

## NURSING AFFAIRS

23. During the past month several types of nursing programs have been inspected and curricula of various schools studied. The same general program was followed by all schools and the lack of leadership was apparent. The training programs are still on a one-year basis. Several schools are planning to go back to their pre-war schedule.

24. Lack of leadership, inability to get the program across to the students, poor teaching equipment and the low social standing which nursing holds in Japan produced inefficient nurses with little vision of service to humanity. Low wages, menial tasks and poor living conditions did not attract Japanese women of a high type to the nursing profession.

25. St. Luke's International Hospital has opened in a small building and is carrying on a nurses' training program. The school has 50 first year, 41 second year, and 27 third year students. Twenty Public Health students are taking a post graduate course. This is one of the best nursing programs in Japan. The students are well supervised by a good staff.

26. The prefectural examinations for nurses and midwives have been found to be inadequate. The Japanese Red Cross training courses were organized in 1942 to train nurses for the Japanese Army and Navy medical programs. A new curriculum has been organized for Japanese Red Cross nurses.

The practical and written examinations for public health nurses have been observed and found to be superficial. Nurses have been allowed to study in their homes and to qualify without formal training.

### Nursing Associations

27. The Public Health Nursing Association is represented in 47 prefectures and in each it is headed by a man. These positions are appointive. The president and two vice-presidents are men while the third vice-president is a nurse. She has no power to act or control action on any important problems.

The nurses desire an organization of their own and to raise the standards of nursing.

## SUPPLY

28. There was considerable activity during the month in connection with the distribution of medical supplies and equipment obtained from the Japanese armed forces. Large quantities of this material are now being turned over to the Home Ministry for distribution. Projects were initiated under the narcotic control program and surveys of medical manufacturing requirements and production capacity were continued.

29. The extensive repatriation program now in operation and the institution of typhus control measures in some areas have practically exhausted stocks of DDT and dusting equipment. Steps have been taken to expedite delivery of supplies required for the typhus control program.

### Reserves of Medical Supply

30. The War Department has approved the establishment of a reserve of biologicals to supplement local stocks. These will be

maintained in United States depots in Japan.

A small amount of medical supplies has been released from United States stocks to Japanese agencies. Those released are being used to furnish supplies for delousing at ports, for typhus control and for control of communicable diseases. Their distribution and use are closely supervised by military commanders. An accurate accounting is required of each agency engaged in the distribution and use of these supplies.

#### Supply Distribution

31. There was a shortage of all types of medical supplies actually in the hands of civilian institutions. Until new production can be instigated, Japanese military stocks held by the Occupation Forces constitute the only source of medical supplies. These are being turned back to the Japanese Government for distribution through civilian channels.

The Home Ministry receives these supplies from the Occupation Forces and transfers them to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for distribution. These agencies have been impressed with the importance and size of the task. They have submitted plans for distribution including instructions to prefectures on the policies and procedures to be followed.

#### Distribution Plan

32. The plan for distributing medical supplies utilizes the present distribution channels. The Health Ministry has named its central medicine control company as the agency responsible for the program. United States Forces will turn the control of medical supplies over to the prefectural governors as representatives of the Home Ministry. The actual work of checking and moving the supplies will be done by the local control company and local commercial firms under supervision of the Welfare Bureau in each prefecture. The government will sell the supplies at fixed prices to the control company and will use the proceeds for relief of war sufferers. Stocks will be reported by the local Welfare Bureau to the Health Ministry and by the local control company to the central control company which will direct distribution of supplies among prefectures. A reserve of 30 percent of the total will be kept for future emergencies. Within each prefecture priority of distribution will be given to war sufferers and to returnees from overseas.

#### Manufacturing

33. Production of medicines is resuming slowly. Approximately 50 percent of the productive capacity was destroyed. The remaining equipment is not being fully utilized because of the lack of raw materials and fuel. During November many factories began production of sulfonamides and vitamins particularly vitamin B.

The government has raised prices on a selected list of important surgical supplies and equipment to stimulate production and to encourage distribution through regular channels rather than through the black market.

#### Narcotic Control

34. In compliance with directives from this Headquarters the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued two new regulations. These prohibited the possession, use, sale and purchase of heroin and the growth, manufacture, exportation and importation of other narcotics except as specifically authorized. The regulations were

issued after the Hoshi Medicine Manufacturing Company had been closed by Occupation Forces for violation of a directive from this Headquarters.

35. The SIXTH and EIGHTH Armies have begun concentrating all stocks of crude and semi-processed narcotics into a central location in each Army area. Japanese military narcotic stocks are being withdrawn and held in custody of United States Forces while other medical supplies in the depots are being turned over to the Japanese Government. Reports indicate that large quantities of morphine, powdered opium and cocaine are present in Japan. There appears to be a lack of codeine among such stocks, but ample supplies are believed to be in civilian distribution channels.

36. Inspections revealed that narcotic stocks were not secure. The necessity for correcting this condition has been impressed on the holders of such stocks and Japanese narcotic officials.

The narcotic situation in Japan has improved but the Japanese system for controlling narcotics is still inadequate. Steps are being taken to require the Japanese Government to register, license and classify all narcotics dealers and to institute a system of recording and periodic reporting of all narcotic stocks and transactions.

#### LEGAL

##### Veneral Disease Control

37. In compliance with directives from this Headquarters an ordinance for the control of veneral disease was issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to take effect 1 December.

##### Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

38. Two important announcements concerning the Ministry were made during November. Early in the month the Shidehara Cabinet ordered a 50 percent reduction in the number of officials and employees in all Ministries as a post-war economy measure. All Ministries were instructed to prepare plans therefor but it was reported on 25 November that they were very reluctant to comply with the order. The Ministries were instructed again to prepare plans.

An entire revision of the Civil Service structure in the Government was announced under which officials will be divided into two main classes, secretarial and technical. During the month biographical data were secured on all Bureau and Section Chiefs of the Ministry as a part of a study of the apparent failure to place men with professional and technical skills in key positions.

##### Professional Associations

39. A recent ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs now permits members of the Medical and Dental Practitioners Associations to elect some of their own officers. Representatives of the Medical Affairs Section of the Ministry conferred with this Headquarters concerning elimination of government controls in all professional associations.

Discussions with practitioners in the medical and dental professions revealed their desires for reform. They were without exception favorable toward liberalizing the associations, toward reconstruction along lines similar to American professional societies and the elimination of all government controls.

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### Communicable Diseases

40. Summary reports of communicable diseases were received regularly for the first time. Reports also contained data that had not been previously submitted from some prefectures, notably Hiroshima and Nagasaki. All prefectures submitted reports for the last two weeks of the month. Reports of venereal diseases have not been received.

The prevalence of typhus fever by months for the period 1941-45, diphtheria by years for 1937-45, and encephalitis by years for the period 1924-45 are shown in Charts No. 22 and 23 (at end of Summation). Despite probable inaccuracies in data the following comments are pertinent: (1) Encephalitis shows cycles of peaks every four to six years. This characteristic resembles poliomyelitis in the United States. (2) Diphtheria shows a continuing increase from 1937 through 1944. This indicates the lack of an effective control program. Current trends indicate that the 1945 figure will reach 80 to 90 percent of the 1944 figure. (3) Typhus fever shows an early winter and mid-year peak.

41. An epidemiologist and a port quarantine officer of the United States Public Health Service working with Japanese officials have made progress in establishing port quarantine facilities.

42. The task of educating public health officials to the comprehension of the minimum essentials of medical care and preventive medicine practice continued. Emphasis was placed on an adequate organization and upon the functions of an acceptable national and local health service.

### Verification of Malnutrition Diagnosis

43. A great deal of comment has appeared in the press concerning the number of cases of starvation that are alleged to be occurring. Investigation shows that in many instances the diagnosis was based only on police reports without diagnosis by a physician. Deaths were all among vagrants. A system of medical examination to include autopsy has been inaugurated in the cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Shimonoseki for all cases in which the cause of death was not diagnosed by a physician. As the result of this procedure more accurate data is expected concerning the actual number of persons dying of starvation. On the basis of experience gained in these cities, the system will be extended to include all of Japan.

### Venereal Disease Control

44. Demonstration examination-treatment clinics for venereal disease were established in Tokyo and Yokohama by the respective prefectural health departments. Similar clinics will be developed to cover the two prefectures as rapidly as civilian personnel and facilities can be provided. These projects will serve as proving ground areas for a national program.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs submitted the first report on the incidence of venereal disease. In compliance

with directives from this Headquarters a new regulation has been put into effect which requires the reporting of venereal disease. This includes the diagnosis, name and address of the patient, and compulsory hospitalization of all patients designated by Japanese law as those "whose occupation naturally involves liability of spreading venereal diseases".

45. In accordance with the objectives of the venereal disease control program facilities were set up for assuring the accuracy of laboratory diagnosis by civilian agencies. A central agency was established in the Institute for Infectious Diseases. It develops techniques suitable for a national program and assures their standardization and promulgation. The diagnostic laboratory of the Yoshiwara Venereal Disease Hospital in Tokyo was designated as the field demonstration installation for the program and the necessary equipment and personnel were assembled to put this plan into operation. Plans were drawn for a program for laboratory technicians in which these techniques will be taught. The entire program is now ready to be put into operation.

To implement directives from this Headquarters the Japanese Medical Treatment Corporation was ordered by the government to issue instructions for establishing prefectural venereal diseases clinics. The Section for Infectious Diseases in the Bureau for Infectious Diseases of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has been designated as the agency of the central government responsible for the control of venereal disease. Minimum technical standards for the examination, diagnosis and treatment of gonorrhoea, syphilis and chancroid were established by the Ministry.

#### Nutrition

46. On 9 November the Japanese Ministry re-submitted estimates of the food supply for 1946 which revealed a considerable reduction over previous estimates of availability and takes into account the recent typhoon and flood damage to crops. Observations among the civilian population and reports from military government representatives of the Occupation Forces reveal no important nutrition problem among the population. The major problem at present is the assurance of proper distribution of available stocks. At the instigation of this Headquarters studies have been made in the Tokyo area on food distribution from official ration sources to the average consumer during the month of October.

#### Sanitary Engineering

47. Investigation of sanitation revealed that water supplies are adequate in quantity in all cities from which reports have been received. Distribution by cart is necessary in some sections of Osaka due to bomb damage to the distribution system. Pressures are low in many sections of cities due to excessive leakage. The repair of distribution systems continues.

Quality of water is in general satisfactory according to Japanese standards but is non-potable according to those of the United States Army. Inspection of treatment plants revealed lack of proper maintenance and some poor operation. Low and fluctuating pressures in distribution systems make gross pollution through back-siphonage possible.

Chlorine produced by chemical plants for the month of November was adequate to meet the normal Japanese demand for water treatment. Indications are that the total production will be increased in December.

48. Waste disposal is being accomplished in nearly normal manner. Shortage of transportation has caused some difficulty in nightsoil collection. Sewerage systems have been repaired in most cities. Damage to pumping stations in Osaka required by-passing to canals in some instances. Inspection of treatment plants in Tokyo revealed maintenance and operation deficiencies. Excreta in refugee areas are being used as fertilizer. Cities will be responsible for its removal this winter. Refuse is generally disposed of by dumping and burning. No major health hazard is caused at this time of year.

49. Insect and rodent control is neglected by the Japanese except at port quarantine stations. Malaria control units are carrying on disinfection and rodent control work for the protection of military personnel.

50. Investigation of smaller cities outside Tokyo for evidences of poor sanitary conditions due to overcrowding with refugees revealed no serious defects. Refugees usually lived with relatives or friends. City officials had found shelter for others. Water and waste disposal systems were not overtaxed.

#### Survey of Laboratories

51. Continued inspection was made of the Institute of Infectious Diseases and the Kitasato Institute as part of the survey program on biologicals. A study is being made of the work of Japanese investigators of B Encephalitis with a view to analyzing the experimental data now available.

#### Typhus Control

52. Reports of increasing prevalence of epidemic louse-borne typhus fever in Hokkaido were considered sufficiently serious to justify a special study of the situation in cooperation with the United States Army Typhus Commission. The prevalence of epidemic typhus was confirmed. Conditions required for control were discussed in detail with the military commanders concerned. Adequate control measures were instituted promptly under military direction. Activities involving military government and civilian groups were coordinated into an effective action program.

Measures which have been instituted include delousing of all civilians departing from Hokkaido and spraying the Hakodate-Aomori ferries and all railway cars used for transporting Allied military personnel with DDT residual effect spray at 30 day intervals. Directions for "Delousing by use of DDT" were translated into the Japanese and Korean languages and distributed to military commands responsible for delousing all repatriates and civilians in epidemic areas.

In compliance with directives from this Headquarters the Ministry of Health appointed a Typhus Control Officer.



SECTION 2  
EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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GENERAL

Suppression of Militarism and Ultra-Nationalism

1. This Headquarters has directed that expression of militarism and ultra-nationalism be abolished.

Printing of school textbooks has been banned until the content is approved. Militaristic features of the physical education program have been eliminated. Removal of chauvinistic teaching personnel was directed and following the order 50 educators resigned their positions.

One play and 235 films which were extremely nationalistic or militaristic were banned. Government control over the theater was further reduced by voluntary decision of control associations to dissolve.

Encouragement of Democratic and Liberal Tendencies

2. This Headquarters is using all information media to educate the people concerning opportunities and obligations of a citizen in a democracy.

Recognized political parties are given equal facilities to present their policies and platforms to the people through national and local broadcasts. These include speeches, reviews of newspaper editorials, "Round Tables of the Air", political hours and one program which voices the views of labor groups. Broadcasts have improved in program content, structure and presentation. Radio audience mail is analyzed for public preference and reaction to broadcasts.

A broad information program has been initiated to educate the people to the need for democratization of industry and wider distribution of income. An information program on need for rural land reform using radio, press and motion pictures has been pre-



pared. The education of women on intelligent use of the franchise has been encouraged. New liberal organizations of women are emerging and there are women candidates for the Diet.

A National Farmers Union formed during the month has conducted an energetic organizing campaign. A National Federation of Trade Unions has been organized and several old unions have been revised.

Press analysis reveals that selection and reporting of local and foreign news in Japanese language newspapers have greatly improved. Increased discussion appears on public issues and on the failure of the government to solve the problems. The Imperial institution has been frequently discussed. Evidence against war criminals has been printed. SCAP policies in guiding Japan's social, economic and financial destiny have been approved. The Japanese Government has been berated for failure to take the initiative in these matters.

A Motion Picture Producers Association was formed. It recognized the right of employees to bargain and has adopted a code of fair competition.

An information program designed to recruit vitally needed coal miners has been presented.

#### Dissemination of Democratic Ideals

3. All previously used media of information as well as several new ones are disseminating democratic ideals.

The first of several proposed reference libraries for the use of the Japanese was opened in Tokyo on 15 November. It contains materials on international affairs, the war and America. A plan for use of copyrighted books by Japanese publishers has been developed. Two hundred of the 900 published magazines have been studied in detail.

A radio program named "The American Way of Life" featuring experiences of Japanese visitors to the United States has been introduced. Broadcasts of international music forbidden during the war have been presented. Other broadcasts offer the works of American composers and dance music appealing to Japanese youth.

The best production of plays to date appeared during November. New stage outlets for dissemination of democratic ideals include the Paper Theater, the Children's Theater, Little Producers' organizations and a Little Theater group.

Democratic and liberal developments were noted in the type of films produced. More and better educational, documentary and newsreel films were produced. A number of Japanese feature films approved by SCAP were reissued and arrangements were made to reintroduce current American feature films. Several motion picture theaters in Tokyo were reopened.

#### Clarification of War Guilt

4. An intensive program is being undertaken to impress upon the Japanese the full meaning of their war guilt and the culpability of their war leaders. A "True History of the War" has been prepared for release through all media of information.

#### School Conditions

5. A direct study of schools of various levels and types

has been initiated by this Headquarters to obtain a full report of conditions.

Under SCAP guidance the Ministry of Education has eliminated discrimination between civilian students and those from closed military schools applying for admission to educational institutions.

Religious Conditions

6. Four prominent American Clergymen visited Japan in November. They reported that the morale of Japanese Christians was good and that the policy of SCAP concerning religion is widely approved.

Protection of Cultural Objects

7. The Japanese Government was ordered on 12 November to report on all sites considered important enough to deserve special protection by military commanders. A partial list of 599 cultural sites has been received. Data on privately owned collections of cultural significance is being sought.

No damage to cultural sites as a result of the military occupation has been reported.

EDUCATION

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GENERAL

8. It has been impossible to obtain complete statistical data on all phases of the educational system. In order to get such data SCAP has initiated a direct study of various levels and types of schools.

9. Publication of textbook materials has been discontinued pending their examination and approval.

10. This Headquarters directed that fitness of teachers to continue service be determined upon the basis of their militaristic and chauvinistic views. More than 50 college and university officials and higher school teachers resigned as a result of the directive.

11. Discrimination between applications of civilian students and former students of army and navy schools for admission to educational institutions has been eliminated.

12. Physical education programs which included budo activities, militaristic games, exercises, plays and events have been eliminated from the school curricula as ordered.

#### PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SITUATION

13. Education was at a standstill from April to September and the administrative machinery has not yet been fully restored. No satisfactory authenticated information on number of schools in operation, enrollments or actual schoolroom practice is yet available. This Headquarters has begun a direct study of all levels and types of schools to obtain data on enrollments, personnel, curricula, teaching methods and other essential information.

It is estimated that 39,000 schools are in operation and that 4,059 were partially or totally destroyed during the war.

#### TEXTBOOKS

14. Many textbooks prescribed by the Ministry of Education were destroyed by bombing. When schools were reopened, older editions of texts were used. Some private publishing firms had been permitted to compile and publish additional texts for use in schools. These conditions have made it difficult to secure accurate information concerning the present use of texts and to screen or review them for the purpose of recommending deletions.

15. A general survey of school books and the preliminary scanning and review of 42 out of 48 texts in morals, history, geography and reading prescribed by the Ministry of Education have been completed. A detailed page by page examination of these texts has verified what was found by scanning. It showed that texts used in morals, history and geography at all school levels contained much objectionable materials.

On 10 November SCAP ordered the Ministry of Education to discontinue the printing of all textbooks until their contents were checked and approved. One violation of this order was called to the attention of the Ministry and punitive action was taken.

#### SCREENING OF TEACHERS

16. This Headquarters directed that fitness of teachers to continue service be determined upon the basis of their militaristic and chauvinistic views. More than 50 college, university and higher school teachers submitted their resignations as a result of the directive. In this group were five generals who had been presidents or directors of colleges and five professors of economics at Tokyo Imperial University. Their resignations were accepted by the Ministry of Education.

#### ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION

17. A Ministry of Education order of 5 September directed that students of closed army and navy schools be permitted to enter educational institutions without the usual written examination. This provision had operated to the disadvantage of civilian students who were not granted the same privilege.

Under guidance of SCAP the Ministry of Education issued an order on 20 November directing that discrimination between students and graduates of closed army and navy schools and civilian applicants be eliminated.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

18. The Ministry of Education in response to a directive issued an order on 6 November abolishing budo activities including Kendo, judo, naganata and kyudo, militaristic games, plays, exercises and events from all Japanese schools. A representative

of the Bureau of Physical Education in the Ministry of Education is visiting the schools to interpret the new order and to insure compliance with its provisions.

#### RELIGION

##### Visit of American Clergymen

19. During the first two weeks of November the contact between Japanese Christians and churches in America was re-established through a visit to Japan by a group of prominent United States clergymen. They were Dr. Douglas Horton, Chairman of the American Commission for the World Council of Churches, Bishop James C. Baker, Chairman of the International Missionary Council, Dr. Lyman C. Shafer, Chairman of the Japan Committee, Foreign Mission Conference and Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Executive Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

20. The delegation reported to this Headquarters that the morale of Japanese Christians is generally good. There had been some defection and compromise during the war. Adherents of the Holiness Faith and Seventh Day Adventists who did not unite with the Church of Christ in Japan suffered most persecution during the war. Some of the denominations which had united in the Church of Christ desire to resume their prewar denominational status.

The spirit of separatism is stronger in the Kansai area than in the Kanto. Kansai Christians prefer a federation of churches to union. The policy of SCAP concerning religion is widely approved. Many Christians expressed a desire for a long occupation which presumably reflects a distrust of Japanese officialdom.

21. The Emperor at an audience requested with the visiting delegation expressed the hope that peaceful relationship between the two countries would be strengthened by cooperation among Christians.

22. The report to the American clergymen concerning a resurgence of activity among Christian groups has been confirmed by independent contacts with Japanese Christians.

##### Religious Corporation Ordinance

23. Drafts of a new Religious Corporation Ordinance and the supplementary ordinance were received from the Japanese Government. The contents were discussed with selected religious leaders and with Japanese officials. Copies of the drafts were sent out to all religious sects and denominations for discussion and comment.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

24. On 12 November SCAP directed the Japanese Government to submit a report on those cultural and religious works, collections and sites needing special protective measures by military commanders.

25. The government has reported on 599 sites many of which contain large collections of cultural objects. This list is incomplete and information on privately owned collections is being sought.

26. No damage to cultural sites, religious institutions or art objects was reported during November.

## INFORMATION PROGRAMS

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### GENERAL

27. A long range program has been initiated to develop a democratically and peacefully oriented Japanese people. All media of information are used to impress upon them the full meaning of their war guilt and the culpability of their leaders. A survey of the opinions of Japanese leaders regarding measures to prevent the return of militarists to political power revealed a majority sentiment for punishment of active exponents of militarism. All channels are being used to educate the Japanese public in the significance of the coming election.

28. An educational campaign has been instituted emphasizing the need for democratization of Japanese industry, wider distribution of income among the people, rural land reform and an independent, enlightened labor movement. Assistance is being given to the Japanese Government in its recruitment of vitally needed coal mine labor.

29. New liberal youth and women's organizations have begun to emerge with SCAP support. A campaign is under way to educate women in the intelligent use of the franchise. Encouragement is being given to the development of a liberal youth movement freed from the militaristically oriented war time leadership which still influences many youth organizations. Although lack of unity and inexperienced leadership are serious obstacles some of the liberal groups will form the basis for an independent and virile youth movement.

30. The first in a proposed group of libraries opened in Tokyo on 15 November to provide Japanese educators, writers and the general public with reference materials on international affairs, World War II and America.

### POLITICAL EDUCATION

#### War Guilt Information

31. This Headquarters to impress upon the Japanese people the full meaning of the culpability of their leaders and their war guilt, has arranged a series of 20 articles on the history of the Pacific war.

32. A special series of atrocity stories has been released to Japanese newspapers. Documented photographs of Japanese diaries and Army directives ordering the depredations have appeared in several newspapers.

33. Informal conversations have been held with leaders of the Socialist, Liberal and Communist Parties to explain the general position of the United States regarding trial and punishment of war criminals.

#### Political Opinion Survey

34. A preliminary survey of leaders of Japanese organizations shows that the majority support Allied measures to prevent the return of militarists to political power. Leaders of conservative, liberal and radical groups agreed that a firm policy should be adopted in the prosecution of war criminals.

35. Liberals would retire all Diet members who supported the war program and exclude from public office ultra-nationalistic Diet members and local officials who cooperated actively with the militarists. Removal from office for 4 to 10 years was advocated for less militant nationalists and for those who yielded passively to the policies of the military clique. They would be permitted to seek office only after submitted proof of democratic intentions.

A substantial number of liberals would exclude from office all government appointees and office holders who served between 1931 and the end of the war. More conservative elements suggest 1937 as the line of demarcation. A relatively small number favored adoption of a more limited period.

36. Opinion on constitutional reforms was evenly divided between those favoring amendment and those believing that a new document must be drawn up before democracy can be achieved. The revisionists would abolish the feudal system, reduce the Emperor to the status of a temporal ruler and elect the Premier by direct popular vote. Others advocated more drastic reforms.

#### Election Program

37. All information media are being employed to bring the election issues before the people on a scale hitherto unknown in Japan. All groups except active exponents of militarism have been given opportunities to present their cases to the people. This Headquarters has maintained a position of neutrality. Conservative, liberal and radical viewpoints have been equally represented in media under centralized control.

38. All of the issues of the day including the future of the Imperial institution are being discussed on speakers' programs and radio forums. Encouragement is being given to the theater and motion picture industries to form committees to govern the use of these media for discussion of election issues. A broad program already under way uses documentary films, trailers and curtain speeches following theatrical performances.

#### STIMULATION OF ECONOMIC REFORM

##### Encouragement of Democratization of Industry

39. An information program is explaining to the people the measures taken to liquidate the giant financial oligarchy which throttled the economic life of Japan and provided the industrial basis for war. The detrimental effects of this monopoly on the economic life of the country have been emphasized together with the program to break its strangle hold and the legislation needed to implement the measures already taken.

##### Labor Information Program

40. A broad program to educate labor is being instituted by SCAP to show workers the rights and duties of members of responsible trade unions and the place of such unions in a democratic society.

41. A National Radio Hour has been arranged to be conducted by labor itself. The commercial newspapers were encouraged to carry labor columns and full news coverage of labor developments.

#### Recruitment of Coal Miners

42. One of the most urgent problems confronting the Japanese Government is the threat of an acute coal shortage. To avert this danger an estimated 130,000 additional workers must be recruited by 1 March 1946. With the aid of this Headquarters a publicity program has been formulated to provide Japanese coal mining and labor representatives with full use of radio and other media in recruitment. Principal features of the radio program include 30-second spot announcements, special appeals by union leaders, statements by coal producers and other public figures and a series of short dramatic plays. Press releases, motion pictures, posters and leaflets are being utilized.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF WOMEN'S AND YOUTHS' ORGANIZATIONS

##### Women's Organizations

43. The women of Japan have begun to emerge from their traditional obscurity to assume an active part in remolding their country. SCAP has assisted in the formation of a number of groups with liberal leadership. Other organizations whose leaders are drawn from groups active during the war are functioning but have had little effect on the growth of a new women's movement.

This Headquarters has made available information on women's organizations in other countries and helped new groups to plan campaigns for essential social and political reforms. Guidance has been given in the preparation of radio programs, newspaper, and magazine articles and public forums. Discussion of social problems and the problems involved in a transition from feudalism to democracy have been stimulated.

44. Women's groups have been active in the field of labor organization. A woman has been appointed to the Central Trade Union Committee for the Tokyo District. Women played a major role in one strike and won a number of important concessions.

One of the new groups to emerge is a committee of outstanding liberals organized with SCAP assistance. It plans to include women from every walk of life and to play a decisive role in the education of women for participation in political and social reforms.

45. Young women in the schools are showing increased interest in discussing the Japanese feudal family system, paternal dominance, marriage without consent, wage discrimination and lack of equal educational opportunities. For the first time in many years girls in some colleges are asking for coeducational parties.

46. A dramatic radio program featuring the activities of a typical Japanese family and a personalized "Advice to Women" broadcast are already in production. These programs are designed to reach the masses and to encourage free discussion of current problems of Japanese women. Women are appearing with increasing frequency on radio forums and other programs.

47. Encouragement and guidance are being extended to women in the intelligent use of the franchise. Radio publications,

motion pictures and special education programs in the schools are being utilized.

48. The New Japan's Women's Association, a revival of a prewar women's suffrage league, is organizing throughout the country. It is urging capable women to enter the Diet election and for the first time in the history of Japan a woman has declared her Diet candidacy. All the major political parties have written women's planks into their platforms promising equality of educational opportunities, legal rights and improvement in social legislation.

#### Youth Organizations

49. Japan's youth organizations are recovering slowly from the intellectual stagnation and regimentation of the past 10 years. They are impatient with the slow pace of Japanese reform yet are confused in their aims and lack effective leadership. In some cases wartime groups continue to function under new names.

50. A program of liaison with youth organizations encourages those with liberal views. Youth are beginning to organize. In the universities they are showing resentment against the militarists and increasing disillusionment with past policies. Their resentment has been expressed by sporadic student strikes.

51. One of the newly formed students groups is the Associated Students of Japanese Colleges and Universities under left wing leadership. It has small branches in a number of schools in the Tokyo area and plans to spread throughout Japan.

This organization favors a program to democratize schools through student selfgovernment organizations; provide more adequate food and shelter for students; oust the militaristic professors and reinstate democratic teachers; establish freedom of study, meetings and political activities and to provide equal educational opportunities for women.

The small Japanese Student's Cultural League reflects the more conservative elements in the student group. It has some connections with the wartime student movement.

52. Several Korean youth organizations have emerged in Japan but their development has been retarded by lack of unity. Chief among these groups are the Youth Alliance of Korean Youth to Speed National Reconstruction and the Korean Student's League which aims to prevent discrimination against Koreans by Japanese.

#### LIBRARY

53. The Japanese public including technical and professional people have been cut off from source materials from the United States for four years. Since the occupation there has been a constantly expressed desire for access to materials from overseas. SCAP has developed a plan to establish reference libraries in key Japanese cities to meet this interest and need.

The first of these libraries was opened in Tokyo on 15 November. It was established for reference use and is in charge of a professional librarian. It furnishes Japanese editors, educators, scholars, government officials, organizations, societies and the general public with information about international affairs, World War II and America.



54. By the end of November the Tokyo Library had more than 1,500 pamphlets, 35 periodicals and 85 books. Books on order total 2,000 and 600 of these are now enroute from the United States. United States Armed Forces Institute texts will be added to the Library. Fifty American periodical subscriptions are on order. Efforts are being made to acquire bound volumes of important technical and professional journals issued in the United States since 1941.

The Library has been used extensively by the Japanese and it appears to be meeting a real need of general readers and specialists.

#### RADIO

55. National and local broadcast time has been arranged for recognized parties and candidates for the January Diet election. Broadcast schedules have been revised to improve the structure and presentation of Japanese programs. New special purpose programs have been developed to supplement those already on the air. Audience mail is being analyzed for public preference and reaction.

#### Programming

56. The evening program schedule on both transmissions has been revised along sound broadcast lines so that the Japanese listeners will receive complete information regarding directives and objectives of this Headquarters as well as honest, well-balanced domestic and foreign news coverage; thorough knowledge of issues of national importance discussed by qualified professional and political speakers; educational, social and cultural programs of merit; entertainment programs built in accordance with desires of the listening public as indicated by audience mail and poll preferences and orderly and professional presentation of programs by production and technical staffs of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

#### New Programs

57. The following new programs were introduced:

"What the Japanese Editors Say", 10-minute daily. This new program was developed to bring to listeners the opinions of Japanese editors throughout the country and to represent a national rather than limited Tokyo viewpoint. Editorials are selected by SCAP from papers of all parts of the country. Three periods a week are devoted to Japanese editors, two to the news staff of JOAK and two for presentation of special commentaries on important directives.

"Now It Can Be Told", 30-minute program weekly. This is a simple factual history of World War II adapted to radio to show the Japanese people the steps that led to war and what actually happened during the war. Presented in the "March of Time" manner this program drives home to Japanese listeners the responsibility and war guilt of their militaristic leaders.

"The Voice of Labor", 15-minute program three times a week. During this broadcast qualified speakers discuss labor issues and problems. Subjects covered to date include Eliminating Employer Influence in Trade Unions and Unions for White Collar Workers.

"The American Way of Life", 15-minute program twice a week. This quarter hour features the experience of Japanese vis-

itors to the United States and offers the listener an opportunity to compare the customs of the two countries.

"Round Table of the Air", 30-minute program twice a week. This program brings to the microphone Japanese professional and political leaders to present their ideas and opinions concerning the reconstruction of Japan. It deals with problems of vital interest and demonstrates to the radio audience that subjects ruled out by the war lords are now the public property of the nation and a matter of concern to all. During November these subjects were covered:

21 November, "Does the Tenno System Have a Place in a Democratic Japan?"

24 November, "What Constitutional Reforms are Needed Now?"

28 November, "The Farmer's Place in the New Economy."

#### Musical Programs

58. "Music of All Nations," 30-minute program once a week. This broadcast features the works of famous composers of all countries and brings to Japanese listeners an international variety of music that was denied them during the war by order of the Militarists.

"Dancing Around the World", 30-minute program once a week. This program consists of the modern dance music of all nations. It is devised to reach a youthful Japanese audience that has grown up under the impression that radio is primarily a vehicle for nationalistic propaganda.

"Americana", 30-minute program once a week. It features music of American composers with the theme that in the United States all races, colors and creeds work together to make the international language of music a source of pleasure for all.

#### Audience Mail

59. In answer to announcements requesting comments from listeners thousands of letters indicating audience preference were received. These letters and cards suggesting new programs, ideas, favored artists and public reaction to the progress of the occupation are carefully analyzed and considered in the preparation of new programs and schedules.

#### PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

60. The selection and reporting of both local and foreign news in Tokyo's Japanese language newspapers have greatly improved.

61. A paper rationing committee has been created to establish equitable distribution of paper supplies to all publishers.

#### Press Analysis

62. Marked improvement was made in the selection and reporting of local and foreign news. Public issues which were treated with half-hearted interest at the beginning of the month are now attacked with vigor. Spot check of some 60 dailies published throughout Japan revealed that their content and treatment are similar to those of city newspapers. The five Japanese language

newspapers published in Tokyo are scanned and analyzed.

Solutions to problems of procurement, transportation and issue of food and coal remain the most important problems in the news. These were augmented by criticisms of government officials, announcements of renewed activities in social and political parties, discussions of labor movements and problems, critical observations of the Zaibatsu and demands for land reform.

63. Full and open discussions of the Imperial institutions, war criminals and the aims of the Occupation Forces increased. Newspapers commented favorably on SCAP guidance of Japan's social, economic and financial destiny and criticized Japanese Government's failure to take any initiative in these matters.

64. Papers which formerly underplayed news and public opinion are printing factual information. Japanese newspapermen are beginning to grasp the significance of "freedom of expression."

65. Scanning has indicated that Japanese newspapers can be read and understood by persons who have completed an elementary school course.

#### Copyrights

66. Publishers want to use foreign copyrighted material in their books, magazines and newspapers. One request to use copyrighted material broadcast from the United States has been received.

A plan for dealing with requests for right to reproduce copyrighted books has been developed. A Japanese Publisher's Association has been designated as the agency to represent publishers who wish to use such materials.

#### Magazines

67. On 1 November it was estimated that 300 magazines were published in Japan. Further research raised this figure to 600 and it is now estimated that approximately 900 magazines are being published. Their total circulation exceeds 9,000,000. This figure is between 40 and 50 percent of the prewar level.

Two magazines have a circulation of over 1,000,000, the "Ie no Hikari" (Light for the Home) and the "Shafu no Tomo" (Ladies Friend).

A preliminary report on magazine publishing as of 30 November has been prepared. It deals with the industry before and during the war and analyzes over 200 currently published magazines in terms of content, physical format, circulation, advertising, financing, distribution, location of publisher and future prospects.

#### Books

68. Only four new books have appeared since the occupation. Three of these are scientific works: "Deccan Grass" by Dr. Chara Tetsujiro, "Observations from the Viewpoint of the Science of Serum" by Ogata Tomio and the third volume of an "Encyclopedia of Organic Chemistry" edited by Shibata Yuji. The fourth book "America and Americans" by Motoi Soma has a circulation of 30,000.

## MOTION PICTURES

69. The showing of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic feature films has been banned. The Motion Picture Industry continued to show democratic and liberal developments in types of films produced. A Motion Picture Producer's Association has been formed. It has adopted a code of fair practice and recognizes the rights of employees to bargain. Major film companies continued production schedules and reissued prewar features approved by SCAP. A plan for returning approved American feature pictures to Japanese screens has been prepared.

### Suppression of Militarism and Ultra-Nationalism

70. A directive to the government banned the showing of 236 propaganda films. They are now stored by the government and held subject to disposition by this Headquarters.

### Democratic and Liberal Developments

71. The motion picture industry continued to re-educate the people in conformity with the Potsdam Declaration and SCAP policies.

72. Nippon Newsreel Company produced a weekly film which covered the news increasingly well. It even photographed a critic of the Emperor while he was making a speech.

Riken Film Company continued to work on four important documentary films. They are: "The Returned Soldier", "Woman Suffrage", "Your Diet," and "Who Drove the People to War?" The film on the Diet will be utilized to prepare the people for the coming election. This company has submitted three new story ideas for educational films and three scenarios are being developed.

Asahi Film Company is producing the story of a great Japanese democrat of forty years ago. It is also working on four documentaries.

73. The major producers have started to operate their own distributing agencies. On 1 December Eiga Kosha, the government dominated monopoly film distributor, will voluntarily disband. A Motion Picture Producers Association has been formed. Its charter recognizes the right of employees to bargain and adopts a code of fair competition.

### Production and Exhibition

74. Dentsu Motion Pictures entered the field of short subjects, educational films and documentaries. Shochiku Film Company submitted six new feature story ideas and seven two-reel comedy plots. It released two feature pictures. Dai-ichi Film Company submitted one story idea and released one feature.

75. Three major producers reissued several prewar features to fill the shortage of films.

76. The reconstruction of motion picture theaters continued to be slow due to lack of building materials. Several theaters reopened in Tokyo.

### Educational Films

77. The schedule of educational films planned and in production was double that for October. Seventy-three films are in

the planning stage and 21 are in production.

78. The importation, storage and distribution of food and oil for the Occupation Forces has been filmed by this Headquarters. The film will be used in Japanese newreels, documentaries and educational films to allay any misconception that the Occupation Forces are using Japanese food and oil.

79. Arrangements have been made to establish a reduction printing laboratory of motion picture film from 35mm to 16mm which will have a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

#### American Motion Pictures

80. Until 1938 American motion pictures were widely shown and enjoyed great popularity. In 1935 the government began to control the importation and censorship of American films. Negotiations were concluded in 1938 which limited the quota to 100 features per year and revised restrictions on remittances but the Japanese Government failed to fulfill the agreement. When the war began all connections with the American film industry were severed and American pictures and property confiscated.

81. Since the beginning of the occupation great interest in the return of American moving pictures has been expressed by the exhibitors, producers and the public. The American motion picture industry will supply an approved group of the latest and best American productions. These will depict American life and promote the aims of the occupation. Forty five features, musicals, dramas and comedies from nine major companies have been selected and approved in the United States. Eighteen films have been provided with Japanese language titles and the others will be titled in Tokyo.

#### THEATER

82. Most associations which helped the Japanese Government to maintain strict control over the stage are dissolving voluntarily. The content and quality of plays have steadily improved and the best production since the occupation appeared this month.

#### Removal of Militaristic Plays

83. One producer presented a vicious Kabuki play apparently in the belief that it would not be understood by SCAP personnel. Prompt action brought about its withdrawal. Two hundred fifty plays are now being examined.

#### New Outlets for Dissemination of Democratic Ideals

84. Several new outlets for the dissemination of democratic ideals through the stage were discovered.

The Kami Shibai (Paper Theater) which presents stories on picture cards was a medium used widely in rural regions for propaganda purposes during the war. It is now being encouraged to do educational work among children.

The Kodomo no Shibai (Children's Theater) plays to an audience of young people from 10 to 15 years of age but it lacks theaters. It is being encouraged to do thoughtful contemporary plays as well as children's entertainment.

The Little Producers' organizations make up over 90 percent of the troupes playing in Japan. Since their audiences come

from the poorer classes they are useful in reaching the masses of the people. These groups are being developed as media for the dissemination of democratic ideas.

The Shingeki Little Theater group is one of the most promising and progressive of the Japanese Theater today. This group will present "The Cherry Orchard" in Tokyo during December.

#### Improvement of Plays

85. This Headquarters has continued to assist producers and authors in improving the quality and content of plays scheduled for production. Authors have been encouraged to select liberal themes and develop them for the stage.

86. The best production since the occupation is "Toulon Harbor". It depicts the fight of Frenchmen against the Nazis and events connected with the scuttling of the French fleet. It was produced by Zenshin Za Acting Company.

#### Stage and Current Problems

87. The stage is disseminating important information on current social problems. A member of the cast of one play made a curtain speech concerning the importance of the coming election. The lines of another play were altered to include an aside to the audience on the importance of voting. A similar use of the stage has been made to assist the Japanese Government in recruiting workers for the coal mines.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN and KOREA

Number 2

November 1945

PART V  
KOREA

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SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

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GENERAL

1. Reactions toward the occupation vary considerably. Many Koreans resent trusteeship. Except in the Bureau of Communications Japanese personnel remaining in other governmental bureaus constitute less than one percent of the total personnel. Japanese influence has been removed from the police force.

2. Several changes were made in the administrative structure of the Military Government.

Political Outlook

3. The political situation continues to be dominated by party conflicts. The Democratic Nationalist, the People's Republic and the Communist Party have come to no agreement on developing unified politics. A two-group structure seems to be emerging slowly but no reliance can be placed at this time on the current political outlook. Efforts to induct representative Koreans as advisers to the Military Government have met with partial success.

Economic Outlook

4. Economic institutions formerly Japanese controlled are functioning for the benefit of the Korean people. Factories have been reopened but the fuel situation is still critical. The labor situation has been complicated by the scarcity of steady workers. Labor is demanding more money and those seeking permanent employment have become scarce because they earn less wages than casual laborers.

5. Significant improvements have been effected in the transportation system and in the operation of the communications system. The amount of serviceable rolling stock increased markedly and the rail miles travelled were nearly doubled. Civil communication facilities are adequate to meet the present needs in the American zone. An increased efficiency has been obtained in the Bureau of Communications. There were no outstanding developments in the agricultural control program.

### Social Outlook

6. The distribution of foodstuffs is proceeding in an orderly manner though in some provinces prices are rising. The free market of rice is continuing. Advances have been achieved in public health and comprehensive relief measures are being worked out. Hospital bed space and medical supplies are adequate according to Korean standards. To date over 400,000 Koreans have been returned from Japan.

Korean schools are being reopened despite a serious shortage of teachers. A short training course has been instituted to provide additional teachers. Publicity on important matters is given through Military Government posters. A procedure has been adopted to handle the broadcasting of political speeches.

### INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

7. No aspect of the Military Government can escape the effects of the arbitrary division of Korea into two zones of occupation.

### Liaison

8. Effective liaison between South and North Korea has not been achieved. There is a barrier between the two zones which prevents free interchange of information, goods and persons.

### ADMINISTRATION

#### Director of National Defense

9. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 23 of 13 November the office of Director of National Defense was created. The Provost Marshal General was named Director.

10. The same Ordinance established a Bureau of the Armed Forces of the Government of Korea. It placed the existing Bureau of Police and the Bureau of the Armed Forces under the supervision and direction of the Office of Director of National Defense. All other persons were prohibited from engaging in any activities within the jurisdiction of the police or armed forces except upon written authorization of the Director of National Defense.

#### Korean Personnel Review Board

11. The establishment of the Korean Personnel Review Board under Ordinance No. 23 of 16 November is of special significance. The Board consists of seven members appointed by the Civil Administrator. It is empowered to inquire into pro-Japanese or pro-enemy activity of Koreans holding or applying for office under the Military Government.

12. Inquiries may be undertaken either upon proper request or upon the initiative of the Board which is authorized to hold closed hearings, subpoena witnesses and submit its findings and recommendations to the Military Governor.

#### Department of Public Health and Welfare

13. A Department of Public Health and Welfare has been established within each provincial government. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 25 of 7 November this Department is responsible for various functions relating to health and welfare matters including housing, emergency relief, maternal and child welfare, medical supply and vital statistics. These functions were formerly performed by the provincial Police and Labor Departments.

14. Functions formerly performed by the Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce were transferred to a National Veterinary Service Department established within the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.

#### Advisory Councils

15. The advisory council system established on 5 October is being expanded to provide two qualified Koreans appointed from each of the provinces. They will assist in selecting suitable Koreans to form councils and district councils in each province. These appointive councils will ultimately be replaced by elected bodies thereby reconstituting the system of representation traditional in the Orient.

#### Foreign Affairs Section

16. A Chinese office has been established within the Foreign Affairs Section to handle all Chinese affairs.

#### Personnel

17. There is a shortage of linguists. Governmental and business files must be translated from Japanese into Korean for government records and into English for information of the Military Government personnel.

### POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

18. The Korean political picture presents considerable complexity because important economic and social questions are reflected in political form. Not only are there differences of opinion on sensitive questions encountered in the formation of a new nation but there are serious differences of thought occasioned by conditions peculiar to the country.

19. The three strongest groups seem to be the Democratic Nationalists, the People's Republic and the Communist Party, each having a number of satellites. A People's Party has been newly formed.

20. All parties seem to be unified in opposing the division of the country into two occupation zones.

#### Coalition Difficulties

21. Differences in belief as expressed in party platforms are impeding the formation of a coalition among the principal political groups. The efforts of Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the Committee for the Rapid Realization of Independence, to effect coalition have resulted in limited success. An obstacle is the incompatibility of the Democratic Nationalist Party and the People's Republic and its associated groups.

The new People's Party seems to have close connections with the People's Republic.

The Communists who are dissatisfied with the adoption of an anti-trusteeship resolution by Dr. Rhee's Committee are maintaining an independent stand. They have indicated that their future participation in the Committee is doubtful.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

### Democratic Nationalist Group

22. This group, a coalition between the conservative Korean Democratic Party and the middle-of-the-road Nationalist Party, has announced its complete support of the Provisional Government. On 25 November it stated: "Our aim is to establish the independence of Korea immediately by respecting the dignity of the Provisional Government."

### People's Republic

23. People's Committees professing allegiance to the People's Republic have been organized at all governmental levels. As a means of selecting committees some localities choose one representative for each 100 people. In turn these local representatives select county representatives on the basis of one for each 1,000 people. In addition to chairmen and vice chairmen the executive committees usually include chiefs of such affairs as labor and agriculture, industry, finance, education, administration and police.

24. The People's Republic is publicly bidding for support of Koo's Provisional Government. Hu Hun, president and spokesman, refers to Kim Koo as "the man most capable of harmonizing parties of the right and left." He welcomes other members of the Provisional Government and states that their coming has enlarged Korea's natural capacity to fulfill the expectations of the Allied nations.

25. The People's Republic is planning a national election for the Second Conference of Representatives of All People's Committees to be held on 1 March 1946.

### Communist Party

26. In an article appearing in the Korean News of 4 November the Communist Party expressed the hope that the United States would impound all Japanese owned land and other Japanese interests for the expected Korean Government as the Soviet Forces have done in North Korea.

A reported split in the Communist rank was denied in an article published in the Korean Free Press of 14 November.

27. The Chan An Pa faction of Korean Communists underwent "developmental dissolution" on 23 November. The move was intended to eliminate intra-party strife and to unify future communistic activity under Pak Hung Yung, leader of the Communist Party.

28. The Communists have passed a resolution protesting against trusteeship.

29. The party has released large numbers of posters and pamphlets. Most of these are bits of standard, old line communistic propaganda.

### People's Party

30. The organization of the People's Party under the sponsorship of Dr. Lyuh Woon Hyang is significant. Formerly he was associated with the People's Republic and a number of his adherents had attended a convention of that party. More recently the People's Party seems to have swung to the left from its middle-of-the-road status.

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31. The party advocates political equality, complete self-government, consolidation of the existing provinces into four or five administrative districts, planned economy and recognition of women's rights.

32. Resolution adopted by the party mentioned the drafting of a constitution and urged many social and administrative reforms. Most of these are leftist in tone and demand confiscation of all wealth and property of "traitors" and holding of same as national property, diversion of farm lands to the farmers, a taxation system beneficial to the working class, strict price control and government control of all monopolies.

#### Provisional Government

33. Kim Koo's arrival with 14 associates from Chungking on 23 November gave rise to variable press comments.

34. All parties including the left are trying to utilize Koo's prestige; the more radical elements are desirous of assuming power for themselves allowing him titular leadership in exchange for his support.

35. When asked about the Provisional Government's Constitution which was drafted in 1919 and revised in 1924 Koo admitted that it was out of date but reaffirmed its fundamental principles.

36. He pleaded for the support of Korean Christians speaking at a welcome meeting held by them. He advocated a strong Christian Church to unify political parties and to assist in maintaining peace.

#### Council of Trade Unions

37. The Council of Trade Unions of Korea representing 1,194 unions in 15 different trades met in Seoul on 5 and 6 November. The organization has assumed a significant political character.

The Council adopted resolutions demanding shorter hours and acclaiming Pak Hung Yung, head of the Communist Party, as the only Korean labor leader. On 20 November the Standing Committee of the Council voted its support of the People's Republic.

#### LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

38. By the provisions of Ordinance No. 21 of 2 November all laws, regulations, orders or notices issued by any former government or having legal effect as of 9 August were continued in force unless especially repealed or modified by the Military Government. Those relating to the organization of the Government-General and the provinces were included.

39. Local laws and customs were declared valid until altered by competent authority. It was announced that the Military Governor would assume all authority of the former Governor General of Korea.

Legislation

40. Legislative action during the period included the following:

ORDINANCES

- No. 21, 2 November: 1. Retention of laws.  
2. Enforcement of proclamations, ordinances and orders.  
3. Effective date.
- No. 22, 3 November: Readjustments of jurisdiction.
- No. 23, 3 November: Prohibiting sales of alcoholic beverages.
- No. 24, 5 November: Materials Control Corporation.
- No. 25, 7 November: Department of Public Health and Welfare established.
- No. 26, 8 November: Change of name of Prince Lee Household.
- No. 27, 9 November: Fishing - revocation of Japanese grants.
- No. 28, 13 November: 1. Office of Director of National Defense established.  
2. Bureau of Armed Forces created and Army and Navy Departments established.  
3. Prohibition of other police and military organizations.  
4. Penalty.  
5. Effective Date.
- No. 29, 16 November: Creation of Korean Personnel Review Board.

ORDERS

- Bureau of Justice Order No. 1, 3 November: Prisons.
- Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce Order  
No. 1, 10 November: Tenant farmers' rents.
- National Defense Order No. 1, 15 November: Military Organizations.

GENERAL NOTICES

- General Notice No. 3, 5 November: Coal.

BUREAU MEMORANDUMS

Appointment orders and dismissal orders.

Courts

41. By Ordinance No. 21 all Korean courts were constituted military occupation courts and commanded to take cognizance of and enforce all laws of Korea and orders and ordinances of the Military Governor. They were specifically denied jurisdiction over military personnel and officials of the United States and United Nations.

As of 15 November there had been 39 district and branch courts established in the American zone. All Japanese officials have been replaced by Koreans. Only three branch courts remain to be opened.

#### FUBLIC SAFETY

42. By Ordinance No. 28 of 13 November the Bureau of Police was placed under the supervision and direction of the Office of Director of National Defense.

#### Armed Groups

43. The planned reorganization will prepare the groundwork for the creation of the armed forces necessary to the existence of Korea as an independent nation and prevent the organization of private armed groups.

There are now 14 private armed groups in the American zone. The largest of these, the Rehabilitation Army, under command of Major General Oh is a branch of the Korean Emancipation Army. It includes approximately 1,000 men quartered in Seoul. A second sizeable group, the National Preparatory Army, under leadership of Kee Lee Hyok is comprised of Koreans formerly in the Japanese Army.

#### Korean Police Force

44. By the middle of November a Korean police force of 15,000 members had been organized and an academy for training recruits had been projected. The Japanese style uniform is being changed.

#### Riots and Disturbances

45. Nine minor riots and disturbances requiring the presence of American troops were reported at Seoul, Chouju, Tanyang, Yungun, I-Ri, Chyngup, Benju, Kempo Ri, Hyopchou and Cheju Island.

On 5 November an armed clash occurred between two groups on Cheju Island. Investigation by troops showed that 105 persons had been assaulted; 154 rioters were arrested and 25 others escaped. A curfew was imposed.

46. On 14 November weapons and equipment were found and confiscated at the headquarters of the Kunsan Students Association. Its leaders were apprehended. Political disturbances were reported at Kempo Ri and Hyopchou. Fifteen persons were arrested in Seoul for trying to break up meetings of the People's Republic.

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0374-2.

SECTION 2.  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

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AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

1. Bonus payments for increasing agricultural production will be discontinued.

2. On 26 and 27 November representatives of the Grading and Inspection Sections of the Department of Agricultural Economics held a conference at Seoul. They proposed to establish standards for classifying grain to enable the farmer to grade his crops for the buyer.

3. Prospects for the 1946 rice crop remain optimistic and the free market of rice continues in operation.

Grain statistics are being assembled from which import needs and export potentials will be determined.

Sericulture

4. The program of encouraging sericulture continues. The cutting of some mulberry trees to be used as fuel was stopped. Provision was made to secure 150,000 sheets of silkworm eggs from Japan.

Investigation revealed that the production of silk in Korea was dominated by Japan. Of 54 silk producers in the American zone only 13 were Koreans. The majority of silk factories are operating. An experimental station has been opened.

Fishing Industry

5. Ordinance No. 27 of 9 November revoked all Japanese fishing rights in Korean waters. The inauguration of a conservation program is planned to remedy the effects of Japanese exploitation.

6. The fishing industry is augmenting the food supply. From Fusan alone 75 tons of fish per month are being supplied to Seoul.

Investigation of the fishing associations is progressing. Approximately ₩ 2,000,000 illegally distributed has been recovered from 500 persons connected with four associations.

### Protection of Forests

7. Inspections were made of the forest areas in South Korea and the following decisions were made: uncontrolled fuel gathering operations must cease; strategic water-sheds and flood control projects must be protected; and forest police must take more definite action toward the protection of woods.

Approximately ₩ 4,000,000 belonging to the Korean forestry Association has been recovered.

### MINING AND INDUSTRY

8. On 9 November the Bureau of Mining and Industry, consisting of the Office of the Director and four sections, was organized. The approval of the Bureau is required for the opening of factories formerly under Japanese control. If approval is denied the provincial governors are required to appoint custodians for the maintenance and protection of such properties.

### Reopening of Factories

9. The officers of the Bureau of Mining and Industry are operating the former Mitsubishi Company which had interests in mining, electrical supplies manufacture, steel works, insurance and agricultural enterprises.

An electrical manufacturing company, a large trading concern, a fire insurance company and an agricultural land company, all Mitsubishi interests are in operation. Very few Japanese have been retained and it is planned to limit them to not more than three in each organization.

### Materials Control Corporation

10. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 24 of 5 November the Materials Control Corporation was organized to take over the assets and dispose of the property of the former Korean Important Materials Control Corporation. The company is to collect, store, inventory and sell Japanese war materials in Korea.

Items to be disposed of include 43,000 tons of lead bars, 3,000 carloads of various types of commodities, 17 tons of silver bars, 200 tons of copper wires, scrap iron, motorized equipment and army clothing and cloth, 1,500 tons of raw rubber and 4,000 barrels of oils and greases. The proceeds of sales will be placed to the credit of the United States pending decision from higher authority.

The 100 Japanese employees of the Corporation are being released. Sales of all Japanese property except army property have been suspended.

### Industrial Reorganization

11. A study is being undertaken to reorganize the Machinery Control Association and the Iron and Steel Control Association. A survey is being made of the rubber industry. Operating procedures to coordinate the electrical system are being developed.

### Fuel Situation

12. The coal situation from both the civilian and the military viewpoints remains unsatisfactory. The Industrial Coordination Committee reports that there is no bituminous coal in Korea and that it must be obtained from Japan and Manchuria.

13. Although the shipment of five train loads of wood may temporarily relieve the fuel shortage in Seoul the situation there continues to be critical.

14. There is a shortage of 150,000 tons of bituminous and 167,500 tons of anthracite monthly. Even the production of briquettes is hampered by lack of pitch needed for binder. Arrangements are still incomplete to provide shipping for the importation of fuel and for the transfer of coal from Sanchak to Fusan and Seoul.

15. A survey has been made of the oil refining properties of the Chosen Petroleum Company at Ulsan. The plant is about 65 percent complete and could be operated in about 10 months if adequate personnel and equipment were made available. Between one-half to two-thirds of the civilian gasoline requirements of Korea south of the 38th parallel could be met by this refinery. Approximately one-half of the kerosene and one-third or more of the fuel and lubricating oil needs of the same area could be fulfilled.

#### Labor

16. Laborers demand increased wages to meet the rise in prices. Casual laborers are earning more than permanent employees and hence steady workers are difficult to obtain. A controlled market might solve the problem but enforcement would be difficult. Meanwhile a procedure has been established for labor mediation boards in all provinces and a plan for union registration has been accepted.

### COMMERCE

#### New Korean Corporation

17. An important development in the field of commerce is the reopening of the New Korean Corporation. It was formerly the Oriental Development Company organized and controlled by Japanese to exploit the resources of the Empire. The total capitalization in 1943 was ¥ 100,000,000 divided among 11 major shareholders closely connected with the Japanese Government.

The Korean branch was completely dominated by Japanese personnel and had controlling interests in 44 companies exceeding ¥ 4,000,000,000. With the reopening of the Corporation all Japanese employees were removed. It has five departments: Forestry, Finance, Agriculture, Mining and Industry, and Administration.

This concern is now operating with the majority of the subsidiary companies in production although activities are limited by the lack of minerals which are available only in North Korea.

#### Foreign Trade Concerns

18. The liquidation of the Japan Foreign Trade Controlling Company and the Korean Chamber of Commerce has yielded approximately ¥ 300,000.

### TRANSPORTATION

19. By 15 November 7,000 of the Japanese employees had been discharged from the Korean transportation system. Lack of fuel makes transportation problems acute.

#### Railways

20. The Korean railways have successfully accomplished the

redeployment of Occupation Forces and the transportation of Japanese civilians and military personnel to repatriation ports despite the shortage of fuel. The amount of rolling stock has increased 50 percent compared with the previous month and the mileage travelled has doubled. During one week 29 special trains consisting of 67 passenger cars and 401 freight cars were dispatched while 140 cars of coal were shipped from Fusan and 98 from the Washun area.

#### Shipping

21. The Bureau of Transportation has now in operation approximately 6,000 tons of small ships. These are assigned to the transportation of fuel and food. A total of 226 Korean coastal vessels have been granted operators' permits of which one is of 1,500 tons, approximately 80 are below 100 tons and the remainder ranging upward to 600 tons.

It is estimated that with all ships in the American zone of 100 tons or above in operation the Korean coastal shipping could move 30,000 tons of coal per month. This peak probably will not be reached for at least two months.

22. The Shipping Control Association which was a Japanese owned firm has been taken over and a new organization under Korean management is being formed.

23. Companies under Korean management have been organized to handle both large and small ships with Koreans occupying all responsible positions.

#### Motor Transport

24. The problem of motor transportation presented many difficulties. Much of the equipment was old and obsolete, tariff rates and salaries were low and there were numerous demands for the release of vehicles to other organizations.

The Pan Korean Truck Transportation Union, one of the principal trucking concerns, has been reorganized under Korean Management. Its Japanese employees have been dismissed, tariff rates and salaries increased and truck drivers have been placed on a daily wage basis.

It is estimated that there was a 70 percent increase in trucking in November as compared with the previous month. Plans have been completed for the registration of all vehicles next year and new license plates will soon be available.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

25. Civil communications facilities presently augmented by military equipment are adequate to meet the needs of Occupation Forces and of the national economy south of 38 degrees provided breakdowns and failures do not occur due to lack of maintenance material. Requisitions for needed spare parts and equipment have been submitted.

26. The status of civil radio stations in the American zone follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operative</u>		<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Status</u>
		<u>Active</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>or Inoperative</u>	<u>Not Known</u>
Broadcast	11	10	-	1	-
Fixed Stations					
Mainland	7	4	3	-	-
Island	8	2	6	-	-
Mainland					
Coast Station	4	1	3	-	-
Aeronautical					
Communication	13	-	13	-	-
Beacons	3	-	-	-	3
Compass	4	-	-	-	4
Meteorological <u>a/</u>	3	-	-	-	3
H.F. Link Station	3	-	2	1	-
R.R. Emerg. Station	14	14	-	-	-
Total	70	31	27	2	10

a/ Excludes those fixed stations which also transmit meteorological data.

27. No communications research activities of any kind were conducted in Korea.

28. One civil communications equipment assembly plant is located in South Korea. It is a branch of the Oki Denki Kaisha (Oki Electric Company) of Japan established in Seoul prior to the war.

This plant and its subsidiary dealt in wholesale distribution of electrical equipment including telephone instruments and switchboards. They also performed testing, assembly and minor repair work. The former Japanese head of the plant has been replaced by a Korean.

Pending decision regarding disposition of privately owned Japanese property the plant has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Communications. At present it is engaged in the assembly or manufacture of small electric stoves, electric light plugs and other accessories and the repair of telephone equipment.

#### Bureau of Communications

29. As of 30 November there were only 300 Japanese in the Bureau of Communications or 1.8 percent of the total 16,720 employees. All Japanese personnel have been relieved of their former responsibilities and are being retained solely in an advisory capacity. The Bureau is being run by Koreans with the American personnel acting in a supervisory status.

The consolidation of the sections within the Bureau has progressed as contemplated. Reduction in absenteeism has been

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effected. Increase in efficiency has been obtained by the further promotion of a sense of responsibility, by the additional elimination of duplication and by the continuous release of unnecessary or unqualified employees.

The Bureau of Communications has sponsored a school, including six month courses in electricity and radio. The enrollment has expanded to approximately 1,000 students.

Text material consists exclusively of translations from foreign editions. Books published through the Bureau of Education for use in the regular school system will be employed as they become available.

#### Postal System

30. The postal system is now operated by Koreans. Action has been taken by the Military Government to improve its financial position.

The post office system handles postal deliveries, sale of stamps, postal savings, life insurance and acts as the governmental agency for the payment of pensions to government employees. In localities where there are no branches of the Bank of Chosen the post office is used as a medium for the payment of government expenditures. It is probable that government or municipal bonds will be handled by the Post Office Department.

The life insurance policies provide for medical treatment, exclusive of surgery and bed cases; in this connection the Bureau of Communications operates about 20 dispensaries in the American zone.

#### Savings Withdrawals

31. During November a considerable run on postal savings was experienced because of the large number of Japanese leaving Korea. Many of them were life insurance policy holders who dropped or cancelled their contracts. In other cases Koreans particularly those living north of the 38th parallel discontinued payment on their policies on account of future uncertainties.

Postal savings withdrawals have exceeded deposits since the occupation and yet the general financial position of the Bureau of Communications has improved. The entire returns of the Bureau show an average profit of 21 percent in spite of the fact that the postal system is still operating at a deficit.

#### Accounting System

32. The accounting of the various agencies of the Bureau is handled on a general fund basis involving a peculiar and complex system. The examination and rectification of this system constitutes one of the major problems.

Other major problems are the shortage of transportation facilities and the low supply of stamps. A supply of stamps with a new Korean design is being arranged to meet the requirements for 1946.

#### FINANCE

33. Pending recruitment of competent Koreans, key positions in the Korean financial structure have been filled by Military Government personnel. As of 15 November the collection of national taxes had begun and the national budget was under preparation. Controls on foreign exchange continued in force and transfers of funds between Korea and Japan were prohibited except as specifically authorized.

SECTION 3  
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education. . . . .	1
Press, Radio and Motion Pictures . . . . .	6
Arts and Religion. . . . .	10
Public Health and Welfare. . . . .	11

E D U C A T I O N

1. Korean schools are reopening rapidly although there is a shortage of teachers and textbooks. Many teachers have expressed their desire to resign because of low salaries. A brief training course has been instituted to alleviate the shortage of teaching personnel. Temporary teaching certificates will be granted upon completion of the course. Two American soldiers were placed in Seoul schools as English teachers.

Textbooks

2. Two-thirds of the textbooks had been rewritten in Korean by 15 November. Type has been set for a beginners' Korean Language Reader. Arrangements have been completed for the Military Government to take over the Chosen Textbook Company and print school texts.

Higher Education

3. Preparations to reopen Seoul (formerly Keijo) University are being made. Japanese staff members have been relieved of their positions and a Korean staff under the acting presidency of an American officer has assumed control. Arrangements are being made for the return of three Korean scholars currently employed at Kyoto University to assume important posts. The Korean Council on Medical Education was organized. Three professional schools were permitted to proceed with their programs.

Suwon Agricultural College and Suwon Agricultural Experiment Station are being rehabilitated and reopened. Taikyū Agricultural College has been temporarily combined with the former. Taegu Medical School reopened on 23 November.

Other Educational Developments

4. Translations are being made of ordinances dealing with Korean standards and procedures in order to facilitate mutual understanding between the Military Government and all educational institutions.

Over 3,000 students from 30 middle schools in the Seoul area took part in mass games and athletic contests at Seoul Grounds on 7 November.

Radio programs have been prepared on "Democracy and Education". Interest is being stimulated in art and religion. Books

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for the National Library have been received from Inchon. Many priceless documents were returned to Secul Museum from Poo Yu and Kyung-Choo.

#### Strikes

5. Student strikes occurred at two schools because of opposition to certain administrators and the forced transfers of some students necessitated by the present teacher shortage.

#### PRESS, RADIO AND MOTION PICTURES

6. Publicity on important matters is given through Military Government posters to indicate the need for substitution of some food items and for stimulation of fishing activities.

7. Arrangements have been completed to increase the issue of the Chukan Digest, a weekly paper, from 400,000 to 800,000 copies. The first Korean printing of the overseas edition of the New York Times has been released. The first series of the Civil Service Circular has been published and will become a part of the official gazette.

8. A standing operating procedure will govern the broadcasting of speeches by all political parties. Beginning 30 November parties will go on the air on each Friday from Radio Station JODK. A mobile address unit operating in Seoul reached some 17,000 people during the last week of the month.

9. The Korean Cinematic Company on 20 November made motion pictures of the presentation of new Korean textbooks to the Military Governor.

#### ARTS AND RELIGION

10. The Department of Arts and Religion has removed all signs in Japanese from the monuments on the palace grounds and new signs in Korean and English are being prepared. Registered objects of Korean art in the hands of the Japanese have been listed and reported to the Property Custodian.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

	Paragraph
Public Welfare . . . . .	11
Medical Services . . . . .	16
Veterinary Affairs . . . . .	19
Nursing Affairs . . . . .	21
Medical Supply . . . . .	22
Legal . . . . .	28
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	30
Vital Statistics . . . . .	35

## PUBLIC WELFARE

### Organization

11. The Military Government Welfare Branch is organized provisionally into six sub-sections: general relief, housing, welfare institutions, employee welfare, statistics and research, and welfare supply. These categories were determined after consultation with civilians concerning former practices to avoid a purely American pattern in the administration of relief. It has been found that they reflect accurately the main relief and welfare problems in Korea.

The organization of the Military Government Welfare Branch was accompanied by a similar organization of the Korean personnel. Civilian employees number approximately 80 and include section heads, consultants, interpreters and employees of nationally operated institutions.

The integration of relief and welfare practices in the provinces with the national program will be developed through teams composed of both Military Government and Korean personnel.

### Relief and Repatriation

12. The most pressing relief problem is that of repatriated Koreans. During the month 221,802 Koreans were returned from Japan bringing the total to 405,602. This is balanced by a total of 445,419 Japanese returned to Japan. The number of Koreans returning or infiltrating from North Korea has not been determined.

The processing and relocation of returning refugees is a responsibility of both the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. The present arrangement allocates responsibility for the care of Koreans prior to entering the American zone and the schedule of movement within Korea of the Displaced Persons Branch of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

The Welfare Branch of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare assumes responsibility for feeding, housing and clothing; notification to teams of scheduling of incoming refugees; and relocation of Korean families.

13. A request was made and approved for an initial allocation of \$ 15,000,000 for relief. These funds have been allocated to provinces according to need and will be used in purchasing relief supplies and paying warehousing and handling charges, administrative costs, subsidies to private agencies and emergency grants to public and private institutions.

14. The Chosen Food Corporation has established branches in each provincial headquarters for the sale of food to Military Government teams. This food is used for local relief purposes. Basic items are salt, rice and other grains and condensed milk for babies.

15. The only sources of clothing and bedding for relief are from abandoned or salvaged Japanese civilian and military stocks which are of poor quality. Conferences with the Materials Commodity Corporation have not resulted in obtaining clothing or bedding in sufficient quantities. The possibilities now being investigated include importation from the United States and production of clothing by private firms in Korea.

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## MEDICAL SERVICES

### Hospitals

16. Thirty-two hospitals in and near Seoul and within Kyong Ki Do have been investigated. These included the larger provincial and municipal hospitals and a number of private and special hospitals. There is ample bed space but coal and food supplies are inadequate. Medical supply is adequate only by former Korean standards while the general problems of price, procurement, distribution and transportation remain acute.

The outpatient departments are the most active medical service agencies of all hospitals. The first health center in Seoul has been officially opened. It is concerned primarily with anti-tuberculosis work.

### Licensure

17. A Board of Licensure and Registration has been formed to study the problems of practitioners of all categories. This Board is composed of appointees from the following: Board of Medical Education, Bureau of Public Health and the organized medical profession.

### Medical Education

18. An ordinance has been prepared to transfer the direct administration of the seven recognized medical schools in South Korea to the Medical Education Section of the Education Bureau. A Board of Medical Education has been organized to control standards and policies of these schools.

## VETERINARY AFFAIRS

19. This Section was activated 8 November pursuant to Ordinance No. 25 of 7 November. The main effort has been directed toward procurement and organization of civilian personnel.

There are about 1,000 veterinarians in Korea of which 458 are assigned to districts. The Veterinary College at Souwon has not functioned at full capacity since the Japanese teaching personnel were removed. Two instructors remain out of a former staff of seven.

### Animal Disease Control

20. Prevailing animal diseases are glanders, rabies, anthrax, tuberculosis and rinderpest. In 1943 the tuberculin test was applied to all cattle in Kyong Ki Do and 24.9 percent showed positive reactions. The method of disposition of positive reactors is unsatisfactory. Owners are required to remove them from the herd for a period of one year.

## NURSING AFFAIRS

21. The public health nursing program in Korea is being reorganized. Inspection trips have been made to hospitals. Nurses placed on temporary duty in the Department of Education assist in the program by giving demonstrations and teaching.

The first six-weeks' refresher course was started for graduate nurses on 12 November. The applicants were interviewed and qualifications recorded. Details of the course were worked out after consultations with section chiefs, Korean medical authorities and Seoul University personnel.

A city maternal and infant health center has been started. A field program has been planned as part of this organization to establish a standing operational procedure, uniform contents for obstetrical bags and a procedure for making field trip reports. Uniforms are now being procured.

Graduates of the first class of the refresher course for public health nurses will form the nucleus of the Seoul Public Health Department. Some of them will begin public health work in In-Chon while others will form a part of Korean public health teams to work in the provinces.

#### MEDICAL SUPPLY

22. The operation of the medical supply service in Korea is a responsibility of the Medical Supply Section of the Bureau of Health and Welfare. Duties include responsibility for all matters pertaining to the manufacture and distribution of medical, dental and veterinary supplies and equipment.

#### Drug Manufacturing

23. There were 72 major drug manufacturing plants in Korea when the Japanese were in control. Most of these plants were located in the vicinity of Seoul. Simultaneously with the occupation a plan was formulated to resume their operation. In the meantime the plants were under custody and guard of United States Forces and all funds frozen. Upon completion of the audit Military Government officials invited bids from Koreans for their operation. Successful bidders were required to furnish cash bond covering 30 percent of the appraised value of each concern. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in locating personnel qualified to operate these plants.

At present 20 establishments are manufacturing drugs under close supervision of the Military Government. Production ranges from 5 to 60 percent of normal. A fair supply of raw materials is available but the shortage of coal is acute. It is estimated that current stocks of fuel are sufficient only for 30 days.

#### Medical Equipment

24. There is no indication that any appreciable quantity of surgical instruments, laboratory, X-ray, dental and veterinary supplies and equipment or technical items of hospital equipment were ever manufactured in Korea. Such supplies and equipment were imported mainly from Japan.

#### Supply Operation

25. Information available points to a shortage of medical supplies. It is difficult to determine from data at hand the actual consumption in the past. Only small amounts have been released from United States Army stocks. The import requirements for a six-month period is estimated at 360 basic medical units to be delivered at the rate of 20 every 10 days starting as soon as possible. It was assumed that local stocks and manufacturing facilities would provide for about two-thirds of the population. This would leave approximately 6,000,000 for whom supplies would have to be imported.

26. Considerable stocks of medical supplies belonging to the Japanese Armed Forces were taken into custody by United States Forces. These are now being released for distribution.

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Every effort is being made by the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare to expedite distribution for civilian use. Plans provide for transfer of the stocks direct from the former Japanese depots and supply dumps to civilian wholesalers in the provinces.

Since the wholesalers will be required to purchase the supplies, an accurate and detailed inventory is necessary. Considerable difficulty is encountered because sufficient qualified personnel is lacking. The Bureau has submitted a plan providing for "bulk sales" to expedite action.

#### Medical Distribution

27. Distribution of products from manufacturers to wholesalers under the Japanese was accomplished through the Chosen Medicine Company which was actually a drug monopoly. To insure an orderly distribution of the products manufactured it has been necessary to continue the operation of that Company under direct supervision of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. Plans have been formulated for direct distribution and the company will be liquidated at the earliest practicable date.

#### LEGAL

28. The Legal Section was activated in November. Its activities included: the establishment of accounting systems for handling funds allocated by the Finance Bureau to the Public Health and Welfare Bureau and for interim allocation of funds for current operating expenses, the preparation of an outline of essentials for a licensing procedure for drug manufactures and the processing of a budget estimate.

#### Budget

29. A Bureau of Public Health and Welfare budget estimate has been submitted for the six months period extending from 1 October 1945 to 31 March 1946. The total budget is ₩ 1,423,957,737. It is made up of the Public Health Branch estimate ₩ 123,618,757 and the Public Welfare Branch estimate ₩ 1,300,338,980.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### Smallpox

30. Reports of a number of minor smallpox epidemics have been received. The disease appears to be on the increase. Vaccine has been dispatched to the affected areas.

##### Typhus

31. Surveys completed by the USA Typhus Commission indicate that the incidence of typhus fever in some areas of Korea may be much higher than last year. Louse control has been initiated in Kyonggi Province. The small quantities of DDT powder on hand are being used to dust infiltrators at the Seoul Railroad Station. Individuals entering South Korea at Kassoong, 38 degrees north latitude border station, are being dusted and vaccinated. Case finding and insect control teams are being trained in all provinces.

##### Veneral Diseases

32. The best available information regarding the actual incidence of veneral diseases is found in surveys previously conducted by Korean doctors using their own laboratories, methods and technicians. These surveys show an incidence of syphilis of 10 percent or more in the general population.

An association for the "Extermination of VD in Korea" has been formed around a nucleus of nine Seoul physicians who are specialists in serology and dermatology and representatives of all the local hospitals and medical colleges.

Present stocks of supplies for treatment of venereal diseases are totally inadequate. Any campaign to suppress successfully venereal diseases is dependent upon the production or importation of necessary drugs and supplies.

#### Public Health Education

33. Health activities are being carried on by all divisions of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. Available Japanese health films are being studied as to their suitability for future use. News releases and talks have been given on the danger of methyl alcohol poisoning.

#### Laboratory

34. The physical plant of the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases is poor. There is insufficient space for the bacteriological laboratories. The equipment of the vaccine laboratory is good and with the exception of such smaller items as pipettes and centrifuge tubes it is sufficient to do the work required.

There is a critical shortage of chemicals. Bacteriological media are adequate with the exception of some of the peptones used in the production of diphtheria antitoxin.

The Chemistry Laboratory is operating at or above peacetime level. Equipment is in good condition. Work is handicapped by the absence of a supply of gas and of many necessary inorganic and organic chemicals not to be found in Korea. The Fusan Veterinary Laboratory is manufacturing smallpox vaccine and processing rinderpest vaccine and serum. The Kitasato Institute at Taiku is manufacturing smallpox vaccine.

Samples of whiskey, brandy, Korean distilled spirit and alcohol were examined and 96 of 370 contained methyl alcohol. The 24 samples of wine examined were free of methyl alcohol.

In synthetic chemistry the department has completed the preparation of DDT.

A table has been prepared showing the caloric values of native Korean foods. A balanced diet has been drawn up for the Koreans employed by the Military Government.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

35. To determine the system of vital statistics registration existing prior to occupation conferences were held with past and present government officials. An analysis is in progress of previous laws and regulations.

Information obtained to date indicates that births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces were reportable matters. These reports were sent to the appropriate local Home Affairs Office for entry in the family records and for transcription for the National Census Office.

36. Public health authorities were concerned only with information regarding the eleven reportable communicable diseases. Other vital statistics were not available until published in

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tabular form by the National Census Office. This was usually three years after date of occurrence. Accuracy of information is doubtful in all of the data.

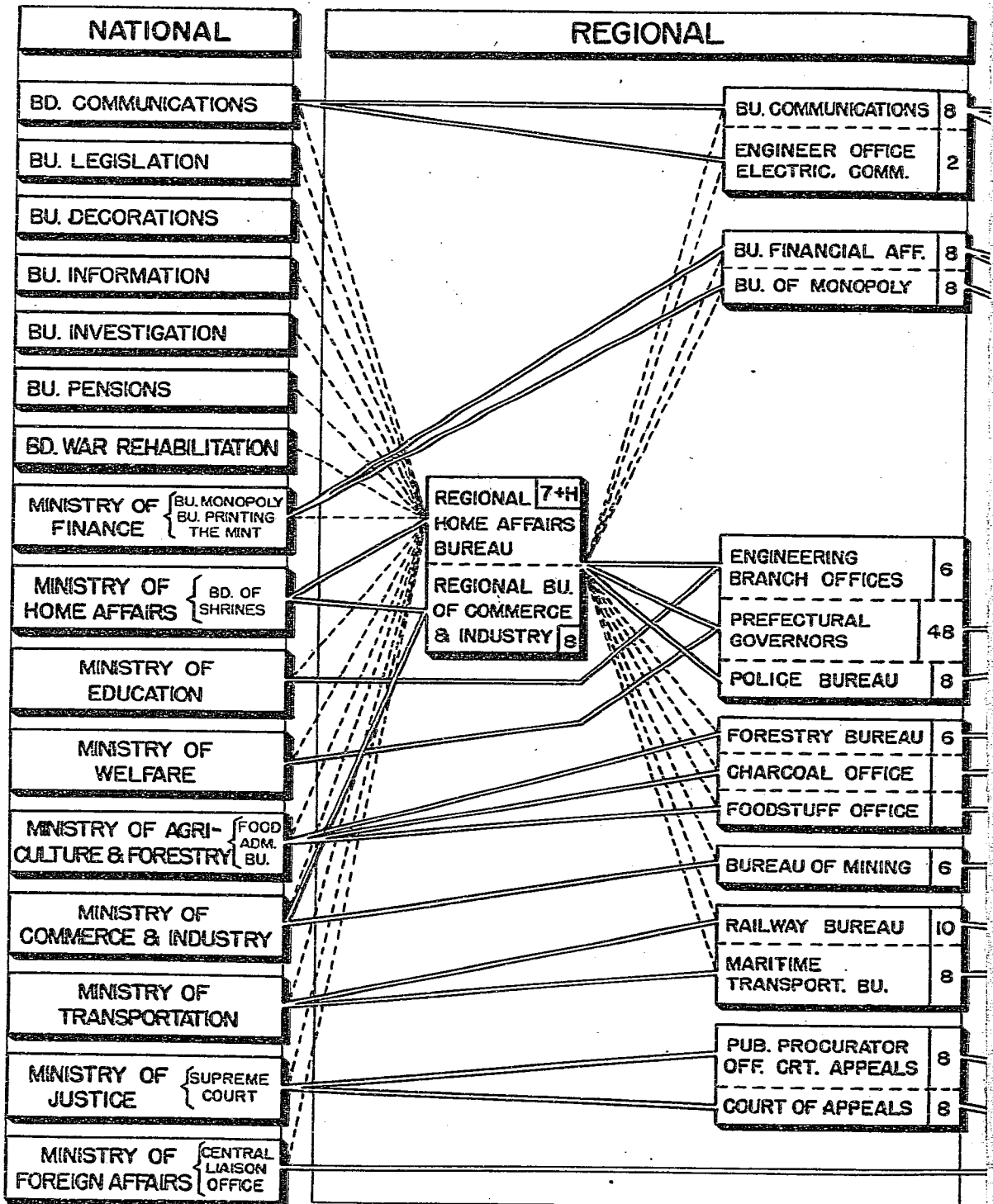
The former Japanese Chief of the National Census Office estimated that 80 percent of the births and deaths were registered. He also stated that reports of communicable diseases were forwarded in 10 to 20 percent of the cases. Mortality statistics by cause of death were inaccurate. Twenty percent of deaths reported in 1942 were due to ill-defined or unknown causes.

37. Ordinance 25 of 7 November transferred responsibility for all vital statistics activities from the National Census Office to the provincial departments of health and welfare. A section of vital statistics was created in each department to direct and supervise registration activities and to collect, tabulate and analyze vital statistics data from registration reports received from local registrars. Transcript of registration reports will be made and forwarded to the National Census Office as in the past.

The Vital Statistics Section of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare will establish and maintain registration policies and assist provincial offices by providing technical personnel in the field and by training provincial personnel.

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# JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMIN

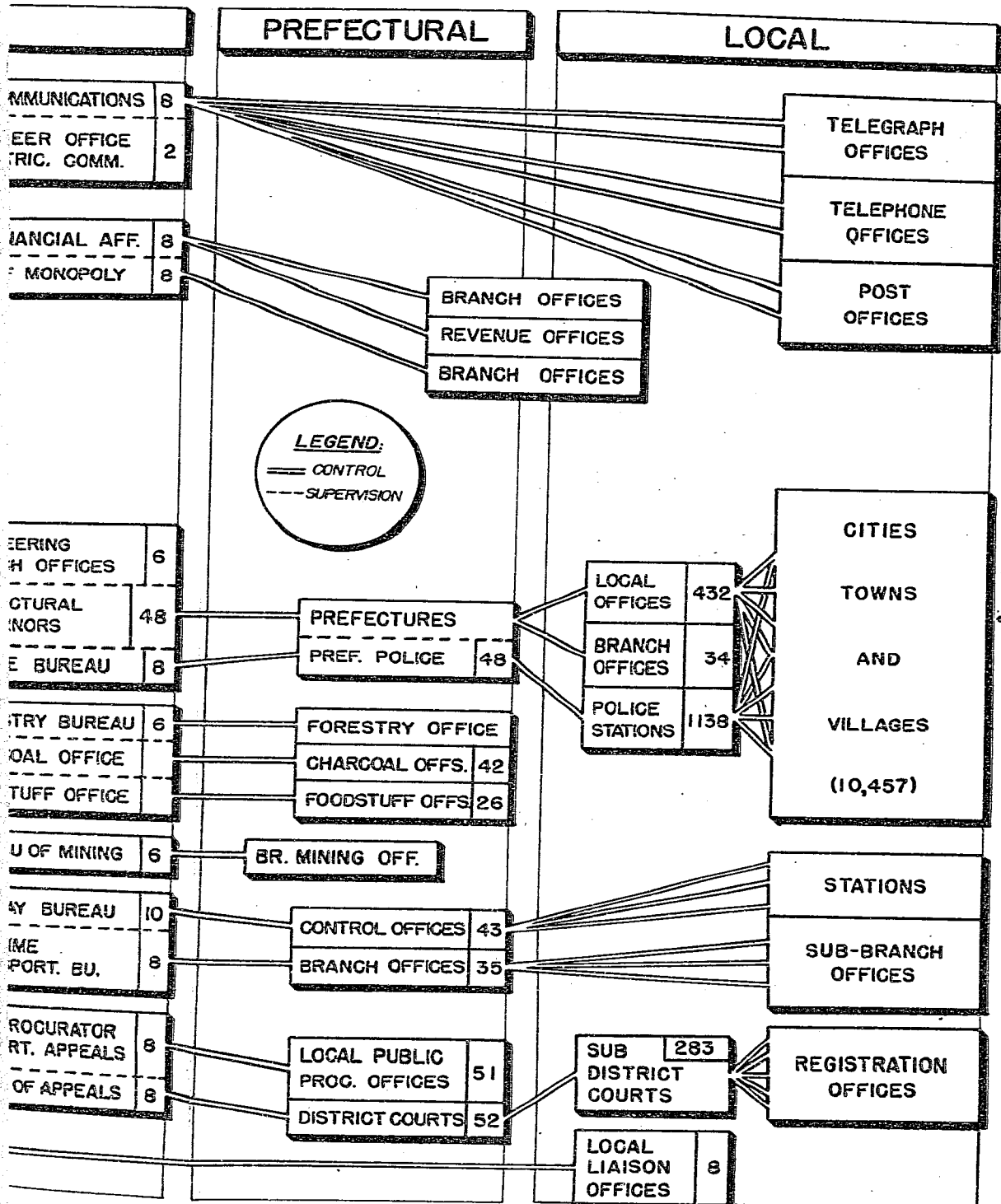


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# T ADMINISTRATIVE CHANNELS



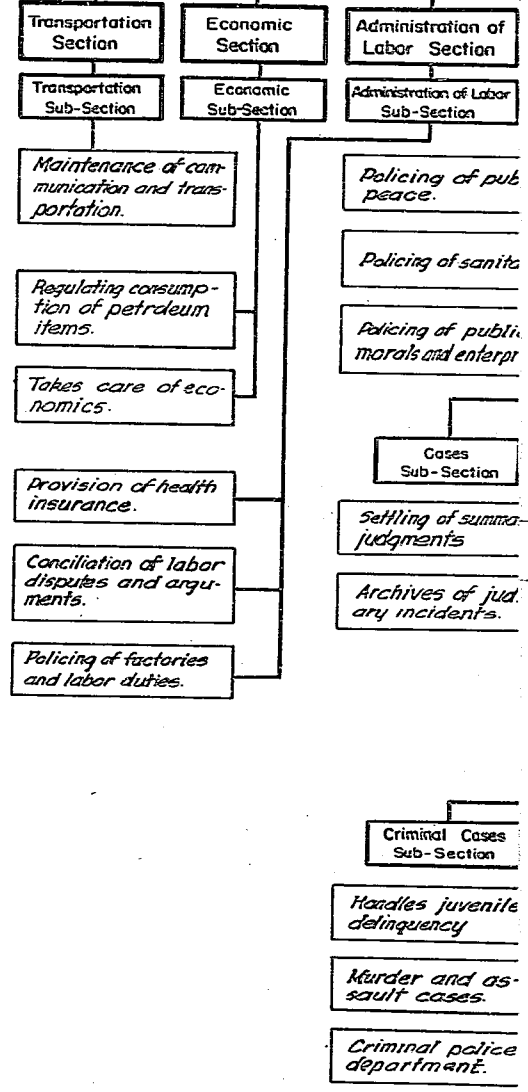
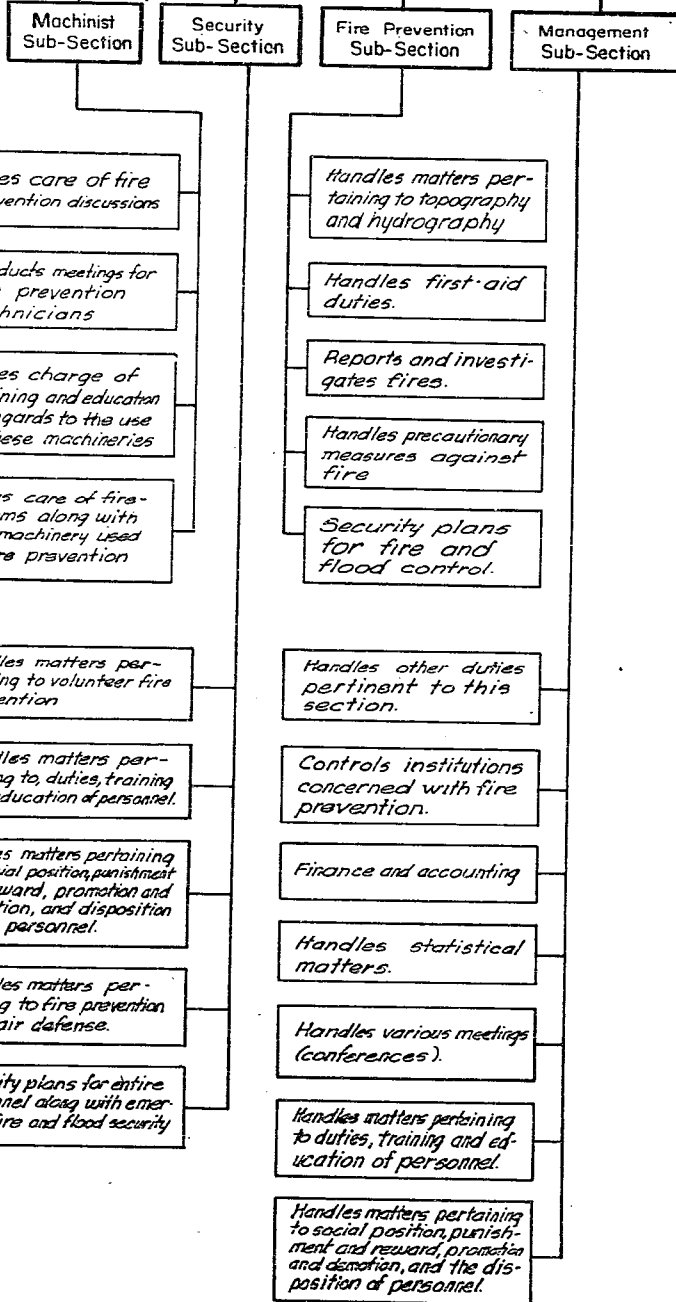
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# Metropolitan Police Department

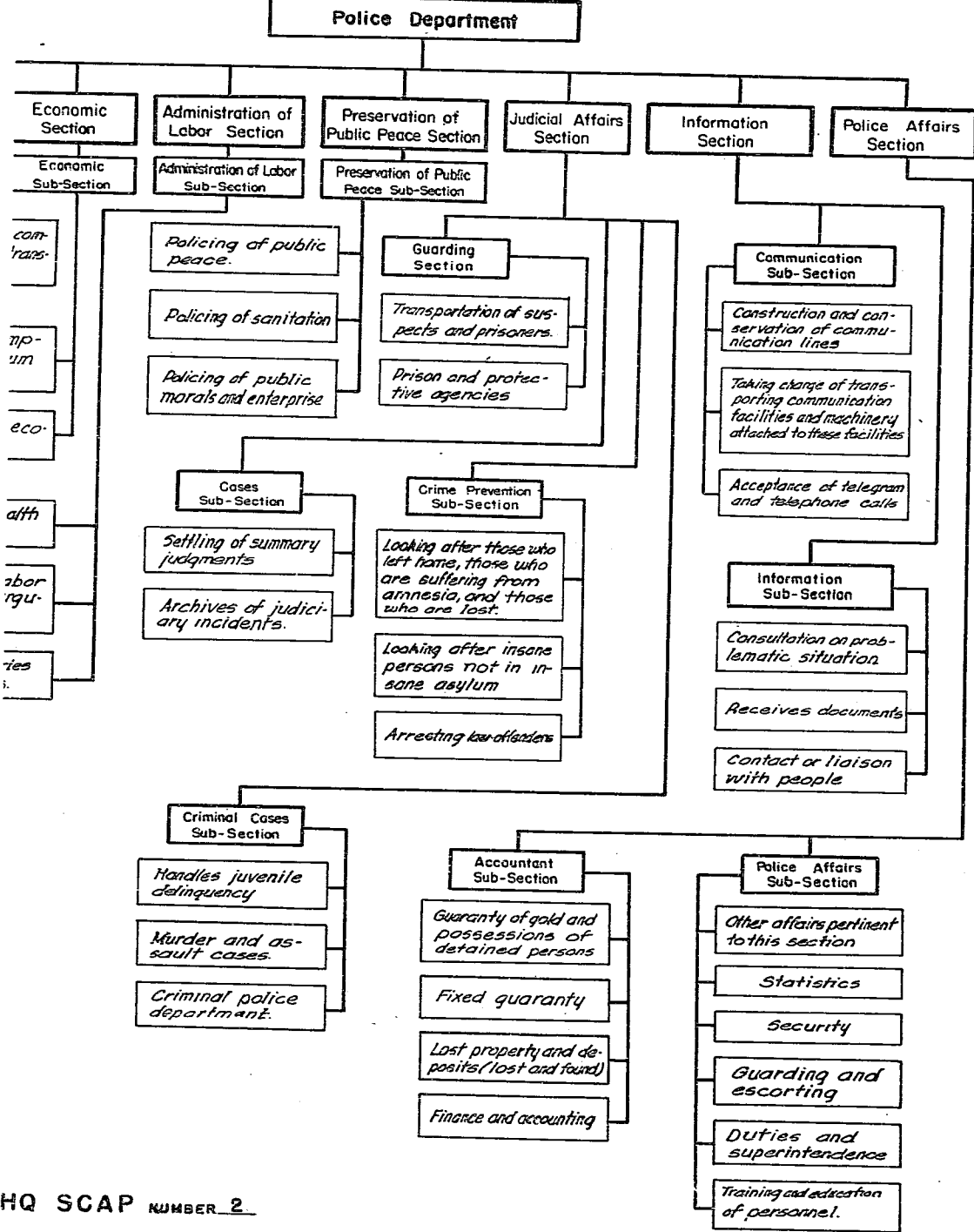
## Fire Prevention Department



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**in Police Department**



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## PRISON POPULATION 7 OCTOBER 1945

Prisoners sentenced to  
imprisonment and detention

Prisoners awaiting trial and  
prisoners sentenced to death

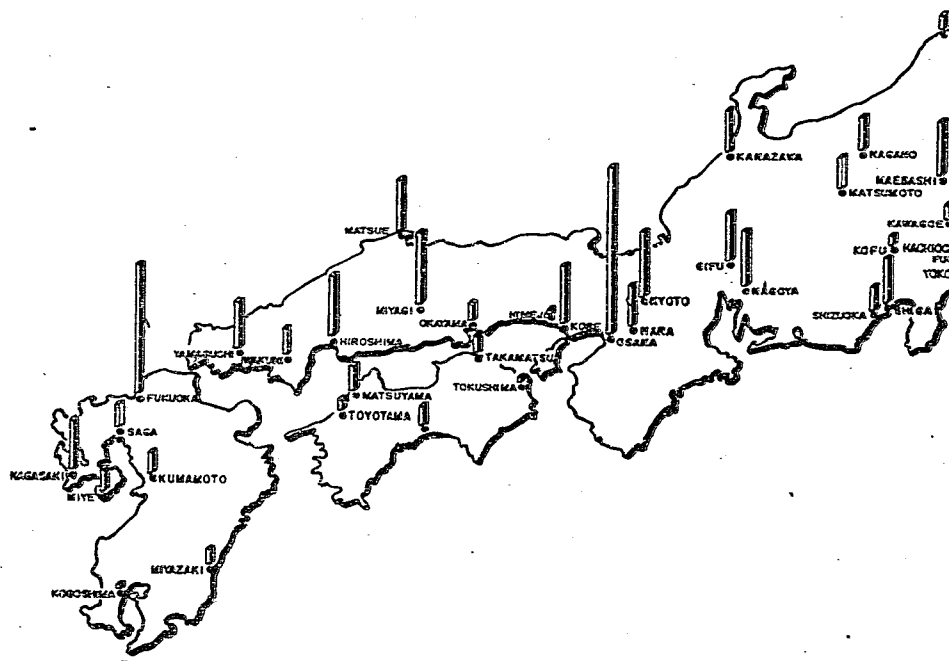
Adult		Juvenile		Adult		Juvenile		Prisoners in workhouses	Children of women prisoners	TOTAL
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
26,256	1,125	2,663	69	3,023	179	153	6	25	4	43,562

PRISONS WITH POPULATION OVER 1000  
7 October 1945

Name	No. of prisoners	Name	No. of prisoners
Osaka	3,218	Kanbashi	1,172
Fukuoka	2,910	Kagasaki	1,153
Yokohama	1,944	Katase	1,140
Fukuoka	1,846	Hiroshima	1,139
Miyagi	1,604	Gifu	1,071
Iyete	1,423	Yamaguchi	1,055
Kobe	1,280	Shiga	1,025
Nagoya	1,302		

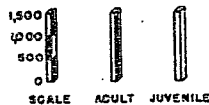
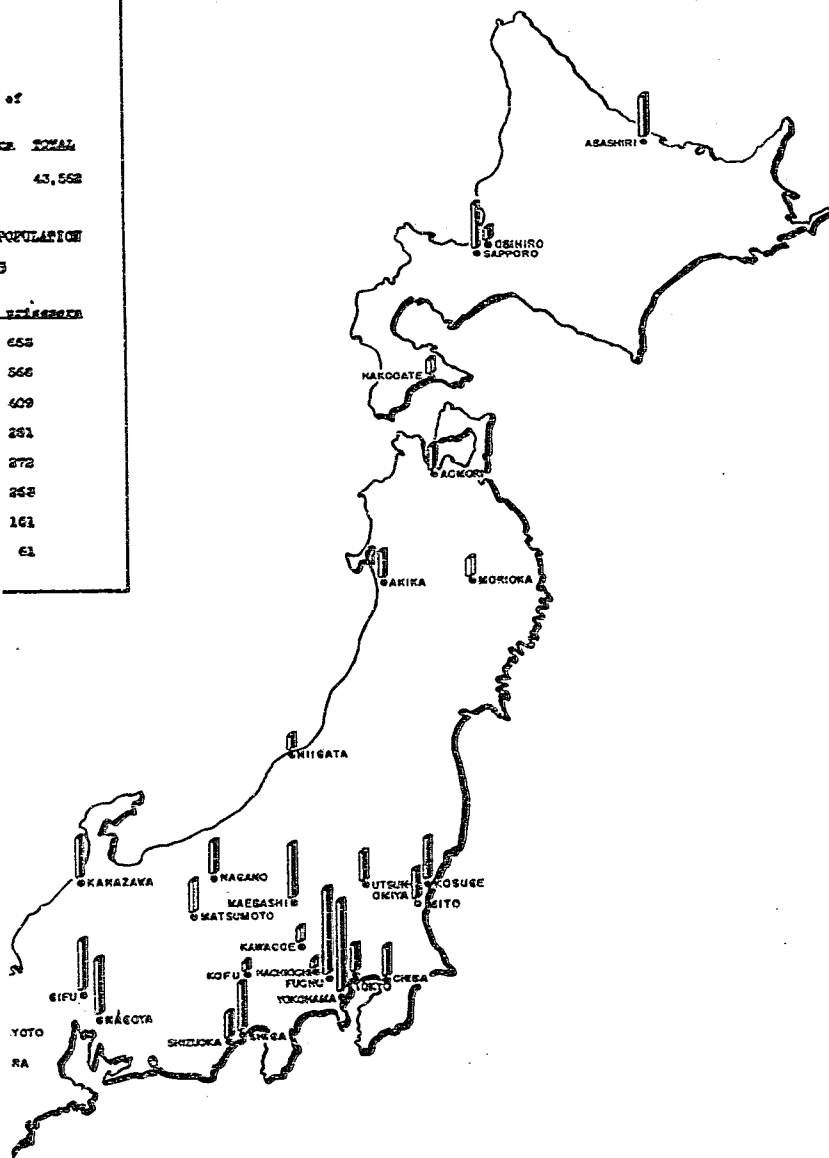
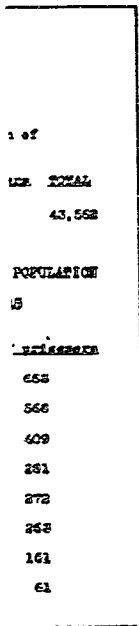
JUVENILE PRISONS AND POPULATION  
7 October 1945

Name	No. of prisoners
Katsunoto	653
Iwakuni	568
Saga	409
Kanagawa	381
Koriyama	272
Hakodate	263
Hachioji	161
Himeji	61



SOURCE: RECORDS OF MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

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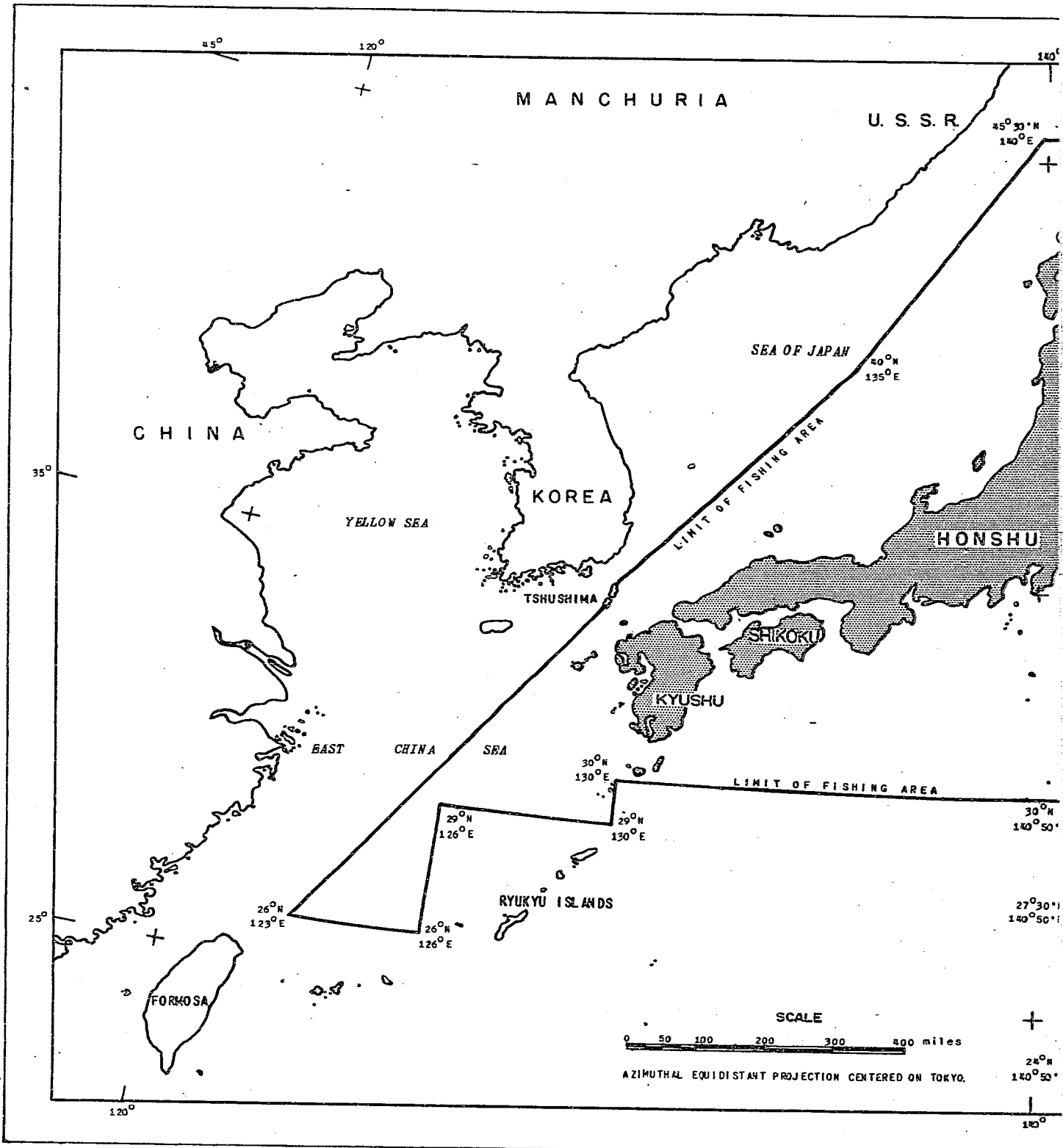
**PRISON  
POPULATION**

**JAPAN**

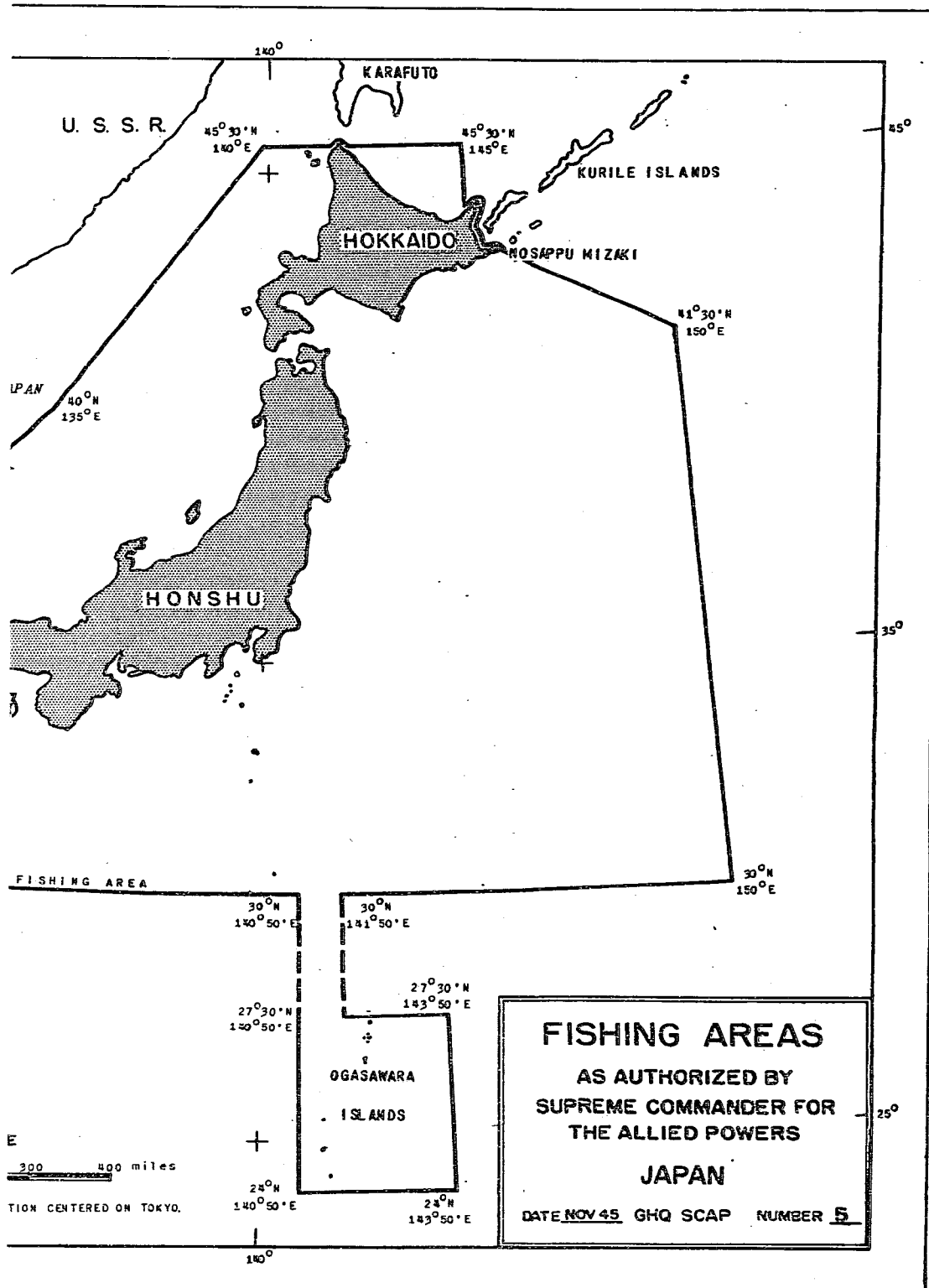
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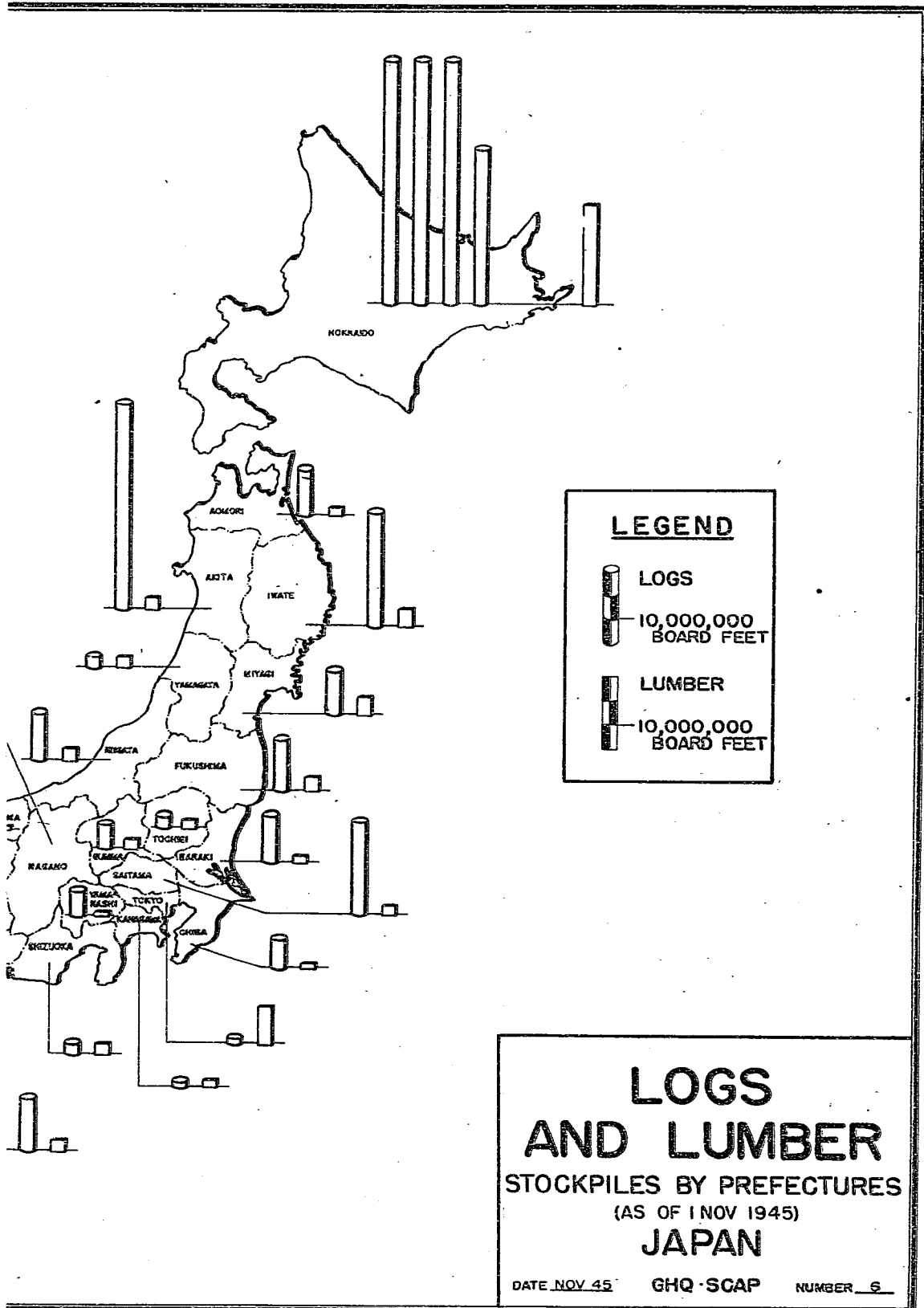
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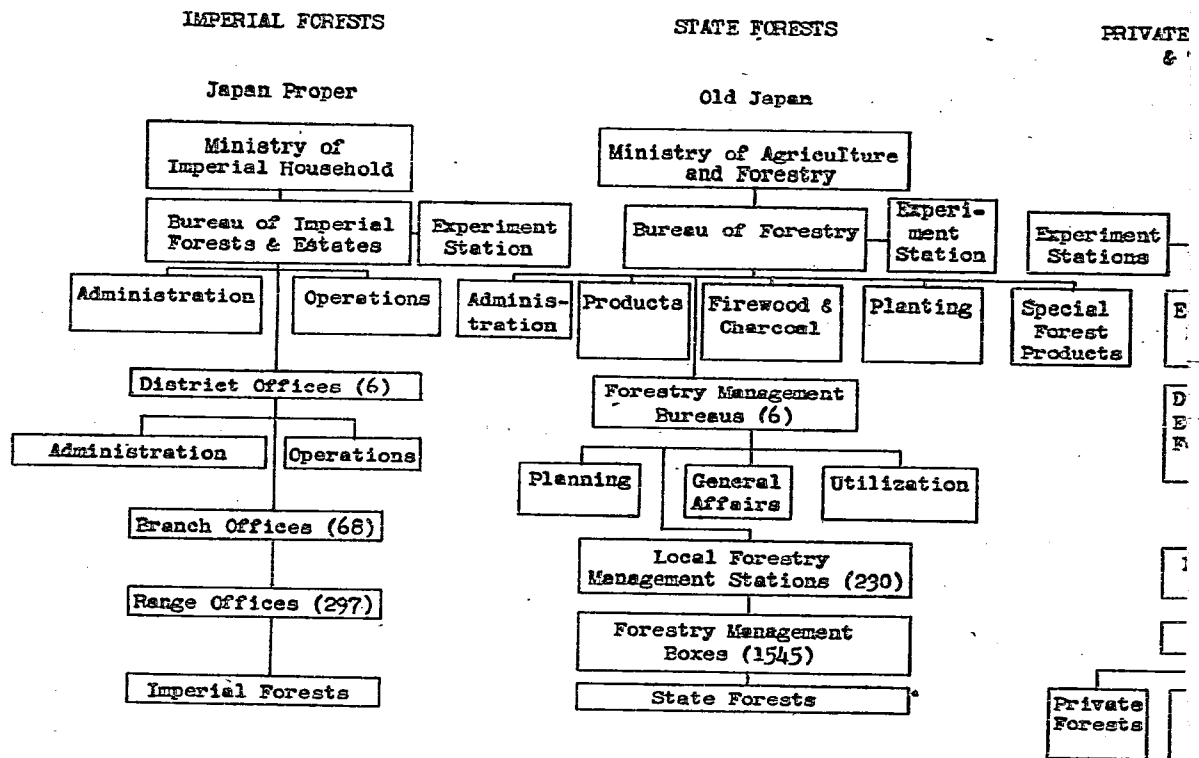






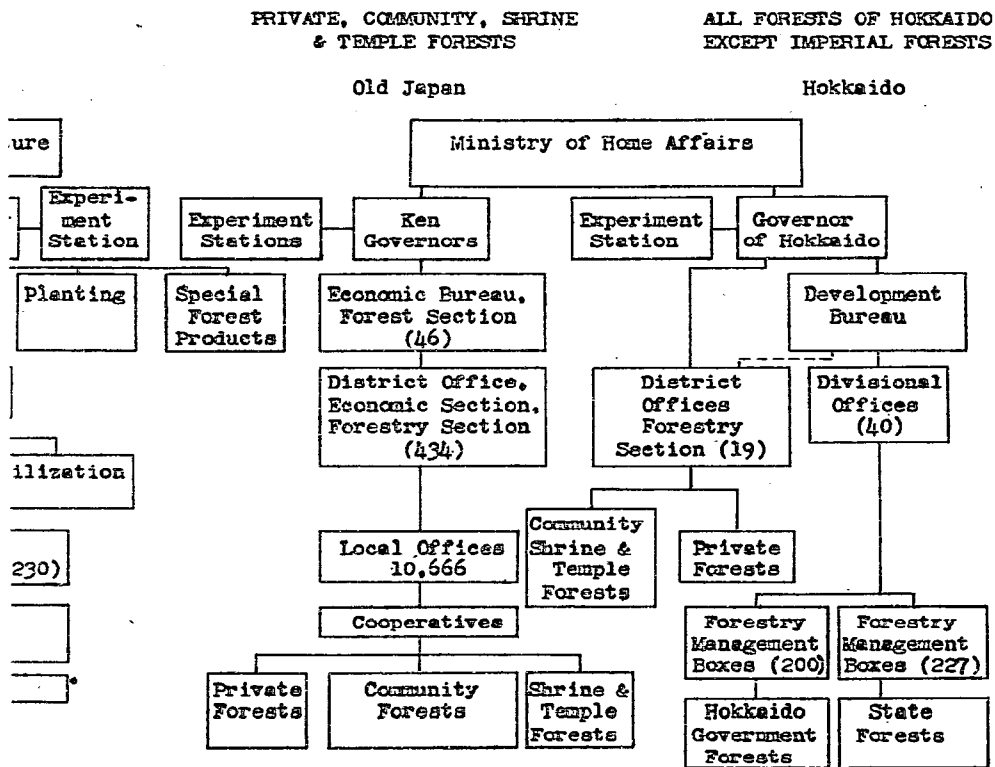
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# JAPAN'S FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION OF



g/ Old Japan includes Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

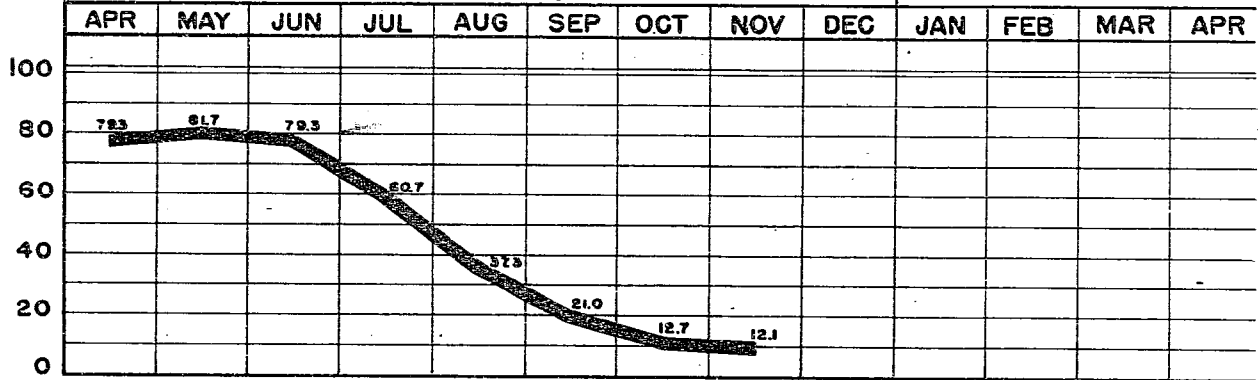
# ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION



# TREND OF COAL PRODUCTION IN HONG KONG

INDEX

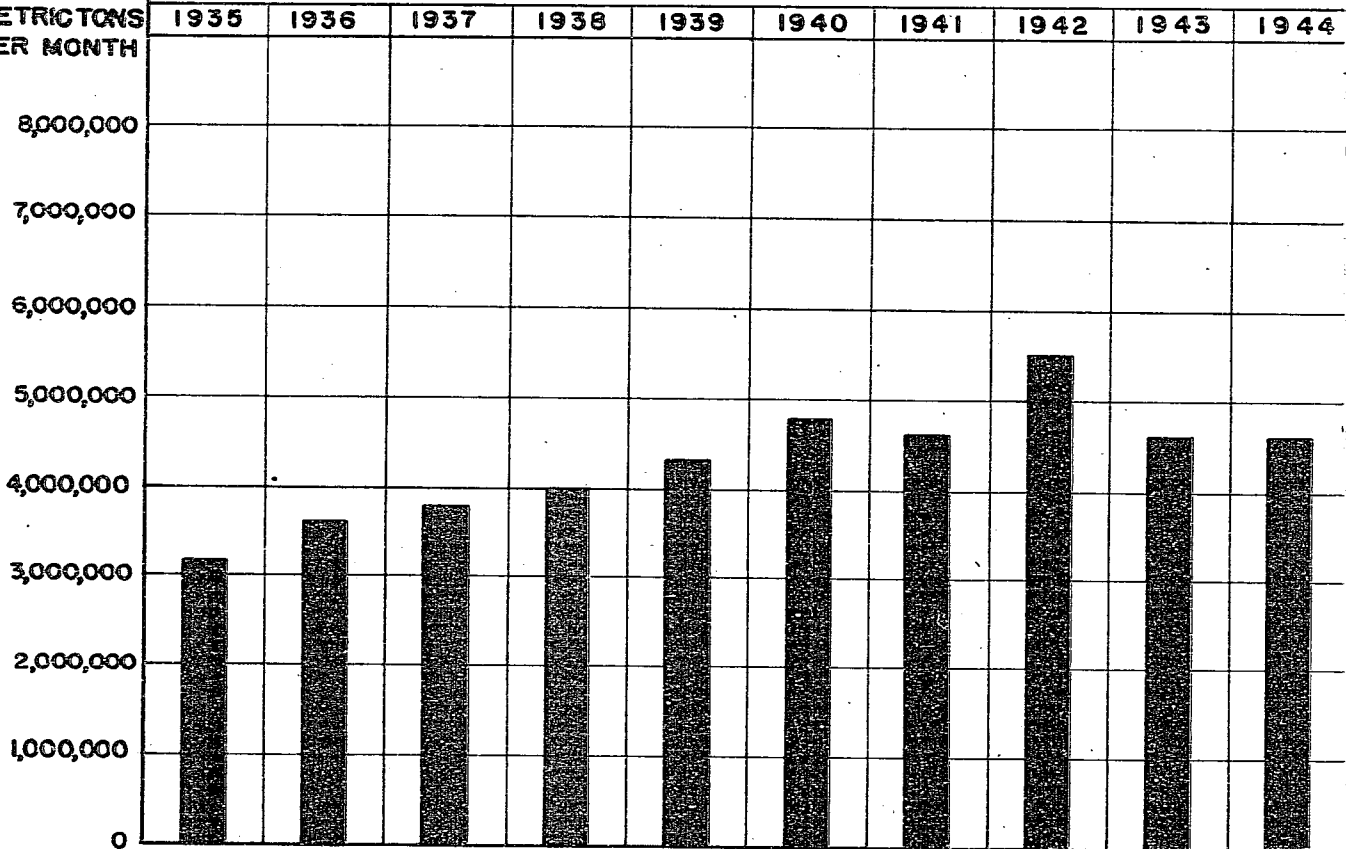
1945



INDEX 100-10 YEAR MONTHLY AVERAGE (4,285,000 METRIC TONS PER MONTH)

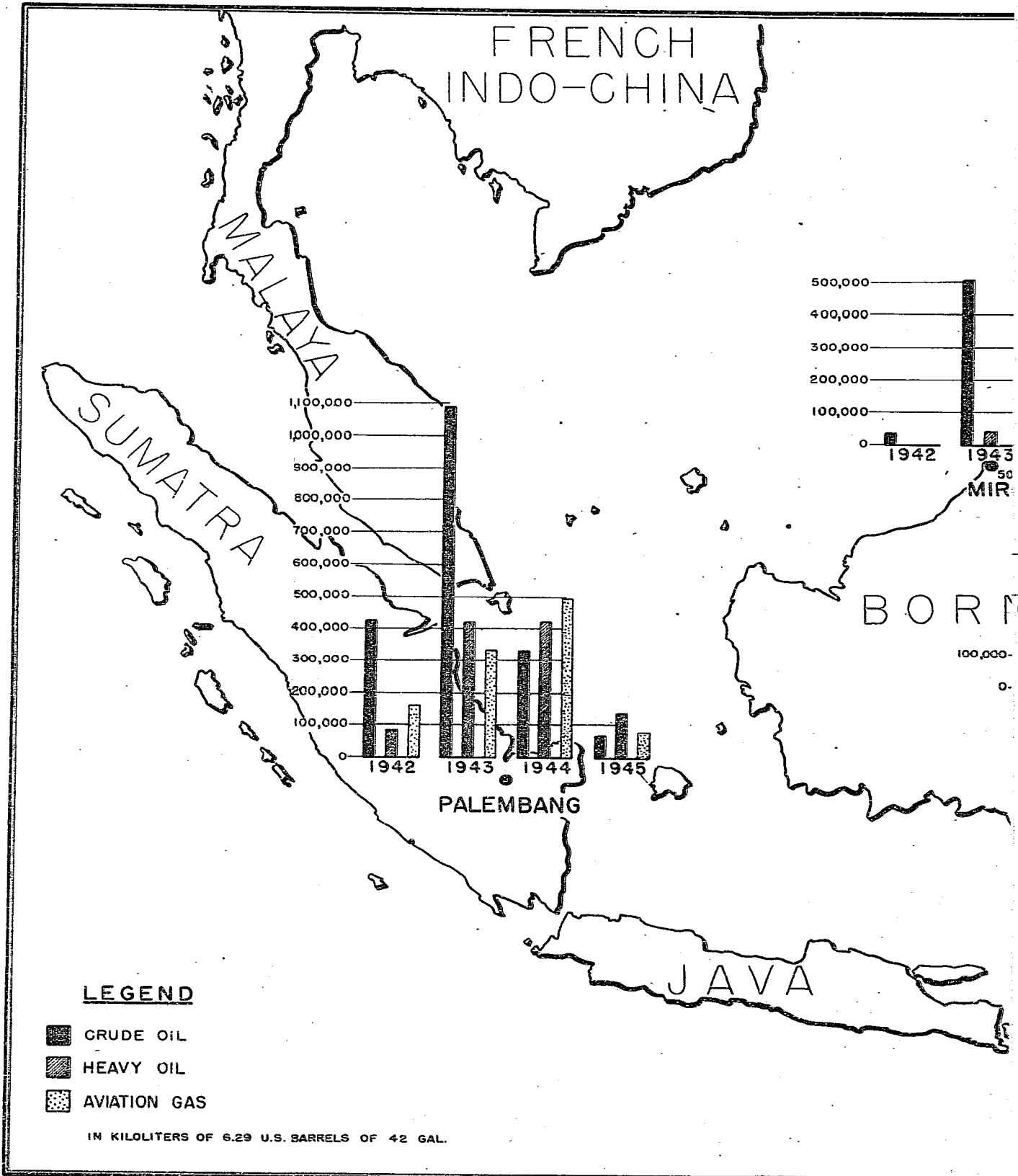
# AVERAGE MONTHLY COAL PRODUCTION

METRIC TONS PER MONTH

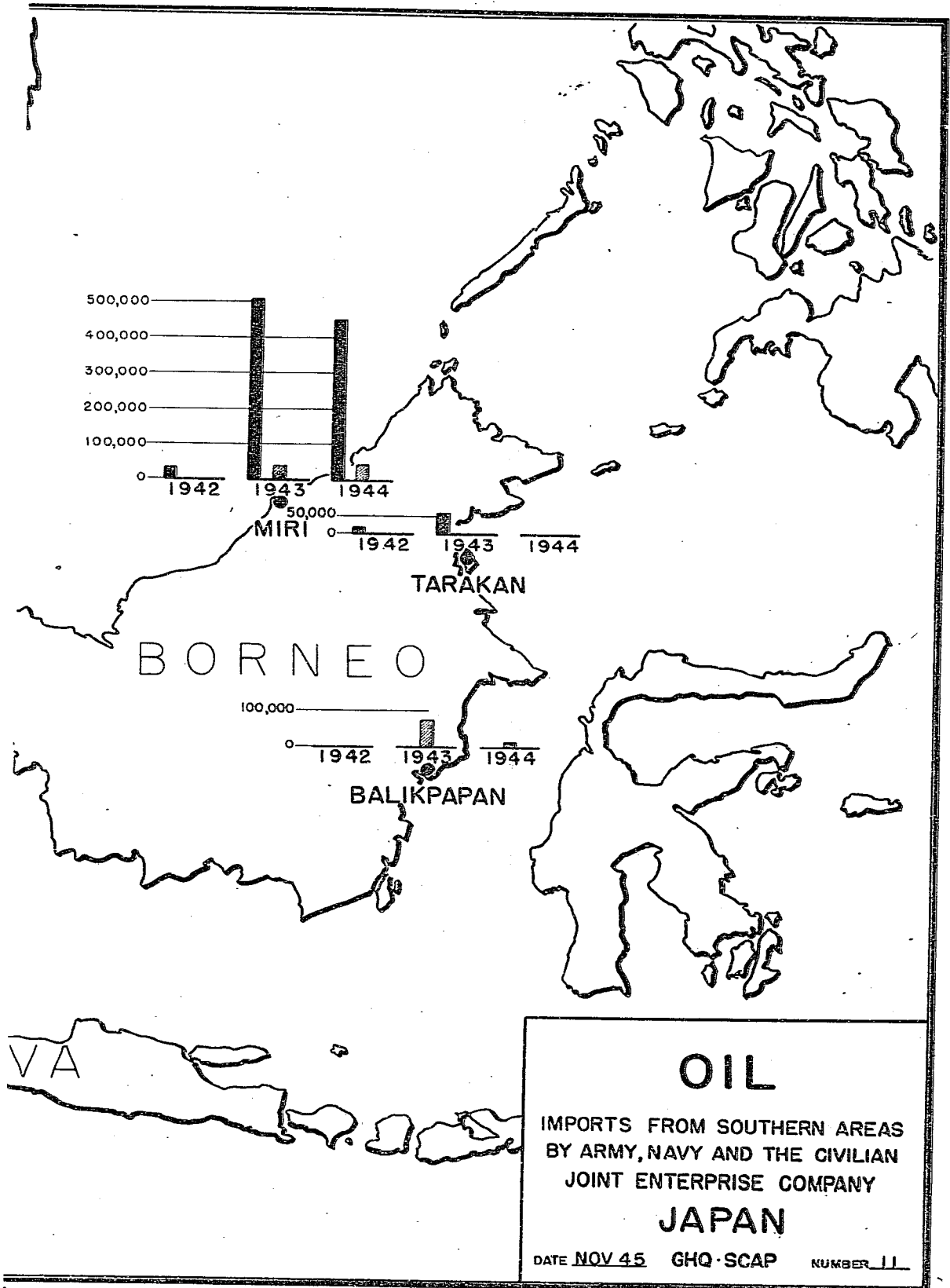


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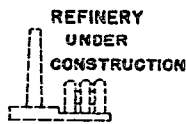
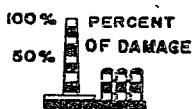
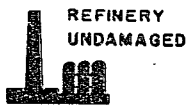


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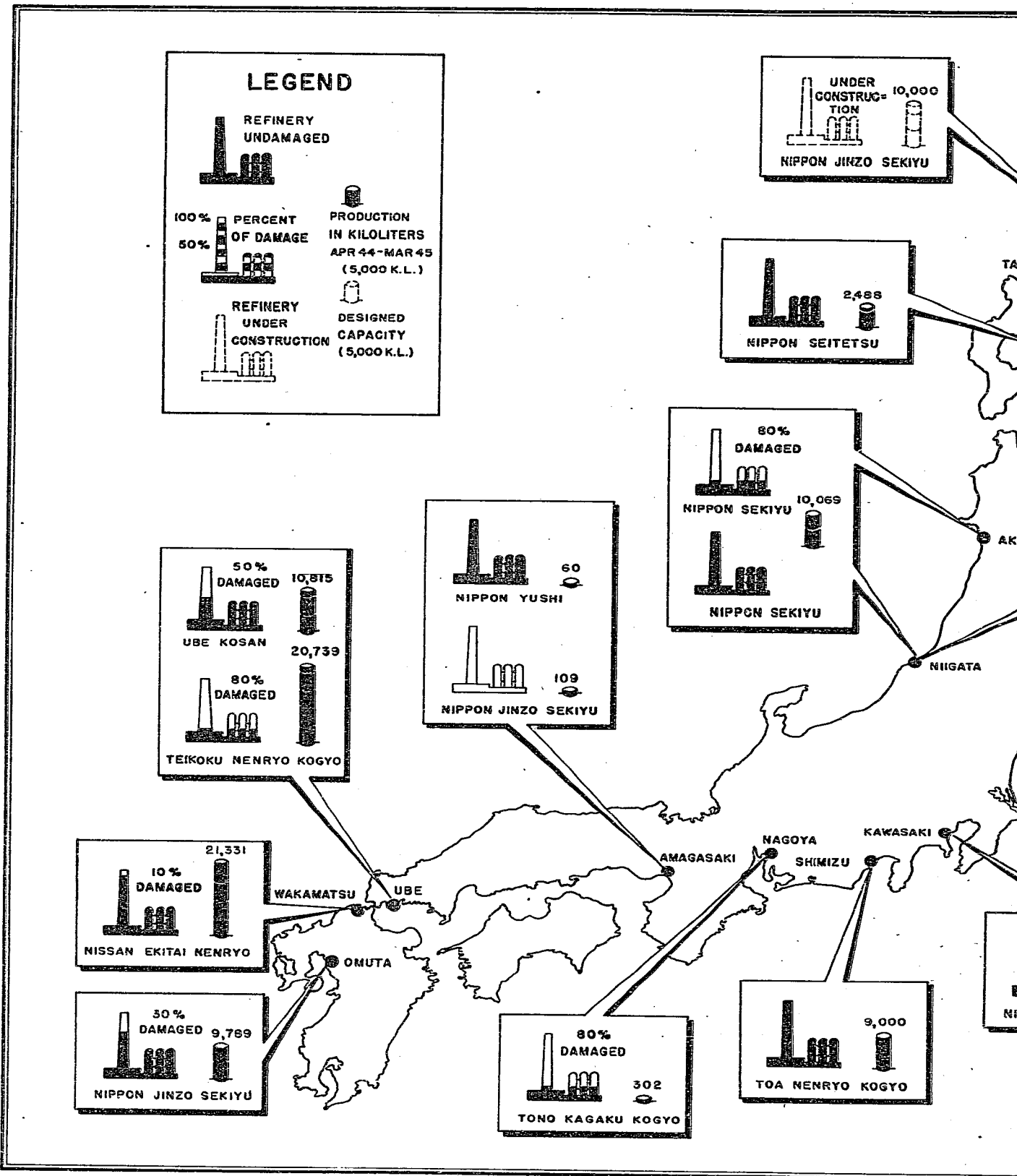
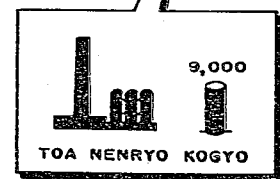
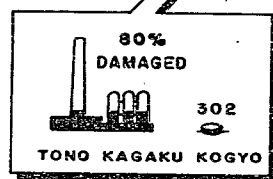
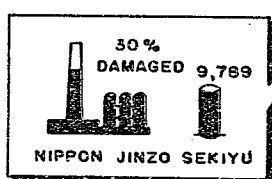
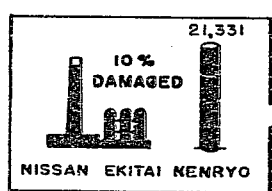
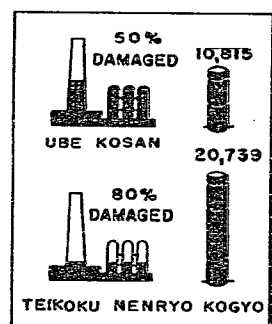
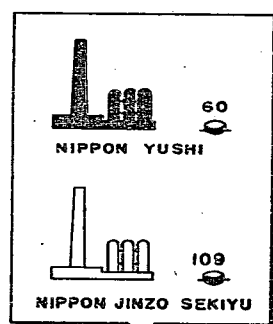
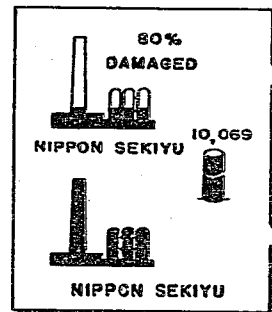
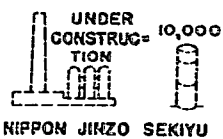
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### LEGEND



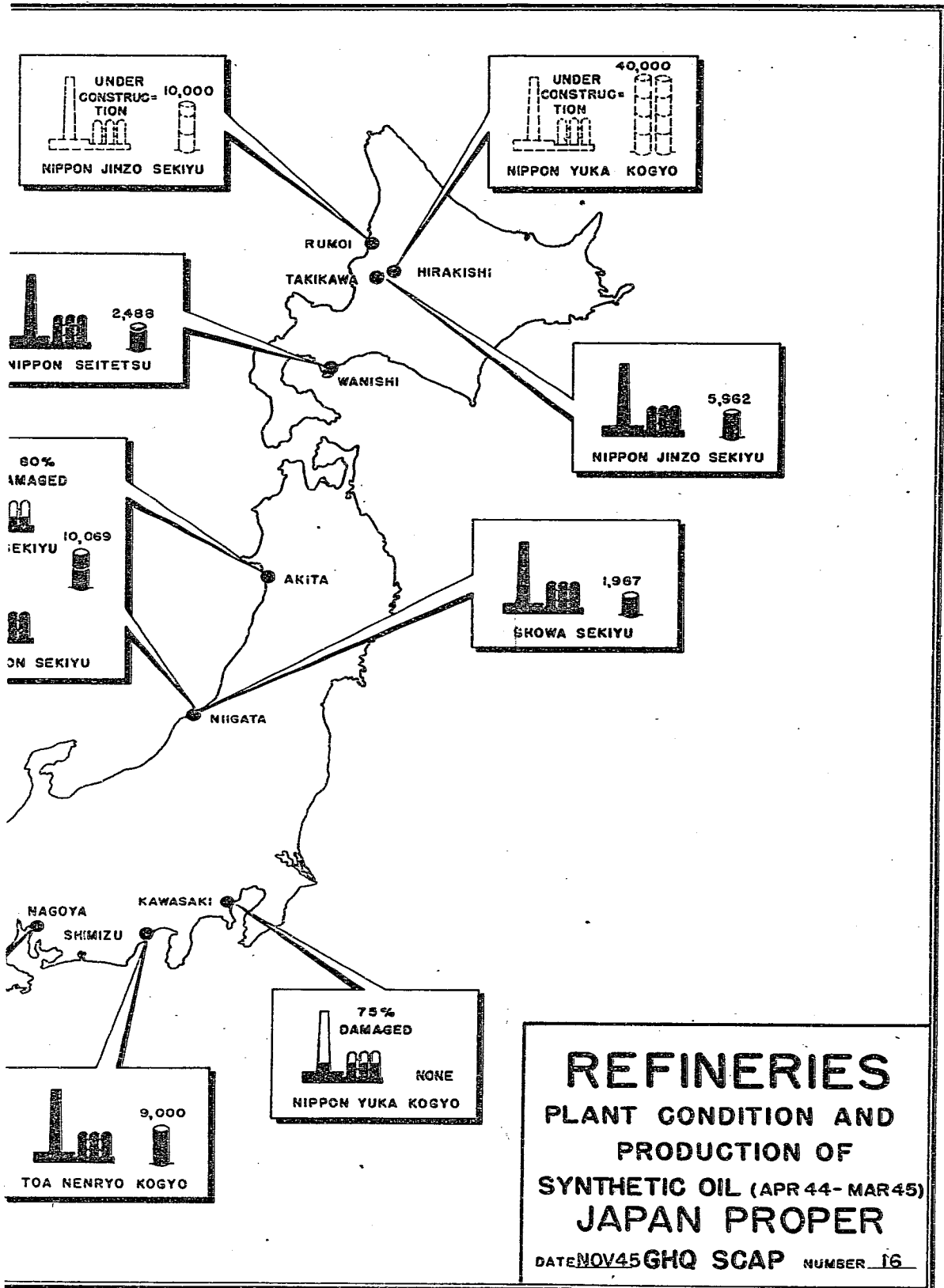
PRODUCTION  
IN KILOLITERS  
APR 44-MAR 45  
(5,000 K.L.)

DESIGNED  
CAPACITY  
(5,000 K.L.)



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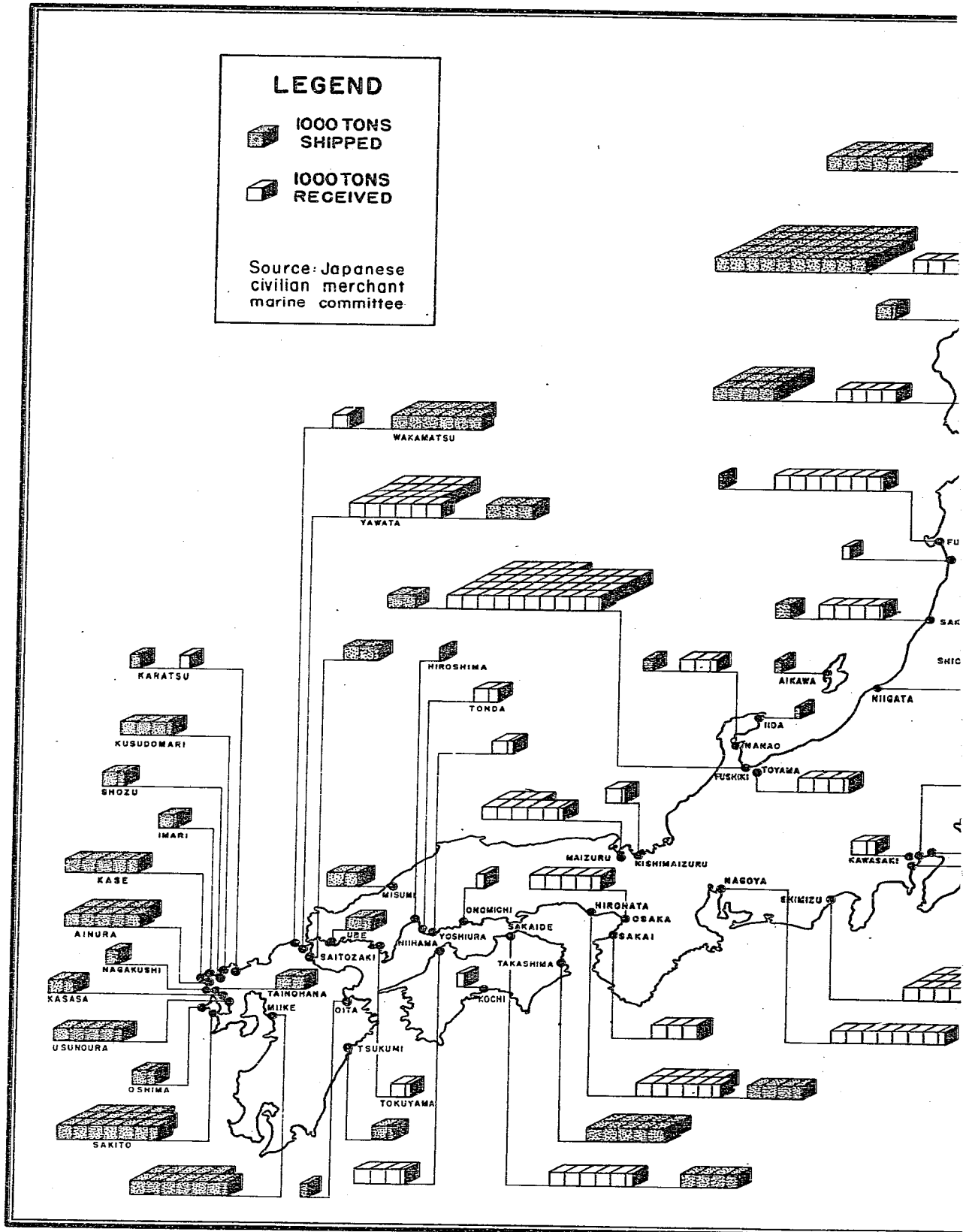
0397 2/2

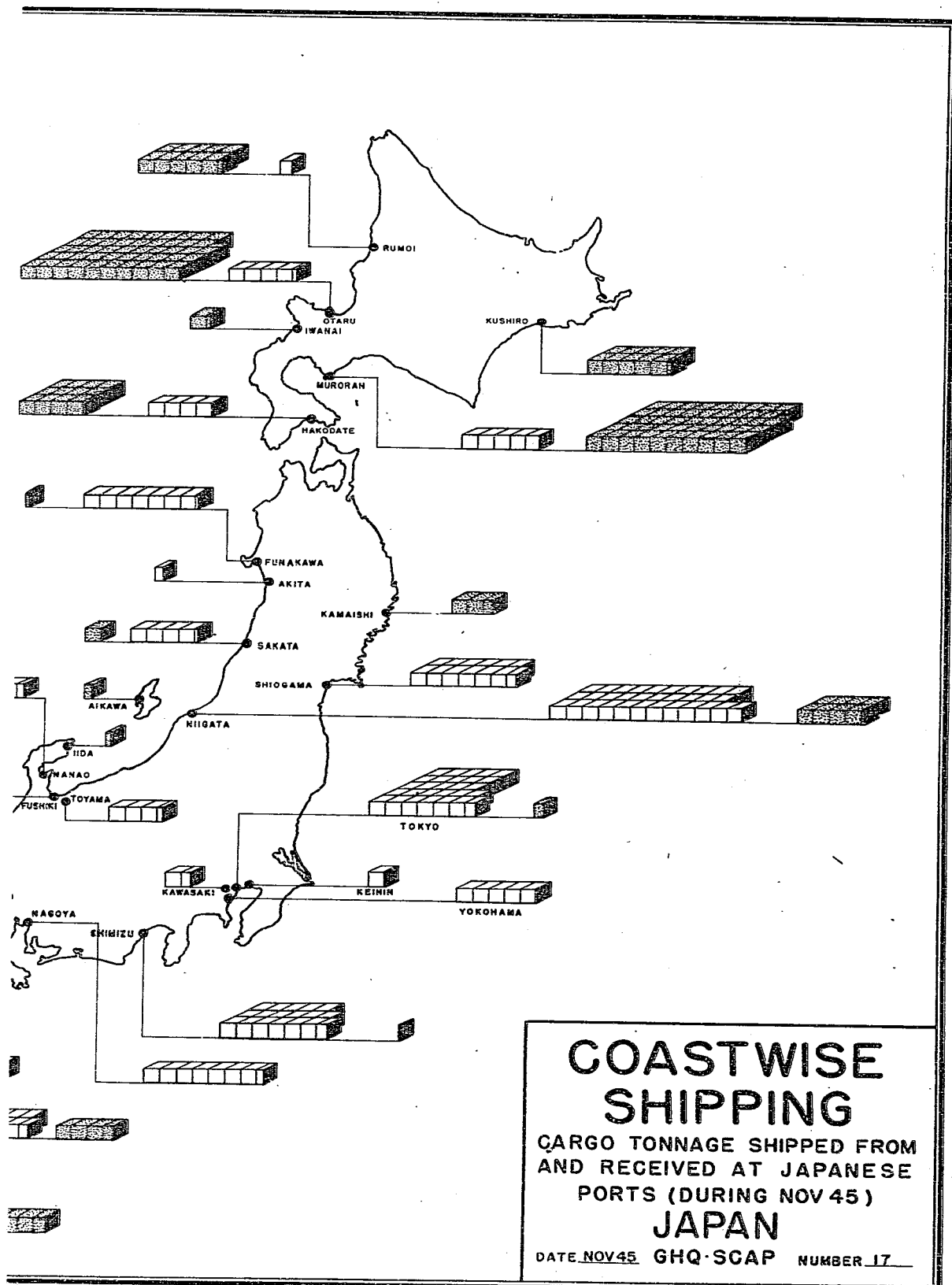
### LEGEND

 1000 TONS SHIPPED

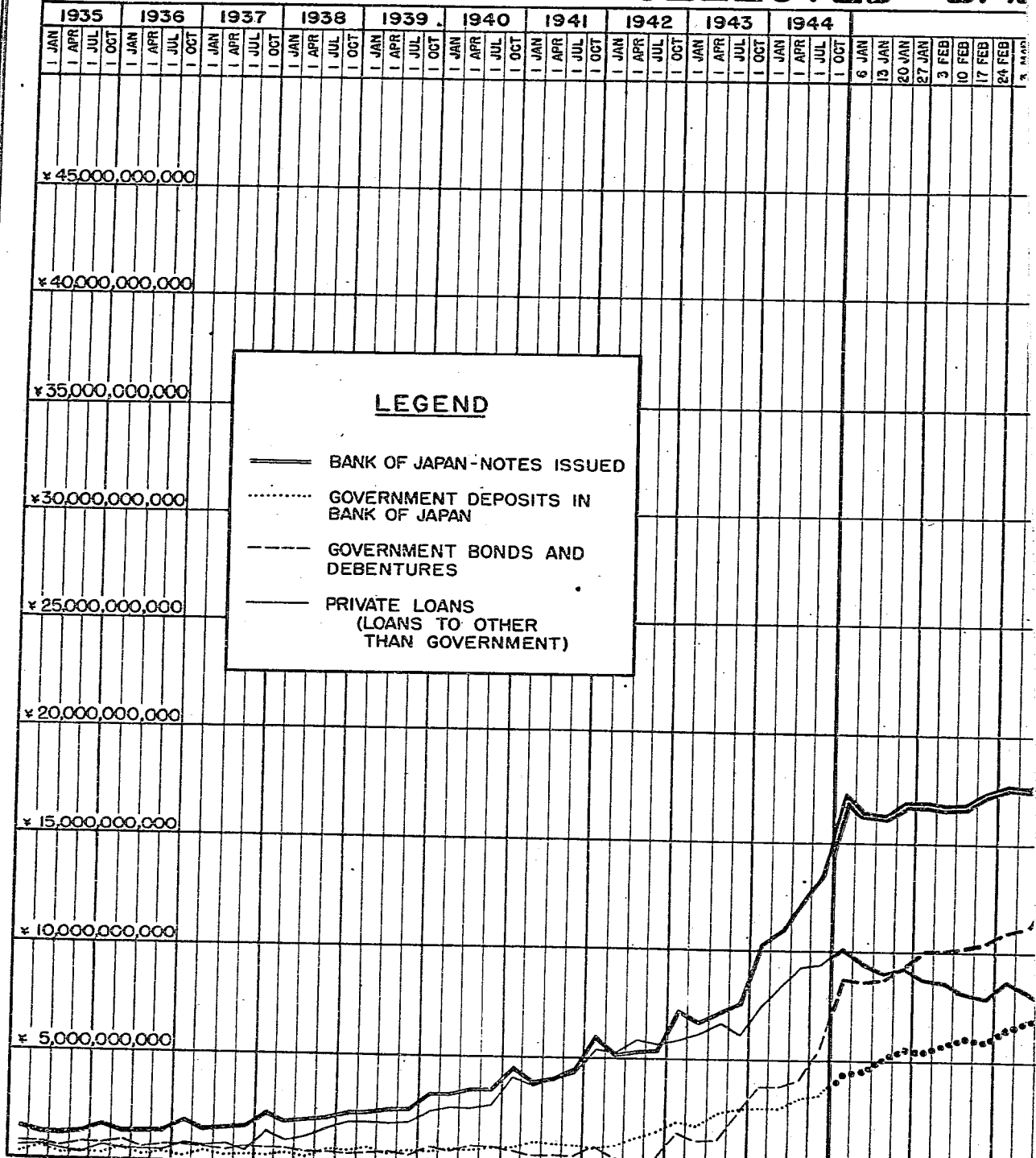
 1000 TONS RECEIVED

Source: Japanese civilian merchant marine committee





# BANK OF JAPAN - SELECTED BAL

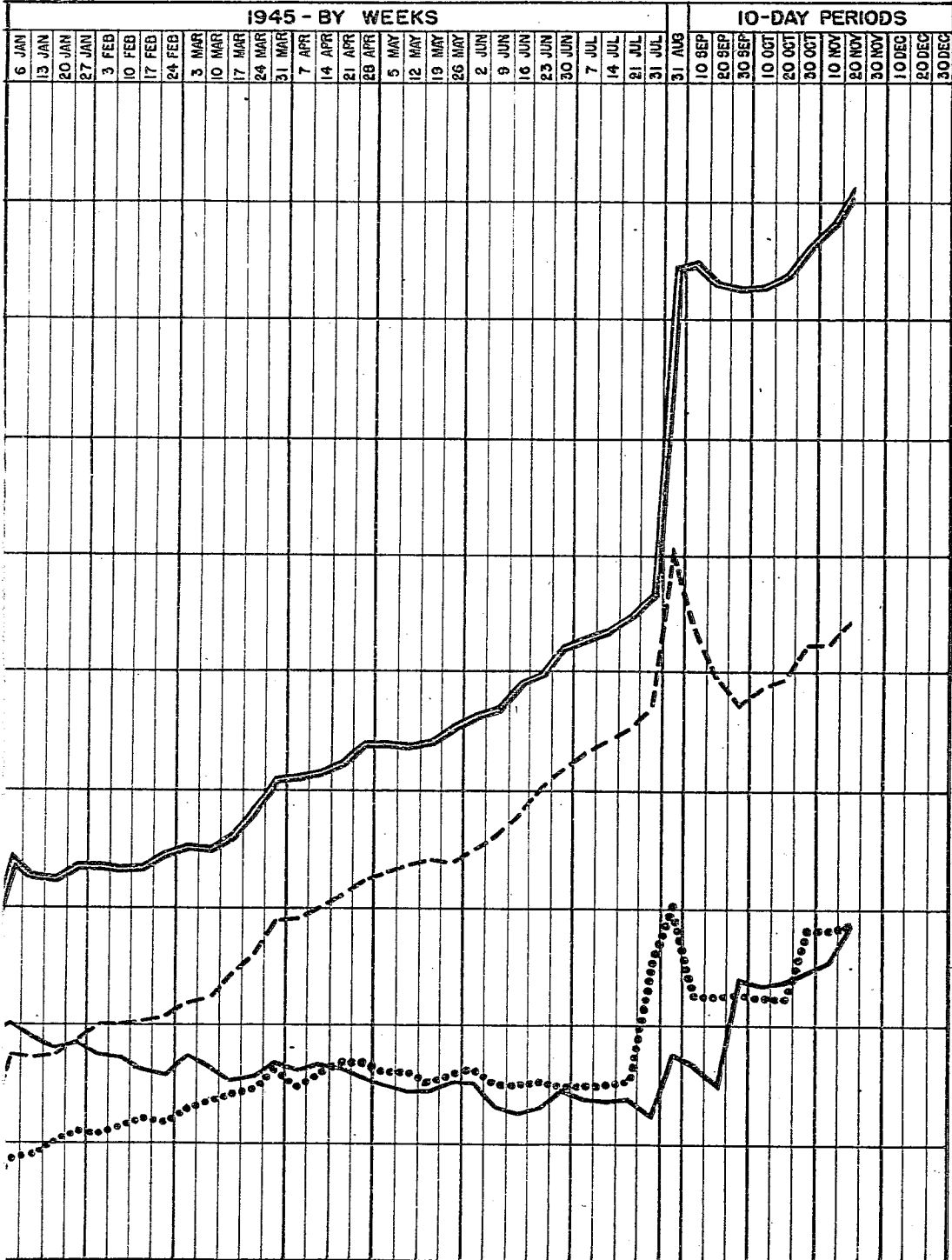


**LEGEND**

- BANK OF JAPAN - NOTES ISSUED
- ..... GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN BANK OF JAPAN
- GOVERNMENT BONDS AND DEBENTURES
- · - · - PRIVATE LOANS (LOANS TO OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT)

SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN

# ED BALANCE SHEET ITEMS



GHQ - SCAP

DATE NOV. 45. NUMBER 18.

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## ZAIBATSU ASSETS AS OF 2

(EXCLUDING MITSUI, MITSUBISHI, SUMITOMO)

Company	Established	Capital (Paid Up)	No Stock
1. Asano Bussan Company	1918	¥ 10,000,000	
2. Fuji Industrial Co. (Kakajima Aircraft)	1945	50,000,000	
3. Furukawa Mining Company	1918	50,000,000	1
4. Hitachi Ltd	1920	437,500,000	60
5. Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co.	1896	400,000,000	50
6. Manchuria Investment Securities Co. (Aikawa)	1940	380,000,000	
7. Nichiden Industrial Co.	1919	83,909,363	27
8. Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co. (Neguchi)	1907	350,000,000	30
9. Nissan	1928	10,000,000	
10. Nitchitsu Securities Corp. (Neguchi)	1937	5,000,000	
11. Nomura & Company (a partnership)	1922	20,000,000	
12. Okura Mining Co. (Successor to Okura Co. 1873)	1943	50,724,500	
13. Riken Industrial Corp. (Viscount Okuchi)	1934	67,000,000	11
14. Shibusawa & Family Co. Ltd	1915	6,250,000	
TOTALS		¥ 1,920,383,863	

\*PRELIMINARY REPORT

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# AS OF 20 NOV 1945\*

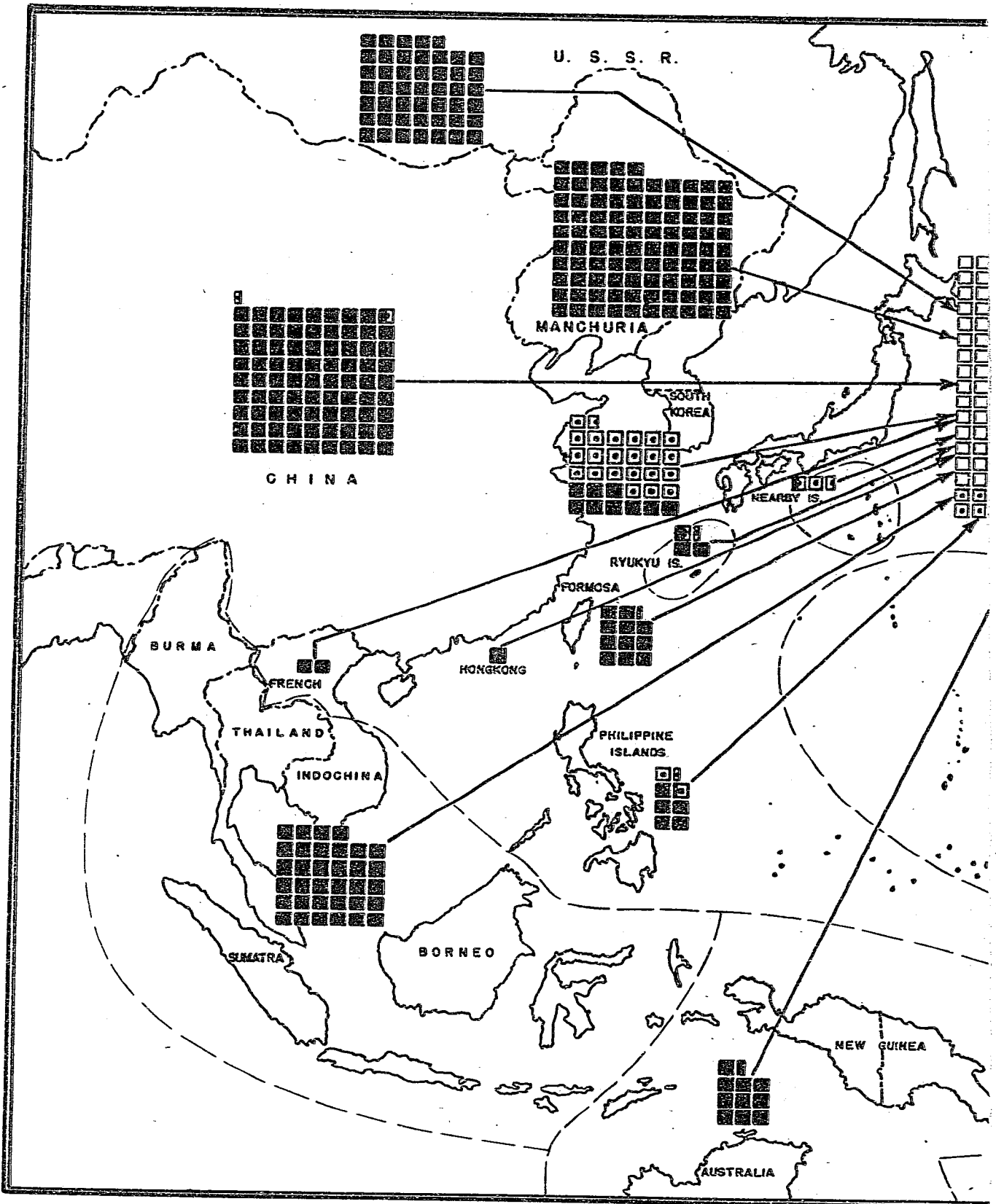
(MITSUBISHI, SUMITOMO, AND YASUDA)

Capital Paid Up)	No of Stockholders	Assets Net of Unpaid Capital	Security Holdings
10,000,000	78	¥ 97,916,190	¥ 18,470,658
50,000,000	8	3,493,028,000	259,373,000
50,000,000	1,255	249,557,000	64,153,000
137,500,000	60,193	1,815,438,000	225,617,000
100,000,000	50,274	1,164,649,814	228,772,777
180,000,000	18	719,353,365	615,980,805
83,909,363	27,940	181,688,658	147,372,521
150,000,000	30,688	1,258,078,561	507,421,910
10,000,000	2	17,132,007	7,294,287
5,000,000	1	41,475,138	26,507,302
20,000,000	3	79,610,036	71,499,070
50,724,590	22	186,903,861	93,969,711
67,000,000	11,006	377,785,000	9,717,000
6,250,000	7	15,503,763	15,148,259
120,383,863		¥ 9,698,119,393	¥ 2,291,297,300

GHQ · SCAP

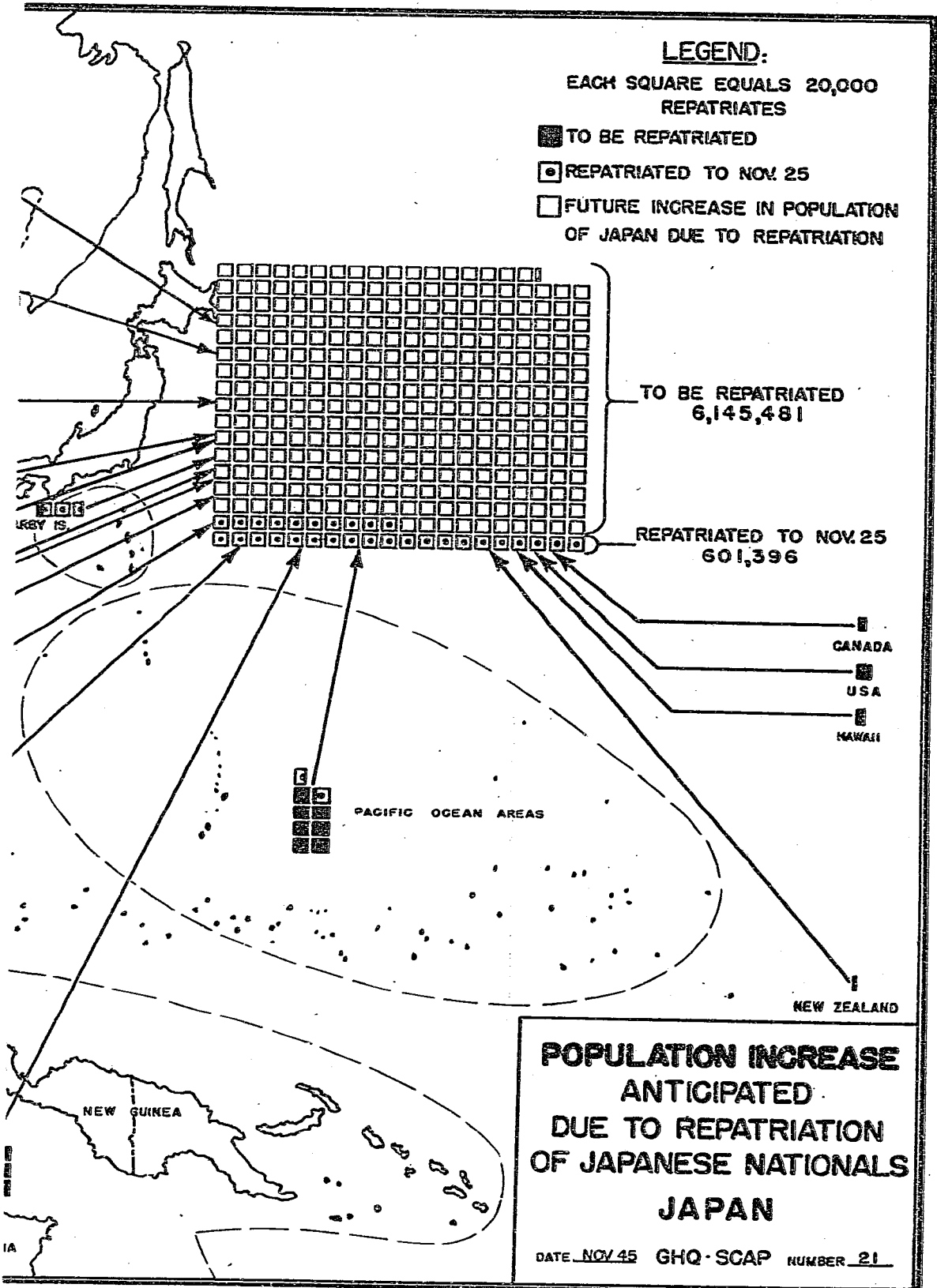
DATE NOV 45 NUMBER 19

0400 1/2



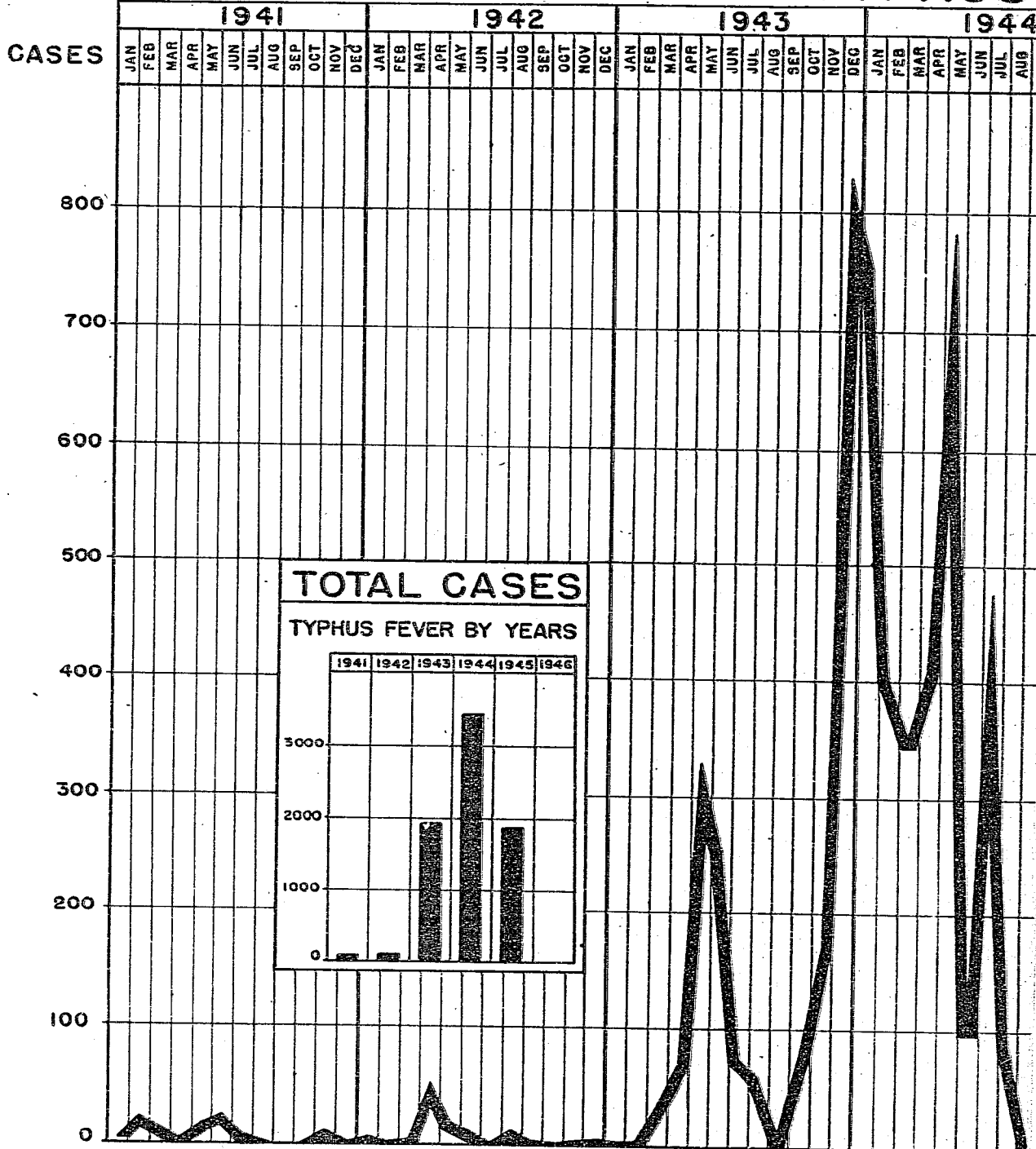
0401 1/2





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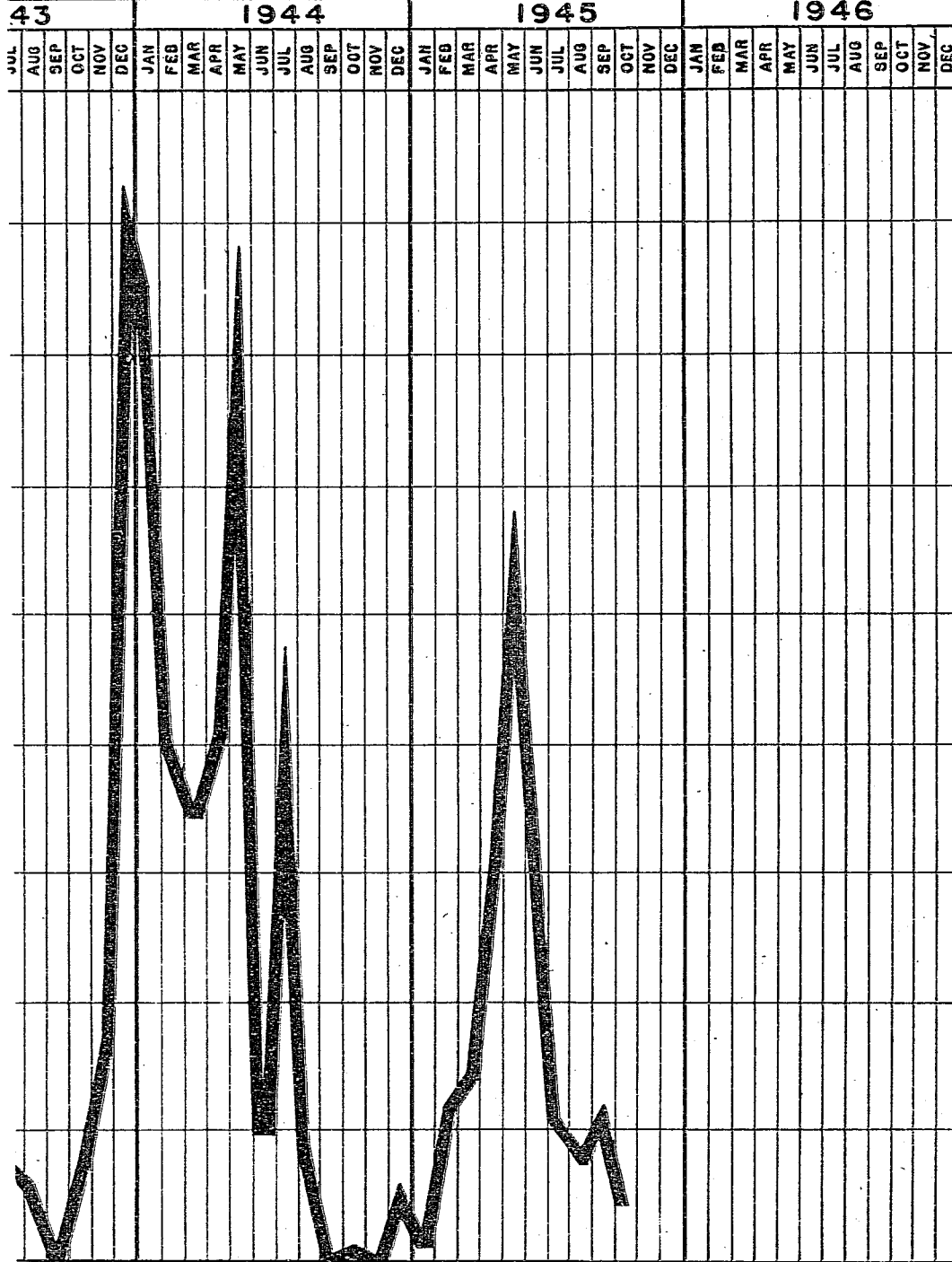
# REPORTED CASES OF TYPHUS



SOURCE: U.S. TYPHUS COMMISSION

0402 1/2

# F TYPHUS FEVER IN JAPAN

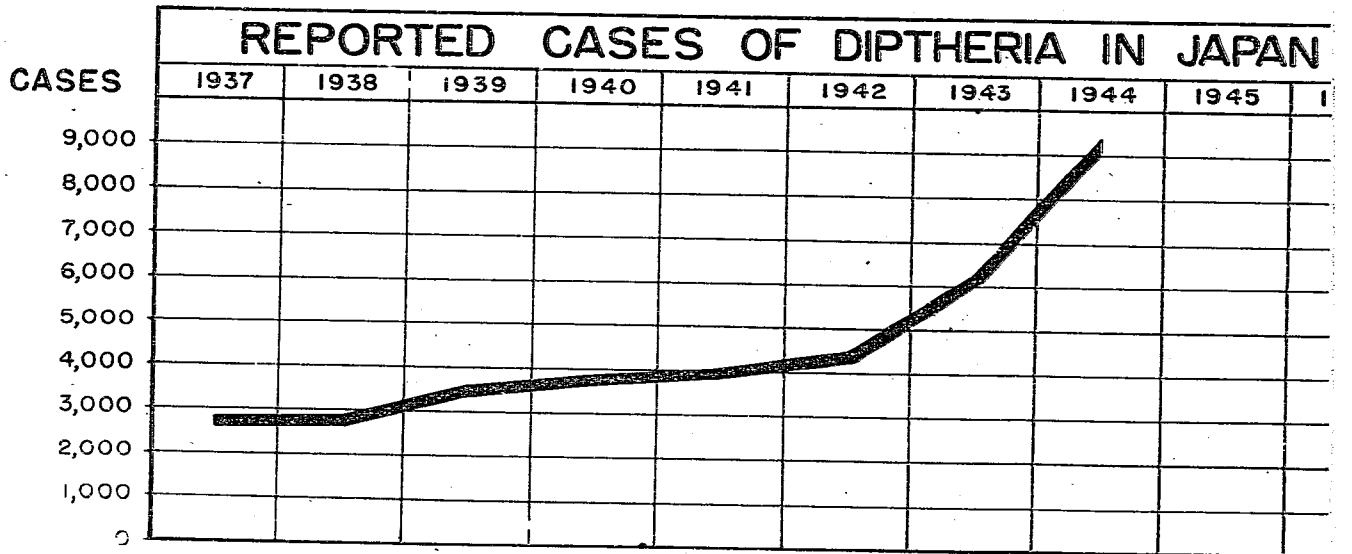
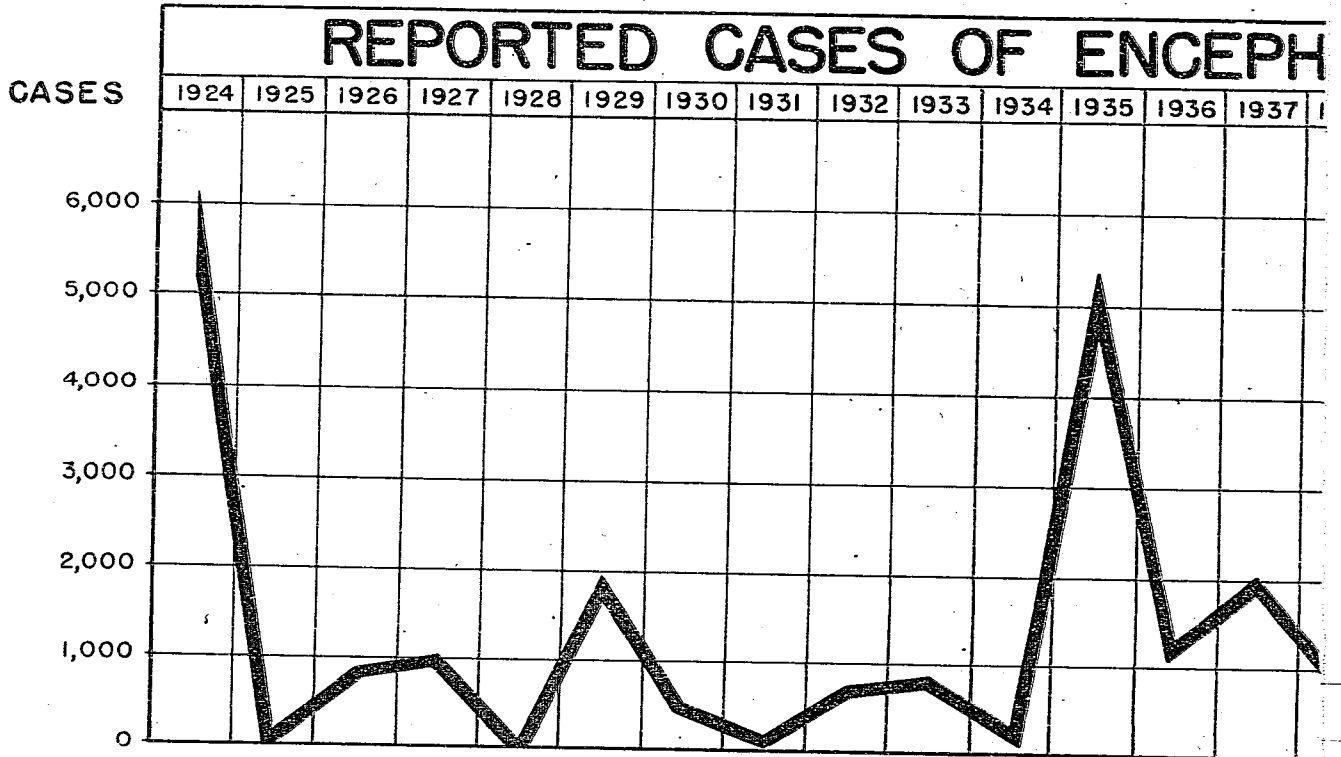


GHQ · SCAP

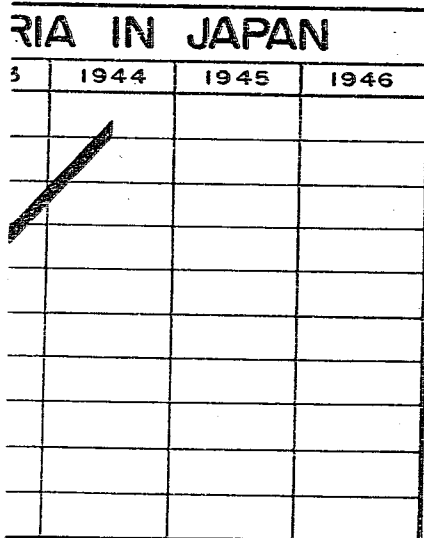
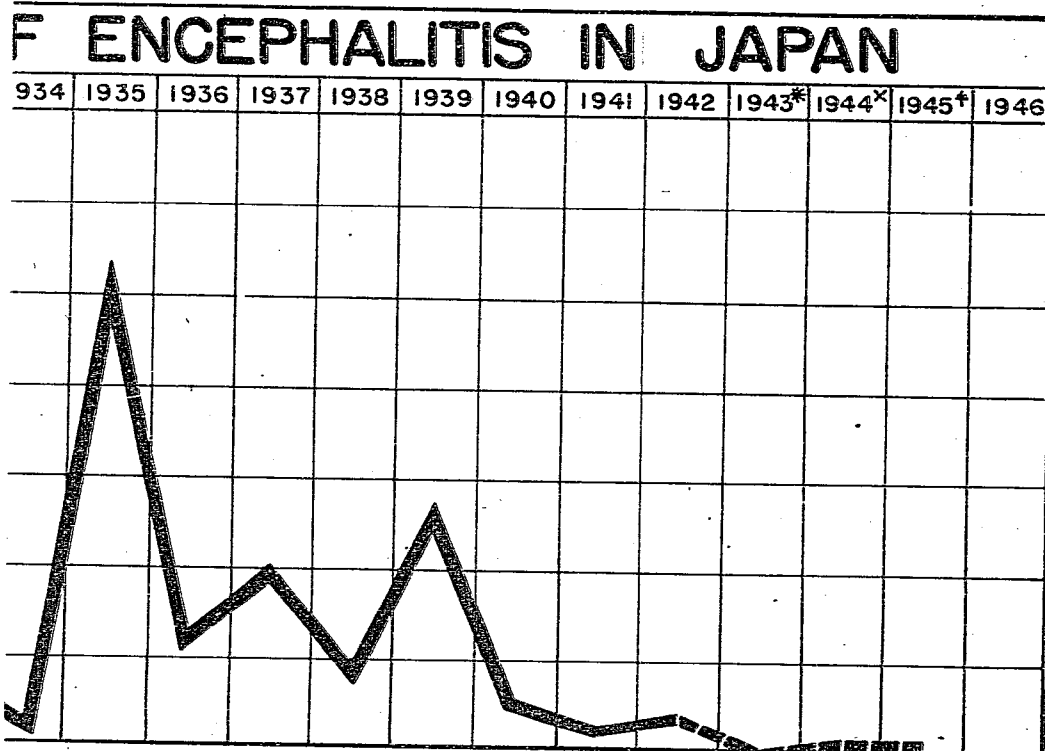
DATE NOV. 45 NUMBER 22

1/2

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\* NO AVAILABLE DATA  
 x 12 CASES REPORTED  
 † 12 CASES REPORTED UP TO 1 NOV

**ENCEPHALITIS  
 AND DIPHTHERIA**

REPORTED CASES

**JAPAN**

DATE NOV45 GHQ · SCAP NUMBER 23

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