

were imported food. This release will also permit a more even diet of wheat and rice throughout the year and will permit rice mills to function without so great a seasonal rush.

5. SCAP authorized the distribution of certain other imported foods during January. On 9 January 3,534 tons of wheat bran were released for animal food. On 14 January 9,144 metric tons of salt were released for the manufacture of miso (soybean paste), shoyu (soy sauce) and for fish preservation. On 16 January 655 metric tons of pulses were released for the manufacture of miso. On 30 January 646,000 kilograms of canned milk and 20,407 kilograms of sugar were released for infants under one year old and 299,523 kilograms of canned food for foreign nationals.

6. During 1946, 830,000 metric tons of food were imported of which 653,000 metric tons were distributed.

IMPORTED FOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES  
January  
(metric tons)

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Distributed</u>	<u>Balance on 31 January</u>
Cereals	46,000	55,000	109,000
Pulses	4,971	0 <u>a/</u>	7,807
Miscellaneous canned food	1,180	11,500	45,000

a/ The pulses released on 16 January were imported from Hongkong.

Fresh Fish

7. Following the reported increase in fish landings, shipments to the major cities rose from November's 13,270 metric tons to 14,849 metric tons in December. Average per capita distribution was 43 grams as compared with a distribution of 17.7 grams in December 1945 and the 1946 average of 36.2 grams.

8. During 1946 a total of 146,911 metric tons of fresh fish and shellfish, or six percent of the estimated catch, were delivered through official channels to the six major cities, representing approximately 11 percent of the Japanese population.

9. Effective 1 January fishermen received supplementary staple food rations linked to fish deliveries. The extra rations will total about 16,500 metric tons of rice equivalent during 1947. Coastal fishermen will receive 2.5 sho (1.02 gallons) of rice per 100 kan (826.73 pounds) of fish sold through official channels. Deep-sea fishermen will receive a regular ration of 4.5 sho (1.84 gallons) of rice per month while fishing plus one sho (.409 gallon) per 100 kan of fish sold officially. This system is expected to give fishermen a total daily ration of a little more than .2 gallon of rice, about twice the normal ration.

Fresh Vegetables

10. December vegetable shipments to six major cities totaled 49,459 metric tons, the second highest month in 1946 and 40 percent higher than December 1945.

11. During 1946, 307,460 metric tons of vegetables, six percent of estimated production, passed through official channels in



the six major cities of Japan. Of this, each person in those cities received an average of 104 grams daily at the average official price of ¥ 2.47 per kilogram.

12. In December the Price Board raised official prices of carrots, burdock and Japanese leek to encourage sales through official channels during January, February and March when supplies are short.

13. To further encourage such sales during the off season 1,500 metric tons of ammonium sulfate fertilizer will be linked to vegetable shipments.

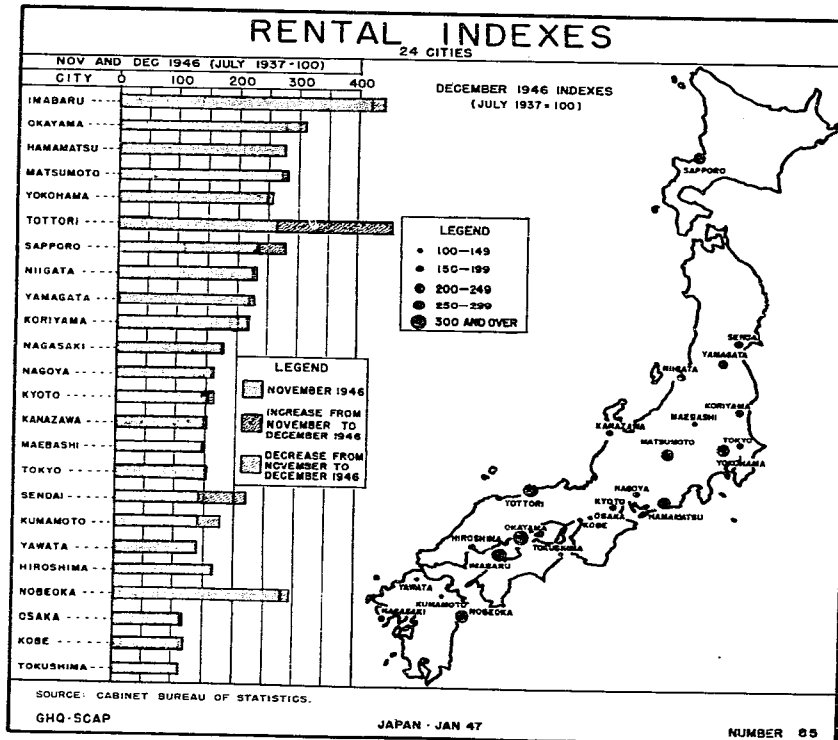
Fresh Fruit

14. During 1946, 22,766 metric tons of fresh fruit were shipped to Japan's six major cities. Of this, 6,194 metric tons, over 27 percent, were distributed in December. This is 42 percent more than was sold through official channels in December 1945 when prices were only slightly lower.

15. Late in December the Price Board temporarily raised mandarin orange prices about 60 percent.

RENTS

16. Substantial rent increases were authorized in four of the 24 major cities of Japan.



17. The registration of rentals as required by the rent-freeze law is nearly complete. By 31 December 98 percent of land rents and 96 percent of house rents were registered.

**FERTILIZER**

18. Shipments to consumers of both ammonium sulfate and calcium cyanamide declined in December.

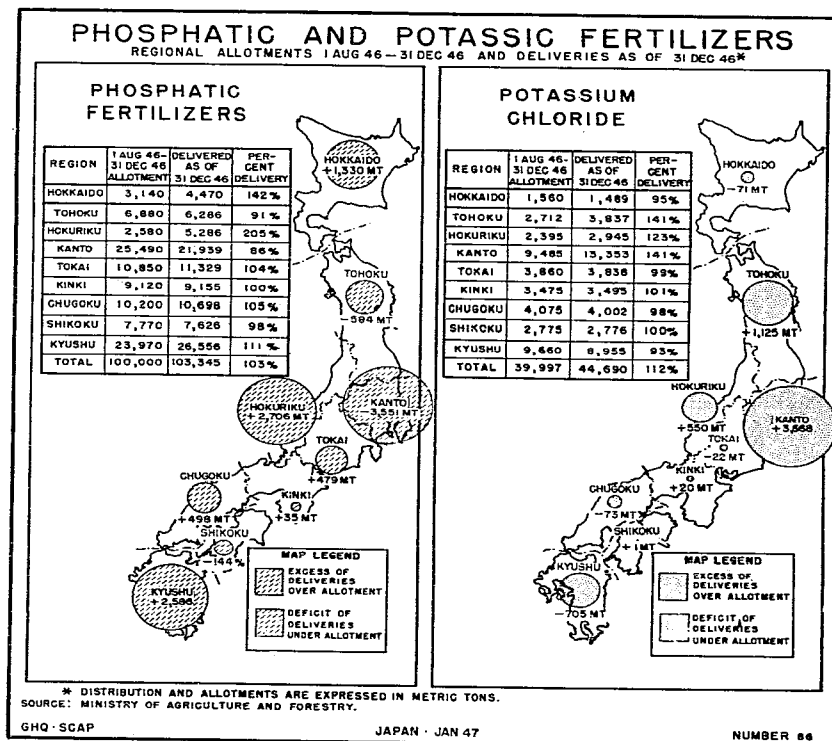
19. The chief difficulty remains the shortage of packing material, particularly 45-kilogram straw bags. The deficit for the first half of 1947 is over 5,000,000 bags. Some emergency bulk shipments are now being made.

ESTIMATES OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF FERTILIZER BAGS  
January-June 1947

	Fertilizer (metric tons)	Straw Bags (45-kilogram)		
		Demand	Supply	Shortage
January	131,000	2,910,000	1,500,000	1,410,000
February	145,000	3,222,000	2,300,000	922,000
March	147,500	3,278,000	2,800,000	478,000
April	165,500	3,678,000	3,300,000	378,000
May	170,000	3,778,000	3,000,000	778,000
June	184,000	4,089,000	3,000,000	1,089,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>943,000</b>	<b>20,955,000</b>	<b>15,900,000</b>	<b>5,055,000</b>

SOURCE: Japan Fertilizer Company.

20. December shipments of phosphatic fertilizer were 27,163 metric tons, completing the 1946 scheduled deliveries.



21. In December 11,099 metric tons of potassic fertilizer were distributed, of which about 90 percent was imported potassium chlorides.

22. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry published its preliminary fertilizer allocations for 1 January-31 July 1947.

FERTILIZER ALLOCATIONS BY CROP  
1 January-31 July  
(metric tons)

	Ammonium Sulfate (20% Nitrogen)	Superphosphate (16% Phosphoric Acid)	Potassium Chloride (40% Potassium Oxide)
Rice seedbeds	0	29,860	10,809
Rice	481,164 <u>a/</u>	180,600	0
Other cereals	18,130	0	0
Maize	<u>b/</u>	2,200	0
White potatoes	30,850 <u>c/</u>	20,940	19,337
White potatoes for seed	4,630	3,860	1,933
Sweet potatoes	27,750 <u>d/</u>	8,110	0
Soybeans	4,653 <u>e/</u>	27,250	0
Vegetables	16,757 <u>f/</u>	0	0
Vegetables for seed	2,582	2,070	0
Fruits	5,780	0	0
Mulberry trees	21,780	17,930	0
Tobacco	5,250	3,000	0
Tea	2,940	0	0
Flax	1,310	1,970	0
Other crops	5,717	680	0
Green manure crops for seed	0	1,530	756
<b>Total</b>	<b>629,293</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>32,835</b>

a/ Includes 315,714 metric tons linked to rice delivery.

b/ Included with other cereals.

c/ Includes 18,440 metric tons linked to potato delivery.

d/ Includes 21,390 metric tons linked to sweet potato delivery.

e/ Entire amount linked to soybean delivery but will be used on other crops.

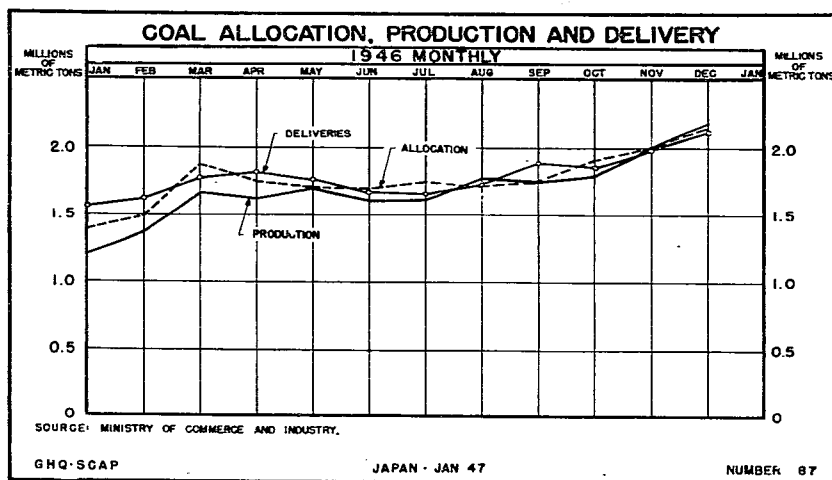
f/ Includes 1,500 metric tons linked to vegetable delivery.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FUEL

23. Coal deliveries in December were 98.6 percent of allocations.

24. On 25 January the Japanese Government was directed to enforce its ordinance restricting the use of petroleum products to the production of essential commodities, transaction of essential business and essential use in the public transportation system.



MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

25. Distribution of textiles is shown on the following page.

Leather Goods

26. Official prices on men's and women's shoes were increased 10 to 30 percent during January.

27. The official price increases since 1939 in important leather products are shown in the following table.

LEATHER PRODUCTS PRICES

	Sep 39	Sep 45	Dec 45	Jul 46	Jan 47
Shoes, men's handmade					
Manufacturer	-	-	34.80	125.00	140.00
Wholesale	-	-	37.70	90.50 <sub>a</sub>	104.00 <sub>a</sub>
Retail	19.90	36.00	60.00	100.00 <sub>a</sub>	120.00 <sub>a</sub>
Shoes, women's handmade					
Manufacturer	-	-	30.70	112.50	135.00
Wholesale	-	-	33.20	81.00 <sub>a</sub>	104.00 <sub>a</sub>
Retail	19.90	28.60	39.50	90.00 <sub>a</sub>	120.00 <sub>a</sub>
Shoes, men's machine-made					
Manufacturer	-	27.90	46.70	110.00	130.00
Wholesale	14.55	30.40	47.70	129.00 <sub>a</sub>	95.00 <sub>a</sub>
Retail	19.90	36.00	60.00	100.00 <sub>a</sub>	110.00 <sub>a</sub>
Shoes, women's machine-made					
Manufacturer	-	22.20	37.46	99.00	126.00
Wholesale	-	23.40	38.20	81.00 <sub>a</sub>	90.00 <sub>a</sub>
Retail	16.45	28.60	48.00	90.00 <sub>a</sub>	110.00 <sub>a</sub>
Gloves, industrial					
Manufacturer	-	11.20	11.20	31.36	31.36
Wholesale	-	11.85	11.85	35.12	35.12
Retail	-	11.85	11.85	- <sub>b</sub>	- <sub>b</sub>



	<u>Sep 39</u>	<u>Sep 45</u>	<u>Dec 45</u>	<u>Jul 46</u>	<u>Jan 47</u>
Leather aprons					
Manufacturer	2.05	2.23	9.75	9.75	9.75
Wholesale	2.30	2.50	10.93	10.93	10.93
Retail	2.30	2.50	10.93	- b/	- b/
Bicycle saddles					
Manufacturer	-	12.00	12.00	54.50	54.50
Wholesale	-	13.20	13.20	59.15	59.15
Retail	-	15.54	18.84	- c/	- c/

- a/ Official retail and wholesale prices on shoes are subsidized from a fund created by the sale of Japanese Army and Navy shoes.
- b/ Not sold on official retail market since 1945, but distributed by control association acting as wholesaler direct to factory workers.
- c/ Currently made only for bicycles to be exported.

SOURCE: Price Board.

28. Price indexes of representative leather goods continued to increase.

LEATHER PRODUCTS PRICE INDEX

	<u>Sep 39</u>	<u>Sep 45</u>	<u>Dec 45</u>	<u>Jul 46</u>	<u>Jan 47</u>
Shoes, men's hand-made, retail	100	181	302	503	603
Shoes, women's hand-made, retail	100	144	198	452	603
Shoes, men's machine-made, retail	100	181	302	503	603
Shoes, women's machine-made, retail	100	173	292	544	669
Aprons, leather	100	109	475	475	-
Shoes, men's machine-made, manufacturer	-	100	167	394	466
Shoes, women's machine-made, manufacturer	-	100	169	446	568
Gloves, industrial, manufacturer	-	100	100	278	278
Bicycle saddles, manufacturer	-	100	100	454	454

SOURCE: Price Board.

Aluminum Ware

29. Official prices of household aluminum ware continued to increase. Alumite is the most expensive aluminum ware.

ALUMINUM-WARE PRICES

	<u>Sep 39</u>	<u>Sep 45</u>	<u>Dec 45</u>	<u>Jul 46</u>	<u>Dec 46</u>
Pans, alumite, 10-inch					
Manufacturer	2.28	2.52	7.86	17.21	22.68
Wholesale	2.53	2.92	8.80	18.93	24.72
Retail	3.16	3.51	10.60	22.30	29.17
Rice warmers, alumite, 10-inch					
Manufacturer	3.82	4.08	12.81	28.02	37.42



	<u>Sep 39</u>	<u>Sep 45</u>	<u>Dec 45</u>	<u>Jul 46</u>	<u>Dec 46</u>
Rice warmers, alumite, 10-inch					
Wholesale	4.24	4.73	14.35	30.82	40.79
Retail	5.30	5.68	17.20	36.40	48.13
Lunch boxes, alumite					
Manufacturer	.75	.85	2.72	5.98	8.19
Wholesale	.82	.98	3.05	6.58	8.93
Retail	1.03	1.18	3.70	7.80	10.54
Kettles, alumite,					
Manufacturer	2.07	2.51	9.05	22.91	33.84
Wholesale	2.30	2.91	10.14	25.20	36.89
Retail	2.88	3.50	12.20	29.70	43.53

SOURCE: Price Board.

30. Using September 1939 prices as 100, the average percentage increase of the manufacturer's price of the same aluminum ware is 1075; the average percentage increase of the retailer's price is 992.

#### ALUMINUM-WARE PRICE INDEXES

<u>Manufacturer's Price Indexes</u>	<u>Sep 39</u>	<u>Sep 45</u>	<u>Dec 45</u>	<u>Jul 46</u>	<u>Dec 46</u>
Fans	100	111	345	754	984
Rice warmers	100	107	335	734	980
Lunch boxes	100	113	363	797	1092
Kettles	100	121	437	1107	1635
Average	100	113	370	848	1175

#### Retail Price Indexes

Fans	100	111	335	706	923
Rice warmers	100	107	325	687	908
Lunch boxes	100	115	359	757	1024
Kettles	100	122	424	1032	1512
Average	100	114	361	796	1092

SOURCE: Price Board.

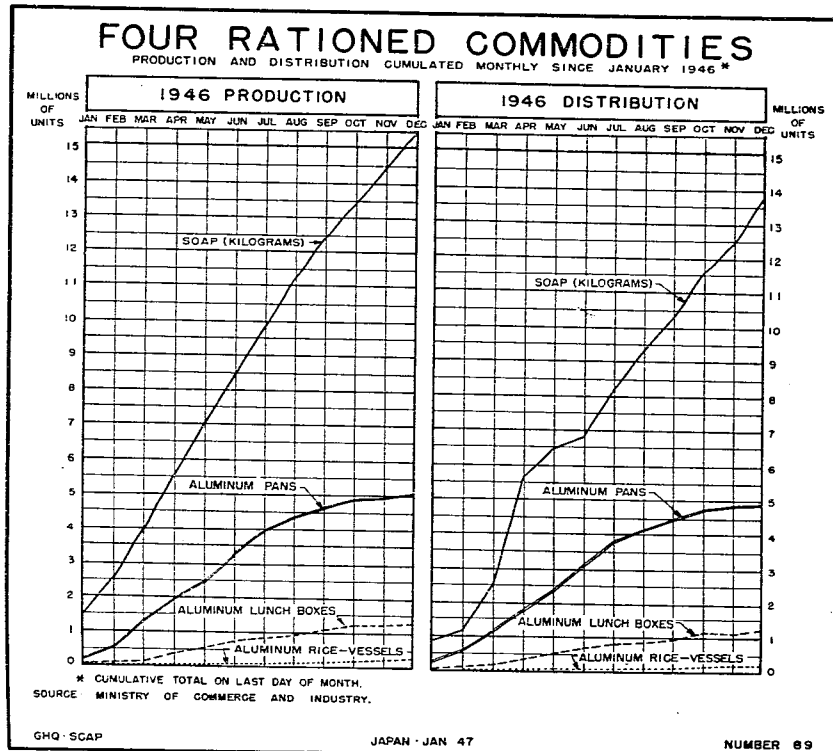
#### Other Goods

31. The accompanying charts of a few rationed articles show the average monthly production each year since 1939 and the monthly production during 1946. Distribution is indicated where possible. Retail price increases since 1939 range from about 700 to 3,000 percent.

32. During December the Japan Medicine Distribution Company purchased a total of ¥ 38,889,903 worth of medicines and distributed ¥ 34,355,193 worth, including ¥ 4,659,135 worth of former Japanese Army-Navy medicines. For 1946 purchases were ¥ 234,501,157 and sales ¥ 258,051,051.

#### CONTROLS AND VIOLATIONS

33. Pending legislation establishing government companies to distribute fuel and other vital goods the Occupation Forces are supervising distribution of coal, coke and lignite to prevent favored consumers from receiving more fuel than they are allocated.



34. On 22 January the Economic Stabilization Board prohibited the use of critical materials in nonessential items. Metal, leather, textiles and rubber can be used only for approved products, completion of unfinished products, repairs, exports, research, medical use and Occupation Forces' needs. After a maximum of 180 days all sales of such items will be prohibited.

35. Price and rationing violations in December totaled 88,973 in all but Ehime, Fukui and Wakayama Prefectures. Chief items sold illegally were staple foods. The average number of violations per month for 1946 was 92,222.

36. The following hoarded goods were recovered in December. Values are computed at official prices.

#### HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED December

<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (yen)</u>
Rice	kilogram	75,060	277,722
Wheat and barley	kilogram	1,077	1,453
Cereals	kilogram	780	1,209
Wheat, flour and starch	kilogram	16	48
Crackers	kilogram	69	178
Potatoes, sweet potatoes and taro	kilogram	11,184	13,420
Sugar	kilogram	24,282	52,449
Cooking oil	liter	330	1,537
<b>Total</b>			<b>348,016</b>

<u>Fuels</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (yen)</u>
Benzine	liter	6,328	8,859
Lamp oil	liter	400	400
Heavy oil	liter	1,800	1,383
Machine oil	liter	4,580	13,740
Alcohol	liter	3,000	27,828
Charcoal	kilogram	10,156	<u>23,358</u>
<b>Total</b>			<b>75,568</b>
<u>Textile Goods</u>			
Cloth	yard	85,054	1,360,864
Raw yarn	kilogram	4,228	97,244
Thread	kilogram	17	2,550
Work clothes	suit	3,108	310,800
Overcoats	suit	26	5,200
Other clothes	suit	27	2,700
Shirts and drawers	suit	15,870	317,400
Gloves	pair	38	152
Socks	pair	35	140
Other cloth goods	piece	540	<u>2,700</u>
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,099,750</b>
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Tires	each	52	2,600
Tubes	each	24	480
Pig iron	ton	7	9,100
Steel cable	roll	8	1,600
Leather	kilogram	431	12,930
Raw rubber	kilogram	9,158	27,474
Rubber shoes	pair	10	500
Jikatabi (rubber- soled shoes)	pair	29	<u>580</u>
<b>Total</b>			<b>55,264</b>
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>2,578,598</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking . . . . .	1
Liquidation . . . . .	12
Public Finance. . . . .	15

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. The National City Bank of New York has been authorized by SCAP to effect payments of remittances from the United States to remittees in Japan through its Tokyo Branch. When such remittances are paid in yen, the dollar equivalent is credited to the Trust Fund Account for financing approved imports into Japan, and the necessary yen amounts are supplied by Boeki Cho.

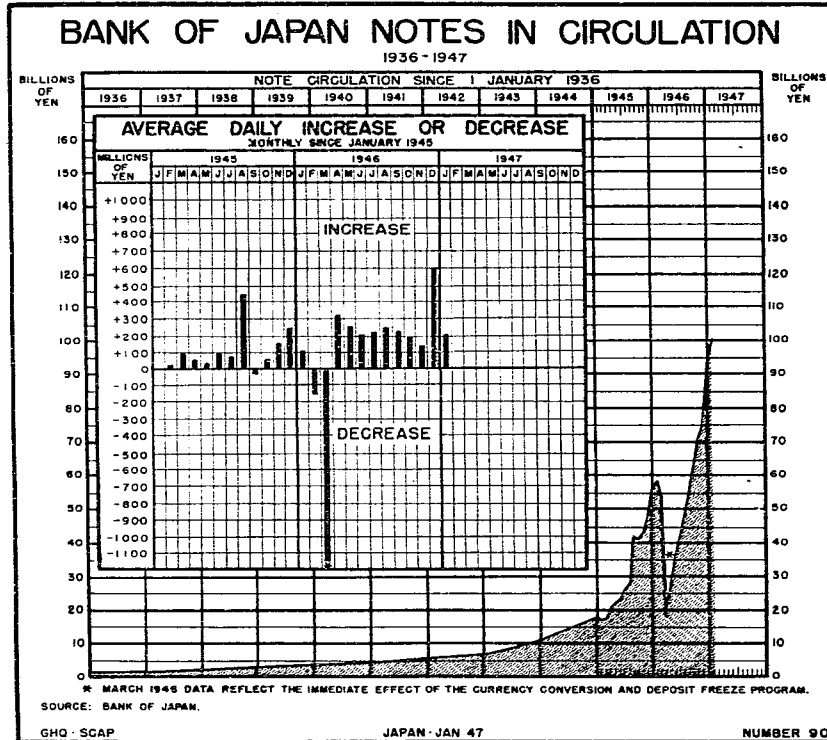
2. The Japanese Government was authorized on 13 January to permit persons in Japan owning Japanese Government bonds physically located in Japan, to change the place of registration of those bonds from places outside of Japan to places in Japan.

3. Financial instruments confiscated from Japanese repatriates from Korea were turned over to the Japanese Government for delivery to their proper owners. SCAP import controls now permit such instruments to be imported into Japan by repatriated Japanese nationals.

Currency Circulation

4. Bank of Japan notes in circulation reached ¥ 100,040,145,000 on 31 January. A slackening of the average daily rate of increase was noted in January, shown in chart on next page.

5. The unprecedented increase in currency circulation in December is explained by year-end requirements of the Government plus payment of year-end bonuses to both governmental and private employees. The stationary level during early January is illusory since part of the increase in December was to provide for anticipated demands which did not materialize. Accordingly, during early January excess funds started to flow back with the result that an actual decline in circulation was shown for the first 11 days. After that time the trend was upward again.



Bank of Japan

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

**BANK OF JAPAN**  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>10 December 1946</u>	<u>10 January 1947</u>
Cash and bullion	1,395	1,412
Government bonds and securities	26,667	36,266
Advances to Government	19,556	19,731
Loans	45,998	48,334
Agencies accounts	2,219	2,035
Miscellaneous accounts	1,329	1,348
Interoffice items	<u>282</u>	<u>3,629</u>
Total	96,446	112,755
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Notes issued	78,049	92,433
Government deposits	5,342	5,362
Other deposits	8,664	10,860
Net profit for current period	529	602
Miscellaneous accounts	3,350	3,251
Capital and reserves	247	247
Interoffice items	<u>265</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	96,446	112,755

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

7. The trends in major items in all ordinary, special and savings banks are presented in chart on following page.

8. The segregation of these items into new and old accounts on 30 November follows.

ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS  
30 November  
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	92,701	34,916
Loans	23,010	80,713
Securities	42,436	5,299
Borrowing from Bank of Japan	22,283	0
Special banks		
Deposits	26,961	7,641
Loans	14,884	30,177
Securities	17,590	3,619
Borrowing from Bank of Japan	15,396	1,201
Savings banks		
Deposits	6,836	1,250
Loans	580	334
Securities	5,831	1,275
Borrowing from Bank of Japan	70	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

9. The operations of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau remained relatively constant during December.

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU  
(millions of yen)

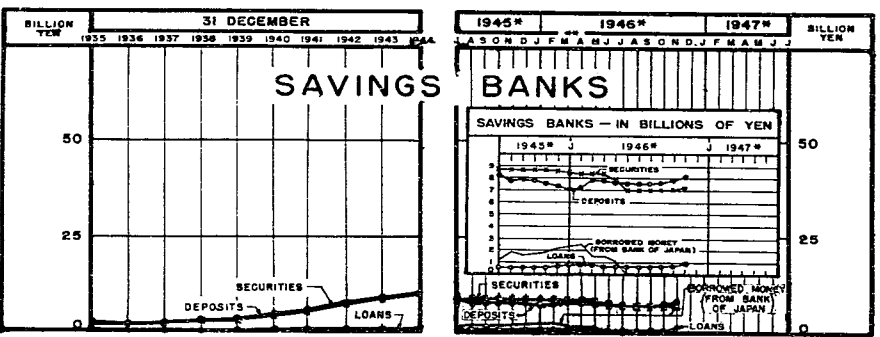
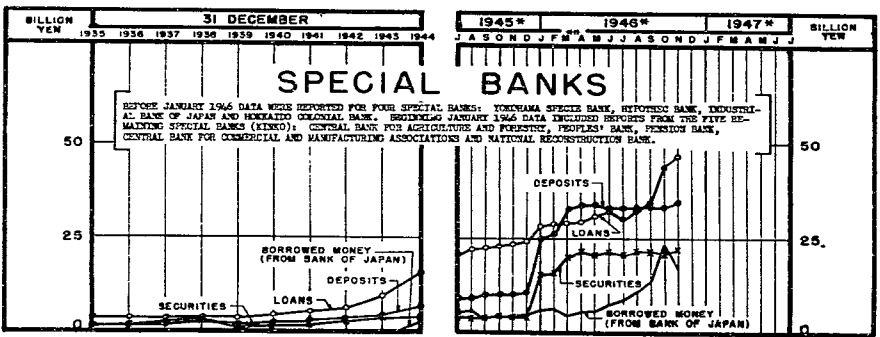
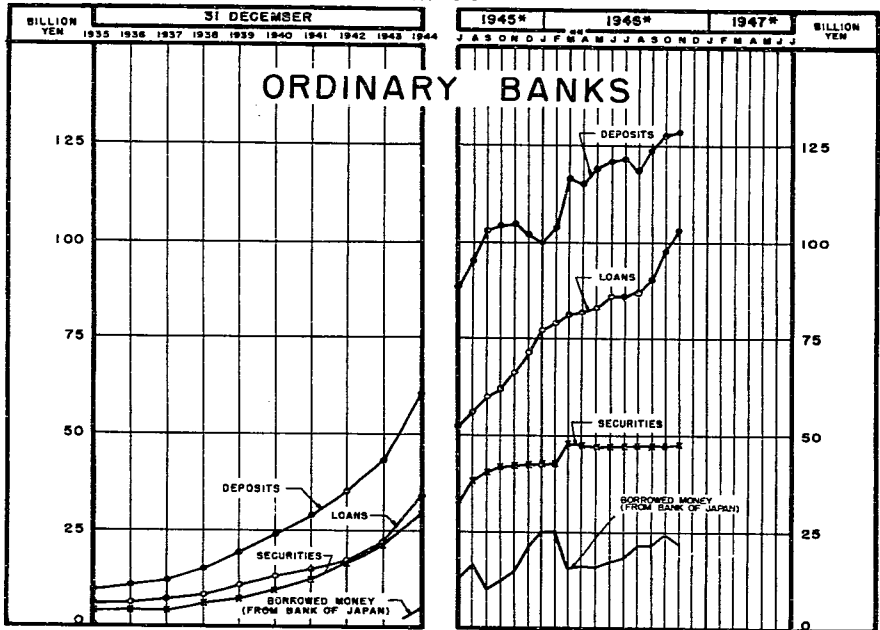
	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Postal Savings deposits	50,262	49,801
Government bonds	47,936	50,130
Advances to Government	1,870	1,970
Prefectural bonds and loans to local public organizations	4,416	4,434
Debentures and loans to special banks	4,300	4,308
Debentures and loans to special companies	3,209	3,208

10. The trends in assets and liabilities of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau, Bank of Japan and ordinary, special and savings banks are shown in chart, page 209.

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

## ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS

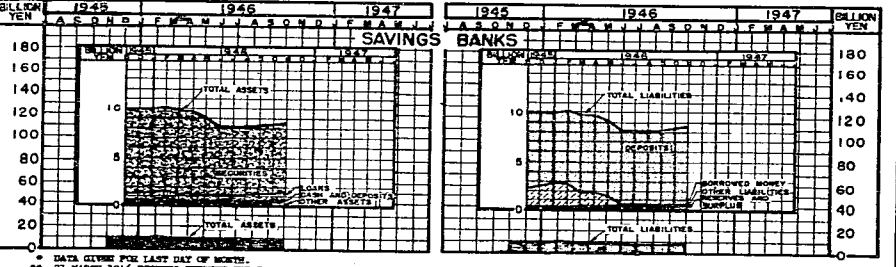
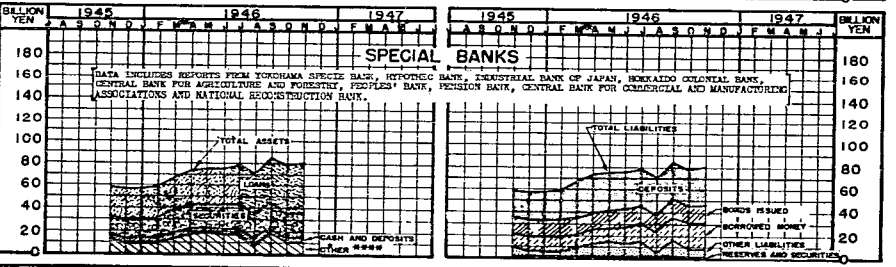
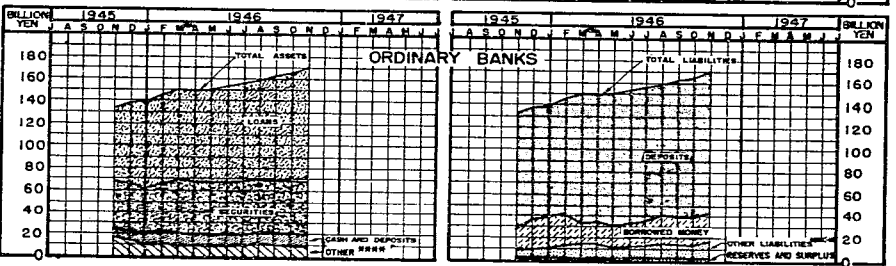
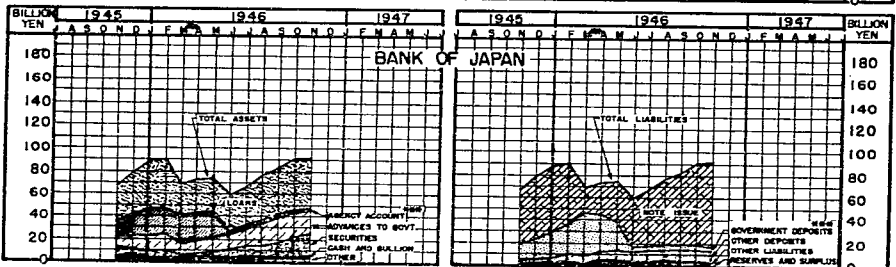
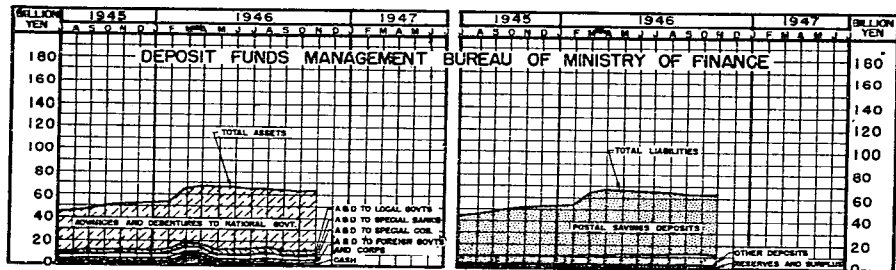
1935 - 1946



\* 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 JAPAN - JAN 47 NUMBER 21

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

MONTHLY\*



\* DATA GIVEN FOR LAST DAY OF MONTH.  
 \*\* 31 MARCH 1946 FIGURES REFLECT THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE CURRENCY CONVERSION AND DEPOSIT FREEZE PROGRAM.  
 \*\*\* FIGURES 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 WARTIME OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND DO NOT ENTER INTO THE CURRENT POSITION OF THE BANK OF JAPAN.  
 \*\*\*\* EXCLUDES INTER-OFFICE ACCOUNTS WITH FOREIGN BRANCHES.  
 SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JAN 47 NUMBER 92

0466



Securities Co-ordinating Liquidation Committee

11. A bill creating a Securities Co-ordinating Liquidation Committee was passed by the Diet. This law co-ordinates the liquidating functions of the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions, the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, the Bank of Japan and all other agencies of the Government with respect to the marketing of securities in their possession.

LIQUIDATION

12. On 18 December Sangyo Setsubi Eidan was designated a closed institution for special liquidation. The joint Ministries concerned with the operation of this company designated the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions as liquidating agent, superseding the liquidator appointed by the Government under the Commercial Code.

On 23 December Jutaku Eidan was designated a closed institution to be treated in a manner similar to Sangyo Setsubi Eidan.

13. Statement of affairs and analysis of the condition of the Japan Securities Exchange (Special Account), closed 9 June 1946, and the Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Company, closed 3 October 1946, were received during December.

14. The proceeds of liquidation, sale of assets and repayment of loans as of 30 November, represented by Fiscal Agency Accounts in the Bank of Japan, amounted to ¥ 1,968,564,000. The cost of liquidation to the same date is ¥ 17,167,000 or .87 of one percent of the proceeds realized.

PUBLIC FINANCE

National Budget

15. Issuance of Treasury Bills amounting to ¥ 6,600,000,000 to finance current operations in the general account pending receipt of revenues from the Capital Levy and War Indemnity Taxes was authorized. The total authorization of Treasury Bills for this purpose in the current fiscal year has reached ¥ 30,500,000,000.

Special Accounts

16. Borrowings amounting to ¥ 15,344,000,000 were authorized in the special accounts. Three bond issues were authorized: two for the railway special account, ¥ 1,850,000,000 for the deficit in the operations subaccount and ¥ 650,000,000 for the capital subaccount; and one which will be paid ultimately by the general account but which is for the purpose of redeeming previously issued food certificates, in the amount of ¥ 1,491,000,000. The latter action completes the refunding of ¥ 4,500,000,000 of food certificates representing the deficit of the food control special account at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Other borrowing includes ¥ 200,000,000 for the foreign trade fund to carry inventories of imported food pending its resale; ¥ 100,000,000 for the charcoal and firewood special account necessitated by increased inventories resulting from delays in transportation to get charcoal to market; and two issues of food certificates of ¥ 8,633,000,000 to pay for December food deliveries and ¥ 4,420,000,000 to pay for January deliveries.

### National Debt

17. The breakdown of the national debt indicates an increase during December.

#### NATIONAL DEBT 31 December (millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	150,499
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	77,022
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>	9,686
Government special debt certificates	13,895
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	2,242
Other loans	2,065
Rice bills and food certificates	4,900
Treasury bills	<u>22,000</u>
Total	255,307

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

### Local Government Finance

18. The Ministry of Home Affairs advised all prefectural governors that the provisions of the SCAP directive of 24 November 1945 regarding pensions and benefits will apply to current purge instructions embodied in Imperial Ordinances Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, dated 4 January 1947, and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No. 1, dated 4 January 1947, involving local government officials. Such advice specifically stated that all pensions and benefits including allowances for local government officials retiring for any reason will be withheld until clarification as to individuals directly involved under the present purge. All pensions and benefits already paid to individuals whose status is undetermined due to promulgation of the 4 January ordinances will be reclaimed.

### Imperial Household

19. The separation of the Peers and Peeresses Schools (Danahi and Joshi Gakushuin) from the Imperial Household Ministry was approved. The administration of school properties is now under the jurisdiction of the Gakushuin Zaidan Preparatory Committee, composed of alumni, parents and teachers. Such action is the result of continued efforts to simplify the functions of the Imperial Household Ministry.

20. The remainder of the Imperial Court Police Bureau, except for the Emperor's personal bodyguards, was transferred to the Government. This concludes action initiated in May 1946 to remove such policing functions from jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Ministry and reduces the total number of Imperial Household employees from 4,255 to 3,646.



SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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PROPERTY CONTROL

Patents

1. On 7 December 1941 patent licensing agreements existed between 54 Japanese firms and 135 firms of foreign nations.

PATENT LICENSING AGREEMENTS BETWEEN JAPANESE FIRMS  
AND FIRMS OF OTHER NATIONS a/  
7 December 1941

	<u>Agreements</u>
<u>United Nations</u>	
United States	48
England	11
France	6
Canada	3
Norway	3
Czechoslovakia	1
Denmark	1
<u>Neutral nations</u>	
Switzerland	11
Sweden	10
<u>Enemy nations</u>	
Germany	37
Italy	3
Hungary	<u>1</u>
Total	135

a/ Reported by 22 November 1946.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry,  
Patent Office.

## German Property

2. A summarization of property owned by 1,084 German nationals in Japan, excluding German Government property, shows total assets of ¥ 61,819,318.

### PROPERTY OF GERMANS SUBJECT TO REPATRIATION

Area	Owners	Land and Buildings	Movables	Securities	War Damage Insurance a/	Other Assets	30 Sep 45		
							Cash and Bank Deposits	Total Assets	
Tokyo-Tokohama	73	2,664,707.14	2,012,244.50	272,080.00	100,000.00	617,650.00	2,937,188.08	8,603,859.72	2,820,944.89
Karuzawa	95	792,600.00	4,214,044.00	194,980.00	10,000.00	1,291,101.93	1,954,837.78	8,457,563.71	1,877,957.06
Hakone-Gora	144	416,500.00	3,985,663.98	109,950.00	176,000.00	961,256.83	1,280,693.48	6,931,064.29	962,186.12
Kobe-Osaka	104	1,569,370.00	3,222,831.00	182,319.00	387,890.00	500,515.00	1,070,802.78	6,933,727.78	765,973.92
Other areas	61	370,787.00	1,328,080.00	319,075.00	8,634.70	598,500.00	469,621.06	3,084,697.76	214,601.61
Total	477	5,813,994.14	14,763,863.48	1,078,404.00	682,524.70	3,969,023.76	7,703,143.18	34,010,923.26	6,641,263.60

### PROPERTY OF GERMANS NOT SUBJECT TO REPATRIATION

Tokyo-Tokohama	127	1,703,687.70	1,534,658.50	225,329.08	82,000.00	1,224,417.87	1,142,306.30	5,912,799.45	1,155,051.82
Karuzawa	102	752,060.00	2,483,155.46	679,800.00	157,000.00	1,218,776.55	819,084.97	6,109,876.98	653,612.61
Hakone-Gora	117	345,000.00	1,950,700.00	96,600.00	95,000.00	515,000.00	964,369.49	3,966,669.49	401,531.31
Kobe-Osaka	162	2,043,179.00	3,412,505.66	291,310.00	139,500.00	853,261.36	1,845,814.39	8,585,572.41	1,632,078.76
Other areas	52	1,886,800.00	589,142.00	202,076.34	125,000.00	85,182.86	354,316.18	3,233,477.38	210,079.15
Total	607	6,730,926.70	9,951,361.62	1,495,075.42	598,500.00	3,896,640.64	5,125,891.33	27,808,399.71	4,052,353.65
Grand total	1,084	12,544,894.84	24,725,225.10	2,573,479.42	1,281,024.70	7,865,664.40	12,829,034.51	61,819,318.97	10,693,617.45

a/ An accounts-receivable item, subject to taxation by the Japanese Government according to its directive regulating taxation of War Damage Insurance claims.

b/ Balances reported by banks, shown here for purposes of comparison.

## Looted Property

3. Two thousand five hundred twenty-eight reports concerning looted property have been submitted. The Japanese Government has been directed to store all looted items not being used by the Occupation Forces, the Japanese Government or commercial companies working for the Occupation. The Government is required to package this property and insure its protection.

4. A description and valuation below of properties stored in four of the seven warehouses designated is representative of the general worth of all such property.

### LOOTED PROPERTY IN SCAP CUSTODY a/ (yen)

	Number	Valuation b/
Art objects	252	31,401
Automobiles	126	1,253,810
Binoculars	1	20
Books, stationery	106	2,545
Cameras and equipment	2	105
Clothing and accessories	2	30
Coins, copper and miscellaneous	94	82
Coins, silver	41	17
Fur	2	330
Furniture, fixtures and household equipment	17	6,306
Games and toys	2	103
Gems and pearls	8	15,175
Ivory	4	575
Jewelry (including fans)	175	5,483
Leather and tanning materials	3	220
Subtotal		1,316,202

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Valuation b/</u>
Carried forward		1,316,202
Musical instruments and records	46	7,009
Ordnance	3	150
Other relics	22	157
Radio	1	1,100
Religious items	85	20,243
Smoking equipment	6	240
Watches and clocks	28	3,672
Miscellaneous tools, hardware and paint	1	10
Miscellaneous	5	<u>355</u>
Total		1,349,138

a/ Property stored in Mitsui Trust Company vault, Tokyo, Tokyo Agricultural School, Mitsui Kitahama Warehouse, Hokkaido, and Kyoto Art Museum.

b/ Valuations which total \$ 316,103.04 were based on retail values as of 6 December 1941 in yen worth \$ .2343.

#### Arrested Persons

5. One hundred twenty-seven additional property reports of war criminal suspects and 32 supplements to previous reports were received in January. Reports have been received from 848 suspects thus far.

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

	<u>Previously Reported a/</u>	<u>Property of Released Persons b/</u>	<u>Reported in January</u>	<u>Supple- mental Reports</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash on hand, deposits and savings	12,438,411	1,089,492	731,099	560,334	14,819,336
Land and buildings	14,221,085	1,965,069	755,116	695,537	17,636,807
Art, personal furniture and fixtures	3,104,002	606,410	106,142	468,763	4,285,317
Insurance and investments	<u>39,736,624</u>	<u>723,675</u>	<u>231,956</u>	<u>2,975,309</u>	<u>43,667,464</u>
Total	69,500,122	4,384,646	1,824,213	4,699,943	80,408,924

a/ This column represents consolidation of ¥ 2,080 shown as "other" in December report into proper categories.

b/ Release of property not yet effected.

#### Dissolved Organizations

6. The following tabulation indicates the assets in the various prefectures of Butoku Kai, a dissolved ultranationalistic organization.

BUTOKU KAI  
25 January  
(yen)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Land, Build- ings, etc</u>	<u>Stocks, Bonds, Debentures</u>	<u>Cash Assets</u>	<u>Expenses Immedi- ately Prior to Dissolution</u>
Aomori	300,270.00	50,000.00	9,270.19	50,075.76
Iwate	90,221.20		113,798.55	132,801.02
Akita	98,680.00	99,200.00	10,431.73	20,994.30
Yamagata	512,909.89		22,060.48	58,265.93
Miyagi	37,032.00	25,350.00	8,967.40	19,486.00
Fukushima	567,304.07	15,500.00	54,213.17	47,701.48
Gunma	5,700.00	218,875.00	69,579.80	41,938.76
Tochigi	88,800.00	1,000.00	14,649.95	38,648.73
Ibaraki		17,500.00	352,898.64	24,496.26
Saitama	84,888.00		131,406.27	60,852.62
Chiba		3,000.00	97,851.47	12,127.10
Tokyo	351,869.85	569,400.00	283,565.61	1,143,342.34
Kanagawa			23,296.39	9,193.00
Niigata	85,121.00	75,023.00	20,123.39	52,055.42
Toyama	58,287.60	14,100.00	124,526.07	26,821.40
Ishikawa		33,400.00	2,833.01	22,843.66
Fukui		200.00	128,506.32	21,713.97
Nagano	85,031.50	72,230.00	18,677.67	22,865.34
Yamanashi	1,000,993.00		16,244.62	24,764.10
Shizuoka			11,471.13	6,955.35
Aichi	109,736.00	108,000.00	58,679.60	21,834.53
Gifu	102,524.97	3,140.00	111,421.38	103,582.53
Shiga	1,191.00	89,250.00	1,149.59	71,110.00
Mie	18,000.00	72,400.00	1,630.65	17,026.42
Nara	117,760.00	43,000.00	22,517.28	23,357.24
Wakayama	10,000.00	30,050.00	51,477.63	24,565.06
Osaka	30,000.00		1,084,589.56	1,899,927.52
Kyoto	412,822.00	58,850.00	1,174.42	72,907.62
Hyogo	21,023.70		509,357.25	61,251.03
Tottori	227,771.69	27,775.00	70,250.11	60,076.39
Shimane	315,872.00		51,654.73	34,967.59
Okayama	16,524.00	77,900.00	49,773.72	21,140.83
Hiroshima	110.00	77,184.00	161,328.65	51,478.30
Yamaguchi	447,563.00	27,660.00	10,802.73	40,405.49
Fukuoka	510,007.40	82,130.00	108,452.63	94,069.61
Miyazaki	854,467.65		60,895.25	7,610.44
Oita	434,625.00	87,550.00	26,598.68	13,694.31
Kagoshima	24,547.30	122,649.10	226,458.09	24,375.13
Kumamoto	997,561.79	2,410.00	277,703.86	86,878.74
Nagasaki	1,475,099.90	1,300.00	45,077.90	142,608.02
Saga	51,754.86	117,400.00	154,569.33	69,182.94
Kagawa		52,000.00	181,012.00	305,813.47
Tokushima	6,354.00	134,200.00	102,102.69	44,303.98
Kochi		70,750.00	44,156.14	12,112.24
Ehime	385,925.00	51,650.00	173,961.99	191,830.30
Hokkaido	428,598.00		160,669.86	71,062.49
Total	10,366,947.37	2,532,026.10	5,267,837.58	5,405,114.76

Precious Metals

7. A summary of precious metals in SCAP custody follows.

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY  
25 January

	<u>Fine Grams a/</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars b/ Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Gold c/</b>			
On hand 25 Nov- ember	182,759,729	1.12529	205,657,695
Taken into custody	121,027		136,190
Released	1,544		1,737
Balance	182,879,212		205,792,148
<b>Silver</b>			
On hand 25 Nov- ember	2,038,612,386	.02282	46,521,135
Taken into custody	9,381,041		214,075
Released	356,697		8,140
Balance	2,047,636,730		46,727,070
<b>Platinum</b>			
On hand 25 Nov- ember	4,255,680	1.12529	4,788,874
Taken into custody	28,723		32,321
Released	16,114		18,132
Balance	4,268,289		4,803,063
Total value			257,322,281

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

b/ It has been determined that previous ratio of one troy ounce to 31.125 grams was in error; present ratio one troy ounce to 31.103 grams.

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

SCAP Custody Account

8. The following changes occurred in the SCAP yen custody account between 26 December and 25 January.



Balance 25 December ¥ 108,848,661.35

**Collections**

Japanese yen received in exchange for Bank of Chosen notes given to Koreans at airports when repatriated ¥ 2,038,930.00

German funds collected for safekeeping 43,022.35

Confiscated from members of the Philippine Puppet Government 110,443.92

Copyright royalties due British nationals, collected for safekeeping 32,532.00

Total ¥ 2,224,928.27

Less refund to German national for personal funds erroneously confiscated 80,000.00

Net addition to 25 December balance ¥ 2,144,928.27

Balance 25 January ¥ 110,993,589.62

External Assets

9. Tabulation of reports of Japanese external assets continued with coding completed on 224,416 individual reports of public and private assets of approximately 300,000 reports submitted in response to a SCAP directive of 6 October 1945.

Tabulations were initiated on a group of 143,000 individuals declaring personal holdings abroad.

Claims

10. Thirty-four claims, two British and 32 American against the Japanese Government or enemy nationals in Japan were received between 26 December and 25 January. One of these claims is for an unstated amount. Thirty-one of the American claims total \$ 12,307.75 and were presented by the Government of the United States. All these claims total \$ 25,372.53.

Property Released

11. Certain properties taken into custody were released during the period 26 December to 25 January.

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Restitutions		
Netherlands East Indies flag	1	Cultural
Properties of the Catholic Missionary Corporation of the Diocese of Sendai in Japan (Canadian)	-	¥ 700,000.00

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Restitutions		
Properties of M. S. Wiersum (Dutch)	-	¥ 50,000.00
Automobile to H. C. Lepper (British)	1	¥ 11,200.00
Automobile to International Catholic Hospital	1	¥ 5,000.00
Properties to H. Teaze (American)	-	¥ 25,000.00
Refund to German nationals from SCAP Custody Account		¥ 80,000.00
Released for minimum needs of Japanese economy		
Platinum	16,114 grams	\$ 18,131.00
Released to U. S. Army for resale as souvenirs		
Gold	80 grams	\$ 90.00
Silver	90 grams	\$ 2.00

#### ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

##### Holding Companies

12. The request of the Kawaminami Industrial Company, Ltd., to negotiate a loan of ¥ 27,700,000 to cover the costs of constructing 70 fishing vessels was approved on 10 January.

13. Approval was granted Toa Gosei Chemical Industry Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 13,060,000 to pay costs of reconstructing its ammonium sulfate plant.

14. A SCAP directive of 30 December approved a loan of ¥ 600,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the cotton textile industry. Prior to the war the Japanese textile industry utilized approximately 12,000,000 spindles. During the war approximately five sixths of the spindles were either stored, scrapped or exported to countries occupied by the Japanese. Today Japan has in operation approximately 2,000,000 spindles. The rehabilitation plan proposes to double the number of spindles at present utilized in the textile industry.

##### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

15. On 20 December the Holding Company Liquidation Commission issued instructions to the five largest designated holding companies (Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sumitomo and Fuji Industrial), which have already surrendered the great bulk of their securities to the Commission, to deliver by 15 January proxies covering securities not yet turned over to the Commission. On 24 December and 8 January the Commission issued similar instructions to remaining 60 designated holding companies to deliver not later than 15 January proxies covering all of their securities.

16. The Commission has inaugurated an investigation to determine which members of designated Zaibatsu families should turn over their securities and other properties for liquidation, in accordance with the recent extension of the Commission's jurisdiction over Zaibatsu family properties.

17. The Commission identified and segregated, out of the securities already transferred to it by the five largest holding Companies, those owned by foreign nationals at any time on or after 7 December 1941. In addition it issued written instructions to all those companies under its jurisdiction requiring them to identify and put into effect measures to protect and preserve the securities and other properties in such companies owned by foreign nationals on or since 7 December 1941.

#### Control Associations

18. No objection was offered to Economic Stabilization Board regulations to obtain housing materials for coal workers under Cabinet Instructions No. 1 promulgated 8 January. Under these instructions the Reconstruction Board is to issue certificates authorizing the purchasing of materials for, and the construction of, houses for coal mine workers.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry promulgated joint Ordinance No. 1 on 13 January directing producers and dealers receiving purchase orders of materials for the coal workers' housing program to give these priority over all other orders, except when the materials are already on order for the coal production program or requisitioned for the use of the Occupation Forces.

19. Cabinet Instructions No. 2 concerning the construction of temporary houses for coal workers was promulgated on 13 January. This instruction places in the hands of the Reconstruction Board the administration of the Economic Stabilization Board's program for the construction of houses for miners. The mine owners are designated as the builders and are responsible for formulating a construction program. The builders receive allotment certificates which are usable only for the construction of coal miners' houses. Excess materials received are disposed of under supervision of the Economic Stabilization Board.

20. The Joint Ministerial Ordinance No. 1 was promulgated by the eight ministries on 24 January. Under this Ordinance the ministries receiving an application for the allocation of production material may issue an allocation certificate authorizing purchase of the production material. No sales will be made unless an allocation certificate is presented, nor may materials obtained by the certificate be transferred to a third person, nor may a person use the production materials he manufactures unless he has an allocation certificate. No one may refuse to honor the allocation certificate if the offer to purchase is made at official prices. Manufacturers and sellers must report at the Ministries concerned the quantity of materials transferred each month. All used allocation certificates are to be returned to the Ministry which issued them originally.

21. No objection was offered to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's joint Ordinance No. 2 promulgated 25 January adjusting surplus stocks of "abnormally short supply" materials. The Ordinance provides that persons possessing excess quantities of "abnormally short supply" materials, defined as amounts in excess of twice the quantity used during the period of September to November 1946, must report them

to the ministry under whose jurisdiction they operate. It is illegal to transfer the materials except upon the presentation of an official certificate authorizing purchase unless the purchaser is a designated government agency. These excess stocks must be offered for sale at official prices. Those failing to report excess stocks to the ministry concerned will be denied the use of production materials.

22. The Economic Stabilization Board's Regulation No. 6 promulgated 22 January prohibits the manufacture and sale of certain designated products. Exceptions are made if these products are manufactured for export, for Occupation Forces procurement demand, for medical use or for technical research, when such manufacture is authorized by the proper authorities.

#### REPARATIONS

##### Changes in Plant Listings

23. Listings of certain designated plants were changed as indicated by a series of annexes to SCAP custody directives.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	
	<u>Deleted</u>	<u>Added</u>
Machine tools	1	0
Shipbuilding	3	4
Precision bearing	1	0
Munitions	11	2
Aircraft, arsenals and laboratories	3	1

##### Philippines Reparations and Restitution Mission

24. The five-man Reparations and Restitution Mission for the Philippine Commonwealth arrived in Tokyo during January. This was the first such delegation to arrive.

##### Reparations Division Central Liaison Office

25. Hisanaga Shimazu, head of the Foreign Office's Foreign Service Training Institute, was appointed chief of the Reparations Division of the Central Liaison Office, replacing Katsumi Ono.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 16

January 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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

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SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Welfare payments in December totaled ¥ 144,053,679 compared with ¥ 115,222,049 in November. Assistance in kind totaled ¥ 62,045,606. Individuals receiving aid in December numbered 2,837,207 of whom 92,778 were in institutions.

2. The second shipment of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) supplies from the United States arrived in Yokohama during the month. Approximately 386 gross tons of food, clothing and medical supplies were received.

SECOND LARA RELIEF SHIPMENT  
(pounds) a/

	<u>Amount</u>
Flour, wheat	79,400
Rice	29,952
Cereal	60,000
Shoes	29,598
Clothing	142,643
Medical supplies	1,720
Ether	250
Insulin (vials)	1,000
Santarin (tablets)	100,000
Aloin (tablets)	100,000
Soap	4,999
Sugar	40,000
Peaches, dehydrated	29,200
Canned goods	140,311
Potatoes, dehydrated	530



	<u>Amount</u>
Noodles	300
Vitamins	9,514
Meal, multiple purpose	76,533
Milk, powdered whole	73,080
Milk, powdered skimmed	54,520
Mending kits (crate)	1

a/ Unless otherwise indicated.

The Japanese Government is responsible for the security, movement, allocation and distribution of these supplies to using agencies.

3. During November 39 prefectures distributed 168,912 kilograms of biscuits and 538,496 kilograms of canned goods of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies for relief purposes. These prefectures reported a balance on hand on 1 December of 2,479,860 kilograms of biscuits and 9,484,542 kilograms of canned goods.

4. On 11 January the Government prohibited all vagrants from entering the passageway at Ueno Station in Tokyo. Resident vagrants were furnished temporary lodging at various welfare institutions and nonresident vagrants were returned to their place of residence. Approximately 1,800 vagrants had been living in the passageway.

5. Reports on the 21 December earthquake showed 25 prefectures suffered destruction with Kochi, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Hyogo and Okayama Prefectures receiving the main impact of the earthquake and tidal waves. The revised figures on the extent of damage showed 1,321 persons dead, 227 missing and 3,214 injured. The total number of houses and buildings destroyed was 19,418 and 30,199 were damaged.

#### Housing

6. The Board of Reconstruction, an independent organization in the Cabinet, is responsible for surveys on the need of housing of all Japan, makes available essential material based on these surveys and authorizes building permits. Each prefecture receives an allocation of controlled building permits and building materials. These controls are intended to eliminate waste and diversion of materials to nonessential buildings such as bars, cabarets, dance halls and other places of amusement.

#### Japanese Red Cross

7. A general meeting of the Japanese Red Cross was held at the National Headquarters in Tokyo on 21 January and new officers were elected. Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu was elected president, the Empress of Japan was made patroness of the Society and Prince Takamatsu was made honorary president.

The election was carried out in accordance with the revised statutes adopted on 10 December and approved by the Japanese Government in January. This election completed the formal reorganization of the Society.

8. Approximately ¥ 1,000,000 was raised by the Japanese Red Cross in a national drive beginning 25 December designed to aid victims of the 21 December disaster. The funds collected are being distributed to prefectural Red Cross chapters in the affected areas to provide food, clothing, medical supplies and other needs for disaster sufferers. The chapters are co-ordinating their disaster

relief activities with local governmental welfare officials to insure the maximum use of limited resources and to avoid duplication of relief assistance.

9. The Japanese Red Cross sent 23 medical relief teams to the disaster area from eight prefectural chapters and three additional teams from the national headquarters. The teams were composed of doctors, nurses and pharmacists and each carried sufficient medical supplies to treat 350 first-aid cases.

By the end of January most of the medical relief teams were discharged and personnel returned to their respective hospitals.

10. Five field representatives of the American Red Cross were assigned to assist in the consolidation of earthquake disaster reports preparatory to establishing disaster relief programs on the national and prefectural governmental levels.

#### Social Security

11. Surveys of health insurance hospitals sponsored by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare showed that due to food and transportation problems and poor administration only 20 to 30 percent of the bed capacity is being utilized. Technical advice and assistance were given the Insurance Bureau on means of bettering hospital administration.

#### Repatriation

12. There were 62,784 Japanese repatriated from 1 to 26 January while 1,159 foreign nationals were evacuated from Japan. A total of 1,472,613 Japanese were awaiting repatriation to Japan, of whom 1,254,432 are in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas. There were 18,493 foreign nationals awaiting evacuation from Japan. See chart, next page.

Of the 62,784 Japanese repatriated, 61,475 were evacuated from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

13. Repatriation reception centers at Maizuru, Hakodate, Uraga, Kure and Sasebo were still active in January while Nagoya, Tanabe and Kagoshima were closed. The port of Hakata was placed on a standby status.

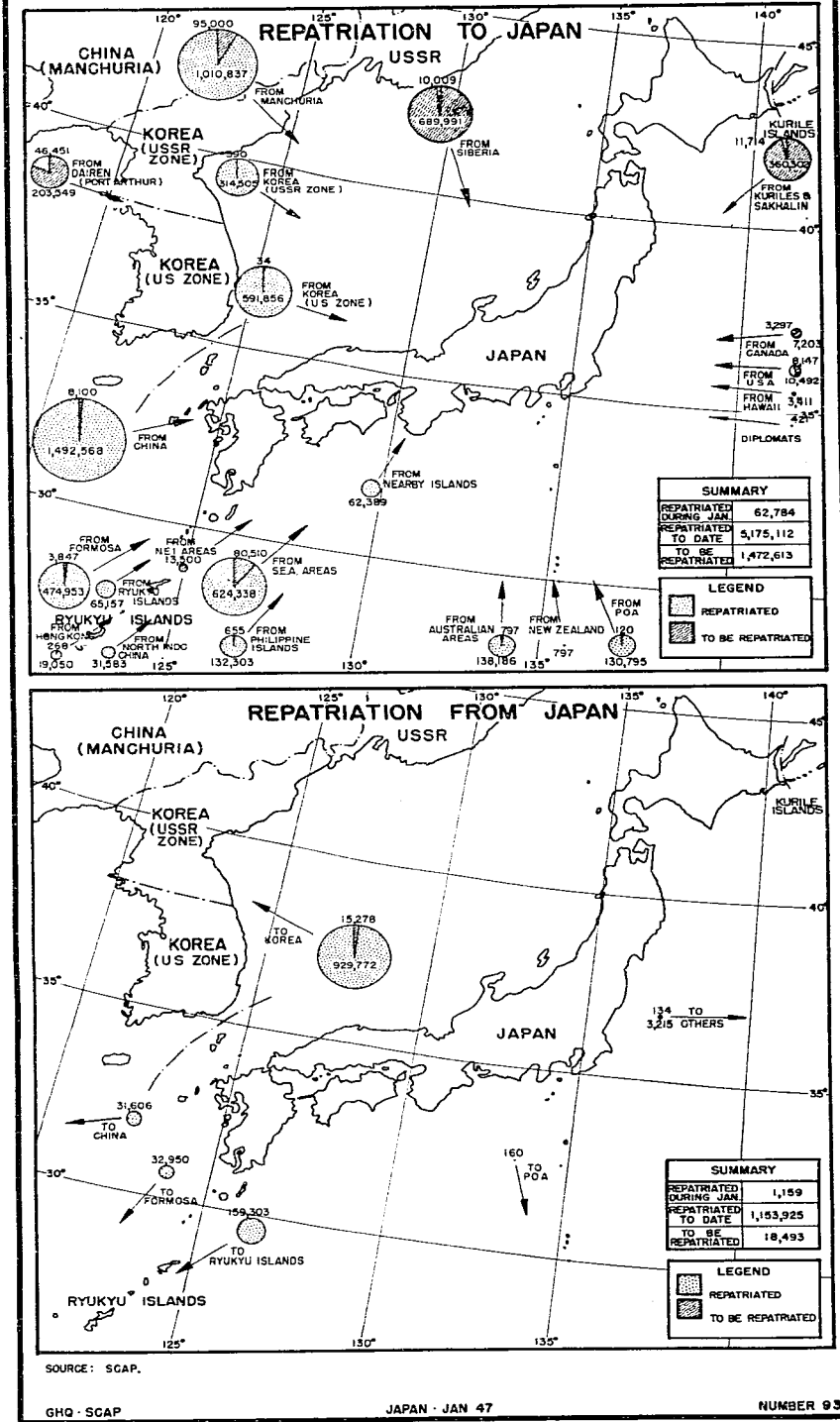
#### HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

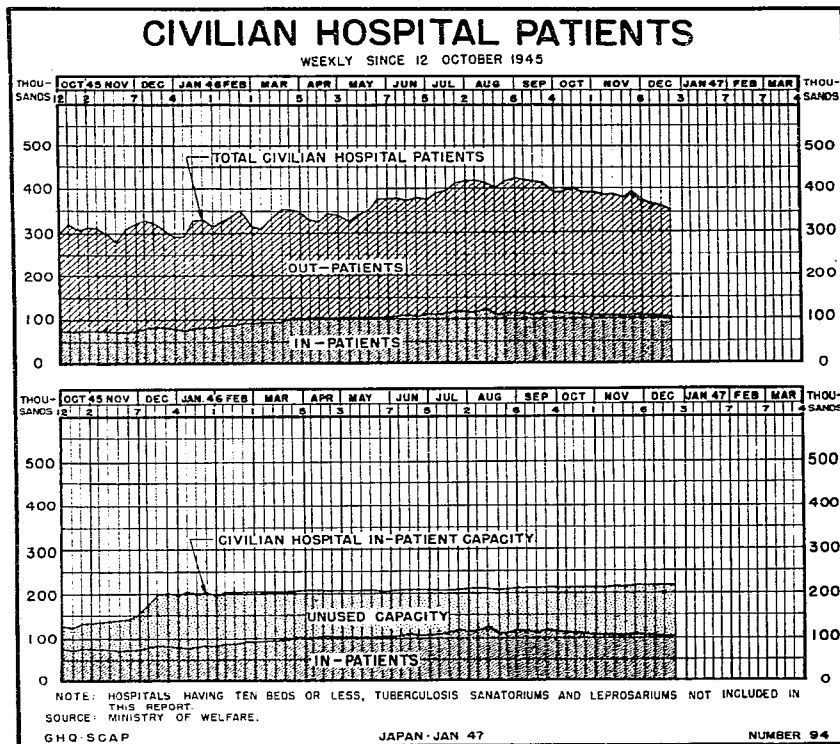
14. On 20 December there were 3,047 hospitals with 216,354 beds available of which 102,842 were occupied. From 30 November to 20 December 262,494 persons received out-patient treatment. Chart, page 229, shows fluctuations in treatments at civilian hospitals since October 1945.

15. A reference library of medical texts and current journals was established by SCAF for Japanese educators and professional men. The Nippon Medical Society is publishing titles and abstracts from these references.

# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 26 JANUARY 1947





#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

16. The Veterinary Education Council held a meeting on 15 January attended by representatives of all veterinary colleges. Adaptation of veterinary education to the new "6-3-3-4 system" was discussed and clarified and minimum standards were adopted by the Council.

Students now undergoing training will be allowed to graduate and be licensed to practice but at the beginning of the school year in 1948 the length of the veterinary course will be extended to four years.

At the beginning of the school year in 1953 no veterinary school will accept students who have not completed 12 years of preliminary education: 6 years in primary school, 3 years in lower secondary and 3 years in upper secondary school.

#### Meat and Dairy Inspection

17. The total number of farm animals slaughtered during November decreased 10 percent from the previous month. The decline occurred only in cattle and horses.

MEAT INSPECTION

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	24,694	822	377	5,589	6,733
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	2	0	0	5
Partial	476	12	0	46	320
Viscera	4,222	51	0	1,570	829

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION  
November

Special Milk

Farm inspections	2
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5,564
Samples examined	7,592
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	645
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	411

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	42
Samples examined	71
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	9
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

18. With the exception of anthrax, equine infectious abortion, trichomoniasis and strangles, animal diseases decreased during December.

#### ANIMAL DISEASES

	Number of Cases	
	November	December
Anthrax	2	3
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	3	0
Trichomoniasis	47	52
Texas fever	69	9
Swine erysipelas	2	1
Swine plague	24	0
Rabies	3	2
Equine scabies	1	0
Strangles	199	201
Equine infectious abortion	4	20
Equine infectious anemia	78	43
Chick pullorum	5,994	2,792
Fowl cholera	284	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS

19. Nineteen dentists were re-established in practice during January.

20. The oral surgery faculties of all dental schools met in Tokyo during the week of 22 January and discussed methods of improving instruction techniques.

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

21. The first edition of the monthly magazine "Health and Midwifery" was published by the Midwifery Association during the month.

22. The St. Luke's College of Nursing was given approval by the Ministry of Education to continue to award diplomas to students upon graduation as long as they remain in the Model Demonstration School of Nursing.

A quota of 80 students was set for the Demonstration School of Nursing for the academic year beginning in April 1947. The students will be drawn from the St. Luke's College of Nursing, Red Cross chapters and the general public according to a fixed ratio.

#### SUPPLY

##### Penicillin

23. Government control specifications were set during January for the testing of commercial penicillin and details of the official methods of carrying out tests of potency, toxicity, pyrogenicity, sterility, moisture content, clarity and pH (degree of acidity or alkalinity) were formulated for issuance to the manufacturers. The regulations will become effective three months from date of issuance.

Standards for penicillin bottles and level contents were set up and will be put into effect on 1 April.

24. An eight-day assay school for the training of penicillin manufacturers' technicians was held during the week of 27 January at the Tokyo Imperial University.

25. The Penicillin Manufacturers Association has placed orders for construction of 23 shaking machines and three companies have completed flowsheets and detailed working drawings of penicillin pilot plants.

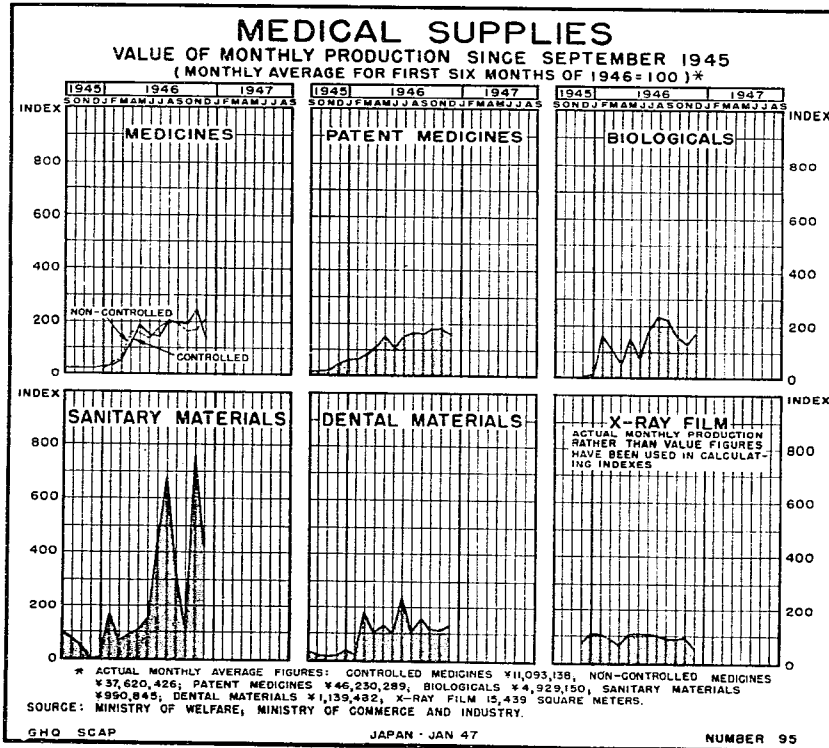
Production

26. Production of medical and dental supplies in December decreased to ¥ 185,097,835 in over-all volume from ¥ 194,336,855 in November.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

December  
(yen)

Controlled medicines	15,805,686
Noncontrolled medicines	79,261,179
Patent medicines	75,411,772
Sanitary materials	4,208,318
Dental materials	1,574,802
Biologicals	8,836,078



27. The production of sulfamine products decreased in December. A total of 6,636 kilograms was produced as compared with 11,745 kilograms during November.

Sulfathiazol production totaled 831 kilograms, an increase over all previous monthly production.

28. Production of antipyretics totaled 18,844 kilograms during December.

29. A new high of 811 kilograms was reached in the production of anesthetics but output remained insufficient to meet minimum requirements.

30. Production of typhus vaccine increased sharply in December but adequate assay tests have not been accomplished and distribution will not be made until such tests are completed.

PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Cholera vaccine	3,600	-
Typhus vaccine	150,970	1,942,200
Triple typhoid vaccine	4,750	400,500
Smallpox vaccine (doses)	1,410,000	2,069,410
Whooping cough vaccine	-	187,600
Diphtheria antitoxin	124,000	144,820
Diphtheria toxoid	567,780	104,600

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

31. Japan has 78,350 individuals requiring prosthetic appliances. Approximately 50 percent of this quantity has been produced and distributed by 89 factories, of which the largest employs 37 workers and 76 have fewer than 10 workers.

PROSTHETIC APPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Artificial thigh	16,500
Artificial leg	18,000
Artificial upper arm	5,260
Artificial lower arm	9,740
Support instrument for thigh	6,010
Support instrument for leg	8,640
Corset, brace	12,200
Assistant shoes	<u>2,000</u>
Total	78,350

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

32. A production program for medical supplies necessary to examine all school children in Japan for tuberculosis was initiated during the month. It is estimated that 300 X-ray machines, 540,000 rolls of 35-millimeter film, 7,750 pounds of developing solution and 36,220 pounds of fixing solution will be required to examine approximately 18,000,000 children of school age.

33. Mixing and milling of 10 percent DDT dust and residual effect spray were started during January. DDT concentrate is



furnished through imports from the United States while talc and pyrophyllite are provided from Japanese and Korean sources. Kerosene for mixing residual effect spray is also imported.

An adequate distribution system has been developed and eight storage depots selected.

#### Distribution

34. Financial difficulties and transportation problems of the Central Medicine Distributing Company have delayed distribution of controlled medicines. In January action was taken to expedite operations of the Company and reports show an increased distribution to prefectures.

The Ministry of Welfare issued instructions to all prefectural control companies to expedite distribution and not to accumulate stocks in excess of reserve needs, previously a common practice. The activities of the Central Medicine Distribution Company are closely supervised by the Ministry of Welfare.

35. During December the Central Medicine Distributing Company purchased ¥ 38,889,903.67 worth of controlled medicines and distributed over ¥ 34,000,000 worth. The purchases and sales showed an increase of approximately ¥ 10,000,000 over the previous month.

36. During December ¥ 4,659,134 worth of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines and ¥ 124,072 worth of surgical instruments were sold. The sale of medicines increased approximately ¥ 1,000,000 over the previous month but the total value of surgical instrument sales decreased due to a large bulk sale made to the Tokyo Medical Association.

#### Narcotics

37. Release of specific quantities of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to central wholesalers during January was approved by SCAP. The supply released will make approximately 2,500,000 codeine tablets (one half grain each) and 2,000,000 ampoules of one-cubic centimeter morphine injections available for purchase by registrants as required.

Workers engaged in handling the narcotics are screened for their integrity and the repackaging is being done in well-equipped sanitary laboratories under close supervision.

38. Osaka narcotic inspectors were granted police power over narcotic violations and are working in close liaison with police narcotic vice squads.

During the month Osaka and Tokyo narcotic control officials received instructions in narcotic investigation procedures.

39. Seven doctors were arrested for narcotic violations in November and nine others were convicted and sentenced for illegally possessing heroin. Forty-two unregistered persons including three addicts were arrested.

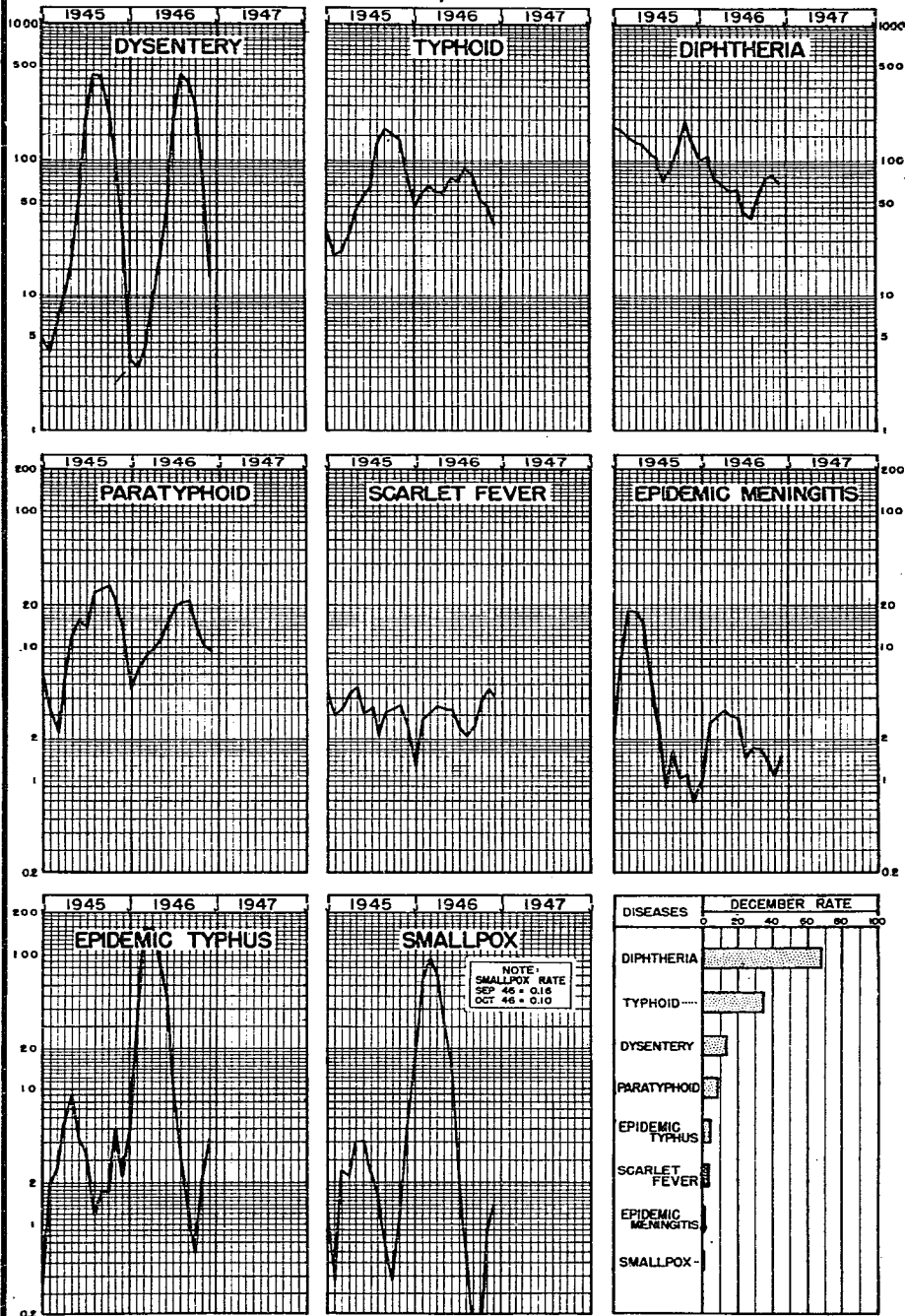
#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### Diphtheria

40. The incidence of diphtheria decreased from 78.6 per 100,000 per annum in November to 67.7 in December, the first

# 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.

GHO-SCAP

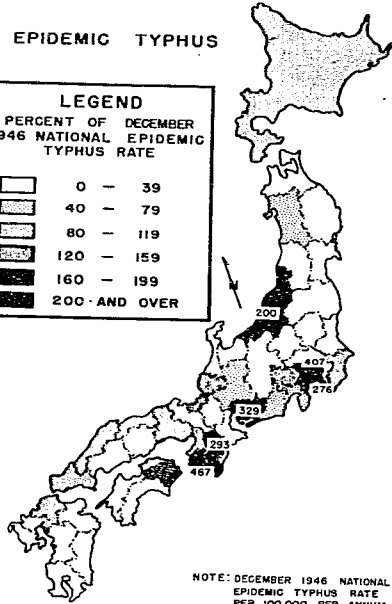
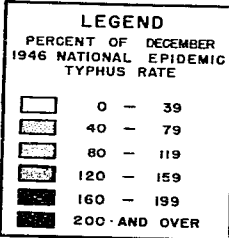
JAPAN - JAN 47

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# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

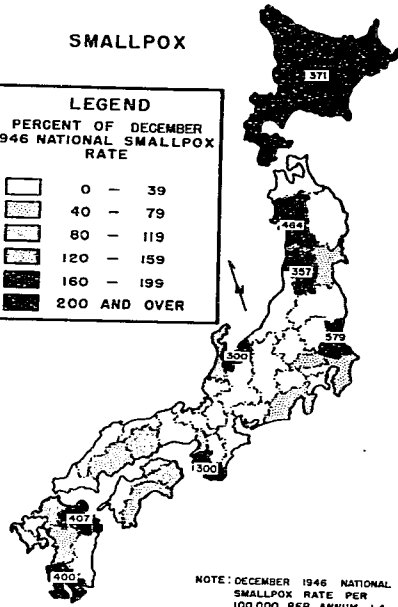
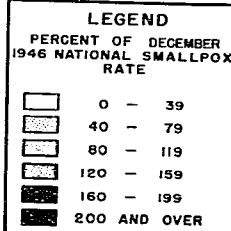
BY PREFECTURES DECEMBER 1946

## EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



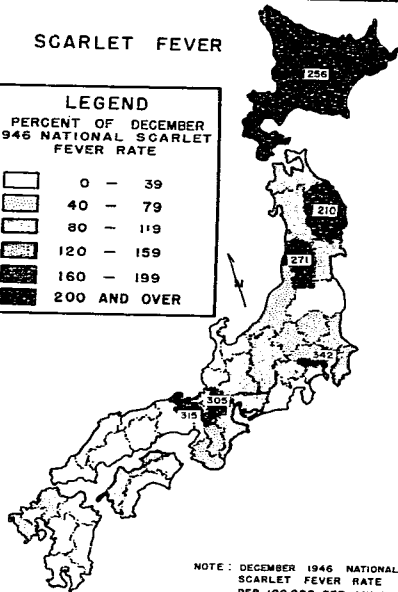
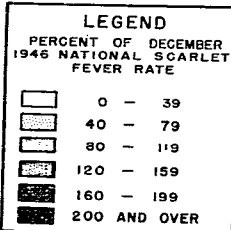
NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 4.2

## SMALLPOX



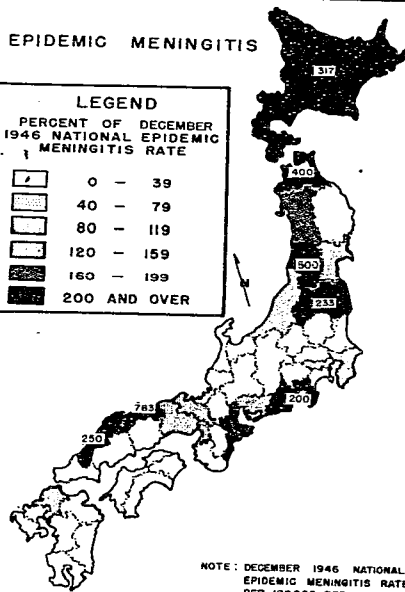
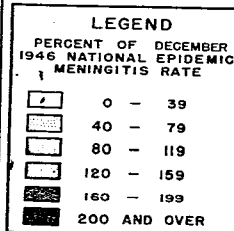
NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 1.4

## SCARLET FEVER



NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 4.1

## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS



NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 1.5

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

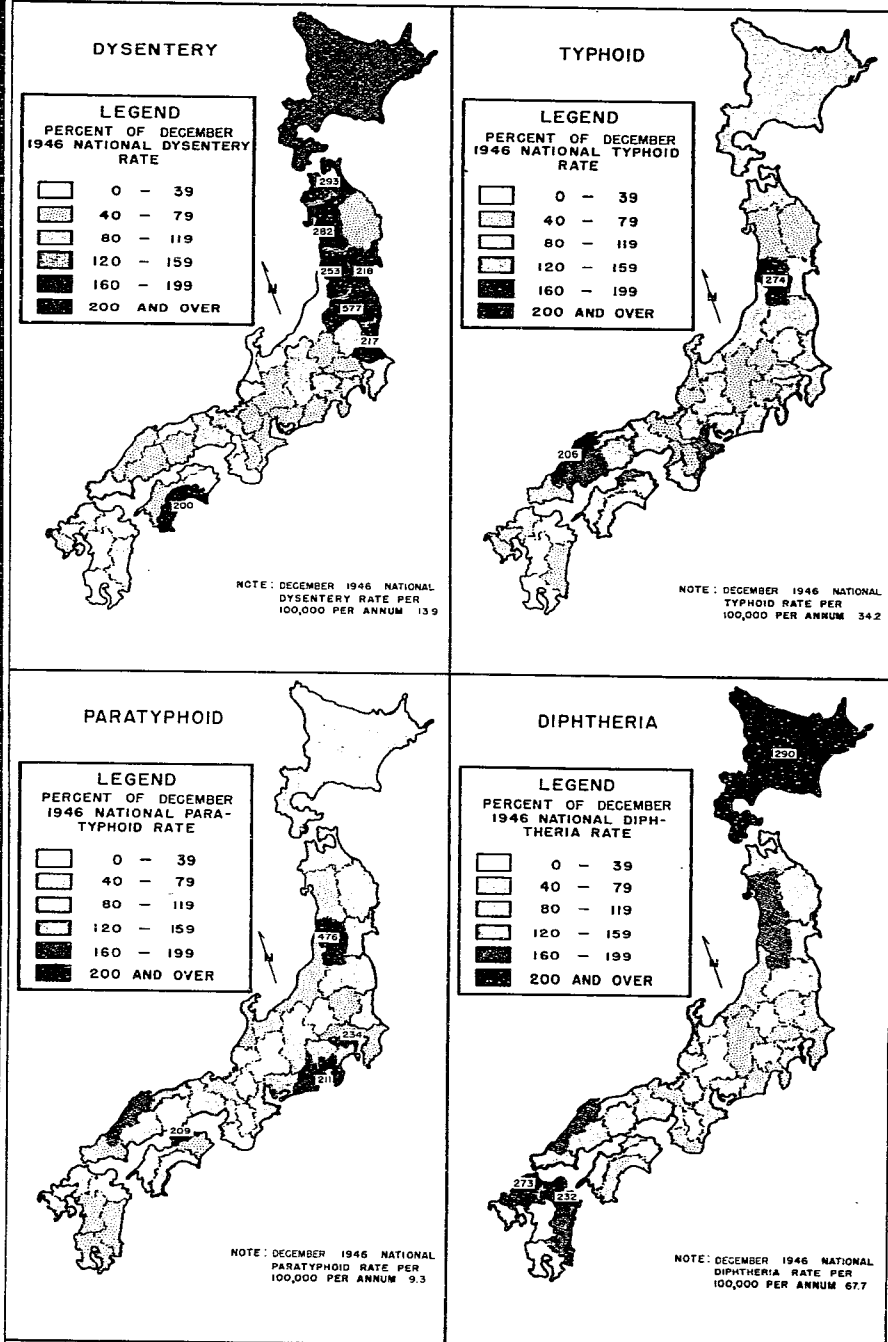
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 47

NUMBER 97A

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - DECEMBER 1946



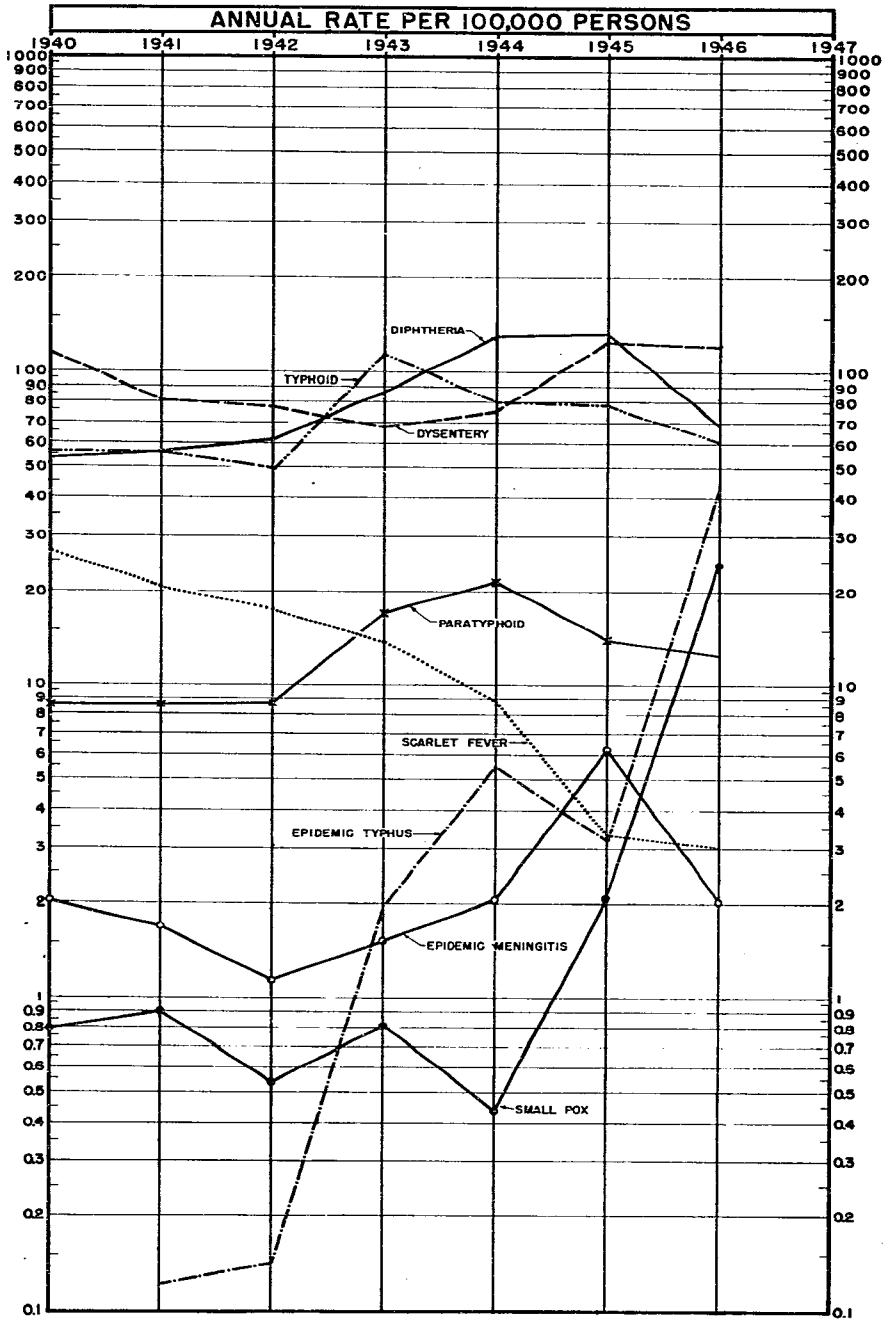
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 47

NUMBER 97 B

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS 1940 - 1946



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

GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 47

NUMBER 98

decline since August. The rate of 67.7 is approximately 50 percent of that for December 1945.

The annual diphtheria rate for 1946 was 67.5 per 100,000 per annum, declined 50 percent from the 1945 rate and is the lowest annual rate since 1942. The decrease in incidence was not consistent throughout the country; it was most marked in central Honshu.

The absence of a marked rise in November and December is attributed to the nationwide program for immunization of children carried out during the last three months of 1946.

#### Dysentery

41. The dysentery rate dropped from 73.4 per 100,000 per annum in November to 13.9 in December. This was a seasonal decline but was more rapid than that of the corresponding period of the previous year.

While the incidence curve for dysentery for the country in 1946 was similar to that of 1945 the national rate decreased slightly to 120.4 per 100,000 per annum. The highest prefectural rates occurred in northern Honshu, Shikoku and three prefectures in Kyushu.

#### Typhoid Fever

42. Typhoid fever incidence in December declined from 45.4 per 100,000 per annum in November to 34.2. The rate for December 1945 was 83.5.

The annual rate for typhoid fever in 1946 was 60.9 per 100,000 per annum, a decrease of approximately 20 percent from 1945. The vaccination of more than 22,000,000 persons against typhoid fever during 1946 was a major factor in the reduction of incidence and the elimination of the summer rise.

The incidence of typhoid fever was relatively low in the central and northern prefectures of the country but increases were noted in Chugoku, Kyushu and Shikoku.

#### Paratyphoid Fever

43. There was no significant change in the incidence of paratyphoid fever from November to December. The drop from 10.0 per 100,000 per annum to 9.3 in December was a seasonal decline. The case rate for 1946 was 12.5 per 100,000 per annum, as compared with 14.1 in 1945.

There were marked variations in the rates for individual prefectures but no consistent pattern or regional distribution either of incidence or rates of change was noted as compared with the preceding year.

#### Smallpox

44. The December smallpox rate increased from 0.9 per 100,000 per annum in November to 1.4. The total number of cases involved is not great and tends to reduce the significance of the percentage increase. Smallpox was better controlled during the month than in the corresponding period of 1945, in which the rate was 4.8 per 100,000 per annum.

The annual smallpox rate increased to 24.4 per 100,000 per annum as contrasted with 2.1 in 1945. This represents 17,800 cases of which 17,500 cases occurred during the first six months of 1946, the peak of the epidemic occurring in March.

All prefectures except Akita showed marked increases in 1946 over 1945. The epidemic centered in the urban prefectures of central Honshu and in Hokkaido. Twenty-three prefectures showed less than 50 percent of the national rate. Osaka, Hyogo, Hokkaido, Nara, Tokyo, Kyoto, Aichi and Kagawa Prefectures contributed most to the national rate.

45. A nationwide smallpox vaccination campaign was inaugurated during the epidemic but defects in the vaccination technique led to a repetition of the program during May, following which there was a gradual decrease of incidence.

#### Typhus Fever

46. The incidence of typhus fever increased from 2.1 per 100,000 per annum in November to 4.2 in December. The December 1945 rate was 2.3 per 100,000 per annum.

Total typhus cases in 1946 were 31,000, of which 30,000 cases occurred during the first six months of the year. The major portion of the epidemic was concentrated in the urban areas although all prefectures except Gumma increased over the 1945 rate. Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Aomori, Hokkaido, Kyoto and Kanagawa Prefectures showed rates above the national average.

47. On 17 January a spray program was put into effect by the Ministry of Welfare to systematically treat railway coaches, trams, buses, railway stations, theaters, restaurants and other public places with residual effect DDT and pyrethrum emulsion sprays of 2 percent cresols.

#### Cholera

48. During December 25 cases of Asiatic cholera were reported, 23 of which occurred among fishermen in Hyogo and Okayama Prefectures.

#### Scarlet Fever

49. The December scarlet fever rate decreased to 4.1 per 100,000 per annum from 4.5 in November. The rate for the corresponding period of 1945 was 2.5 per 100,000 per annum. The scarlet fever incidence has been consistently decreasing since 1940. The annual rate decreased from 3.4 per 100,000 per annum in 1945 to 3.0 in 1946.

#### Epidemic Meningitis

50. The rate of epidemic meningitis in December increased to 1.5 per 100,000 per annum from 1.1 in November. The December 1945 rate was 0.7 per 100,000 per annum. The annual rate decreased from 6.2 per 100,000 per annum in 1945 to 2.0 in 1946.

#### Malaria

51. The malaria case rate decreased from 24.9 per 100,000 per annum in November to 14.9 in December. The majority of all malaria cases reported were recurrent cases; this decrease is explained on a seasonal basis and by the onset of cold weather.

### Japanese B Encephalitis

52. Japanese B encephalitis was made a reportable disease in June 1946 and since then 176 cases were reported, giving a rate of 0.4 per 100,000 per annum. All cases were reported on a clinical basis and could not be confirmed by laboratory examinations.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN 1946

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Rate a/</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate a/</u>	<u>Case Fatality b/</u>
Diphtheria	49,166	67.5	3,891	5.3	7.9
Dysentery	87,737	120.4	13,198	18.1	15.0
Typhoid	44,421	60.9	5,388	7.4	12.1
Paratyphoid	9,090	12.5	474	0.7	5.2
Smallpox	17,800	24.4	2,823	3.9	15.9
Epidemic typhus	31,141	42.7	2,909	4.0	9.3
Malaria	26,207	35.8	87	0.1	0.3
Cholera	1,229	1.7	528	0.7	42.8
Scarlet fever	2,209	3.0	100	0.1	4.5
Epidemic meningitis	1,468	2.0	424	0.6	28.9
Encephalitis	176	0.4	79	0.1	44.9
Plague	0		0		

a/ Per 100,000 persons per annum.

b/ Deaths per 100 cases.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

### Venereal Diseases

53. Venereal disease control clinics are being established in the health centers of the prefectural health departments. These clinics are also training centers for personnel who will staff additional clinics.

Public information and education on venereal disease control are being carried on through pamphlets and radio programs, and undergraduate medical students, medical faculties and practicing physicians are given lectures on this subject.

### Port Quarantine

54. In addition to the Haneda and Iwakuni ports of entry for air traffic, Tachikawa and Yokota airfields are also terminals for international flights. A daily flight to Korea is based at Tachikawa and irregularly scheduled flights terminate at Yokota. Quarantine processing is carried out by Occupation Forces medical personnel.

55. A new method of cyanide fumigation of ships was initiated at Yokohama on 5 January. It is similar to the "Discoid" (use of hydrogen-cyanide-995-saturated fiber discs) method employed in the United States quarantine service.

### NUTRITION

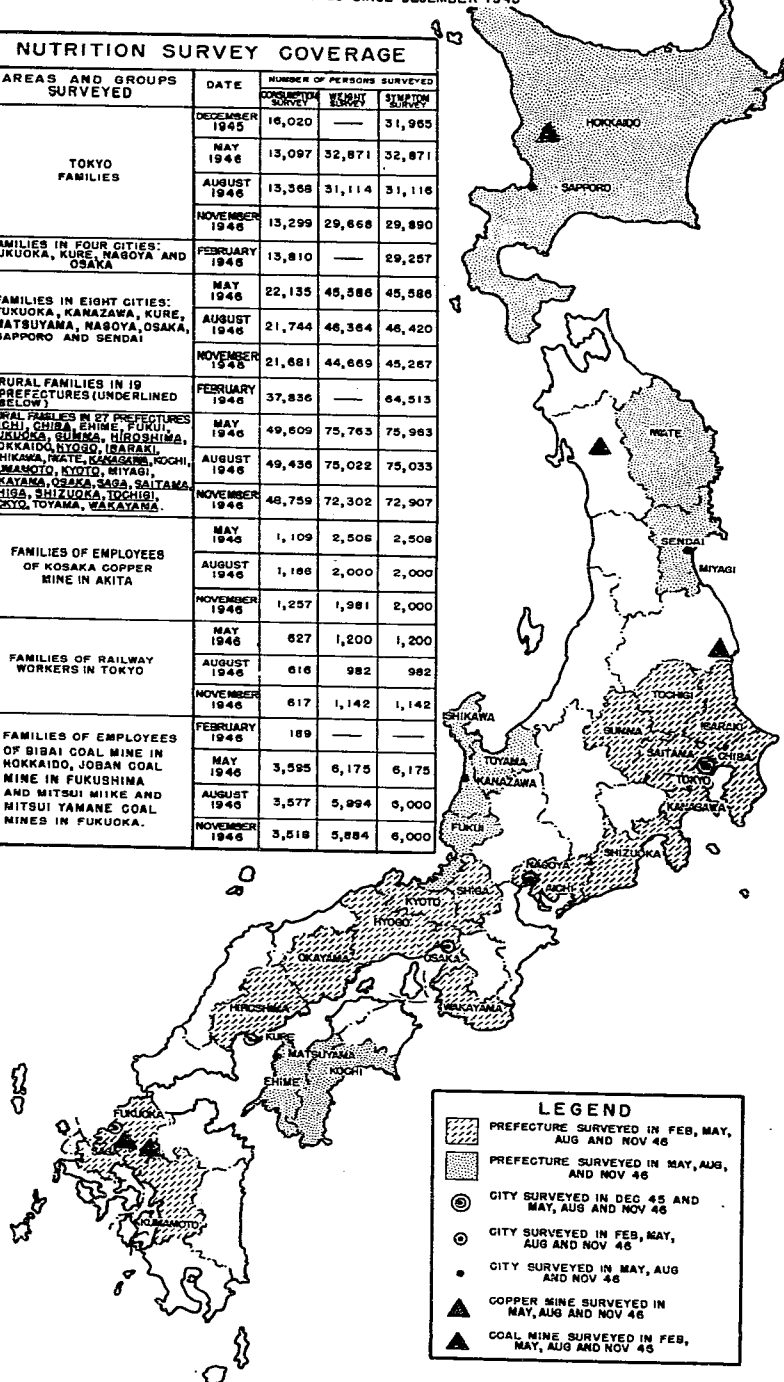
56. The November nutrition survey showed increased current consumption of leafy green vegetables and sweet potatoes. Findings of the physical examination reflect the character and quality of food available before the staple food ration was increased in November.



# NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

NUTRITION SURVEY COVERAGE			
AREAS AND GROUPS SURVEYED	DATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED	
		CONSUMPTION SURVEY	WEIGHT SURVEY
TOKYO FAMILIES	DECEMBER 1945	16,020	31,965
	MAY 1946	15,097	32,871
	AUGUST 1946	13,368	31,114
	NOVEMBER 1946	13,299	29,890
FAMILIES IN FOUR CITIES: FUKUOKA, KURE, NAGOYA AND OSAKA	FEBRUARY 1946	13,810	29,257
FAMILIES IN EIGHT CITIES: FUKUOKA, KANAZAWA, KURE, MATSUYAMA, NAGOYA, OSAKA, SAPPORO AND SENDAI	MAY 1946	22,135	45,586
	AUGUST 1946	21,744	46,364
	NOVEMBER 1946	21,681	44,669
RURAL FAMILIES IN 19 PREFECTURES (UNDERLINED BELOW)	FEBRUARY 1946	37,836	64,513
RURAL FAMILIES IN 27 PREFECTURES (AICHI, CHIBA, EHIME, FUKUI, FUKUOKA, GUNMA, HIROSHIMA, HOKKAIDO, KYOTO, ISARAKI, ISHIKAWA, IZUMI, KANAGAWA, KOCHI, KUMAMOTO, KYOTO, MIYAGI, OKAYAMA, OSAKA, SAGA, SAITAMA, SHIGA, SHIZUOKA, TOCHIGI, TOKYO, TOYAMA, YAMAGATA)	MAY 1946	49,609	75,763
	AUGUST 1946	49,436	75,022
	NOVEMBER 1946	48,759	72,302
FAMILIES OF EMPLOYEES OF KOSAKA COPPER MINE IN AKITA	MAY 1946	1,109	2,506
	AUGUST 1946	1,188	2,000
	NOVEMBER 1946	1,257	1,981
FAMILIES OF RAILWAY WORKERS IN TOKYO	MAY 1946	627	1,200
	AUGUST 1946	616	982
	NOVEMBER 1946	617	1,142
FAMILIES OF EMPLOYEES OF BIBAI COAL MINE IN HOKKAIDO, JOBAN COAL MINE IN FUKUSHIMA AND MITSUI MIKE AND NITSUI YAMANE COAL MINES IN FUKUOKA.	FEBRUARY 1946	189	—
	MAY 1946	3,595	6,175
	AUGUST 1946	3,577	5,894
	NOVEMBER 1946	3,518	5,884



**LEGEND**

- PREFECTURE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
- PREFECTURE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, AND NOV 46
- CITY SURVEYED IN DEC 45 AND MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
- CITY SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
- CITY SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
- COPPER MINE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
- COAL MINE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG AND NOV 46

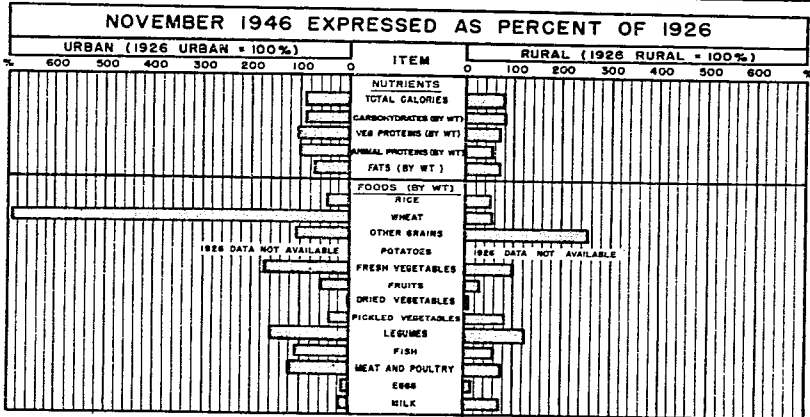
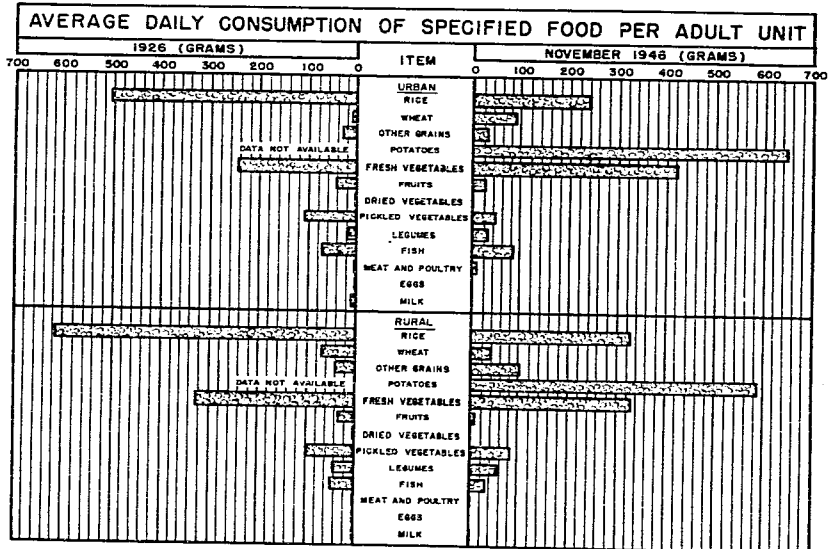
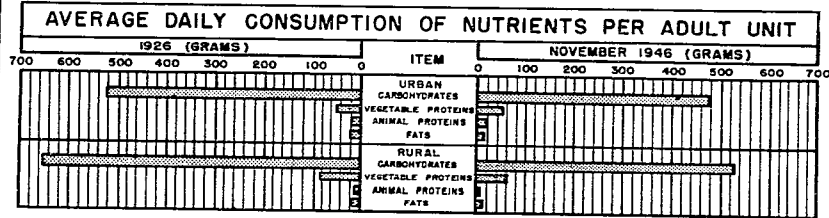
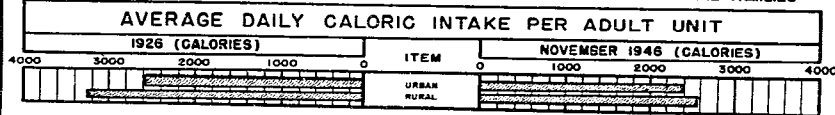
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
GHQ - SCAP

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# NUTRITION · 1926 AND NOVEMBER 1946

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER ADULT UNIT · REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AND RURAL FAMILIES\*



\* IN ORDER TO ADJUST AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR. URBAN SURVEYS MADE IN EIGHT CITIES; RURAL SURVEYS MADE IN TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

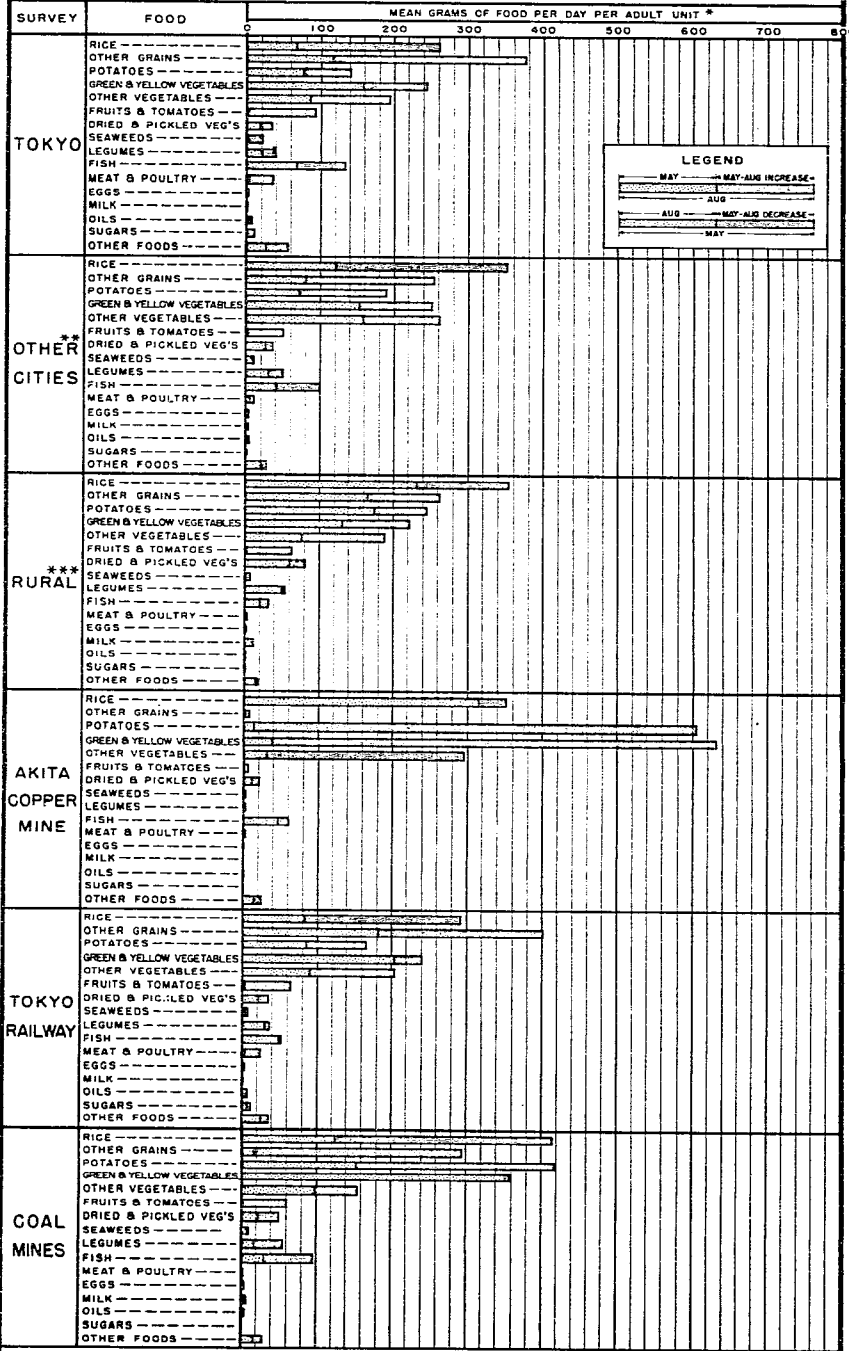
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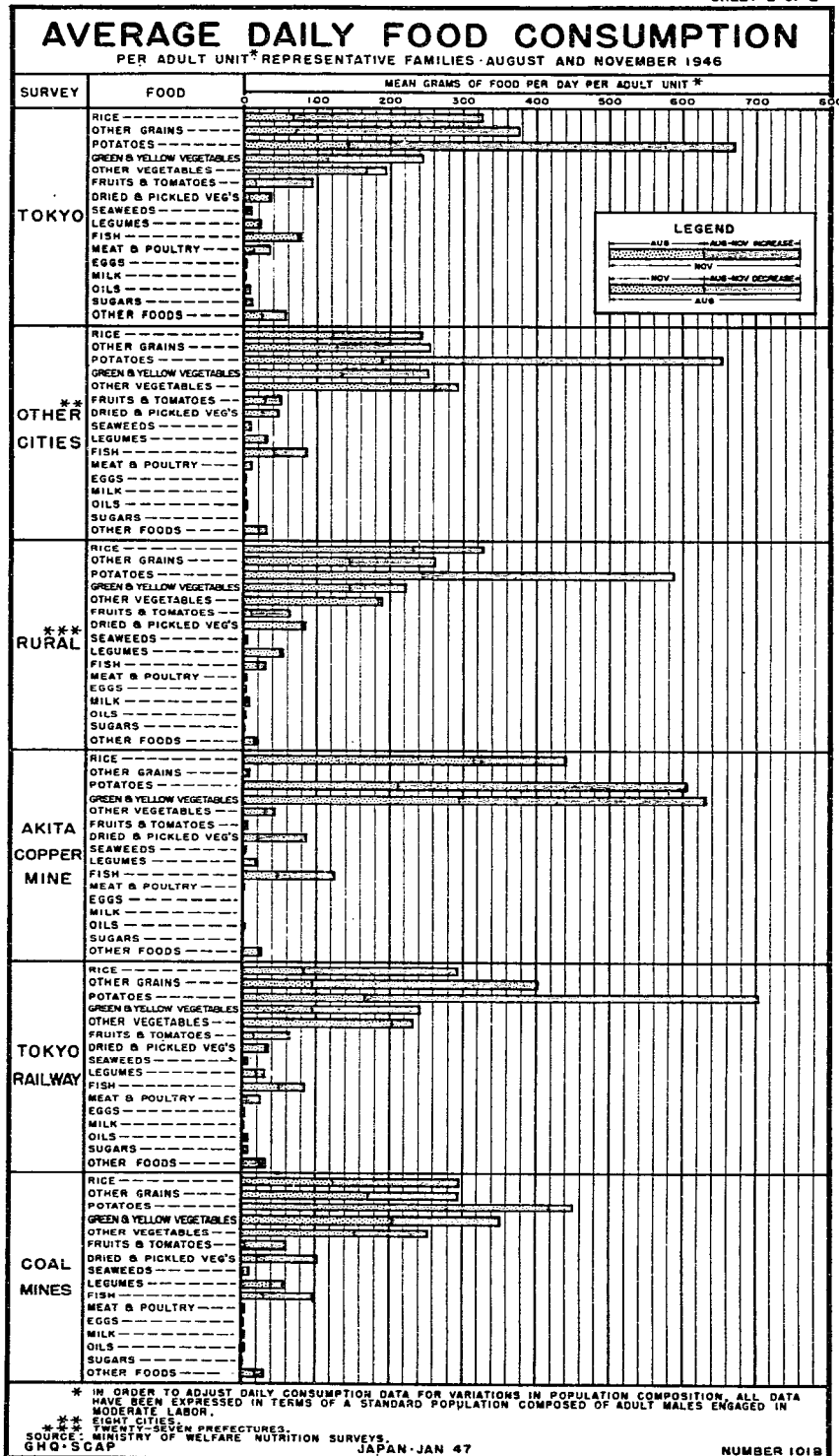
# AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

PER ADULT UNIT\* REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES MAY AND AUGUST 1946



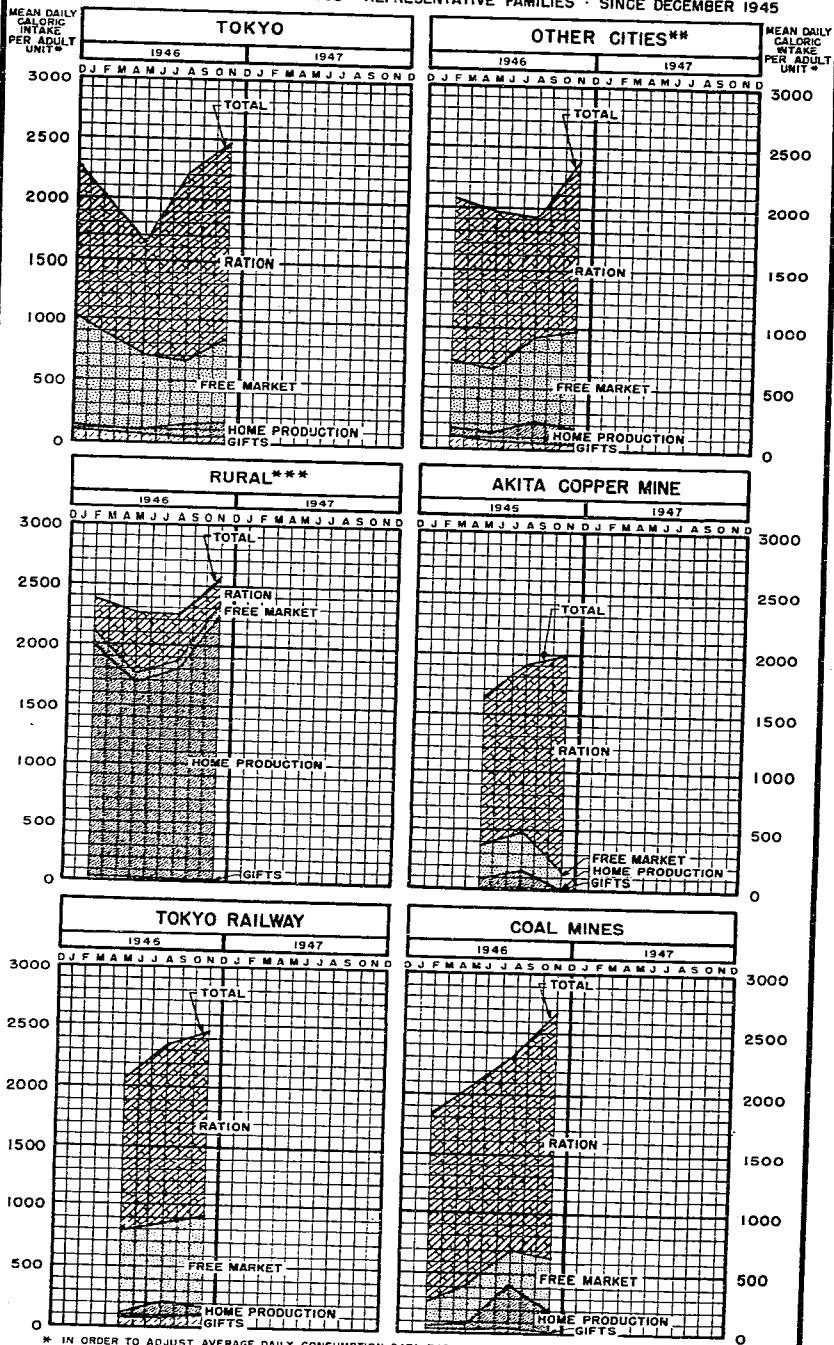
\* IN ORDER TO ADJUST DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR.  
 \*\* EIGHT CITIES.  
 \*\*\* TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE, NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JAN 47 NUMBER 101A

0501



# AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE

CLASSIFIED BY SOURCES OF FOOD · REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES · SINCE DECEMBER 1945



\* IN ORDER TO ADJUST AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR.  
 \*\* FOUR CITIES: FEBRUARY; EIGHT CITIES: MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER  
 \*\*\* NINETEEN PREFECTURES: FEBRUARY; TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES: MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

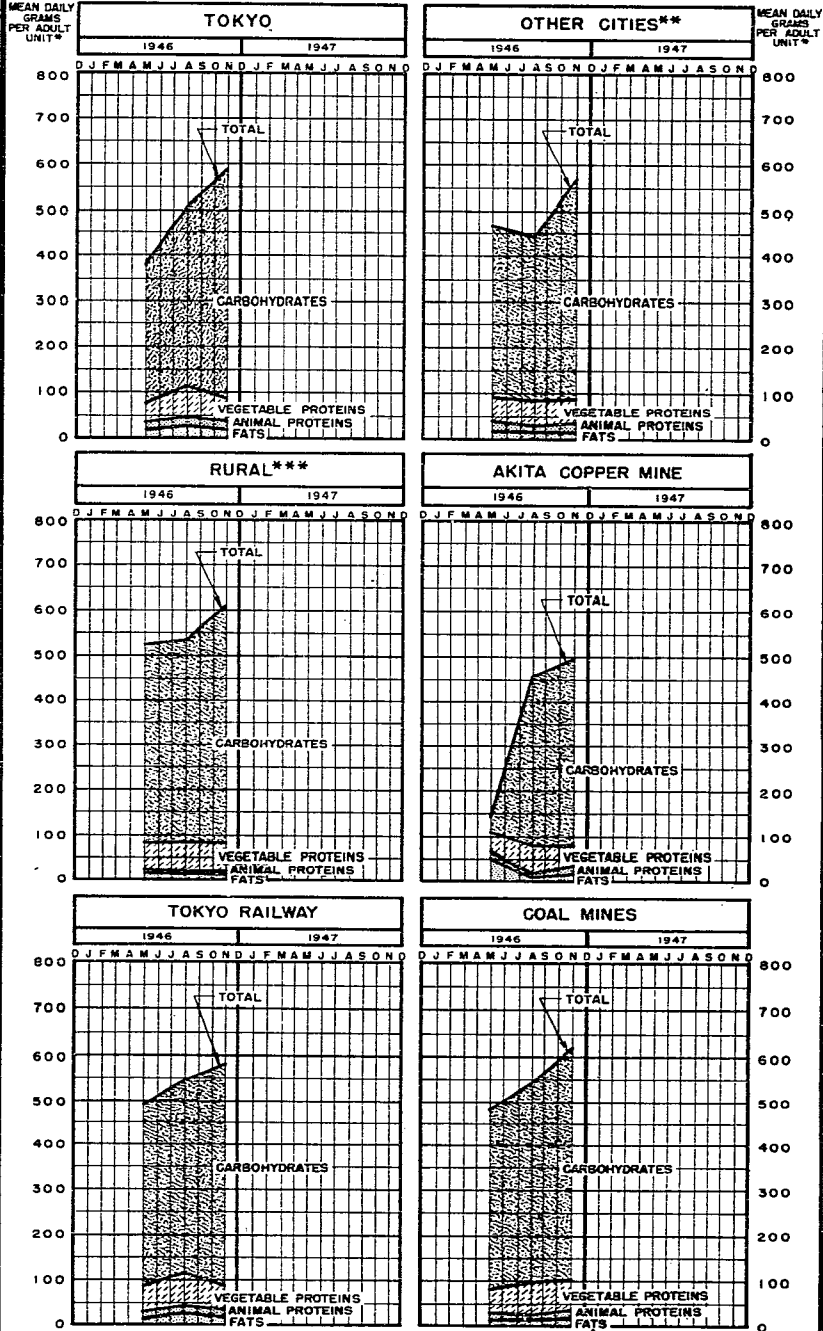
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 47

NUMBER 102

# FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION · REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES · SINCE MAY 1946

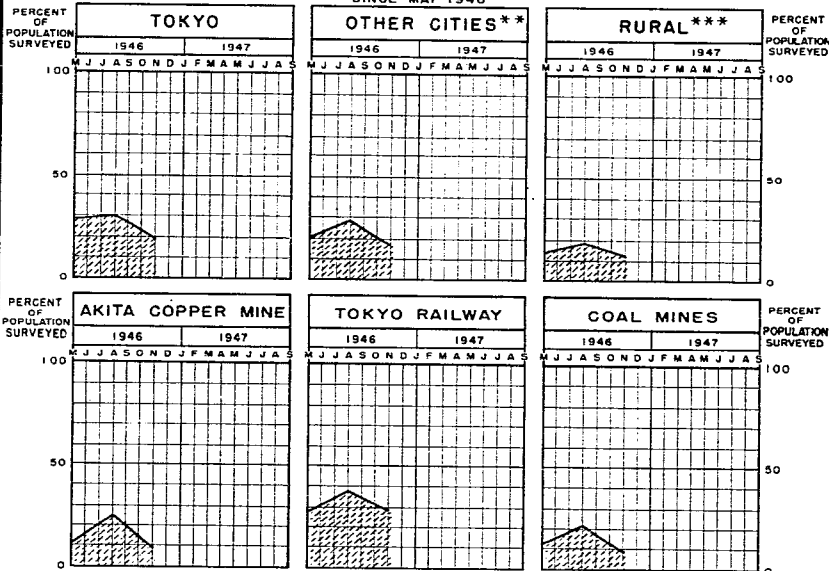


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 \*\* EIGHT CITIES.  
 \*\*\* TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
 GHQ · SCAP

# AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS\*

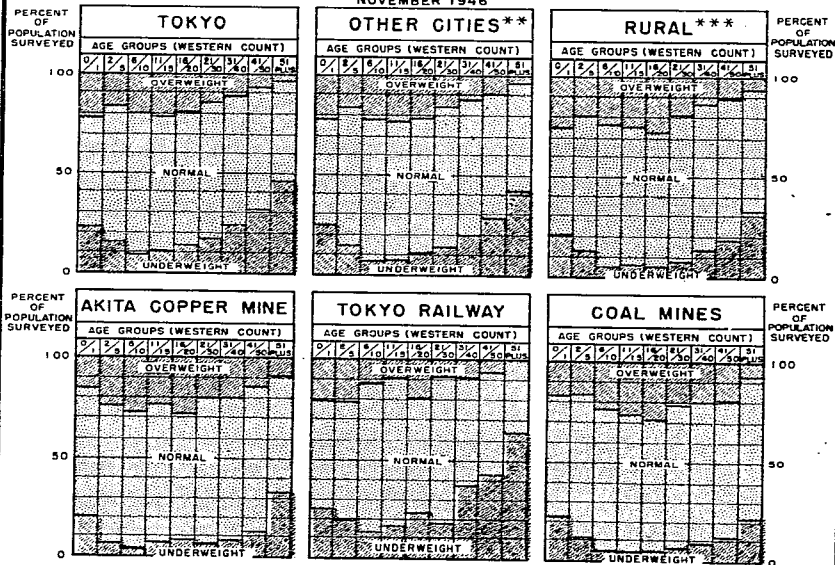
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

## PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT SINCE MAY 1946



## AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

NOVEMBER 1946

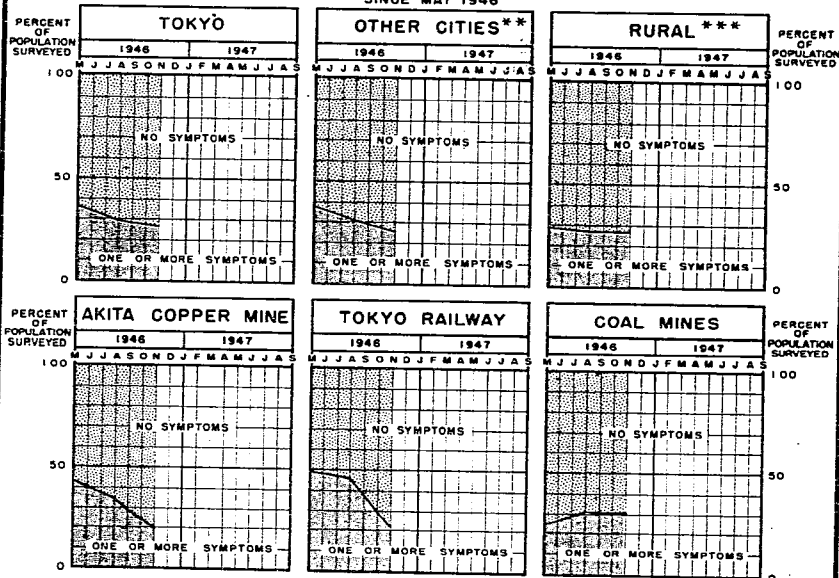


\* NORMAL WEIGHTS INCLUDE A RANGE OF 10 PERCENT PLUS OR MINUS FROM NORMS ESTABLISHED IN STANDARD JAPANESE AGE-WEIGHT-HEIGHT TABLES.  
 \*\* EIGHT CITIES.  
 \*\*\* TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

## SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

### PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS SINCE MAY 1946



### PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS \* NOVEMBER 1946

SYMPTOM	TOKYO										OTHER CITIES**										RURAL***									
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED										PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED										PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED									
ANEMIA	3										2										3									
HYPERKERATOSIS																														
XEROPHTHALMIA																														
CHEILOSIS	3										3										3									
GLOSSITIS																														
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	3										3										3									
EDEMA																														
CHRONIC DIARRHEA																														
BRADYCARDIA																														
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	3										3										3									
IMPAIRED LACTATION	3										3										3									
BONE MAL-GROWTH	3										3										3									

SYMPTOM	AKITA COPPER MINE										TOKYO RAILWAY										GOAL MINES									
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED										PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED										PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED									
ANEMIA																														
HYPERKERATOSIS																														
XEROPHTHALMIA																														
CHEILOSIS																														
GLOSSITIS																														
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	3										3										3									
EDEMA																														
CHRONIC DIARRHEA																														
BRADYCARDIA																														
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	3										3										3									
IMPAIRED LACTATION	3										3										3									
BONE MAL-GROWTH	3										3										3									

\* DELAYED MENSTRUATION: PERCENT OF WOMEN AGE 17-45. IMPAIRED LACTATION: PERCENT OF LACTATING WOMEN WHOSE CHILDREN UP TO SIX MONTHS MUST BE GIVEN MIXED OR ARTIFICIAL FEEDING. BONE MAL-GROWTH: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE SIX YEARS OR LESS SHOWING RICKETS OR IMPAIRED BONE-GROWTH.  
 \*\* EIGHT CITIES.  
 \*\*\* TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.



The increase of rice ration in November is evidenced in the data on the sources of calories and protein while the quantities of rice and sweet potatoes consumed in relation to total caloric intake is a reflection of the practice of substituting a considerable proportion of sweet potatoes for rice when the ration was issued.

57. Tokyo had the lowest average caloric consumption in May but achieved the highest rate in August of the six cities surveyed due to the support of the ration with imported food whereas many of the other cities continued to withhold rations on certain ration days. Tokyo continued to have a higher caloric consumption in November due largely to the availability of sweet potatoes.

58. The protein consumption in the Japanese dietary is a critical factor especially on a restricted caloric intake. The improved caloric intake in November helped to compensate for the low protein intake.

59. Physical examinations in November in the cities showed a slight decrease in symptoms associated with vitamin deficiencies. There was a decrease in the percentage of individuals whose body weights were at least 10 percent less than the standard body weight. The results in the rural areas were of the same trend as those in the city but less pronounced.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

60. Births in December decreased six percent from the November total of 195,993. The rate was 30.2 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 32.2 in November. The decrease was more pronounced in the rural population than in the urban.

61. Deaths totaled 102,103, representing an increase of 15 percent over the November total. The rate was 16.4 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 14.7 in November.

While death registrations for July, August and September were artificially high due to the inclusion of deaths of Japanese nationals outside of Japan, the increase in December was in line with past experience and shows the usual winter rise in deaths when respiratory diseases are at a peak. Increases were recorded in all prefectural rates except Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Nagano and Nagasaki. High relative increases were recorded from the prefectures which suffered the 21 December earthquake and tidal wave.

62. Infant deaths in December were the highest in the past six months, increasing 47 percent over the November total of 11,390. Increased infant deaths accounted for approximately 40 percent of the gain in total deaths. The national rate was 91.0 per 1,000 live births, 16.0 higher than the urban population.

63. Stillbirths increased to 9,350 in December, eight percent higher than in November. The rate was 50.8 per 1,000 live births.

Although the urban rate of 58.9 per 1,000 per annum was higher than the rural rate, the increase occurred in the rural areas.

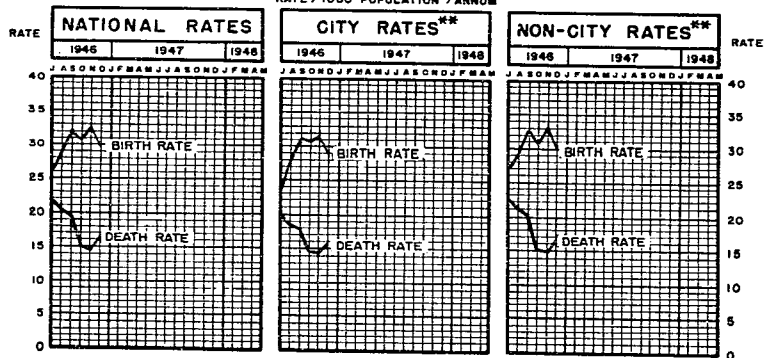
64. Marriages in December numbered 64,393, an increase of 23 percent since November. The rate was 10.4 per annum, as compared with 8.7 in November. The city rate increased seven percent from 8.4 per 1,000 per annum and the rural rate increased 25 percent from 8.8 in November.

# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

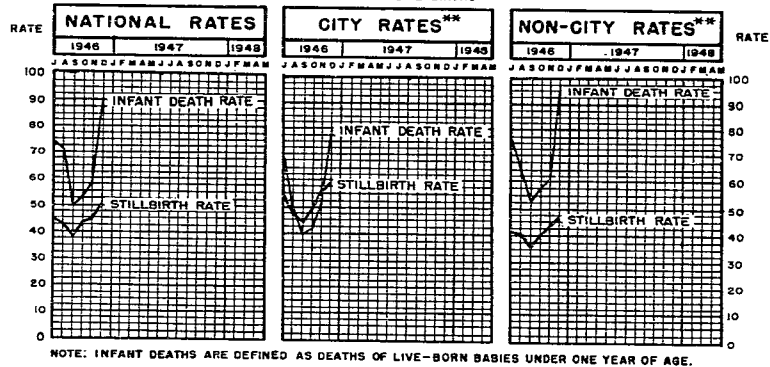
## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION<sup>2</sup>/ ANNUM



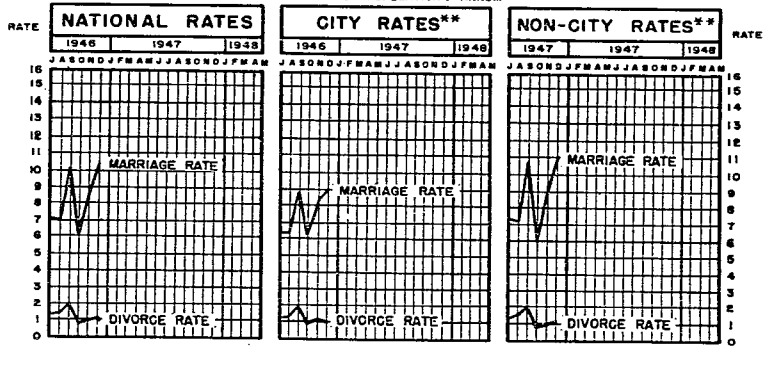
## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

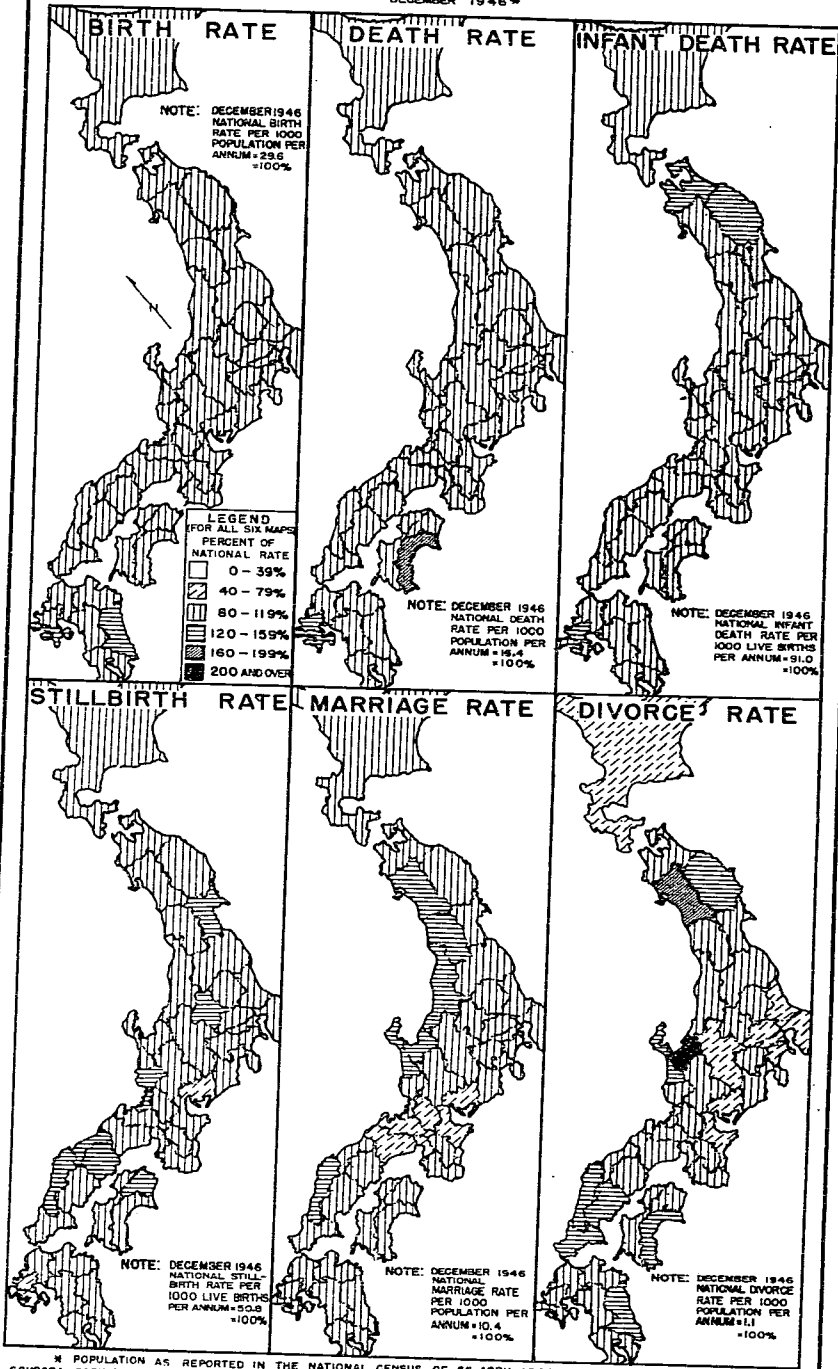
RATE / 1000 POPULATION<sup>2</sup>/ ANNUM



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

# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

DECEMBER 1946\*



\* POPULATION AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 28 APRIL 1946.  
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

GHO-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 47

NUMBER 107

65. The number of divorces in December was 6,627, approximately six percent higher than the previous month. The increase occurred in the rural areas while the rate in the urban areas slightly decreased. The divorce rate for all Japan was 1.1 per 1,000 per annum in December compared with 1.0 in November.



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
Religion. . . . .	8
Arts and Monuments. . . . .	10
Media of Expression . . . . .	13

EDUCATION

Japanese Educational Reform Committee

1. The second interim report of the Japanese Educational Reform Committee, submitted 27 December, recommended additional reforms in Japanese education to achieve the stated objective of training all citizens as members "of a democratic and peaceful state and society, who are addicted to truth." The Committee advised that "Basic Education Laws" be enacted to provide for equality in education, compulsory education, women's education, social, political and religious education; to define the nature and purpose of the school system; to establish the status of teachers; and to reform educational administration.

The Committee recommended that two three-year schools be established in the educational system between the elementary and university levels. The report proposed that the first school be compulsory, that both permit coeducation and that the second school provide vocational courses.

Popularization of the New Constitution

2. The Ministry of Education on 22 January directed the heads of 55 normal schools, colleges and universities in various prefectures to establish lecture courses for the popularization of the new Constitution. A subsidy of ¥ 2,000 was granted to each of the schools for the promotion of these lectures which will be free to the public. Subjects covered will include popular sovereignty, abandonment of war, fundamental human rights, women's rights and political structure.

Citizens' Public Halls

3. The Ministry of Education on 22 January directed prefectural governors to publicize the establishment of Citizens' Public Halls. Subsidies totaling ¥ 3,500,000 were provided for grants to local halls for the promotion of lecture courses. Grants of ¥ 2,100 will be presented to those towns in which Citizens' Public Halls have been established, and ¥ 1,100 will be given to towns that are preparing to establish halls.

Qualifying provisions for the granting of subsidies include the statement: "Subsidies will be given only to those Citizens' Public Halls which are being established according to democratic procedures and which are to be managed by a locally elected committee. No person who has been purged or found unacceptable under SCAPIN 550 or Imperial Ordinance 263 may be a member of the managing

committees of any Citizens' Public Halls receiving government subsidies."

#### School Lunch Program

4. The Ministry of Education reported satisfactory progress in the school lunch program. A total of 2,942 elementary schools have requested facilities for serving lunches. Five thousand tons of former Japanese Army canned food was distributed to all prefectures for use in elementary schools; 75 tons of food and 25 tons of salt from Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia were sent to Tokyo-to and Kanagawa and Chiba Prefectures.

#### Adult Physical Education

5. By the end of 1946 approximately 150 athletic clubs had been organized spontaneously by employees and employers in factories and plants throughout Japan. The sport programs of the clubs include scheduled participation in gymnastics, baseball, tennis, ping-pong, volleyball, basketball, track and field events, sumo, water polo and mountain climbing.

#### Sex Education

6. By letter on 6 January the Ministry of Education issued instructions to all Prefectural Governors and social education organizations advising the establishment of a sex education program for young people. The note stressed the importance of cultural activities as a means of minimizing sex problems and the need to formulate a permanent program that includes athletic programs for schools, factories and young men's associations.

#### Educational Film Reviewing Committee

7. An Educational Film Reviewing Committee composed of seven members of the Ministry of Education and 20 teachers and experienced laymen, headed by the Minister of Education, was established. The Committee will review, classify and catalog educational films. Each month a catalog of available films will be distributed to schools and institutions concerned with social education.

#### RELIGION

8. The policy governing the return of Christian missionaries to Japan was liberalized to permit the clearance of missionaries with no prior service in Japan if they are to become associated directly with missionaries who are in Japan and who have had prior service in Japan. The requirement that returning missionaries have knowledge of Japanese was waived in the case of those whose work does not require such knowledge.

Clearance was given for shipment on a space available revenue basis to foreign missionaries in Japan of food, clothing, and other necessary supplies not to exceed one ton per individual per year.

9. Representatives of the Greek Orthodox Church of North America, the Church of Christ and the Nazarene Church of North America arrived in Japan and are conducting surveys for their respective mission organizations.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Preservation and Restoration of Art Objects

10. Publications of American institutions dealing with the scientific preservation and restoration of objects of art were given to the Ministry of Education for study and use wherever applicable.

11. Field reports indicate the recent earthquake caused no serious damage to Japanese arts and monuments.

Distribution

12. Important cultural sites and locations in Nara Prefecture are shown on the map, page 258.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs. . . . .	13
Radio . . . . .	22
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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Women

13. Meetings with more than 5,000 Japanese women leaders in southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu disclosed that many women in urban and rural areas have reorganized their associations along democratic lines and that the everyday problems of the average family are of primary interest. The leaders expressed need for a program to educate women to understand and use intelligently their new civil and legal rights, and for training new leaders to conduct such a program. The women were interested in the activities of women's organizations in other parts of the world, especially in America, and in details of parliamentary procedure and democratic principles for use in local meetings.

14. A conference of 900 Japanese women leaders in Fukushima Prefecture, 15-17 January, was attended by representatives of farm associations, political parties, labor unions, educational institutions and other organizations from every town and village. Discussion subjects included democratic organizations, coeducation, public health programs and the role of women in politics.

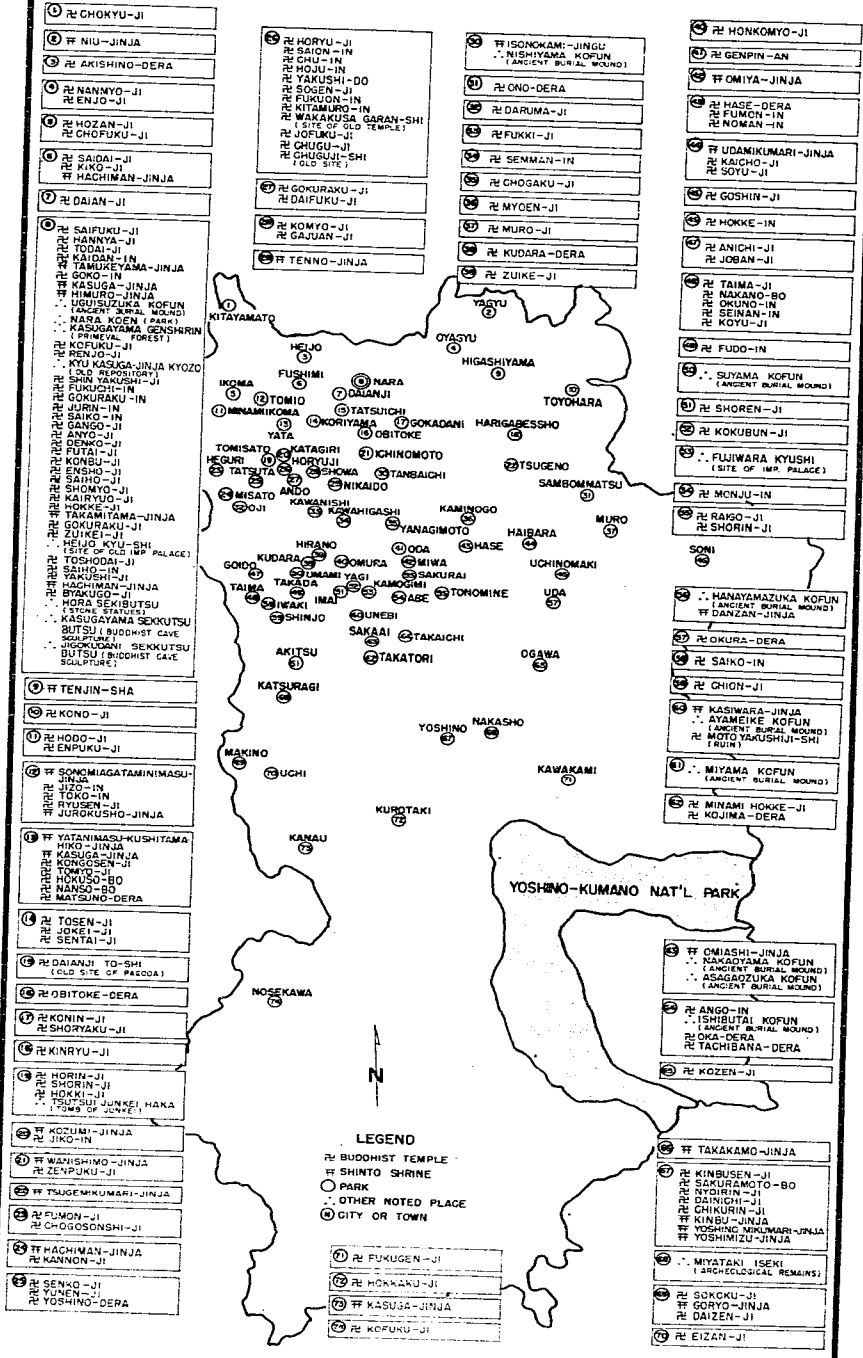
Public Safety

15. Public safety information stressed the need for fire prevention and featured discussion of prison affairs as a follow-up to the December crime prevention program. Three speeches outlining progressive trends in penal administration resulting from the new Constitution and a round-table discussion of the findings of actual prison conditions by a citizens' committee were broadcast.



# IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

## XI: NARA PREFECTURE



- ① ㊦ CHOKYU-JI
- ② ㊦ NIU-JINJA
- ③ ㊦ AKISHINO-DERA
- ④ ㊦ NANNYO-JI
- ㊦ ENJO-JI
- ⑤ ㊦ HOZAN-JI
- ㊦ CHOFUKU-JI
- ⑥ ㊦ SAIDAI-JI
- ㊦ KYO-JI
- ㊦ HACHIMAN-JINJA
- ⑦ ㊦ DAIAN-JI
- ⑧ ㊦ SAIFUKU-JI
- ㊦ HANNYA-JI
- ㊦ TODAI-JI
- ㊦ KAIJAN-IN
- ㊦ TAMUREYAMA-JINJA
- ㊦ GOKU-JI
- ㊦ KASUGA-JINJA
- ㊦ NIMURO-JINJA
- ㊦ UGUISUZUKA KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ NARA KOEN (PARK)
- ㊦ KASUGAYAMA BENSHEIN (PRIMEVAL FOREST)
- ㊦ KOFUKU-JI
- ㊦ RENJU-JI
- ㊦ KYU KASUGA-JINJA KYOZO (OLD RESIDENCE)
- ㊦ SHIN YAKUSHI-JI
- ㊦ FUKUCHI-IN
- ㊦ GOKURAKU-IN
- ㊦ JURN-IN
- ㊦ SAIGO-IN
- ㊦ SANGO-JI
- ㊦ DANJO-JI
- ㊦ DENKO-JI
- ㊦ RITAI-JI
- ㊦ KONSU-JI
- ㊦ SHOMYO-JI
- ㊦ SAHO-JI
- ㊦ SHOMYO-JI
- ㊦ KAIRYU-JI
- ㊦ HOKKE-JI
- ㊦ TAKAMITAMA-JINJA
- ㊦ GOKURAKU-JI
- ㊦ ZENKEI-JI
- ㊦ HIRANO KYU-SHI (SITE OF OLD IMP. PALACE)
- ㊦ TOSHODAI-JI
- ㊦ SAHO-IN
- ㊦ HACHIMAN-JINJA
- ㊦ BYAKUGO-JI
- ㊦ HORA SEKIBUTSU (STONE BUTSU)
- ㊦ KASUGAYAMA SEKKUTSU BUTSU (BUDDHIST CAVE SCULPTURE)
- ㊦ HOKKESAN SEKKUTSU BUTSU (BUDDHIST CAVE SCULPTURE)
- ㊦ TENJIN-SHA
- ㊦ KONDO-JI
- ⑩ ㊦ HODO-JI
- ㊦ ENPUKU-JI
- ⑪ ㊦ SONMIAGATAMINIMASHU-JINJA
- ㊦ UJO-IN
- ㊦ TOKO-IN
- ㊦ RYUSEN
- ㊦ JUROKUSHO-JINJA
- ⑫ ㊦ YATANIMASHU-KUSHITAMA MIKO-JINJA
- ㊦ KASUGA-JINJA
- ㊦ KONGOSEN-JI
- ㊦ TOMYO
- ㊦ HOKUSO-BO
- ㊦ NANSO-BO
- ㊦ MATSUNO-DERA
- ⑬ ㊦ TOSEN-JI
- ㊦ JONKEI-JI
- ㊦ SENTAI-JI
- ⑭ ㊦ DAIANJI TO-SHI (OLD SITE OF PAECOA)
- ⑮ ㊦ OBITOKE-DERA
- ⑯ ㊦ KONIN-JI
- ㊦ SHORYAKU-JI
- ⑰ ㊦ KINRYU-JI
- ⑱ ㊦ HORIN-JI
- ㊦ SHORIN-JI
- ㊦ HOKKI-JI
- ㊦ TSUTSUI JUNKEI HAKA (TOMB OF JUNKEI)
- ⑲ ㊦ KOZUMI-JINJA
- ㊦ JIKO-IN
- ⑳ ㊦ WANISHIMO-JINJA
- ㊦ ZENFUKU-JI
- ㊦ TSUGEMIKUMARI-JINJA
- ㊦ FUMON-JI
- ㊦ CHOGOSONSHI-JI
- ㊦ HACHIMAN-JINJA
- ㊦ KANNON-JI
- ㊦ SENKO-JI
- ㊦ YUMEN-JI
- ㊦ YOSHINO-DERA

- ㊦ HORYU-JI
- ㊦ SAION-IN
- ㊦ CHU-IN
- ㊦ HOUJI-IN
- ㊦ YAKUSHI-DO
- ㊦ SOSEN-JI
- ㊦ FUKUON-IN
- ㊦ KITAMURO-IN
- ㊦ WAKAKUSA GARAN-SHI (SITE OF OLD TEMPLE)
- ㊦ JOFUKU-JI
- ㊦ CHUGU-JI
- ㊦ CHUGUJI-SHI (OLD SITE)
- ㊦ GOKURAKU-JI
- ㊦ DAIFUKU-JI
- ㊦ KOMYO-JI
- ㊦ GAJUAN-JI
- ㊦ TENNO-JINJA

- ㊦ ISONOKAMI-JINGU (ISHIYAMA KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND))
- ㊦ ONO-DERA
- ㊦ DARUMA-JI
- ㊦ FUKKI-JI
- ㊦ SENMAN-IN
- ㊦ CHOSAKU-JI
- ㊦ MYOEN-JI
- ㊦ MURO-JI
- ㊦ KUDARA-DERA
- ㊦ ZUIKE-JI

- ㊦ HONKOMYO-JI
- ㊦ GENPIN-AN
- ㊦ OMIYA-JINJA
- ㊦ HASE-DERA
- ㊦ FUMON-IN
- ㊦ NOMAN-IN
- ㊦ UDANIKUMARI-JINJA
- ㊦ KAICHO-JI
- ㊦ SOYU-JI
- ㊦ GOSHIN-JI
- ㊦ HOKKE-IN
- ㊦ ANICHI-JI
- ㊦ JOBAN-JI
- ㊦ TAIMA-JI
- ㊦ NAKANO-BO
- ㊦ OKUNO-IN
- ㊦ SEWAN-IN
- ㊦ KOTSU-JI
- ㊦ FUJIO-IN
- ㊦ SUYAMA KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ SHOREN-JI
- ㊦ KOKUBUN-JI
- ㊦ FUJIWARA KYUSHI (SITE OF IMP. PALACE)
- ㊦ MCNJU-IN
- ㊦ RAIGO-JI
- ㊦ SHORIN-JI
- ㊦ SONI
- ㊦ HANAYAMAZUKA KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ DARZAN-JINJA
- ㊦ OKURA-DERA
- ㊦ SAIKO-IN
- ㊦ CHION-JI
- ㊦ KASIWARA-JINJA
- ㊦ AYAMEIKE KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ MOTO YASUHI-SHI (TOMB)
- ㊦ MIYAMA KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ MINAMI HOKKE-JI
- ㊦ KOJIMA-DERA
- ㊦ OMIASHI-JINJA
- ㊦ NAKAYAMA KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ ASAGAZUKA KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ ANGO-IN
- ㊦ ISHIBUTAI KOFUN (ANCIENT BURIAL MOUND)
- ㊦ OKA-DERA
- ㊦ TACHIBANA-DERA
- ㊦ KOZEN-JI
- ㊦ TAKAKAMO-JINJA
- ㊦ KINBUSEN-JI
- ㊦ SAKURAMOTO-BO
- ㊦ WODRIN-JI
- ㊦ DANSHIJI-JI
- ㊦ CHIKURIN-JI
- ㊦ KINBU-JINJA
- ㊦ YOSHINO KUMARI-JINJA
- ㊦ YOSHIMIZU-JINJA
- ㊦ MIYATAKI ISEKI (ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS)
- ㊦ SOKOKU-JI
- ㊦ GORYO-JINJA
- ㊦ DAIZEN-JI
- ㊦ EIZAN-JI

- LEGEND
- ㊦ BUDDHIST TEMPLE
  - ㊦ SHINTO SHRINE
  - PARK
  - .. OTHER NOTED PLACE
  - CITY OR TOWN
  - ㊦ FUKUGEN-JI
  - ㊦ HOKKAKU-JI
  - ㊦ KASUGA-JINJA
  - ㊦ KOFUKU-JI

0515

A woman Diet member gave a series of six lectures on prison reform to both prisoners and the public. She succeeded in establishing a vocational course for hairdressers in the Wakayama Women's prison.

The administration of model community prisons in the United States and modern scientific detention and treatment of sex offenders, the criminally insane and the feeble minded were discussed at two press conferences.

#### Public Health

16. The typhus control information program was continued with a public display, four radio programs and press conferences. The work of sanitary teams in rodent control and the characteristics and dangers of murine typhus were stressed.

17. An information plan for the control of venereal disease was initiated through an exhibit, talks to leaders of women's organizations and press conferences. The need for a shelter and a vocational training program for girls was emphasized.

#### The New Constitution

18. During the past three months 53 programs were broadcast publicizing the new Constitution. Seventeen books explaining the Constitution were published, a two-reel documentary film produced, and a legitimate play based on the Constitution was presented in four prefectures in northern Japan.

#### Political Affairs

19. Press and radio were utilized in programs covering the "New Local Government Law," the "Purpose of the Purge" and the "Meaning of the New Constitution."

#### Rural Affairs

20. Each week in January several radio programs disseminated information on rural land reform to the farmers. Radio speakers representing the Farmer's Union and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry discussed food distribution and urged the elimination of the black market in foodstuffs.

#### Exhibits

21. New exhibits shown the Japanese public in January included Education in America, Vocational Teachers Training Chart and American Types, a series of portraits of typical American people. The Labor, Typhus, Women's Suffrage, Democratic Organization and Parent-Teachers Association exhibits first displayed in December were continued in January.

### RADIO

#### Programs

22. Programs were initiated dealing with the reorganization of the school system, new entrance requirements for colleges, public health, the Land Reform Law and the Public Assistance Law and information was disseminated concerning the labor unions and the Labor Relations Adjustment Law.

23. The "Information Please" program continued to break all Japanese records for mail response; 5,500 letters and postcards were

received 20 January and the daily average was 3,000. The response showed the program appealed to a broad range of audience types and there was increasing interest among women listeners.

24. The "Women's Hour" included programs on home expenses and budgets, public health and the place of women in politics, science, labor, education and culture. Reviews were given of the achievements of women Diet members in 1946.

25. "Radio Forum" topics included: "What Should Be the Future Course of Youth Education?" "What Should Be the Activities of Women Members of the Diet?" and "How to Overcome the Shortage of Fertilizer" recorded in Okayama, Tokyo and Matsuyama respectively.

26. Man-on-the-Street programs were recorded in Onomichi and Hiroshima in addition to the regular Tokyo program which is recorded on the Ginza.

#### PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

##### Tokyo Press Comment

27. The New Year Message of the Supreme Commander to the Japanese people was given prominence in the special four-page holiday editions of the major Tokyo papers. Little editorial comment was made but Mainichi and Yomiuri emphasized that 1947 must see an increased awakening on the part of the Japanese people if the reforms of the past year are to have meaning.

28. Reviews of 1946 and predictions for 1947 were also featured in the editions. The growth of the Japanese labor movement to its present position of power was considered the most notable positive development in 1946. Journalists expressed fear that the unsolved economic crisis, monetary inflation, production lags and labor unrest would reach a climax early in 1947. An Asahi article asserted that dwindling material reserves "have exerted a critical influence over all operations" and charged that Government safeguards against the "February or March crisis. . . were too little and too late."

29. Political and labor developments were the primary subjects of news and editorial comment in the metropolitan press throughout the month.

30. Expected changes in the Cabinet dominated political discussion and unusually complete day-to-day coverage was given political developments. Early in the month Shin Hochi predicted that the cabinet change would come before the opening of the next Diet session, and a Tokyo Shinbun editorial asserted that "only the co-operation of all parties can counteract the present political instability."

Newspaper opinion generally favored establishment of a coalition cabinet that would include members of the Social Democratic Party. After the coalition movement failed papers continued to report Socialist and Administration moves in the belief that a major cabinet change was still impending.

31. The dominant topic of labor news was the expected strike of government workers. Events which led to the decision to call a general strike on 1 February were fully reported. Early reports were largely factual as most journals awaited developments before taking a stand on the issue. Papers emphasized that the labor offensive had been given great impetus by the failure of the coalition cabinet movement and Mainichi declared the government workers'

dispute had assumed "an essentially political character."

As negotiations to settle the dispute progressed editorial opinion asserted that Government negligence and insincerity were largely to blame for creating the crisis and that the strike must be averted at all costs. Dai Ichi Shimbun termed the Government's wage proposals "insignificant" and Shin Hochi charged the Administration with insincerity. Yomiuri warned the union it "will never be able to find a fair and just solution of the problem at the right time" if it puts political demands ahead of economic demands.

On 31 January editorial reaction in all major papers except Mimpo and Akahata favored postponement of the strike and "settlement by other means." Asahi and Mainichi expressed sympathy with worker demands and urged "desperate efforts" to avert the walkout while a Yomiuri editorial denouncing the union plans declared "such political tactics are no better than a violent revolution."

32. Specific attention to economic matters decreased as labor-political news assumed primary interest. The constant threat of the "March production crisis" was the subject of continued editorial concern. The Government policy of giving first priority to the coal and iron industries was approved but journalists were critical of Cabinet failure to provide other drastic measures. Shin Hochi cited the "decisive emergency measures" taken to regulate industrial production and distribution and demanded similar action be taken for financial and banking problems. Other papers including Yomiuri and Nippon Keizai urged relaxation of "excessive" economic controls.

33. Many papers regarded the apparent conversion of the Finance Minister to a policy of "retrenchment" as a confession of the failure of former policies; Shin Hochi asserted rising commodity prices and internal opposition within the Ministry of Finance were the basic reasons for the deflationary trend of Government finances and observed that the change "discloses the failure of the inflation program."

34. Comment on the prospects for the reopening of foreign trade were realistic and pessimistic; Tokyo Times predicted "innumerable obstacles" to resumption of Japan's foreign trade and listed loss of materials from former overseas possessions, air-raid destruction of factories and pending reparations removals as major obstacles.

35. Announcement of a new school program to begin in April aroused considerable press interest and more than usual comment was given to educational problems. The press was critical of the Administration's failure to reconstruct school facilities and provide satisfactory implementation of the projected reforms.

36. President Truman's message to Congress, the Anglo-French Alliance, the Chinese Constitution and the opening of discussion on the Austrian peace treaty by the Big Four deputies were the leading items of comment on foreign affairs.

#### Prefectural Press Comment

37. At the beginning of the new year the prefectural press evaluated the events of 1946 and attempted to apprise the nation of what might be ahead. Consideration was given to specific developments and prospects in the spheres of economy, labor and politics. There was general agreement that much of real worth was accomplished in 1946 but most papers emphasized that Japan's greatest needs were spiritual.

The comment of Ehime Shimbun, "We admit that Japan has changed very much outwardly, but fear little inward change. . . The Japanese people must be renovated spiritually. . .for there is too much clinging to the past," was typical.

38. Interest in the current Japanese political situation developed more slowly in the prefectural press than in that of Tokyo and comment was more varied, constructive and thoughtful. Most journals regarded cabinet changes as inevitable, but some thought as Kobe Shimbun that it was undesirable to have the Socialists subservient to the Ministerial Parties.

It was noteworthy that some papers including Yukan Kyoto and Saitama Shimbun, published in regions where Socialists and Communists are co-operating, mentioned the possible extension of this collaboration on a national scale.

Failure of the initial negotiations to bring the Social Democrats into the Government brought expressions of disappointment as prefectural papers including Shinano Nichinichi, Nippon Kai and Tokai Yukan made new demands for an administration that would "stabilize conditions."

Nishi Nippon stated a widely held opinion that "above all, the parties concerned should first publish concrete measures which are designed to overcome the crisis, whether they are socialistic or not."

39. The threat of "national catastrophe" resulting from financial inflation and the failure of production keynoted economic comment as editors of Osaka Nichinichi, Chukyo Shimbun, Chubu Nippon and other papers expressed misgivings over prospects of recovery. The alleged failure of the Yoshida Cabinet to plan reconstruction on a long-term basis led several writers to demand nationalization of industry and intensified controls. A Tokai Yukan editorial declared, "Government and the people must move toward a highly planned society."

40. Labor comment covered several topics but emphasis was placed on the strike of Government workers scheduled for 1 February. Most writers showed a keen appreciation of the effects of such a strike and agreed with Gifu Times that the results would be "almost beyond imagination."

Of the 16 principles for Japanese labor unions announced by the Far Eastern Commission, papers unanimously regarded the recognition of the freedom of unions to participate in political activity and to support political parties as the most important. A majority of papers agreed with Chubu Nippon that economy and politics cannot be separated and thus "it is inevitable that labor unions should have a political function."

41. The Economic Reconstruction Conference, strengthened by the National Congress of Industrial Unions' decision to participate, attracted considerable attention and its proper nature and future prospects of success were subjects of speculation. Shin Nippon viewed labor participation as evidence that the labor movement has "recognized its national responsibilities."

#### Magazine Comment

42. Articles in Japanese economic and industrial magazines emphasized the importance of the textile industry. Most commentators recognized that no complete solution to Japan's problem of rising population and decreasing production can be found in reversion

to the soil, that agriculture alone could offer no opportunity for those who wish to live above a level of mere subsistence.

Japanese economists maintained that, while the number of spindles was but a fraction of 1939's total, it is through the textile industry in general and the cotton spinning industry in particular that they see the strongest hope for Japanese survival in world trade and for rehabilitation of the nation's industry.

43. In January a number of accurate and comprehensive articles on the International Military Tribunal for the Far East showed a noticeable tendency toward informing the Japanese people of their own responsibility for the war.

44. Most magazine writers approved the new Japanese Constitution and understood its far-reaching significance. Feeling was strong that the document was an excellent beginning from which the Japanese might proceed to realize a true democracy. It was perhaps significant that, except in the case of extreme leftist writers, unfavorable criticism was confined almost entirely to minor points of interpretation.

#### MOTION PICTURES

##### Educational Films

45. The total attendance for educational films during January was reported as 815,360 compared with a December attendance of 870,516 persons for the same 12 documentary films.

##### THEATER

46. In January the Japanese legitimate stage enjoyed one of its most successful seasons since the end of hostilities. The traditional kabuki plays remained feature attractions but modernized period plays and translations of "Lower Depths" by Maxim Gorki and "Les Miserables" by Victor Hugo were also popular.

##### LIBRARY

47. The daily average attendance at the SCAP Information Library for Japanese was 423, the highest on record. Sunday attendance doubled during the month. Technical literature continued to be most popular, followed by works on government, economy and allied subjects.



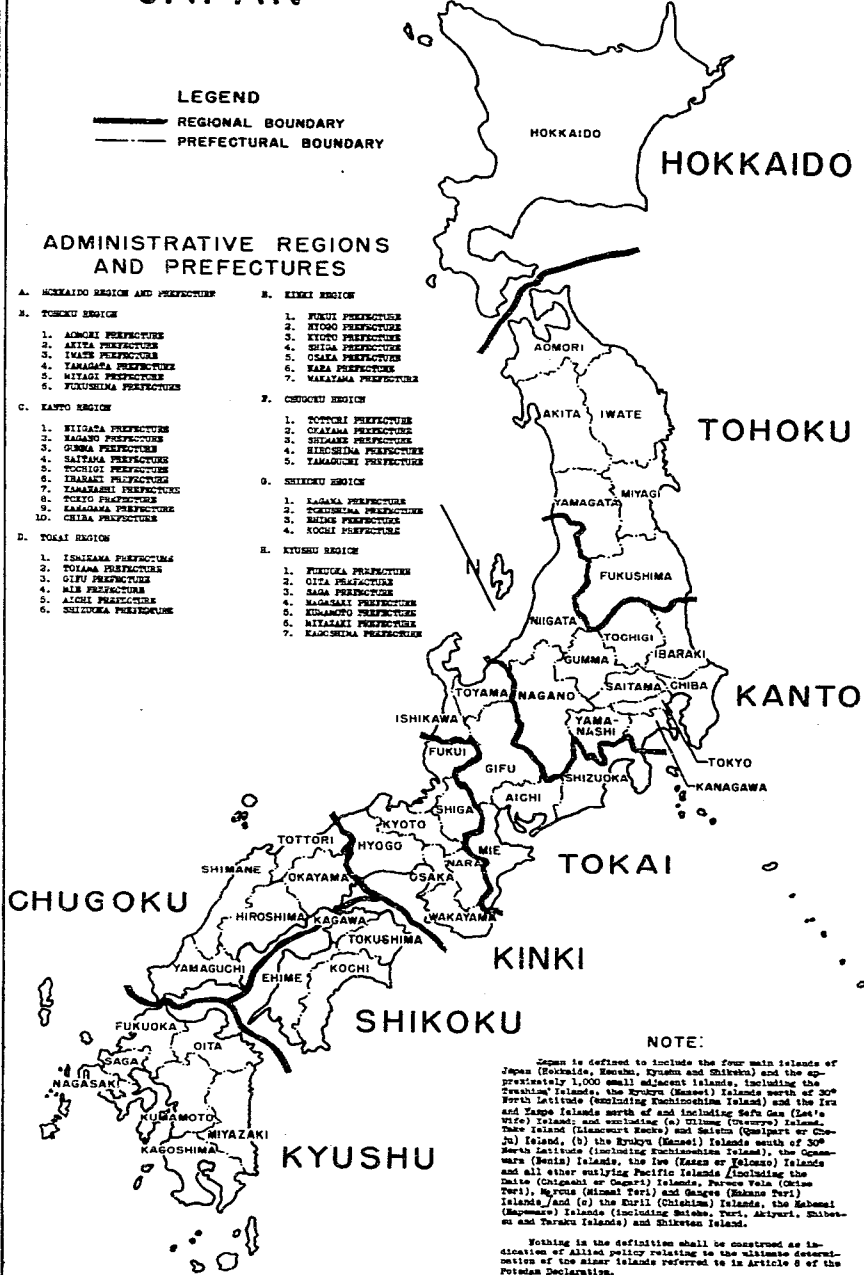
# JAPAN

## LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</b></p> <p><b>H. HOKKAIDO REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AOMORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. AKITA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. IMADE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. NIIGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol>  | <p><b>B. KINKI REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. NIHO PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. KIOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. SHIGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. OSAKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. NARA PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>C. KANTO REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. NAGANO PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. GUNMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. TOKUGAWA PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE</li> <li>8. TOKYO PREFECTURE</li> <li>9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE</li> <li>10. CHIBA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> | <p><b>I. CHUGOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TOTTAI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OSAKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>D. TOHOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IZUMI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. GIFA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. MIE PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. AICHI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE</li> </ol>   | <p><b>J. KYUSHU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OITA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol>                |
| <p><b>E. CHUGOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OSAKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE</li> </ol>  | <p><b>K. KYUSHU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OITA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol>                |



**NOTE:**

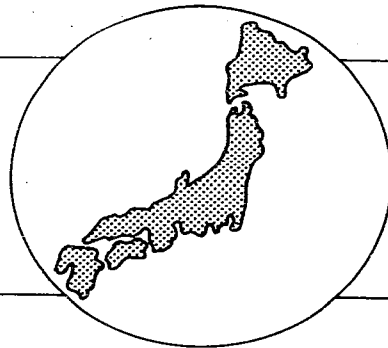
Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North latitude (including Bonin Islands) and the Izu and Yago Islands north of and including Soto Goto (Soto's Wife) Island; and including (a) Ulug (Tsuwano) Islands, These Islands (Izanawake Kake) and Saitama (Quipart or Cho-ju) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Bonin Islands), the Goto (Goto) Islands, the Ise (Ise or Ise) Islands and all other nearby Pacific Islands (including the Izu (Chichibu) or Ogasawara Islands, Perseus Vale (Ogasawara), Myrina (Isewa) and Gangeo (Isewa) Islands) and (c) the Kuril (Shikotan) Islands, the Bonin (Isewa) Islands (including Saitama, Tani, Atsuta, Shibusen and Taraku Islands) and Shikotan Island.

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



部長  
報道  
資料

Supreme Commander  
For The Allied Powers



渉外保存

# SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

# JAPAN

NO 17 FEBRUARY 1947

日本占領報

第四七二

0523

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**SUMMATION No 17**  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**IN**  
**JAPAN**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
FEBRUARY 1947

0524

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 17

February 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
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Number 17

February 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

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

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Supreme Commander's Message to Congress . . . . .	1
General Elections . . . . .	2
Political Developments. . . . .	3
The Diet. . . . .	7
Public Safety . . . . .	9
War Crimes. . . . .	15
International Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	18

SUPREME COMMANDER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

1. On 20 February at the request of the War Department the Supreme Commander sent the Congress of the United States his views of appropriations for the Occupation. The Supreme Commander said that the victory over Japan will remain incomplete until the Allies achieve "a spiritual reformation, such as will not only control the defeated generation but will exert a dominant influence upon the generations to follow. . ."

"If we are successful in the accomplishment of this purpose, we shall not only have finalized the victory by bringing under control basic causes of war, but we shall have erected here in the Western Pacific a strong bulwark against the reappearance and spread of those same causes which are calculated to plunge the world into future war," the Supreme Commander added.

In speaking of the need for appropriated funds the Supreme Commander said, "Cut off from our own projected relief supplies in those circumstances, countless Japanese would face starvation--and starvation breeds mass unrest, disorder and violence. Worse still, it renders a people easy prey to any ideology, however evil, which bears with it life-sustaining food. To permit such a condition to arise would be to repudiate those very ideals and principles on which our country has always stood and for which many of our countrymen selflessly have died. For under the responsibilities of victory the Japanese people are now our prisoners, no less than did the surviving men on Bataan become their prisoners when that peninsula fell. As a consequence of the ill treatment including starvation of Allied prisoners in Japanese hands, we have tried and executed many Japanese officers upon proof of responsibility. Yet can we justify such punitive action if we ourselves in reversed circumstances, but with



hostilities at end, fail to provide the food to sustain life among those Japanese people over whom we now stand guard within the narrow confines of their home island?"

#### GENERAL ELECTIONS

2. On 6 February the Supreme Commander sent Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida a letter suggesting that the changes brought about in Japanese life since the general election of 10 April 1946 made a new general election desirable. The Diet and officials which will be chosen will be the first to function under the newly adopted Constitution which becomes effective on 3 May.

#### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

##### Public Reaction to Reorganized Yoshida Cabinet

3. The press and general public received the announcement of the reorganized Yoshida Cabinet unenthusiastically. This reaction had been anticipated and partially discounted since the announcement was a confession that the efforts to form a coalition cabinet including the Social Democrats had failed.

4. The Prime Minister's reshuffle of Cabinet posts created some dissension within the Government Parties. Liberals resented the appointment of such nonpartisans as Minister of Education Takahashi and Minister of Transportation Masuda, while Progressives angrily pointed out that no new posts had been assigned to their Party. This last tension was eased somewhat by the appointment on 17 February of Kozaemon Kimura, Progressive and former Vice-speaker of the House of Representatives, as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

##### Further Moves to Form Coalition Cabinet

5. The general dissatisfaction led to a revival of attempts to form a new coalition Cabinet including the Social Democrats. These efforts again failed when left-wing Social Democrats continued to insist on the premiership for Social Democratic Party chairman Tetsu Katayama and the ouster of Minister of Finance Tanzan Ishibashi as the price for their participation.

##### Merger of Liberal and Progressive Parties

6. On 19 February President Shidehara of the Progressive Party formally proposed to President Yoshida of the Liberal Party that the two Government Parties formally merge their membership on any reasonable terms. Again conflicts of personalities and the unwillingness of politicians to lose positions of influence interfered with the realization of this project.

#### THE DIET

7. After a recess dating from 23 December the 92nd Diet re-assembled on 14 February. The prolonged recess resulted from uncertainties over Cabinet personnel.

8. Important bills to be considered concern the budget, labor standards, the Civil and Criminal Codes, elections, political parties, education, local government, reorganization of the bureaucracy and antitrust legislation.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

##### Law and Order

9. Rallies and demonstrations protesting government policies

continued throughout Japan but disorders and violence were negligible.

10. Conduct of government and public workers during the past year and a half was examined in investigations conducted by the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

#### Traffic Accidents

11. A train accident took 178 lives and injured some 800 persons near Tokyo late in February, adding to the already high traffic accident casualties.

#### Police

12. Plans for a network of radio-equipped police cars were completed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Prisons

13. Surveys of penal institutions found conditions generally satisfactory and improved over earlier conditions.

#### Fire

14. Consistently heavy fire losses prompted the Fire Prevention Section of the Metropolitan Police Board to incorporate instructions in fire prevention in school textbooks.

### WAR CRIMES

#### War Crimes

15. Investigations of war crimes cases continued and orders were issued to the Japanese Government to apprehend 175 persons suspected of war crimes.

16. Twelve war crimes trials involving 32 defendants were completed in Japan. Eight were sentenced to death by hanging and the remainder to terms ranging from two years to life imprisonment.

17. Six trials were completed in the Philippines. Seven persons received death sentences, 12 varying terms of imprisonment and three were acquitted.

### INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

#### Synopsis of Proceedings

18. The International Military Tribunal reconvened on 24 February after a three-week recess.

19. The Defense presented its opening statement on 25 and 26 February.

Request of the defense counsel to read a statement questioning the Tribunal's jurisdiction to try the accused was denied.

The defense counsel declared, in beginning its opening statement, that it "will disprove each and every charge of criminality lodged against the accused."



SECTION 3  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Finance . . . . .	33
Property Control. . . . .	38

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. A summary of 1946 crop conditions showed that adequate labor supply and generally favorable weather were offset by serious fertilizer and insecticide shortages.

2. Fish landings in January, evidencing a continuing seasonal decline, dropped below December catches while fish shipments gained.

Forestry and Mining

3. Significant gains in production of all logs and in stockpiles were made in January.

4. January coal production declined under December but increased in the first 20 days of February. Stockpiles increased.

The Government announced a five-point plan to help attain the higher 1947-48 coal production goal of 30,000,000 metric tons.

5. Oil production increased in January, but downward trends continued in leading mineral commodities.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

6. Larger allocations of coal to the steel industry in January resulted in increased production of pig iron and open-hearth steel. The continued fuel and power shortage limited chemical output to 30 percent of estimated minimum requirements.

7. In January construction was begun on 39,856 buildings and 19,256 buildings were completed.

8. With continued shortages of raw materials and fuel, output of industrial machinery dropped sharply.

Manufacturing

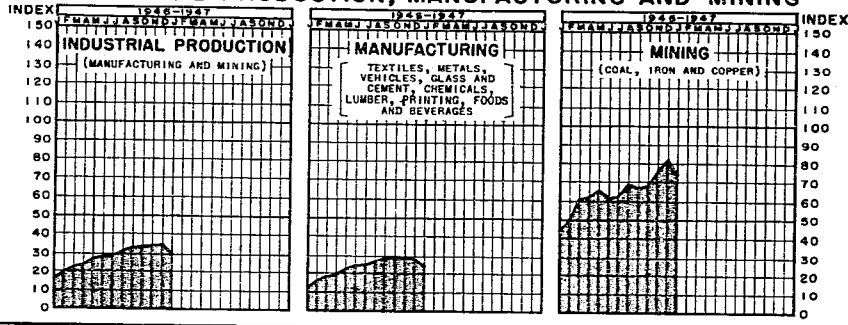
9. Processed food output continued its general decline.

10. A shortage of lead-in wire and certain chemicals held electric lamp output far below capacity production. Cotton, insulating materials and silicon steel sheets remain in short supply.

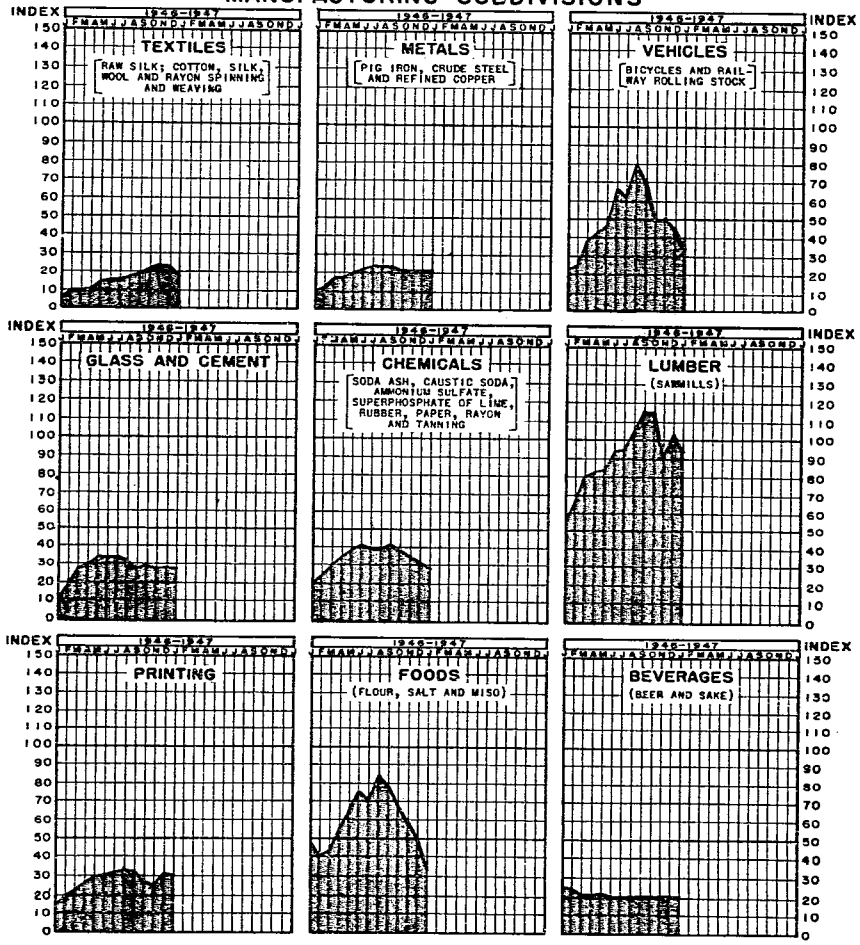
# INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND MINING



## MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISIONS



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

0535

11. The critical shortage of fuel, electric power and raw materials was reflected in lowered production of all types of vehicles.

#### Textiles

12. Production of cotton yarn, raw silk, woollen and worsted yarns, spun rayon yarns and knit and sewing goods declined in January due to coal shortages and restrictions on the delivery of electric power.

13. Stocks of raw cotton at the mills increased as the cotton import program neared completion.

14. Weavers of cotton cloth operated at a slightly lower rate in January. Output of silk fabrics dropped sharply. Production of filament rayon fabrics increased slightly but there was a large reduction in the manufacture of spun rayon fabrics.

15. More spindles were put in operation by factories making cordage and industrial fibers. Receipts of raw materials increased.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities

16. In January the number of motor vehicles increased to 115,587.

17. A decrease in both freight and passenger traffic on railroads occurred in January.

18. Electric power generation increased 1.7 percent in January but was still insufficient to meet the demand.

Power restrictions remained as severe as those imposed in December.

19. The coal shortage continued to limit gas consumption.

#### Communications

20. Wire service continued to improve slightly in January. The number of telephone calls and telegrams sent increased.

21. Eighty-one additional radio stations were licensed during January as were 52,500 additional listeners. A drive was started to enforce the payment of listeners' fees.

22. The use of postal services increased due to year-end holidays.

23. The Ministry of Communications' construction expenditures for the last quarter of 1946 were nearly three times as great as for the preceding three months.

24. Communications equipment production generally increased during January.

25. The International Telecommunications Company and its subsidiaries' assets were frozen on 19 February.

#### Labor

26. After the disbanding of the All-Japan Joint Struggle Committee of Labor Unions, 30 major labor organizations met on 3

and 5 February to make preparations for organizing an All-Japan Labor Union Congress.

27. When the general strike scheduled for 1 February was called off participating unions renewed individual negotiations with employing agencies. By mid-February agreements were concluded by government finance and railway workers and by motor express employees.

28. On 20 February the Government announced a program to raise government workers' wages to an average of ¥ 1,200 per month.

#### Imports and Exports

29. Exports from Japan gained in January, with Korea and the United States continuing to account for the bulk of the trade. Important new items shipped to the United States were agar-agar and bamboo products.

Raw silk shipments continued to the United Kingdom and Australia. A large shipment of silk piece goods went forward to the United States.

Paper products sent to Korea alleviated a critical supply situation. Much-needed textile machinery also went to Korea.

30. Imports of greatest importance to Japan continued to be cotton, wheat and sugar from the United States.

#### Rationing and Price Control

31. Staple food rations were delayed as much as 10 days in Tokyo and Yokohama. Incentive goods are being linked to food deliveries to encourage farmers to fill quotas.

The Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 87,500 metric tons of imported staple food and store an equal quantity of rice in its place.

Shipments of fresh vegetables to large cities declined with the end of the harvest season. Vegetable prices were increased to compensate for the discontinuance of the subsidy to producers.

32. Railways are preventing illegal freight shipments of food to cities. The Home Ministry ordered prefectural governments to stop all unlicensed construction and arrest contractors and brokers dealing illegally in construction materials.

### FINANCE

#### Money and Banking

33. Bank of Japan notes in circulation reached ¥ 105,489,919,000 on 28 February, an increase of ¥ 5,449,774,000 over 31 January.

34. The determination of a standard of appraisal for the revaluation of assets of all special accounting companies further advanced financial reorganization of enterprises and financial institutions.

#### Public Finance

35. A supplemental budget and bond issue of ¥ 10,000,000,000 passed the 92nd session of the Diet to provide for increased expenditures for costs relative to the termination of the war.

36. The 30-day collection period for the capital levy which is expected to yield ¥ 43,500,000,000 began on 15 February.

37. The national debt amounted to ¥ 263,855,000,000 on 28 February.

PROPERTY CONTROL

38. The value of looted property in storage on 28 February amounted to ¥ 6,397,012.

39. Property valued at ¥ 2,298 was released in February to two persons freed from custody as suspected war criminals.

40. The Japanese Government has submitted new reports of dissolved organizations due to inaccuracies extant in previous statements. A number of these reports were processed in February.





SECTION 4

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Education . . . . .	20
Religion. . . . .	26
Arts and Monuments. . . . .	27
Media of Expression . . . . .	28

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. Relief payments in January totaled ¥ 160,232,312 and grants in kind increased to ¥ 91,344,697. Persons receiving aid in January numbered 2,691,336, of whom 100,545 were in institutions.

2. Cash relief allowances, increased 50 percent in November 1946, were again increased 20 to 40 percent during the month to meet minimum living requirements.

3. The Japanese Government has established various facilities to rehabilitate repatriates. Free room, clothing, bedding, medical care and a grant of ¥ 500 are provided for them at reception centers. After reaching his home a repatriate may take advantage of various special business loans.

Repatriation

4. From 27 January to the end of February 95,644 Japanese were repatriated while 1,938 persons were evacuated from Japan to their homelands. At the end of the month it was estimated that 1,273,278 Japanese were still awaiting repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

Dentists

5. By 28 February 80 percent of the dentists who were bombed out during the war were re-established in practice.

6. The Board of Education of Tokyo-to re-established the dental hygiene program during the month and will furnish part-time dental service to 726 primary schools.

Nurses

7. On 3 February the public health nurses' one-month course for instructors was opened at the Ministry of Welfare.

Penicillin

8. A simplified penicillin extraction procedure was evolved by government research laboratories. The new method requires minimum

factory equipment and operations and employs only chemicals available in Japan.

#### Production

9. The allocation of pyrethrum flowers for the 1947 production of pyrethrum emulsion was reduced to 750 tons, sufficient to produce 22,000,000 gallons.

10. The Japan Injection Needle Association reported that approximately 500,000 injection needles are produced monthly by 52 factories.

11. To alleviate the shortage of necessary laboratory animals a committee was formed by representatives of the Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Laboratory Animals Producing Association.

#### Distribution

12. Distribution of medicines from new production and the sale of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies decreased during the month.

13. The distribution control list of medicines was reduced from 201 items to 124 in February. This should encourage free trade, facilitate distribution of essential medicines and relieve the financial burden of distribution companies.

#### Narcotics

14. A police narcotic squad of 10 investigators was formed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board to work with Tokyo narcotic officials.

15. The cultivation of marihuana plant under stringent control measures was permitted in 12 prefectures due to the shortage of cordage fiber in Japan.

#### Communicable Diseases

16. During January all communicable disease incidences declined or remained approximately the same as during December except epidemic meningitis, which increased sharply.

#### Vital Statistics

17. Births in January totaled 275,221 and deaths numbered 117,489, increases of 50 and 15 percent respectively over the previous month.

18. Infant deaths numbered 20,840 and stillbirths numbered 10,338, increasing 25 and 10 percent respectively over December.

19. Marriages increased in January to 72,760 and divorces numbered 6,649.

#### EDUCATION

20. Seiichiro Takahashi and Jiro Arimitsu were appointed Minister and Vice Minister of Education respectively following the resignations of Dr. Kotaro Tanaka and Kyosuke Yamazaki.

21. The Ministry of Education announced a new plan for matriculation to institutions of higher learning which will permit more students to compete for entrance on the basis of aptitude tests and objective rating charts.

22. The Higher School Ordinance was amended to provide for the admission of women students to higher schools. This action will permit women to attend university preparatory schools and will eliminate the need for private tutoring in preparation for university entrance.

23. School officials throughout Japan were urged to encourage meetings of young people to discuss the new Constitution.

24. The Ministry of Education prepared and distributed a pamphlet containing suggestions for the organization and activities of Parent-Teacher Associations.

25. A "Handbook of Preparation for the Execution of the New School System" was issued by the Education Ministry to aid schools in their transition to the "6-3-3-4" system.

#### RELIGION

26. Interested agencies were advised that religious directives forbid public support of Shinto shrines located within reservations receiving such support, that libraries of secondary schools might include Shinto books if they do not contain material of a militaristic nature and that neighborhood associations may not support any festival utilizing Shinto apparatus or symbols.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

27. The Ministry of Education sent letters to prefectural authorities requesting aid in taking inventories of objects of art in private collections.

#### MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

28. Two meetings were held at the request of Japanese women leaders to discuss the effect of labor standards on women and children in industry. Over 7,200 women leaders attended meetings in seven prefectures at which the principles of democratic organization were discussed. Information for women concerning the approaching elections was featured in special radio broadcasts on 20 and 27 February.

29. The public health program for February provided information on the control of typhus.

30. Extensive publicity was given the coming national and local elections. Japanese political parties participated in information programs which included exhibits, radio announcements and motion pictures.

31. The Committee for the Popularization of the Constitution prepared a pamphlet which contains the text of the Constitution and explanatory material for distribution to Japanese homes and schools.

32. Ministry of Education plans for the reorganization of the secondary school system and student government in Japanese schools were given wide publicity.

The American Education Mission's book gift to Japanese school children was accepted on their behalf by the new Education Minister on 1 February.

### Radio

33. The popular "Information Please" radio program continued to break records for listener response with receipt of 40,000 letters in February. The increase in popularity of the "Question Box" was shown by an increase from 50 to 600 letters received weekly.

34. The first three programs of the "Radio Workshop," an experimental drama and music production, were broadcast in February. Three of 10 scheduled broadcasts of "Bells of Freedom" were presented dramatizing the meaning and application of the freedoms of religion, education and speech respectively.

### Press and Publications

35. The Tokyo press expressed approval of the Supreme Commander's recommendation of early elections. Campaign and election preparations dominated news and editorial comment throughout the month. The SCAP order halting the 1 February general strike was unanimously approved and organized labor was urged to co-operate for Japan's industrial recovery. Budget estimates, tax revision and price control highlighted economic discussion.

36. Political developments and the rise of organized labor were the primary topics of news and editorial comment in the prefectural press; fears of an economic crisis received relatively less consideration.

37. The distribution of food, the fishing industry and the political and social activities of women in Japan were the chief topics of magazine comment.

### Motion Pictures and Theater

38. The traditional kabuki plays and dances continued to dominate the Japanese legitimate stage. Translations of Rostand and Hugo were produced.

39. Attendance at education films in February totaled 804,375.

### Library

40. Attendance of 17,880 at the SCAP Information Library for the four-week period ending 19 February was the highest recorded for any four-week period. The daily average attendance was 639.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 17

February 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

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SUPREME COMMANDER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

1. At the request of the War Department the Supreme Commander sent the Congress of the United States the following message outlining his views on appropriations for the Occupation:

"There is a popular misconception that the achievement of victory in modern war, wherein a clash of ideologies is involved, is solely dependent upon victory in the field. History itself clearly refutes this concept. It offers unmistakable proof that the human impulses which generated the will to war, no less than the material sinews of war, must be destroyed. Nor is it sufficient that such human impulses merely yield to the temporary shock of military defeat. There must be a complete spiritual reformation, such as will not only control the defeated generation but will exert a dominant influence upon the generations to follow as well. Unless this is done, victory is but partially complete and offers hope for little more than an armistice between one campaign and the next--as the great lesson and warning experience is that victorious leaders of the past have too often contented themselves with the infliction of military defeat upon the enemy power, without extending that victory by dealing with the root causes which led to war as an inevitable consequence.

"Thus in the occupation of Japan, while we have destroyed Japan's war-making power and neutralized from a material standpoint its war-making potential, we are yet in the process of finalizing the victory that the ensuing peace at war's great cost may be vital and real. This will require a complete reformation of the Japanese people--reformation from feudalistic slavery to human freedom, from the immaturity that comes of mythical teachings and legendary ritualism to the maturity of enlightened knowledge and truth, from the blind fatalism of war to the considered realism of peace.

"In the accomplishment of this purpose, all policy in the administration of the occupation is attuned to those very ideals for which we fought--that by example we may point the way. This in turn is infusing in the Japanese mind both an understanding of and an enthusiasm for our own concept in human relationship--a concept which embodies within itself a spiritual repugnance to war.



"If we are successful in the accomplishment of this purpose, we shall not only have finalized the victory by bringing under control basic causes of war, but we shall have erected here in the Western Pacific a strong bulwark against the reappearance and spread of those same causes which are calculated to plunge the world into future war--for history has shown the futility of dependence upon the violence of war alone to preserve the peace. This is the stake for which we strive. It is yet too early to measure the degree of final success, but Japan is now already governed by the form of democratic rule and the people are absorbing its substance. They have learned by the hard way the futility of resort to arms for individual and national advancement, and appear to have completely assimilated this bitter lesson. Having repudiated war and renounced all rights of belligerency, they have placed their full reliance for future protection on the good faith and justice of mankind, and are proceeding through legislated reform to develop here a state dedicated, in full reality, to the welfare of the people. Given encouragement this can prove the exemplification of the superiority, in the advancement of the human race, of moral force, generated by spiritual strength, over physical force--with all resources employed for constructive rather than destructive purposes. A spontaneous development which offers both encouragement and inspiration as a measure of the progress of this concept lies in the increasing number of the Japanese people--already estimated at over two million--who, under the stimulus of religious tolerance and freedom, have moved to embrace the Christian faith as a means to fill the spiritual vacuum left in Japanese life by collapse of their past faith. This is partially responsive to the opportunity for comparison between the qualities of the old and the new--to an understanding of those principles of tolerance, justice and human decency which govern our action in the tragedy of their defeat--and, more particularly, from close-hand observation of the American soldier standing in their midst, reflecting as he does those fine traits of character, outgrowth of the American home. Through the firm encouragement and strengthening of this yet frail spearhead of Christianity in the Far East lies hope that to hundreds of millions of backward peoples, now easy prey to the ignorant fatalism of war, may come a heretofore unknown spiritual strength based upon an entirely new concept of human dignity and human purpose and human relationship--the very antithesis to those evil attributes which throughout history have led to war.

"The American forces committed to occupational duty in Japan, now cut to only a fraction of their former strength, are at the lowest numerical level consistent with either reasonable security or the accomplishment of the regeneration of an entire race from its traditional threat to peace to a powerful bulwark against the recurrence of war--with its orderly emergence from the chaos of destructive defeat to economic, political and social stability. And highlighting all else, of course, lies the grave responsibility of protecting our national security against future threat to our Pacific Coast. In short, the consolidation of the gains which victory has brought, that we may have peace. Our task is thus but a final phase of war, and it is inescapable that its avoidance may only be at the expense of victory itself.

"In war the complete blockade of a force dependent for food and other supply from outside sources is the most effective weapon known to military science. It was through the use of this weapon that our starving men on Bataan and Corregidor were finally forced to yield to the enemy hordes who surrounded them. It was through the use of this same weapon, more than any other, that the Japanese armed forces were finally brought to the futility of further resistance, as segment after segment of their extended positions, by envelopment, were cut off from needed supplies on

the grim road back. Thereafter, when reconquest of the Philippines completely severed the Japanese war-gained Empire and permitted a blockade of the Japanese home islands themselves, traditionally dependent for sustenance from sources without, total collapse became imminent.

"Since the surrender this blockade of the Japanese home islands has been continued, extended, and intensified. Not only have Manchuria, Korea and Formosa, long contributors to Japanese sustenance, been taken away but many millions of Japanese citizens have been repatriated from the outside back into these four home islands. Trade and financial intercourse with the rest of the world is by our decree so prohibited as to constitute economic strangulation.

"Cut off from our own projected relief supplies in those circumstances, countless Japanese would face starvation—and starvation breeds mass unrest, disorder and violence. Worse still, it renders a people easy prey to any ideology, however evil, which bears with it life-sustaining food. To permit such a condition to arise would be to repudiate those very ideals and principles on which our country has always stood and for which many of our countrymen selflessly have died. For under the responsibilities of victory the Japanese people are now our prisoners, no less than did the surviving men on Bataan become their prisoners when that peninsula fell. As a consequence of the ill treatment including starvation of Allied prisoners in Japanese hands, we have tried and executed many Japanese officers upon proof of responsibility. Yet can we justify such punitive action if we ourselves in reversed circumstances, but with hostilities at an end, fail to provide the food to sustain life among those Japanese people over whom we now stand guard within the narrow confines of their home islands?

"Nor must sight be lost of the circumstances under which such food and other emergency relief supplies are provided. There is involved an appropriation of public funds only for the purpose of their acquisition, the corresponding cost becoming thereafter a charge against Japan, which should be protected by a first lien on every asset within Japan. It is not charity, nor have I found that the Japanese want charity. It is but a means to secure needed life-preserving sustenance until such time as we ourselves relax the restrictions which now prevent Japan from securing the same by the normal methods of trade and commerce with the other nations of the world. Nor, if reasonable precautions are taken, will the American taxpayer ultimately be out of pocket a single dollar as a result.

"At most it is but a temporary measure in discharge of a clear responsibility which victory has imposed. It must be and remain our firm purpose to restore peace and normalcy at the very earliest time practicable, and it is my full intention to recommend removal of the existing military controls over Japan just as soon as civilian controls safely may be substituted. History points out the unmistakable lesson that military occupations serve their purpose at best only for a limited time, after which a deterioration rapidly sets in—deterioration of the populace in an occupied country which becomes increasingly restive under the deprivation of personal freedom, inherent in such a situation—and deterioration of the occupying forces which in time assume a dominant power complex pointing to the illusion of a master race.

"While I have herein discussed our national responsibilities of occupation largely from the viewpoint of Japan, much that I have said applies with even more poignant force to Korea, wherein our public commitment to assist in the establishment of a stable free government for a friendly people liberated by Allied arms, imposes upon us an even more solemn obligation.

"I am in fullest accord with the desire of the American Congress to practice the most rigid economy in the administration of government which our national interests reasonably may permit. Economy in both blood and supply was a rule which guided every strategic plan in the prosecution of our phase of the Pacific War --and economy has since been the rule here in the extension and consolidation of victory. A rationalization of the cost involved in this great task shows it to be, in the aggregate, infinitesimal compared with that which might have been incurred in a comparable period of extended combat.

"I have observed the workings of the American Congress for many years, and have never seen it hesitate vigorously to preserve and advance our American interests. When provided with full knowledge of the situation, I do not believe, therefore, that it will take any action which would prejudice fulfillment of occupation objectives, to which we are already committed and in honor bound, as a prerequisite to finalizing the victory and insuring the peace."

#### Newspaper Comment

2. Three major Tokyo newspapers, Nihon Keizai, Mainichi and Asahi, on 26 and 27 February published editorial comment concerning the message to Congress.

3. The text of the editorial in Nihon Keizai follows:

"General MacArthur's message to Congress, sent at the request of the War Department, leads the Japanese people to exercise self-reflection in all aspects of their life. In the first place, our attention is directed to the fact that his occupation policy is based solely upon justice, humanity, sincerity and magnanimity. General MacArthur is not only making all-out efforts to develop our country into one whose primary concern shall be the well-being and happiness of the people, but he is also paying special attention to the food situation here for which we extend our sincerest gratitude. In order to secure food for Japan, General MacArthur cited the example of Bataan. He said, '...the Japanese people are now our prisoners, no less than did the surviving men on Bataan become their prisoners when that peninsula fell. As a consequence of the ill-treatment including starvation of Allied prisoners in Japanese hands, we have tried and executed many Japanese officers upon proof of responsibility. Yet can we justify such punitive action if we ourselves in reversed circumstances, but with hostilities at an end, fail to provide the food to sustain life among those Japanese people over whom we now stand guard within the narrow confines of their home islands?'

"From this sympathetic passage it is more than sufficient to know how much pains General MacArthur is taking in the interests of our country by maintaining the standpoint of justice. By all means we must respond to his interest. In order to develop our nation into a state whose primary concern is the well-being and happiness of our people, it is necessary to effect thorough reform of the people. This reform should not be based upon extreme leftist ideology but must be based upon religion, magnanimity, liberty and freedom. We must not neglect our own responsibility by taking undue advantage of the good will of the Allied powers in securing food for us. In this connection, General MacArthur stated, 'Nor have I found that the Japanese want charity.' We must be fully aware that self-help is the way to answer General MacArthur's good will."

4. The text of the editorial in Mainichi follows:

"General MacArthur's message to Congress very frankly