

25. Duties of the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions include the examination of and reporting on closed institutions and the management of their activities.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation and Revenue

26. Drafts of the proposed capital levy law, increased property tax on individuals and war profits tax on corporations were studied from the standpoints of anticipated revenue, administrative feasibility and economic and social consequences.

The tentative estimates of the Ministry of Finance for the revenue from these taxes amounted to ¥ 91,600,000,000, of which ¥ 5,000,000,000 was to be obtained from the war profits tax, ¥ 19,100,000,000 from the increased property tax, ¥ 18,800,000,000 from the capital levy on corporations and ¥ 48,700,000,000 from the capital levy on individuals. These estimates were based on the payment of war indemnities.

27. Plans for the revision of the general tax system were submitted to SCAP by the Ministry of Finance. The objectives of the revision were to obtain increased revenue, to secure a more equitable tax system, to simplify the tax structure and to establish preferential tax treatment among the industries to spur industrial reconversion.

These objectives were to be attained primarily by increasing income and other direct tax rates; raising the exemption point for individual surtax liability from ¥ 3,000 to ¥ 10,000 in view of the existing wage and price level; increasing indirect tax rates; and abolishing the Special Tax on Dividends and Interest, Special Tax on Foreign Currency Securities, Special Action Tax, Construction Tax, Gas and Electricity Tax, Advertisement Tax and Extraordinary Profits Tax.

National Government Budget

28. Formal submission of the combined regular and supplementary budget for the 1946-47 fiscal year has been delayed by the Japanese Government as a result of the resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet. SCAP representatives conferred with officials of the Japanese Government to achieve general agreement prior to submission of the budget for formal approval.

Local Government Finance

29. Total local government funds to be included in the 1946-47 national budget are still being considered by SCAP. Additional financial data were submitted and the Ministry of Home Affairs budget now being studied represents the complete program of net government expenditure for the fiscal year 1946-47.

30. The proposed budget contains the following major items for aid to local government:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Grant to prefectures and municipalities for general purposes | ¥ 2,169,400,000 |
| (2) National Government share in local police expense | 407,486,000 |
| (3) National Government share in local education expense | 695,749,000 |

A comparison of the above figures with those of previous years and of the basic budget submitted in January shows that the National Government has assumed a generally proportionate share of the increased costs of these functions. Greater expenditures are necessary because of higher prices and wages and new policies of government.

The increase in the National Government's share of police expenses is more than proportionate because of the inclusion of extra pay for hazardous duty. The increase in the share for local education is less than proportionate, due apparently to some shifting of responsibility from the national to local governments.

Special Accounts

31. A draft of the proposed Communication Enterprise Special Account Budget was submitted by the Japanese Government. The most significant feature of this plan is the overall upward rate revisions which Japanese officials estimate will increase revenues by ¥ 1,003,383,739. Of this figure ¥ 377,022,260 will come from postal rates, ¥ 571,071,106 from telecommunication fees and ¥ 55,290,373 from money order rates.

Operating revenues, even with the above revisions, do not cover total expenditures, and the Board of Communication expects to issue bonds valued at approximately ¥ 1,000,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR COMMUNICATIONS SPECIAL ACCOUNT Fiscal Year 1946-47 (millions of yen)

Revenue	
Business revenue	1,800
Transfer from other accounts	700
Public bonds	<u>1,000</u>
Total	3,500
Expenditures	
Operating expenses	2,400
Maintenance and construction expenses	<u>1,100</u>
Total	3,500

SOURCE: Board of Communications.

32. Short-term refinancing in April was limited to ¥ 50,000,000 borrowed by the Special Account for the Regulation of Demand and Supply of Wood and Charcoal under the provisions of a SC&P memorandum of 21 January.

33. The Monopoly Bureau raised the prices paid for tobacco leaves an average of 270 percent to keep these prices in line with the general level and to make allowances for inflated wages, fertilizer costs and fuel. In order to maintain an excess of revenues over expenditures the Government plans to increase the standard prices for Hikari and Kinshi cigarettes to ¥ 1 and ¥ 0.60 per box respectively.

National Debt

34. The national debt of the Japanese Government follows:

NATIONAL DEBT	
31 March	
(millions of yen)	
Government bonds, domestic	¥ 139,922
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	54,736
Expenditures in occupied areas	¥ 43,834
Overdraft on Bank of Japan	5,300
Special debt certificates a/	4,991
Navy arsenal loan (short-term)	40
Other short-term loans	571
Rice bills and food certificates	<u>3,160</u>
Total	¥ 198,704

a/ Issued in payment for wartime enterprise adjustment.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Bonds issued during the fiscal year 1945-46 amounted to ¥ 33,493,000,000.

Imperial Household

35. The Imperial Household discharged 1,650 Imperial Palace Guards on 31 March and 290 on 30 April. On 31 May the 60 remaining guards will be discharged. The Emperor and the Imperial properties will be guarded in the future by the Imperial Palace Police consisting of 800 officers and men.

SECTION 12
PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control	3
Antitrust and Cartels.	15
Reparations.	22

1. In addition to reports on properties of United Nations and German nationals the Japanese Government submitted financial information on shrines of national rank.

2. The ordinance establishing the Holding Company Liquidation Commission was approved by SCAP and the powers of the Commission are being defined.

PROPERTY CONTROL

United Nations Property

3. Since only the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands were considered enemy nations by the Japanese Government, the properties of the nationals of these countries only were taken over for administration and disposition. The gross assets of these 1,057 properties totaled approximately ¥ 217,716,650, placed in the hands of 24 administrators.

Reports received by SCAP from the Japanese Government on property and other assets owned or controlled in whole or in part by the governments or nationals of the United Nations are shown below:

UNITED NATIONS PROPERTIES

<u>United Nations</u>	<u>Properties Reported</u>
United States	353
Great Britain	601
Netherlands	<u>103</u>
Total	1,057
Australia	10
Belgium	14
Canada	32
China	4,453
Czechoslovakia	9
Denmark	29
Egypt	2
France	223
Greece	3
Guatemala	1
India	145
Iran	3
Iraq	5
Lebanon	7
Luxemburg	5
Norway	9
Panama	1
Peru	1
Philippines	33
Poland	29
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	11
Turkey	60
Union of South Africa	1
Yugoslavia	<u>2</u>
Total	5,089
GRAND TOTAL	6,146

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

German Nationals Property

4. The Japanese Government reported 1,574 properties of German nationals. Of this figure 125 were owned by officials, 58 by business firms and 1,391 by other German nationals.

Other Properties

5. Up to 25 April ¥ 12,729,961.28 was deposited in the Custody Account. Of this amount ¥ 10,568,152.61 came from 103 identified and known sources. The sources of the balance are being determined.

On 12 April withdrawals of ¥ 957,740.60, involving 29 accounts, were made.

6. Reports have been filed on patents and copyrights and on neutral, Italian and puppet Philippine properties.

7. The Japanese Government was ordered to deliver 83.3 milligrams of radium to SCAP custody in the Bank of Japan where it will be held pending submission of satisfactory identification.

Looted Property

8. The first restitution of identifiable looted property was made to a claimant government. The United Kingdom Liaison Mission requested the return of two fire engines removed by the Japanese Army from Hongkong during the war. These engines were found in the Imperial Palace grounds. After inspection and definite identification this property was returned by the Japanese Government to the British authorities at Kure on 12 April.

9. To prevent further dissipation of looted properties and to provide more adequate accounting a memorandum of 19 April required the Japanese Government to impound and report all identifiable looted property now in Japan. The report must be submitted to SCAP by 1 June and will include a full description of items involved, details of seizure, present ownership and location.

Japanese Property

10. The Japanese Government was ordered to control, impound and block property of certain designated Japanese and to take into custody property of dissolved organizations.

11. Release of silver catalyzers for chemical use and of silver and platinum for production of communications equipment was authorized by SCAP.

12. Currency exchanged by Japanese repatriates is shown in the following table:

CURRENCY EXCHANGED BY REPATRIATED JAPANESE
November 1945 - March 1946
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Total</u>
Exchanges for yen ^a /	610	365	4,924	3,932	33,163	42,994
Exchanges for deposit certificates						
Japanese yen	-	-	8,389	7,571	4,778	20,738
Federal Reserve Bank of China notes	4,023	33,301	35,268	27,999	18,317	118,908
Central Reserve Bank of China notes	-	-	45	5,202	19,354	24,601
Miscellaneous notes	-	-	-	170	1,643	1,813
Total	4,633	33,666	48,626	44,874	77,255	209,054

^a Notes of Bank of Chosen, Taiwan, Manchukuo, Federal and Central Banks of China, Southern Development Bank, military notes and others.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

National Shinto Property

13. Of a total 110,000 shrines in Japan SCAP has received financial information from only 203. The Government reports that these are all of the former government and national rank shrines and are the most important in Japan. Detailed financial information is presented below:

REPORT OF 203 SHINTO SHRINES IN JAPAN
1943
(yen)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Shrines</u>	<u>Bank Account</u>	<u>Security Holdings</u>	<u>Total Bank and Securities</u>	<u>Income for 1943</u>	<u>Expenditures for 1943</u>
Hokkaido	2	32,358	71,400	103,758	95,511	85,059
Aomori	1	34,789	121,575	156,364	57,438	50,180
Akita	1	1,413	12,950	14,363	14,873	14,724
Iwate	1	3,668	13,850	17,518	25,089	23,412
Yamagata	4	29,941	106,158	136,099	216,187	194,310
Miyagi	2	273,349	91,613	364,962	332,641	231,667
Fukushima	4	10,195	61,720	71,915	70,146	62,898
Niigata	2	219,078	14,400	233,478	244,727	187,787
Gumma	1	14,672	17,800	32,472	84,983	46,793
Tochigi	4	467,439	837,540	1,304,979	764,946	647,784
Ibaraki	4	107,539	110,500	218,039	263,938	238,009
Nagano	4	80,526	230,290	310,816	225,223	204,709
Saitama	3	67,368	82,746	150,114	187,220	138,477
Tokyo	3	254,926	280,531	535,457	539,008	457,854
Yamanashi	1	3,013	25,245	28,258	15,344	14,441
Kanagawa	4	192,762	186,910	379,672	416,278	361,379
Chiba	4	138,128	102,315	240,443	360,891	259,886
Toyama	3	26,197	52,515	78,712	80,035	73,107
Ishikawa	4	23,913	105,950	129,863	190,152	136,475
Iifu	3	86,708	99,995	186,703	178,500	141,246
Aichi	6	311,676	509,213	820,889	1,116,803	965,784
Shizuoka	9	497,680	308,620	806,300	470,371	378,093
Mie	4	22,018	110,530	132,548	136,852	99,368
Fukui	6	234,944	91,125	326,069	125,156	119,057
Shiga	5	163,118	563,380	726,498	424,373	359,633
Kyoto	20	1,177,168	2,100,967	3,278,135	2,051,673	1,646,446
Hyogo	8	168,573	268,190	436,763	589,952	525,364
Osaka	7	259,529	466,515	726,047	488,331	435,596
Nara	10	373,957	1,165,831	1,539,788	1,105,653	948,543
Wakayama	8	59,199	239,390	298,589	225,944	178,872
Tottori	4	15,448	48,940	64,388	67,536	65,147
Okayama	4	363,561	87,662	451,223	192,113	128,711
Shimane	8	166,750	402,685	569,435	406,137	356,131
Hiroshima	4	301,965	131,720	433,685	270,877	212,084
Yamaguchi	6	25,775	147,496	173,271	140,341	124,439
Kagawa	2	399,367	2,420,042	2,819,409	1,069,836	801,352
Kochi	2	63,802	18,900	82,702	36,321	33,987
Tokushima	2	20,649	54,108	74,757	74,702	62,261
Ehime	2	75,154	45,950	121,104	74,303	69,024
Fukuoka	9	375,664	400,760	776,424	681,895	628,771
Saga	3	8,510	61,733	70,243	79,654	68,679
Nagasaki	3	89,903	101,675	191,578	131,308	109,570
Kumamoto	4	13,263	69,240	82,503	183,531	142,563
Kagoshima	5	154,763	147,701	302,464	379,361	294,595
Miyazaki	3	148,011	125,780	273,791	260,937	240,374
Oita	3	173,539	110,937	284,476	289,129	253,899
Okinawa	1	66,710	16,610	83,320	35,870	26,721
Total	203	7,798,678	12,841,706	20,640,384	15,472,189	12,845,261

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

14. Figures on holdings of the two major shrines of Japan are shown below:

HOLDINGS OF TWO MAJOR SHRINES
(yen)

	<u>Grand Shrine Ise</u> 23 Jul 45	<u>Yasukuni Shrine</u> 17 Jan 46	<u>Total</u>
Bank deposits and postal savings	5,989,545	1,241,940	7,231,485
National bonds	1,300,925	552,050	1,852,975
Other bonds	<u>3,571,445</u>	<u>684,700</u>	<u>4,256,145</u>
Total	10,861,915	2,478,690	13,340,605

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

15. SCAP directives added the following to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns:

<u>Holding Company</u>	<u>Number Restricted a/</u>
Furukawa Mining Company	2
Mitsui Honsha	48
Nomura and Company	4
Sumitomo Honsha	3
Yasuda Hozensha	<u>8</u>
Total	65

a/ Additional subsidiaries of holding companies already on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

16. The Schedule of Restricted Concerns now includes 26 holding companies and 620 subsidiaries. Proposed plans for dissolution of the holding companies and reorganization of their subsidiaries are now being considered by SCAP.

17. The extensive interests of 15 holding companies in their subsidiaries on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns are indicated in the following table.

RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES

<u>Holding Companies</u>	<u>Number of Companies</u>	<u>Assets</u> (¥ 1,000)	<u>Paid-up Capital</u> (¥ 1,000)	<u>Shares Owned by Holding Co</u>	<u>Book Value Owned by Holding Co</u> (¥ 1,000)
Kawasaki Heavy Industries	15	1,951,568	244,990	7,850,252	229,951
Nissan	4	591,813	9,525	321,759	6,810
Asano Honsha	6	1,570,045	411,260	1,621,397	81,066
Fuji Industrial	33	471,373	101,780	956,616	63,806
Shibusawa Dozoku	5	19,685	8,622	56,350	1,777
Furukawa Mining	11	791,732	132,317	1,098,977	52,726
Okura Mining	25	1,491,475	208,640	2,497,205	76,802
Nomura Gomei	14	4,334,774	122,500	996,953	49,072
Hiken Industrial	24	89,769	31,445	222,153	11,496
Nippon Soda	7	38,547	10,300	140,827	5,934
Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer	29	2,541,519	813,052	11,182,910	541,976
Hitachi	19	1,299,070	197,514	5,007,555	187,568
Nichiden Industrial	13	499,660	234,503	2,756,925	117,300
Manchuria Investment Securities	16	1,604,360	678,118	7,779,098	397,804
Oji Paper Mfg	40	660,935	210,660	3,897,956	145,176
Total	261	18,156,395	3,405,232	46,386,933	1,969,264

SOURCE: Respective companies.

Antitrust Legislation

18. The first draft of the proposed antitrust law was submitted to SCAP for consideration.

Control Associations

19. On 12 April the Japanese Government was directed to dissolve the Rubber Control Association, the Rubber Materials Control Company and the Rubber Goods Control Company. The Rubber Control Union, a democratic association of rubber manufacturers created to coordinate activities of rubber industry members during the immediate post-war reconstruction period under government regulation and supervision, replaced these control groups.

20. The organization of the Japan Coal Company and the Japan Lumber Company, government-sponsored and controlled but privately operated monopolies for interprefectural sale and distribution of coal and lumber products, is being analyzed by SCAP.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

21. The ordinance creating the Holding Company Liquidation Commission was approved by SCAP and was promulgated by the Japanese Government on 20 April.

After further investigation agreement was reached on all members of the Commission subject to review by SCAP of questionnaires to be submitted by each appointee. SCAP and Japanese Government representatives conferred to complete the draft of the cabinet ordinance defining the powers of the Commission.

REPARATIONS

22. The Japanese Reparation (Preparatory) Council was changed to include in its membership representatives interested in labor and in the effect of reparations removals on labor.

The Council is studying Japanese industry and is preparing recommendations on factories essential to the minimum economy of Japan. It is also considering methods by which the Japanese Government can best carry out instructions of SCAP in regard to protection and conservation of industrial resources likely to be used for reparations.

23. Approval was given to a request from the Japanese Government that all applications from private sources for removal or conversion of machinery and equipment now in arsenals and laboratories under the custody of SCAP be referred to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry will screen and reject all applications considered nonessential to a minimum economy. Those deemed essential will be forwarded to SCAP for action.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 7

April 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Welfare	1
Administration of Hospitals	10
Veterinary Affairs	13
Dental Affairs	19
Nursing Affairs	21
Supply	26
Preventive Medicine	42

PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Welfare activities centered around an over-all program of public assistance by the Japanese Government, a public works program, social insurance, child welfare, and education in social work.

Red Cross Representative

2. At the request of the Supreme Commander a representative of the American Red Cross was assigned to SCAP to study the organization and operation of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Public Assistance

3. The Japanese Government is preparing a plan for the assumption of responsibility for public assistance. Renewed proposals were offered by the Japanese for the establishment of a quasi-official agency to administer relief. These were rejected by SCAP in favor of a single national governmental agency, as called for in a February directive.

Relief Statistics

4. The Japanese Government was directed by SCAP to furnish reports on public assistance, showing by prefecture the number of families and individuals receiving aid and the funds paid. The first report has been received and covers relief activities in March. Data are shown in charts on pages 234 and 235.

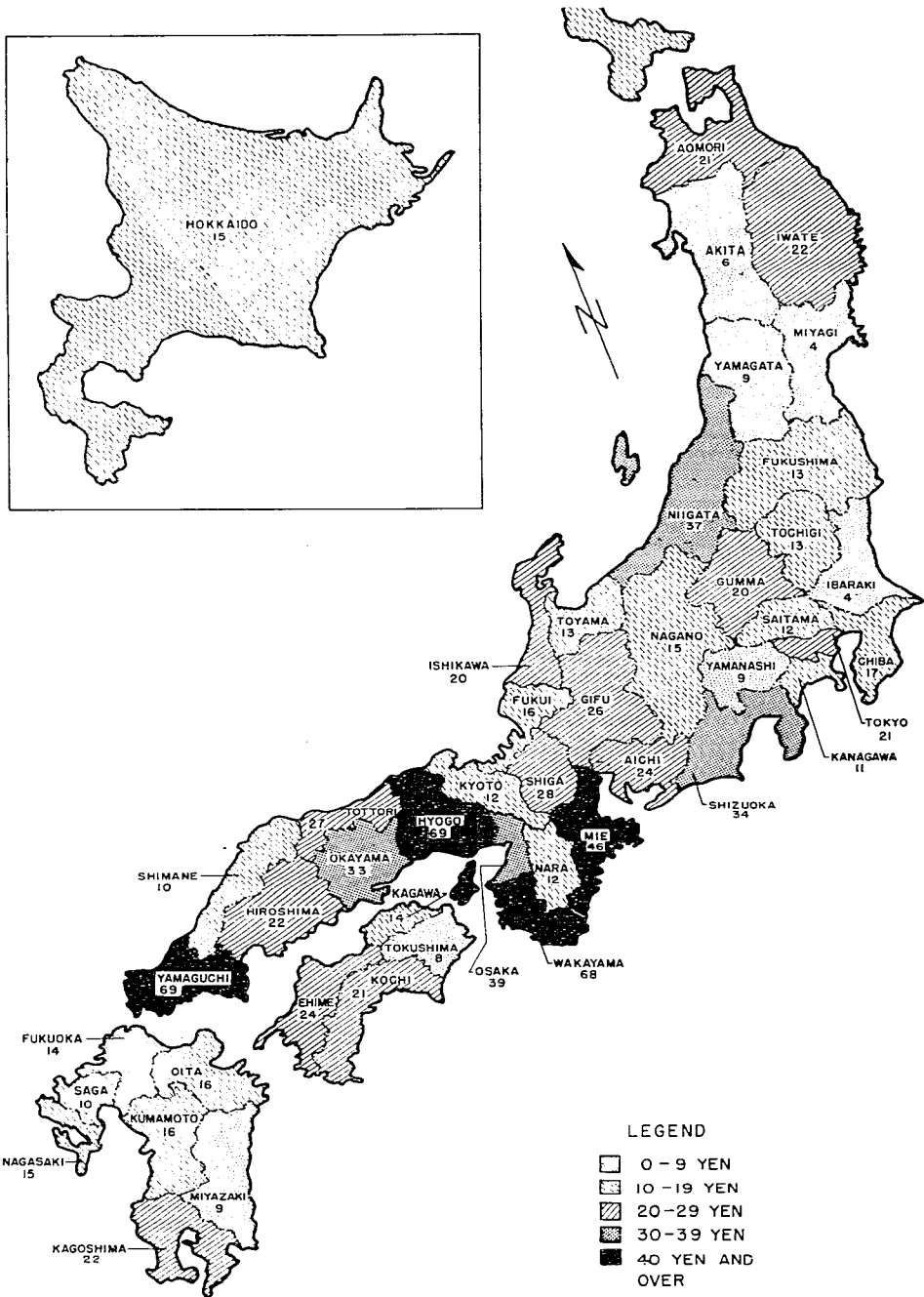
In all prefectures 32 individuals per 1,000 population received aid, averaging ¥ 21 each. Total expenditures were highest in Tokyo prefecture, where ¥ 5,764,535 was spent, and lowest in Miyagi prefecture, with an amount of ¥ 122,500. Average payments per recipient were highest in Hyogo prefecture, ¥ 69, and lowest in Ibaraki prefecture, ¥ 4.

Total expenditures are broken down as follows:

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNDER NATIONAL RELIEF LAWS

AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER RECIPIENT

JAPAN-MARCH 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

APRIL 46

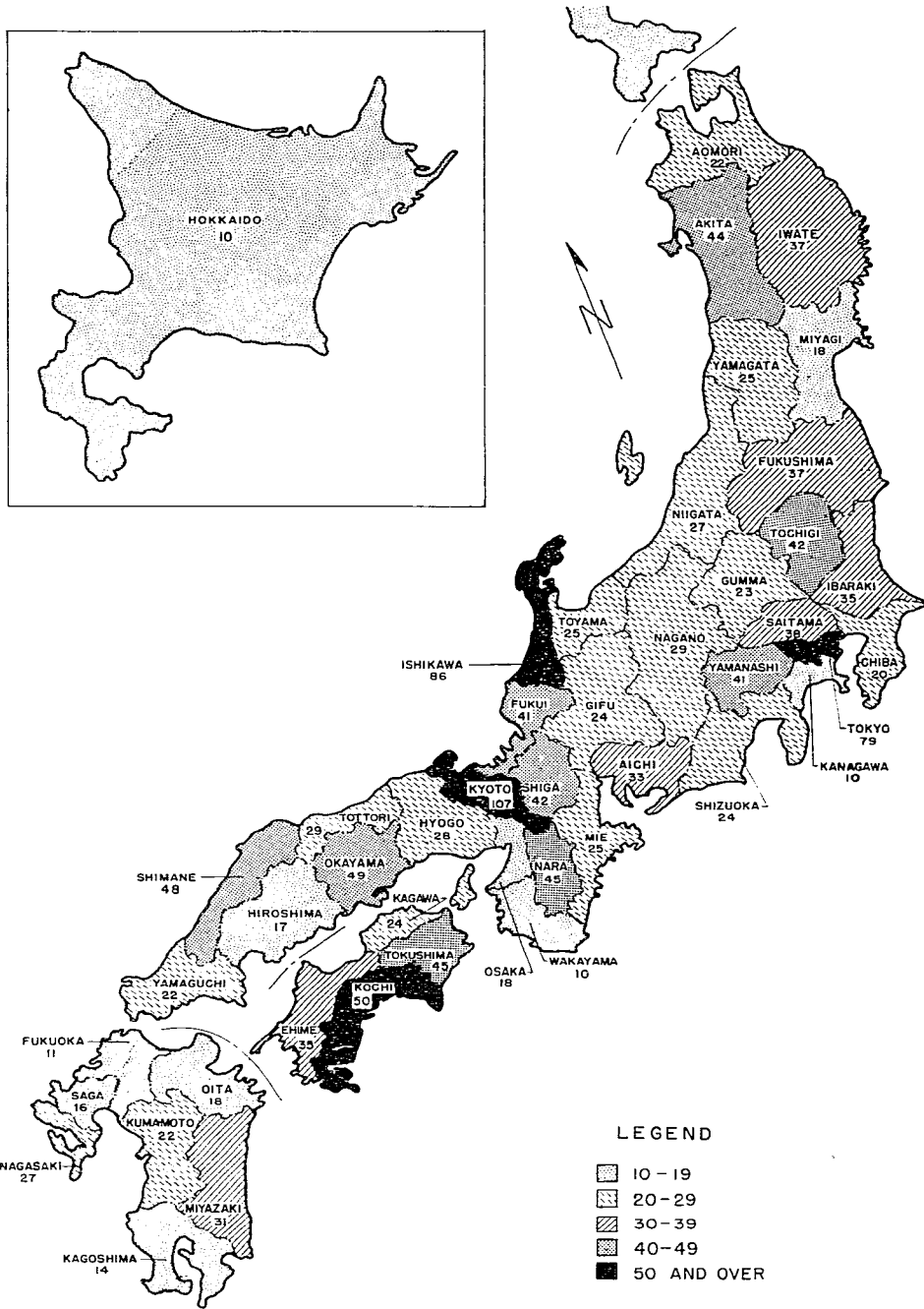
GHQ · SCAP

NUMBER 50

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNDER NATIONAL RELIEF LAWS

RECIPIENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION

JAPAN-MARCH 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

APRIL 46

GHQ SCAP

NUMBER 51

Relief act	¥	504,199
Mother and children protection law		626,558
Medical treatment		152,861
War calamities		4,346,943
Repatriate aid		16,017,506
Emergency relief - direct		22,170,720
Emergency relief - indirect		<u>5,479,087</u>
Total	¥	49,297,874

Public Works Program

5. SCAP directed the Japanese Government to include in the 1946-47 budget adequate provisions for public works and public assistance programs. Priority for employment on public works projects will be given insofar as possible to employable relief recipients.

Social Insurance

6. A field trip to Kyoto, Nara and Kobe was made by representatives of SCAP to examine Sickness and Health Insurance programs. The chief deficiencies noted were in the operation of the program. Insufficient transportation facilities and low fees for doctors in the face of inflationary prices were the chief underlying causes.

Child Welfare

7. A program of care for needy and orphan children has been formulated by the Japanese Government in accordance with SCAP recommendations. The Government has instructed all prefectures to establish child protection committees to be composed of qualified persons in the fields of education, social work, public safety and law. The committees will reorganize, administer and supervise institutions and activities for the welfare of homeless children.

Tokyo has already submitted its first report of activities under the program. In a 10-day period 105 homeless children were picked up in the streets and railroad stations of the city and placed in orphanages.

Social Work Education

8. As a concomitant to a modern public welfare system SCAP directed the Government to inaugurate a program of raising the standards of social workers. At the outbreak of the war the limited progress that had been made in social work education came to a virtual standstill. At present persons engaged in welfare work are either volunteers or poorly paid employees. Few are professionally qualified.

Repatriation

9. During the five weeks ending 28 April 645,695 repatriates arrived in Japan. Of these, 363,176 were from China, 199,161 from Formosa and 25,782 arrived from Korea. The remaining 57,576 were from scattered areas. This brings the total number of Japanese returned to the Home Islands to 2,580,500.

Charts, pages 239 and 241 show the status of repatriation to and from Japan as of 28 April

Foreign nationals in Japan desiring repatriation to their homelands totaled 639,068 on 28 April. This figure is based on a registration made by the Japanese Government on 18 March less subsequent movements. The SCAP directive that ordered the registration required that persons failing to register would forfeit their rights to repatriation, and that registrant be allowed to state whether or not they wished repatriation.

Of those yet to be repatriated the majority, 481,284, are Koreans. Ryukyuan number 141,269. Other nationalities account for the remaining 16,515.

By 28 April 949,277 foreign nationals had been returned to their home countries.

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Hospitalization of Venereals in Tokyo

10. As part of an intensified control program, facilities for the hospitalization of venereal disease patients were increased from 240 to 575 beds in Metropolitan Tokyo.

Plan for Hospitalization of Lepers

11. SCAP has directed Japanese officials to furnish a plan for hospitalizing all lepers now at large. The care of lepers was neglected more and more during the war until by its end practically no new cases were admitted to hospitals.

Percentage of Hospital Beds Occupied

12. Approximately 50 percent of available beds in civilian hospitals are now occupied.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

13. Final membership in the Veterinary Education Council has been established. Representatives from the Ministries of Education, Health and Welfare and Agriculture and Forestry, and from the Veterinarians' Association, leading veterinary schools and SCAP comprise the group. Reports on organization and progress towards final recommendations were submitted by subcommittees on licensure, education, publications, veterinary association and meat and milk inspection.

14. A survey of Japanese veterinary conditions in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita prefectures was completed. Communicable animal diseases are being effectively controlled despite limited veterinary supplies. Prevailing animal diseases are anthrax, infectious abortion of cattle, pullorum and swine cholera.

Efforts to extend meat and dairy inspection are hampered by a lack of technically trained personnel and a shortage of reagents and laboratory equipment, but reliable statistics are being compiled and proper reports rendered. Principles of meat and dairy sanitation are largely neglected. The one national serum laboratory in the area is active. The education of veterinary students continues at the prefectural colleges of Kagoshima and Miyazaki, each equipped for about 180 students.

15. Veterinary affairs in Akita prefecture were also surveyed. The prevailing animal diseases are those of horses, principally

equine infectious anemia and strangles. The numbers of other livestock are small. Meat and dairy inspection is not efficiently practiced.

Dairy Inspection

16. For the first time, inspection reports covering all prefectures have been submitted:

MILK INSPECTION
January and February

<u>Special Milk</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Farm inspections	27	26
Samples examined	132	61
Over bacterial maximum <u>a/</u>	1	0
Under butterfat minimum <u>b/</u>	0	0
Fluid milk plant inspections	144	69
Over bacterial maximum <u>a/</u>	8	1
Under butterfat minimum <u>b/</u>	2	1
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	7,156	8,714
Samples examined	9,966	4,693
Over bacterial maximum <u>c/</u>	515	537
Under butterfat minimum <u>d/</u>	2,786	2,727
Fluid milk plant inspections	5,348	4,353
Over bacterial maximum <u>c/</u>	392	376
Under butterfat minimum <u>d/</u>	584	757
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	53	92
Samples examined	52	67
Over bacterial maximum <u>c/</u>	5	7
Under butterfat minimum <u>d/</u>	5	4

- a/ 50,000 per cc
- b/ 3.3 percent
- c/ 2,000,000 per cc
- d/ 3.0 percent

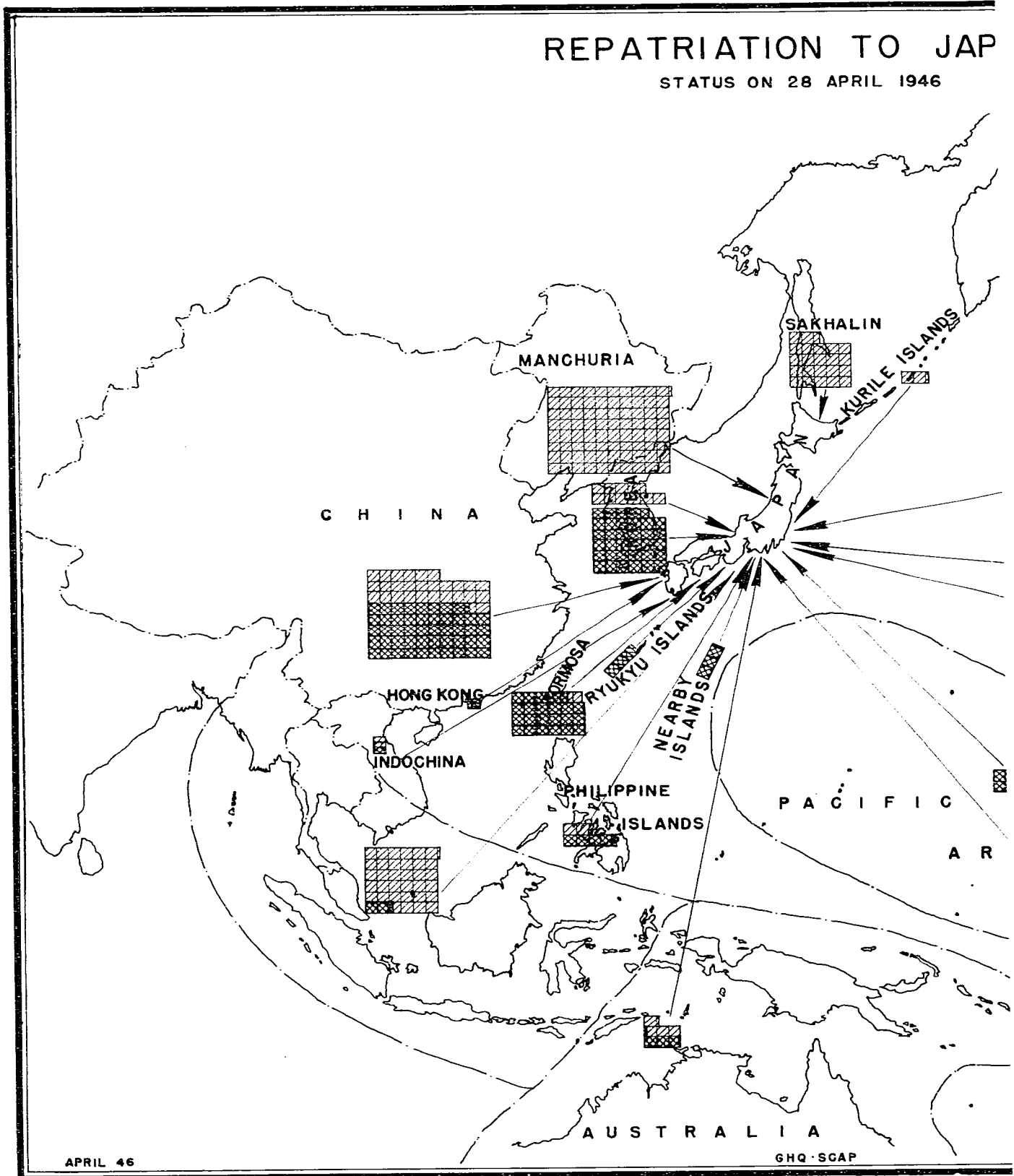
SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section.

Meat Inspection

17. Inspection reports now include information from all prefectures.

REPATRIATION TO JAP

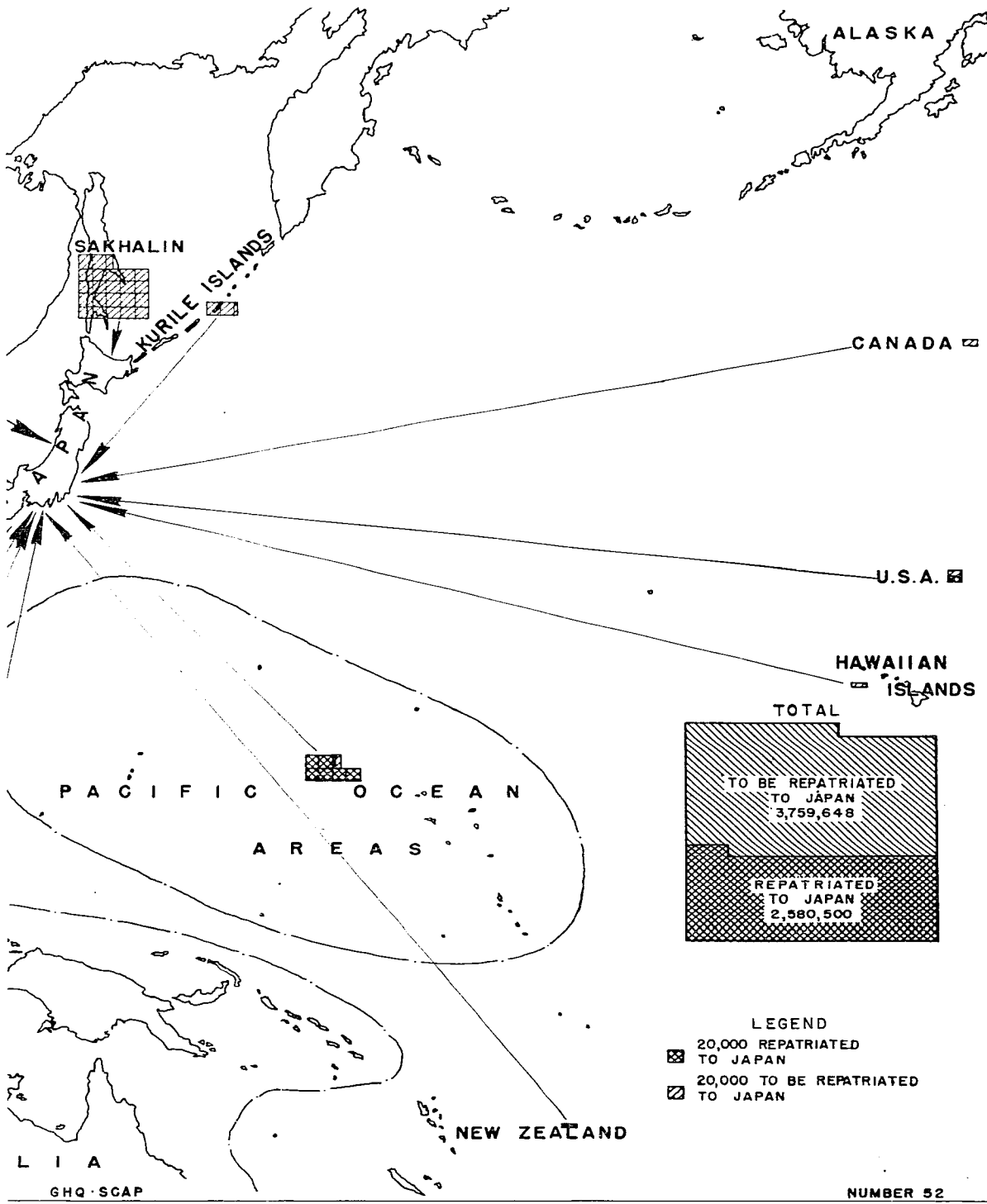
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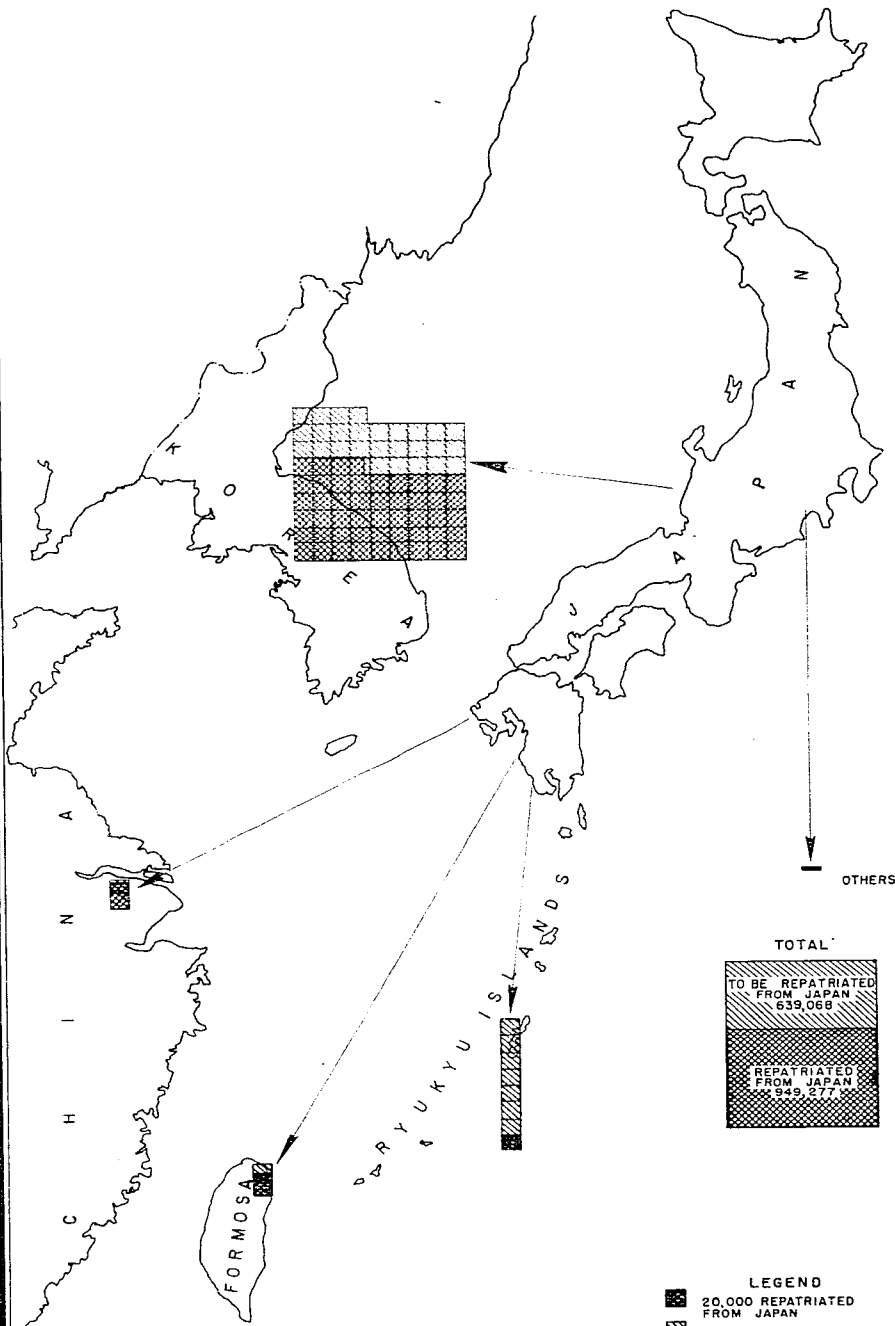
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REPATRIATION FROM JAPAN

STATUS ON 28 APRIL 1946



NOTE: "TO BE REPATRIATED" FIGURES ARE BASED ON 18 MARCH CENSUS.

APRIL 46

GHQ SCAP

NUMBER 53

MEAT INSPECTION REPORT
February

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	21,508	553	55	2,626	36,932
Condemned					
Ante mortem	1	0	0	0	0
Post mortem					
Total	11	0	0	0	4
Partial	255	6	0	16	247
Viscera	2,822	34	0	638	415

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section.

Animal Disease Control

18. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, submitted the following animal disease report:

ANIMAL-DISEASE REPORT
March

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Blackleg	1
Infectious abortion of cattle	
Trichomoniasis	171
Brucellosis	9
Vibrio fetus abortion	1
Texas fever	18
Anthrax (bovine)	2
Swine cholera	2
Swine plague	7
Swine erysipelas	1
Rabies (canine)	2
Strangles	406
Equine infectious anemia	29
Equine infectious abortion	9
Pullorum	495

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Dental Education

19. A Council on Dental Education has been formed, consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Education; the deans of the eight dental schools in Japan; professors from six of the schools; representatives from the Dental Association, both officials and practicing members; and representatives from SCAP. Japanese Ministry and SCAP representatives are not voting members.

The purpose of the council is to study the needs of the dental profession and dental education and to recommend to the appropriate ministry measures to raise the standards and technical knowledge of students and practitioners.

Rehabilitation of Dentists

20. Two hundred three dentists were re-established in practice in March.

NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

21. The Council on Nursing Education is composed of representatives from the three nursing associations - clinical, public health and midwives; the Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of Education; and nursing schools located in Tokyo. It continues efforts to improve nursing education. Sample copies of Japanese and American curricula are being studied by committees within the council.

One group requested a refresher course for instructors in the Tokyo area. The request was approved and the course will be given at the Red Cross Central Hospital. Classes will meet twice a week from 2 May to 25 July, completing 114 hours.

Students of nursing at St. Luke's Hospital and the Red Cross schools in Tokyo will be combined to form the student body of a new demonstration nursing school. It is expected that graduates will become leaders in nursing and will be able to use their experience in teaching others throughout Japan. Present training in Japanese hospitals does not produce nurses capable of teaching.

National Association

22. The Association of Clinical Nurses, unlike the Public Health Nurses Association, was not placed under the control of government appointed male officers. However, no meetings of the Association had been held for the five years prior to the end of the war. Miss Y. Yamamoto has retired as president of the organization and a temporary chairman has received the records of the organization. She will notify the prefectures and call a general meeting.

Surveys of Nursing Affairs in Hospitals

23. Representatives of SCAP are surveying nursing affairs in hospitals throughout Japan. From initial observations it appears that most of the hospitals and schools are in a state of reorganization.

Some hospitals lost a major part of their buildings and equipment in the war. Many of the schools lost all or part of their student and graduate nurses. The patient case load has changed materially as the areas surrounding the hospitals have been evacuated. The number of bed patients is less and the number of clinic patients is greater; hence the type of nursing experience has changed.

Many younger doctors and graduate nurses have been in the military services so that the teaching has been carried on by older people. Many of the hospitals are rebuilding in whole or in part and will have classrooms for their student nurses later.

24. Doctors interviewed professed an interest in their schools of nursing, and realized that present programs do not graduate qualified professional nurses. There were many requests for information, suggestions and criticisms. The doctors were given outlines of the curricula of several American schools of nursing and the new curriculum outlined by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

At the end of six months hospitals covered in the present survey will be sent questionnaires to note changes in the physical plant, staff, patient load and student curriculum.

25. Data from the survey in Kanagawa prefecture, the first to be completed, are presented in the following table.

HOSPITALS WITH NURSES' SCHOOLS KANAGAWA PREFECTURE									
Hospital	Bed Capacity	Average Number Patients		Staff		Graduate Nurses' Salary a/	Number of Students		
		Bed	Clinic	Doctors	Nurses		1st year	2nd year	
GENERAL									
Hiratsuka Kyosai	90	50	150	12	52	123-157	0	0	
Jyuzen	300	180	10	30	54-80	160 b/	27	18	
Keiyu	50	44	0	12	23	45	13	1	
Nichizo	60	Unknown	Unknown	7	27	250-300	17	7	
Nippon Nokan	80	20	200	12	34	250-800	0	0	
Oppama General	250	150	30	12	40	130-150	9	9	
Yokohama Red Cross	130	70	120	6	6	150	20	20	
Yokosuka General	243	262	300	14	77	150	39	63	
Yokosuka Kaijinkai	200	30	120	9	50	138-200	0	15	
TUBERCULOSIS									
Kofuen	408	230	0	8	18	140-160	10	10	
Kokuritsu Kanagawa	800	350	0	10	48	65	40	28	
Yokohama Ryoin	310	100	16	8	25	40-100	7	0	
MENTAL									
Lincoln	234	110	6	4	14	83-124	0	0	
Hospital	Nursing Courses c/			Entrance Requirements	Students' allowance Per Month (Yen) d/	School Facilities e/			
	Clinical	Public Health	Mid-wifery			Lab-oratory	Library	Class Room	
GENERAL									
Hiratsuka Kyosai	X	X		16-20	HP	20			
Jyuzen	X	X	X	16-25	HP	30	X	X	X
Keiyu	X	X		16-20	HP	30-50			
Nichizo	X			16-25	HP	80-100			
Nippon Nokan	X			15-21	HP or HS	20-30			
Oppama General	X			14-20	HP	80-90		X	X
Yokohama Red Cross	X	X	X	19-25	HSG	7			X
Yokosuka General	X			16-20	HP	50			X
Yokosuka Kaijinkai	X			15-16	HP	120-135	X	X	X
TUBERCULOSIS									
Kofuen	X		X	21	HP	140			X
Kokuritsu Kanagawa	X			15-25	HP or HS	17-50		X	X
Yokohama Ryoin	X			16-25	HP	22			X
MENTAL									
Lincoln	X			17-18	HP	18			
a/ Besides salaries, nurses also receive "maintenance" - room, uniforms and food. b/ "Maintenance" at Jyuzen does not include food. c/ Courses are two years. Jyuzen also offers a one year course. In Japan an obligation year, "Gijimu", is spent working for low pay. d/ HP-Higher primary school; HS-2nd year of high school; HSG-high school graduate. e/ Where two amounts are shown, the first is the beginners' allowance and the second the highest paid during the course. f/ Refers to facilities limited to use of nurses' school. Does not include facilities of hospital proper. g/ "X" indicates availability.									
SOURCE: SCAP Survey. APRIL 48									
GHQ-SCAP									
NUMBER 54									

SUPPLY

Organization

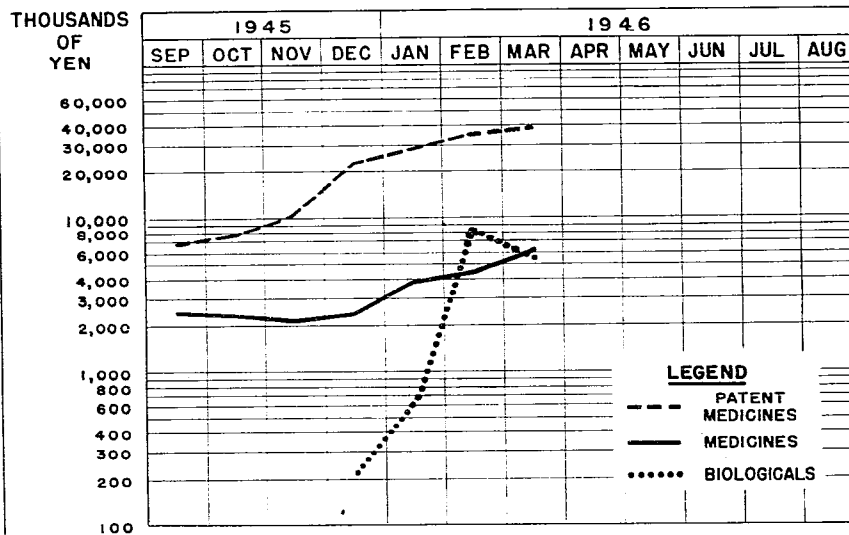
26. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, charged with the production and distribution of medical supplies and equipment, has been reorganized. Separate departments have been established for production and distribution, the chiefs of each being responsible directly to the chief of the Health Bureau.

Production

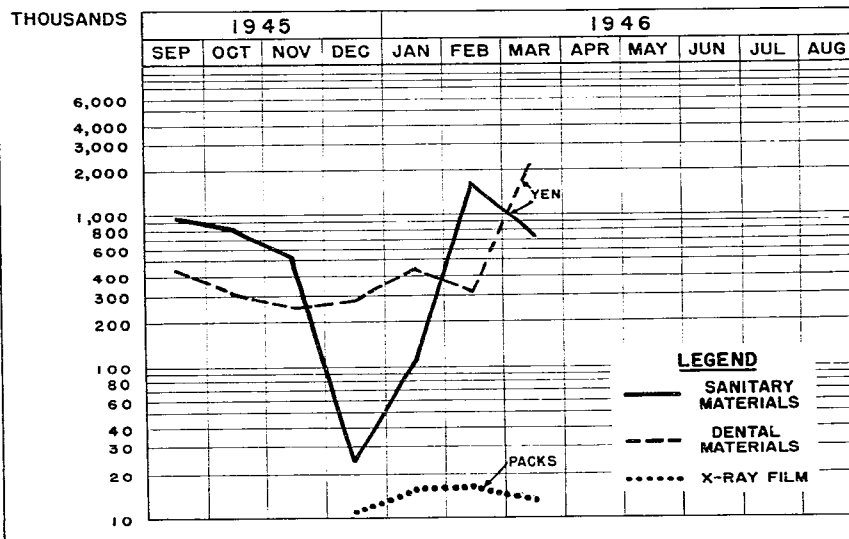
27. The value of important medicines produced, shown in chart, page 245, greatly increased due to both an actual increase in

MEDICAL SUPPLIES VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION JAPAN

MEDICINES AND BIOLOGICALS



SANITARY, DENTAL AND X-RAY MATERIALS



NOTE: ON THESE LOGARITHMIC CHARTS, EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES AND EQUAL SLOPES DENOTE EQUAL RATES OF CHANGE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

production and sharply rising prices. The exact influence of each factor is difficult to determine because prices rose unevenly for different items and at different times throughout the month.

The Central Medicine Control Company is experiencing some difficulty in purchasing sufficient amounts of new production from the manufacturers because its working capital is still adjusted to the old prices. Investigation is being conducted to determine whether financial aid will be necessary to avoid delays in distribution.

28. The production schedule of X-ray film has been increased to 25,000 square meters a month. The previous quota was 15,000 square meters.

29. Manufacture of vaccines and sera has progressed satisfactorily. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has submitted a program covering all types of biologicals for the next 12 months. This program will provide sufficient vaccines to cover the needs of the nation.

The typhus vaccine program requires large quantities of eggs and guinea pigs and some difficulty will be encountered in that respect. Smallpox vaccine is being supplied in sufficient quantity to vaccinate the entire population. The accompanying chart shows the production schedule of the more important biological items.

**SCHEDULE FOR PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS
YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 1947
(LITERS, EXCEPT SMALLPOX VACCINE a/)**

Month	Cholera Vaccine	Typhoid Vaccine	Triple Typhoid Vaccine	Diphtheria Antitoxin	Diphtheria Toxoid
1946					
April	7,750	3,150	16,200	340	5,000
May	22,850	3,150	18,400	330	5,000
June	22,850	3,120	18,400	330	5,000
July	0	3,090	17,400	410	5,010
August	0	3,090	17,400	550	5,010
September	0	3,120	15,200	740	4,000
October	0	3,120	16,700	750	3,340
November	0	3,150	16,700	750	3,340
December	0	3,150	16,600	400	3,320
1947					
January	0	3,150	16,600	580	3,320
February	0	3,150	16,600	580	3,340
March	0	3,200	16,800	540	3,340
Total	53,450	37,640	203,000	6,300	49,080

Month	Plague Vaccine	Tetanus Toxoid	Whooping Cough Vaccine	Typhus Fever Vaccine	Smallpox Vaccine a/
1946					
April	500	50	160	0	20
May	500	50	170	0	0
June	200	50	170	0	0
July	100	50	160	0	0
August	0	50	170	0	0
September	0	50	170	1,200	0
October	0	57	160	1,800	4
November	100	57	170	2,000	4
December	0	56	170	3,000	4
1947					
January	100	56	170	5,000	5
February	0	57	170	5,000	5
March	100	57	160	2,000	5
Total	1,600	640	2,000	20,000	47

a/ Millions of individual doses

SOURCE: Ministry of Health & Welfare

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30. Most of the leading medicine manufacturers are experimenting with penicillin and submitting samples for test to the laboratory established to insure standardized penicillin. Two concerns have achieved an acceptable product and are now producing for sale to the public.

31. The recent typhus outbreak and the repatriation program have necessitated the use of large quantities of DDT dusting powder. Local manufacturing facilities have been expanded for the production of dusting powder but production is not yet sufficient to supply all needs.

Manufacturing facilities were extensively damaged and the machinery available is not in good operating condition. Containers have also been a problem. In spite of the difficulties encountered it is considered practicable to mix substantial quantities of dusting powder and spray by the use of indigenous supplies and facilities. Talc deposits of fairly good quality have been located in Japan and a good grade of pyrophyllite is available in Korea.

Stocks of DDT concentrate have been released to manufacturers and an import program is being submitted covering the amounts of DDT concentrate that will be required in the future. This procedure will result in a considerable saving in transportation and provide greater flexibility in supplying DDT products for disease control purposes.

32. Instructions were given to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the manufacture of supplies required in comprehensive programs of fly, mosquito and rodent control.

Supplies for the control programs are being assembled. Phenothiazine will be used against rodents and pyrethrum against flies and mosquitos. Although there have always been adequate quantities of pyrethrum in Japan there is no indication that any significant amount was ever used for insecticides.

33. Hand dusters suitable for dispensing DDT dusting powder are being produced. An initial quota of 10,000 was set up, of which 1,000 have been produced and distributed. Although production is considerably behind schedule it is expected that within the next six months manufacturing capacity will be developed to where further imports of dusters will be unnecessary.

Distribution

34. Distribution of new production has progressed at a fairly even rate. Hospitals and physicians still complain of critical shortages of essential items which upon investigation are often found in the distribution system. There is a tendency on the part of all consumers to stockpile. It has been necessary to resort to newspaper publicity to move stocks of X-ray film available in the hands of manufacturers, in spite of the fact that hospitals and physicians report inability to procure film.

35. In a number of prefectures distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies has not been carried out promptly. Since large stocks of military and naval supplies were often located in sparsely populated areas considerable adjustment between prefectures was necessary. Most officials seemed reluctant to ship any supplies until amounts due from other areas were received. Several field visits by Occupation Forces personnel and Ministry of Health and Welfare officials were necessary before actual redistribution was initiated.

36. Patent medicines held in storage by the Export-Import Company since the surrender have been finally evaluated at ¥ 110,000,000. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has been instructed to distribute ¥ 75,000,000 worth within Japan. The remainder is considered surplus to Japanese needs and has been offered for export. The exportation of 488 tons of surplus agar has also been authorized.

37. Shipment to China of 200,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder, 50,000 vials of typhus vaccine and other medical supplies for medical processing of repatriates has been completed.

Narcotics

38. Reports received by SCAP indicate the confiscation and destruction of heroin has been completed in 20 prefectures. Action is being expedited in the remaining prefectures.

39. Inspections of medicine control companies, medicine manufacturing companies and hospitals disclosed a maldistribution of narcotics. Pending the inauguration of a new system of distribution the Ministry of Health and Welfare is directing transfer of narcotic stocks between national hospitals to alleviate critical shortages.

40. In order to establish a narcotic import program preliminary estimates were made of medical requirements for 1947. Taking into account former military stocks as well as present civilian stocks it appears that sufficient supplies for the remainder of 1946 are on hand.

41. Reports were received that Japanese repatriates are attempting to smuggle opium and morphine into Japan. Several seizures have been made at the ports of entry. Through efforts of SCAP representatives a 23-pound cache of raw opium was seized in Osaka. Japanese police are continuing the investigation.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

42. Rates of incidence for eight communicable diseases are shown in charts, pages 250 and 251.

Typhus Fever

43. There was a marked reduction in the incidence of typhus fever. Scattered small outbreaks and sporadic cases continue to occur in all parts of the country.

44. In Osaka prefecture, where over 40 percent of the typhus fever in Japan occurred, the disease has been almost completely stamped out. Both focal control measures and zonal delousing programs were efficiently and thoroughly carried out under the direction and control of Occupation Forces personnel. Six hundred soldiers were attached for approximately three weeks for the immediate supervision of the Japanese teams employed in the control program. Technical advice and assistance were furnished by SCAP representatives.

45. During the course of the typhus control program in Osaka prefecture more than 4,486,000 persons were dusted with 420,000 pounds of DDT insecticide powder and over 200,000 persons received typhus vaccine. The number of suspected cases reported dropped from a peak of 290 on 28 February to between 5 and 10 per day during the last week of April.

Smallpox

46. Although more than 64,000,000 persons have been vaccinated

since 1 February with new and potent vaccine the incidence of smallpox has not decreased to the extent which would normally be anticipated.

The program was well handled from an administrative standpoint, but investigation disclosed serious defects in the actual technique of vaccination. Numerous patients presently suffering from smallpox reported they had been vaccinated within the past two months. It was discovered that alcohol or solutions of phenol far in excess of permissible strength were used for cleaning the arms of persons to be vaccinated, thus destroying the active virus of the vaccine and nullifying the effect of the vaccination.

Modification of the standard Japanese vaccination technique and such portions of the communicable disease control law as relate to smallpox vaccination have been directed, prohibiting the use of either alcohol or phenol and permitting the use of acetone or soap and water only. The Japanese Government has been directed to re-vaccinate all individuals who do not show satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February.

Cholera

47. The first repatriation ship from Canton arrived at Uraga on 4 April and passengers debarked on 8 April. On the following day one of these repatriates was discovered to have cholera. As many of the other passengers as could be traced were examined and re-vaccinated. No further cases have been reported which might be traceable to this source.

By this time other repatriation ships enroute from the same area had reported cholera aboard including a number of fatal cases. Before repatriation could be stopped all repatriates from that area had been embarked and had arrived at Uraga or were on the high seas.

All ships reporting cholera were ordered to Uraga where they were quarantined. Sasebo has been designated to receive ships bearing cholera cases should facilities at Uraga become overtaxed.

Cholera carriers and suspected cases are isolated in quarantine barracks at Uraga; the rest of the passengers have all been revaccinated against cholera and remain in quarantine afloat. At the end of April 1,832 carriers and suspected cases were in the barracks and 136 deaths presumed due to cholera had occurred, 40 at sea and the remainder at Uraga.

Nutrition

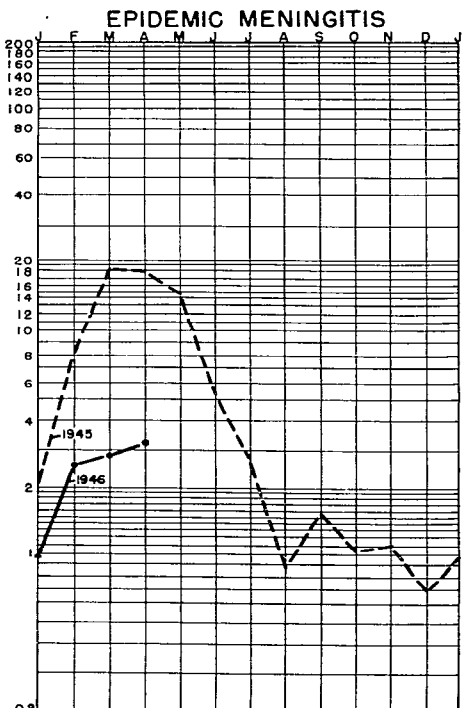
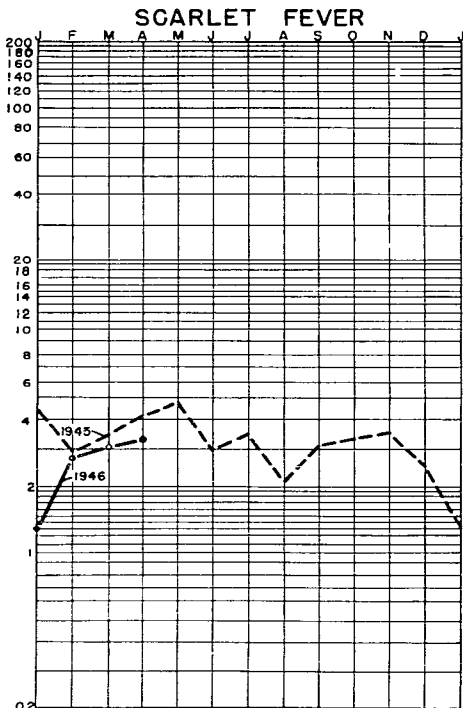
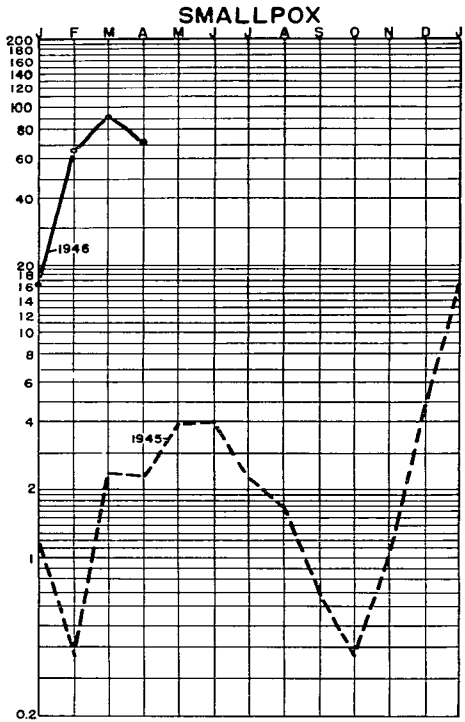
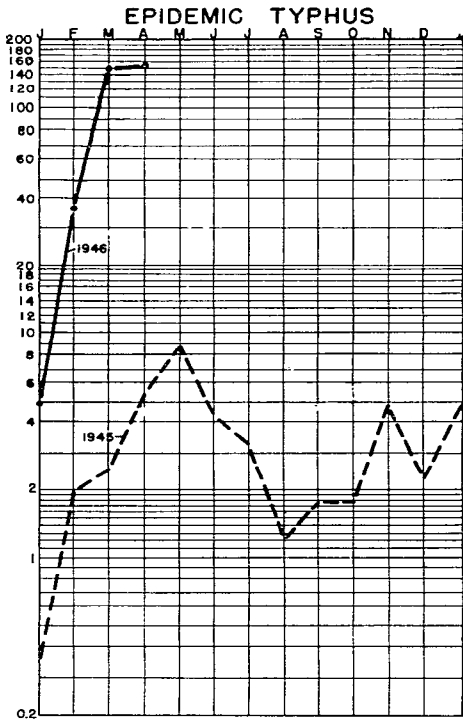
48. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has been conducting nutrition surveys at SCAP direction. A scientifically selected sample of the population has been given physical examination for symptoms characteristic of nutritional deficiency, and food consumption records were collected from half the people in the sample.

Tokyo City was surveyed in December 1945; Nagoya, Kure, Osaka, and Fukuoka were studied in February 1946. In addition to the cities surveys were made in the February study of surrounding rural areas, including the rural areas around Tokyo. The map, page 253, shows the areas covered.

49. Data from the food consumption records are shown in the chart, page 253. That part of the chart which shows the sources of the average daily diet in rural areas depicts a high proportion of food obtained from home production. This proportion will vary

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

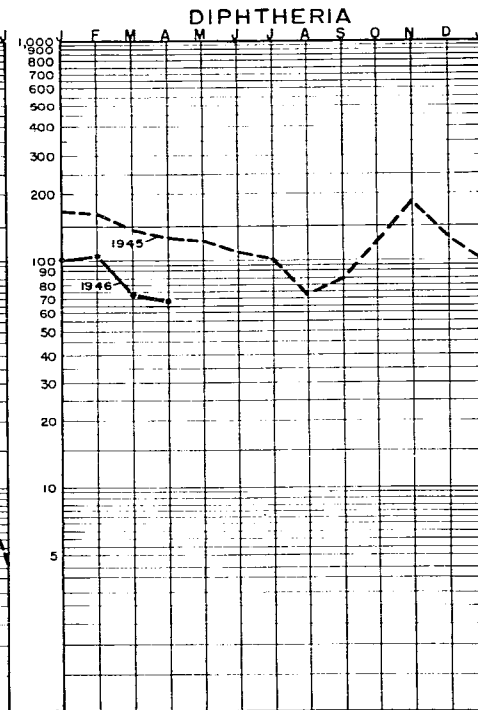
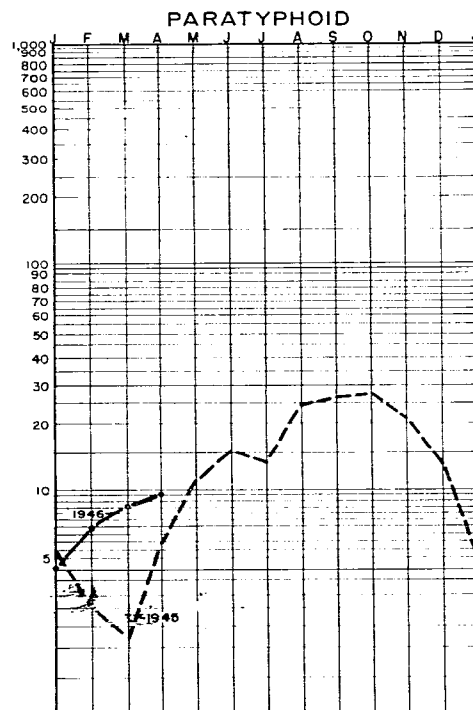
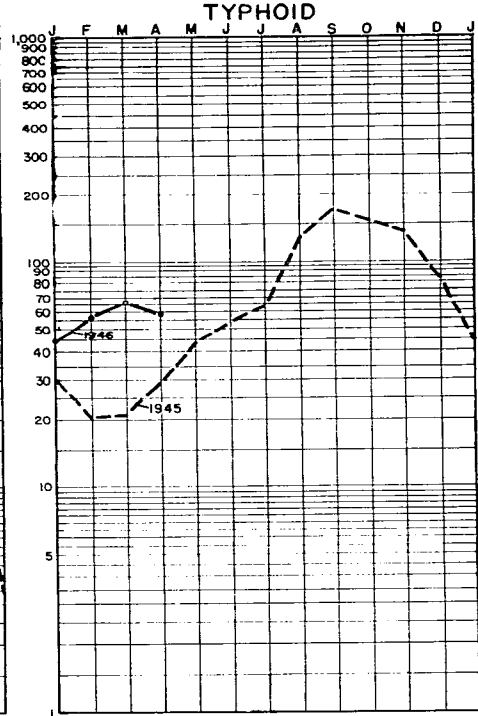
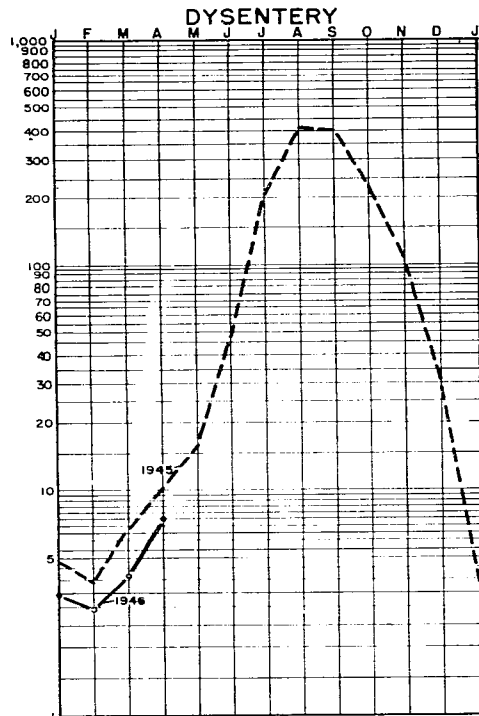
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

with the crop season. The survey was made by recording the food actually consumed for three days. Housewives were not asked to make any estimates of their annual food consumption or its sources.

50. The results of the physical examinations are shown in the chart, page 255.

The examinations included a comparison of body weight with standard Japanese height - age - weight tables. Results of this part of the survey are shown in the chart, page 255, where the percentages of people over and underweight are graphed. Over and underweight are defined as a deviation of more than five percent from normal weight.

Tokyo's rural areas are included in the averages, but Tokyo City is not included because weights were not recorded in sufficient detail there to allow analysis by age group. For the total Tokyo City sample, all ages, 55.1 percent were underweight and 43.6 overweight.

Medical Education

51. The Japanese Council on Medical Education has formulated a practical program in whole or in part for each of the following:

- Medical school curricula
- Medical school facilities and standards to be employed by school inspectors
- Standardization and improvement of medical texts for students
- Standards for an improved internship
- A national licensure examination
- Postgraduate medical education

A separate subcommittee for each of these items has been set up to coordinate with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health and Welfare depending upon which Ministry exercises primary jurisdiction. Enabling legislation was drafted to place part of the program in immediate operation.

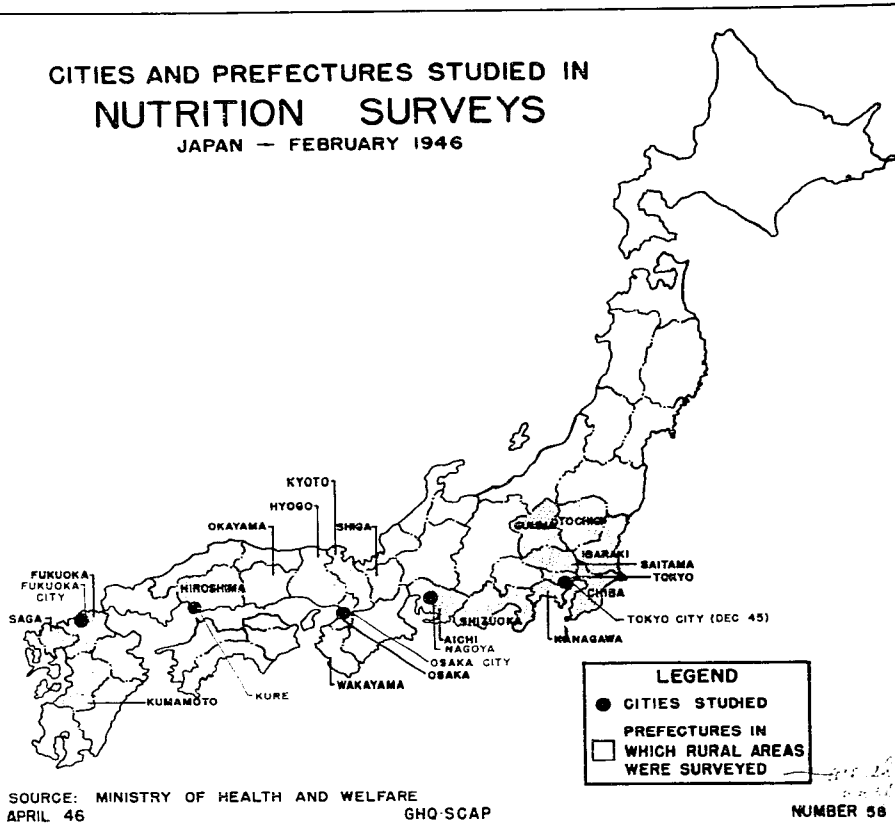
52. Decisions were based on certain underlying principles, among which the need for greatly increased emphasis on public health was uppermost. The preventive and social implications of each subject in the medical curriculum are to be stressed, in addition to a strengthened formal course in public health methods. A month of the internship will be devoted to practical work in an approved health center of prefectural level.

Throughout the medical course as well as during the internship a far greater weight will be given to practical training and experience, departing from authoritarian methods of instruction acquired by Japanese medical education from its German exemplars.

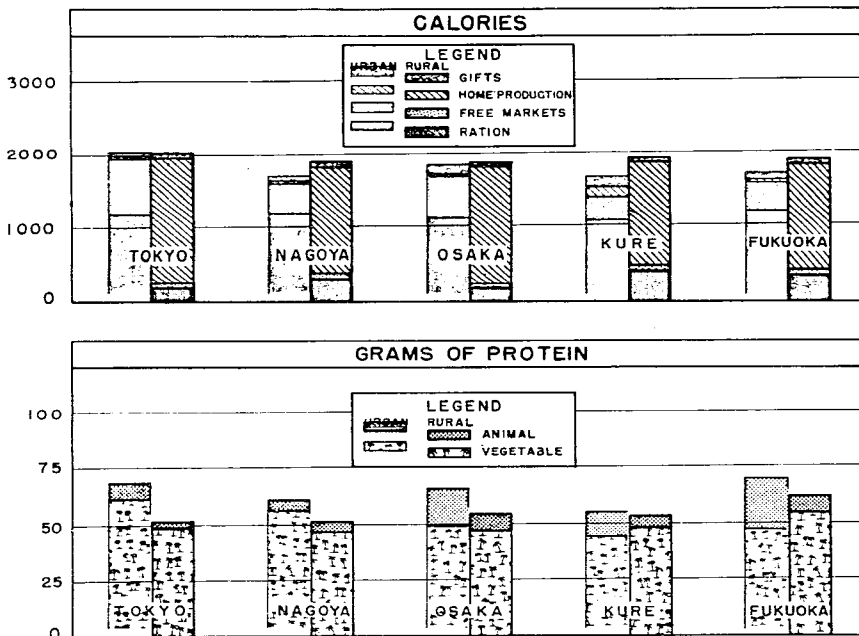
53. Following a standard four-year course of instruction and 12 months of internship in an approved hospital a national examination will be required before licensure. A carefully worked out examination procedure is projected in which every effort will be made to ensure a fair test of the candidate's ability to practice medicine. A number of medical institutions will be represented in the panel of examiners and rotation will be practiced to forestall domination by any one school or group.

The program of postgraduate medical education is designed to assist the practitioner to keep abreast of advances in his field. With the coordination of the Japanese Medical Association a program of refresher courses, formal lectures, seminars, exhibits and practical clinics will be formulated. All available well-equipped

**CITIES AND PREFECTURES STUDIED IN
NUTRITION SURVEYS**
JAPAN - FEBRUARY 1946



NUTRITION SURVEY
AVERAGE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA PER DAY
JAPAN-FEB 46



NOTE: TOKYO URBAN FIGURES ARE FOR DEC 45
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
APRIL 46

0475

NUMBER 59

hospitals will be developed along "medical center" lines in as many widely distributed areas as possible. A journal of the Japanese Medical Association will be published to reinforce this program.

Textbooks, special monographs and periodicals for use of students and practicing physicians will be analyzed and revised and as much recent foreign literature as possible will be sought to bridge the gap with the outside world caused by the war.

Sanitation

54. During the fourth week in April a school on insect and rodent control was conducted in Kyoto. Two identical intensive three-day sessions were held, the first for Occupation Forces public health officers and the second for sanitation officers from all prefectural health departments.

The Japanese attendance of 103 sanitation officers was the largest meeting of public health officials since before the war.

The program included instruction in the various insect and rodent borne diseases of Japan with emphasis on Japanese B encephalitis, malaria, dengue, filariasis and plague; the life history and habits of the important species of mosquitoes, flies and rats; and methods of control which have proved effective.

Approved methods of control, the elimination of breeding places and the use of various larvicides of American and Japanese manufacture in both urban and rural areas were demonstrated. One feature of the demonstration was a six-man Japanese sanitary team carrying on its work in a city block.

The faculty for the school was supplied by SCAP, Malaria Survey and Control Detachments of Occupation Forces, the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Government Institute of Public Health.

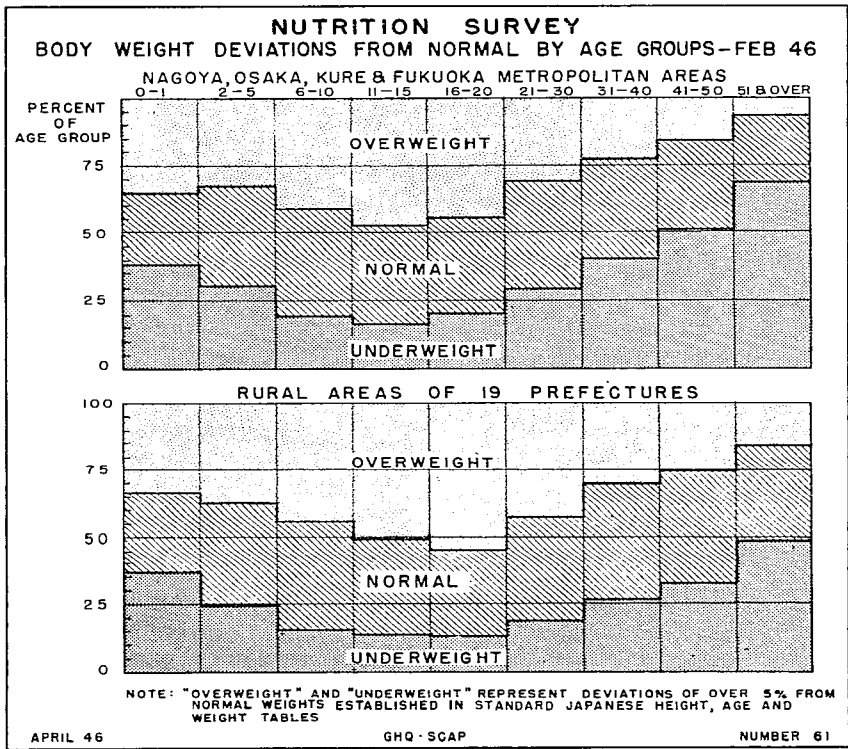
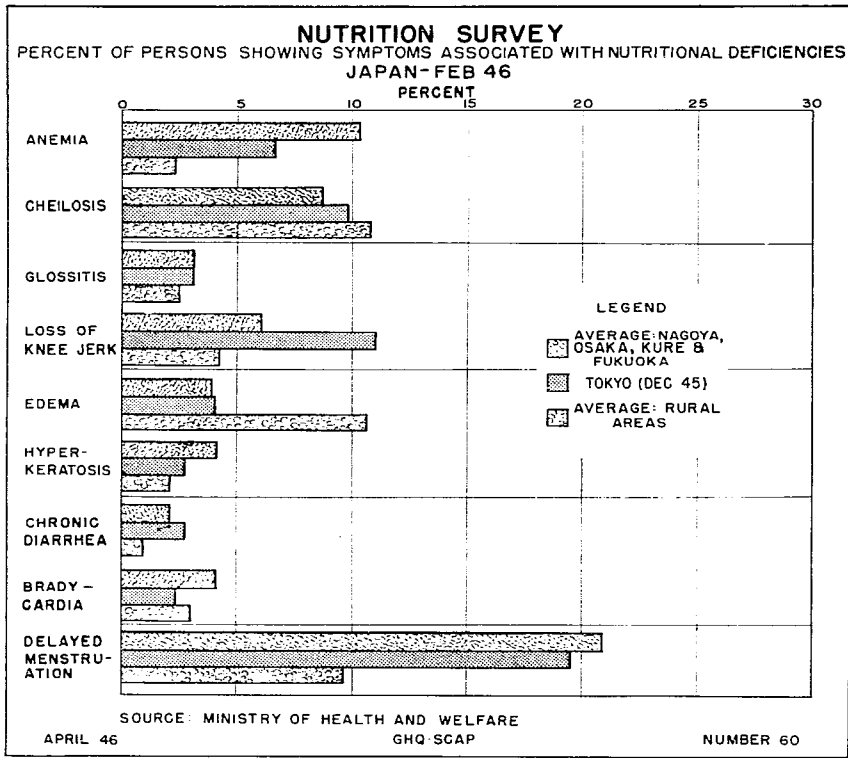
The plan to have sanitary teams in all communities for year round control of insects and rodents was presented to both groups. These teams are based on the present type of organization that has proved successful in the control of typhus. Responsibility for the organization, training and supervision of these teams will pass from the Sanitation Section of the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the Prefectural Health Offices and to the City Health Departments. Occupation Forces will cooperate with the Japanese health officials as necessary and supervise the actual work.

Japanese equipment and supplies will be used to the utmost. United States Army stocks requisitioned for civilian use will be used only when other supplies are exhausted.

55. SCAP has approved a program for control of disease bearing insects in certain designated urban and metropolitan areas by means of periodic spraying with DDT by airplane.

Port Quarantine

56. In addition to the quarantine activities at Uraga occasioned by cholera there have been quarantine delays at four ports because cases of smallpox have occurred among repatriates arriving from China, Formosa and Korea. Two cases of smallpox were found among outgoing repatriates.



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion	19
Arts and Monuments	23
Media of Expression	27

EDUCATION

Education Mission Report

1. On 30 March the American Education Mission completed its studies and submitted its report to the Supreme Commander.
2. The report is divided into the following six main sections:

- (1) "The Aims and Content of Japanese Education." The report recommends that the educational system be decentralized and rid of regimentation, with teachers taking a greater part in the formulation of curricula.

It further suggests a broadening of the morals course to interpenetrate all phases of a free people's life, a revision of geography and history books to embody a more objective viewpoint, a broader health program and an emphasis on vocational training at all levels of education.

- (2) "Language Reform." It is proposed that a language commission of Japanese scholars, educators and statesmen be formed to undertake a comprehensive program directed at bringing some form of romanized writing into common use and at effecting a more democratic form of the spoken language.

- (3) "Administration of Education at the Primary and Secondary Levels." The report urges that the Ministry of Education become an agency to provide technical aid and professional counsel. Educational agencies established at the prefectural and local levels should exercise actual control.

It is proposed that education be compulsory for nine years or until the student reaches the age of 16. The schools are to be tax-supported, coeducational and tuition-free.

There would be six years of primary school and three years each of lower and higher secondary schools before admission to higher education.

- (4) "Teaching and the Education of Teachers." The report recommends that teaching methods emphasizing memorization, conformity and a vertical system of duties and loyalties be modified to encourage independent thinking.

the development of personality and the rights and responsibilities of democratic citizenship.

A program for the re-education of teachers is suggested with normal schools modified to provide the kinds of teachers needed.

It is recommended that school administrators and supervisors have a professional education equivalent to that for teachers, as well as any special preparation necessary to qualify them to perform their assigned duties. Higher institutions should develop facilities for advanced study on the part of teachers and administrators.

- (5) "Adult Education." The Mission recommends that adult education be encouraged. Parent-teacher activities, evening and extension classes, libraries, and community, professional and labor groups should be utilized to foster adult training.
- (6) "Higher Education." This section of the report urges that a general college training be made more widely available through the liberalization of the curricula of preparatory schools.

It recommends that more universities be established according to a considered plan, but that all institutions of higher learning be free of government control and enjoy economic and academic freedom.

Statement by Supreme Commander

3. On 6 April the Supreme Commander made the following statement:

"The report and recommendations submitted to me by the United States Education Mission to Japan cover the whole scope of the educational methods and principles very thoroughly and their analysis and presentation of views reveal the high character and intelligence of the committee members.

"It is a document of ideals high in the democratic tradition. In origin, these ideals are universal. Likewise universal are the ends envisaged by the Mission. In devising possible means to achieve them, full cognizance has been taken of the views of the Japanese themselves regarding the problems of better schools, better teachers and better tools of learning. Few of its proposals, therefore, will appear entirely novel or surprising to thinking Japanese and other peoples. The report will be most helpful to the Civil Information and Education Section of my headquarters in its further efforts to assist the Japanese government in modernizing the Japanese educational system. The report may well be studied by all educators regardless of individual aspects.

"Some of the recommendations regarding education principles and language reform are so far reaching that they can only serve as a guide for long range study and future planning.

"The eventual reforms in education as worked out by the Japanese people will provide them with a system of learning that furnishes a thorough grounding in the basic knowledge essential to their becoming a member of the family of nations dedicated to the promotion of world peace and respect for the fundamental human rights. The eventual form the education organization shall take will be that as adopted by the Japanese people in their endeavor to establish a peacefully inclined and responsible government in accordance with the Potsdam Proclamation.

"I must express to the members of the Educational Mission my sincere appreciation for the time they so generously gave and the contribution they have made toward a better educated world. They have earned the thanks of the entire Allied Nations for their unstinting contribution to the cause of educational uplift."

Japanese Discussion of Report

4. On 16 April Minister of Education Abe discussed over the Japanese radio the report of the Education Mission. He said that the principles underlying the opinions of the Mission were not very different from those of the Japanese, but stressed that "frivolous following of American ways will bring upon us a contempt of intelligent Americans." Agreeing with the six-three-three school-year plan recommended by the Mission, he pointed out the tremendous practical and financial problems involved. In general he expressed agreement with the concept of decentralization of education.

Speculating on the possibility of a new Imperial Rescript on Education, Abe commented that if it were issued "it should be observed by the people that its contents arise from the nature of man, based upon the just and equitable principle of nature, and we should not kneel down and worship it simply because it was issued by the Emperor."

5. In a radio panel discussion hour on the following day, Mr. Tanaka, Chief of the Bureau of School Education, said that he was "at one with the report in that the character of the Ministry of Education is to be changed entirely." He agreed with the recommendation for simplification of language but questioned the wisdom of those who advocated jumping to romanization at a single bound.

Newspaper and Magazine Comment on Education

6. Newspaper comment was favorable to the proposals of the Education Mission report. It was stated that while the report contained few propositions for radical change, its ideas would revolutionize education. There was general agreement with the need for decentralization of the school system to promote its democratization. One article suggested that the Ministry of Education be abolished to prevent bureaucrats from regaining power.

The proposal for romanizing the language was welcomed. Japanese educators were urged to show enthusiasm equal to that of the American Mission.

7. All journals seemed to agree on the advisability of organizing teachers' unions. One article suggested that the organization of such unions would, in addition to the usual benefits, instruct the teachers themselves in the principles of self-government.

Textbook Revision

8. The work of removing militarism, ultra-nationalism and State Shinto doctrine from textbooks for interim use in the schools of Japan is nearing completion. All textbooks, teachers' manuals and teachers' materials used in the public school system are compiled, edited and printed under the supervision of the Ministry of Education.

9. Status of revision for textbooks privately written and published under Ministry of Education sanction is as follows:

<u>School</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Approved by SCAP</u>		<u>Not Yet Approved</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>For April</u>	<u>For October</u>		
Secondary	43	22	0	0	65
Vocational	0	186	33	33	251

10. Status of revision of national textbooks written by the Ministry of Education follows:

School	Suspended	Approved by SCAP		Not Yet Approved	Total
		For April	For October	October Only	
Elementary	52	37	26	9	124
Secondary	6	50	0	0	56
Youth	14	0	0	0	14
Normal	20	32	2	0	54

11. In all cases April textbooks have been surveyed page by page, deletions noted and final revision given approval by SCAP.

12. An analysis of magazine articles on the revision of Japanese history textbooks and teachings shows support of SCAP directives ordering rewriting of texts. A college professor in an article condemns his colleagues for "academic chauvinism, misinterpretation of history and cooperation with militarism," claiming that there has been much talk of a more factual scientific approach to history for many years, but little action. Another writer states that "the first requisite for the reconstruction of Japan is to teach the true history of Japan." A third expresses a desire to see interpretation of Japanese history integrated with world history, declaring that "the foundation of a state is imperiled by the suppression of historical truth."

Dismissal of Educational Official

13. The Japanese Government was directed by SCAP to dismiss Saichi Morishita from the office of Chief of the Education Section, Kochi Prefecture, and to prohibit his future employment by all Japanese educational institutions or agencies, either public or private.

This action was taken following investigations which disclosed that in addition to being generally regarded as a militarist and having given at least one militaristic speech, he had failed to communicate Ministry of Education and SCAP directives to the schools under his jurisdiction, and did not give preferential consideration for re-employment to Japanese educators dismissed for the expression of liberal opinions.

School Inspections

14. During February and March Occupation Forces representatives inspected 110 public and eight private elementary and secondary schools in 23 prefectures. Ministry of Education orders implementing SCAP directives on textbook deletions, elimination of courses in morals, geography and Japanese history, elimination of military training and ultra-nationalistic teachings were found to have been received by all schools inspected. Reports show a high degree of cooperation with occupation objectives.

Teachers are participating in school improvement programs in 102 of the schools inspected. Instruction in democracy and democratic teaching was being given to teachers in 75. Current events discussion periods were scheduled in 79, and teachers were encouraging students to participate in classroom discussion in 80.

Teacher Education

15. The Ministry of Education has issued an interim Teachers' Guide to Civic Education for secondary school courses. The new guide represents the first attempt on the part of the Ministry to write a manual for teachers in language that all elementary school teachers can understand. It is also the first move to give responsibility for the content and method of a course to the teacher.

Teachers are directed to improve methods of teaching; encourage student participation in discussions; avoid dry, formal answers; utilize newspapers, magazines, radio and motion pictures; adjust materials to intellectual and physical development of students; integrate civic education with other courses; and manage classroom and school life as practical examples of social living.

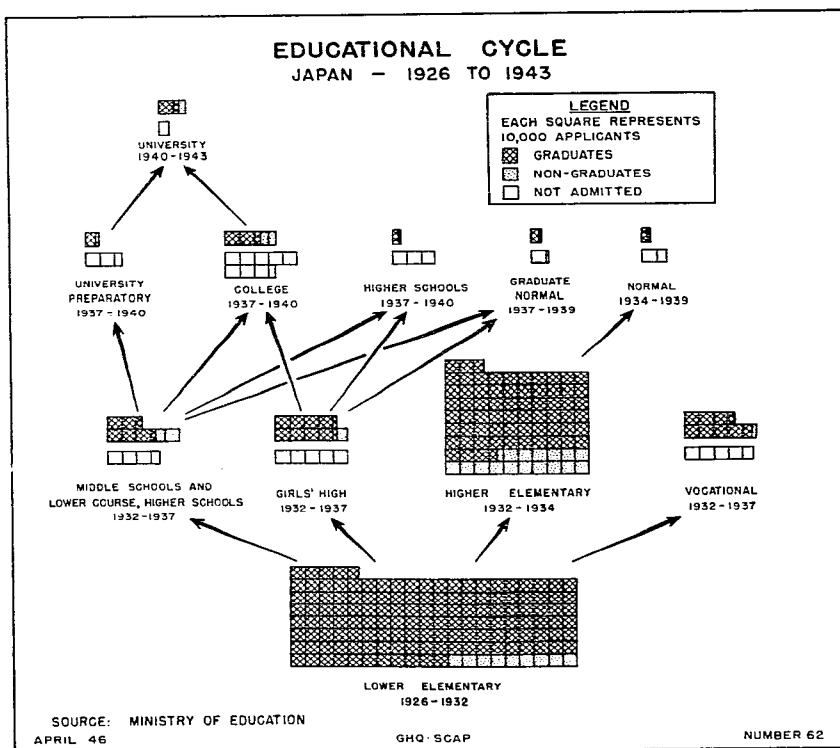
Emperor's Birthday

16. Permission was granted the Ministry of Education to allow the celebration of the Emperor's birthday in schools on 29 April. This referred specifically to the singing of the Emperor's Birthday Song.

Organization of Japanese School System

17. The present organization of the Japanese school system is shown in the chart, page 263. The entrance requirements for the college preparatory and higher schools higher courses are the chief barriers used to limit the number of students who may continue their education through the university level.

18. The following chart traces the progress of the students who entered elementary school in 1926 through the educational system until university graduation was achieved by some in 1943.



These students were the last to complete their education while the school organization was still relatively unaffected by war. The study indicates the failure of the system to provide education for the mass of students beyond the elementary level.

RELIGION

19. Religious groups continued efforts to perfect their re-organization.

20. Mie Prefecture was given permission to use the buildings formerly housing the Shinto University at Ise, an institution abolished by the Shinto Directive of 15 December. The prefectural government plans to use the buildings to house the Uji-Yamada Middle School.

21. The Nippon College of Economics, a private educational institution, was informed that the Shinto Directive does not require that shrines be removed from the grounds of private educational institutions.

Christianity

22. SCAP has established a procedure under which missionaries are beginning to return to Japan. The problem is complicated by transportation difficulties, food shortages and lack of housing.

A substantial number of Catholic missionaries have been cleared for return, assurances for their support having been given by Catholic organizations in Japan.

Protestant missionaries will be cleared for return when similar assurances for their support are given by representatives of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America who are now in Japan.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

23. The Japanese Government submitted lists of structures and objects located in 10 prefectures which are registered with the Ministries. The lists contain items located in 694 different cities or towns and involve 1,635 sites or compounds which include 425 parks, gardens or preserves; 1,282 structures and 842 collections of isolated objects. The collections included 2,774 paintings, 3,179 sculptures, 162,405 manuscripts and 1,979 applied arts objects.

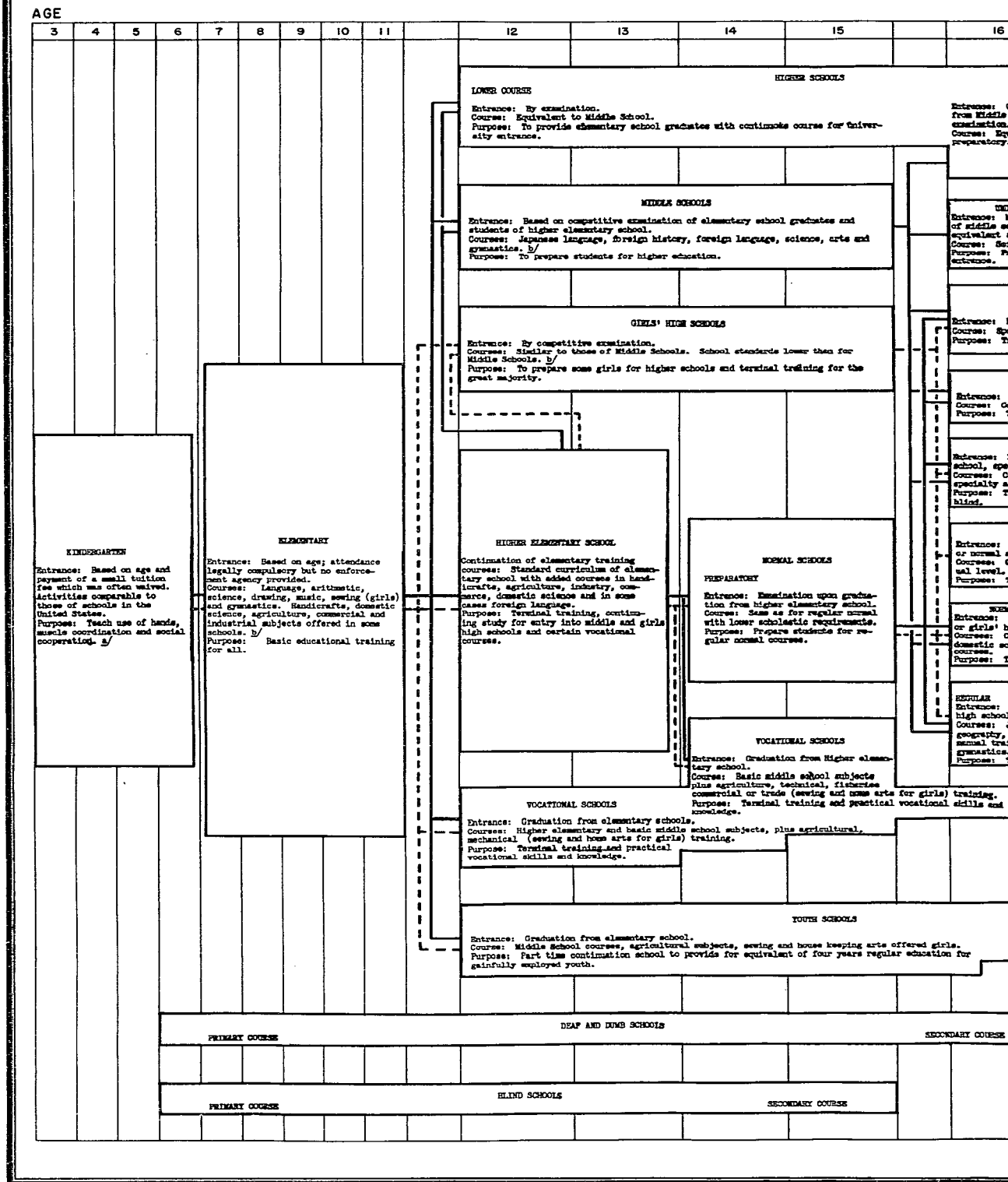
24. Occupation Forces survey reports on the condition of and protective measures established for cultural properties in 23 prefectures have been received by SCAP, and include information on 915 sites or compounds and 213 collections or isolated objects. Of the total 170 suffered war damage. In all cases measures now established for the protection of such properties were reported as adequate.

National Parks

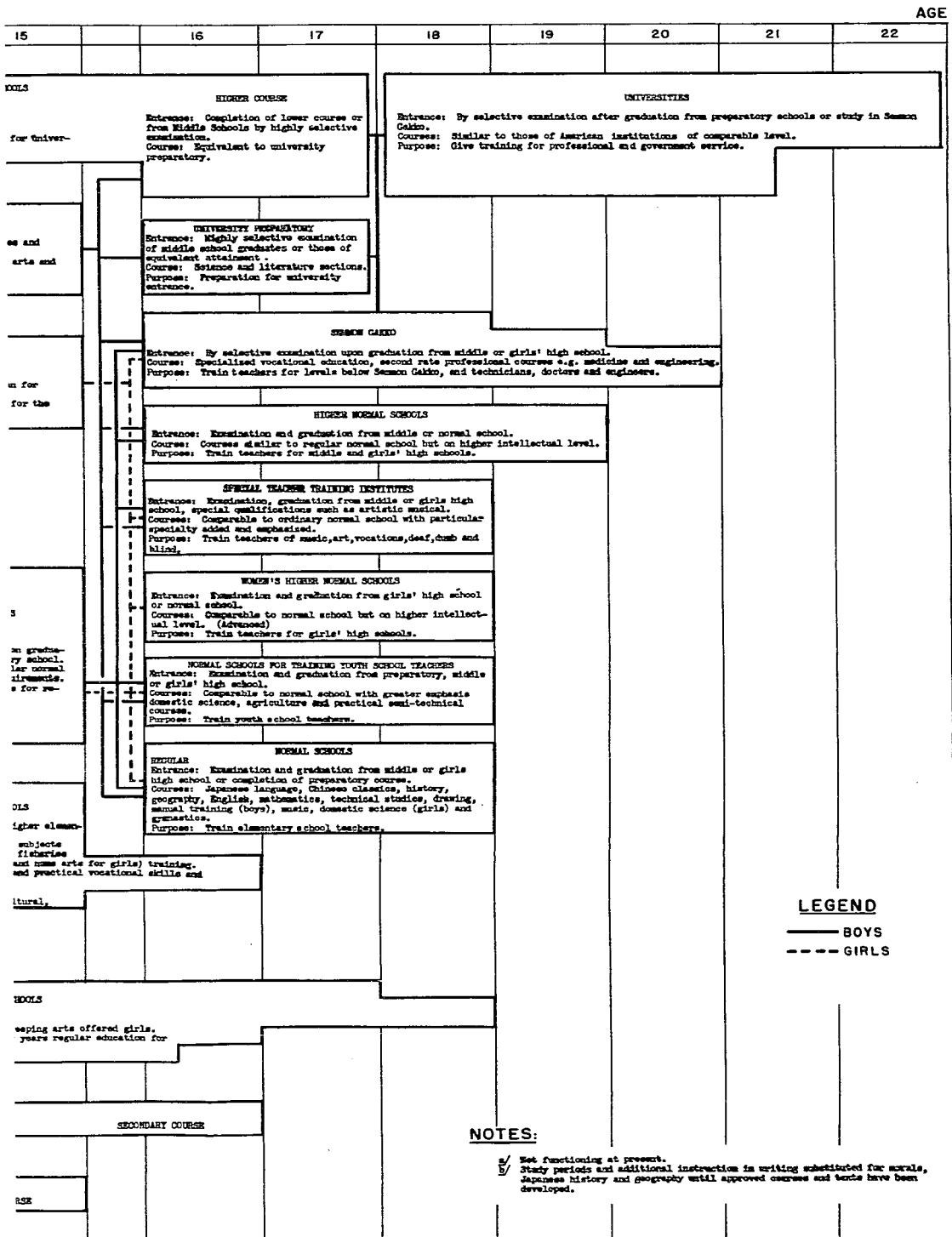
25. SCAP has completed a detailed survey of the 12 national parks of the country. Their total area is slightly more than 1,000,000 chobu which approximates 2,500,000 acres or 3,900 square miles. They vary in size from Daisetsu-zan in Hokkaido with an area of approximately 895 square miles to Daisen in Tottori Prefecture with approximately 50 square miles. Features of the parks include items of natural history, geology and botany, scenery and a few buildings of importance.

26. Sites and areas on the island of Kyushu considered as having outstanding cultural significance have been surveyed. The locations of these sites are shown on map, page 265.

JAPANESE SCHOOL ORGANI



ORGANIZATION - 1945



LEGEND
 ——— BOYS
 - - - - GIRLS

NOTES:
 a/ Not functioning at present.
 b/ Study periods and additional instruction in writing substituted for novels, Japanese history and geography until approved courses and texts have been developed.

0484 1/2

ORGANIZATION - 1945

AGE

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SCHOOLS								
for Univer-		HIGHER COURSE Entrance: Completion of lower course or from Middle Schools by highly selective examination. Course: Equivalent to university preparatory.			UNIVERSITIES Entrance: By selective examination after graduation from preparatory schools or study in Seimon Gakko. Courses: Similar to those of American institutions of comparable level. Purpose: Give training for professional and government service.			
es and arts and		UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY Entrance: Highly selective examination of middle school graduates or those of equivalent attainment. Course: Science and literature sections. Purpose: Preparation for university entrance.						
in for the		SEIMON GAKKO Entrance: By selective examination upon graduation from middle or girls' high school. Course: Specialized vocational education, second rate professional courses e.g. medicine and engineering. Purpose: Train teachers for middle and girls' high schools, and technicians, doctors and engineers.						
		HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS Entrance: Examination and graduation from middle or normal school. Course: Courses similar to regular normal school but on higher intellectual level. Purpose: Train teachers for middle and girls' high schools.						
		SPECIAL TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES Entrance: Examination, graduation from middle or girls high school, special qualifications such as artistic musical. Course: Comparable to ordinary normal school with particular speciality added and emphasized. Purpose: Train teachers of music, art, vocations, deaf, dumb and blind.						
		WOMEN'S HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS Entrance: Examination and graduation from girls' high school or normal school. Course: Comparable to normal school but on higher intellectual level. (Advanced) Purpose: Train teachers for girls' high schools.						
		NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING YOUTH SCHOOL TEACHERS Entrance: Examination and graduation from preparatory, middle or girls' high school. Course: Comparable to normal school with greater emphasis domestic sciences, agriculture and practical semi-technical courses. Purpose: Train youth school teachers.						
		NORMAL SCHOOLS Entrance: Examination and graduation from middle or girls high school or completion of preparatory course. Course: Japanese language, Chinese classics, history, geography, English, mathematics, technical studies, drawing, manual training (boys), music, domestic science (girls) and gymnastics. Purpose: Train elementary school teachers.						
higher elemen- subjects fisheries and some arts for girls) training. and practical vocational skills and (tural,								
SCHOOLS								
keeping arts offered girls. years regular education for								
		SECONDARY COURSE						
AGE								

LEGEND

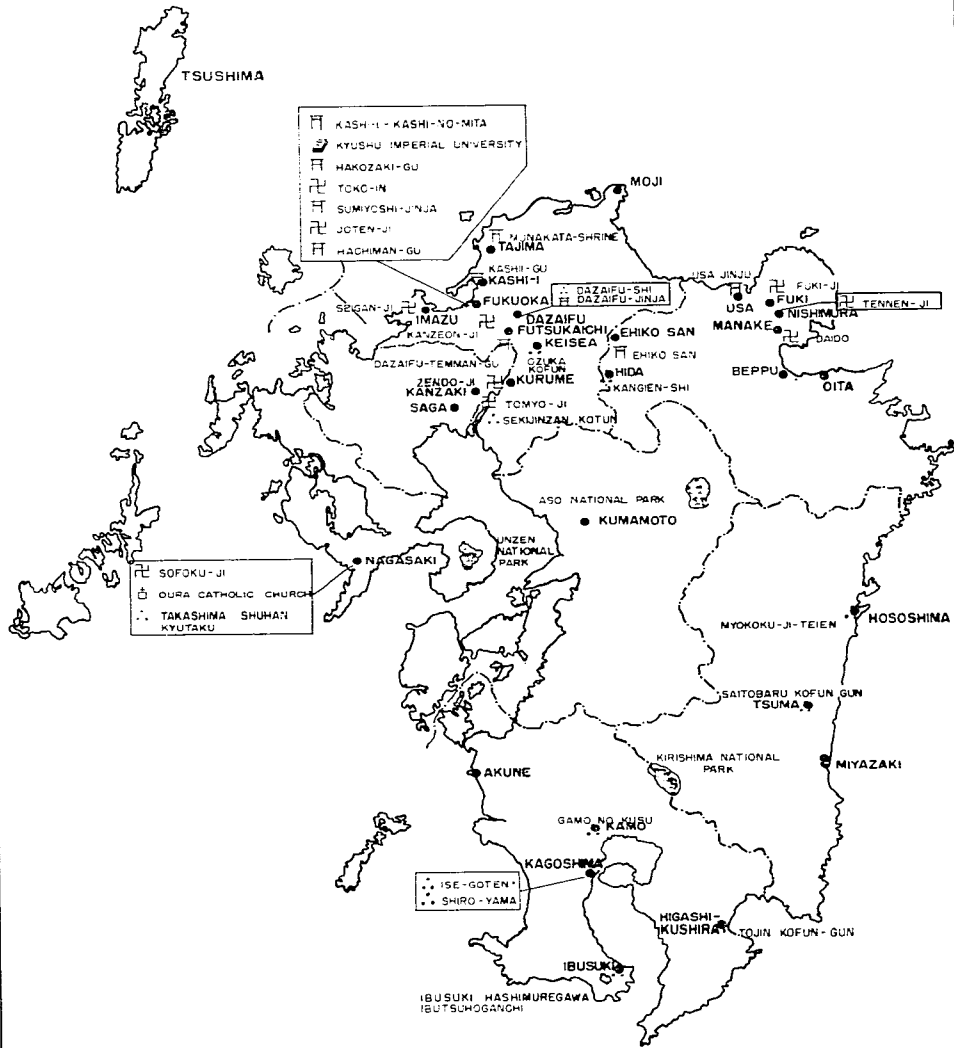
—— BOYS
---- GIRLS

NOTES:

a/ Not functioning at present.
b/ Study periods and additional instruction in writing substituted for novels, Japanese history and geography until approved courses and texts have been developed.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES AND AREAS

I KYUSHU



卍 KASHI-I - KASHI-NO-MITA
 卍 KYUSHU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY
 卍 HAKOZAKI-GU
 卍 TOKO-IN
 卍 SUMIYOSHI-JUNJA
 卍 JOTEN-JI
 卍 HACHIMAN-GU

卍 SOFOKU-JI
 卍 OURA CATHOLIC CHURCH
 卍 TAKASHIMA SHUMAN
 卍 KYUTAKU

卍 ISE-GOTEN
 卍 SHIRO-YAMA

LEGEND

- 卍 CHURCH
- 卍 BUDDHIST TEMPLE
- 卍 SHINTO SHRINE
- 卍 LIBRARY
- 卍 PARK
- 卍 OTHER NOTED PLACE
- TOWN OR CITY

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs	27
Radio	35
Press and Publications	41
Motion Pictures	48
Theater	55
Library	58

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Women's Information

27. A 10-day intensive drive encouraged by SCAP using all important media climaxed the nationwide campaign to promote women's interest in voting. Success was indicated by the more than 13,500,000 women who voted and by the election of 38 of the 82 women candidates.

28. The necessity for women to have a voice in political party decisions has caused increasing concern to women members. At present women act through separate sections. Radio programs showing that women in other countries have found it to their advantage to work with men, accept responsibilities with them, and to avoid the formation of a women's bloc have been encouraged by SCAP.

29. SCAP furnished assistance to women leaders in further organizational activity and suggested methods for educating women in their responsibilities as voting citizens. Some organizations are planning participation in forthcoming local elections. Women everywhere are showing an increased eagerness to organize so that they may make the most of their new opportunities.

Organizations predominantly male are forming women's sections and in a very few cases have women in executive positions. The Government has recently given appointments to women; two high schools have new women principals, and the new Women's Police Force has completed its training and is now on duty.

Political Education

30. Press, radio and motion pictures were used to inform the Japanese people of the provisions of the Election Law and that SCAP representatives would observe all the proceedings on election day and report complaints of malpractices. Frequent radio spot announcements urged the Japanese people to exercise their franchise honestly and in accordance with their best judgment.

A weekly "Town Hall of the Air" with audience participation has been inaugurated as a part of the radio programs dealing with political issues.

Industry and Labor Information

31. The Government with the advice of SCAP is carrying out a comprehensive program regarding the implications of the reparations program. Documentary motion pictures and newsreels, radio addresses and plays, and a series of press releases are being used to explain

to the public why reparations will be exacted. A more specialized program shows industrialists and workers in plants covered by announced reparations categories the necessity for continued production to build a backlog of critical items.

32. SCAP has continued efforts to develop relations between industry and labor along democratic lines and to foster improved employer-employee relationships. Assistance was given to trade union groups in the development of information programs to educate their membership regarding the rights and responsibilities gained since the beginning of the occupation. Radio programs, newsreels, documentary films and printed materials were utilized to present information about labor activities in other countries.

33. By having its spokesmen address conferences of Japanese press representatives and encouraging discussion on the radio and within organizations, SCAP has indicated that because of the world food shortage the Japanese must find within their own country the bulk of the supplies needed to feed themselves. The program directed attention to methods for improving production, shipping and storing of foodstuffs.

34. The information program planned by SCAP and directed toward developing democratic farmers' organizations has utilized plays, radio programs and movies to show that democracy brings responsibilities as well as freedoms. Success is shown by the increasing responsibility farm organizations have been given in the collection and distribution of crops. Farmers have eagerly assumed the burden of allocating collection quotas for the coming wheat crop.

RADIO

Political Broadcasts

35. For the first time in their history the Japanese people heard campaign addresses by party representatives and Diet candidates. Throughout the campaign period, 14 March to 9 April, both national and local radio time was made available impartially to parties and individual candidates. No persons or parties made any complaint regarding the broadcasts.

Throughout the campaign the importance of each person's vote was stressed in all important programs. In many programs, such as the Women's Hour, political analysis and instructions were given in order that those Japanese who never before had participated in an election might know the issues involved, be able to make an intelligent selection and understand the mechanics of voting.

The radio phase of stimulating public interest in the election and in bringing election issues before the voters culminated in a Radio-Tokyo-sponsored All-Party Political Rally held at Hibiya Hall, Tokyo, on election eve, 9 April. An overflow crowd of 5,000 jammed the hall, which has a seating capacity of 3,000, to hear a three-hour program of entertainment and political addresses by leaders of eight major parties.

Radio Debate Meeting

36. During April a "Radio Debate Meeting" was instituted. A panel of speakers state their views on the program's topic, then are questioned by members of the audience. The discussion is recorded for later broadcast.

The Japanese take enthusiastic advantage of the opportunity to freely express opinion. Popularity of the program was

indicated by the increase in attendance from 500 at the first meeting to 3,500 at the second. Two and one-half hours before the doors of Hibiya Hall were opened people had formed lines which by opening time extended through Hibiya Park.

Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (BCJ), New Departments

37. Three new sections were created in BCJ: the Production Directors Division, the Script Division and the Sports Division.

Reorganization of BCJ

38. Iwasaburo Takano, professor of Tokyo Imperial University and former head of the Chara Social Problem Laboratory, was elected president of BCJ. He was nominated by the independent Radio Advisory Committee and elected by the BCJ Board of Directors on 26 April. Takano's election was supported by the Radio Tokyo Branch of the Japan Press and Communications Labor Union.

Programming

39. The schedule of summer broadcasts for the Japanese radio networks was drawn up and published. Increased time was given to several already existing features: the Women's Hour was extended from 30 to 60 minutes and the Labor Program and the Management Program were also lengthened.

Local Broadcasts

40. Regularly scheduled local broadcasts other than political were initiated this month. Local stations now may originate "Farm Facts," a five-minute program of news and advice. The final 10 minutes of the School Hour period was opened for the broadcast of school songs by local children's musical groups.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Press and the Election

41. The Japanese press, both metropolitan and prefectural, played an important part in stimulating interest in the Diet elections. Platforms of the various parties, statements of party leaders and candidates and discussion of the issues involved in the election received the attention of the newspapers to a degree that reflected the importance of the election to the Japanese people and their future and indicated an increasingly satisfactory development of a responsible press intensively interested in public problems.

There was further reduction of editorial comment in news items.

Press Conferences

42. In addition to furnishing the Japanese press with routine news releases and photograph layouts, SCAP representatives held 28 conferences with Japanese editors and reporters. Routine news and the following special topics were given attention: the coming international war criminal trials, the food conservation problem, problems in the field of Japanese art, the Education Mission report, and the possibility of Japanese newspapers utilizing the telegraph system for the transmission of news.

Newsprint Shortage

43. The shortage of newsprint remains serious. The Japanese Newsprint Allocation Committee now denies newsprint to publishers

unable to establish public necessity for a new newspaper, magazine or book.

Reorganization of the Japanese Press League

44. The Japan Press League, a voluntary organization of Japanese newspapers, has been reorganized. SCAP has been requested to furnish examples of constitutions and by-laws of similar organizations in the United States for the information of the League.

45. Copies of American newspapers have been furnished to Japanese editors and publishers at their request. Samples of metropolitan dailies, small city dailies and weekly newspapers have been supplied. Used as textbooks these papers have been effective in stimulating newspaper people in Japan to develop their own professional standards and practices. SCAP representatives have assisted in the information program by giving lectures on various aspects of newspaper work and operation in the United States.

Press Analysis

46. The Tokyo press devoted the majority of its space and comment to domestic issues centered around the general elections, public opposition to the Government's efforts to remain in power and the resignation of the Cabinet.

The newspapers appeared generally satisfied with the manner in which the elections were conducted, but there was criticism of inaccuracies in the registrations procedure which resulted in some qualified voters being denied the ballot.

Following the resignation of the Cabinet, speculation on the formation of a new government centered around the constitution's clause which requires passing of administrative authority to the party winning the majority of Diet seats. Most papers contended that a coalition Cabinet interested only in the welfare of the people could solve the problems which Japan faced.

47. Prior to the 10 April election prefectural editors emphasized political education and conducted a campaign to stimulate voter interest. Since the election the provincial press has discussed the plural ballot system, errors in the registration machinery and the political maneuverings of the major political parties.

MOTION PICTURES

Films Released

48. Five feature pictures and four documentaries as well as weekly editions of newsreels were released in April.

"Victory of Women" (Shochiku) is the first feature produced which dramatically embodies the concept of women's equality with men.

Synopses and Scenarios Submitted to SCAP

49. Synopses of 16 features and scenarios for 12 were submitted to SCAP during the month. Scenarios for five documentary films were submitted.

Newsreels

50. Newsreel coverage during the month included platform statements of political party representatives, women's meetings directed toward full utilization of suffrage, the general election.

meetings of the Allied Council for Japan, popular demonstrations advocating the resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet, resignation of the Cabinet, union opposition to restriction of labor management of industries, war criminal trials at Yokohama and the approaching international war crimes trials.

Toho Labor Dispute

51. The Toho Film Company strike was settled 8 April when production control was returned to management. The agreement provided an increase in wages, a graduated wage scale and employee participation in production management.

Educational Films

52. Production of new educational films and film-strips continued during the month. New scripts were submitted for seven educational film topics. One on typhus control was part of a general information program to stamp out typhus in Japan.

American Motion Pictures

53. American motion pictures including feature length films, documentaries and newsreels are distributed to Japanese exhibitors through a Central Film Exchange which operates under the direction of SCAP. Nine feature films, two short subjects and nine documentaries have been received from the United States.

Japanese language captions are superimposed on these films and they are released to leading motion picture theaters in major Japanese cities. All-time attendance records were broken on the first day showing of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" at a leading Tokyo theater, surpassing previous records set by a Deanna Durbin picture and by "Watch on the Rhine."

54. American documentary films were shown to nearly 200,000 people throughout northern Honshu by the American Japanese Motion Picture Association. This organization uses 12 mobile crews to reach agricultural and fishing villages which lack moving picture theaters. Average attendance for such exhibitions was 1,053. Similar tours of southern Honshu have begun.

THEATER

Theatrical Election Committee

55. On 10 April the work of the Theatrical Election Committee was brought to a conclusion after four months of activity.

All services performed by the hundreds of Japanese artists involved were gratis, indicating the group's interest in public service. During this period the issues of the election and the general responsibility of voting were brought before the public through the various entertainment media. Two special documentary films, five short "trailers," six original one-act plays, 13 "sketches" for the stage, many curtain speeches and 15 radio broadcasts of the program "From Stage and Screen" were produced by the committee. The films were distributed throughout Japan, the radio show was broadcast on the national network and the stage playlets reached nine prefectures.

New Plays

56. During the month 19 plays were observed by SCAP representatives. Twelve made a serious effort to say something about the New Japan from a contemporary point of view. Of the remaining

seven, two were kabuki in the old style, three were modernized kabuki and two were musicals.

The production "Watch on the Rhine" will show at the Imperial Theater, Tokyo, and in Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. Actors will be from Zenshinza, the troupe that did "Lincoln."

New Theater Society

57. Shin-engekijin Kyokai, the New Theater People's Society, was formed during the month. It is composed of 350 artists from all lines of theatrical endeavor organized for the purpose of furthering democracy in the theater. Members come primarily from among modern theater people, but some progressive kabuki players also belong. No individuals known to have cooperated strongly with the Government during the war have been admitted to the group.

LIBRARY

58. The Information Reference Library established by SCAP to make American reading materials available to Japanese now has more than 2,000 selected books representing all fields of interest and an equal number of reference pamphlets. Subscriptions are maintained for over 130 magazines of general, professional and technical nature. Standard reference works have been added and important newspapers are kept on file. SCAP has furnished a professionally trained staff.

59. Approximately 8,000 Japanese used the Library during April. Educators totaling over 3,000 and commercial people with over 2,200 predominated. Other groups represented were officials of the Japanese Government, representatives of associations and organizations, and workers in the publication field.

60. Analysis disclosed increasing interest by patrons in the sciences, especially physics, chemistry and electrical engineering. Materials on methods of teaching and school administration are the most frequently called for education items. Information on economics, finance, government and trade, particularly in their international aspects, is in demand. Some interest is shown in industrial design, fashions, art and architecture, and medicine. Magazines popular in the United States and fiction materials continued to be popular with the casual visitor to the Library.

日本占領報告

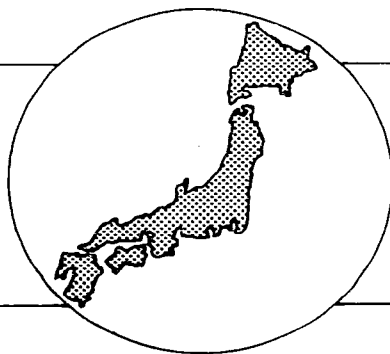
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日本占領報告

一九四六五

SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN

No 8

May

1946

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戊
己
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0492-2

1949年計画
 水産方針
 ① 257,844 隻 } - 木造船 { 34,030 隻 } (建設計画)
 ② 893,587 隻 } }
 鋼製船 { 1,214 隻 }
 { 216,337 隻 }
 1940年計画
 354,215 隻 } 建設計画
 1,102,000 隻 }

占領報告 二月報告

十三原捕鯊	三月三十日迄特人計 (十三原捕鯊開始)	三月二十日迄、三月十三日迄、捕獲 一頭平均処理 九月迄、肉及骨用、其他	鯨油	一五三年(最高)	鯨油 二五〇〇、〇〇〇 樽	(一) 捕四十八ギン(ト)	鯨油 一〇〇〇、〇〇〇 樽
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外務省

0493

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº8

Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
MAY 1946

0494

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 9

May 1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 8

May 1946

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. General Orders No. 22 dated 3 May discontinued the Civil Intelligence Section as a Special Staff Section and its duties and functions were transferred to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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THE CABINET CRISIS

1. The cabinet crisis 22 April-22 May which held the political spotlight marked a further advance in the democratization of Japanese politics. The resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet on 22 April was followed by more democratic methods of cabinet formation than had been the case in the past.

2. The negotiations were no longer restricted to the secret conversations of the "elder statesmen" and "circles close to the throne," but were carried on among the various political parties and received the benefit of full publicity in the Japanese press.

3. The Liberal Party, with the largest representation in the Diet, took the initiative under its president, Ichiro Hatoyama, to form a new cabinet. The Liberals attempted to form a coalition government and made overtures to the Progressive, Cooperative and Social Democratic Parties with much effort concentrated on the last group.

4. When as a result of the Liberal-Social Democratic negotiations it appeared that Hatoyama would be the next premier, SCAP intervened and by a directive of 4 May barred Hatoyama from public office. Hatoyama's past record as an antiliberal and authoritarian forced SCAP's hand after the Japanese Government had failed to take action.

5. The purge of Hatoyama passed the task to the Social Democrats under the leadership of Tetsu Katayama. His attempts to form

a coalition cabinet and his eventual insistence on a single-party government failed.

6. The task of forming a new government finally was given to Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister in the Shidehara Cabinet. Yoshida began to form a coalition made up mostly of members of the Liberal and Progressive Parties. At length he was successful and the new Cabinet was installed on 22 May.

7. Though the Yoshida Cabinet was not well received by the press its formulation marked an important step in a continuing democratic process which gave the Japanese valuable political experience in parliamentary government.

OTHER POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

8. May Day was celebrated in Japan for the first time in a decade. Parades and demonstrations were held in all the principal cities with about 1,000,000 people taking part in the celebrations throughout the country.

9. The demonstrators demanded, among other things, immediate solution of the acute food shortage and the formation of a democratic people's government. Demonstrations continued during the month and culminated in the "Food May Day" demonstration in Tokyo on 19 May.

10. The demonstrations were exploited for political ends by left-wing elements in the Social Democratic and Communist Parties.

11. The mounting food crisis and the increasing restlessness of the population induced the Emperor to deliver a short radio address to the nation on 24 May. The message was accorded only a lukewarm reception in the Japanese press.

12. Political forces consolidated on both the right and the left. Although the lines of demarcation were more clearly drawn than before, a well organized "united front" of either rightist or leftist forces did not materialize.

THE DIET

13. An imperial rescript of 7 May convoked the Diet on 16 May for a 40-day session. The composition of the Diet when it convened was: Liberals 142, Progressives 98, Social Democrats 95, Preparatory Committee for Japan Democratic Party 39, Cooperative Democratic Club 33, Shinko Club 26, Communists 5 and independents 26. There were two vacancies. The Diet adjourned on 23 May until the formal session on 10 June.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

14. There were a number of resignations from the House of Peers and new appointments to the same body.

15. There were few governmental changes on either the national or local level.

PUBLIC SAFETY

16. Despite the large number of May Day celebrations, the Home Ministry reported a complete absence of mob violence or disorder on that day.

17. An increased trend towards violence evidenced in the holding of demonstrations later in the month prompted the Supreme Commander on 20 May to issue a warning to the Japanese that while

"every possible rational freedom of democratic method has been permitted...the physical violence which undisciplined elements are now beginning to practice will not be permitted to continue."

18. The majority of crimes against the Occupation Forces involved the theft or unauthorized possession of army supplies. Four Japanese received terms of imprisonment for assaulting Allied personnel. The first Japanese condemned to death for the murder of an American soldier was executed at Sugamo Prison.

19. Occupation Forces units continued efforts to suppress the sale of poisonous liquor. Stiff punishment was meted out to operators convicted of selling such liquor.

POLICE

20. Lewis J. Valentine and his associates completed surveys of the Japanese metropolitan police systems. A comprehensive report with recommendations for reforms was submitted to SCAP.

21. The group headed by Oscar G. Olander continued surveys of the rural police systems. Special emphasis was given to the adequacy of present communication facilities.

22. The Home Ministry announced plans to provide regional police training on the college level and to establish a police university at Tokyo.

Fire

23. Recent Japanese fire losses were due to water shortages and inadequate equipment.

24. Steps were taken to obtain additional equipment and to train personnel in emergency fire-fighting techniques.

Prisons

25. Investigations by the Occupation Forces showed that unsatisfactory conditions still existed in certain prisons and police lockups. Further action was taken to improve these conditions.

INTELLIGENCE

26. Relations between the Occupation Forces and the civilian populace on the whole continued satisfactory and were not disturbed by large-scale demonstrations directed against the Japanese Government and the present food situation.

27. The Japanese Government presented official apologies expressing deepest regret and concern over the reports of a plot to assassinate the Supreme Commander.

28. The Japanese Government was directed to prepare for repatriation use lists of Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian nationals in Japan. Such nationals will not be permitted to remain in Japan unless they had a permanent residence here prior to 1939 and can meet other requirements.

Censorship

29. Despite compliance by substantial elements of the Japanese press with censorship codes, the attitude of some groups indicates that the time has not yet arrived to relax censorship regulations.

30. There was an increase in the number of play scripts submitted for censorship. For the first time theater employees were

found guilty by an occupation court and fined and sentenced to a jail term for showing a militaristic movie.

31. Censorship broadcast teams were located at all central broadcasting stations in Japan. This will permit the development of local programs.

32. SCAP records indicate that postal delays are not due to censorship. All mail is returned to the Japanese postal system in less than 36 hours.

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

33. The Ministry of Justice submitted supplementary data on the operation of the Japanese judiciary.

34. At the end of April public prosecutors in Japan totaled 550 and lawyers 5,289. Lawyers' associations numbered 51.

35. Convictions in the District Courts from 1 September 1945 through 28 February 1946 totaled 55,578 of which 41,288 were offenses against the Criminal Code and 14,290 were offenses against special laws. Thefts led the list of crimes with 19,720 convictions.

WAR CRIMES

36. During May seven directives were issued ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend and deliver to Sugamo Prison 96 persons suspected of war crimes. Sixteen additional persons were transferred by SCAP from Korea to Japan.

37. The number of persons interned in Sugamo Prison as of 23 May was 701.

38. Five directives were issued directing the release of 25 persons in custody or under house arrest.

39. Special teams continued to investigate all types of atrocities in Japan and the Philippines.

Trials

40. Since the commencement of war crimes trials in Japan, 55 accused have been tried. Fifty-two of these were convicted and sentenced. Five received the death sentence and three were acquitted.

41. From 25 April to 24 May 10 trials involving 19 accused were completed. One person received a death sentence, two were sentenced to life imprisonment and the remainder to lesser terms of imprisonment.

42. In the Philippines six trials involving 11 accused were completed from 20 April to 20 May. Four persons received the death sentence, one was sentenced to life imprisonment and the others received varying terms of imprisonment.

43. The Japanese Government was advised of the results of British war crimes trials in Singapore involving eight persons.

International Prosecution

44. The Honorable Mr. Justice R. B. Pal, nominee of the Government of India, was designated by SCAP on 16 May as a member of the International Tribunal for the Far East. The Honorable Govinda Menon of India joined the prosecution staff.

45. Most of the American attorneys sent over from the United States to assist in the defense of major war criminals arrived and were selected by various accused as counsel.

46. Arraignment proceedings against 28 major Japanese war criminals were commenced before the Tribunal on 3 May. Upon the taking of the pleas all except Shumei Okawa, who was absent, pleaded not guilty.

47. Throughout the month the Tribunal continued to hear various motions and applications both in open court and in chambers.

48. On 31 May it was announced that decisions on motions before the Tribunal would be handed down in open court on 3 June after argument by counsel.

2



SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The amount of rice and rice equivalents purchased by the Government from 21 April through 10 May declined sharply. Total purchases from the 1945-46 crop through 10 May were 2,799,000 metric tons, 83.4 percent of the quota.

To combat the food shortage the Japanese Government is attempting to increase the amount of cultivated land and to make maximum use of fertilizer resources. Methods of food storing, handling and processing are being improved.

2. Fish catches increased from 48,078 metric tons in March to 303,236 tons in April. Most of the gain was accounted for by the Hokkaido herring catch which was 258,173 metric tons from 2 April to 10 May.

SCAP authorized the building of 416 steel fishing ships totaling 48,532 gross tons.

On 10 May the Young Fishermen's Organization held its first meeting as a national organization. It consists of 200 local and 10 prefectural chapters.

Forestry and Mining

3. Lumber production increased from 154,000,000 board feet in February to 193,000,000 board feet in April. Stockpiles remained fairly constant. Log production dropped to 391,712,000 board feet in April.

The shortage of kraft paper continues. Inadequate supplies of coal and chemicals affect the industry more acutely than the short supply of wood for kraft pulp.

4. From 1-20 May 1,009,300 metric tons of coal were mined, 57 percent of the Coal Board's May quota. Coal stocks are down to a five-day supply at the present rate of consumption.

During the first two weeks of May petroleum production was 610 kiloliters daily compared with 678 kiloliters a day in November 1945. A shortage of repair parts for well pumps is hampering production.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Scientific and Technical

5. Thirty-eight scientific and technical targets were investigated and reported on by SCAP personnel, bringing the total to 382.

Heavy Industries

6. In all heavy industries the coal shortage is the greatest obstacle to production. Shortages of labor, equipment and raw materials are also important.

7. Production in metal, chemical and machinery industries increased slightly in April. Lumber production increased 4 percent, crude oil 2 percent and refined petroleum 50 percent.

Manufacturing

8. Most of the food processing industries made satisfactory production gains. The Cabinet on 28 May passed a measure to stop all beer and sake production between 1 June and 31 July and to return food stocks in the possession of the breweries and distilleries for distribution to the public.

Pulp and paper production continued to rise steadily. Glasware and optical instruments made conspicuous increases as did aluminum household ware, rubber goods and sewing machines.

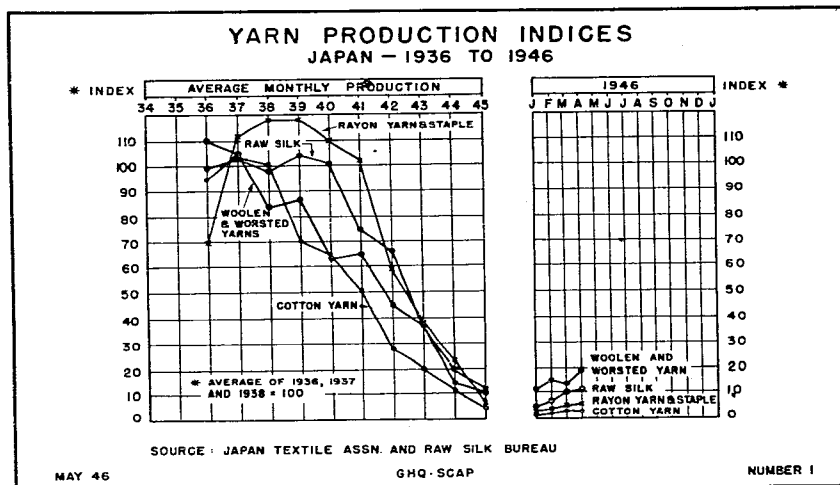
9. Efforts were directed toward the rehabilitation of electrical transportation, the manufacture of electrochemical apparatus for the chemical fertilizer industry and the repair and production of electric power distribution equipment. Production of electrical commodities for household use increased substantially.

About one third of Japan's usable vehicles were found to be nonoperating, primarily because of lack of parts. Raw material allocations to automotive parts manufacturers were increased.

Textile Industries

10. SCAP approved the Textile Bureau's allocation plan for the fiscal year 1946-47. Allocations were based on the relative importance of the industry to the Japanese economy with the needs of only the fishing and coal mining industries being met fully.

11. Shortage of raw materials caused a reduction of 822,000 pounds in cotton yarn production for April. Production of all types of short-cut silk fiber and waste silk yarns declined during April but output of wool and worsted yarn increased moderately. Yarn production indices since 1936 are shown on the following page.



Public Utilities

12. The gas industry has shown improvement which is primarily attributed to repair of leaking distribution systems. A substantial increase in the average consumption of gas, metered at the point of consumption, was noted in April.

The Japanese Government has formed a special council representing government departments and large gas companies to assist in the rehabilitation of the gas industry.

13. Electric power supply is adequate to meet present demands.

Communications

14. An increase in telephone, telegraph and some postal rates became effective 6 May.

15. Equipment rearrangements were completed in four offices providing for telephone call completion while the party waits on the line, an unusual type of service in Japan.

Removal of installed equipment which had not been in actual use caused a sharp decrease during April in the number of telephones listed as "in service".

Overseas radiotelegraph service was established between Japan and the Hawaiian Islands and between Japan and France.

Labor

16. The first official figures of registered trade unions disclosed that on 15 March there existed 3,739 unions with 1,690,985 members.

The necessity for food searches in the country made the unemployed reluctant to seek work and caused increasing absenteeism among factory workers.

17. Wages in industries having a substantial proportion of union organization remained generally stable in spite of rises in the cost of living. The only major wage increase in May was a temporary allowance to 1,759,860 government employees averaging 62.5 percent.

Imports and Exports

18. The more important imports were wheat flour and canned meat from the United States and salt from China.

19. Exports of raw silk from 1 to 25 May totaled 10,926 bales. Other exports included mining timbers, railway sleepers, bamboo and coal.

Rationing and Price Control

20. The staple food ration was augmented slightly by release of imported and army foodstuffs and seasonal increases in supplies of vegetables and fish. Stocks of staple foods under government ownership on 30 April totaled 64.4 days' supply.

21. Supplies of fuel, fertilizer and cement were inadequate. Distribution of daily necessities was made on a priority basis with special provisions for emergency needs. Rationing of radios was closely supervised and taxes were removed from all sets costing ¥ 500 or less.

Violations of price control and rationing laws in April increased 79.5 percent over the previous month.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

22. Note circulation on 21 May was ¥ 33,437,000,000, an increase of ¥ 5,264,000,000 since 30 April. The rate of increase declined, averaging ¥ 250,000,000 daily.

Deposits in banks increased during March and borrowing from the Bank of Japan decreased. Loans continued to expand but at a slower rate.

Public Finance

23. SCAP issued a directive prohibiting the Imperial Household from contributing to the support of the Imperial Princes.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

Property Control

24. Reports on foreign properties seized by the Japanese Government indicate apparent losses to American owners and apparent profits to British and Dutch owners.

Antitrust and Cartels

25. Two holding companies and 70 subsidiaries of holding companies were added to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns which now

contains 28 holding companies and 690 subsidiaries.

Reparations

26. A catalog of machine tools under the custody of SCAP will be prepared from an inventory to be made by Japanese technicians under SCAP supervision.

A revised list of plants, laboratories and arsenals to be placed under custody and control was issued to the Japanese Government.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. The Japanese Government reported that during April assistance was granted to 2,691,527 individuals. Sums expended totaled ¥ 49,010,423 or an average for April of ¥ 18 for each individual receiving assistance.

During this period ¥ 505,112 was returned to the Government by individuals in repayment of sums previously granted.

2. Due to the continued housing shortage and scarcity of food in urban areas the Japanese Government was directed to extend its control of limitation of movement of persons from rural to urban areas from 31 May to 30 September.

Movements from urban to rural areas will be encouraged by the issuance of re-entry priorities permitting such individuals to return when the food shortages have been relieved.

Medical Supply

3. The value of important medicines, patent medicines and sanitary materials produced continued to increase while the value of dental materials and biologicals and the number of X-ray films decreased.

Approximately 4,000,000 cubic centimeters of finished cholera vaccine and 20,000,000 cubic centimeters of raw cholera vaccine have been produced.

During May 375 metric tons of 10 percent DDT dusting powder were produced.

Narcotics

4. Ministry regulations adopted for the control of narcotics require the classification, registration and annual licensing of all narcotics dealers. Sales by registrants will be regulated and made a matter of record with periodic reports and inventories reported to the Japanese Government.

5. Heroin hydrochloride and other adulterated narcotic drugs collected from IX Corps area were destroyed by Occupation Forces personnel.

Communicable Diseases

6. The Japanese Government was directed to add Japanese B encephalitis and malarial fever to the list of reportable communicable diseases.

7. The incidence of typhus fever has declined in the country as a whole. The majority of all cases reported have been in the Tokyo area with most of the remainder occurring in the northern prefectures where relatively cool weather has prevailed.

8. There has been a consistent reduction in the incidence of smallpox. The program of revaccination directed by SCAP has been continued to accelerate the downward trend in incidence.

9. Two cases of Asiatic cholera appeared during the month. Strict quarantine and control measures were put into effect and no further cases have been reported.

Port Quarantine

10. Reception centers are now processing from 90,000 to 100,000 Japanese repatriates each week. The cholera-infected ships from Haiphong and Canton at Uraga are now all negative and are awaiting the expiration of the quarantine period in order to be released.

Repatriation

11. On 26 May 970,754 foreign nationals had been returned to their home countries from Japan while 3,081,733 Japanese had been returned to Japan Proper.

On the basis of the 18 March registration there were 465,949 Koreans, 2,053 Chinese, 141,359 Ryukyans, 5,105 Formosans and 3,215 individuals of other nationalities still to be repatriated.

Population

12. In compliance with a SCAP directive a population census was taken by the Japanese Government on 26 April. The first tabulation showed a total of 73,110,995 persons enumerated. Approximately 600,000 Formosans, Ryukyans, Chinese and others awaiting repatriation were not included in the census while spot-checks indicate an estimated 300,000 others were not enumerated. Including these groups the total population of Japan Proper as adjusted is 74,000,000.

13. A comparison of the unadjusted number reported in the 1945 and the 1946 enumerations shows that during the six-month period the population increase by sex included 100,000 females and 1,000,000 males. In the 1946 census females still outnumbered males 38,200,000 to 34,900,000.

14. The movement of population from rural to urban areas continued. From November 1945 to April 1946 the urban population in Japan Proper increased from 19,500,000 to 22,200,000 while the rural population decreased from 52,900,000 to 50,900,000. During this period the actual percentage increases in the population of the six largest cities were:

	Increase (<u>unadjusted</u>)	Increase (<u>percent</u>)
Tokyo	605,000	24.9
Osaka	191,000	17.3
Kyoto	49,000	5.7
Nagoya	121,000	20.2
Yokohama	82,000	13.1
Kobe	64,000	16.9

EDUCATION

15. Dr. Kotaro Tanaka replaced Dr. Yoshishige Abe as Minister of Education on 22 May. Dr. Tanaka had been Director of the Bureau of School Education of the Ministry of Education and had served as Dean of the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University.

16. On 6 May the Japanese Government promulgated the rules and procedures under which teachers and educational officials would be screened to determine those who fall into the categories of career military personnel, notorious militarist, ultranationalist or notorious antagonist of the objectives and policies of the Occupation. Such individuals will be removed from office and disqualified from taking a position in the educational service.

The Ministry of Education reports that under the program for elimination of military and militaristic personnel and reappointment of liberals purged by the militarists 602 persons have resigned or been dismissed and 37 others have been reinstated.

RELIGION

17. By directive the Japanese Government was prohibited from using in the designs of Japanese postage stamps or currency any portraits of military and ultranationalist leaders, symbols of Shinto or representations of Shinto shrines, scenes from territories no longer under Japanese sovereignty or other objects not in harmony with the announced objectives of the Occupation. Under the directive postage stamps issued for sale since 15 December 1945 which include symbols of Shinto will be withdrawn and all future designs for stamps or currency must be submitted for SCAP approval.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information

18. Since the recent election women's affairs have received wide coverage in radio, motion pictures and publications. Following a SCAP sponsored program to stimulate the widest possible discussion of the legal status of women, women lawyers, political representatives and educators have submitted briefs suggesting reforms in the provisions of the civil and criminal code which refer to women.

19. Radio programs dealing with the problems of labor and industry were developed to explain to the public the place of trade unions in the national life and to discuss current industrial problems of general interest.

20. Agricultural information programs emphasized the problems of distribution of critical consumer commodities, the production of fertilizer and the problems of food production in Japan Proper.

Radio

21. Ten radio programs were developed during the month. They included two musical programs, one dramatic serial, and one each devoted to motion pictures, sports, foreign news, general information, labor, management and industry.

Press and Publications

22. Space in the Tokyo press was devoted largely to the Japanese political situation.

The opening of the International Military Tribunal received excellent coverage. The Tokyo press gave unanimous support to the aims of the Court and expressed the belief that the trials would be fair.

The food situation and problems of inflation continued to receive attention but toward the end of the month comment was withheld pending statements of policy from the new Cabinet.

23. Prefectural newspapers expressed growing concern during the month over the food shortage by stressing resulting problems such as the decline in labor output, violence, increase in petty crime and the falling off of attendance in schools. There was a strong demand for investigation of hoarding.

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NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 8

May 1946

PART II
POLITICAL

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

C O N T E N T S

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GENERAL

1. The protracted cabinet crisis was the center of political activity. The negotiations among the major parties were featured by three important events: the barring from public office of Ichiro Hatoyama, the leading candidate for the premiership; the subsequent unsuccessful attempt of the Social Democrats to form a cabinet under Tetsu Katayama; and the formation by Shigeru Yoshida of a new government which represented the Liberal and Progressive Parties.

2. The formation of the new Cabinet did much to clarify the political situation. It tended to consolidate a government group which represented the more conservative elements in Japanese politics and an opposition group which represented the more progressive elements.

3. There was an increasing number of public demonstrations, organized chiefly by left-wing elements. Their chief demands were for solution of the food problem and formation of a democratic people's government. A few minor disorders occurred. On 20 May the Supreme Commander issued a precautionary warning against violent demonstrations inspired by irresponsible minorities.

4. The Diet assembled on 16 May and after completing the necessary formalities of organization adjourned until 10 June.

THE CABINET CRISIS

Cabinet Crisis Sets Democratic Precedents

5. The cabinet crisis (22 April-22 May) marked a forward step in Japan's progress toward the development of democratic institutions.

The effort of the Shidehara Cabinet to retain office despite its almost complete lack of popular support had been unsuccessful. Taking advantage of the fluid party situation, members of the Cabinet attempted to recruit support in the newly elected Diet by organizing a new party. The attempt miscarried and the Cabinet was forced to resign as the direct result of the pressure of public opinion. This in itself marked an encouraging advance in Japan's political development.

The subsequent negotiations which finally resulted in the formation of the Yoshida Cabinet represented a further advance in the democratization of Japanese politics. The choice of a new premier was in general formerly made in secret conferences of an inner clique consisting of "elder statesmen" and "circles close to the Throne". This group no longer exists, so new methods of selecting a premier had to be evolved. As no party commanded a majority in the Diet, negotiations between party leaders were necessary to form a cabinet which would enjoy the Diet's confidence. The formation of the Cabinet was possible only after protracted negotiations among the parties represented in a democratically elected Diet. It was conducted openly and to the accompaniment of a running fire of critical comment from the press and the public.

A valuable precedent was thus created for the future. Under the terms of the draft constitution the Premier is to be elected by the Diet, but as a matter of practical politics any such election would have to be preceded by negotiations among the parties, unless one party should command a clear majority.

Liberals Try to Organize Coalition

6. After the Shidehara resignation the Liberal Party, as the largest Diet group, immediately attempted to enlist sufficient support from other parties to command a majority in the Diet. Hatoyama, its president, hoped to head a coalition cabinet, although disclosures regarding his past record had raised doubts as to his eligibility under the Purge Directive. Various possible combinations were discussed in the press, including a four-party coalition of Liberals, Social Democrats, Cooperatives and Communists; a Liberal-Social Democratic coalition; and a Liberal-Progressive coalition. Some support was expressed for the idea that a "national government" including all or most of the major parties was needed to meet the immediate problems confronting the nation. But it soon became evident that party differences, both of personalities and of principles, were too strong to permit any such solution.

While making overtures to the Progressive and Cooperative Parties, the Liberals concentrated their efforts on winning the support of the Social Democrats. The latter took the position that they would enter a coalition government only if it were headed by a member of their own Party - presumably Tetsu Katayama, the party secretary. The Liberals, however, made persistent attempts to induce the Social Democrats to modify their position, although a section of the Party would have preferred to combine with the Progressives. Frequent conferences were held between leading Liberal and Social Democratic officials. Shidehara kept closely in touch with the situation and apparently took the position that he would not recommend to the Throne the nomination of any person as premier until that person could give reasonable assurance of his ability to form a cabinet that would command a working majority in the Diet.

7. The four-party committee (Social Democrats, Liberals, Cooperatives and Communists) continued to meet and exchange views. Apparently an unsuccessful attempt was made to reach agreement on the basis of a four-party coalition government. Meanwhile new disclosures were made in the press regarding Hatoyama's record and Hatoyama himself demanded a clarification of his status.

Liberals and Social Democrats Reach Policy Agreement

8. On 3 May the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties announced

that they had reached an agreement on the outstanding questions of the constitution and the food problem. The joint food program called for the formation of a food council, establishment of cultivators' rights to agricultural land, monthly production of 100,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, democratization of food distribution, reporting of idle stocks of foodstuffs, food imports, release of government rice stocks and immediate transport to cities of food stocks in the hands of agricultural associations. An attempt was made to secure endorsement of this program by the Cooperative and Communist Parties.

On the same day Hatoyama reported to Shidehara on the progress of the Liberal-Social Democratic negotiations. Following the conversation, Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi told the press that Shidehara had decided to recommend Hatoyama as the next Premier and had had a preliminary interview with the Emperor.

Hatoyama Barred Under Purge Directive

9. At this point SCAP intervened and barred Hatoyama from public office under the terms of the 4 January Purge Directive. This action had been postponed as long as possible to give the Japanese Government the chance to take this step on their own initiative. When they failed to do so, SCAP was compelled to act.

10. The directive barring Hatoyama, dated 3 May, gave the reason for his removal as follows:

"1. Under the memorandum of 4 January 1946, 'Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office', (SCAPIN 550) the Japanese Government was directed to disqualify any candidate for the Diet who had deceived and misled the people of Japan within the spirit and letter of that directive.

"2. After the election on 10 April 1946, the Central Liaison Office was informed that the eligibility of one Ichiro Hatoyama, (member-elect of the House of Representatives from the First Electoral District, Tokyo) to hold any public office being open to doubt in the light of evidence published subsequent to his screening by the Japanese Government, it was expected that his eligibility would be re-examined by the Government forthwith.

"3. The Japanese Government having failed to act on its own responsibility, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has determined the facts relative to Hatoyama's eligibility and finds that he is an undesirable person within the meaning of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Category "G", Appendix "A", SCAPIN 550 in that:

"a. As Chief Secretary of the Tanaka cabinet from 1927 to 1929, he necessarily shares responsibility for the formulation and promulgation without Diet approval of amendments to the so-called Peace Preservation Law which made that law the government's chief legal instrument for the suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, and made possible the denunciation, terrorization, seizure and imprisonment of tens of thousands of adherents to minority doctrines advocating political, economic, and social reform, thereby preventing the development of effective opposition to the Japanese militaristic regime.

"b. As Minister of Education from December 1931 to March 1934, he was responsible for stifling freedom of speech in the schools by means of mass dismissals and arrests of teachers suspected of 'leftist' leanings or 'dangerous thoughts'. The dismissal in May 1933 of Professor Takigawa from the faculty of Kyoto University on Hatoyama's personal order is a flagrant illustration of his contempt for the liberal tradition of academic freedom and gave momentum to

the spiritual mobilization of Japan which, under the aegis of the military and economic cliques, led the nation eventually into war

"c. Not only did Hatoyama participate in thus weaving the pattern of ruthless suppression of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of thought, but he also participated in the forced dissolution of farmer-labor bodies. In addition, his indorsement of totalitarianism, specifically in its application to the regimentation and control of labor, is a matter of record. His recommendation that 'it would be well' to transplant Hitlerite anti-labor devices to Japan reveals his innate antipathy to the democratic principle of the right of labor freely to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choice. It is a familiar technique of the totalitarian dictatorship, wherever situated, whatever be its formal name, and however be it disguised, first to weaken and then to suppress the freedom of individuals to organize for mutual benefit. Whatever lip service Hatoyama may have rendered to the cause of parliamentarianism, his sponsorship of the doctrine of regimentation of labor identifies him as a tool of the ultra-nationalistic interests which engineered the reorganization of Japan on a totalitarian economic basis as a prerequisite to its wars of aggression.

"d. By words and deeds he has consistently supported Japan's acts of aggression. In July 1937 he traveled to America and Western Europe as personal emissary of the then Prime Minister Konoye to justify Japan's expansionist program. While abroad he negotiated economic arrangements for supporting the war against China and the subsequent exploitation of that country after subjugation. With duplicity, Hatoyama told the British Prime Minister in 1937 that 'China cannot survive unless controlled by Japan', and that the primary motive behind Japan's intervention in China involved the 'happiness of the Chinese people'.

"e. Hatoyama has posed as an anti-militarist. But in a formal address mailed to his constituents during the 1942 election in which he set forth his political credo, Hatoyama upheld the doctrine of territorial expansion by means of war, referred to the attack on Pearl Harbor as 'fortunately . . . a great victory', stated as a fact that the true cause of the Manchuria and China 'incidents' was the anti-Japanese sentiment (in China) instigated by England and America, ridiculed those who in 1928 and 1929 had criticized the Tanaka Cabinet, boasted that that cabinet had 'liquidated the (previous) weak-kneed diplomacy toward England and America', and gloated that 'today the world policy drafted by the Tanaka Cabinet is steadily being realized.' This identification of himself with the notorious Tanaka policy of world conquest, whether genuine or merely opportunistic, in and of itself brands Hatoyama as one of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into militaristic misadventure.

"4. Accordingly, in view of these and other considerations not herein recited, the Imperial Japanese Government is directed to bar Ichiro Hatoyama from membership in the Diet and to exclude him from government service pursuant to SCAPIN 550."

Purge Efforts Intensified

11. The barring of Hatoyama had a salutary effect in reminding the Japanese Government of SCAP's insistence on strict and thorough compliance with the Purge Directive. The Government was reported to be re-examining the records of other Diet members.

12. The Communists seized on the purge as a weapon against politicians whom they regarded as reactionary. On 21 May they issued a statement charging that more than 80 members of the lower House

5.

were affected by the Purge Directive and should be barred from office. A few days earlier they had issued a list of 18 persons who they claimed were "war criminals": Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida; Tanzan Ishibashi, Joji Hayashi, Buikichi Miki, Jiro Hoshijima, Tomeijoro Okuno, Katsuichi Yamamoto, Reikichi Kita, Etsujiro Uyehara and Ichiro Kono, all of the Liberal Party; Komakichi Matsuoka, Mitsu Kono, Suekichi Nishio, Rikizo Hirano and Haruji Tahara of the Social Democratic Party; Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu and Yoshinari Kawai, Progressives; and Juji Kasai, an independent.

Confusion in Liberal Party

13. Hatoyama's disqualification threw the political scene into temporary confusion. The prestige of the Liberal Party was badly damaged when its leader was branded as politically undesirable and its organization was seriously weakened by the loss of Hatoyama's aggressive leadership. At first Hatoyama attempted to retain his dominating position in party councils, but after reportedly receiving a warning that the Government would not tolerate such violation of the spirit of the Purge Directive, he expressed his intention of retiring to Karuizawa.

Katayama Attempts to Form Cabinet

14. With the Liberal Party temporarily disorganized, the initiative passed to the Social Democrats. After a conference with Shidehara the party secretary, Katayama, announced that he would attempt to form a cabinet with the support of Liberals, Cooperatives and Communists. His task was complicated by a division of opinion within his own party; the right wing objected to including the Communists while the left wing objected to collaboration with the Liberals and called for the formation of a "genuinely democratic people's government," regardless of whether it commanded a majority in the Diet. The Communists took a similar position but it was reported that the Party was prepared to modify its uncompromising stand of opposition to the Emperor if such action would create a left-wing coalition.

15. As the prospects of a four-party combination grew dim Katayama directed his attention on an agreement with the Liberals. This attempt met with serious obstacles. There was considerable demand for the Social Democrats to form a cabinet on their own by appealing to other parties and to the public for support of a program of action to meet the people's pressing needs. Narahashi, however, announced that Shidehara would not recommend a minority government to the Emperor.

16. The central executive committee of the Social Democratic Party disregarded this warning and on 9 May decided to abandon the attempt to reach an agreement with either Liberals or Communists and to seek an Imperial command to form a single-party government. Such a course was endorsed by a resolution of the party's Diet members on 11 May, calling for the formation of a government "based primarily on socialism." A Liberal spokesman indicated that his party was still willing to participate in a Katayama cabinet provided the Communists were excluded.

17. The proposal for a cabinet representing only the Social Democrats appears to have been rejected by Shidehara in his conference with Katayama on 13 May. Shidehara proposed a coalition of Social Democrats, Liberals, Cooperatives and Progressives, which Katayama rejected. Thus, Katayama's attempt to form a cabinet reached a stalemate.

Yoshida Liberal Party President

18. Encouraged by the difficulties encountered by Katayama, the Liberals had been industriously working to reform their ranks in the hope of recapturing the initiative. This was no simple task, as the removal of Hatoyama had reopened the gap between his supporters and enemies within the Party. After considerable hesitation Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister in the Shidehara Cabinet, stated he would accept the presidency of the Liberal Party. With the collapse of Katayama's efforts Yoshida became the logical candidate for premier and on 16 May, in accordance with the recommendation of Shidehara, he received the Imperial command to form a cabinet.

Yoshida Chosen Premier

19. Yoshida had evidently reached some previous understanding with the Progressives, for he immediately set about lining up cabinet members representing the Liberal and Progressive Parties. Further obstacles had to be surmounted, however, before the formation of a cabinet could be completed. Among these was the refusal of Giichi Matsumuna to accept the post of Home Minister, on the reported ground that he objected to a constitution based on popular sovereignty. Asahi reported that further delay was caused by the inability of Liberal Party leaders to agree on a candidate for Home Minister and by Yoshida's failure to persuade Professor Seiichi Tobata to accept the Ministry of Agriculture. At one point it was reported that Yoshida had decided to abandon the attempt to form a cabinet but was "persuaded to reconsider".

20. By 20 May Yoshida had made up a slate. It included two members who were affected by the Purge Directive of 4 January: Chuzo Iwata as Minister of Justice and Shiroshi Nasu as Minister of Agriculture. An appeal to SCAP to permit these men to hold office temporarily on the ground that they were needed because of their technical qualifications was rejected. Yoshida was forced then to find other men to fill these posts.

Membership of New Cabinet

21. At length, on 22 May the Yoshida Cabinet was formally installed. Its membership was as follows:

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of Central Liaison Office: Shigeru Yoshida, 69, president-elect of Liberal Party, Foreign Minister in Shidehara Cabinet, former Ambassador to United Kingdom.

Minister of Home Affairs: Seiichi Omura, 55, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs under Shidehara, former Vice-Minister of Education.

Minister of Finance: Tanzan Ishibashi, 63, Liberal Party, president of the magazine, The Oriental Economist, former member of Finance Ministry committee and adviser to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Minister of Justice: Tokutaro Kimura, 61, Procurator General, former chief of executive council of Imperial Bar Association.

Minister of Education: Kotaro Tanaka, 57, director of School Education Bureau in Education Ministry, professor at Tokyo Imperial University.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Yoshinari Kawai, 61, Progressive Party, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, member of House of Peers.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Hiroo Wada, 44, chief of Agricultural Administration Bureau in Agriculture and Forestry Ministry; arrested in April 1941 on charge of involvement in an alleged leftist antimilitarist plot, but released three years later and reinstated in the Agriculture Ministry in the fall of 1945.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Jiro Hoshijima, 60, Liberal Party, member of House of Representatives, president of Nichiro Fishery Company.

Minister of Transportation: Tsunejiro Hiratsuka, 66.

Minister without Portfolio: Kijuro Shidehara, 74, president of Progressive Party, Prime Minister of retiring cabinet, member of House of Peers.

Minister without Portfolio: Itsujiro Uehara, 70, Liberal Party, member of House of Representatives, former Vice-Speaker of House of Representatives.

Minister without Portfolio: Takao Saito, 77, adviser of Progressive Party, member of House of Representatives, former director of Board of Legislation.

Minister without Portfolio: Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu, 72, adviser of Progressive Party, member of House of Representatives, former parliamentary Vice-Minister of Welfare.

The following appointments were also announced:

Chief Cabinet Secretary: Joji Hayashi, director of Liberal Party, member of House of Representatives, former parliamentary counsellor of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Director of Bureau of Legislation: Toshio Iriye, 46, incumbent.

22. Of the 13 ministers five belonged to the Liberal Party, four to the Progressive Party and the remainder were nonparty men. The Cabinet included five members of the House of Representatives and two members of the House of Peers.

Statements by Cabinet Members

23. In his first press interview Premier Yoshida pledged that his government would take steps to solve the food problem and to obtain adoption by the Diet of the draft constitution. In an evident effort to conciliate critics he indicated that progressive measures were contemplated and promised that the Cabinet would fully consider the will of the people.

24. Other members of the Cabinet gave statements to the press as follows:

Hiroo Wada, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, opposed compulsory rice collection by the Government and favored using democratic organization to assist in food collection. Food imports, he said, would be requested from Allied authorities.

Tanzan Ishibashi, Minister of Finance, well known as an exponent of free economy, stated that in the present situation he would follow a realistic policy. He would like to remove all the emergency financial measures but did not think this was feasible at present. He favored removing restrictions on some key industries and was opposed to state management of banks.

Seiichi Omura, Minister of Home Affairs, said that he would introduce a revised election law and a plan to give greater financial autonomy and police authority to prefectural governments. He also promised a tightening of "legitimate controls" over labor.

Yoshinari Kawai, Minister of Health and Welfare, said he planned to introduce social insurance legislation on the American model and favored state-sponsored medical facilities. He was in favor of establishing ministries of labor and of social insurance and warned against "excessive demands" on the part of labor.

Jiro Hoshijima, Minister of Commerce and Industry, described his objective as the encouragement of free enterprise and rejected the idea of state control of key industries. His main emphasis, he said, would be on development of medium and small-scale business. He expected to continue his predecessor's efforts to increase production of coal and fertilizer.

Dr. Tokutaro Kimura, Minister of Justice, favored separating the judicial from the administrative police. Maintenance of public order, he said, was an urgent problem and the public procurator system would be strengthened.

Dr. Tsunejiro Hiratsuka, Minister of Transportation, would abolish all wartime regulations in the transport system and suggested speedy restoration of marine transport under private control to increase transport facilities. He thought that the deficit on government railways could be made up out of receipts from the property tax without increasing fares.

Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, Minister of Education, advocated the abolishment of "formalism" in the educational system and the enhancement of morality. Educational authorities should maintain a neutral attitude, he said. He opposed management of educational institutions by teachers' unions.

Reception of Yoshida Cabinet

25. The new Cabinet was not received with great enthusiasm by the press, which had kept up a running fire of criticism throughout the cabinet crisis. Some papers criticized it as too conservative; others reserved judgment, or advised the country to support the Cabinet despite its shortcomings in order to speed the solution of the food problem and other pressing questions. It was pointed out that the Cabinet represented conflicting views on social and economic policy; there were frequent predictions that its life would be short.

26. The Yoshida Government is not completely a party cabinet. Strong dissatisfaction was in fact felt by party leaders because Yoshida made cabinet appointments without consulting them. Yet the joint policy committee of the Progressive and Liberal Parties pledged full support to the Cabinet on matters of food, inflation and reconstruction, while the Social Democratic Party announced its intention of opposing the Cabinet, as did the Communists. The Social Democrats were not necessarily unwilling to support specific measures proposed by the Government, on the basis of their merits.

The Cabinet - Part of a Continuing Process

27. From the point of view of developing parliamentary institutions and practices the Yoshida Cabinet marks a step forward in what must be a continuing process. Its formation served partially to clarify the existing political situation. The Cabinet represents the more conservative forces still active in Japanese political life (the extreme reactionaries, militarists and their sympathizers having been eliminated for all practical purposes). It thus correctly

reflects the present balance of political forces in the lower House as established by popular vote in the April election. Over against the conservative Government is a vigorous and progressive opposition which will act as a watchdog for the liberal groups of the populace and as a gadfly to the parties in power. It will strive to take advantage of the Government's mistakes to build up its own popular strength with the aim of eventually succeeding to office.

28. This points toward the development of a normal and healthy parliamentary situation which will provide the Japanese with more valuable political experience than would have been possible under a "national" coalition government. If the Yoshida Cabinet is able to solve outstanding national problems to the satisfaction of the country, it may expect to remain in office for some time. If it fails to do so, it may have to give way to a new combination or, should dissatisfaction become too strong, it may have to resort to dissolution of the Diet and the calling of new elections.

OTHER POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

May Day Demonstrations

29. On 1 May the international labor holiday was celebrated in Japan for the first time in 10 years. Parades and demonstrations were held in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Niigata, Hakodate, Aomori, Nagoya, Sendai, Urawa, Fukuoka, Okayama, Maebashi and other cities. In Tokyo, scene of the largest demonstration, estimates of the number of persons participating ranged around 300,000. In the country as a whole about a million people took part in May Day celebrations.

30. After a rally in Tokyo before the Imperial Palace labor spokesmen visited the residence of acting Premier Shidehara and demanded establishment of a democratic people's government, purge of war criminals, food for the working people, people's control of food supplies, a drive to uncover hoarded food, recognition of labor's right to strike and bargain collectively and of workers' control of production. Similar demands were made in other cities and in some places the resignation of unpopular local officials was urged.

31. The May Day celebrations were unprecedented. They demonstrated the new freedom which the Occupation has given to the Japanese people and the political vitality of the working class which, properly guided, can be a potent force in the democratic reconstruction of Japan.

Food Demonstration

32. Demonstrations became increasingly frequent during May. An estimated 150,000 people took part in the "Food May Day" demonstration held in Tokyo on 19 May. After a mass rally in the Imperial Palace plaza the demonstrators separated into two groups, one of which proceeded to the Palace to present a petition to the Emperor. A small skirmish took place when about 1,000 demonstrators attempted to enter the Sakashita gate of the Palace and were restrained by Japanese policemen a few of whom were reported to have had their clothes torn and their clubs broken. During the affair someone, variously reported to be a policeman or one of the demonstrators, fell or was pushed into the palace moat.

Another party of demonstrators went to the Prime Minister's official residence. Here a delegation of 30 headed by the Communist Kyuichi Tokuda entered the building and demanded to see Shigeru Yoshida (who was then in process of forming his cabinet) and declined to leave until they had done so. After spending the night in the reception room they finally left the following afternoon, without seeing Yoshida. Before leaving they gave his secretary a statement demanding either distribution of an overdue rice ration or Yoshida's resignation.

33. A few days earlier, on 14 May, representatives of 800 demonstrators had argued for hours with court officials at the Sakashita gate in an attempt to win admission to the palace grounds. They had demanded that control of food stored in the Palace be transferred to the people.

Growing Number of Demonstrations

34. The growing number of public demonstrations indicated an increasing restlessness on the part of the people, especially the urban population, which was shrewdly exploited by left-wing political elements. Communists and their sympathizers, together with left-wing Social Democrats, appear to have played the leading role in organizing most of these demonstrations.

Message of Supreme Commander

35. The temper of the people as a whole was clearly peaceful. Few instances of violence occurred and none of a serious nature, but the situation held such possibilities that on 20 May the Supreme Commander issued a strong warning against the dangers of mass violence and physical processes of intimidation by disorderly minorities.

36. His statement was prominently displayed in the Japanese press and reactions indicated that it had had the desired effect. There was a striking decline in the number of mass demonstrations following the message.

37. Nippon Keizai expressed strong approval saying that "most of the people were beginning to think that any kind of mass demonstration was justified under democracy." "We must distinguish," the paper added, "between peaceful mass movements...and disorderly mass movements accompanied by violence and intimidation." Jiji Shimpō declared that the Supreme Commander's warning should be heeded by persons or parties who claim that they alone represent the will of the people.

38. Katsumi Kikutami, one of the sponsors of the "Food May Day" demonstration, expressed doubt that the Supreme Commander intended to prohibit orderly mass movements, but indicated that labor leaders would review their proposed activities in the light of the announcement. A Communist spokesman said that the May Day and "Food May Day" demonstrations were not instigated by minorities but represented "a united movement of all organized workers." The Communist Party, he said, deplored violence and had stressed the necessity of keeping mass protests within organized, orderly and peaceful channels.

The Emperor's Broadcast

39. As public concern over the food situation mounted, the Emperor on 24 May made his third broadcast address to the nation. His message to the people follows:

"The first step in the reconstruction of our country lies in stabilizing the basic factors of national life, especially with regard to food. It is really heartbreaking that, despite hardships and difficulties that the farmers have undergone in increasing food production, there is still a shortage of food in urban areas.

"There is no doubt that the Government has and will take adequate measures to cope with the serious situation, but on the part of the people, it is necessary that they share and help each other with whatever they may have, with the determination of sharing their difficulties.

"To ask a people who have not recovered from the scars of war to carry out such a task is very difficult, and unbearable on my part. However, unless we tide over this situation, all of the efforts the people have made since the termination of the war will become fruitless, and the stern and sacred will of the Japanese people of today to build a peaceful nation and to advance and rejoin the family of nations cannot be accomplished. I hope that everyone will carry out the beautiful tradition of our country, namely the family state, in coping with the situation, forgetting individual selfish desires and striving ahead on the path of reconstructing the country."

Press comment on the Emperor's speech was lukewarm. Asahi thought the Emperor needed new advisers and questioned the propriety of the expression "the family state".

Moves Toward Consolidation on Left and Right

40. The formation of the Yoshida Cabinet brought a consolidation of political forces on both the right and on the left. Though there was a clarification of political lines the organization of a firm united front of either conservative or progressive forces appeared remote.

41. So long as negotiations for some kind of coalition government were in progress, the various parties soft-pedaled their attacks on one another, but with the resolution of the cabinet crisis such attacks were resumed. Indicative of this tendency were the remarks of Shidehara, newly elected president of the Progressive Party, at a party meeting on 15 May. Shidehara attacked the proponents of a united popular front, who he said were trying to monopolize the slogan of democracy and to give the erroneous impression that anti-democratic groups exist in Japan.

On 17 May Takao Saito, then chairman of the Progressive Party's executive committee, proposed a "united front of conservative forces." Shidehara suggested that the Progressive and Liberal Parties cultivate relations of "heartfelt intimacy". On 26 May a joint policy committee of the two parties held its first meeting and pledged full support to the Yoshida Cabinet in meeting emergency problems.

42. Both the Communists and the left-wing Social Democrats had for some time been working for a united popular front based on collaboration by labor, farm and other popular organizations and between their respective parties. Both groups were influential in organizing the May Day and other public demonstration.

After the cabinet crisis the Social Democrats prepared to resume the initiative in organizing a united democratic front. Their tentative plans called for operation on two levels, the Diet and mass organization. No decision had been reached on whether to include the Communists. The right wing of the Party was bitterly opposed to such a step, arguing that it would alienate the Cooperative Party and other more moderate groups which might otherwise be willing to co-operate.

43. The Communists while still advocating a popular front were concentrating on mass organization and seemed to have given up hope of enlisting the collaboration of the Social Democratic Party, for they engaged in sharp attacks not only on its right-wing leaders but also on left-wing Social Democrats such as Kanju Kato and Kanson Arahata.

THE DIET

44. By an Imperial Rescript on 7 May the Diet was convoked on 16 May for a 40-day session.

New Groupings in Diet

45. The Diet members elected on 10 April included 82 independent candidates and 38 candidates of minor parties, who together accounted for more than 25 percent of the seats. A number of the independents subsequently joined major parties. Attempts were also made to organize the remaining unattached members into voting blocs in the Diet.

The most ambitious effort was launched by the Cooperative Party, which sought to augment its voting strength by recruiting independents and members of small parties whose principles were akin to its own. Formation of the Cooperative Democratic Party, claiming 70 Diet members, was announced in the press on 8 May. The report was premature, as the reorganization of the Party apparently encountered some difficulties. On 24 May, however, the Cooperative Party was formally rechristened the Cooperative Democratic Party, with 40 Diet members. It announced its objectives as follows:

"a. We support imperial rule and seek to establish a democratic political structure centering in the Diet, which expresses the will of the people.

"b. We wish to establish a democratic and peaceful Japan through reconstruction of the nation's industry, economy and culture on the basis of the cooperative principle, relying on work, independence and brotherhood."

Composition of Diet

46. Two new Diet blocs appeared in the Preparatory Committee for Formation of a Japan Democratic Party and the Shinko Club. Neither of these had any positive leadership or common platform. They owed their origin to the fact that present Diet rules require any party or organization to have at least 25 Diet members in order to introduce legislation, secure representation on committees or otherwise function as a party. When the Diet convened, the party line-up was as follows: Liberals 142, Progressives 98, Social Democrats 95, Preparatory Committee for Japan Democratic Party 39, Cooperative Democratic Club 33, Shinko Club 26, Communists 5, independents 26, with two vacancies. These figures are liable to change from day to day.

Organization of Diet

47. The first week of the session was occupied with the formalities of organization. The opening speech as delivered by the veteran Yukio Ozaki, who has been a Diet member since the establishment of the Japanese Diet in 1890.

48. Bukichi Miki of the Liberal Party was elected as Speaker of the House and Kozaemon Kimura of the Progressive Party as Vice-Speaker. A re-examination by the Government of all questionnaires submitted by successful candidates for the Diet raised the question

of Miki's eligibility for office under the terms of the 4 January Purge Directive, so he resigned as Speaker and Senzo Higai, Liberal, was chosen in his place.

After completing the necessary procedures of organization the Diet adjourned on 23 May until the formal opening session, which was scheduled to take place on 10 June.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

49. The following list of more important personnel changes in the Japanese Government includes some which occurred in April but on which confirmation was not received until May.

House of Peers

50. A number of persons resigned from the House of Peers. With the exceptions noted these resignations resulted from the Purge Directive of 4 January:

12 April	Marquis Hironobu Kacho Marquis Tadashige Daigo Marquis Nakahiro Ikeda Baron Kiyokazu Abo
13 April	Prince Kashiwa Oyama Count Akira Watanabe Viscount Masuzo Nomura Viscount Jiro Hatano Baron Takanaga Nakagawa Teizaburo Sekiya (not result of purge) Komatsuchi Chira (not result of purge)
15 April	Baron Isamu Maeda Viscount Kunishige Komeda
16 April	Heiichiro Shibata Shozo Yonehara Gohsei Otani Taijiro Nihei
17 April	Toshiki Karasawa Naoto Kohiyama Teruo Akishi Viscount Makoto Kawase Baron Masaki Shibayama Baron Hitoshi Mukoyama
18 April	Prince Hachiro Saionji (not result of purge)
24 April	Naoshi Ohara Viscount Kiichi Sakatani
25 April	Viscount Yasuharu Matsudaira Marquis Yukiada Sasaki
30 April	Count Masatsune Hotta
7 May	Tokuichi Kurihara
8 May	Prince Sanetake Ichijo Marquis Toyokage Yamanouchi Count Kiyoshi Yamamoto Baron Michitomo Iwakura Baron Ryutaro Fukao

9 May	Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji Prince Tadashige Shimazu Count Naoyoshi Mizoguchi Viscount Tadatsuna Ooka Viscount Kiyokata Funabashi Viscount Tadahisa Matsudaira Viscount Jiromaru Ito Viscount Tadashiro Inoue Baron Kazui Koyama Baron Yoshinisa Seki
15 May	Eiichi Moriyama Viscount Sukekuni Soga Baron Hideo Higashikuze
16 May	Tokichi Tanaka Shotatsu Kimura

By 16 May 150 members of the House of Peers had resigned.

51. In addition, on 25 March the membership in the House of Peers of Viscount Nobumitsu Aoki became extinct and on 25 April Shigeo Iwanami, member of the House of Peers, died.

52. On 9 May the following persons were elected to the House of Peers:

Count Toshio Maeda
Count Michitada Higashikuze
Count Toshio Nanbu
Count Masataka Okudaira

53. On 11 May the following persons were elected to the House of Peers:

Viscounts

Masaharu Sakakikabara	Toshihisa Hosokawa	Hidemichi Kokkaku
Toshiaki Doi	Masamitsu Naito	Shigeo Aoki
Nagataka Kuroda	Naokuni Nagai	Tomomasa Iwakura
Toshinari Mari	Sennosuke Matsudaira	Masamichi Majirino
Okiharuru Hosokawa	Kaoru Tanaka	Ieichi Iwashita

Barons

Tatsuo Tanaka	Narimitsu Matsudaira	Takehiko Sonoda
Tadaichi Hayashi	Kanichiro Maejima	Ino Dan
Kanzo Nakamura	Katsuji Uchiuni	Chyo Kiren (Osa Mototsura)
Shigeoyoshi Dewa	Makoto Tokugawa	Toshitada Ki
	Toshio Uchida	

54. The following appointments to the House of Peers were announced on 18 May:

Toshio Iriye, Director of Bureau of Legislation
Tetsuro Furagaki, former chief of Asahi's London Bureau
Junsuke Itaya, vice-president of Furuya Trading Company
Naokata Kataoka, president of Osaka Gas Company

Yoshiro Tochigi, president of Tochigi Steamship Company
Tokumatsu Nakajima, president of Nakajima Mining Company
Yuzo Yamamoto, member of Imperial Art Institute
Tatsutaro Takahashi, president of Japan Beer Company

Government Changes

55. The following persons resigned on 23 April: Seichi Omura, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; Noboru Tanikawa, Director of the Police Bureau, Home Ministry; Shohei Fujinuma, Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board and Governor of Tokyo-to.

Local Government

56. The resignation of Yukio Tomeoka, Governor of Hokkaido, was announced on 25 April. On the same day Kinekichi Masuda, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, was appointed Governor of Hokkaido and Kanichiro Ishiwara, Secretary of Local Government, was appointed as Governor of Fukushima.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

C O N T E N T S

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LAW AND ORDER

1. Popular mass demonstrations increased in size and frequency. The demonstrators demanded a solution of the critical food situation and the establishment of a strong central government.

2. May Day was celebrated in Japan for the first time since 1936 when its observance was banned by the ultrajingoistic government. Large scale rallies were reported in Yokohama, Kyoto, Niigata, Aomori, Kobe, Fukuoka and Osaka. In Tokyo the crowds totaled about 300,000. Demonstration groups gathered before the Imperial Palace, the Premier's residence, Metropolitan Police Board headquarters and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. They demanded increased food rations, the exposure of hoarded foods, a complete purge of war criminals and the creation of a united workers' front to assume the reins of government. Despite the large number of demonstrations the Home Ministry reported a complete absence of mob violence or disorder throughout Japan.

3. On 12 May delegates representing the residents of Setagaya district entered the Imperial Palace grounds through Sakashita gate. They protested against an 11-day delay in their district's rice ration delivery. After the rally the Communist Party issued a statement demanding "the release of stored foodstocks and the use of imperial assets for food imports."

4. On 19 May a second labor demonstration occurred as about 150,000 Japanese thronged before the Imperial Palace. They sought emergency food rations, the handling of American food supplies by citizens organization, and a more consequential role for labor in Japanese industrial production and management. Six policemen were bruised while successfully preventing 1,000 demonstrators from entering the Palace grounds.

On 18 May demonstrations were reported in Nakano, Suginami, Kyobashi, Setagaya and other metropolitan wards. Japanese clamored for rice before ration distribution offices.

Crimes Against Occupation Forces

5. On 28 April two Occupation Forces soldiers were attacked by Japanese at Kamata but were not seriously injured. Allied investigation units held suspects; four were brought to trial

before an occupation court. They were found guilty on charges of assault. One, Eisaku Murakami, was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. Chojiro Nikura, Tokutaro Kurasawa and Kinroku Kanno were given 20 years at hard labor.

6. Seven Japanese were arrested for the theft of 114 watches valued at ¥44,000 from an Occupation Forces warehouse at Kobe. They are being held for trial.

7. On 18 May the first Japanese condemned to death for crimes against the Occupation Forces was executed at Sugamo Prison. He was convicted of fatally stabbing an American soldier who had attempted to prevent the looting of a Sapporo warehouse. Two accomplices were sentenced to 30 years at hard labor.

8. Four Japanese youths were convicted of twice entering a Tokyo American Red Cross warehouse and stealing nine cases of cigarettes. They were turned over to the authorities for juvenile delinquencies with the recommendation that they be imprisoned for 18 months.

9. An occupation court in Yokohama convicted six Japanese of entering United States Army warehouses. Goods stolen were sold on the black market. Ringleaders were given five-year sentences. One 16-year-old youth was sentenced to five years in a juvenile detention home. The others received two- and three-year sentences.

Poisonous Liquors

10. An Occupation Forces provost marshal's office again warned Allied Personnel and the Japanese against drinking unknown brands of Japanese liquor. Despite continuing efforts on the part of the Occupation Forces and Japanese authorities to suppress sales, poisonous liquor is still appearing on the market.

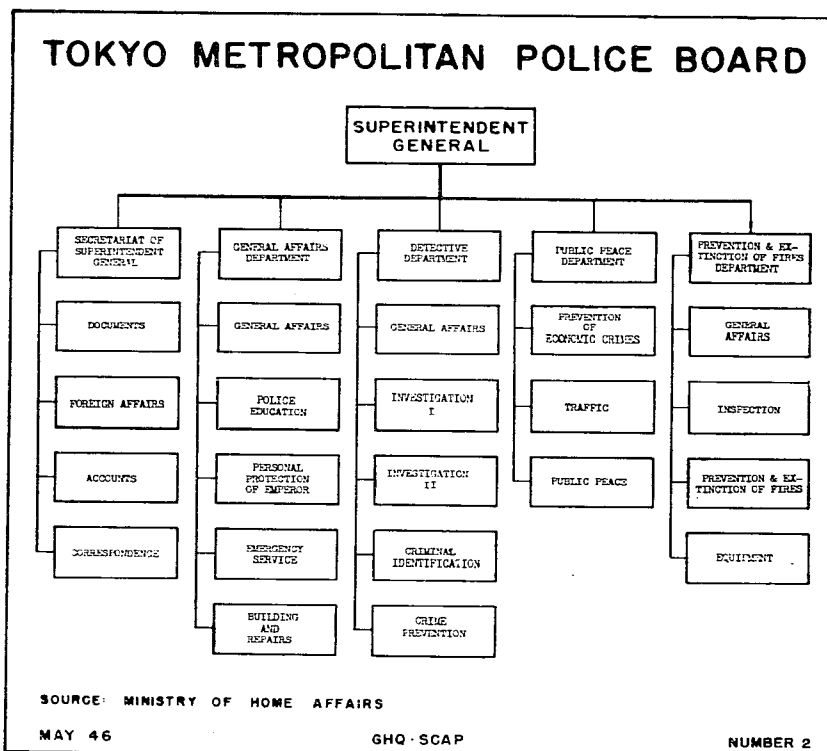
An American merchant seaman and a White Russian died in Yokosuka as a result of drinking poisonous liquor. Analysis showed a high percentage of wood alcohol.

Military Police units in Okayama raided a Japanese cabaret and seized 77 bottles of whiskey which contained large amounts of methyl alcohol. The whiskey was properly disposed of.

11. Three Kobe restaurant operators were convicted of dealing in poisonous liquor. The sale of such liquor by one operator resulted in the death of an American seaman in March. This operator was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the two others received one-year sentences plus fines of ¥10,000 each.

POLICE

12. The Metropolitan Police Planning Group, headed by Lewis J. Valentine, former New York City Police Commissioner, completed surveys of Japanese metropolitan police organizations and functions. See chart.



A fact-finding report was submitted to SCAP with recommendations for reform in the Japanese police system. The report is basic and comprehensive. It will be used in revising Japanese public safety agencies and programs.

13. A SCAP section examined the "Traffic Officers' Training Manual", a publication formerly used by the Japanese police. Reprinting was approved.

14. The Police Bureau of the Home Ministry plans to establish regional police schools on a college level. In Tokyo a university for police will be instituted. Enrollment, including women and juvenile police, will total from 200 to 300.

15. Surveys of rural police networks throughout Japan were conducted by a planning group headed by Oscar G. Olander, Michigan Commissioner of Police. An aerial survey was made over Hokkaido and northern Honshu for the purpose of determining which roads, routes of communication and possible locations of regional troops and subsection stations might be utilized in the establishment of an efficient rural police network.

FIRE

16. Several large fires were reported during the month. In many cases fire losses were unnecessarily severe because available water supplies were not sufficient.

17. On 5 May two fires in Sapporo destroyed approximately 230 houses. The villages of Uchiyama and Muramatsu sustained heavy fire losses during the month because of water shortages and inadequate equipment.

18. The average service of fire engine pumpers is 10 years in cities where the fire control system is supported by the national government. Pumpers belonging to prefectures average 15 years. Most carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers were found to be empty. As only small amounts of the chemical are available for recharging, use is being made of a foam extinguisher charge substitute. It is reported to be a lactoprotein obtained from the Nippon Soybean Manufacturing Association.

19. SCAP investigations found only one factory, the Omi Kabushiki Kaisha, at Kawasaki, Shiga, capable of producing 2½-inch fire hose. An estimate is being made of the amount of hose needed for replacements.

20. Studies of fire departments in the prefectures of Saitama, Kyoto, Shiga, Gifu and partial studies of Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefecture were completed. Investigations included fire fighting organization, administration, equipment, facilities, personnel, methods, efficiency, training, water supply and fire alarm systems.

21. A study was made of the fire alarm systems in Japan which are owned, manufactured, installed and maintained by the Tokyo Fire Alarm Company. Lacking government support most installations were made through the initiative of the Tokyo Alarm Company, fire insurance companies and local groups. Equipment and systems used in Japan are patterned after those of the United States and England.

The following cities were equipped with fire alarm systems prior to the war:

<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Boxes</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>No. of Boxes</u>
Tokyo	3,000	Aomori	85
Nagoya	300	Hakodate	75
Kobe	250	Ashikaga	75
Fukuoka	150	Kyoto	60
Moji	130	Yokohama	50
Yawata	85	Wakamatsu	35

Two thirds of the boxes in Tokyo were destroyed during the war. With the exception of Ashikaga and Kyoto all other fire alarm systems were totally destroyed. Those in Kyoto were removed and turned in for scrap during the war.

PRISONS

22. Occupation Forces investigations disclosed unsatisfactory conditions in prisons and police lockups at Kosuge, Kobe and Kofu. Undesirable features found were insufficient quantity and quality of food, unsanitary conditions, insufficient bedding, poor ventilation, inadequate exercise of inmates and an unjustified length of time served by inmates awaiting trial. On 6 May the Ministry of Home Affairs directed prefectural governors to order improvement of conditions in all police lockups.

GENERAL CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

23. Satisfactory relations between the Occupation Forces and the civilian populace were generally maintained although large-scale demonstrations increased and a trend toward violence by minority groups became apparent as the month progressed.

The Supreme Commander, taking cognizance of this trend, issued a warning to the Japanese on 20 May. He stated, in part, "While every possible rational freedom of democratic method has been permitted and will be permitted in the evolution now proceeding in the transformation from a feudalistic and military state to one of democratic process, the physical violence which undisciplined elements are now beginning to practice will not be permitted to continue. I am sure that the great mass of the people condemn such excesses by disorderly minorities, and it is my sincere hope that the same views of this predominate public opinion will exert sufficient influence to make it unnecessary to intervene."

24. A plot to assassinate the Supreme Commander received widespread coverage in the Japanese and Allied press. The leader of the plot was purported to be Hideo Takayama, a former Kempei-tai member. It was to occur during May Day celebrations although no evidence was uncovered that linked the two events together. The Supreme Commander allowed no unusual precautions to be taken to safeguard his life. No incidents occurred but Occupation Forces intelligence agencies are continuing detailed investigations. The Japanese Government presented official apologies to SCAP expressing "deepest regret and concern" and stated that the Government was "greatly embarrassed" that such a plot should be attempted.

25. A cache of silver and other precious metals was discovered through information received in a letter sent to SCAP. The hidden stocks, estimated to be worth \$250,000, were placed in the vaults of the Bank of Japan pending further investigations.

26. Private records and assets of three secret patriotic societies were seized by SCAP on 18 May. These societies had previously disbanded voluntarily.

Foreign Nationals

27. The Government was directed on 21 May to prepare lists of Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian nationals in Japan. The list will be prepared by 3 June. These nationals will be given the opportunity to request repatriation or permission to remain in Japan. Those who wish to remain in Japan must have made it their permanent residence before 1939. They must also prove they have an adequate livelihood and can contribute to the economic and social welfare of the country.

CENSORSHIP

28. The primary function of censorship in Japan is to assure that former militaristic and ultranationalistic influences are not imposed once again on the press and other media of information. While substantial sections of the Japanese press have subscribed to SCAP censorship codes, there are numerous indications that the time has not yet arrived for the relaxation of censorship regulations. Attempts at justification of the Japanese war position continue. The press is now beginning to hint that heavy reparations for Japan are unfair.

Press

29. Publications submitted to SCAP for censorship continue to increase. During May 153 new publications were submitted.

Theatrical

30. As activities in the entertainment field became more vigorous the number of play scripts submitted to SCAP for censorship increased.

31. For the first time a case was brought before an occupations court involving a violation of movie censorship regulations. Shiro Yoshizawa and Tadao Furukawa, employees of the Nikkato Theater, Miharu, Fukushima, were fined ¥1,000 and sentenced to three months in jail for the showing of a militaristic movie entitled "Bride of Our Country."

Broadcast

32. Censorship broadcast teams were established at all central broadcast stations throughout Japan. This will allow a greater freedom of action and a more liberal development in Japanese broadcasting. Broadcasting media will now originate and produce their own programs. Censorship broadcast teams are now in operation in Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Matsuyama and Fukuoka.

Postal

33. The Japanese have attributed delays in postal delivery to censorship but SCAP records show that 95 percent of all mail examined is censored and returned to the Japanese postal system in less than 18 hours and that all mail is returned in less than 36 hours.

SECTION 3
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs	1
The Japanese Judiciary.	8
Apprehension of War Criminals	13
Investigation of Military War Criminals	16
Prosecution of Military War Criminals	24
International Prosecution of War Criminals.	38

LEGAL AFFAIRS

1. Legal representatives of SCAP at the request of interested Staff Sections made a study of the applicability to occupied territory of the Trading with the Enemy Act. It was pointed out that limited personal mail communication between the United States and Korea could be permitted under license without violating the act.

2. A Staff Section requested information for the Japanese press on the subject of marriage and divorce and property laws in the United States. It was informed that marriage and divorce laws vary from state to state but that in general no distinction was based on sex as regards property laws.

3. The question was raised as to whether Formosans awaiting repatriation to Formosa and China were subject to trial by military occupation courts or by Japanese criminal courts. An answer stated that Formosans are classified as Chinese nationals by the Chinese authorities and can be considered as nationals of the United Nations who are subject to the jurisdiction of military occupation courts rather than Japanese criminal courts.

4. An opinion was given that Japanese who were candidates for public office and had omitted to disclose information required by SCAP in furtherance of the Purge Directive could be tried in a military occupation court for committing an act prejudicial to the objectives of the Occupation.

5. A proposed imperial ordinance for the administration of Japanese criminal affairs was approved by SCAP legal representatives. This ordinance was desirable as a result of the issuance of SCAP directives on the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. It makes mandatory the detention by prison chiefs of persons whose confinement is directed by occupation courts.

6. A directive of 21 May ordered the Japanese Government to apprehend and detain 11 Japanese who were convicted of embezzlement by a United States Military Court in Korea and fined ¥ 50,000 each and in default of payment thereof sentenced to imprisonment. After paying part of their fines they came to Japan.

7. The Government was directed to collect from each the sum of ¥ 21,717.28, representing the unpaid balance of the fine assessed against each or in default of payment to incarcerate each individual in a Japanese prison for two years.

THE JAPANESE JUDICIARY

Public Prosecutors

8. Public prosecutors at the end of April numbered 550 including the Public Prosecutor General and chief prosecutors for the seven Courts of Appeal. A listing by name of the latter officials follows:

Public Prosecutor General	KIMURA, Tokutaro
Chief Public Prosecutor of Tokyo Court of Appeal	KUROKAWA, Wataru
Chief Public Prosecutor of Osaka Court of Appeal	KANAZAWA, Jiro
Chief Public Prosecutor of Nagoya Court of Appeal	MASAKI, Akira
Chief Public Prosecutor of Hiroshima Court of Appeal	SAITO, Yusuke
Chief Public Prosecutor of Fukuoka Court of Appeal	MORIYAMA, Takeichiro
Chief Public Prosecutor of Miyagi Court of Appeal	ICHIKI, Yutaro
Chief Public Prosecutor of Sapporo Court of Appeal	SATO, Yoshiki

Criminal Trials in Districts Courts

9. During the month the Japanese Government filed with SCAP a list of convictions in District Courts throughout Japan for six months of the Occupation, covering the period from 1 September 1945 through 28 February 1946. The cases reported on were handled by the public prosecutor's offices of the District Courts operating under the jurisdiction of similar offices of the Courts of Appeal.

10. The list includes those who were dealt with in summary proceedings as well as those formally tried. The report covers only the results of the first trial and does not reflect any changes resulting from reversals on appeal. Individuals found guilty of several crimes are counted only once according to the most serious crime of the several charged.

CONVICTIONS IN JAPANESE DISTRICT COURTS
1 Sep 1945 to 28 Feb 1946

Offenses against the Criminal Code	First Offenders	Repeaters	Total	Offenders under 18 years of age
Homicide	152	34	186	7
Wounding	732	135	867	48
Wounding by negligence	340	46	386	9
Kidnapping and abduction	1	1	2	0
Arrest and imprisonment	14	3	17	0
Intimidation	12	4	16	0
False accusation	1	0	1	0
Crimes against reputation	4	0	4	0
Blackmail	404	94	498	61
Robbery	184	41	225	31
Theft	14,812	4,908	19,720	1,582
Stolen goods	732	130	862	13
Fraud	849	471	1,320	30
Fraudulent appropriation	713	154	867	1
Trespassing	187	53	240	4
Riots	15	0	15	0
Crimes against public peace and order	0	0	0	0
Arson	55	6	61	8
Fire by negligence	385	24	409	7
Gambling and lotteries	9,363	5,084	14,447	76
Counterfeiting money	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting documents	38	14	52	0
Counterfeiting securities	10	0	10	0
Counterfeiting seals	0	0	0	0
Obscenity, adultery and bigamy	67	4	71	10
Abortion	22	3	25	0
Escape	29	68	97	4
Desertion	6	2	8	0
Desertion and harboring	6	0	6	0
Sheltering of criminals and destruction of evidence	3	0	3	0
Obstructing execution of public business	23	6	29	1
Violation of secrecy	0	0	0	0
Perjury	2	0	2	0
Official corruption	273	47	320	0
Crimes relating to in- undation and utiliza- tion of water	2	0	2	0
Crimes pertaining to drinking water	0	0	0	0
Crimes pertaining to opium	0	0	0	0
Crimes pertaining to religious places and cemeteries	3	0	3	0
Obstructing traffic	21	3	24	0
Crimes against Imperial House	7	1	8	0
Crimes relating to credit and business	2	0	2	0
Other offenses against criminal code	370	113	483	4
Total	29,839	11,449	41,288	1,896

<u>Offenses against Special Laws</u>	<u>First Offenders</u>	<u>Repeaters</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Offenders under 18 years of age</u>
Law relating to punish- ments of acts of violence	96	11	107	6
Law regulating fire- arms and gunpowder	217	22	239	18
Penal regulations con- trolling explosives	2	0	2	0
Emergency laws pertain- ing to import and export goods	17	10	27	0
National General Mobil- ization Law	3,724	612	4,336	9
Food Administration Law	5,626	687	6,304	4
Other special laws and ordinances	<u>2,737</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>3,275</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	12,419	1,871	14,290	63
Grand Total	42,258	13,320	55,578	1,959

Source: Ministry of Justice.

Lawyers

11. There were 5,286 approved lawyers in Japan at the end of April. The breakdown by Courts of Appeal follows:

NUMBER OF LAWYERS BY COURTS OF APPEAL AREAS 30 April

<u>Court of Appeal</u>	<u>Number of Lawyers</u>
Tokyo	2,911
Osaka	1,065
Nagoya	342
Hiroshima	244
Fukuoka	355
Miyagi	248
Sapporo	<u>121</u>
Total	5,286

SOURCE: Ministry of Justice

Lawyers' Associations

12. There are 51 lawyers' associations in Japan, one each for 48 District Courts and a total of three for the two District Courts (criminal and civil) in Tokyo. All bear the name of the place where located.

LAWYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

<u>Jurisdictional Area of Courts of Appeal</u>	<u>Name and Location of Lawyers' Associations</u>
Tokyo	Tokyo Lawyers' Association Daiichi Tokyo Lawyers' Association Daini Tokyo Lawyers' Association Yokohama Lawyers' Association Urawa Lawyers' Association Chiba Lawyers' Association Mito Lawyers' Association

<u>Jurisdictional Area of Courts of Appeal</u>	<u>Name and Location of Lawyers' Associations</u>
Tokyo	Utsunomiya Lawyers' Association Maebashi Lawyers' Association Shizuoka Lawyers' Association Kofu Lawyers' Association Nagano Lawyers' Association Hiigata Lawyers' Association
Osaka	Kyoto Lawyers' Association Osaka Lawyers' Association Kobe Lawyers' Association Nara Lawyers' Association Otsu Lawyers' Association Wakayama Lawyers' Association Tokushima Lawyers' Association Takamatsu Lawyers' Association Kochi Lawyers' Association
Nagoya	Nagoya Lawyers' Association Mie Lawyers' Association Gifu Lawyers' Association Fukui Lawyers' Association Kanazawa Lawyers' Association Toyama Lawyers' Association
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Lawyers' Association Yamaguchi Lawyers' Association Okayama Lawyers' Association Tottori Lawyers' Association Matsue Lawyers' Association Matsuyama Lawyers' Association
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Lawyers' Association Nagasaki Lawyers' Association Saga Lawyers' Association Oita Lawyers' Association Kumamoto Lawyers' Association Kagoshima Lawyers' Association Miyazaki Lawyers' Association
Miyagi	Sendai Lawyers' Association Fukushima Lawyers' Association Yamagata Lawyers' Association Moroka Lawyers' Association Akita Lawyers' Association Aomori Lawyers' Association
Sapporo	Sapporo Lawyers' Association Hakodate Lawyers' Association Asahigawa Lawyers' Association Kushiro Lawyers' Association

SOURCE: Ministry of Justice.

APPREHENSION OF WAR CRIMINALS

13. During May seven directives were issued ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend 96 persons suspected of war crimes and deliver them to Sugamo Prison at the earliest practicable date.

ORDERS FOR APPREHENSION

Japan
May

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAFIN</u>	<u>Number of Persons Ordered Apprehended</u>
AG 000.5 (3 May 46) LS	918	10 Officers (Army & Navy) 5 Soldiers 6 Civilians
AG 000.5 (7 May 46)LS	929	1 Officer
AG 000.5 (9 May 46) LS	939	3 Civilians
AG 000.5 (25 May 46) LS	983	2 Civilians
AG 000.5 (26 May 46) GB <u>a/</u>	985	4 Officers 3 Civilians
AG 000.5 (29 May 46) LS	988	16 Officers 8 Soldiers 9 Civilians
AG 000.5 (31 May 46) LS	991	13 Officers 13 Soldiers <u>3 Civilians</u>
Total		96

a/ The four officers were former military attaches. One of the civilians was a former consul and the other two were Mitsui and Mitsubishi representatives.

14. On 9 May the Japanese Government was notified that 16 additional persons held as suspected war criminals by the XXIV Corps in Korea were being transferred to Sugamo Prison. All were former members of the military, holding ranks ranging from corporal to colonel.

15. From 25 April through 24 May suspected war criminals of all categories arrested in Japan totaled 84. The number interned in Sugamo Prison as of 23 May was 701.

INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

16. From 25 April to 24 May 456 interrogations were conducted and 199 reduced to the form of signed statements.

17. Cases in investigation files are classified as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

Japan

	<u>Cases on hand 25 April</u>	<u>Cases received 25 Apr-24 May</u>	<u>Cases completed 25 Apr-24 May</u>	<u>Cases on hand 24 May</u>
POW camp conditions	15	5	10	10
POW camp atrocities	66	8	3	71
B-29 flyers	162	10	4	168
POW ship	55	0	1	54
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	30	0	1	29
Miscellaneous	<u>133</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>166</u>
Total	461	73	36	498

Deletion of Names

18. Three directives were issued informing the Japanese Government of the deletion of four names from previous orders for apprehension.

DELETION OF NAMES FROM ORDERS FOR APPREHENSION

Japan
May

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAPIN</u>	<u>Persons Affected</u>
AG 000.5 (6 May 46) LS	924	1 Officer 1 Soldier
AG 000.5 (17 May 46) LS	964	1 Soldier
AG 000.5 (28 May 46) LS	986	1 Civilian
Total		4

Release of Suspects

19. During May five directives were issued ordering the release of 25 persons in custody or under house arrest. One person released on 12 May was ordered transferred to a Japanese institution for the insane. On 14 May 15 persons were ordered released, one as a result of acquittal by a military commission and 14 because of insufficient evidence to warrant further detention.

Two prominent Japanese, Ginjiro Fujiwara and Seihin Ikeda, were released from house arrest on 22 May and their names were stricken from SCAP apprehension lists after investigation of their wartime records.

Fujiwara, banker and manufacturer, entered public life in 1940. He served as minister in several war cabinets, as an adviser and consultant to the Government and as supervisor of the Manchukuo war industries.

Ikeda, a member of Mitsui banking interests for the greater part of his career, was a governor of the Bank of Japan in 1937. He held several cabinet posts and was a member of the House of Peers.

RELEASE OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS UNDER DETENTION

Japan
May

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAPIN</u>	<u>Persons Affected</u>
AG 383.6 (2 May 46) CIS	914	6 Civilians
AG 383.6 (2 May 46) CIS	915	1 Civilian
AG 000.5 (12 May 46) LS	946	1 Officer
AG 000.5 (14 May 46) LS	951	4 Officers 2 Soldiers
AG 000.5 (22 May 46) GB/CIS	977	9 Civilians 2 Civilians
Total		25

Investigations in the Philippines

20. From 20 April to 20 May 14 cases were completed, reviewed and forwarded to prosecution personnel for final action. Investigation of all 1,700 cases in the research files was completed by 15 May. A final report of these investigations is being prepared.

21. As of 20 May 7,664 Japanese prisoners of war were under

detention in the Philippines. They comprised two categories, those who had been identified as war criminal suspects and those under investigation and screening for further detention or clearance.

22. From 20 April to 20 May 332 prisoners were screened. Thirty-seven were held and 295 were cleared for repatriation to Japan.

23. Sixty-seven prisoners were interrogated at the request of other authorities to aid in the development of pending war crimes cases.

PROSECUTION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

24. Ten cases have been forwarded to the EIGHTH Army for trial, 275 cases are in various stages of preparation and numerous prospective cases await consideration by prosecution personnel.

25. Since the commencement of war crimes trials in Japan 55 accused have been tried. Of these 52 were convicted and sentenced, including five who received the death sentence. Three were acquitted.

26. Ten war crimes trials were completed in Japan from 25 April to 24 May and two cases were being tried at the end of this period. Nineteen defendants were involved in the cases completed, one receiving the death sentence, two life imprisonment at hard labor and the remaining 16 receiving terms of imprisonment at hard labor ranging from one to 40 years. Two trials were common trials, one with eight defendants and the other with three defendants.

27. Charges and specifications involved the same pattern of willful neglect, abuse and mistreatment as that characterizing previous trials.

28. The common trial of eight defendants was the first case in which an entire POW camp staff (except a ninth defendant whose case was severed because of late apprehension) had been brought to trial at one time. The case was highlighted by the presence of an American navy captain formerly senior prisoner at the camp. For the first time the trial commission, together with prosecution and defense counsel and defendant camp commanders, visited and inspected the POW camps involved.

29. During the trial of Ryoichi Shimode, a civilian guard, an extract of testimony of a previous war crimes trial was admitted in evidence on stipulation of counsel.

30. A Canadian officer participated as a member of a war crimes military commission in Japan for the first time.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES

Japan

25 April-24 May

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
TAKEUCHI, Hiroshi a/	POW camp C.O.	Lt	28 Mar 29 Apr	22 years at hard labor
MIYAZAKI, Hiroshi a/	POW camp guard	Civ		30 years at hard labor
SUZUKI, Keizo a/	Medical corps	Sgt		16 years at hard labor
EMORI, Hidetoshi a/	POW camp C.O.	Lt		5 years at hard labor

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
TAKAKA, Kazuo <u>a/</u>	Supply NCO	Sgt Maj	28 Mar- 29 Apr	7 years at hard labor
MAEKAWA, Kazumasa <u>a/</u>	POW camp 2d in command	Sgt Major		16 years at hard labor
OZAWA, Kichihei <u>a/</u>	Medical corps	Sgt		2 years at hard labor
SATO, Terao <u>a/</u>	Supply	Civ		8 years at hard labor

TSUJINO, Akiyoshi	Medical corps	Sup Pvt	22 Apr- 30 Apr	30 years at hard labor

KAKUTA, Hajime	POW camp C.O.	Sgt	26 Apr- 30 Apr	30 years at hard labor

SHIMODE, Ryoichi	POW guard	Civ	29 Apr- 2 May	20 years at hard labor

IKEGAMI, Uichi	POW camp C.O.	Lt	2 May- 4 May	Death by hanging

ABE Tatsuo	POW guard	Civ	2 May- 3 May	1 year at hard labor

MANTANI, Unoosuke	POW camp 2d in command	Sgt	8 May- 9 May	Life imprisonment at hard labor

TAKANO, Tadashi <u>b/</u>	POW guard	Civ	10 May- 15 May	15 years at hard labor
IKEDA, Yoshiyuki <u>b/</u>	POW guard	Civ		15 years at hard labor
YAGI, Yoshika <u>b/</u>	POW guard	Civ		15 years at hard labor

NAGAKURA, Seiso	POW guard	Cpl	10 May- 14 May	40 years at hard labor

YAMADA, Tomio	POW guard	Civ	13 May- 17 May	Life imprisonment at hard labor

a/ Fifth common trial in Japan
b/ Sixth common trial in Japan

Trials in the Philippines

31. Fifteen cases await trial and nine cases are being prepared for trial.

32. Six trials involving 11 defendants were completed from 20 April to 20 May and two additional trials were being held at the end of the period. Two of the trials were joint trials, one with four defendants, the other with three defendants. Four of the accused were sentenced to death by hanging, one to life imprisonment and six received sentences of imprisonment varying from 10 to 30 years.

33. Charges against the accused involved, among other things, mass torture and slaughter of civilians, including bayoneting and decapitation; execution of Allied prisoners of war and the burning of Philippine villages.

34. Results of the trials are given in the table below:

TRIALS OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Philippine Islands
20 April-20 May

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
ONE, Satoru	CO Antiair- craft unit	Capt	20 Apr- 22 Apr	Death by hanging
RIN, Kin Byu	POW guard	Civ	29 Apr- 30 Apr	Death by hanging
KONO, Takeshi	CG Visayan Islands	Lt Gen	15 Apr- 1 May	Death by hanging
TANAKA, Mitsuji	Garrison CO	Maj	6 May- 7 May	Life imprisonment at hard labor
ITO, Kyueemon	Member of Tanaka's Command	M/Sgt		20 years at hard labor
WAKAMORI, Hiroshi	Member of Tanaka's Command	Cpl		10 years at hard labor
NAKADA, Yoshiaki	Propagan- dist South- ern Luzon	Civ	1 May- 11 May	30 years at hard labor
NAKAMURA, Takeo	Kempei-tai	Capt	9 May- 17 May	Death by hanging
KATAGIRI, Kiyoshige	Kempei-tai	1/Sgt		15 years at hard labor
KANODA, Kensuke	Kempei-tai	Lance Cpl	9 May- 17 May	25 years at hard labor
NAKAMURA, Yasuzo	Kempei-tai	Sgt		25 years at hard labor