

SECTION 6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation.	1
Rail Transportation	2
Water Transportation.	5
Electric Power.	7
Gas Industry.	15

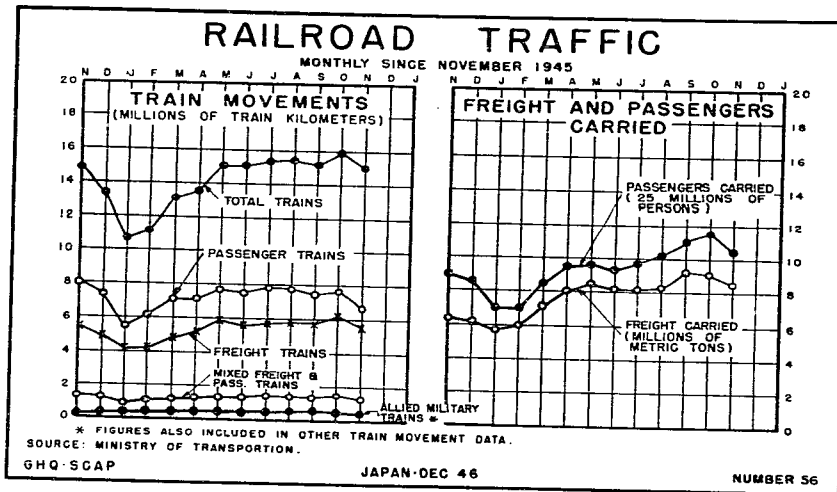
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of vehicles increased from 107,845 in October to 108,329 at the end of November; 65 percent of these were in actual use.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

2. Cancellation of scheduled train operations decreased from 129,626 kilometers in October to 90,561 kilometers in November. Total train kilometers operated decreased from 15,948,849 to 13,915,830.

3. The coal shortage reduced all phases of railroad operations in November.



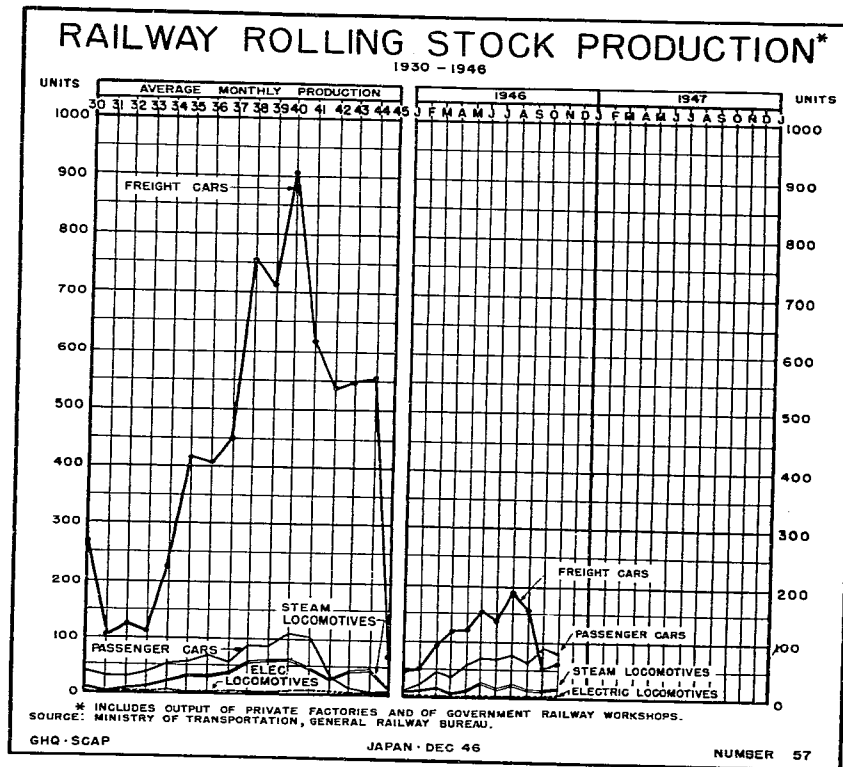
The breakdown by classification of freight tonnage follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE HANDLED
(metric tons)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Coal	1,779,900	1,875,600
Iron and steel	168,600	134,800
Scrap metal	72,500	73,000
Petroleum and alcohol	125,000	114,200
Rice	208,900	237,300
Wheat and barley	96,500	70,000
Salt	57,900	56,000
Fertilizer	142,600	150,800
Industrial chemicals	60,500	55,300
Limestone	111,100	99,300
Lime	78,400	58,300
Machinery (including vehicles)	243,600	191,800
Cement	92,400	75,800
Coke	90,400	76,500
Lumber	1,345,100	1,114,500
Charcoal	72,700	67,900
Flour (wheat)	50,500	48,800
Soy beans	4,700	2,700
Potatoes	491,300	417,200
Fresh vegetables	67,300	147,400
Sea food	64,000	97,100
Grease (including cooking oils)	12,400	10,600
Soy products	23,600	22,500
Sugar	2,300	2,200
Straw manufactures	78,900	64,300
Cattle	95,800	75,400
Livestock feed	25,200	18,900
Minerals	201,200	152,400
Paper and pulp	59,200	47,200
Wine and liquor	21,000	18,000
Tobacco	37,500	27,600
Fresh fruits	26,800	24,100
Gravel	528,900	543,400
Stone (building)	103,000	100,300
Firewood	192,700	182,300
Fiber manufactures	134,000	112,200
Brown coal (lignite)	92,000	95,900
Others	<u>2,081,500</u>	<u>1,842,500</u>
Total	9,139,900	8,504,100

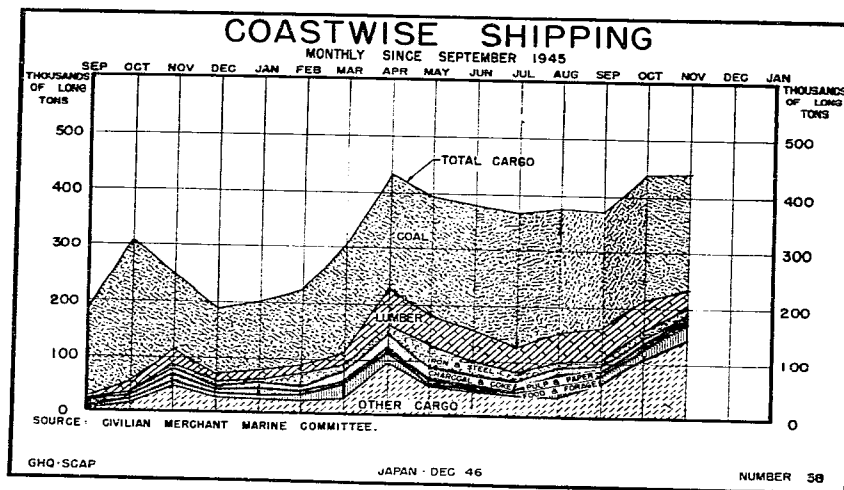
SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

4. New rolling stock placed in operation in November consisted of 4 electric and 19 steam locomotives, 19 electric cars, 37 passenger cars, 56 freight cars and 12 trailer cars.



WATER TRANSPORTATION

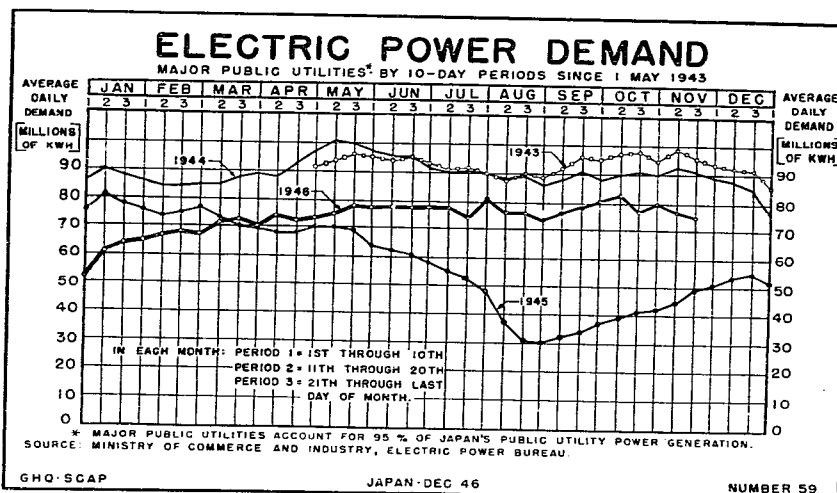
5. Coastwise merchant shipping showed a slight increase in November.



6. November cargo shipments to China jumped sharply to 31,465 metric tons, a 67 percent increase. Shipments to Korea remained practically constant at 81,044 tons.

ELECTRIC POWER

7. Electric power generated in November totaled 2,329,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 164,417,000 kilowatt hours from October figures.



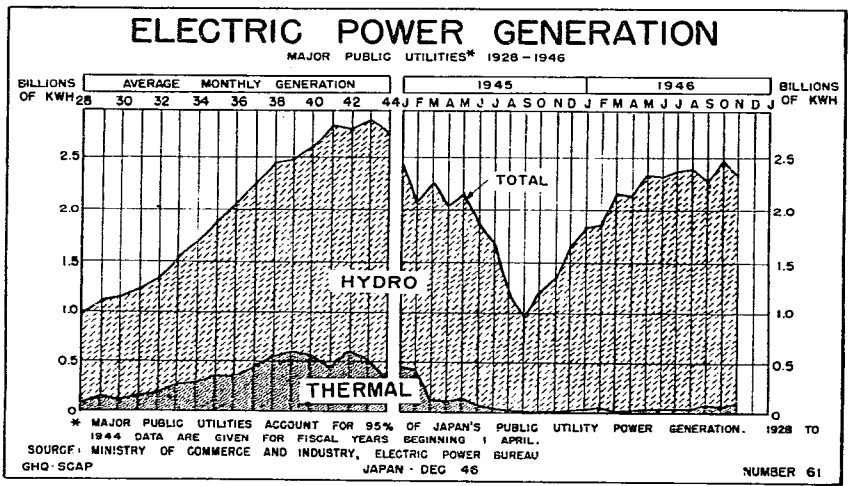
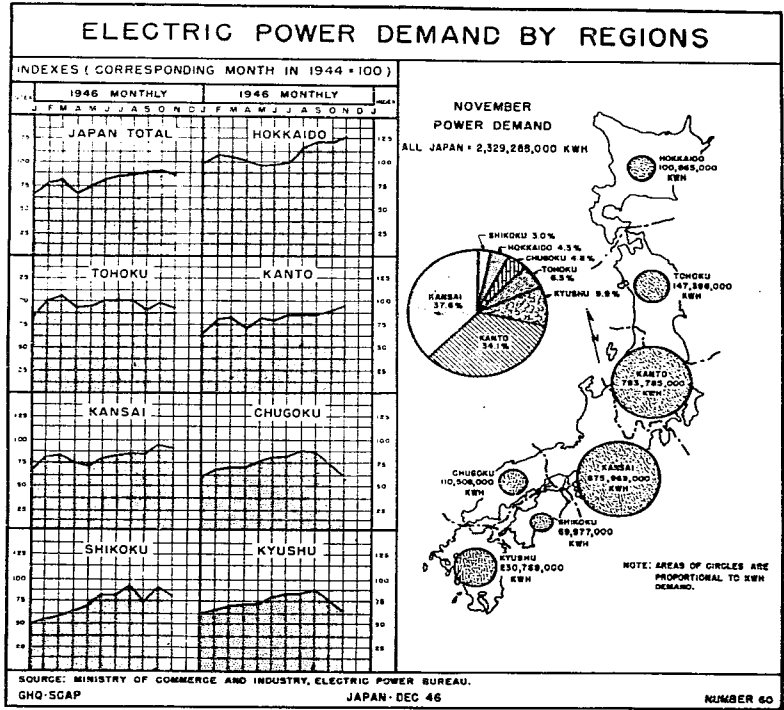
8. November is usually the beginning of the normal dry season and in previous years it was necessary to restrict power from November to March. Because the typhoon season in 1946 did not produce the normal rainfall, restrictions this year were put into effect in September.

Part of the shortage caused by reduced hydro generation is usually made up by thermal generation but the coal shortage this year reduced the amount of thermal power available. This decrease in steam generation was responsible for restrictions as high as 30 percent in some districts.

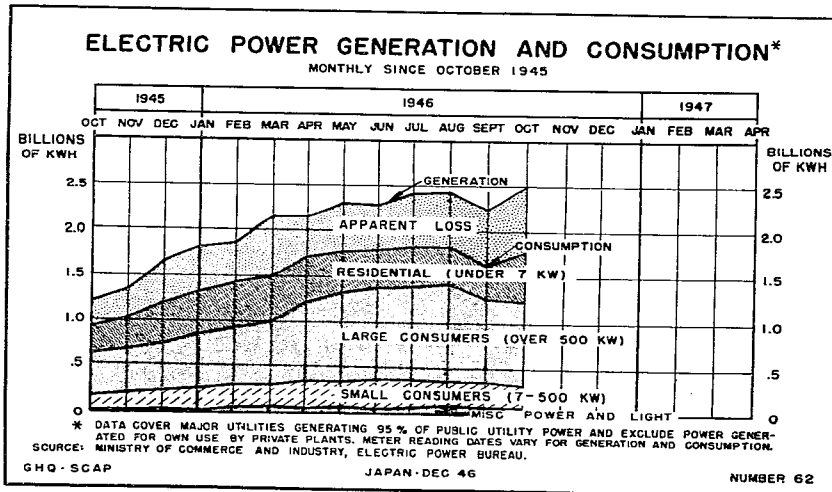
9. Chart, top of facing page, compares November electric power demand by districts and shows indexes from 1 January to 30 November.

10. It is estimated that the industry will produce only 2,016,000,000 kilowatt hours by hydro generation in December, a decrease of 211,000,000 from that generated in November. This shortage must be met by either additional thermal generation or emergency restrictions of such a nature as to retard the industrial activities of Japan.

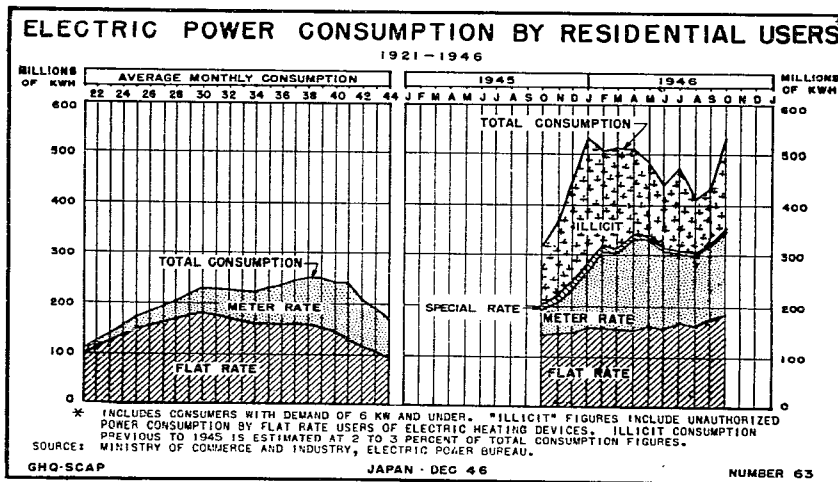
11. Total thermal generation amounted to 102,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 20,000,000 kilowatt hours over October output. Because of reduced coal allotments this was 35.2 percent less than predicted generation. The electric power industry received insufficient coal allocations for November and December and November coal deliveries were approximately 30 percent short of the allocation figure. If coal is not provided in the Kyushu and Chugoku districts thermal plants will not generate enough electricity to meet the power requirements of the coal mines. See chart, bottom of facing page.



12. With the reduction in the amount of hydroelectric power generated and the resulting limitations placed on electric power use, consumption by heavy industries continued to fall.



13. The monthly trend of electric power consumption for residential service is shown in the following chart.



Plant Construction

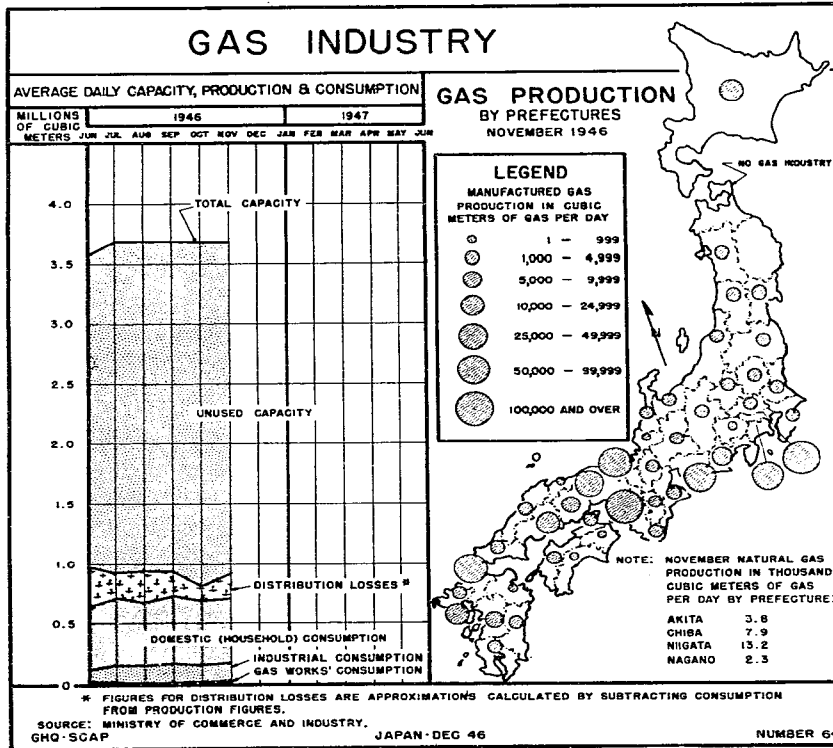
14. Construction of the Oyama hydroelectric power plant in Kyushu was completed on 28 November. The plant has a generation capacity of 5,600 kilowatts.

During November three hydroelectric plants with a total generation capacity of 32,500 kilowatts were repaired. Nine hydro plants with a capacity of 23,470 kilowatts were inoperative because of mechanical breakdowns.

GAS INDUSTRY

15. The daily average amount of gas produced during November was 917,563 cubic meters, about 24.9 percent of plant capacity.

16. The daily average supply of gas during November was 719,059 cubic meters, an increase of 16,511 cubic meters over October. This was less than the expected seasonal increase and reflects the acute coal shortage which has limited gas consumption to a few hours daily.



17. The industry's program to repair leaks in main lines and distribution feeders is progressing; apparent losses are being reduced.

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Wire	2
Radio	9
Postal Services	18
Construction and Rehabilitation	24
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply	28
Personnel	34
Financial Operations	39
Research	40

ADMINISTRATION

1. The Ministry of Communications has prepared first drafts of the revised Telegraph, Radio, Postal and Life Insurance and Annuities Laws. These laws are being changed to conform to the new Constitution.

WIRE

Telephone

2. The earthquake at 0420 hours on 21 December did not interrupt main-line long-distance telephone service. Most local circuits in severely damaged towns were restored to use by 1000 hours on the same day.

3. The number of telephones in service in Japan, as shown in chart at top of next page, increased nearly one percent during November.

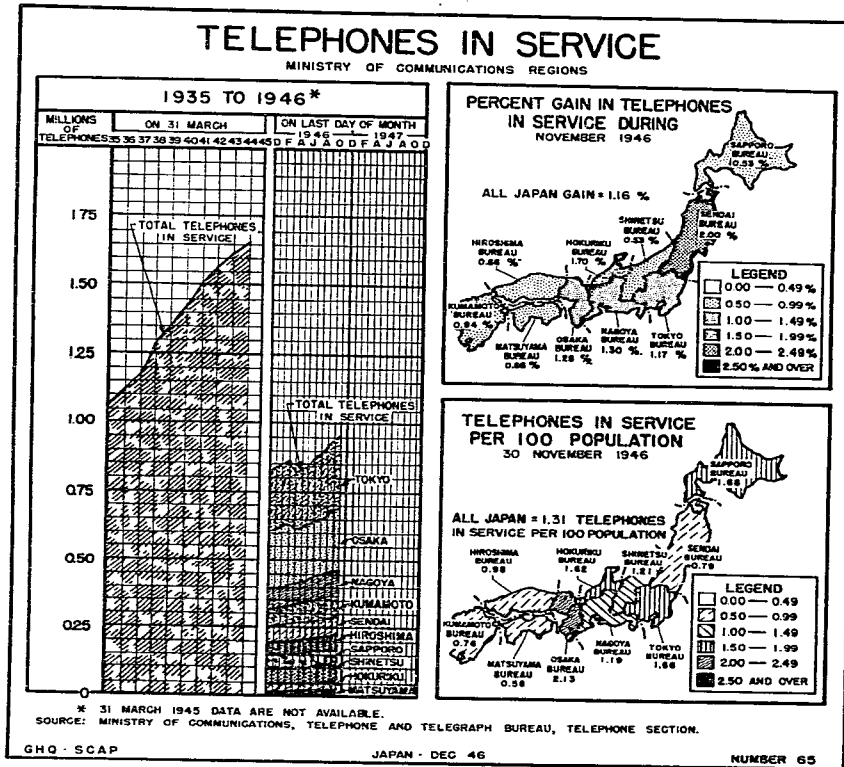
4. The number of telephones in use is broken down below. The Japanese consider each phone which has a number as a main phone, even when it operates through a private branch exchange. Extension phones are those which have the same private branch number as another phone or are extensions of phones on main or party lines.

TYPES OF TELEPHONES IN SERVICE

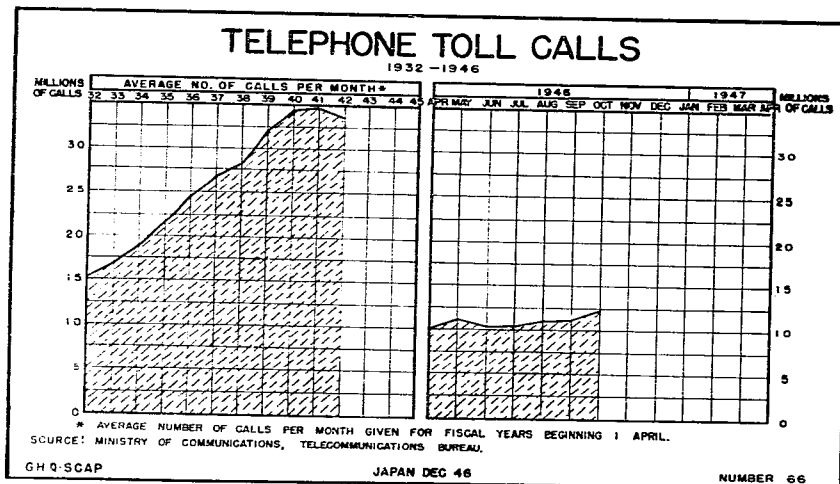
	<u>31 Jul</u>	<u>31 Aug</u>	<u>30 Sep</u>	<u>31 Oct</u>	<u>30 Nov</u>
Private lines <u>a/</u>	588,602	595,573	612,197	627,740	635,909
Party lines <u>a/</u>	13,417	12,467	11,568	13,036	13,061
Private branch exchanges <u>a/</u>	169,704	174,593	190,336	197,047	198,642
Public telephones	867	852	861	829	828
Extension telephones	<u>105,426</u>	<u>102,313</u>	<u>105,642</u>	<u>107,631</u>	<u>108,813</u>
Total	878,016	885,598	920,604	946,283	957,253

a/ Does not include extensions.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

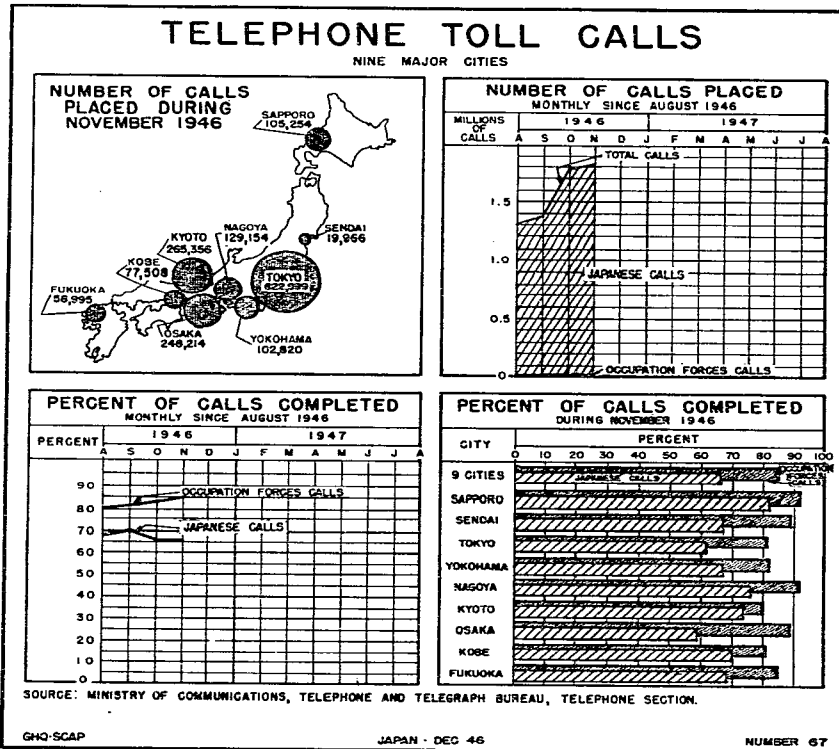


5. The number of toll calls placed in Japan increased more than 11 percent in October.



6. The percentage of toll phone calls completed increased about five percent for Occupation Forces' calls during November, while

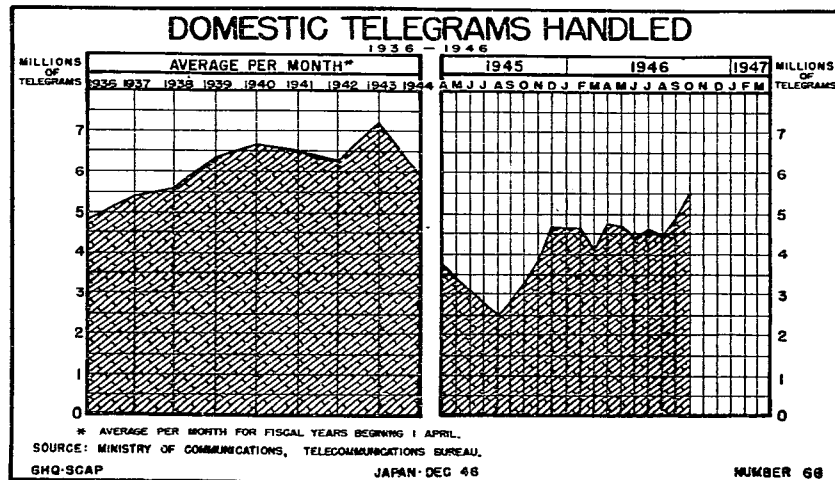
Japanese calls completed, the overwhelming majority of total calls placed, decreased about three percent



Telegraph

7. Commercial facsimile telegraph service between Tokyo and Osaka was opened on 22 December.

8. The number of domestic telegrams sent in October increased about 13 percent over September.

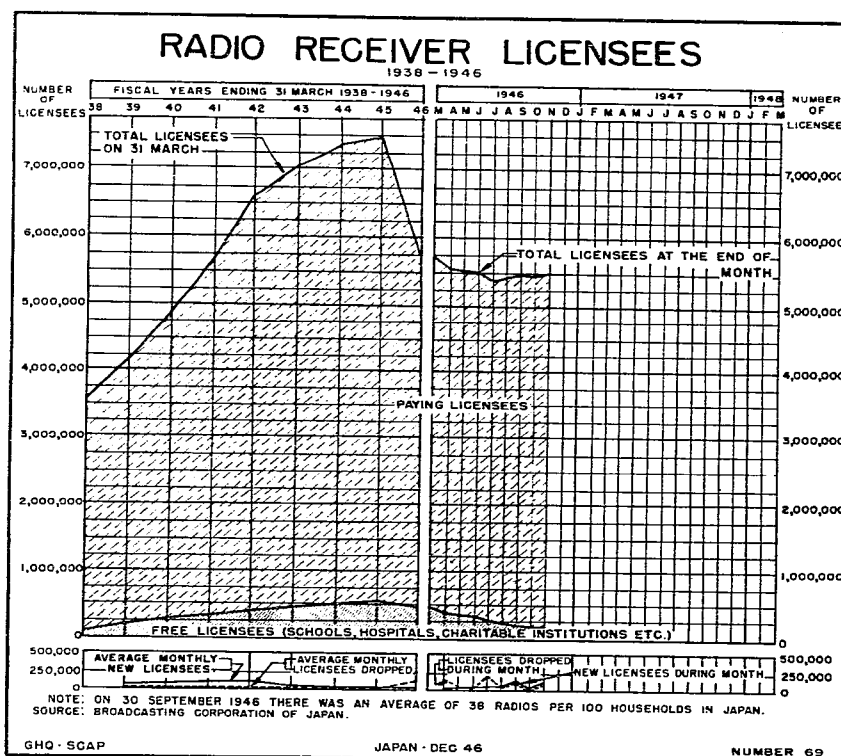


RADIO

Domestic

9. The present radio program production trend is toward decentralization from Radio Tokyo to principal local stations; for example, nearly 30 percent of the Osaka station's programs originate in Osaka.

10. The number of radio receiver licenses issued reached a new postwar high in November. The number of licenses revoked consists chiefly of dropping from the books licenses of displaced persons whom the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan could not locate.



11. During November the broadcasting station at Tateyama, Chiba Prefecture, was closed. The area is adequately covered by the powerful Tokyo station.

12. On 4 December the Japanese police were authorized to use experimentally two-way mobile VHF (very high frequency) radios. If tests are successful these radios will be installed in Tokyo and Osaka.

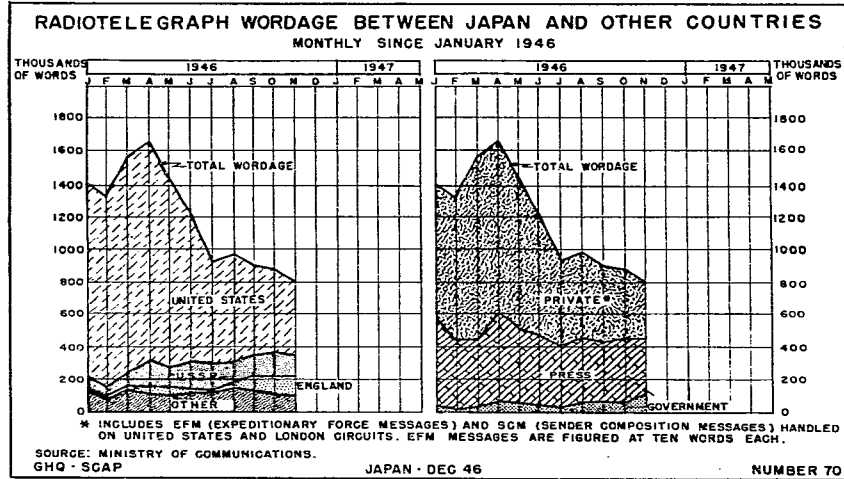
13. On 4 December the use of a two-way VHF radio circuit between the cable ship *Teurushima Maru*, its auxiliary boats and its shore station was authorized.

14. A coastal navigation radio station was authorized on 4 December for Oita. This station will aid ships going between Honshu and Kyushu.

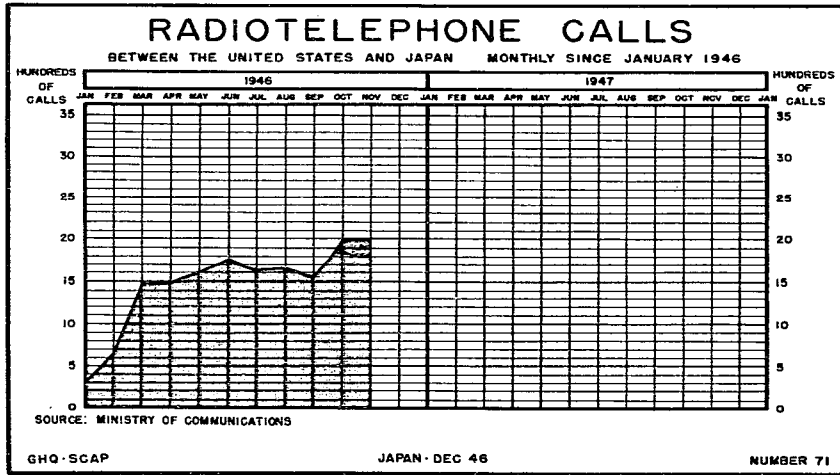
International

15. A branch overseas telephone office was opened in Yokohama on 15 December.

16. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries declined about seven percent during November.



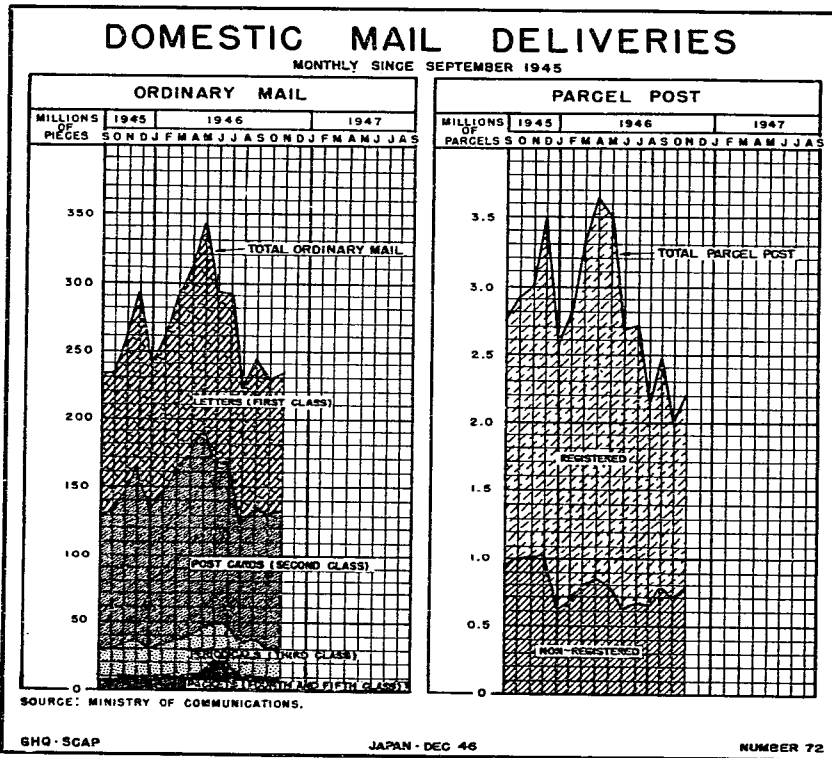
17. The number of radiotelephone calls decreased slightly during November.



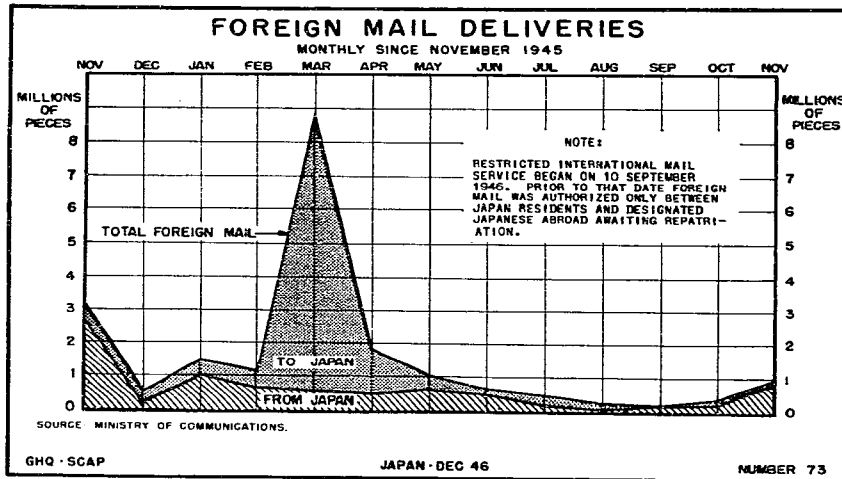
POSTAL SERVICES

18. Between 12 and 21 December exhibits in Tokyo commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Japanese postal system.

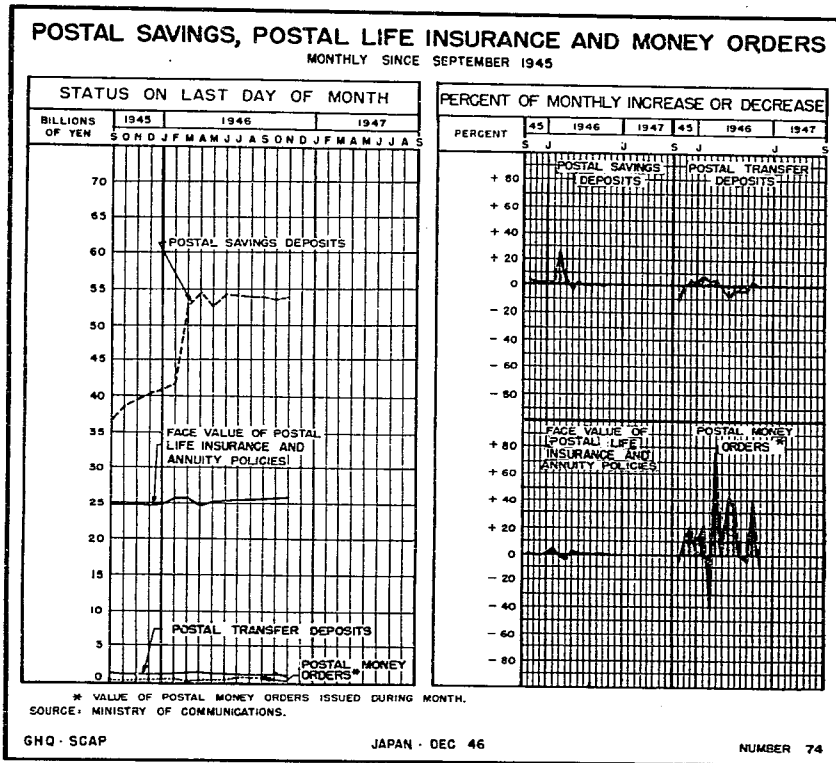
19. Domestic mail deliveries increased slightly during November and parcel post deliveries decreased about 12 percent.



20. Foreign mail with Japan nearly trebled during November.



21. Postal money orders declined about 11 percent in November while postal savings, life insurance and transfer deposits remained about the same.



22. To restore postal savings ledgers destroyed during the war the 50,000,000 depositors in Japan will turn in their old pass-books between 1 February and 30 April. The closing balance will be noted in a new passbook and the old one used to set up new ledgers.

23. During November there was one additional ordinary post office in operation and the number of special post offices increased by 21.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Telephone

24. On 20 December a survey was completed which will guide the proposed rehabilitation of the Nagoya telephone system.

Rehabilitation of the Osaka metropolitan telephone system was completed on 27 December. Work on the Tokyo system continues.

25. With the rehabilitation, a new system of reporting and analyzing troubles is being adopted.

Postal

26. The table below shows the status of mail vehicles. The 11 additional railway cars carried on records were constructed by salvaging parts of cars previously charged off as fully depreciated.

They are not in service yet. Thirty-seven of the railway cars listed as in actual use will be withdrawn in turn for short times for the installation of preconstructed interior equipment.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>30 Sep</u>	<u>31 Oct</u>	<u>30 Sep</u>	<u>31 Oct</u>	<u>30 Sep</u>	<u>31 Oct</u>
Carried on records	700	711	836	833 a/	30,759	30,759
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	236	247	239	237	10,556	9,285
In actual use	464	464	597	596	20,203	21,474 b/
Additional needed	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>8,328</u>	<u>7,057</u>
Total required	480	480	761	772 c/	28,531	28,531

a/ Fully depreciated trucks written off.

b/ In addition to these Government-owned vehicles, 3,161 are rented.

c/ New truck routes needed to replace present unsatisfactory bus system.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

27. Eleven new post-office buildings were added to the postal system construction program. One additional post-office building and three additional post-office dormitories were dropped from plans during November.

POSTAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
1 April 1946 - 31 March 1947

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Over 50%</u>		<u>Under 50%</u>		<u>Under Negotiation</u>	<u>Planned</u>
	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Completed</u>		
Post-office buildings	42	20	17	4	1	
Post-office dormitories	15	6	0	8	1	
Hospital enlargements	1	0	0	1	0	
Secondary schools	2	0	2	0	0	
Workrooms and dormitories	9	1	2	5	1	
Printing plants	1	1	0	0	0	
Stamp and card depositories	1	0	0	1	0	
Warehouses for equipment	2	0	1	1	0	
Mail bag depositories	31	7	0	18	6	
Clinics	10	1	0	6	3	
Postal Savings Branch	8	0	0	7	1	
Postal Life Insurance Branch	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total	123	36	22	52	13	

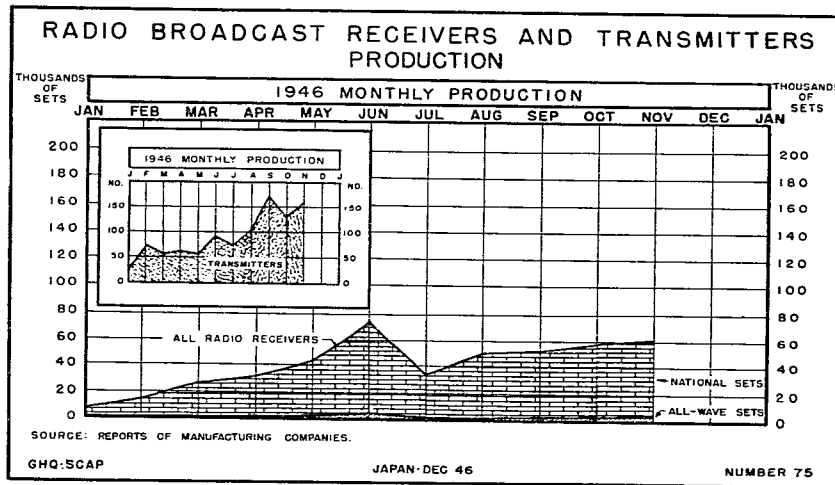
SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

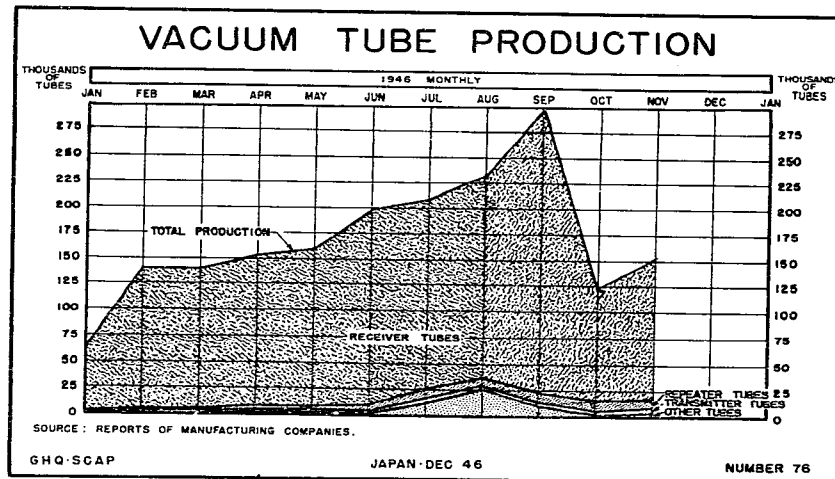
Production

28. Except for vacuum tubes, production of communications equipment generally increased during November, partly due to larger coal allocations and to actual deliveries to the industry of 4,500 metric tons of coal as opposed to the 3,150 delivered in October.

29. With the settlement of the Tokyo Shibaura Company strike, receiver and transmitter production increased.



30. Vacuum tube production increased during November after settlement of the strike but remained below September production.



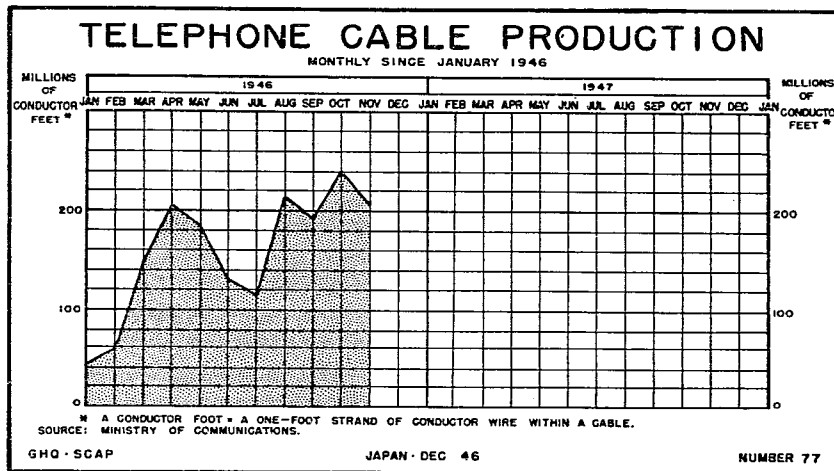
Stricter control over quality of repeater tubes resulted in decreased production.

31. Production of radio component parts generally increased in November due to greater demand from radio manufacturers caused by availability of vacuum tubes.

RADIO PARTS (thousands)			
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Condensers	1,015	999	1,602
Resistors	1,440	1,271	1,412
Transformers	43	60	79
Speakers	91	80	90
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	7,170	5,240	11,301

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

32. Wire and cable production declined during November. The October rise resulted from the completion of unfinished stocks by one large factory.



Japanese Army and Navy Equipment

33. All Japanese Army and Navy wireless equipment suitable for civilian use was distributed by 31 December. Disposal of vacuum tubes is almost completed. Most of those remaining have deteriorated beyond use. Distribution of usable wire equipment is scheduled to finish in March 1947.

PERSONNEL

Ministry of Communications

34. Absenteeism in 92 scattered telephone and telegraph offices decreased from 8.2 percent during 6 October-9 November to 5.8 percent during 10 November-7 December.

35. The Postal Bureau and the Postal Savings and Life Insurance Bureau reported 190,544 employees on 30 November compared with 190,448 on 31 October.

36. The second 30-day telephone service employees' training course started throughout Japan at the end of November.

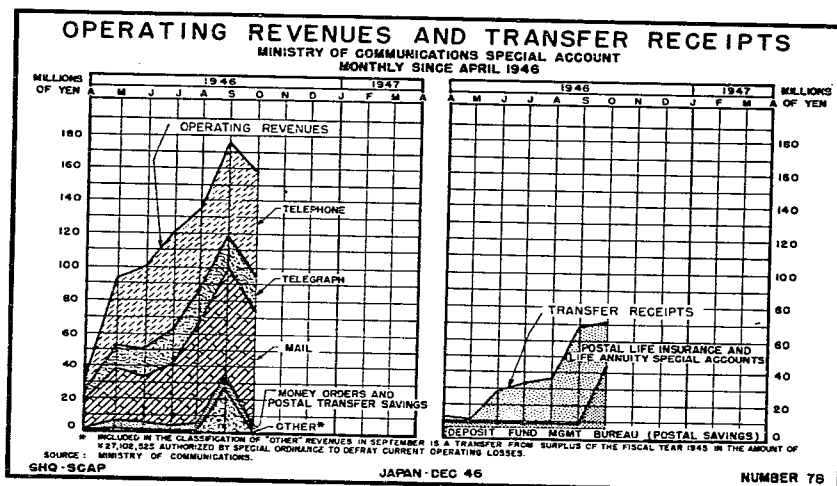
Broadcasting Corporation of Japan

37. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan employed 150 college graduates out of more than 3,000 who took competitive examinations. They will study the technical, business and program branches of broadcasting.

38. The Corporation had 7,018 employees on 30 November, an increase of nearly 2,000 during 1946 and the greatest number ever employed.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

39. Ministry of Communications operating revenues decreased about 12 percent during October. Transfer receipts showed a slight total increase and a radical change in composition.



RESEARCH

40. Engineers are retesting in the field modified long-distance telephone and high-speed teletype equipment.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor Legislation	1
Labor and Employer Organizations.	8
Labor Relations	18
Labor Education	34
Wages and Working Conditions.	39
Public Works.	44
Employment and Unemployment	48
Labor for the Occupation Forces	53
Administration.	58

LABOR LEGISLATION

Elimination of "Labor Front" Influence

1. To prevent the reappearance of labor organizations on the pattern of regimentation and violation of personal liberties under whatever guise and to eliminate the influence of wartime "labor front" leaders in labor affairs, the Ministries of Welfare, Home Affairs and Transportation on 14 December promulgated an imperial ordinance directing:

- (1) Dissolution of the Tokyo Autonomous Labor Federation and similar reincarnations of the wartime "labor front" organizations.
- (2) Exclusion from leadership in organizations concerned with labor of all former officials and influential persons in the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku-kai), Great Japan Labor Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Romu Hokoku-kai), Japan Maritime Patriotic Association (Nippon Kaiun Hokoku-kai) or, after 1937, in the Harmonization Society (Kyocho-kai).
- (3) Seizure of properties of dissolved organizations by the Government and their application to good and proper public use.

The patriotic associations (labor front organizations) dissolved voluntarily in the fall of 1945 while the Harmonization Society which had originally sponsored them had decided to disband last July.

2. Organizations for which dissolution was directed were defined as those based on the patron-retainer system and involving infringement of personal liberties.

3. "Organizations concerned with labor" from which those

persons affected were to be excluded were defined as including "labor unions, organizations engaged in the supply of commodities or services especially to laborers, organizations engaged in the recruiting or supplying of labor and organizations engaged in the professional direction or guidance of laborers."

4. Penalties for violation of the exclusion ban were set at a minimum of one year's imprisonment and a maximum of ¥ 3,000 fine and for violation of the reporting provisions of the Ordinance a maximum fine of ¥ 1,000.

It was estimated that more than 10,000 persons would be affected by the Ordinance.

Labor Standards Bill

5. On 13 December the Labor Legislation Committee submitted the Labor Standards Bill to the Cabinet. The Minister of Welfare announced that since there had been insufficient time for deliberation it was deemed advisable to defer presentation of the Bill until early in the next Diet session.

Unemployment Insurance Bill

6. The Social Insurance Investigating Committee approved the outline for the unemployment insurance system and forwarded it to the Ministry of Welfare which began drafting a formal bill for presentation to the Diet.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Bill

7. Discussion of the principles of a workmen's compensation insurance system was initiated by the Social Insurance Investigating Committee.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Labor Union Statistics

8. By 31 October 15,172 unions having 4,168,305 members were registered with the Ministry of Welfare. This figure is exclusive of the Seamen's Union.

The October net increase of 46,094 union members and 475 unions was smaller than the September increase, reflecting the high degree of unionization of the larger factories.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/ 31 October

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		<u>Total b/</u>
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	
Mining				
Metal	206	46,746	11,542	58,288
Coal	557	260,356	51,334	311,690
Other	76	9,843	2,282	12,125
Total	839	316,945	65,158	382,103
Manufacturing				
Metallurgy	939	183,100	32,598	215,756
Machines and tools	2,424	562,984	118,058	681,633
Chemicals	1,115	181,629	71,670	253,199
Gas, electricity and water supply	385	116,711	15,535	132,295
Ceramics	307	36,044	11,992	48,036

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
Manufacturing (continued)				
Textiles	716	64,423	170,448	234,871
Lumber and wood-				
working	795	63,010	20,670	84,034
Foodstuffs	402	36,406	21,944	58,389
Printing and binding	148	16,619	9,975	26,594
Civil engineering and				
construction	513	171,514	11,068	182,582
Other	192	14,780	7,380	22,460
Total	7,936	1,447,220	491,238	1,939,847
Transportation and				
communications				
Railroad and tram-				
ways	584	402,270	68,051	471,691
Water (inland)	59	13,775	1,585	15,360
Other transportation	973	212,934	32,135	245,729
Communications	1,072	162,384	85,906	248,524
Total	2,688	791,363	187,677	981,304
Teaching and liberal				
professions				
Public service	1,008	115,699	42,586	158,380
Teachers	913	169,264	137,465	308,715
Other	362	37,314	16,686	54,196
Total	2,281	322,277	196,737	521,291
Agriculture	289	36,992	8,585	45,577
Marine products	54	21,061	1,640	22,701
Commerce	878	129,479	68,845	198,337
Other	207	66,984	10,111	77,095
Grand total	15,172	3,132,321	1,029,991	4,168,305

a/ Unions registered exclusive of unions reported dissolved.

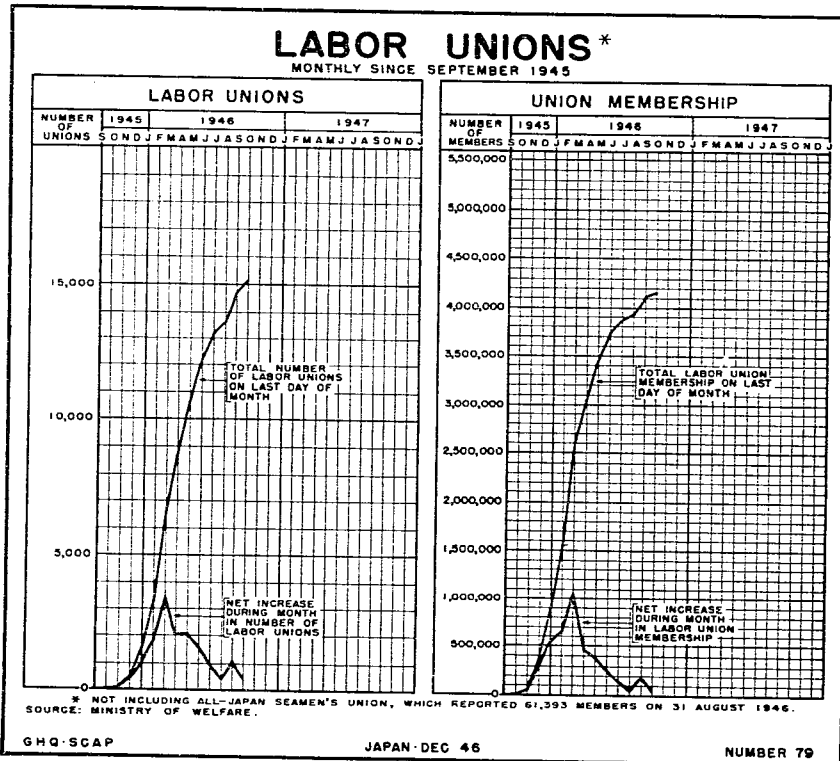
b/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was reported: manufacturing 1,389 (metallurgy 58, machine and tools 591, gas, electricity and water supply 47, lumber and woodworking 354, foodstuff 39, other 300); transportation and communications 2,264 (railroad and tramways 1,370, other 660, communications 234); commerce 63; teaching and liberal professions 2,277 (public service 95, teachers 1,986, other 196). Total 5,993.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

The number of labor unions and their membership are shown on the chart at top of following page.

Labor Federations

9. Labor federation activity was largely concentrated on a drive to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet. Following an earlier petition to the Cabinet to resign by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (Zen-Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sodomei), which in November took this as its official English name instead of National Federation of Labor Unions, numerous joint meetings were held by the Federation, the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions with the co-operation of farmer groups and the Social Democratic Party.



The meetings culminated in large-scale joint demonstrations on 17 December in support of an unsuccessful Diet resolution by Social Democrats for dissolution of the Diet. The demonstration also advocated: (1) immediate establishment of a minimum wage system; (2) immediate conclusion of collective agreements in every field of labor; (3) full employment; (4) immediate passage of the projected Labor Standards Bill; (5) revision of the income tax; and (6) removal of the ¥ 500 restriction on cash wages.

10. Structural reorganization and consolidation of organized labor continued with the inauguration of several prefectural and regional federations of the national labor federations. On 10 December the Kyushu regional federation of the National Congress of Industrial Unions was inaugurated by 144 representatives of nine labor unions affiliated with the Congress.

11. On 9 December representatives of 38 labor and cultural organizations, including the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, met to discuss methods of alleviating the housing shortage.

Labor Union Activity

12. Efforts to establish a national wage for coal miners furthered unification among miners' unions. A meeting of the Joint Council of Coal Mine Workers' Unions in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu, comprising affiliates of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and independent unions, was held on 14 December to outline plans for the amalgamation of all miners' unions into one national organization.

Coal miners' unions involved represented 90 percent of the 360,000 miners in the industry and were organized as follows, according to a recent survey by the Coal Mine Operators' Association:

	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Joban</u>	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Yamaguchi</u>	<u>Total</u>
All-Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union, affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions	29,840	7,650	58,513	3,621	99,624
Coal mine workers' unions affiliated with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions	58,738	8,062	4,987		71,787
Independent miners' unions	82,454		58,576		141,030
Total					312,441

Employer Organizations

13. Formation in November and December of employer federations in the Nagoya and Osaka-Kobe districts and in Miyagi Prefecture virtually completed regional organizations of employer federations in all major areas. Federations had been organized earlier in Kanto (Tokyo), Hokkaido and Kyushu.

14. The inauguration on 17 December of the Japan Coal Operators' Association indicated further progress in employer organizations.

Labor-Management Economic Reconstruction Conference

15. On 6 December the inaugural meeting of the Economic Reconstruction Conference, sponsored by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the Economic Fraternalists' Association (Keizai Koyu-kai), was held. Numerous smaller labor and employer groups as well as leading technical experts and government officials participated. Although the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the Federation of Economic Organizations did not participate in the inaugural meeting they maintained close contact with the Conference and on 23 December the National Congress of Industrial Unions decided to join officially.

16. In its policy decisions the Conference decided to support:

- (1) Labor-management councils in each plant as a means of preventing labor disputes.
- (2) Determination by such councils of new working conditions and personnel policies and review of production plans and finances of each plant by the councils.
- (3) Primary consideration to minimum living costs in setting wages with subsequent establishment of a comprehensive efficiency wage system.
- (4) Restriction of dividend payments to stockholders.
- (5) Bonuses to workers for exceeding production goals.

17. The conference also decided to establish local and industrial chapters with plant labor-management councils as members.

LABOR RELATIONS

Labor Relations Committees

18. Mediation activities of Labor Relations Committees assumed increasing importance in industrial relations. The Central Labor Relations Committee successfully settled the electric-power industry dispute without a work stoppage and embarked on mediation efforts for communications, railway and other government workers.

19. First use of the provision in Article 26 of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law that a Labor Relations Committee "may request the newspapers and the radio office for assistance" in making mediation proposals public was made by the Tokyo Prefectural Labor Relations Committee.

Rejecting the mediation plan proposed by the Committee, the Tokyo Express Railway Company Union representing some 12,000 workers on five major suburban privately-owned transit lines had called a strike for 26 December.

On 24 and 25 December the Labor Relations Committee made three broadcasts to the commuters of Tokyo explaining the mediation plan and the circumstances of the dispute.

Several hours later the union called off the strike and accepted the mediation proposal.

20. On 19 and 20 December the first meeting of the chairmen of the prefectural Labor Relations Committees was held in the Premier's residence. Addresses were made by the Premier, the Ministers of Welfare and Commerce and Industry, the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board, Director of the Labor Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, chairman of the Central Labor Relations Committee and SCAP representatives.

The prefectural chairmen at the meeting pointed out weaknesses in the Trade Union Law and inadequate Committee budgets.

21. Following issuance of instructions by the Procurator-General in November the first criminal indictments for violation of the Trade Union Law were begun on 29 November by the Kanazawa Procurator's Office at the request of the Ishikawa Prefectural Labor Relations Committee. The president and director of the Khuma Works, Ltd. were charged with discharging workers for union activity in violation of Article 11 of the Law.

Negotiations and Agreements

22. Conclusion of 50 collective agreements in October brought to 1,501 the number of agreements reported to the Ministry of Welfare since December 1945, as depicted on chart, page 166. These agreements covered 1,131,979 workers, or 27 percent of organized labor on 31 October.

23. Over three quarters of the agreements reached as a result of collective bargaining negotiations were in manufacturing industries. Most were in small-size establishments employing less than 500 persons. Forty-five percent provided for a closed shop, 31 percent for submission of a dispute to Labor Relations Committee mediation prior to taking of either strike or lock-out action and 74 percent for establishment of a labor-management council. Duration was set at one year in 67 percent of the agreements.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS
31 October

Industry	Coverage Agreements	Workers	Size of Establishment					Terms of Agreement												
			Under 100	100-499	500-999	1,000 and over	Unknown	Duration of Agreement			Closed Shop		Limited Strike Clause ^{a/}		Labor Management Council		Unknown			
								1 Yr	3 Yrs	Unified	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				
Manufacturing																				
Metallurgy	140	90,624	32	68	20	10		81	3	42	66	60	39	87	100	26				4
Machines and tools	478	279,201	164	216	46	49		329	30	116	214	261	161	314	389	86				3
Chemicals	175	76,907	51	85	21	15		121	14	40	78	97	62	113	132	43				
Gas, electricity and water supply	20	71,460	4	2	3	11		14	2	3	8	11	2	17	18	1				1
Textiles	58	104,341	6	28	7	17		45	3	8	38	18	23	33	47	9				2
Foodstuffs	15	18,298	15	11	3	5	2	28	1	6	13	22	11	24	20	15				1
Ceramics	39	11,219	12	20	4	3		26	1	12	12	27	13	26	31	8				
Lumber and wood-working	72	12,938	35	28	1	2	6	39	4	28	22	49	15	56	36	36				1
Civil engineering and construction	24	12,577	9	7	4	2	2	11	6	7	7	17	3	21	16	5				
Other	34	6,206	18	12	3	1		27	3	3	18	15	8	25	25	8				1
Total	1,066	684,471	346	477	112	115	16	721	67	265	476	577	337	716	814	217	13			
Mining	177	293,614	17	70	32	57	1	135	8	25	83	85	85	83	135	33	9			
Transportation and communications	131	91,185	16	85	17	12	1	68	12	47	47	80	22	105	79	48	4			
Public service and liberal professions	41	26,479	16	18	4	3		22	5	14	15	26	4	37	26	15				
Commerce	64	25,159	17	32	7	8		47	6	9	39	23	7	55	41	11	2			
Marine products	8	1,445	1	6			1	4	1	3	3	5	2	6	4	4				
Agriculture and forestry	12	8,480	4	5		2		12			6	6	1	11	11	1				
Other	2	1,146		1	1			2			1	1		2	2					
Grand total	1,501	1,131,979	417	604	173	197	20	1,011	99	363	670	803	456	1,015	1,122	351	28			

a/ Clause providing for submission of a dispute to Labor Relations Committee mediation prior to taking of strike or lock-out action.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

24. Outstanding labor agreements reached in December were:

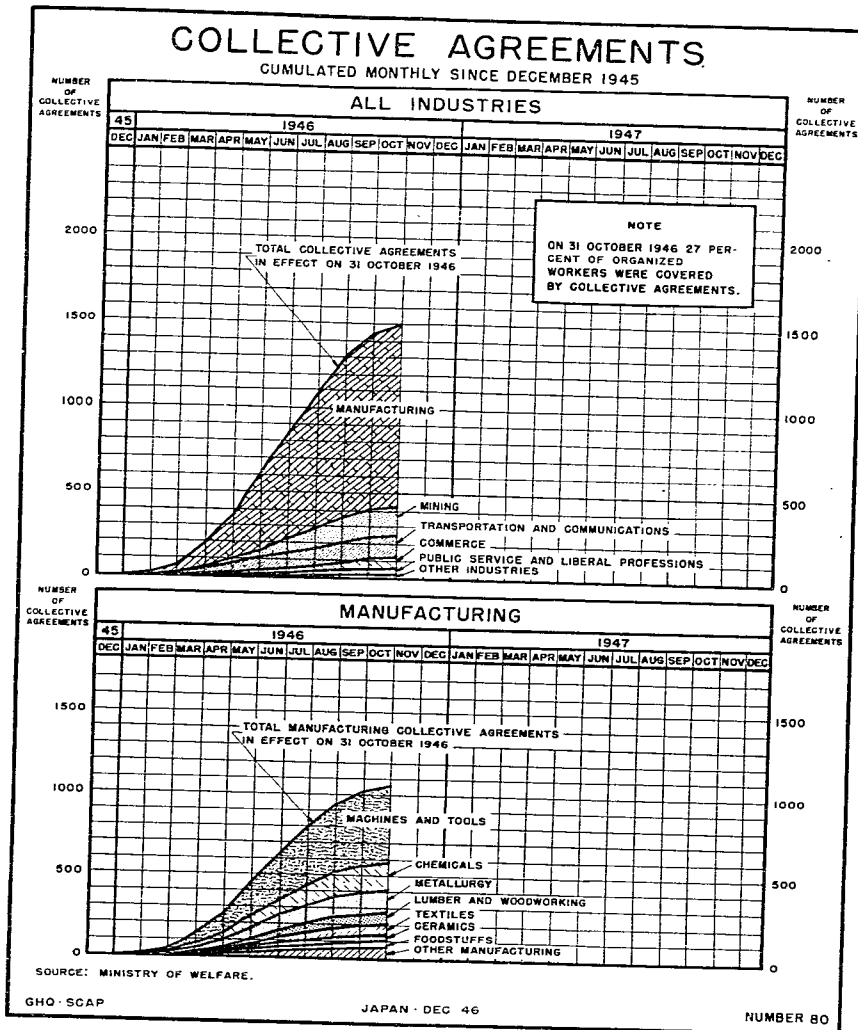
- (1) Hokkaido coal agreement, signed on 2 December. This formalized the 15 October strike settlement and established a wage system based on average daily wages of ¥ 50 for workers in the pits and ¥ 35 for surface workers.
- (2) Tokyo metropolitan workers' agreement, signed on 30 November between the Metropolitan Government and the Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Unions, covered 51,000 workers in seven unions. This agreement, the first over-all labor contract in the world between a large city and all its employees, was general in nature but established a business council representing workers and the Metropolitan Government equally to determine details regarding wages, hours, holidays, recesses, working conditions, employment and discharge; renovation or improvement of business; welfare; cultivation of culture; and other items.

25. Notable among November and December collective bargaining negotiations were continued negotiations between government workers' unions and the Government.

To carry on unified action in obtaining demands of the individual groups, unions of teachers, railway, communications and public office workers, and employees of public organizations on 26 November formed a joint council of government and prefectural workers with a total membership of 2,400,000 workers.

The railway and communications workers applied individually to the Central Labor Relations Committee for mediation.

26. On 3 December the Government issued Imperial Ordinance No. 591 stating that government workers would not receive pay during a strike. The action was protested by government workers' unions.



27. In connection with its basic policy of encouraging member organizations to conclude collective agreements the National Congress of Industrial Unions made a survey of nine of its major members' collective bargaining policies which indicated that considerable variation existed in principles of demands made. For example, although all followed the Congress policy of establishing a labor-management council in each plant several member unions approved different wage and employment and discharge aims. Only one, the All-Communications Employees Union, stipulated that no strikes were to be resorted to until all means of peaceful adjustment had been exhausted.

Labor Disputes

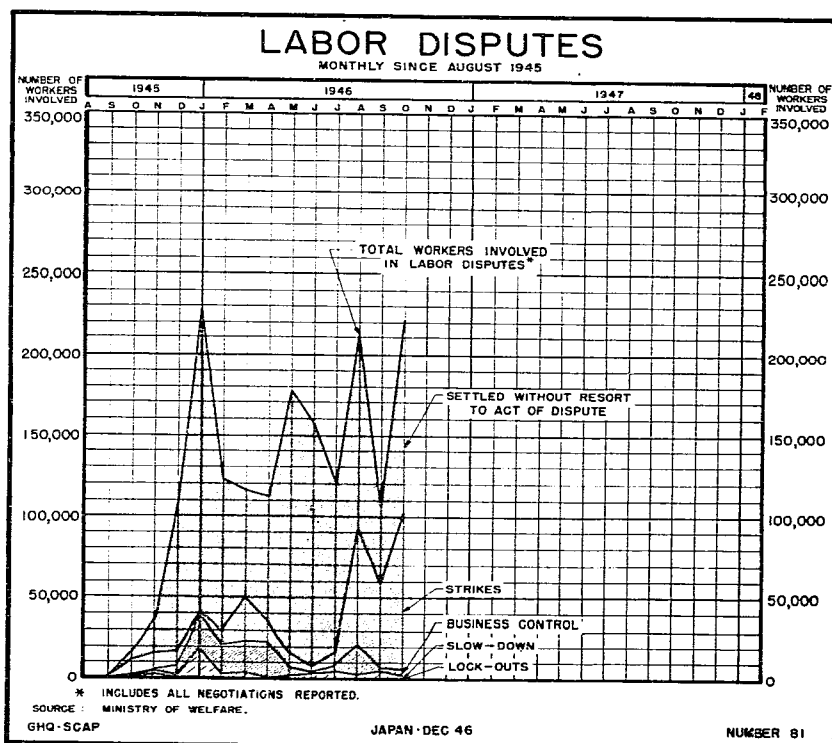
28. Compilation of statistics on disputes reported to the Ministry of Welfare over a 15-month period from August 1945 through October 1946 indicated that the majority were settled without resort to acts of dispute. Of the 1,744,428 workers involved in the 1,900 disputes reported, 1,242,747 workers or 71 percent of the total were included in the 1,165 disputes settled amicably.

LABOR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY
October 1946

Industry	Strikes		Slow-down		Lock-out		Business Control		Settled Without Resort to Act of Dispute		Total	
	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved
Manufacturing												
Metallurgy	8	8,432			1	42	2	542	5	634	16	9,650
Machines and tools	25	8,897	7	1,099	3	76	3	2,403	20	14,121	58	26,596
Chemicals	3	459					1	1,133	2	290	6	1,882
Gas, electricity and water supply									1	82,961	1	82,961
Textiles												
Foodstuffs												
Printing and binding					1	13					1	13
Civil engineering and construction	1	120									1	120
Other	10	11,747	4	302	1	8			7	756	22	12,813
Total	47	29,655	11	1,401	6	139	6	4,078	35	98,762	105	134,035
Mining												
Metal									2	1,394	2	1,394
Coal	4	61,114	3	481					4	1,682	11	63,277
Total	4	61,114	3	481					6	3,076	13	64,671
Transportation and communications												
Railways and tramways									7	15,093	7	15,093
Water (inland)									3	400	3	400
Other transportation												
Communications	1	5,891							1		1	5,891
Total	1	5,891							10	15,493	11	21,384
Public service and liberal professions												
Public service									2	305	2	305
Teaching									1	506	1	506
Other												
Total									3	811	3	811
Other	1	25					1	247	1	17	3	289
Grand total	53	96,685	14	1,882	6	139	7	4,325	55	118,159	135	221,190

a/ Includes all negotiations reported.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



29. Industrial relations in December were relatively quiet as no major strike activity was begun and the major disputes begun earlier were settled.

30. The electric-power industry dispute was finally settled on 30 November without resort to a work stoppage, following two months' collective bargaining negotiations. Mediation and conciliation efforts by the Central Labor Relations Committee were instrumental in bringing the parties together on the three main issues.

The agreement, formally signed on 21 December, provided for a special labor-management committee to work out plans for re-organization and "democratization" of the industry. A completely revised wage system, to be instituted in April 1947, was to be based on the minimum cost of living, estimated for the current period at ¥ 500 per month. A retirement system based on guaranteeing the workers' livelihood for 10 years after retirement from 20 years' service was to be instituted.

31. On 26 November the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Manufacturing Company dispute was settled and the 35,000 workers still on strike returned to work.

32. The motion picture industry was brought under contract with the All-Japan Movie and Theater Workers' Union, affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions, when the remaining company signed an agreement on 4 December ending the strike (see Monthly Summation No. 14, page 214.) The closed-shop clause of the agreement excluded the two dissident unions which had been formed during the dispute.

33. Final disposition of the only "production control" case in the courts resulted in recognition of the union's operation of a plant as a strike method, but under close restrictions.

The three lawyers appointed by the Tokyo District Civil Court as custodians of the Oriental Photograph Industry Company in November designated the union as trustee for the operation of the plant pending settlement of the dispute. The union was forbidden to change company operating policy without approval of the legal custodian, but may change administrative details at will.

LABOR EDUCATION

Publications on Labor

34. From August through December 36 original pamphlets and translations of material prepared in the United States dealing with a variety of specialized labor subjects were issued for the use of Japanese trade unions, employers and government labor officials.

Among these publications were "Trade Union Schools," "Outline of the U.S. Department of Labor," "Democratic Trade Unionism," "Collective Bargaining Procedures," "Trade Union Education Activities," "Labor Information and Education Programs in the U.S.A.," "Trade Union Finances," "Duties of a Shop Steward," "Philosophy of Workers' Education," "Development of Trade Union Contracts with Employers," "Trade Union Research Activities," and "Trade Union Use of Visual Aids."

35. Considerable assistance in the form of books, pamphlets and films for the labor education program was given by United States labor organizations.

36. By 30 November weekly or monthly periodicals were published by 15 national labor unions or federations.

Although handicapped by a paper shortage labor and

employer groups, the Ministry of Welfare, Jiji Press, the Central Labor College and other groups during the August-December period translated and disseminated a substantial quantity of material on United States labor developments. Among these the United States Department of Labor's "Foremen's Guide to Labor Relations" and "Union Agreements Provisions" which were translated by the Kanto Employers' Association and the Ministry of Welfare, respectively, were outstanding.

Labor Schools

37. The National Congress of Industrial Unions and General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions labor schools were held on 3-6 December and 9-13 and 16-19 December, respectively.

Each series was attended by several hundred students. The students at the Federation's school represented all Japan while the Congress' courses were attended by Greater Tokyo area students only. The Congress scheduled a second series of courses for January, to include workers from all Japan.

38. In December the Labor Association, consisting of members of the Mainichi publications' staff and several officials of the Ministry of Welfare, sponsored its third series of lecture courses on labor affairs.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

39. After several months of relative stability wage earners' cost of living rose in November and early December, partly owing to special winter expenses. Wages generally continued their slow rise as workers' demands centered on year-end and "winter" allowances rather than on changes in basic wages.

40. A new Cabinet Bureau of Statistics series covering expenditures of average families in 26 cities for a two-week period indicated that expenditures, which had declined from ¥ 882.92 in 29 July-11 August to ¥ 849.92 in September, suddenly increased to ¥ 951.60 in 21 October-3 November. The size of the family varied from city to city, the average ranging from 4.1 to 5.5 persons. Food expenditures represented close to 70 percent of total family expenditures in the period covered.

AVERAGE BI-WEEKLY EXPENDITURES PER URBAN HOUSEHOLD ^{a/}
(yen)

Period (1946)	Food		Clothing		Fuel and Light		Housing		Other		Total	
	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent
29 July-11 August	613.43	69.5	67.56	7.6	22.32	2.5	48.27	5.5	131.34	14.9	882.92	100
12 August-25 August	603.95	70.4	70.43	8.2	24.55	2.8	41.00	4.8	118.20	13.8	858.13	100
26 August-8 September	583.21	68.9	60.03	7.1	22.93	2.7	53.63	6.3	127.04	15.0	846.84	100
9 September-22 September	588.06	69.2	65.63	7.7	26.09	3.1	41.42	4.9	126.72	15.1	849.92	100
23 September-6 October	592.12	67.4	71.25	8.1	28.92	3.3	48.30	5.5	138.01	15.7	878.60	100
7 October-20 October	629.17	69.8	85.77	9.5	27.52	3.1	38.17	4.2	120.43	13.4	901.06	100
21 October-3 November	646.57	67.9	86.72	9.1	32.34	3.4	50.88	5.4	135.09	14.2	951.60	100

^{a/} Figures are a population weighted average of actual yen expenditures as reported daily by a sample of approximately 5,000 families in 26 representative cities on Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

SOURCE: Consumers' Price Survey, Bureau of Statistics.

41. Details of the organization of the projected management-labor-public Wage Investigation Commission received Cabinet approval on 7 December, but promulgation of the ordinance establishing the Commission was postponed until Commission members had been selected. Pending formal establishment the Ministry of Welfare and Economic Stabilization Board, in co-operation with other interested Ministries, began the compilation of relevant statistical material and the agenda.

42. Pursuant to the Labor Relations Adjustment Law rider calling for creation of a Cabinet committee to study the improvement of

employment conditions for government officials and in response to government workers' demands for revision of wages and other conditions the Government outlined the organization of the Advisory Committee for Investigation of the Treatment of Government Employees.

43. As an immediate measure pending examination and revision of the wage structure of government workers and as a result of the pressure by government workers' unions beginning in November, the Government in December agreed to pay a special "winter" allowance. The allowance averages two months' base pay with special preference given to lower-paid employees. Payments began 27 December.

PUBLIC WORKS

44. Despite expeditious action at top government levels the public works program bogged down in the prefectures.

Ministry of Welfare estimates indicated that, compared with the 2,900,000 workers scheduled to be employed on these projects between September and December, only about 300,000 had been employed by 31 October. Of these, 50,000 were actually unemployed persons recruited through the labor exchanges while the rest were chiefly farmers employed part-time on projects in their own localities.

Press criticism of the public works program charged that wages were too low to attract workers and that the "prevailing wage" regulations adopted by the Cabinet on 3 September were being avoided.

45. To alleviate this situation a regional meeting of prefectural officials handling public works projects in the 10 prefectures of the Kanto area was held in Tokyo on 29 November while four subsequent regional meetings in December covered the rest of Japan. Delegates at the Tokyo meeting represented the prefectural Economic, Civil Engineering and Welfare and Education Departments, the Tokyo Railroad Bureau, Imperial Forestry Bureau, Tokyo Forestry Bureau, Tokyo Equipment Department of the Ministry of Transportation and Tokyo Mail Bureau.

At this conference the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board emphasized the projects' fundamental aim as a measure against unemployment. Emphasis was also placed on conformity to the public works regulations, submission of reports to the Economic Stabilization Board and the Board's supervisory and inspection functions.

Co-ordinated with this was the establishment of machinery to determine the prevailing wage by occupation and area through the Ministry of Welfare and the employment exchanges.

46. The first 90-day progress reports on public works projects, covering the period following establishment of the over-all program in September, were submitted. On the basis of these reports funds were to be reallocated by the Economic Stabilization Board for the second 90-day period.

47. First enforcement action under the public works regulations was taken in December at the Yokohama Day Laborers' Exchange where, following an investigation by the Economic Stabilization Board, an official was discharged for misappropriation of rations.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

48. Unemployment remained a major problem during December. Increasing repatriates and demobilized persons protested the in-

ability of a large proportion of their number to obtain employment. A repatriates' Unemployment Committee formed from this group organized a variety of meetings and rallies in an effort to secure government action.

Vocational Training

49. On 27 November, at a third meeting of the preparatory committee for the Vocational Education and Guidance Committee, representing both the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education as well as workers, employers and others, the scope of vocational education and guidance was outlined with emphasis placed on co-ordination of vocational training with current needs of critical industries for skilled workers and the probable future employment needs of industry. Other fields included vocational education in both private, commercial and public schools; vocational education in commerce and industry, including apprenticeship and up-grading training; vocational training for unemployed, demobilized, repatriated and handicapped persons; vocational guidance in schools and employment exchanges; and vocational training and guidance by correspondence and radio.

50. Persons participating in the Ministry of Welfare's vocational training program continued to be far short of the number required by the conversion to a peacetime economy. As of 31 October a total of 9,639 persons, 8,557 of them men and 1,082 women, were so engaged, an increase of over 3,000 since 31 August. During the same period the number of establishments increased by 38 to a total of 247.

Approximately half of the trainees continued to study carpentry and 16 percent were being trained as joiners, the two skills in which the most critical shortages exist.

Recruitment of Labor for Critical Industries

51. Although recruitment of workers for coal mining was successful through the first two quarters of the current fiscal year, i.e., April to September, the supply of new workers dwindled in October and November and turnover further reduced the number of workers on the job.

Food supplies to coal miners improved markedly with actual rice rations equaling the promised six go (one quart) for the first time through October and November. Clothing supplies fell substantially behind schedule with helmets and footgear particularly short. In Hokkaido an acute housing shortage existed.

The Ministry of Welfare and the Economic Stabilization Board undertook a program to increase the supply of miners and reduce turnover. The program included recruitment of seasonal workers from the farming community, continuance of actual supply of promised food rations, and a program to improve housing facilities. Meetings of local employment-exchange officials in the mining areas discussed means of increasing and stabilizing employment in the mines.

52. The increase in all food rations which was made effective 1 November decreased substantially the number of textile workers leaving their jobs in November. Since the numbers recruited remained about the same as before, the recruitment program succeeded in increasing the total number employed.

LABOR FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES

53. Total wages paid to workers employed for the Occupation Forces during the first year of the Occupation amounted to

¥ 1,126,259,482.79 for an average of 180,000 workers daily.

54. A wage comparison indicated laborers requisitioned for the Occupation were receiving generally about 10 percent more pay than workers in manufacturing, mining, transport and communications industries. This was attributed to the higher proportion of skilled labor, such as carpenters, painters and other construction laborers, working for the Occupation Forces, and by the necessity to offset the impermanence and lack of special paternalistic benefits in Occupation Force employment as against private employment.

55. In December "winter" allowances of two months' base pay, averaging ¥ 1,000 per worker with a maximum total allowance of ¥ 1,500, were approved by the Government for all Occupation Force workers directly employed on labor requisition.

56. On 3 December the Minister of Finance approved appropriations for the employment by the Reconstruction Board of 3,705 local inspectors to survey Occupation Force projects. This represented the first full-time inspection staff for Occupation Force workers on "procurement demand" contracts. Instructions on duties, responsibilities and training of inspectors were to be sent subsequently, with emphasis placed on enforcement of the fair labor code applied to Occupation Force workers in November.

57. On 17 December SCAP instructed non-Japanese private business concerns operating exclusively for the Occupation Forces to comply with existing policies relating to Occupation Force workers and with Japanese labor laws in their employment of Japanese and foreign nationals.

ADMINISTRATION

Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel

58. The Ministries of Home Affairs and Welfare directed on 30 November the transfer and exclusion from labor administration posts of all former police and officials of "labor front" organizations.

59. Three groups were covered by the instructions, as follows:

- (1) Persons who during the period 18 September 1931 to 2 September 1945 served in the police force for more than six months or in the Special Higher Police for more than one month.
- (2) Persons who were full-time officials of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Sangyo Kokoku-kai), the Great Japan Labor Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Romu Hokoku-kai) or the Harmonization Society (Kyocho-kai) at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945.
- (3) Persons who were officials of the labor sections of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

60. Employment from which such persons were to be transferred or excluded covered positions in the labor bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare, prefectural labor divisions or bureaus, public employment exchanges and Labor Relations Committee staffs, and as conciliators appointed under the Labor Relations Adjustment Law.

61. Three types of exceptions were authorized:

- (1) Those whose term of police service was solely in

factory inspection, sanitary police, fire fighting service, air raid service or foreign section of the police.

- (2) Those who prior to 2 September 1945 overtly demonstrated opposition to repression of free labor organizations.
- (3) Those whom the Minister of Welfare might designate as currently indispensable and for whom suitable replacement could not be found within nine months.

Removal of personnel covered is to be completed by 31 May 1947 although individual three-month postponement may be authorized by the Ministry of Welfare.

62. A program for recruitment of replacements for persons transferred was provided in the instructions, with emphasis on employment of recent university and college graduates, and for the training of both replacements and incumbent officials who were not subject to transfer under the instructions.

SECTION 9
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Trade Planning and Procedure.	1
Textiles and Wearing Apparel.	3
Machinery and Equipment	8
Food.	10
Chemicals and Drugs	14
Metals and Minerals	17
Consumer Goods.	19
Miscellaneous	25

TRADE PLANNING AND PROCEDURE

1. Three more branch offices of Boeki Cho, Japanese Board of Trade, official agency handling foreign trade transactions, were opened in November to expedite the processing of documents and other details in connection with shipments to and from Japan. The branches at Moji, Kyushu and at Shinonoseki, Honshu, will serve Kyushu and southwest Honshu; the branch at Yokohama will serve the central Honshu area. The branches established last spring at Kobe and Osaka perform these duties in the south-central area of Honshu. Offices of the Regional Bureau of Commerce and Industry act as branches of Boeki Cho in Marugame, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Sendai and Sapporo.

2. The Japanese Government was authorized to purchase from the Foreign Liquidation Commission surplus vehicles and civilian-type military supplies specifically approved by SCAP as essential to prevent disease and unrest or to accomplish Occupation objectives. These purchases will be classified as imports. Distribution and utilization of this material by the Government is subject to further specific approval by SCAP. Deliveries are scheduled for December through the first few months of 1947.

TEXTILES AND WEARING APPAREL

3. The first major sale of Japanese textiles to countries other than the United States since the surrender was consummated through the U. S. Commercial Company with representatives of the Governments of the British Far East colonies, Burma, French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and Siam in Tokyo in November. More than 150,000,000 square yards of piece goods were allocated on the basis of percentages set by the Combined Textile Committee in Washington. Contracts will be signed in Washington.

Approximately 80,000,000 square yards of this fabric were manufactured from raw cotton imported from the United States under the agreement made by the U. S. Commercial Company, Commodity Credit Corporation and the War Department last spring.

4. The first postwar shipment of linen shirtings and suitings was made to Hongkong in November from existing stocks. A limited program for future production for export has been initiated.

5. An agreement was reached with the Government of Hongkong to ship rayon yarn and fabric in December and January. Negotiations are also under way to sell rayon yarn and fabric to China, Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines.

6. The first of a series of monthly raw silk shipments scheduled for the United Kingdom went forward in November.

7. The November shipment of mink, tanuke (Japanese racoon), squirrel and marten skins to the United States was the first shipment of raw furs from Japan since the war.

TEXTILES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Australia</u>			
Silk, raw	bale or case	-	200
<u>China</u>			
Yarn, rayon	pound	-	970,000
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Linen	linear yard	-	302,555
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Silk, raw	bale or case	-	1,212
<u>United States</u>			
Silk, raw	bale or case	11,472	3,000
Silk fabric	linear yard	250,365	500,000
Furs	piece	-	240,000
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
<u>United States</u>			
Cotton, raw	bale	121,392	44,049
Shoes	pair	61,523 g/	-
Scrap and waste			
Blankets	pound	370	-
Mattresses	piece	3,961	-
Nets, cargo	piece	540	200
Rope	bale	2	-

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

g/ Plus 1,077 cases for which the number of pairs is not known.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

8. Orders were received from the Chinese Government for locomotives and other rolling stock. Manufacture of this equipment was started for the North China Railways during the war but was suspended at the end of hostilities. It is now scheduled to be completed in the first half of 1947.

9. Boeki Cho was instructed to prepare additional quantities of boiler tubes for locomotives, safety fuses and blasting caps for shipment to Korea.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Electric wire rods	metric ton	-	200
Accessories, boring machine	piece	-	1,300
Communications equipment	measurement ton	-	356
<u>Korea</u>			
Blankets, rubber	sheet	-	10
Communications equipment	measurement ton	50	68
Gauges, pressure	piece	-	14
Meteorological equipment	kilogram	576	-
Railway equipment			
Locomotives, steam	each	2	-
Tenders	each	4	-
Tender trucks	set	-	2
Tubes, boiler	metric ton	57	37
Regulator, roly thermo	piece	-	10
Textile machinery			
Jacquard cylinders	measurement ton	-	8
Leather belting	measurement ton	-	7
Leather pickers	measurement ton	-	1
V-belts	piece	-	4,035

IMPORTS

United States

Knitting needles	piece	100,000	-
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a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

FOOD

10. Arrangements were completed in September and October among the U. S. Commercial Company, New York tea merchants and SCAP for the shipment of 1,500,000 pounds of tea from old stocks to Mediterranean countries through the port of New York.

The 1946 tea crop is being processed for shipment to the United States and Mediterranean countries according to specifications of interested merchants.

11. A sample shipment of dried mushrooms was made to China in November and the first postwar shipments of abalone and shark fins were made to Hongkong.

12. Negotiations were completed with British authorities for the shipment of 400,000 metric tons of salt from the Red Sea area during the next 12 months. The first shipment arrived in November from Alexandria.

November shipments of salt from China failed to meet the schedule of 40,000 metric tons because of shipping problems.

13. The large wheat imports in October resulted from the arrival of vessels delayed by the shipping strike in the United States. In addition, over a million pounds of wheat were released from U. S. military stockpiles for emergency needs.

FOOD			
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Mushrooms, dried	metric ton	-	10
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Abalons	metric ton	-	24
Shark fins	metric ton	-	109
<u>United States</u>			
Tea	pound	2,863,750	950,000
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Salt	metric ton	34,251	23,711
Wheat bran	metric ton	2,588	-
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Miscellaneous foodstuffs c/	pound	6,203,852	-
<u>Korea</u>			
Fish, fresh	pound	146,104	-
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Salt	metric ton	-	6,106
<u>United States</u>			
Flour	pound	900,000	-
Salt	pound	5,061,155	-
Wheat	pound	206,098,546	19,033,280
Miscellaneous foodstuffs c/	pound	19,111,551	1,965,975

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes beans, cereal, crackers, eggs, fish, fruit, fruit juice, meat and other food items shown separately in earlier reports.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

14. Fuming sulfuric acid and glacial acetic acid were shipped to Korea in early November for use in the manufacture of various pharmaceutical products. Liquid ammonia, shipped later in the month, will be used in refrigeration plants for the preservation of food.

15. Two shipments of dyestuffs to Korea in November included khaki, black and assorted colors to be used in dyeing cotton and wool piece goods. The materials are to be used as incentive goods in the winter rice collection program and for police, coast guard and railroad workers' uniforms.

16. Agar-agar shipped to China in November is expected to stimulate the shipment of derris root, teguso and other drugs available in China and essential to Japanese economy.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	-	45,600
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	-	300,000
Camphor, refined	metric ton	-	15
Menthol crystal	metric ton	-	13
Wax, vegetable	metric ton	46	31
<u>Korea</u>			
Acetic acid	metric ton	-	1
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	84	-
Ammonia, liquid	metric ton	-	5
Bromine	metric ton	4	-
Calcium carbonate	metric ton	70	-
Dyestuffs	metric ton	-	73
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	30	-
Manganese dioxide	metric ton	40	-
Sulfuric acid, fuming	metric ton	-	4
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
<u>United States</u>			
Medical supplies	metric ton c/	3	1
Supplies for rodent control	metric ton c/	75	7
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	145	-
Soda, caustic	pound	22,156	25,308
Sodium silicate	pound	163,900	86,400
Waterproofing liquid	pound	13,684	13,684

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Rough estimates of weights of a wide variety of items reported in miscellaneous units.

METALS AND MINERALS

17. The first shipment of magnesia clinker arrived from Korea in November. This item is essential in the manufacture of certain types of steel alloys.

18. Phosphate rock shipments were behind schedule in November because of shipping strikes in the United States and the lack of essential machinery at Kita Daito.

METALS AND MINERALS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Coal	metric ton	18,332	9,144
<u>Korea</u>			
Coal	metric ton	41,718	40,055
Filaments, tungsten	piece	190,000	200,000
Pitch	metric ton	500	-
<u>United States</u>			
Tin	metric ton	1,100	-
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	2,243	--
<u>Korea</u>			
Graphite	metric ton	2,157	-
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	-	2,125
Pyrophyllite	metric ton	799	-
<u>United States</u>			
Potash <u>c/</u>	metric ton	36,695	-
Phosphate rock <u>d/</u>	metric ton	22,592	14,149
Petroleum products			
Oil, fuel <u>e/</u>	barrel	237,130	130,364
Waste <u>f/</u>	gallon	675	125
Scrap and waste metal	metric ton	84	-

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes potash from Germany under arrangement with OMGUS.

d/ Includes phosphate rock from Kita Daito, North Africa and United States.

e/ Includes motor fuel, range fuel, diesel oil and gas oil as well as regular fuel oil.

f/ Includes waste gasoline, oil and solvent.

CONSUMER GOODS

19. Orders were received for 28-inch bicycles for shipment to the Netherlands East Indies and 26-inch bicycles for shipment to Hongkong. The 26-inch models are awaiting shipment and the 28-inch bicycles are currently being manufactured.

20. Tools shipped to China during November included different types to be used as samples.

21. Miniature lamps for miners' caps shipped to Korea in November are urgently needed to keep the Korean coal mines in operation.

22. A sample willow fishing basket, manufactured according

to specifications, was sent to the United States in November. Samples of various types of imitation Panama hats were also shipped.

23. The November shipment of bamboo rakes and poles is the first of a series of such shipments scheduled for the United States.

24. Pottery shipped to Hongkong in late November included cups, saucers and bowls. The U. S. Commercial Company has been notified that dinner sets, tea sets and porcelain figures are available for immediate export.

CONSUMER GOODS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Sewing machines	set	-	3
Tools, hand	piece	-	173
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Pottery	case	-	470
<u>Korea</u>			
Bicycles	case	-	134
Bicycle parts	case	2,397	4
Lamps, miners	piece	-	1,000
Phonograph discs, recording	piece	-	150
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Artists' colors	set	100	-
Paint brushes	piece	100	-
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo rakes	piece	-	70,000
Bamboo poles	piece	-	10,000
Samples, various	case	14	1

IMPORTS

United States

Scrap and waste			
Life saving equipment	piece	7,423	-
Ranges, field	piece	273	-

a/ Revised.
b/ Preliminary.

MISCELLANEOUS

25. Orders were placed to meet essential Japanese rubber requirements from Singapore and Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese stockpile of rubber is nearing exhaustion.

26. Vegetable seeds sent to China and Korea in November included carrot, cabbage and other seeds to include in next spring's plantings.

MISCELLANEOUS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Ties, railroad	piece	-	20,000
Timber, mining	cubic foot	837,327	631,782
Paper, printing	pound	-	1,116,250
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	-	59
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	metric ton	532	382
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	-	18
Paper tape, telegraphic	roll	125,000	-
Matches	match ton	-	318
Ink, printing	metric ton	-	2
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Matrush	sheet	99,935	200,000
<u>United States</u>			
Glue	metric ton	-	52

a/ Revised.
b/ Preliminary.

SECTION 10

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food.	1
Fertilizer.	14
Fuel.	17
Rents	30
Miscellaneous Goods	31
Violations and Controls	34

FOOD

Staple Foods

1. The Japanese Government controlled 52.1 days' supply of staple foods on 30 November. The quantity varied from .7 days' supply in Oita Prefecture to 233.3 days' supply in Toyama Prefecture. See chart, page 184.

2. The Government had difficulty meeting rations in Tokyo and Osaka because of lack of transportation and reluctance of producing prefectures to ship food until they are certain that their own local requirements can be met throughout the year.

3. Rice collections started well after this year's harvest with 1,546,675 metric tons or 36.7 percent of the annual rice and rice substitutes (millet and other cereals) quota collected by 10 December. On 11 December Kurokawa County in northern Honshu was the first to report a 100 percent purchase of its rice quota. See chart, page 185.

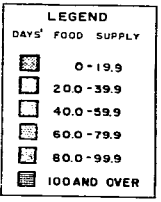
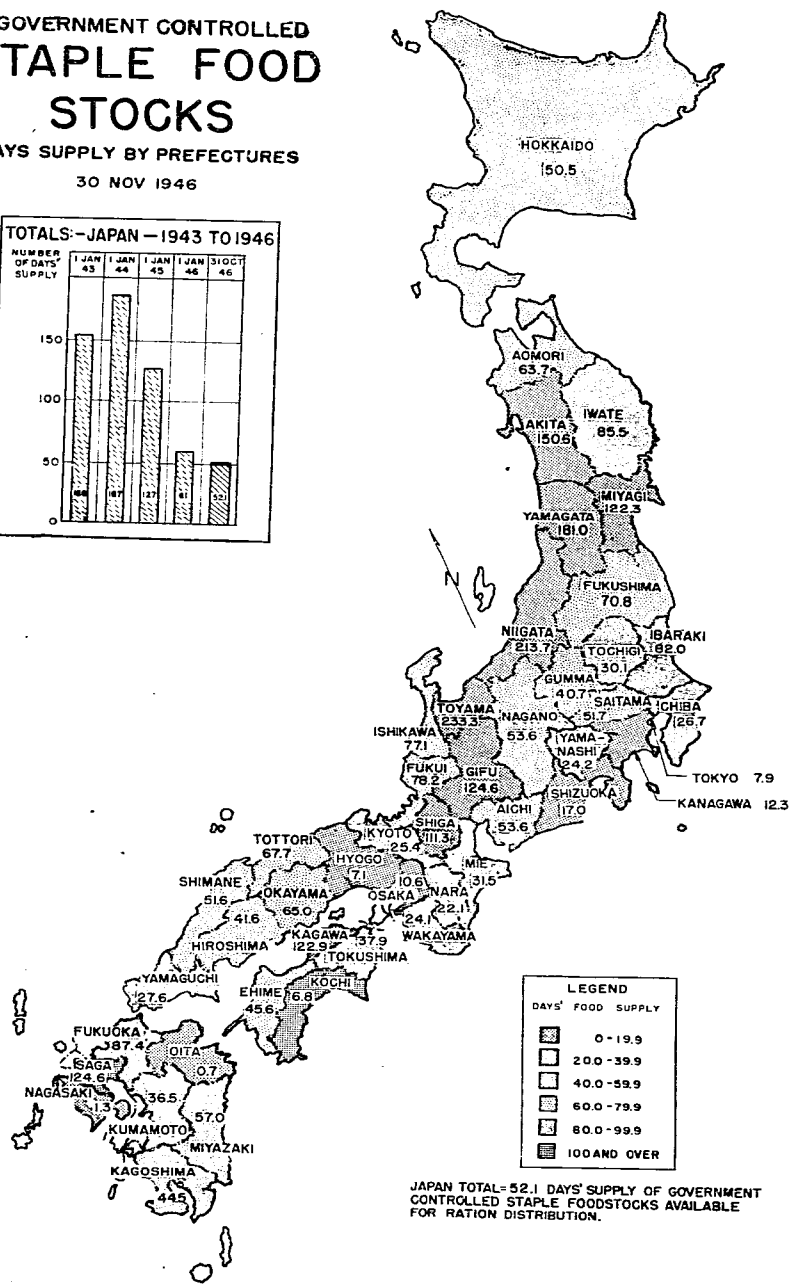
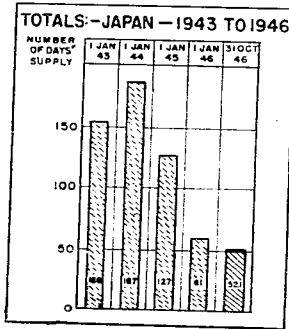
4. Effective 2 December prices of many foods other than rice were increased. Rice prices were increased earlier.

PRICE SCHEDULE OF STAPLE FOODS
(yen)

Item	Kilograms	Producers Price		Consumers Price		Percent Re- tail Increase
		Old	Revised	Old	Revised	
Polished barley	50	-	-	94.00	179.25	91
Wheat flour	60		-	123.00	237.00	93
Soy beans	60	110.00	205.00	112.80	215.10	91
Red beans	60	100.00	180.00	112.80	215.10	91
French beans	60	100.00	170.00	112.80	215.10	91
Green peas	60	100.00	170.00	112.80	215.10	91

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOOD STOCKS

DAYS SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES
30 NOV 1946



JAPAN TOTAL=52.1 DAYS' SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODSTOCKS AVAILABLE FOR RATION DISTRIBUTION.

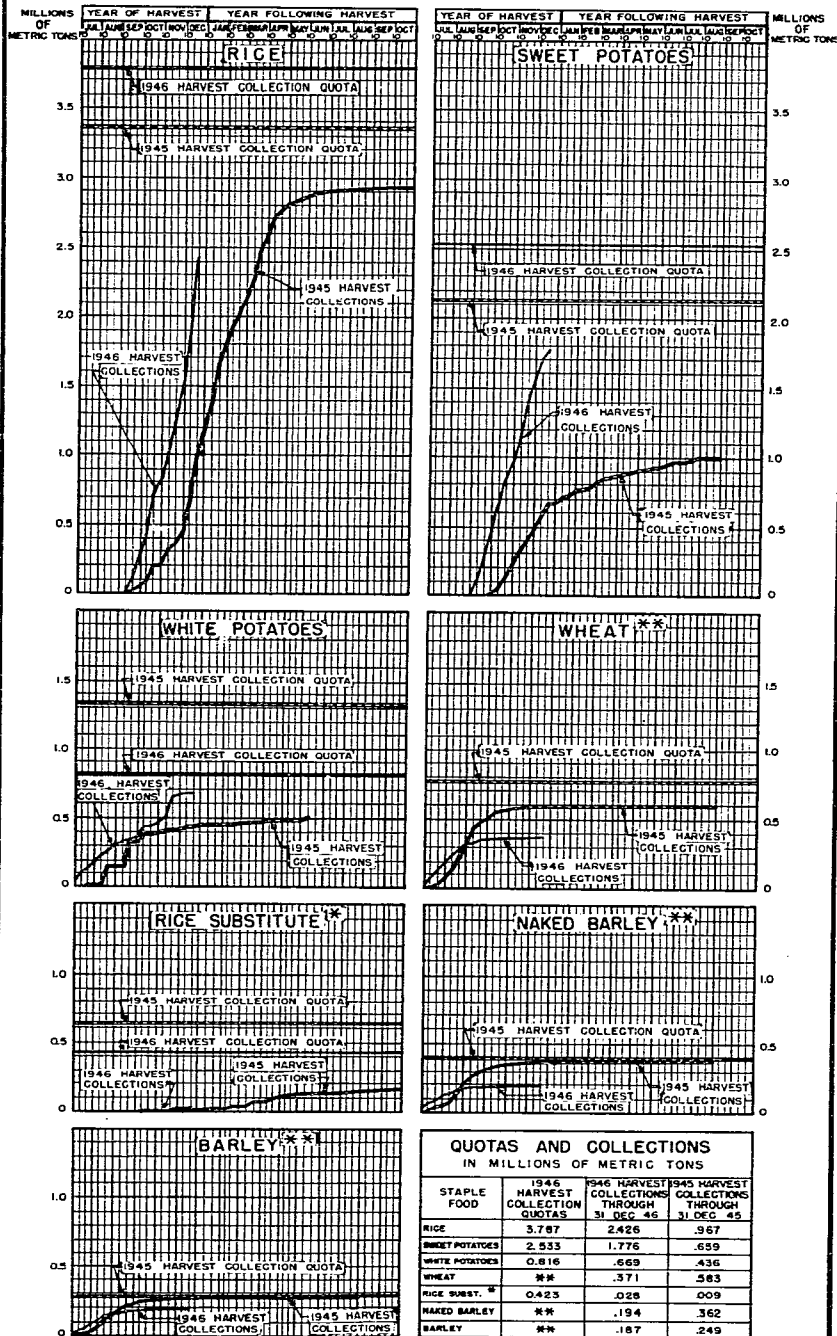
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - DEC 46

NUMBER 82

STAPLE FOOD COLLECTIONS

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS - 1945 AND 1946 HARVESTS



QUOTAS AND COLLECTIONS
IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS

STAPLE FOOD	1946 HARVEST COLLECTION QUOTAS	1946 HARVEST COLLECTIONS THROUGH 31 DEC 46	1945 HARVEST COLLECTIONS THROUGH 31 DEC 45
RICE	3.707	2.426	.967
SWEET POTATOES	2.533	1.776	.659
WHITE POTATOES	0.816	.669	.436
WHEAT	**	.371	.583
RICE SUBST. *	0.423	.028	.009
NAKED BARLEY	**	.194	.362
BARLEY	**	.187	.249

* RICE SUBSTITUTE INCLUDES CORN, OATS, ACORNS AND OTHER STAPLE FOODS NOT SEPARATELY LISTED, AND IS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WEIGHT OF RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC CONTENT.
 ** THE 1946 WHEAT, BARLEY AND NAKED BARLEY COLLECTION QUOTAS TOTALS 784,000 METRIC TONS OF RICE EQUIVALENT CALCULATED AT THE RATE OF 93, 83 AND 96 RESPECTIVELY.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHO · SCAP JAPAN · DEC 46 NUMBER 83

<u>Item</u>	<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>Producers Price</u>		<u>Consumers Price</u>		<u>Percent Re-</u>	<u>tail Increase</u>
		<u>Old</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>Revised</u>		
Broad beans	60	100.00	170.00	112.80	215.10	91	
Cowpeas	60	100.00	170.00	112.80	215.10	91	
Peas	60	120.00	190.00	112.80	215.10	91	
Buckwheat	60	86.00	120.00	123.00	237.00	93	
Corn	60	86.00	150.00	82.20	188.40	129	
Oats	60	60.00	120.00	52.80	95.40	81	
German millet	60	62.00	130.00	70.98	138.00	94	
Hokkaido Deccan grass	60	60.00	80.00	52.80	95.40	81	
Other Deccan grass	60	60.00	100.00	52.80	95.40	81	
Millet	60	75.00	160.00	69.00	129.00	87	
Indian millet	60	75.00	130.00	80.10	149.40	87	
Rye	60	102.00	170.00	a/	180.00	-	

a/ Determined by each prefecture.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Imported Foods

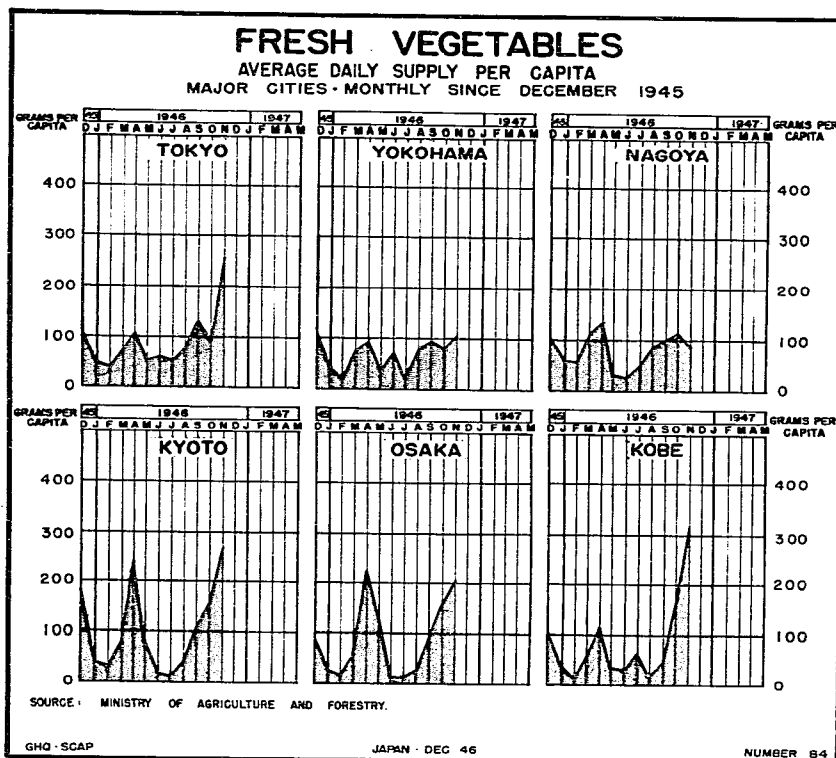
5. On 27 December SCAP released 7,500 metric tons of imported wheat and wheat flour for emergency relief to the Kansai and Shikoku areas afflicted by the earthquake and tidal waves. Osaka received part of this release to replace stocks depleted by emergency shipments to the stricken areas.

6. On 19 December SCAP released 555 metric tons of candy for children aged 1 to 6 and 1,322 metric tons of imported canned food. Most of the canned food will go to farmers who deliver rice quotas early and some to sufferers from a fire in Aomori Prefecture.

7. On 13 December SCAP released 7,122 metric tons of imported salt and on 28 December 260 metric tons of imported canned food for foreign nationals.

Fresh Vegetables

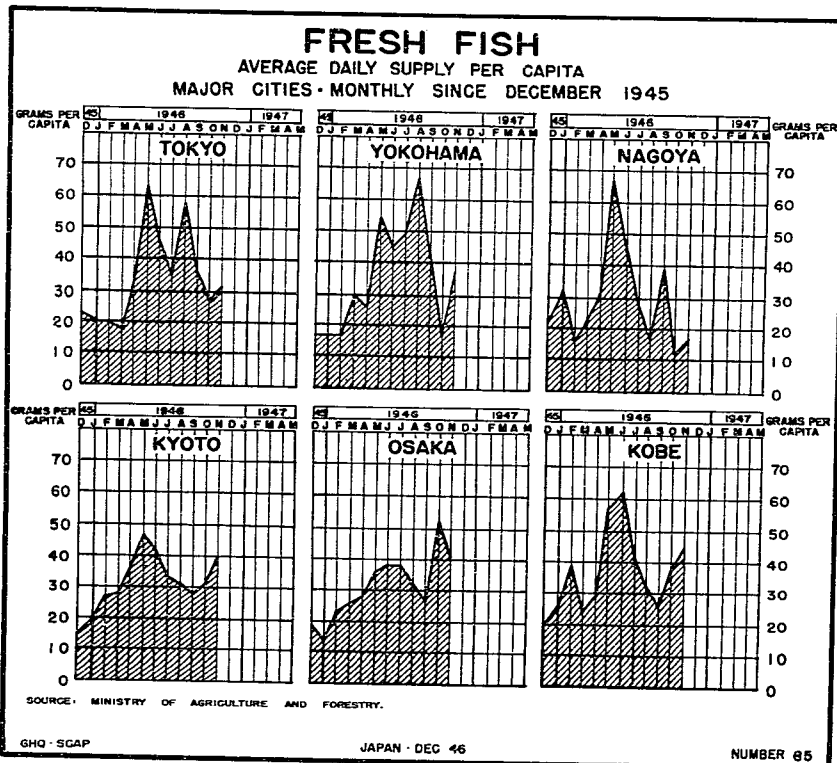
8. During November, the peak of the harvest season, vegetable distribution to six major cities increased 77 percent over October to 60,190 tons, 70 percent of which were daikon, turnips, greens and herbs. Average daily per capita distribution was three times the average for the year's first 10 months.



9. Since a great quantity of vegetables is now available, legal prices were reduced ¥ 1 to ¥ 4 per kan (8.3 pounds) on daikon, turnips, greens and herbs, taro, burdock, Japanese leek, cabbage and Chinese cabbage.

Fresh Fish

10. November fish distribution to the six major cities increased seasonally to 13,270 metric tons. Average per capita consumption was 36.4 grams compared with 34 grams for the previous 10 months.



Fresh Fruit and Nuts

11. More than 70 percent of Japanese fruit is harvested in October, November and December, which influences per capita consumption.

PRODUCTION AND URBAN CONSUMPTION OF FRESH FRUIT
(metric tons)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Estimated Production</u>	<u>Total Monthly Receipts - Six City Markets a/</u>	<u>Consumption Per Capita Per Day a/ (grams)</u>
December 1945	188,856	4,374	17.4
January 1946	-	2,773	11.0
February	-	2,015	8.9
March	-	2,259	9.0
April	-	2,534	10.4
May	2,630	467	1.9
June	54,099	722	3.0
July	24,482	539	2.1
August	48,814	711	2.8
September	87,272	1,381	5.7
October	194,157	1,615	6.4
November	238,274	1,556	6.3

a/ Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

12. Fruits and nuts are luxuries in Japan and controls have been lax with only 20 or 30 percent of 1946 production going through official channels. Quantities shipped to major cities were too small for rationing and were sold freely.

13. Fruit and nut prices vary according to quality, season and places of production and consumption. The producer averages 68 percent of the retail price and must pay transportation to wholesaler. The wholesaler averages eight percent. The retailer averages 24 percent and must pay transportation from wholesale market.

FRESH FRUIT AND NUT PRICES - NORTH AND CENTRAL HONSHU
November - December
(yen/kan) a/

	<u>Producing Areas</u>		<u>Urban Areas</u>		<u>Other Areas</u>	
	<u>Producer</u>	<u>Con-sumer</u>	<u>Producer</u>	<u>Con-sumer</u>	<u>Producer</u>	<u>Con-sumer</u>
Oranges	11.48	16.88	14.50	21.06	13.50	20.06
Tangerines	6.38	9.38	8.50	11.31	7.50	10.31
Peaches	20.40	30.00	25.00	37.50	24.00	36.50
Chestnuts	25.50	37.50	31.00	42.25	30.00	41.25
Persimmons, first grade	18.70	27.50	23.00	34.25	22.00	33.25
Persimmons, second grade	12.75	18.75	16.00	23.13	15.00	22.13
Persimmons, other	6.80	10.00	9.00	13.50	8.00	12.50
Apples, first grade	25.50	37.50	31.00	45.25	30.00	44.25
Apples, other	18.70	27.50	23.00	34.25	22.00	33.25
Pears, first grade	20.40	30.00	25.00	37.50	24.00	36.50
Pears, other	14.45	21.25	18.00	25.88	17.00	24.88
Grapes, hot house	42.50	62.50	51.00	73.25	50.00	75.25
Grapes, first grade	23.80	35.00	29.00	43.00	28.00	42.00
Grapes, other	20.40	30.00	25.00	37.50	24.00	36.50

a/ One kan is 8.3 pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FERTILIZER

Nitrogenous

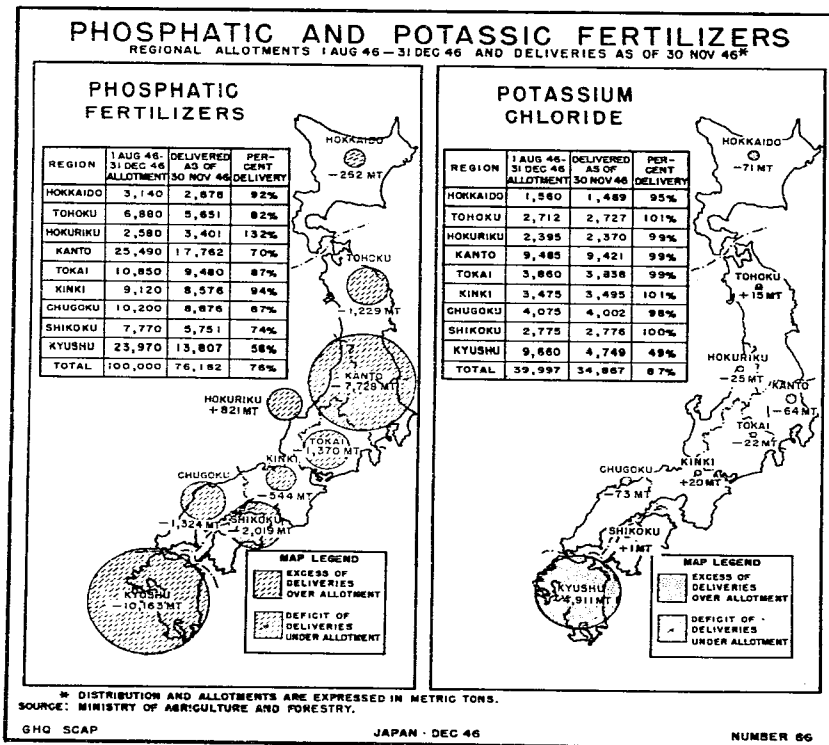
14. Shipments of ammonium sulfate decreased about 10 percent during November to 42,594 metric tons. Calcium cyanamide

deliveries increased over one third to 21,016, the highest point in 1946. Factory inventories remained high because of the shortage of straw bags.

Phosphatic and Potassic

15. Phosphatic fertilizer shipments in November totaled 26,989 metric tons. Deliveries to Shikoku and Kyushu particularly increased.

16. November potassic fertilizer shipments totaled 18,868 metric tons, nearly all of which had been imported. One shipment to Kyushu failed to arrive as scheduled.



FUEL

Coal

17. New coal prices were announced as effective from 1 November until at least 31 March 1947. The national average will be ¥ 346 per metric ton to producers and ¥ 401.70, including delivery costs, to consumers. The former price to consumers was ¥ 150. A government subsidy permits essential industrial consumers to obtain coal at ¥ 200 per ton. Government railways will continue to pay ¥ 115 per metric ton at pit head. Each mine will be paid a different price depending on its costs of production.

These prices have been based on wages of ¥ 50 per day for underground workers and ¥ 35 for surface workers, plus dependents' allowances and welfare provisions. Materials' costs were

computed at the legal prices and production for November 1946-March 1947 estimated at 11,300,000 metric tons.

18. The Government will reimburse producers for actual losses and will prevent any from receiving more than "reasonable" profits. Bonus payments are not regarded as profits. Monthly cost reports will be submitted to and audited by the Government.

19. August, September and October 1946 will be regarded as "base tonnage" months for each mine. If a mine produces more than its base tonnage, it receives a bonus for the excess. The bonus is ¥ 35 per ton for each ton produced between 100 percent and 110 percent of the mine's base tonnage, ¥ 50 per ton for each ton produced between 110 percent and 120 percent of the base tonnage and ¥ 60 per ton for each ton produced in excess of 120 percent of the mine's base tonnage.

Bonuses are to be paid in new yen, 75 percent to labor and 25 percent to management. Labor's share will be administered by workers' committees at each mine as the workers desire. If production goals are reached ¥ 90,000,000 in bonuses will be paid by 31 March.

20. The Japanese Government may operate any mine which is not producing a reasonable percentage of its capacity.

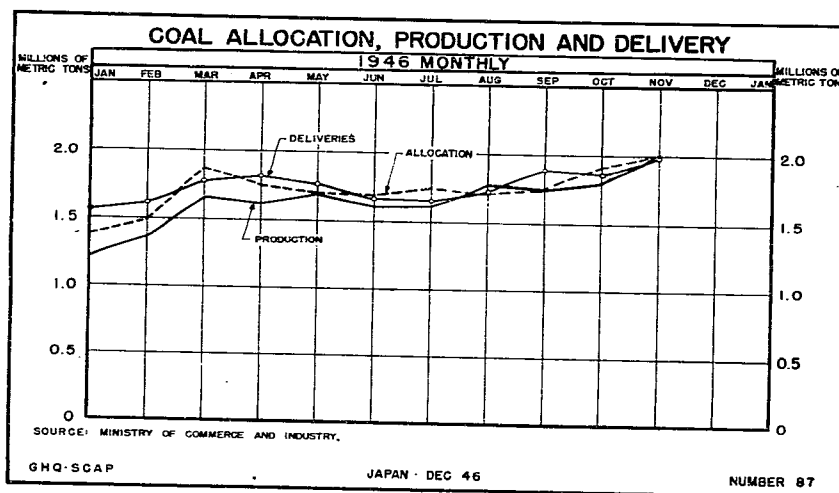
21. The essential industries benefiting by the special subsidy are: coke, pig iron, ordinary steel, caustic soda, salt, cement, ammonium sulfate, electric power, coal gas, steamship transportation and privately owned railroads. These industries, which consume about 30 percent of Japan's coal and whose costs of production depend greatly on the price of coal, are granted the special subsidy to prevent the necessity for large increases in the prices of their products. They will pay ¥ 200 per ton instead of the present ¥ 150.

22. The new price of ¥ 401.70 amounts to a 168 percent increase over the old price but since coal costs to other industries are a minor part of their total costs they are expected to absorb a large part of the increase, minimizing price increases for their products.

23. The price of coal to the Government railroads will be held at the present ¥ 115 per metric ton to minimize pressure on the rate structure. This price will require a subsidy of ¥ 231 per ton but in the absence of a rate increase sufficient to cover the railroad deficit the Government will be paying the full price for railroad coal whether all of the price comes from railroad operating funds or partly from coal subsidy funds.

24. Coal miners are receiving supplementary rations and food reserves are being established in mine areas to insure future issues. Supplemental clothing and housing are still behind schedule.

25. Coal deliveries in November nearly equalled allocations.



Petroleum

26. On 19 December SCAP announced the sale of 993,800 barrels of petroleum products to the Japanese Government during December, January and February in addition to the 13,000 tons of fuel oil authorized monthly for the Japanese steel industry. The Japanese Government may take greater quantities than those below for a specific month but must not exceed the total allotted for the three months.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM ALLOTTED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
(42-gallon barrels)

	<u>Navy Oil</u>	<u>Diesel Oil</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Total</u>
December	176,000	59,700	30,000	265,700
January	220,100	50,300	125,000	395,400
February	<u>220,000</u>	<u>37,700</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>332,700</u>
Total	616,100	147,700	230,000	993,800

27. On 10 December SCAP released 132 kiloliters of gasoline, 18 kiloliters of lubricating oil and 1.3 kiloliters of brake oil to the Japanese Government for removal, rehabilitation and road testing of 2,150 surplus vehicles sold to the Japanese Government.

28. December and January petroleum allotments for Japanese land developments follow.

PETROLEUM FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT
(kiloliters)

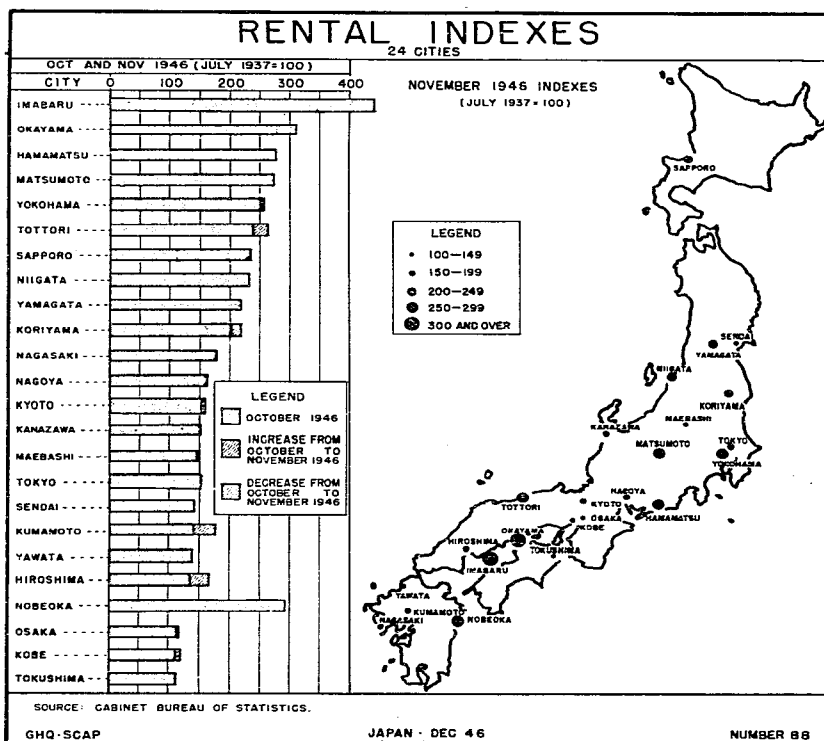
	December 1946	January 1947
Gasoline	270	230
Kerosene	22	20
Diesel oil	878	747
Lubricating oil	160	136
Grease <u>a/</u>	5	5

a/ Metric tons.

29. The January 1947 allotment to the fishing industry is fuel oil 18,000 kiloliters, diesel fuel 2,900, kerosene 450, gasoline 90, lubricants 1,500 and 12 metric tons of grease.

RENTS

30. Rental indexes continued to edge upward.



MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

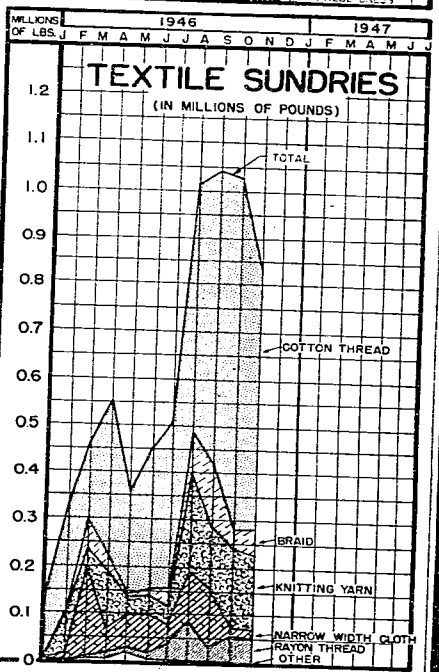
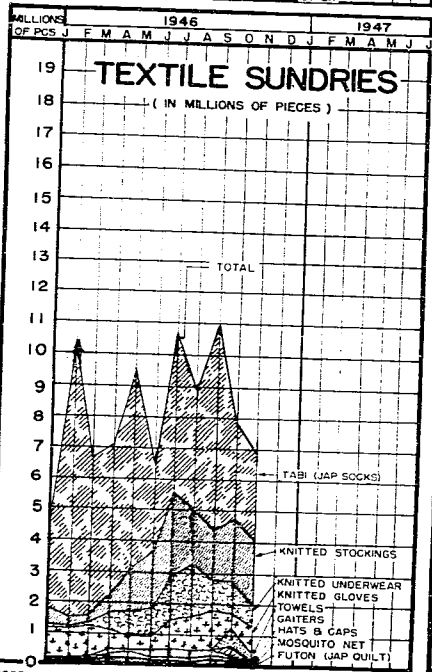
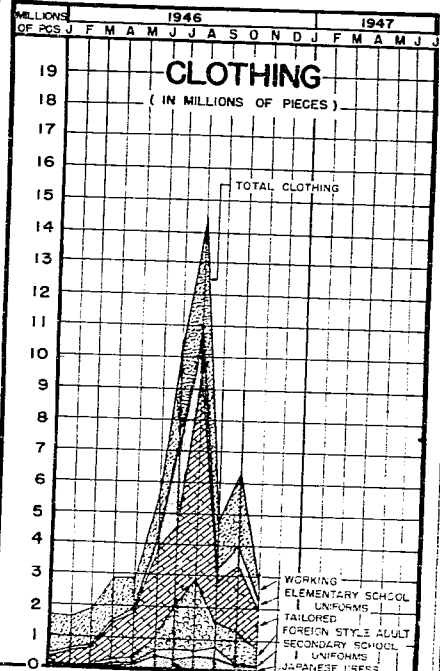
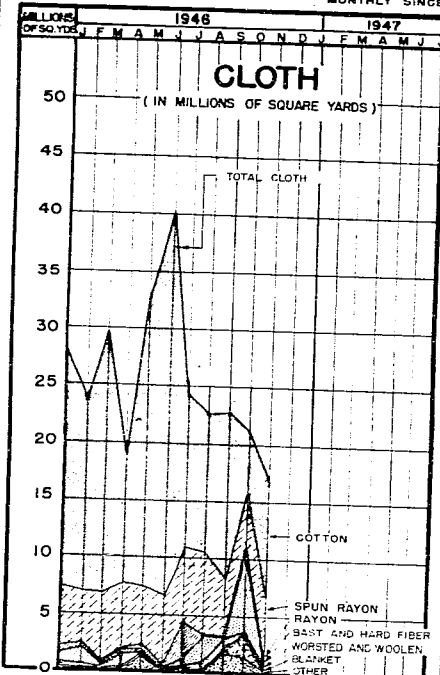
31. Textile distribution is shown in chart, page 194.

32. The Japanese Government was directed to eliminate exclusive purchase and sale rights of materials and products by designated private companies.

Consequently the Dental Materials Control Company is being dissolved and all its dental materials except gold, silver

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, TEXTILE BUREAU.

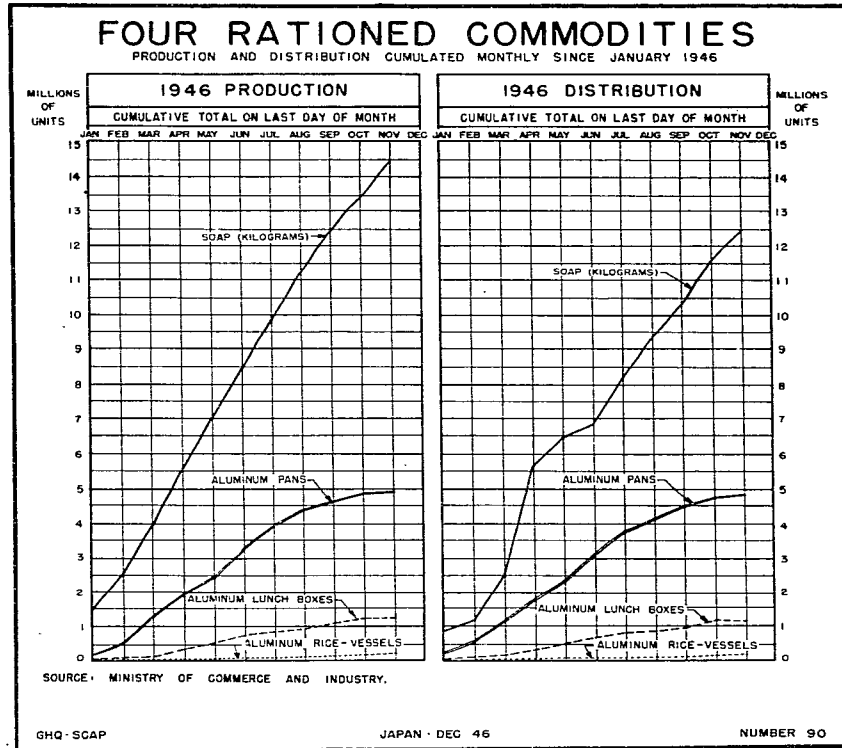
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN DEC 46

NUMBER 89

and platinum will be sold on the free market.

33. During the first half of the 1946-47 fiscal year (1 April-30 September) 104,496 koku (one koku equals 10 cubic feet) of telephone and power poles were delivered to consumers against an allotment of 397,984 koku. The allotment for the second half of the fiscal year is 244,000 koku.



VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

Violations

34. From 1 July through December 155 smuggling boats were apprehended and the confiscated cargoes, chiefly sugar, rice, fish, liquor, bicycles and tools, were distributed through ration channels.

35. In November there were 89,524 violations of rationing and price laws reported from all but Oita Prefecture. October had 98,858 cases while the year's monthly average is 92,444. Food laws were most often violated.

Import Distribution Control

36. On 20 December the Japanese Government held the following imported food.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Wheat from United States	76,294
Flour (milled from U. S. wheat)	48,082
Bran (milled from U. S. wheat)	2,604
Beans	2,897
Miscellaneous canned food	52,800
Rice	<u>1</u>
Total	182,678

37. Local Occupation Forces teams supervise inspection and storage of imported foods. The Japanese Government maintains adequate guards.

Tightening Foodstuffs Controls

38. With the increase in the rice ration food controls are being tightened. Ten thousand field agents of the Ministry of Agriculture are checking warehouses. Licenses of better class restaurants and machiai are frozen. Quotas assigned for collection and consumer rations, prices and rationing periods are receiving wide publicity.

39. Transportation police were increased in number from 1,406 to 3,520 on 1 November. These police check baggage for food, validity of documents for transfer of food and guard foods in transit and storage. Heavy penalties are dealt out to those who carry more than enough food for their journey and such foodstuffs are confiscated.

40. All registers of collection and ration agencies are checked for falsification. Drastic action against organized resistance to food collections has been planned by the Home Ministry.

41. The following hoarded goods were recovered in November. Values are computed at official prices.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED
November

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (yen)</u>
<u>Foodstuffs</u>			
Rice	kilogram	16,134	59,158
Wheat	kilogram	1,892	2,702
Cereals and pulse	kilogram	118	181
Flour and starch	kilogram	8,283	24,849
Dried vermicelli	kilogram	208	53
Potatoes	kilogram	1,393	1,671
Shoyu (soy sauce)	liter	1,350	3,750
Edible oil	liter	14,760	<u>68,880</u>
Total			161,244

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (yen)</u>
Fuels			
Volatile oil	liter	4,625	11,360
Lamp oil	liter	580	580
Light oil	liter	2,600	2,470
Crude petroleum	liter	7,688	5,909
Machine oil	liter	54,730	164,190
Industrial alcohol	liter	5,260	48,792
Charcoal	kilogram	1,845	2,300
Firewood	kilogram	5,000	<u>1,800</u>
Total			237,401
Textile goods			
Woven material	yard	33,301	333,010
Raw thread	kilogram	72	1,636
Sewing thread	kilogram	751	15,020
Working clothes	piece	13	650
Other clothing	piece	233	23,300
Shirts and undershirts	piece	210	4,200
Bedding	piece	24	2,400
Gloves	pair	189	756
Socks	pair	42	168
Other cloth goods	piece	5,083	<u>20,332</u>
Total			401,472
Miscellaneous			
Tires	each	90	18,000
Tubes	each	14	1,400
Pig iron	metric ton	5.7	7,410
Steel	metric ton	0.15	390
Tin	metric ton	0.3	7,800
Medicines		-	<u>12,090</u>
Total			47,090
Grand total			847,207

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking	1
Liquidation	15
Public Finance.	16

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. SCAP directed the Japanese Government on 29 November to require all persons within Japan except non-Japanese nationals to surrender to the Bank of Japan against receipt by 31 December all foreign currencies, including Bank of Taiwan and Bank of Chosen notes, and all foreign exchange instruments. All currencies and instruments surrendered will be placed in a special custody account by the Bank of Japan pending ultimate disposition by SCAP. Japanese military notes and Central Reserve Bank of China, Federal Reserve Bank of China, Southern Regions Development Bank, Bank of Mongolia and Central Bank of Manchu notes are excepted from the surrender program.

2. The Japanese Government was authorized on 23 November to permit the export of ¥ 191,100 to Okinawa. This was granted as a welfare fund on behalf of 294 natives of Okinawa by the Saga prefectural authorities.

3. On 20 December SCAP requested the Chinese Government to initiate action to return large numbers of financial instruments confiscated from Japanese repatriates in China. This request was based on a recent alteration of controls permitting the importation into Japan of such financial instruments.

Bank of Japan

4. A condensed statement of the Bank of Japan follows:

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

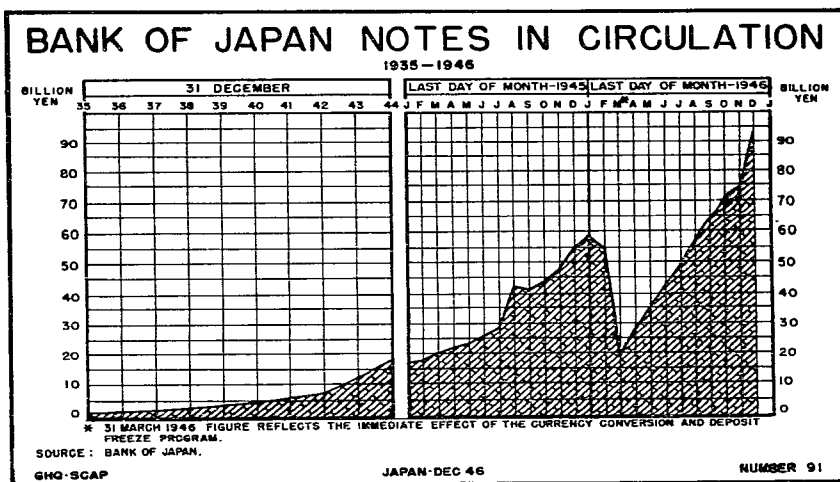
<u>Assets</u>	<u>10 Decem- ber 1945</u>	<u>10 Novem- ber 1946</u>	<u>10 Decem- ber 1946</u>
Cash and bullion	532	1,384	1,395
Government bonds and securities	7,378	18,340	25,667
Advances to Government	10,350	19,592	19,556
Loans	31,568	45,638	45,998
Agencies accounts	16,838	2,283	2,219
Miscellaneous accounts	3,410	1,379	1,329
Interoffice items	—	483	282
Total	70,076	89,099	96,446

<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>10 Decem- ber 1945</u>	<u>10 Novem- ber 1946</u>	<u>10 Decem- ber 1946</u>
Notes issued	49,168	71,156	78,049
Government deposits	15,980	4,914	5,342
Other deposits	3,429	8,479	8,664
Net profit for current period	0	412	529
Miscellaneous accounts	1,287	3,393	3,350
Capital and reserves	212	247	247
Interoffice items	0	498	265
Total	70,076	89,099	96,446

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Currency Circulation

5. 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.



Other Financial Institutions

6. A review of major items in all ordinary, special and savings banks, shown in facing chart, indicates an upward trend during October.

7. The assets and liabilities of Deposit Funds Management Bureau, Bank of Japan and ordinary, special and savings banks are indicated by chart, page 202.

8. The segregation of these items into new and old accounts as of 30 September and 31 October follows:

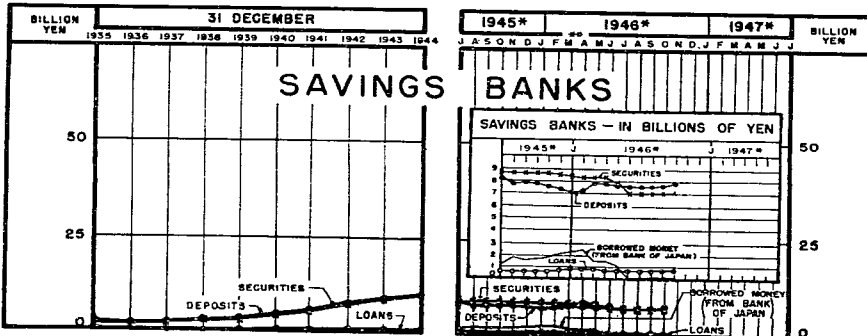
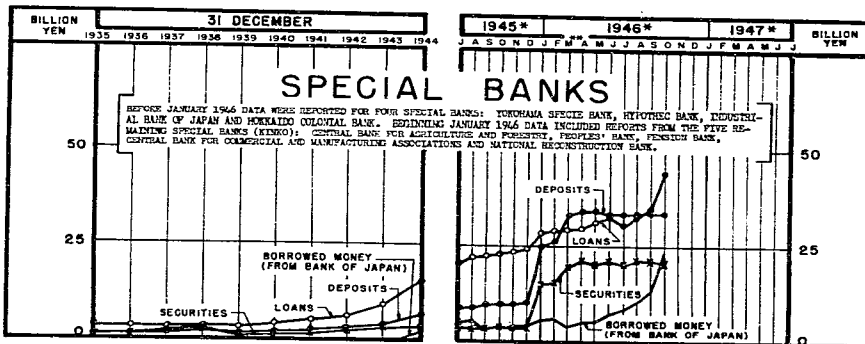
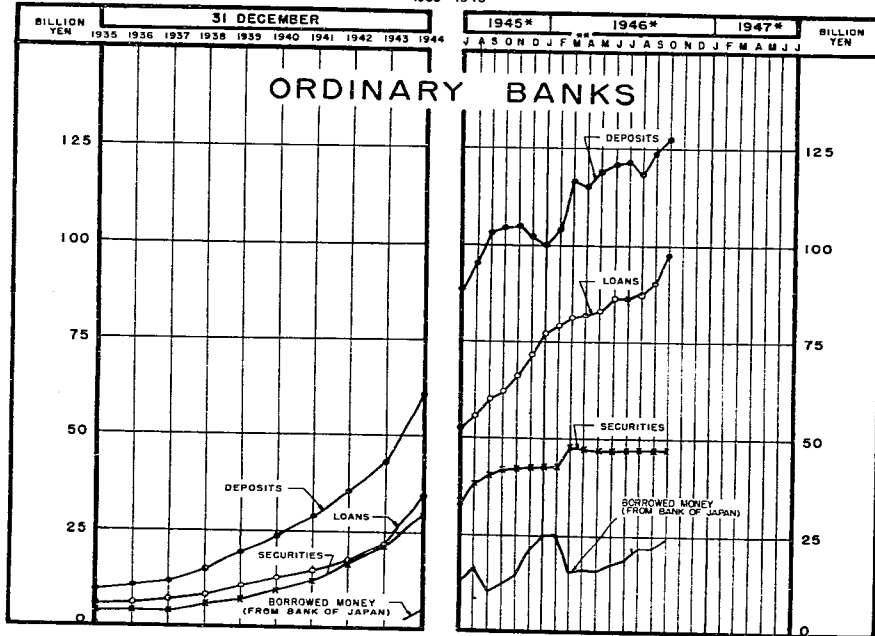
ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Account</u>		<u>Old Account</u>	
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Ordinary banks				
Deposits	75,505	80,305	48,687	47,239
Loans	11,313	14,650	80,305	79,089
Securities	42,383	42,101	5,303	5,265
Borrowing from Bank of Japan	22,113	24,920	0	0

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS

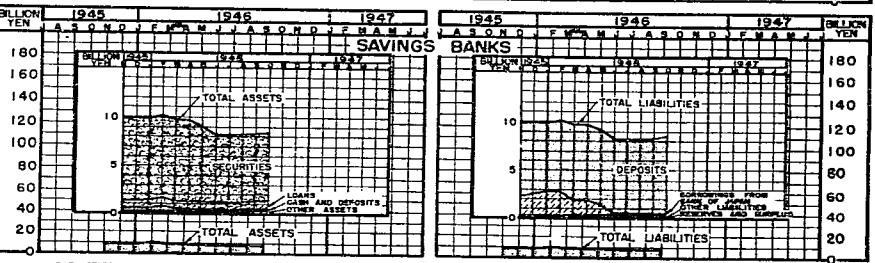
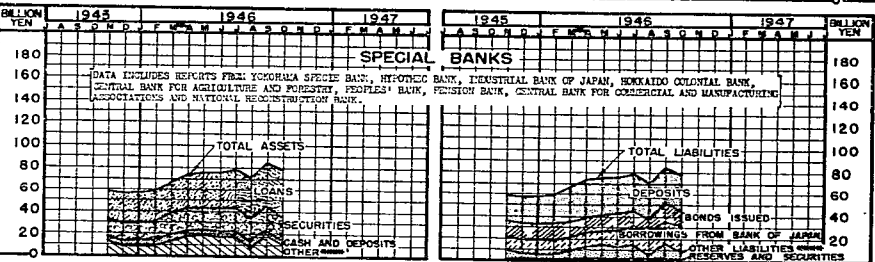
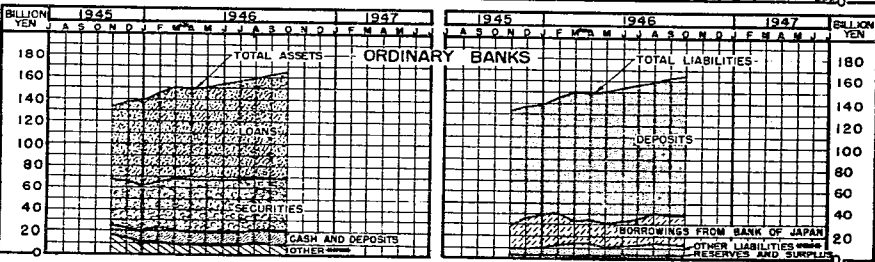
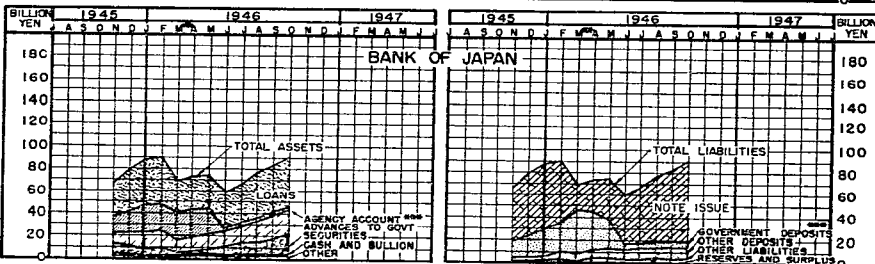
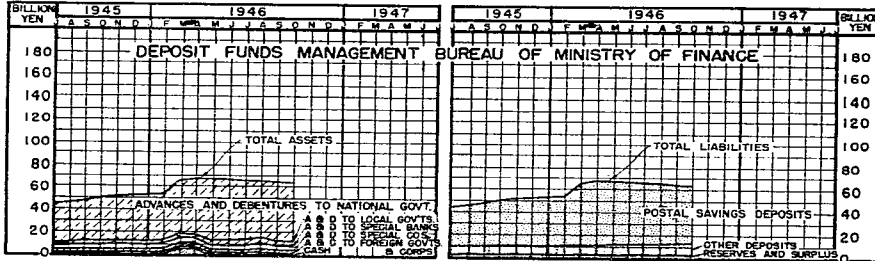
1935-1946



* 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.
 GHO · SCAP

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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 19,497 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 MARTIN'S OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND DO NOT ENTER INTO THE CURRENT POSITION OF THE BANK OF JAPAN.
 **** EXCLUDES BRANCH OFFICES ACCOUNTS WITH FOREIGN BRANCHES.
 SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.

	<u>New Account</u>		<u>Old Account</u>	
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Special banks				
Deposits	25,231	25,208	8,349	8,101
Loans	7,245	10,538	27,734	27,805
Securities	17,703	17,343	3,398	3,625
Borrowing from				
Bank of Japan	12,174	15,157	1,201	1,201
Savings banks				
Deposits	6,307	6,571	1,442	1,341
Loans	443	433	374	352
Securities	5,769	5,790	1,275	1,274
Borrowing from				
Bank of Japan	145	75	0	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Deposit Funds Management Bureau

9. Postal savings deposits including transfer savings, which had been declining since May, increased ¥ 187,000,000 during November and amounted to ¥ 50,262,000,000 on 30 November. This indicates a favorable beginning of the savings campaign initiated by the Japanese Government in November.

10. Holdings of government bonds amounted to ¥ 47,936,000,000 on 30 November, an increase of ¥ 943,000,000 during the month.

11. Advances to the Government were reduced ¥ 600,000,000 in November.

12. An increase of ¥ 72,000,000 in holdings of prefectural bonds and loans to local public organizations occurred in November.

13. The Deposit Bureau reports 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.

Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

14. The inaugural meeting of stockholders of the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., successor to Yokohama Specie Bank, was held on 16 December.

LIQUIDATION

15. The following institutions were closed and added to the list of closed institutions in liquidation under the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions as of the date indicated:

Fukushima Mining Company	18 November
A subsidiary of Nanyo Colonization Company, Ltd., and Oriental Development Company	
Nanyo Agricultural and Forestry Company	18 November
A subsidiary of Nanyo Colonization Company	
Sankyo Phosphate Company	18 November
A subsidiary of Nanyo Colonization Company and Taiwan Development Company	
Southern Enterprises Company	18 November
A subsidiary of Nanyo Colonization Company	
Manchuria Motor-Car Manufacturing Company	25 November
A subsidiary of Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company	

Supplementary Budget No. 1
Special Accounts
(yen)

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Food Control Special Account	4,424,605,285	9,367,461,469
Total	4,424,605,285	9,367,461,469

Supplementary Budget No. 2
Special Accounts
(yen)

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Printing Bureau	4,861,000	4,861,000
Monopoly Bureau	1,265,881,000	114,381,000
Deposit Bureau	-43,907,000 ^{a/}	39,983,000
School	0	54,923,000
Reclamation Fund	0	479,483,000
Government Railway	-1,320,000,000 ^{a/}	1,864,558,000
Post-office Insurance	0	22,664,000
Communications	<u>83,487,000</u>	<u>808,192,000</u>
Total	-9,678,000 ^{a/}	3,389,045,000
Grand total	4,414,927,285	12,756,506,469

Less:

Transfers between accounts	83,487,000	83,487,000
Transfer to General Account (Monopoly Bureau profits)	<u>1,151,500,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Net total	3,179,940,285	12,673,019,469
Net deficit		9,493,079,184

Means of financing deficit:

Borrowing		
Government Railway	3,184,558,000	
Communications	724,705,000	
Food Control	630,328,184	
Reclamation Fund	477,400,000	
Deposit Bureau	<u>83,890,000</u>	
Total borrowing		5,100,881,184
Subsidies from General Account		
Food Control	4,312,528,000	
School	54,923,000	
Reclamation Fund	<u>2,083,000</u>	
Total subsidies		4,369,534,000
Previous surplus, Post-office Insurance		<u>22,664,000</u>
Total		9,493,079,184

^{a/} Reduction of revenues estimated in previous budgets.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation and Revenue

16. No objection was offered to the Increased Income Tax Law which passed the Diet on 25 December. This bill is designed to produce an additional ¥ 4,000,000,000 in revenue from individuals for the current fiscal year ending 31 March 1947. It will be operative until the general revision of the individual income tax structure and the adoption of the "pay as you go" plan is accomplished.

National Budget

17. Three supplemental budgets for the general account were adopted by the Diet on 25 December.

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
First Supplemental	¥ 284,151,200	¥ 5,218,076,000	¥ 4,933,924,800
Second Supplemental	7,632,945,800	2,699,021,000	0
Third Supplemental	<u>0</u>	<u>9,300,000,000</u>	<u>9,300,000,000</u>
Total	7,917,097,000	17,217,097,000	9,300,000,000

The deficit of ¥ 4,933,924,800 incurred by the first supplemental budget is offset by a surplus of ¥ 4,933,924,800 in revenue from the second supplemental budget.

The chief expenditure items in these budgets were:

Public assistance	¥ 1,185,548,000
Wood subsidy	4,312,528,000
Special allowance to government employees	1,290,006,728
Election expenses	110,038,000
Demobilization expenses	274,964,000
Coal subsidy	848,369,000
Expenses incident to the termination of the war	9,300,000,000

18. A bond issue of ¥ 9,300,000,000 was authorized on 25 December to finance the appropriation for these budgets.

Special Accounts

19. Two supplemental budgets for special accounts were adopted by the Diet on 25 December. These are primarily to provide for increased food prices, increased labor and materials costs, and a special allowance to governmental employees.

National Debt

20. A summary of the national debt follows:

NATIONAL DEBT	
30 November	
(millions of yen)	
Government bonds, domestic	150,499
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	77,538
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Overdraft on Bank of Japan	5,300
Advances on account of costs of termination of war <u>a/</u>	9,707
Government special debt cer- tificates	14,090
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	2,842
Other loans	1,765
Rice bills and food certificates	140
Treasury bills	<u>11,000</u>
Total	240,063

a/ An overdraft at Bank of Japan resulting from payments to contractors, etc., for work performed for the Occupation Forces.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

21. National bonds issued during November amounted to ¥ 5,060,000,000.

Local Government Finance

22. SCAP offered no objection on 3 December to a proposal to finance farm management fund requirements temporarily by a National Government subsidy totaling ¥ 90,000,000 in order to meet the immediate financial needs of approximately 50,000 new settlers. Acceptance of this plan was subject to the following conditions: (1) the temporary plan is to be used as a basis for current expenditures only until a permanent financing program is approved by SCAP and the Diet; (2) co-ordination is to be effected with the land reform and land reclamation programs now in progress.

No objection was offered to the Government's request for consideration of two laws drafted to fulfill conditions outlined above. The basic law, the Special Account for the Land Development Financing Measure Law, which passed the Diet 25 December, sets up a special account and provides the legal foundation for making loans to farm managers.

The Land Development Financing Measure Law which passed the Diet 25 December establishes operating principles and procedures to be followed in carrying out the basic law. The permanent financing plan will assure that land made available by the land reform and land reclamation programs will be utilized immediately for production purposes and at the same time not place too great a financial burden on the new farm operators.

Imperial Household

23. On 24 November the Imperial Household was directed to arrange for the immediate distribution of the Old Court Nobles Fund, a historical trust established by Emperor Meiji for the support of indigent nobles. It was further directed that the amount allotted to each person be included among properties subject to the Capital Levy Tax.

24. No objection was offered to the new Imperial Household Economy Law which passed the Diet 24 December. This law, while permitting the Imperial Family to hold private properties, provides for a reasonable check to assure that public interests are not adversely affected. It further provides for allowances to possible successors to the Throne, in addition to the Privy Purse, and for expenditures required to maintain the imperial-use properties.

SECTION 12
PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control	1
Antitrust and Cartels	13
Reparations	22

PROPERTY CONTROL

Arrested Persons

1. SCAP received 18 additional inventory and property reports of suspected war criminals between 26 November and 25 December as well as three additions to previous reports. Reports have been received from 721 suspects thus far.

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

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Reported in December</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash	12,291,013	147,398	12,438,411
Land and buildings	14,140,065	80,240	14,220,305
Personal property	3,051,835	50,867	3,102,702
Insurance investment and bonds	39,686,081	50,543	39,736,624
Other	-	<u>2,080</u>	<u>2,080</u>
Total	69,168,994	331,128	69,500,122

Claims

2. Between 26 November and 25 December four claims totaling \$ 146,550.00 were received.

The claimants were one American, one Chinese, one Lithuanian and one of Swiss citizenship.

Patents

3. The Japanese Government has reported the following disposition of patents during the war.

PATENTS

United Nations	Registered 7 Dec 41	Canceled			Applications Disapproved
		Nonpay- ment of Fee	By Law a/	Expired	
Australia	10	8	1	1	1
Belgium	18	12	3	0	7
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	23	3	15	4	0
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	41	15	0	4	0
Denmark	57	14	0	3	0
France	273	137	5	18	0
Great Britain	523	241	208 b/	19	76
Haiti	0	0	0	0	1
Luxembourg	7	3	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	118	38	65	1	39
Norway	30	14	0	4	0
Poland	7	5	0	0	0
United States	1,950	638	1,165 c/	59	373
Yugoslavia	3	2	0	0	0
<u>Other Nations</u>					
Italy	2	2	0	0	0
Switzerland	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	3,066	1,133	1,462	113	498

a/ Wartime Law of Industrial Property.

b/ Includes two transferred by court judgment to Japanese firms during the war.

c/ Includes 144 transferred by court judgment to Japanese firms during the war.

American Patent Account

Deposits credited 7 December 1941	¥ 4,277,237.20
Later deposits	<u>2,161,265.35</u>
Total funds payable	¥ 6,438,502.55
Total funds in the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., formerly Yokohama Specie Bank	<u>4,620,769.35</u>
Loss due to reductions and exemptions	¥ 1,817,733.20

Trademarks, Utility Models and Designs

4. Reports received by SCAP indicate the following registry of trademarks, utility models and designs.

TRADEMARKS, UTILITY MODELS AND DESIGNS

<u>United Nations</u>	<u>Registered</u> <u>7 December 1941</u>			<u>Applications</u> <u>Disapproved</u>	
	<u>Trade-</u> <u>marks</u>	<u>Utility</u> <u>Models</u>	<u>Designs</u>	<u>Trade-</u> <u>marks</u>	<u>Utility</u> <u>Models</u>
Australia	5	0	0	0	0
Belgium	6	0	0	0	0
Canada	15	0	0	0	0
China	2	0	25	0	0
Cuba	2	1	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	3	0	-	0	0
Denmark	2	0	0	0	0
France	235	0	2	0	0
Great Britain	863	17	25	11	3
India	10	0	1	0	0
Luxembourg	2	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	23	2	4	0	0
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0
Norway	9	0	0	0	0
Syria	11	0	0	0	0
United States	1,135	89	17	31	7
<u>Other Nations</u>					
Italy	0	0	1	0	0
Switzerland	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	2,327	109	77	42	10

Property Released

5. Certain properties taken into custody have been released for special reasons indicated:

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Restitution to Royal Scots Regiment		
Kettledrum	1	Cultural
Released to U. S. Army for resale as souvenirs		
Gold	1,464 grams	\$ 1,647.00
Silver	356,607 grams	\$ 8,138.00

Precious Metals

6. On 10 December SCAP authorized the release of certain precious metals during the fourth quarter of 1946, primarily to meet minimum domestic needs.

ALLOCATIONS OF PRECIOUS METALS
(grams)

	<u>Requested</u>	<u>Allocated</u>
Gold	665,637	384,838
Silver	19,419,710	7,489,282
Platinum	58,367	39,855
Palladium	7,625	4,825
Rhodium	917	673
Iridium	201	26
Iridosmine	2,303	1,550

7. The following data on metals associated with platinum in the custody of the Japanese had been received by 25 December:

PRECIOUS METALS HELD BY JAPANESE
(grams)

	<u>Government, Na- tional and Local</u>	<u>Financial Insti- tutions and Juridical Persons</u>	<u>Privately Owned</u>	<u>Total</u>
Palladium	1,907.0	524.0	0	2,431.0
Rhodium	0.2	572.0	0	572.2
Iridium	181.1	706.0	0	887.1
Ruthenium	0	4.0	0	4.0
Iridosmine	61.0	1,140.0	187.0	1,388.0
Osmium	<u>0</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>27.0</u>
Total	2,149.3	2,973.0	187.0	5,309.3

SCAP Custody Accounts

8. Proceeds from the sale of the following items in SCAP custody to the Army Post Exchanges have been deposited in the SCAP dollar custody account with the National City Bank of New York, Tokyo Branch.

<u>Sale Period</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Total</u>
15 Jan - 25 Oct	\$ 30,940.52	\$ 123,029.95	\$ 153,970.47
26 Oct - 25 Nov	<u>1,929.74</u>	<u>3,510.65</u>	<u>5,440.39</u>
Balance 26 Nov	\$ 32,870.26	\$ 126,540.60	\$ 159,410.86

9. The following changes occurred in the SCAP yen custody account between 26 November and 25 December:

Balance 25 November	¥ 104,579,673.19
Collections during December	
Japanese yen received in exchange for Bank of Chosen notes given Koreans at seaports when repatriated	4,174,390.00
Balance due German firms collected from Japanese firms for safekeeping	43,614.91
Confiscated from members of Philippine Puppet Government	<u>50,983.25</u>
Total	¥ 4,268,988.16
Balance 25 December	¥ 108,848,661.35

Repatriation

10. By 30 November approximately 5,037,000 Japanese had been repatriated from all areas. Reports have been submitted from the various centers covering currencies, securities and evidence of wealth seized in accordance with SCAP directives regulating the disposition of repatriates' property. Since these do not follow a consistent pattern an overall tabulation is not possible at the present time.

11. The report of the Fukuoka Branch, Bank of Japan, listing the exchanged and seized currencies, securities and evidences of wealth from approximately 1,300,000 repatriates processed through the port of Hakata up to 30 November is representative of the action taken at all centers.

VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY OF JAPANESE REPATRIATES ^{a/}
(yen)

<u>Repatriates to Japan</u>	<u>Exchanged</u>	<u>Seized</u>
Argentine pesos	0	39,993
Bank of Chosen notes	15,028,929	206,159
Bank of England notes	16	0
Bank of Japan notes	97,575,618	5,480,066
Bank of Japan notes (new)	0	340
Bank of Mongolia notes	510	5,092
Bank of Taiwan notes	1,733,657	599
Central Bank of Manchua notes	160,202,581	4,398,920
Chinese Central Reserve Bank notes	718,392	448,582
Chinese Federal Reserve Bank notes	866,367	103,544
Chinese dollars (yuan)	430,616	89,550
Indo-Chinese piasters	3	0
Military notes	205,070	51,745
Military notes, Southern China	0	710
Northeast Bank notes	0	2,092
Russian rubles	13,949	7,700
Shanghai trade dollars	1,160	0
Siamese bahts	90	0
Southern Development Bank notes	2,207,575	445,592
U. S. dollars	150	27,795
Receipt of money ^{b/}	<u>312,931,416</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	591,916,109	11,308,479
 <u>Repatriates to Korea</u>		
Bank of Chosen notes	14,025,850	259,331
Bank of Japan notes	22,249,810	1,588,745
Central Bank of Manchua notes	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total	36,275,660	1,849,076
 <u>Repatriates to Formosa</u>		
Bank of Japan notes	0	29,295
 <u>Repatriates to China</u>		
Bank of Japan notes	0	1,921,735

^{a/} Covers currencies, securities and evidences of wealth including Japanese National Government bonds, stock certificates in various Japanese external assets, debentures of all kinds, certificates of deposit and checks of various types.

^{b/} Receipts given in various countries by Japanese consulates for money turned in by Japanese nationals prior to departure.

Foreign Exchange and External Assets

12. Tabulation of reports of Japanese external assets has continued with coding completed on 195,686 individual reports of public and private assets of approximately 300,000 reports submitted in response to a SCAP directive of 6 October.

Data on acquisition costs of major Japanese institutions have been assembled by year of acquisition as reported in Japanese

yen. Fifty thousand reports listing the personal foreign holdings of Japanese individuals have been tabulated by geographic area and by type of currency in which values were reported.

Investigation of the extent of external assets excluded from the individual reports has continued in order to determine estimates of total assets.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

13. A SCAP directive of 2 December placed the Japan Precision Industry Company, Ltd. under surveillance. The company which is capitalized at ¥ 70,000,000 is controlled by Yasuda interests through security ownership and long term loans.

The Japan Precision Industry Company was the second largest producer of bearings at the end of 1945.

14. A SCAP directive of 16 December removed the Japan Wool Industrial Company, Ltd. from the Schedule of Restricted Concerns. Investigation revealed that the Company was controlled by the Japan Woolen Import Association and the Japan Wool Industry Association, making it a control company subject to the SCAP directive of 11 December which ordered the Japanese Government to dissolve all control companies.

15. No objection was offered to applications of the following concerns on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns to borrow funds for reconstruction and rehabilitation of industries needed in Japanese economy:

Toyo High Pressure Industry Company, Ltd., ¥ 186,295,000 to complete reconstruction of its Hokkaido factory and repair its Omuta and Hikoshima fertilizer factories. This construction will increase this company's production capacity of ammonium sulfate from 70,000 to 278,000 metric tons per year.

Mitsui Steamship Company, Ltd., ¥ 18,000,000 for construction of a vessel of 2,000 gross tons to be used in coastwise trade.

Yamashita Steamship Company, Ltd., ¥ 5,500,000 for salvage and repair of a vessel of 2,000 gross tons to be used in coastwise trade.

Japan Sea Products Company, Ltd., ¥ 16,600,000 for construction of six new seine boats, to expand its fishing fleet.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

16. On 3 December the Holding Company Liquidation Commission added the following 20 companies to the list of holding companies designated for liquidation:

Mitsui Mining Industry Company, Ltd.
Hokkaido Coal-Mine and Steamship Company, Ltd.
Mitsui Chemical Industry Company, Ltd.
Mitsui Trading Company, Ltd.
Mitsui Shipping Company, Ltd.
Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, Ltd.
Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd.
Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
Mitsubishi Chemical Industry Company, Ltd.

Mitsubishi Trading Company, Ltd.
Fuso Metal Industries Company, Ltd.
Nippon Electric Company, Ltd.
Nisshin Chemical Company, Ltd.
Sumitomo Electric Industries Company, Ltd.
Seika Mining Company, Ltd.
Nippon Steel Pipe Company, Ltd.
Furukawa Electrical Industrial Company, Ltd.
Japan Mining Company, Ltd.
Asano Trading Company, Ltd.
Naigai Trading Company, Ltd.

These companies, which were on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns, were closely associated, as subsidiaries or affiliates, with holding companies previously designated for liquidation. The companies listed are in themselves holding companies as well as operating companies and are now subject to dissolution under the jurisdiction of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission in the same manner as the holding companies previously designated for dissolution.

Control Associations

17. A SCAP directive of 14 December offered no objection to the dissolution of the Dental Materials Control Company, Ltd., and to the release of controls over the distribution of all dental materials except gold, silver and platinum. The latter will be distributed in accordance with other SCAP directives; all other dental materials will be sold on the free market.

The Dental Materials Control Company, Ltd. is a private joint stock company organized under the Control Company Ordinance and the National Mobilization Act, and was designated as the sole agency to handle and control the distribution of dental materials in Japan.

18. No objection was offered to the Japanese Government's Economic Stabilization Board's Regulation No. 2, promulgated on 30 November which establishes an adjustment procedure for stocks of scarce materials such as coal, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, critical chemicals, lumber, paper, cement and textile products. The regulation provides:

- (1) The companies affected will make a report to the respective ministries of any excess quantity of scarce materials.
- (2) Transfer of reported stocks will be made only to companies holding authorized allocation certificates or to an especially established governmental agency.
- (3) Companies possessing excessive stocks must offer them for sale. The ministries will notify holders of allocation certificates of the location of scarce materials.
- (4) The ministries are required to submit reports to the Economic Stabilization Board.

This regulation is expected to place on the open market considerable quantities of hoarded scarce materials previously unobtainable.

19. The Economic Stabilization Board promulgated on 16 December Regulation No. 3 empowering the Industrial Recovery Corporation

(Sangyo Fukko Eidan) to serve as a purchasing agency to buy up construction materials which are in abnormally short supply and to requisition hoarded production materials. The Industrial Recovery Corporation will function under the supervision of the Economic Stabilization Board.

20. The Economic Stabilization Board promulgated on 26 December Regulation No. 4 designed to restrict nonessential construction of buildings; repairing, converting or altering the purpose of designated utility equipment, electric motors and transformers, casting equipment and machine tools; and to appropriate materials so they will be used most advantageously. The ministries are required to issue regulations providing that applications for construction of buildings of more than 50 square meters, alteration, installation, conversion or repair of designated equipment, and borrowing and sale outside the normal course of business, be submitted to them for approval. Aggrieved parties may appeal to the Economic Stabilization Board for settlement.

21. SCAP on 11 December directed the Japanese Government to withdraw from industry the powers of distribution control thus eliminating the control of distribution by private agencies, and establishing necessary controls where adequate distribution cannot be carried out through normal channels. These distribution functions will be exercised through a Government Distribution Corporation whose officers and employees are neither stockholders nor employees of any of the companies under the Corporation's jurisdiction.

REPARATIONS

Conversion Permits

22. On 22 November SCAP directed that conversion or reconversion permits are required only for plants designated for reparations. Such controls for all nonreparations plants were abolished except that fertilizer plant controls continue in accordance with previous directives.

Submission of information showing the extent of proposed conversions of reparations plants is now required. No applications will be approved if nonreparations facilities are available.

Reparations Catalogs

23. A catalog covering 25,000 machine tools to be made available for claim, showing number of tools according to type, condition, size, age and country of manufacture, was completed. Only "Grade 1" and "Grade 2" tools (those in good condition or in economically repairable condition) are included in this tabulation.

24. An interim catalog covering 12 of the 20 designated thermal power plants was completed. Only those plants were included which are certain to be made available to claimant nations. Much of the information shown is revised data covered in the Preliminary Catalog of July although equipment data and condition of plants are stated in greater detail. Plants in general are in good condition and range in size from 10,000 to 178,500 kilowatts.

Changes in Plant Listings

25. Listings of designated plants were changed as indicated

below by a series of annexes to SCAP custody directives.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	
	<u>Deleted</u>	<u>Added</u>
Shipbuilding	1	1
Precision bearing	1	0
Privately-owned munitions	3	3
Aircraft	3	4
Synthetic rubber	1	0

Plant Removal Limitations

26. Inspections of the various alumina and aluminum plants indicate that only about 30 percent of the equipment (estimated in value terms, excluding land and buildings) is physically transferrable.

Methods of Evaluation

27. SCAP approved evaluation studies of two special Japanese Government committees for one machine tool plant and one thermal power plant.

Establishment of Reparations Division in Central Liaison Office

28. A Reparations Division of the Central Liaison Office has been established which includes three sections: General Affairs, Execution of Reparations and Transportation. Chiefs of the Division and of the Sections are also members of the Economic Stabilization Board. Personnel are drawn mainly from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Transportation.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 15

December 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare.	221
Section 2. Education and Media of Expression.	239

SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Welfare.	1
Hospital Administration	13
Veterinary Affairs.	16
Dental Affairs.	20
Nursing Affairs	22
Supply.	25
Preventive Medicine	40
Nutrition	50
Vital Statistics.	51

PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Assistance

1. Relief grants in November totaled ¥ 115,222,049 compared with ¥ 120,410,112 in October. Grants in kind decreased from ¥ 16,585,715 in October to ¥ 15,686,530. Individuals receiving aid in November numbered 2,658,769, of whom 80,885 were in institutions.

2. The Japanese Government augmented the Daily Life Security Law by authorizing a 50 percent increase in cash relief allowances. The new daily allowances which apply to needy persons in and out of institutions are as follows:

CASH RELIEF ALLOWANCES
(yen/day)

	<u>Number of Persons in Family</u>					<u>Each Addi- tional Person</u>
	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three</u>	<u>Four</u>	<u>Five</u>	
Largest cities	5.40	9.20	11.40	13.50	15.20	1.70
Intermediate cities	4.90	8.20	10.00	11.90	13.50	1.60
Towns and villages	4.20	7.20	8.90	10.30	11.90	1.50

Increases up to 10 percent can be authorized by governors and up to six percent by chiefs of cities, towns and villages. Higher increases require authorization from the Ministry of Welfare. In determining the allowances family income, except for small amounts, is to be deducted.

3. On 10 December the Ministry of Welfare was authorized to distribute remaining Japanese Army and Navy supplies of

approximately 2,873,700 kilograms of biscuits and 11,539,500 kilograms of canned foods. The amount distributed to each prefecture was specified on the basis of current estimates of total needy persons and amounts previously distributed.

Exception was made in the case of 5,000,000 kilograms of canned protein foods which are to be used specifically in the projected school lunch program.

4. The supplementary ration afforded United Nations nationals, neutral nations nationals and stateless persons has been supplied by the Japanese Government without materially affecting the over-all ration situation in Japan.

5. The initial shipment of approximately 350 tons of relief items arrived from the United States on 30 November and is being delivered by the Japanese Government under the supervision of the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia according to the priorities set up by their Central Committee. Distribution was 75 percent complete on 31 December:

ALLOCATION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

<u>Area</u>	<u>(tons)</u>
Tokyo	122.5
Yokohama	28
Nagoya	28
Kyoto	21
Osaka	63
Kobe	21
Hiroshima	8.75
Nagasaki	8.75
Others	49

Disaster Relief

6. A severe earthquake and tidal wave occurred on 21 December in the Shikoku area. The most severe damage was suffered in Kochi and Wakayama Prefectures where the tidal wave struck.

There were no casualties among the Occupation Forces. The Japanese suffered 1,289 killed or missing and 2,364 injured. A total of 13,083 houses and buildings were destroyed and 23,374 partially destroyed, leaving thousands homeless and in need of relief.

7. Release of U. S. stocks of medical supplies held in emergency reserve for civilian use was authorized in the areas affected by the earthquake. Ten basic units (each sufficient to care for 100,000 persons for one month) consisting of drugs, surgical dressings, instruments and accessories were shipped to Shikoku and six to Wakayama Prefectures.

With the approval of SCAP the Ministry of Welfare released all reserve Japanese stocks of food and clothing in the stricken areas.

Japanese Red Cross

8. The Japanese Red Cross has appointed a member of its nursing staff to work with the American Red Cross consultant on nursing affairs in the development of varied nursing programs.

This step indicates recognition of the need for participation by a professionally qualified nurse in planning and co-ordinating nursing services as they relate to medical and hospital programs, and in the development of high standards of nursing education within the organization.

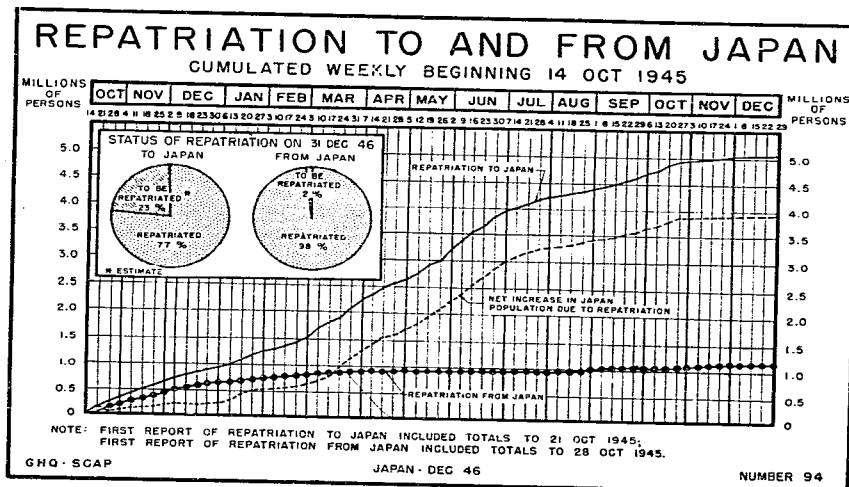
Social Security

9. Japanese nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces are temporary employees of the Japanese Government, and as such are entitled to all the benefits of the Employees' Relief Ordinance enacted in 1918, which provides for medical care, hospitalization, disability and death insurance for casual or temporary government employees.

While the Ordinance is not considered a suitable long-range social insurance, the benefits having a maximum limit of three years, it does meet the immediate conditions.

Repatriation

10. Japanese repatriated during 2 to 31 December numbered 98,022 while 20,889 persons were evacuated from Japan. On 31 December there were 5,117,533 Japanese repatriated while 1,152,766 persons returned to their homeland from Japan.



11. The arrival of four ships in Sasebo from North Korea during the week of 15 December completed the removal of approximately 25,000 Japanese repatriates from Soviet areas under the provisions of an interim agreement between SCAP and the Soviet Government signed on 26 November. A total of 12 SCAJAP ships were used to transport these repatriates to Sasebo, Maizuru and Hakodate.

The repatriates were given physical examinations, sprayed with DDT and issued new clothing from Japanese Army surplus stocks. Former servicemen were given railroad fare home by the Japanese Government.

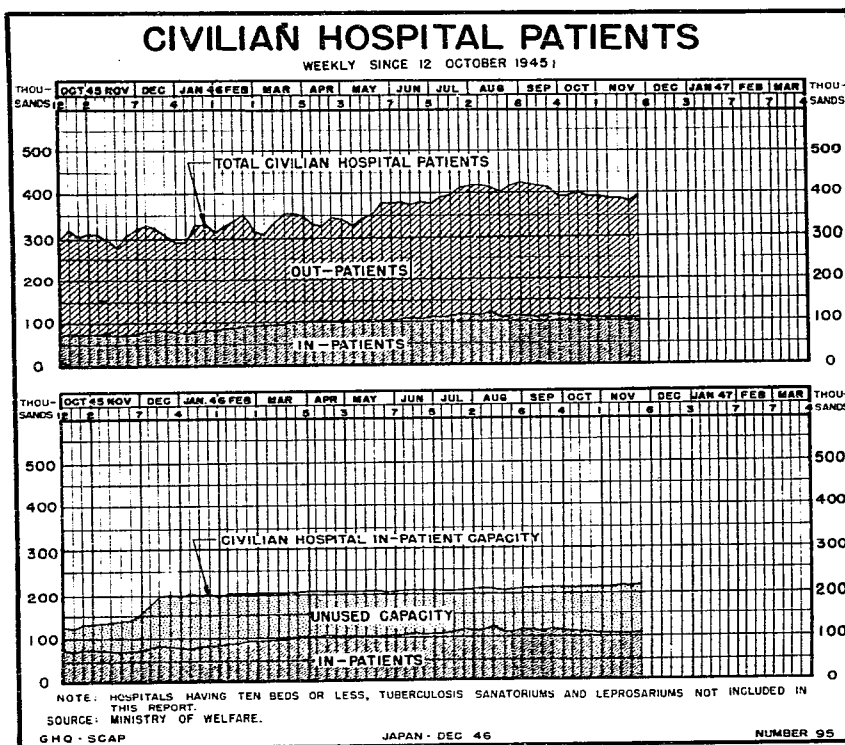
12. An agreement for a comprehensive repatriation program for the return of Japanese nationals from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, and of Korean nationals in Japan to their homes

north of the 38th parallel, was signed by SCAP and the Soviet representative in Tokyo on 19 December.

Japanese prisoners of war and other Japanese nationals who desire repatriation will be returned to Japan at the rate of 50,000 persons per month. 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. SCAP agreed to accept all responsibility incident to the return of the repatriates to their homes from the time of embarkation.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

13. On 29 November there were 3,900 hospitals with a total capacity of 218,014 beds of which 107,847 were occupied. Persons receiving out-patient treatment during this period numbered 285,021.



14. The first national examinations for medical licensure were held on 29 and 30 November at Nippon University. Two hundred sixty-two doctors who have had an abbreviated medical course and six months' internship were allowed to qualify for license by special permission of the Medical Educational Council.

15. The Ministry of Welfare was directed to establish medical examiner offices in the principal cities. The purpose is to supply facilities to perform an autopsy on persons who have died under unusual circumstances or where cause of death is unknown.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

16. Slaughter houses, milk plants and dairy farms in Shizuoka and Kanagawa Prefectures were surveyed. Post-mortem procedure, sanitation of equipment, disposal of waste products and pasteurization of milk were found to be faulty.

17. The proper procedure for conducting milk and meat inspections was demonstrated to all prefectural veterinarians at a meeting held in Shizuoka City in an effort to create uniformity of methods and improve sanitation.

18. During October the number of farm animals slaughtered increased 20 percent over the previous month while the condemned post-mortem rates remained relatively constant.

MEAT INSPECTION
October

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	28,970	775	313	4,634	7,348
Condemned ante mortem	-	-	-	-	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	15
Partial	320	13	0	14	356
Viscera	5,326	44	0	1,493	933

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION
October

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,102
Samples examined	8,605
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	699
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,119
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	365
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	487

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	38
Samples examined	60
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

19. The incidence of Texas fever, swine plague, equine infectious anemia and fowl cholera increased during November while trichomoniasis and chick pullorum decreased considerably.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Anthrax	2	2
Blackleg	0	1
Brucellosis	20	3
Trichomoniasis	132	47
Texas fever	23	69
Swine plague	2	24
Rabies	6	3
Equine scabies	0	1
Strangles	189	199
Equine infectious abortion	0	4
Equine infectious anemia	32	78
Chick pullorum	23,945	5,994
Fowl cholera	0	284

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Rehabilitation

20. Six dentists were re-established in practice during the month. Difficulty is being experienced in acquiring office space and equipment.

21. A meeting of the faculties from the prosthetic departments of all dental schools was held during December in Tokyo to discuss new teaching methods and techniques.

NURSING AFFAIRS

22. The Model Demonstration School of Nursing which was established in the Central Red Cross Hospital on 1 June was recognized in December as a College of Nursing, with the effective date retroactive to 29 June.

23. The second three-month refresher course for graduate nurses was completed on 19 December. Fifty nurses received certificates.

24. A directors' meeting of the Japanese Nurses Association was held on 20 December in Tokyo to prepare organizational plans and a budget for the Association and to plan the program for the conference scheduled for April 1947.

SUPPLY

Penicillin

25. The Japan Penicillin Manufacturers' Association and the Japan Penicillin Research Association were organized for a long-range penicillin production program.

Government-sponsored penicillin research programs and laboratories have been established, including microbiological and

extraction laboratories. The Tokyo Imperial University was designated as a site for the construction of a central pilot plant.

A government-controlled testing laboratory to insure the quality of each lot of the finished product from each manufacturer is operating at the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University.

Latest American scientific literature on penicillin has been made available and procurement and allocation programs for certain critical raw materials such as phenyl acetic acid, lactose and amyl acetate have been set up.

26. At first consisting mainly of pharmaceutical and patent medicine companies, the Manufacturers' Association has been expanded to include several heavy industries whose equipment, technical and engineering personnel and capital are considered satisfactory for the production of this drug. The following 22 companies are presently in small scale production, with about a dozen more contemplating production.

Okazaki Factory, Banyu Medicine Manufacturing Company, Ltd., a/
Okazaki City, Aichi Prefecture.
Daiba Factory, Morinaga Medicine Manufacturing Company, Ltd.,
Tagata-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture.
Tamagawa Factory, Wakamoto Manufacturing Company, Ltd.,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
Urawa Factory, Yashima Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., a/
Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture.
Odawara Factory, Shinnihon-Kogyo Company, Ltd.,
Odawara City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Kawasaki Factory, Meiji Sangyo Company, Ltd., a/
Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Aichi Factory, Sangyo-Yushi Company, Ltd.,
Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture.
Kakeda Factory, Lion Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd.,
Date-gun, Fukushima Prefecture.
Tsurumi Factory, Teikokuha-Hogei-Kagaku Company, Ltd., a/
Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Meguro Factory, Mitsui Kagaku Company, Ltd.,
Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
Ayabe Factory, Gunze Kogyo Company, Ltd.,
Kajika-gun, Kyoto Prefecture.
Ogikubo Factory, Tamagawa Kagaku Kenkyusho,
Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
Kumagaya Factory, Osawa Milk Industrial Company, Ltd., a/
Kumagaya City, Saitama Prefecture.
Nankai Factory, Wakodo Company, Ltd.,
Awa-gun, Chiba Prefecture.
Sapporo Factory, Hokkaido Konokosha Company, Ltd., a/
Sapporo City, Hokkaido Prefecture.
Shimura Factory, The Riken Alimentary Medicine Company, Ltd., a/
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
Niigata Factory, Shinagawa Electric Company, Ltd.,
Nakakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.
Osaka Factory, Meiji Milk Dairy Manufacturing Company, Ltd., a/
Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City.
Yamashina Factory, Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., a/
Higashi-ku, Kyoto City.
Itabashi Factory, Nihon Kako Company, Ltd., a/
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
Nagano Factory, Nakajima Kagaku Kogyo Company, Ltd.,
Sarashina-gun, Nagano Prefecture.

Chichibu Factory, Kowa Ikagaku Kenkyusho,
Chichibu-gun, Saitama Prefecture.

a/ Producing penicillin and other products.

27. Production of penicillin at present is a negligible part of requirements and is made wholly by the bottle process. Its distribution is government-controlled and release is made through responsible medical clinics.

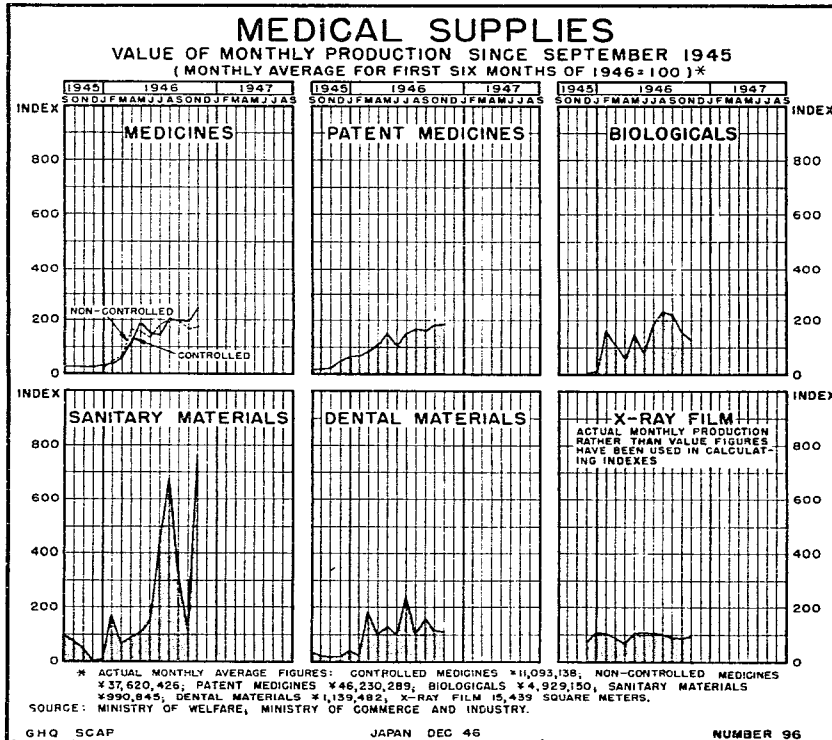
Medicine Production

28. Production of medicines increased to ¥ 194,336,855 in over-all volume in November. The production of controlled medicines, noncontrolled medicines and sanitary materials increased sizably over the past three months.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

November
(yen)

Controlled medicines	27,607,081
Noncontrolled medicines	65,554,069
Patent medicines	85,966,634
Sanitary materials	7,562,652
Dental materials	1,296,457
Biologicals	6,349,962.



29. The December production of sulfamine products was 11,745 kilograms, approximately 75 percent over average monthly production during the past eight months.

30. The production of antipyretics was 18,598 kilograms during November as compared with 5,785 in October.

31. The total production of the principal vaccines during October and November was as follows:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cholera	cc	845,450	3,600
Plague	cc	-	38,400
Typhus	cc	104,650	150,970
Triple typhoid	cc	497,325	4,750
Smallpox	dose	1,290,000	1,410,000
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	246,730	124,000
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	7,171,653	567,780
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)	cc	-	1,434,840

32. Typhus vaccine production was increased substantially during December and emphasis is being placed on additional production of the vaccine to make Japan self-sufficient for all biologicals as soon as possible.

33. Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment showed continued progress.

34. Production of hydrogen cyanide for fumigation of Japanese ships was initiated in December. Manufacturers of the product have been selected and plans have been set up for the production of approximately 13 tons during 1947. Necessary gas masks will be produced concurrently.

Narcotics

35. The narcotic control system as established in Japan has been made the subject of favorable comment by the Permanent Central Opium Board and the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

36. In October 10 registrants, including eight doctors, and 56 nonregistrants were arrested for violating narcotic laws. Five registrants and 35 nonregistrants were convicted and received sentences ranging from ¥ 1,000 fine to four years' penal servitude.

37. A former Japanese naval officer was sentenced to three years at hard labor by the Tokyo Provost Court on 4 December for illegally disposing of three tons of crude opium from the Monopoly Bureau in Korea during the surrender period. Eight other Japanese have been convicted and sentenced in this case.

38. A total of 127 kilograms of Dover's powder, 25 kilograms of morphine hydrochloride, 3 kilograms of codeine phosphate and large quantities of other medicinal narcotics formerly belonging to the Dojinkai, a dissolved organization, and the Osaka Medicine Distribution Company were transferred to registered central wholesalers during the month.

39. Former Japanese military medicinal narcotic stocks are being cleaned and repackaged by SCAP-approved registered firms. This process will make a large quantity of narcotics available for release to central wholesalers' stocks when necessary. All damaged narcotics from such stocks held in Tokyo were destroyed by Tokyo prefectural and Japanese Government narcotic officials as directed by SCAP.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Smallpox

40. The incidence of smallpox in November was 0.9 per 100,000 per annum or approximately 64 percent of that for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Typhus Fever

41. Incidence of typhus fever for November was 2.1 per 100,000 per annum, a slight increase since October.

42. There is considerable evidence that the majority of typhus cases being reported at present are murine rather than epidemic louse-borne typhus. Clinical and laboratory investigations are in progress.

Diphtheria

43. There was no significant change in the incidence of diphtheria in November. This is in sharp contrast to the experience of the six preceding years in which the highest incidence occurred during November. The rate was 78.6 per 100,000 per annum as compared with approximately 186 per 100,000 per annum during November 1945.

Dysentery

44. Dysentery cases dropped from 260 per 100,000 per annum in October to 73.4 per 100,000 in November. A seasonal decline in the incidence of dysentery is expected but the drop has been more rapid during the present period than during 1945. The rate of 73.4 is contrasted with a rate of approximately 109.3 per 100,000 per annum for November 1945.

Typhoid Fever

45. There was a marked decrease in the incidence of typhoid fever in November compared with the November 1945 rate. The decline was from 126.7 to 45 per 100,000 per annum.

46. The facing charts give monthly communicable disease rates from January to November and maps, pages 232 and 233, show the rate by prefecture for November. Charts, page 234, compare communicable disease trends from 1940 to 1946.

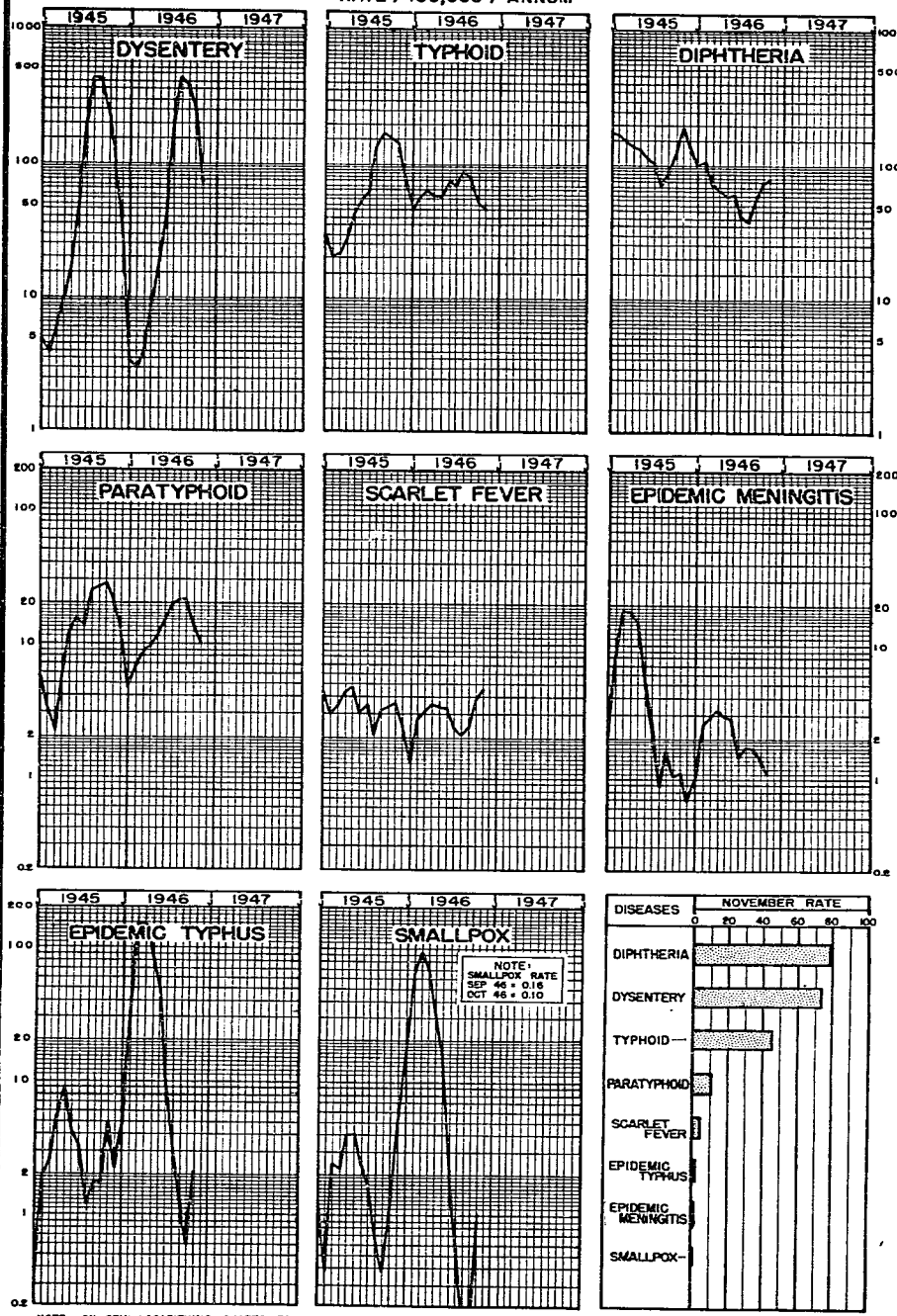
Venereal Disease

47. A three-day school for Japanese prefectural venereal disease control officers was held in December in which they were informed of the basic public health principles and modern treatment regimes and were given a demonstration of proper methods of clinical examination. Reorientation of the work in order to establish facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of the general population was also stressed.

48. Lectures followed by discussion and a motion picture were given during the month to representatives of the women members of the Diet, agricultural and labor unions, schools and women's clubs in Tokyo. The level of discussion indicated enthusiasm, interest and appreciation of the need for good public health facilities.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

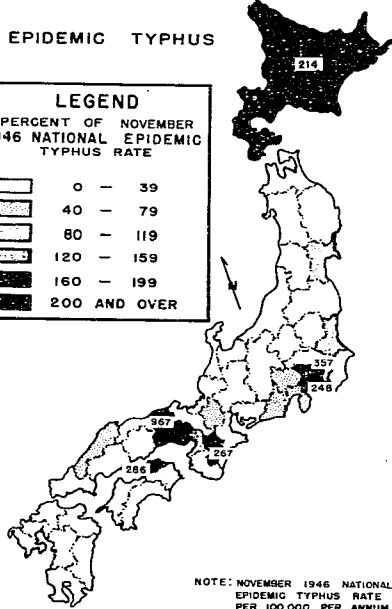
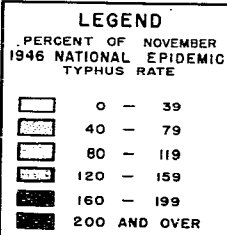


NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

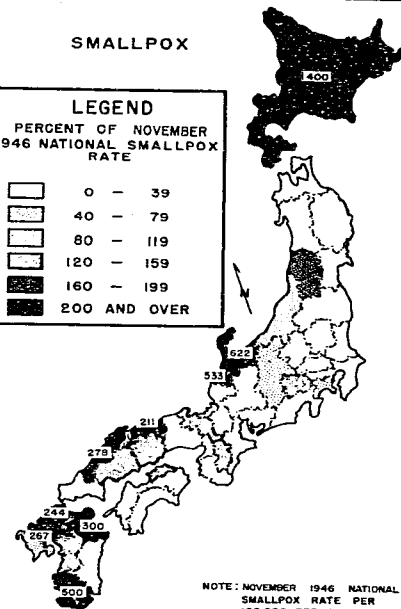
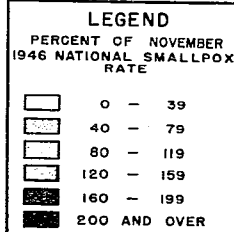
BY PREFECTURES NOVEMBER 1946

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



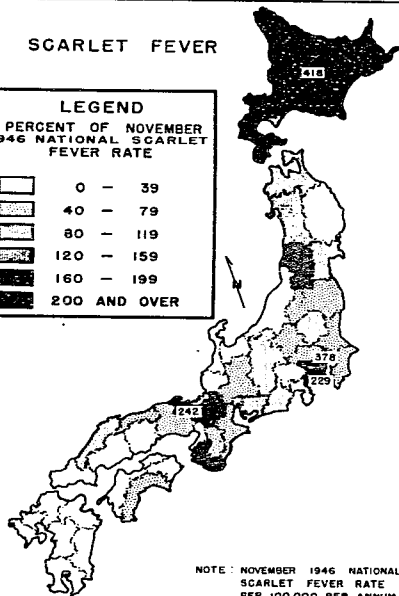
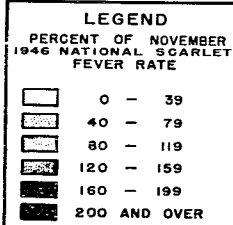
NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 2.1.

SMALLPOX



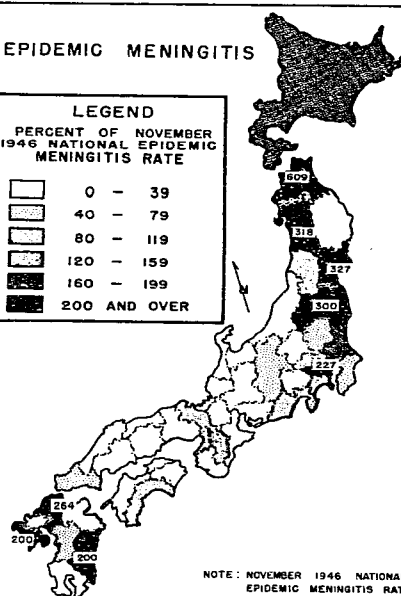
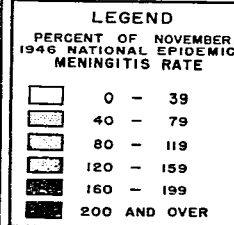
NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 0.9

SCARLET FEVER



NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 4.5.

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS



NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 1.1.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

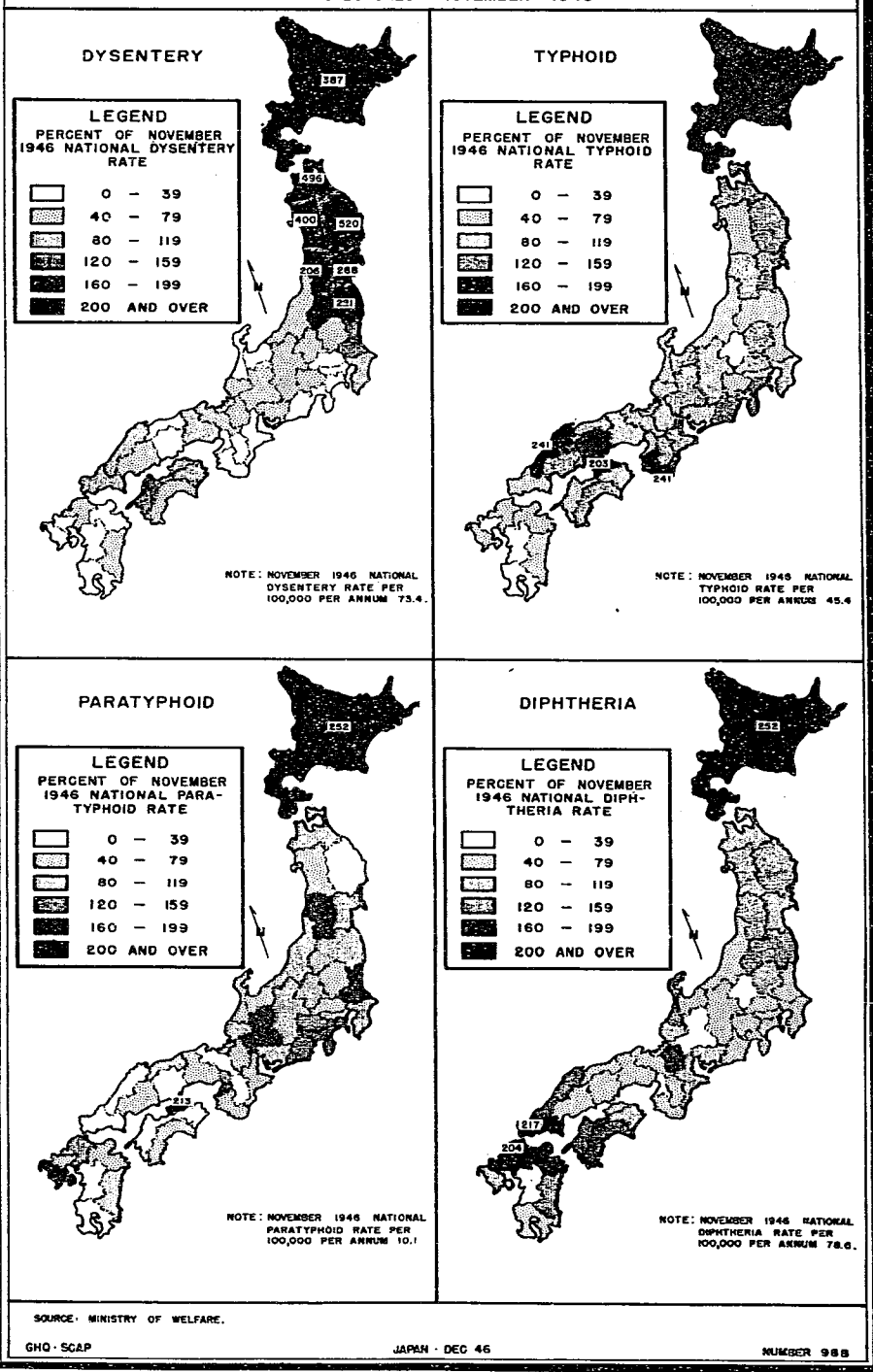
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN DEC 46

NUMBER 98A

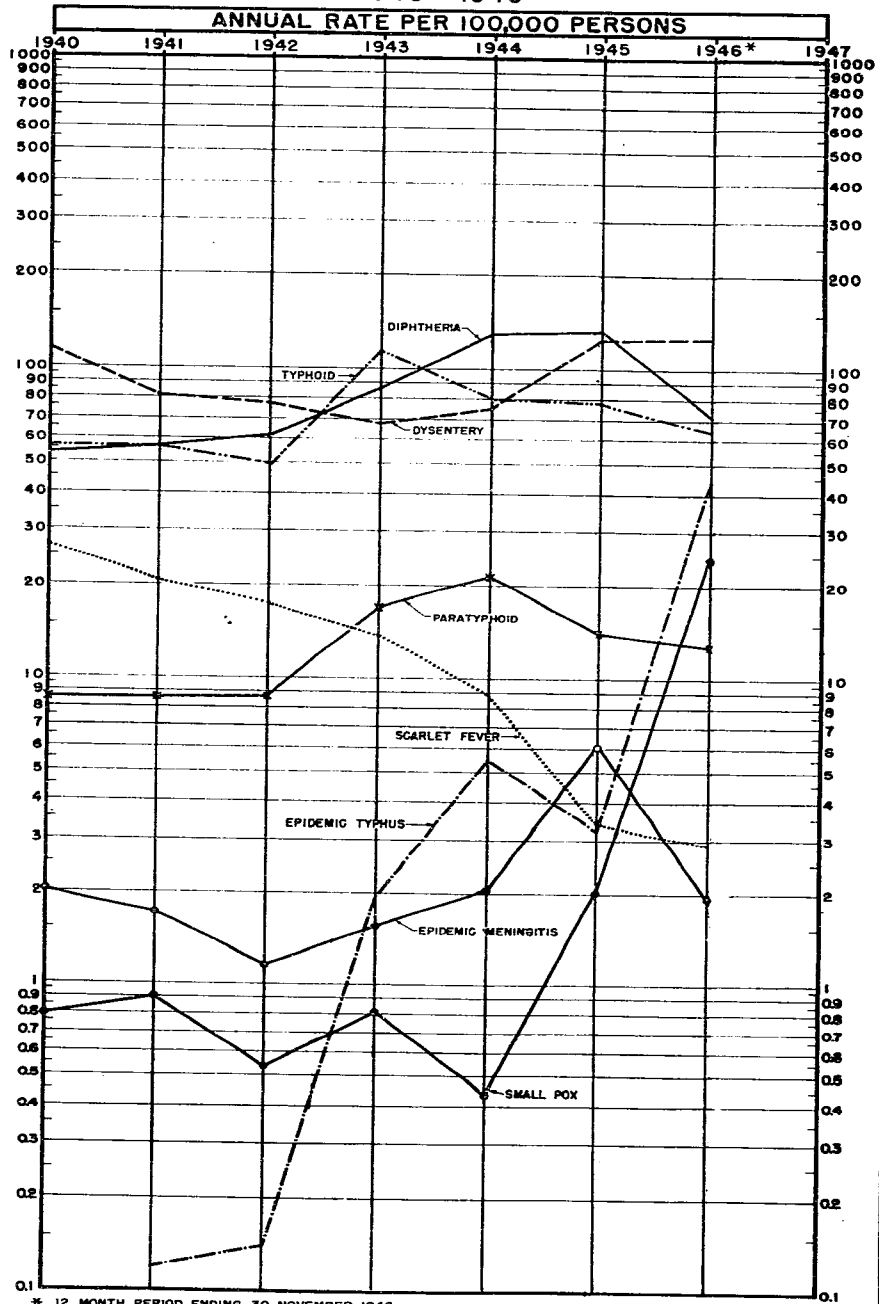
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - NOVEMBER 1946



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS

1940 - 1946



* 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 30 NOVEMBER 1946.
 NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

BHQ SCAP

JAPAN DEC 46

NUMBER 99

Port Quarantine

49. Two air and nine maritime ports of entry for Japan were declared by SCAP during December and quarantine and customs controls were established at these ports. The airports are located at Haneda and Iwakuni, and the seaports are at Otaru, Hakodate, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Kure.

NUTRITION

50. Partial preliminary food reports for the November nutrition survey indicates an increase in caloric consumption which was largely due to the abundance of the sweet potato crop and the slight increase in staple food in the Japanese ration that went into effect 1 November.

VITAL STATISTICS

51. November births totaled 195,993 as compared with 190,727 in October. The number of deaths declined from 93,588 in October to 88,425. The birth rate for November was 32.6 per 1,000 population per annum while the death rate was 14.7.

52. Following the sharp decline in the death rate in October an investigation was instituted. It was discovered that some of the local reporting offices have been including deaths occurring outside of Japan which were reported by Japanese repatriates. Steps were immediately taken by Japanese authorities to notify all local government offices not to include such statistics.

Because of this factor the rates reported in July, August and October are considered to be approximately 30 percent higher than the true figure.

53. Infant deaths increased more than 10 percent over the October total of 10,087. The rate was 58.1 per 1,000 live births.

54. With the exception of September, stillbirths have increased in number each month since July. There were 8,682 stillbirths in November representing a rate of 44.3 per 1,000 live births.

55. Marriages increased approximately 40 percent over the October total of 37,654. The rate was 8.7 per 1,000 population per annum.

56. The number of divorces reported in November was 6,245, approximately 20 percent higher than October. This rate was 1.0 per 1,000 population per annum.

57. The abnormally high rate of divorces and marriages in September as compared with October and November was traced to the national, uniform declaration form which was placed in use for the first time in October. People who had not previously made a declaration of their divorce or marriage received incorrect information which led them to believe that the registration procedure was going to be made difficult beginning October. Many persons who would normally have made the declaration during October or in some later month made it in September to avoid expected difficulties of later registration. This tended to increase the number of registrations in September and correspondingly depress it in October.

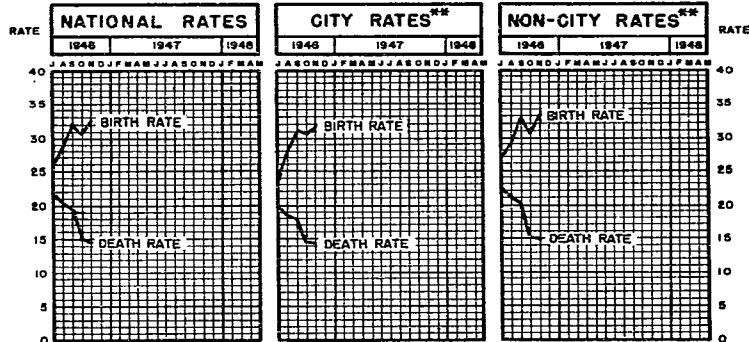
58. The charts on page 237 show monthly vital statistics rates from July to November. The maps on page 236 show prefectural rates for November.

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

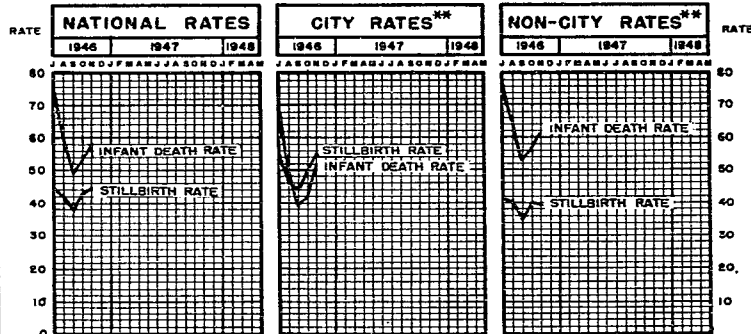
RATE / 1000 POPULATION^{**}/ ANNUM



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS.

INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

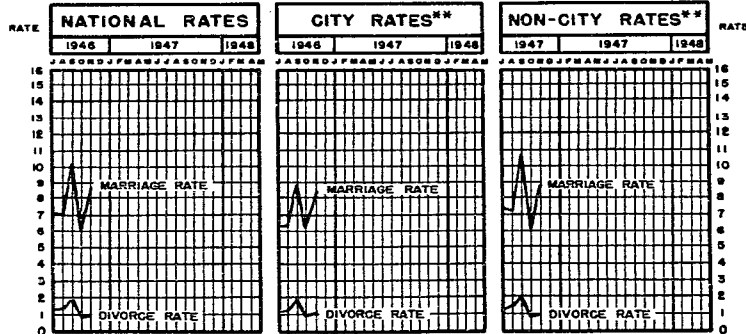
RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION^{**}/ ANNUM



* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 28 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.

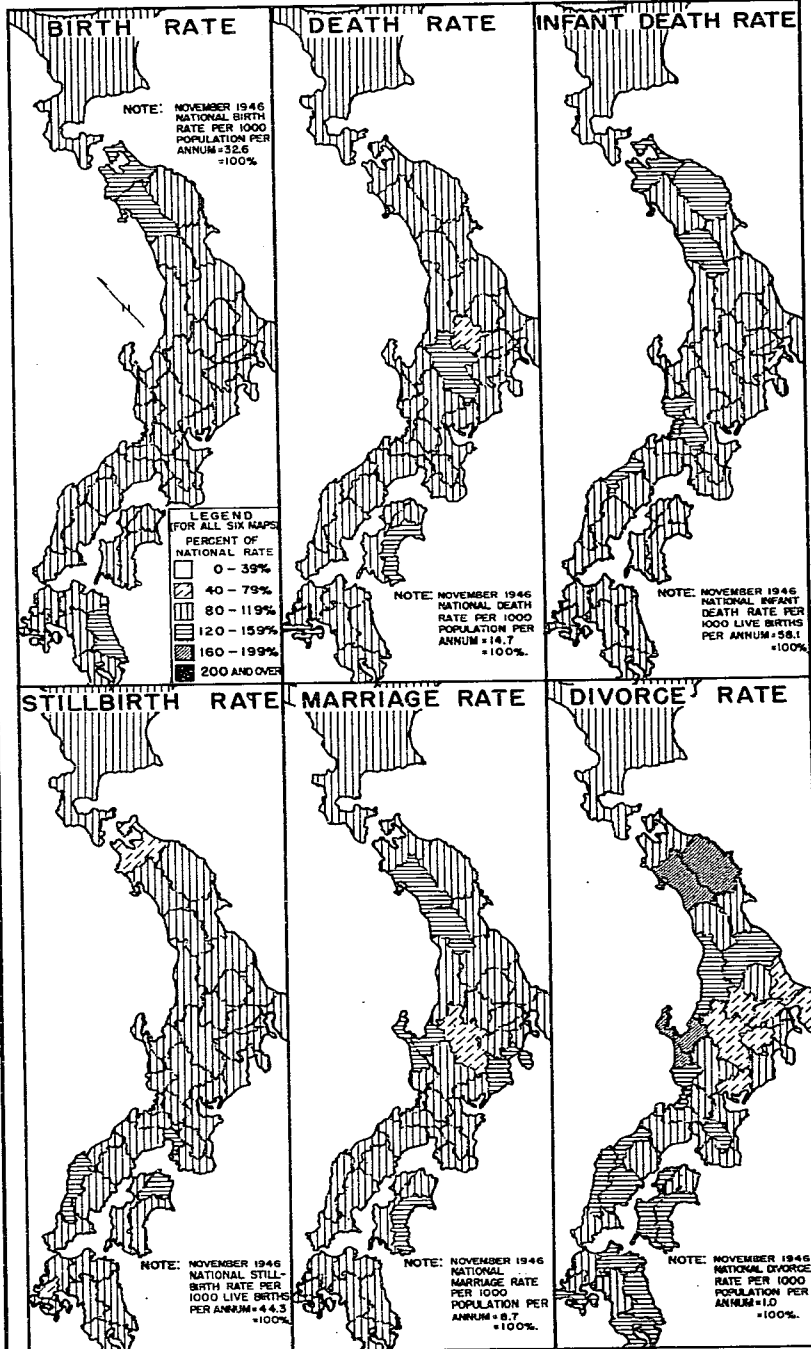
GHO · BCAP

JAPAN · DEC 46

NUMBER 100

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

NOVEMBER 1946*



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

GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · DEC 46

NUMBER 101

SECTION 2
EDUCATION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Arts and Monuments.	8
Media of Expression	9

EDUCATION

"Social Education News"

1. The first issue of "Social Education News" was published by the Ministry of Education on 12 December. The magazine will inform adult education agencies of news and plans on the national level and provide a medium for the exchange of information of organizations engaged in social education activities. The publication, to be issued three times per month, will be distributed to all prefectural education offices and all social education organizations in Japan.

Civic Halls and the Daily Life Security Law

2. The Ministries of Education and Welfare issued a joint announcement to prefectural governors on "Relationships Between Civic Halls and Institutions Afforded by the Daily Life Security Law." The announcement suggested that programs provided by the Daily Life Security Law be incorporated into the activities of the local civic halls to increase the effectiveness of those organizations as civic centers. The establishment of a welfare office in the civic halls is suggested to bring about a closer connection between social education and social welfare work.

Social Education in Hiroshima Prefecture

3. The notable progress in the Hiroshima Prefecture Social Education Program serves to encourage such programs in other prefectures. The Social Education Section has established a Prefectural Social Education Committee consisting of 20 members from educational institutions, news agencies, industrial and cultural organizations.

Public lecture courses have been opened in 92 middle schools. Approximately once a month lectures are held during the day as lack of adequate facilities precludes evening operation. Sixteen night schools have been organized to provide for the educational needs of young working people.

A lecture group of 42 civic leaders has been organized to implement a program designed to explain the new Constitution. Women's organizations have been formed in 130 villages and towns of the prefecture and more than 10 Citizens' Public Halls are being established.

Visual Education Equipment

4. The Ministry of Education completed a survey of visual education equipment in the Japanese schools on 1 December. The

Investigation was made to plan more efficient utilization of visual education facilities and showed the schools possessed 7,277 silent and 542 sound projectors of which 5,748 silent and 416 sound were usable.

USABLE SCHOOL PROJECTORS

	Silent		Sound	
	16 mm	35 mm	16 mm	35 mm
Elementary	4,847	90	287	24
Middle	124	23	12	9
Girls	270	22	11	13
Youth	139	1	10	25
Vocational	118	14	11	7
Teacher Training	36	8	1	1
Attached schools <u>a/</u>	53	3	3	2

a/ Elementary and secondary schools for practice and experimental teaching.

Vocational Education and Guidance

5. The basic principles of vocational education and guidance were discussed in press and magazine conferences during December. An exhibit of vocational guidance materials arranged in co-operation with the Japanese Vocational Guidance Association was shown in Tokyo on 4 December. The exhibit comprised over 100 books, pamphlets and charts on a variety of vocational subjects.

School Lunch Program

6. School lunches for Japanese children were initiated in additional schools in December. Progress was made in the development of more extensive programs in rural areas, especially in Chiba Prefecture, and the program was expanded in Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefecture.

The Ministry of Education which inaugurated the program announced the primary purposes of the program were the promotion and maintenance of the health of Japan's school children and the preventing of diseases resulting from malnutrition. The actual cost of the food is to be paid by the children, except for those from families who come under the protection law for the poor who are exempted from payment. Administration expenses of the project are to be paid from national and local funds.

The program when in full operation will be supervised in each prefecture by a full-time official paid from a national fund. Each prefectural, county and city government will have an organized school lunch committee consisting of personnel familiar with nutrition problems, which will be charged with investigating and supervising the project.

Disposition of Banned Textbooks

7. The Ministry of Education reported disposition of textbooks collected as a result of the directive which banned the use of wartime geography, Japanese history and morals texts. The schools received ¥ 1,601,781.74 as a rebate representing the difference