

The increase which is retroactive to 1 March is temporary until 1 July when the Government expects to institute a completely revised wage and salary classification structure.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

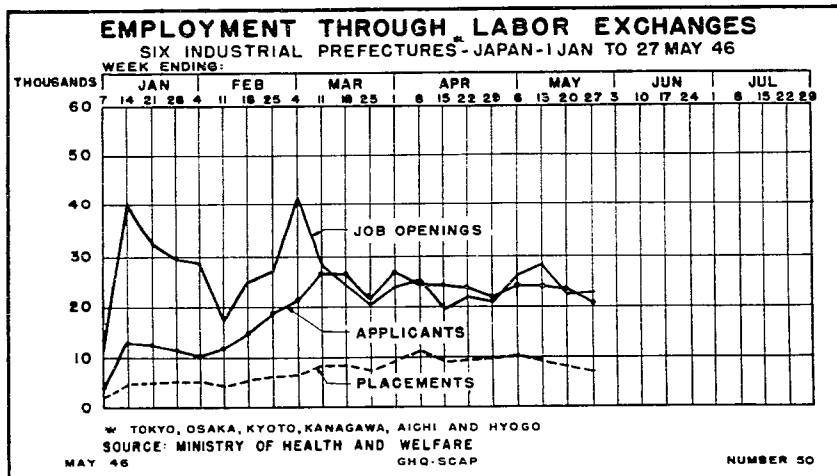
30. Unemployment continued to rise as repatriation increased.

31. Surveys of employment and unemployment based on "scientific samples" were undertaken for the first time by the Ministry of Health and Welfare on 15 March, 1 April, 15 April and 1 May. The investigations covered 30 neighborhood blocks in each of 15 prefectures (Hokkaido, Miyagi, Yamagata, Ibaragi, Gumma, Tokyo, Niigata, Aichi, Mie, Osaka, Tottori, Okayama, Kagawa, Kumamoto and Oita). All men between the ages of 12 and 60 and women between the ages of 12 and 40 were interviewed.

Results indicated that more than half of the jobless male employables were not seeking work because regular work could not be sustained on their low-caloric diet.

32. Absenteeism among employed labor increased as delays in rationing compelled workers in urban factories to go to the country in search of food. Some plants were shutting down two or three days each week to afford their employees opportunities to do so, while other plants closed completely when their workers could not obtain sufficient food.

33. Partly as a result of the food problem, the number of persons seeking employment through public labor exchanges in the six largest prefectures (Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Aichi and Hyogo) remained about the same although the number of unemployed increased as indicated by the following chart.



Textile Employment

34. A detailed breakdown of textile employment at the end of April was made public by the Textile Association. The small number of workers and the high proportion of those engaged in sewing, almost one third, emphasized the low state of the industry resulting from the war. The figures, which do not include silk reeling, follow:

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT
April

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cotton spinning and weaving	11,781	58,128	69,909
Silk spinning and weaving	1,433	8,239	9,742
Woolen and worsted	4,460	11,583	16,043
Hard fiber	3,610	13,512	17,122
Rayon yarn	4,833	3,541	8,374
Rayon staple	4,194	1,230	5,424
Silk and rayon weaving	6,442	29,753	36,195
Finishing and dyeing	5,771	4,243	10,014
Sewing goods	16,775	79,613	96,388
Hosiery	3,042	9,258	12,300
Yarn twisting	3,629	10,711	14,340
Sundry goods	2,229	7,949	10,178
Rope and nets	48	52	100
Fish nets	566	7,363	7,929
Sewing thread	1,372	4,028	5,400
Rayon pulp	<u>2,188</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>2,595</u>
Total	72,393	249,660	322,053

35. The campaign to recruit workers for the manufacture of cotton textiles continued behind schedule.

The Textile Association reported that 1,500 men and 10,200 women were recruited during April against the quota of 2,231 men and 36,034 women set for the period ending 30 June. It was anticipated that recruitment would decline somewhat during May and June since the principal source of new workers, recent graduates of higher primary schools, was tapped in April.

36. In order to facilitate cotton textile recruitment a semi-official Textile Recruitment Committee composed of representatives of the textile companies, public officials, businessmen and educators was organized under the Ministry of Health and Welfare. In addition to utilizing the public labor exchanges fully the committee initiated a ¥ 2,700,000 program including movies, posters, newspaper advertisements and pamphlets.

In a special effort to increase recruitment the Ministry of Health and Welfare announced that all male mill hands would receive 3.1 go of rice or substitutes per day and women 2.8 go daily, compared with the regular ration of 2.1 go for the general population.

37. A comparable recruitment program for silk filature spinners was announced by the Raw Silk Association. As of 31 March 4,999 men and 38,904 women were engaged in silk spinning. The Raw Silk Association planned to increase this number to a total of 87,271 workers by 30 September.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

38. To relieve unemployment and increase consumer goods in the immediate future SCAP ordered the Japanese Government on 18 May to retain a ¥ 6,000,000,000 appropriation for a public works program in its 1946-47 budget. The program is to provide from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 men-years of employment and is designed to employ about 2,000,000 persons on productive projects.

39. The program includes three significant projects calculated to improve the supplies of food and coal. The reclamation of sufficient land to produce an additional 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1947 is under way. Construction of roads to coal and timber reserves will make available substantial coal stockpiles which are now inaccessible. Extension of feeder power lines to coal mines will save about 12 percent of the coal mine output currently consumed at the mines for power.

40. The appropriation will be administered by the Ministry of Finance. Priority rating of the projects and certification on a quarterly basis for transfer of funds from the Ministry of Finance to the ministry responsible for the project will be made by the Economic Stabilization Board. The general principles governing the operation of the program are outlined in Summation Number 7, pages 186-187.

Vocational Training

41. Plans for the first large-scale vocational training program have been completed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and will go into operation upon approval of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The three-year plan is designed to train 600,000 persons yearly at an annual cost of ¥ 250,000,000 in the fields of construction, agriculture, fishing, mining, handicrafts and office work. The trainees, who are to include many ex-servicemen and war workers, are to be taught in 4,711 classes of 3 to 6 months duration. Consumer goods produced in the training classes are to be marketed through regular distribution channels. The proceeds from the sales are to be used for ordinary expenditures of the vocational training program.

Representatives from the Ministry of Health and Welfare held briefing conferences with prefectural officials during May to inform them of the details of the plan.

LABOR FOR OCCUPATION FORCES

42. The Japanese Government continued to supply the labor needs of the Occupation Forces although a decrease in efficiency due to the general food shortage was evident.

Japanese labor furnished to the Occupation Forces and wages paid during March, as reported by the EIGHTH Army, were:

Average number of workers per day	170,796
Total wages in money	¥ 105,794,644
Total wages in kind	¥ 217,722

The number represented a decline of about 10,000 workers from the preceding month and was occasioned by deactivation and consolidation of labor-using units.

SECTION 9

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Exports.	2
Imports.	15

1. A survey is being made to determine possible exports from Japan to Southeast Asia and to locate critically needed import items.

EXPORTS

2. The following table gives a summary of export shipments completed in May and cumulative totals from 1 January to 25 May.

EXPORTS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity Shipped</u>		<u>Principal Countries of Destination</u>
		<u>1-25 May</u>	<u>1 Jan-25 May</u>	
Textiles				
Raw silk	bale a/	10,926	31,960	USA
Agricultural and marine products				
Mulberry seedlings	piece	0	2,910,000	China, Korea
Mulberry seed	pound	0	3,000	Korea
Larch seed	pound	0	100	UK
Silkworm eggs	sheet	0	350,400	China, USSR
	gram	0	3,504,000	
Vegetable seed	kilogram	0	21,500	Korea
Wood and paper				
Mining timbers	piece	137,400	813,559	China
Railway sleepers (ties)	piece	37,000	138,945	China
Bamboo (meso)	piece	3,500	3,500	Korea
(medake)	bundle	9,000	9,000	Korea
Paper, cigarette	short ton	59	122	Korea
	case b/	871	871	Korea
Nonmetallic mineral products				
Coal	metric ton	66,980	411,619	Korea, Hongkong
Salt	metric ton	7,000	7,000	Korea
Chemicals and drugs				
Fitch	metric ton	953	8,426	Korea
Sulfuric aluminate	metric ton	256	236	Korea
Chlorine, liquid c/	metric ton	12	12	Korea
Soda ash	metric ton	10	10	Korea
Bicarbonate of soda	metric ton	5	5	Korea
Dynamite	metric ton	0	13	China

Commodity	Unit	Quantity Shipped		Principal Countries of Destination
		1-25 May	Cumulative 1 Jan-25 May	
Metals and manufactures				
Locomotives	each	11	11	Korea
Driving wheels, locomotive	pair	15	15	Korea
Wheels and axles, railroad car	pair	80	80	Korea
Boiler tubes	metric ton	2	2	Korea
Automotive switch system parts	box <u>b/</u>	34	34	Korea
Needles, recording cutting	piece	500	500	Korea
Electrical apparatus	case <u>b/</u>	9	9	Korea
Detonators, electric	piece	0	150,000	China

a/ One bale weighs 132 pounds.

b/ Weight undetermined.

c/ Emergency shipment due to breakdown in U. S. Army chlorination plant.

3. Korea has requested shipment of 2,636,178 yards of textiles which were originally manufactured in Japan for sale in Korea. Cotton piece goods requested will be subject to allocation control by the International Textile Committee.

4. SCAP has approved the export to Korea of 65,000 bundles and 58,000 pieces of bamboo to be shipped in monthly allotments. The first shipment was dispatched in the form of a bamboo raft for the Korean fishing industry.

5. Of the 1,500 metric tons of antimony that the Japanese Government was directed to export, 500 metric tons were assembled at Tokyo and Yokohama. The first shipment is scheduled for June.

6. Of a required 10,000 metric tons of pig tin, 3,000 metric tons were assembled and are to be dispatched in three equal shipments, the first coinciding with the first antimony movement.

7. The Japanese Government was directed to prepare for export 15,000 metric tons of refined virgin pig lead.

8. Lots of crude rubber totaling 700 metric tons and 1,350 metric tons were assembled at Yokohama and Kobe, respectively, for grading and possible export.

9. The Japanese Government was directed to export to Korea 8,000 sheets of X-ray film urgently needed for hospital use.

10. The Japanese Government has been directed to release 30,000 bolts of silk fabrics to the Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office for manufacture and sale to personnel of the Occupation Forces. Release of 1,432 bales of raw silk was ordered for manufacture of textiles to be distributed through the Army Exchanges.

11. Release of 92,537 pounds of silk fish nets and silk plied threads as well as 3,616 pounds of hunting nets was granted to help alleviate the food shortage in Japan.

12. The Japanese Government was ordered to prohibit all future retail sales of pearls and pearl articles except as may be specifically authorized by SCAP, principally in order to assure sufficient quantities to meet demands by personnel of the Occupation Forces.

13. An offer of natural pearls for medicinal purposes was made to Central Trust of China. In the past China has consumed up to ¥ 4,000,000 worth of such pearls in a year.

14. The raw fur export program will be much smaller than was originally planned due to the late start of the 1946 fur season. According to Japanese Government data the following quantities were collected during April:

Silver fox	600
Japanese racoon	7,000
Flying squirrel	9,500
Martin	700
Japanese mink	41,000
Hare	100,000

IMPORTS

15. The following table lists items imported during May and cumulative totals from 1 January to 25 May.

IMPORTS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity Received</u>		<u>Principal Countries of Origin</u>
		<u>1-25 May</u>	<u>1 Jan-25 May</u>	
<u>Agricultural and marine products</u>				
Wheat	long ton	24,612	41,828	USA
Rice	long ton	66	15,732	USA
Corn, cracked	long ton	-	198	USA
Sugar	metric ton	303	303	USA
Beans, white	short ton	46	46	USA
Meat, canned	short ton	10,668	10,668	USA
<u>Canned goods,</u>				
miscellaneous	short ton	26	26	USA
B-ration, canned	long ton	3,557	3,557	USA
Fish, canned	long ton	1,481	1,481	USA
Fish, fresh	metric ton	300	300	Korea
Fish, dried	metric ton	60	60	Korea
Sea slugs	metric ton	10	10	Korea
<u>Nonmetallic mineral products</u>				
Phosphate rock	metric ton	3,600	15,640	USA, China
Salt	metric ton	22,107	115,072	China

16. As a result of a survey of the food situation in Japan former President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, recommended that 870,000 tons of food be imported by the end of September, the largest quantities to arrive during June and July when the food shortage is expected to be most critical.

17. Gunny sacks were shipped to China where they will be used to sack the first shipment to Japan of 2,000 tons of wheat bran of a total 13,000 tons awaiting shipping arrangements.

SECTION 10
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food	2
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Cement	14
Minerals	17
Miscellaneous Goods.	18
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1. The food crisis became acute in all major urban districts during May. Most serious lag in distribution occurred in the Tokyo-Yokohama area when foodstuffs received from other prefectures were inadequate to maintain the current ration. Increased supplies of vegetables and fish because of their low caloric content failed to compensate for the reduced staple food distribution.

FOOD

Staple Foods

2. On 30 April staple foodstuffs under government ownership totaled 64.4 days' supply. Quantities varied from 2.9 days' supply in Tokyo to 166.3 days' supply in Saga Prefecture. Government-controlled staple food stocks are shown in chart, page 182. Staple food purchases by the Japanese Government are shown in chart, page 183.

3. Interprefectural shipments of rice were insufficient for the daily ration requirements in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. Distribution of the staple food ration was delayed 11 days in Tokyo and 10 days in Yokohama. In Tokyo the delay accumulated over a six-week period causing a daily allotment of about 80 percent of the current ration of 1,042 calories per person.

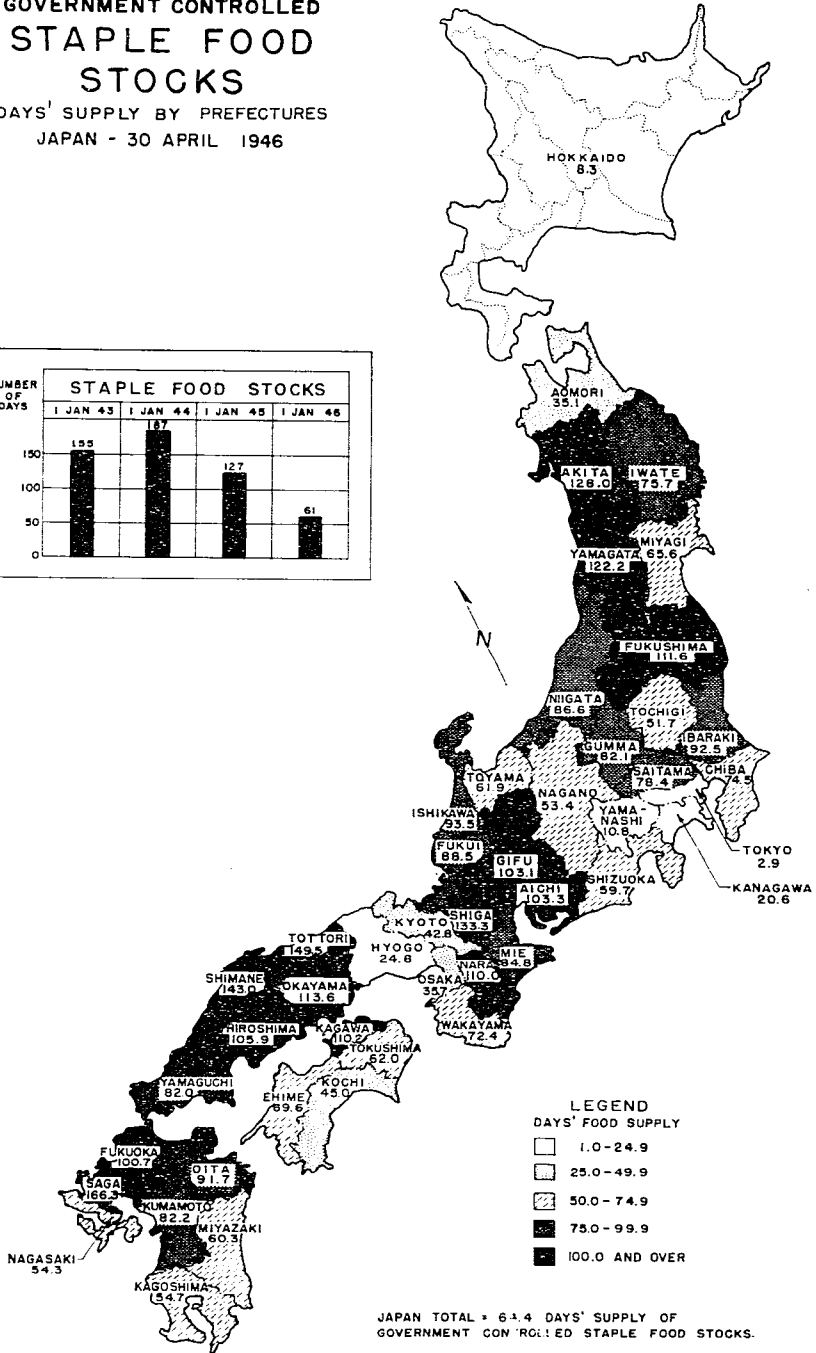
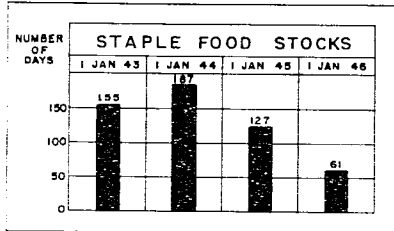
The sharp decline of interprefectural rice shipments set urban foodstocks at unprecedented low levels in May. Local stocks in most surplus-producing prefectures were lessened by "deficit transfers" which jeopardized reserves beyond July or August.

4. The main hindrance in obtaining more interprefectural shipments of rice stems from the extreme reluctance of farmers to have additional stocks removed from their villages. Since a considerable amount of government-owned staple foodstuffs is in warehouses of village agricultural associations the Government does not have complete control over all stocks to which it has title.

Farmers contend that if quotas for rice purchase and "deficit transfers" are filled their diet will dwindle to an

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOOD STOCKS

DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES
JAPAN - 30 APRIL 1946



LEGEND
DAYS' FOOD SUPPLY

- 1.0-24.9
- ▨ 25.0-49.9
- ▩ 50.0-74.9
- 75.0-99.9
- 100.0 AND OVER

JAPAN TOTAL = 61.4 DAYS' SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOOD STOCKS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

MAY 1946

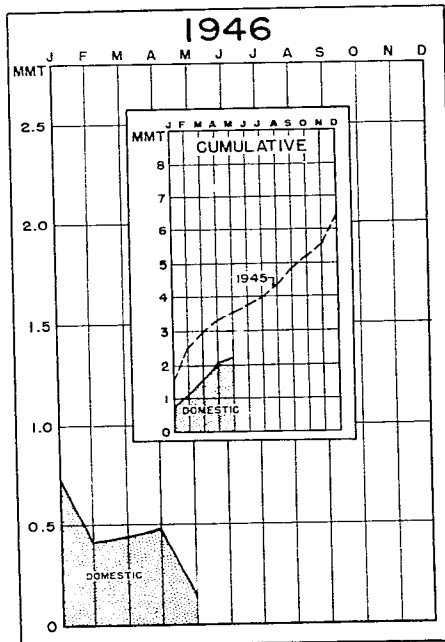
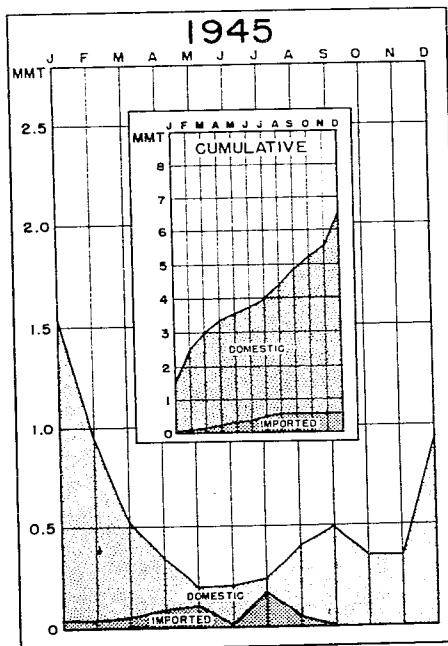
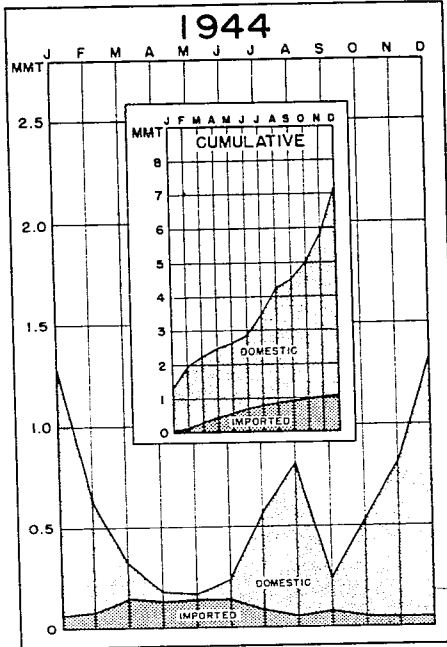
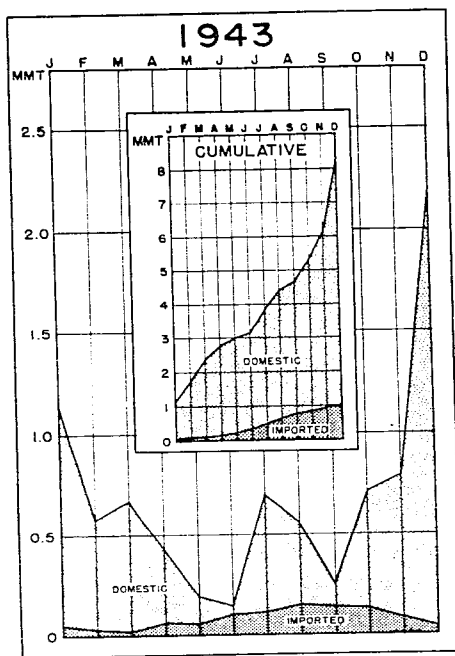
GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 51

STAPLE FOOD

PURCHASES BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MONTHLY 1943-1946



MMT-MILLION METRIC TONS
 NOTE: ALL QUANTITIES HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF RICE. COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR CEREALS OTHER THAN RICE HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY COMPUTING THEIR NUTRITIONAL EQUIVALENT IN METRIC TONS OF RICE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
 MAY 46 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 52

inadequate level during the months of intense farm labor. Their resistance is often backed by threats to forcibly intercept further shipments from their localities.

5. Manifestations of the critical condition were evidenced in increased turnover, absenteeism and the general lack of efficiency among heavy laborers. Supplementary rations for heavy labor were drastically reduced in all districts and virtually abandoned in the Tokyo-Yokohama area during the emergency.

Imports

6. To relieve the crisis in the Tokyo-Yokohama area SCAP released 8,705 long tons of imported wheat flour for distribution under EIGHTH Army surveillance. The quantity was sufficient for 5.2 days' rations and allotment was scheduled from 21 to 28 May. A detailed report will be submitted to SCAP by the Japanese Government.

A previous emergency occurred in Hokkaido late in April culminating a deficit period of five months when rations for 30 to 70 days were omitted. The release of 7,768 long tons of imported rice was authorized chiefly to provide rations for fishermen during the herring run.

The following table itemizes 24,349.5 long tons of imported and U.S. Army foodstuffs released to the Japanese Government:

IMPORTED AND U.S. ARMY EXCESS AND SPOILING FOODS DISTRIBUTED

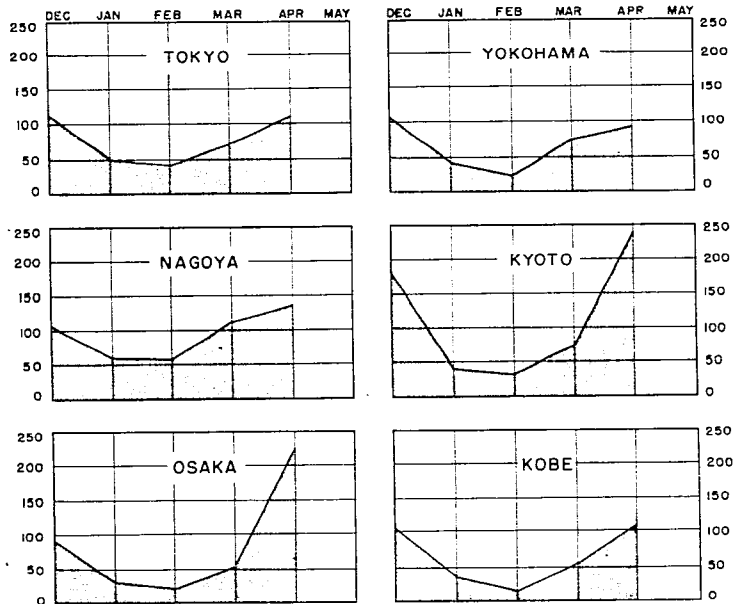
<u>Food</u>	<u>Long Tons</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Released</u>
Wheat flour	892.9	U.S. Army	11 February
	3,125.0	U.S. Army	15 March
	1,621.4	U.S. Army	25 April
	8,705.0	Imports	19 May
Wheat cereal	178.2	U.S. Army	10 April
Wheat	272.0	Imports (spoilage)	15 April
Cracked corn	80.8	U.S. Army	13 April
Potatoes	694.3	U.S. Army	21 April
Rice	7,768.0	Imports	25 April
Fresh meat	13.4	U.S. Army	27 April
Fresh fish	20.0	Imports	2 May
Canned food	978.5	U.S. Army	7 April

These foodstocks were excess or in danger of imminent spoilage. As of 21 May, 166,791 long tons of imported food was being held in storage for future distribution. In addition to 42,460 long tons of grain from the regular import program, this quantity includes 27,264 long tons of excess U.S. Army food and 97,067 tons of Army emergency reserve wheat.

Vegetables

7. Increased vegetable production in April resulted in supplies more than double those of each of the previous four months. A daily per capita consumption of 148.5 grams was provided, representing an increase of 79.6 grams over March consumption. The per capita distribution in the major cities for December-April is summarized in the following chart.

FRESH VEGETABLES — AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY PER CAPITA
 MAJOR CITIES—JAPAN—DEC 45 TO APR 46
 (GRAMS PER CAPITA)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

MAY 46

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 53

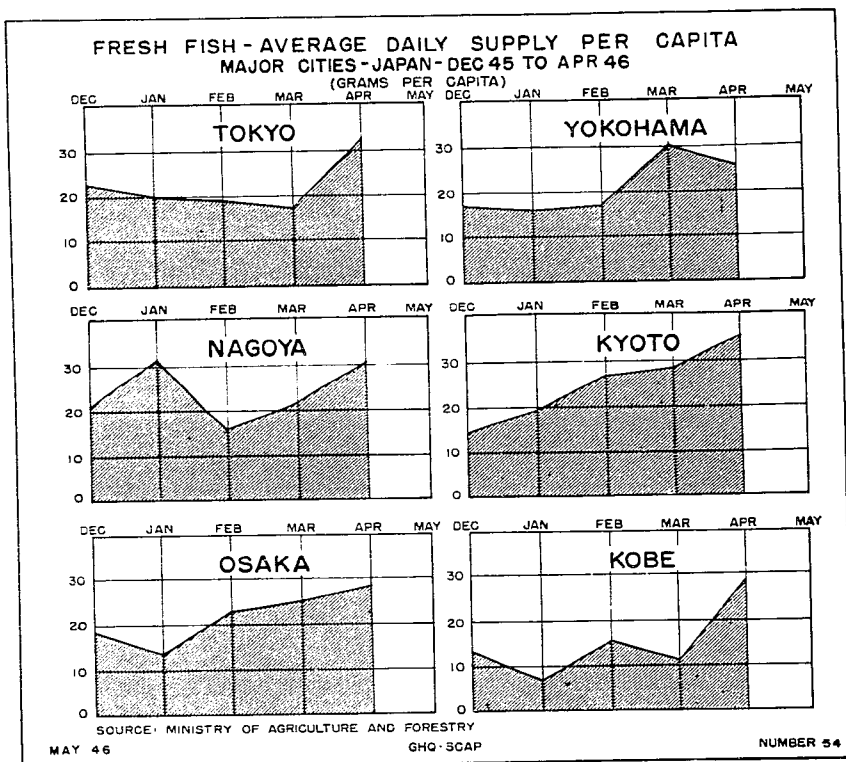
8. Prices to consumers continued at levels set on 1 March under the "bargain sale" system with a few exceptions selling at slightly less than ceiling. Prices to producers were well within the limit set by the latest price revision on 21 March. Due to the increased seasonal harvest the trend of producers' prices was downward.

Fish

9. Total quantity of fish distributed in the major cities during April was 56 percent over the average for the previous four months. The increase was attributable directly to the Hokkaido spring herring run and indirectly to the greater supply and better distribution of fuel oil to fishermen. In Tokyo and Kobe the distribution of fish doubled that of March. Nagoya reported a substantial increase while in Yokohama, Kyoto and Osaka the distribution was practically unchanged.

The average daily per capita consumption of fish acquired through official channels during April was 30.6 grams, an increase of 11 grams over the average for the previous four months. The daily per capita distribution for the six major cities for December through April is indicated in chart, page 186.

10. Prices for the fish linked with fuel oil remained unchanged.



FUEL

11. Allocation of petroleum products for May and June is shown in the following table:

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ALLOCATION
 May and June
 (kiloliters)

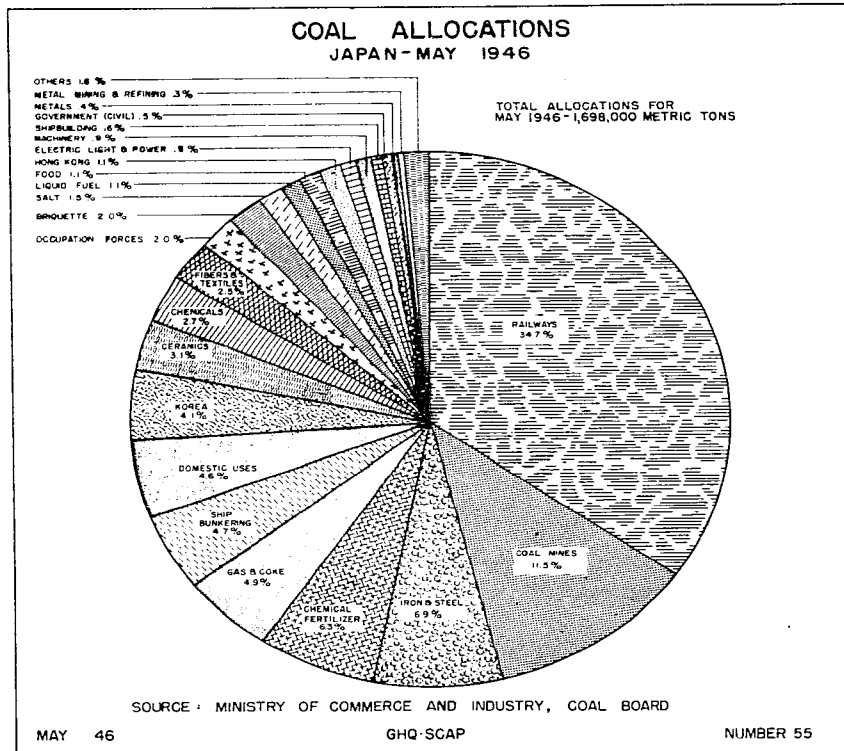
	Gasoline		Kerosene		Gas Oil		Diesel Oil		Fuel Oil		Lube Oil		Grease a/	
	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June
Ships	32	43	105	120	215	235	7,800	8,120	0	0	695	720	7	8
Automobiles	5,840	6,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	580	5	6
Agriculture and forestry	80	100	1,700	3,700	1,000	1,250	263	363	0	0	370	515	9	13
Land reclamation	200	250	300	300	500	500	0	0	0	0	140	140	2	2
Insect control	0	0	0	0	2,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	70	70	300	300	2,300	2,400	10,000	10,000	0	0	870	870	10	10
Government use	700	705	60	61	103	103	302	317	60	60	605	606	32	32
Semiofficial bodies	370	450	23	28	17	50	65	65	0	0	80	87	9	9
Occupation Forces	200	500	13	13	0	0	0	730	0	0	12	77	0	1
Diplomats	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Industry and mining	500	660	370	392	480	500	1,650	1,805	270	270	1,700	2,000	152	169
Total	8,002	9,002	2,876	4,914	6,615	9,038	20,080	21,400	330	330	5,028	5,596	426	450

a/ Metric tons.

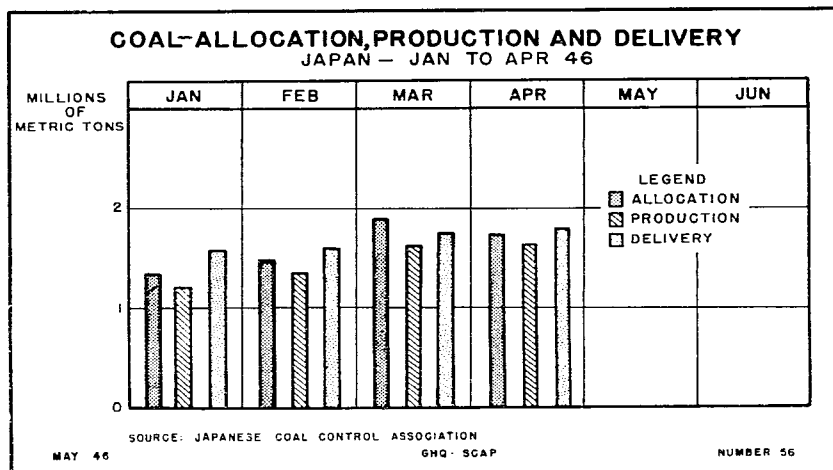
SOURCE: Petroleum Distribution Control Company.

Gasoline allocations for June were 25 percent above April figures, but supplies remain critically low. No changes were noted in distribution of diesel oil for the fishing industry since April.

Coal allocations throughout Japan for May are shown in the following chart.



Comparison of allocations, production and deliveries is shown in the following chart.



COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Supply

12. The over-all supply of fertilizers improved during May and production increased according to plan. Allocation and supply of commercial nitrogenous fertilizers throughout Japan with resulting surpluses or shortages from 21 April to 31 May are shown in chart, page 189.

13. Although the Japanese Government effected slight improvements in deliveries, adequate and prompt transportation from factory to farm area remained a problem. Other factors hampering smooth distribution of fertilizers were lack of fuel for hauls from railway depots to farm areas, exorbitant hauling charges and shortages of packing materials.

In order to supply fertilizers to Hokkaido where the shortage was acute the following transportation plan was adopted:

SOURCES OF FERTILIZERS SHIPPED TO HOKKAIDO

<u>Source</u>	<u>Fertilizers</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(metric tons)</u>	<u>Transportation</u>
Milke	Ammonium sulfate	2,000	Ship
Fushiki	Ammonium sulfate	1,500	Ship
Toyama	Ammonium sulfate	2,000	Aomori-Hakodate Ferry
Niigata Pref	Calcium cyanamide	1,500	Aomori-Hakodate Ferry

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Japan Fertilizer Corporation.

CEMENT

Supply

14. Existing supplies of cement are far below normal requirements. During the first quarter of 1946 the fertilizer industry received 525 metric tons, 16 percent of its allocation; the liquid fuel industry 299 metric tons or 20 percent of its allocation. Among industrial users only the iron and steel industry obtained its allotment. Shipments of cement in January, February and March are shown in chart, page 190.

Distribution

15. Distribution of cement is controlled by the Cement Distribution Control Company whose branch offices in each prefecture act as retail outlets for minor sales. The Company notifies factories of the date, time and place of shipment, pays producers for cement and pays transportation charges to the station nearest the consumer. Payment by the consumer is made to the Company.

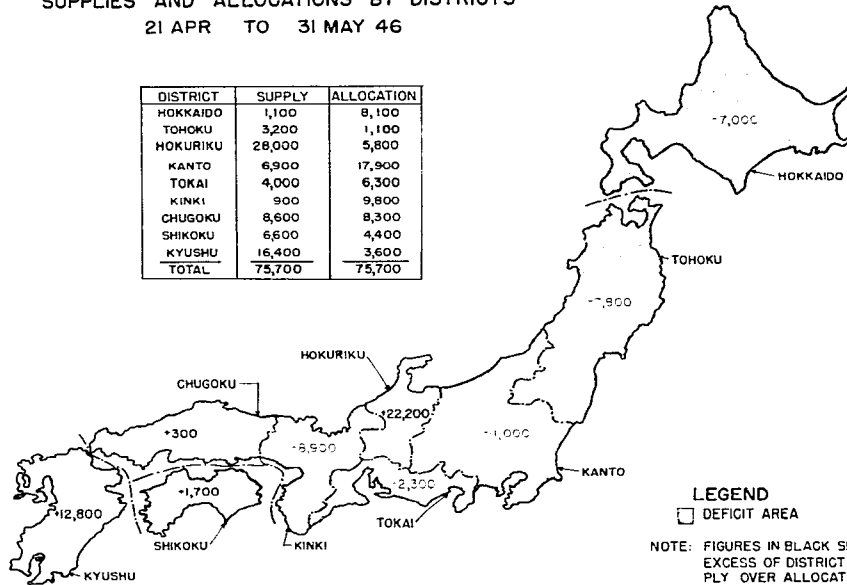
Prices

16. Wholesale and retail prices of cement were fixed in 1937 by general trade agreement. Since March 1940 these prices were set by government regulation and in March 1941 the producer's prices also came under government control. Prices per metric ton are listed in chart, page 190.

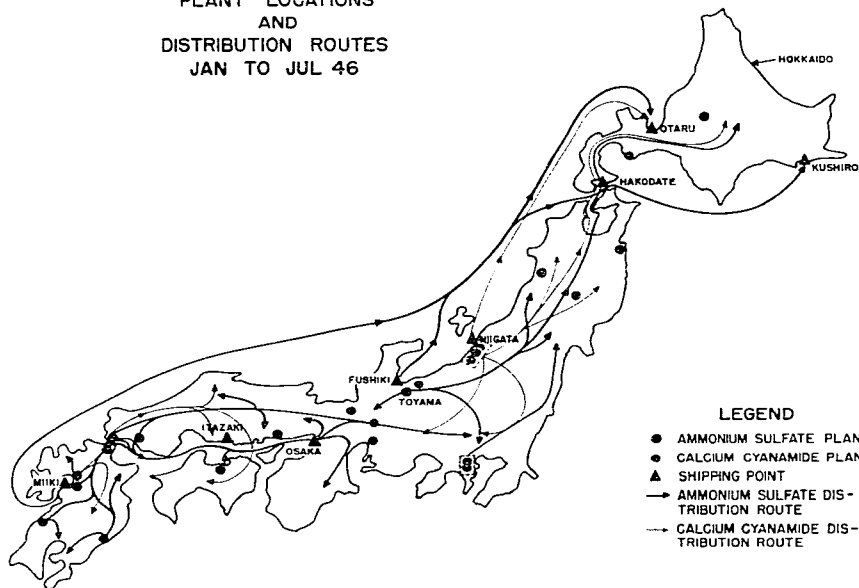
COMMERCIAL NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS JAPAN

AMMONIUM SULFATE AND CALCIUM CYANAMIDE SUPPLIES AND ALLOCATIONS BY DISTRICTS 21 APR TO 31 MAY 46

DISTRICT	SUPPLY	ALLOCATION
HOKKAIDO	1,100	8,100
TOHOKU	3,200	1,100
HOKURIKU	28,000	5,800
KANTO	6,900	17,900
TOKAI	4,000	6,300
KINKI	900	9,800
CHUGOKU	8,600	8,300
SHIKOKU	6,600	4,400
KYUSHU	16,400	3,600
TOTAL	75,700	75,700



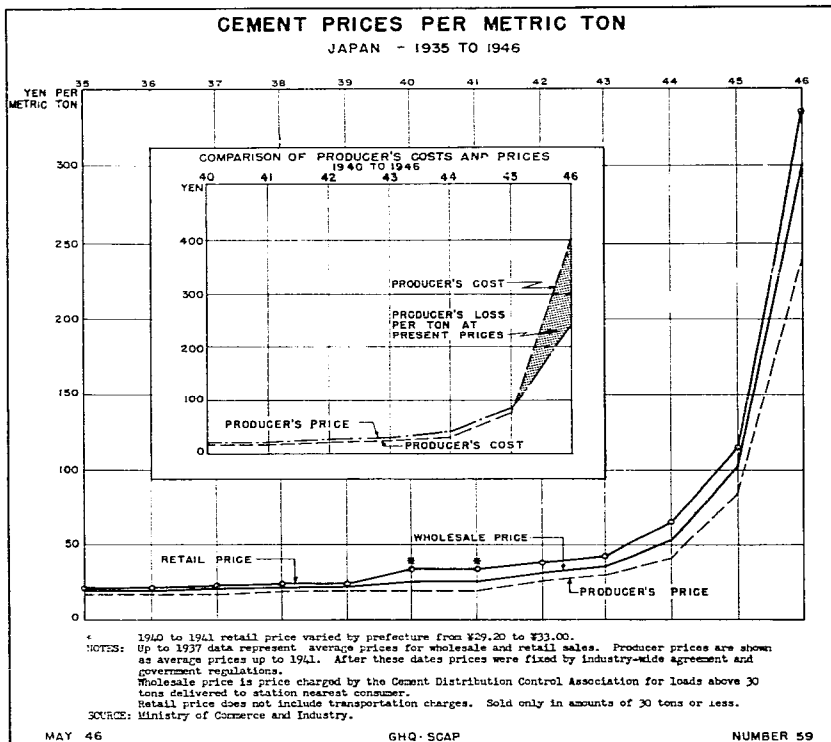
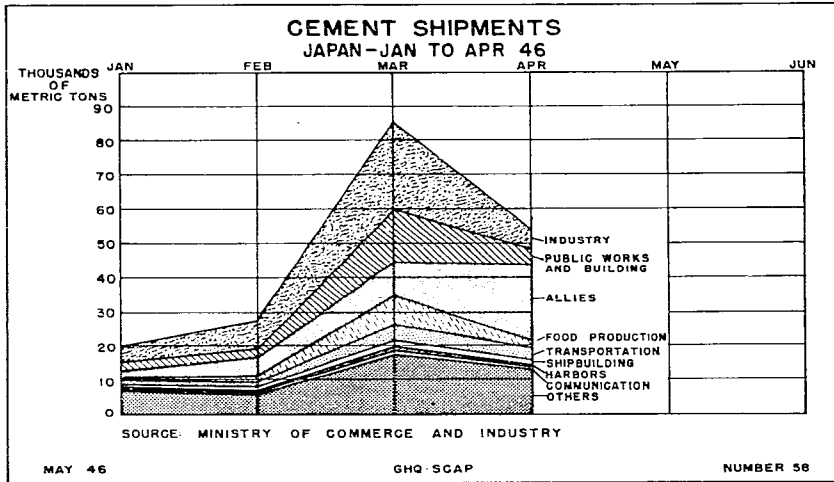
AMMONIUM SULFATE AND CALCIUM CYANAMIDE PLANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION ROUTES JAN TO JUL 46



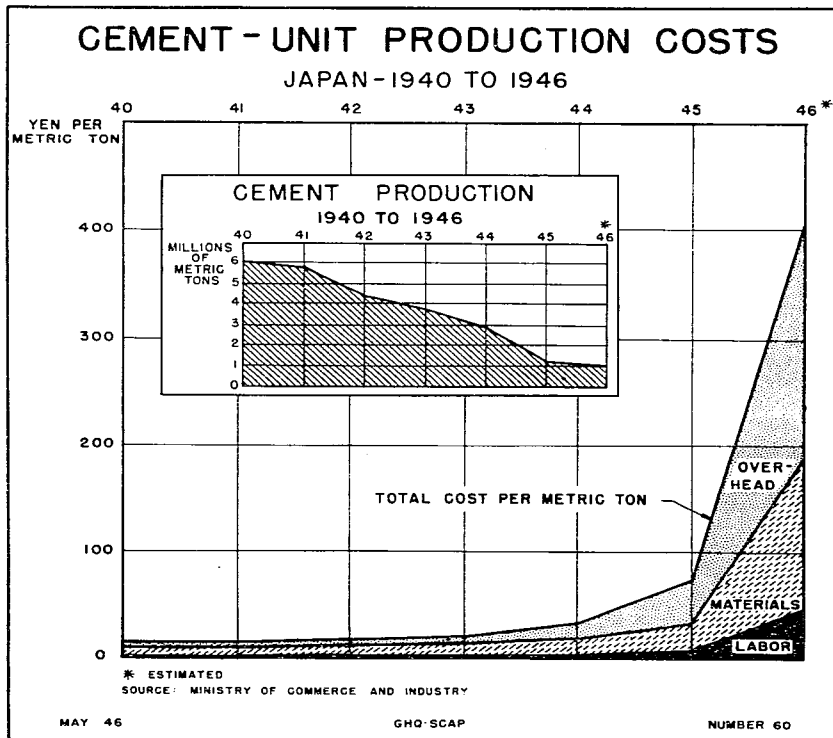
SOURCE JAPAN FERTILIZER CO.
MAY '46

GHQ SCAP

NUMBER 57



Sharp rises in unit cost of production were caused by ascending prices since 1940 and the comparatively small output of cement. A survey of unit production costs from 1940 to March 1946 is shown in the following chart. Comparison of rise in unit costs with producers' prices discloses a loss to producers of about ¥162.82 per metric ton.



MINERALS

Prices

17. New mineral commodity prices, established by the Government 1 April 1946, compared with prevailing December prices, are shown in the following table. Greatest increase is in the price of cadmium which rose from ¥ 900 per 100 kilograms to ¥ 6,500.

MINERAL PRICES (yen)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December 1945</u>	<u>April 1946</u>
Gold	gr	17	17
Silver	kg	310	310
Mercury	kg	116	232
Copper	100 kg	700	1,300
Lead	100 kg	180	400
Zinc			
Electrolytic	100 kg	240	500
Distilled	100 kg	230	450
Tin	100 kg	550	3,000
Antimony	100 kg	355	1,300
Nickel	100 kg	5,000	10,000
Cobalt	100 kg	50,000	50,000
Cadmium	100 kg	900	6,500
Iron ore	MT	50	150
Manganese ore	MT	100	288
Chromite	MT	320	500
Tungsten ore	MT	6,240	19,500
Molybdenum	MT	1,557	3,990
Iron pyrite	MT	20	84
Sulfur	MT	400	980
Asbestos	MT	1,000	2,600
Graphite	MT	300	450
Gypsum	MT	-	120
Barite	MT	70	150
Fluorite	MT	223	600
Arsenic	MT	3,500	3,500
Copper sulfate	MT	400	500

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Bureau of Mines.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Consumer Goods

18. The Daily Necessities Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry prepared and instituted a rationing program from 1 January through 15 May with special provision for emergency needs. The program was based on minimum consumer needs, available stocks on 1 January and anticipated production. Distribution was on a priority basis with preference to war-victim families, farmers, fishermen, forestry workers, mining employees, traffic employees and school children.

Rationed daily necessities are distributed to the prefectural governments by control associations. No items were removed from the ration list and a few were added after 1 April. The following table shows that production and distribution of miscellaneous goods fell far short of the planned program.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
1 January-15 May

Item	Unit	Stock 1 Jan	Actual		Stock 15 May	Estimated Production 15 May-31 Dec
			Production	Distribution		
Fans	ea	55,453	2,159,239	2,104,421	110,271	4,200,000
Pots	ea	60,570	435,938	466,167	30,341	1,750,000
Kettles	ea	-	14,357	12,013	2,344	140,000
Rice vessels	ea	-	30,618	30,193	425	1,030,000
Wash basins	ea	10,000	63,000	73,000	0	350,000
Buckets	ea	-	29,891	25,691	4,200	350,000
Lunch boxes	ea	13,000	401,311	385,495	28,816	1,030,000
Tags	ea	9,504,000	90,000,000	90,504,000	9,000,000	63,000,000
Books	ea	10,000	281,000	263,000	28,000	188,000
Note books	ea	1,500,000	7,900,000	8,900,000	500,000	65,450,000
Electric bulbs	ea	-	7,883,768	7,883,768	0	26,600,000
Needles	ea	10,000,000	5,000,000	0	15,000,000	50,000,000
Umbrellas						
European style	ea	1,300	212,000	129,300	84,000	2,000,000
Japanese style	ea	30,000	580,000	400,000	210,000	1,050,000
Bicycles	ea	166	17,600	6,016	11,760	21,000
Bicycle tires	ea	94,533	1,294,019	713,155	675,397	2,751,500
Leather shoes	ea	650,060	170,000	178,560	641,500	1,400,000
Rubber soled tabi	ea	442,968	6,055,868	4,673,298	1,825,538	14,572,800
Rubber soled cloth shoes	ea	98,280	2,225,498	1,358,814	964,964	11,628,000
Rubber boots	ea	77,469	1,415,310	634,810	857,969	12,500,000
Radios	ea	7,720	39,071	41,737	5,054	300,000
Radio tubes	ea	-	786,282	671,282	2,500	4,700,000
Soap	MT	3,650	6,409	6,231	3,828	2,100
Candles	1b	0	1,538,650	1,517,125	21,525	-
Matches	pkg	21,969	45,591	40,198	27,362	-

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

19. Prices of selected consumer goods are indicated in the following table:

PRICES OF RATIONED DAILY NECESSITIES
September 1939 and May 1946
(yen)

Item	Manufacturer		Control Co		Wholesale		Retail	
	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
Fan	2.35	-	2.73	3.33	17.21	-	18.93	22.30
Pot	5.56	-	6.39	7.80	34.11	-	37.52	44.30
Bucket, iron plate	1.25	-	1.44	1.80	10.00	-	11.20	12.80
Soap	.08	-	.085	.10	.28	.30	.32	.38
Matches (240 pkg)	60.30	61.50	66.50	1.00 ^{a/}	204.90	329.00	344.00	1.50 ^{a/}
Toilet paper (2,000 sheets)	.90	-	.95	1.20	12.00	13.32	-	18.00
Tea kettle	2.95	-	3.16	3.85	16.00	-	18.90	22.70
Steam kettle	3.95	-	4.58	5.58	18.00	-	21.20	25.40
Electric bulb	.35	-	.47	.50	5.05	-	55.50	6.10
Candle	.31	-	.35	.45	6.25	-	6.35	8.00
Umbrella								
European style	7.35	-	7.94	9.96	38.00	39.20	40.00	46.00
Japanese style					19.00	-	19.95	22.00
Notebook	.05	.061	.052	.06	.62	.64	.70	.70
Rubber soled cloth shoes	.63	-	.82	.90	18.00	18.75	19.75	21.10
Rubber soled tabi	1.03	-	1.25	1.50	17.00	17.60	18.60	20.00
Rubber boots					35.00	36.90	38.90	42.00
Leather shoes (men)					85.00	88.00	90.00	100.00
Leather shoes (women)					76.00	78.00	80.00	90.00

^{a/} Each package.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Radio Sets

20. Latest official prices on "national" radio sets were approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Finance on 20 May. Because factory prices increased from ¥ 330 to ¥ 500 the tax was removed from all sets costing ¥ 500 or less.

A system for distributing radios was adopted 27 February by the newly formed Radio Distribution Corporation. Radios are rationed by localities and shipments specified to manufacturers.

HOUSING

21. The critical housing situation is illustrated in chart, page 195, which shows the dwelling units destroyed during the war and the number constructed from 15 August 1945 to 30 April 1946.

Construction

22. The percentage rise in the price of building materials, which contributes to the housing shortage, is indicated in the following table:

INCREASE IN LEGAL WHOLESALE PRICES OF
MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF JAPANESE HOMES
1939-1946
21 May
(percent)

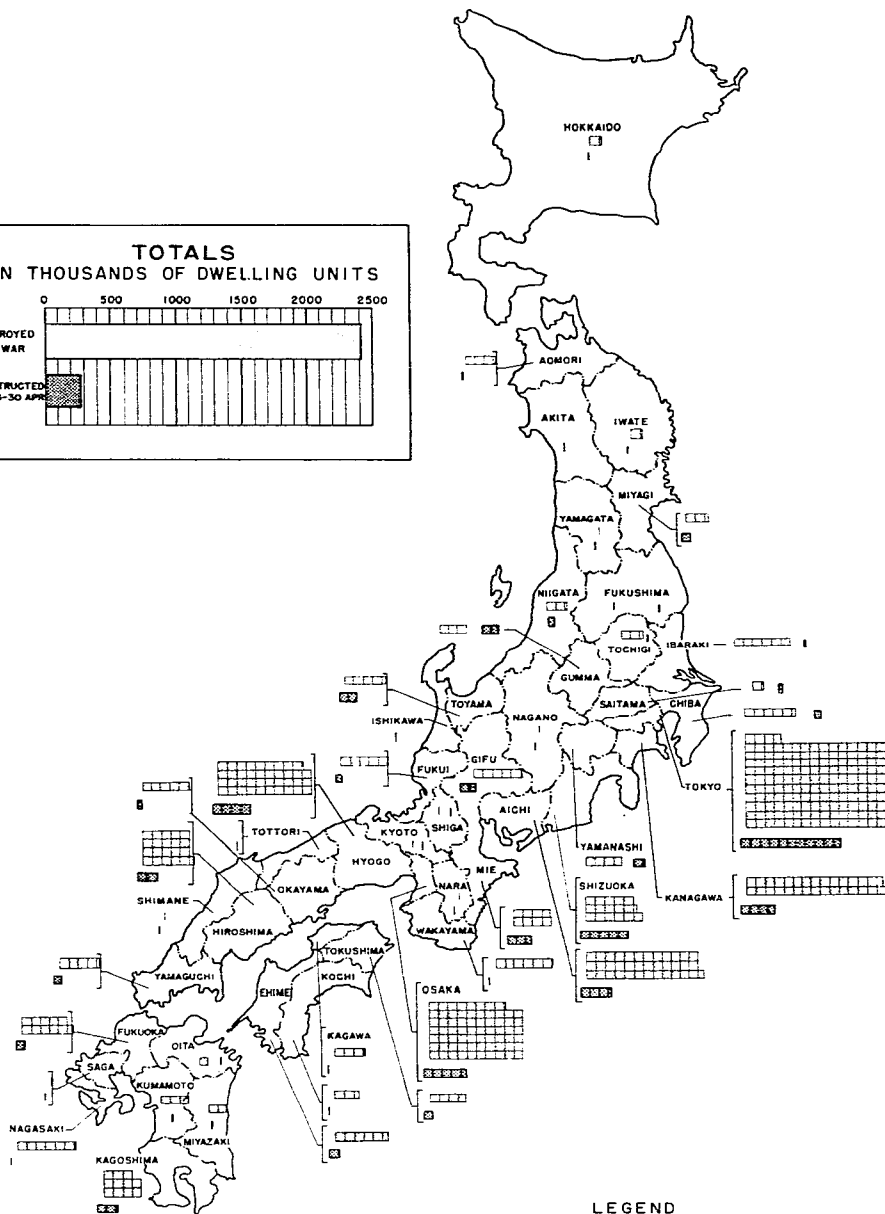
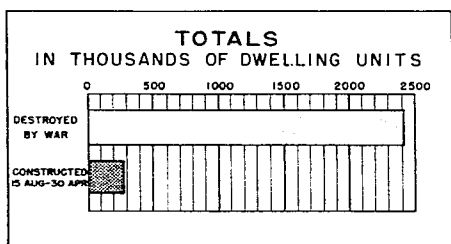
<u>Material</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Preceding Price</u>	<u>Increase over</u> <u>Preceding Price</u>	<u>Increase over</u> <u>1939 Price</u>
Lumber	Dec 45	129	600
Glass	Jan 46	312	2,130
Tatami (straw mats)	Oct 44	903 a/	3,420 a/
Nails	Dec 45	125	1,260
Cement	Oct 45	295	1,050
Roofing tiles	Jan 46	183	1,896
Paper	May 45	330	990

a/ At present there is no ceiling price on tatami. The figures used are based on a ceiling price under consideration.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

HOUSING - JAPAN

DWELLING UNITS DESTROYED BY WAR
AND
DWELLING UNITS* CONSTRUCTED FROM
15 AUG 45 TO 30 APR 46

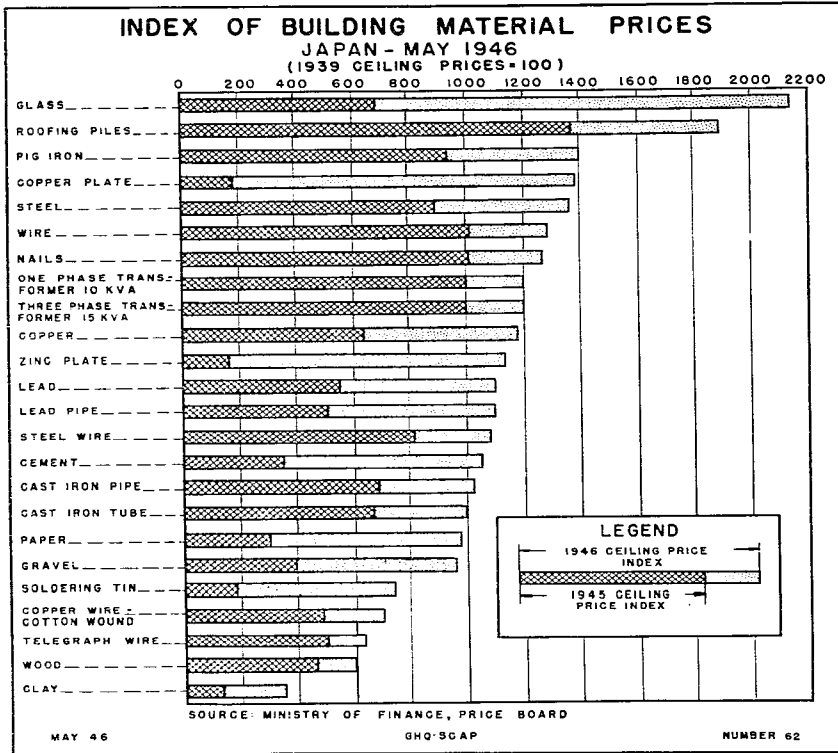


LEGEND

- REPRESENTS 5000 DWELLING UNITS DESTROYED
- ▨ REPRESENTS 5000 DWELLING UNITS CONSTRUCTED

* INCLUDING TEMPORARY BARRACKS AND HUTS
SOURCE: BOARD OF RECONSTRUCTION

23. The trend in prices of construction and building materials is presented in the following chart:



ENFORCEMENT

24. Violations of price control and rationing laws based on April reports of 21 prefectures received from the Economic Police Section of the Home Ministry show an increase of 79.5 percent over the preceding month's figures. This represents a 60.28 percent increase over the norm for the period December through April.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking	3
Public Finance	19

1. The initial effect on financial institutions of the currency conversion and deposit freeze program was characterized by an increase in deposits and a decrease in borrowings from the Bank of Japan.

2. The Japanese Government submitted a temporary budget for April, May and June pending submission of the General Account budget for the fiscal year 1946-47.

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

3. The Japanese Government was authorized to make yen payments against certificates expressed in Chinese national currency dollars brought into Japan by Japanese prisoners of war repatriated from China. Payments will be made at the exchange rate of CN\$ 136 for ¥ 1. Settlement between Japan and the areas concerned will be effected at a later date.

4. The Japanese Government was authorized to make yen payments against duly certified receipts for Bank of Japan notes taken up from Japanese in Korea.

5. A quantity of Japanese currency and nonnegotiable financial instruments confiscated from repatriated Japanese nationals in areas outside Japan was received and turned over to the Japanese Government for distribution to the owners.

Currency Circulation

6. Note circulation on 21 May was ¥ 33,437,000,000. This represents an increase of ¥ 5,264,000,000 since 30 April and ¥ 14,628,000,000 since 31 March. The rate of increase has declined from an average of ¥ 370,000,000 a day from 9 March through 31 March to ¥ 311,000,000 daily during April and to ¥ 250,000,000 daily during the first 21 days of May.

7. The Bank of Japan's estimates as to the purposes for which deposit withdrawals in cash or unrestricted checks were made during March and April follow:

DEPOSIT WITHDRAWALS
(percent)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Living expenses	37.3	29.0
Wages and salaries	26.8	44.2
Business expenses	11.6	13.5
Emergencies	1.4	1.5
Others	<u>22.9</u>	<u>11.8</u>
	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

The increase in the note issue has resulted primarily from a withdrawal of deposits. From 7 March through 30 April total bank loans decreased by ¥ 1,284,000,000 while total deposits decreased by ¥ 11,475,000,000. Up to 30 April only ¥ 2,958,000,000 in new currency had been deposited in unrestricted accounts.

Bank of Japan

8. The continued increase of currency in circulation is reflected in the condensed statements of the Bank of Japan for 20 April and 20 May.

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>20 April</u>	<u>20 May</u>
Cash	654	680
Government bonds and securities	3,255	5,248
Advances to Government	10,921	11,809
Loans	29,959	29,567
Agencies accounts	24,726	24,623
Miscellaneous accounts	2,337	2,121
Interoffice items on government account	619	1,606
Interoffice account	<u>10</u>	<u>842</u>
Total	72,481	76,496
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Notes issued	25,328	33,141
Government deposits	35,091	30,323
Other deposits	6,542	7,414
Miscellaneous accounts	5,230	5,204
Net profit for current period	58	181
Capital and reserves	<u>232</u>	<u>233</u>
Total	72,481	76,496

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Ordinary Banks

9. All financial institutions were greatly affected by the

emergency financial measures instituted during March. Financial statistics for that month may reflect the immediate impact of these measures and may not necessarily be indicative of changes during April and May, figures for which are not yet available.

10. Aggregate deposits in all ordinary banks increased ¥ 12,611,000,000 or 12 percent during March. Borrowings from the Bank of Japan decreased while loans continued to expand but at a considerably slower rate.

ALL ORDINARY BANKS
(millions of yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>Net Change from 28 February</u>
Deposits	116,981	+ 12,611
Borrowed money (Bank of Japan)	19,198	- 9,421
Loans	79,531	+ 499
Securities	48,120	+ 5,130 <u>a/</u>

a/ Increase resulted primarily from investment in National Government bonds.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Special Banks

11. Deposits in special banks increased ¥ 7,035,000,000 during March or about 27 percent over the previous month. Borrowings from the Bank of Japan decreased while total loans continued to expand but at a slower rate.

NINE SPECIAL BANKS
(millions of yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>Net Change from 28 February</u>
Deposits	33,293	+ 7,035
Borrowed money (Bank of Japan)	4,364	- 1,954
Loans	26,330	+ 276
Securities	20,039	+ 4,334 <u>a/</u>

a/ Of this amount investment in National Government bonds accounted for ¥ 4,285,000,000.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Savings Banks

12. During March deposits in savings banks increased but borrowings, loans and securities decreased.

ALL SAVINGS BANKS
(millions of yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>Net Change from 28 February</u>
Deposits	7,907	+ 585
Borrowed money (Bank of Japan)	1,502	-1,008
Loans	818	- 69
Securities	8,481	- 0.2

SOURCE: Bank of Japan

Deposit Funds Management Bureau

13. Postal savings deposits, including stamp savings and balances in postal transfer accounts, during April increased ¥ 2,562,000,000 and amounted to ¥ 56,717,000,000 at the end of the month. Cash and deposits increased ¥ 238,000,000, totaling ¥ 6,384,000,000 at the end of April. During the same period investments in Government bonds totaled ¥ 47,141,000,000, an increase of ¥ 1,660,000,000.

War Damage Claims

14. The Japanese Government was directed to stop payment of interest on amounts credited to blocked bank accounts in connection with payments made on claims arising from the production or supply of war materials, from war damage or from construction or conversion of war plants.

The Government was also directed to stop interest payments on loans made by banks or other financial institutions to insurance companies when the purpose of the loan was to supply funds to pay claims arising from the production or supply of war materials, from war damage or from construction or conversion of war plants.

Interest payments may be continued on any portions of loans made by banks or other financial institutions to insurance companies which were paid out to claimants in cash or to the Central Non-Life Insurance Corporation by withdrawals from blocked accounts.

Withdrawals from blocked bank accounts were authorized to pay fines assessed by Occupation Force courts.

Security Markets

15. Over-the-counter trading in securities was slight during April, reflecting uncertainty over the trend of the political situation. Toward the end of the month prices began to firm and volume to expand. Continued weakness was displayed in many of the top holding companies' stocks and strength continued in amusement and department store issues. Prices of other securities showed little change during April.

After a long period of inactivity interest is apparently reviving in security underwriting. The first corporation debentures to be issued since the end of the war were those of the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company, amounting to ¥ 60,000,000.

Insurance

16. SCAP directed insurance companies to submit a complete

financial analysis of their insurance investments and company ownership of stock as of 31 March. This information will be used to ascertain the financial stability of the companies and their investments in war material producing industries.

Liquidation

17. The Japanese Government was directed to take necessary action to suspend the effect of all laws and ordinances limiting the commencement of legal action on claims maturing after 1 January 1931. As a result the Statute of Limitations (prescriptions) cannot be pleaded as a defense or bar to any action brought by any closed institution or by any creditor of such institution on claims maturing after 1 January 1931.

Such action was deemed necessary to afford the closed institutions, through their liquidators, such protection as may be desirable to effect realization on all forms of credit extended by the closed institutions.

18. The preliminary activities of the Committee of Conservators with respect to the examination and investigation of closed institutions under its jurisdiction are progressing rapidly. The Committee submitted reports on the Bank of Kanan and the Commercial and Industrial Bank of Taiwan.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

19. The provision of the proposed tax laws submitted by the Japanese Government and revision of the general taxation system are being studied by SCAP.

National Government Budget

20. Formal submission of the General Account budget for the fiscal year 1946-47 was further delayed by the Government's revision of cost estimates for the occupational housing program. Conferences between SCAP and Japanese officials disclosed that the estimates contained in the previously submitted informal budget could not be justified by the Government and that substantial downward revisions would be required.

21. In accordance with the Japanese Constitution the budget for the fiscal year 1945-46 became effective for the fiscal year 1946-47 as a result of the failure of the Government to approve a current budget by 1 April.

Until a new 1946-47 budget is approved by the Diet a temporary budget for April, May and June was submitted as an interim measure by the Japanese Government. The temporary budget and necessary financing were approved by SCAP with the understanding that the temporary budget will be replaced in its entirety by the new General Account budget for the fiscal year 1946-47 when approved.

22. Japanese Budget Bureau officials were informally advised of the budgetary techniques to be observed in order to secure adequate control and reporting on governmental programs established under the direction of SCAP.

Local Government Finance

23. Local government funds to be included in the 1946-47 General Account budget total ¥ 3,272,635,000 pending investigation and justification of the amount submitted.

The organization of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the laws concerning organization of prefectures, cities, towns and villages are being studied by SCAP to provide a basis for recommendations to encourage greater local self-government.

Special Accounts

24. Food certificates outstanding at the beginning of May amounted to ¥ 3,300,000,000. In addition SCAP approved a request of the Government to issue certificates totaling ¥ 3,900,000,000 from May through July to pay for food purchases.

25. The salt subsidy program was revised by the Monopoly Bureau on 8 May. Under the new system an effort is being made to increase the size of new plants in order to facilitate control and promote a more efficient utilization of funds and materials.

Subsidies are not granted until the plant is completed and inspected and the local committee has approved the expenditures, except that advances may be made when building expenditures will exceed ¥ 500,000. Plants whose initial cost of production is less than ¥ 10,000 are not subsidized.

National Debt

26. A summary of the national debt of the Japanese Government follows:

NATIONAL DEBT	
30 April	
(millions of yen)	
Government bonds, domestic	142,774
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	56,026
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Overdraft on Bank of Japan	5,300
Special debt certificates <u>a/</u>	5,154
Navy arsenal loan (short-term)	40
Other short-term loans	1,698
Rice bills and food certificates	<u>3,327</u>
Total	203,013

a/ Issued in payment for wartime enterprise adjustment.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Imperial Household

27. A directive was issued prohibiting the Imperial Household from contributing to the support of the Imperial Princes.

28. An inventory of Imperial assets as of 1 May was submitted to SCAP for analysis.

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control	1
Antitrust and Cartels	14
Reparations	21

PROPERTY CONTROL

United Nations Property

1. Reports on 1,057 foreign properties seized during the war were submitted to SCAP by the Ministry of Finance.

FOREIGN PROPERTIES SEIZED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
25 May
(yen)

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Great Britain</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of properties	353	601	103	1,057
Original value of properties (land, buildings and movables) <u>a/</u>	29,261,142.26	31,310,336.14	3,155,873.55	63,727,351.95
Securities <u>a/</u>	37,809,985.30	19,665,728.05	482,184.00	57,957,897.35
Gross proceeds from sale of properties and securities	4,455,682.31	50,632,065.68	3,473,682.12	58,561,430.11
Value of unsold property <u>a/</u>	33,949,077.66	13,639,751.88	359,973.29	47,948,802.83
Present bank balances <u>b/</u>	52,112,595.56	46,422,348.43	3,270,982.80	101,805,926.79

a/ Based on Japanese appraisals which vary from values reported by the property owners.

b/ Represents bank balances of individuals and firms on 7 December 1941 plus net proceeds from sales of property by Japanese administrators.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

PROFIT AND LOSS TO ORIGINAL PROPERTY OWNERS
(yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Great Britain</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>
Land, buildings and movables	29,261,142.26	31,310,336.14	3,155,873.55
Securities	37,809,985.30	19,665,728.05	482,184.00
Total appraised property value	67,071,127.56	50,976,064.19	3,638,057.55
Sales	4,455,682.31	50,632,065.68	3,473,682.12
Balance of appraised property value	62,615,445.25	343,998.51	164,375.43
Balance reported unsold	33,949,077.66	13,639,751.88	359,973.29
	28,666,367.59 <u>a/</u>		13,295,753.37 <u>b/</u>
			195,597.86 <u>b/</u>

a/ Apparent loss to original property owners.

b/ Apparent profit to original property owners.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

2. Archeological specimens and records seized by the Japanese in North China were returned to the Chinese Government.

3. The Japanese Government deposited in the vaults of the Bank of Japan 83.3 milligrams of radium claimed as British property. Its ownership is being verified.

4. The outer cover for the Siamese Buddhist Relic was placed in custody in the Bank of Japan pending its return to Siam by the Siamese Government representative.

Japanese Property

5. A SCAP memorandum of 13 May required that the property of specific undesirable organizations dissolved prior to 4 January 1946 be impounded and inventoried and that information concerning all transactions since 7 December 1941 be submitted to SCAP.

6. In compliance with a SCAP memorandum of 6 October reports of Japanese external assets were submitted through the Ministry of Finance and are being analyzed by SCAP.

Imperial Household

7. The Japanese Government submitted to SCAP an inventory of precious metals and jewelry held by the Imperial Household on 27 April. This property has been placed under strict control so that no disposition can be made without approval of SCAP.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD PRECIOUS METALS AND JEWELS 27 April

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Valuation a/</u>
Gold bullion	80 grams	\$ 90
Silver bullion	65,329 grams	1,463
Silver coins	10,000 coins	5,423
Jewelry	66 pieces	<u>1,448,350</u>
Total estimated value		\$1,455,326

a/ Basis for U.S. dollar valuation is \$35 per troy ounce for gold, \$0.70 per troy ounce for silver and an arbitrary ratio of one dollar to two yen upon the yen valuation placed on the jewelry by the Japanese Government.

SOURCE: Imperial Household Ministry.

Precious Metals and Jewels

8. An analysis was made of basic records of bullion and precious metals of all types held in the vaults of the Bank of Japan in Tokyo and of the Imperial Mint in Osaka.

BULLION AND PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY a/
21 May

	<u>Fine Grams</u>	<u>Value per Gram</u>	<u>Value in US Dollars</u>
Gold			
Taken into custody b/	183,305,143	\$1.1245	\$206,126,267
Released	<u>445,245</u>		<u>500,677</u>
Balance	182,859,898		205,625,590
Silver			
Taken into custody	2,015,302,212	\$0.02249	\$ 45,324,065
Released	<u>7,322,399</u>		<u>164,680</u>
Balance	2,007,979,813		\$ 45,159,385
Platinum			
Taken into custody	3,902,559	\$1.1245	\$ 4,388,419
Released	<u>42,462</u>		<u>47,748</u>
Balance	3,860,097		\$ 4,340,671
Total			\$255,125,646

a/ Certain lots of metals, chiefly silver, for which definite weights had not been ascertained were not included. Metal content of scrap which had not been smelted was estimated.

b/ Includes approximately 73,000,000 grams which has been earmarked for Indo-China, Siam, Italy and China by the Japanese Government. Its ownership is being verified.

9. Precious jewels on hand, principally commercial and industrial diamonds, are being appraised.

National Shinto Property

10. Bank deposits and investments of 197 of the 203 National Shinto shrines are indicated below:

REPORT OF 197 NATIONAL SHINTO SHRINES
(yen)

	<u>Year 1943</u>	<u>17 Jan 46</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Bank deposits and postal savings	7,650,075	16,320,221	8,670,146
Security holdings	<u>12,680,951</u>	<u>14,054,271</u>	<u>1,373,320</u>
Total	20,331,026	30,374,492	10,043,466

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

11. Deposits and investments of the Grand Shrine at Ise follow:

HOLDINGS OF GRAND SHRINE, ISE
(yen)

	<u>23 Jul 45</u>	<u>17 Jan 46</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Bank deposits and postal savings	5,989,545	1,034,119	4,955,426 a/
National bonds	1,300,925	1,300,925	
Other bonds	<u>3,571,445</u>	<u>3,420,445</u>	<u>151,000</u>
Total	10,861,915	5,755,489	5,106,426

a/ Causes of the large decrease are being investigated.

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

12. A summary of shrine holdings is presented below:

SHRINE HOLDINGS
17 January
(yen)

	<u>Bank Deposits and Postal Savings</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
197 National shrines	16,320,221	14,054,271	30,374,492
Grand Shrine, Ise	1,034,119	4,721,370	5,755,489
Yasukuni Shrine	<u>1,241,941</u>	<u>1,236,750</u>	<u>2,478,691</u>
Total	18,596,281	20,012,391	38,608,672

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

SCAP Custody Account

13. The following collections have been made and deposited in the SCAP Custody Account as of 25 May from sources indicated:

German Government and Nazi Party	¥ 31,374,918.34
Deposit of Japanese yen received in exchange for Bank of Chosen notes given to Koreans at port when repatriated.	20,618,476.30
Back wages, bonuses and death benefits due to repatriated Koreans and collected from various Japanese coal companies	2,774,517.64
Seichi Doi (money belonging to Mikuni Coal Company, Korea)	2,834,254.26
Collections in trust for British nationals	19,243.05
American Red Cross POW unexpended funds	3,990.85
Confiscated from	
Japanese Government and civilians	2,933,060.99
Japanese-Korean war aid societies	1,184,425.71
Japanese Asiatic puppet governments	941,369.61
Enemy nationals in Sugamo prison	867,746.05
American Army personnel	<u>24,234.60</u>
Total	¥ 63,576,237.40

The amounts of ¥ 1,216,249.40 previously credited to German Government funds and ¥ 56,155.90 from Japanese Government sources were withdrawn from this account and refunded to the proper owners after presentation of evidence that they were erroneously collected.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

14. SCAP directives added the following companies to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns which now includes 28 holding companies and 690 subsidiaries.

<u>Holding Company</u>	<u>Number Restricted</u>
Nissan Chemical Industrial Company	33
Showa Electric Industry Company	17
Hitachi	17 <u>a/</u>
Kawasaki Heavy Industry Company	3 <u>a/</u>
Mitsui Honsha	1 <u>a/</u>
Sumitomo Honsha	1 <u>a/</u>

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

The Nissan Chemical Industrial Company, with assets of ¥ 375,000,000, is one of Japan's three largest processors of oils and fats. Founded in 1921, it underwent several mergers until in 1945 its authorized capital reached ¥ 67,500,000 and it controlled 32 subsidiary companies 14 of which are outside of Japan.

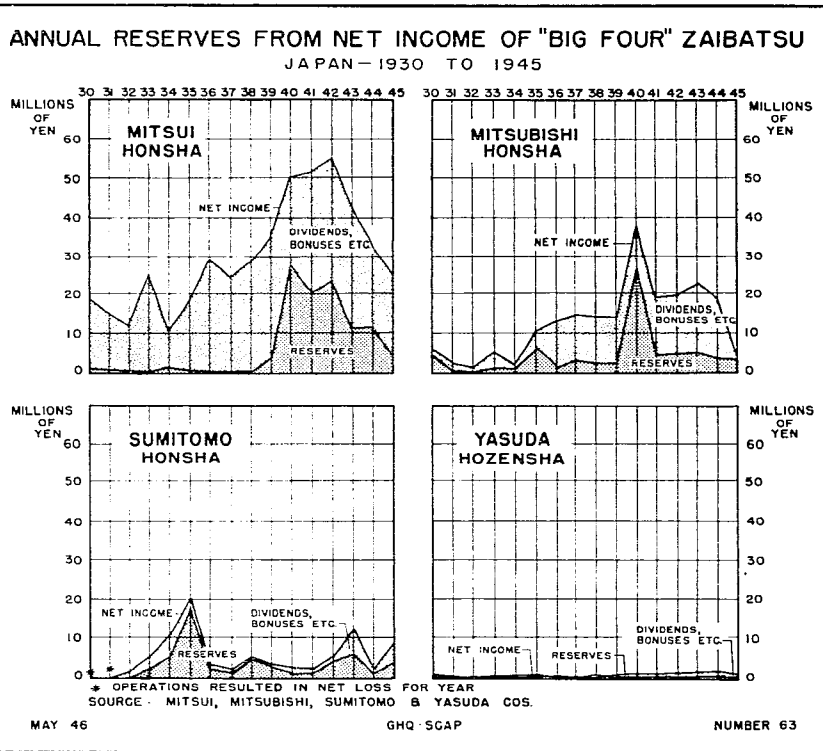
The Showa Electric Industry Company, with assets of ¥ 465,000,000, is Japan's largest producer of calcium cyanamide and a prominent producer of ammonium sulfate. It controls 16 subsidiaries.

15. SCAP and Japanese Government representatives conferred on proposed dissolution and reorganization plans voluntarily submitted by many of the holding companies. Most of the plans have some objectionable features which will have to be modified or revised before they can be considered for final approval.

16. A SCAP directive of 24 May permitted the Japanese Government to authorize salary readjustments to executive officers of companies on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns. Such readjustments are based upon the total remuneration formerly received by executive officers in the form of periodic salary payments, salary bonuses and allowances. All salaries exceeding ¥ 3,000 per month must be submitted to SCAP for approval.

17. The huge profits made by Mitsui Honsha, Mitsubishi Honsha, Sumitomo Honsha and Yasuda Honsha in the last 16 years are reflected in chart on following page.

The chart indicates that these holding companies profited immensely during the war and were able to set aside large reserves which were used to expand further their monopolistic control over various industries.



Holding Company Liquidation Commission

18. SCAP officials met with representatives of the Japanese Government and with proposed members of the Commission to prepare the cabinet ordinance which defines the powers and duties of the Commission and the articles of incorporation under which it will function. Drafts of these documents have been prepared and submitted to SCAP for consideration.

The Japanese Cabinet appointed nine organizing commissioners. They may not be identical with the nine commissioners who will subsequently constitute the Commission and who are to be appointed only with the approval of SCAP. The organizing commissioners have met, approved the articles of incorporation and filed the necessary papers in connection with the legal registration of the Commission.

Control Associations

19. Conferences were held between officials of SCAP and the Japanese Government to increase the financial resources and materials available for the use of the Housing Corporation, a public agency financed and controlled by the Japanese Government.

20. On 23 May SCAP directed the Industrial Equipment Corporation to limit its expenditures to those necessary to defray actual costs of labor and materials to be used for steel ships authorized by SCAP and now under construction.

The Industrial Equipment Corporation was established by the Japanese Government in December 1941 to accelerate war production. It purchased or constructed plants in war industries, manufactured ships and purchased idle plants and machinery. These were sold in many instances at less than cost and the Japanese Government provided the funds necessary to finance this deficit which now amounts to approximately ¥ 2,000,000,000.

REPARATIONS

21. A program was developed to inventory all machine tools in the aircraft plants, arsenals and laboratories held under custody and control by the Occupation Forces. The inventory will be made under SCAP supervision by the Japanese technicians in the specific plants and subplants.

Inventory report forms for machine tools will detail the type, measurement limits of work pieces, power application, over-all dimensions, weight and physical and operable condition of the machine. The country of manufacture will be included to give the selectors in the claimant nations an indication of the original quality and tolerance of the tools. A machine tool catalog will be prepared from these inventories.

22. A memorandum containing a revised list of plants to be placed under custody and control was issued to the Japanese Government. It includes additions to the original list of 20 January.

0697-2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 8

May 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Veterinary Affairs.	13
Dental Affairs.	18
Nursing Affairs	21
Legal Affairs	24
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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has completed its draft of a new relief law to be submitted to the Diet. The draft provides for a program of governmental assistance to all indigent persons, without discrimination or preferential treatment.

Population Movements

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

Welfare Statistics

3. Gross relief payments in April were ¥ 49,010,423, paid to 2,691,527 individuals. Repayments to welfare funds by individuals of amounts previously advanced totaled ¥ 505,112 so that net expenditures were ¥ 48,505,311. This represents an average net payment per individual recipient of ¥ 18.

The above figures are not comparable to those presented in the April Summation because the Japanese Government changed its reporting procedure so that payments under more laws are included, repayments by individuals are reported and for the first time duplications of individuals receiving relief under more than one law are eliminated.

April data, computed on the system used in March to achieve comparability, show that gross payments declined 2.4 percent from March to April, recipients increased 29 percent and average payment per individual recipient declined 24 percent.

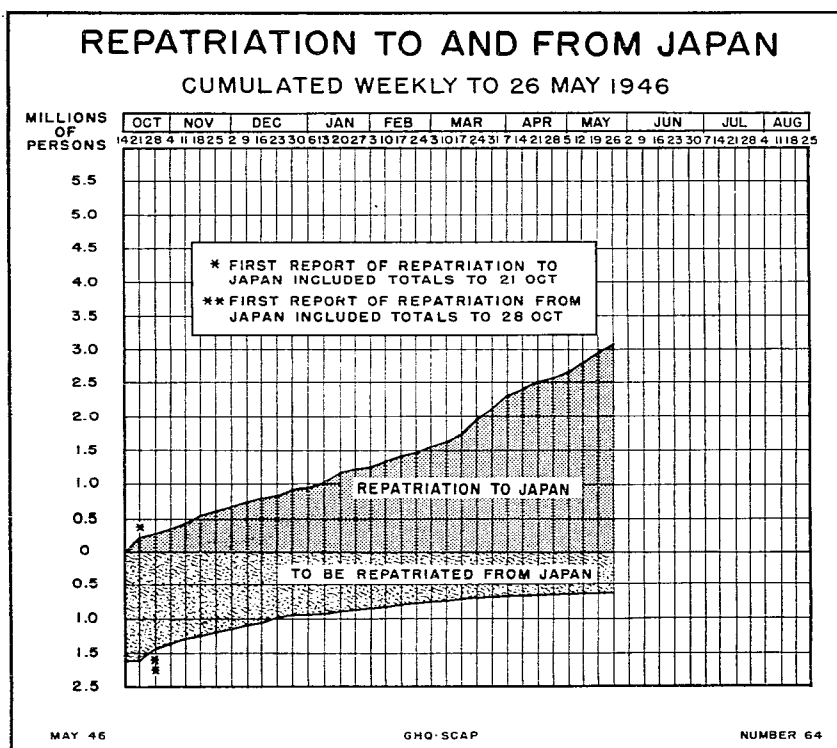
Repatriation

4. In the four weeks ended 26 May 501,233 Japanese were returned to Japan, bringing the total number repatriated to 3,081,733.

In the same four weeks 21,477 foreign nationals left Japan. These were 5,825 Formosans, 15,335 Koreans and 317 Chinese. The foreign nationals who have left now total 970,754.

On the basis of the 18 March registration and subsequent shipments, people in Japan awaiting repatriation on 26 April were 465,949 Koreans, 2,053 Chinese, 141,269 Ryukyans, 5,105 Formosans and 3,215 of other nationalities.

The following chart summarizes the above data.



Relief Supplies. Food

5. A supply of 100,000 tons of imported wheat, held in storage by Occupation Forces, has been allocated for distribution to needy persons. The wheat will be released to the Japanese Government upon specific authorizations from SCAP. The Government will issue it to persons certified as needy by accredited welfare workers.

Returned Military Supplies

6. The Supreme Commander authorized the Government to issue Japanese Army and Navy foodstocks to victims of a fire which destroyed half of Tajima, a town of 5,000 population 130 miles north of Tokyo. This was the first distribution from these supplies, which had been held for such emergencies.

Housing

7. The Japanese "Control of Residences Law" was amended to permit utilization of extra rooms in large residences for the housing of homeless persons. Where accommodations are not made available voluntarily by home owners the Government may enforce compliance. Such cases will be handled by citizens' boards whose decisions are subject to judicial review.

Red Cross

8. Japanese Red Cross has drafted proposed changes of its charter and statutes and has drawn up a proposed reorganization plan for administration and service. Changes include a greater participation by the individual chapters, working relationships between chapters and the central headquarters and uniformity of chapter programs. Emphasis is placed on health and welfare projects, disaster preparedness and relief, and a Junior Red Cross.

9. The first issue of the new monthly Japanese Red Cross News Bulletin was sent to all Japanese Red Cross chapters. The News Bulletin will disseminate information on all Red Cross activities of national interest. Local chapter news items and articles written by personnel of the National Red Cross headquarters make up the bulk of the material.

10. Membership on the Executive Board of Directors was brought up to full strength by appointment of members from the Standing Council. The Board will supply information to SCAP on Red Cross organization and activities.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Hospitalization of VD Patients

11. Throughout the nation hospitals are being selected to receive and treat civilian cases of infectious venereal disease.

Hospital Strength

12. The week which ended 6 April was the first since that of 11 January in which the number of patients in hospitals declined. Forty-nine percent of available beds are occupied.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

13. Veterinary conditions in all prefectures of Shikoku were surveyed by a representative of SCAP. Animal diseases are being effectively controlled, but meat and dairy inspection methods in three of the four prefectures are deficient by Japanese standards.

14. Oshida Institute, a private veterinary biological manufacturing concern in Tokyo, was surveyed. Its products, chiefly rabies vaccine, were found satisfactory.

15. A translation of the dog control ordinance has been received from the governor of Tokyo Prefecture. The ordinance requires registration, identification and rabies immunization and provides penalties for violations. An accompanying report states that the governor ordered vaccination against rabies during May for all dogs not recently vaccinated. Stray dogs will be impounded.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

16. The Ministry of Health and Welfare, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following meat and dairy inspection reports.

MEAT INSPECTION REPORT
March

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep, Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Slaughtered	14,398	1,070	46	3,472	3,330
Condemned					
Ante-mortem	1	1	0	1	2
Post-mortem					
Total	15	1	0	1	1
Partial	152	28	0	25	246
Viscera	2,208	94	0	1,057	401

MILK INSPECTION REPORT
March

Special Milk

Farm inspections	30
Milk samples examined	26
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	49
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,476
Milk samples examined	9,799
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	502
Under butterfat standards (3 percent)	2,344
Plant inspections	3,536
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	355
Under butterfat standards (3 percent)	705

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	41
Milk samples examined	44
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3 percent)	1

Animal Disease Control

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

ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
April

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Abortion, infectious (bovine)	35
Abortion, infectious (equine)	21
Scabies	2
Erysipelas (swine)	2
Anemia, infectious (equine)	6
Pullorum (chick)	1,858

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Production of Dental Materials

18. Production of dental items in April was valued at ¥ 1,222,900.

Rehabilitation

19. During the period 15 March to 15 April, 146 dentists were rehabilitated. Those not yet re-established in practice number 2,801.

Dental Insurance

20. Health insurance issued by governmental and private companies under supervision of the Ministry of Health and Welfare includes benefits for dental care.

During the 11-month period which ended in February 1946 these companies paid a total of ¥ 1,046,609.92 for dental treatment to 233,348 beneficiaries of sickness insurance, and ¥ 692,335.51 to 419,364 beneficiaries of National Health Insurance.

NURSING AFFAIRS

21. The Japanese graduate nurses' refresher course opened 2 May. Classes are held twice a week with afternoons devoted to demonstrations of practical nursing procedures. Initial plans were for 60 students but as 95 applied, the afternoon hours for practice were extended in order that all 95 might be admitted. The course will close 25 July. A certificate will be issued to each nurse completing the course satisfactorily.

22. The demonstration school of nursing which is to serve as the model three-year training program will open early in June. It will be located at the Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo which has been chosen because of its equipment, location and standards. The St. Luke's School of Nursing will merge with the Central Red Cross Hospital School thereby bringing the highest standards of Japanese nursing into the program and making it possible to have a superior teaching staff of nurses and doctors. The student body will number 420, including one student from each of the Red Cross Hospitals in Japan.

23. The Physical Culture Institute will build a public health nurses' training school in Kyoto on land which the Japanese Government once confiscated for war purposes. Arrangements have been completed whereby this land, now under control of the Occupation Forces, will be returned to the Institute.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

24. A school has been established to train 40 technicians to test alcoholic beverages for poisonous adulterants. United States' methods of analysis are being taught by Occupation Forces personnel. Technicians when trained will be located throughout Japan to test beverage samples from distillers and materials collected on the open market.

SUPPLY

25. A control committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to allocate production of penicillin. The committee consists of physicians from Tokyo Imperial and Keio Universities.

26. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has allocated additional coal for medical manufacturing.

27. Distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies and equipment will be expedited and policed by a field force now being organized by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Heretofore field trips by representatives of SCAP and of the Ministry have been necessary to insure proper distribution by the prefecture.

Production

28. Chart, page 219 indicates trends of production for medicines, biologicals, sanitary materials, dental materials and X-ray film from September 1945 through April 1946. The value of important medicines and patent medicines produced showed continued increase.

Production figures are difficult to evaluate exactly due to increased prices effected during March and April.

29. Approximately 4,000,000 cubic centimeters of finished cholera vaccine and 20,000,000 cubic centimeters of raw cholera vaccine had been produced by the end of May. As confirmed cases of cholera were detected in the Tokyo area instructions were issued to the Japanese Government to prepare an additional 5,000,000 cubic centimeters of the finished product for immediate use in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

30. Weekly conferences are being held with officials of the Japanese Government to accelerate production of materials required for the mosquito and fly control program. Manufacturers have been selected and production has started.

Approximately 300 tons of pyrethrum flowers which had been approved for export were recalled for the production of pyrethrum emulsion.

A large quantity of fuel oil and gasoline will be required for this program. Due to a critical shortage of Japanese stocks of petroleum products arrangements have been made to furnish necessary quantities from U.S. stocks.

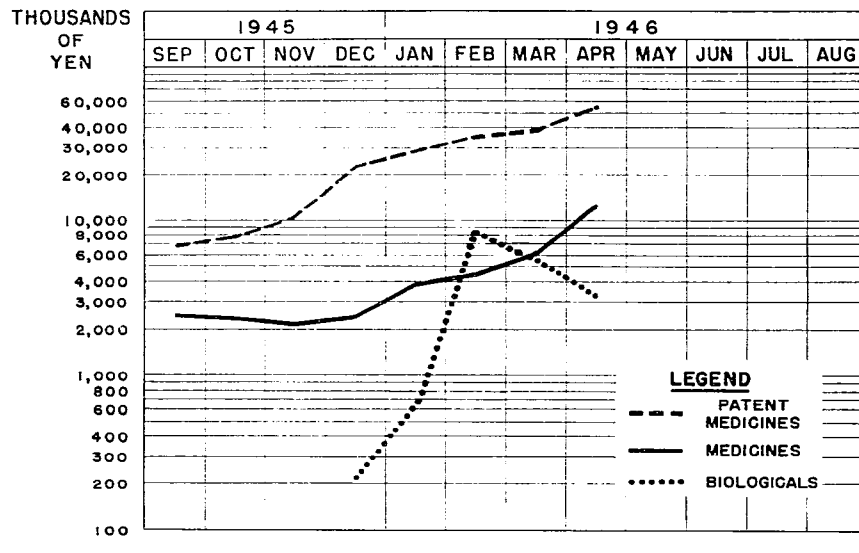
31. Glassware to package biologicals is being produced under arrangements directed by SCAP. The current program for biologicals schedules production to 31 March 1947. It is expected that glassware required for the entire program will have been produced by 15 July 1946. Glassware will be distributed to producing laboratories immediately upon completion of manufacture.

32. Ten thousand hand dusters for applying DDT powder have been manufactured and instructions issued for the production of an additional 10,000.

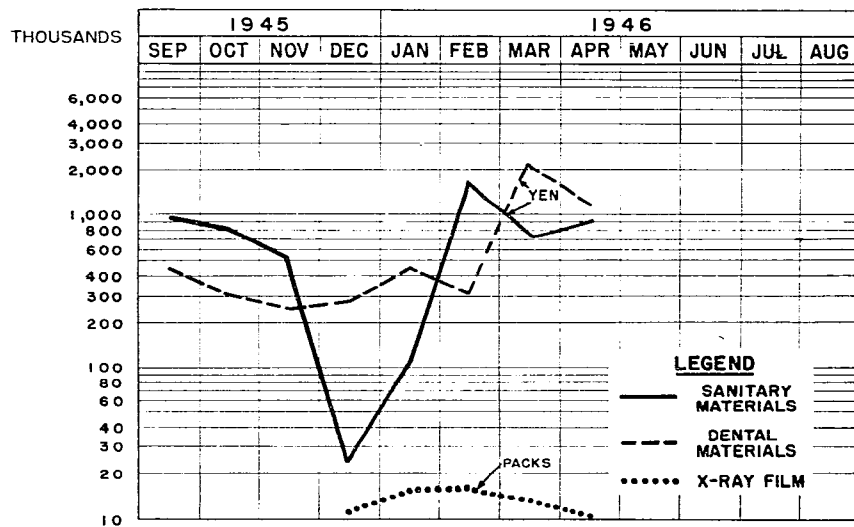
33. Approximately 375 tons of 10 percent dusting powder were produced during May. The 100 percent DDT concentrate used was furnished to Japanese manufacturers from U.S. stocks since no concentrate is available in Japan.

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:

Import requirements for DDT products for the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 have been determined. Since mixing and milling machinery has been located in Japan and diluents are available, a great part of the imports will be 100 percent DDT concentrate.

34. Japanese production of sulfonamides and medicines required for treatment of venereal disease is being accelerated. Raw materials sufficient to assure an increase in production will be furnished to manufacturers during June in compliance with SCAP directives.

35. Manufacturers selected to produce rat traps and poisons turned out 30,000 traps and two tons of poison during May. Distribution will be made to ports and prefectures according to a national plan.

Distribution

36. At the request of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China, sufficient supplies for medical processing of 815,000 repatriates were furnished Hulutao, Manchuria. In addition a 100-bed Japanese hospital is being shipped for the care of repatriates at that port.

37. As a measure to confine the cholera epidemic in the area of Hankow, China, supplies to process 300,000 repatriates were shipped to that port. This was an emergency measure additional to regular medical processing, supplies for which had already been shipped.

38. Authorization was given for the export of 8,000 Japanese X-ray films to Korea to relieve a critical shortage in that area. Sufficient developing and fixing powder to process the film was furnished to Korea from U.S. stocks of civilian relief medical supplies.

39. Information was received that no smallpox vaccine is available at repatriation ports in the Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese Government was directed to supply each vessel leaving for those ports with sufficient vaccine for repatriates carried on the return voyage.

40. Plans for distribution of insect and rodent control materials have been completed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Materials now on hand have been authorized for immediate use. Method of payment is to be determined later in order to obviate any delay in distribution. The Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, was authorized to release U.S. Army supplies when essential items for approved programs are not obtainable from Japanese sources.

Narcotics

41. The Japanese Government, in response to a SCAP directive, designated the Sanitary Bureau as its agency to effect transfer of Japanese military narcotic stocks from the Occupation Forces to approved warehouses.

42. Heroin hydrochloride, a high-tension, dangerous narcotic, and other adulterated narcotic drugs were destroyed in Yokohama by the Occupation Forces and narcotic control officers from SCAP. While the value of the narcotics in illicit traffic would amount to millions of dollars, nothing was destroyed that could be used for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people.

43. The Japanese program for narcotic control was approved by SCAP. Regulations of the Ministry of Health and Welfare require that narcotic dealers be properly classified, registered and licensed annually. Sales by licensees are regulated and made a matter of record. Periodic reports of purchases, sales and inventories will be made to the Government by all dealers.

All narcotic records will be preserved for five years. These records as well as physical storage facilities will be inspected by narcotic control officials. Violation of any of the regulations is subject to a penalty of not more than three years' penal servitude or a ¥ 500 fine or both.

Monthly reports of total purchases, sales and inventories, and enforcement activities such as seizures and arrests will be furnished to SCAP by the Japanese Government.

44. Analysis of the books of narcotic manufacturers by SCAP continues. The Koto Pharmaceutical Company, which manufactured cocaine hydrochloride and tropococaine in one of its plants, and the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company were studied during May.

45. As a result of SCAP insistence upon prompt and thorough investigations of narcotic violations two fugitives were apprehended in Oita Prefecture by Tokyo detectives dispatched by the Ministry of Justice. At the time of the arrests five pounds of crude opium, a revolver and 80 rounds of ammunition were seized. These men were principals in the illegal sale of 23 pounds of opium already seized in Osaka.

A former prefectural police chief was suspended and placed under house arrest pending investigation of his activities in connection with the seizure of 7.5 tons of opium in Wakayama Prefecture in March.

A four-year prison sentence was given by a local court in Saga Prefecture to a Japanese who stole five kilograms of opium.

Four arrests were made and 55 five-gram bottles of morphine hydrochloride were recovered from a total of 1,130 five-gram bottles stolen in Osaka in April.

46. As part of SCAP's narcotic control program a suggestion was made in February to officials of Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Limited, Tokyo Branch, that they construct a vault for safe storage of narcotics. A fireproof concrete and steel vault with heavy steel doors has been completed.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

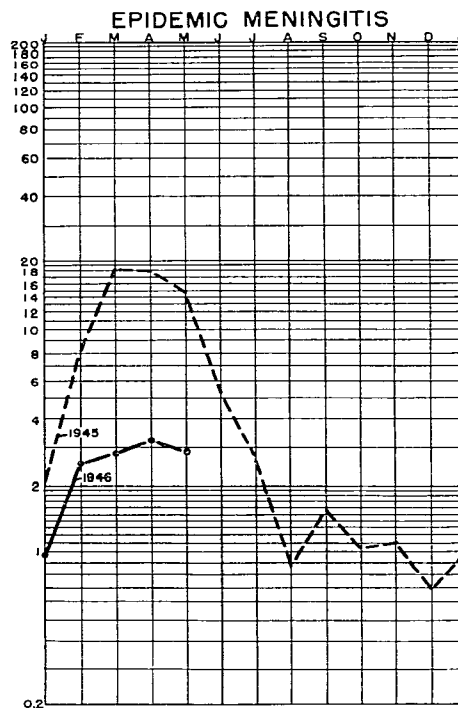
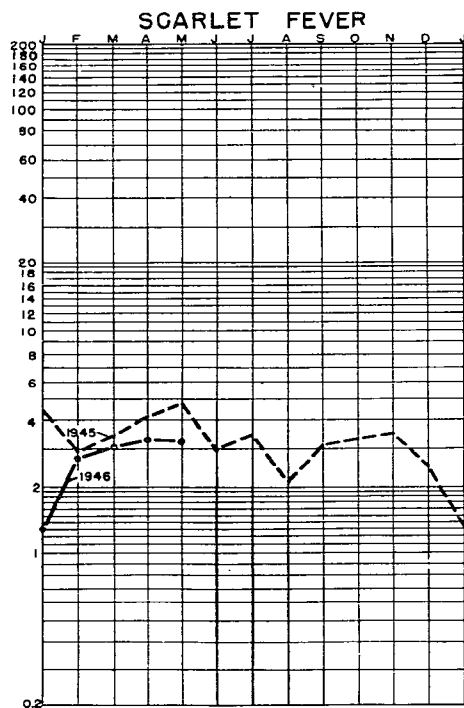
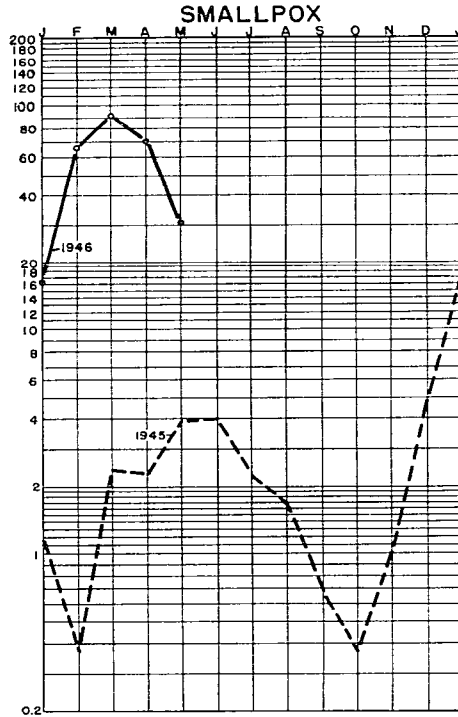
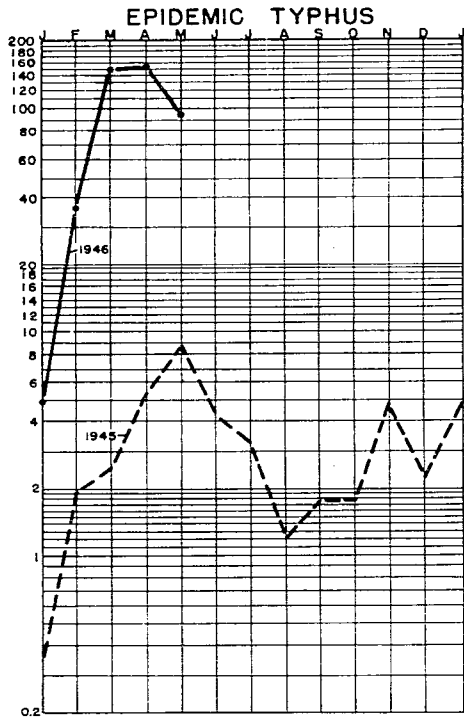
47. The incidence of typhus fever and smallpox continues to decline. While these diseases are still being actively combated, emphasis has shifted to the control of insect and rodent borne diseases which constitute the major health problem during the summer months.

Annual rates for eight communicable diseases are shown in charts, pages 222 and 223.

48. A memorandum was dispatched to the Japanese Government directing that malarial fever and Japanese B encephalitis be added to the list of reportable communicable diseases and reported as such. Malaria is to be broken down further into primary and recurrent cases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

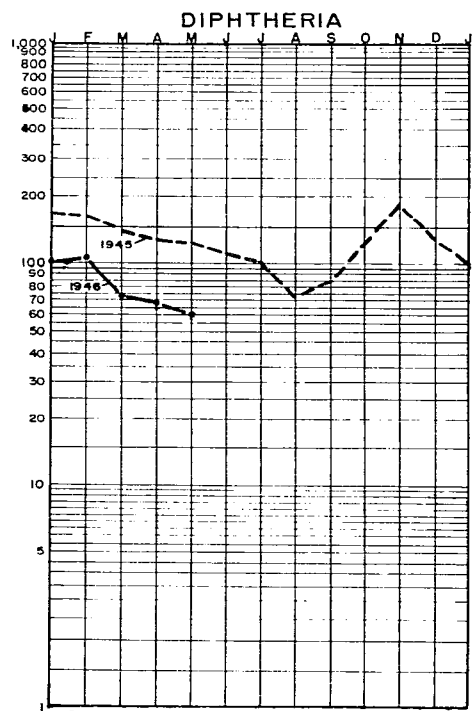
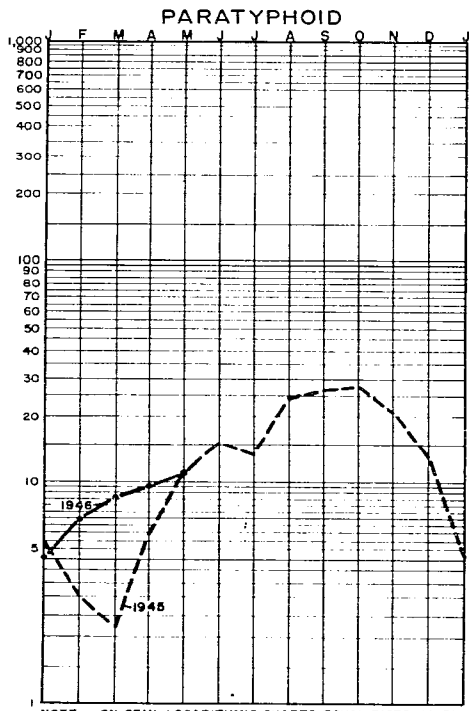
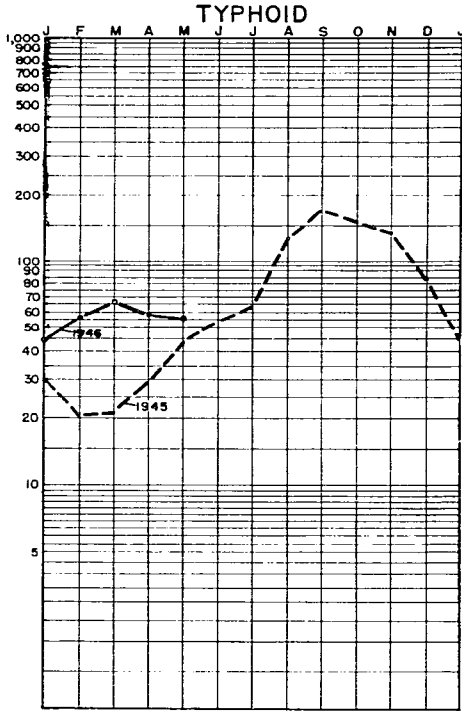
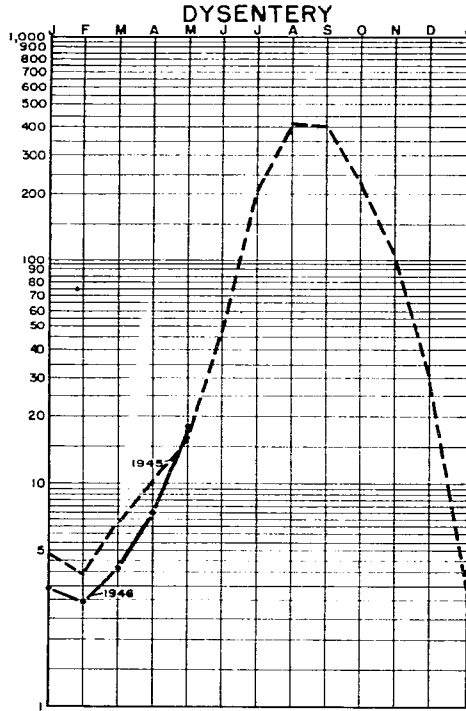
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



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

Typhus Fever

49. The incidence of typhus fever in the country as a whole has declined. The decline has been most marked in the areas south and west of Tokyo. The majority of all cases reported have been in the Tokyo area; of the remainder, most have occurred in the prefectures north of Tokyo where relatively cool weather has prevailed.

Smallpox

50. Although there has been a consistent reduction in the incidence of smallpox in most prefectures and in the country as a whole, the rate remains above that compatible with an effective control program. The program of revaccination directed by SCAP is being continued to accelerate the downward trend.

Cholera

51. Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported during the first half of the month. Both cases occurred in the same family (mother and daughter) and within two days of each other. Strict quarantine and control measures were put into effect and no further cases have been reported.

Epidemiological investigation appeared to indict a portion of raw shellfish which the first patient had eaten four days prior to the onset of her illness. Reports were obtained on bacteriological examination of over 600 specimens of fish and shellfish taken in Tokyo Bay. All specimens tested negative for cholera contamination. These specimens were submitted by five of the nine fishermen's associations operating in metropolitan Tokyo. The limited capacity of the municipal laboratory precluded immediate examination of specimens taken by all associations, but reports from the remaining four will follow. No relationship with cases at Uraga is apparent.

Cholera at the Uraga repatriation center remains under strict control. The majority of the ships of the group originally quarantined have been cleared and their passengers unloaded. The rest of the ships have no cases aboard and are waiting for the expiration of the quarantine period.

Facilities for stool examinations are being arranged at Sasebo, Hakata and Sensaki. These ports will process repatriates arriving from North China during the summer.

Japanese B Encephalitis

52. A representative of the Neurotropic Virus Commission arrived in Japan on 21 May for duty with SCAP in connection with the study and control of Japanese B encephalitis.

Sanitary Engineering

53. As some cities have been unable to obtain chlorine for water treatment, a more equitable allocation of this critical material has been directed. Activities of the Japanese Water Works Association, the allocating agency, and the Soda Industries Control Association, the distributing agency, are being co-ordinated to provide chlorine for all cities in sufficient quantities to treat to prewar standards. Production of chlorine continues to be limited by the shortage of salt.

Several cities have restored their water systems. Direct consumption of the water by occupation personnel will be permitted

as soon as chlorine is available in quantities sufficient to raise potability to U.S. Army standards.

Insect and Rodent Control

54. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has issued an order to prefectural governors to appoint insect and rodent control officers and to organize teams in all cities for the improvement of sanitary conditions and the control of insects and rodents. Prefectural health officials with the co-operation of Occupation Forces' public health and sanitary officers are proceeding with the organization and training of these teams.

Several cities have combined a general clean-up campaign with the Japanese semiannual house cleaning. Roadside ditches and drains are being cleaned in some localities for the first time in many years.

55. An extensive program for the education of the general public in sanitation and insect and rodent control has been organized. This includes press releases to magazines and newspapers, radio talks on various scheduled hours to cover the whole population, an extensive program in the schools, and the preparation and distribution of pamphlets and posters. The Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Education are co-operating in all phases of this program.

Emergency Housing

56. Sanitation in reconstruction and emergency housing projects has been discussed by SCAP representatives with the chairman and the sanitary engineer of the planning board of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Recommendations were made for sanitary treatment and disposal of human excreta, and for improvements in design of privies and houses to provide better control of flies and rats.

Nutrition Surveys

57. Nutrition surveys were conducted throughout Japan during May. The surveys included cities (Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka) and surrounding areas which were previously surveyed in December 1945 and February 1946. Insofar as possible the same families were surveyed.

Surveys were started in the rural areas of Hokkaido, Akita, Iwate, Fukushima, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime and Kochi and in the cities of Kanazawa, Sendai and Sapporo.

Hospital Dietetics

58. Representatives of SCAP visited several hospitals to study their dietary operations. Although there was interest in food problems the Imperial Gift Hospital was the only one which gave particular attention to good nutritional practices.

The problem of food in hospitals is particularly acute for individuals who do not have friends or relatives to bring them extra food from the outside.

Reports on Nutrition Status

59. Representatives of SCAP reported the nutritional status of the Japanese civil population to the Hoover Mission and accompanied this mission to China to study the food situation there.

POPULATION STATISTICS

Census of 26 April

60. A population census was taken by the Japanese Government on 26 April in compliance with a SCAP directive. The first tabulation showed 34,903,265 males and 38,207,730 females, a total of 73,110,995.

In using these figures as an indication of total population and in making comparisons with earlier figures, certain limitations must be taken into account. The 1946 census did not include Koreans, Formosans or Ryukyans awaiting repatriation from Japan to their homes (about 600,000 persons at the time of the census), nor about 15,000 Chinese and 6,000 other foreign residents in Japan.

The enumerators appointed by local officials were in most cases Neighborhood Association leaders. They counted the established residents in their districts, including those in temporary structures in burnt-out areas, but summary checks by SCAP representatives showed homeless persons in railway stations and similar shelters were frequently omitted and that careless procedures were followed in some neighborhoods. It is estimated that some 300,000 persons were omitted in this way.

The last regular census, 5 October 1940, included military personnel at home and abroad as reported by their families. The census of 22 February 1944 did not include military personnel except those who were living with their families. At the time of the 1 November 1945 census conditions were very disturbed and it is apparent that nearly one third of the Koreans in Japan either refused to cooperate with the Japanese authorities or were omitted by the census-takers.

The actual census figures for the area now administered by the Japanese Government, except for omission of some outlying islands, and figures adjusted for the above complications are given in the following table:

POPULATION IN PRESENT AREA OF JAPAN PROPER
(millions)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>
1 Oct 40	72.4	70.6 a/	
22 Feb 44	72.3 a/	72.5 a/	Assuming 200,000 not enumerated.
1 Nov 45	72.0	72.9	Assuming 500,000 Koreans and 400,000 others not enumerated.
26 Apr 46	73.1	74.0	Adding 600,000 Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyans awaiting repatriation; assuming 300,000 others not enumerated.

a/ Not including military personnel.

The estimated increase of nearly 2,000,000 persons in the civilian population of Japan Proper from 1940 to 1944, in spite of heavy emigration during the early part of the period and military mobilization, was due to rapid natural increase. In the following

intercensus periods civilian deaths were apparently equal to births. Population changes during the 1944-45 period were determined chiefly by mobilization and demobilization, and during the 1945-46 period by repatriation movements to and from Japan.

Population by Prefectures

61. Unadjusted census data, total population of prefectures, are presented in the table, page 228. Percentage changes, 1945 to 1946, are shown on chart, page 230.

Sex Distribution

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

	<u>1 Oct 1940</u>	<u>1 Nov 45</u>	<u>26 Apr 46</u>
Male	36,210,096	33,894,643	34,903,265
Female	<u>36,144,574</u>	<u>38,101,834</u>	<u>38,207,730</u>
Total	72,354,670	71,996,477	73,110,995

The increase in male population from 1945 to 1946 of 1,008,622, compared with the increase of female population of 105,896, approximately 10 to 1, is due to the repatriation to Japan of the former armed forces.

Sex distribution for areas and prefectures is shown in the table, page 229.

Urban Population Trends

63. The movement of people away from urban centers, which was caused by wartime damage and evacuation, has been reversed and there has been a small net movement towards cities. The following table shows the rural and urban comparison for all Japan.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, JAPAN
Urban for 1940, 1944, 1945 adjusted
for boundary changes
(millions)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Oct 40	30.1	42.3	72.4
22 Feb 44	30.3	42.0	72.3
1 Nov 45	19.5	52.5	72.0
26 Apr 46	22.2	50.9	73.1

64. The trend away from cities at the close of the war and the current net movement back is also indicated in data for the six largest cities, shown in the following table.

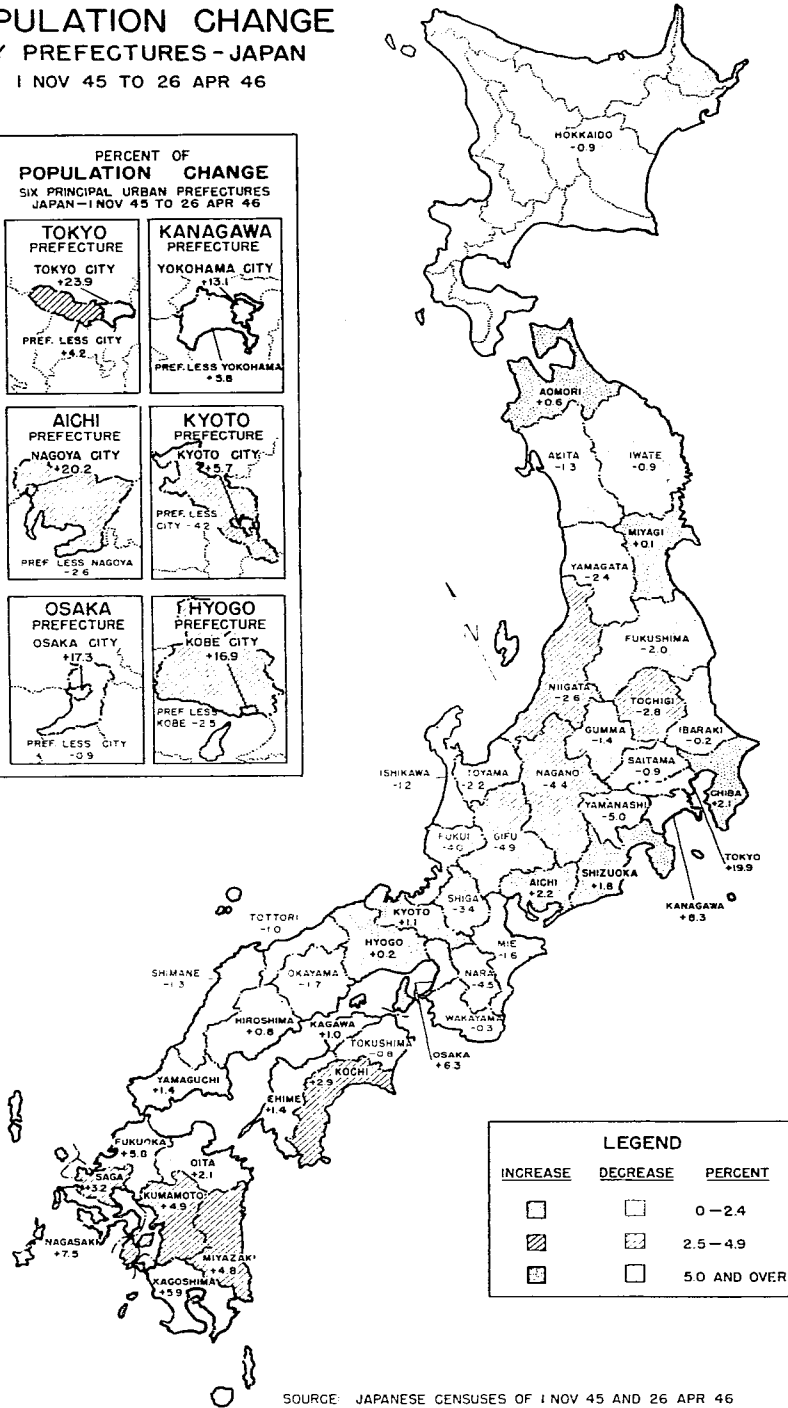
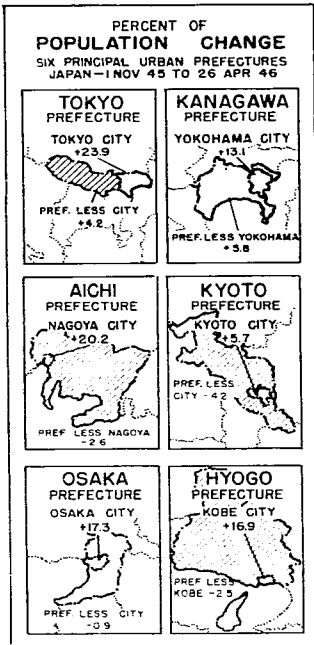
POPULATION OF JAPAN BY PREFECTURES
UNADJUSTED CENSUS RETURNS

	1 Oct 1940	1 Nov 1945	26 Apr 1946
HOKKAI DISTRICT	3,272,718	3,518,389	3,488,013
HOKKAIDO	3,272,718	3,518,389	3,488,013
TOHOKU DISTRICT	7,164,674	8,268,023	8,177,895
AKITA	1,052,275	1,211,962	1,195,813
AOMORI	1,000,509	1,083,250	1,089,232
FUKUSHIMA	1,625,521	1,957,356	1,918,746
IWATE	1,095,793	1,227,789	1,217,070
MIYAGI	1,271,238	1,461,316	1,462,100
YAMAGATA	1,119,338	1,326,350	1,294,934
KANTO-SHINETSU DISTRICT	21,304,250	19,754,583	20,360,788
CHIBA	1,588,425	1,966,873	2,008,114
GUMMA	1,299,027	1,546,081	1,524,635
IBARAKI	1,620,000	1,944,573	1,940,833
KANAGAWA	2,188,974	1,865,667	2,019,943
NAGANO	1,710,729	2,120,950	2,028,235
NIIGATA	2,064,402	2,389,653	2,326,811
SAITAMA	1,608,039	2,047,090	2,028,553
TOCHIGI	1,206,657	1,546,355	1,503,619
TOKYO	7,354,971	3,488,284	4,183,072
YAMANASHI	663,026	839,057	796,973
TOKAI-HOKURIKU DISTRICT	9,228,504	9,831,975	9,804,868
AICHI	3,166,592	2,857,338	2,919,085
GIFU	1,265,024	1,518,649	1,444,000
ISHIKAWA	757,676	887,510	877,197
MIE	1,198,783	1,394,286	1,371,858
SHIZUOKA	2,017,860	2,220,358	2,260,059
TOYAMA	822,569	953,834	932,669
KINKI DISTRICT	12,577,357	10,528,105	10,628,951
FUKUI	643,904	724,856	695,703
HYOGO	3,221,232	2,821,892	2,826,192
KYOTO	1,729,993	1,603,797	1,621,998
NARA	620,509	779,685	744,381
OSAKA	4,792,966	2,800,958	2,976,140
SHIGA	703,679	860,911	831,306
WAKAYAMA	865,074	936,006	933,231
CHUGOKU DISTRICT	5,718,434	6,230,132	6,221,947
HIROSHIMA	1,869,504	1,885,471	1,901,430
OKAYAMA	1,329,358	1,564,626	1,538,621
SHIMANE	740,940	860,275	848,995
TOTTORI	484,390	563,220	557,429
YAMAGUCHI	1,294,242	1,356,540	1,375,472
SHIKOKU DISTRICT	3,337,102	3,836,378	3,879,672
EHIME	1,178,705	1,361,484	1,380,700
KAGAWA	730,394	863,553	872,312
KOCHI	709,286	775,578	797,876
TOKUSHIMA	718,717	835,763	828,784
KYUSHU DISTRICT	9,751,631	10,028,892	10,548,861
FUKUOKA	3,094,132	2,746,855	2,906,644
KAGOSHIMA	1,404,408	1,538,466	1,629,760
KUMAMOTO	1,368,179	1,556,351	1,631,976
MIYAZAKI	840,357	913,687	957,856
NAGASAKI	1,370,063	1,318,589	1,417,924
OITA	972,975	1,124,513	1,148,009
SAGA	701,517	830,431	856,692
JAPAN PROPER - TOTAL	72,354,670	71,996,477	73,110,995

POPULATION OF JAPAN BY SEX
26 April

	Male	Female	Total
HOKKAI DISTRICT	1,712,973	1,775,040	3,488,013
HOKKAIDO	1,712,973	1,775,040	3,488,013
TOHOKU DISTRICT	3,879,157	4,298,738	8,177,895
AKITA	574,937	620,876	1,195,813
AOMORI	521,133	568,099	1,089,232
FUKUSHIMA	900,709	1,018,037	1,918,746
IWATE	581,141	635,929	1,217,070
MIYAGI	694,016	768,084	1,462,100
YAMAGATA	607,221	687,713	1,294,934
KANTO-SHINETSU DISTRICT	9,795,413	10,565,375	20,360,788
CHIBA	945,405	1,062,709	2,008,114
GUMMA	722,343	802,292	1,524,635
IBARAKI	921,385	1,019,448	1,940,833
KANAGAWA	1,004,572	1,016,371	2,019,943
NAGANO	949,588	1,078,647	2,028,235
NIIGATA	1,084,630	1,242,181	2,326,811
SAITAMA	965,357	1,063,196	2,028,553
TOCHIGI	709,874	793,745	1,503,619
TOKYO	2,118,479	2,064,593	4,183,072
YAMANASHI	373,780	423,193	796,973
TOKAI-HOKURIKU DISTRICT	4,659,042	5,145,826	9,804,868
AICHI	1,398,244	1,520,841	2,919,085
GIFU	693,099	750,901	1,444,000
ISHIKAWA	407,430	469,767	877,197
MIE	642,340	729,518	1,371,858
SHIZUOKA	1,077,329	1,182,730	2,260,059
TOYAMA	440,600	492,069	932,669
KINKI DISTRICT	5,064,743	5,564,208	10,628,951
FUKUI	323,675	372,028	695,703
HYOGO	1,362,854	1,463,338	2,826,192
KYOTO	766,078	855,920	1,621,998
NARA	345,341	399,040	744,381
OSAKA	1,443,286	1,532,854	2,976,140
SHIGA	385,848	445,458	831,306
WAKAYAMA	437,661	495,570	933,231
CHUGOKU DISTRICT	2,951,300	3,270,647	6,221,947
HIROSHIMA	907,215	994,215	1,901,430
OKAYAMA	726,814	811,807	1,538,621
SHIMANE	398,615	450,380	848,995
TOTTORI	258,458	298,971	557,429
YAMAGUCHI	660,198	715,274	1,375,472
SHIKOKU DISTRICT	1,828,540	2,051,132	3,879,672
EHIME	654,681	726,019	1,380,700
KAGAWA	408,427	463,885	872,312
KOCHI	376,063	421,813	797,876
TOKUSHIMA	389,369	439,415	828,784
KYUSHU DISTRICT	5,012,097	5,536,764	10,548,861
FUKUOKA	1,409,865	1,496,779	2,906,644
KAGOSHIMA	759,468	870,292	1,629,760
KUMAMOTO	765,658	866,318	1,631,976
MIYAZAKI	455,537	502,319	957,856
NAGASAKI	682,544	735,380	1,417,924
OITA	538,426	609,583	1,148,009
SAGA	440,592	456,093	896,685
JAPAN PROPER - TOTAL	34,903,265	38,207,730	73,110,995

PERCENT OF
POPULATION CHANGE
BY PREFECTURES - JAPAN
1 NOV 45 TO 26 APR 46



MAY 46

GHO SCAP

NUMBER 67

POPULATION SHIFT - SIX LARGEST CITIES

City and Prefecture	Census	City Only		Prefecture Less City	
		Number (thousands)	Change from Preceding Census (percent)	Number (thousands)	Change from Preceding Census (percent)
Tokyo, Tokyo	1940	6,779		576	
	1945	2,777	- 59.0	711	+ 23.4
	1946	3,442	+ 23.9	741	+ 4.2
Osaka, Osaka	1940	3,252		1,541	
	1945	1,103	- 66.1	1,698	+ 10.2
	1946	1,294	+ 17.3	1,682	- .9
Kyoto, Kyoto	1940	1,090		640	
	1945	866	- 20.6	728	+ 15.3
	1946	915	+ 5.7	707	- 4.2
Nagoya, Aichi	1940	1,338		1,839	
	1945	598	- 55.0	2,259	+ 22.8
	1946	719	+ 20.2	2,200	- 2.6
Yokohama, Kanagawa	1940	968		1,221	
	1945	625	- 35.4	1,241	+ 1.6
	1946	707	+ 13.1	1,313	+ 5.8
Kobe, Hyogo	1940	967		2,254	
	1945	379	- 60.8	2,443	+ 8.4
	1946	443	+ 16.9	2,383	- 2.5

Farm Population

65. The 1946 census reported 34,539,693 persons (16,448,966 males and 18,090,727 females) as living on farms. Of these, 2,718,444 were living on farms within the political boundaries of cities. For this count the distinction was place of residence, not occupation.

0717-2

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion	16
Arts and Monuments	20
Media of Expression	22

EDUCATION

Japanese Educators

1. Dr. Kotaro Tanaka was appointed Minister of Education in the Yoshida Cabinet which was formed 22 May. Dr. Tanaka, Director of the Bureau of School Education of the Education Ministry since October 1945, succeeds Dr. Yoshishige Abe. The new minister, a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, served as assistant professor and later as Dean of the Law Department of that institution. He has made legal studies in Europe and the United States and lectured on commercial code and jurisprudence at the University of Rome. He served on a Japanese cultural mission to Central and South America.

2. On 6 May Imperial Ordinance 263 was promulgated governing the removal, exclusion and reinstatement of teachers and educational officials. Cabinet ordinances and ministerial instructions establishing procedures to be followed were issued at the same time.

These ordinances and regulations provide that all educational officials and teachers be examined to eliminate militarists, ultranationalists and individuals hostile to occupation policies and to provide for the preferential reinstatement of persons previously dismissed for antimilitarism or similar reasons.

3. Regulations provide for special committees at prefectural, regional and national levels.

Committees to screen elementary school, youth school and secondary school teachers and school inspectors will be organized by the prefectural governor. Each committee will be composed of seven representatives of teachers from schools involved who are recommended by the Japan Educational Association and six persons chosen by the local governor from officials of educational, industrial and religious bodies.

4. Committees for the investigation of teachers of higher schools and colleges will be organized by the head of each school bloc. The committee will include six representatives elected by the teachers, six persons from educational, industrial and religious bodies and three from among heads, managers or founders of schools designated by the head of the school bloc.

5. Committees for the investigation of university teachers will be organized by the head of each university. The committee will be composed of persons elected by the faculty and will include one third the actual number of professors and assistant professors.

6. A committee for screening the heads of universities, employees of private universities, higher schools and colleges with rank comparable to Second Grade or above, education officials of Second Grade or above, city education department and bureau heads and school inspectors, founders or school corporation officials, officials of the Japan Educational Association and Japan Scholarship Society will be organized by the Vice-Minister of Education.

The committee will be composed of six representatives of teachers recommended by the Japan Educational Association; one official from the Ministry of Home Affairs; six persons from industrial and religious bodies; and four representatives of educational officials chosen by the Vice-Minister of Education.

7. The Central Inquiry Committee for Educational Service Members Acceptability may investigate any teacher, educational official or person connected with private schools. The committee will consist of six representatives of teachers recommended by the Japan Educational Association; one official of the Ministry of Home Affairs; five persons representing industrial and religious bodies; four representatives of educational officials; and five persons recommended by the President of the Imperial Academy.

8. Any person disqualified by prefectural, university, or regional committees may appeal to the Central Inquiry Committee. Appeal from a decision of this committee may be made to the Minister of Education.

9. The Vice-Minister of Education or local governor may apply to the Central Inquiry Committee for a reinvestigation of a case. The Vice-Minister of Education may apply to the Minister of Education for a special investigation when he considers the decision of the Central Inquiry Committee unjust.

Textbook Screening

10. The Ministry of Education has been preparing manuscripts for new texts to replace both those completely withdrawn and those from which material was deleted at the direction of SCAP. When completed these manuscripts are submitted to SCAP who approves their release for printing provided the contents conform to directives regarding the deletion of militaristic, ultranationalistic and State Shinto doctrines. Manuscripts have been approved as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Manuscripts Approved</u>
National Elementary <u>a/</u>	63
National Secondary	48
National Normal	26
Sanctioned Secondary <u>b/</u>	25
Sanctioned Youth	18
Sanctioned Vocational	227

a/ National texts are written and published by the Ministry of Education.

b/ Sanctioned texts are privately published with the Ministry's approval.

11. In the past, textbooks for Japanese schools were published in separate editions for boys and for girls reflecting the sharp distinction that has been made in Japanese education between courses and schools for boys and for girls. The first step to eliminate such distinctions was made during the preparation of interim textbooks. Music texts for elementary and secondary school use and secondary school readers prepared for publication will be used by both sexes.

Revision of Higher School Curriculum

12. On 2 May the Ministry of Education published an ordinance revising the curriculum for higher schools (Koto Gakko).

13. The new curriculum for the Literature Department providing for 24 hours of required courses and from 3 to 6 hours of electives is shown in the following table:

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT COURSE

(hours/week) ^{a/}

<u>Courses</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>
Ethics	1	1	1
Classics	5 (1)	5 (1)	4 (1)
Philosophy	2	2	2 (1)
History	3	3 (1)	4 (1)
Social science		2	2 (1)
Natural science	2 (2)	2 (2)	
First foreign language	6 (1)	6 (1)	6 (1)
Second foreign language	3 (1)	3 (1)	3 (1)
Physical training	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	24 (3-5)	24 (3-6)	24 (3-6)

^{a/} Elective hours shown in parentheses.

In the first foreign language course English, French or German is taught. In the second foreign language course one of the following not taught in the first course is given: English, French, German, Russian, Chinese. If English is not taught as the first foreign language it must be taught as the second.

14. The revised curriculum for the Science Department listing 24 hours of required courses and from 3 to 6 hours of electives is shown in the following table:

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT COURSE

(hours/week) ^{a/}

<u>Courses</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>
Ethics	1	1	1
Humanities	2 (2)	2	2
Mathematics	4 (1)	4	4 (1)
Physics	2	3 (1)	4 (1)
Chemistry	2	2 (1)	3 (1)
Biology	2	2 (1)	2 (2)
First foreign language	3 (1)	3 (1)	3
Second foreign language	6	5 (1)	5
Physical training	2	2	2
Drafting	(1)		(1)
Geology	— (1)	— (1)	—
Total	24 (3-6)	24 (3-6)	24 (3-6)

^{a/} Elective hours shown in parentheses.

In the first foreign language course, the foreign language (English) which was taught in the middle school or the lower division of Koto Gakko is to be continued. In the second language course the

foreign language (German, French or Russian) that was not taught in the middle school or in the lower division of Koto Gakko is taught.

Dismissal and Reappointment of Teachers

15. The Education Ministry has submitted 11 reports to SCAP concerning the dismissal of military and militaristic personnel from and the reappointment of liberal personnel to teaching positions. A compilation of the information provided in these reports indicates that since hostilities ceased 602 persons have resigned or been dismissed under the program for the elimination of military and militaristic personnel. Thirty-seven persons previously dismissed for liberal views have been reinstated.

Institutions to which these individuals were returned were:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number</u>
Kagoshima Normal School	10
Tokyo Imperial University	8
Kyushu Imperial University	4
Osaka Commercial University	3
Ritsumeikan Higher Grade School	3
Kyoto Imperial University	2
Tohoku Imperial University	2
Shizuoka Prefecture Elementary School	2
Niigata First Normal School	1
Tokyo University of Commerce and Industry	1
Waseda University	1
Total	37

These do not include persons affected by SCAP directives to the Japanese Government. Persons in this category include nine dismissed, four suspended, and two reinstated.

RELIGION

Shinto

16. On 13 May a directive was issued to the Japanese Government prohibiting the use of certain subjects in the designs of Japanese postage stamps and currency to prevent their use as media of propaganda. The prohibited subjects include portraits of military and ultranationalist leaders, representations of Shinto shrines or other symbols of Shinto, symbols of militarism and ultranationalism, scenes from territories no longer under Japanese sovereignty and any other subjects not in harmony with the announced objectives of the Occupation.

The directive called for the immediate withdrawal from sale of postage stamps issued since 15 December 1945 which include symbols of Shinto in their designs. Continued sale and use of stocks on hand of other offending stamps and continued printing and circulation of the current issue of currency are specifically permitted.

All future designs of stamps and currency must be submitted for SCAP approval.

17. The Japanese Government was instructed to transfer the records of the former Shrine Board from the Home Ministry to the Ministry of Education. The Shrine Board of the Home Ministry which supervised State or Shrine Shintoism was abolished by an imperial or-

dinance promulgated 1 February. Upon dissolution of the Shrine Board general matters concerning shrines have passed under the cognizance of the Religious Affairs Section of the Ministry of Education.

Christianity

18. Two representatives of the Church of England and one representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America arrived in Japan to confer with leaders of the Japan Episcopal Church. They will survey conditions relating to the return of missionaries and rebuilding of Episcopal churches in Japan.

The Episcopal Diocese of Tokyo launched its program for the rebuilding of Tokyo's 17 Episcopal churches at services 12 May in Hibiya Hall. The services were the first step in the rehabilitation of the Japan Episcopal Church which is divided into 10 dioceses with 278 parishes, missions and chapels. Seventy-one of its churches were destroyed in the war.

Religious Magazines

19. A SCAP survey found that religious periodicals represent one percent of all current magazine circulation. Number and circulation of magazines by type is given in accompanying table:

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES		
	<u>Number of Magazines</u>	<u>Circulation</u>
Buddhist	17	75,900
Shinto	8	36,300
Christian	7	16,500
General religious	<u>7</u>	<u>36,300</u>
Total	39	165,000

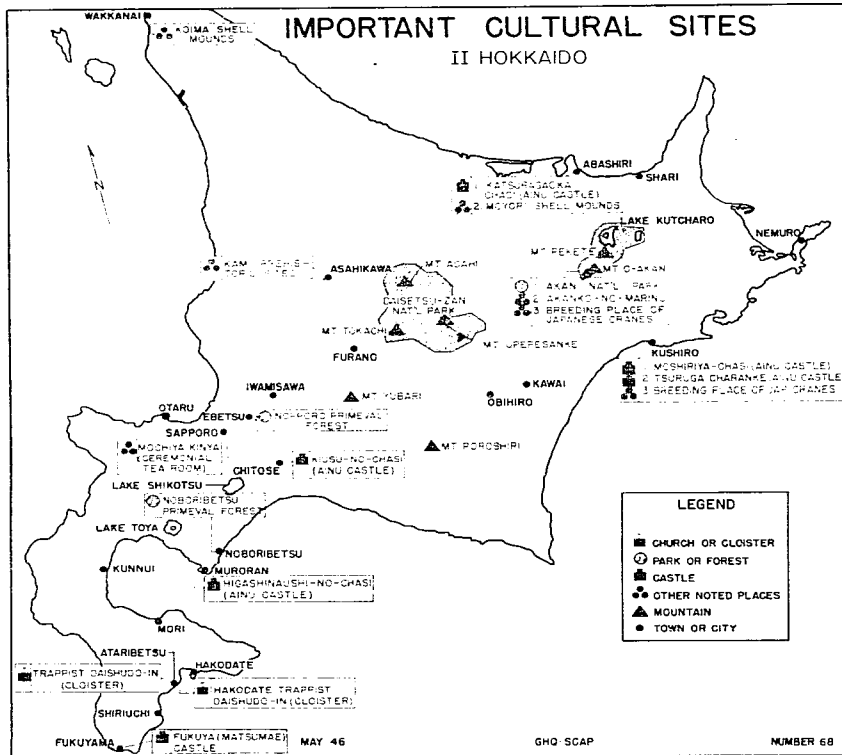
ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Reports from the Civil Government

20. Agencies of the Japanese Government have submitted full reports on the cultural materials in 20 prefectures. Compilation of data on the remaining areas of Japan is in progress. Summary of the holdings reported follows:

CULTURAL MATERIALS	
(twenty prefectures)	
Localities (cities or towns)	1,243
Sites or compounds	2,743
Parks, gardens, or preserves	849
Structures	1,891
Collections or isolated objects	1,327
Contents reported	
Paintings	3,350
Sculptures	3,832
Manuscripts	211,355
Applied arts	3,281

21. Sites and areas considered as having cultural significance have been surveyed in Hokkaido. The locations of these sites are shown on the accompanying map.



MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Women's Information Programs

22. As a result of a program studying the legal status of women on which SCAP has endeavored to stimulate the widest possible discussion, women lawyers, political representatives and educators submitted briefs on suggested reforms in the provisions of the Civil and Criminal Code dealing with women.

23. Conferences with leaders of women's organizations in two prefectural capitals suggest that the results of the recent election have increased women's awareness of their potential political power.

Women's organizations are seeking program plans which will improve their welfare and give women a greater understanding of the need for responsibility and working together in a democracy.

These women leaders emphasized that there is a great need in Japan for information on how to form and conduct democratic organizations. To assist such groups a set of model bylaws and model procedures were prepared and made available to leaders and organizers of women.

24. With the continued encouragement of SCAP, women's affairs received wide coverage by radio, motion pictures, magazines and press. Since the recent elections the press has shown increased interest in the women's problem, and women are frequently quoted now on issues of the day, comment on which was formerly limited to men.

Industry and Labor Information Program

25. SCAP continued to encourage radio programs dealing with labor and industry. Labor information committees have been formed to plan programs for radio and motion pictures. At conferences with these committees SCAP representatives suggested techniques by which the place of trade unions in the national life could be explained to the public.

A new radio series on industry was developed which includes a half-hour weekly show that combines short talks by leading industrialists, answers to listeners' questions, a summary of industrial news for the past week, and a brief variety show and a bi-weekly dramatic program that is built around some current industrial problems of general interest.

Most trade unions are developing education programs on both a national and a local scale. The educational directors of these unions have consulted representatives of SCAP regarding ways and means of encouraging more active participation of the membership in the activities and decisions of the union.

26. As part of an information program to encourage the democratic organization of trade unions a series of conferences with representatives of labor organizations was initiated. Procedures under which union organizations would function more democratically were explained.

Agriculture Information Program

27. Conferences were held with representatives of agricultural organizations to inform them on SCAP policies and directives and to obtain information about the structure, scope, objectives and operations of their organizations.

A Radio Advisory Committee for Farm Programs was formed. The five-member committee includes a professor of Tokyo Imperial University who is an agricultural expert and one representative each from the Farmers Union, Farmers Committee, the National Agricultural Association and the Japan Co-operative Union League. Programs are planned to explain agricultural policies and directives to Japanese farmers.

28. An information program to assist in increasing the production of fertilizer was initiated. Emphasis was given to this subject on all farm radio programs and on other selected radio hours. SCAP representatives also discussed the problem at a series of conferences with representatives of the press.

29. Because of the current preoccupation with the problem of food, discussion of this problem was emphasized on radio programs for farm audiences during the month.

Sanitation and Insect and Rodent Control

30. A radio information program on sanitation and on insect and rodent control was initiated.

Plans for programs of sanitation and of insect and rodent control education to be instituted in elementary and secondary schools were sent to each prefecture by the Ministry of Education.

Democratic Organizations

31. Because of the large number of requests for information regarding the operations and methods of democratic organizations, conferences were held with members of Tokyo Imperial University. As a result the University established a course in the principles and practices of democratic organizations.

RADIO

Programming

32. The new Script Division of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan originated several new programs. Broadcast time used for political education and campaigning during the recent election was available for these programs. New programs included:

- (1) The "Music Shop," in which Japanese and Western instruments in a music shop discuss with illustrations their differences and similarities.
- (2) "Songs Japan Loves," in which a Japanese coloratura soprano discusses and sings four of the favorite songs of Japan each week.
- (3) "Today's Music," popular American and Japanese songs for the 15-25 age group, includes some swing numbers.
- (4) The "Iida Family," Japan's first dramatic serial, a story of a typical Japanese family under current conditions.
- (5) The "Movie Hour," includes reviews of current Japanese and American movies, sound track excerpts, interviews with movie stars and screen gossip.
- (6) "The Sports Show," which includes a round-up of the week's sporting news in Japan, an interview with a leading sports figure, a dramatized sports highlight of the week, a round-up of world sports and the sports calendar for the following week.
- (7) "The Story Behind the News," covers four or five current foreign news stories in greater detail than is available to the Japanese in their daily newspapers.
- (8) "Information Please," in which a master of ceremonies answers requests for information on the lighter arts sent in by listeners, calls in experts in these fields and fulfills musical requests.
- (9) "The Labor Program," includes labor news of the week and a prepared talk by or interview with a prominent figure in Japanese labor.

- (10) "The Management Program," similar in treatment and content to the labor show, complementing that program to provide broad coverage of the field of labor-management relations from the standpoint of management.
- (11) "The Industry Program," which contains 70 percent entertainment and 30 percent information on problems and solutions of labor-management disputes.

33. The percentage of time devoted by the national and urban networks to different types of programs during the two weeks ending 31 May is shown in the following table:

RADIO PROGRAM ANALYSIS

(percentage of time)

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Average</u>
Music	18	30	25.1
News	10	16	13.5
Education	12	10	10.8
Variety	11	8	9.2
Information	12	8	9.6
Drama	11	5	7.4
Women's interests	10	5	7.0
Discussions	5	4	4.5
Sports	5	1	2.6
Children	6	6	6.0
Calisthenics	-	3	1.8
Religion	-	1	0.6
Weather	-	3	1.8

The national network broadcasts 119 hours weekly. The urban network of eight major city stations broadcasts 80 hours weekly.

34. The remarkable popularity of the "Radio Forum," Japan's "Town Meeting of the Air," continued. Crowded meetings, enthusiastic participation and highly favorable comment by letters and press characterized each appearance of the program.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Japan Press League

35. SCAP furnished a copy of the canons of journalism adopted by the American Society of Newspaper Editors to the Japan Press League. A number of special articles were prepared for Shinbunho (Newspaper News), the official organ of the Japan Press League. Articles included suggested canons for a Japanese press code, a suggested campaign of education for the League to follow, truthfulness in reporting, by-line articles and the development of columnists.

Press Conferences

36. In addition to furnishing the Japanese press with routine news releases and photograph layouts SCAP representatives held 10 conferences with reporters of Tokyo newspapers. Twelve conferences with owners, presidents and editors were held, six in Tokyo and two each in Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka.

Conference topics included international law, war criminal trials, accuracy in reporting news, newsprint shortage, code of ethics, Japanese labor relations and reform of medical education.

Tokyo Press Comment

37. Space in the Tokyo press during the month was devoted primarily to consideration of the post-election developments in the Japanese political situation. The normal constitutional process which would have resulted in the formation of the new Cabinet by the Liberal Party was interrupted when the Party's president, Ichiro Hatoyama, was disqualified by SCAP. SCAP's action was followed by considerable criticism of the outgoing Cabinet for not having carefully screened candidates for the Diet.

Comment then centered upon the attempt to organize a coalition cabinet headed by a Social Democrat. Papers felt a democratic cabinet was necessary to stabilize the Japanese political situation, but when the Social Democrats tried to form a single-party cabinet Premier Shidehara refused to recommend it on the grounds that the Social Democrats had been unable to secure sufficient support to ensure "political stability."

Press interest then centered upon the formation of a coalition cabinet under the leadership of Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister in the Shidehara Cabinet. Press reaction was unfavorable to the newly formed government under Liberal Party leadership.

38. The opening of the International Military Tribunal received excellent coverage and, although there was some confusion in regard to the legal procedure, the Tokyo press gave unanimous support to the aims of the court and expressed the belief that the trials would be fair.

Attitudes suggested by various editorials included the idea that the Japanese people suffered at the hands of the military clique, that feudalism and militarism which nursed the war criminals must be swept away and that the people must become aware of the true nature of the forces which led them to war.

One writer warned that the war-mongers may attempt to appear as martyrs. He further cautioned that the people must probe the responsibility of those who co-operated with the war-mongers but may not be tried by an international court.

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

Prefectural Press Comment

40. Prior to the disqualification of Hatoyama, political commentators were chiefly concerned with Liberal-Social Democratic coalition under Hatoyama's leadership. The trend was decidedly opposed to this kind of coalition; editors felt that national stability would not result from it and preferred a distinct cleavage between the conservatives and the democratic front. The post-election policy changes of the conservatives were received with skepticism and suspicion.

Upon the barring of Hatoyama from political office the sentiment suddenly turned in favor of a coalition cabinet headed by Tetsu Katayama, Secretary-General of the Social Democratic Party. Although there was considerable discussion as to the constitutionality of a Social Democratic cabinet, the trend was definitely favorable.

Shidehara was criticized by the liberal press when he refused to recommend Katayama to the Throne as the next Premier. Writers acknowledged the primary position of the Liberal Party as holder of largest Diet membership, but felt that the Social Democratic policy was more suitable for the times.

When it became apparent that Yoshida would become Premier and that the cabinet would be formed by the Liberal party, the pro-Social Democratic press promptly predicted its failure. Sentiment in favor of a "democratic front" appears to be increasing, and its supporters recommend its formation as the only means by which the life of the people and the national economy will be stabilized.

41. Prefectural newspapers expressed growing concern over the food shortage, stressing such resulting problems as the decline in labor output, violence, increase in petty crime and the falling off of attendance at schools. There was a strong demand for investigation of hoarding. The distribution system was criticized. Greater control by the people was the most widely recommended solution of the problem.

Gratitude was expressed for Herbert Hoover's Tokyo statements on the food problem and for assistance from the United States but most papers preferred that Japan straighten out her own affairs with a minimum of foreign aid.

Magazine Comment

42. Throughout the month Japanese publications strongly condemned the Government's emergency financial measures as intended to save the banks rather than to curb inflation.

Criticism of the Government's land reform program shifted to new ground, with critics of all political opinions questioning the basic principles of small holdings. A large portion of the opinion expressed is tinged with a fear that the program is designed to help the landowners unload their property at a time of inflation and the subsequent fear that the landowners will later be able to foreclose mortgages and avail themselves of distress sales.

Japanese desire to re-enter the family of nations through membership in the United Nations was noted. The manner of expression indicates that the motivation for this desire is primarily commercial.

A large number of Japanese writers have come to believe that political freedom for women is an empty concept if it is not accompanied by social and economic freedom. Remedial education is recommended to eliminate the elements of feudalism which still remain in the family system.

In regard to the current controversy over seizure of management functions by labor a new note in press comment has appeared. It is now believed it would be better to give labor more responsibility for policy than to submit to irresponsible demands.

Concern over conditions at repatriation centers was expressed.

The failure of the Government to provide adequate shipping facilities and the shortage of rail rolling stock were attacked.

MOTION PICTURES

Films Released

43. Five Japanese feature pictures, a series of three two-reel shorts and four documentaries or shorts were reviewed during the month.

The features included:

- (1) "Those Who Create Tomorrow," which shows how individual members of a Japanese family react to the growing union movement.

- (2) "Beautiful Woman," in which a girl who has sacrificed her happiness by making a loveless marriage for the sake of her family leaves her luxurious life as the wife of a wealthy industrialist to join her girlhood sweetheart in working for the improvement of the living conditions of her husband's employees.
- (3) "Youth of Twenty," a light comedy revolving around a father's attempts to marry his daughter to the son of his employer.
- (4) "Woman Who Waits in Vain," a warmly human story set in a port on the Inland Sea.
- (5) "They Kissed One Night," a light picture with a touch of comedy about an architect, an inventor, a poet and their girls.

The series of three two-reel shorts deals with what happens to three different individuals when they each win ¥ 100,000 in a lottery.

Documentary film subjects include:

- (1) "Five Hundred Yen as Living Expenses," which deals with problems of life under present cash income restrictions.
- (2) "Key to Three Go," discusses the problem of increasing rice rations.
- (3) "Hopeful Group," which depicts activities of the War Sufferers Relief Association.
- (4) "Album of Songs."

Synopses and Scenarios Submitted

44. Eighteen synopses were received for review, 5 for production by Daiei and 13 by Shochiku. Nine scenarios were submitted, 3 by Toho, 4 by Daiei and 2 by Shochiku.

THEATRE

New Scripts




45. Thirty scripts and 11 synopses were received during the month. A translation of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was of special interest.

Children's Theaters

46. Production of plays for children increased when three children's theater groups resumed activity. The Gekidan Todo presented "Don Quixote." The Teatro Piccolo submitted plans for production of "Peter Pan." The Kamoshikaza made plans to give performances in Nagasaki under the auspices of the city government for the relief of atomic bomb sufferers.

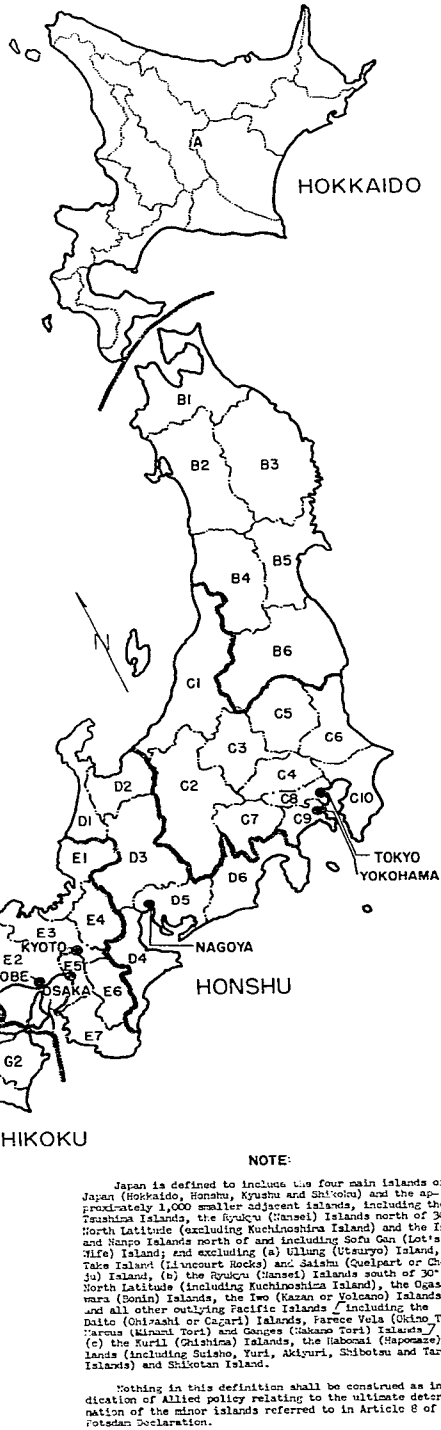
JAPAN

LEGEND

-  REGIONAL BOUNDARY
-  PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY
-  PRINCIPAL CITY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</p> <p>B. TOHOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE 2. AKITA PREFECTURE 3. IWATE PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE <p>C. KANTO REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE 2. NAGANO PREFECTURE 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. TOCHIGI PREFECTURE 6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE 7. YAMANASHI PREFECTURE 8. TOKYO PREFECTURE 9. CHIBAMA PREFECTURE 10. CHIBA PREFECTURE <p>D. TOKAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISHIZAMA PREFECTURE 2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE 3. Gifu PREFECTURE 4. MIE PREFECTURE 5. AICHI PREFECTURE 6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE | <p>E. Kinki REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE 2. HYOGO PREFECTURE 3. KYOTO PREFECTURE 4. SEIGA PREFECTURE 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE 6. KARA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE <p>F. CHUGOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE 2. OKAYAMA PREFECTURE 3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE 4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE 5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KAGAMA PREFECTURE 2. TOCHUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. SHIMIZU PREFECTURE 4. KOCHI PREFECTURE <p>H. KYUSHU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. OITA PREFECTURE 3. SAGA PREFECTURE 4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE 5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE 6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE |
|--|--|



NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 smaller adjacent islands, including the Izu Islands, the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Kuchino-shira Island) and the Iri and Nanto Islands north of and including Soto Kan (Lot's Wife) Island; and excluding (a) Ulung (Utauyo) Island, Take Island (Iwancourt Rocks) and Saimu (Quelpart or Cheju) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands south of 30° North Latitude (including Kuchino-shira Island), the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, the Iwo (Kazan or Volcano) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands / including the Daito (Ogasawara or Capari) Islands, Farece Vela (Ukina Tori), Tarous (Minami Tori) and Ganges (Ukama Tori) Islands, and (c) the Kuril (Oshima) Islands, the Habomai (Ropose) Islands (including Suisho, Yuri, Akiyuri, Shibotau and Taruku Islands) and Shikotan Island.

Nothing in this definition shall be construed as indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

32

占領報告(英文)朝鮮琉球を含む

21年6月

21年8月

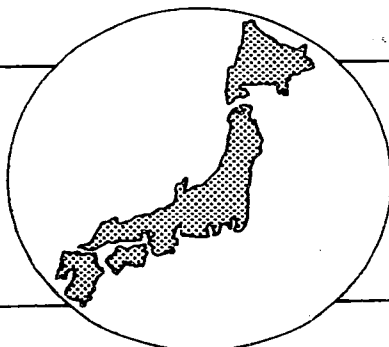
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日本占領報告

一九四六六

SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN

No 9

June

1946

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用

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº9

Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
JUNE 1946

0002

EIGHTH U. S. ARMY PRINTING PLANT
INCORPORATED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 9

June 1946

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**

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June 1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 9

June 1946

PART I

GENERAL

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PART I

SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. There were no changes in the non-military organization of SCAP.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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THE CABINET

1. The major problems before the Cabinet were food production and distribution, reorganization of local government, reform of the educational system, readjustment of economic institutions, intensification of the purge and labor.

2. The Cabinet encountered difficulty in attacking these problems because it represented a weak coalition of the Liberal and Progressive Parties and commanded little confidence among other parties in the Diet.

3. The Cabinet issued statements on 13 June which defined its policy on the pressing problems of food and social order.

4. The Liberal and Progressive Parties approved the Government's statements, but the opposition parties were critical. The Communists declared that the Government was trying to shift responsibilities for the food problem on the people.

THE DIET

5. The 90th session of the Imperial Diet was formally opened by the Emperor on 20 June. His brief address was phrased in colloquial Japanese for the first time in Japanese history.

6. On 20 June the Supreme Commander received the 31 women members of the Diet. He congratulated them on the response of Japanese women to their new opportunities and encouraged them to accept their share of the responsibility for solving the questions confronting the nation.

7. In reply to the Supreme Commander, Mrs. Shizue Kato read a statement in behalf of the women Diet members.

8. Prime Minister Yoshida explained the policies of the Government in addresses to the House of Peers and the House of Representatives on 21 June. The Tokyo press was generally critical of Yoshida's speech.

9. Interpellations of the Government which took place in both houses included such questions as the constitution, the educational system, Romanization of the Japanese language, financial policy, taxation, reparations, administrative reform and the serious food problem.

10. Party representation in the lower House of the Diet follows; Liberals 143, Progressives 97, Social Democrats 96, Cooperative Democrats 42, Shinko Club 29, Preparatory Committee for Formation of Japan Democratic Party 22, Communists 5 and independent members 31. There was one vacancy.

11. The Government made a determined effort to detect and punish violations of the election law which occurred in the election of 10 April.

THE CONSTITUTION

12. The Government's draft constitution was the most important political consideration before the Diet. There was general support among intellectuals and political parties of the principles of the draft and there was little demand for fundamental revision. Some groups favored postponement of the issue to a later Diet session.

13. In his message on 20 June the Emperor submitted the draft of the "newly revised constitution" to the Diet. On 21 June the Supreme Commander drew attention to the historic importance of the Diet's task and urged its members to discuss the draft fully and freely.

14. The draft constitution was formally introduced in the House of Representatives by Prime Minister Yoshida on 25 June. In presenting the draft he reminded the Diet members that the Potsdam Declaration called for the strengthening of democratic tendencies in Japan.

THE PURGE

15. The Japanese Government intensified the application of the Purge Directive of 4 January. Many politicians and bureaucrats voluntarily submitted their resignations in anticipation of being removed from office.

16. On 20 June the Japanese Government notified eight members of the House of Representatives that they were ineligible to hold public office under the Purge Directive. Several of those disqualified were prominent in political circles.

POLITICAL PARTIES

17. The major political parties concentrated their attention on the Diet session. There was little organized co-operation between either the "government group" or the "opposition group," though the Liberal and Progressive Parties reached agreement on a number of current issues.

18. The Social Democrats remain the leading opposition party. They announced a food program of their own and spent considerable time on their plans for the proposed Democratic League of National Salvation.

19. The Communists continued their opposition to the Government, the Emperor and the new constitution.

THE EMPEROR

20. The Emperor's activities included a call on the Supreme Commander at the American Embassy on 31 May, a trip to Chiba Prefecture on 6 and 7 June and an inspection tour to Shizuoka Prefecture on 17 and 18 June.

STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

21. The First and Second Demobilization Ministries were abolished and a Demobilization Board was created in their place. Baron Kijuro Shidehara was named president of the Board on 15 June.

22. There were numerous changes in the various ministries of the Government and in the Privy Council.

23. Several members of the House of Peers were ruled ineligible by further application of the Purge Directive of 4 January. Many others voluntarily resigned in anticipation of being removed by government order. Twenty-eight new members were appointed to the House of Peers.

PUBLIC SAFETY

24. The widespread demonstrations of the previous month ceased after the Supreme Commander's 20 May antidemonstration warning.

25. SCAP charged the Japanese Government with the responsibility of preventing imported food stocks from entering the black market.

26. Further efforts were made to suppress the manufacture and sale of poisonous liquor.

POLICE

27. Provost Marshal authorities in Osaka established a training school for Japanese police.

Fire

28. Studies show Japanese fire hose to be inadequate in both quantity and quality.

Prisons

29. The Japanese Government made further efforts to remedy unsatisfactory prison conditions.

30. Prison death rates were found to be abnormally high.

INTELLIGENCE

31. Relations between the Occupation Forces and the civil populace remain good.

Censorship

32. The French language was authorized for use in international civil telecommunications.

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

33. Tokutaro Kimura, former chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan Lawyers' Association and Procurator General, became the Minister of Justice on 23 May.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

34. Reports on the operation of military occupation courts from 21 April to 20 May were received and consolidated. There were 1,721 verdicts of guilty, 148 verdicts of not guilty and eight cases were dropped because of deaths.

WAR CRIMES

35. During June six directives were issued ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend 56 persons suspected of war crimes. Two additional persons were named as suspected war criminals and delivered to Sugamo Prison for internment.

36. On 22 June the Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend and deliver 20 former Chinese Puppet Government officials to Sugamo Prison.

Apprehension in the Philippines

37. As of 20 June 1,016 Japanese prisoners of war were detained in the Philippines in connection with war crimes trials. A final screening of all remaining Japanese prisoners of war was initiated on Luzon, Leyte and Okinawa and 6,649 prisoners of war were cleared for repatriation to Japan.

Investigation of Military War Criminals

38. From 25 May to 24 June 510 interrogations were completed in Japan, of which 238 were reduced to the form of signed statements.

39. Seventeen persons were released from Sugamo Prison and restored to their former status.

Trials

40. Since the commencement of war crimes trials in Japan 40 cases involving 60 war criminals have been tried. Fifty-six of the accused were convicted and sentenced, including six who received the death penalty. Four were acquitted.

41. Five war crimes trials were completed from 25 May to 24 June and three cases were in process of trial at the end of this period. All were individual trials involving one defendant each. One was acquitted, one received the death sentence and the remaining received terms of imprisonment ranging from 25 years to life.

42. A precedent was established that a medical officer in charge of medical affairs of a POW camp is not responsible for atrocities of his medical corps personnel unless he personally ordered or condoned such atrocities or otherwise acquiesced in their commission.

43. Seven trials involving 23 accused were completed from 20 May to 20 June in the Philippines. One person was acquitted, four received the death sentence, four were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor and 14 were given terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 to 30 years.

44. In the Philippines the case of Mario Uyeki, convicted before a military commission on 17 April and sentenced to death, is now pending before the United States Supreme Court. Uyeki filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus alleging that he was being improperly held as a war criminal by reason of the fact that he was a Philippine citizen.

45. On 19 June the Japanese Government was notified of the results of British war crimes trials in Singapore.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Personnel

46. The Honorable Mr. Justice Delfin Jaranilla joined the bench of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East on 7 June. A motion by the defense to disqualify Justice Jaranilla on the grounds that he was prejudiced by reason of having been a victim of the "Bataan March of Death" was denied.

47. There were several changes in the line-up of Japanese defense attorneys.

Captain Beverly M. Coleman withdrew as Chief American Defense Counsel and was replaced by George Yamaoka, a New York attorney.

Motions Before the Tribunal

48. At the session of the Tribunal on 3 June the Tribunal granted the defense a continuance until 13 June to prepare for the trial.

49. Motions by the defense that the names of Yosuke Matsuoka and Shumei Okawa be stricken from the indictment, motions for specific findings of fact, a bill of particulars, a nunc pro tunc order relating to the ruling on a motion to the jurisdiction and an application for leave to file an additional motion to the jurisdiction were denied. A defense motion relating to the time of making opening statements on behalf of each defendant was granted.

50. The prosecution's motion that the Tribunal take judicial notice of 95 documents submitted was denied.

51. The Tribunal ruled that documents obtained from offices of the Japanese Government can be introduced in evidence without further authentication subject to exceptions and objections.

First Phase of Prosecution

52. An opening statement covering the law of the case and a general statement of the facts was made in behalf of the prosecution by the Honorable Joseph B. Keenan, Chief Prosecutor.

53. Specific opening statements relating to the Japanese Constitution and documents were made by the prosecution after which Japanese personnel records showing the official positions and rewards for meritorious service of each defendant were introduced in evidence.

Second Phase of Prosecution

54. The second phase of the case relating to the preparation of Japanese information for war began on 18 June. The prosecution offered witnesses who included United States military personnel, professors of Japanese universities, newspaper men, Diet members, former Prime Ministers and Cabinet members.

55. Affidavits of some of the witnesses for the prosecution will be accepted by the Tribunal as was done at the Nuremberg trials in Germany. They will be identified by the witness and read before the Tribunal, after which the witness may be cross-examined.

56. The death of the accused Yosuke Matsuoka was announced and his name stricken from the indictment.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The staple foods situation has not changed materially. A reconnaissance soil survey of Kyushu has been completed.

2. The Hokkaido herring season is over and the sardine, tuna and bonito seasons have opened.

SCAP extended the areas in which the Japanese are authorized to fish.

Forestry and Mining

3. May log and lumber production was about three fourths of the desired rate.

The pulp and paper industry is seeking new processes and formulas to offset the loss of pulp from Karafuto.

4. Coal production in May showed little change and continued short of the desired quantity.

Production in other mines averaged a slight increase in March.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

5. Coke production increased slightly in May.

6. In May production increased in iron and steel, aluminum, lead, zinc and copper but decreased in most ferroalloys.

7. Crude oil and refined petroleum production decreased during May.

May lumber deliveries were about 40 percent of allocations.

8. Chemical and machinery production increased slightly in May.

Manufacturing

9. Most food processing industries made slight production gains during May in spite of severe shortages of fuel, raw materials and containers. Production of nonaged beverages decreased.

Pulp production in May increased 23.1 percent over April's figures; paper output rose 6.5 percent.

10. Over-all production of electrical items remained constant although some increases were registered in light mass production items. The shortage of materials remains the most critical production problem. Reconstruction of electrical manufacturing facilities continued.

Production of automobiles and tractors declined slightly in May while bicycle and motorcycle output increased. Production of automotive and tractor parts rose substantially.

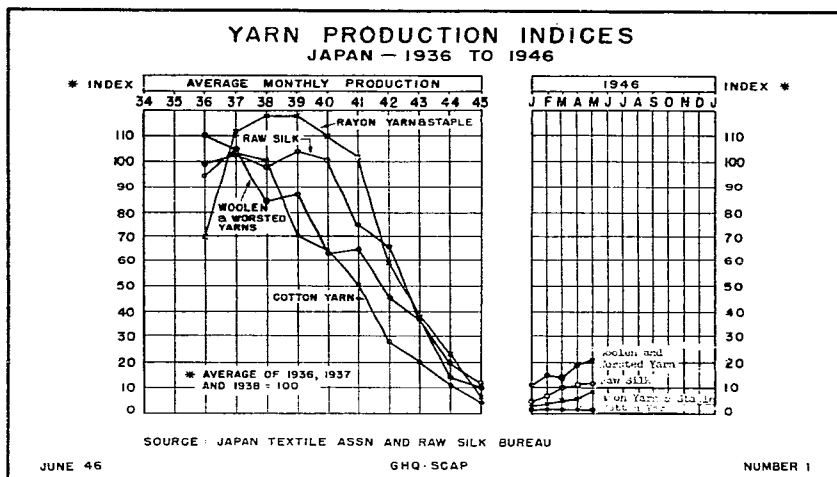
Textiles

11. Cotton yarn output decreased slightly due to lack of raw cotton stocks but there was an increase in the weaving of cloth in anticipation of the cotton export program.

12. Lack of labor continued to restrict raw silk production. Although there was a slight increase in output the industry was still behind the goal set by the Raw Silk Bureau.

13. Production of the first rayon pulp this year was the principal development in the rayon industry during May and was reflected in increased yarn production.

14. Woolen and worsted yarn production continued a slight up-trend which was encouraged by the Government's application for permission to import raw wool.



Transportation

15. An increase was noted in the total tonnage handled by rail during May.

16. Train kilometers operated increased from 14,051,351 during April to 15,512,443 during May.

Public Utilities

17. The supply of electric power is adequate to meet the current demand.

18. Coal shortages continue to render 70 percent of gas production capacity idle.

Labor

19. The Cabinet decided to establish an independent Ministry of Labor.

20. The number of registered labor unions reached 7,357 with 2,691,552 members on 1 May as unionization drives continued.

21. A pattern of stable labor relations began to take shape with the conclusion of 212 trade agreements by 30 May and the spread of the Mitsubishi Bibai labor-employer "management council plan" to other coal fields in Hokkaido.

22. About 5,500,000 persons were unemployed in April according to estimates based on the April census.

23. Absenteeism remained high due to the continuing necessity of workers to search for food. The food shortage was responsible for decreasing efficiency and an inability of workers to be engaged steadily at heavy labor.

Communications

24. An Imperial ordinance elevating the Board of Communications to a Ministry effective 1 July was approved by the Cabinet and Privy Council.

25. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan is being reorganized to assure more democratic use of its facilities.

26. Nine major communications construction projects were completed during May.

Imports and Exports

27. The first raw cotton arrived from the United States in June and 21,712 bales were distributed to manufacturers.

28. Recent arrivals of food from the United States and excess U. S. Army stocks from various Pacific islands contributed materially to the achievement of the program outlined by Herbert Hoover in May.

Rationing and Price Control

29. The food situation reached the critical stage and urban areas became increasingly dependent upon SCAP releases of imported

and U. S. Army foodstuffs. On 31 May the Government's stockpile of staple foods totaled 45.3 days' supply.

30. An upward trend was noted in deliveries of fuel, fertilizer and cement due to accelerated production and improved transportation facilities. A general price increase was authorized on all rubber goods on 8 May.

31. Despite vigorous enforcement measures the reported 144,353 violations of price control and rationing laws were 24,580 more than the April total.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

32. Note circulation on 20 June was ¥ 40,644,000,000, an increase of ¥ 4,329,000,000 since 31 May. The rate of increase declined, averaging ¥ 216,000,000 daily as compared with ¥ 242,000,000 per day in May.

33. Total unrestricted deposits increased from ¥ 2,958,000,000 on 30 April to ¥ 4,956,000,000 on 20 May.

Public Finance

34. The national debt increased from ¥ 203,013,000,000 to ¥ 203,064,000,000 in May. National bonds increased from ¥ 142,774,000,000 to ¥ 144,589,000,000.

35. The Japanese Government inaugurated a temporary tax plan which will provide an estimated increase in local government tax revenue of ¥ 3,327,000,000. This plan will be co-ordinated with the national tax program.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

Property Control

36. As of 25 June the Japanese Government had submitted to SCAP reports on 1,261 properties formerly owned by nationals of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands and additional reports on approximately 10,000 looted items.

Reports on property over which the Japanese Government has taken custody for 644 persons arrested as suspected war criminals indicate total assets of ¥ 63,034,347. Sixteen of these suspects have assets in excess of ¥ 500,000.

Antitrust and Cartels

37. Seventeen holding companies and 447 subsidiaries were added to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

Four second-line holding companies and their subsidiaries were placed under surveillance by SCAP to determine their ownership and monopolistic control over industry.

38. SCAP ordered that the Japan Lumber Company and local lumber companies be dissolved and all laws and regulations giving them legal existence repealed. Necessary controls will revert to governmental agencies assisted by voluntary public democratic associations.

Reparations

39. The list of aircraft factories, military arsenals, naval arsenals and research laboratories in SCAP custody was revised. Thirty-eight installations were removed from the list and 228 added, bringing the present total to 594.

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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 May assistance was granted to 2,182,662 individuals. The expenditure totaled ¥ 40,977,662, an average of ¥ 19 for each individual recipient.

2. Analysis of Japanese reports of relief payments for March and April and comparisons of Japanese reports with those submitted by Occupation Forces units for the same month showed wide variations in many prefectures.

The importance of accurate reporting by prefectural governments was again pointed out to the Japanese Government and corrective action directed. The Japanese Government has organized and sent out 10 teams to audit the accounts of the prefectures.

Repatriation

3. By 23 June 977,907 foreign nationals had been repatriated from Japan while 3,685,375 Japanese had been returned to the Home Islands.

Medical Supply

4. Production of medicines and patent medicines continued to increase during May.

Insect Control

5. Manufacturers of the pyrethrum emulsion required for the insect control program achieved quantity production during the last 10 days of the month. Small quantities had been produced earlier, but by 20 June large supplies of pyrethrum flowers and petroleum products had been furnished to the six manufacturers selected for the program.

The Japanese Government will supply 300 tons of dried pyrethrum flowers a month during June, July and August. From U. S. stocks 1,100,000 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil and 60,000 gallons of gasoline have been made available for pyrethrum emulsion manufacture.

6. The insect and rodent control program is under way in all prefectures. Major emphasis is on sanitary cleanup, removal of garbage and rubbish, reorganization of waste collection and cleaning of ditches and drains.

Narcotics

7. Ministry of Health and Welfare regulations for narcotic control, drawn in accordance with SCAP directives, became effective 19 June.

Cholera

8. Cholera cases occurred in scattered localities in Honshu among repatriates or contacts of repatriates. Cholera occurred in northwestern Kyushu was in all cases traced to smugglers from Korea or to crews of fishing vessels who visited areas under quarantine.

The largest single outbreak, 25 cases, occurred on the island of Tsushima which lies between Kyushu and Korea. This outbreak was traced to illicit shipping from Korea. The entire island was placed under quarantine but fishing vessels evaded the quarantine and imported the disease to Kyushu.

EDUCATION

9. The Ministry of Education's program to screen all teachers and educational officials in Japan for undemocratic principles was begun in Chiba Prefecture when the first committee was set up to scan questionnaires submitted by all members of the educational profession in the prefecture.

10. The Ministry of Education published the first six chapters of the "Teachers' Manual" designed to reorient Japanese teachers in their responsibilities in a democratic society.

11. A system of university extension lecturers to be sent to provincial communities and a series of three-day courses in planning physical culture programs to be conducted throughout Japan were inaugurated.

RELIGION

12. The Shrine Association announced the projected publication of a weekly newspaper and a series of Shinto conferences to assist Shinto priests to adjust themselves to the responsibilities of nonpolitical religion.

13. The Ministry of Education ordered the removal of the depositories of Imperial portraits from all schools.

14. The general assembly of the Church of Christ in Japan took steps to remove elements of militarism forced upon it during the war years.

15. Ninety-two missionaries were cleared for return to Japan. Two missionaries who had remained in Japan during the war returned to the United States.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

16. Reports indicate protection of cultural properties is satisfactory but that maintenance during the war period was sacrificed to the conduct of military operations. A considerable amount

of disrepair was reported.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Radio

17. Radio programs were developed to aid the campaign against warm weather diseases and to present vital contemporary events such as the sessions of the Diet and the Tokyo war crime trials. Decentralization of the origin of programs began with the transfer of popular programs to stations outside Tokyo on a road-tour basis and channeling of local broadcasts into the national network.

Press and Publications

18. The Tokyo press devoted most of its space to the opening of the International Military Tribunal and the convocation of the Diet. Comment on the Diet involved adverse criticism of Premier Yoshida's address and accounts of the Tribunal showed a shift from personalities to straight factual reporting.

19. The prefectural press showed pessimism in regard to the country's future under the Yoshida Government but was less critical than formerly. The food problem and the Emperor's radio appeal to the farmers attracted widespread comment.

20. Publications during this period showed an increased interest in international affairs and an intensification of preoccupation with the Tenno System as regards the prerogatives of the Emperor under the new Constitution.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 9

June 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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1. The Cabinet was confronted with the problems of food production and distribution, reorganization of local government, re-vamping of economic institutions, educational reform, completion of the governmental purge, labor and other questions involving the political, economic and social structure of the nation.

2. The 90th session of the Diet was formally opened by the Emperor on 20 June. Prime Minister Yoshida's speech on general policy was followed by interpellations of the Government by members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives.

3. The draft constitution was formally presented to the Diet for deliberation and action by Prime Minister Yoshida on 25 June. A statement by the Supreme Commander urged full and free discussion of its terms.

4. Implementation of the Purge Directive of 4 January was intensified by the Japanese Government.

5. The Emperor made tours of inspection in Chiba and Shizuoka Prefectures.

THE CABINET

Problems Before Cabinet

6. The attention of the Cabinet was claimed by the widespread and insistent demand for immediate measures to restore the nation's disorganized economic life and to relieve the hardships of the people. As the food shortage in the cities became increasingly acute popular dissatisfaction was reflected in occasional demonstrations and some local disorders. According to Ministry of Health and Welfare estimates the number of unemployed was 4,500,000 at the end of May, with 8,000,000 persons in need of public relief; of the latter 2,000,000 were totally destitute. The question of indemnification of war industries demanded solution and was intimately linked with fundamental decisions on Japan's future economic policy. The adoption of a budget bill was necessary in order to carry on the work of the Government.

7. The Cabinet's effort to attack these problems was handicapped because it represented a weak coalition of the Liberal and Progressive Parties and certain minor political elements. Although these two major parties supported the Cabinet they were often critical of the leadership of Prime Minister Yoshida. Within the Cabinet itself there were conflicting views on fundamental questions of social and economic policy. These conditions militated against the adoption of a vigorous, positive and consistent program of action.

8. The Cabinet did not command entire confidence but there was a tendency to let it work out its own problems. Opposition from minority parties in the Diet was strong.

Economic Policy

9. The Shidehara Cabinet had formulated a plan to turn over major responsibility for a co-ordinated attack on economic problems to an Economic Stabilization Board, but organization of this Board was delayed by the difficulty of obtaining a suitable president and other Board members. As a temporary measure the Ministers of Health and Welfare, Commerce and Industry, Transportation, Finance and Agriculture and Forestry will meet regularly to discuss economic policies.

10. After long deliberation the Cabinet issued statements on 13 June defining its policy on the two major problems of food and social order.

Statement on Food Situation

11. The Government's statement on the food situation follows:

"The food situation has at last come to the worst stage. Multitudes of our people are facing starvation. The hour is grave. The highest manifestation of fraternal love in the readiness on the part of us all to share what little there is with one another and to give a cheering word or to hold out a helping hand can alone save us from the unprecedented and impending national calamity.

"It is imperative that all parties and all organizations and all individuals should rise to the occasion as one man. All cities, towns and villages, both government and people, must truly unite in order to surmount the present crisis. Especially important is the contribution of the farming communities, upon which largely depends the solution of the danger.

"At this critical juncture the Government will do all in its power to carry out the various measures as set forth elsewhere. It is firmly determined that this country through the self-sacrificing co-operation of its entire people shall survive the present ordeal and lay down the foundation for a new Japan of peace and prosperity."

Statement on Emergency Measures

12. This was accompanied by the following statement on emergency measures for coping with the food crisis:

"I. Proposals for the establishment of the national front to overcome the food crisis.

"In order to surmount the food crisis, the Government will solicit for the extensive co-operation of the various political parties and newspapers etc. If possible, the Government will approach the political parties, and other organizations, with the request that a Food Policy Committee be set up which, consisting of their representatives, shall be the driving force for the application of the Government policies as well as for developing the national front.

"II. Definite measures to be adopted for the present to surmount the crisis.

- "(1) The maximum possible collection of 1945 rice to be realized by the autonomous and patriotic movement of the people.
- "(2) The establishment and certain fulfillment of the monthly collection plan relative to the wheat and potatoes which are most important in surmounting the crisis. The monthly plan will be based on the comprehensive survey of the farmer's food supply with particular reference to his stock of other cereals.
- "(3) The creation of a town (village) Food Readjustment Committee, the function of which is to establish the necessary consumption and collection plan relative to the carrying-through of the farmers to the next rice year by utilizing their remaining stock of foodstuffs and of the wheat and potatoes which will be harvested in the future. The above committee shall be composed mainly of the farming farmers and be organized on the democratic basis.
- "(4) The forcible measures relative to the collection of rice to be retained, the application of which shall, however, be dependent as a rule on the request of the town (village) Food Readjustment Committee.
- "(5) Such consumer goods as textiles, soaps, rubber, tabi and farming clothes, of which farmers are in need to be given on a large scale to them as awards for the collection of rice. Adoption of a general link system of fertilizer relative to the collection of wheat and potatoes.
- "(6) The whole payment to be made in new yen for any further collection beyond the original quota of rice and for the collection of wheat and potatoes.
- "(7) Wholesale checking-up of the warehouses of the agricultural associations etc. and establishment of the committee to be composed of the representatives of officials and civilians for the purpose of vigorous checking-up of the concealed or hoarded foodstuffs.
- "(8) Encouragement of the influx of the citizens from the large cities by granting to the future outgoing citizens the unconditional right to return. Encouragement of the change of school to, or of entrance into the local schools on the part of the students in the primary or middle schools in the large cities by granting them the priority right to return to the original schools. Shortening of school hours in or temporary closing down of the same. Advancement of summer holidays in the universities and other schools of the higher grade.

- "(9) Abolishment of the supplementary ration to the heavy laborers to be given at their domiciles. Re-examination of the scope and amount of the supplementary ration to the laborers taking into consideration the importance and past production record of that industry in which they are employed with a view to curtailing the amount thereof as much as possible. Special steps will, however, be taken to ensure the ration to those workers employed in the vitally important industries.
- "(10) Temporary closing down of the high class restaurants and bars in the entire nation.
- "(11) Enforcement of measures to ensure the supply of perishables to the large consumption centers. Swift steps to make available fishing vessels, fuel, fishing nets and other fishing materials and vigorous encouragement of the fishing activities.
- "(12) To make the actual distribution of ration to the consumers in the consumption centers as fair as possible. Democratization of the ration distribution.

"III. The co-operation of the General Headquarters shall be solicited for in connection with the enforcement of the above emergency food measures. The Japanese Government shall also bend its best effort as heretofore in order to ensure the earliest realization of the minimum import requirements."

13. In an accompanying statement Prime Minister Yoshida called on the people for co-operation in meeting the crisis.

Statement on Social Order and Labor

14. Following is the Government's statement on 13 June on social order and labor problems:

"Japan is now on her way to be reconstructed as a democratic state. The food shortage, the aggravation of inflation, and the mounting unemployment present profoundly serious problems. But in order to surmount the present crisis and to build up a new Japan, which is the task for the nation, it is necessary above all things to stabilize the national economy by increased production and maintain the social order on a democratic basis.

"However, there are certain elements in our country who under the pretext of democracy are apt to ignore order, hold law in contempt and indulge in inflammatory speeches and actions. That such tendencies, in parallel with the growing unrest due to food scarcity, seem to be spreading far and wide is to be deeply regretted.

"The Government at this juncture desires to make known its views on the series of factors that constitute a menace to the social order and production plan and contribute to the growth of social unrest and calls upon the nation for intelligent and enlightened co-operation.

"1. It is most unfortunate that the mass demonstrations as have been conducted of late tend to ignore their original purposes and only serve to jeopardize the social order through illegitimate pressure of the multitudes. Such lawless acts as forcing interviews, or unwarranted trespassing upon or seizure of residences, or unauthorized search and inspection against commodities hoarding, are not to be tolerated. The Government is determined to take the necessary measures of control.

"2. There is also going on in certain localities what may be regarded as negative obstruction of the loading and shipment of government-collected grains. In view of the strained food situation this is most unfortunate. The Government desires to appeal to the spirit of brother-love of the nation, and hopes that such a deplorable situation will speedily cease to exist.

"3. The present condition of Japan's national economy makes it the responsibility of both management and labor to increase production and to provide the nation with more pieces and more tons of goods. In view of this responsibility, any labor dispute, should it unfortunately occur, must be quickly solved in a spirit of mutual concession and both sides should do their utmost to avert any delay in production. The Government naturally desires the wholesome growth of labor unions, but it will exercise rigid control over violence regardless of whether it is resorted to by owners or by workers.

"A word may be added here regarding the so-called 'production control' which has recently occurred. The Government finds it difficult to justify it as a recognized form of labor dispute. There may have been cases where 'production control' seems to have actually increased production. But from the viewpoint of the national economy as a whole, not only has it brought forth numerous undesirable consequences but also it is likely to destroy the industrial structure of the country and plunge national economy into chaos. Especially when it is carried through violence and intimidation, it consists a grave menace to social order. It is sometimes contended that 'production control' is the result of production sabotage on the part of management. The owners should reflect seriously on the origins and causes of production control and the Government is conscious of its great responsibility for taking every possible measure to speed production. It will not hesitate, if necessary, to issue a 'production order' or to hand over the management to the better qualified third party. The Government, at the same time, asks both the owners and the workers to devote themselves to increase production in an orderly manner from the national standpoint. For this purpose it is being proposed that a 'management council' be set up which is to be composed of the representatives of owners and workers which will take necessary preventive measures before any labor disputes come to the fore. But in case of a dispute, it is hoped that a solution will be sought through mediation or arbitration and any measures which may be taken to force the settlement should be abandoned as such may interfere with the general production, especially in case of the public utilities, in the light of the existing condition of the country. It is the intention of the Government to take necessary steps in order to expand and perfect the mediation system for smooth and fair settlements of labor disputes.

"The Government may be asking too much of the people but only with their cooperation can it hope to carry out its heavy task."

15. This was accompanied by another statement outlining the Government's proposals for the establishment of "Operation Councils" or labor-management committees in industrial enterprises.

16. The Liberal and Progressive Parties announced their approval of the Government's statements, while the opposition parties were critical. The Social Democrats called the food statement "a piece of stereotyped formalism" which lacked concreteness. Together with the Japan Federation of Labor, they criticized the statement on social order as an attempt by the Government to aid a capitalist offensive against labor. A Cooperative Democratic spokesman doubted that the statements would produce the desired results as the Government lacked public confidence. Communists criticized the Cabinet for attempting to shift responsibility for solving the food problem to the people.

THE DIET

Emperor's Address

17. The 90th session of the Diet was formally convened at 1100 on 20 June. The Emperor opened the session with a brief address to both Houses. It was the first time that the Emperor's speech was phrased in colloquial Japanese. The text follows:

"Upon holding the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet today, I announce to the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives that, to the present session of the Diet, I will submit the draft of the revised constitution for its deliberation and cause the Ministers of State to introduce the budget bill and other urgent bills. I hope that every member of the Diet will deliberate upon these in a harmonious spirit and fulfill the function of the Diet."

Statement by Supreme Commander

18. On the same day the Supreme Commander received the 31 women members of the Diet and congratulated them on the response of Japanese women to their new political opportunities.

"Women of Japan," he said, "are responding magnificently to the challenge of democracy; their record of participation in the general election of April 10 sets an example for the world. Japanese women are displaying an increasing interest in political, social and economic affairs which exceeds the most hopeful anticipation of political observers. It attests to the powerful appeal of the democratic idea and to the enthusiasm with which Japanese women are discarding the age-old bonds of convention which have so long denied them the fundamental democratic right to participate in communal affairs beyond the home. Moreover, the women of Japan have clearly demonstrated their capacity fully to meet the challenge to such higher responsibility."

The Supreme Commander declared that one of the momentous currents in civilization was the gradual but certain increase in women's influence in the community. "This has been done," he said, "without sacrifice of the important position of women in the home and has demonstrated clearly their capacity for intellectual achievement and civil responsibility, which has been and will continue to be a vital influence upon all public affairs."

In discussing their position in the Diet the Supreme Commander expressed confidence that the women present would exert a profound influence upon the legislative process in Japan by contributing both stability and wisdom. But he strongly cautioned the women against the temptation to form a women's bloc to influence legislation. He urged that they take their "places in the legislative structure prepared to meet men on the floor in complete equality, giving particular attention to the vital issues confronting the nation and accepting a full share of responsibility for their solution."

"At no time in history," he continued, "has Japan stood more in need of broad vision, independent judgment and true patriotism on the part of her elected representatives and other public servants. I have complete confidence that you women, who must have felt the sacrifice and bitterness of war most poignantly, will have the courage and the will to work with exemplary devotion for the common welfare of the Japanese people."

Reply of Women Diet Members

19. In reply Mrs. Shizue Kato read the following statement on behalf of the women Diet members:

"We, the women members of the Japanese Diet, feel this is a great honor and pleasure to have the opportunity of meeting your Excellency and express our gratitude for your noble effort to bring democracy to this country.

"We thank you very much for granting us suffrage and educating us as to the use of it to establish democracy in Japan. Japanese women, though they are suffering from a hard life, are looking toward their future with a serene hope, since the rights for voting have been given to them and they know they can express themselves in public matters. We Japanese women will never vote for the militarists.

"Now the Diet has opened its session and all the women members have agreed that we should try our best to study the draft for our new constitution and we shall particularly emphasize the article for the permanent abolishment of war. We certainly shall stand for peace, we shall never have war again. Then secondly, we are ready to work for various legislation protecting women and children. However, we are sure that all our efforts shall be stressed to eliminate feudalistic family systems. In this we are united. We also believe civil liberties must be safeguarded.

"Now Your Excellency, women, as you know, are a clever kind of creature in every country. Japanese women are not the exception. We have brought greedy petitions to get your favor on the following point:

"We should like to ask your favor for importing more wheat and soy beans for our people and milk for the babies. We are fully aware that the amount of feed we have already been allowed to import has been secured only through your special consideration. However, our daily concern with the food problem has made us forget our traditional training and not to say we're hungry in the presence of an honorable person. We are all hungry in Japan now.

"Thank you very much, General, for your generosity and patience in hearing us."

Policies of Government

20. On 21 June Prime Minister Yoshida explained the general policies of the Government in addresses to the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. A condensation of his remarks follows:

"Japan today is confronted by a most serious situation. On the one hand we have the stupendous task of constructing a democratic peaceful state in accordance with the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. On the other, we have the urgent food problem to solve. For this, it is needless to say that the Government must have your concerted co-operation.

"The draft of a revised constitution has been submitted by Imperial order. The Government intends to put in operation speedily a political machinery devised for democracy and peace, and to re-examine the whole field of administration and economy and carry out the necessary reforms. The Government is proceeding with radical renovation in all lines of the educational policy with a view to eradicating every vestige of militarism and ultra-nationalism.

"Special attention has been given to freedom of speech, thought and assembly. However, we must be strictly on guard lest

we should confuse lawlessness with liberty and democracy.

"To put an end to the economic confusion and to effect active resumption of peace industries, and thereby to assure the security of the people's living, is another urgent task. Above all, the food situation has deteriorated to an extent never before experienced. There is absolutely no alternative but to appeal to the Allied powers. We are truly grateful that they have given most favorable consideration to this problem. However, we ourselves must be resolved to do what we can in order to cope with the emergency.

"The Government is trying to bring about a thorough democratization of rural communities and initiate appropriate measures to increase the production of fertilizers and other farm necessities. We are also planning to inaugurate large-scale programs for land development, land reclamation and land improvement. Special attention will be directed to aquatic products.

"The necessary steps should of course be taken to prevent malignant inflation. However, what Japan needs most is revival of industry and augmentation of production. The Government will speedily put in order the industrial and financial structures of the country and establish a firm foundation for vigorous economic activities. We intend to bring about the resurgence of industries democratic in character.

"There is the question of labor unrest to be considered. While fostering a healthy development of unions and pleading with the manufacturers for more energetic action toward production, the Government will seek to solve on a rational basis all disputes between labor and capital.

"As the medium and small-sized industries are expected to assume an increasingly important position, the Government will take the necessary measures for their stability and progress.

"Unemployment is another urgent problem demanding solution. The Government plans to expend ¥ 6,000,000,000 from the national treasury and set on foot an extensive public works program.

"Special importance is put upon the rehabilitation of war-devastated areas. At the same time, the Government is doing all that is possible to afford protection and assistance to the war sufferers, overseas Japanese, repatriates and demobilized soldiers."

Reaction of Tokyo Press

21. Except Jiji Shimpō, Tokyo newspapers were critical of the Prime Minister's speech. Asahi said it lacked vigor; Mainichi declared that it offered nothing concrete; Yomiuri called it a bureaucratic composition.

Interpellations in Diet

22. During the next few days interpellations of the Government took place in both Houses. Some members of the House of Peers feared that the new constitution was too great a departure from national traditions and seemed reluctant to weaken the position of the Emperor. The Prime Minister replied that the constitution was consistent with Japan's national character. It had, he said, been drafted carefully, taking into account both internal and external conditions.

Other questions discussed during the interpellation in the House of Peers were the educational system, Romanization of the Japanese language, financial policy, taxation, reparations, the food problem and administrative reform.

23. In the House of Representatives Tetsu Katayama, Social Democrat, on 21 June spoke on general policy, urging that socialism and pacifism were necessary for the reconstruction of Japan. He emphasized the importance of constitutional reform and called on the Government to conclude a peace treaty at the earliest possible time. His speech was repeatedly interrupted by heckling from Progressive and Liberal members; another Social Democrat protested to the Speaker and some disorder ensued. Later the Social Democratic Party issued a declaration of non-confidence in Speaker Higai because of his failure to keep order in the House.

24. In later sessions Rikizu Hirane, Social Democrat, attacked the Government's food policy and pressed for further details of its plan for farm land committees. Kyuichi Tokuda, Communist, attacked the Emperor system, the draft constitution and the Yoshida Cabinet. Junzo Sasamori (Japan Democratic) inquired whether the Government intended to solicit a loan from the United States. The Prime Minister replied that the suggestion was premature, although foreign credit was needed. On 24 June, in reply to a question, he declared that the Cabinet would notify the Allied Powers that the Japanese nation opposes prosecution of the Emperor as a war criminal.

25. The interpellations to 25 June served to air opposing views but did little to clarify the position of either the Government or its opponents on the issues before the Diet.

Bills Before Diet

26. No less than 70 bills had been prepared by the various ministries for submission to the Diet. At a meeting on 11 June the Cabinet decided to cut these down to 30, with highest priority assigned to the following 18 bills:

- Revised Budget
- Commercial and Industrial Co-operative Union
- Amendment of Pension Law
- Special City Planning
- Abrogation of Law No. 34 of 20th Year of Showa (National Elections)
- Qualifications of Attorneys and Student Attorneys
- * Amendment of the Mail Law
- Amendment of Law for Organization of Tokyo Metropolis
- Amendment of Law for Organization of Prefectures
- Amendment of Law for Organization of Cities, Towns and Villages
- Special Reformation Concerning the List of Electors for Members of the House of Representatives
- Capital Levy Law
- * Amendment of the Law for Provisional Currency
- * Law relating to Nullification of the Imperial Grant
- National Bonds Rendered to Civilian Personnel
- Law for Temporary Measures as to Leasehold Lands and Houses of War-Damaged Cities
- Agricultural Cooperative Association Law
- Increased Property Tax as imposed on Individuals
- Tax System Reform

By 25 June the bills starred in the above list had been sent to the House of Representatives Secretariat preparatory to formal introduction. The city planning bill received its first reading in the House of Peers on 24 June. On the same day the Government submitted to the House of Peers two bills extending the term of the present House of Peers until a new upper house is formed under the provisions of the new constitution.

27. Questions of priority in introducing and acting on various bills were still unsettled. It was generally expected that the pressure of business would make it necessary to prolong the Diet session beyond the originally stipulated 40 days.

Decisions of Negotiating Conference

28. One of the earliest steps taken during the session was the decision of the Negotiating Conference (steering committee) of the House of Representatives to set up a special committee to prepare plans for revising the rules and procedures of the lower House. The conference felt that revision is needed in order to permit the House of Representatives to discharge the responsibilities laid upon it in the new constitution as the most powerful organ of the Government. It was expected that the special committee would number about 18 members, to be chosen by the Speaker from the major parties in the House.

The Negotiating Conference decided on 20 June to allocate three places on the Budget Committee and three places on the draft constitution committee to minority groups. This represented a departure from the usual practice under the existing rules. The Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic Parties each gave up one seat in order to permit representation of the minority parties. It was also stated that the House rules which assign speaking time to political parties or groups in proportion to the number of their members would be waived in practice in order to permit representatives of minority groups to take the floor.

Party Representation

29. Party representation in the lower House as the Diet opened was as follows: Liberals 143, Progressives 97, Social Democrats 96, Cooperative Democrats 42, Shinko Club 29, Preparatory Committee for Formation of Japan Democratic Party 22, Communists 5, independents 31, with one vacancy. Communists were represented in the Diet for the first time.

By-Elections

30. Two by-elections were held to fill vacancies in the Diet because candidates in two districts did not receive the minimum number of votes required in the election of 10 April. On 1 June Dr. Yoshio Domori, Social Democrat, was elected in Fukui electoral district and on 24 June Hiroshi Hirokawa, Liberal, was chosen in the second electoral district of Tokyo.

31. During May Ichiro Shimamura was elected to the Diet in the first electoral district of Tokyo to replace Ichiro Hatoyama, who had been disqualified under the Purge Directive.

Violations of Election Law

32. A determined effort was made by the Government to detect and punish any violations of the election law which occurred in the election of 10 April. In mid-June the Home Ministry reported that 1,687 alleged violations were being investigated, involving 4,445 persons. Alleged violations included bribery, canvassing and "interference". One woman candidate, Kioko Miki, was sentenced to two months imprisonment for falsification of her personal history in the official election bulletin; the case was appealed. Four other Diet members had been indicted for violations. The validity of the charges had yet to be determined by the courts.

THE CONSTITUTION

33. Discussion of the constitution was intensified as the opening of the Diet approached. In its first public statement the Cabinet declared that it would submit the draft constitution as a high-priority measure for approval by the Diet.

Opinion on Constitution

34. A survey of opinion conducted by the newspaper Mainichi among "intellectuals" showed solid support for the general principles of the draft constitution; many of those questioned favored liberalization of its terms. A committee of Tokyo Imperial University professors recommended certain changes including limitation of the authority of the House of Representatives. Some members of the House of Peers were reported to be distrustful of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

35. The Society for Research into Constitutional Problems issued a statement advocating postponement of the constitutional issue on the ground that the document had been drafted by an unrepresentative government. The Constitution Investigation Society and the Socialist Political and Economic Institute recommended changes in the direction of "greater democratization" and economic reform.

36. There was no strong demand for any fundamental revision of the Government's draft, although some few favored postponement of the issue to a later session of the Diet or to a special constituent assembly. This appears to have been inspired by a feeling that the food problem should take priority over everything else and by those critics who hoped that delay would facilitate modification of the Government in the direction which they desired. The Social Democratic Party, after some deliberation, decided not to press for postponement but to seek certain specific amendments. The Communists continued to urge postponement and radical revision, including abolition of the Emperor system.

37. When the Yoshida Cabinet took office the draft constitution, as issued by the previous Cabinet, was in the hands of the Privy Council. It was returned to the new Cabinet for consideration, re-submitted to the Privy Council with minor changes and approved by the Privy Council on 8 June.

Text of Constitution Submitted to Diet

38. The final text as submitted to the Diet was as follows: