

SECTION 10  
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

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FOOD

Staple Foods

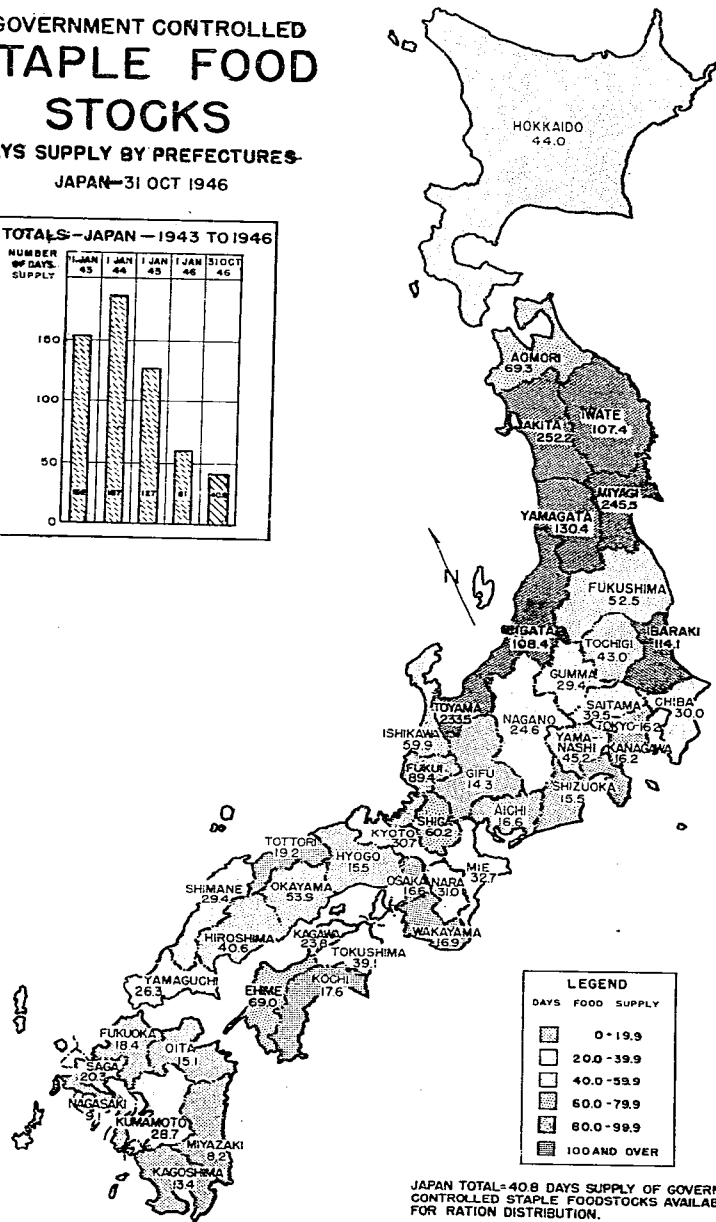
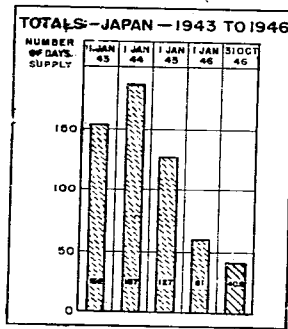
1. The increased staple food ration, previously announced for 1 November, was delayed until 1 December in Kyushu because of a late harvest there.
2. The Japanese Government controlled 41 days' supply of staple foods on 31 October. The quantity varied from 8 days' supply in Miyazaki Prefecture to 252 days' supply in Akita Prefecture. See chart, page 228.
3. The rice collection program is progressing faster than in 1945. By 30 November over three times as much rice had been turned over to the Government as in 1945, shown in chart, page 229. Sweet potato collections on 10 November were over four times as great as those up to 10 November 1945. White potato collections are also greater than in 1945 while other staple foods are running generally behind.

The 1946 collection quotas for wheat, barley and naked barley are not shown in the chart because they are being recomputed in terms of rice equivalent at a revised rate. "Rice substitutes" include corn, oats, acorns and other foods, computed in terms of rice equivalents.

Imported Food

4. In November no imported staple food was released by SCAP for general distribution. SCAP did authorize the Japanese Government to distribute 246 metric tons of imported sugar and 320 metric tons of imported condensed and powdered milk to infants of 12 months and younger. SCAP also released 112.5 metric tons of imported canned goods as supplementary rations for foreign nationals and 139 metric tons of edible sesame oil for Japanese in Fukuoka Prefecture.
5. On 30 November about 99,600 metric tons of imported cereals were on hand of which about 35,000 metric tons were wheat flour. There was also about 50,000 tons of canned food on hand.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED  
**STAPLE FOOD STOCKS**  
 DAYS SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES-  
 JAPAN-31 OCT 1946



JAPAN TOTAL=408 DAYS SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOOD STOCKS AVAILABLE FOR RATION DISTRIBUTION.

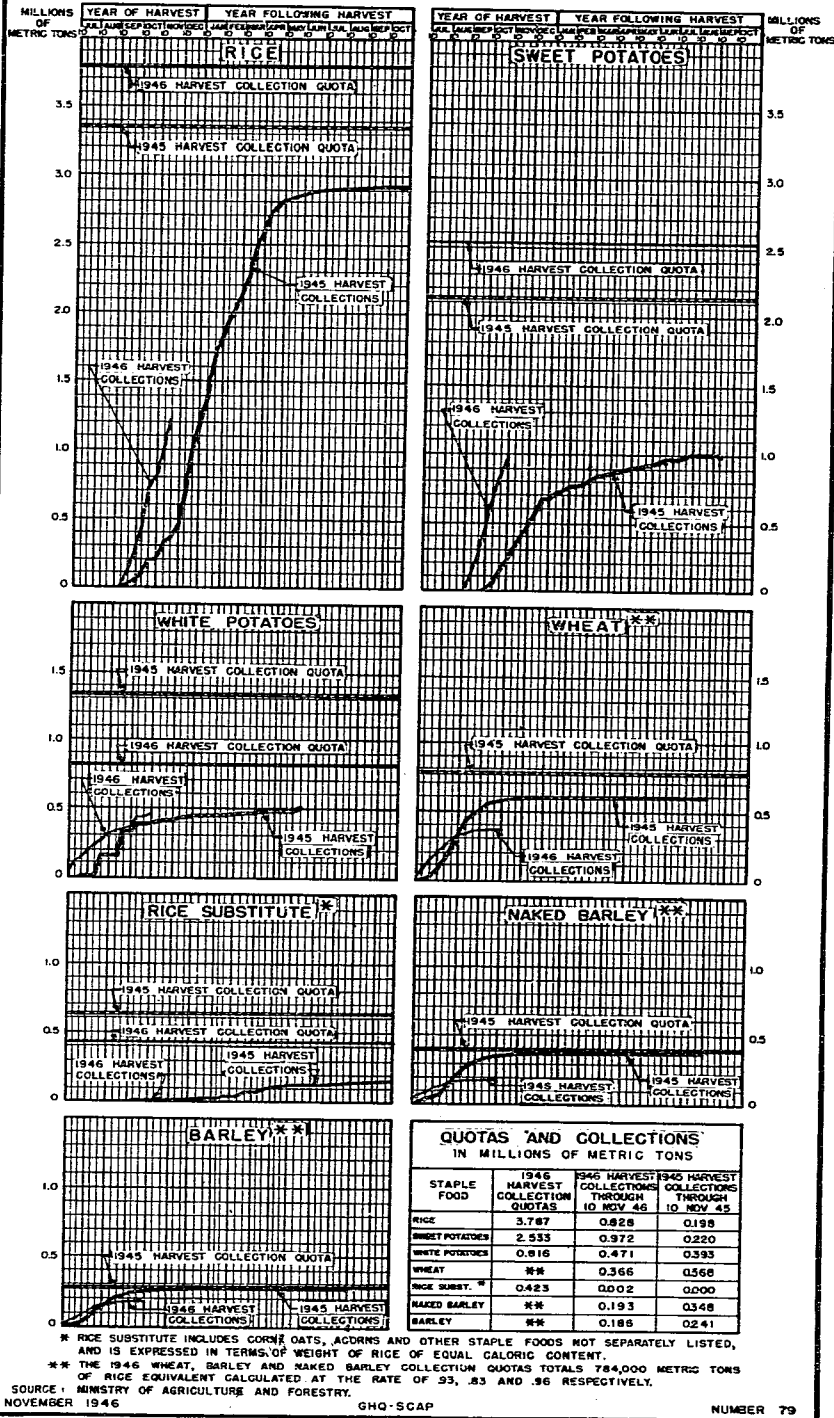
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY  
 NOVEMBER 1946

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 78

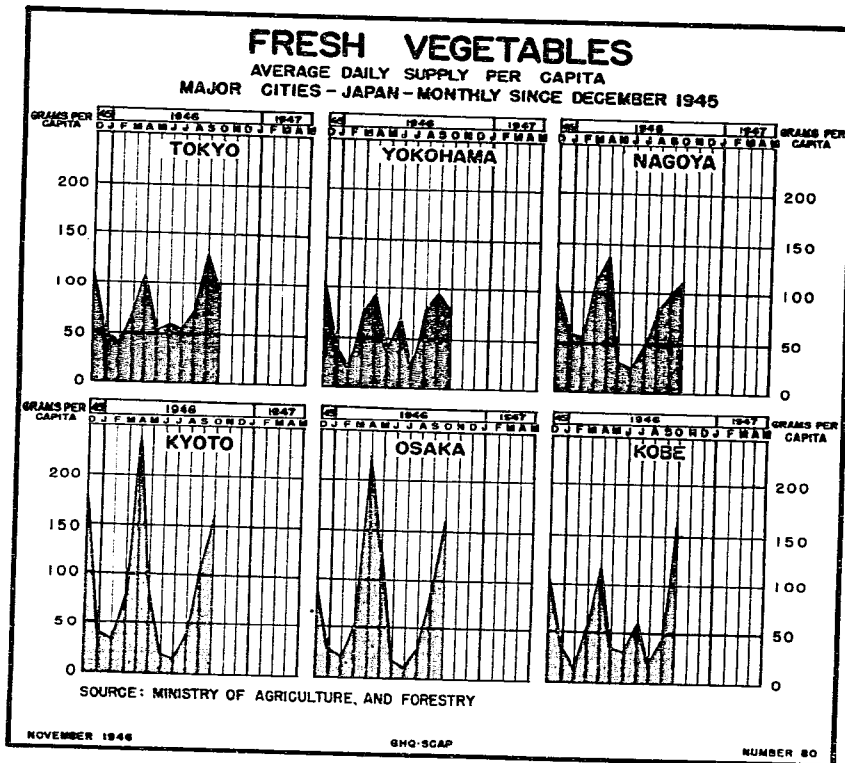
# STAPLE FOOD COLLECTIONS

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS—1945 AND 1946 HARVESTS



Fresh Vegetables

6. During October the new harvest increased vegetable distribution in six major cities 10 percent to 34,035 metric tons. Average distribution was nearly double the first nine months' average.



7. On 1 October official prices were reduced ¥ 1 to ¥ 3 per kan (8.27 pounds) on the most plentiful vegetables, daikon, greens and herbs, taro, turnips, Chinese cabbage and cabbage. On out-of-season cucumbers and pumpkins control prices were raised ¥ 1 per kan.

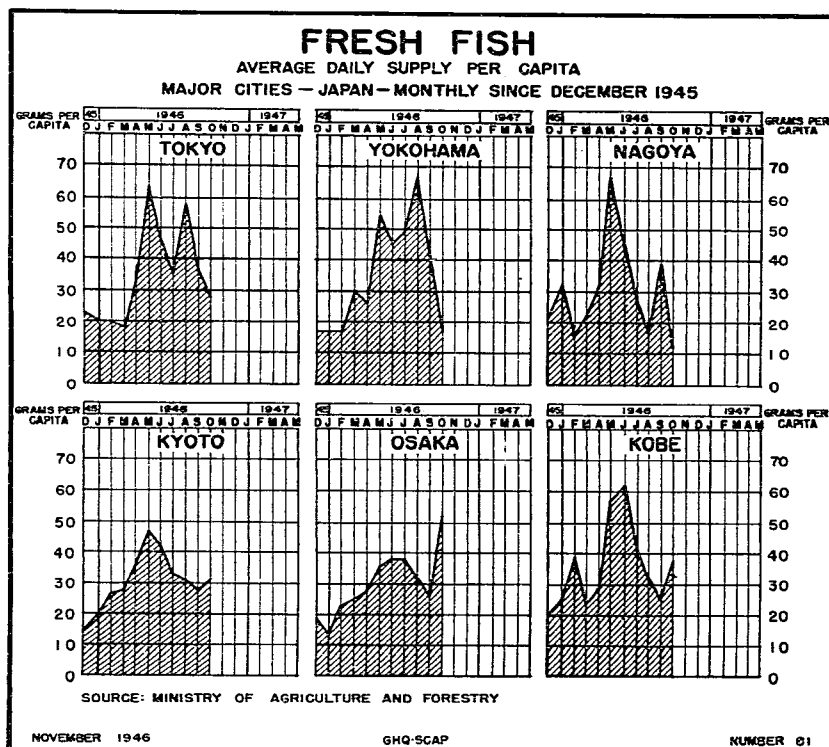
8. The slack season subsidy of up to 30 percent for delivery of vegetables to large cities ended on 1 November. Since 22 July ¥ 39,000,000 had been paid.

Fresh Fish

9. During October daily fresh fish consumption in the six major cities dropped to an average 31.8 grams per capita. The previous nine months' average was 34.3 grams. Shipments to the cities totaled only 10,831 metric tons, the lowest since April. See the chart at the top of the next page.

FERTILIZER

10. Shipments of nitrogenous fertilizers to consumers increased during October but failed to keep up with increased production due to a shortage of packing materials.



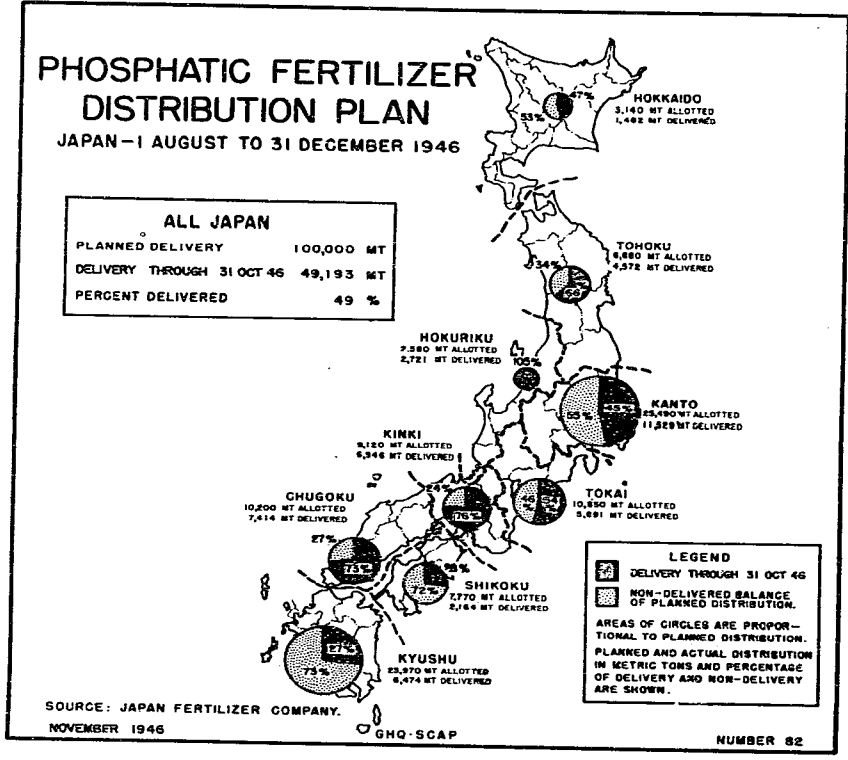
The factories shipped 25,521 metric tons of 16-percent phosphate, about as much as in August and September together. Shipments to Hokkaido of 1,316 tons corrected earlier deficiencies. See chart, top of following page.

11. By 4 November Japan had received about 40,000 tons of 40-percent potash fertilizer from Germany; shown below are the allocations and the amount which was delivered to the prefectures by 4 November. A small amount of domestically produced potassic fertilizer was distributed.

**ALLOCATION AND DELIVERY OF POTASSIUM CHLORIDE IMPORTS**  
4 November  
(metric tons)

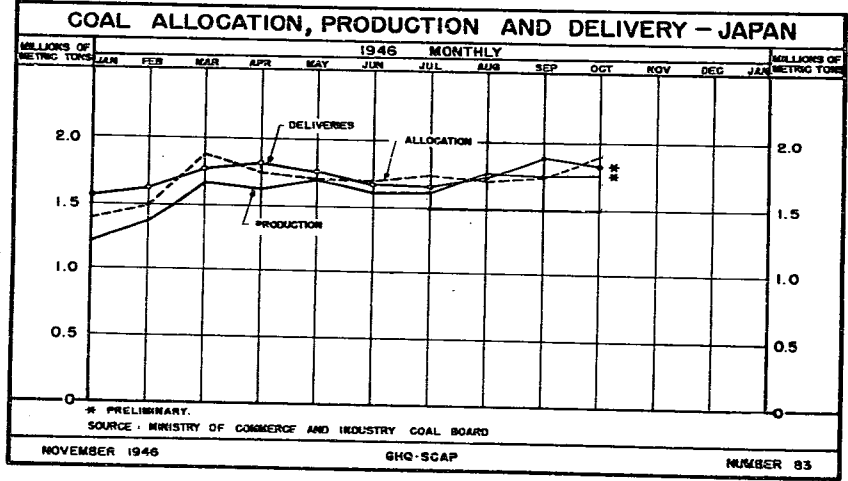
Region	Allocation	Delivered	Percent Delivered
Hokkaido	1,560	1,489	95
Tohoku	2,712	2,717	100
Hokuriku	2,395	1,991	83
Kanto	9,485	6,136	65
Tokei	3,860	3,362	87
Kinki	3,475	2,340	67
Chugoku	4,075	2,237	55
Shikoku	2,775	1,074	39
Kyushu	9,660	347	4
Total	39,997	21,693	54

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



**FUELS**

12. Coal deliveries in October were 96 percent of allocations.



13. New official charcoal and firewood prices were made effective 30 November. The charcoal is measured in 15 kilogram bales. Firewood bundles measure 19 x 30 inches.

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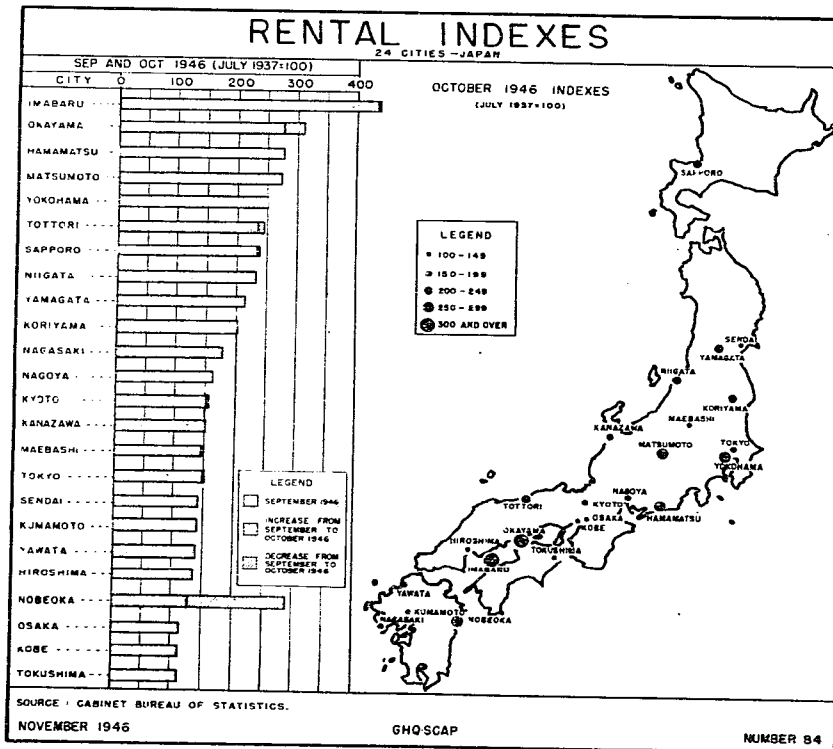
**CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD PRICES**  
30 November  
(yen)

	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
<b>Charcoal (bales)</b>		
Producers	13.50	24.80
Wholesale	17.10	31.60
Retail	18.70	33.60
<b>Firewood (bundles)</b>		
Producers	1.90	3.10
Wholesale	2.90	5.00
Retail	3.60	5.90

SOURCE: Price Board.

RENTS

14. Official rents were greatly increased in Okayama and Nobeoka during October, being more than doubled in Nobeoka.



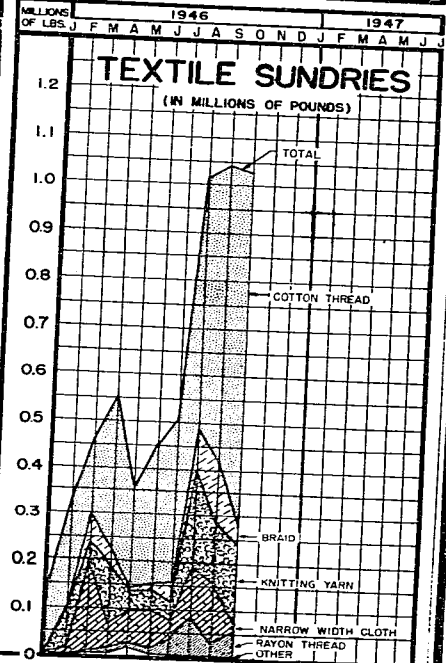
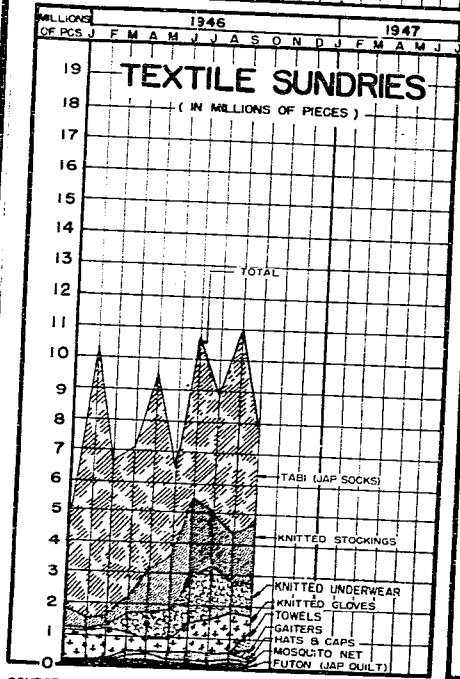
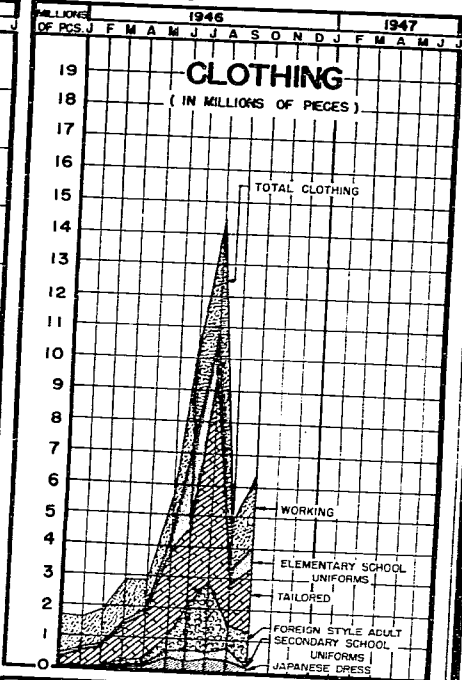
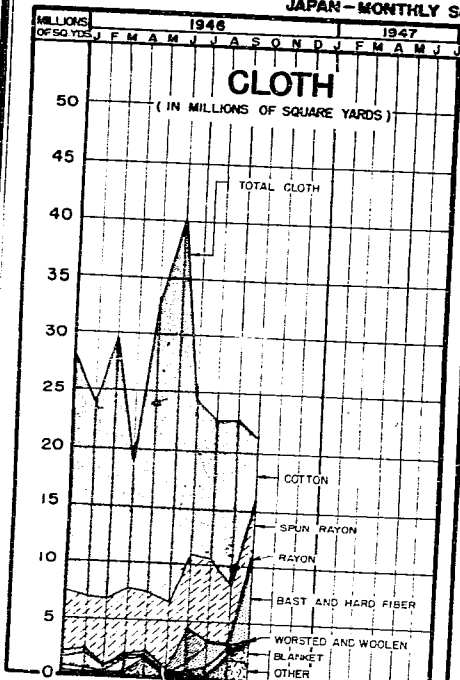
15. The Government extended the rental registration deadline from 20 October to 30 November and is using publicity to obtain compliance.

TEXTILES

16. Textile distribution for October is shown in chart, page 234.

# DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILES

JAPAN - MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, TEXTILE BUREAU.  
NOVEMBER 1946

GHQ-SCAP

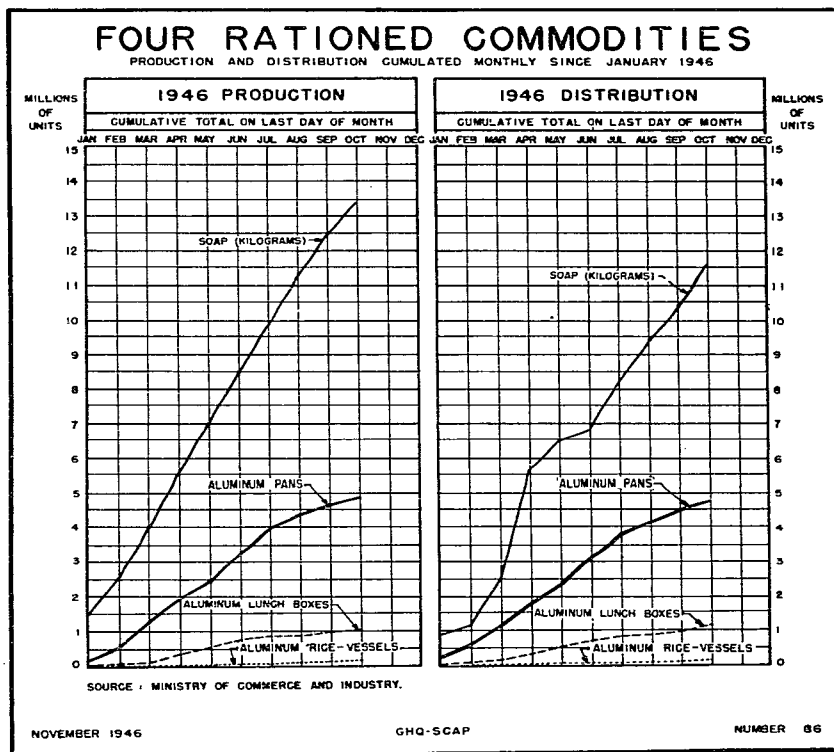
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### CONSUMER GOODS

17. Prices of luxuries, particularly precious stones and furs, continued to rise in the open market. Aluminum kitchenware official prices were lowered slightly. Prices were raised on toys of paper, cloth, wood and synthetic materials. Using September 1939 as 100, November toy price indexes were 1,219, compared with 413 for September.

18. Distribution of soap and three aluminum utensils exceeded production in October but followed behind general production trends.



19. In October the Radio Distribution Company was dissolved and the Communications Equipment Manufacturers' Association will now allocate distribution of home receivers. Allocation is made according to prefectural population. Manufacturers may now choose their own sales outlets but must follow the approved plan.

### VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

20. There were 98,858 violations of price and rationing laws in October against 84,196 for September and 92,445 for the year's monthly average.

21. Between 1 May and 15 October 696,776 tons of imported food were transported by rail. Fifty-three tons were lost or spoiled and four tons were recovered resulting in a net loss of 49 tons or .007 percent. Of 135 cases of pilferage reported 120 were solved and the thieves convicted.

22. The following hoarded goods were recovered in October.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED  
October

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (yen)</u>
<b>Foodstuffs</b>			
Rice	kilogram	158,589	581,493
Wheat	kilogram	10,099	14,427
Cereals	kilogram	3,668	5,633
Flour	kilogram	3,293	9,879
Dried vermicelli	kilogram	1,706	4,413
Potatoes	kilogram	3,558	4,270
Canned goods	pound	56	280
Sugar	kilogram	1,020	2,203
Shoyu (soy sauce)	liter	144	400
Edible oil	liter	200	933
Total			623,931
<b>Fuel</b>			
Benzine	liter	7,040	9,997
Kerosene	liter	400	400
Light oil	liter	1,270	1,207
Heavy oil	liter	10,480	8,056
Machine oil	liter	12,300	36,900
Other oil	liter	110	220
Industrial alcohol	liter	2,958	27,438
Charcoal	kilogram	6,615	8,820
Total			93,038
<b>Textile goods</b>			
Woven goods	yard	36,758	367,580
Raw yarn	kilogram	372	845
Thread	gram	1,100	220
Working clothes	piece	10	500
Other clothes	piece	7	700
Shirts	piece	3,698	73,960
Bedding	piece	1,536	76,800
Gloves	pair	161	644
Hosiery	pair	139	556
Other cloth goods	piece	6,241	31,205
Cotton	kilogram	181	1,689
Total			554,699
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Nails	kilogram	1,113	2,893
Galvanized iron	piece	361	5,775
Cement	kilogram	61,750	18,525
Electric motors	each	8	12,000
Electric bulbs	piece	34	204
Rubber soled socks (jikatabi)	pair	539	9,972
Rubber shoes	pair	30	1,260
Tires	each	44	4,400
Tubes	each	44	2,200
Crude rubber	ton	22	46,200
Electrolytic copper	ton	120	1,560,000
Zinc	ton	53	238,500
Tin	ton	10	300,000
Aluminum	ton	5	55,000
Total			2,256,929
Grand Total			3,523,597

23. The valuations given above are computed at the official prices, which are considerably lower than black-market prices.



SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

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Public Finance. . . . .	16

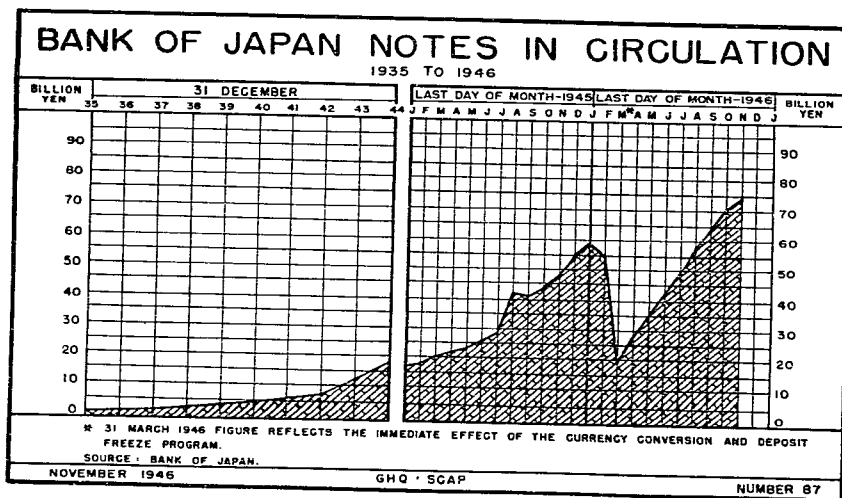
MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. A French news agency, Agence France-Presse, was licensed to conduct business subject to SCAP financial restrictions.
2. A large shipment of financial documents confiscated from Japanese repatriates from China was received and turned over to the Japanese Government.
3. The fourth group of Japanese nationals voluntarily repatriated from Canada arrived at Uraga and were processed financially in accordance with established procedures.
4. Arrangements were concluded with the Japanese Government for payments against certificates issued former prisoners of war held by the Allied Powers. The amounts appearing on such certificates represent pay and earnings effected by the detaining powers.

Currency Circulation

5. Bank of Japan notes in circulation reached ¥ 74,816,000,000 on 30 November, although the daily average rate of increase showed a marked decline.



6. In October notes issued for normal purposes actually declined but during that month the Bank of Japan was shipping a considerable volume of new currency throughout the country in connection

with the recalling of the old stamped yen notes. Had this not occurred the October figures would have shown a marked decrease.

Other factors slowing down the tempo of note issue are the reduced demands of business through seasonal variation, strikes and lack of coal and a reduction in advances to Government. In addition the savings campaign to absorb hoarded funds into the banks was begun.

Bank of Japan

7. The condensed statement of the Bank of Japan follows:

BANK OF JAPAN  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>10 October</u>	<u>10 November</u>
Cash and bullion	1,376	1,384
Government bonds and securities	14,325	18,340
Advances to Government	21,538	19,592
Loans	43,187	45,638
Agencies accounts	3,908	2,283
Miscellaneous and interoffice items	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,862</u>
Total	85,693	89,099
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Notes issued	66,668	71,156
Government deposits	5,429	4,914
Other deposits	9,502	8,479
Net profit for current period	118	412
Miscellaneous accounts	3,473	3,393
Capital and reserves	247	247
Interoffice items	<u>256</u>	<u>498</u>
Total	85,693	89,099

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Deposit Funds Management Bureau

8. Postal savings deposits on 31 October amounted to ¥ 50,075,000,000, a decrease of ¥ 1,004,000,000 from 30 September. Deposits of special insurance accounts increased ¥ 170,000,000. Other deposit items showed minor fluctuations. Total assets declined ¥ 907,000,000 in October.

9. Investment in government bonds was reduced ¥ 897,000,000. Cash also declined ¥ 60,000,000 but holdings of prefectural bonds and loans to local public organizations increased ¥ 59,000,000.

10. According to the Deposit Bureau on 31 October the second restricted deposits in the Postal Savings System amounted to ¥ 259,000,000.

Other Financial Institutions

11. The amendment to the Emergency Financial Measure of the Japanese Government required segregation of assets and liabilities of all financial institutions into new and old accounts as of 11 August.

Accounts designated as eligible to the new category follow:

- (1) Assets: Cash, excluding checks, coupons, foreign currency, gold and silver bullion;

Government bonds and local bonds including coupons, but excluding those existing abroad, special advances to the Government, foreign government bonds, and debentures of local public bodies in the former colonies and foreign countries;

Monetary credits, exclusive of Government and local bonds to the Government and local public bodies, including postal savings deposits, postal orders, deposits in the Bureau of Deposits of the Ministry of Finance, notices for payment of Government expenses, etc. but excluding claims for war indemnities, etc.;

Assets in relation to the Bank of Japan, monetary organs and associations in insurance business;

Other assets designated by the competent Minister.

- (2) Liabilities: Free deposits and the first blocked deposits;

Taxes and levies payable to the Government and local public bodies;

Liabilities, except deposits, in relation to the Bank of Japan, monetary organs and associations engaged in insurance business;

Other liabilities designated by the competent Minister.

All other accounts are to be classified as old.

12. The trends of major items in all ordinary, special and savings banks are presented in chart, page 242.

The segregation of these items into new and old accounts as of 31 August follows:

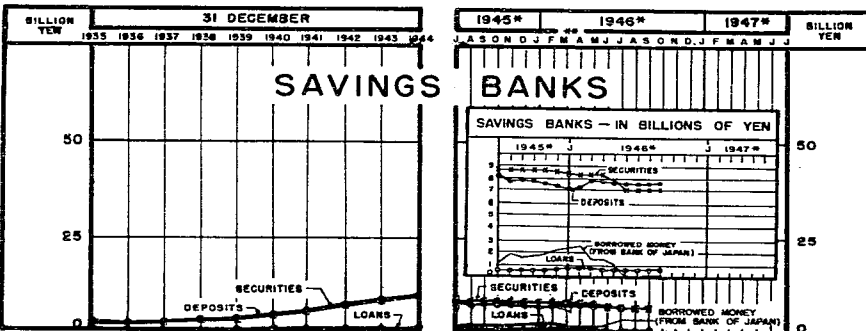
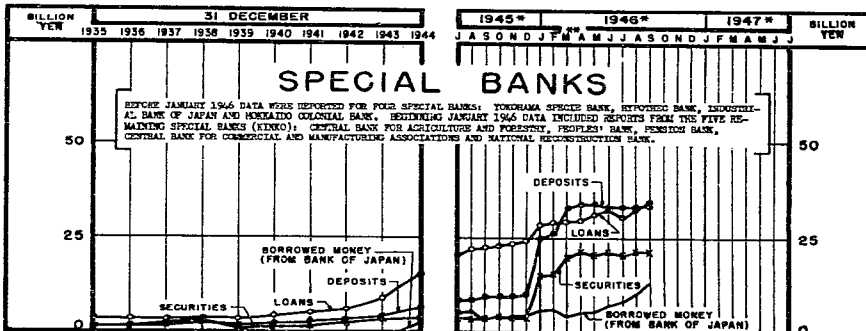
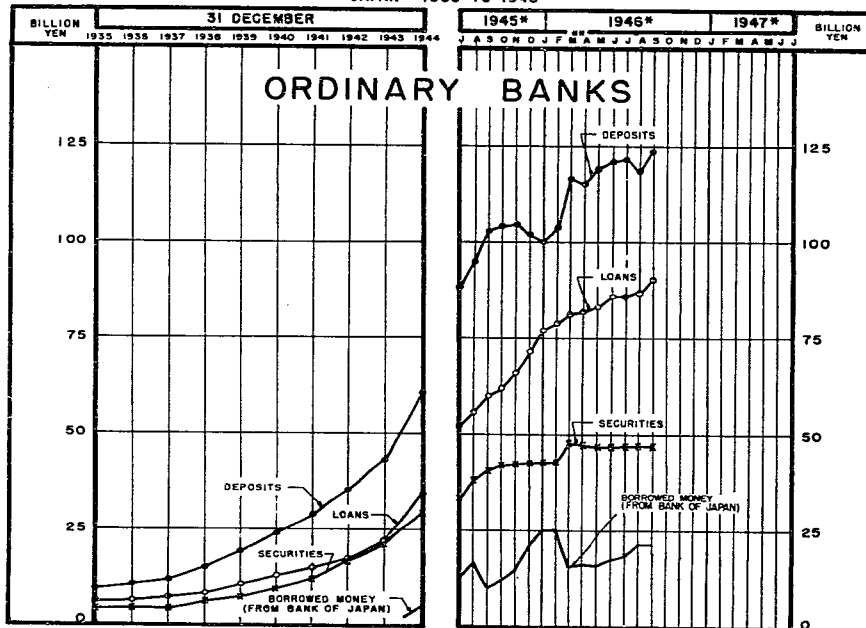
ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS  
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Account</u>	<u>Old Account</u>
<b>Ordinary Banks</b>		
Deposits	62,060	56,854
Loans	7,027	80,315
Securities	42,433	5,289
Borrowings from Bank of Japan	22,589	
<b>Special Banks</b>		
Deposits	25,123	8,747
Loans	4,140	27,940
Securities	17,907	3,399
Borrowings from Bank of Japan	8,905	1,201

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

## ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS

### JAPAN - 1935 TO 1946



\* DATA GIVEN FOR LAST DAY OF MONTH.  
 \*\* 31 MARCH 1946 FIGURE REFLECTS THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE CURRENCY CONVERSION AND DEPOSIT FREEZE PROGRAM.  
 SOURCE : BANK OF JAPAN.  
 NOVEMBER 1946



	<u>New Account</u>	<u>Old Account</u>
Savings Banks		
Deposits	6,086	1,571
Loans	334	386
Securities	5,767	1,273
Borrowings from Bank of Japan	183	-

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

13. Chart, page 244, indicates assets and liabilities of the Bank of Japan, ordinary, special and savings and deposit funds management banks.

Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

14. The sale of the stock of the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., successor to Yokohama Specie Bank, resulted in an over-subscription. It is estimated that the shareholders will number more than 5,000. SCAP offered no objection to the Articles of Association of the new institution on 19 November.

Insurance

15. A SCAP directive of 20 November directed the Japanese Government to submit a plan for the dissolution of the Central Life Insurance Corporation and the Central Non-Life Insurance Corporation within 30 days, to repeal laws and regulations giving these companies legal existence and to preserve their records in the Ministry of Finance and liquidate their assets under the supervision of SCAP.

PUBLIC FINANCE

National Budget

16. No objection was offered to the issue of ¥ 14,000,000,000 of Treasury Bills to finance current operations through December. This action brings to ¥ 23,900,000,000 the total of such bills authorized this year in anticipation of the collection of extraordinary taxes in the latter part of the fiscal year.

17. It was discovered that certain "costs of termination of the war" provided for in the budget were being financed by overdraft on the Bank of Japan instead of being charged against the appropriation. This practice was ordered terminated as of 1 November, the overdraft to be repaid by 15 December.

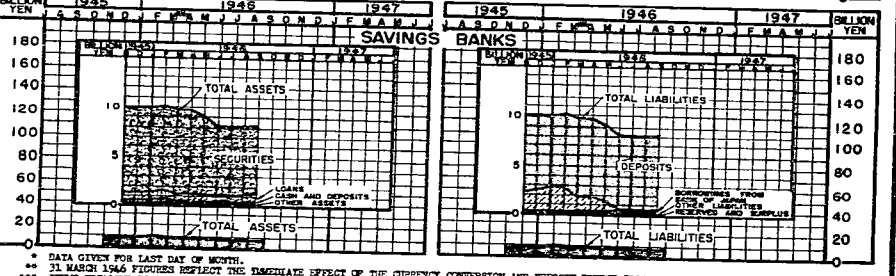
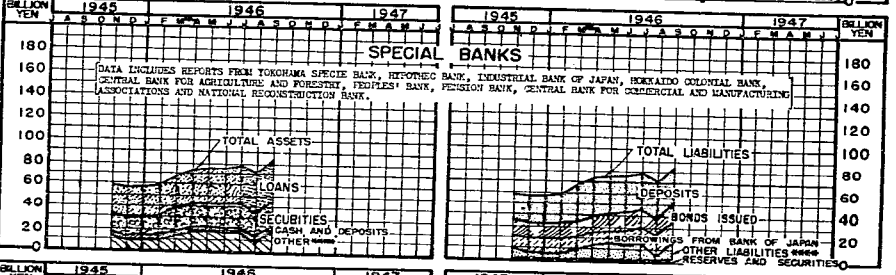
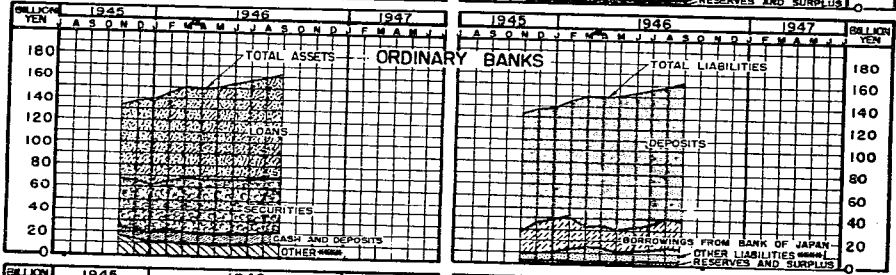
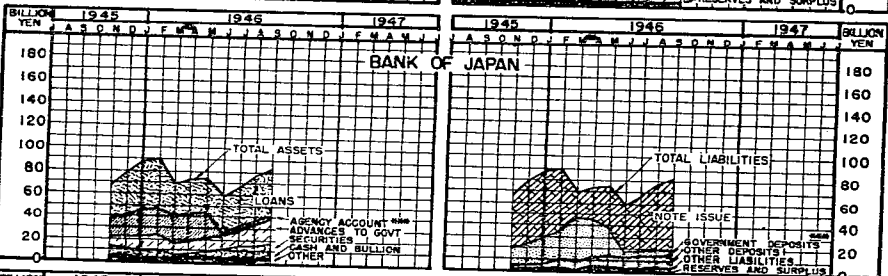
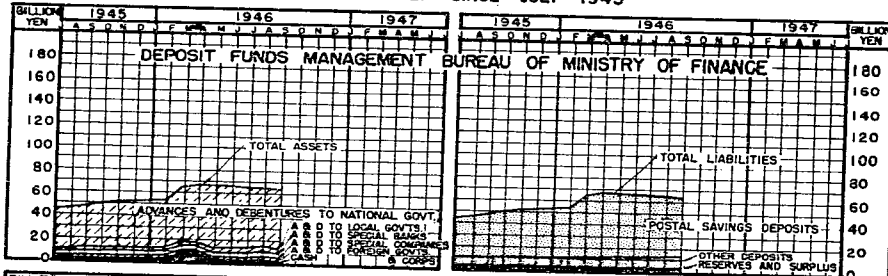
The repayment of the overdraft will exhaust the appropriation for costs of termination of the war. Consequently the Ministry of Finance has been requested to furnish an estimate of supplemental budgetary action required at the extraordinary session of the Diet together with a justification of the expenditures already made.

Special Accounts

18. National bond issues were authorized in the amount of ¥ 2,000,000,000 to cover a deficiency of funds in the Capital Subaccount of the Government Railways Special Account; and ¥ 3,060,000,000 to refinance food purchase certificates which represent part of the total accumulated deficit of the Food Control Special Account up to 31 March 1946.

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

JAPAN—MONTHLY\* SINCE JULY 1945



\* DATA GIVEN FOR LAST DAY OF MONTH.  
 \*\* 31 MARCH 1946 FIGURES REFLECT THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE CURRENCY CONVERSION AND DEPOSIT FREEZE PROGRAM.  
 \*\*\* ITEMS TOTALING 19,457 BILLION YEN PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED AS AGENCY AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS WERE REMOVED FROM THE BANK OF JAPAN STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 1946. THESE ITEMS WERE USED IN FINANCING VARIOUS OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND DO NOT ENTER INTO THE CURRENT POSITIONS OF THE BANK OF JAPAN.  
 \*\*\*\* EXCLUDES INTER-OFFICE ACCOUNTS WITH FOREIGN BRANCHES.  
 SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.

0726

19. Further authorization was given to the proposed issuance of new food purchase certificates in the amount of ¥ 5,500,000,000 to finance food purchases in October and November and food purchased in previous months in an amount exceeding previously authorized food purchase certificates.

National Debt

20. The breakdown of the Japanese national debt follows:

NATIONAL DEBT	
31 October	
(millions of yen)	
Government bonds, domestic	145,439
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	78,447
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Overdraft on Bank of Japan	5,300
Advances on account of costs of termination of war <sup>a/</sup>	10,840
Government special debt certificates	13,966
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	2,842
Other loans	1,665
Rice bills and food certificates	2,207
Treasury bills	<u>11,500</u>
Total	238,479

<sup>a/</sup> Not previously reported as outstanding debt, an overdraft at the Bank of Japan resulting from payments to contractors, etc., for the Occupation Forces.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

21. National bonds issued during October amounted to ¥ 850,000,000.

Imperial Household

22. SCAP on 9 November authorized the Imperial Household to pay ordinary retirement allowances totaling ¥ 32,300. The number of Imperial Household employees has been reduced to 4,255, a decrease of about 4,000 since the beginning of this year. Of these, 2,900 members of the former Imperial Palace Police received severance pay from special funds which had been appropriated by the Government for the Bureau's operation, while the remainder, about 1,100, have received retiring allowances totaling approximately ¥ 1,700,000 from Imperial Household funds.

23. SCAP denied permission for the Imperial Household to make special retirement grants totaling ¥ 113,000 to four former officials.



SECTION 12  
PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

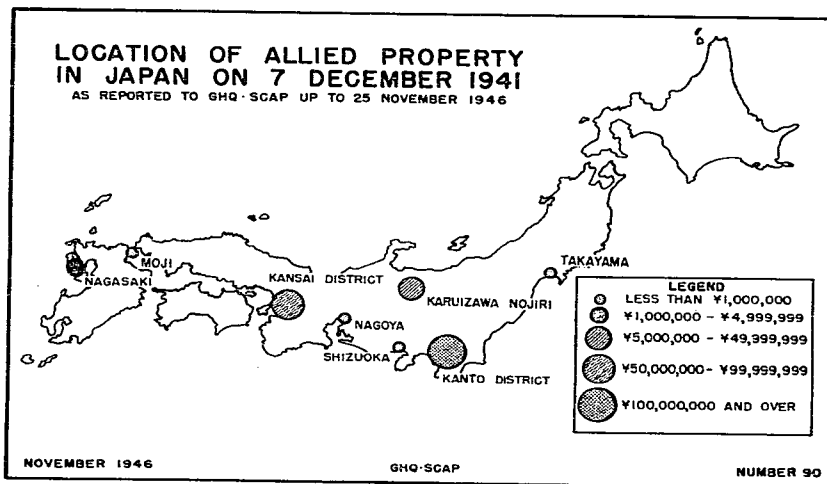
C O N T E N T S

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PROPERTY CONTROL

United Nations Property

1. The value and geographical locations of United States, British Empire and Netherlands property including bank assets in Japan seized by the Japanese during the war are shown in the following table and chart.



**LOCATION OF ALLIED PROPERTY IN JAPAN a/**  
7 December 1941  
(gross assets)  
(yen)

	United States		British Empire		Netherlands		Total	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Kanto District Tokyo-Yokohama (also Hakone and Inazakura)	154,965,000	51.03	105,035,000	26.97			259,000,000	80.00
Kansai District Kobe-Osaka	27,456,000	7.57	15,592,000	4.30	14,952,000	4.13	58,000,000	16.00
Karuizawa-Nojiri	5,780,000	1.59	3,282,500	0.91			9,062,500	2.50
Nagasaki	1,156,000	.32	656,500	0.18			1,812,500	0.50
Nagoya	578,000	.16	328,250	0.09			906,250	0.25
Takayama	578,000	.16	328,250	.09			906,250	0.25
Shizuoka	578,000	.16	328,250	.09			906,250	0.25
Noji	578,000	.16	328,250	.09			906,250	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,669,000</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>125,873,000</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>14,952,000</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>362,500,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

a/ Reported by 25 November 1946.

2. The following is the value of Allied bank deposits, except United States, British Empire and Netherlands, in Japan.

ALLIED BANK DEPOSITS a/  
31 August b/

<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Deposits c/</u>
China	7,554	¥ 140,712,160.35
India	447	6,000,467.58
France	285	15,256,313.38
Russia	268	2,907,515.08
Turkey	118	1,988,079.31
Belgium	36	142,286.46
Iraq	35	995,869.41
Portugal	30	224,337.61
Denmark	25	446,225.89
Poland	24	206,708.46
Spain	22	197,480.82
Syria	17	474,246.15
Czechoslovakia	15	243,951.28
Canada	14	159,885.17
Iran	9	131,239.48
Greece	9	111,844.33
Miscellaneous nations (5 or fewer owners)	126	4,706,405.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,034</b>	<b>¥ 174,905,016.57</b>

- a/ Excludes accounts of American, British and Dutch nationals.  
b/ Reported by 25 November.  
c/ Balances under ¥ 1,000 not included.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Arrested Persons

3. Between 26 October and 25 November 13 additional property reports were received covering assets of persons arrested as suspected war criminals.

VALUE OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS ARRESTED  
AS SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS  
25 November  
(yen)

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Reported in November</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash	12,148,419	142,594	12,291,013
Land and buildings	14,029,245	110,820	14,140,065
Personal property	3,048,335	3,500	3,051,835
Insurance investment and bonds	39,678,856	7,225	39,686,081
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,904,855</b>	<b>264,139</b>	<b>69,168,994</b>

Looted Property

4. SCAP received reports from the Japanese Government

concerning property looted from areas formerly occupied by the Japanese. Part of this property has been inventoried and stored in five warehouses. An evaluation and inventory of the properties deposited in the Kyoto Art Museum indicate that the general value of looted property still in existence is extremely low.

Precious Metals

5. A summary of precious metals in SCAP custody follows:

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY  
25 November

	<u>Fine Grams a/</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Gold b/</b>			
On hand 25 October	182,724,764	1.1245	205,473,997
Taken into custody	36,681		41,247
Released	1,716		1,929
Balance	182,759,729		205,513,315
<b>Silver</b>			
On hand 25 October	2,035,973,107	.02249	45,789,034
Taken into custody	2,791,983		62,792
Released	152,704		3,434
Balance	2,038,612,386		45,848,392
<b>Platinum</b>			
On hand 25 October	4,226,560	1.1245	4,752,767
Taken into custody	30,581		34,388
Released	1,461		1,643
Balance	4,255,680		4,785,512
<b>Total value</b>			<b>256,147,219</b>

a/ Fine weight of approximately 11 percent of metals is estimated.

b/ Includes approximately 73,000,000 grams earmarked for Indo-China, Siam, Italy and China by the Japanese Government.

Precious Stones

6. The classification and evaluation of precious stones in SCAP custody completed by 25 November is indicated below.

JEWELS IN SCAP CUSTODY  
25 November

	<u>Weight in Carats</u>	<u>Dollar Value a/</u>
<b>Diamonds</b>		
Cut and polished	158,647.47	24,272,269.54
Industrial	86,413.78	406,488.75
Uncut	63.30	606.15
Diamond dust	125.74	188.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,250.29</b>	<b>24,679,553.05</b>

	<u>Weight in Carats</u>	<u>Dollar Value a/</u>
Other jewels		
Pearls	2,709.31	7,570.88
Precious stones	1,262.87	3,901.83
Jewelry (with or without precious stones)	1,891.73	43,061.35
Imitation stones and gold scrap	49.64	22.00
Total	251,163.64	24,734,109.11

a/ Value based on New York wholesale market prices during first six months of 1946.

#### SCAP Custody Accounts

7. The following change occurred in the SCAP yen custody account between 25 October and 25 November:

Balance 25 October	¥ 100,264,224.53
Collections during November	
Japanese yen received in exchange for Bank of Chosen notes given to Koreans at seaports when repatriated	3,739,340.00
Confiscated from members of the Phil- ippine Puppet Government	472,048.52
Balance due German firms by Japanese firms held to preserve German funds	<u>123,290.14</u>
Total	¥ 4,334,678.66
Less refunds to German nationals not subject to German Vesting Decree	<u>39,230.00</u>
Net addition to previous balance	¥ 4,295,448.66
Balance 25 November	¥ 104,579,673.19

8. A SCAP Dollar Custody Account was opened on 4 November with the National City Bank of New York, Tokyo Branch, for deposit in United States dollar instruments of the proceeds from the sale to Army Post Exchanges of foreign exchange assets and other items in SCAP custody.

#### Claims

9. Between 25 October and 25 November five claims totaling \$ 261,357.00 were received by SCAP.

Nationality of claimants was two British, one Swedish, one German and one of unknown nationality.

#### Property Released

10. Certain properties taken into SCAP custody were released between 26 October and 25 November for special reasons.



<u>Reason for Release</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Restitution to Netherlands East Indies		
Prehistoric skulls	8	Cultural
Refunded to German nationals not subject to German Vesting Decree		¥ 39,230.00
Released for minimum needs of Japanese economy		
Platinum	1,461 grams	\$ 1,642.89
Released to U. S. Army for resale as souvenirs a/		
Gold	1,716 grams	\$ 1,929.64
Silver	2,791,983 grams	\$ 62,791.69

a/ This release does not change total value of property in custody but converts bullion into a U. S. dollar item of the same value.

#### ANTI-TRUST AND CARTELS

##### Holding Companies

11. A SCAP directive of 6 November added the Kobe Steel Works, Ltd., and seven of its subsidiaries, three of which are located outside of Japan, to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns. The war expansion of the Kobe Steel Works is reflected in its present capital of ¥ 180,700,000 and assets of ¥ 958,212,440 as compared with a capital of ¥ 20,000,000 and assets of ¥ 443,775,816 in 1935. The Company operates 17 plants and ranks among the first five manufacturers of all types of steel products. Zaibatsu influence has been operative in the Company's policy through interlocking directorates with other Zaibatsu companies.

12. A SCAP directive of 15 November added the Dengyosha Prime Mover Manufacturing Works, Ltd., and Yokogawa Electric Company, Ltd., subsidiaries of Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Company Ltd., to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

The Dengyosha Prime Mover Manufacturing Works, Ltd., organized in 1910, is capitalized at ¥ 12,500,000 and has assets totaling over ¥ 32,000,000. It is Japan's only industry whose specialty is the manufacturing of water turbines and pumps. It is also a leading manufacturer of governors, pressure regulators, valves and other turbine accessories. Tokyo-Shibaura owns 18 percent of its stock.

The Yokogawa Electric Company, Ltd., is capitalized at ¥ 10,000,000 and has assets amounting to more than ¥ 141,356,119. It manufactures precision aero and industrial instruments. Tokyo-Shibaura owns 14 percent of its stock.

13. SCAP directives of 21 and 31 October and 15 November removed the following firms from the Schedule of Restricted Concerns:

Japan Carbon Company, Ltd.  
Japan Oil Mill Company, Ltd.  
Nakajima Electric Motor Company, Ltd.  
Nippon Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company  
Yasaba Kinzoku Kogyo Company, Ltd.  
Yasukawa Electric Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Investigation revealed that these companies do not maintain a monopolistic position in their industry nor is there Zaibatsu control through stock ownership.

14. SCAP directives of 30 October and 15 November offered no objection to borrowing by the Ube Industrial Company, Ltd., of ¥ 17,643,537 for the reconstruction of two cement packaging plants and a transport vessel, as well as ¥ 65,000,000 for reconstruction of an ammonium sulfate plant.

15. A SCAP directive of 19 November offered no objection to sale of capital stock of Tokai Motor Transportation Company, Ltd., owned by Okura Mining Company, Ltd., a Zaibatsu family holding company. The stock is to be sold to 631 employees of the Tokai Motor Transportation Company, Ltd., on a salary deduction basis over a period of 20 months.

16. The agreement between Okura Mining Company and the Benefit Society of Employees of Tokai Motor Transportation Company, representing the employees, will be executed under the control and supervision of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission and provides for the separation of the Tokai Motor Transportation Company from Okura Mining Company under the following provisions:

- (1) Delivery of the shares owned by Okura Mining Company, Ltd., to the secretary of the Benefit Society of Employees of the Tokai Motor Transportation Company, Ltd.
- (2) Salary deduction over a 20-month period.
- (3) Monthly payment for shares by the secretary of the Society to Okura Mining Company.
- (4) Provisions for resale of stock.
- (5) Maintenance of records by the Society.
- (6) Rights of shares including dividend and voting rights accrue to the purchasing employee immediately.
- (7) Delivery of shares to purchasing employee when payment is completed.

17. A Cabinet Ordinance of 25 November provides the following:

Restricted companies and their subsidiaries and affiliated companies are prohibited from acquiring shares of other companies except as permitted by laws or ordinances. The officers and employees of such companies are prohibited from acquiring shares of other companies for the account of such companies.

A subsidiary company is defined as any company 10 percent or more of whose capital is held by a restricted company.

An affiliated company is defined as any company 10 percent or more of whose capital is held among a restricted company and its subsidiaries.

Financial institutions and securities brokers are exempted from this provision if the acquisition is for investment purposes or in the normal conduct of their business.

Officers and members of the staff of restricted companies, subsidiary companies and affiliated companies are prohibited from becoming officers of any other companies.

Contracts (which includes agreements and understandings) between restricted companies and other companies which result in restriction of competition are prohibited, except as permitted by law or ordinance, and all such existing contracts are null and void.

Contracts (which includes agreements and understandings) between restricted companies, subsidiary companies and affiliated companies or between such companies and other companies which result in the control of production, sales or management are prohibited and all such existing contracts entered into since 8 December 1945 are null and void.

Restricted companies other than financial institutions and securities brokers are required to divest themselves of all share holdings in other companies.

Subsidiary and affiliated companies other than financial institutions and securities brokers are required to divest themselves of all share holdings in other companies acquired since 8 December 1945.

In disposing of such share holdings it is required that the shares be offered first to employees of the issuing company, then to local residents other than juridical persons.

Provision is made for the financing of purchases of shares by employees.

A disposal plan based upon the offers is to be made and submitted to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission may disapprove the plan if it finds a bona fide offer has not been made, or it may disqualify any purchaser on the grounds that he is acting for an undisclosed principal.

To eliminate intercompany directorship the officers of restricted, subsidiary and affiliated companies are required to resign their posts as directors of other companies.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

18. On 21 November the Holding Company Liquidation Commission announced the designation of the following 40 companies for liquidation:

Asano Honsha, Ltd.	K.K. Asano Honsha
Daiken Industrial Co., Ltd	Daiken Sangyo K.K.
Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Dai Nippon Boseki K.K.
Daiwa Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Daiwa Boseki K.K.
Fuji Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Fuji Boseki K.K.
Furukawa Mining Co., Ltd.	Furukawa Kogyo K.K.
Gunze Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Gunze Silk K.K.
Hitachi Engineering Works, Ltd.	K.K. Hitachi Seisakusho
Imperial Mining Development Co., Ltd.	Teikoku Kogyo Kaihatsu K.K.
Imperial Rayon Co., Ltd.	Teikoku Jinzo Kenshi K.K.
Japan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Nippon Seitetsu K.K.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer, Ltd.	Nippon Chisso Hiryo K.K.
Japan Radio Co., Ltd.	Nippon Musen K.K.
Japan Soda Co., Ltd.	Nippon Soda K.K.

Japan Woolen Textile Co., Ltd.	Nippon Keori K.K.
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Kanegafuchi Boseki K.K.
Katakura Industry Co., Ltd.	Katakura Kogyo K.K.
Kawasaki Heavy Industry, Ltd.	Kawasaki Jukogyo K.K.
Kobe Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	K.K. Kobe Seikoshu
Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Kurashiki Boseki K.K.
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Matsushita Denki Sangyo K.K.
Naigai Cotton Co., Ltd.	Naigai Wata K.K.
Nichiden Industrial Co., Ltd.	Nichiden Kogyo K.K.
Nissan Chemical Industry, Ltd.	Nissan Kagaku Kogyo K.K.
Nissan Co., Ltd.	Nissan K.K.
Nisshin Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Nisshin Boseki K.K.
Nomura Unlimited Partnership	Nomura Gomeikaisha
Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Oji Seishi K.K.
Oki Electric Co., Ltd.	Oki Denki K.K.
Oki Electric Securities Co., Ltd.	Oki Denki Shoken K.K.
Okura Mining Co., Ltd.	Okura Kogyo K.K.
Osaka Commercial Steamship Co., Ltd.	Osaka Shosen K.K.
Riken Industry, Ltd.	Riken Kogyo K.K.
Shibusawa Dozoku and Co., Ltd.	Shibusawa Dozoku K.K.
Shikishima Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Shikishima Boseki K.K.
Showa Electric Industry, Ltd.	Showa Denki K.K.
Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.	Tokyo-Shibaura Denki K.K.
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Toyo Boseki K.K.
Yamashita Steamship Co., Ltd.	Yamashita Kisen K.K.

19. These combines will undergo dissolution or reorganization in such the same manner as the five main Zaibatsu holding companies (Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Fuji Industrial Company), which had been previously designated by the Commission for liquidation. The 40 newly designated concerns already had been included in the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

20. The 40 holding companies control 860 subsidiaries. Taking into account the 250 subsidiaries dominated by the previously designated Zaibatsu holding companies, there are now 1,110 subsidiary companies subject to the jurisdiction and direct authority of the Liquidation Commission.

The value of the securities held by these 40 companies totals more than ¥ 4,000,000,000. The securities of the designated companies will be surrendered to the Commission in exchange for receipts redeemable in nonnegotiable government bonds in an amount based on the proceeds of liquidation.

Securities of the five main Zaibatsu holding companies together with those of the recently designated firms, have a combined value in excess of ¥ 6,000,000,000 or approximately 15 percent of all outstanding securities in Japan. These figures indicate the relative magnitude of the securities' redistribution and disposal program to be carried out by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission.

21. A SCAP directive of 26 November directed the Japanese Government to empower the Holding Company Liquidation Commission with direct jurisdiction and authority to liquidate the wealth, including all securities and tangible property, and during the liquidation period to control and approve the living expenses and allowances of the following Zaibatsu families: Aikawa, Asano, Furukawa, Iwasaki, Mitsui, Nakajima, Nomura, Okura, Sumitomo and Yasuda.

22. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission will liquidate the wealth of these Zaibatsu families by redistribution of their securities and tangible property to the general public. The Zaibatsu families will be compensated from the proceeds of the sale of their securities and property in the form of nonnegotiable Japanese bonds, with maturity date of not less than 10 years.

#### Control Associations

23. SCAP offered no objection to the Japanese Government's Economic Stabilization Board Regulation Number One, promulgated on 20 November, abolishing private allocations of coal, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, critical chemicals, lumber, paper, cement and textile products and other scarce materials, and establishing a procedure for the allocation of such raw material by the Economic Stabilization Board. The regulation provides:

- (1) The Economic Stabilization Board will formulate national allocation policy.
- (2) The Economic Stabilization Board will decide quantities of materials to be allocated for each category of business that is most essential for the Japanese economy.
- (3) The ministries having jurisdiction over the respective industries will have the responsibility of administering the allocation of raw materials within the industry.
- (4) The ministries having jurisdiction over the production of raw materials will not control their distribution.
- (5) The responsible ministries will issue allocation certificates only to applicants who meet requirements established by the Economic Stabilization Board.
- (6) Industry advisory committees will be established.
- (7) A right for any aggrieved individual to appeal to the Economic Stabilization Board.

The regulation will eliminate more than 2,000 private control associations and companies which have monopolized control functions in the allocation of certain raw materials.

24. A SCAP directive of 23 November directed the Japanese Government to permit the Trade Corporation to cancel any contracts for the export of medicaments which are acutely needed for domestic consumption.

#### REPARATIONS

25. Between 24 October and 21 November SCAP received inventory reports from 194 plants, largely aircraft plants and arsenals, covering 51,643 items of industrial equipment.

26. Three series of annexes to custody directives were issued during the month ending 22 November making the following changes in listings of plants designated for reparations:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Plants in Custody</u>	
	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Additions</u>
Sulfuric acid	3	2
Machine tools	8	8
Shipbuilding	1	0
Ball and roller bearings	4	0
Private munitions	21	5
Aircraft, arsenals and laboratories	17	9

Certain of the deletions, as those in the bearing industry, are due to the transfer of machinery from dispersal plants, with subsequent release of buildings and grounds from custody and deletion from the lists.

27. Representatives of the 43 chemical plants under custody submitted reports listing engineering data necessary for cataloguing purposes.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 14

November 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Welfare payments in October totaled ¥ 120,410,112 compared with ¥ 127,607,087 in August. Assistance in kind totaled ¥ 16,535,715. Individuals receiving aid in October numbered 2,703,439 of whom 67,047 were in institutions.

Ministry of Welfare

2. Reorganization of the Ministry of Welfare was completed during the month. The Ministry is composed of 11 bureaus, each subdivided into various sections. Chart, page 260, shows the reorganized Ministry of Welfare.

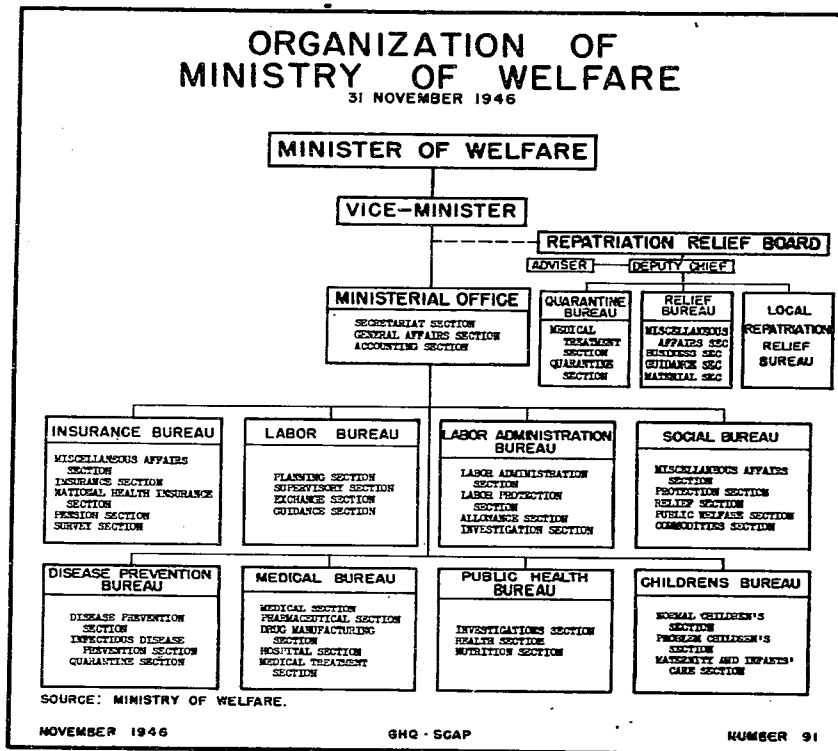
Under the new organization of the Ministry's public health service a separate public health section and a welfare section were provided for in each prefecture. The sections in the prefectural governments are being established as rapidly as qualified personnel can be found.

3. Conferences were held in November with welfare officials and visits made to welfare institutions on Kyushu and Shikoku and in Kure and Kyoto to obtain information on welfare programs relating to the Daily Life Security Law. Despite lack of trained personnel and shortages of supplies improvement was noted in the administration of the Law.

Some prefectures have started regular meetings of welfare officials and volunteer welfare committeemen with a view toward raising present standards of welfare administration and public assistance.

Child Welfare

4. Juvenile vagrants from some metropolitan areas are being sent to farms and fishing villages to relieve the institutions and to provide the children with better surroundings.



5. A Child Welfare Bureau was established in the Ministry of Welfare during the month to co-ordinate the activities of all agencies concerned with child welfare problems, to conduct research and studies in child welfare and to administer definite programs in this field.

Population Movement

6. The restriction of free movement of the civilian population into most cities was extended until 31 March 1947 because of the food and shelter situation in the urban areas.

Toyobashi and Toyama were excluded from this extension and the return of the legal residents of these cities began on 30 November.

7. SCAP policy on government financial support of private welfare institutions was clarified at a conference held with representatives of the Ministry of Welfare on 30 October.

The policy permits grants to existing private welfare institutions for repair, restoration or expansion only when there are no other facilities in a given area that are equipped to meet institutional needs and when such grants provide the most economical and feasible means of meeting these needs.

Private institutions providing care for persons requiring public assistance may be reimbursed by the Government up to the average per capita cost of care based on current operating expenses after deducting income.

No grants will be made by national, prefectural or local governments for the establishment or re-establishment of private welfare institutions.

8. The opening ceremony for a one-year professional course in social work was held on 9 November at the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters under the auspices of the Central Social Work Association.

The courses of study and training began on 11 November with 51 students between the ages of 21 and 30 and representing 20 prefectures; four of the students were women. All the students are college or university graduates and have varying professional backgrounds.

9. The first of a series of short in-service training courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare for government welfare workers was conducted at Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, from 11 to 29 November. Similar courses are scheduled for all Japan with approximately 35 students admitted to each course.

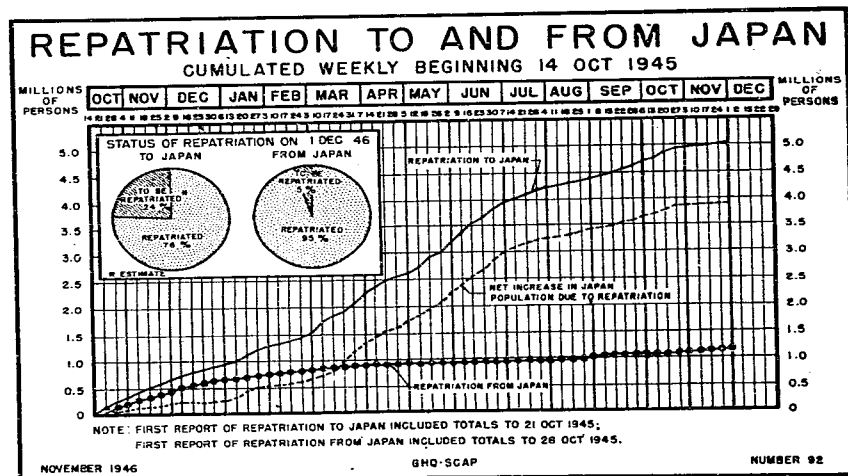
10. A nationwide school lunch program was established during November with supervision by the Ministries of Welfare, Finance, Home Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry.

This program has been started in the urban schools that were prepared to handle student feeding on a supplementary basis. Later it will include rural areas and all primary and secondary schools as experience is gained and as sources of necessary nutritional items are assured.

The students are given one additional meal a day to supplement their meager diet. It contains body-strengthening foods and is designed to change the existing bad dietary habits. Part of this food comes from the food imports of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia. It is expected to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases among school children.

Repatriation

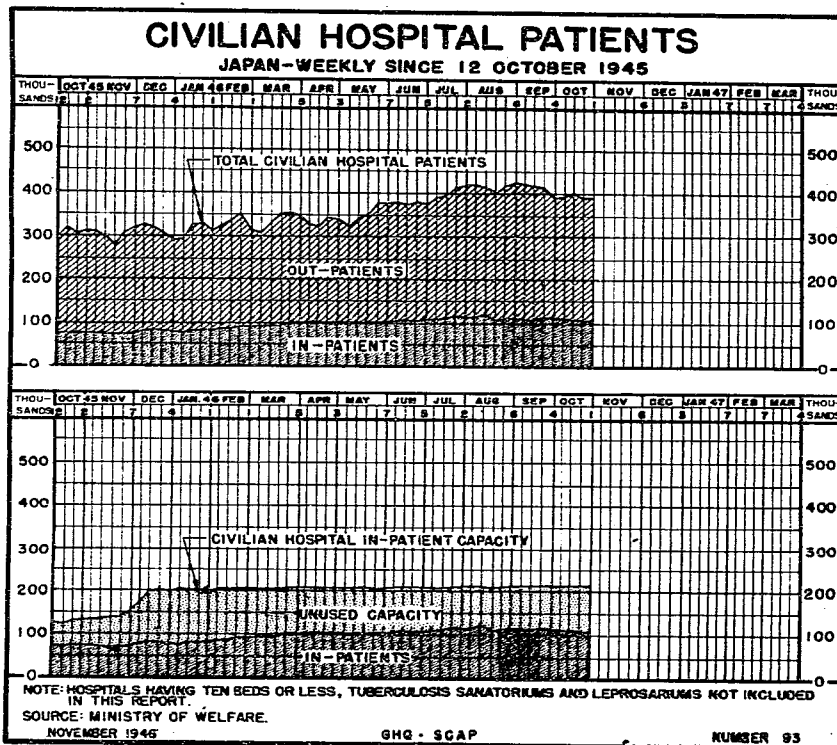
11. Japanese repatriated from 28 October to 1 December numbered 107,517. In the same period 56,801 foreign nationals left Japan of whom 49,336 were Ryukyans and 3,331 were Koreans.



12. When approximately 9,000 Ryukyans in the Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto area delayed reporting to reception centers SCAF on 23 November warned all Ryukyans on Honshu to obtain complete information on eligibility and sailing schedules and report to repatriation centers by 12 December. Potential repatriates will have to report to the centers in time for the six days' quarantine required before departure.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

13. On 1 November there were 3,022 hospitals with 214,470 beds available of which 108,216 were occupied. During this period 285,001 persons received out-patient treatment.



14. The Japan Medical Association held a meeting attended by representatives from all prefectures on 19 November and adopted a resolution to reorganize the association to embody such democratic principles as equitable representation, voluntary membership and decentralized control.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

15. A survey of veterinary affairs in Saitama Prefecture during November showed meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses but post mortem procedure is faulty as insufficient lymph glands are incised and sanitation is frequently neglected. Pasteurization of milk is practiced but the procedure is often faulty, thermometers being out of repair and other equipment in poor condition.

16. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for September:

**MEAT INSPECTION**  
September

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	24,890	381	225	2,915	6,865
Condemned ante mortem	-	17	-	-	2
Condemned post mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	288	13	0	16	412
Viscera	3,275	30	0	1,019	829

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

**MILK INSPECTION**  
September

Special Milk

Farm inspections	2
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5,614
Samples examined	6,557
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	400
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,022
Plant inspections	42
Samples examined	58
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	9
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

17. During October Aichi Prefecture reported 21,397 cases of chick pullorum, increasing the total more than 600 percent since September.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Anthrax	2	2
Blackleg	0	0
Brucellosis	0	20
Trichomoniasis	43	132
Texas fever	76	23
Swine erysipelas	1	4
Swine plague	36	2
Rabies	0	6
Equine scabies	1	0
Strangles	334	189
Equine infectious anemia	62	32
Chick pullorum	368	23,945

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## DENTAL AFFAIRS

### Dental Rehabilitation

18. Thirty-nine dentists were re-established in practice during the month ending 25 November.

### Dental Hygiene

19. The Tokyo-to Health Center was granted authority by the Ministry of Welfare to establish a dental hygiene section.

## NURSING AFFAIRS

20. Schools of nursing in 27 prefectures were surveyed by representatives of the Ministry of Welfare during the month to obtain information relative to curricula, educational standards, physical set-up and degree of training. On the basis of the surveys the Ministry will determine which schools will be eligible to continue to function when new legislation is passed governing standards for schools of nursing.

A number of the schools surveyed were found in good condition and with some assistance could continue with a standardized training program.

Hospitals, clinics and similar institutions were also inspected.

21. The second editions of "Public Health Nursing" and the "Journal of Nursing" were published during the month.

22. The first meeting of the Japanese Nurses', Public Health Nurses and Midwives Association was held 22-24 November in Tokyo. There was an attendance of 1,200 nurses representing all prefectures.

The constitution and by-laws have been rewritten with democratic principles as the basis. The aim of the Association is to advance high ethical and professional conduct, to promote professional knowledge and skill, to encourage co-operation among nurses and midwives and to encourage educational advancement in the profession.

A special fund has been started for the Association by the Medical Journal Company to be used for scholarships to outstanding nurses.

## SUPPLY

### Production

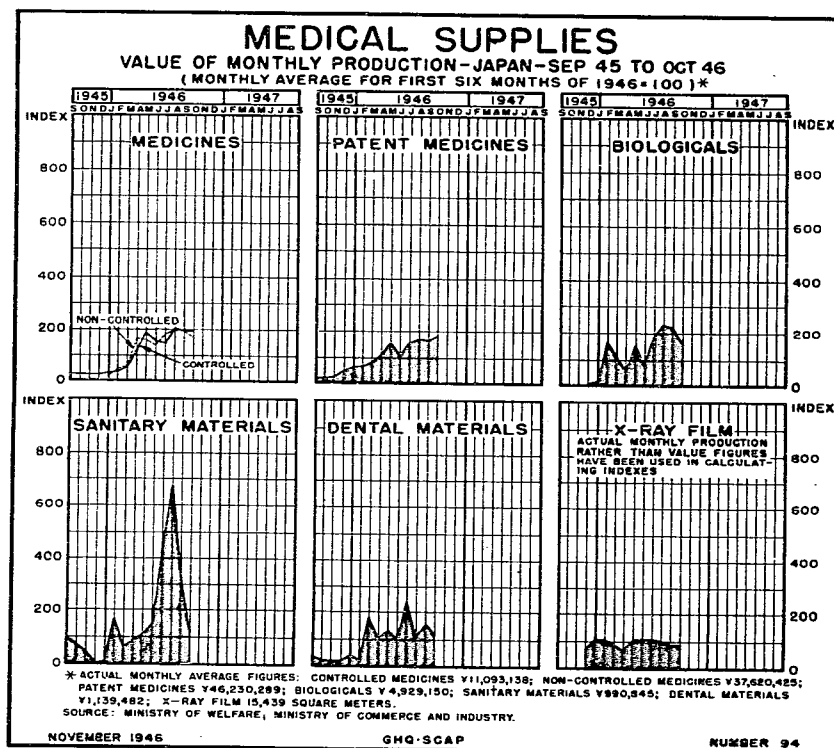
23. Production of medicines during October did not vary greatly from the preceding four months. The value of production of noncontrolled medicines decreased approximately ¥ 12,000,000 and a corresponding increase occurred in the production of patent medicines.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

October  
(yen)

Controlled medicines	21,658,005
Noncontrolled medicines	61,935,345
Patent medicines	84,480,106
Sanitary material	1,152,088
Dental material	1,281,490
Biologicals	7,432,974
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,940,008</b>

24. The following chart shows production of medical supplies by month since September 1945.



25. The total production of the principal vaccines during October was as follows:

Cholera	845,450 cc
Typhus	104,650 cc
Triple typhoid	497,325 cc
Smallpox	1,290,000 doses
Diphtheria antitoxin	246,730 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	7,171,653 cc

26. Continued emphasis is being placed on the production of typhus vaccine. Egg supply being the limiting factor, 252 tons of commercial mixed feeds are being made available for distribution to sources supplying manufacturers with eggs.

27. The program for the production of sanitary materials from imported American cotton was initiated with the allocation of 9,500 bales for the period ending 31 March 1947. Factories have been selected and production is scheduled as follows:

Absorbent cotton	6,600 bales
Bandages	1,300 bales
Gauze	<u>1,600</u> bales
Total	9,500 bales

28. The production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment was satisfactory during November. The initial program for production of spraying equipment was completed during the month with the following amount produced by 16 November:

DDT dusters	25,366
Knapsack type sprayers, 3 gallon	10,000
Semiautomatic sprayers, pump type	3,616
Hand sprayers, half gallon	3,000

29. A symposium of penicillin production was held in November at the Ministry of Welfare with 400 university scientists and representatives of penicillin manufacturers present.

The surface and submerged production processes including extraction, finishing and control testing were explained. Research activities are being augmented and laboratories established at all manufacturing installations.

30. The price of penicillin has been reduced to ¥ 200 per vial of 30,000 oxford units with a subsidy of ¥ 90 per vial paid by the Government to manufacturers. The previous price was ¥ 400 per vial with ¥ 180 subsidy.

#### Distribution

31. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section ordered the governors of all prefectures on 15 November to conduct sales of returned Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians in their prefectures according to the following procedure:

- (1) The sales will be conducted in large cities. In prefectures where large cities are inconvenient for the practitioners to reach additional sales points will be established.
- (2) Large buildings or department stores will be utilized for these sales and trained salespeople will be employed to sell this material.
- (3) The sales will continue until all the stocks are disposed of.
- (4) Adequate advertising through newspapers and medical associations will be made in advance to acquaint authorized personnel with the time, date and place.
- (5) The price of these supplies will be lower than the current market value.



- (6) Restricted checks will be acceptable for purchases.
- (7) Every aid will be given the practitioner to enable him to procure the type of supplies he actually needs.
- (8) Interprefectural transfer of slow moving supplies will be made so that dispositions can be made in the prefecture where the need of the slow moving items may be greatest.
- (9) The Ministry of Welfare will submit to SCAP reports showing progress of sales, dates of the beginning and completion and the monetary value of the supplies sold by each prefecture.

32. An emergency shipment of 1,120 vials of typhus vaccine was made by air during the month to the Formosa Repatriation Team in Kiirun, Formosa, for inoculation of repatriates. Another emergency shipment of 25,000 vials was made to Korea pending the arrival of Korean requirements from the United States.

33. The Ministry of Welfare has taken steps to restrict sales of insecticides containing insufficient quantities of DDT. The powder will be marketed only in 10 percent strength and in containers of not less than 10-pound capacity to insure adequate supply of worthwhile DDT products.

#### Narcotics

34. A program of recording all narcotic addicts in Japan was inaugurated during the month. A standard questionnaire is being circulated to all prefectural narcotic officials by the Narcotic Division and all pertinent information concerning each addict is to be reported.

35. The transfer of excess narcotic stocks from retailers, doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons to local wholesalers is scheduled to be completed by 15 December in order that wholesalers' stocks will show the actual amount of working stocks in Japan for 1946. To date the excess stocks so transferred have more than balanced the purchases from local wholesalers.

36. Narcotic officials from all the eastern prefectures assembled in Tokyo on 8 November and from the western prefectures on 12 November in Osaka. At these meetings the duties and responsibilities of the new officials, all of whom are licensed pharmacists, were outlined and instructions were given on the different phases of narcotic control.

Discussions at the conferences showed that the narcotic control program is making rapid progress in that medicinal narcotics can now be obtained from legitimate sources at fair prices.

These meetings completed the preliminary orientation of narcotic officials from every prefecture.

37. The Ministry of Justice reported during November that the 17 defendants in the Wakayama Opium Case were found guilty and sentenced on 31 October. The procurator and the Ministry of Justice considered eight of the sentences too light and have entered an appeal.

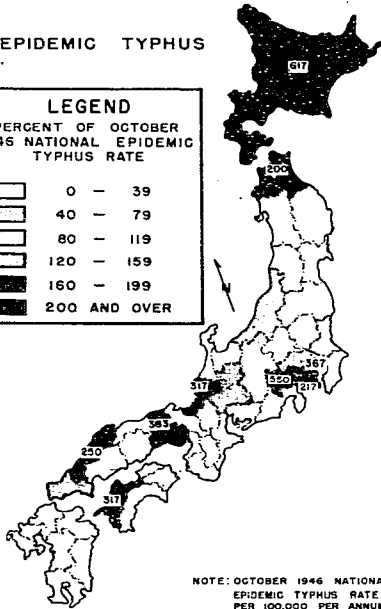
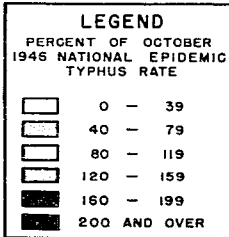
#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

38. Maps, pages 268 and 269, show the prefectural communicable disease rate for October and charts, page 270, give monthly

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

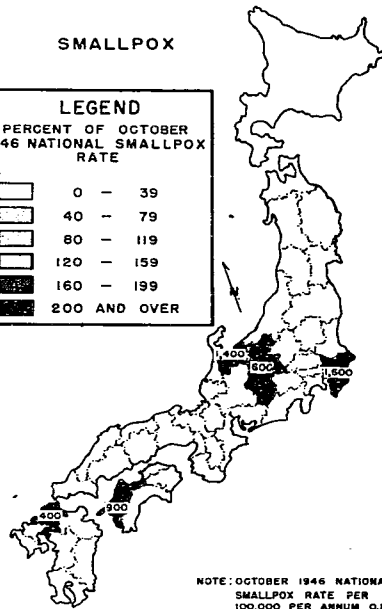
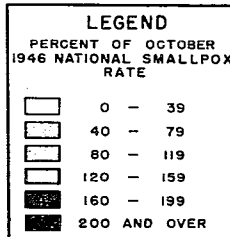
PREFECTURES - JAPAN - OCTOBER 1946

## EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



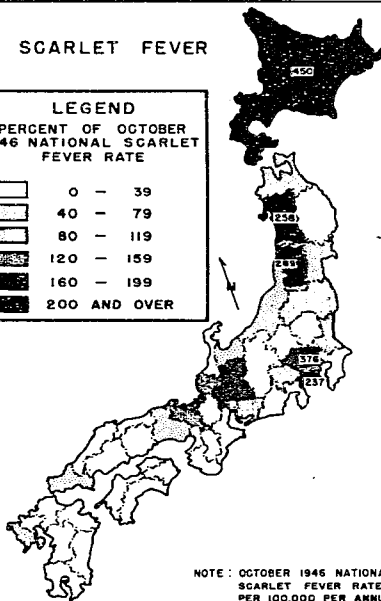
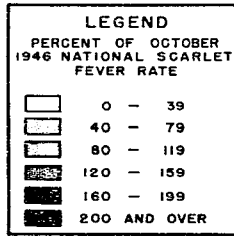
NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 0.6.

## SMALLPOX



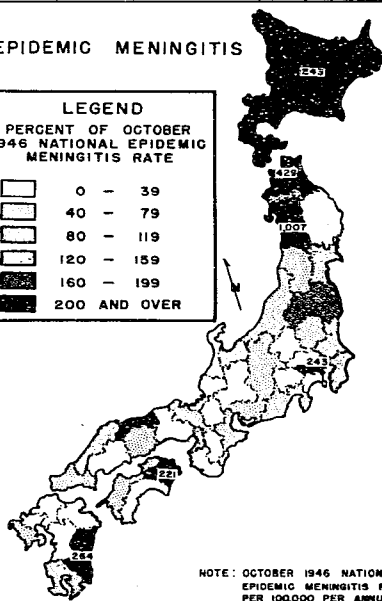
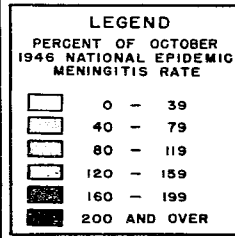
NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 0.1.

## SCARLET FEVER



NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 3.8.

## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS



NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 1.4.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

NOVEMBER 1946

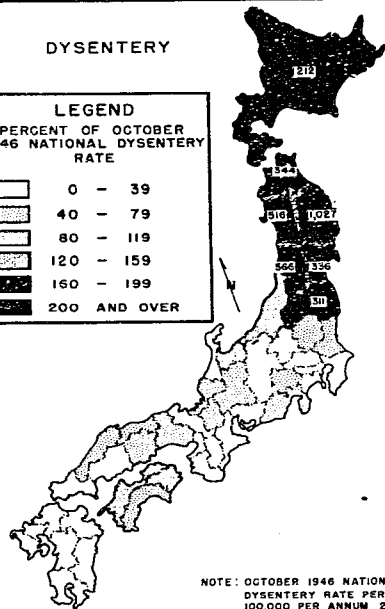
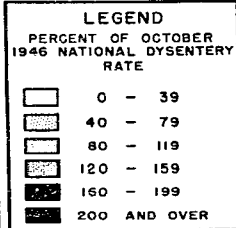
GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 95A

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

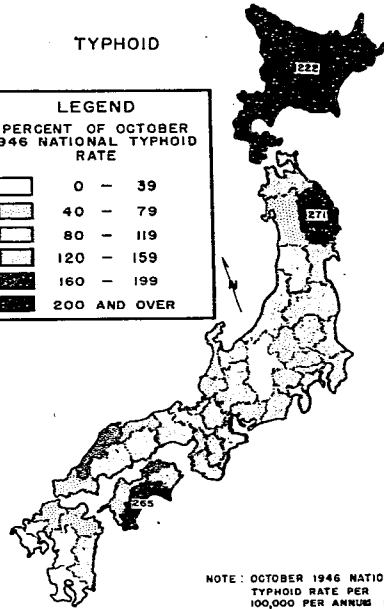
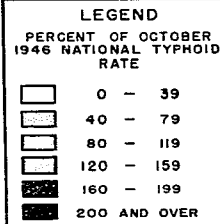
PREFECTURES - JAPAN - OCTOBER 1946

## DYSENTERY



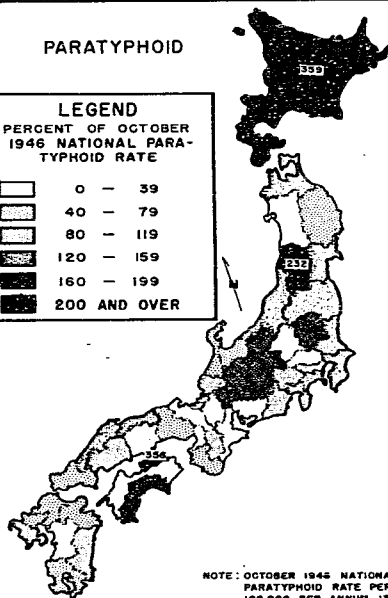
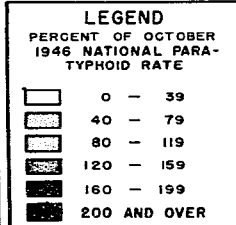
NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL DYSENTERY RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 259.9.

## TYPHOID



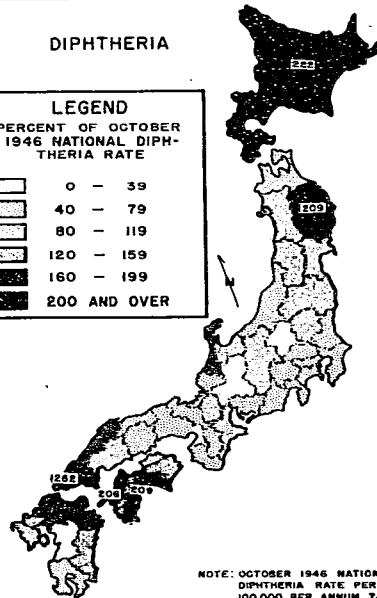
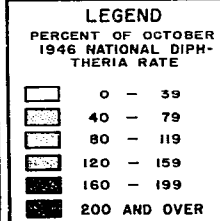
NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL TYPHOID RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 51.7.

## PARATYPHOID



NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL PARATYPHOID RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 13.4.

## DIPHTHERIA



NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL DIPHTHERIA RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 74.7.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

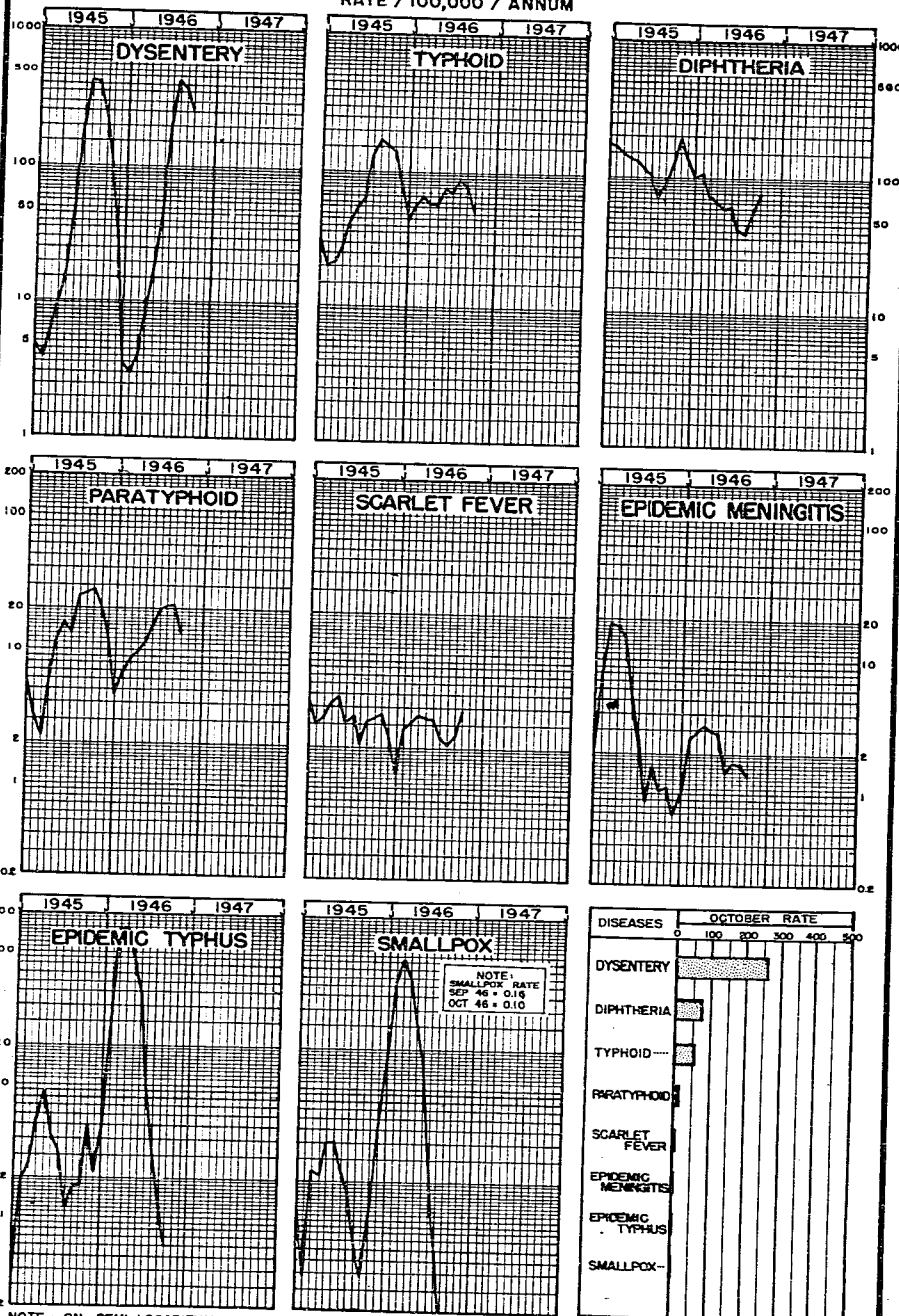
NOVEMBER 1946

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 958

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN - MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1945  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



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

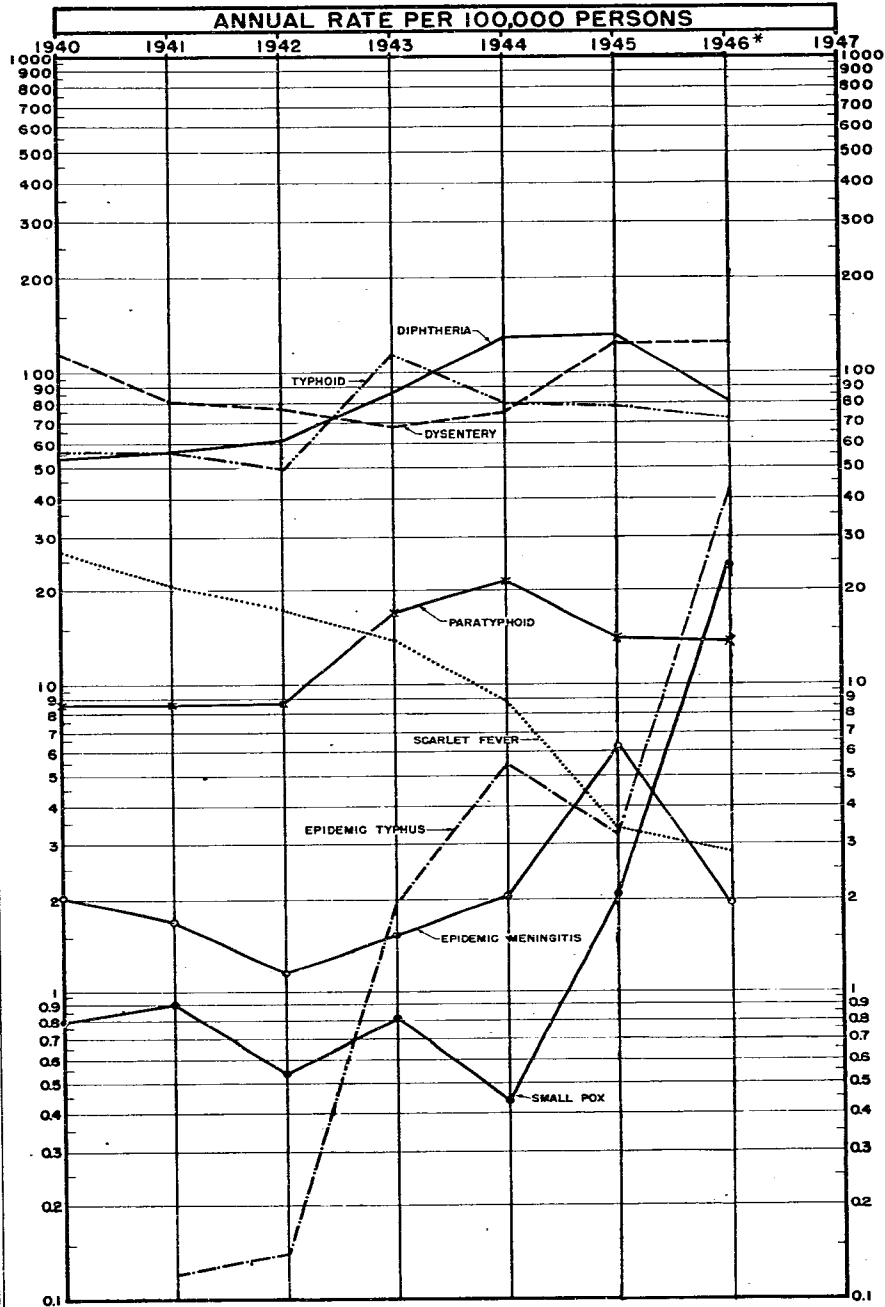
NOVEMBER 1946

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# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS

## JAPAN — 1940 TO 1946



\* 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 26 OCTOBER 1946.  
 NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

NOVEMBER 1946

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rates from January through October. Chart, page 271, compares communicable disease trends from 1940 to 1946.

#### Cholera

39. A total of 1,204 cases of cholera have been reported in Japan during the year with only one case in November. An occasional case among repatriates is still being reported from ports of entry.

#### Diphtheria

40. The nationwide diphtheria immunization program is approximately .70 percent complete. The incidence of diphtheria during the month ending 15 November varied between 80 and 86 per 100,000 per annum. The present incidence is approximately 40 percent of that for the corresponding period of last year.

#### Epidemic Typhus

41. Every effort is being made to prevent a typhus epidemic this season.

42. The typhus rate has decreased steadily from 153.2 per 100,000 per annum in April to .6 per 100,000 per annum in October. There was a gradual increase in the number of cases reported during November especially in Tokyo, Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures where the disease was prevalent last season. Control measures have been effective and no known secondary cases have occurred.

43. A two-day training course in louse-borne typhus fever and its control was conducted in Sapporo and Akita City for health officers of Hokkaido and the Tohoku region. Louse control methods other than the use of DDT were emphasized in the course to counteract a tendency to rely upon it as a cure-all while neglecting other common sense measures.

#### Smallpox

44. The incidence of smallpox continued low with only sporadic cases being reported.

#### Dysentery

45. The incidence of dysentery decreased during the month, its decline being more rapid than in the same period of 1945. Most cases continue to be concentrated in Hokkaido and northern Honshu.

#### Tuberculosis

46. A program for the control of tuberculosis was formally inaugurated during the month.

Patients with active lesions who have left the tuberculosis hospitals are being induced to return by supplying necessary food and funds.

The latest diagnostic procedures and treatment in use in America and other countries are described in a manual for physicians.

Concentration on case finding and individual control has been resumed through talks to various nursing and teaching organizations.

#### Venereal Disease

47. Japanese prefectural venereal disease control officers have been designated in nearly all prefectures.

48. Requests for additional basic venereal disease control data have been sent to each prefecture to aid in the formulation of plans for a long-range national venereal disease control program.

#### Port Quarantine

49. Foreign quarantine regulations for Japan, acceptable in international procedures, were published by SCAP during the month. These regulations govern the entry and exit of all individuals, aircraft and surface vessels.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

50. Births during October totaled 190,727 and deaths numbered 93,588. The quarterly birth rate was 30.7 per 1,000 population while the death rate was 15.1; the September rates were 32.2 and 20.5 respectively.

51. Stillbirths totaled 8,206, the highest level reached during the four months beginning July and establishing the rate of 43.0 per 1,000 live births; the preceding quarterly figure was 41.6.

52. Infant deaths were 10,087 or 52.9 per 1,000 live births. The preceding quarterly rate was 60.7.

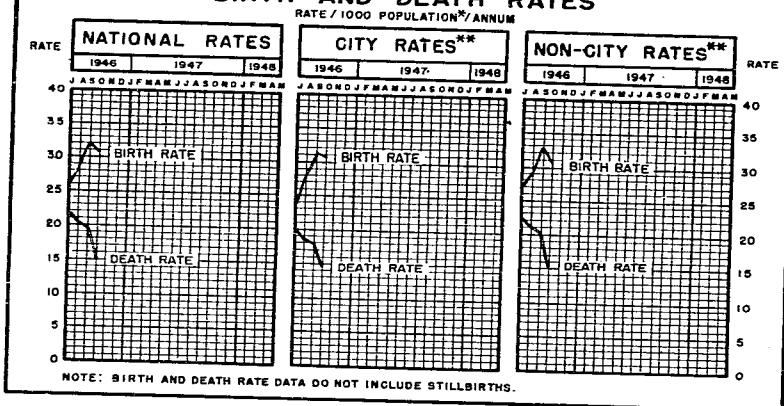
53. Marriages and divorces during the month decreased to 37,654 and 5,237 respectively. The quarterly marriage rate was 6.1 and the divorce rate 0.8 per 1,000 population. The preceding quarterly rates were 8.1 and 1.6 respectively.

54. Charts, page 274, show monthly vital statistics rates from July to October. Maps, page 275, show prefectural rates for October.

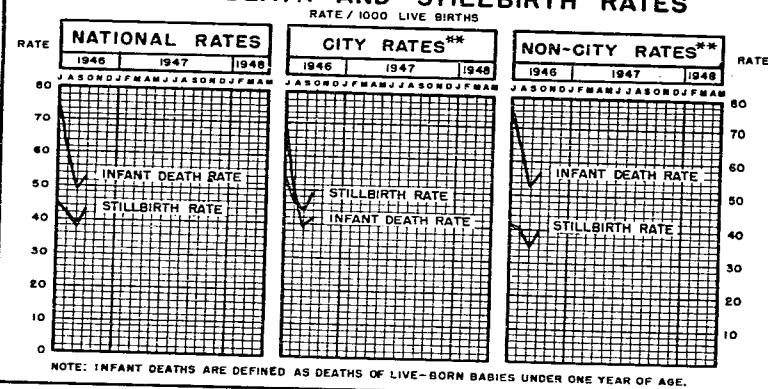
# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

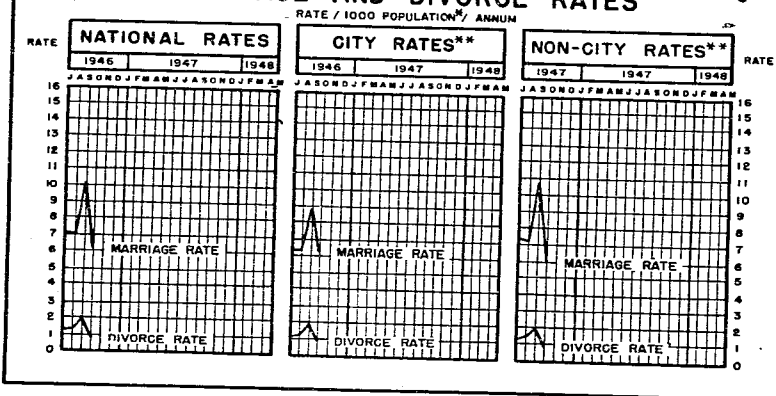
## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES



## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

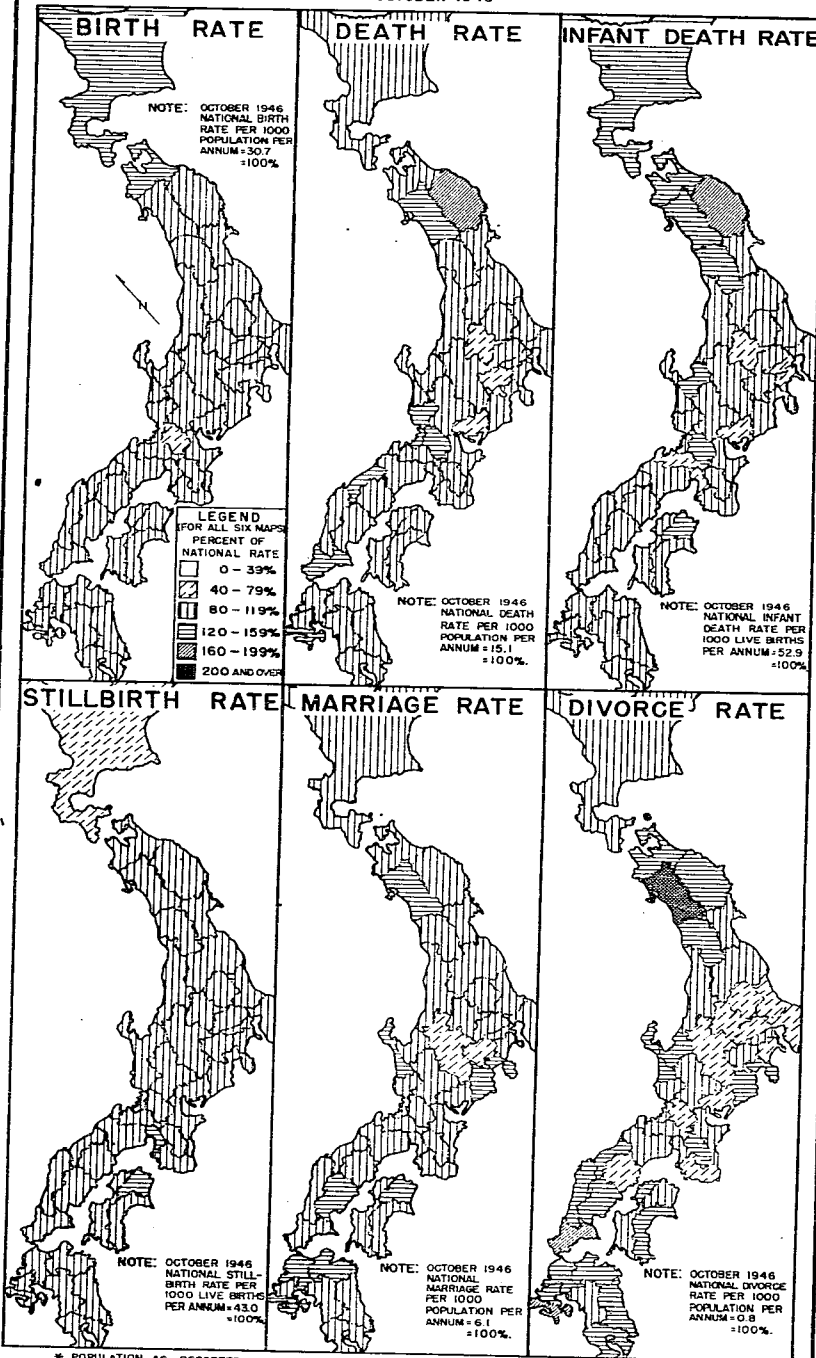


\* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.  
 \*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.  
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.



# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

OCTOBER 1946\*



\* POPULATION AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.  
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

NOVEMBER 1946

GHQ - SCAP

NUMBER 99



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
Religion. . . . .	10
Arts and Monuments. . . . .	14
Media of Expression . . . . .	16

EDUCATION

Japanese Educational Reform Committee

1. The first recommendation made by the Japanese Educational Reform Committee proposed that the educational system be reorganized at the elementary and secondary levels to provide nine years of free, compulsory coeducation. The proposal recommends a six-year program of elementary school studies and a three-year program for the lower secondary school.

The Committee made the recommendation in principle since practical problems of finance, building, teacher supply and the pressure of social and economic reconstruction require the program be achieved by stages. The body suggested that this program be initiated by the beginning of the next school year, 1 April 1947.

Guide to Civic Education

2. The Ministry of Education announced the publication of more complete and detailed teachers' manuals for use in civic education. The published manuals include a one-volume edition for elementary teachers and two volumes for secondary school use; a third volume for secondary schools has been written and approved. When published it will complete the projected series.

These manuals will replace the brief Guide to Civic Education which was issued to aid teachers in planning civic education activities to replace the banned morals (Shushin) courses.

The Teachers' Guide for Civic Education-Secondary Schools will be used by all secondary schools in Japan including middle schools, girls' high schools, vocational middle schools, higher elementary schools and youth schools. The first volume outlines the aims and general methods of teaching civic education.

The second volume presents 10 areas or centers of interest: Man and Society, Family Life, School Life, Community Life, National Life and Culture, National Government, Modern Economy, Social Problems, Social Ideals and International Life. Each center of interest is discussed separately with teaching methods and a large number of suggested pupil activities are given for each area.

The Elementary School edition provides a similar treatment adjusted to the younger age level of the students.

### Professional Associations

3. On 6 November the Federation of Private Schools of Japan met in Tokyo with the Private University, the Semmon Gakko and Primary School Associations represented. The Federation, established 28 September to promote mutual study and common action on private school problems, at its November meeting received a report outlining the present financial situation of private educational institutions. The Federation decided to form committees to study each major problem and to maintain liaison with the Japanese Educational Reform Committee.

The Federation maintains a Tokyo office which serves as a liaison agency for the member institutions, arranges conferences and promotes research and exchange of information.

4. In November a University Professors Association was formed with professors, associate professors and instructors from both governmental and private institutions included in the membership. The three major sections of the organization will promote international cultural relations, assist in the exchange of professors and lecturers between governmental and private schools and promote the social and financial status of university professors. The Association shows progress toward elimination of the barriers between governmental and private institutions of higher learning.

### Advisory Committee on Vocational Education and Guidance

5. An Advisory Committee on Vocational Education and Guidance was established on the initiative of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Welfare. Agencies and groups represented include the Economic Stabilization Board, the Ministries of Education and Welfare, the Diet, labor unions, educators and guidance experts.

The Committee will advise the Ministries concerned with problems of vocational education and guidance, with efforts directed toward achievement of the unified planning of immediate and long-range vocational programs.

Projected committee studies include the problems of occupational information, exploratory courses, vocational-social studies, self-guidance techniques and counseling. The Committee will investigate the various types of schools which offer vocational training at different levels.

### Correspondence Education Committee

6. A special committee was established to advise the Ministry of Education on the development of programs of correspondence education. Composed of 40 members representing education, press, radio and professional associations, the committee will study problems and make recommendations for correspondence education. Courses for the basic subjects at different school levels now being prepared are non-credit but it is expected that eventually credit will be given for work taken by correspondence.

### Experimental Research in Education

7. In November the Ministry of Education expanded its program to develop experimental procedures for solving problems of teaching methods and curriculum by establishing three new experimental schools. The elementary schools attached to the Second Normal School in Tokyo, the Tohigi Normal School and the Chiba Normal School have been selected to supplement the activities of the Nagano Normal Elementary School which has an outstanding experimental program.

### New Japanese History Textbooks

8. Printing of the new textbooks in Japanese history for use in secondary schools has been completed. The objective treatment of historical materials, which has replaced the former ultranationalistic and militaristic viewpoint, continued to receive favorable press comment.

### School Radios

9. From 1 September through 30 November 6,029 new radio sets were distributed to schools to replace those destroyed during the war. Arrangements have been made enabling teachers in elementary schools to apply to any local station of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for repair parts for school radios and local repair shops may be utilized when available.

Technical classes for training teachers in radio repair work and conferences on the use of radio sets and school broadcasting have been held by the Ministry of Education and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. Twenty-four such meetings have been held in various prefectures throughout Japan during the past eight months.

## RELIGION

### Disposition of State-owned Land Used by Religious Institutions

10. No objection was offered by SCAP to the Government's plan for the disposition of State-owned land currently used by religious institutions provided certain specified standards were applied. The government plan proposed to restore to religious institutions the title of the precincts they occupy in cases where validity of claim can be established. Committees will decide the merits of individual cases.

The specified standards included; title to all public land now in the possession of religious institutions or presently devoted to religious purposes will be given free to the religious institutions if the land was in their possession prior to 1868 or was obtained since that time without the expenditure of public funds.

Special custodial arrangements over forest land will be terminated.

Institutions deprived of land will be paid compensation for improvements made to the land.

Over 200,000 acres of land are affected. Most of the 110,000 classified Shinto shrines, approximately 40,000 Buddhist temples and one Christian church now use land leased from the State free of charge. Most of the land belonged to the shrines and temples prior to the Meiji Restoration but was confiscated in 1871. Later the institutions were permitted to use the land free of charge and to manage forest land for profit on a special custody arrangement while the State retained title.

### Support of Shinto by Neighborhood Associations

11. A SCAP memorandum of 6 November directed the Japanese Government to take appropriate action to prevent the continued sponsorship and support of Shinto by neighborhood associations.

The memorandum pointed out that numerous complaints have been received concerning the continued use of neighborhood associations to collect funds for the support of Shinto shrines and

Shinto festivals and activities and to distribute amulets and charms. These practices violate the directive of 15 December 1945 abolishing governmental sponsorship and support of Shinto.

Funerals, Memorial Services and Monuments

12. On 1 November the Ministries of Home Affairs and Education issued instructions prohibiting public funerals and the participation of public officials in funerals and memorial services for the war dead, militarists and ultranationalists. The instructions call for the removal of existing monuments and statues for the war dead, militarists and ultranationalists from school buildings and school grounds and from other public buildings and public grounds where their obvious purpose is to foster the military spirit.

The instructions do not interfere with the conduct of private funerals and memorial services, nor do they prevent the erection of ordinary monuments or tombstones by bereaved families.

Christian Missionaries

13. Ten Christian missionaries, all with previous Japanese mission experience, were cleared for return to Japan.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Establishment of Ise-shima National Park

14. The establishment of the Ise-shima National Park was proclaimed by the Government on 20 November. The new 128,600-acre park is located on a peninsula in Mie Prefecture noted for its natural beauty.

Distribution

15. Important cultural sites and locations in Shiga, Mie and Wakayama Prefectures are shown on the accompanying maps.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

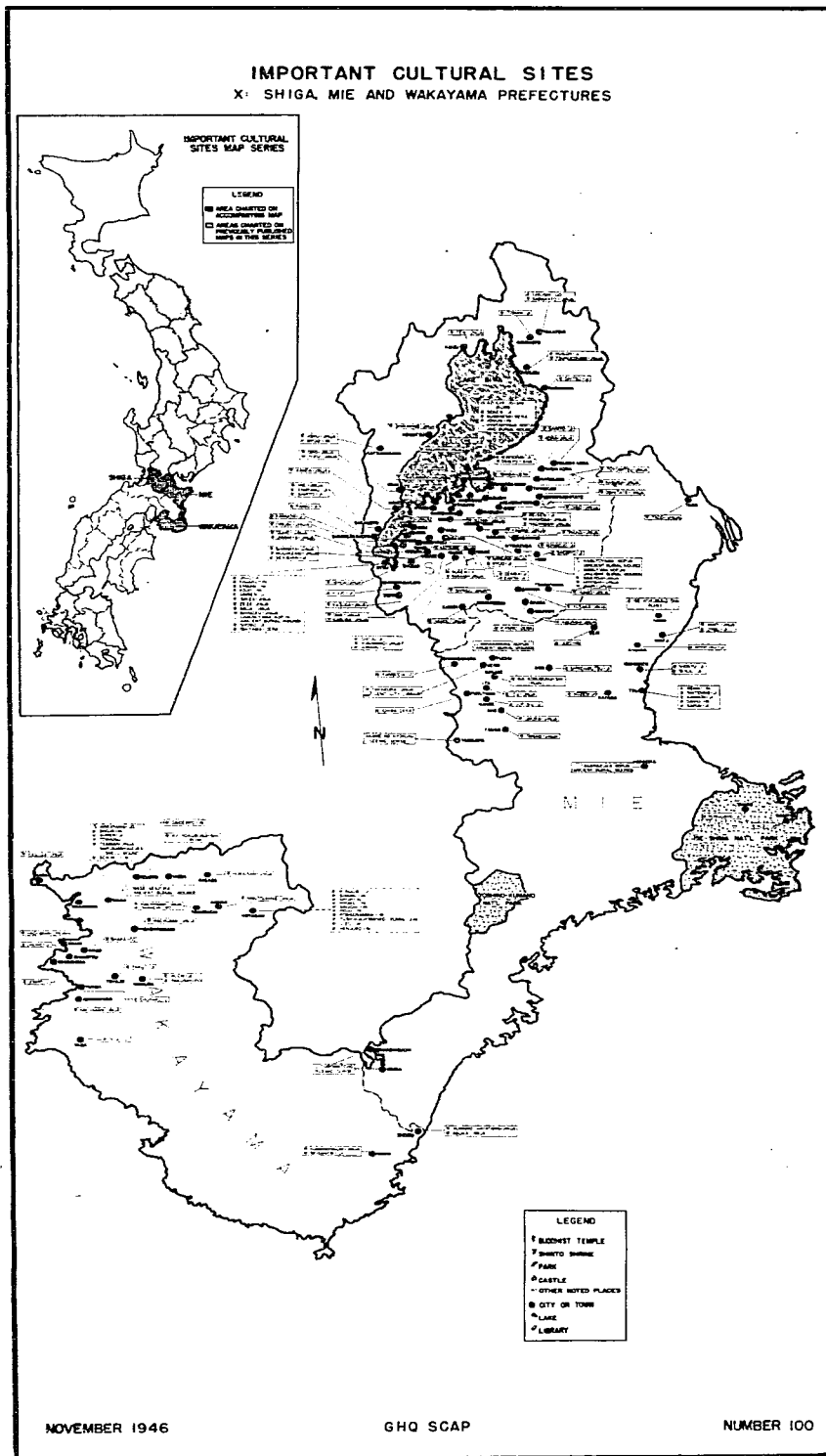
Public Safety

16. From 15 to 30 November a nationwide children's Traffic Safety Poster Contest was sponsored by the Mainichi Press with the co-operation of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Education.

Public Health

17. The typhus control program initiated in October was continued in November with two 15-minute radio addresses by leading Japanese physicians and a radio dramatization for children. In

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES  
 X: SHIGA, MIE AND WAKAYAMA PREFECTURES



addition the School Children's and Teachers' Hours, the People's Radio School and a magazine conference were utilized to disseminate typhus control information.

An exhibit of 24 humorous cartoons depicting the woes of the Shirami (body louse) under a typhus control program was completed. The cartoons will be reproduced in poster and slide film for circulation throughout the school system and in public places.

#### Women

18. In November there was extensive spontaneous activity by women leaders directed toward informing the masses of the full significance of all articles in the Constitution related to the fundamental equality of all Japanese people regardless of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. Many women leaders toured Japan giving lectures and holding discussions on women's rights and the proposed revision of the Civil Code as it will apply to the family system.

#### Rural Affairs

19. The Japanese Government conducted an intensive information program on rural land reform in preparation for the election of local Agricultural Land Commissions in early December.

On 4 November a radio address by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry was featured on the Farmers' Hour. Several times each week short explanations of the law prepared by Ministry of Agriculture officials were broadcast on the morning and evening Farm Facts programs.

Posters and pamphlets explaining the purpose and method of selection of Agricultural Land Commissions were prepared and distributed to each village. A two-reel motion picture, "Building Up a New Village," was produced commercially under the supervision of the National Agricultural Association. It is being shown in rural areas throughout Japan.

### RADIO

#### Programming

20. Educational programs included campaigns to promote health measures designed to protect the public from typhus and to disseminate detailed information about the new Constitution.

The "Women's Hour" directed attention to the problems of the adolescent girl as well as the problems confronted by her parents. Questions of coeducation, preparations for marriage or a career and the degree of freedom of thought and action to be allowed were highlighted.

The "Liberal Thinkers" program continued to command a large listening audience. By the end of November five programs had been broadcast.

#### Radio Forum

21. Radio Forums recorded in Tokyo dealt with the basic administrative policies of the Yoshida Cabinet and the ¥ 500 wage and salary cash payment limit.



## PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

### Reporters' League

22. The Japan Reporters' League, a central social organization for reporters and editors, was formally inaugurated on 9 November. The new organization was projected as the result of a campaign to liberalize reporters' clubs in Tokyo.

### Tokyo Press Comment

23. The two-month-old electric workers' dispute was the dominant topic of news and editorial comment in the metropolitan press throughout the month. The Yoshida Cabinet's disapproval of the Central Labor Committee recommendations was criticized by all papers and reports of renewed demands for the Government's resignation from Social Democrats, Communists and labor organizations were published. Papers urged the application of rigid wage and price controls as efforts to meet the workers' demands resulted in new concessions to teachers and motion picture employees.

24. Political comment centered upon the attempts of the parties to recover from the inroads of the purge. Major editorial interest was given to speculation concerning future moves of the Progressive Party which the papers considered most severely affected by the reinforced ban.

Early in the month the Government's nationwide "enlightenment" campaign was favorably received when Tokyo papers devoted unprecedented coverage to the promulgation ceremonies at the Imperial Palace. Interest revived at month's end as the special Diet session prepared to consider revisions in the Imperial Household Law.

25. Revelations at the trial of the class A war criminals before the International Military Tribunal of events which occurred in the period immediately preceding Pearl Harbor led major papers to suggest that the maintenance of power was the driving force of Japan's militarists. Diplomatic failure was attributed to "incompetent statesmanship."

26. Press interest in the Administration's National Salvation Savings Campaign decreased. Leading journals continued to concede the value of the movement but expressed doubt that it would succeed.

The revision of budget plans for the next fiscal year caused renewed consideration of financial trends in the face of continued inflation and continuing delays in industrial recovery. Several journals saw the prospect of rising public confidence in the currency program but the majority remained critical of alleged "pro-inflation" policies.

Topics of secondary and occasional prominence in the metropolitan press included new proposals to reform the Japanese language, effects of the recent purge in the field of local administration, the progress of repatriation and election results in France and the United States.

### Prefectural Press Comment

27. Political and governmental activities were the chief topics of the prefectural press. The Social Democratic Party's demand that the Diet be dissolved evoked extensive comment. The majority of papers expressed varying degrees of support for the proposal but a minority found little merit in the idea. The minority were skep-

tical that the Social Democrats were strong enough to assume power and because the Party had collaborated with the Ministerial parties. Many rural writers expressed the belief that the Social Democrats should clarify their own position on national issues before making demands on the Cabinet.

28. The purge program continued to receive the sustained interest of the prefectural press.

The Government memorandum of 8 November extending the Purge Directive provided new ammunition for writers who have crusaded vigorously for a thorough cleanup of "militaristic and feudalistic" influence in rural Japan. Most journals urged that, since the present was the ideal opportunity to wipe out all "undesirable" influences, the Directive should be applied to all "reactionaries."

The Administration's six-point program, made public on 4 November, was described by most papers as abstract or "lacking freshness" and commentators questioned the ability of the Yoshida Cabinet to carry out its intentions. Comment on the Premier's speech before the governors' conference was limited but critical.

29. The revised Constitution was the subject of comment in all papers on the occasion of its promulgation. Most writers were optimistic and such terms as "epoch-making," "golden opportunity" and "rebirth of Japan" were used frequently. Writers expressed a general feeling that the promulgation was only a starting point and that the document would have to be understood before it would become truly worthwhile.

Tokai Yukan was the most outspoken of several journals which maintained that most constitutions are the fruit of bloody struggle and that this one, being the result of defeat, will not appeal to the people unless special effort is made to arouse their interest.

30. Editorials on local administration dealt principally with the importance of proper application of the Purge Directive before the elections. Noticed for the first time was concern over the possible influence of labor organizations on voters expressed by Gifu Times and Bocho Shimbun, a prospect which was viewed apprehensively by some writers and was a source of confusion to others.

Editorial discussions expressed more optimistic opinions of the eventual worth of local reform than they had immediately following passage of the measures by the Diet.

31. Papers including Nichi Nippon, Yukan Kyoto and Shinano Mainichi expressed disagreement with government policies for economic recovery and were critical of the Administration's views on inflation. Comment on the savings campaign was unenthusiastic and most writers entertained little hope that it would succeed in restoring economic balance.

#### Magazine Comment

32. Japanese writers expressed divergent opinions as to method but had no doubt that a thorough reform of their written language is needed. The majority of opinions did not favor too radical a change and fewer than half favored complete romanization. Many were anxious to see the establishment of "kana" as the basic written form, to be used either exclusively or in combination with a limited number of "kanji" ideographs.

33. Since the position and powers of the Emperor have been clarified by the revised Constitution the Tenno has ceased to be the center of heated magazine controversies. Many defenders of the Throne have turned to consideration and interpretation of the provisions which affect the monarchy under the new charter and only a small left-wing group continues to clamor for abolition of the dynasty.

34. The approach of winter focused considerable attention on the question of the rehabilitation of Tokyo and the housing of the homeless. Some articles suggested long-range plans for the new metropolis and others presented solutions for the immediate problem.

Authors of the latter group of articles range from advocates of community building and housing with integrated living, to those who cling to the type of individual housing unit which is traditional. Articles written by the last group showed progress in that many suggestions were made for standardized and simplified homes embodying Western ideas and some included plans for prefabricated units.

#### MOTION PICTURES

##### Films Previewed

35. Films previewed during November were:

- (1) "Japanese Wrestling Series No. 2, Recollection of the Futabayama Age."
- (2) "Beggar General," the story of a warrior who is compelled to assassinate the lord of a rival clan, then resigns his post to live in poverty but in the enjoyment of freedom.
- (3) "The Priest Who Becomes a Badger" depicts the demise of an aged man and the schemes of his greedy relatives to embezzle properties which are the legal inheritance of his grandson.
- (4) "Carrying a Spear from Edo," a symbolic drama of a common laborer and his trials with the spear of a Samurai lord.

##### Educational Films

36. November attendance for 1,237 showings of educational films was 1,630,473; the average audience numbered 1,318 persons.

The educational pictures, "Power and Land," "Steel Town" and "Northwest U. S. A.," caused favorable comments from Japanese audiences on the mechanical and industrial ingenuity of the American people. New films most frequently requested were those dealing with the American standard of living, culture and religion and for educational animated cartoons.

#### LIBRARY

37. The average daily attendance at the SCAP Information Library for Japanese for the four-week period ending 21 November was 363.



# JAPAN

## LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</b></p> <p><b>B. TOHOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AOMORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. IWATE PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. MIYAGI PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. NIIGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>C. KANTO REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. YAGAMI PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. GUNMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. TOCHIGI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>8. TOKYO PREFECTURE</li> <li>9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE</li> <li>10. CHIBA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>D. TOKAI REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ISHIRAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. Gifu PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. NIE PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. AICHI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> | <p><b>E. KINKI REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. KYOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. SHIGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. OZARA PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. NARA PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>F. CHUGOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OYAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>G. SHIKOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUYAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. GATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SAGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>H. KYUSHU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUYAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. GATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SAGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> |
|---|---|



### NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Spratly (Senkaku) Islands north of 30° North latitude (excluding Kuchino-shima Island) and the Izu and Yampo Islands north of and including Soto-guni (Sato's Wife) Island; and excluding (a) Ullung (Ullungdo) Island, Take Island (Liancourt Rocks) and Seishu (Quelpart or Chodo) Island; (b) the Ryukyu (Ryuzo) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island), the Quana-wara (Senjin) Islands, the Iwo (Kazan or Volcano) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigasaki or Ogasawari) Islands, Parakee Vela (Okinawa Terri), Agona (Ishima Terri) and Gungo (Sakano Terri) Islands; and (c) the Kuril (Oshima) Islands, the Habu (Happon) Islands (including Suiko, Yuri, Akiyuri, Shibotani and Taraka Islands) and Shikotan Island.

Nothing in the 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.

占領報告(英文)朝鮮琉球を含む

21年12月  
22年2月

18-6

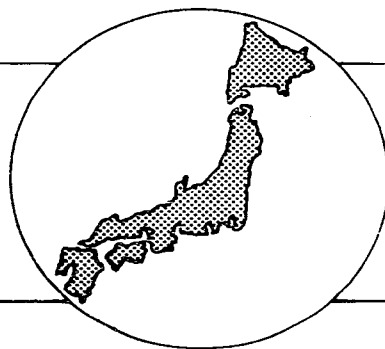
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資料部

海外信託

張

**SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**



16

**SUMMATION**

of

**Non-Military Activities**

in

**JAPAN**

**No 15      December      1946**

0001

日本占領報告

一九四六年十二月



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**SUMMATION Nº 15**

**Non-Military Activities**  
IN  
**JAPAN**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
DECEMBER 1946

0002

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**

Summation No. 15

December 1946

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December 1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 15

December 1946

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. There was no change in the non-military organization of General Headquarters, SCAP, during December.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
The Diet. . . . .	1
Political Parties . . . . .	7
Legal and War Crimes. . . . .	10
Public Safety . . . . .	14
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THE DIET

Ninety-first Extraordinary Session

1. The ninety-first extraordinary session of the Diet began on 26 November and ended on 25 December. During the session the Diet adopted the following four major bills to implement the new Constitution:

- (1) The Bill for the Election Law of the Members of the House of Councillors.
- (2) The Bill for the Cabinet Law.
- (3) The Bill for the Imperial House Law.
- (4) The Bill for the Imperial House Economy Law.

The Cabinet Law

2. In conformity with the new Constitution the Cabinet Law specifies that the Cabinet will be collectively responsible to the Diet. Under the old Cabinet Law the Ministers were individually responsible to the Emperor.

Imperial House Law

3. The Imperial House Law sets forth regulations concerning succession to the Throne, the status of members of the Imperial Family, membership in the Imperial Family, the establishment of a regency, honorary titles, ceremonial functions, funerals, records of imperial lineage and the establishment and functions of the Imperial House Council.

4. The following outstanding changes in the status of the

Imperial Family are set forth in the new law:

- (1) Members of the Imperial Family are recognized as private citizens and made subject to the laws of the nation.
- (2) Members of the Imperial Family are removed from control of the Emperor. Provisions relating to marriage and divorce allow the greatest possible freedom. Such restrictions as are imposed are applied by the Imperial Household Council in which the Emperor does not participate.
- (3) The present autonomous Imperial Household Ministry will be replaced by an Imperial Household Bureau attached to the Cabinet.
- (4) The present Imperial House Council is completely reorganized. Half of its members are to be elected officials, acting ex officio.

#### Imperial House Economy Law

5. The Imperial House Economy Law was written to implement Article 68 of the new Constitution which provides that "all property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget."

Under this law only the money granted the Imperial Family to cover personal expenses such as those for food, clothing and private travel may be regarded as personal property. Expenditures incurred in performing ceremonial functions will be managed by the Imperial House Council, and all properties and other expenses will be managed by the Imperial House Economy Council.

#### House of Councillors Election Law

6. The House of Councillors Election Law establishes the upper House of the Diet as a body of 250 members elected for six-year terms, one half of the membership being chosen every three years.

One hundred fifty of the members of the upper House will be chosen from election districts made up by the various prefectures. The remaining 100 members will be chosen by the entire electorate acting as a single election district. Each voter will cast two votes, one for a prefectural representative and one for a national representative.

Qualifications for voters, as in the case of the House of Representatives, are based upon the principle of universal adult suffrage, and no unusual requirements are made of candidates except they must be 30 years old.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES

##### Anti-Government Offensive

7. The anti-Government offensive led by the Social Democrats reached a climax on 17 December with the introduction of a resolution calling for dissolution of the Diet and a new election. After five hours of debate the House of Representatives defeated the resolution by a vote of 236 to 160 with 69 members abstaining.



#### Disunity Among the Social Democrats

8. The maneuvering leading up to the introduction of the resolution disclosed some disagreement among the Social Democrats over timing and wording of the resolution. The left-wing members of the Party advocated introduction of an outright nonconfidence resolution. Right-wing members pointed out that the Liberal and Progressive Parties possessed sufficient votes to defeat any such measure and that other opposition parties would be unwilling to join the Social Democrats in voting for a nonconfidence resolution.

9. A compromise was reached under which the Social Democrats decided to introduce a resolution calling for dissolution of the Diet and a new election instead of the nonconfidence resolution. The Co-operative Democrats and the People's Party joined in support of this resolution.

#### LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

##### Legal

10. Because cholera is prevalent in Korea, SCAP issued an order to the Japanese Government to tighten measures to prevent the illegal entry of Koreans into Japan.

##### War Crimes

11. Atrocity cases were investigated throughout Japan during the month. New evidence was uncovered concerning alleged atrocities committed aboard a destroyer.

12. The names of 12 persons were deleted from previous orders for apprehension and 28 persons were released from Sugamo Prison and restored to their former status.

13. Two trials were completed in Japan involving three defendants. There were no trials completed during the month in the Philippines.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

##### Strikes and Demonstrations

14. Large demonstrations involving political issues occurred in December overshadowing lesser strikes and demonstrations stemming from economic causes. Disorder was more in evidence and there was some violence.

##### Black-Market Activities

15. Black-market activities continued to flourish despite stringent measures to suppress them.

##### Police

16. An intensive crime prevention program was carried out during the first part of December in an effort to make the public crime-conscious and thereby help in lowering the high crime rate.

17. The Metropolitan Police Board bolstered its forces and tightened restrictions in anticipation of a year-end increase of crime.

##### Prisons

18. Officials of the Ministry of Justice are seeking adequate

clothing and bedding for prisoners.

#### Fire

19. Several large fires were reported in Japan during the month. Considerable fire damage resulted from the 21 December earthquake.

#### Traffic Accidents

20. Further curtailment of train schedules increased the crowded conditions and the traffic casualties.

#### Traffic Safety

21. The Ministry of Transportation completed the installation of ¥ 165,000,000 worth of warning and approach signs along rail-ways throughout Japan.

22. A traffic safety program was carried out in Tokyo in late December. Close traffic control was exercised in all congested areas.

#### Earthquake

23. A severe earthquake on 21 December followed by a tidal wave resulted in more than 3,500 casualties and thousands of homes destroyed, and left over 90,000 persons homeless.

The heaviest damage was reported around Wakayama and Kochi Prefectures and the island of Shikoku although damage was reported from 24 prefectures.

### INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

#### First "B and C" Offenses Phase

24. This phase of the prosecution which began on 27 November, presented the picture of prisoner-of-war camps as seen by two officers of the Australian armed forces.

#### Japan-Netherlands Phase

25. The prosecution in this phase, which commenced on 3 December, traced Japan's conquest of the Netherlands East Indies. The occupation policy of Japan developed the theme of Asia for the Asiatics, with promises of giving the Indonesians independence.

#### Philippines "B and C" Offenses Phase

26. The prosecution introduced this phase on 10 December, showing the scale of atrocities inflicted upon American and Filipino captives by the Japanese armed forces.

SECTION 2  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Harvesting of six chief crops was completed with rice production gaining over earlier estimates and sweet potatoes attaining record production.

The Cabinet passed an imperial ordinance implementing the Land Reform Law and creating the Central Agricultural Land Commission. Election of local land commissions was virtually completed.

2. Two Japanese whaling fleets opened operations in the Antarctic.

November fish production gained over October.

Forestry and Mining

3. November lumber production decreased while stockpiles increased.

4. Improved working conditions at mines raised December coal production, while absence of serious labor unrest helped petroleum production attain levels of previous months.

5. October minerals production gained.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

6. Metal production fluctuated in November with the supply of fuel available to the individual industry. Reduced coal deliveries in November were immediately felt by the chemical industry as the production of most basic chemicals dropped sharply.

7. On 22 November SCAP authorized the Japanese Government to construct 151 steel fishing vessels.

8. Production of industrial and textile machinery decreased because of fuel and power shortages.

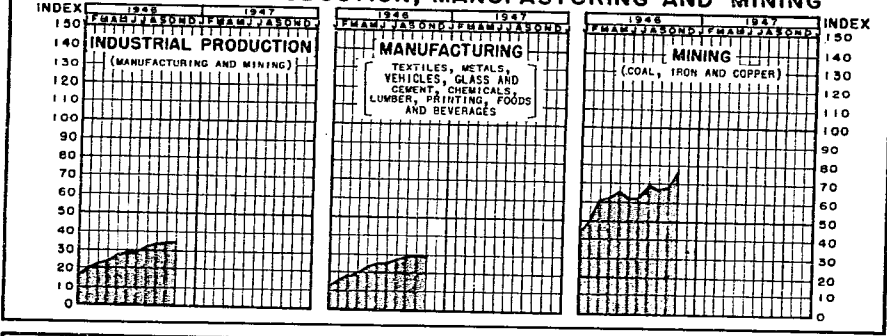
Manufacturing

9. A long range plan to develop rural industries has been drafted by the Japanese Government.

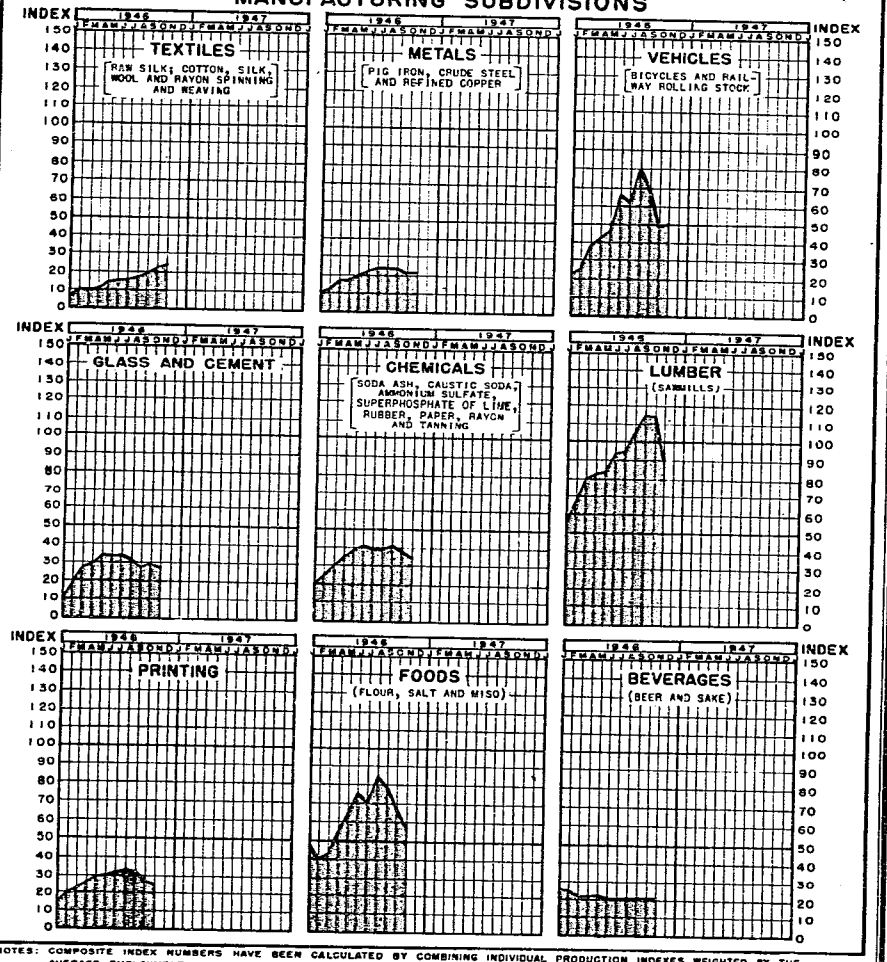
# INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND MINING



## MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISIONS



NOTES: COMPOSITE INDEX NUMBERS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED BY COMBINING INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION INDEXES WEIGHTED BY THE AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN THE BASE PERIOD FOR EACH COMPONENT ITEM  
 THE INDEXES OF BEVERAGE PRODUCTION HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR THE SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS IN SAKE PRODUCTION  
 SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION STATISTICS

GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN-DEC 46

NUMBER 1

10. Stocks of raw materials in the food processing industry are decreasing rapidly.

Total pulp and paper production decreased in November but rayon pulp output showed a large increase.

11. In the electrical equipment manufacturing industry production remained at approximately the October level. In the production of transportation equipment only tractor and electric car output increased during November.

12. Shortages of fuel, power and raw materials continue to limit production of all industries.

#### Textiles

13. Cotton yarn and raw silk output increased in the face of shortages of electric power throughout the industry and a smaller labor force in the cotton mills.

14. Production of rayon yarn was affected by smaller deliveries of raw materials to the mills and output dropped below 1,000,000 pounds.

15. Improved labor supply brought an increase in production of both woolen and worsted yarns.

#### Transportation

16. The coal shortage reduced all phases of railroad operations.

#### Public Utilities

17. The dry season resulted in severe restrictions on industrial consumption of electric power, while the coal shortage prevents additional thermal generation to meet the hydro deficit.

One hydro plant was constructed and three were repaired in November.

18. The gas industry's program to reduce apparent losses is progressing satisfactorily. The lack of coal continues to render a large percentage of gas capacity idle.

#### Communications

19. Telephone, telegraph and radio rehabilitation continued.

20. Plans are complete for restoring postal savings ledgers destroyed during the war.

21. Equipment manufacturing rose after the settlement of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company strike.

22. With the increase of the rice rations, absenteeism in the Ministry of Communications declined.

#### Labor

23. By 31 October 15,172 unions with 4,168,305 members, exclusive of the Seaman's Union, were registered with the Ministry of Welfare.

24. To prevent the reappearance of organizations of labor on the wartime pattern the Government promulgated an ordinance on 14 December directing dissolution of the Tokyo Autonomous Labor Federation and exclusion from leadership in organizations concerned with labor of former officials of the wartime "labor front" associations.

Ministerial instructions of 30 November directed transfer and exclusion from labor administration posts of all former police and officials of "labor front" organizations.

25. On 6 December the inaugural meeting of the Economic Reconstruction Conference to rehabilitate Japan's postwar economy was held, with representatives of major employer and worker organizations participating.

26. The Government on 27 December began paying a special "winter" allowance to government workers pending examination and revision of the wage structure and as a result of the pressure by the government workers' unions.

#### Imports and Exports

27. Large shipments of wheat arrived in November on ships which had been delayed in the United States by strikes.

28. Salt began to arrive from the Red Sea area. Shipment of 400,000 metric tons is scheduled in the next 12 months.

29. Plans to ship tea under an arrangement between the U. S. Commercial Company and various countries in the Mediterranean area were completed in Washington. Old stocks in Japan will be shipped and the 1946 crop is being processed in accordance with specifications set up by the merchants completing the arrangement.

#### Rationing and Price Control

30. Rice collections started well after this year's harvest. Transportation of rice to cities and transportation and distribution of incentive goods to farmers are the chief present problems.

Official prices of other foods were raised to follow rice prices.

There was no general distribution of imported staple foods except for disaster relief.

The new harvest and a good fish catch increased distribution of fresh fish, vegetables, fruits and nuts.

31. Fertilizer distribution was impeded by transportation difficulties and lack of straw bags.

32. Coal prices were raised and a bonus system started to provide incentives for both management and labor. Coal miners are receiving their supplementary food rations.

33. Private government-authorized monopolies were ordered abolished.

34. The Japanese Government has tightened food law enforcement.

## FINANCE

35. Bank of Japan notes in circulation reached ¥ 93,397,000,000 on 31 December. The average daily rate of increase which had slackened in October and November went up sharply in December.

36. The Diet authorized supplemental budgets appropriating ¥ 17,217,097,000 for the general account and ¥ 12,756,506,469 for special accounts on 24 December.

37. The Japanese Government was directed to require all persons within Japan except non-Japanese nationals to surrender to the Bank of Japan against receipt all foreign currencies and foreign exchange instruments.

38. The Deposit Funds Management Bureau reported that on 30 September there were 199,342,609 accounts in the postal savings system as compared with 201,683,316 accounts in January 1946.

39. An increased Income Tax Bill estimated to yield ¥ 4,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year went to the Diet without objection from SCAP.

## PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

### Property Control

40. On 10 December SCAP authorized the release of certain precious metals to meet minimum domestic needs for the fourth quarter of 1945.

41. Reports have been received from the Japanese Government indicating the disposition made during the war of patents, trademarks, utility models and designs belonging to other nations.

42. A report of the Fukuoka Branch, Bank of Japan, listed exchanged and seized currencies and other valuables from approximately 1,300,000 repatriates processed through the port of Hakata up to 30 November. This report is representative of action at the other repatriation centers throughout Japan.

43. Tabulation and coding has been completed on 195,686 individual reports of public and private external assets of the 300,000 reports submitted.

44. On 3 December the Holding Company Liquidation Commission added 20 companies to the listing of holding companies designated for liquidation.

### Reparations

45. In accordance with a SCAP directive of 22 November plants designated for reparations remained the only concerns for which conversion or reconversion permits were required.

46. A Reparations Division has been established in the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Government.





SECTION 4

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. The Daily Life Security Law was augmented during the month by the Japanese Government when cash relief allowances to persons in and out of institutions were increased 50 percent.

Authorizations for increases are given by chiefs of cities, towns and villages, governors and the Ministry of Welfare according to the amount.

2. Seventy-five percent of the initial shipment of approximately 350 tons of relief items received from the United States on 30 November has been distributed by the Japanese Government under the supervision of the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia.

3. The earthquake and tidal wave on 21 December in the Shikoku area destroyed 13,083 houses and partially destroyed 23,374, leaving thousands homeless and in need of relief. Sixteen basic units of U. S. medical supplies were sent to the area and all reserve Japanese stocks of food and clothing in the stricken areas were released.

Repatriation

4. Under the provisions of an interim agreement between SCAP and the Soviet Government signed on 26 November 25,000 Japanese repatriates were removed from Soviet areas by 15 December.

5. On 19 December an agreement for the repatriation of Japanese nationals from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas and of Korean nationals in Japan to north of the 38th parallel was signed by SCAP and the Soviet representative in Tokyo.

The Soviet Government agreed to deliver the repatriates to ports in Manchuria, Siberia, Karafuto and North Korea and embark them on ships furnished by SCAP.

Medical Examination

6. After an abbreviated medical course and six months internship 262 doctors took the first national examination for medical licensure on 29 and 30 November and qualified for the license.

Production

7. The Japan Penicillin Manufacturers' Association and the Japan Penicillin Research Association were organized and activated. Twenty companies have been selected for the production of this drug.

Research laboratories including microbiological and extraction laboratories have been established.

8. The production of hydrogen cyanide for fumigation of Japanese ships was initiated during the month.

#### Typhus Fever

9. It was reported that the majority of the typhus cases at present are marine rather than epidemic louse-borne typhus.

#### Dysentery

10. The incidence of dysentery dropped from 260 per 100,000 per annum in October to 73.4 in November. This drop was considerably more rapid during the present period than during 1945.

#### Port Quarantine

11. On 13 December SCAP declared two air and nine maritime ports of entry for Japan. Quarantine and customs controls were established at these ports.

#### Vital Statistics

12. The reason for the sharp decline in the death rate in October was explained as due to local reporting offices' including deaths of Japanese occurring outside of Japan during July, August and September.

13. The high rate of divorces and marriages in September as compared with October and November was due to incorrect information which led people to believe that the registration procedure was going to be made difficult beginning October. As a result persons who normally would have made their declaration in some later month made it in September to avoid difficulties later.

#### EDUCATION

14. The Ministry of Education began the publication of the "Social Education News," a new information periodical which will be issued three times per month.

15. A joint announcement on the subject of "Relationships Between Civic Halls and Institutions Afforded by the Daily Life Security Law" issued by the Ministries of Welfare and Education suggested that welfare offices be located in local civic halls.

16. The Ministry of Education completed a survey of equipment available for visual education which showed a total of 7,819 projectors of which 6,164 were usable in Japanese schools on 1 December.

17. The school lunch program for the children of Japan was inaugurated, with Chiba Prefecture showing the greatest progress.

18. The Ministry of Education reported the schools received ¥ 1,601,781.74 from the sale of banned textbooks which were collected and sold as waste paper.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

19. Art collectors of the Osaka-Kobe area formed a society dedicated to the advancement of public interest and education in art.

#### MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

20. Women's activities included a meeting of heads of women's organizations and ward chiefs of the Tokyo metropolitan area to discuss procedures for democratic organizations and a money-raising project sponsored by the New Japan Women's League to educate the masses of Japanese women for future elections.

21. The December public safety information program covered crime prevention, methods of crime detection, the role of the police, the function of policewomen and traffic safety.

22. The "Liberal Thinkers" radio series, which dramatized the lives of liberal thinkers in Japanese history, was completed. "The Question Box" program replaced the "Truth Box" series and the "Information Please" show proved one of the most popular programs in Japanese radio history.

#### Press and Publications

23. Tokyo press interest centered on the emergence of a unified opposition to the Yoshida Cabinet and the steps taken by the opposition, within and without the Diet, to overthrow the Cabinet. Mounting concern was evidenced over the crisis in industrial production and concerted demands were made for stricter controls and full mobilization of the nation's resources.

24. Prefectural press comment emphasized the need for achieving industrial rehabilitation. Many papers condemned what they called the "anti-labor" policies of the Administration although a certain degree of opposition to the expanded activities of labor unions was expressed. A majority of papers endorsed the Social Democratic demand for the dissolution of the Diet.

25. Political writers in magazine articles expressed a desire for the simplification of party politics and the clarification of party policies. Economic writers showed grave concern over the effects of reparations and almost unanimously agreed that Japan cannot survive without resumption of foreign trade.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 15

December 1946

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

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THE DIET

1. The ninety-first extraordinary session of the Diet began on 26 November and ended on 25 December.

2. During the session the Diet adopted four major bills to implement the Constitution:

- (1) The Bill for the Election of the Members of the House of Councillors.
- (2) The Bill for the Cabinet Law.
- (3) The Bill for the Imperial House Law.
- (4) The Bill for the Imperial House Economy Law.

3. The Government's drafts of the Cabinet Law Bill, the Imperial House Law Bill and the Imperial House Economy Law Bill were passed without amendment. The House of Councillors Election Law was amended (1) to provide for the selection of voting witnesses by the candidates themselves rather than by the overseeing committee and (2) to allow participation of voting witnesses in any decision of the voting overseer when denying the right to vote or determining the legality of ballots.

Diet Law Not Passed

4. Contrary to general expectations the Diet failed to pass the Bill for the Diet Law, the fifth major bill to implement the Constitution submitted during the ninety-first extraordinary session. This bill, sponsored by all parties in the House of Representatives, was formally approved by the lower House on 21 December and was submitted to the House of Peers on 22 December. Final action there was delayed because a large group in the upper House opposed Article 84, which would give the right to convoke joint conferences of the two Houses only to the House of Representatives.

State Minister Tokujiro Kanamori and State Minister Kijuro Shidehara made a determined last-minute effort to win approval of the bill by promising to submit a supplementary bill to rectify the disputed provision during the regular Diet session, but the House of Peers committee considering the bill refused to accept this compromise.

#### The Cabinet Law

5. The Cabinet Law, submitted to the Diet on 4 December, was passed by the House of Peers on 20 December and by the House of Representatives on 23 December.

Article 66 of the new Constitution specifies that the Cabinet is directly responsible to the Diet and Article 68 assigns the Prime Minister authority to remove any State Minister. In conformity with the articles the new Cabinet Law requires that the Cabinet be held collectively responsible to the Diet. In the past, members of the Cabinet have been individually responsible to the Emperor.

#### Imperial House Law

6. The Imperial House Law, introduced in the Diet on 26 November, was passed by the House of Representatives on 14 December and finally approved by the House of Peers on 24 December.

This law relates to all matters concerning succession to the Throne, the status of the members of the Imperial Family, membership in the Imperial Family, the establishment of the regency, honorary titles, ceremonial functions, funerals, records of imperial lineage and the establishment and functioning of the Imperial House Council.

7. The new law provides that existing laws of the nation shall apply to the Emperor and members of his immediate family in their status as private citizens. Consequently no special immunities are accorded them except that a Regent shall not be subject to legal action.

#### Imperial Family

8. The provisions relating to marriage and divorce allow the greatest possible freedom within the limits of the general principle that legitimacy of the imperial line, as well as the dignity of the Throne, must be maintained. Further Article 11 makes it easier for members of the Imperial Family, other than princes of the blood, to leave the Imperial Family. The strong emphasis on legitimacy and on the unbroken line of succession is the reason for the stipulation that the Emperor and members of the Imperial Family may not adopt children.

9. The Emperor's relationship to other members of the Imperial Family is radically altered by this law. The old law stipulated that "members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor." No such provision is included in the revision. Some limitations on freedom of action are imposed but they are applied by the Imperial Household Council in which the Emperor does not participate.

10. The majority age for the Emperor, Crown Prince and the Emperor's grandson is fixed at 18 years to lessen the probability of a regency.

#### Imperial House Council

11. A completely reorganized Imperial House Council will be established. Half of its 10 members are to be elected officials, assuring a high degree of democratic control over Imperial Household affairs.



12. The present autonomous Imperial Household Ministry will be replaced by an Imperial Household Bureau attached to the Cabinet. Provisions establishing the Bureau will be specified in a separate law.

#### Imperial House Economy Law

13. The Imperial House Economy Bill, introduced in the Diet on 10 December, was passed by the House of Peers on 20 December and by the House of Representatives on 24 December. This law was written in compliance with Article 88 of the new Constitution which provides that "all property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State."

#### Imperial Household Use Property

14. "Imperial Household use property" will be managed by the Office of the Imperial Household, an agency to be established in the Cabinet. All property in this special category will be surveyed every five years by the Imperial House Council and a detailed report with recommendations will be submitted to the Diet.

#### Privy Purse

15. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated in the budget. Expenditures of immediate members of the Emperor's family on such items as food, clothing, education of the Emperor's children and private travel will be classified as the "Privy Purse."

To establish the Emperor's right to hold private property it is stipulated that funds provided for these purposes are not "public money" and are not to be administered by the Imperial House Office. Whatever the Emperor may be able to save from this source he may use as he wishes, subject only to the limitation on "substantial gifts." Income derived from personal investments will be subject to taxation.

#### Inner Court Expenditures

16. "Imperial Court expenditures," including expenditures for official ceremonial functions, official visits by members of the Imperial Family, education of Imperial Family children, all expenses connected with the upkeep, maintenance and furnishing of the imperial palaces, official automobiles, and all gifts and grants of official character will be administered by the Imperial House Council.

#### Imperial Family Expenditures

17. "Imperial Family expenditures" are defined as annuity grants paid to members of the Imperial Family other than immediate members of the Emperor's family. This category also includes final financial settlements which may be granted those who relinquish their status as Imperial Family members. These annuities and lump sum payments become the private property of the recipients. Those who may sever their relationship with the Imperial Family will be required to provide for themselves, except for the final settlements made by the Diet.

#### Gifts

18. Article 2 of the new Constitution provides: "No property can be given to, or received by the Imperial House, nor any gifts

can be made therefrom without the authorization of the Diet."

Since it is difficult to differentiate between the private and the public character of the acts of the Imperial Family, the law provides that they may give or receive gifts below a small fixed sum to be set by law. All gifts in excess of that amount must be approved by the Imperial House Economy Council.

In the event that a gift to the Imperial Family is regarded as possessing a "public character," the Council is authorized to designate it as a gift to the State. Gifts made by the Emperor or other members of his family in their public capacities are provided for in the budget and are granted with Council authorization.

The "traditional properties" including the three sacred treasures--the mirror, the sword and the jewel--are regarded as Throne property to be transferred to an imperial heir upon his accession to the Throne and to symbolize his status as Emperor.

#### Imperial House Economy Council

19. The Imperial House Economy Council will consist of 10 members, five of whom are to be elected. The Diet will also be represented on the Council; the presidents and vice-presidents of both Houses of the Diet will be members. It will be their responsibility to co-ordinate the decisions of the Economy Council with those of the Imperial House Council. A majority of the members, six in all, will hold seats in both agencies.

20. The Office of the Imperial House will be established under the Cabinet by a special law to administer Imperial Court expenditures and to manage ceremonial functions. The administrator of this office will not be a member of the Cabinet.

#### Accounts

21. Supplementary provisions of the law outline the procedures by which property and accounts under the control of the Imperial Household administration will become state property by dividing it into two categories, one to be designated as "Imperial House use property" and the other as property to be assigned to other government agencies for administration.

#### House of Councillors Election Law

22. The draft House of Councillors Election Law, introduced on 3 December, was passed by the House of Peers on 16 December and was enacted into law by the House of Representatives on 25 December.

This law provides for the election of members to the upper House created by the terms of the new Constitution. Membership is established at 250. One hundred fifty members will be elected from prefectural constituencies. Most prefectures will have two such representatives but the more populous ones will have four, six or eight, according to population. One hundred members will be elected at large from a single national constituency.

#### Qualifications of Members

23. Qualifications for electors and candidates are substantially the same as for the House of Representatives except that a

candidate must be 30 years of age, which conforms to election requirements for members of the United States Senate.

#### Voting Districts

24. The voting districts and ballot-counting districts conform respectively to those established for the election of members of the lower House. A write-in ballot is to be used. Each elector will cast two votes, one for a prefectural representative and one for a national representative.

#### Elections and Terms of Office

25. The regular election will be held within 30 days of the expiration of a regular term, with the date of the first election established by Imperial Rescript. The term of office begins on the date of enforcement of the Constitution. The regular term is for six years with half the members elected every three years. Those members of the first House of Councillors whose terms are to be limited to a three-year period will be those who receive fewest votes.

26. One may become a candidate simply by notifying the Election Chairman. Any elector may file the name of another with the latter's consent.

To discourage indiscriminate filing, a deposit of ¥ 5,000 is required. These deposits will be returned to each candidate who receives one-tenth or more of the valid votes cast in his district, divided by the number of members to be elected from that district.

A person may be a candidate from one election district only and may file for only one type of membership, prefectural or national. A successful candidate must file notification of acceptance within 10 days following the election or he will be considered to have declined the election.

27. In order to be elected a prefectural candidate must poll a total number of votes equal to at least one fourth of the valid votes cast in the election district, divided by the number of members to be elected from the prefecture. A national candidate must poll votes totaling one eighth of the votes cast divided by the number of candidates. When a seat becomes vacant, or a successful candidate is not seated, the vacancy is filled by the "runner up" provided he fulfills the minimum vote requirements.

#### Registration

28. The list of registered voters prepared for use in electing members of the House of Representatives is to be used in the House of Councillors' elections. In general the same election machinery and procedures will be employed to elect members of the two Houses.

#### Election Supervision

29. The Election Administration Committees established to supervise local elections will also supervise the election of prefectural candidates to the House of Councillors. In addition an Election Commission will be established in Tokyo to supervise the election of national representatives. This commission, which will include 10 members selected from among the members of the House of Councillors, will supervise the Election Administration Committees at local government levels in matters pertaining to the election of national representatives.

30. "By-elections" and "re-elections" are provided for in case vacancies exceed one fourth of the total number of seats for the election district and if there are no eligible "runners-up."

Campaign Expenditures

31. There is no limitation on campaign expenditures in the bill. The Government intends to establish campaign expense limitations for all elections in a proposed Political Parties Bill scheduled for submission to the Diet in January. This bill is intended also to make uniform the penal provisions of the various election laws.

Other Bills Passed

32. The following bills were also passed by the Diet during the ninety-first extraordinary Diet session:

Imperial Ordinance Concerning Extension of the Term of Office of Members of the House of Peers	4 December (action required by House of Peers only)
Exception to Law of Houses	21 December
Supplementary Budget (Revised No. 1) (Special No. 1)	25 December
Supplementary Budget (Revised No. 2) (Special No. 3)	25 December
Supplementary Budget (Revised Special No. 2)	25 December
Increased Income Tax Law	25 December
Exception to Election Law of House of Representatives (Art. 12)	25 December
Law for the Adjustment and Co-ordination of Disposal of Securities	25 December
Partial Amendment of the Wartime Indemnity Special Measure Law	25 December
Law for Issuance of Public Loan, General Audit Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1946-47	25 December
Partial Amendment of Special Account Law for Food Control	25 December
Land Development Financing Measure Law	25 December
Special Account for the Land Development Financing Measure Law	25 December
Law for the Loan for Payment of 1946 Expenditures of Special Account of 1946-47 in the Government Railway and Communications Special Account (Law No. 55)	25 December
Law for Exceptional Measures About Government Contracts	25 December

## POLITICAL PARTIES

### Anti-Government Offensive

33. The anti-Government offensive led by the Social Democrats reached a climax on 17 December with the introduction in the Diet of a resolution calling for dissolution and a new election. The resolution came during nationwide anti-Yoshida rallies in which major labor organizations and non-Government political groups participated.

### Disunity Among Social Democrats

34. Criticism of the Administration gained impetus from production delays, rising inflation and labor disputes, but the drive was nearly stalled by vacillations within the Social Democrats' ranks and by the now hot, now cold support of the other opposition parties.

On the eve of the opening of the extraordinary Diet session, Suyehiro Nishio, Social Democratic right-wing leader, was reported by newspapers to have said that he doubted the usefulness of the nonconfidence resolution, suggesting instead that the Yoshida Cabinet be left to collapse under the weight of its ineffectiveness. This statement was later disowned by Nishio, but differences of opinion between the right- and left-wing factions over tactics and policies of the Party were none the less evident.

The conflict particularly showed itself in the Party's efforts to recruit labor allies for the campaign. The right wing began negotiations with labor organizations in an attempt to re-activate the long-dormant Democratic League for National Salvation, taking care to exclude unions which it considered to be Communist-dominated. Simultaneously, the left wing sponsored a Council of Labor Unions composed of all major labor groups, including those considered to be influenced by Communists, to inaugurate a national anti-Cabinet campaign climaxed by a series of demonstrations on 17 December.

The right wing, arguing against the introduction of a nonconfidence resolution, declared that it was bound to be voted down by the Government parties, which commanded a decisive majority in the House of Representatives. The right wing warned that the result would be a fiasco which would discredit the Social Democratic Party. It was also contended that any such resolution should not be introduced until after the 17 December rallies, to insure identification of the resolution with the Social Democratic Party and to avoid giving the impression that the action was merely the result of nonparliamentary agitation. The hesitancy of the Co-operative Democrats and of the People's Party to give assurance of support served to augment indecision within the Party.

The left wing of the Social Democratic Party continued to press for dissolution of the Diet. They argued that withdrawal would discredit the Party in the eyes of labor.

### Other Opposition Parties

35. As the predetermined date for introduction of the resolution approached, it was widely predicted that no action would be taken. It was argued that the Co-operative Democratic and the People's Parties were basically conservative and that they had no real interest in supporting Social Democratic objectives. It was

even suggested that they might shift their support to the Government parties with which they had negotiated in the past. Co-operative Democrats in particular seemed unlikely to participate in a move to precipitate an election at a time when the Party was in a weakened condition as the result of the extension of the Purge to local government officials.

#### Compromise Resolution

36. On 16 December the Social Democratic, Co-operative Democratic and Peoples' Parties announced their intention to introduce a "compromise" resolution calling for the dissolution of the Diet.

37. When the resolution was introduced the following day Tetsu Katayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party's executive committee, argued that (1) the Yoshida Cabinet had completed its mission, (2) the people should be permitted to indicate whether they desired a new regime based on socialism, (3) the people's confidence in the Cabinet's competence should be determined and (4) the Government should accede to the demands of the "labor masses" for dissolution.

38. In reply, Hitoshi Ashida, chief spokesman for the Government parties, agreed in principle to the dissolution or to formation of a new Cabinet led by the Social Democrats, but he insisted that such action was premature. He denied the need for socialistic policies, declaring the situation required "a healthy conservatism." He also questioned the charge that a majority of the people opposed the Cabinet and criticized the Social Democratic tactic of introducing the resolution in the "shadow" of a mass demonstration. Finally, he expressed a desire for a "national unity structure."

#### Resolution Defeated

39. After five hours of debate the House of Representatives defeated the dissolution proposal by a vote of 236 to 160, with 69 members abstaining.

40. Substitution of the dissolution resolution for the non-confidence motion represented a compromise which seemed generally to satisfy the contending factions. The left-wing Social Democrats and the Communists had urged an unequivocal motion of nonconfidence. More moderate elements believed that such a direct assault on the Government would alienate political leaders with whom they hoped to be able to co-operate in the future. It was felt, moreover, that the Social Democrats were not quite ready to take over the full responsibility of government and that it would be better to participate in a coalition Cabinet in which they would hold the economic posts. This would give them only part of the responsibility and would afford excellent in-service training for assumption of the full load later on.

#### Result of Anti-Government Offensive

41. The more conservative Social Democrats who engineered the dissolution resolution believed their strategy had achieved three ends:

- (1) They had solidified popular support.
- (2) They had improved their chances for future co-operation with non-Government parties in the Diet.
- (3) They had put pressure on the Yoshida Government

but it had been exerted with sufficient tact so as not to have alienated Government leaders.

Press comment indicated general approval of the opposition parties' maneuver, but there was also some criticism. Mainichi expressed the opinion that the nonconfidence motion should have been introduced instead of a watered-down resolution calling for Diet dissolution. The English-language newspaper Nippon Times warned against any circumvention of parliamentary procedures by organized demonstrations.

42. Some newspapers also expressed the opinion that despite the defeat of the dissolution resolution the popular demonstration might have the effect of causing the Government to veer somewhat to the left in its policies in an effort to placate widespread opposition.

43. Despite the defeat representatives of the Social Democratic, Co-operative Democratic and People's Parties organized a joint strategy committee to pursue their anti-Government campaign.

#### Reaction of Government Parties

44. Faced with widespread hostile criticism in the press, concerted attacks by labor organizations and nongovernment parties, liberals and Progressives continued to reject demands for Diet dissolution, the Cabinet's resignation or reorganization. They insisted that political or governmental changes must not be dictated by nonparliamentary agitation or pressure.

The Government claimed credit for solving the critical food situation and for effecting national reforms climaxed by the creation of a new Constitution for Japan. Charged with incompetence it asserted that Social Democratic critics, although skillful at agitation, were far less skilled or experienced as public administrators. It was claimed moreover that immediate Diet dissolution was not feasible or advisable because the Government had urgent tasks to complete. They warned that dissolution would create a political vacuum for at least 40 days before another general election could be held, causing considerable harm to the nation.

#### Possibility of Coalition Cabinet

45. Nevertheless some within the conservative parties appeared to feel that the mounting tide of dissatisfaction over inflation, stalled production, labor disputes, the housing shortage and general inability of the people to make ends meet would oblige the Government to resign before 3 May 1947 when the new Constitution becomes effective.

Some influential elements in the Government parties indicated that they favored a coalition Cabinet, including the Social Democratic, Co-operative Democratic and People's Parties, in order to attain the harmony necessary for restoration of the nation's economy, but the substantial majority were opposed to offering any such concession.

46. Persistent rumors, repeatedly denied, suggested some dissatisfaction with the leadership of Ken Inukai, chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive Party who led the more liberal element within the Party. His group was said to favor Cabinet reorganization because of dissatisfaction with the economic ministers in the Cabinet.

### Communist Activity

47. The Communist Party, which had been urging a united anti-Government front, finally gained a back-door admission into the anti-Government coalition when the Social Democratic left wing won sanction of Communist participation in the anti-Government rallies on 17 December.

On the local level the Communists decided to refrain from nominating candidates from their own Party in the local elections. Instead they will throw their support to "democratic" candidates approved by labor unions and other mass organizations regardless of party label. On the national front they called for a Cabinet led by the Social Democrats. They continued to invite support from small and medium businessmen and farmers for a united front to force resignation of the Yoshida Cabinet, which they charged is leading the nation to ruin.

Communist strategy, like that of the Social Democrats, called for a bilateral campaign of opposition to the Government both inside and outside the Diet. In the Diet Communists criticized the Government's economic policies and announced a program to "democratize" legislation for constitutional implementation. Outside the Diet they sought to promote anti-Government agitation through labor unions and farmers' organizations, whenever possible in co-ordination with Social Democratic activity.

### Merger Negotiations

48. Co-operative Democrats conducted informal merger discussions with representatives of the People's Party. These negotiations were accorded some impetus by the Government's announcement in mid-December of the purging of Sanehiko Yamamoto, head of the Co-operative Democratic Party. Other Co-operative leaders were said by political leaders to be anxious to unite the minor political parties and groups into one party strong enough to hold the balance of power in the Diet.

Half the members of the People's Party were said to favor amalgamation under any name but the other half objected to the "rural" implications of the word Kyodo (co-operative) which the Co-operative Democrats insist on retaining. A compromise which changes the flavor of that word was sought in a name such as Kokumin Kyodotai (People's Co-operative Body). This name is expected to have the broader appeal needed to attract not only the remaining reluctant Kokumin-to members but also the undecided among the voters, the progressive malcontents in the Liberal and Progressive Parties, and even a few right-wing Socialists who resent their left-wing colleagues more than they care for party unity.

If the merger should succeed each of the two Parties may lose a few unwilling members, but the new group would count between 70 and 80 Diet members, a bloc not to be ignored by any major party.

### LABOR AND POLITICS

49. Representatives of labor groups which sponsored the anti-Government rallies on 17 December met on 24 December and organized the "National Movement for the Overthrow of the Cabinet." The following program was announced:

- (1) The "blacklisting" of all pro-Yoshida Diet members and the initiation of campaigns against them in their respective constituencies.



- (2) Joint action by the four labor organizations, the National Federation of Labor, the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the Japanese Congress of Labor Unions and the Government Railway Workers' Union, to oppose the Yoshida Cabinet.
- (3) Submission of requests to newspapers urging frequent public opinion surveys to measure the people's confidence in the present government.

50. The conferees also agreed to sponsor a mass rally in Tokyo on 29 December to warn the people that "the Yoshida Cabinet is leading industry to ruin."

51. The Government continued to be faced with the threat of strikes, the major disputes involving railroad workers, government office workers and teachers.

#### STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

##### Reorganization of Ministry of Education

52. On 4 December the Government announced the establishment of a Research Bureau in the Education Ministry. The acting director of the Bureau is Kyosuke Yamazaki, Vice-Minister of Education. Koichi Masuda is chief of the Research Section. Takakatsu Sekiguchi is chief of the Inquiry Section and Takeji Iwakura is chief of the Statistics Section.

The following additional changes in the Education Ministry were reported on 4 December:

The name of the Investigation Section of the Social Education Bureau was changed to "Planning Section." The section is headed by Yoshito Fukuhara.

A Scientific Data Section was established in the Scientific Education Bureau, with Ueri Nagai as chief.

A Student Welfare Section was established in the Physical Education Bureau, with Kaneo Ota as chief.

A Material Research Section was established with Iwao Nishimura as chief.

##### New Advisory Councils

53. The Government on 11 December announced the creation of two agencies to advise the Finance Minister: the Financial Equilibrium Investigation Council and the Banking System Investigation Council. Seiichi Takeda, Liberal member of the Diet, is chairman of the Equilibrium Council and Chozaburo Mizutani, Social Democrat, is chairman of the Banking System Council.



SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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LAW AND ORDER

Strikes and Demonstrations

1. Several large mass demonstrations involving political issues occurred in December. Strikes and smaller demonstrations were widespread and in some instances were marked by violence.

2. On 12 December more than 20 workers were injured when differences arose between strikers of the National Congress of Industrial Unions and workers opposed to the strike policies at the Kamio, Ibaraki Prefecture, plant of the Tokyo Timepiece Company.

The disorders continued the next day when approximately 1,000 NCIU workers attempted to carry away timepieces they had manufactured during their "production control" and some 1,200 anti-NCIU workers opposed this action. Approximately 20 persons were injured before the police were able to bring the situation under control.

3. Largest demonstration of the month occurred on 17 December when workers and sympathizers estimated at more than 200,000 gathered before the Imperial Palace in Tokyo to demand the resignation of the Yoshida Cabinet. The demonstrators marched from the Palace grounds to the Diet building. There was no general disorder although approximately 200 workers broke down a gate and tried to gain entrance into the Diet building. They were driven back by the Japanese police.

4. More than 10,000 members of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan became unruly in a noisy demonstration in front of Prime Minister Yoshida's residence on 20 December. Five policeman and three Koreans were injured. Military Police restored order.

Ten Koreans were sentenced to five years at hard labor and fines of ¥ 75,000 each on charges of "inciting to riot" during the demonstrations. All confinements in excess of one year and all fines were later suspended.

Black-Market Activities

5. A cargo of 500 sacks of sugar and 100 four-dozen crates of canned pineapple from Formosa, destined for black markets in Japan, was seized by prefectural police aboard a 120-ton fishing vessel in Yamaguchi Prefecture early in December. Members of the crew were taken into custody by the police.

6. Illegal transactions involving the sale of nuts, bolts, rivets and flanges for repair of the bombed-out plant of the Toa Shokai in Wakayama Prefecture were disclosed on 13 December. Although reconversion of the plant, which manufactured liquid ammonia, had been disapproved, ¥ 529,000 worth of repair material was purchased illegally in a black-market transaction involving part payment in cash and the balance in soy bean oil.

7. A black-market ring was broken up through the aid of two American soldiers who had been approached by the black-market operators to help them in obtaining unauthorized American and Japanese goods. Six Japanese were arrested and large quantities of silk, watches, cigarettes and oil were seized.

8. The Economic Stabilization Board announced plans to standardize daily commodity prices in an effort to stamp out black-market activities.

#### Poisonous Liquor and Narcotics

9. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police arrested 11 bootleggers who were making Japanese whiskey out of aviation gasoline. They admitted netting over ¥ 1,000,000 from the sale of this whiskey which contained methyl alcohol. By 18 December one Japanese had died and six others had lost their sight as a result of drinking this whiskey.

10. A three months' investigation which uncovered cases of extortion, dope hijacking and kidnaping ended with the arrest of six Japanese and the seizure of large amounts of narcotics. The investigation which criminally involved 27 persons was made by Japanese narcotics officials.

### POLICE

#### Police Communications

11. A budget of ¥ 5,000,000 was allotted for the improvement of police communications, to be carried out under the supervision of a newly appointed Communication Section in the Police and Public Order Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Prosecutors' Assistants

12. A fund of ¥ 2,500,000 was appropriated to cover December to February expenses for a new system of "prosecutors' assistants" to be inaugurated soon. The plan drawn up by the Ministry of Justice is intended to aid the prosecutors with 600 assistants to speed up the detection of crime. They will be stationed in public prosecutors' offices in local and district courts throughout Japan.

#### Tightening Restrictions

13. To combat year-end increases in crime the Metropolitan Police Board set up emergency police boxes in various parts of Tokyo and stationed special squads of plainclothes men at potential danger spots and places known to be the resorts of criminals. These precautions are to continue until 15 January.

#### Fingerprinting

14. Fingerprinting on a nationwide scale is planned for the first time in Japan next spring as a part of the Government's campaign to discourage crime. The project calls for the establishment of a Central Crime Analysis Headquarters within the Ministry of Home Affairs to take over and expand the work now being done by the Crime Analysis Section of the Metropolitan Police Board.

### Crime

15. As the police were bolstering their forces to combat the anticipated year-end increase in crime, three armed thugs staged a daylight robbery in Tokyo making off with ¥ 200,000 which was being carried by a transportation company cashier. Although surrounded by 50 to 60 persons the robbers pulled out pistols and kept the crowd at a distance while they made their escape.

16. The number of criminal offenses in October showed a 9.5 percent decrease from September figures while the number of arrests increased 35.4 percent, indicating improvement in police efficiency. See chart, page 34.

There were 158,037 reported offenses and 78,756 arrests in October as against 173,776 offenses and 58,148 arrests in September.

17. Fukuoka Prefecture had the highest crime rate, 4,803 offenses per 100,000 population per annum, and Toyama Prefecture had the lowest rate, 1,171 offenses. The national average for December was 2,594, as shown on chart, page 35.

### Crime Prevention

18. The Ministry of Home Affairs launched a nationwide crime prevention drive during the first 10 days of December using every available means to make the public crime-prevention-conscious. Posters bearing the slogan "Stamp Out Crime" were posted in tramways, post offices, banks, public baths, theaters and on vehicles; a film entitled "Crimes Are Alive" was shown in all moving picture theaters in the metropolitan area; exhibitions on crime prevention were held; and radio broadcasts were made to gain the public's support.

### Juvenile Delinquency

19. There was an increase in crimes of a more serious nature by juveniles during the month.

Three students captured on 9 December were accused of an extensive career of extortion in dance halls and tea houses. On 25 November they had allegedly attacked a policeman, wounding him with a knife.

Police apprehended 12 college and middle-school students who they said constituted a well-organized criminal gang which had perpetrated 21 thefts and burglaries. In a third case 12 juvenile employees at the Tabata station in Tokyo who allegedly pilfered thousands of yen worth of staple foodstuffs, fruits and canned goods from parked or moving freight cars during the summer months were apprehended.

20. Two policewomen were dispatched to the Juvenile Consultation Office in the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Tokyo to accept all consultations on juvenile problems, especially on the prevention of juveniles from becoming delinquents, during the Crime Prevention Program in early December.

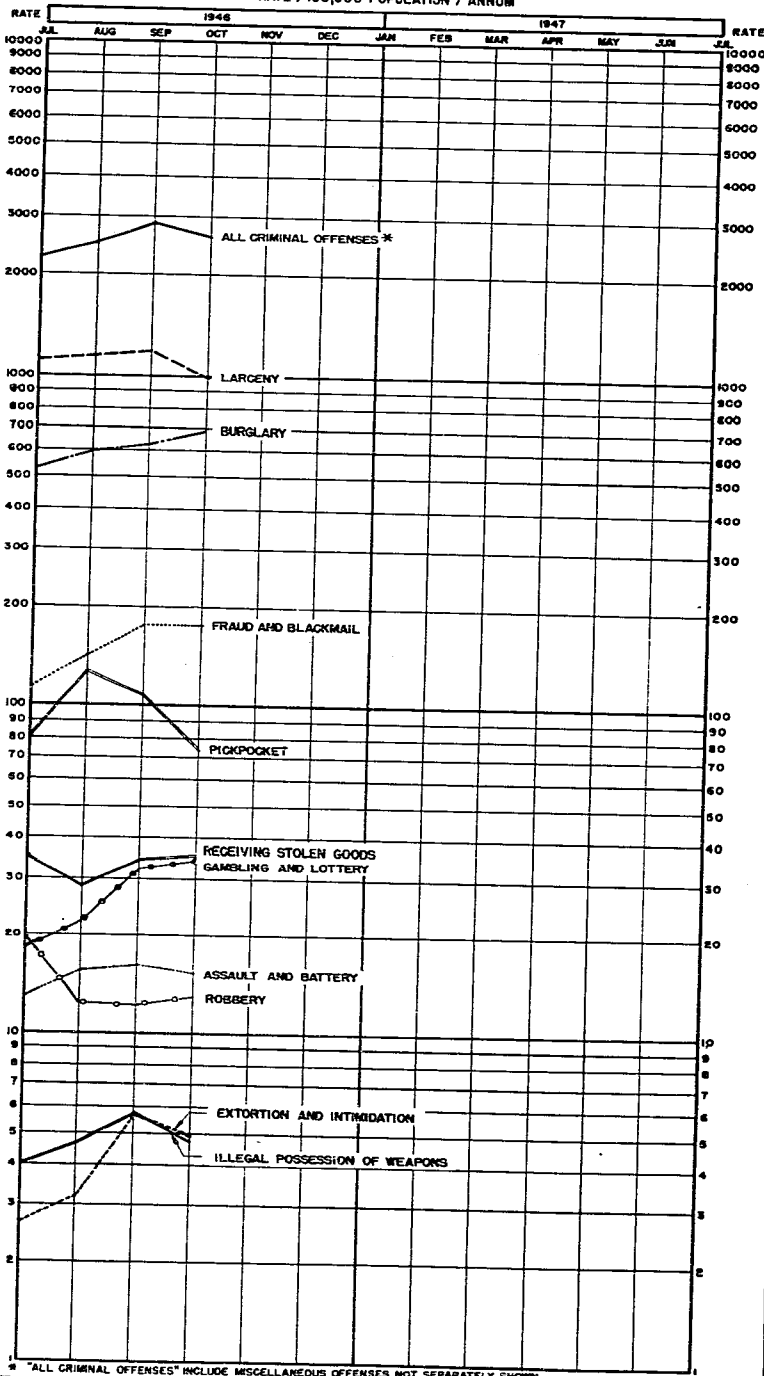
## PRISONS

### Prison Training School

21. A new Central Prison Officials' Training School is to be opened in Tokyo on 13 January to give further training to present

# CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



\* ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES\* INCLUDE MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES NOT SEPARATELY SHOWN.  
 NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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