>Toho</u>	<u>Daiiei</u>	<u>Asahi</u>	<u>Rikken</u>	<u>Hippon Newsreel</u>	
<u>Feature</u>							
Scenarios checked	32	23	13	1	--	--	69
Released	6	2	3	--	--	--	11
Reissues released	3	3	3	--	--	--	9
<u>Documentary</u>							
Scenarios checked	--	--	--	5	4	1	10
Released	--	--	--	2	2	--	4
<u>Newsreel</u>							
Released	--	--	--	--	--	10	10
<u>Educational</u>							
Checked	--	--	--	--	7	--	7

54. The problems of reconstruction, appraisals of democratic incidents in Japanese history and equality of women have been treated in motion pictures. Dramatic features, musicals and comedies were produced.

One feature, "Meiji Brothers", was rated as the finest moving picture produced since the beginning of the occupation. A comedy, "Five Guys from Tokyo", featuring five leading comedians broke all opening day attendance records when it opened in Tokyo.

Educational Films

55. Nineteen educational films were in production. They present fables, news, biography, science and economic subjects. All school films must be approved by SCAP.

The subject matter for all films produced by the All Japan Society of Visual Education is derived by agreement from the requirements of the Ministry of Education.

Materials and Personnel

56. The motion picture industry produced sufficient film to fill its requirements. No color film was manufactured.

57. Control of the industry by government and police has been abolished and independent status is rapidly being reached. All employees have organized into a single union. The right of collective bargaining has been recognized by employers.

THEATER

Production

58. Ten comedies, six modern dramas, six classical dramas, one melodrama, eight historical plays, three musical reviews, one ballet and one opera were produced. Modern plays increasingly took the place of obsolete drama and one theater has been designated as an exclusive showplace for modern plays. Creative drama was presented and liberal leaders and producers appeared.

59. The major producing companies submitted statistics on their operations to SCAP. The figures appear in the following table.

STATUS AND OPERATIONS OF THEATER PRODUCTION COMPANIES

Company	Capital (\$)	Normal Annual Production	Acting Companies Under Contract	Theaters		
				Active	Destroyed	Under Repair
Shochiku	37,000,000	900	26	15	5	3
Toho	20,000,000	75	2	11	5	2
Yoshimoto	1,200,000	--	2	6	21	1
Itinerant Players	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	61,200,000	975	69	32	31	6

Personnel

60. Employees of the major producing companies total 5,700. Shochiku Producing Company employs 2,600, Toho 1,600 and Yoshimoto 1,500 workers. A union of all Shochiku stage employees except those under contract was formed. The union made demands upon the company and a strike deadline was set. The dispute was submitted to the Labor Mediation Board of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN AND KOREA

Number 4

January 1946

PART V

KOREA

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SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

CONTENTS

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ADMINISTRATION

Military Government

1. United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) was established on 4 January by General Orders No. 1, USAFIK. On 14 January the control of Military Government units passed from the tactical commanders to the control of USAMGIK.

2. General Orders No. 1 enlarges the position of Military Government in Korea but permits closer coordination. It establishes Korean Military Government on a territorial basis consonant with the political and administrative subdivisions of the occupied area. Providing shortened channels of communication between national and local government levels, it brings about more direct control over all phases of civil administration.

It relieves the tactical unit commanders of their previous responsibilities over non-military activities and places the administration of civil affairs exclusively in the hands of the Military Government officials.

3. Tactical commanders are charged with assisting Military Government units in carrying out the purposes of the occupation.

Provincial Affairs

4. The Provincial Affairs Section of the Secretariat, established by virtue of Ordinance No. 36, serves primarily as a coordinating channel for all matters of local government handled at the national level.

It will review provincial budgets, pass on the adequacy and advisability of provisional ordinances and is charged with the planning and supervision of local elections. This section had absorbed the duties, functions, records, property and civilian personnel of the Local Administration Sub-Section of the Planning Section.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Coalition Efforts

5. Efforts toward party unification have continued. A political conference sponsored by Kim Koo and the "Provisional Government" met in Seoul 20-24 January. The list of groups and parties invited to send representatives was extensive. It included the members of the "Big Five": the Korean Democratic Party, the Nationalist Party, the New Korean Nationalist Party, the People's Party and the Communist Party. Representatives of the People's Party and the Communist Party did not attend the opening meetings. The results of the conference are not clear.

6. Another "Urgent National Conference" is scheduled for 1 February. Representatives from more than 61 parties and cultural organizations and five representatives from each province have been invited. The invitations again include both the Communist Party and the People's Party.

7. In lieu of participating in these conferences, the Communist Party, the People's Party and smaller associated groups have proceeded with plans toward the organization of a Democratic People's Front. There was no indication that the conservative parties which participated in the "Urgent Political Conference" in Seoul would join in this organization.

8. The desire of Koreans for some type of party coalition is apparent but a common basis for agreement between the various political groups has not been reached.

Reactions to the Moscow Agreement

9. The demonstrations against trusteeship, which began on 29 December 1945, continued throughout January 1946. Popular reaction took the form of personal violence, damage to property and the threat of a general strike. The demonstrators opposed trusteeship and demanded immediate independence.

10. A press statement attributed to Kim Koo, announced that all governmental employees, both civil service and police would take orders only from him. This presumed the prerogatives of government and made the situation more precarious.

11. Efforts to clarify matters were made by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. He emphasized that trusteeship was not a certainty and that it might be unnecessary if better cooperation were obtained from the Koreans.

12. On the evening of 1 January Kim Koo, speaking through a representative, assured the people that trusteeship could be avoided and suggested that there be no active opposition unless and until it was imposed. He urged Military Government employees to go back to work and asked for the return of peace and order.

13. The Commanding General presented a further statement by radio. He congratulated the whole of Korea for successfully weathering a severe crisis in its national life; he recognized that the peaceful display of national feeling was a healthy sign of the political potentiality of the people and praised the conduct of the occupation troops.

The statement had a quieting effect and the extreme phase of the reaction subsided. Military Government employees returned to work and the situation gradually assumed its normal aspect. Throughout the crisis the Korean police remained at their posts.

14. The reaction of the parties of the Left indicates a shift in policy. These groups initially joined the parties of the Right in opposing trusteeship, but on 3 January the Communist Party and affiliated groups voiced support of the agreements announced in Moscow. They continued this position during the remainder of January.

15. Both the Commanding General, USAFIK, and the United States Military Governor in Korea have issued strongly worded warnings to Koreans that continued demonstrations can only create an unfavorable impression of Korean political capabilities in the eyes of the United Nations and that a repetition of disturbances of public peace and order may well postpone the ultimate attainment of Korean independence.

16. The division of opinion over the issue of trusteeship between the parties of the Right and those of the Left is obscure. A statement by Mr. Lyuh Woon Heung, leader of the People's Party which has on occasion acted in concert with the Communist Party, adds more confusion. He had previously expressed support of trusteeship but in a recent statement published in Korean newspapers he made a public apology for having misinterpreted what he called the desires of the people.

INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

17. Pursuant to the Moscow Agreements, representatives of the American and Russian Commands in Korea commenced a series of meetings in Seoul on 16 January. No official announcement concerning the results of the meetings has been made.

REPATRIATION

18. During January 66,765 Koreans were returned to Southern Korea and 11,345 Japanese were sent back to Japan. Koreans repatriated from other areas numbered 5,811. Five hundred and twenty-eight Chinese left Southern Korea for China.

Repatriation teams from Korea to Japan and China have been sent to assist in the orderly evacuation of Koreans to their own country. New allocations among Japanese ports for the handling of Japanese-Korean repatriation traffic will be as follows:

Sensaki	45%
Hakata	25%
Maizuru	15%
Hakodate	15%

19. Japanese nationals have been trying to return to Korea for business purposes. A directive dated 15 January informed the Japanese Government that Japanese nationals will be granted permission to enter Korea only when "this Headquarters has received from the United States Military Government in Korea a request for the entry of the particular persons".

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

20. A system of Special Judicial Officers was established by Ordinance No. 41 of 10 January. Judicial officials will be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Justice upon recommendation of the chief judge of a district court and will have original jurisdiction in cases where the punishment imposed may not exceed 30 days imprisonment, or a fine of \$ 300 or both. The number of officers in each province may not exceed the number of district and branch judges of

the province.

Proceedings before such officers are summary in character and are designed to avoid delay in the trial of minor cases. Provisions are made for trial by a district or branch court upon the petition of any aggrieved party.

Bureau of Justice

21. On the national level Military Government officers act as observers and advisors to the Bureau of Justice. Greater responsibility has been given Korean officials and employees in discharging the functions of the Bureau.

On the lower levels of administration, liaison between the Bureau of Justice and local Military Government units is maintained by the assignment of officers to the various provinces.

Legislation

22. Legislative action not previously reported includes:

Ordinances

Ordinance No. 37: Dissolution of the Finance Control Corporation of Chosen, 12 January.

Ordinance No. 38:

- I. Name of Personnel Section Changed to Korean Civil Service Section, 20 December 1945.
- II. Name of Marine Truck Company Changed to Korean Truck Company, 3 December 1945.

Ordinance No. 39: Regulations of Foreign Trade, 12 January.

Ordinance No. 40: Sale of Property for Tax Delinquency, 10 January.

Ordinance No. 41: Special Judicial Officers, 10 January.

Ordinance No. 42: Transfer of Certain Functions, 14 January.

Ordinance No. 43: Dissolution of Chosen Stock Exchange, 16 January.

Ordinance No. 44: Patent Office Established and Purposes Thereof, 22 January.

Ordinance No. 45: National Rice Collection, 25 January.

General Notices

General Notice No. 6: Declaration of Emergency as Regards Rice, 28 December 1945.

General Notice No. 7: Claims for Return of Cultural Objects, 31 December 1945.

PUBLIC SAFETY

23. Police and fire department personnel of Kyunggi Province remained at their post during the political unrest which occurred in early January. This conduct marked a notable achievement in the building of morale and esprit de corps among the newly trained Korean personnel.

24. Seoul was the center of intense political activity and numerous appeals had been made to officers and employees of these two departments to strike in protest against the terms of the trusteeship.

Korean Constabulary

25. The police force is being augmented by the induction and training of a Korean constabulary. The recruitment of three troops in Seoul was nearly completed on 31 January. Orientation and indoctrination courses are being given to selected personnel who subsequently will undertake recruiting in the provinces.

The program included a school for the training of officer candidates. Clothing for the organization is being drawn from captured Japanese stores and food will be obtained through the New Korea Company.

Korean Coast Guard

26. The newly formed Korean Coast Guard was transferred from the control of the Bureau of Transportation to the Office of the Director of National Defense by Ordinance No. 43 on 18 January.

Korean Boy Scouts

27. The Korean Boy Scouts were disbanded. In various localities an organization of that name had engaged in terroristic activities. In Kyunggi Province the head of the Boy Scouts stated that of 50,000 members, only 15,000 are under the age of 18. He admitted that some of the membership had engaged in unlawful activities. It has been ordered that the organization vacate all of its buildings and that members over 18 years of age cease wearing the uniform.

28. Announcement was made that a reorganized Boy Scouts of Korea will be formed. Membership will be restricted to boys from the ages of 12 to 17. This new organization will parallel the International Boy Scouts by promoting the physical, moral and mental development of Korean youth.

CIVIL SERVICE

29. A new pay scale and compensation plan for all Korean Civil Service employees was set up to become effective on 1 February.

30. The 60 remaining Japanese now employed in the National Government will be released as soon as circumstances permit.

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SECTION 2
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources.	1
Commerce and Manufacturing.	12
Mining and Industry	16
Communications.	22
Transportation.	25
Finance	29

NATURAL RESOURCES

Korean Agriculture Association

1. The formation of the Korean Agriculture Association was announced with its purpose to aid the Korean farmer toward increasing production and improving farming methods. This agency is under the direction of a Military Government officer and comprises sections dealing with General Affairs, Planning and Research, Agricultural Production, Cooperative Enterprise and Education and Training.

Rice

2. General Notice No. 6 declared rice a critical item. The price ceiling on rice effective 1 January had varying results. The commodity practically disappeared from the open market. In most of the provinces hoarding continues in spite of warnings of confiscation and heavy fines.

3. In an effort to avoid requisitioning rice, an "incentive goods program" was instituted. In addition to the specified regular price of 175 yen per bag, buyers for the Korean Commodity Company offered coupons which permitted the purchase of certain desirable consumer goods at reduced prices. To support this experiment the Materials Control Corporation froze all sales on items set aside for this program including certain types of cloth and kerosene. The plan was not successful.

4. On 13 January the Military Government issued a proclamation that hoarding had caused an emergency situation. The local authorities ordered citizens to report all rice which they had stored beyond their personal needs to military authority for sale. To date little progress has been made in getting the rice to the consumer. The Korean Commodity Company is to confiscate hoarded rice and redistribute it at ceiling prices. Lack of personnel hinders the execution of this plan.

Sericulture

5. On 21 and 22 January a meeting of the National Sericulture Congress was held at Seoul. It was attended by approximately 120 Korean silk producers from all parts of southern Korea. The permanent organization of the Korean Silk Controlling Company was completed and a five-year plan for the future of the sericulture in-

dustry in Korea was considered.

6. Initial examination of the silk worm eggs received during the month of December from Japan indicated that they suffered very little damage in transportation. Plans were completed for their allocation and distribution.

7. The Kunshi Silk Reeling Mill was reopened and is in operation. This company can also produce hempen cloth. Farmers are being urged to plant every available plot with hemp since the 1946 estimate of 259,000 Kan (1 Kan equals 8.27 pounds) will not be adequate. Hemp is second only to cotton as a clothing fabric.

Fisheries

8. The Korean Fisheries Development Company was reorganized and assigned the management and supervision of 85 concerns. Fishing equipment valued in excess of ₩ 3,000,000 was recovered and is being distributed through the fishing guilds. The Korean Laver Company controls the production and processing of laver, a seaweed product.

9. The Fishery Department required all fishermen, fish dealers and individuals involved in marketing marine products to register their plants and gear and to paint their license numbers on their crafts.

Forestry

10. Ordinance No. 33 placed under Military Government jurisdiction all forest lands and properties formerly controlled by the Japanese. National and provincial forestry sections are charged with the duty and responsibility of controlling these forest areas.

11. All national forests are being returned to the control of the Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce, Department of Forestry to insure more efficient administration. During the war all control of national forests was decentralized.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING

12. Trading was brisk as more commodities appeared on the market. The most recent statistics indicate that present prices are very high compared to those demanded in October. The index is exceeded in almost all items by as much as 200 percent.

Foreign Trade Regulations

13. Ordinance No. 32, Regulation of Foreign Trade, 12 January completed the control of foreign trade. Any unauthorized transportation of goods across the boundaries of Southern Korea has been declared an offense punishable by military court. The conveyances employed are subject to seizure and the goods may be confiscated as contraband.

14. On 29 January, the Japanese Government was directed to stop illegal traffic between Korea and Japan. Significant amounts of commodities have been illegally transported from Korea to Japan.

Smelting Plants Remain Closed

15. Pig iron stocks now available are adequate for 1946. It is unnecessary to reopen any smelting plants in Southern Korea.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

Technical Education Supervisory Board

16. The Bureau of Mining and Industry has established the Technical Education Supervisory Board made up of members of the Bureau and leading citizens. Its purpose is to train technicians to supply industrial needs in factories and mines. Arrangements were made to send 10 students and 10 observers to the United States in February and March.

Coal Shortage

17. The coal situation is still critical. In no month since September has the requirement of 70,000 metric tons been met. During January only 20,423 metric tons were received at Fusan.

18. The Japanese Government which must furnish the coal was directed to take immediate steps to insure full compliance with the 25 September Directive.

Coke Shortage

19. In addition to the inadequacy of coal, the amount of coke available is insufficient to meet industrial requirements. Early in the month requests for coke submitted by 119 factories totalled 5,037 short tons. Inasmuch as no supply is available, the situation remains critical for at least 50 percent of these factories.

Electric Power

20. On 1 January the Korea Electric Power Company, the Seoul Electric Company and the South Korea Electric Company were placed under the Bureau of Mining and Industry to coordinate the distribution of electrical energy. Electric power rates were raised 150 percent.

21. At a meeting of provincial directors of mining and industry, attention was given the problem of the repair of facilities which had been neglected by the Japanese in recent years.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Service

22. The printing of the new 10 cheun commemorative postage stamp for the Korean Postal Service was completed. Stamps in other denominations are being printed in Tokyo.

Telegraphic Traffic

23. A survey revealed that 90 percent of the telegraphic messages transmitted through the Seoul Central Telegraphic Office are in Korean. It was announced that the Japanese language is to be eliminated from domestic telegraph traffic by 1 March.

Shipping

24. A navigation safety program was developed. A 360 ton light-house tender was placed in operation at the Port of Incheon and 12 additional ships were licensed to service navigational aids at other ports. During the week ending 5 January, 104 ship operating permits were issued.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

25. Arrangements are being effected to augment the amount of rolling stock in Korea by importations from Japan. Prior to the occupation this rolling stock was manufactured in Japan for the Korean railways.

Trucks

26. Uniform truck rates for all of Southern Korea were established. The rates are designed to encourage the most economical use of motor transport. The following priorities were established for the use of trucks: (1) relief food and medical supplies, (2) other food and medical supplies, (3) fuel, (4) clothing and (5) agricultural and industrial materials.

Road Repairs

27. During January ₩ 1,205,000 were made available to the Provincial Government of Kangwon Do for the repair of national roads in that province.

Motor Transportation

28. Effective 1 January all motor vehicles in Korea must be licensed. Owners who registered their cars prior to that date are not required to have them recorded again but are to buy new license plates at a cost of ₩ 50. Vehicles for which proper ownership can not be shown will be impounded. They will be used by Military Government until their ownership is determined by court. The deadline for registration is 1 February.

FINANCE

Tax Collections

29. The collection of taxes continued to be slow. Corrective measures have been taken, particularly in small communities. Ordinance No. 40 of 10 January declared that all former laws relating to the seizure and sale of property for delinquent taxes were to remain in force.

Formerly Japanese owned property, title to which is vested in the Military Government under Ordinance No. 33, had been exempted from the operation of these laws. To prevent an undue economic advantage accruing to such property in competition with property subject to sale for tax delinquency, the Property Custodian has been directed to enter a proper charge for taxes against profits.

Financial Institutions

30. Ordinance 43 of 16 January declared the Chosen Stock Exchange dissolved and the Chosen Trust Company appointed liquidator of its affairs. The Chosen Trust Company was directed to report the progress of liquidation to the Director of the Finance Bureau under Military Government.

Financial Activities

31. On 1 January several sizeable loans were made to activities under the sponsorship of the Military Government. These included ₩ 2,000,000 to the Ginseng Cultivators Association, a credit of ₩ 800,000,000 to the Korean Commodity Company and ₩ 24,300,000 to various corporations.

32. The Chosen Fire and Marine Insurance Company is the only non-life insurance company authorized to do business in Korea.

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SECTION 3
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Press and Radio	3
Arts and Religion	7
Public Health and Welfare	8

EDUCATION

1. The National Committee on Educational Planning met at Seoul on 7 and 8 January. The Korean policy of education was explained in detail. The Committee adopted the report of a sub-committee on purposes and objectives of education. Emphasis was placed on understanding and harmony in working toward a democratic nation of educated citizens.

2. The Bureau of Education sponsored an Institute for secondary school teachers during the winter recess. Three hundred and fifty teachers from all provinces in Southern Korea attended a 10 day intensive course in Korean language, history and civics.

In Kyongsang Hamdo a "Principals' School" was held to acquaint school administrators with more democratic educational methods. On 14 January a conference on adult education was held at Seoul. Subjects discussed included ways of eradicating adult illiteracy.

Over 75 agricultural schools are now in operation in Southern Korea.

PRESS AND RADIO

Newspapers

3. Two weekly Korean newspapers, the "Chukan Digest", designed for urban readers and the "Farmer's Weekly", written for agricultural workers, are being distributed free. Their combined circulation is over 1,600,000.

Radio Stations

4. A survey of the Radio Corporation of Korea has been completed with respect to facilities located in South Korea. There are 11 medium wave broadcasting stations operating at the present time. The largest is station JODE whose power was increased from 5 to 50 kilowatts, extending the daytime service area an average of 50 miles.

5. Other broadcasting stations include one 500-watt transmitter and nine transmitters of 50 watts or less. This small number of low powered stations cannot adequately serve the area under American control.

Broadcasts

6. Daily broadcasts have been initiated which include "The Children's Hour" and "The Women's Hour", designed to feature stories of "Democracy at Work". A bi-weekly program, "The Principles of Democracy", of the forum type, is being broadcast.

Representatives of major political parties speak over the Seoul Central Broadcasting Station on Tuesdays and Fridays. Arrangements have been made for weekly non-political broadcasts by representatives of the Confucianist, Buddhist and Chon-Dokyo religions.

ARTS AND RELIGION

7. General Notice No. 7 of 31 December 1945 allows Korean nationals and institutions to take steps to recover art, religious and other cultural property taken by the Japanese under duress during the period of Japanese domination. Claims for damages for the destruction of property are not permissible.

In cases where the property is believed to exist and evidence to support the claim of ownership can be furnished, together with information serving to identify the object, a claim for recovery may be filed. The notice requires that claims be filed with the local police and forwarded by them to the General Affairs Section of the Secretariat.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Disease Prevention

8. The smallpox vaccination and typhus inoculation program among government employed civilians and restaurant help has continued. Effective 25 January smallpox vaccine was made available to all Koreans desiring vaccination. Vaccine was requisitioned from the United States.

9. Refugees coming into the provinces of Kyunggi Do have constituted a major health problem. During the week ending 27 December 1945, 2,609 Koreans and 776 Japanese refugees coming into Kessang were inoculated for typhus fever, vaccinated for smallpox, and dusted with DDT powder.

Welfare

10. Fifteen million yen have been distributed to the provinces for the care of refugees. The expanded welfare program includes food, shelter, emergency medical care and the construction of refugee housing.

11. Aid to private and public institutions such as orphanages and homes for the aged is included in the new unemployment program. Japanese refugees coming into the United States Zone from North Korea are being cared for by the Japanese Welfare Society.

Hospital Facilities

12. The expansion of hospital facilities includes the Suron Tubercular Hospital and a provincial leper hospital in Cholla Namdo.

The former will be completed at an estimated cost of ₩ 2,500,000.

Qualified Medical Personnel

13. Twenty-seven Korean nurses from the nine hospitals in Seoul started a two month's course in modern nursing on 14 January. An examination of doctors desiring to practice in Korea was held during the period 29 January to 2 February.

It was announced that from 25 through 27 February the recently organized Korean Board of Dental Licensure will examine individuals licensed in other countries for the practice of dentistry in Korea.

A committee of 12 persons has been appointed by the Director of Public Health to determine policies and establish laws and regulations on pharmaceutical matters.

Medical Supplies

14. The Chosen Medical Company, a monopoly controlled by the Japanese to regulate the supply and distribution of medical raw materials, has been dissolved. It was the Japanese practice for this company to sell medical materials to manufacturers who in turn re-sold them after processing. It completely controlled wholesale institutions which had been established at various points in Korea. The Company is no longer needed since normal distribution and sales channels now exist.

15. Deposits of pyrophyllite recently located in Cholla Namdo are believed adequate in quality and quantity to supply filler requirements for DDT powder for Japan and Korea.

Veterinary Affairs

16. The Department of Veterinary Affairs was organized and includes four sections: Animal Disease Control, Veterinary Sanitation, Reports and Statistics, and Administration.

17. Stocks of captured Japanese veterinary supplies were discovered at Cheiju-to and will be distributed.

Vital Statistics

18. The Bureau of Health and Welfare conducted a course in vital statistics from 14 to 25 January. It was attended by provincial officials responsible for this activity.

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日本朝鮮古領報告

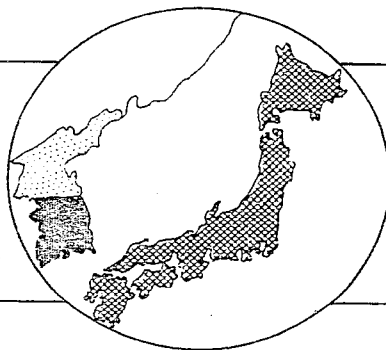
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新 部長

海外保存用

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SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN and KOREA

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February

1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº5

Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN AND KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY 1946

0260

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 5

February 1946

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February 1946

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN AND KOREA

Number 5

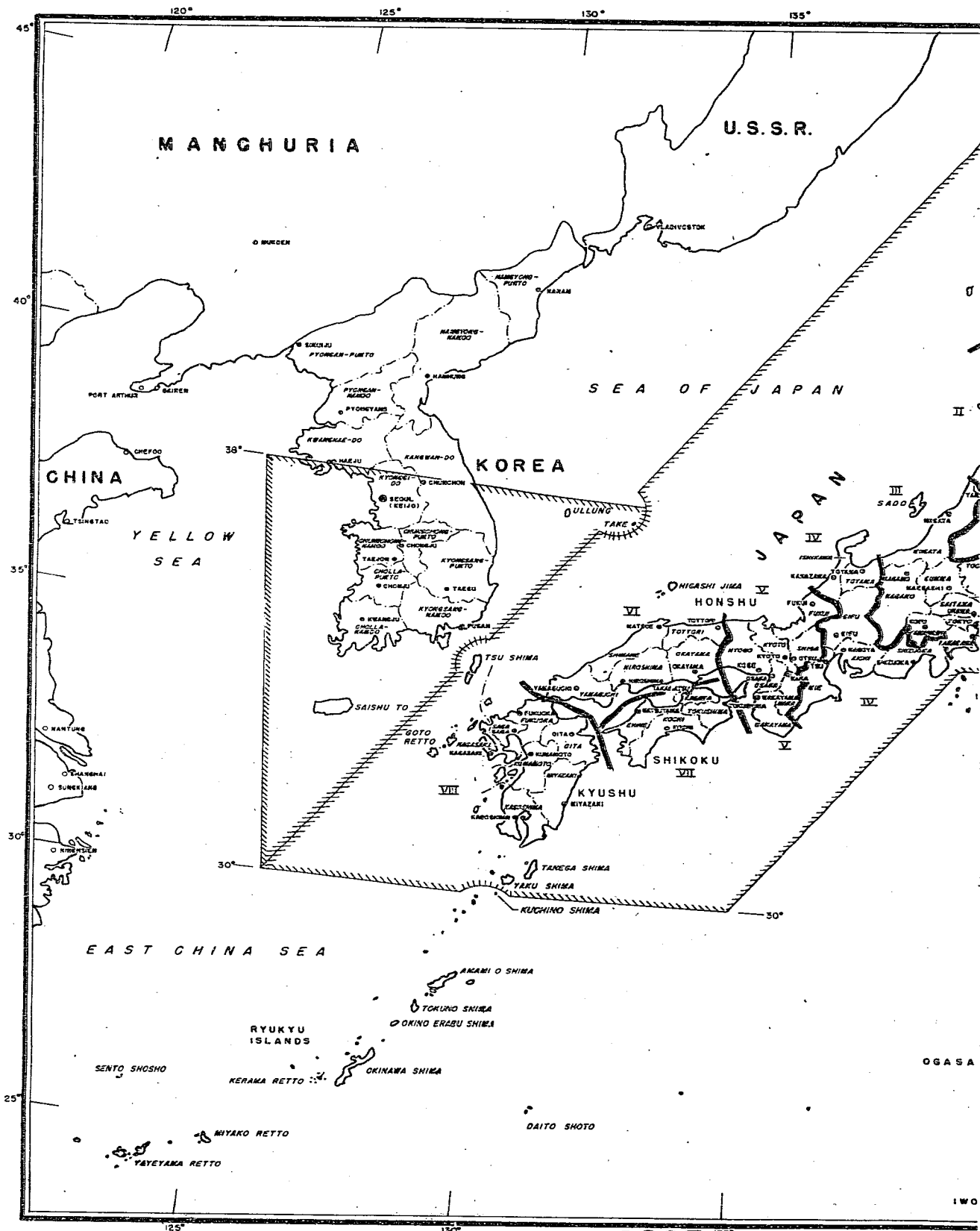
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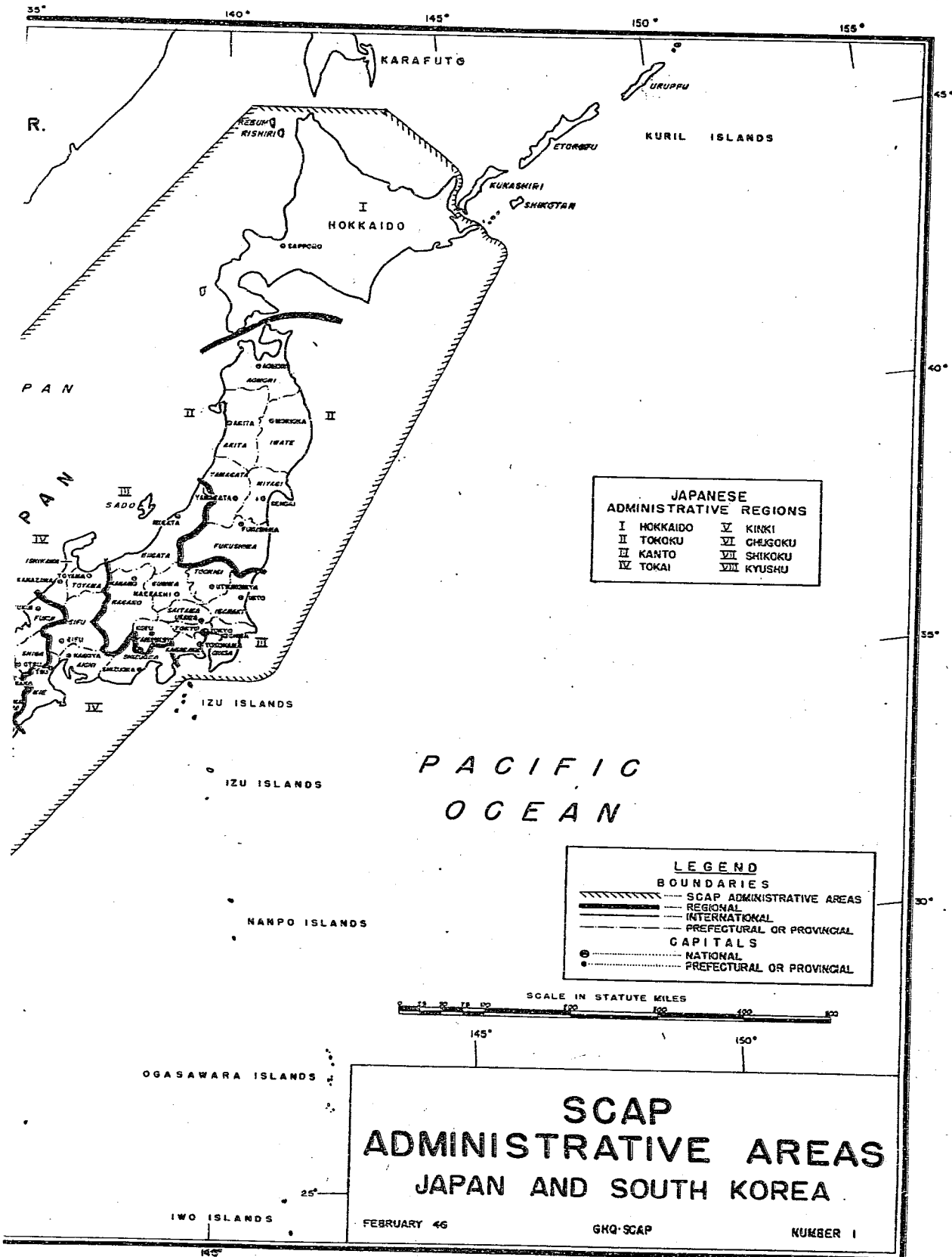
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JAPANESE ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

I HOKKAIDO	V KINKI
II TOKOKU	VI CHUGOKU
III KANTO	VII SHIKOKU
IV TOKAI	VIII KYUSHU

LEGEND

BOUNDARIES

- SCAP ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
- REGIONAL
- INTERNATIONAL
- PREFERCTURAL OR PROVINCIAL

CAPITALS

- ⊙ NATIONAL
- ⦿ PREFERCTURAL OR PROVINCIAL



**SCAP
ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA**

FEBRUARY 46 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 1

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. There were no organizational changes in GHQ, SCAP.

United States Army Military Government in Korea

2. The Bureau of Mining and Industry and the Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce were redesignated the Bureau of Commerce and the Bureau of Agriculture respectively. Reallocation of functions among them and the Bureau of Finance were effected.

3. The Public Information Section was redesignated the Bureau of Public Information and a Korean Economic Advisory Board and an Education Office were established.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

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Political Affairs.	1
Political Parties.	4
National and Local Government.	14
Public Safety.	19
Intelligence	26
Legal and Judicial Affairs	31
War Crimes	33

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

1. The interest of the people, the press and the political parties in politics and government was greater than at any time since the surrender of Japan. Evidence points to a clarification in the thinking of the Japanese and the development of a sense of political responsibility.

Purge Directives

2. The government's action in compliance with the purge directives of 4 January was unequivocal, firm and extensive. It ruled about 90 percent of the Diet members ineligible for re-election and ordered the dissolution of 120 political organizations. The press estimated that about 150,000 persons would be affected.

National Election

3. The national election was postponed from 31 March to 10 April to give the Home Ministry more time to screen prospective candidates. The government took measures to restrict campaign costs and to assure a free election. More than 3,000 persons requested certification as candidates for the Diet.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Progressive Party

4. The Progressive Party lost its president and other important leaders as a result of the political purge. The group is at present under the guidance of Takao Saito. The party approaches the coming election with confidence because it is well organized and has great strength in the rural districts.

The Liberal Party

5. The question whether Ichiro Hatoyama, president of the Liberal Party, will survive the purge has not been settled. The leadership of Hatoyama and his conservative associates has been strongly criticized by several provincial branches of the party.

The Social Democratic Party

6. The loss of many prominent right-wing leaders will not disqualify the Social Democrats in the coming election. They have won popular support among the workers and farmers.

The Communist Party

7. The Communists have been the most active of all political parties. Nosaka continues to enhance his position and to point the way for the group to follow. The party published its "supreme platform" during the Fifth National Congress in Tokyo 24-26 February. The Communists had more press coverage than all other groups combined.

The Cooperative Party

8. The purge directive virtually destroyed the leadership of the Cooperative Party. The group has only three members left in the Diet. Unless it can rehabilitate itself it cannot be considered a major party.

Minor Parties

9. Minor political parties continue to spring up throughout Japan.

Women in Politics

10. Every effort is made to interest Japanese women in politics. Most major parties have women candidates for the Diet and many have drafted special platforms for women. The New Japan Women's Party and the New Japan Women's League are the most prominent women's organizations.

United Fronts

11. The attempt of the Communists to create a united front remains unsuccessful. The Social Democrats do not wish to jeopardize their political future by premature cooperation with a party that may not secure many seats in the Diet.

The efforts of Hatoyama, president of the Liberal Party, to launch an anti-communist front was generally considered an unwise move.

Constitutional Revision

12. Most of the constitutional drafts prepared by the major parties differ only in minor respects. There is general unanimity on the Emperor, the Diet and constitutional amendment.

Food and Labor

13. Practically all political groups oppose the government's proposals to collect essential food stuffs by forcible means. The question of labor disputes is beginning to occupy a more important place in political thinking.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Cabinet

14. The Cabinet, still under heavy criticism, took a strong stand on the application of the purge directives. Wataru Narahashi and Takeshige Ishiguro were named Ministers without Portfolio.

Civil Service

15. The government adopted a reform program for the civil service. It divides the bureaucracy into administrative, technical and educational branches, modifies the system of personal rank, simplifies the salary system and eliminates discriminations against women.

The Emperor

16. The Emperor spoke to the Japanese people by radio for the second time on 22 February and made a number of inspection tours in and around the Tokyo area.

Personnel and Structural Changes

17. There were five nominations to the House of Peers and 28 resignations. Twenty-nine Japanese educators were appointed to confer with the American Education Mission. A Food Policy Investigation Commission was created on 27 February to advise the Cabinet on food policies.

The Prefectures

18. An increased interest in local politics and administration was manifested in the prefectures. The democratization of local government is presaged in the draft of a new law which will provide for the popular election of prefectural governors.

PUBLIC SAFETY

19. There was some civil unrest occasioned by demonstrations and protests over the shortage of food. Police investigation in some cases disclosed food, clothing and supplies held in excess of stipulated amounts permitted the head of each family.

20. Black-market activities were at a low ebb and operators began to seek regular employment. Military occupation courts were established to try cases involving possession of property belonging to the Occupation Forces or its members.

21. A Japanese civilian body will be formed to improve the observance of traffic regulations and reduce the number of traffic deaths.

Police

22. Lewis J. Valentine and Oscar Oleander, public safety experts, accepted invitations of SCAP to make studies of the Japanese police system. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board announced new regulations to improve conditions of police employment and to place them on a par with other civil servants within comparable categories.

23. The Japanese police were issued instructions governing the official use of sidearms. They were cautioned to exercise care to avoid the use of violence in dealing with any disorders occasioned by labor strikes.

Fire

24. Two metropolitan areas were added to the 11 fire areas nationally administered under police jurisdiction. Fire guilds manned by volunteers and maintained at local expense continue to be used in towns and villages.

Prisons

25. The Federation of Christian Churches in Japan at the request of the Japanese Government agreed to provide ministers to act as prison chaplains in 22 prisons.

INTELLIGENCE

26. Appropriate action is being taken to assure compliance by the Japanese Government with the terms of all SCAP directives.

27. Japanese respect for the Occupation Forces has increased and suspicion and mistrust are giving way to cooperation.

Foreign Nationals

28. Members of the United Nations' and neutral diplomatic staffs were repatriated with their families. Action was begun to repatriate other European nationals and to register Orientals in Japan for the purpose of determining the number who wish to remain.

Censorship

29. There was a decrease in the violation of censorship codes. After an examination of pre-war publications is completed, the Japanese Government will be furnished a list of those whose sale will be prohibited.

30. For the first time broadcasting of local programs in Osaka, Fukuoka and Nagoya was approved.

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

31. Japanese courts were prohibited from exercising criminal jurisdiction over nationals of the United Nations. The Japanese people were informed that certain specified acts against the Occupation Forces or its members would be tried only by military occupation courts established for that purpose.

Measures were taken to assure fair trials to Koreans or other nationals formerly under the domination of Japan.

32. Japanese courts were deprived of civil jurisdiction over nationals of the United Nations attached to or accompanying Occupation Forces. The trial of civil cases in Japanese courts against other nationals of the United Nations was made subject to supervision and review by SCAP Headquarters.

WAR CRIMES

33. Directives were issued for the arrest of 51 additional persons suspected of war crimes. Some 80 investigations were completed and seven war crime cases were tried during the month.

34. Nine members of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East were appointed by the Supreme Commander. Five members of the Tribunal and five associate counsel arrived in Tokyo.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources	1
Commerce and Industry	5
Rationing and Price Control	11
Finance	12

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

1. Rice collection remained below schedule. The collection rate improved but by 20 February only 50 percent of the quota had been collected, compared with 80 percent on the same date last year. The shortage of concentrated stock feed hampers egg and milk production.

Fishing

2. More fishing boats were re-activated as a result of repairs and increased allotments of fuel oil. There remains an acute shortage of nets and hooks. The production of shellfish and their products is being revived. Fishermen's cooperatives are being reorganized along democratic lines.

Forestry

3. Annual capacity of sawmills is rated at 5,250,000,000 board feet of lumber. Present indications are that only about 30 percent of this capacity will be attained during the fiscal year 1946-47.

Mining

4. February production of coal was 1,364,000 metric tons, an increase of six percent over the January figure.

Metal mining industries continued on a maintenance basis with little ore produced.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Industry

5. The industrial situation was virtually unchanged. Shortages of raw materials, fuel and labor continued to keep most production at low levels as compared to minimum needs.

Iron and steel production rose moderately in January and early February. This was attributable to an increase in coal supplies starting in late January.

Chemical production was curtailed by shortages of basic raw materials. Heavy chemicals manufactured in January averaged less than 10 percent of industrial requirements.

Moderate declines prevailed in textile production for January, largely caused by continued shortages, the shortened working month resulting from the week-long New Year holiday and the necessity for making detailed inventories.

The Japanese Government inaugurated a nationwide program intended to provide proper maintenance for industrial machinery and equipment. Supervision will be conducted from the prefectural level.

Communications

6. A Telecommunications Facilities Reconstruction Council was formed of representatives of the Board of Communications and various ministries to provide improved coordination of the Board's activities.

Broadcasting service was improved with the addition of seven new stations and an increase in power output of four stations already in service.

Transportation

7. The past low level of development of motor transportation in Japan combined with war damage have resulted in a current supply of motor vehicles below the minimum essential requirements.

High passenger and freight traffic demands on the railways kept the system overtaxed.

Utilities

8. A considerable increase in the electric power load in Japan was evident during January and February.

The operation of the public utility gas systems of Japan is still limited by coal allocations.

Imports and Exports

9. Operational procedures and other details of import and export relations were further clarified in meetings between SCAP representatives and the Japanese Government. Initial shipments between Japan and the United States are expected in the very near future. Import and export programs for 1946 for China and Korea were developed. Production of equipment and preparation of supplies urgently needed in China and Korea were expedited.

Labor

10. The promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance on Labor Unions and the enforcement of the new Labor Union Law climaxed a month of intensive labor union activity in the course of which the number of labor union members approached 1,000,000.

Programs to recruit seamen for repatriation service and coal miners were substantially completed.

The Advisory Committee on Labor to assist SCAP on special problems in Japan and Korea arrived from the United States.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

11. In order to bring essential commodities into normal distributional channels the Japanese Government promulgated ordinances to prevent hoarding of staple foods and clothing and to raise official prices. These regulations should increase the quantity of food-stuffs sold to the government.

To reduce black-market activities street vendors are being formed into associations which will regulate types and prices of articles sold. Each vendor will be licensed and required to operate his business in a designated area.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

12. The Japanese Government promulgated ordinances blocking deposits and requiring complete currency conversion. Limited withdrawals from blocked accounts are permitted for specified purposes.

Restrictions on financial transactions and imports and exports of currency and financial instruments were modified.

Further consolidation of financial institutions was forbidden.

Public Finance

13. Permission was granted for government borrowing of ¥ 1,000,000,000 by long-term bonds and ¥ 500,000,000 in treasury notes.

Public finance plans of local governments emphasized expenditures for education, public works and sanitation. Decreases in planned expenditures in other fields were caused by shortages of materials.

Legislation is being prepared to create a Holding Company Liquidation Commission and to prohibit participation in international cartels and restrictive international agreements.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare.	1
Education.	8
Religion	11
Media of Expression.	12

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Disease Incidence

1. The incidence of smallpox continued to be generalized throughout most of the country. There has been some decrease in areas where extensive campaigns have been undertaken with stocks of newly manufactured vaccine.
2. A major outbreak of typhus fever occurred in the city of Osaka. Supplies of DDT dusting powder were made available for a program of mass dusting under the supervision of SCAP representatives.

Welfare

3. The Japanese Government has submitted a plan to control and restrict unnecessary population movements from rural areas to urban centers defined as cities with 100,000 or more population. Evacuees considered essential in re-establishing the minimum civilian economy of Japan will be permitted to return to those localities where their services are needed.

Social Insurance

4. The Ministry of Health and Welfare, Social Insurance Bureau, reported that under the five social insurance laws benefits totalling ¥ 525,000,000 were paid on 58,600,000 policies during 1945. At the end of the year the balances of the five funds totalled ¥1,831,000,000.

Medical Supply

5. Distribution of newly manufactured medicines continued to improve. During the month over 3,000,000 doses of smallpox vaccine were shipped to areas where cases of smallpox occurred.

Production of smallpox vaccine during the month exceeded 20,000,000 doses. Increased production of diphtheria toxoid, cholera vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine and typhus vaccine was directed by SCAP.

Data from Japanese Government for January show that the overall production of all medical supplies increased.

Relief

6. A SCAP memorandum on public assistance directs the establishment of a central government agency to supervise local governmental

operation of the relief program. It requires that the needs of all indigent persons be met adequately regardless of the cause of dependency. The Japanese Government is required to integrate all public assistance administration into this program and to cancel its subsidies in this field to non-governmental agencies.

Repatriation

7. By 24 February 829,623 individuals had been repatriated to China, Formosa, Korea and the Ryukyus while 1,465,980 Japanese were returned to Japan.

EDUCATION

8. On 13 February the Japanese Government was directed to abrogate all laws, ordinances and other regulations which restricted the free circulation of printed materials in public or educational libraries.

9. Three hundred three national and vocational textbooks were approved by SCAP as free from militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideologies and released to the Ministry of Education for printing.

10. The term of the middle and higher schools were restored to their pre-war periods of five and three years respectively. During the war each had been shortened by one year.

RELIGION

11. The Japanese Government continued the separation of Shinto from state control and support by the abolition of the Shrine Board of the Home Ministry. The Religious Corporations Ordinances were amended so that they are applicable to Shinto Shrines.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Dissemination

12. SCAP's information programs designed to further the development of democratic organizations in the fields of political life, labor, women and youth continued.

A special information program was instituted to insure accurate and adequate explanation and discussion of the emergency Imperial Ordinances affecting Japanese economics; another program explained the need for typhus control and outlined the methods to be used.

13. Forty-eight thousand copies of a weekly newspaper prepared for Japanese prisoners of war overseas were sent to Korea, Philippine Islands, Saipan and China each week during the month.

Press and Publications

14. Japanese newspapers showed continued progress toward the development of a democratic press. Press analysis of leading Tokyo and prefectural newspapers indicated that economics, reconversion and politics dominated both the news and editorial columns.

A similar reflection of the critical problems of the day was noted in analyses of articles appearing in Japanese magazines.

Radio

15. Radio continued to play an important role in the dissemination

ation of information concerning problems facing the Japanese people. A marked improvement in production standards for radio programs was noted. A question and answer program concerning the war and a current events program were broadcast. The Women's Hour devoted much of its time to a series of political commentaries.

Motion Pictures

16. Five feature moving pictures were released during the month, four of them dealing with problems facing the Japanese people today. Newreels showed improved treatment of current events and a variety of timely documentary and educational films are in production. American documentary films were shown to Japanese audiences and for the first time in four years American feature films were shown on Japanese moving picture theater screens.

Theater

17. Modern plays constituted 50 percent of the stage productions in February. One classical Kabuki drama was presented with modern innovations. A production of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" played throughout the month.

SECTION 5

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration and Political Activities.	1
Legal and Public Safety.	8
Economic Activities.	10
Social Activities.	22

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. The Bureau of Mining and Industry was redesignated the Bureau of Commerce, and the Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce renamed the Bureau of Agriculture by Ordinance No. 48 on 13 February 1946. The Domestic and Foreign Commerce Sections were transferred to the Bureau of Commerce.

The Public Information Section of the Secretariat was made the Bureau of Public Information by Ordinance No. 47 on 23 February.

The Korean Economic Advisory Board was created by Ordinance No. 53 on 2 March 1946.

An Education Office was established within the Foreign Affairs Section of the Secretariat.

2. A civil service academy was established for in-service and pre-service training for Korean civilian governmental employees.

Repatriation

3. During the period 27 January - 17 February, 67,229 Koreans were returned to South Korea from Japan and 14,143 were returned from other areas; 5,441 Japanese were returned to Japan.

Regulation of Political Parties

4. Regulation of political parties was established by Ordinance No. 55 on 23 February. It prohibits secret political activities and requires registration of membership and strict accounting of funds.

5. Unification of major political groups failed to materialize.

6. The Representative Democratic Council of South Korea was organized to advise the Commanding General, USAMGIK, in organizing an interim government. Dr. Syngman Rhee is permanent chairman and Kim Koo and Kim Eyu Sik are permanent vice-chairmen.

Committees were appointed to study the rice problem and to prepare a draft of a constitution for Korea.

United States - Soviet Conference

7. The joint conference between the United States and Soviet Commands in Korea agreed to establish a joint commission of 10 men

to help establish a provisional Korean Government.

Agreement was also reached on radio broadcasting frequencies, transportation, movement of citizens and exchange of mail between the two zones.

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

8. On 30 January USAMGIK assumed control of provost courts.

9. Korean coast guardsmen were being recruited and the Coast Guard Academy and Training School at Chinhae was opened.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

10. Over-consumption of rice during the winter reached serious proportions and a forced collection program to furnish food to deficit areas began on 1 February under Ordinance No. 45.

Manufacture of wine, sake, brandy and rice candy using edible rice was prohibited.

11. Efforts were continued to make the silk industry independent of Japan. Experiments are being conducted to develop silkworms which will feed on the castor bean.

All filatures and egg producing stations were directed to register with the Bureau of Agriculture.

12. A National Cotton Fiber Congress was announced for 4 and 5 March to make plans for increasing Korean textile production.

13. A serious shortage of commercial fertilizer exists chiefly because there have been no shipments from North to South Korea since September 1945.

14. Widespread cutting of trees for fuel has caused a loss of 35 percent of tree growth in South Korea. To stop this spoliation a vigorous educational program has been launched and extensive planting of young trees begun.

15. Vegetable seed is expected from Japan and requisitions were placed for shipment of 10,000 tons of seed potatoes from the United States.

16. Catches of codfish have exceeded the point of self-sufficiency for Korea and 300 tons of fresh fish were offered to Japan as credit against products from Japan.

17. Raw materials are scarce but a number of industrial plants in South Korea were put into operation. A petroleum distribution system was started under which gasoline and kerosene may be purchased.

18. Radio telephone service between Korea and the United States was arranged, with equipment to be installed in June 1946.

19. Shortage of coal shipments from Japan made a 75 percent curtailment of railway service necessary. Coastal shipping was augmented by four LST's placed on the eastern coastal run. The Korean Trucking Company has been disbanded and its vehicles turned over to the provincial governments.

20. New wage differentials were established on 1 February to bring earnings more nearly into accord with increased costs of living.

21. All notes of the Bank of Japan in denominations of one yen or more, and all notes of the Bank of Taiwan were required to be deposited in designated financial institutions by Ordinance No. 57.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

22. School attendance, greater than in either 1939 or 1944, is estimated at 30 percent of the population of South Korea between the ages of 6 and 18. Iwa Girls College and Seoul College of Law reopened. Seven normal schools were transferred from Bureau of Education to provincial control.

The National Museum in Seoul, closed since July 1945, reopened on 25 February.

Public Health and Welfare

23. Smallpox was serious with 1,078 cases reported in South Korea in January but local production of vaccine now exceeds 1,000,000 units per month and free vaccinations are being given the general public. Typhus, although serious, did not become epidemic. All repatriates entering the country are dusted with DDT powder.

24. Use of penicillin to treat venereal disease among civilians was discontinued owing to shortage of supplies. The first pharmaceutical capsules ever made in Korea were produced at the National Chemistry Laboratories.

25. Contagious diseases are now reported through local doctors to public health officials instead of through the police.

26. A Nursing Board Committee has been organized to register, administer examinations for and license nurses and midwives. Eighty-one doctors licensed to practice in other countries passed the examination for licenses to practice in Korea.

27. An emergency relief program was instituted in Seoul on 15 February and ration cards were issued to 2,869 individuals. All refugee welfare societies in Seoul were incorporated into the city government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN AND KOREA

Number 5

February 1946

PART II
POLITICAL - JAPAN

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SECTION 1

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GENERAL

1. Interest in governmental and political affairs greatly increased. Political activity was stimulated by the political purge directives of 4 January, the forthcoming general elections, the projected revision of the constitution and the expanding activities of political parties. There are indications that the Japanese are developing a sense of political responsibility and that some of the bewilderment and confusion of the immediate post-surrender period is being dissipated.

2. The unequivocal application by the government of the purge directives and the progress made by the Cabinet in its efforts to reach agreement on a revised draft of the constitution were encouraging signs. The efforts of the political parties to rally support in the general elections commanded the attention of a growing percentage of the populace. Tangible evidence of the response of the people is found in the reactions of the press and political parties to the purge, to constitutional revision and to other developments in government.

APPLICATION OF THE PURGE DIRECTIVES

3. On 9 February the Cabinet announced the government's application of the C and D categories in Appendix A of the 4 January purge directives. It proclaimed that officials of the Imperial Esale Assistance Association and related organizations and agencies would be denied the privilege of holding public office. The statement further "suggested" that all persons recommended for election by the Tojo cabinet in 1942 should "refrain from running as candidates for office". Those who were not recommended were advised "to exercise reflection and self-discipline".

Other Groups Ruled Ineligible to Hold Public Office

4. An Imperial Ordinance, promulgated 27 February, determines the application of the A, B, E and F categories in Appendix A of the purge directives. It ruled ineligible to hold public office the following: war criminal suspects, former officers of the Army

and Navy, officials of finance agencies and development companies which participated in Japan's expansionist program and the governors and leading officials of occupied territories.

The government's application of the E category, relating to officials of financial and development organizations, was not quite complete at the end of the month. A brief supplementary listing was in preparation. An ordinance relating to those affected by clause G, militarists and ultra-nationalists, was also being prepared.

Dissolution and Prohibition of Formation of Militaristic and Ultra-Nationalistic Groups

5. On 23 February the government took another step in compliance with the purge directives by promulgating an Imperial ordinance prohibiting the formation of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic political parties or associations. An implementing Home Ministry ordinance was promulgated on the same date. On 25 February the government published a list of 120 organizations ordered dissolved in accordance with provisions of the Imperial and Home Ministry ordinances of 23 February. Of the 120 organizations listed 27 had been noted in the SCAP directive and 93 were designated by the Japanese Government.

6. On 27 February the Finance Minister announced that because of the authority to be accorded bank employees, who are in considerable measure responsible for the enforcement of the recently announced emergency financial controls, employment would be denied to all affected by the political purge directives of 4 January. All bank employees, it was stated, will be regarded as holders of public office.

Firm Government Stand

7. The Japanese Government announced that there would be no compromise with the spirit of the directives. This allayed any feeling that the polite tone of the Cabinet announcement implied that the more stubborn politicians could defy the government. Political leaders were told that there would be "no exception to the rule", that "recommendation candidates" would be excluded from the general elections.

The government's action left only 40 to 50 former Diet members eligible for election. This guaranteed that at least 90 percent of the elected representatives would be personalities new to public life.

The government could ensure compliance with the directives because the Home Ministry was responsible for the certification of all candidates. Prospective candidates who failed to measure up to the requirements of the Cabinet interpretation were ruled out.

Press Reaction

8. The government's announcement was received calmly by the Japanese press. Editorial coverage was generally limited and circumspect. A few reports which amplified the official Japanese statement were mildly critical.

Asahi maintained that the government displayed an "honest attitude" in fulfilling the SCAP orders but admitted that "there might be some who are actually innocent who will come under this directive, and others who will appear innocent although they are in reality guilty". Conservative Jiji Shimpō was doubtful "whether the mechanical approach of the minute provisions of this order will be beneficial to the reconstruction of Japan".

9. The press gave extensive space to the government interpretations and to long listings of persons known to be affected, but

as of 28 February Tokyo newspapers had published no editorial comments, a singular fact regardless of press preoccupation with new economic measures.

Scope of Directives

10. Tangible evidence of the far-reaching scope of the directives was indicated by press estimates of the number of persons likely to be affected. Some applications are unannounced but it was estimated that the purge would affect 87,000 army officers, 41,000 naval officers, 2,000 war criminal suspects, 14,000 gendarmerie, 1,200 leading members of banned organizations and 2,000 leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its affiliates.

Organizations Ordered Dissolved

11. A list of organizations which were ordered dissolved in compliance with the purge directives of 4 January follows:

DAI TOA KYOKAI	GREAT EAST ASIA ASSOCIATION
GEN-YOSHA	DARK OCEAN SOCIETY
KINKEI GAKUIN	GOLDEN PHEASANT INSTITUTE
TAIKA KAI	GREAT CHANGE SOCIETY
TOA REMMEI	EAST ASIA LEAGUE
(TOA REMMEI DOSHI KAI)	EAST ASIA LEAGUE COMRADES ASSOCIATION
(TOA REMMEI KYOKAI)	EAST ASIA LEAGUE SOCIETY
YAMATO KURABU	YAMATO CLUB
DAI NIPPON KINKO KAI	GREAT JAPAN LOYALIST SOCIETY
KINNO GOKOKU KAI	LOYAL DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND SOCIETY
TOKYO SOSEI KAI	TOKYO CREATION SOCIETY
KINNO ISHIN DOMEI	LOYAL RESTORATION UNION
NIPPON SHISO KENKYUKAI	SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF JAPANESE THOUGHT
SEINENASIA REMMEI	YOUNG ASIA LEAGUE
TOA SHISOSEN KENKYOSHO	EAST ASIA PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INVESTIGATION OFFICE
NAN-O KAI	SOUTHERN PARROT SOCIETY
SEIKYO SHA	POLITICAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
SEISEN KANSHO KAI	HOLY WAR COMPLETE VICTORY ASSOCIATION
ZEN NIPPON KOKUMIN TOKKO TAI SHO HOMBU	ALL JAPAN PEOPLE'S SPECIAL ATTACK GROUP HQ
KOKOKU DOSHI KAI	NATIONAL COMRADES ASSOCIATION
TONAN ASIA MINZOKU KAIHO REMMEI	SOUTH EAST ASIATIC RACE EMANCIPATION ASSOCIATION
TOA KYOKAI	EAST ASIA SOCIETY
JIHEN SHORI KENKYUKAI	SOCIETY OF THE STUDY OF DISPOSAL OF THE INCIDENT

TOA SHIN CHITSUJO KENKYUKAI	EAST ASIA NEW ORDER STUDY SOCIETY
DAI TOA KENSETSU KYOKAI	GREAT EAST ASIA BUILDING SOCIETY
DAI TOA SEINEN TAI	GREAT EAST ASIA YOUTH'S GROUP
DAI TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN UNDO KENKYUKAI	GREAT EAST ASIA NATIONAL BUILDING MOVEMENT STUDY SOCIETY
DAI ASIA KYOKAI	GREAT ASIA SOCIETY
ASIA TAIRIKU KYOKAI	ASIATIC CONTINENTAL SOCIETY
KOA MEKKYO REMMEI	RISING ASIA ANTI-COMMUNIST ASSOCIATION
KOA UNDO DOSHI KAI	FRIENDS RISING ASIA MOVEMENT
TAISHI KOSHIKAI	FRATERNITY OF CHINA POLICY
DOJIN KAI	UNIVERSAL KINDNESS SOCIETY
HOKKAIDO KOKUMIN KOJO	HOKKAIDO PEOPLES SEMINARY
TENCHU JUKU	HEAVENLY PILLAR ACADEMY
NAGASAKI SOSEI KAI	NAGASAKI CREATIVE ASSOCIATION
SHINANO HIMOROGI JUKU	SHINANO HIMOROGI ACADEMY
SHINTO JUKU	INVIGORATED EAST ACADEMY
YONEZAWA HIMOROGI JUKU	YONEZAWA HIMOROGI ACADEMY
TOKO KAI	SHINING EAST SOCIETY
TATEYAMA JUKU	TATEYAMA ACADEMY
TOYAMA SEINEN YUSHI KAI	TOYAMA YOUNG MEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY
KOKUMIN SEIKATSU KENKYUSHO	NATIONAL LIFE INVESTIGATION OFFICE
DANKEN KAI	MANLY CONSTRUCTION SOCIETY
TAIA, TAKUSHI GIJUKU	GREAT EAST ASIA COLONISTS RIGHTEOUS ACADEMY
SAGA KEN ISHIN DOSHIKAI	SAGA KEN RESTORATION FRATERNITY
DAI NIPPON ISSHIN KAI	GREAT JAPAN RENOVATION SOCIETY
DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI	GREAT JAPAN RISING ASIA ALLIANCE
DAI NIPPON SEKISEI KAI	GREAT JAPAN TRUE-HEARTED SOCIETY
DAI NIPPON SEISANTO	GREAT JAPAN PRODUCTION PARTY
DAITO JUKU	EASTERN ACADEMY
KAKUMEISO	THE HOUSE OF THE CRY OF THE CRANE
KENKOKUKAI	NATIONAL FOUNDATION SOCIETY
KUKURYU KAI	BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY
KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI	ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE
KOKUSAI SEIKEI GAKKAI	INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY

KOKUSUI DAI SHU TO	PEOPLES PURITY OF COUNTRY PARTY
KOKKUTAI YOGO RENGO KAI	NATIONAL STATE PROTECTION LEAGUE
MIZUHO KURABU	FRESH RICE PLANT CLUB
SONJO DOSHIKAI	LOYALIST COMRADES SOCIETY
TANEO KAI	HEAVENLY ACTION SOCIETY
TOHO DOSHIKAI	FAR EASTERN COMRADES ASSOCIATION
TOHO DAI (SHINTO SHA)	FAR EASTERN SOCIETY
YAMATO MUSUBI (DAI NIPPON TO)	YAMATO SOLIDARITY
JIKOKU KAIGI KAI	CURRENT AFFAIRS DISCUSSION SOCIETY
ZEN NIPPON SEINEN KURABU	ALL JAPAN YOUNG MEN'S CLUB
MEIKIN KAI	HIGHER ETHICS SOCIETY
GENRON HOKOKU KAI	LITERARY PATRIOTIC SOCIETY
DAITOA SEINEN DOMEI	GREAT EAST ASIA YOUTH'S UNION
SEISEN MEICHO KOKUMIN UNDO SCHOMBU	HOLY WAR CLARIFYING NATIONAL MOVEMENT GHQ
MEIRINKAI RENGUKAI	HIGHER ETHICS FEDERATION
KOKUSUI DOMEI	ULTRA NATIONALISM UNION
TENKAN DAKAI KISEIKAI	LEAGUE OF BREAKING OPEN HEAVENLY GATES
DAI NIPPON KODOKAI	GREAT JAPAN IMPERIAL WAY SOCIETY
AIKOKUSHA	PATRIOTIC SOCIETY
KOMIN JISSEN KYOGIKAI	IMPERIAL SUBJECT PRACTICE CONFERENCE
KINHO MAKUTO MUSUBI	LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
ISHIN KOKONSHA	RESTORATION OF PUBLIC OPINION SOCIETY
MITATE JUKU	IMPERIAL SHIELD ACADEMY
DAI NIPPON KINNO DOSHIKAI	GREAT JAPAN LOYALIST FRATERNITY
KOKOKU UNDO REMMEI	IMPERIAL NATIONALISTS UNION
DAI NIPPON KEIKOKU REMMEI	GREAT JAPAN NATIONAL MANAGEMENT UNION
KOKUSAKUSHA	NATIONAL POLICY ASSOCIATION
SEKAI KOKA KAI	WORLD SOCIETY FOR CONVERSION TO IMPERIAL WAY
TAICHOKUKAI	GREAT HONESTY SOCIETY
KAMIKAZE TOKKO KOZOKUTAI	WIND OF GOD SPECIAL ATTACK SUPPORT GROUP
ASIA SEINEN SHA	ASIATIC YOUTH'S ASSOCIATION
SHINTO JUKU	IMMIGRATED EAST ACADEMY

JIKISHIN DOJO	FAIR MINDED SEMINARY
KUDO YOKUSAN SEINEN REMMEI	IMPERIAL WAY ASSISTANCE YOUTH ASSOCIATION
ISSHIN JUKU	ONE MIND ACADEMY
DAIDO JUKU	GREAT WAY ACADEMY
SHISHINRYO	SINCERITY LODGE
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (KYOTO)	KYOTO LOCAL BUSINESS BUREAU LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (OSAKA)	OSAKA LOCAL BUSINESS BUREAU LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
KOKUCHUDAN	NATIONAL PILLAR CORPS
SHINNO JUKU	GOD FARMERS ACADEMY
FUKUSHIMA HIMOROGI JUKU	FUKUSHIMA HIMOROGI ACADEMY
SHIZAN JUKU	PURPLE MOUNTAIN ACADEMY
MITO HIMOROGI JUKU	MITO HIMOROGI ACADEMY
AIKYO JUKU	PATRIOTIC ACADEMY
AIKYO KAI	PATRIOTIC SOCIETY
IKEN KINNO UNDO	WHOLE PREFECTURE LOYAL MOVEMENT
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (IBARAGI)	IBARAGI LOCAL BUSINESS BUREAU LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
TOTEN KAI	EASTERN SKY SOCIETY
ACMORI KEN KINNO SEINEN DOMEI	ACMORI PREFECTURE LOYAL YOUTH UNION
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (TSUSHIMA DOJO)	TSUSHIMA TRAINING CAMP LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
KODO ISSHIN JUKU	EASTERN SKY ACADEMY
KUMATSU KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI	KUMATSU LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
YU SHI JUKU	GALLANT FORM ACADEMY
KENSHIN JUKU	TRUTH REVEALING ACADEMY
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (OKAYAMA)	OKAYAMA SHI BUSINESS BUREAU LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
OKAYAMA SHI KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI	OKAYAMA SHI BUSINESS BUREAU LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
WAKE KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI	WAKE BUSINESS BUREAU LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
TSUYAMA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI	TSUYAMA LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
CHUWA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI	CHUWA LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
YATSUYA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI	YATSUYA LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY
KAGAWA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI	KAGAWA LOYAL AND TRUE SOLIDARITY

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Election Postponement

12. On 25 February the Japanese Government announced that the general elections would be postponed until 10 April to provide more time to examine the qualifications of prospective candidates. Applications for permission to participate in the elections were screened by a committee of the Home Ministry to eliminate all those affected by the political purge directives of 4 January.

It was indicated at that time that formal announcement of the election date would be made on 11 March and that certificates approving individual candidates were to be sent to the prefectural governments by 5 March.

For two weeks prior to the postponement announcement the press reported "growing opinion in political circles" favoring a later election date. The Cabinet's delay in publishing the list of ineligible for public office and its desire to hold the elections before the united democratic front could become a potent political force made the postponement all the more welcome. The delay favors the relatively unknown candidates because it affords them more time to prepare for their campaign.

Press Comment

13. The press approved the postponement and was eager to impress the people with the importance of the election and the vital necessity of voting. It emphasized that the poll would determine the future of the nation. Most newspapers avoided partisan comments on commitments but they persisted in their criticism of the 3,000 or more persons seeking permission to run for seats in the Diet. Tokyo Shimbun warned that if better men do not become candidates "the status of the Diet will be reduced to that of a local assembly".

Election Campaign Costs

14. An emergency Imperial Ordinance promulgated 22 February stipulated that election campaign costs paid by persons other than the candidates or their campaign managers must be included in the total tabulation of election expenses, now strictly limited by law. This enactment was intended to prevent liberal campaign expenditures by friends of candidates supposedly without their knowledge.

The government seeks to prevent purged politicians from participating in the campaign by supporting puppet candidates. The promulgation of this ordinance closed the last legal loophole for excessive campaign expenditures and marked an important milestone in the general effort to secure a free and untrammelled expression of the people's will at the election.

15. On 28 February the Home Ministry indicated that more than 3,000 persons had requested certification as candidates for the 466 Diet seats. The list of approved candidates was announced for publication on or about 5 March.

POLITICAL PARTIES

General

16. Political parties increased in number to 166 throughout Japan. Many are ineffectual organizations expressive only of the political ambitions of individuals, few of whom can claim more than

a handful of adherents. Nearly all of the minor groups have nebulous programs and share their membership with other political organizations. The majority are poorly organized, lack funds and are politically immature, but they are indicative of the political awakening in Japan and the development of a feeling of individual responsibility.

17. The major parties appointed committees, formulated platforms and reorganized their positions as a result of the purge directives of 4 January. With an eye on the coming elections they emphasized those issues designed to attract popular attention. They announced plans for employment relief and in general supported the government's emergency measures to combat inflation. All insisted that the government exercise strict supervision over the new policies and take immediate steps to increase the production of foodstuffs and other essential commodities.

18. The press was generally impatient with the manipulations of the parties and complained that they were more interested in gaining political power than in rebuilding a new Japan. There was a tendency to blame the politicians for everything. Both newspapers and magazines were inclined to give open support to the Socialists and Communists while that accorded the rightist groups was indirect and veiled.

The Progressive Party

19. President Chuji Machida and other important leaders of the Progressive Party resigned on 18 February in compliance with the directives of 4 January. Takao Saito, the only senior member unaffected by the purge, was assigned the task of rebuilding the party. The reconstruction of the group, he announced, would not include any major change in its organization, policy or platform.

20. The new officials of the party include Takao Saido, chairman of the General Affairs Committee; Sadakichi Ichimatsu, Secretary-General; Tadao Tanabe, president of the Political Affairs Council; Takeo Yamamoto, head of the Information Section and Hanako Muraoka, chairman of the Woman's Section.

It was announced that a new president would not be selected until after the general election. The party will be administered by the General Affairs Committee until such a selection is made.

21. The Progressives were hard hit by the purge but they are confident of returning a majority in the coming election. They have a well-organized political machine and they are preparing substitute candidates to take the place of those ruled out by the directives of 4 January.

The party is especially strong in the rural districts where many members of the prefectural assemblies have not been affected by the recent purge. Some political observers claim that a number of the candidates are mere puppets and that the party bosses will continue to hold the reins of power and influence in their own hands.

The Liberal Party

22. One of the chief concerns of the Liberal Party was the status of its president, Ichiro Hatoyama. Yomiuri and other leftist papers charged that he must resign because he was an adviser to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Hatoyama and his followers vehemently deny that he is affected "because he did not formally accept the post". From all indications it appears that he will weather the storm.

The party is built largely around Hatoyama, an aggressive and influential leader. If he should be ruled out the group would receive a severe blow. Shinsei Nippon charged that the Liberal Party is the personal party of Hatoyama and differs from the conservative Progressive Party in no other important respect.

Some observers suggest that he has hopes of being the next Premier. His attempt to gain the support of other parties may be the first step in his plan of heading a coalition government.

23. The climax to an incident which has seriously embarrassed Hatoyama since his assumption of party leadership occurred on 15 February when the Cabinet approved the request of Kyoto Imperial University to reinstate Yukitatsu Takigawa to his former position as a professor of the university. Professor Takigawa was dismissed 18 years ago by Hatoyama, then Minister of Education, because of his "liberal ideas" concerning the constitution.

24. There are indications that all is not well within the party. Dissatisfaction with the leadership of the president and his associates was voiced in several of the provincial branches. The Kyoto and Osaka areas were particularly critical of the reactionary attitudes of party leaders. Hatoyama has had unfriendly critics in the past. Many politicians originally refused to join the Liberal Party when they learned that he planned to become head of the group.

The Social Democratic Party

25. The purge directives took a heavy toll from the right-wing faction of the Social Democratic Party. Among the leaders who were made ineligible are Motojiro Sugiyama, Jiichiro Matsumoto, Kiyomi Taman and Jutarō Kawakami. Sugiyama and Matsumoto were both members of the Central Executive Committee of the party. The retirement of these two leaders should have a marked effect on party policy. There is a possibility that Rikizo Hirano, another influential member of the right wing, may be added to the above list.

26. The loss of valuable and experienced leaders probably will not prevent the Social Democrats from making a good showing in the coming election. Some political observers expect the group to dominate Japanese politics after the national poll, while others feel that the party will at least hold the balance of power. Indications are that its unspectacular persistence has won support throughout the country. A Jiji press survey revealed that the Social Democrats have outstripped the Communists in organizing the workers and farmers.

The Communist Party

27. The Communists stepped up the tempo of their activities. They are taking advantage of the confusion caused by the application of the purge directives to weaken their opponents and strengthen their own position. They demand the immediate resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet, attack the old-line politicians, urge extension of the purge and advocate further postponement of the general election until there is complete compliance with the directives of 4 January.

The party has modified its platform and is trying to make its appeals as attractive as possible. It emphasizes that its immediate objective is to accomplish a "bourgeois democratic revolution" by "peaceful and democratic means". The Communists reject violence, so they claim, and any form of dictatorship. Accomplishment must come, they insist, "through peaceful and educational means".

28. On 13 February Nosaka, accompanied by Communist labor union organizers, arrived in Kyoto on an organizing trip in the Kansai district. The main purpose of his trip was to increase Communist influence in the labor unions of the industrial regions of Kobe and Osaka. Communist activity for union organization has lagged behind in these important centers.

These areas are considered a solid "sphere of influence" of the Social Democratic Party. Most labor unions in the two industrial centers are under the leadership of Suyehiro Mishio, one of the influential right-wing leaders of the party. Both Communists and Social Democrats are keeping a close watch on possible outcomes of Nosaka's "invasion trip". According to reports, Yoshio Shiga, editor of the party paper "Red Flag", plans to visit the Osaka-Kobe area after Nosaka and his group return to Tokyo.

29. Nosaka continues to strengthen his reputation as one of the more astute politicians in Japan. The party, by all its actions and utterances, clearly indicates that it is adhering strictly to what the press calls "the Nosaka line". Kyuichi Tokuda was re-elected secretary-general of the party with Nosaka second in command. Nosaka was made a member of the party Secretariat, the Political Bureau and chief of the Department of Propaganda.

30. There have been rumors of opposition between Nosaka of the "Yenan faction" and other party leaders of the "Tokyo faction" on Communist policies. This was denied by Shiga, central committeeman, in a statement on 14 February. "There is no opposition between Nosaka and the Central Committee of the party nor even differences of opinion", he said.

31. The Communist Party's "long awaited" clarification of its basic policy and publication of its "supreme platform" came during the Fifth National Congress in Tokyo 24-26 February.

The main points in the declaration of policy adopted by the Communists are:

- (1) Abolish the Tenno system and establish a people's republic with a unicameral legislature.
- (2) Reduce farm rents; permit tenant farmers to retain their land; confiscate the lands of the Imperial Household, temples, shrines and peers, and distribute these lands to farmers; seize all lands but compensate small landowners.
- (3) Dissolve capitalist monopolies; manage industries by means of management councils and labor representation; establish government control over all financial institutions; encourage small and medium business.
- (4) Rehabilitate war damage; provide relief to the unemployed, to ex-servicemen and to war sufferers; expose all hoarded goods.
- (5) Provide for a minimum wage system, factory laws, unemployment and old age insurance.
- (6) Proclaim equal rights for women.
- (7) Preserve the right of private ownership.

The declaration concluded with this statement: "The ultimate object of our party will be to eliminate such means as will enable one man to exploit another man -- that is to say -- prohibit

the idle capitalists' capital and idle landowners' private ownership of land by placing them under the common ownership of society."

32. The Communists are losing no opportunity to speak out on all controversial issues and to elicit the widest possible attention. Press reactions show that the Communists were accorded more newspaper space than all other political groups combined.

The Cooperative Party

33. The leadership of the Cooperative Party was practically wiped out by the purge directives of 4 January. The group lost 25 of its 28 members in the Diet. On 23 February the party held an urgent session in which the members of the Executive Committee who came under the directive resigned en bloc. The reconstruction of the party was left to Tadao Ikawa, a member of the committee and one time adviser to Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

New permanent directors of the party who were elected on 28 February include besides Ikawa, Kyoji Funada, Ichiro Oribe and Takeharu Miyagi. The party leadership and other important party posts will be filled from among the new Diet members after the election.

34. The Cooperative Party is reported to have branch organizations in 12 prefectures with others in the process of formation.

35. After an auspicious beginning the party has become relatively colorless. The party does not predict much success for itself in the general elections. Unless it shows evidence of additional strength it may be classed with the other minor entities which call themselves "political parties".

Women in Politics

36. Strenuous efforts were made by political parties and by feminine leaders to enlist the participation of women in politics and to promote their political education. Most of the women of Japan have little political consciousness and are slow to take advantage of the opportunities offered by woman suffrage. The New Japan Women's League, which aims at non-partisan political education for women, is taking steps to develop their interest in politics.

37. All major parties were establishing women's divisions and drafting platforms designed to appeal to the feminine vote. Some women were chosen as party officers and over 70 had applied as candidates for the Diet. Among these were 10 Social Democrats, 6 Communists, 5 Liberals, 4 Progressives, 9 from the New Japan Women's Party while 10 came from minor parties and 31 were independent or unaffiliated.

The Liberal Party favors equal educational opportunities for women, co-education, revision of laws keeping women in shackles, establishment of facilities for the political education of women, protection of mothers and infants and linking the household with politics.

The women's platform of the Socialist Party is similar to that of the Liberals. The group has 50 to 60 women members, several of whom hold positions in local executive committees. Among its candidates for the Diet are Mrs. Kanju Kato, wife of the party leader, who is better known as the former Baroness Ishimoto, once famous as a birth control advocate.

The Communist Party was also active among women, appealing

particularly to young women through the Young Communist League. It advocates equal rights and emancipation of women, equal pay with men and special holidays to meet the needs of women workers. The group prepared special programs to protect the interests of women factory workers, housewives and farm women. Thirty women Communists have begun the organization of a women's division of the party. Pamphlets for the education of housewives and young girls are being planned.

The Progressive Party has not drafted a special platform for women.

38. The New Japan Women's Party, an all-women's organization, is sponsored by the New Japan Party, one of the smaller political groups. It supports disarmament and world peace, democracy under the Emperor, rejection of political violence, social equality for women, harmonious cooperation between men and women, promotion of ideal Japanese womanhood, increase in food and fuel production and improvement of railway transportation.

39. The New Japan Women's League (Shin Nippon Fujin Domei) is similar in some ways to the American League of Women Voters. Headed by a former prominent suffragist, Mrs. Fusae Ichikawa, it is non-partisan and aims at improving the status of women and fostering their political education. Representatives of the major political parties spoke at a number of the lectures and conferences which the League organized. It claims some 500-600 members and is cooperating with other women's organizations.

40. Mrs. Tomiko Kure of Hiroshima prefecture was appointed to the post of deputy mayor, the first woman to hold such an office. The Home Office reversed its former position and sanctioned her appointment. On 14 February it issued a statement declaring that women would be eligible to hold public office even though the law had not been formally revised to permit such appointments.

United Front Movements

41. The Communists continue their efforts to establish a united front. Party leaders take every opportunity to keep the issue alive and proclaim it as one of the immediate aims of the group. They insist that a united front is essential to the solution of the grave economic and social questions facing the nation.

The Social Democrats stand by their official decision of 29 January and refuse the Communist bid for cooperation. The Social Democratic Party is not entirely in opposition to the formation of a united front. The group recognizes that the present situation necessitates such an organization but it does not wish to cooperate until after the general election.

The Social Democrats have hopes of becoming the majority in the Diet. If they fail in this, they are at least fairly certain of being able to form a powerful second group. The Social Democratic Party does not wish to risk its prospects by participating in the formation of a united front before the election.

42. There has been some speculation on the formation of a united front without the participation of the Social Democrats. This seems unlikely. An effort to persuade the Liberals to participate in a united front met with a flat rejection from Hatoyama.

Rightist groups were preoccupied with proposals that the Liberals and Progressives cooperate to form a "united conservative front" to oppose the "united democratic front". It was suggested that such a step might be expedient since the Progressive Party was especially hard hit by the Cabinet's interpretation of the purge

directives. Both parties promptly denied the possibility of such cooperation. The Liberals refused because the Progressives, according to Hatoyama, bear a major share of responsibility for the war.

43. On 22 February Hatoyama initiated an aggressive drive for an anti-Communist front. He had hinted at such a plan of action for some time. Hatoyama launched his campaign by accusing the Communist Party of "skillfully camouflaging its fundamental platform" and by announcing the Liberal Party's determination to "cooperate with anyone, regardless of his party affiliation, so long as he agrees on the point of being an anti-Communist."

44. Reaction from other parties was immediate. The new Progressive leader, Takao Saito, called Hatoyama's statement "ambiguous and abstract" though he approved the "purpose of maintaining and supporting the Emperor system by means of an anti-Communist movement." The Socialists opposed the plan outright and asserted that the Liberals, "under the pretext of rebuilding Japan, aim at maintaining and reviving capitalistic government." The Cooperatives seemed indifferent. "We go along with them on the retention of the Emperor system," a party spokesman said, "but unless more concrete measures are made on food and production, we cannot give an opinion."

The Communists countered Hatoyama's attack by stating that the "reactionaries" fear the "ever-intensifying activities of the Communist Party." Leaders of the Liberal Party were accused of resorting to the same kind of demagogy as the fascists Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo by asserting that "the political awakening of the masses is bolshevization."

45. Some political observers privately deprecated Hatoyama's proposals as an ill-considered move, the primary effect of which would be to exaggerate the strength of the Communist Party and unduly enhance its position in Japanese politics.

Revision of Constitution

46. Widespread consideration was given to constitutional drafts prepared by the major parties. The drafts of the Progressives, Liberals and Social Democrats differ only in the degree of power left to the Emperor and very little in other respects. All three nominally divide power between Diet and Emperor but actually reduce the latter to political impotence, leaving him only formal and ceremonial functions as the symbol and traditional head of the nation. The Liberals camouflage this reduction of the Imperial prerogative and preserve the passage declaring the Emperor to be "of a line unbroken for ages eternal." The Socialists indicate the concession made to their "right-wing" members in defining the sovereign nation as "a people's cooperative body including the Emperor."

The Communists have not been so active on constitutional revision as the other parties. They only announced a seven-point constitutional "outline". It ignores the Emperor system, places sovereignty in the people and centers state power in a People's Assembly which "elects" a government to carry out its decisions. Both government and Assembly members can be "summarily dismissed" if the people become dissatisfied with them. Political, social and economic freedom are "assured", and the right to live, work, be educated and criticize the government and the Assembly are guaranteed.

47. There is remarkable unanimity in the reform programs of the Progressives, Liberals and Social Democrats on the Diet. They propose to replace the House of Peers by a House of Councillors of professional standing, which shall be secondary to the House of Representatives, unable to kill the latter's bills when twice passed, or to overrule its budget decisions. All three parties provide for

a standing Diet Committee between sessions, to prevent executive legislation without popular consent. They abolish the Privy Council and the Administrative Courts. The Socialists alone provide for dissolution of the Diet by popular referendum, using the same means to obtain a vote of confidence in an incumbent Cabinet. The three groups make the Cabinet responsible to the Diet and give the Premier power to select his Ministers. The Progressives' draft specifies that the Chairman of both Houses be consulted in the appointment of the Premier. The judiciary is made independent.

48. The rights of the people are briefly enumerated, but the Liberals' draft in this respect is weakened by ambiguous restrictions. The Socialists abolish capital punishment and the Progressives forbid the third degree to the courts. No mention is made of the police.

The Socialist draft has the unexpected provision that the people have the duty to work--none of the drafts mentioning the right to work specified by the Communists. The Socialists specify that the people shall enjoy equality and that discrimination, titles, ranks and orders shall be abolished.

All three parties provide for constitutional amendments through the Diet.

Food Controls

49. Left-wing political groups consistently opposed government proposals to adopt strong arm methods to effect the collection of essential foodstuffs. On the conservative side the Liberals expressed objection to the government proposal by insisting that the old system, while not entirely satisfactory, is in general adequate. The Progressives offered a vague program of their own.

The newspapers in general were opposed to the program advocated by the government. Yomiuri-Hochi was characteristically critical: "The present government has made no effort to ease the burden of the farmers. They only demand fulfillment of the quota and by their actions seem to place sole responsibility for the present crisis on the farmers."

50. The recently formed Japan Farmers' Union, which claims to represent most Japanese farmers, voiced its opposition in a formal protest submitted 12 February to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. It was stated that the government's policy of "wielding a big stick" to compel farmers to increase their rice quota deliveries would produce results contrary to what the government desired.

The government was urged to carry out a constructive program for the modification of rice quotas, to increase the supply of fertilizers and other goods urgently needed by farmers and to enforce the regulations requiring the payment of farm rents in cash. It was suggested that land formerly used by military authorities be made available for farming purposes.

51. The Socialist and Communist Parties' "association control" and "people's control" plans were criticized bitterly by Kainichi as the biggest obstacle to rice deliveries for the reason that plans of the two parties have caused an opportunistic "wait and see" attitude among the farmers.

Labor

52. A labor story with strong political implications developed on 1 February when four cabinet ministers (Home, Justice, Health and Welfare, Commerce and Industry) issued a joint statement, widely

reported and discussed by the press. The statement regretted that "causes of violence, infringement of ownership and threats have recently begun to arise in the conduct of labor disputes." The development of labor unions is "desired by the government" but authorities will not "overlook illegal acts", the statement disclosed. Workers were "earnestly requested to be fully cautious against committing such acts in the future."

53. Asahi approved the statement declaring that if "this situation be left to take its own course, the sound development of labor unions would be hopeless." Yomiuri-Hochi blamed most acts of violence on the "indifference and lack of understanding on the part of capitalists toward the sincere demands raised by workers to keep them alive."

54. Strong protests came immediately from the Socialist and Communist Parties and, with greater moderation, from the Liberals and Progressives. Chizaburo Mizutani, Socialist spokesman, said that his group objected to "illegal action" but opposed government action which would interfere with the worker's right to strike.

The Communists called the statement "a violation of the Potsdam Declaration" and blamed "capitalists" for preventing labor disputes from being settled by ordinary means.

The Liberals were surprised "that such tactics have been allowed to go so long unhindered", while the Progressives warned that if labor persisted in ignoring law and order it would alienate public opinion and render the attainment of their objectives much more difficult.

THE CABINET

55. The Cabinet faced a barrage of criticism. Leftists declared it was a tool of the capitalists and landowners while conservatives accused it of "malingering". Strong demands for further reorganization or resignation came from all sides.

56. The government acted without vacillation in such important matters as the application of the purge directives. This strong stand in turn proved embarrassing because the press and party spokesmen considered a second cabinet reorganization "inevitable" (the first occurred in January) since Ministers Kobayashi, Ogasawara and Matsumoto were generally believed to be "victims of the purge". When the Cabinet failed to act immediately to rid itself of these men it was denounced for "tender treatment of its own members while rigidly applying the order to others".

57. On 26 February the government announced the appointment of two additional Ministers. Wataru Narahashi, concurrently Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Takeshige Ishiguro, concurrently Director of the Bureau of Legislation, were named Ministers without Portfolio. Press response on the appointments was noncommittal.

Narahashi acknowledged the need for a vigorous and decisive government. He declared that "it is imperative at the moment for the Cabinet to have a strong propelling force in view of numerous state affairs requiring prompt action."

CIVIL SERVICE

58. The Japanese Government has been subjected to severe and continuous pressure from political parties and newspapers to initiate fundamental reforms in the civil service system. To meet the rising tide of public impatience and to solve its own operating problems the Cabinet has adopted a reform program which provides for

the following changes:

- (1) The entire bureaucracy will be divided into three services: administrative, technical and educational. All officials, except the highest, will fall into one of these three services. Positions will receive fairly standard titles which may constitute a beginning of position classification.
- (2) The system of personal rank will be sharply modified. Chokunin, Sonin, Hannin and all grades within these ranks will be abolished. All officials will henceforth be first, second or third grade with no further subdivisions.
- (3) The standards for appointing and promoting technical officials will be rationalized and made public. Many higher posts formerly restricted to administrative officials will be thrown open to technically trained personnel.
- (4) The salary system will be simplified. Officials will be able to remain in the same position yet receive increases in their base pay.
- (5) The overwhelming emphasis on legal subjects in the higher Civil Service Examination will be partly reduced by the inclusion of more optional non-legal subjects.
- (6) Discriminations against women will be eliminated.

Cabinet representatives have been informed that SCAP accepts these changes as a satisfactory beginning only.

The importance of civil service reform to the future of Japan has been recognized by several organizations which have begun independent study on the subject. The Japan Efficiency Association and the Staff Association of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry represent such organizations.

THE EMPEROR

59. On 22 February the Japanese people heard the voice of their Emperor for the second time in the nation's history. A transcribed conversation between the Emperor and an electric plant foreman was broadcast over a national hook-up. The Emperor had spoken to the people for the first time on 15 August 1945 when he announced the Japanese surrender.

The activities of the Emperor included a number of inspection trips in and near Tokyo, Yokohama and Yokosuka. In the course of these visits he paused to speak to workers in factories and to homeless war victims living in emergency shelters. On one occasion he removed his hat and bowed thanks to an ex-sailor for his "efforts".

Most Japanese seemed to welcome the Emperor's new social activities but the Communists strongly disapproved. On 28 February the Communist Party announced that it was submitting a resolution to the Imperial Household demanding that the Emperor discontinue his inspection visits. It was claimed that such activities represented pre-election campaigning in behalf of reactionary political parties.

The resolution declared that "the coming general election is particularly important because of the fact that the question of whether or not the Emperor system, as a feudalistic and autocratic institution, shall be abolished will receive the judgment of the people." The resolution demanded that "the Emperor and all other war criminals be banned from carrying out any such pre-election campaign."

60. There is not an adequate method in Japan of determining the real opinions of the people on the subject of the Tenno system. Press comments, party recommendations and policies and scattered reports of political observers in various parts of the country seem to indicate that increasing numbers of people favor retention of the Emperor as head of the state but desire a modification of the concept that all state authority should be vested in his person.

Support for this thesis was contained in an analysis of 3,004 questionnaire responses published on 5 February by the Public Opinion Research Institute. It revealed that 381 (12.6 percent) favored retention of the old Emperor system; 1,806 (60.2 percent) insisted that the Emperor be completely disassociated from politics and that he serve only as the "moral figurehead" of the people; 680 (22.6 percent) desired joint possession of political authority by the Emperor and the Diet; 137 responses (4.6 percent) opposed the Emperor system and advocated the election of a president to head the nation.

PERSONNEL AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES

61. On 1 February the Cabinet announced the nomination of five new members of the House of Peers. These included Chuzo Mitsuuchi, Minister of Home Affairs; Dr. Hiroshige Shioda, Director of the Bureau of Medicine; Matsuzo Nagai, career diplomat and one-time Ambassador to Berlin; Yasujiro Seke, President of the Board of Decorations; and Dr. Tokusaburo Kananori, former Director of the Bureau of Legislation.

Fifty-three members of the House of Peers have resigned since the surrender of Japan. Twenty-eight of these resignations were submitted in February.

62. Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida was named to serve concurrently as Director of the Central Liaison Office on 1 February. Viscount Hisakira Kano was named Vice-Director. Another Vice-Director, Jiro Shirasu, was appointed on 26 February. The Central Liaison Office will open branch offices in all important cities of Japan to serve the Occupation Forces.

63. The Cabinet on 5 February appointed a committee of 10 personal records investigators to examine the records of all persons holding or seeking to hold public office. Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Karahashi was named chairman of the group.

64. The Ministry of Education on 5 February announced the appointment of 29 Japanese educators to confer with the American Education Mission which will study Japan's educational system and propose reform measures. The Japanese group will become a permanent committee of the Ministry to study methods of democratizing Japan's educational system.

65. Dr. Choryo Hosono, Chief of the Hiroshima Appellate Court, was appointed President of the Supreme Court on 8 February. Tokutaro Kimura, Managing Director of the Imperial Association, was named Public Procurator-General on the same date. Kimura is the first person outside the ranks of government officials to be named to this position.

66. On 9 February Tadaichiro Tanimura, President of the Tokyo Bar Association, was named Vice-Minister of Justice. He succeeds Senri Sakano, who was appointed Chief of the Tokyo Appellate Court.

67. The Cabinet on 8 February established a special bureau in the Ministry of Health and Welfare to provide relief to repatriates.

68. A Food Rationing Board to control the collection and distribution of food was created on 27 February. Premier Shidehara is chairman of the board.

On 27 February the government created the Food Policy Investigation Commission to advise the Cabinet in the formulation of food policies. The new agency was directed to study and recommend action in regard to such matters as the government rice monopoly, national management of fertilizers; reorganization of the existing food corporations and rice delivery allotments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Political Activity in Prefectures

69. There was increased political activity in the prefectural cities, towns and villages. National parties established local headquarters, chose candidates for the Diet and initiated press campaigns. Many new local parties were formed but they were handicapped by a lack of political experience and funds.

In certain prefectures, notably Kochi and Gumma, there were signs of political awakening on the part of the people and a disposition to exercise greater control in local affairs. The new town leader of Kubokawa Machi in Kochi Prefecture was elected actually by the people though nominally by the town assembly.

Prefectural Administration

70. A conference of prefectural governors was held on 25 and 26 February. The agenda included discussion of the emergency ordinance of 16 February on financial and economic conditions, administration of the new election law, democratic enforcement of all laws by the police, general questions of government procedure and reports of conditions in the various prefectures. Governors were warned by the Home Minister against official interference in the forthcoming Diet election. The governors were received in audience by the Emperor.

Popular Election of Prefectural Governors Planned

71. The government began the draft of a new law which will provide for the election of prefectural governors by popular vote. This represented a change of attitude on the part of the Home Minister who had previously contended that such action would be premature. The decision to proceed was reportedly due to pressure for speeding up the democratization of local government and to the unsatisfactory state of local administration.

SECTION 2
PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order	1
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LAW AND ORDER

1. During the first part of the month civil unrest reached its highest point since the occupation began. Demonstrations and complaints regarding the black market and shortage of food supplies increased. Hoarding of food by officials and private citizens aroused indignation to the point that publicly sponsored raids on hoarded stocks were organized.

2. Protests continued because of the slowness of government officials in distributing rations. Deliveries in some wards of Tokyo were reported delayed from one week to 10 days due mainly to inadequate transportation.

3. The Japanese Government on 17 February announced a comprehensive program drastically revamping existing economic controls. The announcement precipitated a temporary upsurge in speculation and black-market activities which continued until the effective date of the new controls.

By the end of the month conditions reached a level which the Japanese Government considered encouraging to the success of its new economic program.

Disclosure of Food Hoards

4. The government's Emergency Ordinance of 16 February required every family head to report the quantity of 43 different types of goods and supplies possessed in excess of stipulated amounts. The ordinance included expropriation powers over all excess items.

The Home Ministry reported that police action resulted in the disclosure of about 60,000 koku (one koku equals 5.12 bushels) of hoarded rice, wheat and other cereals. This amount would provide one daily ration for 28,210,000 people.

Other items exposed included 109,124 items of military uniforms, 1,785,573 rolls of cotton cloth, 586,858 liters of gasoline, 722,378 liters of light and heavy oil, 14,531 bales of charcoal and 6,581 tons of coal.

5. A survey by the Kyodo news agency revealed that additional non-official raids were carried out at the instigation of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties, labor unions, farmers' unions, consumers' unions, young men's associations, cultural societies and other organizations. Raids occurred in Aomori, Miyagi, Tochigi, Chiba, Saitama, Kanagawa and Fukuoka prefectures and in Tokyo.

6. Two Japanese alleged to have been leaders in a non-official raid on government food supplies stored in an Army arsenal during January were arrested and charged with intimidation.

Black Market

7. Black-market operations at the end of the month were estimated to be at the lowest ebb since the beginning of the occupation. The Nippon Times reported that "black-market operators, illegal and dishonest businessmen and the idle are now scrambling to get regular occupations or jobs"

The Japanese Government's currency and commodity control regulations were expected to put out of business a majority of 76,000 members of the Union of Open Stall Merchants in Tokyo.

8. Military occupation courts by a directive of 19 February were given jurisdiction to try offenses involving "the unauthorized possession, taking, receipt or disposal of property of the Occupation Forces or any member thereof, or of any person attached to or accompanying such forces". Previously Japanese accused of black marketing or theft involving property of the Occupation Forces or its members have been tried in Japanese criminal courts.

On 22 February it was announced that seven Japanese civilians had entered pleas of guilty to a Provost Court at Kumagaya on charges involving the purchase of United States Army clothing. Six were sentenced to two years at hard labor and one was given a three-year sentence at hard labor. An eighth Japanese was acquitted.

9. At Fukuoka seven other Japanese were arrested by military police and confined in Dodimachi Prison. They were accused of attempting to appropriate uninventoried Japanese Army goods valued at about ¥ 1,000,000. Goods seized from this group are under guard and will be turned over to the Home Ministry for disposition. Approximately ¥ 55,000 representing payoff money to American soldiers operating as undercover agents is being held as evidence.

10. Investigations disclosed that a number of former officers of the Japanese Army and Navy were engaged in black-market activities. In one case a Japanese Army major formerly head of the Mori Branch of the Fukuoka Military Clothing Depot committed suicide while awaiting trial. He was accused of turning in a short inventory of Japanese Army goods to the Occupation Forces and shipping the remainder to nearby points for sale in the black market.

Liquors

11. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau established four alcohol examination stations in Tokyo. This action was taken when police records revealed that during January 67 persons had died, one had been blinded and 13 had been made ill from liquor containing methyl alcohol.

Traffic Safety

12. The Traffic Safety Association, the Kyodo news agency reports, is to be established as a civilian body with ¥ 200,000 in

operating funds. The new organization will endeavor to teach the public to become more traffic conscious and to observe carefully traffic codes designed to prevent various types of accidents.

An average of four persons a day are killed in traffic accidents despite repeated precautions of civil police in issuing safety instructions.

13. The Occupation Forces established a speed limit of 20 miles per hour for vehicles operating in some zones and are employing numerous means including the radio to encourage observance of safety regulations. Summary courts opened in the Tokyo-Yokohama area on 11 February will deal chiefly with traffic violations involving members of the Occupation Forces.

14. The most serious railway accident since the beginning of the occupation occurred when the Shinjuku-Odawara express train developed faulty brakes and was derailed at Teurumaki station. Twenty passengers were killed and 80 injured.

POLICE

15. Two prominent United States public safety experts accepted invitations of SCAP to come to Japan and make studies of the Japanese police system. Lewis J. Valentine, former Police Commissioner of New York City, will study police organization and methods in metropolitan areas and Oscar Oleander, retired Commissioner of the Michigan State Police, will analyze the national police system.

Upon completion of their surveys, recommendations will be made for the improvement and modernization of the Japanese police. Several other experts in public safety have been invited to conduct similar investigations.

Police Administration

16. Recent agitation of policemen for further democratization and improvement of conditions resulted in favorable action by the Metropolitan Police Board. In addition to the abolition of "unnecessary" saluting, the Board has announced that:

- (1) Pay will be increased beyond the 30 percent increase recently granted in order to place police salaries on a par with those of other civil servants within comparable categories.
- (2) The pension system will be revised and a new retirement plan established.
- (3) The rank of policemen in the civil service system will be advanced above the Hannin rank and that of inspectors above the Sonin rank.
- (4) The extra 60-gram daily ration of rice to policemen holding responsible or dangerous positions will be increased to 300 grams.
- (5) Police facilities and equipment will be improved, especially housing, transportation and communications.

Police Training School

17. A training school for policemen opened 25 February at the Hisanatsu Police Station in Tokyo. Two hundred policemen with three to five years service were selected to attend the first class. A

two-month course will include English as well as jurisprudence. The announced purpose is to "improve police officers' character in accordance with the democratization of the police".

Use of Sidearms

18. Japanese police who are permitted to carry sidearms in connection with their official duties were cautioned on the "right to kill" by officials of the Metropolitan Police Board. Regulations are based on the American police code. Police may resort to the use of weapons only when felons or suspected felons are resisting arrest or attempting to escape, or in cases of self-defense.

Use of Police in Labor Disputes

19. The Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry informed prefectural governors that police must exercise extreme prudence and caution to avoid the use of violence in handling labor disputes. Police must not be dispatched unless public order is threatened and action taken by the police must not infringe upon the workers' right to strike.

Strikes which were formerly forbidden by government decree have occurred in increasing numbers since the end of the war but none have seriously disrupted public order.

FIRE

20. Action was taken to determine the adequacy of fire fighting equipment, methods and personnel and the efficiency of fire prevention regulations.

Fire Control

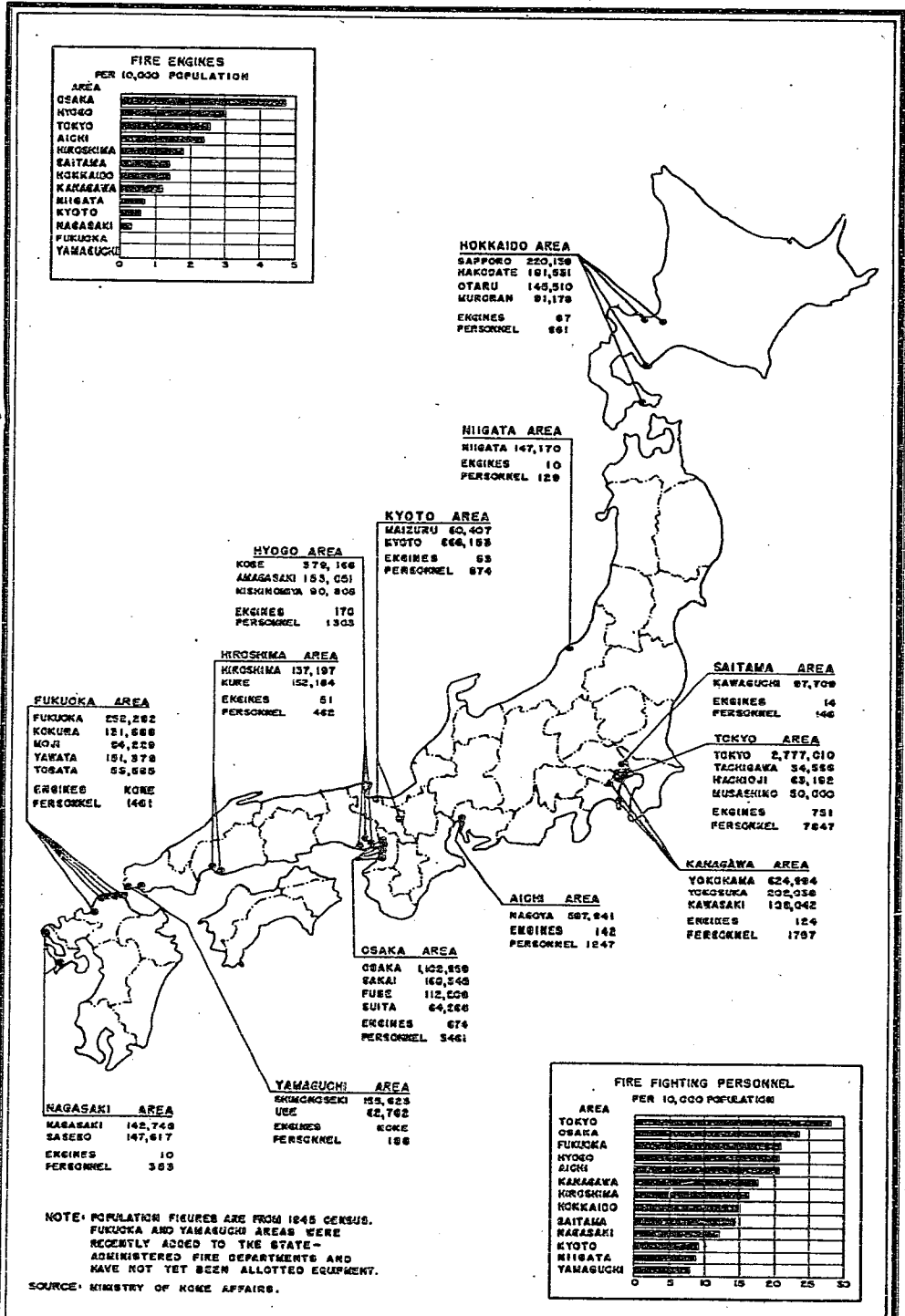
21. The prevention and control of fire in Japan has always been a function of the police. They are responsible for control of floods, explosions, accidents and other disasters. Fire stations are established in large cities with jurisdiction over designated surrounding areas and are under the control of the prefectural police. They are equipped and manned at expense of the national government.

22. There are 13 nationally administered fire areas, including Yamaguchi and Fukuoka areas which were recently added. A redistribution of fire-fighting equipment is being made in these two areas and personnel will be transferred to government employ. The accompanying Chart 2 indicates the present allocation of fire equipment and personnel to metropolitan areas based upon the wartime population.

23. In towns and villages fire guilds are maintained at the expense of local governments and firemen are generally volunteers serving under police jurisdiction.

Rate of Fire Incidence

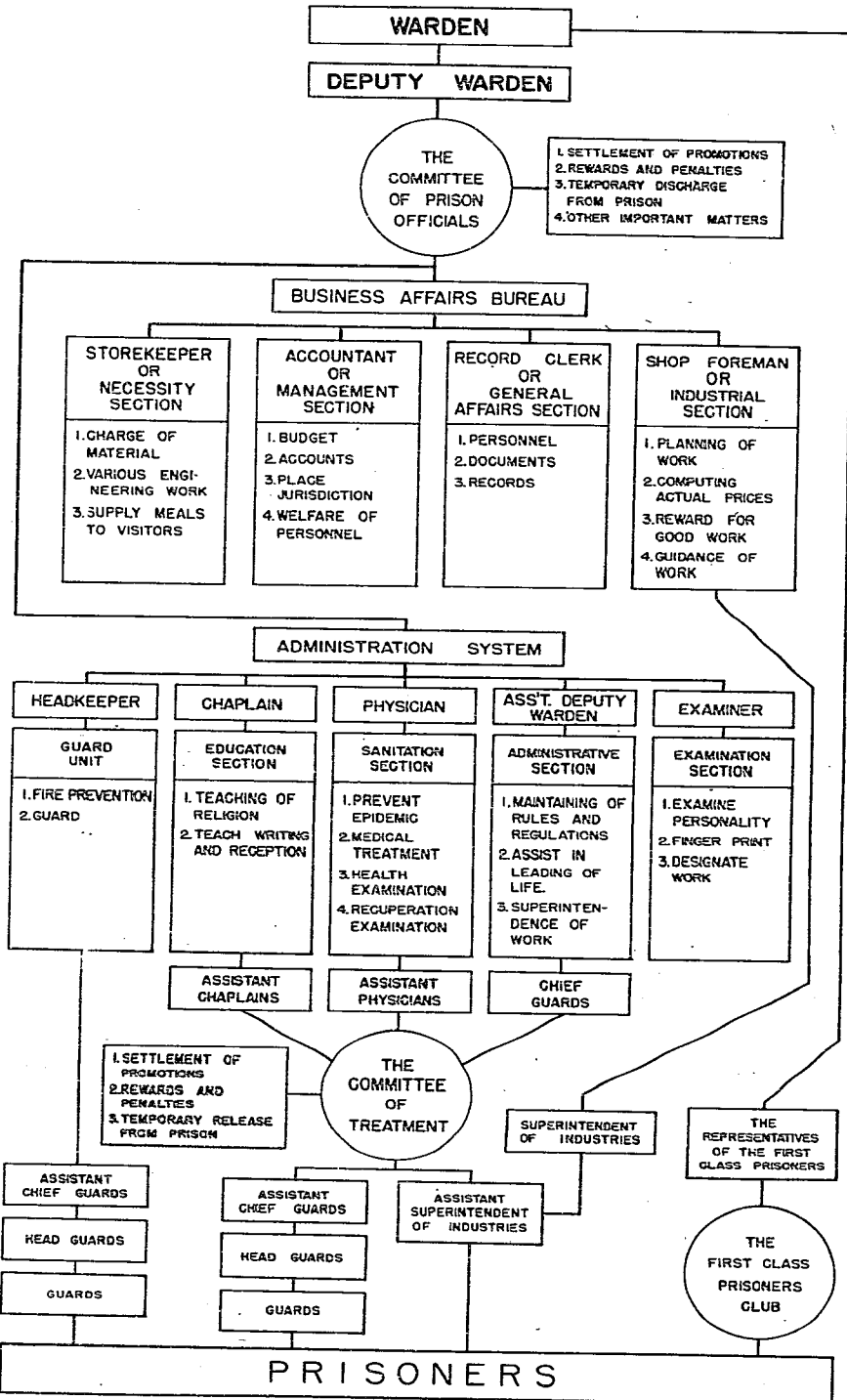
24. The proportionate rate of fire incidence in Japan has consistently been lower than that of Western countries despite the fact that most structures are of wood, paper and straw. In 1941, 1942 and 1943 the number of fires ranged between 14,500 and 16,000 annually. A primary reason for this is the severity of Japanese fire-responsibility laws. Persons responsible for causing a fire are liable to a maximum of three years imprisonment and a fine of ¥ 3,000.



URBAN FIRE PROTECTION

PROVIDED AT NATIONAL EXPENSE
JAPAN 1945

TYPICAL ORGANIZATION OF A MAJOR PRISON



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

FEBRUARY 46

JAPAN
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NUMBER 3

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