

OKINAWA (not included in totals)

574,579

a/ Excludes Okinawa Ken and Oshima Gun of Kagoshima Ken

b/ Excludes Kurile Islands

c/ Excludes Oshima Gun

85. Six of the eight districts and 38 of the 46 prefectures show an increase in population (Map No. 31). The Kinki and Kanto-Shinetsu Districts lost in population. Five of the six largest cities in Japan are located in these two districts.

The population movement from 1940 to 1945 was largely from the large urban areas and is shown in the following table:

POPULATION SHIFT IN LARGE URBAN AREAS

City	(Prefecture)	City Only		Prefecture Population (less city)	
		1945	1940	1945	1940
Tokyo	(Tokyo-To)	2,780,000	6,790,000	708,000	565,000
Osaka	(Osaka)	1,100,000	3,250,000	1,701,000	1,543,000
Nagoya	(Aichi)	600,000	1,330,000	2,257,000	1,837,000
Kyoto	(Kyoto)	870,000	1,090,000	734,000	640,000
Yokohama	(Kanagawa)	620,000	970,000	1,246,000	1,219,000
Kobe	(Hyogo)	380,000	970,000	2,442,000	2,251,000

A comparison of the census data from the six largest cities shows that population decreases ranged from 20 to 60 percent. The portion of the prefecture outside of each of these cities showed an increase in population during this same period.

86. The distribution of population by sex is reported as follows:

	<u>1 Nov 1945</u>	<u>1 Oct 1940</u>
Male	33,894,643	36,210,096
Female	<u>38,101,834</u>	<u>36,144,574</u>
Total	71,996,477	72,354,670

Population Trends

87. Relief and welfare authorities report that the present trend of movement is back to the cities in those metropolitan areas in which rebuilding is progressing.

The total population increased by approximately 180,000 during November and December. This increase represents the difference between the 468,000 Chinese, Formosans, Koreans and Ryukyuan repatriated from Japan and the 652,000 Japanese returned to the Home Islands during the period. Repatriation activities during this period resulted in an average weekly increase in population of 20,500.



EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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GENERAL

Suppression of Militarism and Ultra-Nationalism

1. Textbooks published or sanctioned by the Ministry of Education in morals, geography and Japanese history were banned from use in the schools by a directive issued on 31 December. Teaching of courses in these subjects is forbidden until texts approved by this Headquarters are available. Approval must be secured before materials are used during this interim.

A directive of 15 December divested Shinto of all financial support and encouragement by the state. It was designed to eliminate ultra-nationalistic exploitation of religious motives and to insure freedom of religion.

Classical dramas which express militarism or similar themes have been withdrawn from the stage.

Encouragement of Democratic and Liberal Tendencies

2. Information was presented to educate the Japanese people in the democratic meaning of the franchise and the responsibility of the individual to use the ballot. Wide coverage of current social, political and economic problems was provided through radio forums, discussions, commentaries and interviews.

The information program organized to educate the people concerning SCAP directives and actions were continued. These included: the breaking of Zaibatsu control of economic life, importance of trade unions, need for coal miners and need for agrarian reform.

Special programs dealing with current problems were directed to women. Their organizations were instructed concerning the exercise of the franchise. The press gave increased attention to the activities of women.

Press coverage of domestic and foreign news has shown decided improvement. Social, political and economic problems have received increased attention. The press criticized the government intensely during the period of Diet sessions.

Film production improved. Two new films showed strong democratic emphasis. Plans for release of American feature films have been perfected.

The reference library established by SCAP in Tokyo has received its first major shipment of books from the United States. Increased use of the library has been observed. A plan for handling copyright materials has been developed.

A mission of prominent educators from the United States has been requested. It will advise this Headquarters and leading Japanese educators on the introduction of democratic school procedures.

Clarification of War Guilt

3. The first installments of a true history of the war in the Pacific were released by the Japanese press on Pearl Harbor Day. Daily releases completed the history. The first radio version was presented on 9 December and weekly presentations completed the series.

The war criminal trials were interpreted and publicized by press conferences, special press releases, radio programs and motion pictures.

Educational Conditions

4. Legal discrimination against attendance of children of commoners in Peers' and Peereses' schools have been eliminated by order of the Japanese Government.

Religion

5. The Japanese Government has promulgated new Religious Corporation ordinances. They make it possible for groups to protect their property legally without being subject to governmental control.

Protection of Cultural Objects

6. A list of six hundred cultural sites which need special protection has been furnished by the Japanese Government to SCAP.

EDUCATION

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GENERAL

7. Data on location, enrollment, directorship and teaching staffs of 143 teachers training institutions have been obtained.

8. Textbooks and courses in morals, geography and Japanese history have been banned from the schools by SCAP directive. Interim materials and textbooks will be prepared by the Ministry of Education but will not be used until approval has been granted by

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this Headquarters. Thirty-one vocational textbooks have been approved and released for publication.

9. A radio current events hour for elementary schools and a teacher's hour have developed the use of radio in the schools. A version of the true history of the war was broadcast to elementary and secondary schools.

10. A new organization named the Japan Teachers Association has been formed. Its purpose is to take an active part in improving the educational system and the economic condition of teachers.

#### TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHERS MANUALS

11. On 31 December a SCAP directive suspended the use of all textbooks published or sanctioned by the Ministry of Education in morals (shushin), geography and Japanese history. Teaching of courses using these texts was forbidden and all ordinances, regulations and instruction were suspended.

12. The government was ordered to collect all of the forbidden texts and to submit a plan for substitute materials and revisions to this Headquarters for approval. Analysis had shown that militaristic, ultra-nationalistic and State Shinto doctrine were inextricably interwoven with other materials.

13. Thirty-one vocational texts in the fields of agriculture, trades and commercial education were approved by this Headquarters. They were released for publication by the Ministry of Education.

14. Modifications in school methods and emphasis, and changes in the educational system are required by SCAP directives. The Ministry of Education is developing new teaching manuals to meet the changes. The manuals instruct teachers concerning educational practices in a democracy and use of democratic teaching methods.

#### RADIO IN THE SCHOOLS

15. Programs for school children are broadcast to elementary schools. Subjects included have been: a lesson in student participation, an elementary discussion of individual privileges and responsibilities, incentives for independent study and representative government in the classroom.

16. The Teacher's Hour is broadcast three times weekly. It prepares teachers to use school radio programs and presents talks directed to teachers. Recent broadcasts included a discussion of new opportunities for the individual, the relation of previous democratic tendencies in Japan to present problems and elements in Japanese history which contribute to democratic growth.

17. The first of a special broadcast series of "Now It Can Be Told", the true history of the war, was directed to elementary and secondary schools on 13 December.

#### JAPAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

18. A Japan Teachers' Association has been formed with Mr. Tcyosuko Kagawa as president. Membership is open to all teachers in public and private schools and universities in Japan. This organization aims to develop a democratic political voice and to improve the economic conditions of teachers.

The teachers consider their organization a union but they plan to remain independent of the regular trade union movement.

This group plans to replace a government dominated organization. It has only about 200 members but it is still in the process of organization.

#### ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION

19. On 8 December the Imperial Household of the Japanese Government amended the original laws relating to the Peers' and Peerses's Schools. These schools will now legally provide education for children of commoners as well as for children of peers. For several years a majority of the pupils in attendance were commoners but the amendment removed a legal discrimination against them.

#### EDUCATIONAL MISSION

20. This Headquarters has requested that an educational mission of prominent American educators visit Japan. It will study the educational system and advise SCAP and the Japanese Ministry of Education on technical matters. It has been requested that this mission be made up of four major committees with the following titles and duties:

(1) Education for Democracy in Japan. This committee will study and recommend content of courses, visual and auditory aids, curricula, textbooks and teacher's manuals.

(2) Psychology in the Re-education of Japan. Recommendations will be made concerning educational methodology, language revision, timing and priority of educational reforms, development of student initiative and critical analysis, and the reorientation of teachers.

(3) Administrative Reorganization of the Educational System of Japan. Recommendations concerning immediate and long-range administrative reforms, the reorganization of the Ministry of Education and the problems of decentralization will be made by this committee.

(4) Higher Education in the Rehabilitation of Japan. This committee will advise concerning the use of libraries, archives, scientific laboratories, museums in higher education, student and faculty freedom, reorientation of the social sciences and the more active participation in the life of the community and the nation.

#### RELIGION

##### Shinto Directive

21. The SCAP Directive to the Japanese Government separating Shinto from state support was issued on 15 December.

It forbade: (1) the sponsorship, support, perpetuation, control or dissemination of Shinto by the national, prefectural or local governments or by any official in an official capacity; (2) the support of Shinto by public funds; (3) the propagation and dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology in Shinto doctrines, practices, rituals, ceremonies or observances; (4) school-sponsored visits to shrines; (5) visits to shrines in a public capacity of officials to report their assumption of office or participation in any ceremony or observance; and (6) the circulation of certain specified ultra-nationalistic publications and phrases.

The directive required: (1) removal of all Shinto symbols in schools or public buildings; (2) purging of Shinto doctrine from textbooks; and (3) elimination of discrimination against anyone for failure to profess belief in Shinto or to observe any of its functions.

22. The Shrine Board of the Home Ministry was ordered abolished.

23. Special press conferences were held with American and Japanese newspapermen. The directive and its implications were explained.

24. At their request the Shinto directive was discussed with officials of the Ministry of Education at a conference held with SCAP personnel on 27 December. The Ministry officials indicated that they understood the directive.

#### Religious Corporations Ordinances

25. Under direction of this Headquarters the Japanese Government has promulgated ordinances which make it possible for religious bodies to incorporate for the protection of their property without control by the government.

Drafts of the proposed ordinances were sent to all seventy sects and denominations of Buddhism, Shinto and Christianity. It was unanimously agreed that new legislation was necessary and that the proposed drafts were good.

The new ordinances were approved by the Japanese Cabinet on 24 December. Press releases concerning the ordinances were issued by the Ministry of Education to the newspapers on 25 December. News items appeared in the Japanese newspapers on 26 and 27 December. The new ordinances were discussed by representatives of the Ministry of Education at a conference of religious leaders on 27 December. The ordinances themselves were promulgated on 29 December.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

26. The Japanese Government, in compliance with a directive of this Headquarters, listed approximately 600 cultural sites and collections which require special protective measures.

The basic policy of protection of cultural objects and installations has been carried out. No damage to cultural sites, religious institutions or art objects was reported.

#### INFORMATION PROGRAMS

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#### GENERAL

27. Half of a series of historical articles on the war in the Pacific was released to the press on Pearl Harbor Day. The remainder appeared in daily installments. A radio version was presented in "March of Time" format.

28. Documentary materials on atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers were given to the press. The trials of war criminals in Yokohama intensified public and press interest in war crimes which had been aroused by the Yamashita trial. Press coverage had been generally inadequate.

29. Newspapers, magazines, motion pictures, radio and the stage have been used to inform the people of the importance of the coming elections and their responsibility in exercising their franchise. The need for economic reform, democratization of industry, significance of trade unions and coal mine labor recruitment have been emphasized.

30. Women's organizations continue to develop. There is more political activity by women and increased publicity has been given to women who may become candidates for the Diet. Women are beginning to discuss the feudalistic family system and the need for removal of legal discriminations against them.

31. The Youth movement showed increased activity but it has developed slowly. Elimination of reactionary elements in youth organizations has begun. Several new groups have been formed.

32. The reference library established in Tokyo has received its first major shipment of books from the United States. Its use by Japanese editors, educators, physicians and other professional personnel has increased.

#### POLITICAL EDUCATION

33. On Pearl Harbor Day newspapers in Japan printed approximately one half of a series of historical articles on the war in the Pacific. The series was completed in daily installments.

A radio version of the history was produced with "March of Time" format. It was released for general radio coverage and for special broadcasts to schools.

34. The first of a series of atrocity stories with supporting documents and photographs were released through the Japanese news agencies. Some papers gave complete coverage although most of them carried only the story as released by the news agency without documentary evidence.

A second release was made on 14 December in connection with the arrest of suspected war criminals charged with maltreating Allied prisoners of war. Discussion on the subject was prevalent in the Diet and on the street. Few concrete suggestions regarding the treatment of those suspected of crimes have been made. Mass resignations of Diet members bearing war responsibility has been suggested in the Diet. Some of the political parties have stated a position on the subject of war crimes and criminals in their platforms.

35. The beginning of war criminal trials in Yokohama and the arrest of additional suspects intensified Japanese interest in the subject of war guilt. Kono's suicide and the arrest of Hashimoto were featured in all Japanese papers.

36. Petitions circulated among the public call for a reversal of the Yamashita verdict and the release of Prince Hashimoto. Press stories on the conviction of Tsuchiya as a war criminal were slanted in favor of the defendant. Arguments for the defense were presented in great detail and those of the prosecution only briefly summarized.



37. Editors of Japanese newspapers and news services were informed, at a conference with representatives of this Headquarters, that absolute fairness and strict adherence to justice would be observed in the conduct of the trials. The purpose of the trials and the need for conducting them were stressed. The conference was given front page coverage in the press.

38. This Headquarters uses all media of dissemination to insure adequate coverage of war criminal trials. This program aims to show that there is adequate moral basis for the following: punishment of those found guilty of planning, preparing, initiating, waging or conspiring to wage a war of aggression; action on behalf of all mankind is being taken against those suspected of war crimes; punishment of war criminals is necessary for the construction of a peaceful and prosperous Japan and for future world security; and that war criminals bear the major responsibility for the present plight of Japan but the people share responsibility to prevent the reestablishment of a system which would countenance war crimes.

39. All media of dissemination have been used to educate the people on the importance of the coming elections and the need for voting. Organizations of various kinds showed increased interest in the subject. A stage and screen election committee is functioning. The Ministry of Education has prepared slides and pamphlets explaining democracy and the importance of voting. Slides for use in the schools and for adult education are in production. All materials prepared by the Japanese are carefully checked by this Headquarters to insure that they contain no political bias.

#### STIMULATION OF ECONOMIC REFORM

40. The SCAP directives for dissolution of the Zaibatsu needed little publicity because discussion of economic problems had appeared voluntarily in the Japanese press. Discussion of the democratization of industry appeared daily during the period of Diet sessions.

Five radio programs on the benefits of the dissolution of the Zaibatsu were presented. Commentaries were written by outstanding liberal speakers. Motion picture and slide films featured the effects of Zaibatsu control on the common man.

41. Labor problems were given radio, newspaper and magazine coverage. The meaning and importance of the Trade Union Bill were discussed on a radio program which featured the Vice-Minister of Welfare being interviewed by a group of trade union leaders.

This Headquarters has received frequent requests for advice on democratic practices in union organizations. The over-all policy of encouragement of trade unionism was explained to leading Japanese editors. Immediate press reaction in form of increased coverage of labor activities was noted.

42. The Japanese Government was informed that efforts for increasing coal production have been unsatisfactory. Field investigations showed that the government had done practically nothing to improve the working and living conditions of the miners. Japanese editors were told at a press conference that the responsibility for the coal crisis lay with the government. It has promised to take immediate steps to recruit the necessary labor for the mines. Press, radio, stage and screen coverage of the problem of recruiting miners was obtained.

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

### Women's Organizations

43. Political activities of women have increased. A newspaper printed an article on twelve women who may become candidates for the Diet. Four of these were liberals who have a significant number of supporters.

Interviews by personnel of this Headquarters with outstanding women of all political beliefs has shown an increasingly sharp cleavage between liberals and reactionaries.

A rally of all women's organizations was held in Tokyo. The attendance of 2000 women constituted the largest meeting of its kind. All political parties explained their platforms.

44. Criticism of the Tenno system by the communist speaker led to the first open discussion of this controversial issue among women. As a result of the meeting a radio forum on the subject has been planned in which women representing all viewpoints will discuss the question.

45. An advisory committee of outstanding liberal women is planning a series of five evening forums on suffrage for women. These forums will present all political viewpoints as a part of the program for intelligent voting in the coming election. Conferences with labor leaders, members of political parties and heads of women's organizations indicated increased interest in the question of woman suffrage.

46. The Progressive and Liberal Parties contend that the majority of women are not yet prepared to use the ballot and they predict a light vote. The Socialist and Communist Parties have taken a more encouraging view and have inaugurated extensive educational programs. Postponement of the election will give women more time to develop their plans.

47. Radio programs play an important part in the women's movement. The regular appearance of women on national radio forums offers evidence of their place in society. Newspapers are developing a more positive approach to news about women's activities.

48. Pre-war women's groups are being revived. The former Association of University women and the Women's Section of the Society of International Peace are both in the process of reorganization.

49. The general secretary of the Tokyo YWCA, who visited girls' schools and colleges, reported a general disagreement between students and faculties on the subject of student organizations. Faculties adhere to the theory that clubs should be supervised by teachers. Students want their own organizations and freedom to discuss women's suffrage and current events.

50. The Home Minister stated in the Diet that woman's place had not changed much under the new laws. His statement caused increased discussion by Japanese women of the feudalistic family system and need for revision of the Civil and Criminal Codes.

### Youth Organizations

51. A vacation period created a temporary lull in the activities of youth organizations.

52. Liberals still dominate the new youth organizations. Policy differences split the groups and they have not been able to present a united front. They look to liberal professors for leadership and guidance.

53. The Association of All Students of Colleges and Universities in Japan has been organized. It revived a defunct prewar group. The new organization proposes to be democratic in character. Support will be obtained primarily from the contributions of more than 100,000 alumni. It is already publishing a newspaper.

54. A newspaper published by the Democratic Youth Congress appears three times a month with a circulation of 4,000. The organization has a membership of 3,000 which includes 400 women.

55. On 18 December six students and a professor from Nippon University conducted a discussion of university problems. The students criticized sharply the militaristic and ultra-nationalistic character of the University which the professor defended. The program was given wide press publicity.

#### LIBRARY

56. Tokyo reference library, the first of a series of libraries planned by this Headquarters, was opened on 15 November. It has received increasing use by Japanese editors, newspaper reporters, magazine writers, educators, doctors and other professional personnel.

Files of American magazines have begun to arrive from the United States and the first important shipment of 2,100 volumes has been received.

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#### RADIO

57. Political, economic and social problems facing Japan received attention in broadcasts. Radio is being used to educate the people on the importance of the franchise. Coverage of the war criminal trials included news, reports, commentators and special speakers. A radio version of the history of the war was continued. Special programs explained the directive which separated Shinto from the state. A special program was planned for New Year's Day.

#### Organizational Structure

58. The stations of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan with the areas served by each are shown on Map No. 32. The wire and radio interconnections of these stations are indicated on Map No. 33.

59. Political issues received wide radio-coverage through the "Round Table of the Air", the Political Hour and through the special news reports and commentaries scheduled during the meetings of the Diet. Radio is being used to educate the people on the importance of the franchise. Stage and screen stars presented scenes from current films and plays followed by brief talks on the significance of voting.

60. Special broadcasts covered the trials of war criminals held in Yokohama.

61. The radio version of the true history of the war, titled "Now It Can Be Told", produced with "March of Time" format, was broadcast three times a week beginning on 9 December. It was presented on Sunday evening for the family audience, at Monday noon for business employees and on Thursday morning for schools. Transcriptions were sent to organizations, schools and repatriation centers.

#### Radio and Economic Problems

62. News reports of Diet debates and action on economic problems, interviews with Diet members, round tables, commentaries and dramatizations were broadcast.

63. Special attention was given to the Agrarian Reform Directive issued to the Japanese Government by this Headquarters, to the Trade Union Bill passed by the Diet and to coal mine labor recruitment.

#### Radio Coverage of the Shinto Directive

64. A professor of comparative religion at Tokyo Imperial University who is the foremost Japanese authority on Shinto, broadcast a fifteen minute interpretative commentary on the Shinto directive. On 19 December the Round Table of the Air discussed "General MacArthur's Directive on Shinto and its Effects upon the People". Liberal and conservative viewpoints were represented in the discussion. On 27 December the effect of the directive upon schools was discussed by two teachers. Radio news reports featured the directive.

#### Programs Planned

65. A special New Year's Day program was arranged. It emphasized the responsibility of every citizen in building a new and peaceful Japan that can take its place in the family of nations and that Japan must look to the future. Toscanini's "Hymn of All Nations" will provide background music.

#### PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

66. Reports of new papers and plans for others were received by this Headquarters. Press analysis revealed a steady improvement of free discussion. Criticism of the government was prevalent during the Diet meetings. Coverage of foreign news showed a definite increase. Analysis of magazine content has been instituted. A thorough investigation of news services has been conducted. Conferences were held to explain American newspaper practices to Japanese editors. Special press coverage was given to the war criminal trials, the issuance of the Shinto directive and to economic problems.

#### New Papers

67. A number of newspapers have started or are planned for January issue. None of these are committed to particular political viewpoints and all profess intentions of being "democratic".

The "Peoples Gazette" is apparently an organ of the Democratic Party of Japan. It is liberal and democratic and proposes to become a vigorous advocate for a new democratic Japan.

"Minpo" is a small tabloid newspaper which started publication on 1 December. It is obviously intended for late afternoon commuters and is in competition with the "Tokyo Shimbun" which has dominated the evening paper field. The probable circulation is 30,000 although 150,000 has been claimed.

"Akanhata" is an organ of the communist party. It has expressed opposition to the present Government and to the Imperial system. It is in favor of general reformation at all levels of Government.

#### Press Analysis

68. The newspapers began to display originality in their analysis of subjects and situations.

Marked improvement in coverage of both domestic and foreign news has been apparent. Most reactions to SCAP directives were calm. Comments were generally favorable.

#### Magazines

69. Magazine content analysis has been initiated. Democracy, postwar problems, and causes of defeat occupy most magazine space. Religious magazines dealt to some extent with the Shinto directive. Articles on war criminals were scarce but universal condemnation of militarists and politicians was noted.

#### Books

70. Numerous requests for permission to translate and publish American books have been received. Book publication is limited by the shortage of paper.

#### Press Photos

71. This Headquarters continued to furnish the press with photographs on subjects requested by the Japanese, on special releases and on treatment of specific topics. Papers are now being furnished complete layouts of pictures and copy to accompany them.

#### Dissemination of Democratic Ideals

72. Personnel of this Headquarters lectured to 250 newspaper editors, columnists and reporters from all over Japan at a meeting held in Tokyo on 7 December. Information about the functioning of newspapers in the United States was given. The press was advised on its function in bringing democracy to Japan. The editorial staff of the "Asahi Shimbun" conferred with SCAP officials concerning American newspaper procedure.

Regular conferences were held with reporters of the Japanese newspapers where press releases were discussed and special topics considered.

#### Press handling of Special Events

73. Special individual conferences were held with managers of leading newspapers of Tokyo in which the need for complete and unbiased coverage of the Yamashita and other war criminal trials was stressed. A similar conference was held with Kyodo news agency.

On 22 December a special conference with the Japanese press and news services was held by representatives of this Headquarters. Purpose and procedure in trials of war criminals were explained and clarified.

74. At a special conference with the press on 15 December the meaning and purpose of the directive separating Shinto from state support was explained.

75. Managing editors of all Tokyo newspapers were advised on the importance of their part in obtaining more labor for the coal mines. Newspaper interest in this subject has increased.

#### MOTION PICTURES

76. Improvement in production of feature motion pictures continued. One picture was outstanding in its portrayal of anti-militarism. Educational film production and distribution showed improvement. A number of American documentary and feature films have arrived in Tokyo.

Administrative reorganization of one motion picture company is in progress. One new producer entered the field. Three major producers entered into voluntary agreement not to monopolize the market in towns which have only one theater.

#### Changes in the Industry

77. Azahi Motion Picture Company has prepared plans for reorganization, refinancing and selection of a new president.

The Nippon Documentary Film Company was capitalized at ¥ 200,000. It plans to begin production early in 1946.

#### Theater Taxes

78. The admission tax for amusements rose from 10 percent in 1940 to 200 percent in 1945.

#### Production

79. Quantity and quality of productions improved. "The last Nationalist", a Daisei feature is technically the best moving picture produced since the occupation. "Who is the Criminal?" is an exceedingly fine feature showing opposition of a Diet member to the war and to the rise of the militarists.

#### Exhibition

80. Three major producers, Toho, Shochiko and Daisei Nikkatsu have entered into a voluntary agreement whereby no one of them will monopolize the market in towns which have only theater. It assured theater managers of freedom to select the best productions and American films.

### Newsreels and Documentaries

81. Newsreels are produced on a weekly basis. Plans were made for full newsreel coverage of the war criminal trials in Yokohama. A documentary film on war criminals is being prepared by Riken Film Company. Two thousand feet of atrocity shorts have been received from the United States and much of this will be incorporated in the proposed documentary film.

### Educational Films

82. Fifty-five education officials from 47 prefectures met at the Ministry of Education to plan coordination of production and distribution of educational films. Available strip films were distributed among them. These included "Our Politics" and "New Start" which are effective instruments of democratic education.

One company has been organized to produce educational films and technical animation of school films.

One hundred and seventy educational films banned by the Japanese during the war have been located. One hundred and sixty-three reels of unreported Japanese educational and documentary films were confiscated by SCAP.

### THEATER

#### Kabuki Plays

83. The content of 518 Kabuki classical plays has been examined. Those plays which emphasized militarism, the code of the warrior, blind devotion to feudal lords and the superiority of men over women have been withdrawn.

#### New Plays

84. Five new plays which appeared in Tokyo expressed new ideas and progressive thinking with varying degrees of proficiency.

The first sincere, talented and worthwhile modern Japanese play since the occupation was produced by a Little Theater group.

#### New Leaders

85. Toho, one of the three large film producers, is backing a new theater group headed by three of Japan's leading artists and liberals.

Hjikata, a distinguished man of the Japanese theater, has been released from jail and has taken a directorship in the Itinerant Players group.

Tomoechi Murayama, one of Japan's foremost liberal playwrights, has recently returned from retirement in Korea. He has taken an active hand in developing the writing of liberal plays and in encouraging young playwrights of promise.

#### Election Education Program

86. The Theatrical Election Committee made plans for participation by theater groups in the program to develop intelligent voters. Five Tokyo stage productions and four provincial troupes are making direct appeals from the stage to encourage people to vote in the coming elections.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN AND KOREA

Number 3

December 1945

PART V

KOREA

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SECTION 1  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

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GENERAL

1. The attempt to achieve political unity in South Korea and Korean reaction to the decisions of the Moscow Conference constituted the main developments in the field of politics. Party coalition efforts were relatively unsuccessful but showed a marked tendency toward absorption of the smaller and diverse factions into larger and stronger units. Some observers pointed out a move toward a two-party system.

2. The decision of the Moscow Conference to establish a four power trusteeship over Korea for a period up to five years brought a storm of protest from all Korean factions. The Koreans forgot the constructive work of the Conference in their hasty reaction to the concept of "trusteeship".

3. A national bar association has been established to regulate and control the practice of law. Lawyers recognized by the association may practice before any court. The issuance of eight ordinances, two general notices and five memorandums was announced. The first part of the month was marked by an absence of breaches of the peace. A number of demonstrations and incidents were precipitated by the announcements of the Moscow Conference.

ADMINISTRATION

Governmental Changes

4. The Provincial Affairs Section was established as a new Section in the Secretariat of the National Government by Ordinance No. 36 on 28 December. All duties, functions, property, records and personnel of the Local Administration sub-section of the Planning Section were transferred to it.

5. The name of the Personnel Section of the Secretariat was changed to the Korean Civil Service Section on 20 December 1945.

6. The supervision and administration of hospitals by medical schools was transferred from the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare to the Bureau of Education by Ordinance No. 35.

7. Four orders appointing 68 persons to office and three orders removing 179 persons from office in the Government of Korea were issued during the week ending 22 December.

#### POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

##### Coalition Efforts

8. Party coalition efforts have met with only limited success. Further clarification of policies and views as expressed by recognized party leaders has emphasized the tendency toward a two-group system. The more conservative Democratic and Nationalist parties tend to align themselves with Kim Koo and the "Provisional Government", while the People's Party and the Communist Party have directed their support toward the People's Republic.

9. The idea of Dr. Syngman Rhee was to unify all Korean factions into one group which could be considered representative of the people in South Korea. This attempt produced little beyond providing the conservative elements with a common meeting ground.

10. Separate unification movements by such leaders as Kim Koo and Lee Kap Sung are in progress. Kim Koo and his group rejected an offer from the People's Republic for an equal division of offices in a proposed "cabinet" of the "Provisional Government". They offered instead to allow members of the People's Republic one or two places in the "cabinet".

##### Dr. Syngman Rhee

11. The proportionate representation which each party is to enjoy in the Executive Committee of Dr. Syngman Rhee's organization for the Rapid Realization of Independence has been determined. A propaganda headquarters for the organization has been ordered established and people have been chosen to canvass the various provinces, presumably to assist the unification effort.

The Committee for the Rapid Realization of Independence considers that the most vital problems common to all Koreans are: immediate independence of Korea, abolition of the 38th parallel boundary and opposition to the Allied plan for a trusteeship.

12. Dr. Rhee denounced the "destructive extremists" among the communist groups on 19 December.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES

##### The New Korea Nationalist Party

13. The formation of the New Korea Nationalist Party in Seoul on 14 December represents a coalition of some 20 smaller groups. It is part of a current attempt to unite the numerous and diverse political factions into larger and stronger units. This new group under the leadership of Lee Kap Sung claims a membership of 500,000.

14. The party's main policy is "support of the Provisional Government". It further advocates perpetuation of the Korean race and its tradition and a liberal distribution of Japanese land. It is proposed that this land be divided among Korean laborers or farmers according to their ability to work and the number of their dependents.

15. The party selected its central executive committee members on 22 December under the chairmanship of Ton Chin Kwan. The heads of the various committees are: Han Young Oh, Director of the Political Bureau; Eyu Sik Kin, Director of the Planning Bureau; and Kyoo Kab Lee, Director of the Secretariat.

#### The Communist Party

16. Pak Hung Yung announced the program of the Communist Party in a radio speech on 30 November. He emphasized a type of extreme agrarian democracy rather than the usual industrial socialism ordinarily associated with communism.

17. The Communist Party has announced plans to form a National Association of Young Men's Organizations. The Preparatory Committee for the establishment of the nation-wide Farmers' Union declares that it will express the political demands of the farmers by uniting all Provincial Farmers' Unions.

18. The party broke relations with the Committee for the Rapid Realization of Independence on 24 December. It declared that the Committee was anti-democratic and an obstacle to unification. The Communists insist on unification to achieve true independence, freedom and democracy.

19. Communist interest and influence are apparent in five sizeable organizations: the Communist Young Men's Union, the Labor Council, the Farmers' Union, the General Young Men's Association and the Women's Association.

#### The People's Republic

20. The refusal of the People's Republic to drop the word "Republic" from the party title as agreed in November created a serious political situation. By using the word "Republic" in its title this group has endeavored to create the impression that it is a constituted government. Under the guise of issuing "government" orders it has enlisted support among uneducated and laboring classes and has fostered radical activities in the provinces.

21. The obstructive tactics of this group brought a sharp public rebuke from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, on 12 December. In a lengthy statement to the press he traced the history of the relations between Military Government and the Korean People's Republic. He declared that it "is not in any sense a government" and that it "is not authorized to act in any capacity as such". He stated that the "only functioning government in Southern Korea is the Military Government". The Commanding General criticized the group for its failure to make a promised change of name. He announced that all Occupation Forces had been directed to treat as unlawful any activities of any organization which represent themselves as "governmental" in character.

The statement received wide publication and reaction was immediate. The Conservatives thought the General's position was not firm enough. After deliberating for a night and half the next day the "Republic" released a strong rebuttal. It summarized its position and continued, presumably, to call itself a "Republic". The group is continuing its plans to hold a national election on 1 March.

#### The "Provisional Government"

22. The "Provisional Government" has been augmented by the arrival of the remaining 14 members of the group from Shanghai on 2 December.

Kim Koo and his associates were officially welcomed to Korea on 19 December with a lengthy parade and a mass meeting in Seoul. A formal welcoming address by Hong Myawng Hi referred to the "Provisional Government" as "our only one government". A "Message to the Allies" requested complete independence, abolition of the 38th parallel boundary and promised a democratic government represented by all classes.

23. A Patriotic Contribution Association for Korean independence has been organized to collect money on a voluntary basis. This money is to be disposed of exclusively by the "Provisional Government". The Association has applied for permission to use radio time to broadcast its appeal.

24. The "Provisional Government" continued to court the favor of religious groups when it appeared in some force at an organization meeting of the Religious Union for the Accomplishment of Korean Independence on 19 December. Six religious denominations, including Christians, had representatives present. Kim Koo spoke of the need of building the new Korea on firm moral grounds. A resolution was passed giving support to the "Provisional Government" and demanding its immediate and official recognition.

#### People's Party

25. This group has been comparatively inactive. In spite of early claims to a middle position it is now firmly committed to the left. Its sponsor, Lyuh Weun Heung, announced its ideals to be the same as communism, differing only in strategic presentation.

### PROVISIONAL KOREAN GOVERNMENT

#### Moscow Conference

26. The three primary aims of the members of the Moscow Conference were to re-establish Korea as an independent state, to create the conditions necessary for developing the country on democratic principles and to liquidate the disastrous results of Japanese domination. With these aims in mind the conferees decided to establish a Provisional Korean Democratic Government to develop the industry, transportation and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

#### Joint Commission

27. A Joint Commission consisting of representatives of the United States Command in South Korea and the Soviet Command in North Korea will be formed to assist in the formation of the proposed Provisional Korean Government. The Commission is to consult with the various Korean democratic parties and social organizations in preparing its proposals. The recommendations of the Commission are to be presented to the Governments of Russia, England, China and the United States for consideration prior to the final decision of the two governments represented on the Joint Commission.

#### Trusteeship

28. The Joint Commission, with the participation of this Provisional Korean Government and the Korean democratic organizations, will prepare measures for the economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea. The proposals of the Joint Commission, following consultation with the Provisional Korean Government, will be submitted for the mutual consideration of the Governments of Russia, England, China and the

United States. The proposals are to form the basis for agreement concerning a four-power trusteeship of Korea which may be established for a period of up to five years.

#### Conference

29. A conference of the representatives of the United States and Soviet Commands in Korea was called to convene within a period of two weeks following the Moscow deliberations. The conference will consider the urgent problems affecting both South and North Korea and elaborate measures for establishing permanent coordination in administrative and economic matters between the two Commands.

#### Korean Reaction

30. Korean reaction to the decisions of the Moscow Conference was immediate and hostile. Premature and inaccurate press releases contributed to the general confusion. The Korean press, which had shown signs of sensitivity during the conference, condemned the decision to establish a "trusteeship". It was described with such terms as a "Second Munich", "mandatory rule", "an insult to Korea", "international slavery" and "a violation of international treaties". Threats and warnings were outpoken. "We will gain the independence of Korea with our blood", one account stated. The term "trusteeship" is especially hateful to Koreans.

31. The Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, immediately attempted to clear up the inaccuracies in the premature Korean press statements and to interpret the decisions of the Moscow Conference. On 29 December he called representatives from each political faction and members of the Association of Editors and Publishers to his office for such an exposition. Some of the leaders accepted his more liberal interpretations. Others remained adamant and even hostile.

No amount of explanation prevented a walk-out of government-employed Koreans. By noon, 29 December, virtually all had left the capitol building in Seoul. Crowds gathered at various localities throughout the city, necessitating the intervention of Military Police. Precaution had been taken for the protection of vital installations.

32. Excitement continued to run high on 30 December. Restaurants closed and street cars stopped operating. The "Provisional Government" took strong measures by organizing an Anti-Trusteeship Committee. A full meeting was called for the next day. At the same time subordinate anti-trusteeship units were quickly organized in the provincial areas.

33. The Commanding General again tried to clarify the message of the Moscow Conference on 30 December. In a radio broadcast over station JODK and affiliated stations he repeated his liberal interpretation of the previous day. The Moscow statement, he reasoned, was "designed to give full aid and protection to Korea in establishing itself as an independent nation". Rumored demonstrations and non-cooperation, he suggested, would only harm the cause of Korea in the eyes of the United Nations. He pointed out that such energy could be better used in efforts toward unification.

34. The demonstration which Kim Koo and his Anti-Trusteeship Committee organized took place on 31 December. The streets in the center of Seoul were packed with people carrying flags and banners. All rightist groups participated. "Down with Trusteeship", "Hurrah for the Provisional Government", the banners read. "May the Korean nation live a thousand years"; this was the cry. Feelings of nation-

alism and race loyalty soared to their highest pitch as the parade moved through the streets to the entrance of the National Capitol.

Thousands of pamphlets were thrown about during the demonstration. All of them opposed "trusteeship". Most of them urged the immediate walkout of Military Government employees. They were signed by such organizations as the United Christian Churches of Korea, the Young People's Association for Founding Korea and the New Korea Nationalist Party. The demonstration passed without violence.

#### INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

35. Efforts are in progress to integrate the two zones of occupation.

36. The privilege of using a supply road running partly through territory in North Korea was curtailed on 5 December. United States troops formerly had access to this road three days a week during stated hours when American vehicles received armed escort. This was reduced to one convoy a week.

37. A previous request for chemicals from North Korea which were badly needed by American Forces was granted on 23 December. The Russian Vice-Consul at Seoul arrived from Heijo on the above date with three carloads of chemicals. This included 25 tons of sulphate of aluminum and 9 tons of chlorine. The balance of the request consisting of 25 tons of sulphate of aluminum, 41 tons of chlorine and 3 tons fluid chlorine is promised for early January.

#### REPATRIATION

38. Approximately 4,000 Koreans and 100 Japanese continue to enter South Korea from the north daily.

39. During the period 26 November to 30 December, 214,617 Koreans were returned to Korea and 61,422 Japanese were returned to Japan. The evacuation of Japanese from South Korea has reached the point where repatriation ships are returning to Japan only partially filled. Evidence indicates that a number of Japanese are electing to remain in Korea rather than return to Japan.

It is estimated that 90 percent of those Koreans returning to Korea are settling in the area south of Taejon.

According to the latest estimates 35,600 Japanese still remain in Korea south of the 38th parallel.

#### Evacuation of Repatriates

40. Repatriation of Koreans was temporarily suspended on 31 December. It was feared that the political situation might result in a general strike and a delay in transportation which would overcrowd refugee reception centers.

#### LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

41. The formation of a national bar association has been publicly announced. All previous bar associations have been abolished. Laws and regulations pertaining to such associations have been repealed. All recognized lawyers in Korea will automatically become members of the new association and as such may appear before any district court, court of appeal or before the Supreme Court of Korea. Plans are being formulated to provide for examinations for bar admissions.

### Legislation

42. Legislative action during the month and that previously unreported included the following:

#### ORDINANCES

- No. 30: Wages for Civilian Labor (Repeal of Ordinances No. 14)
- No. 31: Vesting Title to Property (was not published and was rescinded by Ordinance No. 33)
- No. 32: 1. Change of name of Intelligence and Information Section to Public Information Section.  
2. Transfer of Functions of Central Liaison Office.  
3. Transfer of Functions of Colonization Section of the Bureau of Agriculture.
- No. 33: Vesting Title to Japanese Property in Korea.
- No. 34: Establishing Labor Mediation Boards.
- No. 35: Transferring Control of certain Hospitals from Public Health to Bureau of Education.
- No. 36: Establishment of Provincial Affairs Section.
- No. 38: Changes of Names.

#### GENERAL NOTICES

- No. 5: Petroleum Products.
- No. 6: Authorization to Set Ceiling Prices for Rice.

#### MEMORANDUMS

- Memorandum No. 1: Effective Dates of Orders.
- Bureau Memorandum No. 2: Operation of Abandoned Japanese Farm Lands (Agriculture and Commerce Bureau).
- Bureau Memorandum No. 6: Allocation and Allotment of Appropriated Funds (Finance Bureau).
- Bureau Memorandum No. 7: Agent Officials (Finance Bureau).
- Procedural Memorandum No. 1: Property Custody Management and Control (Property Custodian).

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

43. The creation of a Special Criminal Investigation Committee of the Bureau of Justice was announced on 5 December. The functions of this agency are limited to cases concerning embezzlement and misappropriation of funds by former Japanese officials.

### Fire Prevention

44. The Military Government has been actively promoting fire prevention. The week 16 December to 22 December was set aside as Fire Prevention Week. The press and radio were used to arouse the



public to greater consciousness of fire hazards and to encourage appropriate precautions. Additional fire-fighting equipment is being procured.

Law and Order

45. For the first time since the beginning of the occupation it was reported on 9 December that an entire week had passed without the occurrence of a single incident to disturb the peace. This trend was sharply reversed following the announcement of the Moscow agreements on Korea. Crowds gathered at a number of points and incidents took place which required the intervention of Occupation Forces. The latter were instructed to interfere only in extreme cases and to prevent actual crime.

SECTION 2  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry . . . . .	1
Commerce . . . . .	8
Mining, Industry and Labor . . . . .	15
Communications . . . . .	22
Transportation . . . . .	26
Finance . . . . .	29

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

1. The Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce estimates for 1945 rice production show an increase over the production of the previous three years. The annual rice production for the years 1940 to 1944 inclusive and the estimated production for 1945 are shown in the table below and in Chart No. 34.

RICE PRODUCTION - SOUTH KOREA  
1940-1945  
(koku)

1940	15,408,573
1941	18,899,922
1942	10,529,235
1943	13,493,129
1944	10,259,927
1945 <u>a/</u>	15,969,700

a/ Estimated production

SOURCE: Agriculture & Economics Section  
Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce.

Purchase of Seed Rice

2. On 14 December it was announced that the Suwon Experimental Station had allotted funds for the purchase of seed rice to experimental stations as follows: Hile ¥ 205,985, Kwangju ¥ 71,518 Taigu ¥ 88,093 and Seoul ¥ 184,163. Seeds purchased by these stations will be distributed for spring planting thereby guaranteeing both the quality and the quantity of the crop.

Importation of Vegetable Seed

3. Arrangements have been completed for the importation from Japan of the following vegetable seeds in kilograms: Chinese cabbage, 1,200; daikon, 1,080; carrots, 15,000; cabbage, 5,800; Japanese leek, 14,200; onions, 15,400.

Sericulture

4. The Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce is drafting a five year plan to re-establish and expand the sericulture industry.

Cocoon production dropped from 50 to 25 million pounds a year during the war.

During December nearly 3,000,000 silkworm eggs were imported from Japan. These will be checked, developed and multiplied and will be ready for final selection by next March. This is the first attempt on the part of Korea since the war to revive world trade and stimulate her sericulture industries.

There is a minimum need for 300,000 Sinanut mulberry seedlings to revive the silk industry of Korea. Approximately 1,500,000 mulberry seedlings of other varieties are available for Korean use.

#### Cotton

5. The Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce is anxious that farmers harvest every boll of cotton in the fields to enable Koreans to have cotton textiles this winter. There is no price fixing on cotton which will assure farmers of a free and open market for the sale of their cotton products. The Bureau estimates that 150,000 bales will be needed yearly for full production in the mills. A plan is underway which will enable the Koreans to attain self-sufficiency in cotton production next year.

#### Fisheries

6. The Chosen Fisheries Corporation was designated by General Notice No. 4 issued on 3 December as the sole processing agency for all stocks of fishing equipment used in catching, preserving and processing fish. The organization was also empowered to establish all necessary controls regarding the price, rationing, allocation, licensing, purchasing, selling, production, storage and exporting or importing of fishing equipment or accessories.

Some 4,000 small fishing boats operating in Kyong Sang Nam Do have a daily average catch of 70 tons of fish. Although equipment shortage hampers full scale operations, an increasing amount of fish and fish products is being placed on the market.

#### Forestry

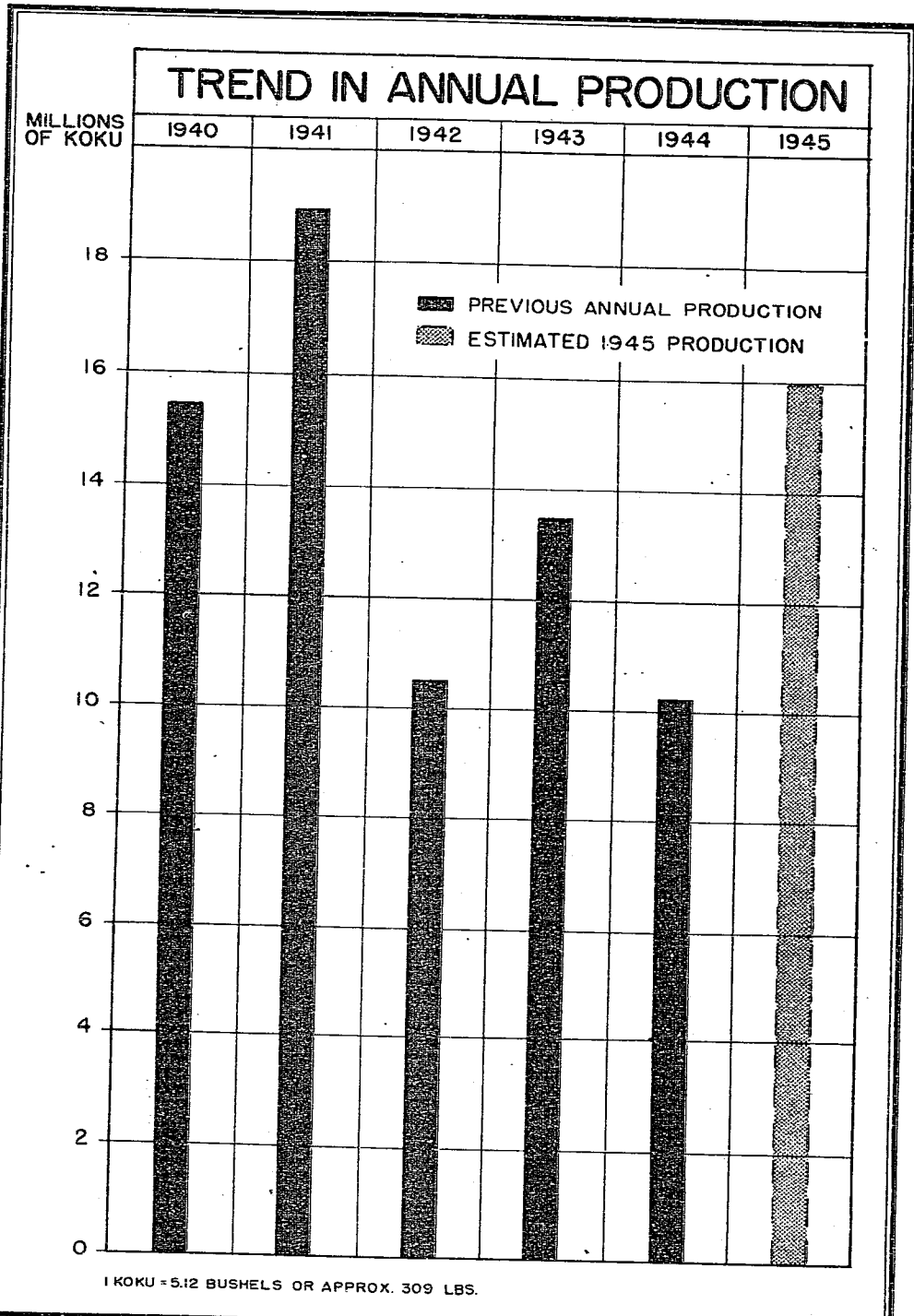
7. Lack of fuel is causing uncontrolled cutting of timber which is resulting in damage to strategic water-sheds and flood control projects. An active publicity campaign is being conducted to arouse public interest in forest preservation and replanting of trees but the extreme shortage of fuel is hampering this program.

#### COMMERCE

8. The rice market situation is serious although the estimated production figures for 1945 indicated the best crop since 1941. The principal reasons for the shortage of rice are as follows: (1) the Korean farmer is withholding rice for home consumption, (2) grains used as rice substitutes come primarily from North Korea and are not available, (3) the Korean farmer is reluctant to sell his crop for cash because of the currency inflation, (4) there is a certain amount of withholding in expectation of higher prices, (5) many Koreans withhold rice for fear that it will be shipped to Japan, (6) available transportation for the proper distribution of rice is inadequate and (7) an increasing amount of rice is being consumed by people coming in from North Korea and other areas.

#### Price Controls

9. It has been publicly announced that the free market on rice will be suspended as of 1 January 1946. This policy was necessitated



## RICE PRODUCTION - KOREA

COMPARISON OF PAST HARVESTS WITH  
THE ESTIMATED 1945 HARVEST SO. 38°

DECEMBER 45

GHQ · SCAP

NUMBER 34

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by the increased difficulty of inducing the flow of rice in normal trade channels. The price fixed varies from ¥ 730 to ¥ 750 per koku depending upon the province. This is lower than the reported demand price of 11 December which was ¥ 1,160 per koku for cleaned rice in the Seoul market.

10. There was considerable pressure from political groups and the press in favor of the adoption of price controls. The people themselves exhibited growing resentment against profiteering by merchants.

#### Encouragement of Rice Distribution

11. Tenants on land formerly held by Japanese individuals or concerns are required to make prompt payment of their rent in rice to the new Korean Commodity Company. This type of property has already been taken over by the Military Government.

12. A continuous publicity campaign stresses the patriotic duty of Korean farmers to release hoarded rice stocks. Arrangements are being made to procure 20,000 battery-operated radio sets to assist in this and similar programs.

13. A plan to encourage the sale of rice by offering the seller an opportunity to acquire needed goods was put into effect for a trial period in the latter part of the month. Under this plan farmers selling rice to the Korean Commodity Company receive in addition to the fixed purchase price a certificate entitling them to purchase scarce commodities from the Company at a low price.

#### Export of Rice

14. The growing seriousness of the rice market situation makes it doubtful that there will be any exportable surplus of rice.

### MINING, INDUSTRY AND LABOR

#### Coal

15. The coal situation remains unsatisfactory. South Korea continues to depend upon coal imported from Japan for the operation of its transportation system. Additional bituminous coal from Japan is needed for Korean industries. Efforts to transport anthracite coal from stockpiles at Sench'ok to Fusan continue. As of 22 December coal stockpiles in Seoul totalled 50,411 long tons. Briquette plants in Seoul can now fill all demands from Army units using stoves and water heaters. Efforts are being made to locate sources of charcoal to supplement local stocks. The necessity for economy in the use of coal is still paramount.

Korean officials are conducting a survey covering 76 mining companies to prepare a wage scale for mine workers.

#### Petroleum

16. On 15 December the Petroleum Distributing Agency was created and designated the sole controlling agency of the Military Government for petroleum products. Price and allocation policies have been established. Pending the time when this Agency will be ready to operate, the Korea Truck Company sponsored by the Military Government is distributing petroleum products to such essential users as fire and police departments and trucking companies.

The Petroleum Distributing Agency has announced the arrival of the first petroleum for civilian use from the United States. Two ships brought 4,690 drums of gasoline and 13,639 drums of kerosene which were unloaded at Fusan and Inchon.

### Reopening of Factories

17. In December, 13 plants for the manufacture of farm tools, glass products and garments were reopened in Seoul, Fusan and Taejon despite the shortage of fuel.

The reopening of the Chosen Cotton Spinning Company at Masan will partly remedy the critical shortage of textiles necessary to clothe the Koreans. A crew of 500 workmen has been repairing equipment and cleaning the ₩ 15,000,000 plant. Nine hundred people are engaged in making test runs. The plant will employ 3,600 workers.

The management of the Korean Heavy Industry Company, a ship repair concern with docks at Fusan, has been taken over by the New Korea Company.

### Labor

18. Prices are still high and labor is difficult to obtain. Some relief is expected soon. Grants aggregating ₩ 1,296,822 have been made for provincial public works.

19. Following an experimental period, the Bureau of Mining and Industry has turned the great bulk of its work over to its Korean employees. The added responsibility has proved a valuable aid in the training of Korean members of the Bureau. Decisions involving policy will be passed upon by personnel of the Military Government.

20. Ordinance No. 34 of 8 December established labor mediation boards to bring about the peaceful solution of labor disputes. The National Labor Mediation Board consists of five voting members, a permanent non-voting secretary and a staff of seven field representatives. It is advised by an officer of the National Labor Department of Korea. The Military Governor may at any time replace any of the members or the secretary.

The Board meets in Seoul and has jurisdiction over the mediation of labor disputes extending over two or more provinces and of all other labor disputes referred to it by the National Labor Department.

21. The provincial labor mediation boards established for each province have a three to five voting membership and a non-voting secretary. These boards are appointed by the Military Governor of the province and hold office at his pleasure. They have jurisdiction over the mediation of labor disputes in their respective provinces.

The National Labor Department of the Bureau of Mining and Industry lays down the procedure for the conduct of the boards.

### COMMUNICATIONS

22. The reorganization plans of the Bureau of Communications are being carried out much more rapidly than had been anticipated. The plans involve a decentralization of functions to district offices in Seoul and Fusan. As of 8 December only 15 out of nearly 4,000 Japanese employees in the Bureau had not been dismissed.

23. The Bureau has absorbed and is now operating the International Telecommunications Corporation, the Gki Electric Company, the Society for the Advancement of Communications in Korea and the Radio Broadcasting Corporation of Korea.

### Training Courses

24. A training school is operated for telephone, telegraph

and radio operators to provide experienced personnel and technicians. There is a critical shortage of capable persons. The courses were initially limited to two months but they are being extended to four. Those in radio will eventually be lengthened to eight months.

#### Equipment

25. Korea is entirely dependent on other countries for communications equipment with the exception of a minor plant of the Oki Denki Company. Since the bulk of installations is of Japanese manufacture, maintenance items must be secured from Japan.

An emergency procurement of signal communication equipment for the Occupation Forces is being processed. A total of \$30,000 worth of equipment has been obtained from Japanese Army and Navy stocks to partially fill the requisition. Approximately \$13,000 worth has been shipped by air and it is expected that the remainder will be shipped at an early date.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railways

26. Railroad movement is still delayed owing to shortage of equipment and fuel. Every effort is being made to aid transportation by road repair, automotive installation or reorganization.

Additional trains have been scheduled between Fusan and Seoul, Seoul and Mokpo via I-Ri, and between Seoul and Reisuil also via I-Ri to accommodate increasing demands for passenger transportation.

#### Shipping

27. The Bureau of Transportation has been given complete responsibility for the unloading of coal at Fusan and its distribution to points in South Korea. Coal now arriving at that port is promptly unloaded and dispatched. During the first two weeks of December 30,688 long tons of coal were unloaded from ships at Fusan.

Coastal vessels are being used to transport 2,000 tons of salt from Inchon and Fusan for use in the preservation of fish.

Repairs on docks at Fusan Harbor which will facilitate unloading coal ships have begun. Salvage companies have been organized and placed into operation for repair and restoration of all ships and marine equipment under control of Military Government.

#### Motor Transportation

28. The problem of motor transportation continues to be acute. Steps are being taken to eliminate unnecessary loads and part loads.

### FINANCE

#### Bank Mergers

29. Japanese branch banks in Korea were merged with Korean banks on 8 December. The Seoul branches of the Teikoku, Yama and Sanwa banks were merged with the Chosen Commercial Bank, the Chekung Bank and the Chosen Industrial Bank respectively. The Fusan branches of the Teikoku and Yama banks were merged with the Bank of Chosen branch in the latter city.

#### Maintenance of Cash Funds

30. Bureau Memorandum No. 7 of 1 December established the procedure to maintain cash funds with the several sections, bureaus and agencies of the national government. Strict accountability for these funds which are allowed for the payment of activities involving immediate cash payments is demanded.

#### Insurance and Postal Savings

31. The Bureau of Communications handles the following types of insurances: annuity, infant health and life, straight life and term life. To date all claims presented have been paid. Arrangements are being made for Koreans to continue insurance policies which had technically lapsed for non-payment of premiums. Koreans are now beginning to pay these premiums again.

32. Postal savings continue to show an excess of withdrawals over deposits but it is believed that this is largely occasioned by the repatriation of Japanese from the country.

#### Property Control

33. The disposition of property in Korea formerly owned by the Japanese Government, its agencies, corporations or nationals has been a primary issue in Korean politics. Some elements of the Korean population wish to employ direct action in obtaining possession of property belonging to the former Japanese Government or to other Japanese owners.

34. Ordinance No. 33 effective 12 December, vested title in the Military Government as of 25 September to: all properties, precious metals, securities and monies owned or controlled directly or indirectly since 9 August by the Japanese Government or its agencies, corporations or any other organizations and nationals.

35. Bureau Memorandum No. 2 of 14 December transferred the operation of lands owned by Japanese to the New Korea Company. Branch and sub-branch offices established in the provinces under the supervision of Military Government teams are to prepare lists of all farm lands previously owned or controlled by Japanese and to select tenants to operate the farms under a lease of one year to be executed between Korean tenants and the New Korea Company. If farms are improperly tilled leases may be cancelled at expiration of the rental year.



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SECTION 3  
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education. . . . .	1
Press and Radio. . . . .	5
Arts and Religion. . . . .	7
Public Health and Welfare. . . . .	8

EDUCATION

1. A Korean has been appointed Director of Education with a Military Government officer as his deputy.
2. The Department of Standards in the Bureau of Education was merged with the Department of Schools to bring national supervision in closer relation to the actual operation of the school system. The former Korean Council on Medical Education will handle all matters pertaining to medical education. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 35 of 17 December hospitals attached to medical schools were transferred to the control of the Bureau of Education.

Personnel and Facilities

3. The problem of preventing widespread resignation of teachers because of insufficient income is receiving immediate attention. Plans to alleviate textbook shortage have been made and educators are writing a "Primer on Democracy". More suitable Korean language texts for public school use have been adopted. A large number of standard works in school administration and educational texts has been requested from the United States.
4. The Korean National Museum in Seoul was reopened on 3 December. Interest in American methods in the field of popular education was indicated from a public opinion survey undertaken by the Public Information Section of the Secretariat.

PRESS AND RADIO

5. The Korean Pacific Press was established on 22 December as a complete and independent organization. The Korean staff has gradually been put in charge of various sections. A contract has been signed between the Korean Pacific Press and Associated Press.
6. Radio programs are being prepared on topics of general interest such as: "The Man on the Street", "Now it Can Be Told", "Women's Hour", "Farm Hour" and the "Round Table of the Air".

ARTS AND RELIGION

7. Preliminary inspection of the former Korean Folk Art Museum stored in an emergency warehouse at Seoul disclosed that the contents had suffered some damage and were in a bad state of disorder.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

8. Twenty-two Koreans completed the first six weeks public health training course at Seoul University on 22 December.

9. A national Board of Medical Licensure and Registration has been appointed. This Board consists of seven Korean physicians in charge of developing and maintaining policies pertaining to standards of Korean medicine.

### Disease Prevention Measures

10. The vaccination against smallpox of more than 4,000 Korean employees of the Military Government started on 14 December. Vaccination and the dusting with DDT of refugees entering the country continues. In Kyongseang Pukto five typhus control teams have been organized for emergency use throughout the Province. It is reported that city hospitals in Fusan, Masan and Chinju have been completely staffed with Korean physicians.

11. A rising incidence of diphtheria among civilians with consequent threat to the health of the Occupation Forces necessitated the requisitioning of 6,000 vials of diphtheria antitoxin. Two thousand five hundred vials have been shipped by air from Japan and four thousand five hundred have been ordered from Manila.

Other medical supplies and equipment requested include smallpox and typhoid vaccine for the immunization of displaced persons and 300 guinea pigs for use in the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin.

### Vital Statistics

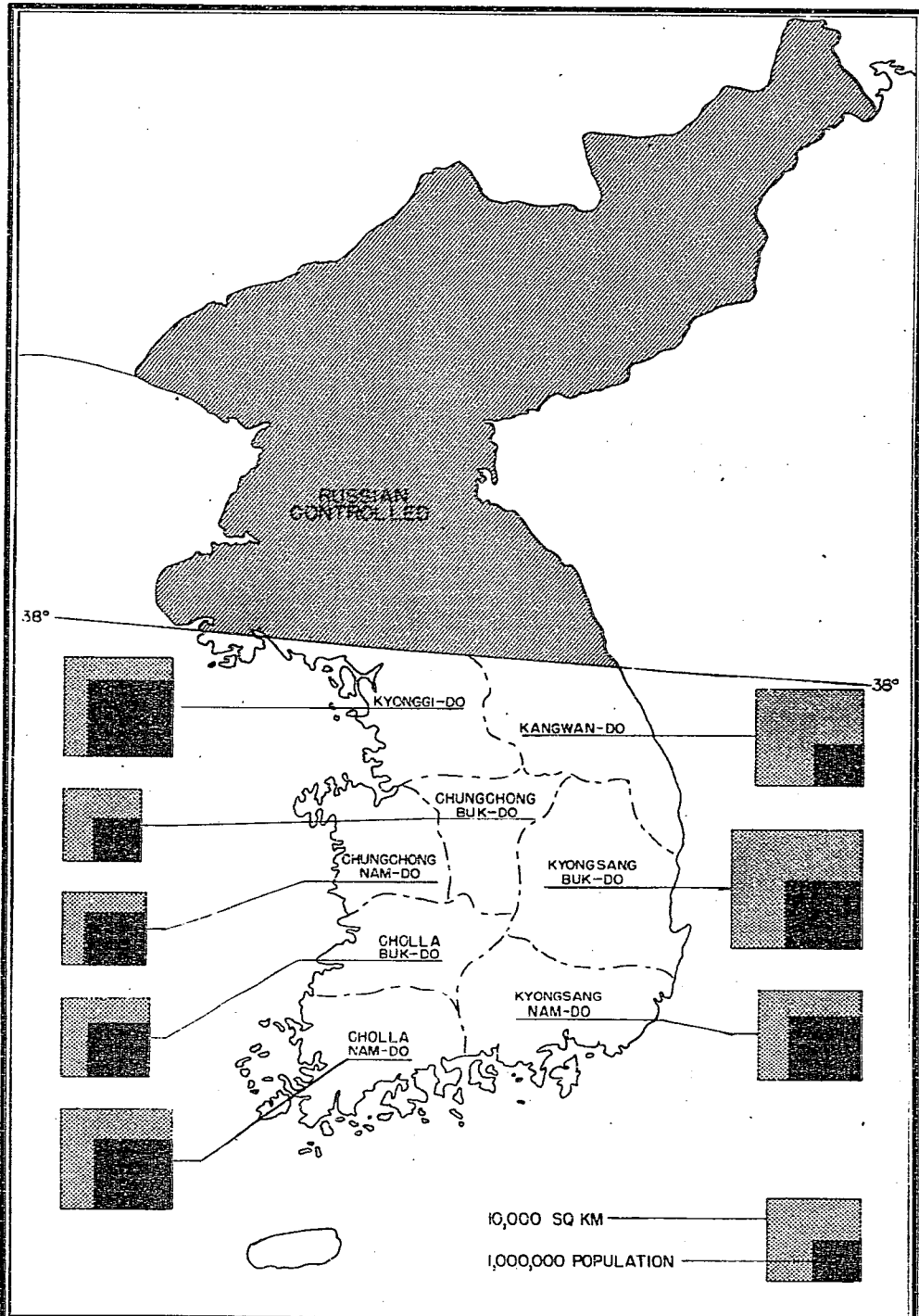
12. The population south of the 38th parallel as of May 1944 was 16,415,361. The number of Japanese repatriated from Korea to Japan has almost balanced that of Koreans returned from Japan. The area and population by province are shown in the table below and the population density is indicated on Chart No. 35.

#### AREA AND POPULATION

##### South of 38° - As of 1 May 1944

<u>Name of Province</u>	<u>Area (Sq Km)</u>	<u>Population</u>
KYONGGI-DO	13,655.88	3,309,704
CHUNGCHONG BUK-DO	7,418.38	979,656
CHUNGCHONG NAM-DO	8,106.44	1,673,489
CHOLLA BUK-DO	8,574.12	1,674,672
CHOLLA NAM-DO	13,887.37	2,749,148
KYONGSANG BUK-DO	18,988.84	2,603,740
KYONGSANG NAM-DO	12,304.60	2,415,093
KANGWON-DO	13,036.16	1,008,859
TOTAL	95,971.79	16,415,361

SOURCE: Analysis and Research Sub-Section of the Planning Section.



# AREA AND POPULATION

## PROVINCES SOUTH OF 38°-KOREA

DECEMBER 45

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER

35

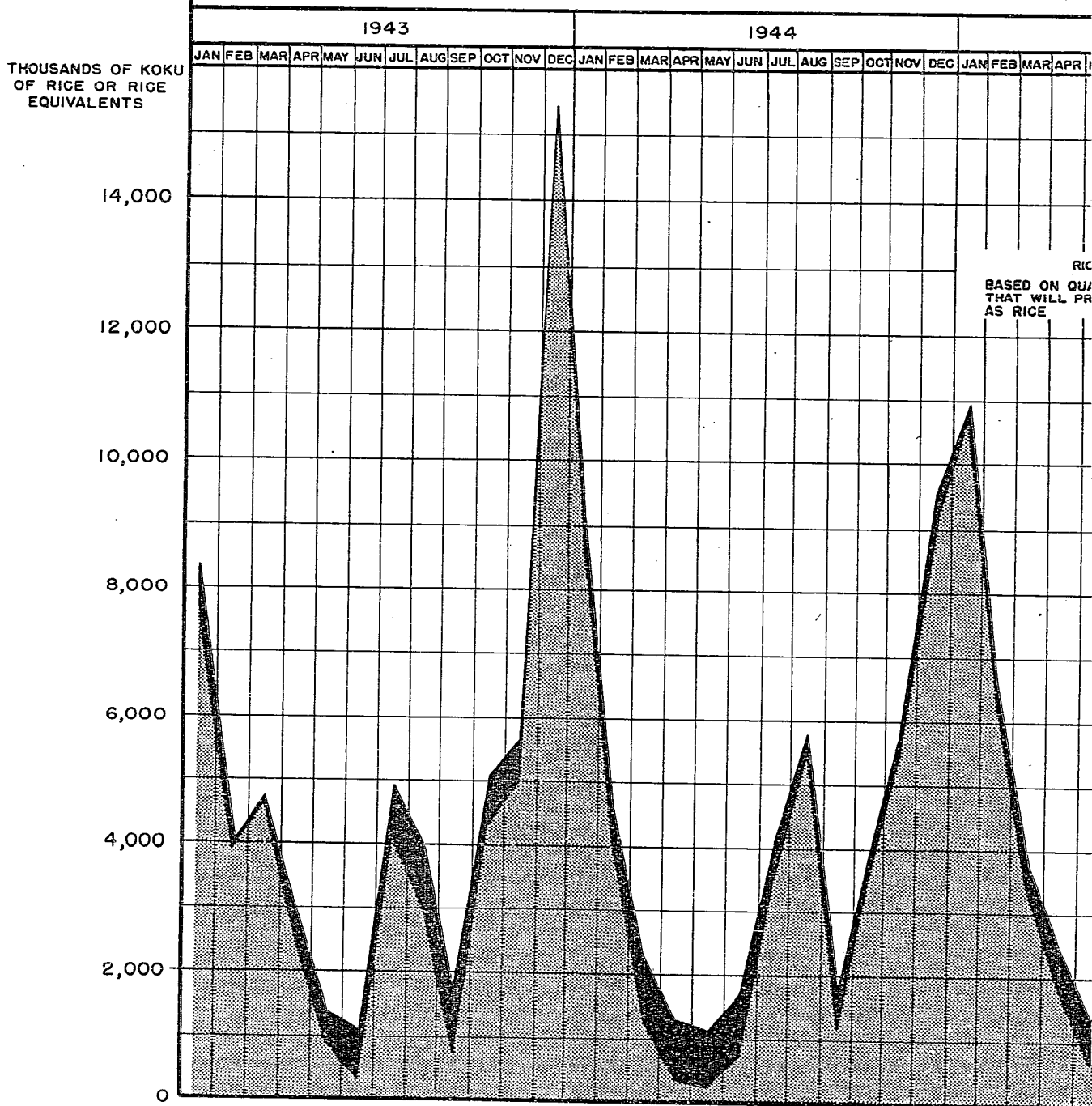
0593-1







# TOTAL QUANTITIES OF S PURCHASED BY THE JAPANESE



THOUSANDS OF KOKU  
OF RICE OR RICE  
EQUIVALENTS

RIC  
BASED ON QU  
THAT WILL PR  
AS RICE

DOMESTIC IMPORTS

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

ONE KOKU = 309 POUNDS OF RICE (APPR

0594 1/2

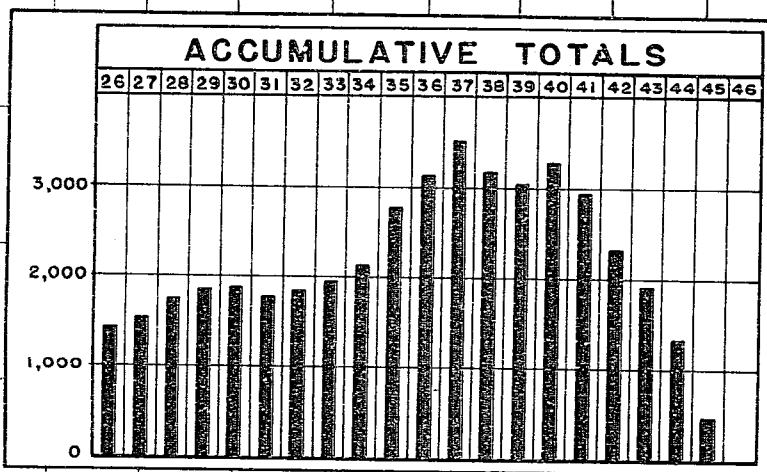




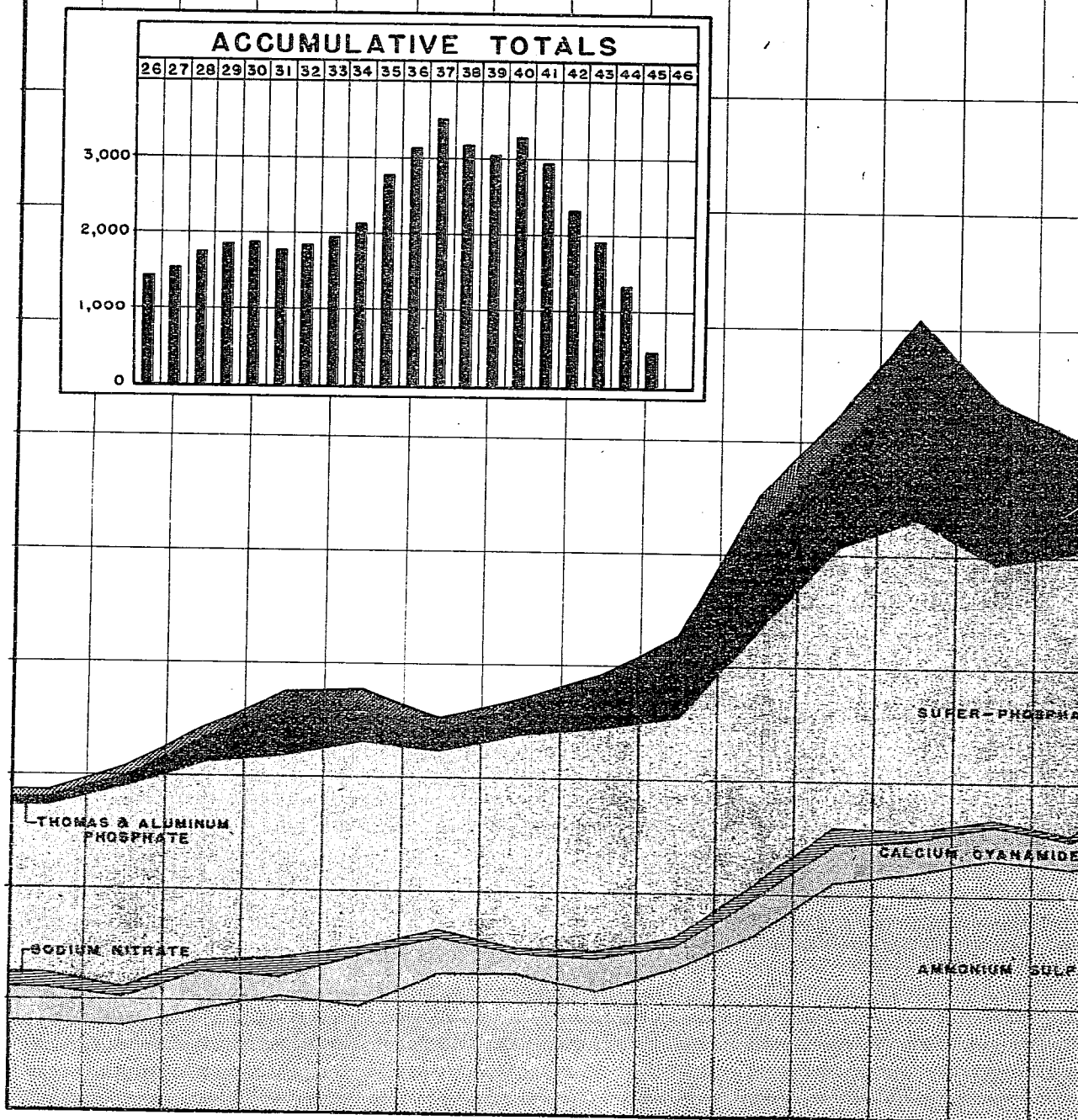
# CONSUMPTION OF INORGANIC COMMERCE JAPAN PROPER

1,000  
METRIC  
TONS

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939










4,500  
4,000  
3,500  
3,000  
2,500  
2,000  
1,500  
1,000  
500  
0

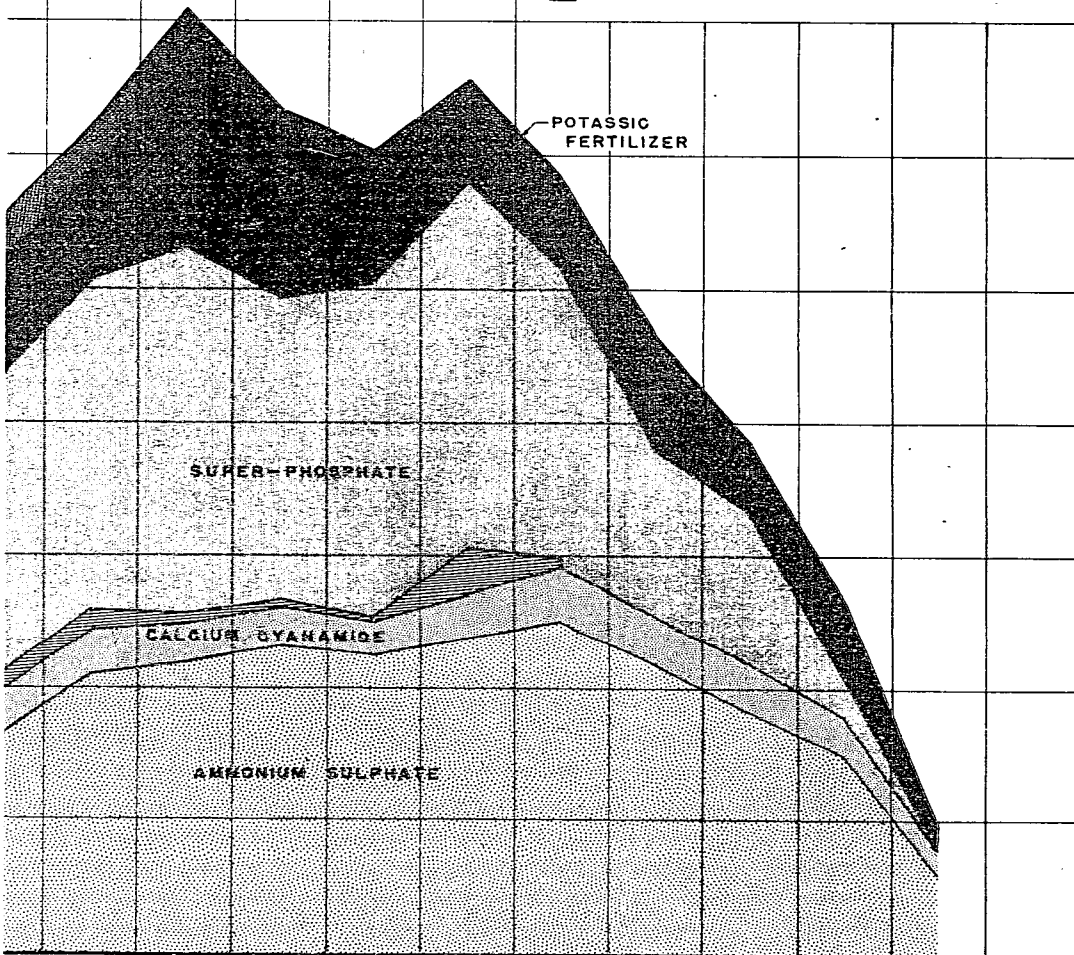


SOURCE: DATA FROM THE JAPANESE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
DATA FOR 1945 ESTIMATED.

# ANIC COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AN PROPER

1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946

-  AMMONIUM SULPHATE
-  CALCIUM CYANAMIDE
-  SODIUM NITRATE
-  SUPER-PHOSPHATE
-  THOMAS & ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE
-  SYNTHESIZED FERTILIZER LOW & HIGH GRADE
-  POTASSIC FERTILIZERS

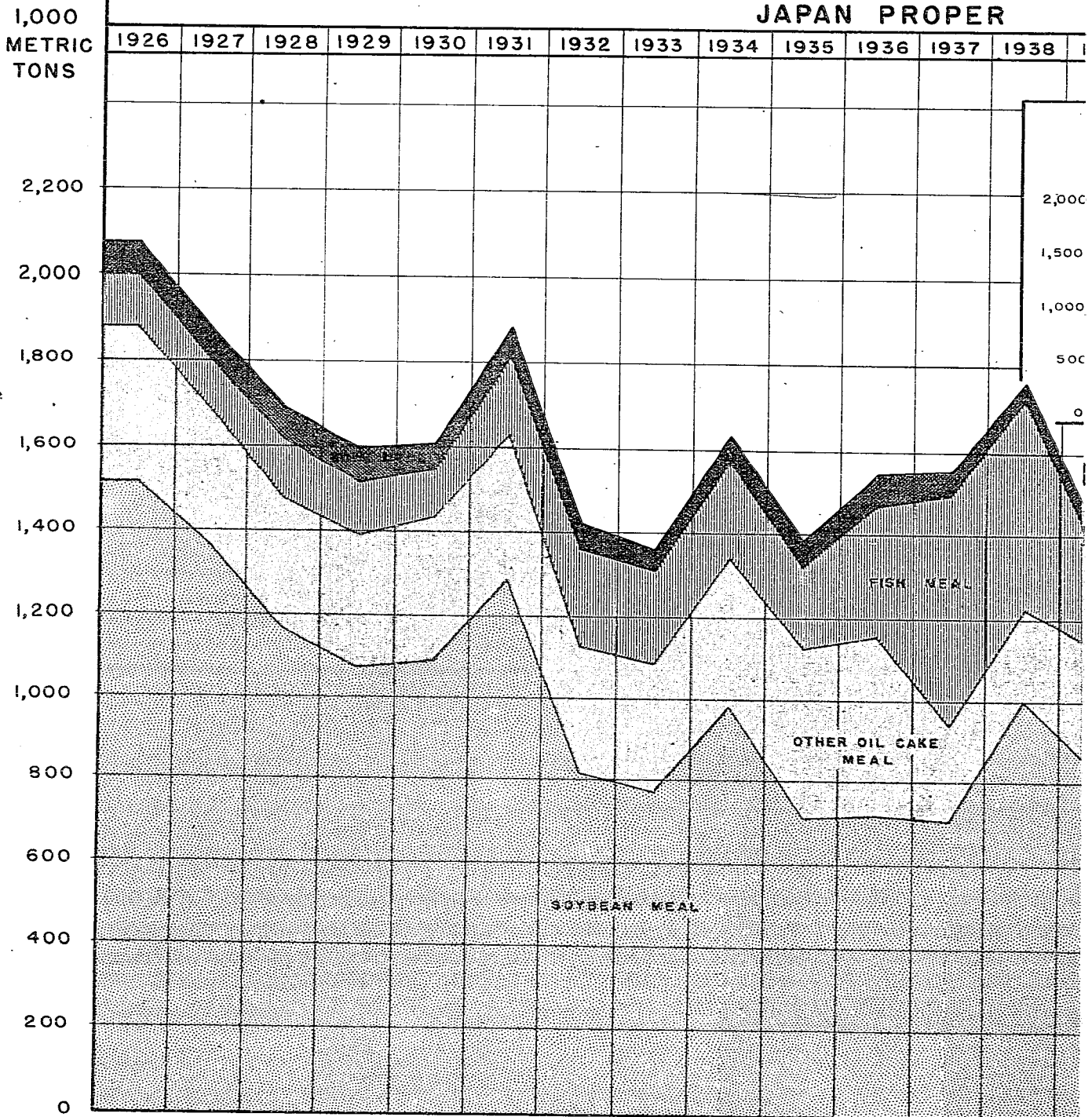


TRY.

DECEMBER 45. GHQ SCAP NUMBER 2

0595 2/2

# CONSUMPTION OF ORGANIC COMMEF JAPAN PROPER

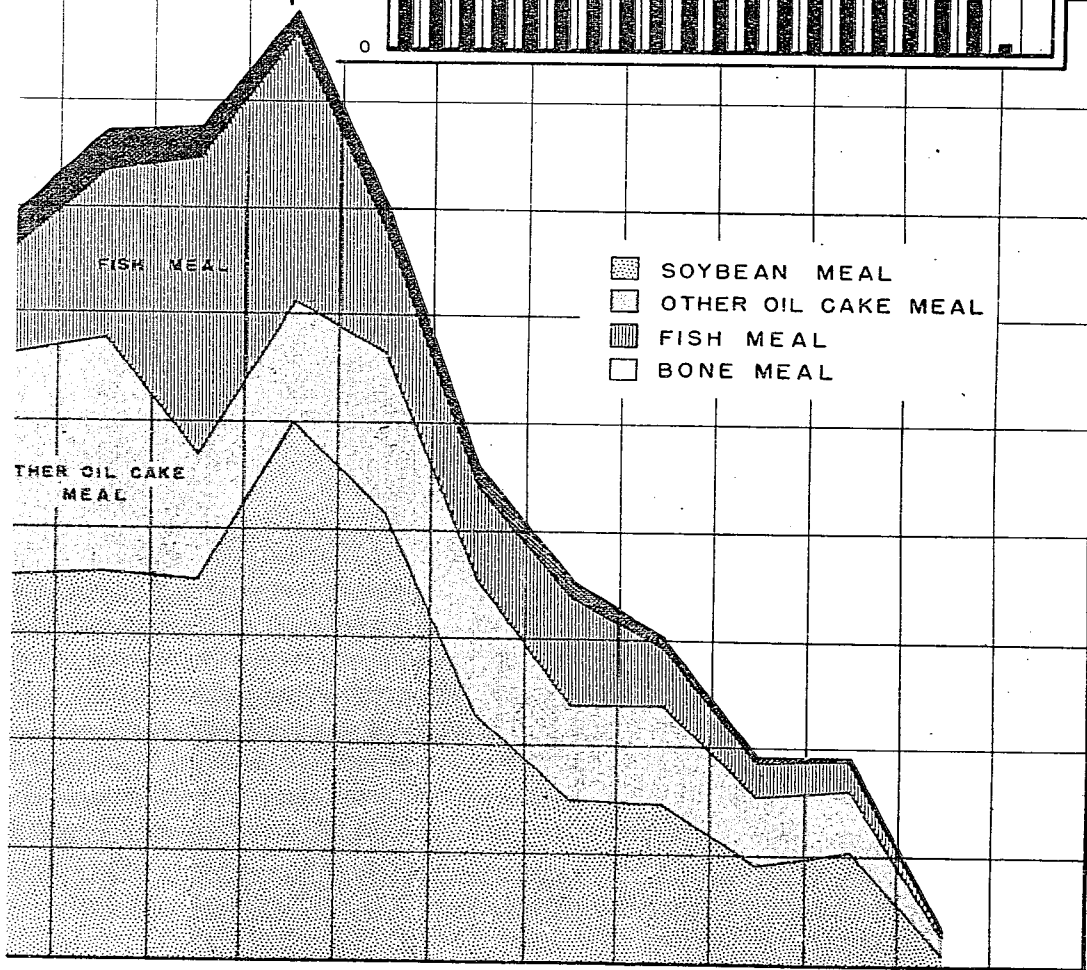
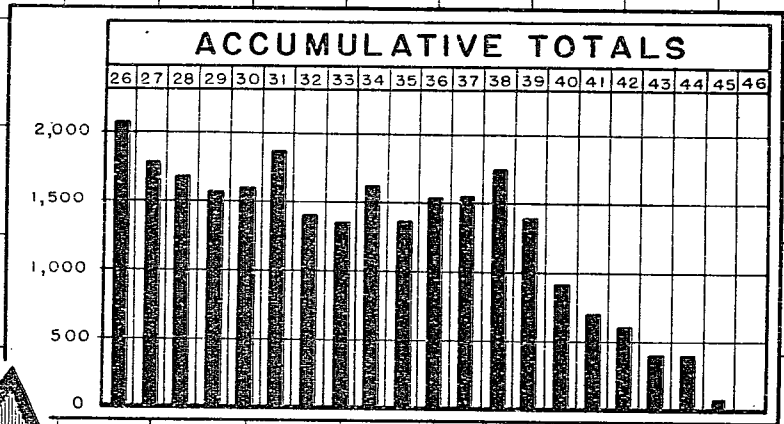


SOURCE: DATA FROM THE JAPANESE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
DATA FOR 1945 ESTIMATED.

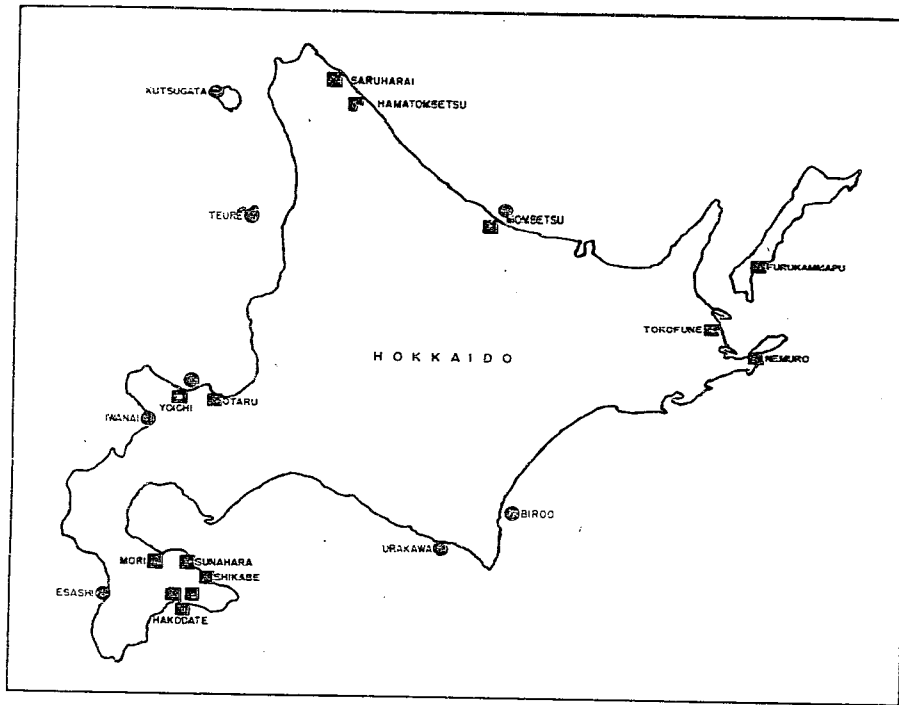
0596 1/2

# NIC COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AN PROPER

1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946



0596 1/2



**LEGEND**

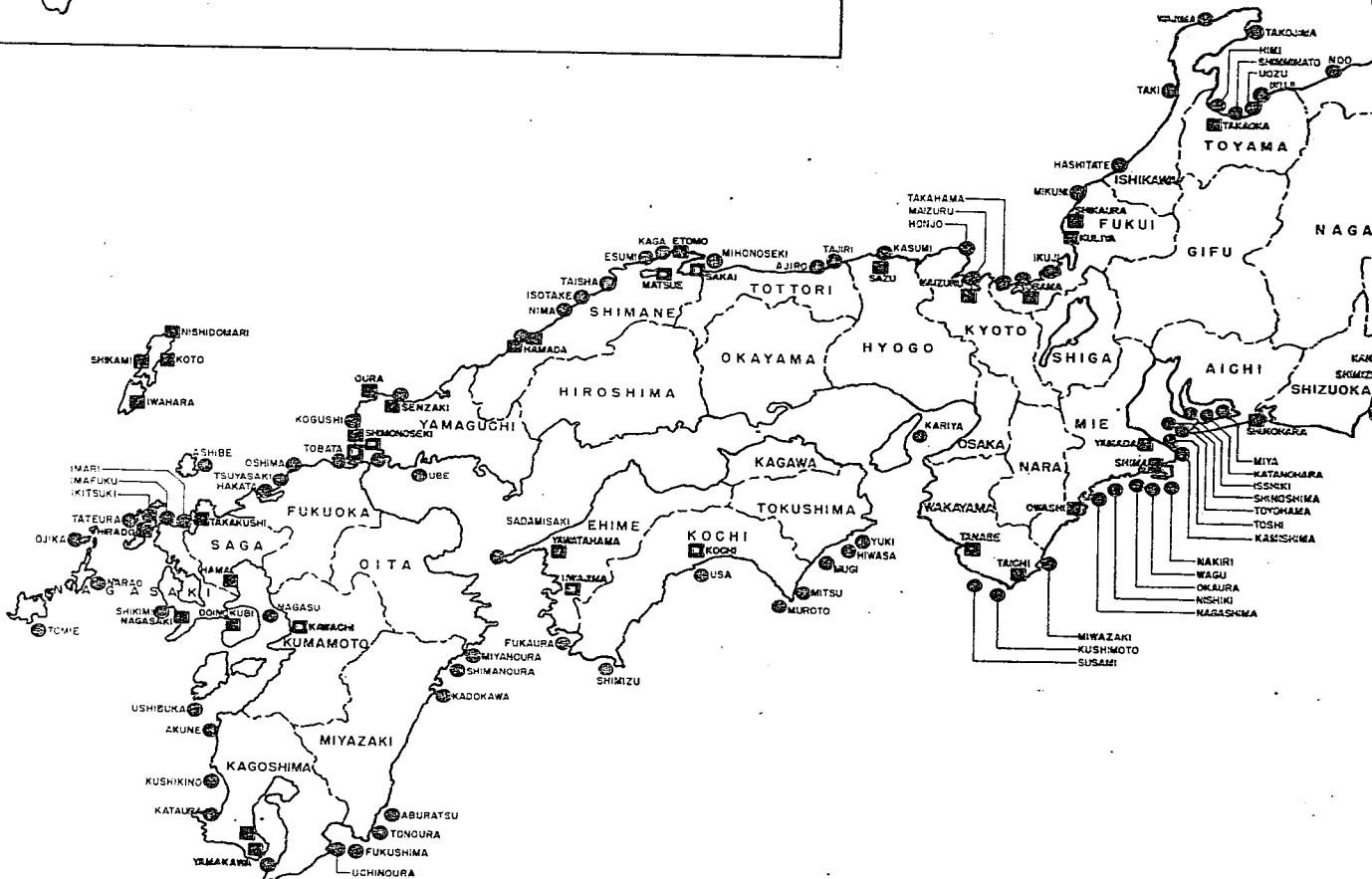
**CANNERIES**

■ MARINE

■ CHIEFLY MARINE, LESS VEG

**FISHERY HARBORS**

●



0597 1/2

**LEGEND**

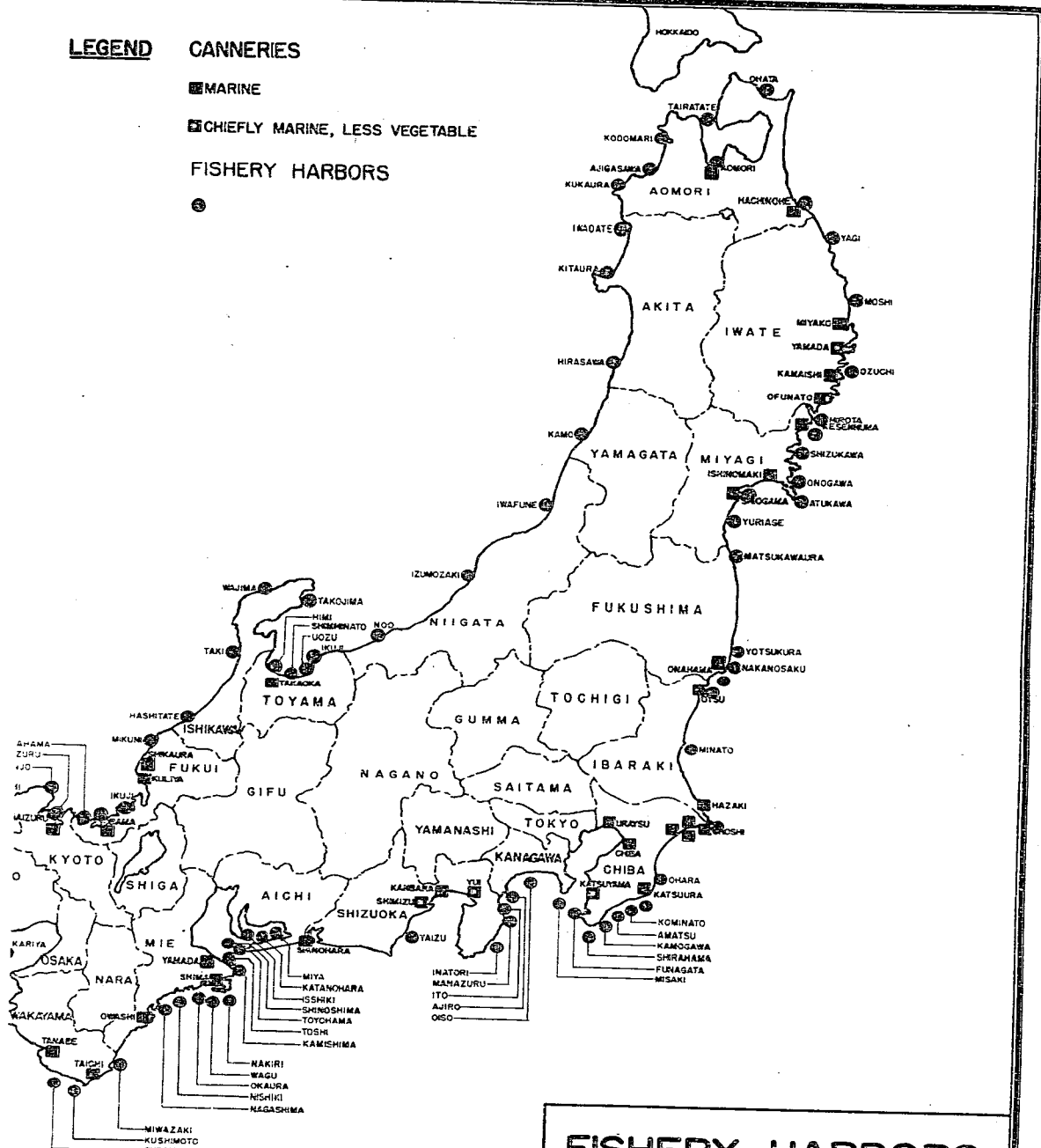
**CANNERIES**

■ MARINE

▣ CHIEFLY MARINE, LESS VEGETABLE

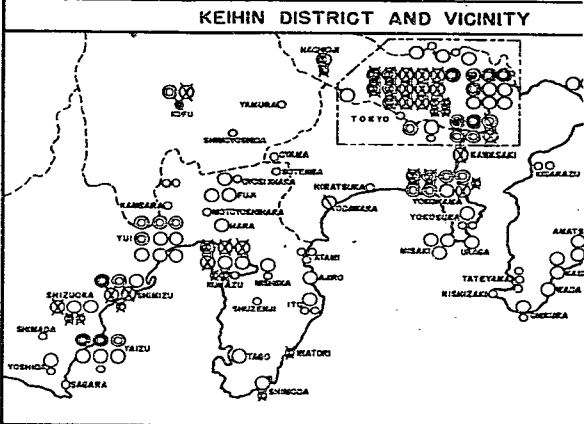
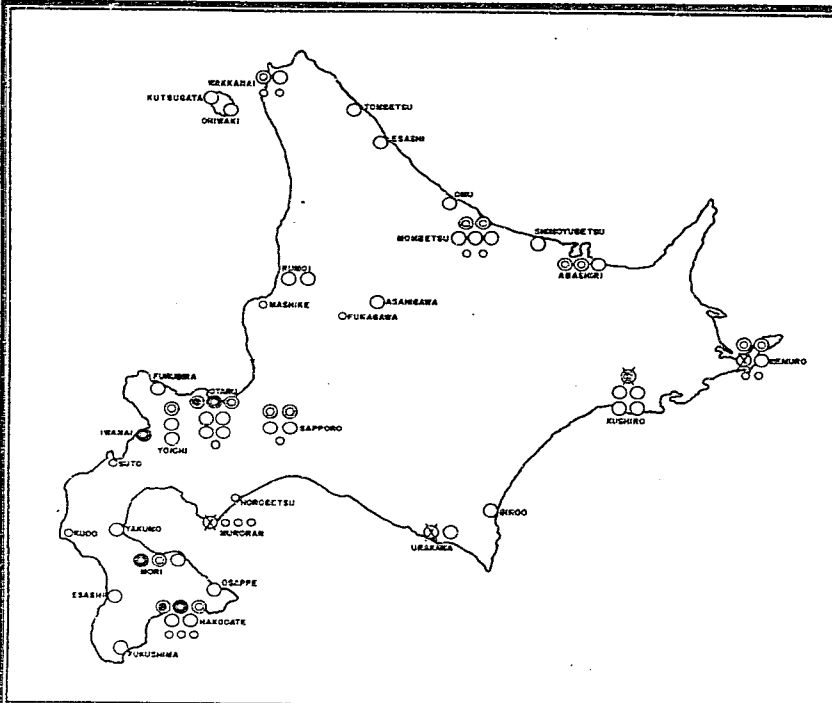
**FISHERY HARBORS**

●



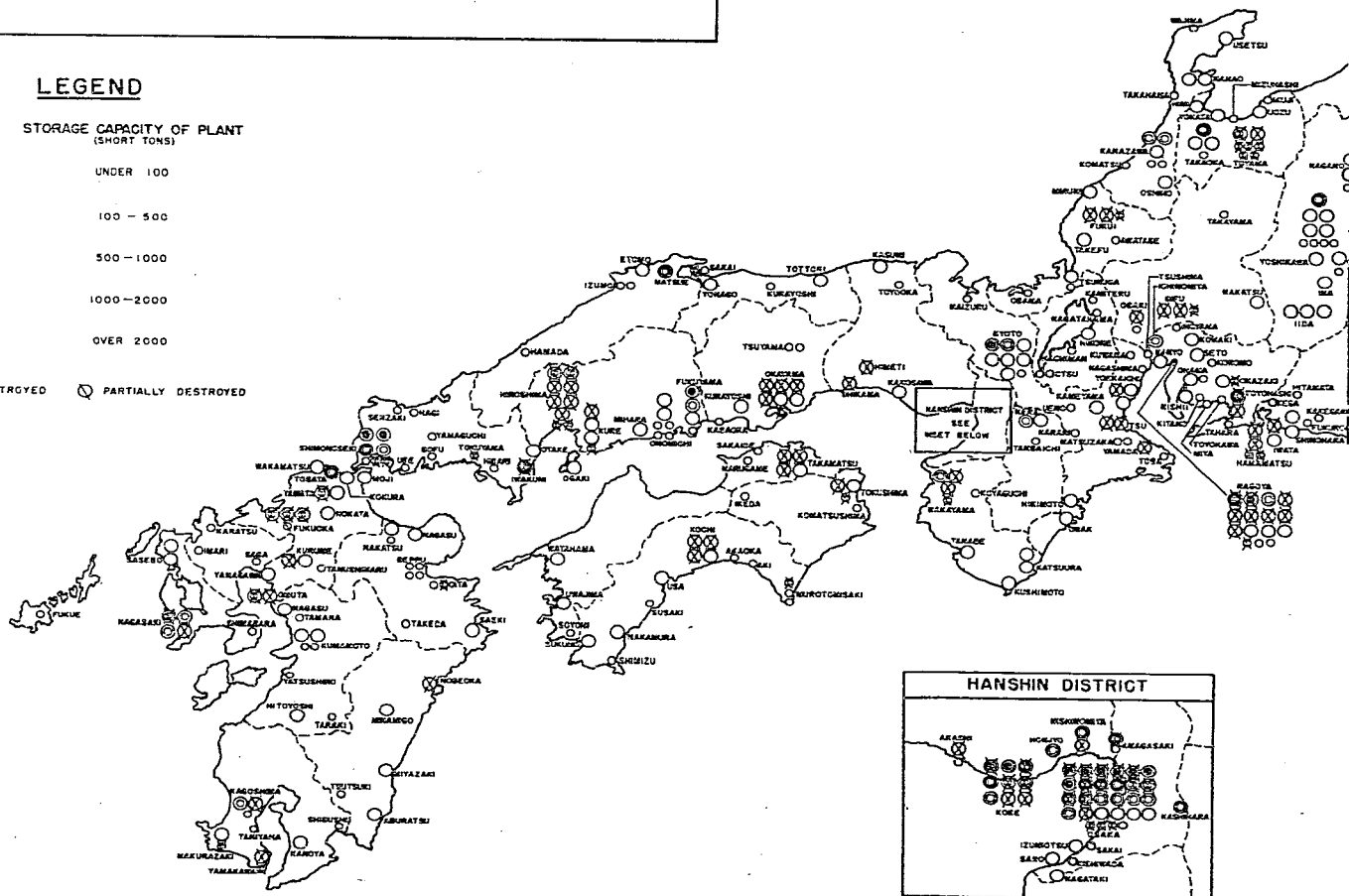
**FISHERY HARBORS**  
 CONSTRUCTED WITH THE AID  
 OF GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY  
**MARINE CANNERIES**  
 DISTRIBUTION  
**JAPAN**

0597 3/2

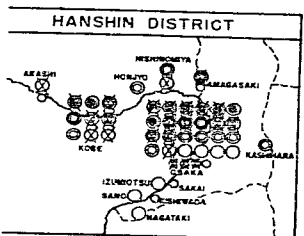
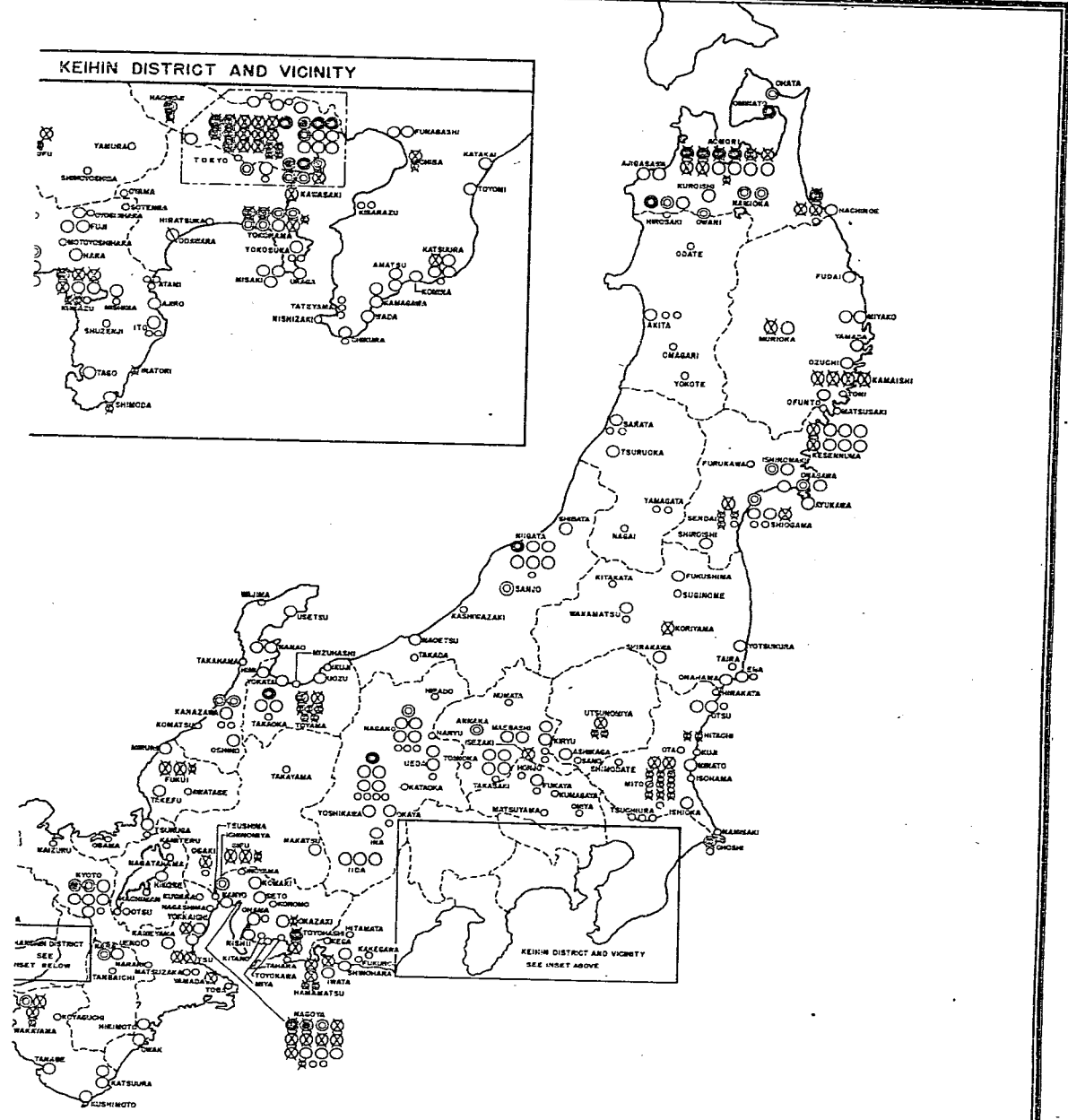
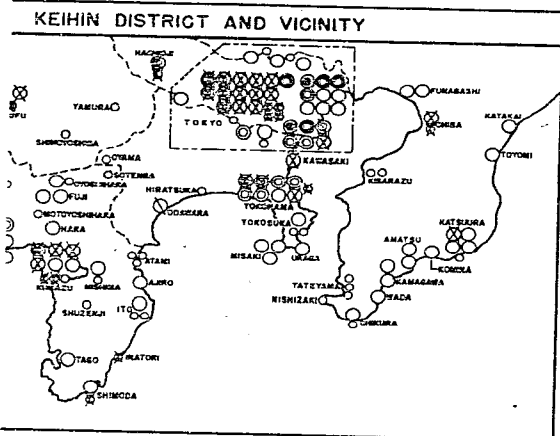


**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	STORAGE CAPACITY OF PLANT (SHORT TONS)
○	UNDER 100
○	100 - 500
⊙	500 - 1000
⊕	1000 - 2000
⊗	OVER 2000
⊗	DESTROYED
⊙	PARTIALLY DESTROYED



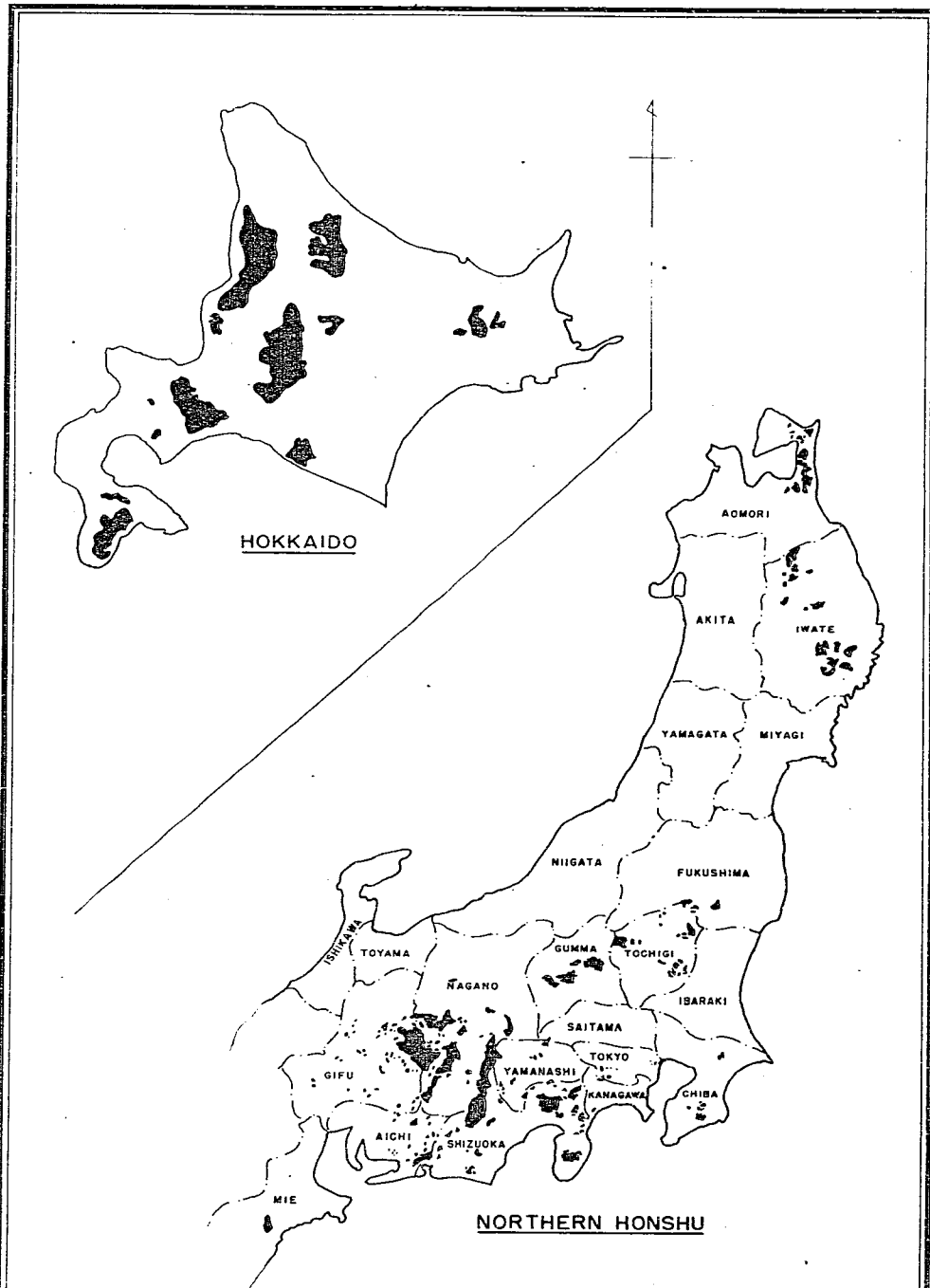




**COLD STORAGE**  
 DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES  
**JAPAN**

DECEMBER 45      GHQ-SCAP      NUMBER 8

*059872*



SOURCE: IMPERIAL FORESTS & ESTATES BUREAU, IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD MINISTRY

# IMPERIAL FORESTS JAPAN

DECEMBER 45

GHO SCAP

NUMBER 8-B

0599

# LOCATION AND SIZE OF COAL STOCKS AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1950 (IN 1,000 METRIC TONS)

With estimated percentages of stocks actually available for prompt loading and export

DISTRICT COAL FIELD	AT MINES						AT PORT						
	Coking Coal	Gas Producers	Boiler	Anthracite	Total Tonnage	% Available	Coking Coal	Gas Producers	Boiler	Anthracite	Total Tonnage	% Available	
KYUSHU	Chikuho	45	23	417	33	518	46%	15	10	98	34	157	94%
	Kasuya	5	2	26		33	39%		1	37		38	79%
	Milke			2		2		41		32		73	77%
	Saga		6	69		75	55%	11	10	58		79	86%
	Hokusho	26	7	199		232	33%	26	4	107		137	85%
	Nishisonoki							41		79		120	67%
	Amakusa				13	13	42%				27	27	34%
TOTAL	76	38	713	46	873	43%	134	25	411	61	631	81%	
UBE													
Ube			106	71	177	45%			10		10	0%	
JOBAN													
Joban			74		74	58%							
HOKKAIDO													
Ishikari & Rumoe	6	3	596		605	37%	20	9	29		58	41%	
Kushiro			49		49	43%		7	38		45	83%	
TOTAL	6	3	645		654	37%	20	16	67		103	59%	
GRAND TOTAL	82	41	1,538	117	1,778	42% <sup>b/</sup>	154	41	488	61	744	77%	

<sup>a/</sup> These data are not quite complete, but this source is the authority for over the earliest and most reliable reports on Japanese stocks

<sup>b/</sup> Would be 50% if trucks were available

SOURCE: Nippon Sekitan Co. (Japanese Coal Distributing Agency)

0600<sup>1/2</sup>

# COAL STOCKPILES—JAPAN

NOVEMBER 1945

(METRIC TONS)

for prompt loading and easy accessibility under present conditions

PORT				AT RAILROAD		TOTAL					
Boiler	Anthracite	Total Tonnage	% Available	Boiler	% Available	Coking Coal	Gas Producers	Boiler	Anthracite	Total Tonnage	% Available
98	34	157	94%			60	33	515	67	675	57%
37		38	79%			5	3	63		71	60%
32		73	77%			41	3	34		75	75%
58		79	86%			11	16	127		154	71%
07		137	85%			52	11	306		369	52%
79	27	120	67%			41		79		120	67%
		27	34%						40	40	37%
11	61	631	81%			210	63	1,124	107	1,504	59%
10		10	0%					116	71	187	45%
								74		74	58%
29		58	41%	74	37%	26	12	699		737	37%
38		45	83%	67	43%		7	154		161	51%
67		103	59%	141	40%	26	19	853		898	40%
88	61	744	77%	141	40%	236	82	2,167	178	2,663	51%

is the authority for over 95% of the coal supply and produces the

Agency)

# MATERIALS FOR STEEL PRO

(IN 1,000 METRIC TONS)

	IRON ORE (IRON CONTENT)								FIG 1				
	PRODUCTION HOME ISLANDS (1)	IMPORTS						TOTAL (8)	PRODUCTION HOME ISLANDS (9)	IMPORTS			
		KOREA (2)	MANCHURIA (3)	CHINA (4)	PHILIPPINES (5)	MALAY (6)	OTHERS (7)			KOREA (10)	MANCHURIA (11)	OTHERS (12)	TOT (13)
1930									1,162				
1931	103								917	95	242	158	49
1932	115								1,102	206	322	122	65
1933	160								1,437	160	455	186	80
1934	215								1,728	164	409	205	77
1935	260	121	0	757	0	929	381	2,448	1,865	131	383	579	1,09
1936	309	121	0	751	0	1,066	466	2,713	1,972	123	271	701	1,09
1937	296	151	1	358	0	1,029	1,015	2,850	2,252	135	213	793	1,131
1938	364	184	2	88	0	1,008	624	2,270	2,467	215	210	647	1,07
1939	447	200	7	411	0	1,220	1,090	3,375	3,068	221	352	352	927
1940	557	220	28	705	0	1,286	813	3,609	3,417	164	431	259	854
1941	745	380	31	1,529	0	752	323	3,760	4,088	138	553	93	784
1942	1,179	339	37	2,424	17	57	37	4,090	4,119	133	715	30	878
1943	1,459	120	0	1,920	76	27	4	3,606	3,804	269	544	183	996
1944	1,911	329	5	595	14	0	0	2,854	2,564	245	306	112	663

Note: Spaces left blank indicate no data available at

1. Japanese Bureau of Mines
2. Japanese Bureau of Mines
3. Japanese Bureau of Mines
4. Japanese Bureau of Mines
5. Japanese Bureau of Mines
6. Japanese Bureau of Mines
7. Japanese Bureau of Mines

8. Japanese Bureau of Mines
9. 1930-1934, Orient Yearbook, 1942; 1935-1944, Japanese Bureau of Mines (note that Orient Yearbook figures for 1935-36 are slightly higher than those of the Bureau of Mines)
10. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.
11. 1931, Orient Yearbook; 1932-1944, Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.
12. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.

SOURCES OF STATISTICS

13. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B
14. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B
15. 1940-1944, Japanese Bureau of Mines
16. 1930-1937, Orient Yearbook
17. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.
18. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.
19. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.

0601 1/2

# EL PRODUCTION IN JAPAN

(METRIC TONS)

PIG IRON							STEEL INGOTS			
IMPORTS			PRODUCTION PLUS IMPORTS (14)	SCRAP		TOTAL AVAILABLE	PRODUCTION			TOTAL (20)
MANCHURIA (11)	OTHERS (12)	TOTAL (13)		DOMESTIC (15)	IMPORTS (16)		HOME ISLANDS (17)	KOREA (18)	MANCHURIA (19)	
					489					
242	158	495	1,412		296		1,883			1,883
322	122	650	1,752		559		2,398			2,398
455	186	801	2,238		1,013		3,198	5		3,203
409	205	778	2,506		1,413		3,844	60		3,904
383	579	1,093	2,958		1,692		4,704	97	137	4,938
271	701	1,095	3,067	648	1,497	5,212	5,223	87	344	5,654
213	793	1,131	3,383	904	2,420	6,707	5,801	103	451	6,355
210	647	1,072	3,539	815	1,358	5,712	6,472	106	622	7,200
352	352	927	3,995	919	2,555	7,469	6,696	112	562	7,370
431	259	854	4,271	869	1,391	6,531	6,856	109	554	7,519
553	93	784	4,872	1,021	234	6,127	6,844	157	573	7,574
715	30	878	4,997	1,250	39	6,286	7,044	179	724	7,947
544	183	996	4,800	1,134	25	5,959	7,833	108 <sub>a/</sub>	837 <sub>b/</sub>	(8,778)
306	112	663	3,227	1,012	74	4,313	5,849	93 <sub>a/</sub>	437 <sub>b/</sub>	(6,379)

cate no data available at present

OF STATISTICS

13. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.
14. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.
15. 1940-1944, Japanese Bureau of Mines
16. 1930-1937, Orient Yearbook, 1942; 1937, January to July
17. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.
18. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.
19. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.

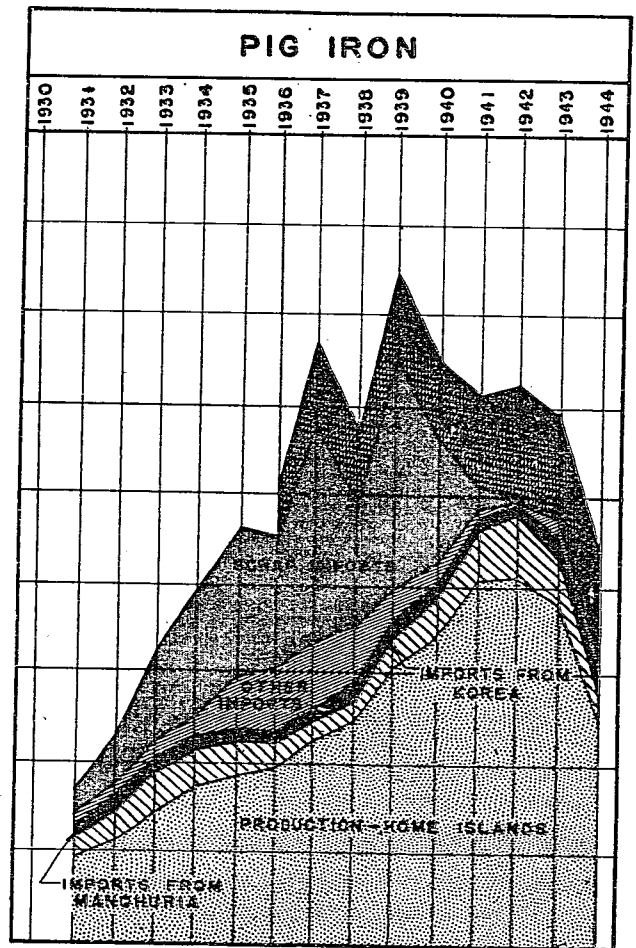
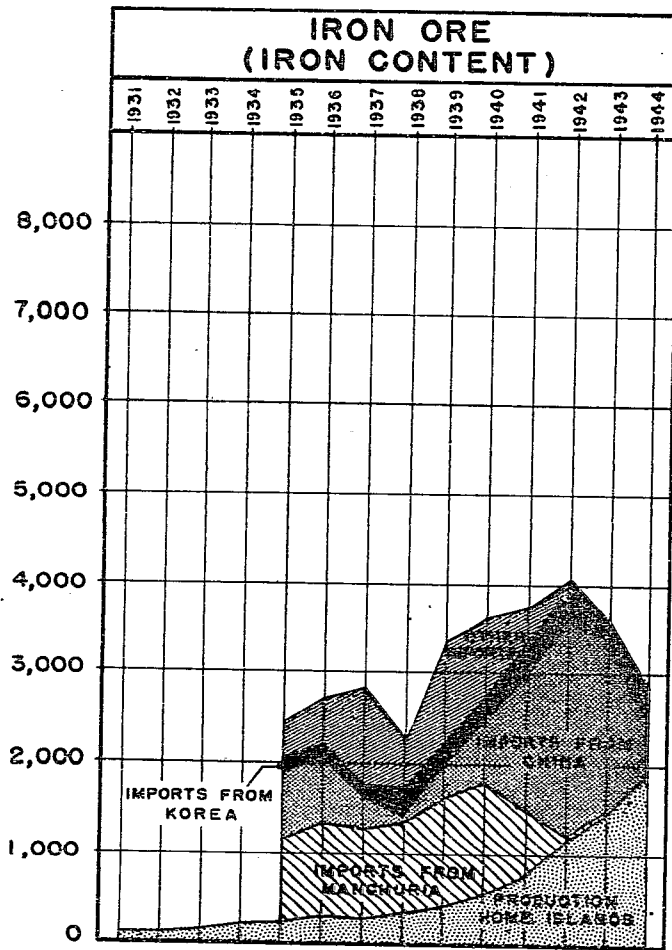
20. 1931-1944, U.S.S.B.S., Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.

a/ Keijiho Plant only

b/ Showa Steel Works only

SOURCES: Orient Yearbook,  
U.S.S.B.S from Iron and  
Steel Control Ass'n and  
Japanese Bureau of Mines

# MATERIAL FOR STEEL PRODUCTION IN 1000 METRIC TONS



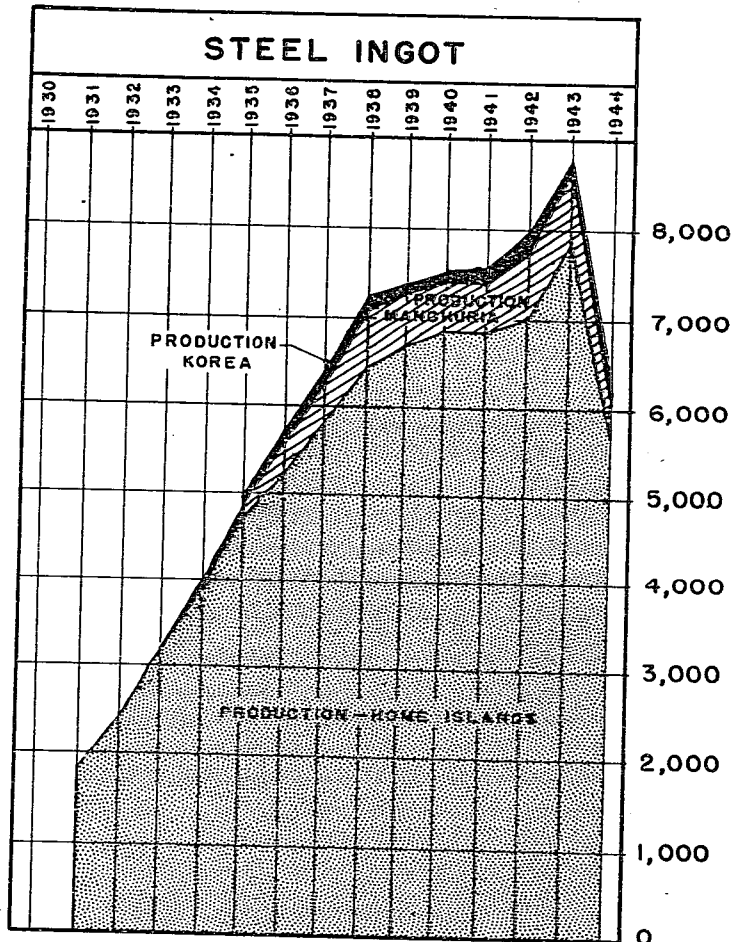
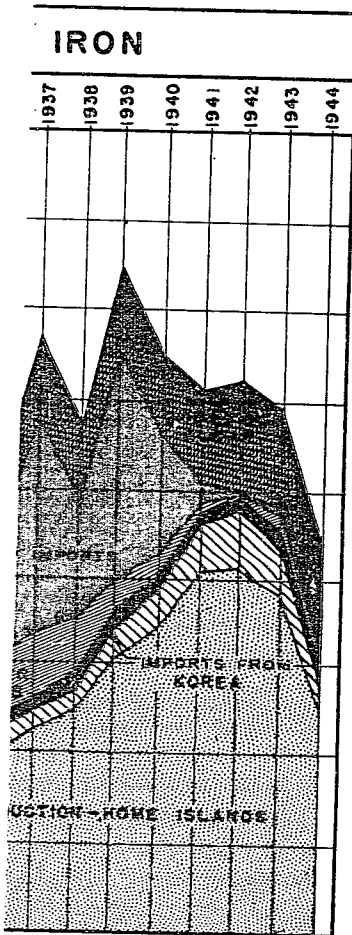
- PRODUCTION-HOME ISLANDS
- ▨ IMPORTS FROM MANCHURIA
- ▩ IMPORTS FROM CHINA
- ▧ IMPORTS FROM KOREA
- ▦ OTHER IMPORTS

- PRODUCTION-HOME ISLAND
- ▨ IMPORTS FROM MANCHURIA
- ▩ IMPORTS FROM KOREA
- ▧ OTHER IMPORTS
- ▦ SCRAP IMPORTS
- ▥ DOMESTIC SCRAP
- ▧ PRODUCTION-
- ▨ PRODUCTION

SOURCES: ORIENT YEARBOOK,  
U.S.S.B.S. FROM IRON AND STEEL CONTROL ASS'N  
AND JAPANESE BUREAU OF MINES.

# PRODUCTION IN JAPAN

METRIC TONS



HOME ISLAND  
 MANCHURIA  
 KOREA

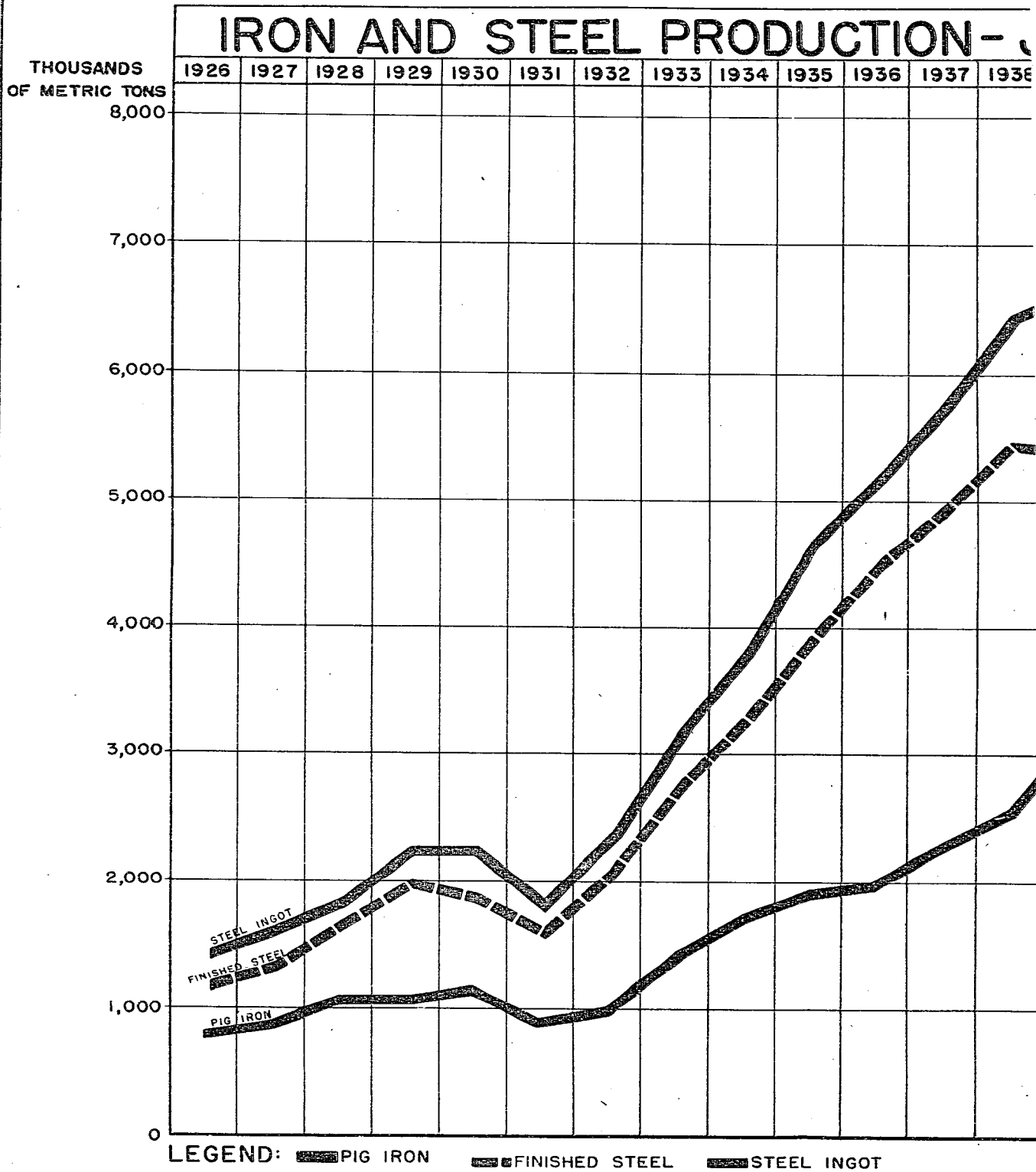
■ PRODUCTION - HOME ISLANDS  
 ▨ PRODUCTION MANCHURIA  
 ■ PRODUCTION KOREA

**STEEL**  
 MATERIAL FOR PRODUCTION  
 1930-1944  
**JAPAN**

DECEMBER 45    GKQ · SCAP    NUMBER 11

0602<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

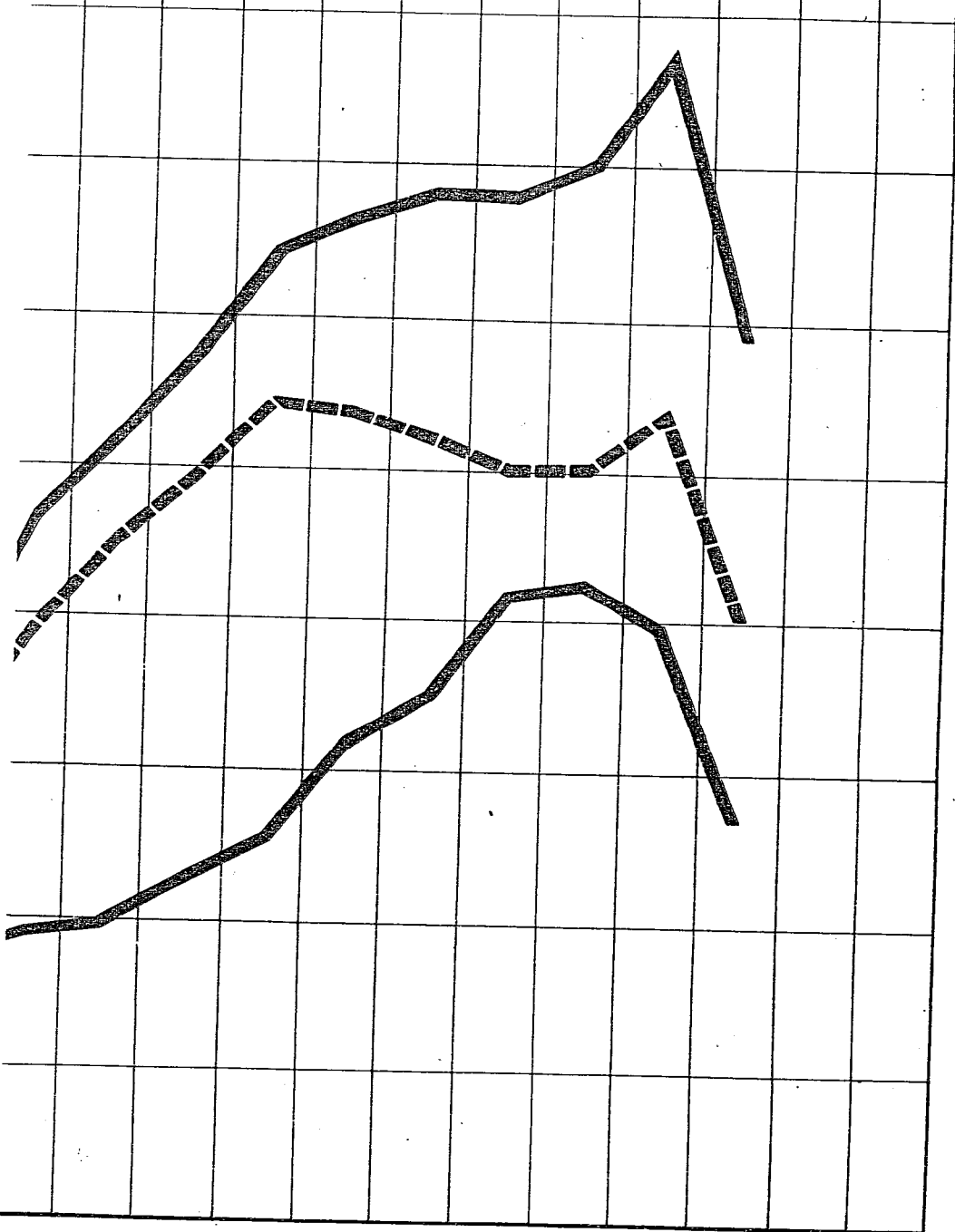




0603 1/2

# DUCTION - JAPANESE MAINLAND

1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946



EL INGOT

DECEMBER 45





GHQ-SCAP

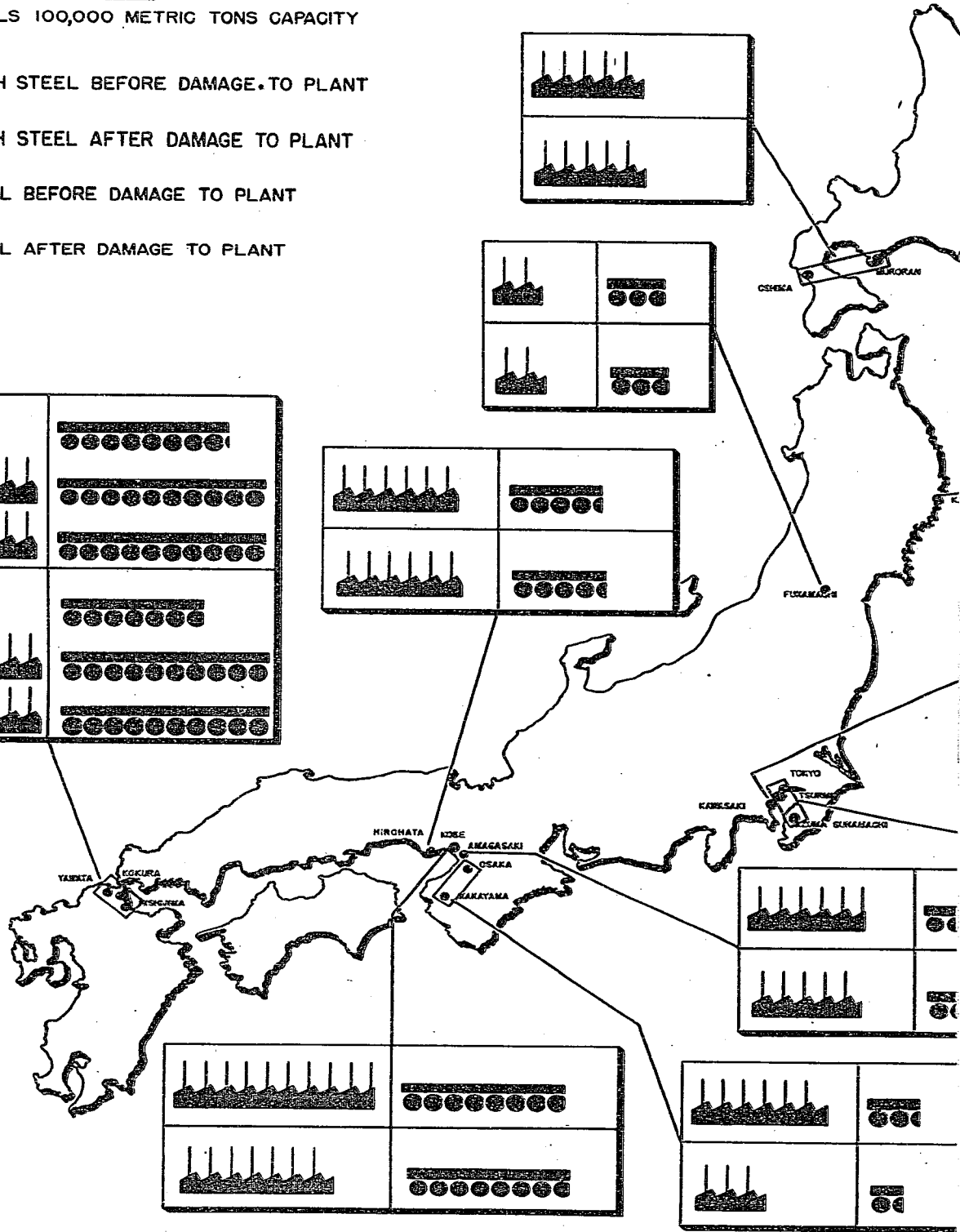
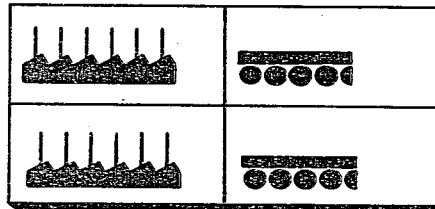
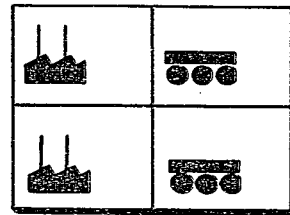
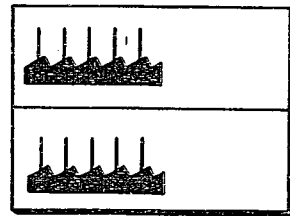
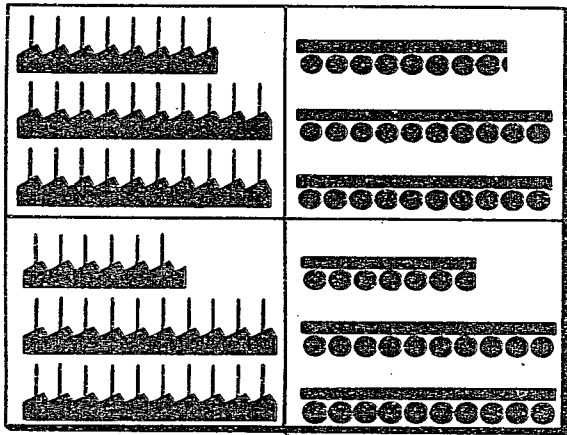
NUMBER 12

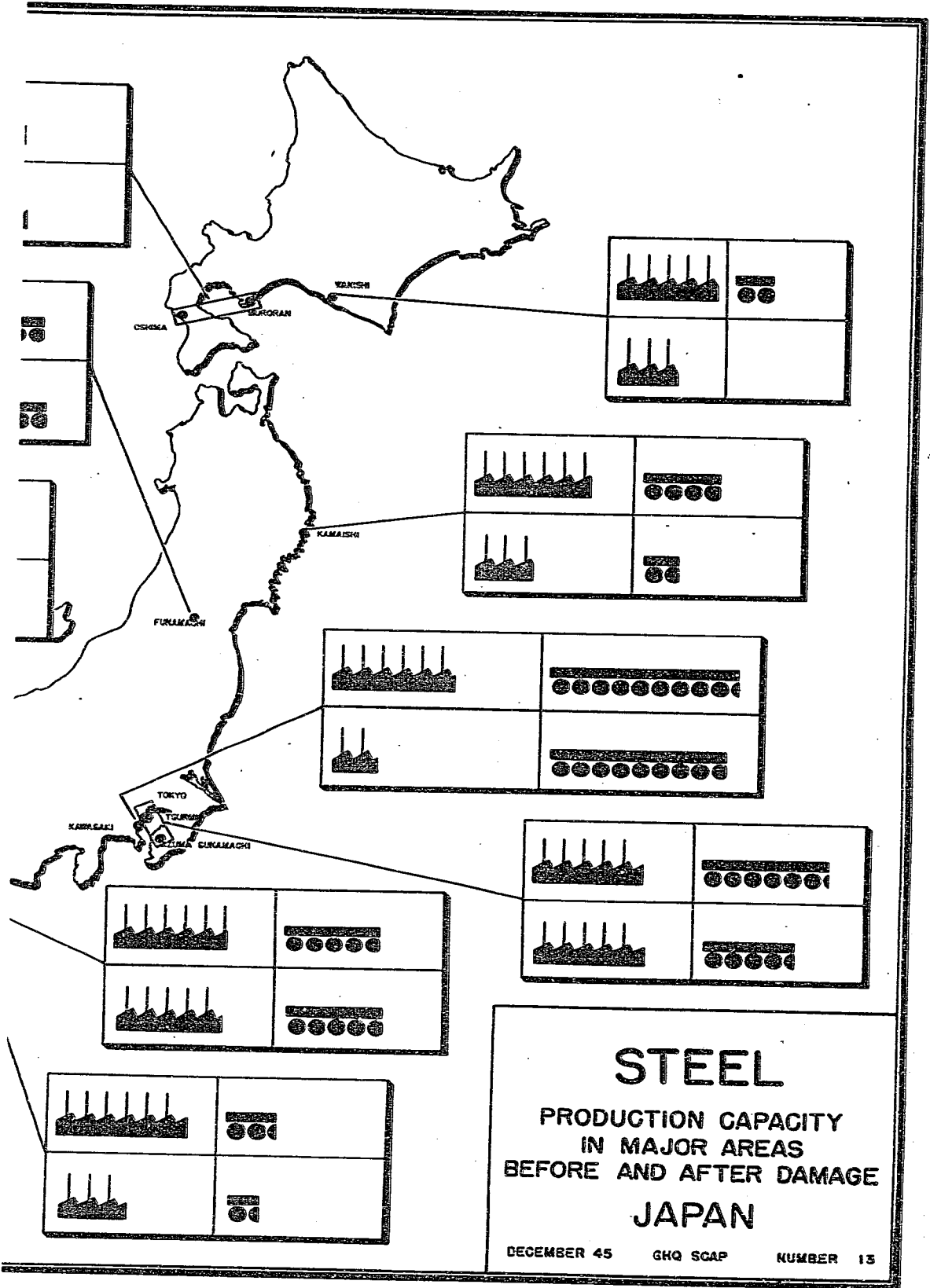
0603 1/2

**LEGEND:**

EACH UNIT EQUALS 100,000 METRIC TONS CAPACITY

-  OPEN HEARTH STEEL BEFORE DAMAGE TO PLANT
-  OPEN HEARTH STEEL AFTER DAMAGE TO PLANT
-  ROLLED STEEL BEFORE DAMAGE TO PLANT
-  ROLLED STEEL AFTER DAMAGE TO PLANT





**STEEL**  
 PRODUCTION CAPACITY  
 IN MAJOR AREAS  
 BEFORE AND AFTER DAMAGE  
**JAPAN**  
 DECEMBER 45    GHQ SCAP    NUMBER 13

06042/2

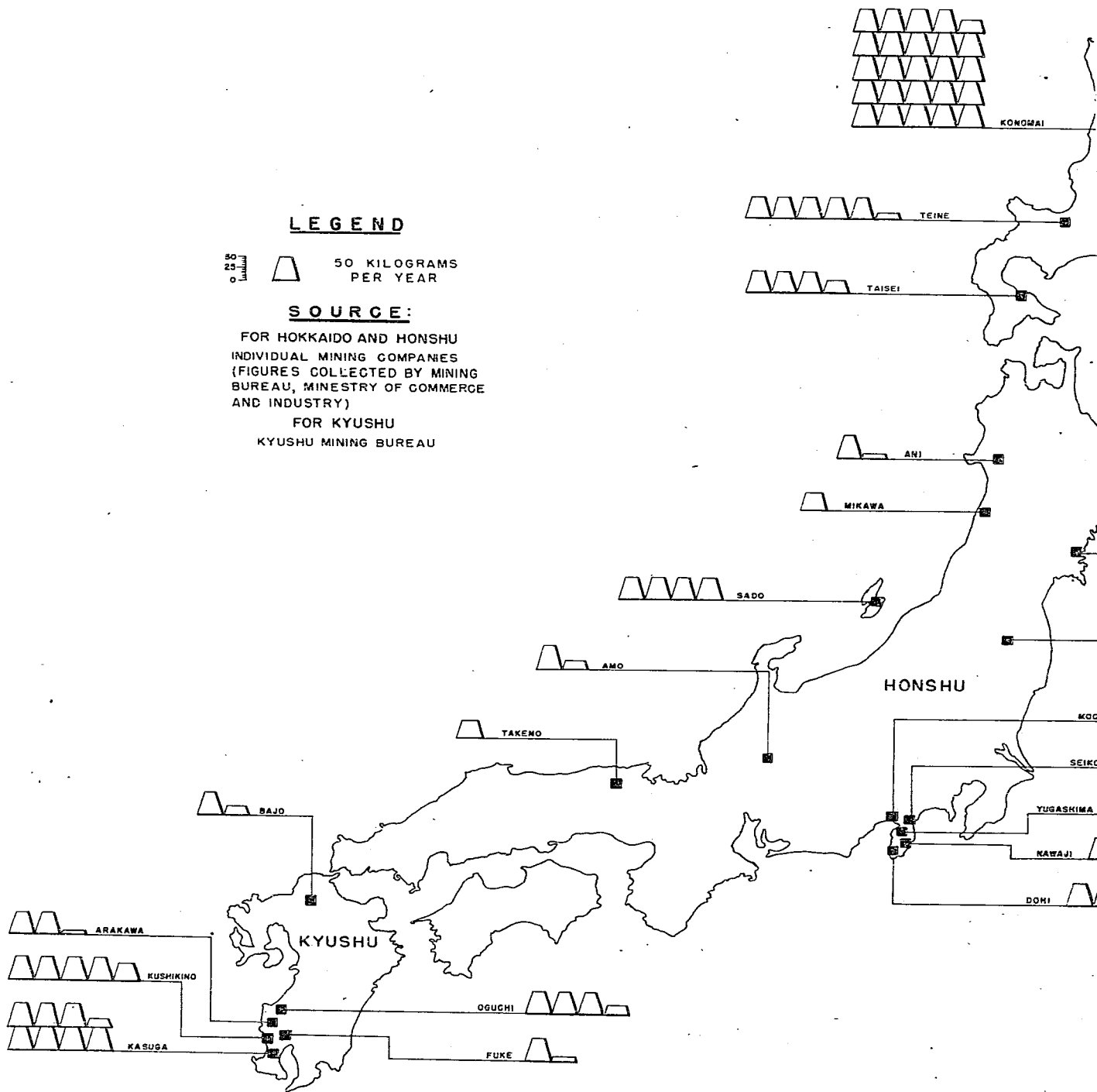
**LEGEND**

30  
25  
0  
▲ 50 KILOGRAMS  
PER YEAR

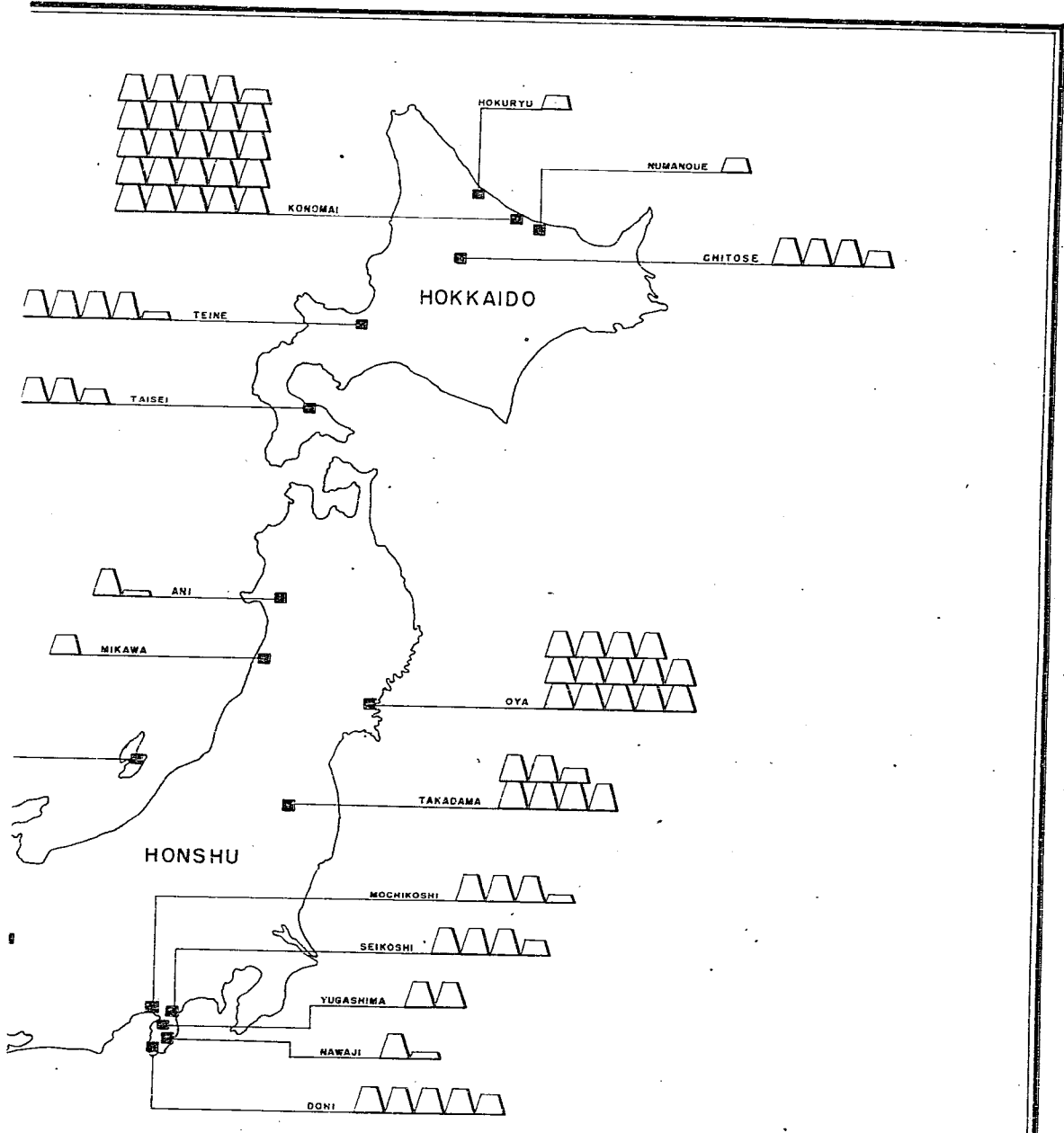
**SOURCE:**

FOR HOKKAIDO AND HONSHU  
INDIVIDUAL MINING COMPANIES  
(FIGURES COLLECTED BY MINING  
BUREAU, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
AND INDUSTRY)

FOR KYUSHU  
KYUSHU MINING BUREAU



0605 1/2



**GOLD**

ESTIMATED REFINED PRODUCTION OF  
PRINCIPAL MINES UNDER NORMAL  
CONDITION OF 15 YEN/GRAM

**JAPAN**

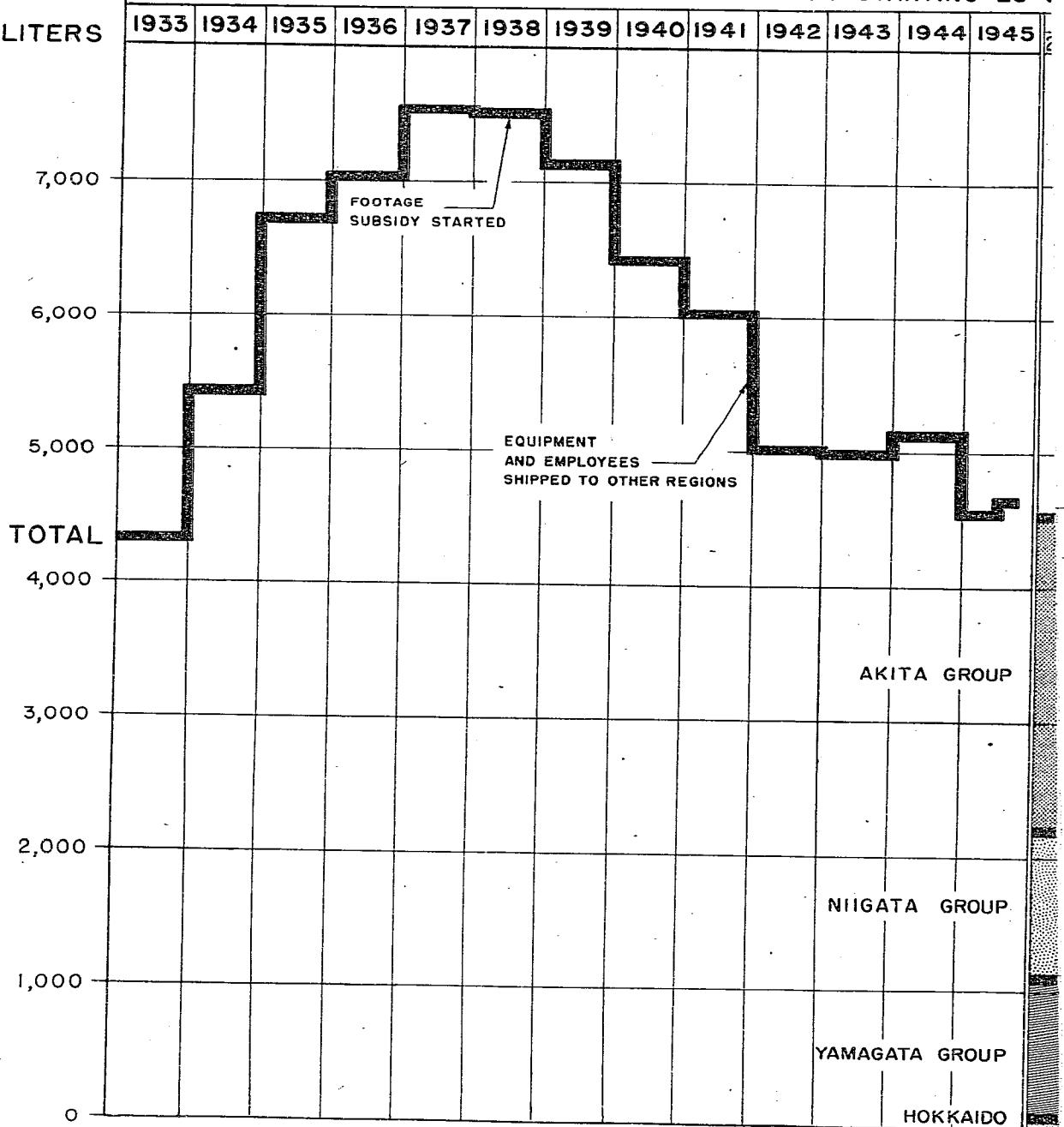
DECEMBER 45      GHO SCAP      NUMBER 14

*0605 2/2*

# PETROLEUM PRODUCTION - J

AVERAGE WEEKLY PRODUCTION BY YEARS THROUGH 1945  
WEEKLY PRODUCTION STARTING 28 OCTOBER 1945

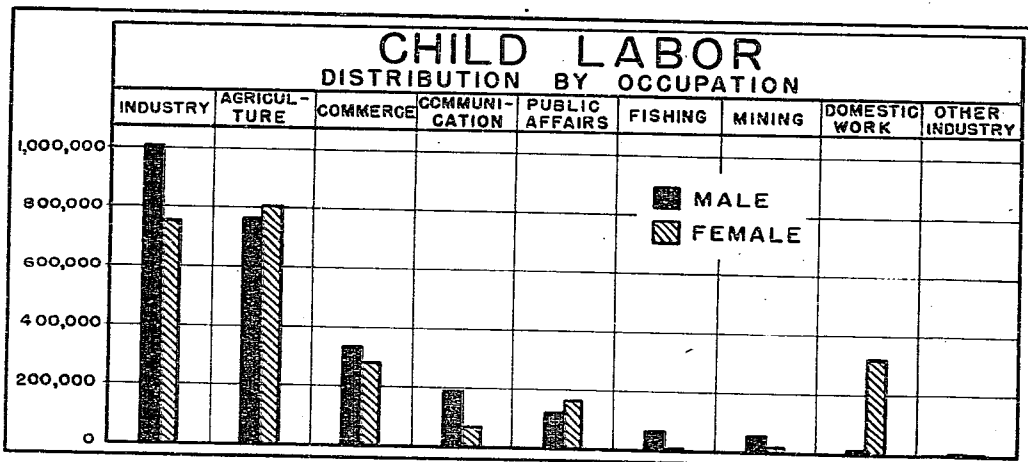
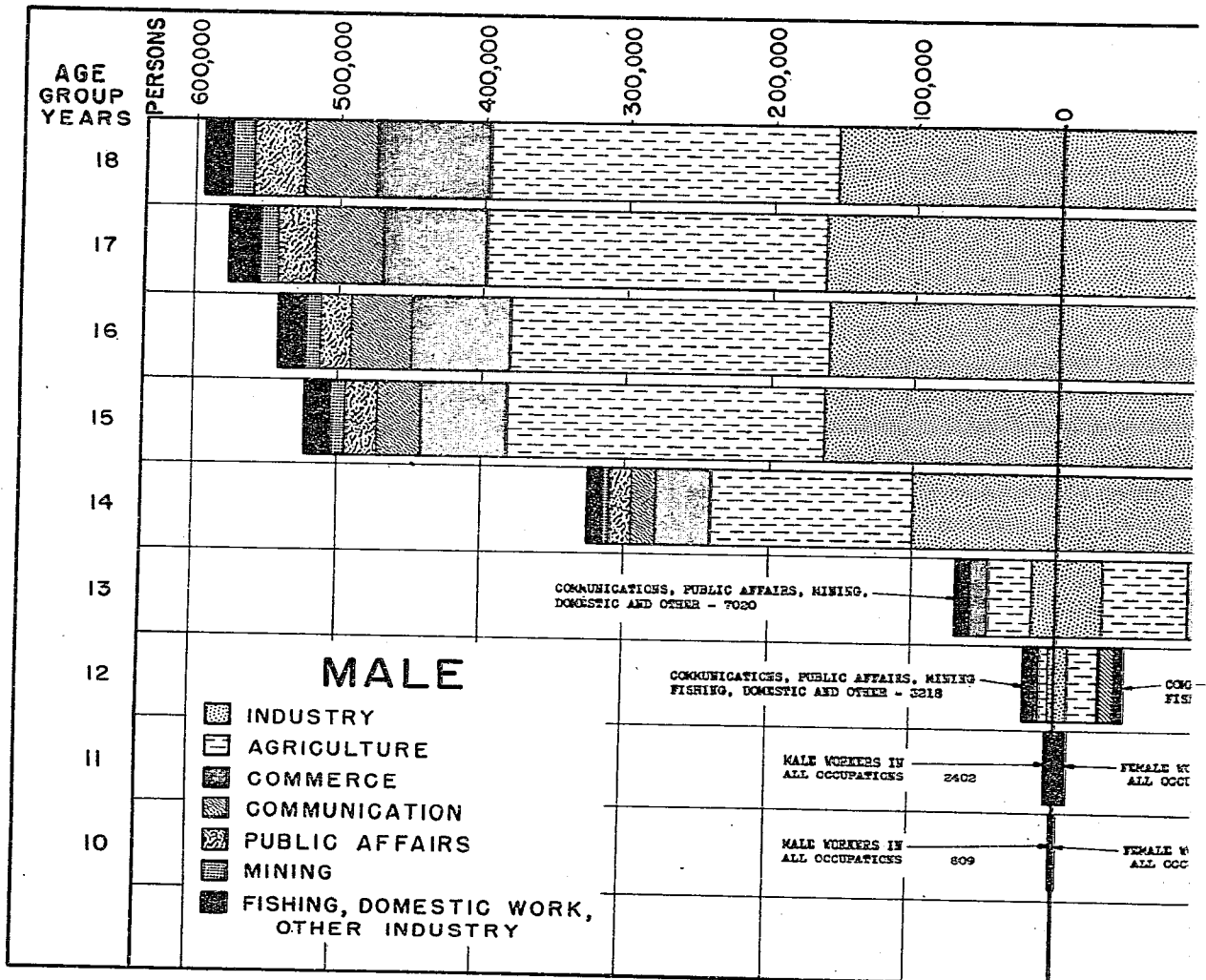
KILOLITERS

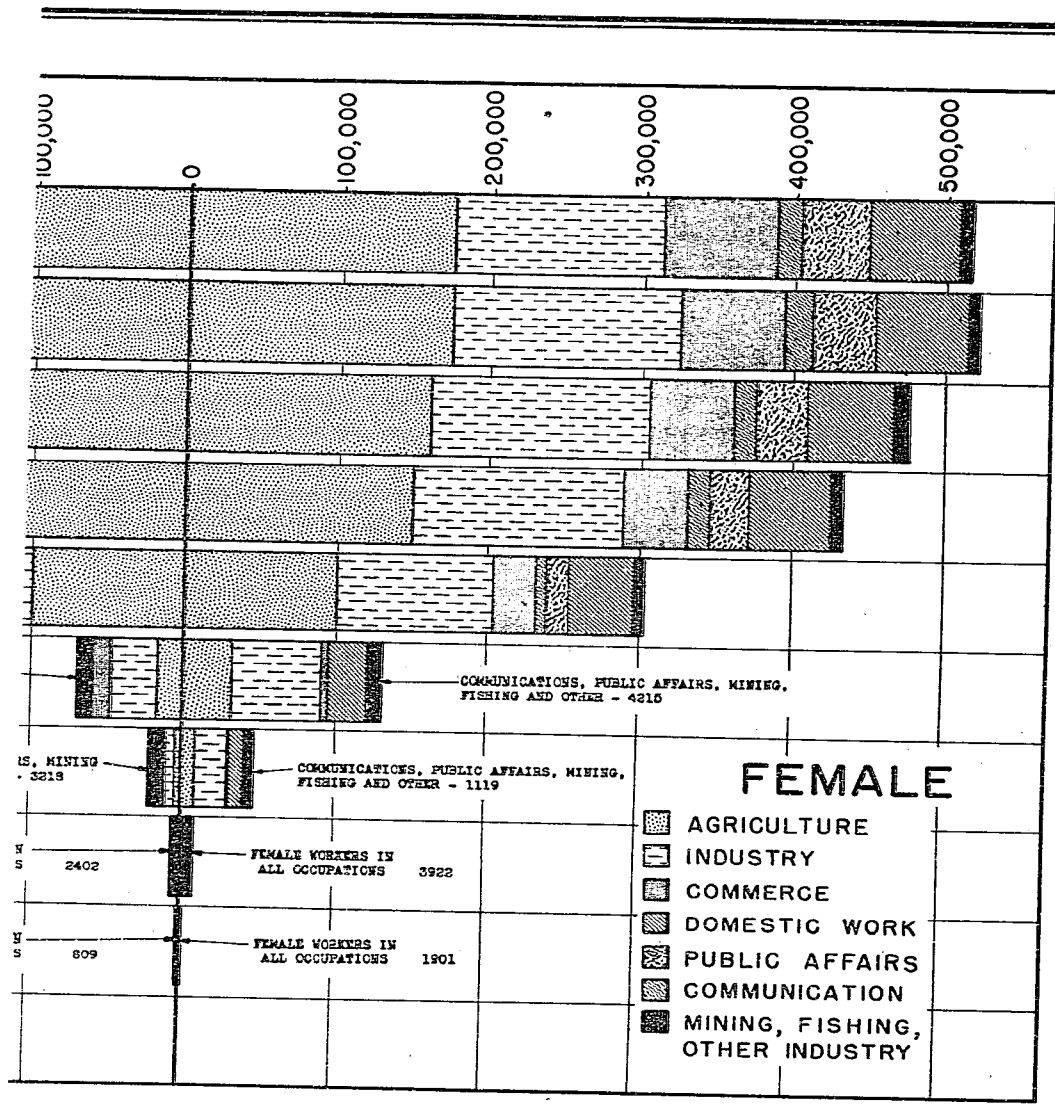


0606 1/2





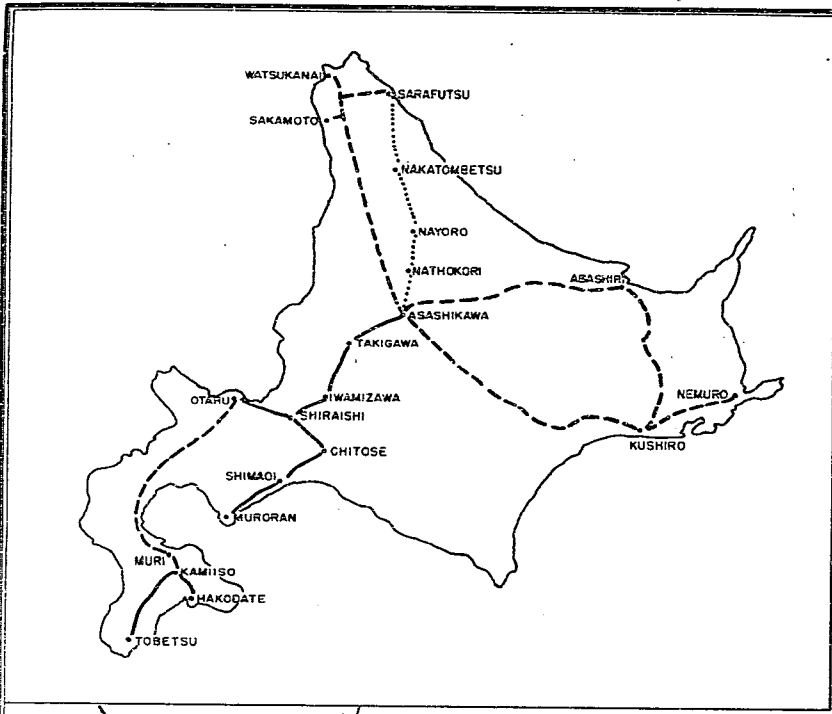




OTHER INDUSTRY

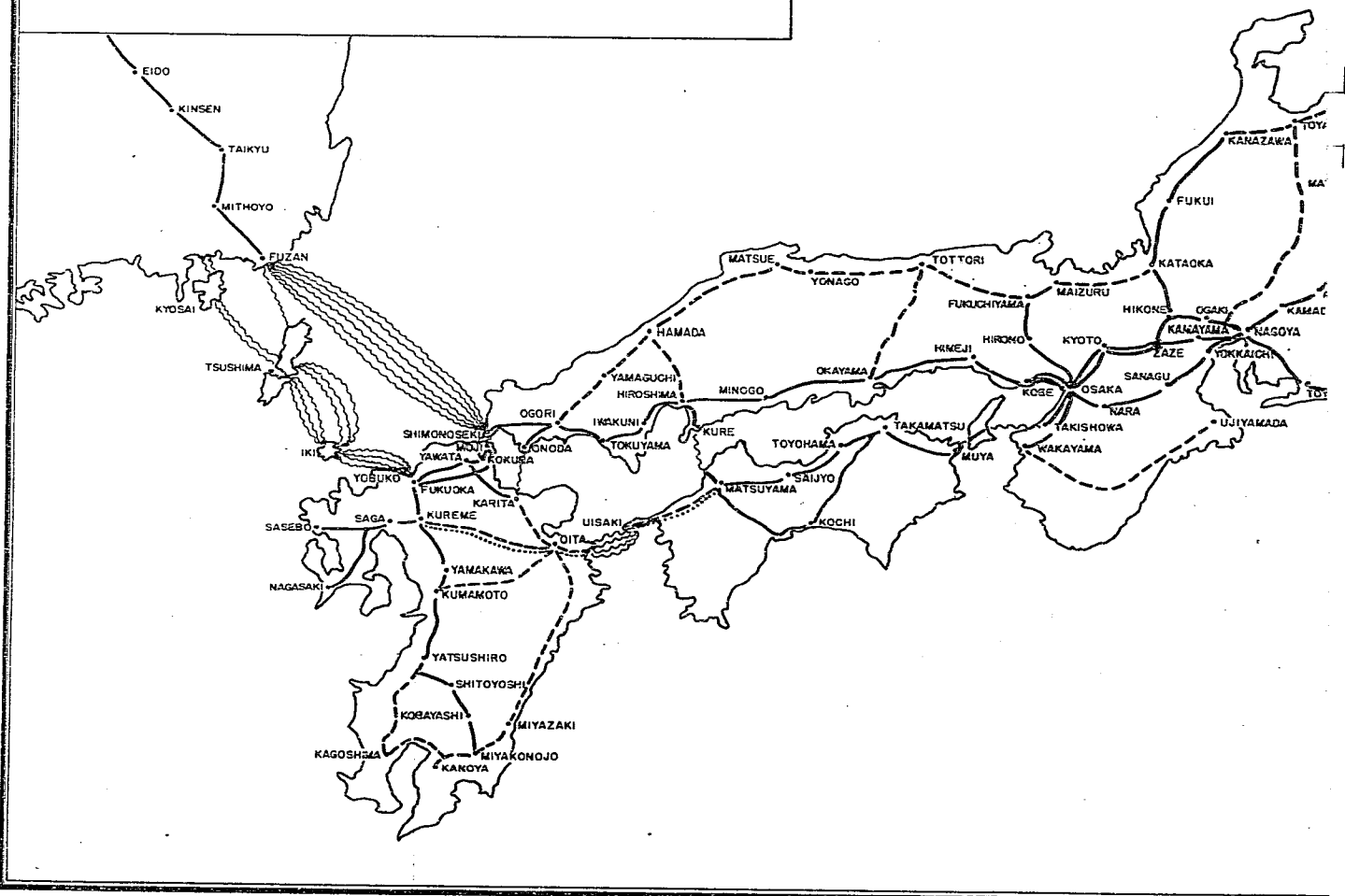
**CHILD LABOR**  
 DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND  
 TYPE OF OCCUPATION  
 1940  
**JAPAN**  
 DECEMBER 45 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 16

0607 1/2

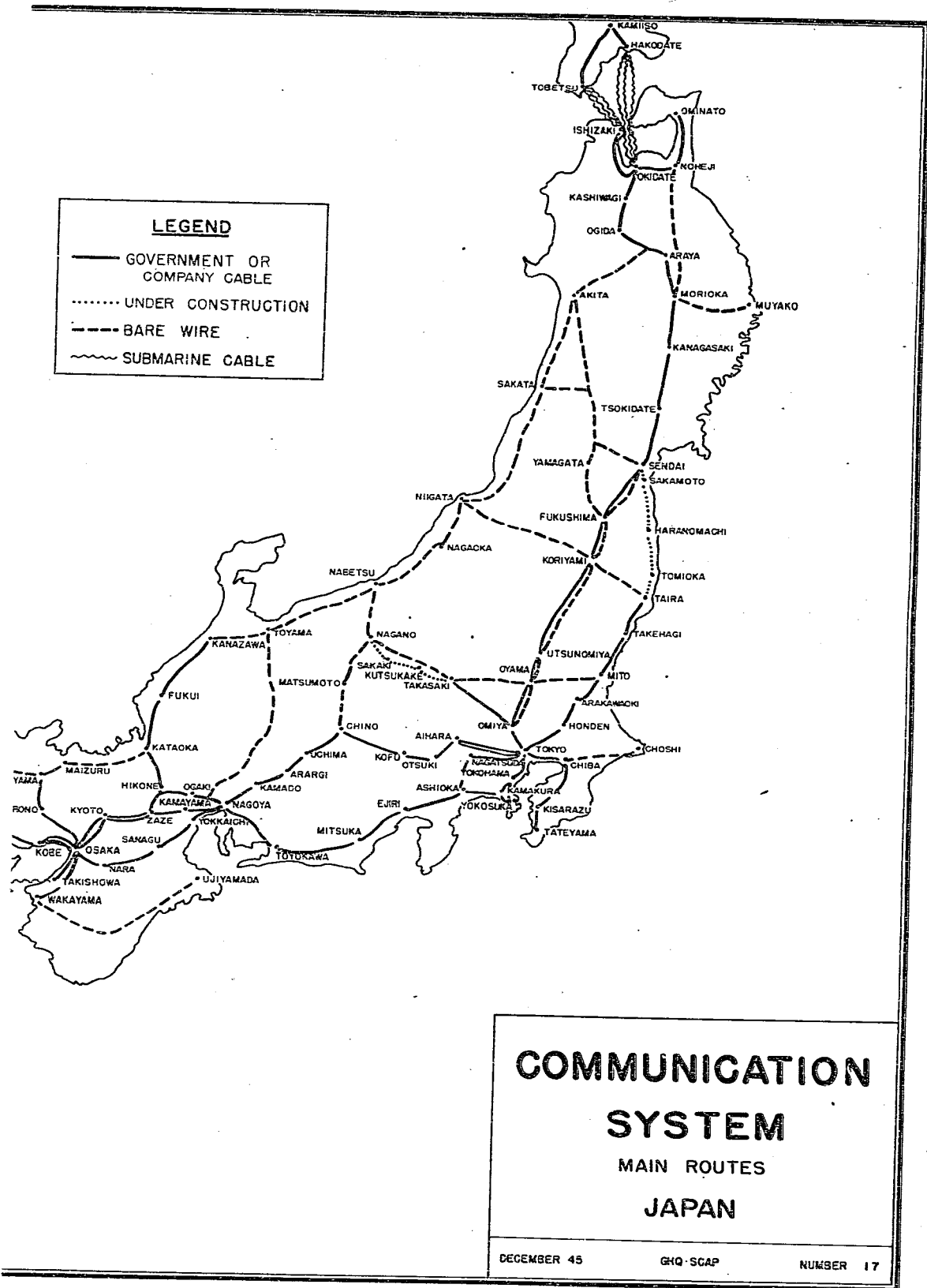


**LEGEND**

- GOVERNMENT OR COMPANY CABLE
- ..... UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- - - - BARE WIRE
- ~~~~ SUBMARINE CABLE



0608 1/2



**LEGEND**

- GOVERNMENT OR COMPANY CABLE
- ..... UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- - - - BARE WIRE
- ~~~~~ SUBMARINE CABLE

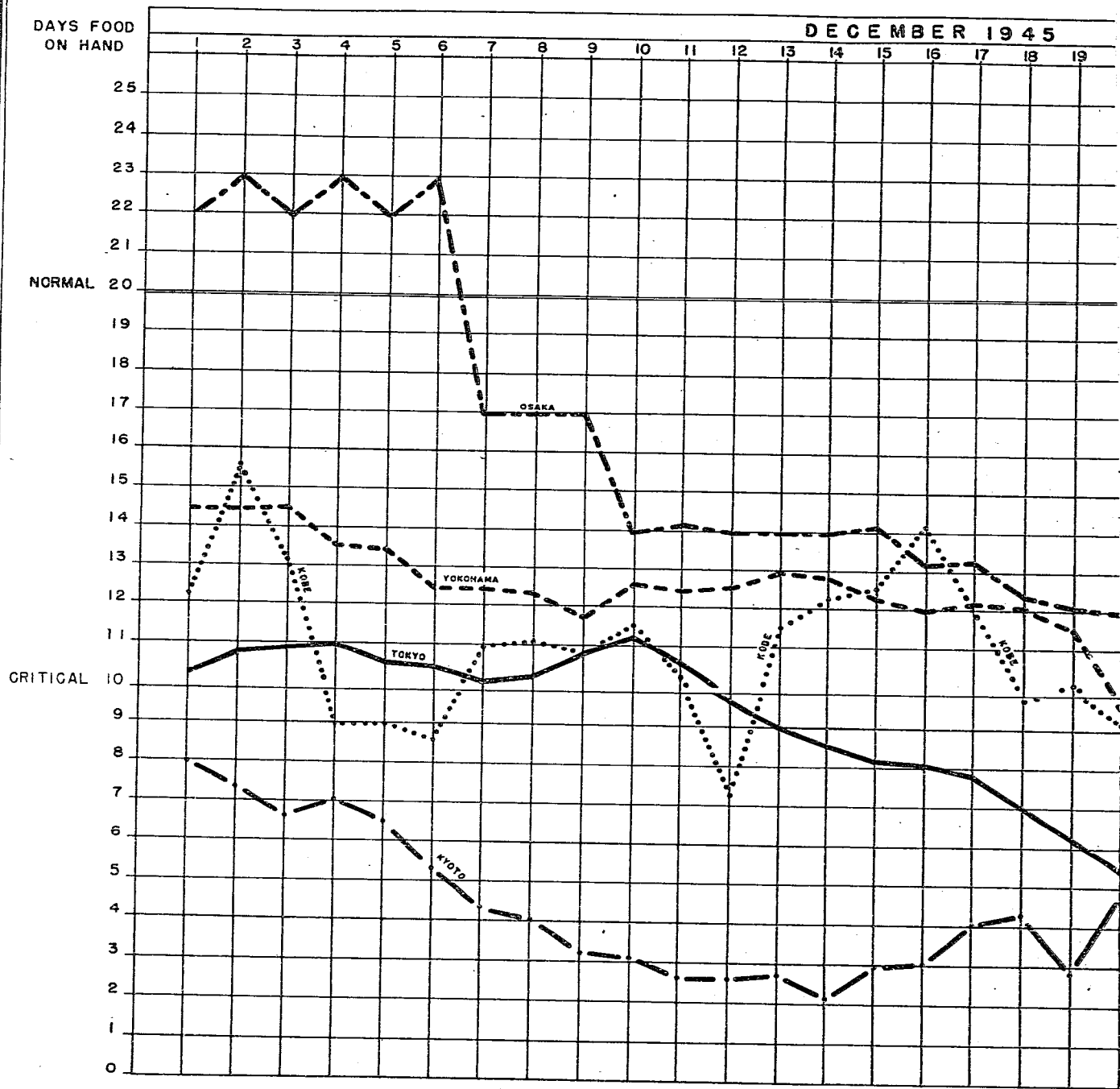
**COMMUNICATION  
SYSTEM  
MAIN ROUTES  
JAPAN**

DECEMBER 45      GHO-SCAP      NUMBER 17

06082/2

# FOOD SUPPLY IN MAJOR JAP.

## NUMBER OF DAYS FOOD RESERVE



0609 1/2