

Conservators for Closed Institutions during the month:

Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company (Manshu Denshin Denwa K. K.)

Manchuria Electric Industry Company (Manshu Dengyo K. K.)

Southern Enterprise Company (Nangoku Kigyo K. K.)

North China Railway Company (Kohoku Kotsu K. K.)

13. Proceeds of liquidation acquired by the sale of assets and repayment of loans to 31 December totaled ¥ 2,293,264,000; this represents an increase of ¥ 324,700,000 over the November figure. Cumulative costs of liquidation through December aggregated ¥ 18,145,000.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

14. The 30-day collection period for the Capital Levy which is expected to yield ¥ 43,500,000,000 began 15 February.

National Budget

15. 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 relating to the termination of the war.

16. Permission was granted to issue additional bonds totaling ¥ 9,300,000,000 to repay the Bank of Japan for advances made in behalf of the General Account.

Special Accounts

17. Three borrowings totaling ¥ 1,600,000,000 were authorized for the special accounts. For the operation and capital subaccounts of the communications enterprise ¥ 800,000,000 and ¥ 600,000,000 respectively were authorized. Authorization of ¥ 200,000,000 was made for the foreign-trade fund.

National Debt

18. A summary of the national debt follows:

NATIONAL DEBT
31 January
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	156,926
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	78,849
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Overdraft on Bank of Japan	5,300
Advances on account of costs of termination of war ^{a/}	9,681
Government special debt certificates	13,877
Borrowing by Imperial Railway account	4,092
Other loans	2,065
Rice bills and food certificates	3,694
Treasury bills	<u>23,500</u>
Total	263,855

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

19. National bonds issued during January amounted to ¥ 6,426,000,000.

Local Government Finance

20. SCAP offered no objection to a plan, proposed by the Tax Revision Committee of the Diet on 20 January and assented to by the Ministry of Finance, designed to increase local sources of revenue, establish autonomous local finances and adjust inequalities in tax burdens arising out of changed economic conditions.

21. No objection was offered to a bill proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry providing farm management loans with a ceiling of ¥ 10,000 per household. The loans shall be made at the prevailing government interest rate, the term of redemption to be 20 years with yearly payments depending on the price of rice during the year in question.

The permanent financing plan when approved will assure that land made available by the Land Reform and Land Reclamation Programs will be utilized immediately.

Imperial Household

22. SCAP offered no objection to the promulgation of Imperial Ordinances pertaining to the application of the Capital Levy to Imperial Household properties belonging to other members of the Imperial Family.

SECTION 12
PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

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PROPERTY CONTROL

German Properties

1. In the repatriation of 1,069 German nationals during February, personal property whose value exceeded the limits permitted repatriates was seized and impounded. All other property in excess of the allowance of 350 pounds per person was inventoried and prepared for storage awaiting later disposition.

Japanese custodians were appointed to safeguard real estate owned by German repatriates except in cases where the property is used by the Occupation Forces.

Looted Property

2. Total looted property in storage through 25 February is valued at ¥ 6,397,012. This includes property stored in Hakozaiki Warehouse, Mitsui Trust Company, Tokyo Agricultural School, Mitsui Kitahama Warehouse and Kyoto Art Museum as well as paper-mill machinery and equipment in the Yufutsu Factory, Hokkaido.

Arrested Persons

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

Firms in Liquidation

4. In accordance with SCAP directives requiring that the assets of Koeki Eidan, the government foreign trade agency, be liquidated, certain releases were made to designated sources. An inventory of supplies remaining on hand as of 31 December was submitted by Koeki Eidan.

KOEKI EIDAN - INVENTORY OF SUPPLIES
BOOK VALUE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1946 a/
(yen)

Chemicals	192,761,555
Agriculture and marine products	6,858,502
Textiles	117,130,611
Machinery	72,604,011
Minerals	24,594,239
Miscellaneous stocks of supply department	9,709,128
Transportation and insurance	34,483
Sundry goods	<u>270,710,651</u>
Total	694,403,180

a/ Figures have not been verified or checked against stocks on hand.

Dissolved Organizations

5. The Japanese Government has submitted new reports of dissolved organizations due to inaccuracies extant in previous statements. In February reports on the following dissolved ultranationalistic organizations were processed:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS
(thousands of yen)

	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>			<u>Expenses</u>	
	<u>Value of</u>	<u>Cash Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Immediately</u>	<u>Prior to</u>
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Dissolution</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
Dai Nippon Romu					
Hokoku Kai	119	145	0	29,127	0
Dojin Kai	3,371	3,164	1	2,393	0
Dowa Hospital	241	72	0	0	0
Tokyo Metropol- itan Office a/	3,181	7	0	0	0
Suikosha	7,711	4,047	23	38,842	2,024
Kaikosha	2,070	9,094	202	104,488 b/	3,270
Musashi Hous- ing As- sociation	4,235	18	0	2,275	55
Josai Kai	1,167	1,317	4,292	5,923	1,058
Nihon Fukuson Kiyon Kai	<u>2,565</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>1,854</u>	<u>1,057</u>	<u>1,149</u>
Total	24,660	18,677	6,372	184,105	7,556

a/ Handling affairs of 73 dissolved organizations.

b/ Item under investigation.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

6. Total new reports processed to 25 February show the following data:

DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS
(thousands of yen)

	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>			<u>Expenses</u>
	<u>Value of</u>	<u>Cash Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Immediately</u>
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Prior to</u>
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Dissolution</u>
Butoku Kai	10,367	5,268	2,532	5,405
Accounts processed February 1947	<u>24,660</u>	<u>18,677</u>	<u>6,372</u>	<u>184,105</u>
Total	35,027	23,945	8,904	189,510

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Precious Metals in SCAP Custody

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

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY
25 February

	<u>Fine Grams a/</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gold b/			
On hand 25 January	182,879,212	1.12529	205,792,148
Taken into custody	689		775
Released	746		839
Balance	182,879,155		205,792,084
Silver			
On hand 25 January	2,047,636,730	.02282	46,727,070
Taken into custody	157,483		3,593
Released	75,916		1,732
Balance	2,047,718,297		46,728,931
Platinum			
On hand 25 January	4,268,289	1.12529	4,803,063
Taken into custody	213,814		240,602
Released	140		157
Balance	4,481,963		5,043,508
Total value			257,564,523

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

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

Precious Metals Outside SCAP Custody

8. Reports were received from the Japanese Government on precious metals outside SCAP custody as of 1 May 1946.

A tabulation of 151 reports filed by government offices and local governments and 250 reports filed by financial institutions and juridical persons follows.

PRECIOUS METALS HELD BY JAPANESE a/
(fine grams)

	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Platinum</u>
Government offices and local governments b/	2,815,114.8	67,310,201.2	409,946.4
Financial institutions and juridical persons c/	96,610,640.7	122,678,994.7	682,754.4
Total	99,425,755.5	189,989,195.9	1,092,700.8

a/ Metals in possession of private persons being coded.

b/ Ten thousand seven hundred seventy-nine gold coins of various denominations and 12,854 silver coins held by this group.

c/ Seven hundred two thousand nine hundred sixty gold coins and 21,894 silver coins of various denominations in custody of this group.

SCAP Yen Custody Account

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

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
(yen)

Balance 26 January	110,993,589.62
Collections	
Japanese dissolved organizations	744,963.40
German Government and nationals	11,017,871.94
Japanese Government and nationals	<u>2,389,788.40</u>
Total	14,152,623.74
Balance 25 February	125,146,213.36

Foreign Exchange

10. The following foreign currencies and foreign exchange instruments surrendered through 31 January pursuant to a SCAP directive of 29 November have been tabulated:

	<u>Currencies</u>	<u>Exchange Instruments</u>
Bank of Chosen notes (yen)	140,381	0
Bank of Dang Bai (yen)	4,047	0
Brazilian milreis	4,136	19,150
Canadian dollars	3,160	0
Chinese dollars	27,510	288,932
Ecuadorian sucres	2,265	0
Francs <u>a/</u>	42,500	0
French Indo-China piastres	257,495	0
German reichsmarks	491,737	0
Iranian rials	37,465	0
Italian lire	176,590	20,000
Kwangchin notes (yuan)	675	0
Netherland East Indies florins	595,957	707
Peruvian soles	2,840	0
Pesos <u>a/</u>	70,000	21,000
Portugese escudos	1,076	0
Pounds sterling	3,270	13,008
Rupees <u>a/</u>	2,130	8,300
Sarawak dollars	7,975	0
Siamese bahts	7,309	0
Straits Settlements dollars	11,601	8,835,234
Taiwan notes (yen)	78,532	0
Turkish liras	20	0
United States dollars	225,883	87,770
U. S. S. R. chervonets	181	0

a/ Country of origin not defined.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

External Assets

11. Tabulation of reports of Japanese external assets has continued with coding completed on 257,471 individual reports of public and private assets of approximately 300,000 reports submitted.

Claims

12. Four claims against the Japanese Government were filed during the month by nationals of the United States, China, the Philippines and India. Two of these were for unstated amounts; the other two total \$ 16,447.67.

Properties Released from Custody

13. A number of properties were released from custody between 26 January and 25 February.

PROPERTIES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Restitutions to China		
Chinese classics	34,970 volumes	Cultural
Released for industrial needs of Japan		
Diamond dies (cutting tools)	100	\$ 800
Electric induction poles or electrodes	33	\$ 858
Released for minimum needs of Japanese economy		
Silver	44,316 grams	\$1,011
Platinum	140 grams	\$ 157
Released to U. S. Army for resale as souvenirs		
Gold	746 grams	\$ 839
Silver	31,600 grams	\$ 721

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

14. A SCAP directive of 23 January approved a loan of ¥ 29,000,000 to the Japan Woolen Textile Company, Ltd., to rehabilitate its Yatona plant.

15. On 30 January SCAP approved a loan of ¥ 12,170,880 to the Japan Mining Company, Ltd., for restoration of an electrolytic plant and other facilities at its Hitachi mine.

16. SCAP on 30 January approved a loan of ¥ 25,985,587 to the Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., for repair of a coke oven battery.

17. SCAP directives of 6 and 20 February offered no objection to the extension of credit totaling ¥ 1,016,489,000 to 12 companies on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns to provide operating funds and to pay expenses for rehabilitation of the coal-mining industry. The funds will be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Bank. Of the funds authorized to be borrowed ¥ 193,800,000 will be used to finance construction of 1,500 and repair of 3,920 miners' houses. The balance of the credit extension, ¥ 822,689,000, has been allocated for the exploitation of new coalpits and the repair of machinery and equipment.

18. No objection was offered on 13 February to the extension of credit totaling ¥ 3,133,170,000 to 17 companies on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns for rehabilitation of the chemical fertilizer industry. The plants involved are producers of ammonium sulfate, calcium cyanamide and urea sulfate. The funds will be borrowed from the Fertilizer Syndicate, the Industrial Reconstruction Association of the Reconstruction Finance Bank and the Yasuda Bank.

Control Associations

19. No objection was offered to Cabinet Instruction No. 3 of 10 February setting up over-all policies for the rationing of critical consumer goods. Under the new system the consumer presents a ration ticket to the retailer of his own choice and the retailer turns this over to any wholesaler. The appropriate ministries will establish a permissible inventory for each wholesaler and retailer in accordance with objective standards. In fields previously monopolized by a single control company any qualified wholesaler or retailer may request an allocation of an inventory. All actions of the ministry on these matters are subject to appeal to the Economic Stabilization Board.

20. No objection was offered to Cabinet Instruction No. 4, 18 February, requiring governmental agencies to report inventories of excess production materials, to sell such excess materials at official prices to holders of allocation certificates, and to conform to other regulations on the disposal of excess material recently laid down for private organizations.

21. SCAP offered no objection to Cabinet Ordinance No. 6, 8 February, detailing policies and procedures relative to industrial construction and installation of facilities. This ordinance requires permission from the Board of Reconstruction for the construction or alteration of any building for industrial use, the installation of certain listed machinery and equipment or the initiation of operation of textile machinery. The ordinance also provides for a procedure by which critical materials needed in the construction of authorized projects will be allocated.

22. No objection was offered to Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ordinance No. 7, 15 February, prohibiting manufacture and sale of nonessential items which use scarce materials. Exceptions are made if these products are manufactured for export, for Occupation Forces use, for medical use or for technical research.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

23. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission on 20 February designated 56 members of 10 Zaibatsu families (Mitsui, Iwasaki, Sumitomo, Yasuda, Asano, Okura, Nomura, Nakajima, Furukawa and Aikawa) whose property is to be liquidated under Japanese ordinances approved by SCAP.

24. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission on 16 January issued additional and more rigid instructions to companies coming under its jurisdiction. These companies are now required to submit, two weeks in advance, a list of the proposed directors to be elected at that meeting. Election of directors having Zaibatsu affiliations will not be permitted. Companies are required to submit monthly reports of business conditions including balance sheets and budgets.

REPARATIONS

Reparations and Restitution Missions

25. Australia, China, the Netherlands, Russia, Canada and the Philippines now have Reparations and Restitution Delegations in Japan. India, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and France are represented by their respective missions.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 17

February 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Relief grants in January totaled ¥ 160,232,312 compared with ¥ 144,053,679 in December. Grants in kind increased in value from ¥ 62,045,606 in December to ¥ 91,344,697. Individuals receiving aid in January numbered 2,891,336 of whom 100,545 were in institutions.

2. The November increase of 50 percent in cash relief allowances was not adequate to provide minimum living requirements on the inflationary market and therefore an additional 20 to 40 percent increase in relief grants was approved by the Government during February and will be put into effect on 1 March. The new relief allowances, which apply to persons in or out of institutions, are as follows:

CASH RELIEF ALLOWANCES
(yen/day) a/

	Number of Persons in Family					Each additional Person
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Largest cities	7.50 (7.70)	12.80 (13.10)	15.80 (16.20)	18.80 (19.30)	21.00 (21.70)	2.20 (2.40)
Intermediate cities	6.70 (6.80)	11.30 (11.90)	14.00 (14.30)	16.70 (17.00)	18.70 (19.10)	2.00 (2.10)
Towns and villages	5.80 (6.00)	9.90 (10.10)	12.20 (12.50)	14.50 (14.90)	16.30 (16.70)	1.80

a/ Amounts in parentheses indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Additional increases require the approval of the Ministry of Welfare.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

3. In determining allowances family income, except for small amounts, is to be deducted. Food for infants under one year of age and school lunches served to children who are members of families receiving relief grants will not be charged against the family relief grant.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates

4. By 28 February approximately 5,100,000 persons had been returned to Japan and an estimated 1,400,000 were still awaiting repatriation. To meet the problems facing these persons the Government established at reception centers facilities to provide free room, clothing, bedding, food and a grant of ¥ 500 to repatriates without funds. Free medical care is furnished including hospitalization at a national hospital as indicated by a reception center doctor.

5. Enroute from the reception center to their official residences the national and local governments provide places for rest and feeding and medical treatment. After the repatriate has reached his destination he receives necessary cooking and household equipment, ration cards, limited issue of clothing and sufficient relief funds to purchase food if he is unable to find employment or care for himself and his family.

6. Through the local social affairs offices housing is provided by utilizing former factories, barracks, warehouses and other unused buildings. The repatriates may take advantage of business loans not in excess of ¥ 3,000 which are available through the banks for use in establishing small business enterprises or in purchasing tools. These loans draw no interest for the first year but six percent interest is charged after the first year. Applications have exceeded the ¥ 1,000,000,000 loan fund and demands are being made for additional funds and a longer term for the individual loans.

7. A repatriate may purchase land through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or rent land from private owners and may borrow up to ¥ 10,000 for these purposes. He may rent land from others and borrow from the Ministry for farm tools, equipment, seeds and fertilizers.

8. A store for the sale of food and other necessities of life to foreign nationals residing in the vicinity of Tokyo was established during February. Supplies are furnished by Tokyo-to Government.

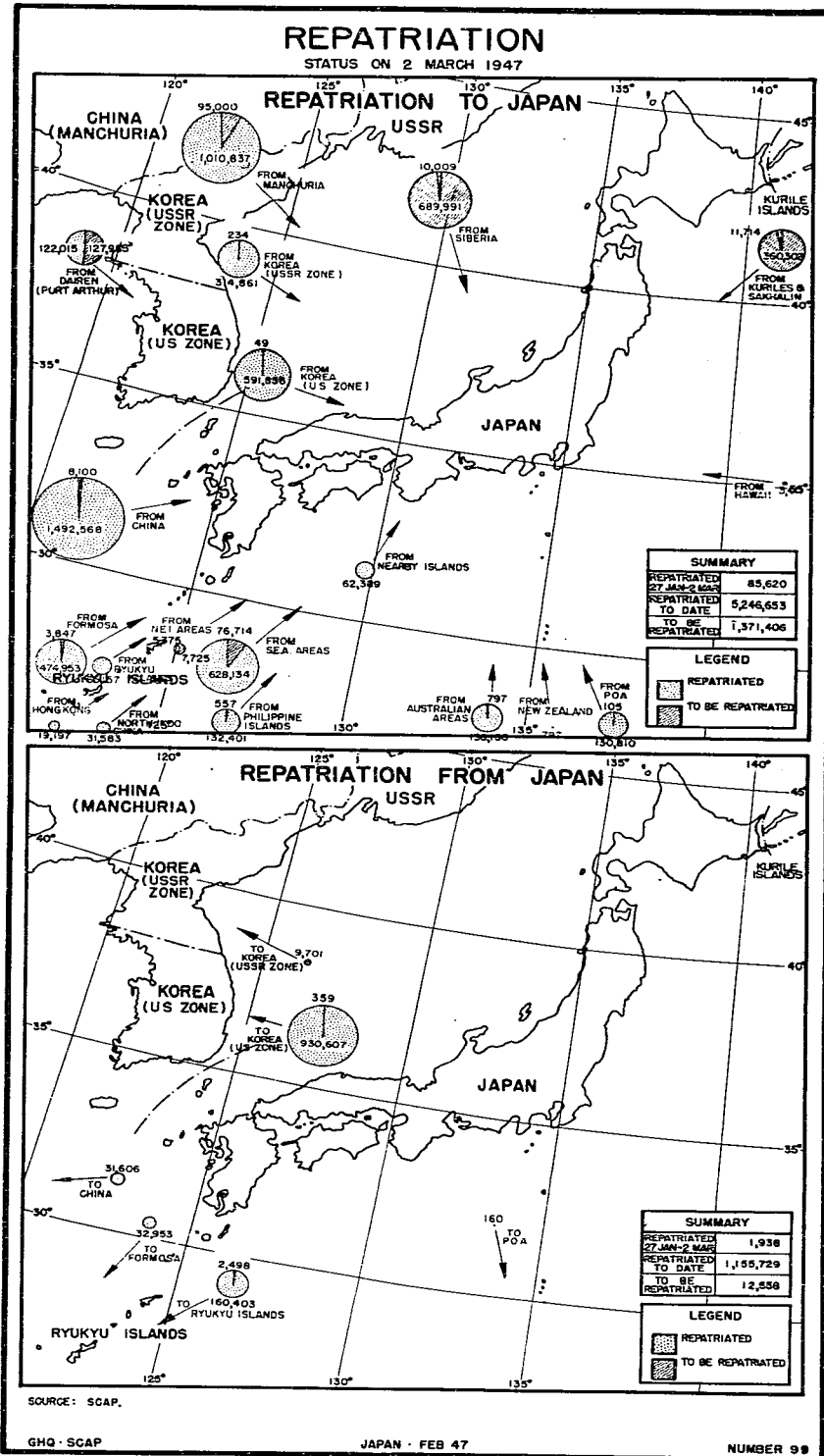
Repatriation

9. Japanese repatriated from 27 January to the end of February totaled 95,644 while 1,938 persons were evacuated from Japan to their homelands. At the end of February 1,386,756 Japanese were awaiting repatriation of whom 1,273,278 were in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

Japanese Red Cross

10. An American Red Cross consultant was assigned to the Japanese Red Cross during the month to assist in the development of Junior Red Cross services.

11. The proposed budget of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the first six months of 1947 anticipates a sufficient income to meet the expected operational expenses.



PROPOSED RED CROSS BUDGET a/
(yen)

Income

Headquarters	97,385.80
Chapters and hospitals	<u>7,541,709.00</u>
Total	7,639,094.80

Expenses

Headquarters	578,936.68
Chapters and hospitals	<u>6,772,281.00</u>
Total	7,351,217.68

a/ Estimated on basis of income and expenditures for the last six months of 1946.

Social Security

12. Approximately 25 percent of the National Health Insurance Associations are in financial difficulties due to the rising cost of medical supplies, fixed rates by insurance associations which are not co-ordinated with changing costs, insufficient clinics for group medical care and the indifferent attitude of the Government as to their financial responsibility.

The Industrial Health Insurance and National Health Insurance Associations in the rural districts, affecting more than 45,000,000 people, are receiving the most emphasis for financial support.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

13. On 31 January there were 3,067 hospitals with a total capacity of 216,851, of which 96,619 beds were occupied. From 21 December to 31 January 1,538,546 persons received out-patient treatment. Chart, top of facing page, shows weekly number of civilian hospital patients since October 1945.

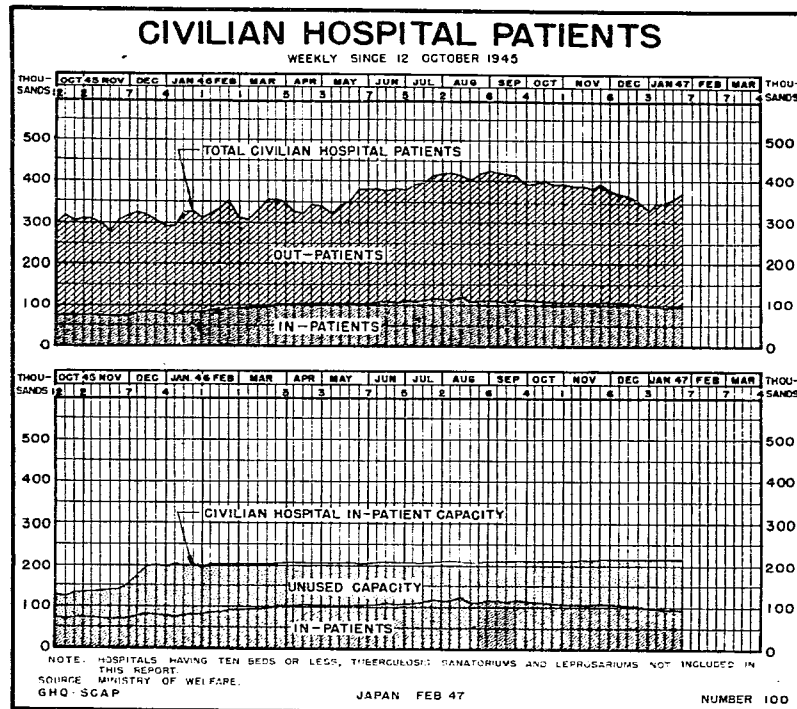
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

14. A field survey of veterinary activities in Aichi and Okayaama Prefectures showed that ante- and post-mortem meat inspection methods were faulty with insufficient glands incised.

Milk is pasteurized at 195 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes in autoclaves but laboratory tests for quality are often neglected. Most of the milk is manufactured into butter and powdered skim milk.

Meat and Dairy Inspections

15. Farm animals slaughtered during December increased 40 percent from the previous month while ante- and post-mortem condemnations remained relatively constant.



MEAT INSPECTION December

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	35,960	727	466	8,755	7,501
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	12	1	0	1	5
Partial	394	6	0	13	271
Viscera	6,247	47	0	2,398	781

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION
December

Special Milk

Farm inspections	1
Samples examined	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5,687
Samples examined	8,061
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	608
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	878
Plant inspections	2,786
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	196
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	352

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	37
Samples examined	77
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.9 percent)	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

16. The incidence of chick pullorum, trichomoniasis, brucellosis and blackleg increased during January while all other animal diseases decreased.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	Number of Cases	
	December	January
Anthrax	3	0
Blackleg	0	1
Brucellosis	0	6
Trichomoniasis	52	76
Texas fever	9	0
Swine erysipelas	1	0
Rabies	2	1
Strangles	201	183
Equine infectious abortion	20	14
Equine infectious anemia	43	36
Chick pullorum	2,792	7,764

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

17. Thirteen dentists were re-established in practice during the month. A total of 4,886 dentists have been rehabilitated since the termination of hostilities, representing 80 percent of those bombed out.

18. The Board of Education of Tokyo-to re-established the dental hygiene program in public schools with an appropriation of ¥ 1,000,000 for 1947. A total of 726 primary schools will be furnished part-time dental service. All students will be examined once a year with treatment limited to students in the first grade.

NURSING AFFAIRS

19. The one-month course for public-health nurses' instructors was formally opened at the Ministry of Welfare on 3 February. The course was attended by Tokyo-to public-health nurses who will act as instructors in subsequent courses.

SUPPLY

Penicillin

20. Surface penicillin production continued to expand during the month although main emphasis was shifted to development of the submerged process. Seven companies have completed flowsheets and detailed working drawings of penicillin pilot plants and one is scheduled for completion by 1 March.

21. The Government research laboratories evolved a simplified penicillin extraction procedure which entails minimum factory equipment and operation, provides the highest recovery yields though not of highest quality, and employs only processing chemicals available in Japan.

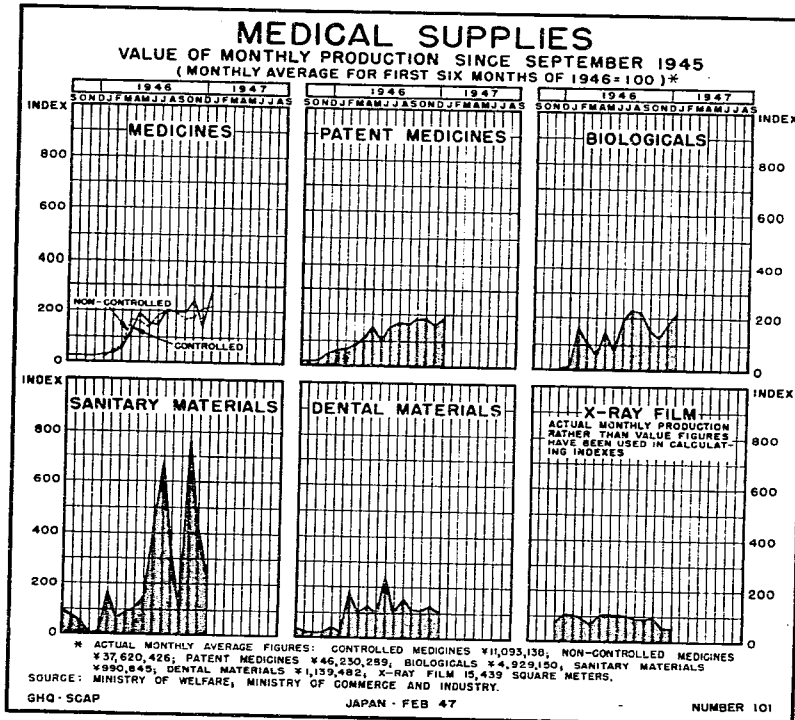
Production

22. Total controlled and noncontrolled medicine production during January amounted to ¥ 116,289,092. Comparison of these figures with past performance is difficult since previous figures on controlled production included both production and distribution control. Beginning in January only distribution control items are reported. There was no appreciable change in the volume of medical supplies produced in January.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

January
(yen)

Controlled medicines	31,898,571
Noncontrolled medicines	84,390,521
Patent medicines	87,425,623
Biologicals	10,980,369
Sanitary materials	2,307,971
Dental materials	1,180,095



23. A DDT production program was initiated on 14 January by the Government and is progressing satisfactorily. Sizable quantities of 10 percent DDT dust and DDT residual-effect spray are now in Japanese stocks. Beginning 1 March all needs for DDT products will be supplied from Japanese sources. Instructions on distribution methods have been furnished all prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare and Occupation Forces officials are to maintain close liaison with prefectural officials to co-ordinate releases of DDT products.

Surveys were made to determine the number of X-ray machines available in Japan for utilization in the antituberculosis campaign which will examine all school children in the country. Reports show a total of 405 machines in good condition and 156 repairable. It was decided that 95 machines will be repaired and 100 produced. This will provide 600 X-ray machines which is considered adequate for this program.

24. The allocation of 900 tons of pyrethrum flowers for the 1947 production program of pyrethrum emulsion was reduced to 750 during the month. This quantity is sufficient to produce approximately 22,000,000 gallons of finished pyrethrum emulsion spray.

25. The Japan Injection Needle Industrial Association reported that approximately 500,000 injection needles are produced monthly with an average monthly sale of 250,000. Fifty-two factories are engaged in this production, of which 40 factories are located in the Tokyo area.

Injection needles are not a controlled item and the entire output is sold on the open market.

26. The Ministry of Welfare reported that 25 microscopes with dark-field attachments were produced during the month and distributed to 18 prefectural health centers.

27. A committee comprising officials of the Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Laboratory Animals Producing Association was formed during the month to alleviate the shortage of necessary laboratory animals in all laboratories producing biologicals. The committee will take necessary action and conduct distribution so that biological laboratories are given priority.

28. Monthly meetings will be held by the committee and reports on the production of animals and their distribution will be submitted to SCAP.

29. Production of typhus vaccine continued to increase over all previous monthly outputs while the shortage of necessary laboratory animals to continue proper assay tests is delaying distribution of this vaccine.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
January
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in January</u>		<u>On Hand 31 January</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera vaccine	-	-	628,500	549,380
Plague vaccine	-	-	-	562,800
Typhus vaccine	-	1,839,154	-	3,631,161
Triple typhoid vaccine	10,000	121,780	2,096,925	1,735,218
Smallpox vaccine (dose)	45,550,600	17,996,800	23,981,050	1,713,950
Diphtheria antitoxin vaccine	-	156,800	-	426,653
Diphtheria toxoid vaccine	-	14,800	-	551,235

Distribution

30. Distribution of medicines from new production amounted to ¥ 25,228,879, a decrease of ¥ 8,771,121 from the previous month. Sales of stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies amounted to ¥ 4,303,369 for medicines and ¥ 98,961 for medical instruments and appliances, decreases of ¥ 355,765 and ¥ 25,111 respectively since December.

31. In spite of instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare to expedite distribution, excessive stocks of medicines are still being held by the various supply echelons, particularly prefectural medicine control companies. Physicians and hospitals also have a tendency to hoard supplies. Large inventories are usually defended as reserve stocks.

To break the distribution bottleneck a revised distribution procedure is being formulated by the Economic Stabilization Board. Pending establishment of this system steps are being taken to force distribution by constant check of inventories of manufacturers and distributing companies and on monthly distribution rather than quarterly as presently practiced.

32. The distribution control list of medicines was reduced from 201 items to 124. Compared with the previous list the actual reduction is approximately 50 percent since import articles and several special category items were included in the revised list. This will relieve the financial burden on distribution companies, encourage free trade and permit greater concentration of efforts on the distribution of essential medicines remaining in short supply.

33. The Government developed a revised procedure for handling stocks of clothing required for direct relief purposes. The Ministry of Welfare is to prepare a yearly program covering relief requirements which for planning purposes will be set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as an obligation against current stocks. Actual releases to the Ministry of Welfare are to be based on short-term requirements. This procedure will permit advance planning and make unnecessary the accumulation of large stocks by the Ministry of Welfare in anticipation of relief requirements.

Narcotics

34. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board formed a police narcotics squad composed of 10 police investigators to work in close liaison with Tokyo narcotics officials on narcotics thefts, burglaries, robberies, addicts and other narcotics laws violations.

35. Excess stocks of narcotics supplies held by practitioners and retailers are being returned to local wholesalers in compliance with SCAP directives. The following stocks together with 114 other narcotics were reported by 210 local wholesalers to prefectural narcotics officials during 1 to 31 December.

NARCOTICS STOCKS OF LOCAL WHOLESALERS a/
1-31 December 1946
(grams)

	<u>On Hand</u> <u>1 Dec</u>	<u>Excess Re-</u> <u>ceived from</u> <u>Practitioners</u> <u>and Retailers</u>	<u>Sold to Prac-</u> <u>tioners and</u> <u>Retailers</u>	<u>On Hand</u> <u>31 Dec</u>
Cocaine hydrochloride	75,962	89,245	18,674	146,533
Tincture of opium	609,554	316,638	157,252	768,940
Morphine hydrochloride	131,446	85,558	24,762	192,242
Codeine phosphate	107,728	48,041	32,693	123,076
Codeine sulfate	84,568	17,868	18,048	84,388

a/ The figures do not include stocks held by central wholesalers, compounders and producers or former Japanese military narcotics.

36. There were 85,881 registered narcotics dealers by 31 December. All dealers are required to re-register annually.

37. Due to the shortage of cordage fiber in Japan cultivation of marihuana plant for fiber purpose was permitted in 12 prefectures during 1947. The total area authorized for the production is 12,355 acres. Production will be permitted only by persons licensed and registered by the Japanese Government.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

38. The January communicable disease incidences cover a four-week period ending 25 January. The total of the previous month covers 1 to 28 December.

39. The diphtheris case rate decreased from 67.7 per 100,000 per annum in December to 50.1 in January. The total number of cases reported was 2,810 and deaths numbered 262. Decreases in the case rates were recorded in 34 prefectures. The death rate declined from 6.4 per 100,000 per annum in December to 4.7 in January.

Dysentery

40. The dysentery case rate declined from 13.9 per 100,000 per annum in December to 4.1 in January. The death rate dropped from 7.0 per 100,000 per annum in December to 1.2 in January. The total incidence was 187 as compared with 232 in December while deaths numbered 66.

Typhoid Fever

41. Incidence of typhoid fever in January decreased 42 percent to 19.6 per 100,000 per annum. The death rate of 2.0 per 100,000 per annum declined from 5.2 of the previous month. Typhoid cases totaled 1,100 in January compared with 2,464 in December, and deaths in January numbered 110.

Paratyphoid Fever

42. The case rate of paratyphoid fever was 4.0 per 100,000 per annum as compared with 9.3 in December. The death rate dropped from 0.6 per 100,000 per annum in December to 0.2. There were 224 cases and 11 deaths during January.

Smallpox

43. Smallpox incidence dropped from 1.4 per 100,000 per annum in December to 1.2 in January. The death rate was 0.1 per 100,000 per annum. Of the 68 cases reported during the month 28 were in Ibaraki and Chiba Prefectures.

There was no indication of any epidemic or major outbreak similar to that of January 1946.

Typhus

44. In January the typhus case rate increased from 4.2 per 100,000 per annum in December to 4.3 but the death rate decreased from 0.3 per 100,000 per annum to 0.2. The total number of cases was 240, approximately 10 percent less than in January 1946. Deaths declined to 13 during the month.

Malaria

45. Malaria incidence in January decreased 25 percent from December to 11.3 per 100,000 per annum. One malaria death was reported in January compared with five in December.

Cholera

46. There were no cholera cases or deaths in January, while there were 25 cases and 14 deaths in December.

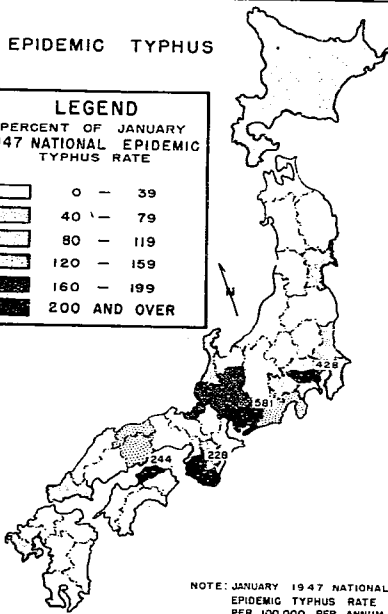
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JANUARY 1947

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

LEGEND
PERCENT OF JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER

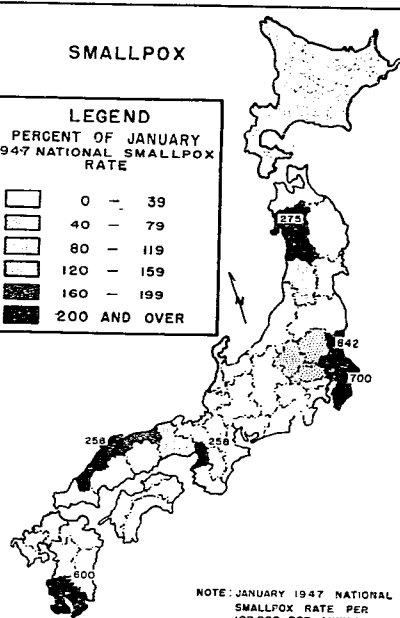


NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 4.3

SMALLPOX

LEGEND
PERCENT OF JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER

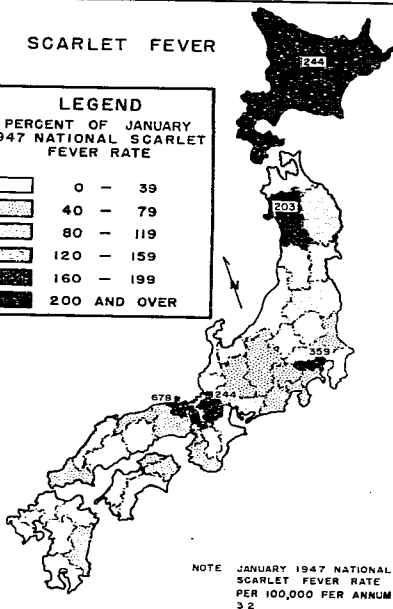


NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 1.2

SCARLET FEVER

LEGEND
PERCENT OF JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER

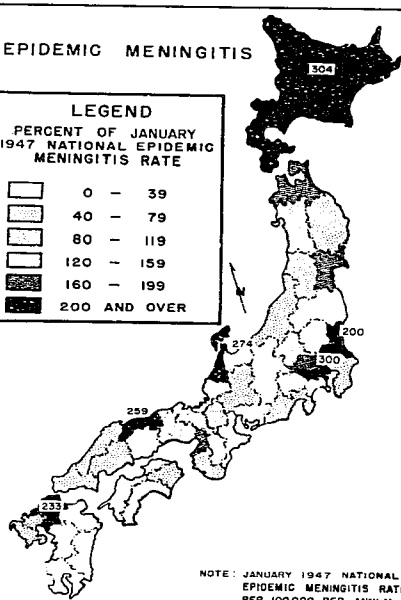


NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 3.2

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

LEGEND
PERCENT OF JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER



NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 2.7

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

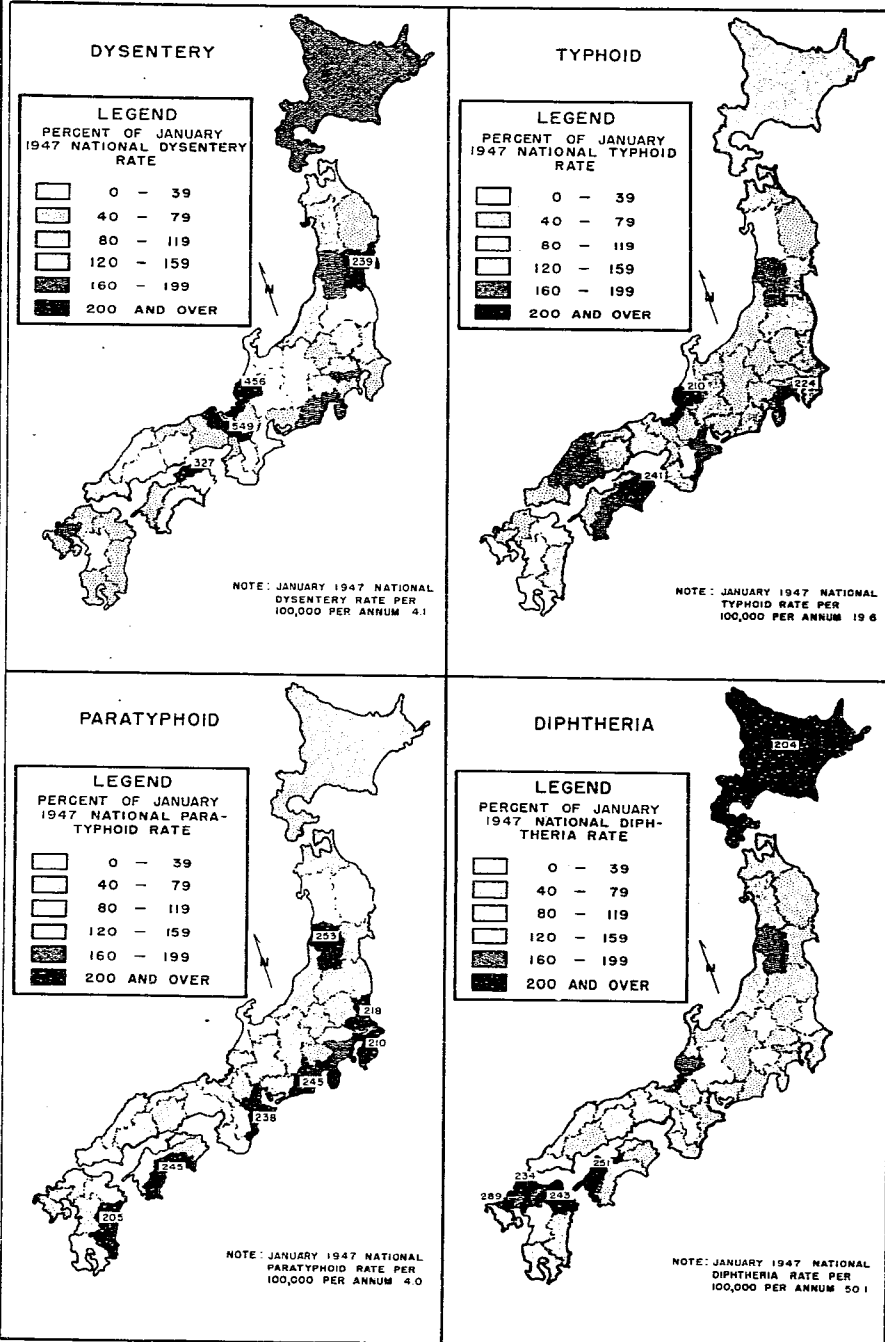
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · FEB 47

NUMBER 102A

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JANUARY 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE

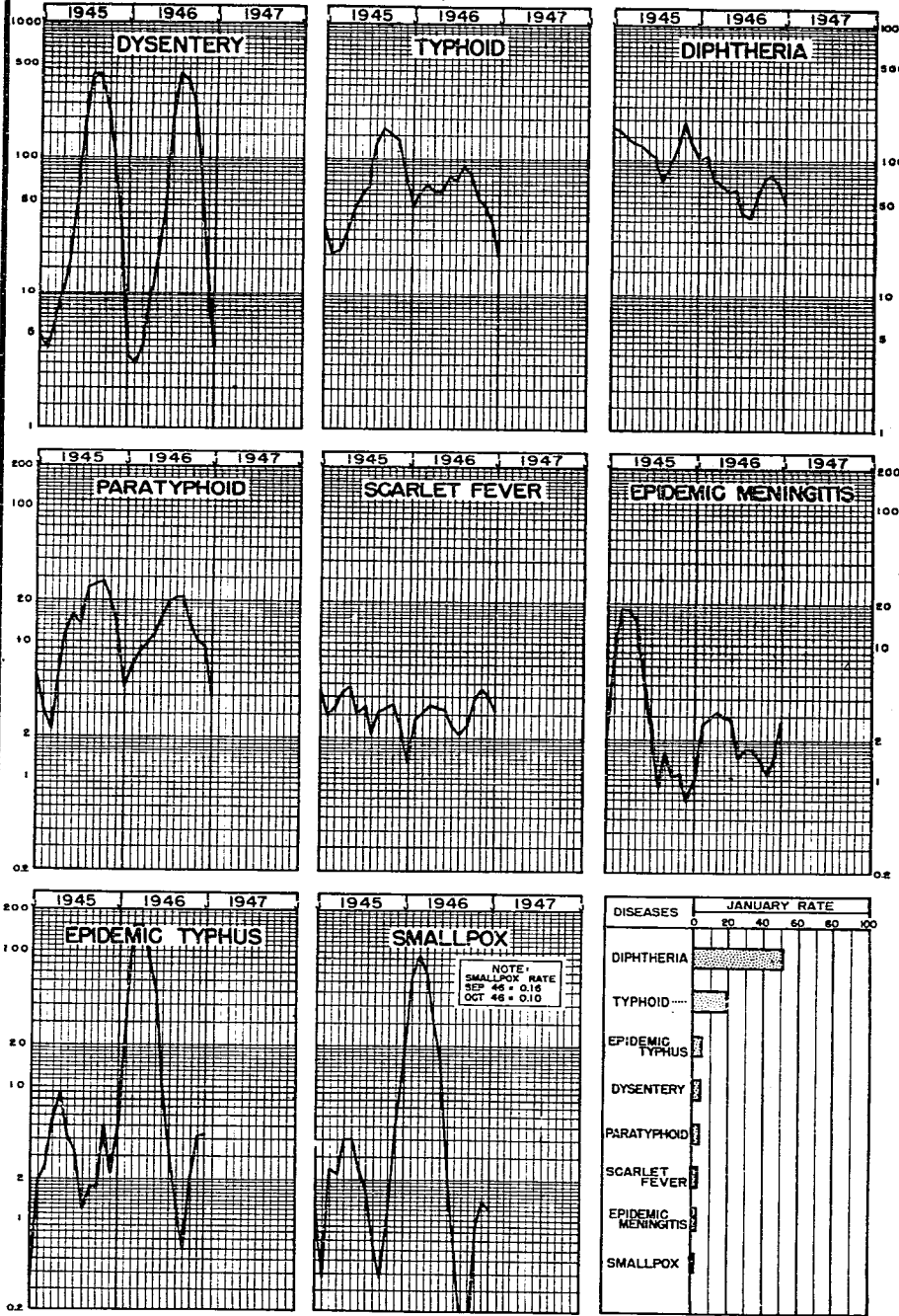
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · FEB 47

NUMBER 1028

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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 - FEB 47

NUMBER 103

Scarlet Fever

47. The scarlet fever incidence dropped from 4.1 per 100,000 per annum in December to 3.2 in January. One death was reported as compared with seven in December.

Epidemic Meningitis

48. The incidence of epidemic meningitis in January increased 80 percent from December to 2.7 per 100,000 per annum. The death rate was 0.5 per 100,000 per annum. The total number of cases was 153 and deaths 30.

Venereal Diseases

49. Venereal disease control clinics for diagnosis and the treatment of the general public are being established in the prefectures but progress is slow due to the lack of capable personnel. Efforts are being concentrated on officials in the Ministry of Welfare to make them recognize and assume the responsibility for providing financial support and leadership in the development of these public facilities.

VITAL STATISTICS

50. Births in January totaled 275,221, an increase of approximately 50 percent since December. The rate per 1,000 population was 44.3 as compared with 29.6 the previous month. The increase was relatively the same throughout the country.

January was the peak month for births from 1934 to 1943 with the number ranging from 50 to 100 percent greater than the December total throughout this period.

51. Deaths numbered 117,489 in January, an increase of 15 percent over the previous month. The rate per 1,000 population was 18.9. The rate of the city areas increased approximately 25 percent and the rural areas 11 percent.

52. Infant deaths in January increased 25 percent over the previous month to 20,840 but the infant death rate per 1,000 live births declined to 75.7 from 91.0 in December. The number of infant deaths in the city areas increased 44 percent and in the rural areas 18 percent.

53. The number of stillbirths in January increased to 10,338 from 9,350 in December. The rate per 1,000 live births declined 25 percent since December to 37.6.

54. Marriages during January totaled 72,760, an increase of 13 percent over December. The marriage rate was 11.7 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 10.4 in December. The city rate increased seven percent and the rural rate 15 percent.

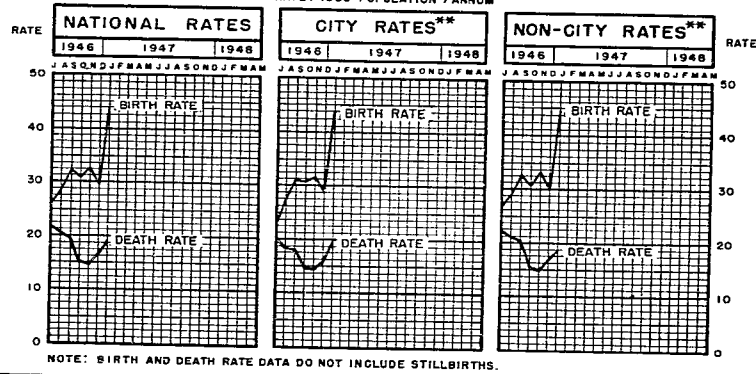
55. Divorces in January numbered 6,649 as compared with 6,627 in December. There was a slight decrease in divorces in the city areas, compensated for by an increase in the rural areas. The rate per 1,000 per annum was 1.1.

VITAL STATISTICS

SINCE JULY 1946

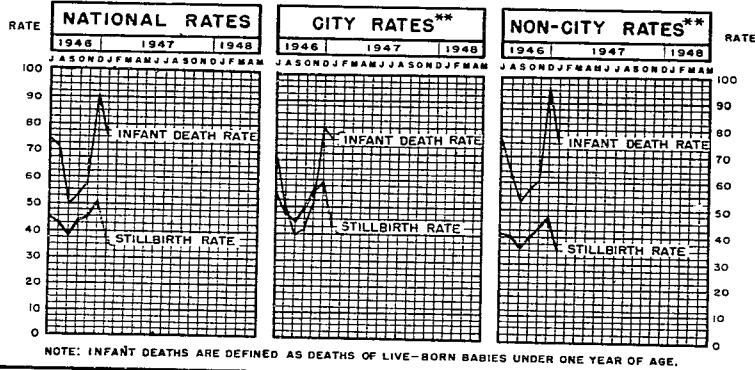
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION* / ANNUM



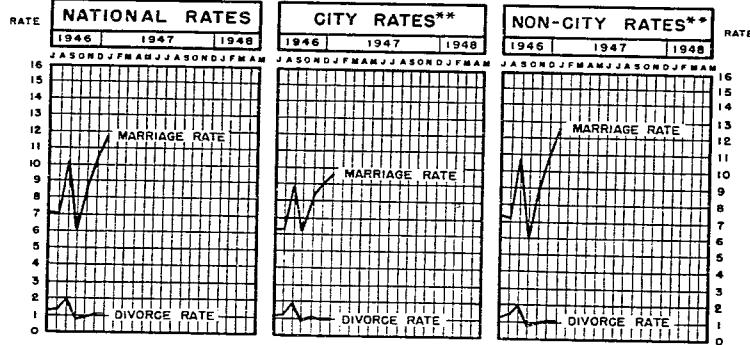
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION* / 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.

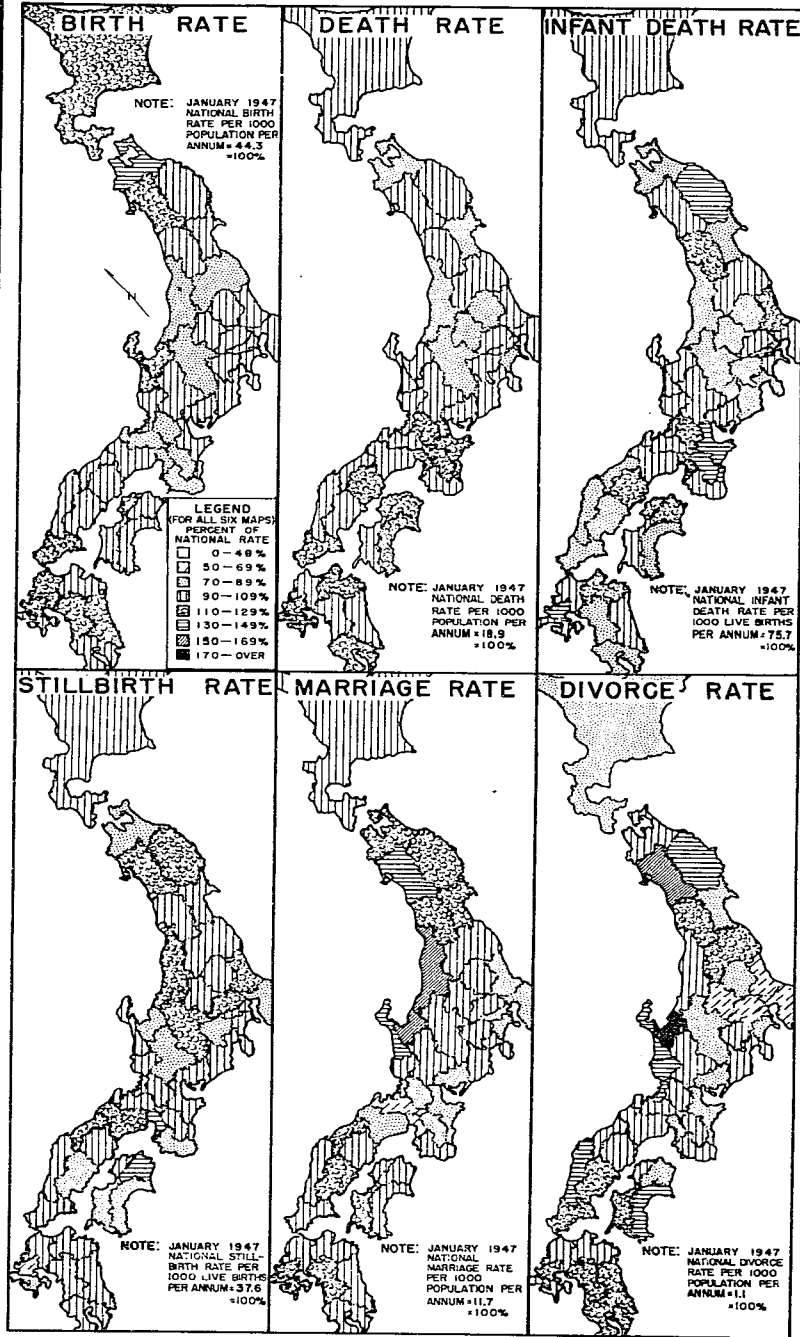
GHO SCAP

JAPAN - FEB 47

NUMBER 104

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

JANUARY 1947*



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

GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - FEB 47

NUMBER 105

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education.	1
Religion	10
Arts and Monuments	12
Media of Expression.	14

EDUCATION

New Minister of Education

1. In the Cabinet reorganization of 31 January Seichiro Takahashi and Jiro Arimitsu were appointed Minister and Vice-minister of Education. Takahashi, a member of the Japanese Education Reform Committee and former president of Keio University, succeeded Dr. Kotaro Tanaka who resigned. Arimitsu, who succeeded Kyosuke Yamazaki, was formerly chief of the Bureau of Textbooks in the Ministry of Education.

New Entrance Requirements for Higher Schools

2. On 4 February the Ministry of Education announced a new plan for matriculation to institutions of higher learning. The plan, marking a major step in the democratization of Japanese education, replaces the former discriminatory system of limiting entrance to a small privileged group and provides a broader base for the selection of students for advanced education.

3. Entrance to higher schools and colleges, formerly limited almost exclusively to graduates of boys' middle schools, was extended to permit graduates of girls' high, vocational and youth schools to compete for admittance. Officials of each institution concerned will determine the number of students to be admitted; formerly this was determined arbitrarily by the Ministry of Education.

The former memory-type written examination will be replaced by an academic aptitude test prepared by psychologists under the direction of the Ministry of Education and scholastic achievement examinations prepared by each school. Personality and academic ratings made by the applicant's former instructors will supplant oral examinations.

4. Under the new plan graduates of all higher schools and colleges will be eligible to compete for university entrance. Students will be admitted on the basis of results of achievement examinations and objective rating charts which will include reports of physical examinations and records of previous school work.

5. To implement the plan the Ministry of Education has prepared a new handbook of instruction for school officials which explains the new entrance examinations and outlines the responsibilities of teachers.

Admission of Women to Higher Schools

6. On 12 February the Ministry of Education amended its Higher School Ordinance to provide for the admission of women students to higher schools. This action will permit women to attend university preparatory schools and will remove the need for private tutoring in preparation for admission to imperial universities.

Social Education

7. In a letter dispatched 4 February the Ministry of Education urged school officials throughout Japan to encourage meetings of young people to discuss the new Constitution. The notification included suggestions for conducting these meetings, the aims of the Constitution, possible topics and types of discussions and the responsibilities of discussion leaders. The meetings will supplement the lectures and public meetings arranged in January to popularize the Constitution.

Parent-Teacher Associations

8. The Ministry of Education prepared and distributed to all prefectural education officials a pamphlet to encourage the growing interest in the development of Parent-Teacher Associations. The pamphlet contained suggestions for the organization of PTA groups, operating procedures, the relation of such organizations to communities and schools and practical suggestions for their financing.

Handbook for the Inauguration of the New School System

9. The Ministry of Education on 17 February issued Order No. 53, "Handbook of Preparation for the Execution of the New School System" to prepare all schools for the transition to the 6-3-3-4 system. The document contains suggestions and recommendations for use by schools and communities in establishing six-year elementary schools, three-year lower secondary schools and three-year upper secondary schools prior to the enactment of the new School Education Law.

RELIGION

Separation of Church and State

10. The Japanese Government was advised that under the Shinto Directive of 15 December 1945 it might give financial support to public reservations or parks containing Shinto shrines but must not give such support to the shrines concerned. The directive also was interpreted to permit the presence of Shinto books in secondary school libraries provided they do not contain material of an ultranationalistic nature.

The directive of 6 November 1946 prohibiting support of Shinto shrines and festivals by neighborhood associations was interpreted to forbid support of any festival utilizing Shinto apparatus or symbols.

Christian Missionaries

11. Ten mission groups have representatives in Japan qualified to give the necessary assurances required by SCAP policy governing the return of Christian missionaries. These groups represent the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Orthodox Church, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the Seventh-Day

Adventist Church, the Scandinavian Alliance, the Conservative Baptist Foreign Missions Society, the Nazarene Church, the Church of Christ, The Cunningham Mission and the Mino Mission.

Of the 1,401 missionaries in Japan in 1940, 940 remained during the war. Since cessation of hostilities 72 Protestant and 64 Roman Catholic missionaries have returned to Japan. No missionaries have been repatriated since the end of the war. The few who have left Japan on business or for visits plan to return.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Preservation and Restoration of Objects of Art

12. On 11 February the Ministry of Education sent letters to prefectural authorities requesting aid in taking inventories of objects of art in private collections. Inspections of these collections have been undertaken to determine the conditions under which art objects are kept, to locate registered objects and to ascertain their availability for educational purposes.

Distribution

13. Important cultural sites and locations in Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures are shown on map, page 262.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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Information Programs.	14
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Press and Publications:	29
Motion Pictures	41
Theater	42
Library	43

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

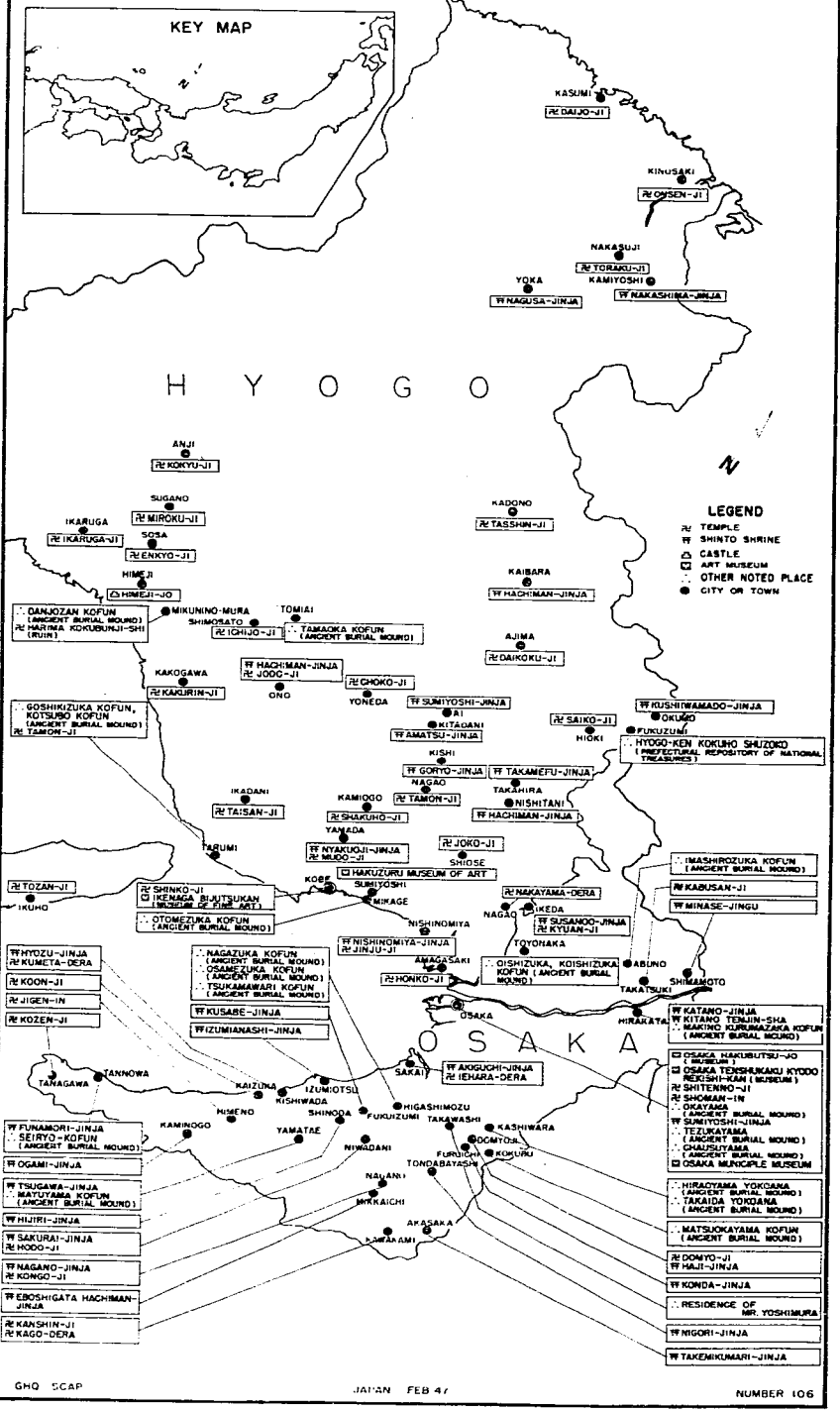
Women

14. At the request of Japanese women leaders two meetings were held in Tokyo to discuss the effect of labor standards on women and children. The meetings also provided Japanese women with informational material for nationwide discussion of the Labor Standards Bill prior to its introduction during the current Diet session. The first meeting, held 17 February, was attended by 45 women leaders including Diet members, representatives of political parties and national women's organizations, and newspaper and magazine writers. At the second meeting on 19 February 90 heads of women's sections of labor unions were present.

15. In late January and February approximately 4,000 women leaders in Ishikawa, Fukui, Toyama and Nagano Prefectures and 3,200 in Gifu, Aichi and Shizuoka held meetings to discuss basic principles of democratic organization. The rising interest among Japanese women in organized local and national activity was shown by the repeated requests for instruction manuals illustrating the formation and operation of democratic organizations.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

XII: HYOGO AND OSAKA PREFECTURES



The Japanese Social Education Association requested permission to print an additional 10,000 copies of the pamphlet "Democratic Organizations." This additional publication will increase the total number published to 85,000.

16. Information concerning the approaching general elections was featured in special "Women's Hour" broadcasts on 20 and 27 February. A bimonthly clipsheet on the activities of women throughout the world is being released to the Japanese press.

Public Health

17. The nationwide typhus information program neared completion with the distribution to prefectures of approximately 100 slide films and 1,000 portable "paper theater" (kami-shibai) adaptations of the SCAP typhus exhibit. Reproductions of the original exhibit were shown in department stores and display points in Tokyo.

In a communication dated 12 February addressed to school officials throughout Japan the Ministry of Education requested social education groups to participate in the program of public information for the prevention of eruptive typhus. The Ministry note suggested that the SCAP typhus exhibit, with accompanying lecture, be shown in national schools, Citizens' Public Halls, railroad stations and markets.

Labor-Management Relations

18. In February publication of booklets and printed material explaining democratic trade-union principles and operations increased. These booklets were published by private and governmental agencies for sale or free distribution to union members and interested parties. The publications emphasized the role of enlightened labor as a democratizing influence, the peaceful settlement of labor-union disputes, and the rights and responsibilities of both labor and management under existing Japanese laws.

The Welfare Ministry completed preparation for a Japan-wide observance on 1 March of the first anniversary of the Trade Union Act.

Political Affairs

19. Both national and local elections were publicized through the press and radio in an effort to educate voters and to get out a maximum vote. Japanese political parties are participating in information programs employing exhibits, radio announcements and motion pictures. A number of prominent Japanese including a cabinet minister appeared on a series of radio programs to explain the purposes of the purge of elected officials and its effect on the coming elections. A bimonthly "Political Affairs Bulletin" is utilized to provide information on current political affairs.

The New Constitution

20. The Committee for the Popularization of the Constitution prepared a pamphlet which includes the text of the Constitution and explanatory material for distribution to Japanese homes and schools. The Committee is conducting nine institutes to train lecturers who will discuss the Constitution at public meetings and schools.

Rural Affairs

21. Continued radio publicity was given the Rural Land Reform

and Food Collection programs. Farmers of both sexes broadcast on the delivery of staple foods, activities of the Japan Farmers' Union, enforcement of the Land Reform Act and emancipation of farm women.

Education

22. The Japanese press informed the public of the functions and value of student government as a laboratory for learning democracy. Radio broadcasts were made to explain student government to school children.

23. Ministry of Education plans for reorganization of the secondary school system were publicized through radio, press and Ministry communications to prefectural governments. Items of information stressed were that only the first seven grades will be compulsory with the opening of the new school year in April; co-education will not be compulsory but will be left to the discretion of individual schools; and private schools will not be taken over by the Government. Japanese students and parents were informed through the press of the new entrance requirements, and copies of the reorganization plan were printed for distribution to all secondary schools.

24. On 1 February the Minister of Education, on behalf of the school children of Japan, accepted a gift of 621 books from the American Education Mission. The books were displayed in Tokyo from 1 to 8 February and then shipped to Osaka and Kyoto for exhibition.

Exhibits

25. Seven information and educational exhibits were shown the public from 23 January to 20 February. Displays were made at 15 points including the SCAP Information Library, leading department stores, Radio Tokyo and Kanto Haiden Building in Tokyo. Exhibits included: "American Types," 40 portraits of typical American working people; "American Life," photographs of Americans at work and play; the Parent-Teacher Association display of drawings which suggest community applications and social advantages of such organizations; and the typhus exhibit which explains control of the disease.

The Labor exhibit, a collection of drawings and photographs illustrating collective bargaining and democratic procedures for labor unions, was employed in labor-management conferences in Kyoto and Kyushu 10-14 February and 17-24 February respectively.

"Education in America," an exhibit of 68 photographs covering all phases of American education from kindergarten to university, was shown for one week each in Tokyo and Osaka. Twelve pictures of a British nursery school were shown at two display points in Tokyo.

RADIO

Programs

26. Information and education programs were developed to support campaigns to promote public health, education, coal production, labor-management relations and the democratization of local administration.

The mail response of the "Information Please" program continued to exceed that of any other Japanese radio program. Approximately 40,000 letters and post cards were received in February.

A fifth member was added to the panel of experts to answer the increased number of questions on science.

The "Women's Hour" directed attention to the effect of inflation on housewives, the problems and experiences of coal-miners' wives and the meaning of coming elections to the average Japanese women. Home problems discussed included conservation of heat and improvement of kitchen facilities.

"National Radio Forum" subjects included "How to Promote the Democratization of Local Administration," "What Should Be the Mission of Japanese Motion Pictures?" "How to Check Inflation," and "How Should Public Health Facilities Be Improved?" Two programs were recorded in Tokyo and one each in Osaka and Nagoya.

"Man-on-the-Street" programs were recorded in Sapporo and Bibai, Hokkaido, in addition to the regular Tokyo programs. The recording of the Sapporo show drew an audience of more than 5,000.

The rapid rise in popularity among Japanese listeners of the "Question Box" program was shown by an increase from 50 to 600 letters received weekly in the period 1 January to the end of February. A sampling of 484 questions received on 18 February showed primary interest in health, scientific, educational, musical, military and social subjects. A decrease in the number of questions concerning war facts was noted; at the end of January such questions comprised 25 percent of the total.

Radio Workshop

27. The first three programs of the "Radio Workshop," an experimental music and drama production, were broadcast on 12, 19 and 26 February. The program is designed to encourage new writers to enter the field of radio and to serve as a laboratory for the training of production directors, engineers and sound technicians in Japanese radio.

"Bells of Freedom"

28. Three of ten scheduled broadcasts of "Bells of Freedom" were presented during February. The programs dramatized the meaning and practical application of the freedoms of religion, education and speech respectively. The series will include all the basic freedoms of a democracy.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Press Conferences

29. February press conferences emphasized the necessity for newspapers and other publications to give the public constructive criticism in reports on current problems. Subjects which attracted the greatest interest were the future of Japanese heavy industry, hydroponic farming and black-marketing of industrial commodities.

Tokyo Press Comment

30. Following the Supreme Commander's recommendation for an early general election made 7 February, news and editorial comment in the Tokyo press was primarily concerned with election preparations. The recommendation received unanimous approval and major journals believed SCAP's action would clarify and help to resolve the fundamental issues of the current political situation. Yomiuri

agreed with Asahi that the election should be held at the "earliest possible moment" to "bring again to the world's attention the state of our democratic development."

After the Government announced that all elections would be held prior to 3 May when the new Constitution becomes effective, papers showed interest in the mechanical details of the election procedure and in the need for completing the Purge and for laws governing campaign and other activities connected with the election such as the registration of voters and the supply of ballots.

Following the reorganization of the Yoshida Cabinet interest turned to the activities of a group of Progressive Party members who initiated moves to form a new conservative political party. The movement was given close attention as various parties assumed definite stands and reinforced party lines in preparation for the elections.

Negotiations for a merger of the Co-operative Democratic and People's Parties were widely reported and papers expected that unification would materialize. Asahi reported the new party would be headed "by a representative system" based on a 20-man executive committee.

31. Press reaction to the SCAP order which halted the 1 February general strike of Government workers was uniformly favorable. Papers were "overjoyed" and "extremely relieved" that the strike was canceled and praised the Supreme Commander's action.

Several writers were critical of the Yoshida Administration for allowing the situation to develop to a point where SCAP action was necessary. Tokyo Shimbun and Dai Ichi Shimbun expressed disapproval of the readiness of union leaders to carry out a strike which might have crippled the already weakened national economy.

Papers including Shin Yukan and Shin Hochi were concerned with the future direction of the labor movement; it was felt that unions should emphasize the drive for industrial revival and nationwide co-operation. This view was supported by the formal opening of the Economic Reconstruction Conference and by moves for unification of the Labor Front which were accorded full press coverage. Papers hoped the conference would be successful although some regretted that financial circles were not represented in the membership.

Formation of an All-Japan Congress of Labor Unions was reported and coverage was given attempts to obtain the participation of the Japan Federation of Labor.

32. Comment on economics headlined the 1947 budget estimate and problems of tax revision and price control were discussed in relation to continued currency inflation. Control of black-market activities was of major interest.

33. The closing of the prosecution's case and later the opening of the defense caused major Tokyo papers to accord front-page space to reports of the proceedings of the International Military Tribunal. Papers also showed interest in the three-day convention of the Japan Farmers' Union which culminated in the secession of the group's conservative wing.

Prefectural Press Comment

34. Developments on the political scene and the growing unity of organized labor shared prefectural news and editorial attention

during the month as the fear of an economic crisis received relatively less consideration.

The month-long deadlock of negotiations for a coalition government was a subject of constant speculation, and political writers revealed a mounting interest in the April general elections after the release of the Supreme Commander's recommendation to Premier Yoshida. Widely regarded as a "timely gesture," the SCAP letter led to renewed consideration of the political effects of the Purge and many journals voiced hope for the appearance of new leaders from the ranks of labor and agriculture.

The internal reshuffle of the Yoshida Cabinet was viewed generally as a provisional move incapable of meeting current needs, and the press as a whole remained opposed to retention of the present Administration.

35. The general opposition of prefectural journals to the 1 February strike of Government workers was shown by the affirmative editorial reaction to SCAP's order forbidding the strike. The comment of Hokkai Nichinichi that the order "not only averted the destruction of Japan's industry but also taught the nation a precious lesson" was typical of the virtually unanimous expressions of relief.

Editorial writers in all prefectures appealed for "a new direction" in labor organization under the conditions of Occupation. Kumamoto Nichinichi's comment that labor's lack of confidence in the Government's ability to halt inflation was responsible for the "political general strike" was typical of expressions that asserted the Yoshida Cabinet was responsible for exhibitions of labor unrest. Papers voiced sympathy for the long-range aims of the labor unions.

36. The revised Administration program of financial retrenchment was accepted without confidence by the prefectural press as criticism continued to emphasize the increase of commodity prices and expansion of the currency. Prominent attention was devoted to the establishment of official distribution corporations to enforce controls over key commodities, and many journals revealed a marked socialist inclination in numerous appeals for further state regulation of the economy. The new deflationary measures planned by the Ministry of Finance were dismissed by many papers as concessions to growing opposition from liberal spokesmen within the Government.

37. The projected abolition of block and village associations prompted brief press attention to the problems of local administration. Papers, of which Saga Shimbun, Chiba Shimbun and Kumamoto Nichinichi were typical, disagreed on the wisdom of the action but admitted as did Niigata Nippo there was need for a "democratic" substitute to administer rationing and routine local affairs.

The persistent delays in rice delivery received extensive criticism and several writers noted Allied warnings that food shipments in the future would depend upon the thoroughness of Japanese conservation and allotments at home.

Magazine Comment

38. While food continued to be a topic of considerable importance in Japanese publications, there was a tendency not noted in the past to display moderation, clarity and objectivity in treating the subject. Primary emphasis turned from debate over whether there is sufficient food and how the supply might be adequately distributed to discussion of methods for eliminating illegal procedures and for directing food into proper distribution

channels. Many writers emphasized the belief that the crisis was past and that constant improvement was to be expected.

39. Authors of several articles held the fishing industry to be the key to the food problem of present-day Japan. Concern in regard to deliveries was mixed with expressions of relief at the improvement of recent hauls which resulted from SCAP's extension of the fishing grounds. It was agreed that present inflated prices of marine products insured profits in fishery operation, but those who took the long view cautioned against lassitude and counseled application of scientific methods to guarantee a prosperous future.

40. The political and social activities of women, their position in industry and in the home and their future in a changing world continued to occupy a prominent position in Japanese magazines. Current interest in politics was reflected in the volume of writing on women Diet members. Although certain criticism was directed at women representatives as a group, serious writers singled out individuals for specific praise and emphasized the necessity for continued political education in order to fit an increasing number of women for participation in the political future of the nation.

Discussion of birth control continued; opposition was based on conservative social grounds while those who advocated control measures stressed the importance of solving the food and population problems. Articles discussing women's rights in labor leveled criticism at irresponsible participation in disputes and demonstrations. It was pointed out that women workers as well as women in the home must give careful consideration to labor and industrial problems in order to fit themselves for their new rights and the accompanying responsibilities.

MOTION PICTURES

Educational Films

41. Total attendance for educational films in February was reported as 804,375.

THEATER

42. The traditional Japanese kabuki plays and dances continued to dominate the legitimate stage in Tokyo during February. A translation of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" was favorably received by capacity crowds. Modern drama troupes, unable to obtain bookings in principal Tokyo theaters, played smaller theaters in Tokyo and other cities. Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" was presented in Osaka 17-24 February.

LIBRARY

43. Attendance at the SCAP Information Library for Japanese in Tokyo totaled 17,880 for the four-week period ending 19 February. This was the highest for any four-week period and the daily average attendance of 639 was approximately double that of six months ago. The attendance of 885 persons on 1 February was a record high for a single day.

JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</p> <p>B. TOHOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE 2. IZUMI PREFECTURE 3. IYATE PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE <p>C. KANTO REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE 2. NAGANO PREFECTURE 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. TOCHIGI PREFECTURE 6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE 7. YAMANASHI PREFECTURE 8. TOKYO PREFECTURE 9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE 10. CHIBA PREFECTURE <p>D. KANSAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE 3. GIFU PREFECTURE 4. MIE PREFECTURE 5. AICHI PREFECTURE 6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE | <p>E. KINKI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE 2. NYOGO PREFECTURE 3. KYOTO PREFECTURE 4. SHIGA PREFECTURE 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE 6. NARA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE <p>F. CHUGOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE 2. SIMANE PREFECTURE 3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE 4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE 5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE 6. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 7. KAGAWA PREFECTURE <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE 2. GUNMA PREFECTURE 3. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE 5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE 6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE |
|--|--|



NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu (Kassai) Islands north of 30° North latitude (excluding Kuchino-shima Island) and the Izu and Sango Islands north of and including Satao Gun (Satao Gun) Island; and excluding (a) the Iliung (Iliung) Islands, Take Island (Liancourt Rocks) and Saitom (Quelpert or Chajin) Island; (b) the Ryukyu (Kassai) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island), the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, the Iwo (Kazan or Iwojima) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigasaki or Ogasari) Islands, Parake Yaka (Ochia Teri), Nagura (Mizaki Teri) and Gengoa (Kakana Teri) Islands; and (c) the Kuril (Oshima) Islands, the Ishanai (Rapanzai) Islands (including Misaki, Yuri, Akijuri, Shibetsu and Taraku Islands) and Shikotan Island.

Nothing in the definition shall be construed as indications of allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

外務省記録

リール NO. A - 0083

END

外務省文書課