

**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

45. Pressure for additional measures to cope with unemployment increased during March because the policy of concentrating facilities and raw materials in coal and steel production forecast the possibility that activity of other industries might be curtailed and additional workers become jobless.

**Labor Market Survey**

46. The program for defining labor market areas throughout Japan got under way with 12 regional meetings held by Ministry of Welfare officials during March and covering prefectural and local employment exchange officials from all prefectures.

Principles and aims were explained at the meetings and instructions were issued for each local employment exchange office to carry out a sample survey of residences of workers in local establishments and of job applicants at the employment exchange offices. On the basis of these local surveys Ministry of Welfare officials would outline labor market areas.

Plans were also discussed for surveying employment, unemployment and job opportunities within the areas so defined.

**Vocational Training**

47. The number of students in vocational training establishments rose by 106 persons during the month to a total of 15,515

(13,021 men and 2,494 women) by 28 February. Courses given numbered 425 in 360 establishments.

48. Persons enrolled in the "jusan" or handicraft training centers increased to a total of 102,117 (30,135 men and 71,982 women) in 2,012 establishments by 28 February. In addition persons working at home on "jusan" materials totaled 60,552 (7,798 men and 52,754 women) at that time.

49. Factories receiving financial assistance from the Government in order to decrease unemployment increased to 91 in February, employing 2,376 workers.

50. By 28 February the coal miners' training program, begun late in 1946, covered a total of 1,860 persons, an increase of 239 over January.

51. Details of the program of training seamen were outlined in March. Two types of training, in ship repairing and for seamen on fishing vessels, were scheduled. Government subsidy was to cover setting up training establishments and other expenses during the first year with costs during the second year to be met from income of the establishments.

#### Recruitment Programs

52. Recruitment continued to more than offset turnover in coal and textile industries generally during February. The textile and raw silk employment increases were substantially higher while the gain in coal mining was lower than in January.

#### RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN COAL, TEXTILE AND RAW SILK INDUSTRIES

Industry	Employed	Recruitment	Number	Number	Net	Employed
	31 Jan	Goals	Recruited	Leaving		
		Jan-Mar	February	Jobs	Change	28 Feb
Textile <u>a/</u>						
Cotton spinning and weaving	81,942	30,730	9,449	4,710	+4,739	86,681
Silk spinning and weaving	13,385	6,460	1,062	697	+365	13,750
Woolen and worsted	25,669	9,080	1,098	513	+585	26,254
Hard fiber	11,386	2,164	296	307	-11	11,375
Rayon yarn and rayon staple	21,572	7,391	1,115	915	+200	21,772
Rayon pulp	<u>3,222</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>-53</u>	<u>3,169</u>
Total	157,176	55,880	18,122	7,297	+5,825	163,001
Coal <u>b/</u>	368,644	40,000	17,514	12,012	+5,502	374,146
Raw silk	68,168	24,135	5,698	2,718	+2,982	71,150

a/ Excludes 284,182 workers in small mills.

b/ Includes only workers underground.

SOURCE: Coal Board, Raw Silk Association and Textile Association.

PUBLIC WORKS

53. According to the Economic Stabilization Board the budget requested by the Government for public works projects, if approved, would support a program employing 2,656,583 persons (including both the general and special accounts), an increase of more than a million over the 1,300,000 persons reported in public works employment during November 1946.

54. As a result of investigations undertaken during January to determine prevailing wages for key occupations in the construction and transportation industries, the committee of officials of government agencies concerned with the public works program completed work during March on a schedule of so-called "standard" wages for an eight-hour workday to be paid workers employed on public works projects. Differing by area and occupation the wage rates were based on figures obtained by a sample survey and adjusted by the committee.

The Ministry of Welfare issued instructions to prefectural governors to apply the "standard" wages to public works employees beginning 1 April 1947. Rates for individual workers might vary above or below the "standard" wage by 10 percent in accordance with the worker's skill and experience. Overtime was to be paid at a rate of time and a half. Allowances, determined on the basis of prevailing practice, were set for special conditions such as dangerous operations, night work and other conditions. Provision was made for changing rates for particular areas where necessary.

"STANDARD" DAILY RATES <sup>a/</sup>  
(yen)

Occupation	Kyushu								Other Areas		
	Hokkaido	Tohoku and Hokuriku	Kanto and Koshin b/	Kaihin b/	Tokai	Kinki b/	Kai-han-shin b/	Sansu and Chugoku	Shikoku	Fukuoka	Other Areas
<b>Construction</b>											
Carpenter	90	55	55	75	50	70	90	65	60	75	50
Plasterer	90	55	55	75	50	75	95	70	70	75	60
Scaffold worker	75	45	45	60	45	60	85	60	55	70	45
Stoneworker	90	60	60	85	45	65	90	70	55	80	55
Mathworker	50	35	40	50	35	45	65	40	40	40	40
Heavy, experienced	45	30	30	50	30	35	55	35	30	35	30
Heavy, inexperienced	40	25	25	35	25	30	40	30	25	30	25
Metalsplate worker	80	60	50	75	60	65	95	70	70	75	45
Tile-roofing worker	90	60	50	80	60	70	95	70	70	70	50
<b>Transportation</b>											
Pipe layer	90	60	55	75	55	60	100	55	50	70	50
Painter	90	55	55	75	55	65	90	65	70	70	50
Gardener	65	40	45	60	50	55	80	65	50	75	50
Truck driver	90	40	40	60	40	50	70	50	40	60	40
Assistant truck driver	50	30	30	40	30	35	50	35	30	40	30
Cart puller, without cart	65	35	35	50	40	50	60	40	35	50	35
Cart puller, with cart	85	45	45	65	50	65	80	50	45	65	45
Wagoner, without wagon	75	45	45	60	50	60	70	50	45	60	45
Wagoner, with wagon	300	150	150	300	150	200	200	150	150	200	150

a/ Payment for an 8-hour workday.  
b/ Different rates provided for specified cities.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

ADMINISTRATION

55. By the end of February a total of 151 persons had been transferred out of prefectural labor posts in accordance with the ministerial instructions of 30 November requiring exclusion from labor administration of all former police and officials of "labor front" organizations. A total of 920 prefectural labor officials were subject to transfer by 31 May, with 322 scheduled for transfer in March, 268 in April and 179 in May, according to the Ministry of Welfare.

Of the 151 transferred by February, 63 were from labor administration sections, 87 from vocational administration sections and one from Labor Relations Committees.

56. Sixty-three persons were appointed by 28 February to replace officials transferred. Sixty-two were government officials in other branches or "qualified private individuals" while one was chosen from among recent university and college graduates.

57. Courses for labor administration officials, both newly appointed persons and those already holding labor administration posts, were carried on during February with 305 persons attending. Lasting six days each, the classes were held in six prefectures with lectures covering labor legislation, labor conditions and other topics involved in labor administration.



SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food . . . . .	1
Textiles and Related Products . . . . .	2
Consumer Goods . . . . .	5
Machinery and Equipment . . . . .	12
Chemicals and Drugs . . . . .	13
Metals and Minerals . . . . .	14
Wood and Paper . . . . .	15
Miscellaneous . . . . .	16

FOOD

1. Imports of food during February included approximately 50,000 tons of salt from the Red Sea area, Hongkong and China.

FOOD

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>British Commonwealth</u>			
Miscellaneous c/	pound	762,374	0
Salt d/	metric ton	29,518	22,970
Sugar e/	pound	1,699,538	0
<u>China</u>			
Bran, wheat	metric ton	1,442	0
Miso	metric ton	378	0
Salt	metric ton	24,693	30,788
<u>United States</u>			
Flour, wheat	metric ton	7,171	698
Miscellaneous f/	metric ton	7,435	14,405
Sugar	metric ton	914	780
Wheat	metric ton	41,862	22,381
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Oranges, bitter	metric ton	0	108
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Mushrooms, dried	metric ton	100	0
Scallops, ligament	metric ton	60	50
Shark fins, dried	metric ton	12	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Aji-no-moto (flavoring powder)	pound	24,049	0
Tea	pound	859,202	0

- a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ Canned, dried and preserved foods from Hongkong.  
d/ From Hongkong, Red Sea area and Canada.  
e/ From Hongkong.  
f/ 3,575 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs imported in January and 77 metric tons imported in February were from U. S. Army surplus stocks.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

2. The 600-bale shipment of raw silk scheduled for February to the United Kingdom was postponed. Samples of silk bolting cloth were submitted to Australia.

3. At the end of February there were 1,298,000 pounds of filament rayon yarn and 82,000 pounds of spun rayon yarn sold and awaiting shipment to Australia, China, Hongkong and the Philippines.

4. The first postwar shipments of the following textiles and yarns were made in February:

- (1) Rayon piece goods to Hongkong and the Netherlands East Indies.
- (2) Cotton piece goods, allocated at the Textile Conference, to Hongkong and the Netherlands East Indies. Part of this merchandise was of old Japanese stock and the rest was newly manufactured from raw cotton imported from the United States.
- (3) Cotton yarn to Hongkong and Ceylon.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Cotton, raw	pound	35,374,524	10,599,097
Sacks	pound	0	3,007
Shoes	pair	309	0
Scrap and waste c/			
Burlap	pound	9,324	0
Canvas and tentage	pound	69,505	275,128

EXPORTS

Australia

Silk, raw	pound	26,918	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,000	1,000

Ceylon

Yarn, cotton	pound	0	1,000,000
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<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,200,000	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	3,534,392
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	0	531,893
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	0	240,432
Yarn, cotton	pound	0	2,227,060
Yarn, rayon	pound	280,000	20,000
<u>Korea</u>			
Fabric, silk	linear yard	65,484	0
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	74,538	0
Felt, wool	pound	0	633
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	19,271,057
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	0	449,630
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	266,179	0
<u>United States</u>			
Fabric, silk	linear yard	1,551,553	0

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ U. S. Army surplus stocks.

CONSUMER GOODS

5. The first postwar shipment of pottery, consisting of figures and florist items, was made to the United States in February.
6. A sample shipment of four cases of chinaware was made to India.
7. Five thousand dozen glass tumblers were scheduled to be shipped to Hongkong in March.
8. Thirty cases of sample merchandise, including toys, giftware and miscellaneous goods, were shipped via air freight to New York on 12 and 14 February. The toys and giftware items were to be exhibited at the Toy and Giftware Fair, New York, in accordance with U. S. Commercial Company instructions.
9. Nine thousand gross of lead pencils were scheduled to be shipped to Hongkong in March in accordance with an order.
10. Five hundred household sewing machines, treadle type, are awaiting shipment to China as the first unit of an order for 2,000 sewing machines.
11. Shipment of 2,000 bicycles for China and 300 for Hongkong was scheduled in March.



CONSUMER GOODS a/

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January b/</u>	<u>February c/</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Glass tumblers, 8-ounces	dozen	1,750	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Bicycle parts, rims	pair	3,450	0
Instruments, band	each	30	0
Lamps, miner	each	0	5,000
Rear carts	each	400	0
Recording discs	each	0	150
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bicycles	each	0	2,000
Chinaware	dozen pieces	0	1,061
Chinaware	set	0	18
Glassware			
4-pound jars	each	0	12,000
Mirrors	dozen	0	490
Tumblers	dozen	0	8,200
Porcelain ware	dozen pieces	0	55,371
Porcelain ware	set	0	678
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles, fishing	each	5,000	0
Bamboo poles, vaulting	each	1,000	0
Bamboo poles	each	49,625	5,000
Bamboo rakes	each	40,000	100,000
Harmonicas	dozen	2,000	4,000
Shamrock lapel decorations	gross	1,640	0
Slide rules	each	10,000	10,000
Instruction books for slide rules	each	7,500	0
Pottery	package	0	700

a/ There were no imports in January and February.

b/ Revised.

c/ Preliminary.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

12. Shipment of parts for the rehabilitation and maintenance of Korean industrial machinery continued.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Trailers c/	each	0	4,344
Trucks c/	each	0	5,506
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Locomotives, electric	each	0	5
Shaft packings for steam turbines	set	0	1

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Automotive spare parts	each	5,100	0
Communications equip- ment	piece	2,155	30,000
<u>Diesel engine parts</u>			
Air valves	set	0	1
Pumps	each	0	1
Nozzles	each	0	1
Fuses, safety	kilometer	500	0
<u>Medical equipment</u>			
Cable	meter	0	100
Gauge	set	0	2
Radio plates	pieces	0	150
Tubes (X-ray therapy equip- ment)	each	0	50
Vacuum tubes	each	0	75
<u>Textile machinery parts</u>			
Leather belting	yard	20,341	19,082
Leather pickers	piece	12,500	11,500
Leather high-draft aprons	square foot	0	13,657
Leather covers for spinning rollers	square foot	0	13,657
Needles	gross	1,160	500
V-belts	piece	5,241	0
Wire rope	meter	3,200	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ U. S. Army surplus stocks sold to the Japanese Government.

#### CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

13. The first postwar import of ammonium nitrate arrived from the United States in February to supplement the available supplies of fertilizer.

#### CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Carbon black	metric ton	182	0
Derris root	metric ton	40	0
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	pound	0	13,599,228
Calcium arsenate	pound	0	270,000
Glue, casein	pound	190,200	575,100
Medical supplies c/ Supplies for rodent and insect control	ton	11	1
Chemical d/	ton	534	199
Equipment a/	piece	5,610	2,028
Waterproofing liquid	pound	0	11,550

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Acid, glacial acetic	kilogram	0	60
Acid, citric	metric ton	0	1
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	0	60
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	0	150
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	0	150
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	10	0
Ink, printing	kilogram	0	1,525
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	10	10
Napthalene, crude	metric ton	6	0
Toluol	kilogram	0	680

Ryukyus

Superphosphate	metric ton	316	0
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	738	0

United Kingdom

Agar-agar	pound	200,000	0
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United States

Agar-agar	pound	50,000	0
Camphor, refined	metric ton	15	0
Oil, fish-liver	metric ton	5	0
Oil, sperm	metric ton	150	0
Wax, vegetable	metric ton	71	0

- a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ Quantities are rough estimates of weight of a wide variety of items reported in different units.  
d/ Larvicides, insecticides and rat poisons.  
e/ Delousing outfits, dusters, sprayers, fly swatters and rat traps.

METALS AND MINERALS

14. Metals and minerals exported during February included copper to the United States and China and refractory clay to Korea.

METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Clay	metric ton	0	781
<u>United States</u>			
Petroleum products			
Oil, fuel e/	barrel	7,801	0
Waste d/	gallon	39,250	0
Phosphate rock e/	metric ton	48,934	51,410
Potash f/	metric ton	21,513	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Copper rods	metric ton	0	200
<u>France</u>			
Antimony	metric ton	239	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Coal	metric ton	8,147	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	0	99
Coal	metric ton	35,860	0
<u>United States</u>			
Cathode, copper	metric ton	800	800
Cobalt metal	metric ton	60	0
Mercury	metric ton	100	0
Zinc, slab	metric ton	8,000	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes motor fuel, Navy special fuel oil and diesel oil.

d/ Includes waste diesel oil, gasoline and solvent.

e/ Includes phosphate rock from continental United States and Pacific Islands.

f/ From Germany by arrangement with OMGUS.

#### WOOD AND PAPER

15. Cigarette paper was exported to the Netherlands East Indies in February and blueprint paper was shipped to the Ryukyus for the first time since the war.

#### WOOD AND PAPER a/

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January b/</u>	<u>February c/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Newsprint	pound	1,116,250	1,310,125
Timber, mining	cubic foot	508,980	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	89,951	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Paper, bank-note	ream	0	10,364
Paper, flooring	sheet	150,000	0
Newsprint	pound	99,875	99,875
Paper, postage stamp	sheet	32,000	352,000
Ties, railway	piece	0	23,976
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	0	189,150

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January b/</u>	<u>February c/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Paper, tengujo	ream	15,930	0
<u>Ryukyus</u>			
Paper, blueprint	pound	0	90

a/ There were no imports in January and February.  
b/ Revised.  
c/ Preliminary.

MISCELLANEOUS

16. The first postwar export shipments of seed oysters, larch and yew tree seeds were made to the United States, Great Britain and Canada in February.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January a/</u>	<u>February b/</u>
<u>British Commonwealth</u>			
Offal, sheep c/	pound	1,248	0
Sheepskins e/	each	141	550
Rubber, crude d/	metric ton	1,117	0
<u>United States</u>			
Scrap and waste e/			
Cabinets, field range	each	8	0
Cans, 5-gallon	each	736	0
Drums, 55-gallon	each	4,000	0
Liners, helmet	each	4,500	0
Mattresses	each	1,080	0
Pillows	each	2,686	0
Rubber	pound	6,000	0
Scrap metal	short ton	35	0
Tires	each	825	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Seed, yew	pound	0	150
<u>Korea</u>			
Matches, safety	case	450	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seed, larch	pound	0	600
<u>United States</u>			
Seed oysters	pound	0	343,200

- a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ From sheep imported for Allied personnel subsistence.  
d/ From Malay Peninsula.  
e/ U. S. Army surplus.

SECTION 10

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food. . . . .	1
Producers' Goods. . . . .	16
Rents . . . . .	25
Miscellaneous Goods and Services. . . . .	26
Controls and Violations . . . . .	30

FOOD

Staple Food

1. The Japanese Government controlled 69.9 days' supply of staple food on 28 February. The supply varied from 357.6 days' in Shiga Prefecture to 8.3 days' in Tokyo.

The supply of staple foods was not sufficient to maintain smooth rationing in all prefectures. There were delays of as much as 16 days in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Sapporo, as shown in chart on following page.

2. Government purchases of rice and rice substitutes totaled 3,686,633 metric tons of rice equivalents on 31 March. See charts, pages 199 and 200.

3. The quota was based on September 1946 estimates of the last harvest. At that time the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry considered the estimate too low and demanded that 110 percent of the quota be collected. On 8 November the official estimate of the rice crop was increased.

4. On 28 February the Japanese Government sent a letter to prefectural governors directing a 110-percent collection of the rice quota by 30 April.

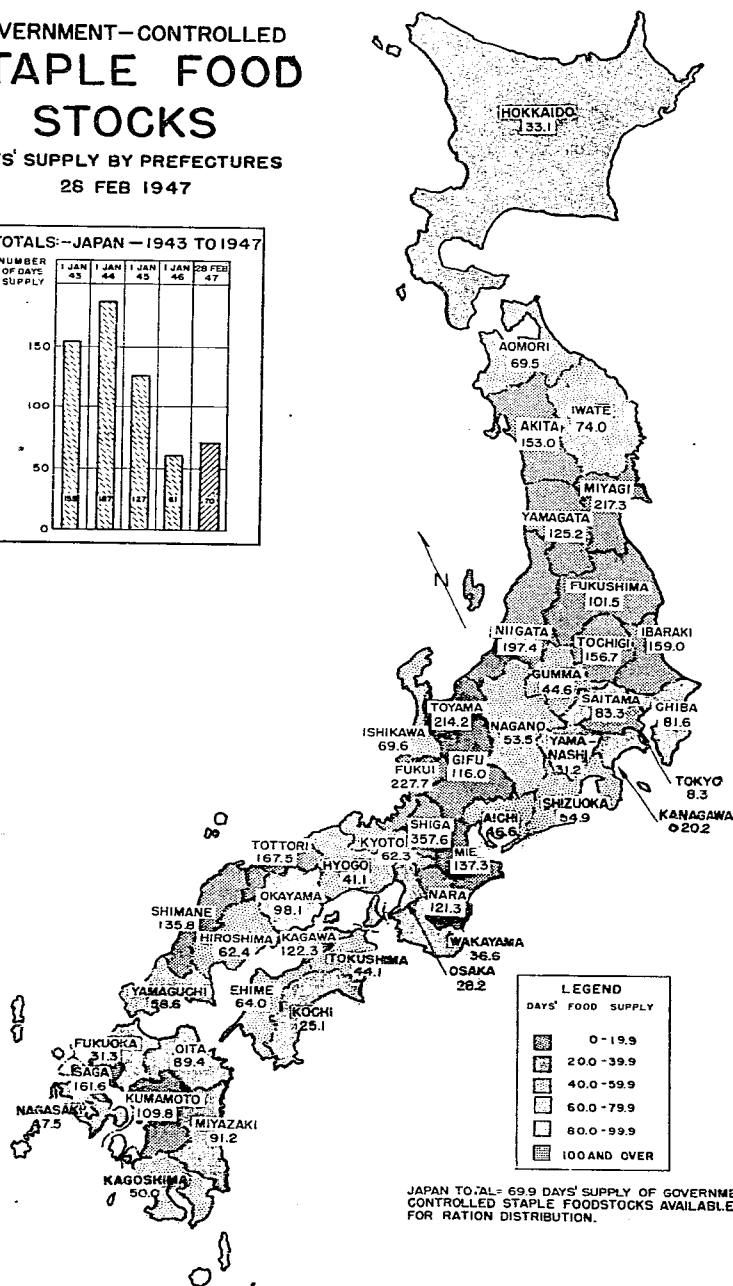
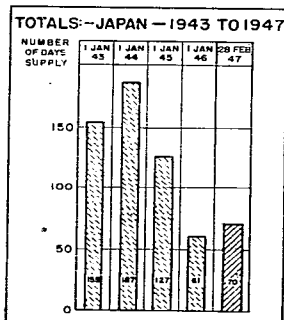
5. On 1 March the Government announced an emergency program for rice collections including publicity, a campaign against the black market, release of farm necessities linked to rice deliveries and increased bonuses.

6. The fulfillment of rice quotas is required by law. Failure to deliver the required amount is punishable by fines and imprisonment.

7. On 22 March the Supreme Commander dispatched a letter to Prime Minister Yoshida pointing out that the Allied Powers are under no obligation to maintain any particular standard of living in Japan and that it is the responsibility of the Japanese Government to the Japanese people to effect maximum utilization and equitable distribution of indigenous supplies.

# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOOD STOCKS

DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFERENCES  
26 FEB 1947



JAPAN TOTAL= 69.9 DAYS' SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODSTOCKS AVAILABLE FOR RATION DISTRIBUTION.

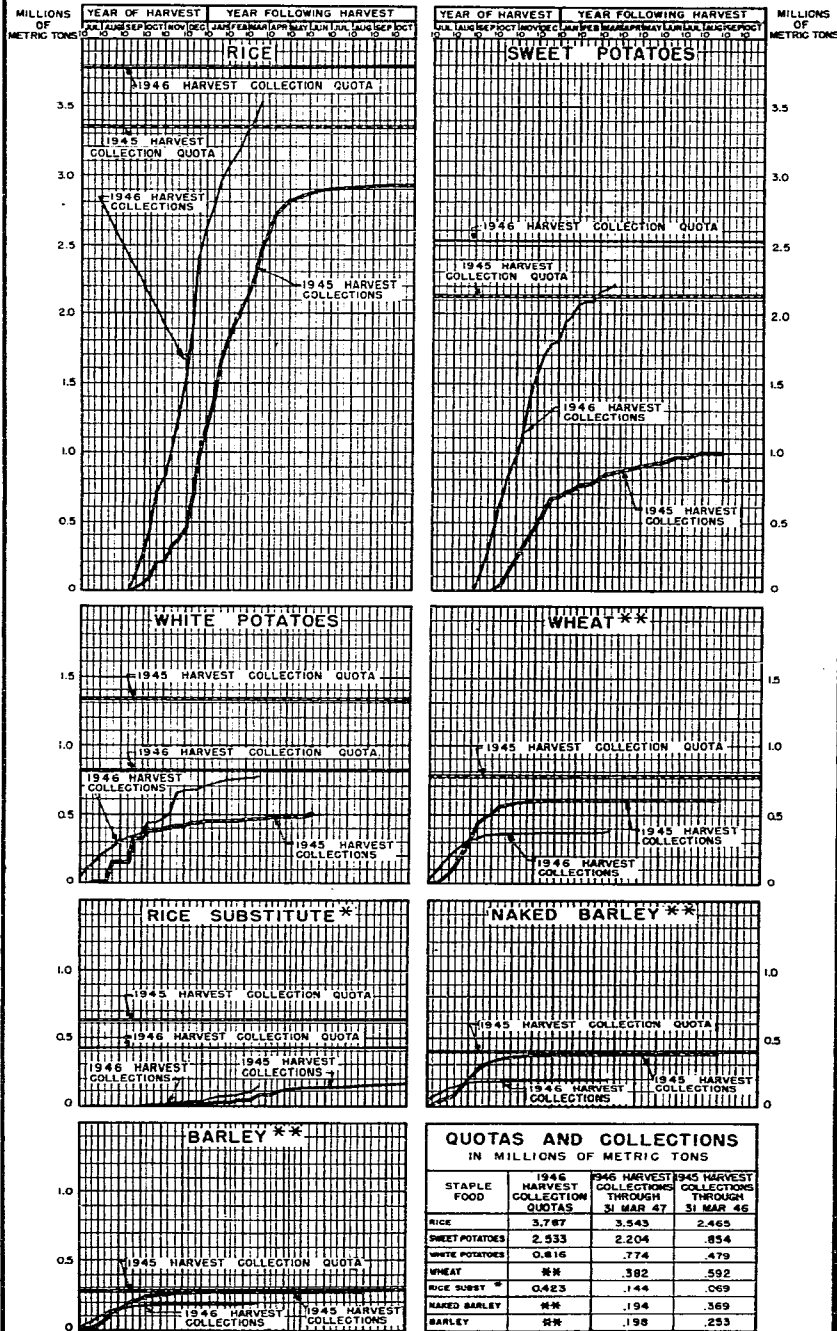
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAR 47

NUMBER 78

# STAPLE FOOD COLLECTIONS

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS - 1945 AND 1946 HARVESTS



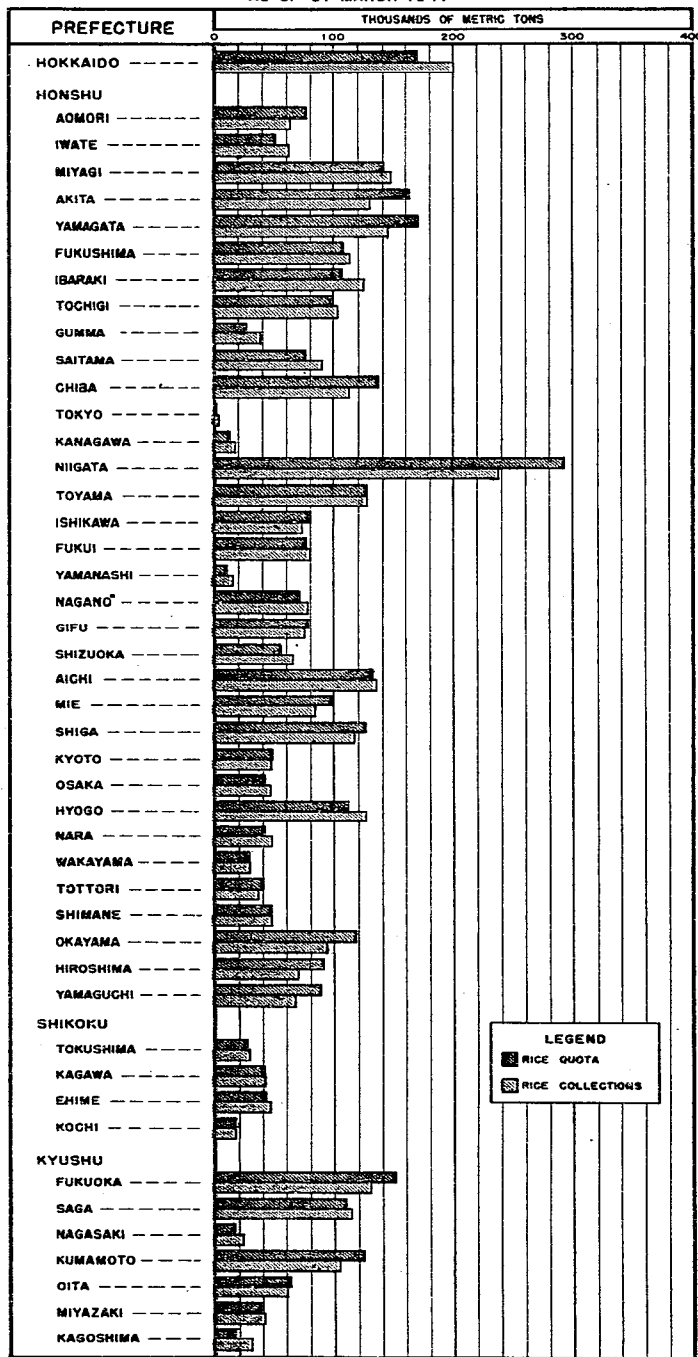
STAPLE FOOD	1946 HARVEST COLLECTION QUOTAS	1946 HARVEST COLLECTIONS THROUGH 31 MAR 47	1945 HARVEST COLLECTIONS THROUGH 31 MAR 46
RICE	3.787	3.543	2.465
SWEET POTATOES	2.533	2.204	.854
WHITE POTATOES	0.816	.774	.479
WHEAT	**	.382	.592
RICE SUBSTY *	0.423	.144	.069
NAKED BARLEY **	**	.194	.369
BARLEY	**	.198	.253

\* RICE SUBSTITUTE INCLUDES CORN, OATS, AGORNS AND OTHER STAPLE FOODS NOT SEPARATELY LISTED, AND IS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WEIGHT OF RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC CONTENT.  
 \*\* THE 1946 WHEAT, BARLEY AND NAKED BARLEY COLLECTION QUOTAS TOTALS 784,000 METRIC TONS OF RICE EQUIVALENT CALCULATED AT THE RATE OF .93, .83 AND .96 RESPECTIVELY.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAR 47 NUMBER 79



# RICE COLLECTIONS BY PREFECTURES

AS OF 31 MARCH 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAR 47

NUMBER 80

Imported Food

8. On 14 March SCAP released 75,000 metric tons of imported grains and pulses to meet rationing requirements in cities where delays in food distribution have occurred because of insufficient shipments from producing prefectures. The Japanese Government will store 75,000 metric tons of rice under the same conditions as imported food for release only as authorized.

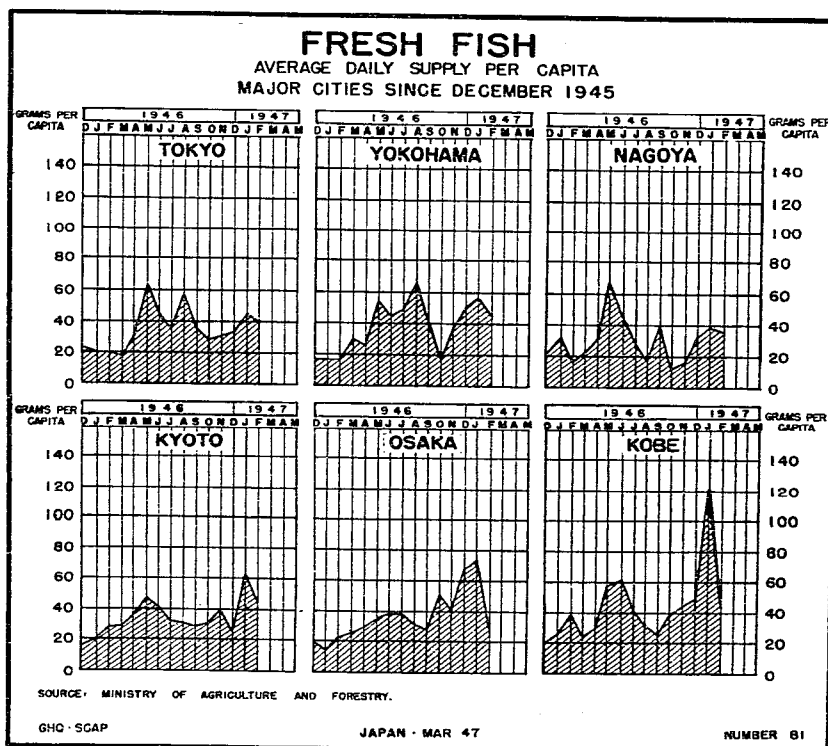
The imported grains will be distributed to the following prefectures: Hokkaido 7,000 metric tons, Tokyo 30,000, Kanagawa 7,000, Yamanashi 1,500, Osaka 9,000, Hyogo 6,500, Fukuoka 9,000, Nagasaki 2,500 and Kyoto 2,500.

9. On 14 March the Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 6,110 metric tons of imported canned foods for school lunches from March through July. The food consists of 5,510 metric tons of fruits, vegetables and juices unsuitable for distribution as part of the regular staple food ration and 600 metric tons of miscellaneous U. S. Army surplus canned food.

10. On 15 March the Japanese Government was authorized to process into miso (bean paste) and distribute 704 metric tons of imported pulses.

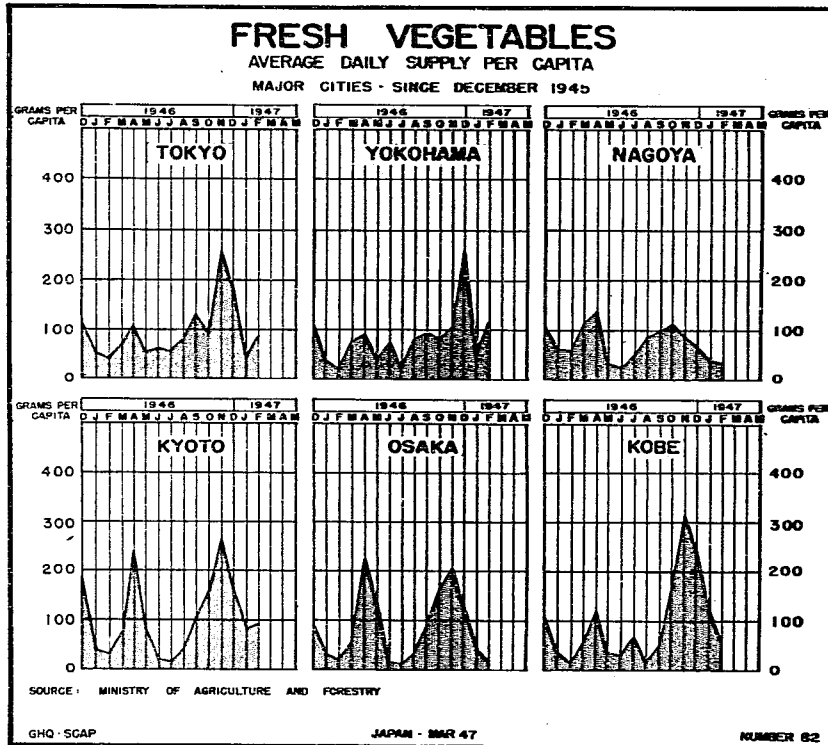
Fresh Fish

11. February shipments of fresh fish and shellfish to the legal markets of Japan's six largest cities totaled 13,343 metric tons. Average daily per capita distribution was 37.7 grams.



### Fresh Vegetables

12. During February 18,939 metric tons of fresh vegetables were shipped through the legal markets of the major cities. Average per capita distribution was 66 grams, compared with January's 65 grams.



### Price Increases

13. During March the Japanese Government increased the price of imported canned food an average of 40 percent. The price of vegetable oil was raised from ¥ 110.12 to ¥ 137.65 for five gallons and the official price of shoyu from ¥ 6 per sho (1.9 quarts) to ¥ 10.20.

### Local Distribution

14. During the war local distribution of food rations was handled through tonari-gumi (neighborhood associations) to which all Japanese had to belong. A tonari-gumi consisted of about 10 families whose houses were more or less contiguous. It was the lowest echelon of local government and was a means of bringing all Japan into line with official wartime policies by threat of withholding rations.

Members of each tonari-gumi took turns in drawing rations for the association and divided the food among themselves.

15. As a move toward democratization the tonari-gumi are to be dissolved on 1 April. To dispel fears that the abolition of the tonari-gumi would disrupt rationing the president of the Food

Management Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, issued a statement on 22 March.

He explained that beginning 1 April food would be issued to individual consumers rather than to the tonari-gumi and that ration distribution would suit the convenience of the consumers who could receive their rations at distribution points any day during office hours after the ration was made available.

It will no longer be necessary to obtain the approval of any official of the tonari-gumi or any higher echelon of that hierarchy prior to issuance of rations. The drawing of rations will not be contingent upon the formation of any unit or organization, but neighbors can pool their ration cards for the purpose of receiving their rations if it suits their convenience.

#### PRODUCERS' GOODS

#### Fertilizer

16. During February shipments of potassic fertilizer to consuming areas showed the greatest change, dropping 65 percent. Phosphatic fertilizer shipments increased and calcium cyanamide shipments decreased about 36 percent. Only ammonium sulfate distribution remained relatively constant.

DELIVERY OF FERTILIZERS BY REGION  
February  
(metric tons)

	Ammonium Sulfate (20% Nitrogen)	Calcium Cyanamide (16% Nitrogen)	Phosphatic Fertilizer Percent of Phosphorus Pentoxide				Potassic Fertilizer Percent of Potassium Oxide	
			16	11	8	5	40 a/	5.5
Hokkaido	6,513	1,562	6,366	1,100	0	0	1,039	0
Tohoku	8,084	3,286	5,384	0	0	0	61	0
Kanto	3,418	383	6,640	156	0	0	548	86
Hokuriku	4,880	4,545	3,966	1,268	0	0	681	0
Tokai	5,439	469	2,007	0	0	33	407	0
Kinki	3,411	44	4,195	0	0	100	14	0
Chugoku	3,611	0	6,579	0	0	0	402	262
Shikoku	1,741	0	1,950	40	24	852	0	527
Kyushu	2,877	691	2,259	780	0	0	4,161	116
Total	46,974	10,980	40,046	3,334	24	985	7,313	991

a/ Imported.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

17. Plans for the first six months of 1947 include a 105-percent greater nitrogenous fertilizer distribution than in the same period of 1946. The amount of fertilizer which will be linked to the delivery of produce to the Government has risen from about 17 percent to about 58 percent of the total allocation.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM  
January - July 1947  
(metric tons)

	<u>General Allocation</u>	<u>Linked to Foodstuffs Delivery</u>	<u>Linked to Straw Bag Delivery</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hokkaido	21,910	30,397	254	65	52,626
Tohoku	43,479	60,048	2,053	35	105,615
Kanto	51,035	50,813	3,422	56	105,326
Hokuriku	31,902	53,480	4,844	11	90,237
Tokai	25,510	32,675	1,877	665	60,727
Kinki	21,690	31,893	1,587	17	55,187
Chugoku	22,468	32,387	1,831	6	56,692
Shikoku	13,840	11,798	2,947	8	28,593
Kyushu	<u>38,456</u>	<u>47,677</u>	<u>3,335</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>89,576</u>
Total	270,290	351,168	22,150	971	644,579

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM  
January - July 1946  
(metric tons)

	<u>General Allocation</u>	<u>Linked to Foodstuffs Delivery</u>	<u>Linked to Straw Bag Delivery</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hokkaido	15,558	506	-	-	16,064
Tohoku	43,266	11,340	82	7	54,695
Kanto	50,075	8,431	251	382	59,139
Hokuriku	34,195	8,478	32	25	42,730
Tokai	25,333	6,604	96	24	32,057
Kinki	20,693	6,665	92	10	27,460
Chugoku	24,181	5,956	25	319	30,481
Shikoku	11,711	2,875	246	3	14,835
Kyushu	<u>37,090</u>	<u>3,516</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,606</u>
Total	262,102	54,371	824	770	318,067

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Fuel

18. During February coal distribution reached 95 percent of allocations.

**COAL ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION**  
February  
(thousands of metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Mine use	165.0	232.6
Allied Powers	117.0	121.1
Export	61.1	71.1
Transportation	635.8	644.8
Harbor	2.0	3.4
Electric generation	290.0	182.2
Gas and coke	92.0	95.2
Iron and steel	158.5	125.5
Metal mining and refining	20.0	15.3
Petroleum refining	0.9	0.7
Metal products	7.5	6.6
Shipbuilding and machinery	17.6	18.0
Ceramics (including cement)	74.8	62.5
Chemical fertilizer	117.5	111.4
Chemical industry	38.25	31.9
Textiles	35.5	27.5
Paper and pulp	18.0	25.5
Salt	0.0	2.0
Rubber processing	5.0	3.8
Foodstuff industry	29.0	24.3
Briquette	33.0	21.4
Government and public use	16.5	11.0
Heating, cooking and bathing	159.0	149.1
Communications operation	2.5	0.0
Others	<u>10.0</u>	<u>13.3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,106.45</b>	<b>2,000.2</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

19. Over 80 percent of charcoal and firewood distributed through official channels during January was sold to households.

**CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD DISTRIBUTION**  
January

	<u>Charcoal</u> (metric tons)	<u>Firewood</u> (cubic feet)
Households	64,441	87,901
Industries	12,326	17,337

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Cement

20. Public works and the solid fuel and chemical industries received the largest distribution of cement in February.

CEMENT DISTRIBUTION  
February  
(metric tons)

Public works and building	6,104
Solid fuel	4,065
Chemical manufacturing	3,485
Fertilizer	2,529
Japanese Government	1,758
Textiles	1,472
Household necessities	1,392
Food industry	1,243
Gas	1,082
Salt, table	981
Iron and steel	958
Electricity	896
Transportation	824
Machinery manufacturing	769
Salt, industrial	584
Forestry	542
Metal mining	377
Liquid fuel	245
Shipbuilding and harbors	224
Communications	149
Silk	79
Gravel and sand industry	<u>21</u>
Total	29,679

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Timber Products

21. Mine timbers and ties and housing construction received the greatest amount of officially distributed lumber during February.

LUMBER ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION  
February  
(koku) a/

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Mine timbers and ties	912,087	840,540
Housing (Japanese)	895,349	700,189
Public construction	1,107,329	676,507
Miscellaneous	300,071	290,622
Pulp	381,166	183,467
Transportation	151,004	145,382
Packing	305,772	137,993
Shipping materials	193,326	82,689
Furniture (Japanese)	58,133	43,749
Wooden machinery and parts	65,610	41,882
Barrels	38,183	27,370
Communications	71,959	21,632
Clogs	38,675	21,565
Matches	19,774	13,046
Sports	17,910	4,161
Pencils	<u>2,280</u>	<u>2,320</u>
Subtotal	4,559,128	3,233,114

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Carried forward	4,559,128	3,233,114
Joiners	1,843	1,328
Stationery goods	5,098	1,143
Segregation plates (Kakuri-ban)	125	29
Total	4,566,194	3,235,614

a/ One koku is approximately 80 board feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

22. In addition to the above lumber approximately 3,373,759 square feet of veneer were allocated and 4,649,850 were distributed to various industries during February.

#### Alcohol

23. New ethyl alcohol prices became effective 25 March. The Government raised the price at which it purchases alcohol from ¥ 7,761 to ¥ 16,397 because of the increased prices of sweet potatoes and labor since the last price was set in March 1946.

Selling prices for general use and liquor manufacturing were increased because of the need for greater government revenue. To prevent price raises in the medicine, paint, formalin and other industries which use alcohol, industrial prices were kept low.

#### GOVERNMENT SELLING PRICES OF PURE ETHYL ALCOHOL (yen per kiloliter)

	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
General use	21,915	155,887	611
Spirits	10,606	50,897	380
Industrial use	9,276	12,834	38

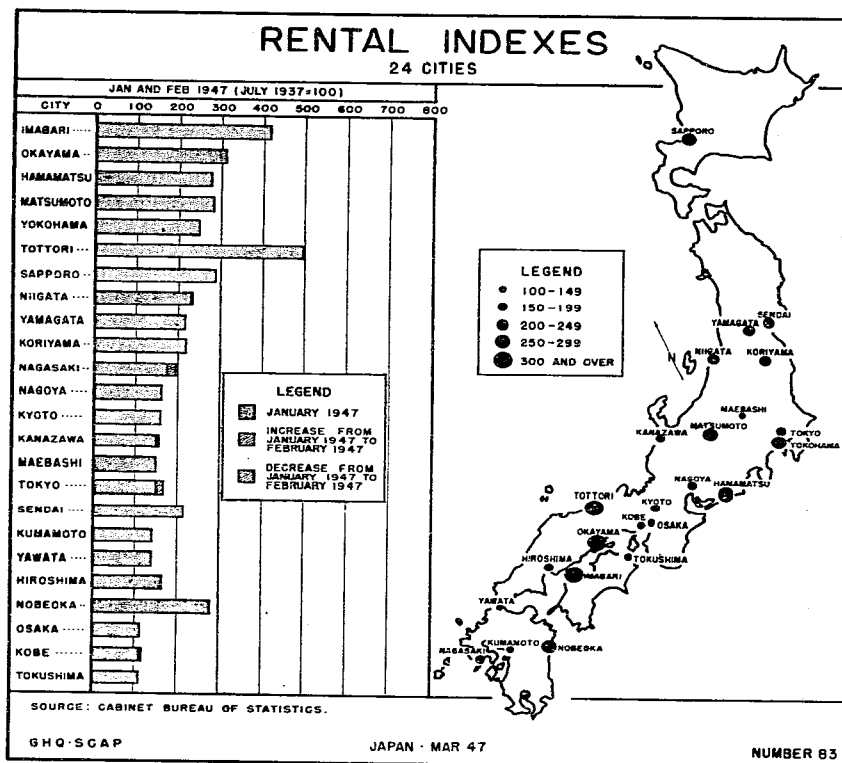
#### Bicycles

24. Effective 1 March the retail price of bicycles was raised from ¥ 1,350 to ¥ 2,145.

#### RENTS

25. Official rents were increased over 10 percent in Tokyo and Nagasaki during February. Sapporo, Niigata and Kanagawa received slight increases. In Kobe alone official rents were decreased.





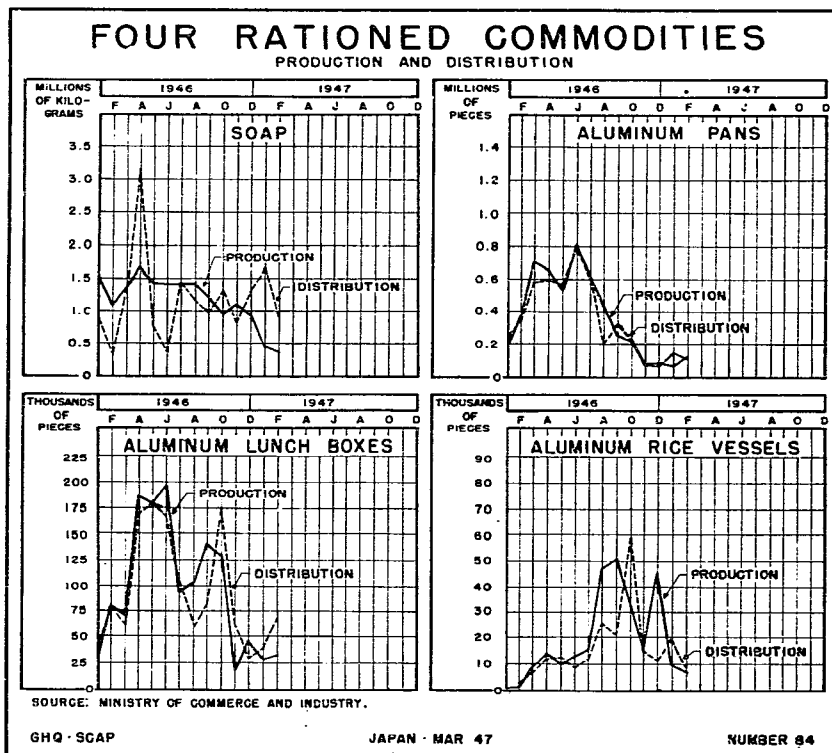
#### MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

26. Distribution of four rationed commodities fluctuated greatly. February aluminum lunch-box distribution was 178 percent of that in January. Aluminum pen and rice vessel distribution decreased 25 and 56 percent respectively. Soap distribution dropped 45 percent, as shown in chart on opposite page.

27. On 20 March the Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 173,561 pairs of imported rebuilt and used shoes as incentive goods to farmers, fishermen, miners and woodcutters throughout northern Honshu. The shoes will be exempt from import duty and commodity tax and will retail at between ¥ 100 and ¥ 200.

28. On 17 March the Ministry of Communications announced that approximately a fourfold increase in telephone, telegraph and postal money-order rates would be effective 1 April.

29. The Japanese Government increased the silk cocoon prices from ¥ 98 to ¥ 154 per kan (8.27 pounds) effective with the May harvest. A retroactive increase was granted for the summer-fall crop of 1946, raising the price from ¥ 98 to ¥ 125 per kan. The new prices were calculated to maintain the 1920-29 average ratio between the official price of rice and the official price of cocoons. As additional payment for crops affected by the price raises farmers will receive one tan (about 3.9 square yards) of silk cloth for each 10 kan of cocoons delivered to official collecting stations.



#### CONTROLS AND VIOLATIONS

30. On 10 February the Economic Stabilization Board issued a regulation providing for the rationing of 48 scarce commodities and associated commodity groups, including fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh and processed fish, staple, canned and bottled foods, fats and oils for cooking, tobacco, soap, household textiles, kitchen utensils, clothing, petroleum products, charcoal and firewood.

Strict accountability will be enforced for all rationed goods which may be issued only upon presentation of ration evidence. The evidence may be a passbook, coupon or other device, depending on the commodity.

In accordance with this general policy the Ministries will issue detailed instructions for the early implementation of this rationing program.

31. There were 110,305 reported cases of price and rationing law violations in February in all except Mie and Ehime Prefectures. In January 76,448 cases were reported.

32. During February 422.5 metric tons of staple foods were confiscated at rail freight stations and rail check points. These foods were concealed or had false freight bills. The recovered foods will be distributed through official channels.

33. Between 25 January and 28 February there were 2,087 violations of coal control regulations involving 2,234 persons. Of

these, 995 cases involving 1,102 persons were sent to the procurators. Surveillance has been strengthened at production and key transportation points.

HARD FUEL INVOLVED IN VIOLATIONS a/  
25 January - 28 February  
(metric tons)

	<u>Involved</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>Purchased by Government</u>	<u>Pending</u>
Coal	395,959	387,393	1,539	7,027
Coke	21,612	20,633	289	690

a/ Of the illegal fuel most was consumed before it was discovered. Part of the remainder was purchased by the Government at official prices and the rest has not yet been disposed of.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

34. During February the police conducted a nationwide survey of building projects to eliminate unessential construction.

SURVEILLANCE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION  
February

	<u>Dwelling House</u>	<u>Shop</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Factory</u>	<u>Godown</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses investigated	27,437	5,676	1,742	3,274	2,387	1,843	42,359
Construction permit							
Possessed	20,448	4,422	1,391	2,620	1,809	1,227	31,917
Not possessed	4,127	586	156	321	356	416	5,692
Not known, under investigation	2,862	668	195	333	222	200	4,480
Price violations							
Lumber	5,679	896	340	367	275	209	7,666
Others	2,853	617	162	302	234	156	4,324
Violators							
Classification							
Broker	230	95	11	26	19	87	468
Building contractor	4,135	353	124	207	160	83	5,092
Building owner	5,849	672	238	332	221	196	7,508
Disposition							
Transferred to public procurator	72	29	7	19	9	19	155
Expected to be transferred to public procurator's office	1,048	223	55	170	71	181	1,748
Under investigation	9,094	898	311	376	320	166	11,165

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

35. The drive against the leather black market continued in February. Raw materials recovered were allotted to manufacturers.

RECOVERY OF LEATHER AND HIDES  
February

	<u>Whole Hides</u>	<u>Leather (tsubo) a/</u>
Cow	12,807	183,914
Horse	4,053	27,339
Sheep	7,187	4,935
Pig	1,567	6,665
Other	<u>17,879</u>	<u>13,843</u>
Total	43,593	236,696

a/ One tsubo equals 3.95 square yards.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

In addition the following finished leather goods were recovered and sold through official channels: 52,057 pairs of shoes, 110,203 pieces of luggage, 139,306 pieces of wearing apparel, 8,094 pieces of recreational equipment and 1,870,165 pieces of miscellaneous leather goods.

36. During February the police continued their drive against illegally hoarded goods. They uncovered 462,036 kilograms of foodstuffs and 41,650 liters of liquid fuels.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED a/  
February

<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Rice	kilogram	426,210
Wheat and barley	kilogram	320
Cereals and pulses	kilogram	32,600
Potatoes	kilogram	100
Sugar	kilogram	2,806
 <u>Fuels</u>		
Gasoline	liter	17,540
Heavy oil	liter	9,890
Light oil	liter	3,410
Machine oil	liter	5,920
Other oil	liter	4,860
Industrial alcohol	liter	30
Coal	metric ton	663
Charcoal	kilogram	5,380
 <u>Textile Goods</u>		
Textiles	yard	31,229
Raw thread	kilogram	16,831
Sewing thread	kilogram	415
Clothes for workmen	piece	114
Other clothes	piece	69
Shirts	piece	392
Bedding	piece	24
Gloves	pair	142

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Textile Goods (Continued)</u>		
Stockings	pair	1,109
Other cotton products	each	3,508
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Steel	metric ton	35
Copper	kilogram	75
Nails	kilogram	266
Wire rope	piece	20
Electric wire	piece	24
Rubber	kilogram	755
Rubber shoes and boots	pair	150
Rubber-soled socks	pair	48
Tube	each	50
Leather	kilogram	796
Leather goods	piece	1,109
Cement	50 kilograms	1,000

a/ This includes hoarded goods only, not goods uncovered in illegal transactions.

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

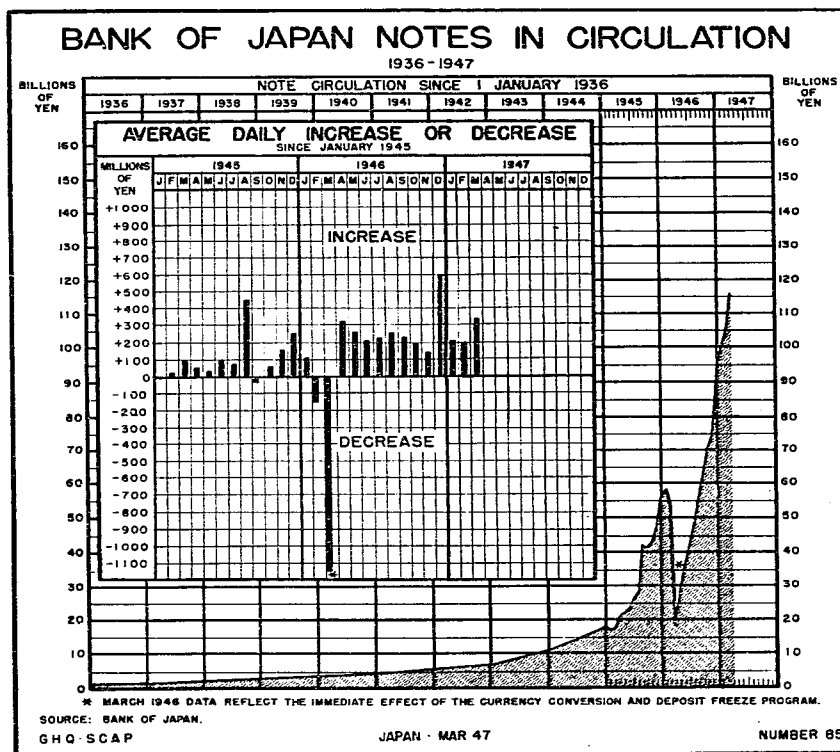
MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. A license was issued to the British news agency, Telepress, to sell news service in Japan subject to the financial restrictions established for all foreign commercial concerns operating in Japan.

Currency Circulation

2. Bank of Japan notes in circulation totaled ¥ 115,726,000,000 on 31 March.



Bank of Japan

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

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>10 February</u>	<u>10 March</u>
Cash and bullion	1,424	1,431
Government bonds and securities	48,103	66,509
Advances to Government	21,578	11,397
Loans	46,414	46,544
Agencies accounts	1,941	1,892
Miscellaneous accounts	1,410	890
Interoffice items	<u>1,984</u>	<u>1,669</u>
Total	122,854	130,332
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Notes issued	100,706	108,907
Government deposits	8,133	6,451
Other deposits	9,835	10,528
Net profit for current period	698	936
Miscellaneous accounts	3,235	3,263
Capital and reserves	247	247
Interoffice items	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	122,854	130,332

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

4. On 4 January the Tokyo Bank was established as an ordinary bank succeeding the new account of the Yokohama Specie Bank, while the latter remained holding the old account. Therefore the number of ordinary banks increased to 62 and that of special banks decreased to three as far as the new account is concerned. Amounts due to Tokyo Bank account on the liabilities side of the Yokohama Specie Bank and due from Yokohama Specie Bank account on the assets side of the Tokyo Bank are included in "due to new account" on the liabilities side of the old account of special banks and "due from old account" on the assets side of the new account of ordinary banks respectively.

This change will be reflected in the fluctuations of assets and liabilities of the institutions until such time as the "due to new account item" of the Yokohama Specie Bank has been completely transferred to the Tokyo Bank.

5. Little change occurred in the trends in major items of all ordinary, special and savings banks as presented in opposite chart.

6. The segregation of these items into new and old accounts on 30 January follows:

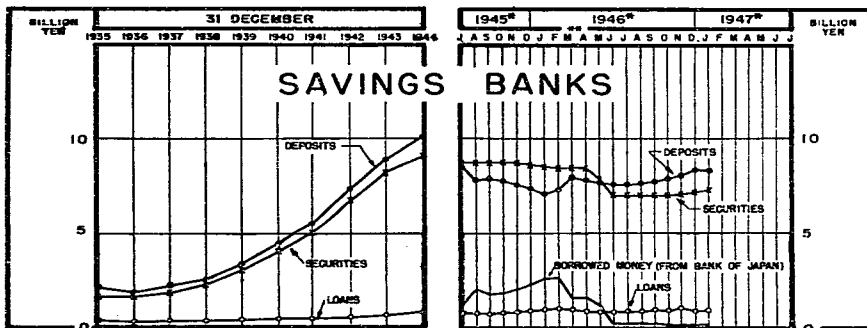
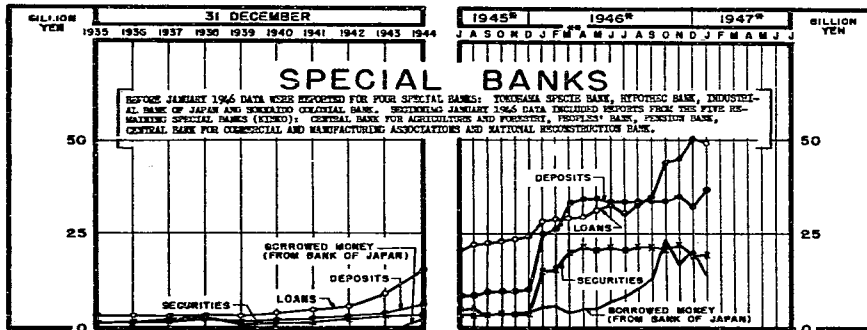
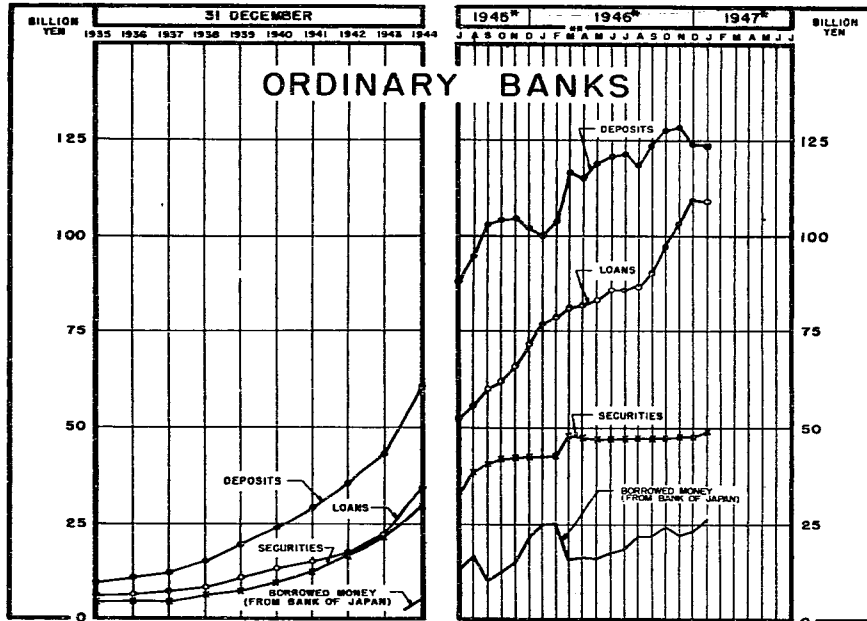
**ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS**  
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	107,795	15,958
Loans	36,632	72,139
Securities	43,747	5,297
Borrowing from Bank of Japan	<u>26,415</u>	<u>0</u>

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

## ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS

1935-1946



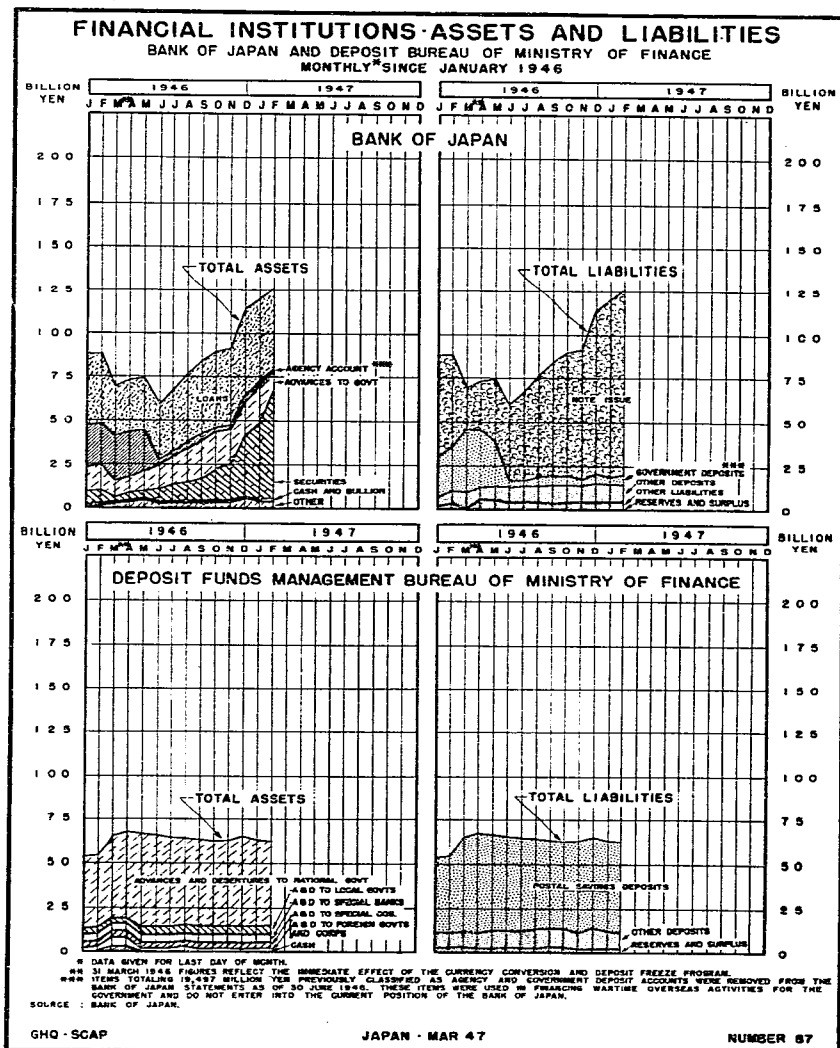
\* DATA GIVEN FOR LAST DAY OF MONTH.  
 \*\* 31 MARCH 1946 FIGURE REFLECTS THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE CURRENCY CONVERSION AND DEPOSIT FREEZE PROGRAM.  
 SOURCE : BANK OF JAPAN.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAR 47 NUMBER 86



	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Special banks		
Deposits	33,201	3,319
Loans	20,948	28,255
Securities	15,766	3,535
Borrowing from Bank of Japan	12,689	1,201
Savings banks		
Deposits	7,158	1,195
Loans	535	319
Securities	6,100	1,272
Borrowing from Bank of Japan	92	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

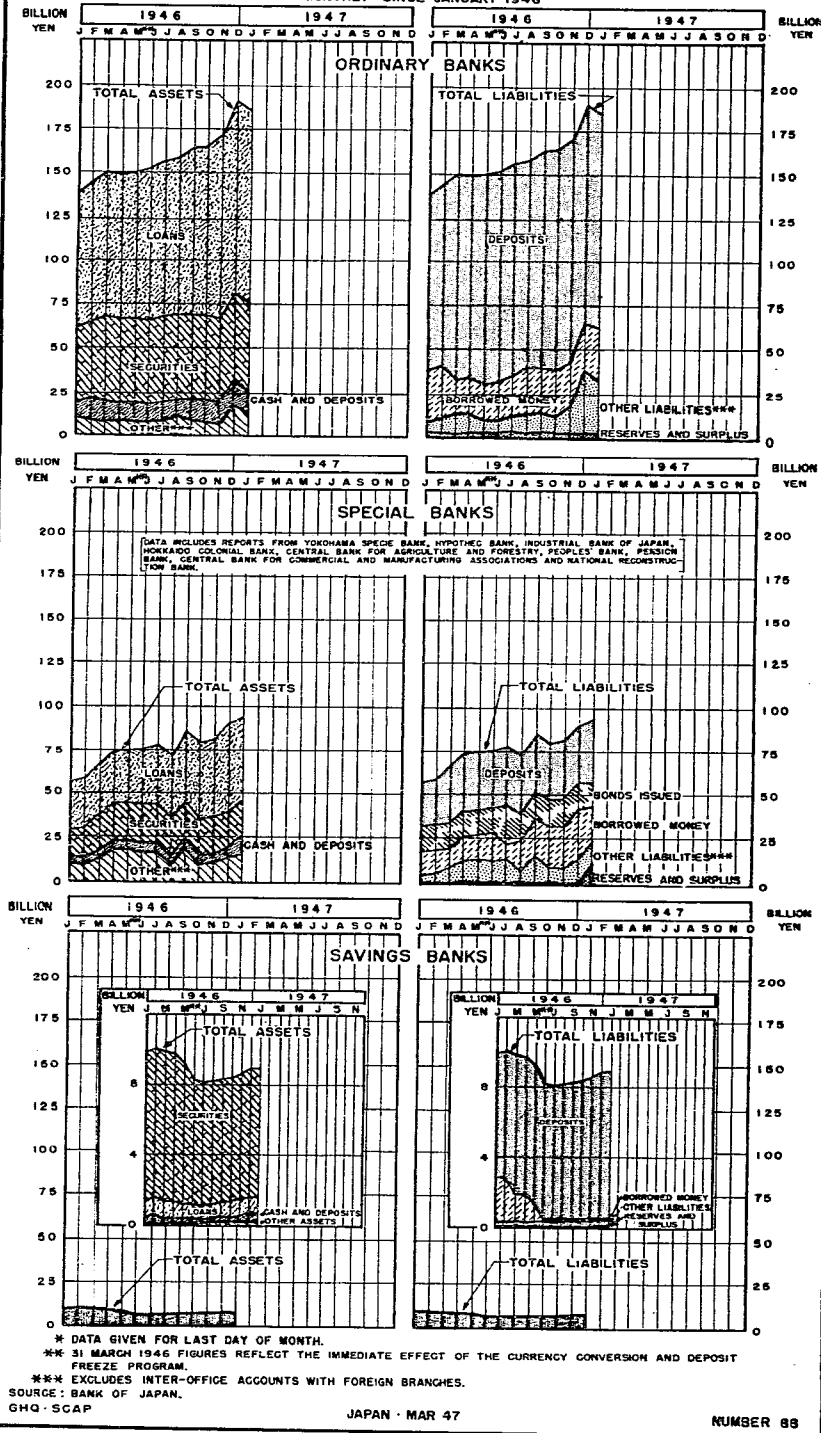
7. The trends in assets and liabilities of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau, Bank of Japan and ordinary, special and savings banks are shown in the following two charts.



# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS

MONTHLY\* SINCE JANUARY 1946



8. A comparison of operations of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau in January and February follows:

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU  
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 January</u>	<u>28 February</u>
Postal savings deposits	49,815	49,136
Government bonds	48,188	45,700
Advances to Government	1,970	2,763
Prefectural bonds and loans to local public organizations	4,506	4,648
Debentures and loans to special banks	4,277	4,261
Debentures and loans to special companies	3,178	3,175

Legislation

9. A new Securities and Exchanges Law which abrogates former securities laws and provides for regulating securities issuance and transactions was enacted by the Diet on 18 March.

The Law requires the filing of registration statements in order to issue, underwrite or sell new corporate securities and provides safeguards in the use of prospectuses or advertisements in the sale of new securities. It provides that corporate information filed under this Law be made available to the public and provides penalties for misrepresentation, malpractice or fraud in the issuance of securities. It also provides for the strict licensing and registration of dealers and determines minimum standards in the matter of assets, maintenance of records and documents.

The Law permits the formation of membership securities exchanges and requires their registration under specific conditions, and removes government ownership and control of the exchanges. It does not permit the opening of any exchanges without prior SCAP approval.

It establishes a Securities Transaction Commission within the Government to administer this Law. This Commission will have power to inspect records, make investigations, hold hearings, render decisions and impose penalties. It may specify rules governing methods of registration, licensing of dealers, standards for listing of securities on exchanges and on all matters referring to transactions in securities. Provision for appeal to the appropriate court from any decision of the Securities Transaction Commission is made.

10. A bill for the Dissolution of the Japan Securities Exchanges was enacted in the Diet providing for the abolition of the Japan Securities Exchanges Law and for the dissolution and liquidation of the exchanges which had been established under that Law.

The Japan Securities Exchange was a government-controlled organization which arose as a forced amalgamation of all securities exchanges. The Government owned 25 percent of the association and appointed its officers. During the war it was used as a government agency for the stabilization of security prices.

### Insurance

11. Final plans for revival and re-establishment of the Toa Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., were approved. The company will provide reinsurance facilities for the fire and marine companies upon the termination of such activities by the Central Non-Life Corporation, now being dissolved.

### LIQUIDATION

12. Five institutions, Dental Supplies Control Corporation (Shikagohin Tosei K. K.), the Horai Real Estate Company (Horai Fudosan K. K.), Kailan Mining Administration (Kailan Komu Sokyoku), North China Electric Company, Ltd. (Kahoku Dengyo K. K.) and the Trading Corporation (Koeki Eidan), were closed during March.

13. Statements of affairs and analyses of the conditions of the Sankyo Phosphate Company (Sankyo Rinko K. K.) and the National Reconstruction Bank (Kokumin Kosei Kinko) were received from the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions in March. An interim report was received on the Industrial Equipment Control Association (Sangyo Setsubi Eidan) and preliminary reports were received on the Housing Corporation (Jutaku Eidan), East Asia Shipping Company (Toa Kaiun K. K.) and Japan Lumber Company (Nippon Mokuzai K. K.).

14. Proceeds of liquidation as of 31 January totaled ¥ 2,399,540,000, an increase of ¥ 106,275,000 over the cumulative figure reported for December. Cumulative costs of liquidation through January aggregated ¥ 19,822,000.

The following closed institutions were not included in arriving at these computations:

Dental Supplies Control Corporation (Shikagohin Tosei K. K.)  
East Asia Shipping Company (Toa Kaiun K. K.)  
Fukushima Mining Company (Fukushima Kogyo K. K.)  
The Horai Real Estate Company (Horai Fudosan K. K.)  
The Housing Corporation (Jutaku Eidan)

Industrial Equipment Control Association (Sangyo Setsubi Eidan)  
Japan Lumber Company (Nippon Mokuzai K. K.)  
Kailan Mining Administration (Kailan Komu Sokyoku)  
Manchuria Motorcar Manufacturing Company (Manshu Jidosha Seizo K. K.)  
Nantaku Enterprises Company (Nantaku Kogyo K. K.)

Nanyo Agricultural and Forestry Company (Nanyo Norin K. K.)  
National Reconstruction Bank (Kokumin Kosei Kinko)  
North China Electric Company, Ltd. (Kahoku Dengyo K. K.)  
Sankyo Phosphate Company (Sankyo Rinko K. K.)  
The Trading Corporation (Koeki Eidan)

### PUBLIC FINANCE

#### Taxation

15. Six tax bills were enacted by the Diet during March. The new tax legislation, featuring the transformation of the personal income tax to a pay-as-you-go and self-assessment basis and the establishment of a new estate and gift tax, was covered in the following bills: Income Tax Bill, Estate and Gift Tax Bill, Corporation

Tax Bill, House Ledger Bill, Land Ledger Bill and Bill for Partial Amendments to the Special Corporation and Other Tax Laws.

16. Under the new legislation the personal income tax was revised. Its scope was broadened to include capital gains from security transactions and wage payments in kind, both hitherto untaxed. Self-assessment replaced government assessment. Collection of the tax was transformed to a pay-as-you-go basis with mandatory withholding at source of salaries, wages, dividends and interest and with advanced quarterly income declarations. Short-form tax tables were introduced for the first time. A single graduated tax-rate structure replaced a number of normal and sur-tax scales.

17. The existing Inheritance Tax Law was replaced by an Estate and Gift Tax Law. Previously untaxed gifts were made taxable at the same rates as those imposed upon estates. Tax discrimination between inheritances of properties carrying family headship privileges and those not carrying such rights was dropped in the new estate tax.

18. The new Corporation Tax Law embodied more favorable tax treatment for excess profits, capital employed and income at liquidation. Tax rates on excess profits and income at liquidation were moderately reduced.

19. While commodity excises were generally reduced other luxury-class indirect taxes were sharply increased. Liquor, sake and beer tax rates as well as government monopoly tobacco prices were raised.

20. As a result of the new tax changes estimated government tax and monopoly profit revenues for the 1947-48 fiscal year showed a significant increase over those for the previous fiscal year. Ordinary tax receipts are expected to rise from ¥ 34,300,000,000 for the 1946-47 fiscal year to ¥ 69,500,000,000 for the 1947-48 year. Government tobacco-monopoly profits are estimated to rise from ¥ 6,300,000,000 to ¥ 23,500,000,000 in the same period.

National Budget

21. Supplements to the General and Special Accounts of the 1946-47 fiscal year budget were enacted by the 92nd Diet in March.

GENERAL ACCOUNT  
Second Supplemental Budget  
1946-47 Fiscal Year  
(yen)

Revenues	5,057,395,000
Expenditures	26,057,395,000
Deficit	21,000,000,000

The deficit is to be made up by public loan. The major expenditures were as follows:

Indemnity to insurance corporations	21,000,000,000
Pay increase	2,498,000,000
Subsidy to merchant marine	962,000,000
Public works	940,000,000
National debt service	387,000,000

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS  
First Supplemental Budget  
1946-47 Fiscal Year  
(yen)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Mint	0	5,314,000
Monopoly Bureau	24,559,000	24,559,000
Printing Bureau	15,674,000	15,674,000
Deposit Bureau	0	80,342,000
School	1,387,000	182,374,000
Welfare Insurance	0	6,432,000
Agriculture Reinsurance	0	103,000
Forest Fire Insurance	0	152,000
Trade Fund	0	17,898,000
Government Railway	0	2,760,344,000
Communication Enterprise	197,075,000	1,243,436,000
Post-office Life Insurance	<u>0</u>	<u>354,090,000</u>
Total	238,695,000	4,690,718,000
Less		
Transfer between accounts	<u>197,075,000</u>	<u>197,075,000</u>
Net total	41,620,000	4,493,643,000
Net deficit		4,452,023,000
Means of financing deficit		
Borrowing	3,904,945,000	
Subsidies from General Account	187,674,000	
Previous surplus	359,404,000	
Total		4,452,023,000

22. General and Special Account budgets for the 1947-48 fiscal year were enacted by the 92nd Diet.

GENERAL ACCOUNT  
1947-48 Fiscal Year  
(yen)

Revenues	
Taxes and stamp revenues	69,514,100,000
Receipts from special accounts	31,157,198,000
Miscellaneous revenues	<u>8,959,566,000</u>
Total	109,630,864,000

Expenditures

Imperial Household	23,661,000
Diet	150,449,000
Judicial establishments	198,551,000
Board of Audit	7,436,000
Cabinet	25,201,895,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	181,870,000
Ministry of Home Affairs	13,346,410,000
Ministry of Finance	56,765,632,000
Ministry of Justice	790,506,000
Ministry of Education	4,369,875,000
Ministry of Welfare	6,989,787,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	2,623,138,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,293,733,000
Ministry of Transportation	2,157,484,000
Ministry of Communication	<u>403,437,000</u>
Total	114,503,864,000

Deficit 4,873,000,000

Means of financing deficit

Public loan 4,873,000,000

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS  
1947-48 Fiscal Year  
(yen)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Mint	339,968,000	397,051,000
Printing Bureau	1,071,104,000	1,083,729,000
Monopoly Bureau	28,648,566,000	7,571,789,000
Deposits Bureau	1,904,369,000	2,901,018,000
Gold Fund	11,214,000	144,000
Capital Levy	15,057,823,000	14,032,823,000
Welfare Insurance	2,968,293,000	1,199,811,000
Laborers' Liability Insurance	7,397,000	7,397,000
Laborers' Compensation Insurance	329,269,000	329,269,000
Foodstuff Control	29,713,548,000	46,464,148,000
Charcoal and Firewood	6,578,038,000	6,718,038,000
Agriculture Reinsurance	15,562,000	62,402,000
Forest Fire Insurance	4,470,000	4,465,000
Fishing Boat Reinsurance	58,739,000	58,739,000
Establishment of Landed Farmers	2,097,316,000	2,111,664,000
Farm Settlers	0	929,869,000
State Forest Service	4,305,290,000	4,165,290,000
Trade Fund	11,896,000	40,835,000
Alcohol Monopoly	1,420,443,000	1,253,843,000
State Railway	10,545,232,000	24,211,985,000
Communications Enterprises	4,233,860,000	11,694,826,000
Post-office Life Insurance	<u>2,852,829,000</u>	<u>1,663,040,000</u>
Total	112,175,226,000	126,902,354,000

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Less transfers		
Between accounts	2,028,145,000	2,028,145,000
To General Account	31,018,610,000	0
To Special Accounts reserve	<u>3,274,091,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total transfers	36,320,846,000	2,028,145,000
Net total	75,854,380,000	124,874,209,000
Net deficit		49,019,829,000
Means of financing deficit		
Borrowing	47,937,950,000	
Subsidies from General Account	893,386,000	
Previous surplus	188,493,000	
Total		49,019,829,000

23. Borrowing in March consisted of a ¥ 10,000,000,000 bond issue to partially cover the 1946-47 general account deficit and a ¥ 589,000,000 bond issue and ¥ 700,000,000 borrowing for the capital and operation subaccounts respectively of the Imperial Railway.

#### Financial Legislation

24. A new Financial Administration Law and amendments to the Accounting Law, the State Property Law and a new Board of Audit Law were passed by the Diet. These laws will implement the provisions of the constitution giving the Diet increased jurisdiction over national finances. This is done by requiring the Ministry of Finance to report actual financial transactions accurately and currently to the Diet. The Board of Audit is made independent of the Ministry of Finance in financial support, powers and personnel and may act for the Diet in enforcing financial accountability.

25. Revised Special Account laws for the National Forests Enterprise (a newly created account), Imperial Railways, Communications Enterprise, Monopoly Bureau, Printing Bureau, Alcohol Monopoly and Indemnity Insurance for Laborers' Injuries were enacted by the Diet. These laws represent substantial improvement over existing statutes and provide for better accounting and financial procedures which should result in the availability of accurate information regarding the Special Accounts.

#### National Debt

26. A major change in the national debt occurred in the reduction of the advances on account of costs of termination of war due to funding of ¥ 9,185,000,000 by an issue of government bonds during February.



NATIONAL DEBT  
28 February  
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic		167,015
Government bonds, external		886
Bank loans	56,779	
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834	
Overdraft on Bank of Japan	5,300	
Advances on account of costs of termination of war	496	
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	4,092	
Other loans	3,057	
Rice bills and food certificates		6,313
Treasury bills		<u>24,500</u>
Total		255,493

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

27. National bonds amounting to ¥ 10,059,000,000 were issued in February.

Local Government Finance

28. The following bills were enacted by the Diet:

The Law Concerning Local Autonomy (or the Law Concerning the Organization of Local Self-governing Public Bodies).

Bill for Amendment of Local Tax Law.

The Local Apportionment Tax Law (Revision).

29. Local government allotments in the national budget for the 1947-48 fiscal year include the five major categories of fire, police, education, public works and local tax allocations in addition to minor items earmarked by each of the ministries. Each ministry allots a minor fraction of its budget for required government duties and as such these allocations do not necessarily appear under the Ministry of Home Affairs responsibility.

The main items to be allotted to local government expenditures appear below:

Finance	¥ 11,203,936,000
Public works <u>a/</u>	9,500,000,000
Police	1,144,796,000
Education	2,219,863,000
Fire service subsidy	259,201,000
Government offices	175,912,000
Public Prosecutor's Office	66,579,000
Development of Hokkaido	47,533,000
Treasury's share of local labor administration expenses	31,444,000
Liaison Offices control	13,183,000
Bond issue interest - subsidy	<u>17,440,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 24,679,887,000</b>

a/ This represents the national share in public works projects, only a part of which will appear as a subsidy to local governments. However, local governments will have an active part in the administration of the entire program.

#### Imperial Household

30. Imperial Household employees allowances were increased to amounts equivalent to those paid employees of the National Government.

31. An amendment to the Pension Law made the State liable for pension payments to former Imperial Household employees. This step was taken in conjunction with the impending transfer of Imperial Household properties and functions to the State under the provisions of Article 88 of the new constitution.



SECTION 12  
PROPERTY CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control . . . . .	1
Antitrust and Cartels . . . . .	20

PROPERTY CONTROL

Foreign-owned Properties

1. Six directives were issued covering the restitution of wrongfully transferred properties to the Zai Nihon Congregational Senkyoshi Shadan, one American, two British and two Dutch nationals. The Zai Nihon Congregational Senkyoshi Shadan is a Japanese juridical organization which held approximately 20 properties, including land, churches, schools and a hospital, in Japan for the local mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

2. By 25 March 914 reports had been submitted dealing with the financial and corporate structures of Japanese corporations organized and maintaining head offices abroad.

British Properties

3. An analysis of British properties confiscated by the Japanese at the beginning of the war has been completed.

BRITISH PROPERTY  
(yen)

	Custody Value a/	Property Sold		Property Retained b/
		Custody Value	Selling Price	
Land	20,487,032.56	6,662,960.16	4,974,594.04	12,604,275.07
Buildings	12,283,529.83	5,924,491.25	6,208,747.08	5,947,628.05
Movables	10,632,659.83	4,462,839.20	4,922,076.95	5,696,931.82
Securities c/	51,670,013.34	26,504,074.05	42,734,049.39	25,242,049.89
Other assets	17,905,336.04	0	0	15,915,127.51
Cash balance	<u>34,078,479.56</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>92,425,653.60</u>
Total gross assets	147,057,051.18	43,554,364.66	58,839,467.46	157,831,665.94

- a/ Values assigned by Japanese custodians at time of acquisition.  
b/ Still being administered by Japanese custodians under SCAP direction.  
c/ Four additional groups of securities acquired and still retained were valued at £ 7,022, \$ 30,425, 8,500 guilders and 8,500 tael.

CASH BALANCE AT BEGINNING AND END OF CUSTODY  
(yen)

Cash balance beginning custody	34,078,479.58
Proceeds from property sales	58,839,467.46
Income (rents, etc.)	<u>26,490,731.21</u>
Total	119,408,678.25
Expenses (administration, taxes)	<u>12,347,088.42</u>
	107,061,589.83
Reduction of liabilities	<u>14,635,936.23</u>
Cash balance at end of custody	92,425,653.60

Patents and Copyrights

4. The following table shows the amount of royalties paid by Japanese firms for the use of patents and/or copyrights owned by non-Japanese nationals.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS  
(yen)

American Patent Accounts

Deposits credited 7 December 1941	1,681,197.01
Later deposits	<u>1,811,626.22</u>
On deposit 26 December 1946	3,492,823.23

American Copyright Accounts

Deposits credited 7 December 1941	165,110.86
Later deposits	<u>11,689.86</u>
On deposit 26 December 1946	176,800.72

British Patent Accounts

Deposits credited 7 December 1941	1,420,554.57
Later deposits	<u>32,356.13</u>
On deposit 26 December 1946	1,452,910.70

British Copyright Accounts

Deposits credited 7 December 1941	56,829.47
Later deposits	<u>1,462.72</u>
On deposit 26 December 1946	58,292.19

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

5. The following shows the amounts deposited by Japanese publishing houses to the credit of Allied nationals for the publication of books.

<u>Nationality of Author</u>	<u>Deposit</u>
American	¥ 1,322.00
British	1,634.00
Chinese	130.00
Danish	130.00
Dutch	4,620.00
French	69,751.06
Irish	80.00
Polish	70.00
Russian	320.00
Unknown	<u>92.00</u>
Total	¥ 78,149.06

SOURCE: Ministry of Justice, Deposit Bureau.

6. The following amounts have been paid into the blocked account of Telefunken G. m. b. H. in the Teikoku Bank by Dai Nippon Yubankai Kodensha as royalty payments for the use of master records:

15 November 1946	¥ 68,260.65
24 January 1947	<u>71,558.79</u>
Total	¥ 139,819.44

#### Arrested Persons

7. Forty-eight additional reports on property of war criminal suspects and 20 supplements were received in March. No releases of property were reported. The tabulations below cover property in custody on 894 designated persons.

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

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Reported in March</u>	<u>Supple- mental Reports</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash on hand, deposits and savings	14,817,038	309,251	134,137	15,260,426
Land and buildings	17,636,807	264,592	118,692	18,020,091
Art, personal furniture and fixtures	4,285,317	34,140	0	4,319,457
Insurance and investments	<u>43,667,464</u>	<u>350,532</u>	<u>60,951</u>	<u>44,078,947</u>
Total	80,406,626	958,515	313,780	81,678,921

#### Dissolved Organizations

8. Between 26 February and 25 March reports on the following dissolved ultranationalistic organizations were processed:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS  
25 March  
(yen)

	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>			<u>Expenses Imme- diately Prior to Dissolution</u>
	<u>Movable Assets a/</u>	<u>Cash Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	
Essa Shiso Taisaku Kenkyu Kai	238,034.71	26,599.98	2,000.00	14,737.02
Tokyo Rodo Jiji Bengo Kai	71,448.50	217,335.20	91,600.00	572,335.20
Sangyo Hokoku Kai	1,988,509.30	1,286,859.64	14,264.72	19,968,631.36
Shogyo Hokoku Kai	4,050.00	71,488.94	0	1,202,297.91
Musashi Jiutaku Kyokai, Nara- shino Shibu b/	0	65,425.20	0	20,622.86
Nihon Fukuso Kyokai, Nara- shino Shu- tchojo c/	0	26,830.08	0	58,562.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,302,042.51</b>	<b>1,694,539.04</b>	<b>107,864.72</b>	<b>21,837,187.15</b>

a/ This item previously called "Value of Property."

b/ Reports of branches of Musashi Housing Association were reported on page 232, Summation No. 17.

c/ Reports of branches of Nihon Fukuso Kyokai were reported on page 232, Summation No. 17.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

9. Total reports processed to 25 March show the following data:

DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS  
25 March  
(yen)

	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>			<u>Expenses Imme- diately Prior to Dissolution</u>
	<u>Movable Assets a/</u>	<u>Cash Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	
February total	35,026,930.53	23,943,645.72	8,904,409.74	189,509,481.94
March Additions	<u>2,302,042.51</u>	<u>1,694,539.04</u>	<u>107,864.72</u>	<u>21,837,187.15</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,328,973.04</b>	<b>25,638,184.76</b>	<b>9,012,274.46</b>	<b>211,346,669.09</b>

a/ This item previously called "Value of Property."

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Precious Metals in SCAP Custody

10. A summary of transactions in precious metals in SCAP custody follows:

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY  
25 March

	Fine Grams a/	Value in U. S. Dollars	
		Per Gram	Total
<b>Gold b/</b>			
On hand 25 February	182,879,155	1.12529	205,792,084
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	3,289		3,701
Balance	182,875,866		205,788,383
<b>Silver</b>			
On hand 25 February	2,047,718,297	.02282	46,728,931
Taken into custody	324,855		7,413
Released	364,678		8,321
Balance	2,047,678,474		46,728,023
<b>Platinum</b>			
On hand 25 February	4,481,963	1.12529	5,043,508
Taken into custody	10,665		12,001
Released	0		0
Balance	4,492,628		5,055,509
Total value			257,571,915

- 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.

Previous Metals Outside SCAP Custody

11. Twenty-nine additional reports plus corrections on previous reports were received in March on precious metals outside SCAP custody as of 1 May 1946.

A tabulation of 154 reports filed by government offices and local governments, 250 reports filed by financial institutions and juridical persons and 11,610 reports by private persons follows:

PRECIOUS METALS HELD BY JAPANESE  
(fine grams)

	Gold	Silver	Platinum
Government offices and local governments a/	2,268,181.3	67,344,524.5	409,955.5
Financial institutions and juridical persons b/	96,610,522.8	124,707,421.2	682,626.7
Private persons and others c/	962,678.1	1,094,876.9	27,134.6
Total	99,841,382.2	193,146,822.6	1,119,716.8

- a/ 10,830 gold coins of various denominations and 13,870 silver coins held by this group.  
b/ 702,960 gold coins of various denominations and 22,011 silver coins in custody of this group.  
c/ 2,258 gold coins and 10,058 silver coins of various denominations held by these persons.



Allocation of Precious Metals

12. Allocation of precious metals for the first quarter of 1947 was authorized on 4 March to meet the economic needs of Japan. The allocation was made to 137 companies.

ALLOCATIONS OF PRECIOUS METALS a/  
(grams)

Gold	401,218
Silver	12,593,085
Platinum <u>b/</u>	41,908

- a/ All the gold and silver and 1,413 grams of the platinum allocated will be released from stocks in the possession of the Japanese Government. The rest of the platinum is to be released from amounts impounded in the EIGHTH Army vaults of the Bank of Japan.
- b/ Platinum includes other metals of the platinum group.

SCAP Custody Accounts

13. The following changes occurred in the SCAP yen custody account between 26 February and 25 March:

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP  
(yen)

Balance 26 February	125,146,213.36
Collections	
British copyright royalties	4,103.00
Japanese dissolved organizations	16,903,320.08
Back wages of Korean coal miners	77,020.89
German repatriates <u>a/</u>	<u>246,099.11</u>
Total	17,230,543.08
Withdrawals	
To German repatriates	<u>750.00</u>
Net addition to 26 February balance	17,299,793.08
Balance 25 March	142,376,006.44

a/ Funds received from disposal of German properties as well as funds impounded from blocked bank accounts of repatriates.

14. The following changes occurred in the SCAP dollar custody account on deposit in National City Bank of New York, Tokyo, between 26 February and 25 March:

SCAP DOLLAR CUSTODY ACCOUNT  
(dollars)

Balance 26 February	159,410.86
Collections	
Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office	<u>11,512.20</u>
Balance 25 March	170,923.06

Foreign Exchange

15. Further tabulation indicates that the following foreign currencies and foreign exchange instruments were surrendered through 31 January.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE INSTRUMENTS SURRENDERED

	<u>Currencies</u>	<u>Exchange Instruments</u>
Bahts (Siamese)	18,747.50	30,170.00
Bolivianos (Bolivian)	942.00	0
Dollars		
American	243,379.00	124,206.21
British North Borneo	1.50	0
Canadian	6,823.25	1,654.12
Chinese	676,409.00	308,177.03
Chinese Kwangchin	20,973.00	0
Chinese, local	8,600.00	0
Hongkong	285.00	0
Sarawak	7,975.40	0
Straits Settlement	13,228.25	15,872,583.11
Escudos		
Portuguese	60.00	0
Portuguese East African	1,076.00	0
France		
Belgian	10,025.00	0
French	4,125.50	0
Swiss	41,755.00	0
Gulden		
Dutch	2.50	0
Dutch East Indies	604,569.50	6,751,502.84
Kronen		
Austrian	1,100.00	0
Hungarian	100.00	0
Kronor (Swedish)	15.00	0
Lire (Italian)	177,890.00	20,000.00
Lirasi (Turkish)	20.00	0
Markkans (Finnish)	165.00	0
Marks (German Reichsbank)	255,773,569.00	0

	<u>Currencies</u>	<u>Exchange Instruments</u>
Milreis (Brazilian)	9,161.00	20,150.00
<b>Pesos</b>		
Argentine	32,235.00	0
Chilean	1,270.00	0
Mexican	4,070.00	0
Philippine	37,893.00	48,749.63
Uruguayan	3.00	0
Piastres (French Indo-China)	273,993.95	3,089.60
<b>Pounds</b>		
Australian	3,134-10-00	20-00-00
British East African	0-05-00	0
Egyptian	4.000	6.527
Irish Free State	1-10-00	0
New Zealand	65-10-00	2-01-05
Syrian	241.00	0
Union of South Africa	3-00-00	82-10-09
Pounds sterling (British)	345-10-00	34,203-10-00
Rials (Iranian)	37,465.00	0
Rubles (U. S. S. R.)	1,621,979.50	0
<b>Rupees</b>		
Burmese	155.00	20,000.00
Ceylon	422.00	0
Indian	5,921.00	8,607-5-10
Soles (Peruvian)	3,541.00	0
Sucres (Ecuadorian)	2,265.00	0
<b>Yen</b>		
Bank of Chosen	13,889,195.30	0
Bank of Taiwan	2,273,785.00	0
Bank of Dung Bai (North Manchuria)	4,357.00	0
U. S. S. R. Military Notes, North Korea	7,392.00	0
<b>Notes issued since Occupation</b>		
<b>Yen</b>		
Bank of Chosen	600.00	0
Bank of Taiwan	1,465.00	0

**External Assets**

16. Tabulation of reports of Japanese external assets has continued with coding completed on 277,363 individual reports of public and private assets of approximately 300,000 reports submitted in response to a SCAP directive of 6 October.

17. Tabulation of reports on assets of a group of 143,000 individuals declaring personal holdings abroad has been completed.

Claims

18. Between 26 February and 25 March the following claims were filed against the Japanese Government or enemy nationals in Japan:

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number of Claims</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
American	36	\$ 13,029.01
Bolivian	1	-
Dutch	1	-
Indian	1	-
Stateless	<u>10</u>	<u>260,134.27</u>
Total	49	\$ 273,163.28

Properties Released from Custody

19. Certain properties were released from custody between 26 February and 25 March.

PROPERTIES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY  
26 February - 25 March

<u>Reason for Release</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>Restitutions to Netherlands East Indies</u>		
Department of Public Works and Communications, Bandoeng	79 volumes	Cultural
Central Kantoor V/D Statistiek Bibliotheek	145 volumes	Cultural
Australian Government Commissioner	49 volumes	Cultural
	90 leaves	Cultural
American Consulate General, Batavia	17 volumes	Cultural
Technische Hooge School Bibliotheek and Others	108 volumes	Cultural
<u>Restitution to Britain</u>		
Law Library, Chief Magistrate, British Solomon Islands	22 volumes	Cultural
Western Pacific High Commission Court, British Solomon Islands	16 volumes	Cultural
Department of Agriculture, Rabaul, and others	5 volumes	Cultural
<u>Released for resale as souvenirs to Occupation Forces</u>		
Silver	364,679.6 grams	\$ 8,287.07
Gold	3,290.67 grams	<u>3,702.62</u>
Total		\$11,989.69

## ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

### Holding Companies

20. The following applications were filed:

- (1) Of the Japan Flour Mill Company, Ltd., for permission to borrow ¥ 10,362,014 to rehabilitate its Kobe flour mill. After completion of repairs it will have a milling capacity of 1,000 barrels of flour per day.
- (2) Of Mitsubishi Chemical Machinery Manufacturing Company, Ltd., for permission to borrow ¥ 5,211,000 to repair its Kawasaki Factory which manufactures equipment and machinery for chemical fertilizer production.
- (3) Of Kowa Spinning Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 2,764,400 for restoration of buildings, machinery and equipment at its Yadagawa Dyeing Works.
- (4) Of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, Ltd., for permission to borrow ¥ 56,557,135 to rehabilitate eight of its war-damaged plants. Completion of this rehabilitation program should enable the company to manufacture essential communications equipment on an assembly-line basis, thus achieving maximum operating efficiency.
- (5) Of Kobe Silk Company, Ltd., for permission to borrow ¥ 3,823,150 to establish a silk-reeling plant.
- (6) Of Kureha Industry Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 6,700,000 for reconstruction of its factory at Daimon. Upon completion of the project the Company should be able to manufacture 600 buses, 1,800 subassemblies for automobiles and repair 720 vehicles annually.
- (7) Of Kawasaki Wharf Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 6,000,000 for reconstruction of its west wharf.

### Control Associations

21. Amendments to the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act passed the 92nd Diet. The amendments provide:

- (1) The power to coordinate transportation as well as production and distribution of goods in abnormally short supply is vested in the Economic Stabilization Board.
- (2) The regulation requiring reports to the Ministries is expanded to cover not only businessmen but all persons possessing materials and equipment under allocation.
- (3) The penalty for failure to report holdings of materials under allocation is increased from six months' imprisonment and a fine of ¥ 5,000 to one year in prison and a fine of ¥ 10,000.

- (4) In cases of violation of the law, provision is made for confiscation of the goods.
- (5) Article 2 of the Act, which provides for the delegation of governmental authority to democratically organized trade associations to make allocations, is repealed subject to a provision that the Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board may continue designating certain associations to make allocations temporarily, on a month-to-month basis.

22. Four bills establishing public corporations were introduced into the Diet pursuant to a SCAP directive of 11 December 1946, which required that the Government withdraw powers of governmental control over distribution from private agencies. It further provided that where controls over distribution were necessary, they be vested in public corporations. The following bills were enacted by the Diet establishing such corporations:

- (1) The Solid Fuels Corporation Bill provides for the purchase and sale of coal, coke and lignite.
- (2) The Petroleum Distribution Corporation Bill provides for the purchase of all domestic and imported petroleum products and the exclusive distribution of those products with the exception that the corporation may use retail outlets in making distribution.
- (3) The Price Adjustment Corporation Bill provides for the pooling of prices in major industrial fields where it is necessary to maintain in production high-cost producers. The Price Adjustment Corporation also administers the price equilibrium fund which is created out of profits accruing as a result of an increase in official prices. The profit realized by individual distributors because of the increased monetary value of the goods is taxed and turned over to the fund.
- (4) The Foreign Trade Corporation Bill establishes four corporations charged with administering the import and export program and expediting the procurement of raw materials needed by manufacturers for the export program.

All of these public corporations have the following features:

- (1) They are temporary, being limited to the duration of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act.
- (2) They are financed wholly with governmental funds.
- (3) They are staffed with governmental officials.
- (4) They are responsible on policy matters to the Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board, for operational matters to the competent ministry and on financial matters to the Ministry of Finance and the Board of Audit.
- (5) Each bill provides that the officers and employees shall have no beneficial interest in any private

enterprise engaged in business of producing or distributing goods under control of the public corporation.

- (6) Each bill provides for the liquidation of the private control agencies which are being replaced by the corporation.
- (7) No corporation is permitted to engage in making allocations of goods. Its function is limited to handling the physical distribution and the buying and selling of goods.

23. Two bills enacted by the Diet establish public corporations in fields where public controls are necessary:

- (1) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation which is empowered to purchase, construct and lease industrial plants and facilities and also to purchase and resell raw materials for industrial use.
- (2) The Shipbuilding Corporation which is charged with the construction and chartering of ships and which is authorized to operate ships under management contract with private shipping concerns.

#### Antitrust Legislation

24. A revised draft of the Law Relating to Private Monopoly and Free Trade was enacted by the Diet in March. The bill authorizes the creation of a Fair Trade Commission of seven members appointed by and responsible to the Prime Minister. It prohibits unreasonable restraints of trade and commerce, private monopolization, substantial disparities in bargaining power and includes keeping the channels of commerce open to free competition based on individual enterprise. It provides broad investigatory powers in the Commission, the right to subpoena, to charge persons with violations to appear at public hearings, the issuance of orders to cease and desist after the party has an opportunity to present evidence and the right of judicial review of the Commission's rulings before a special panel of antitrust judges. In addition it empowers the Commission to issue industry-wide codes of fair competition after soliciting the views of the public and of industry and giving their proposals or objections due consideration.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

25. During March the Holding Company Liquidation Commission took possession of securities of 44 designated holding companies. The paid-up value of the securities taken over from these firms is ¥ 2,565,830,356, bringing to ¥ 4,152,678,148 the total value of securities taken over from 49 of the 65 holding companies thus far designated.

26. On 20 March the Holding Company Liquidation Commission issued instructions to 56 designated Zaibatsu family members ordering them to submit lists of all property owned by them as of 19 January 1946, forbidding the removal of any effects so listed and advising them to be prepared for inspection at any time by representatives of the Commission.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 18

March 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	241
Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . . . . .	259





SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Nutrition . . . . .	1
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	5
Sanitation. . . . .	16
Medical and Hospital Administration . . . . .	20
Supply. . . . .	27
Narcotics . . . . .	39
Public Assistance . . . . .	44
Social Security . . . . .	48
Repatriation. . . . .	52
Vital Statistics. . . . .	54

NUTRITION

1. The total caloric consumption per capita in Tokyo during February decreased approximately seven percent from November to 1,921 while protein intake increased from 56.5 in November to 57.9. The decreased caloric consumption in February was due to the increase in grain products. Processed vegetables consumed in February increased from the November total while all other vegetables decreased.

2. The eight cities surveyed in February showed 1,884 calories consumed in February as compared with 1,968 in November. Proteins consumed in February increased slightly over November to 60.5. The consumption of grain products and processed vegetables increased 34 and 70 percent respectively. Potatoes and leafy green vegetables consumed in February decreased from 536.9 and 109.6 calories in November to 163.9 and 65.1 respectively.

32

3. The 27 prefectures surveyed in February showed a decrease of eight percent in calories bringing the February figure to 2,165. Proteins, fats and carbohydrates also decreased in February. Potatoes and leafy green and yellow vegetables consumed in February decreased to 274.1 and 76.1 from 536.1 and 131.6 calories respectively in November.

4. Data from the four coal mines showed a decrease in calories due to the low sweet-potato consumption. Leafy green vegetables consumed in February decreased from 184.7 calories in November to 53.4.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Tuberculosis

5. A plan for the control of tuberculosis in Japan was formulated by the Ministry of Welfare providing for the augmentation of the personnel trained in the administrative and clinical function control of tuberculosis at the central and local government

levels; the establishment of advisory councils and working committees to coordinate plans with the Bureau of Preventive Medicine; increase and improvement of the various medical, nutritional and hospital facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients; augmentation and support of the work of the Antituberculosis Association; propagation of antituberculosis knowledge throughout the school system and various organizations interested in tuberculosis control; continuation and enlargement of the scope of the BCG tuberculosis inoculations; and revision of the Antituberculosis Act to meet the latest scientific viewpoint and procedures.

#### Diphtheria

6. Diphtheria incidence in February decreased to 2,662 from 2,810 in January. The case rate decreased from 50.1 per 100,000 per annum in January to 47.5. Deaths increased to 307 in February from 262 the previous month. The death rate was 5.5 per 100,000 per annum.

#### Dysentery

7. Dysentery cases in February numbered 229 with 45 deaths while the case rate and deaths per 100,000 per annum were 4.1 and .8 respectively. The total incidence in January was 232 with 66 deaths.

#### Typhoid Fever

8. Incidence of typhoid fever in February decreased from 1,100 in January to 828 but deaths from typhoid increased from 110 to 141. The case rate per 100,000 per annum was 14.8 and the death rate was 2.5 as compared with January's 19.6 and 2.0 respectively.

#### Paratyphoid Fever

9. Paratyphoid incidence in February decreased to 185 from 224 in January. The case rate was 3.3 per 100,000 per annum as compared with 4.0 in January. The total deaths in February increased to 15 from 11 in January.

#### Smallpox

10. In February smallpox cases numbered 49 and the rate per 100,000 per annum was .9, a decrease from the revised total of 67 cases and a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 per annum in January. Deaths from smallpox in February numbered six as compared with five in January.

#### Typhus

11. Typhus cases in February decreased from a revised total of 228 in January to 155, a rate per 100,000 per annum of 2.8, but the total deaths increased from 13 in January to 17. The death rate per 100,000 per annum was .3.

#### Malaria

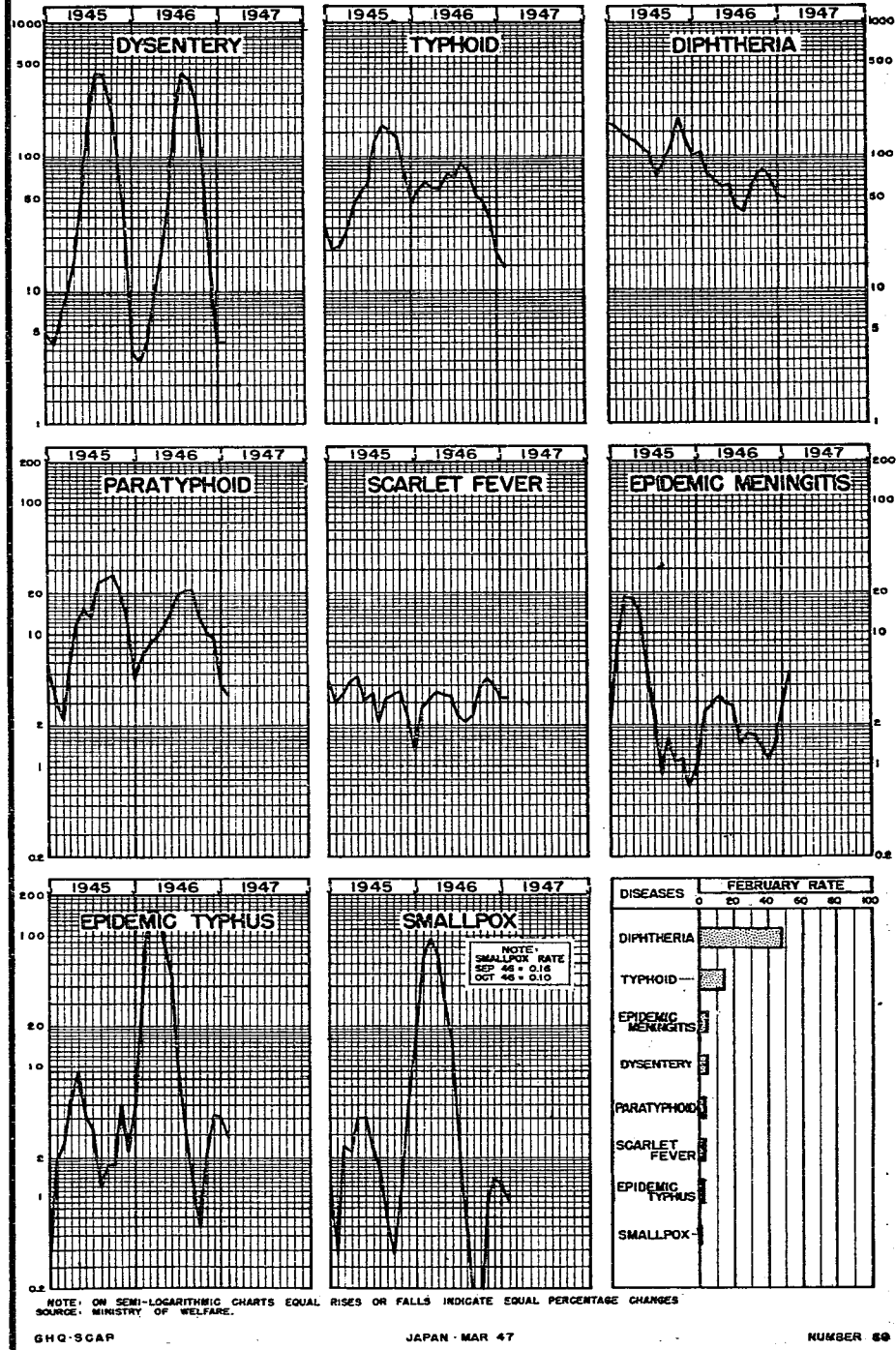
12. Malaria incidence decreased from 635 in January to 581 in February. The rate per 100,000 per annum was 10.4. Deaths increased from one in January to four in February.

#### Scarlet Fever

13. In February the scarlet fever incidence decreased to 175 from 182 in January while deaths increased to seven from one in

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



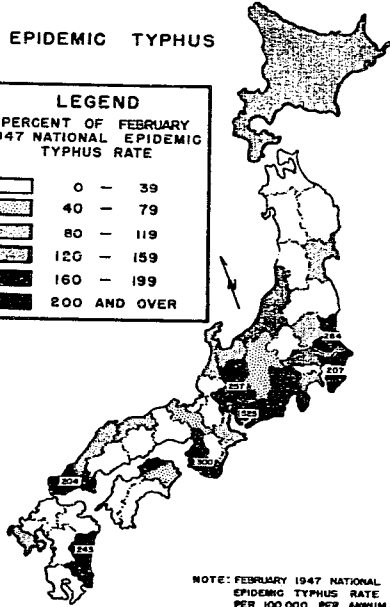
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

## EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

**LEGEND**  
PERCENT OF FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE

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

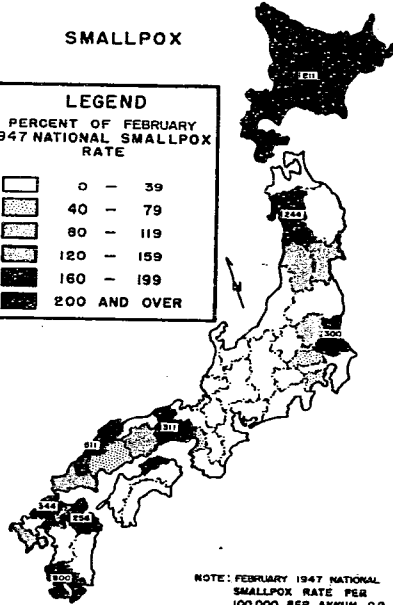


NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 2.8

## SMALLPOX

**LEGEND**  
PERCENT OF FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE

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

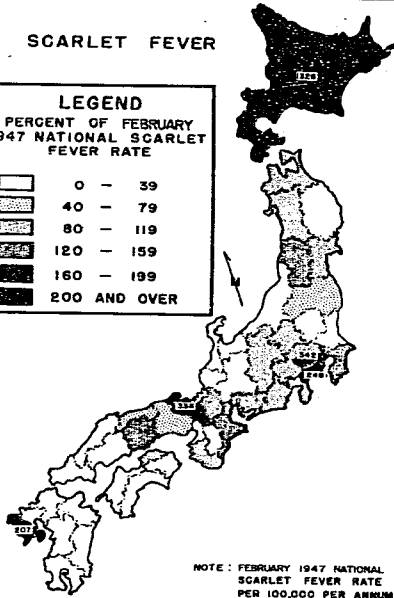


NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 0.9

## SCARLET FEVER

**LEGEND**  
PERCENT OF FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE

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

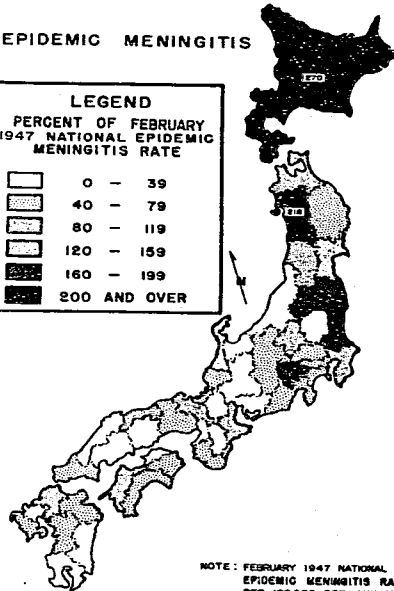


NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 3.1

## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

**LEGEND**  
PERCENT OF FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE

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



NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 5.0

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

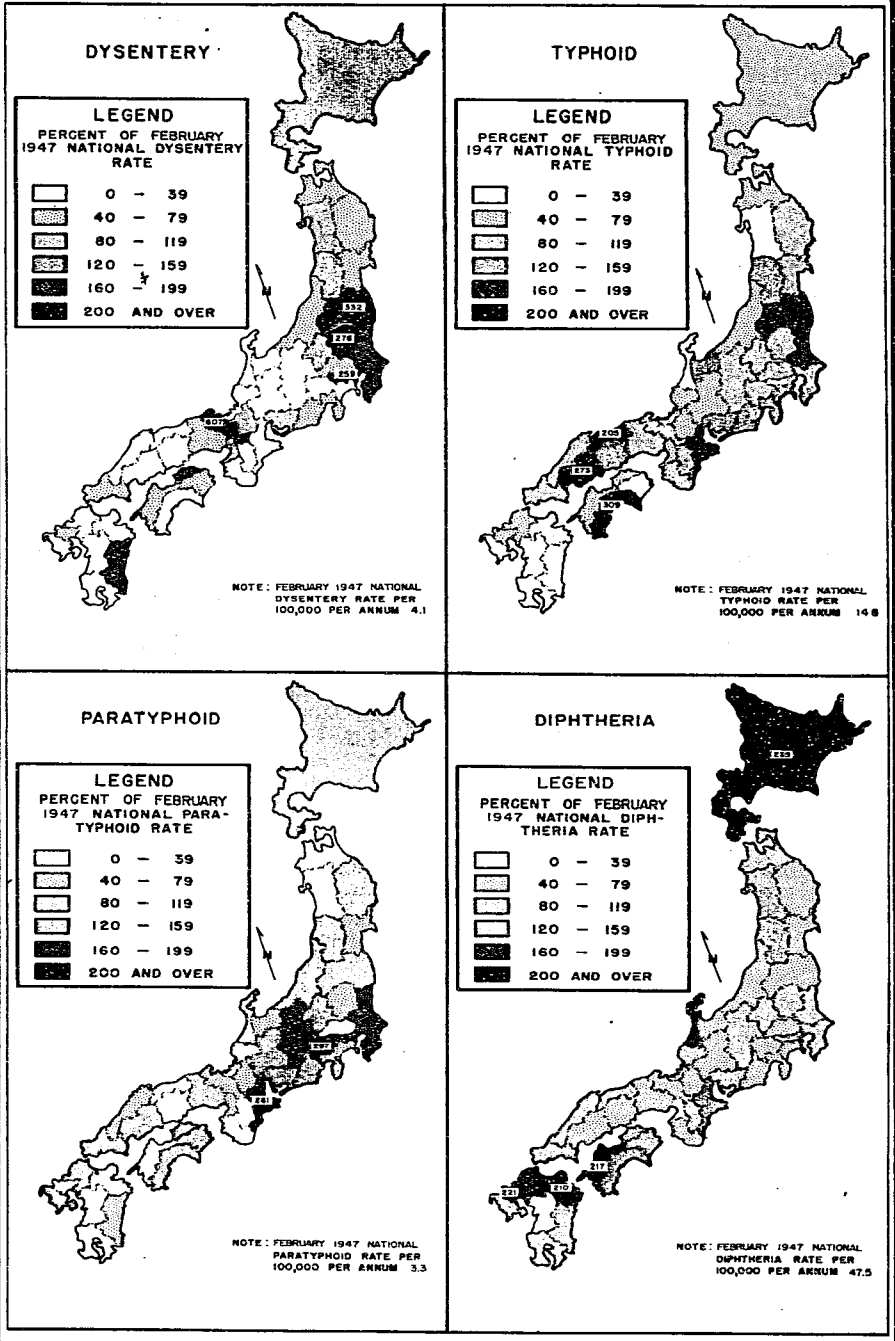
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAR 47

NUMBER 90A

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAR 47

NUMBER 908

January. The case rate per 100,000 per annum was 3.1 and the death rate was .1.

Epidemic Meningitis

14. The incidence of epidemic meningitis increased to 282, approximately 84 percent over the January total, and deaths numbered 82 as compared with 30 in January. The incidence rate per 100,000 per annum was 5.0 and the death rate was 1.5.

Venereal Diseases

15. Venereal disease report cards were prepared during the month by the Ministry of Welfare for distribution to all physicians throughout the prefectural health departments.

SANITATION

16. Animal disease control measures in Shimane Prefecture were carried out effectively in March. The 1946 tuberculin test was completed during the month and the 1947 program was initiated.

In dairy farms and milk plants pasteurization is faulty, with crude autoclaves used without adequate temperature controls.

Draft cattle population in Shimane Prefecture increased while dairy cattle decreased during the month due to shortage of concentrated feed.

17. Measures for the control of animal diseases in Mie Prefecture were satisfactory in March. The 1946 tuberculin test program was completed during the month. Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses but ante and post mortem procedures are faulty because sufficient areas in the carcass are not examined.

Native draft cattle are in normal condition but dairy cattle are underfed due to grain shortage.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

18. With the exception of sheep and goats farm animals slaughtered in January decreased from 52,943 in December to 46,786. Number of sheep and goats slaughtered in January increased to 602 from 466 in December.

MEAT INSPECTION  
January

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	30,751	588	602	8,493	6,954
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	3
Condemned post mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	4
Partial	287	5	0	31	221
Viscera	5,563	33	0	2,574	630

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

**MILK INSPECTION**  
January

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,293
Samples examined	8,137
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	277
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	938
Plant inspections	4,765
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	142
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	551

Special Milk

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

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	29
Samples examined	60
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	4
Under butterfat standards (3.9 percent)	5

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

19. With the exception of anthrax, trichomoniasis, Texas fever and swine erysipelas animal diseases decreased during February. The total incidence of strangles and chick pullorum in February decreased to 41 and 25 percent respectively of January incidence.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	Cases	
	January	February
Anthrax	0	1
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	6	2
Trichomoniasis	76	96
Texas fever	0	2
Swine erysipelas	0	1
Rabies	1	1
Strangles	183	75
Equine infectious abortion	14	0
Equine infectious anemia	36	27
Chick pullorum	7,764	2,063

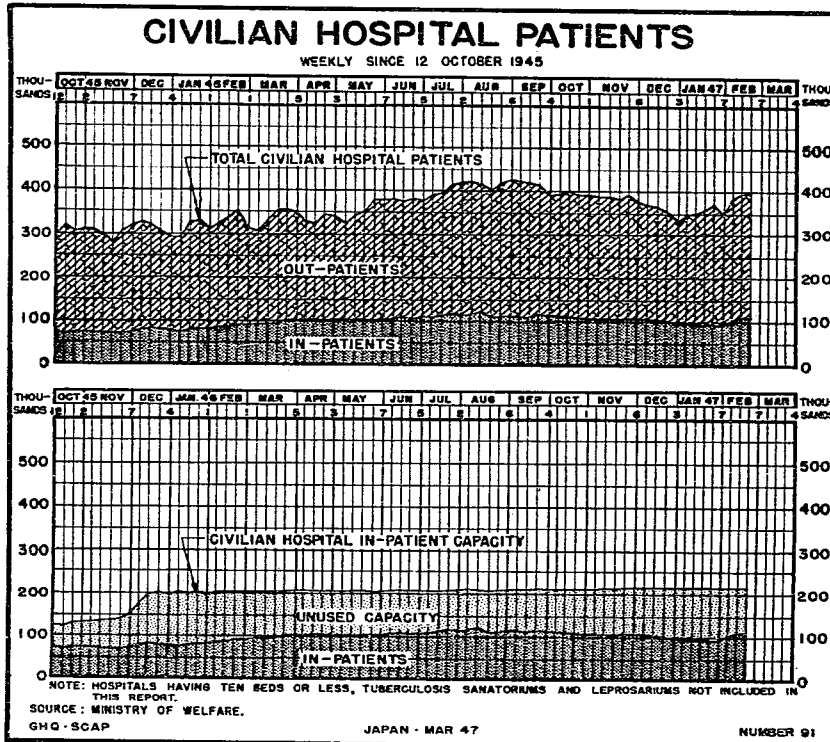
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Medical Affairs

20. On 28 February there were 3,131 hospitals with a total bed capacity of 217,047, of which 109,996 were occupied. From 1 to 28 February 1,103,111 persons received out-patient treatment.



21. A Ministry of Education plan was introduced to abolish the medical semmon gakko (second-class medical schools).

Of 51 medical semmon gakko inspected by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education 45 were classified in the "A" group and six in the "B." The "Class A" schools will be allowed to continue their medical education programs until present students are graduated. The "Class B" institutions will suspend their courses at once.

Graduates of the "A" schools after one additional year of study and one year internship will be eligible to take the national examination for medical licensure. The students of "B" schools will be transferred to vacancies in "A" schools with a repetition of the year just completed and then continue their education as specified for the "A" school students.

The students of "Class B" schools may be absorbed by university preparatory schools (koto gakko). The junior and senior students of medical semmon gakko may be admitted to the second and third year respectively of the university preparatory school while freshmen and sophomores may be admitted to the first year.

The over-all medical education plan is scheduled to be completed by 1950 when medical *senmon gakko* which have been raised to university standard will continue as medical schools. Others which cannot meet the requirements of a university-type medical school will cease to exist.

#### Dental Affairs

22. Of the 22,288 primary and middle schools in Japan 9,693 are receiving part-time dental service consisting of periodical examinations, limited treatment and instruction in oral hygiene.

The National Government appropriated ¥ 260,000 for this program in 1946 and this sum was supplemented by varying amounts from each prefecture.

23. Nine dentists were re-established in practice during the month while approximately 720 dentists remained to be rehabilitated.

#### Nursing Affairs

24. The Model Demonstration College of Nursing held its first graduation exercise on 25 March at the Central Red Cross Hospital. Sixty-three nurses received certificates for the four-year course and 150 Red Cross Hospital nurses received certificates for the two-year course. Of the latter group 80 are remaining to complete the four-year college course.

25. The four-week refresher courses in nursing for education leaders sponsored by the National Nurses Association opened on 13 March at the Central Red Cross Hospital. Nurses from all prefectures were represented.

26. A nurse recruiting program was featured over the radio from 15 to 31 March. The program, which was broadcast three times daily, appealed to high-school graduates.

#### SUPPLY

##### Penicillin

27. Production of penicillin during February totaled 255,465,000 units as compared with 156,640,000 in January.

28. The first tank pilot plant for penicillin production was completed by the Toyo Rayon Company in Otsu and operation was begun on 11 March.

##### Production

29. Production of medical and dental supplies decreased in over-all value from ¥ 272,082,450 in January to ¥ 202,089,666 in February. Production of distribution-controlled medicine and patent medicine increased ¥ 10,742,684 and ¥ 6,315,109 respectively over the January levels.

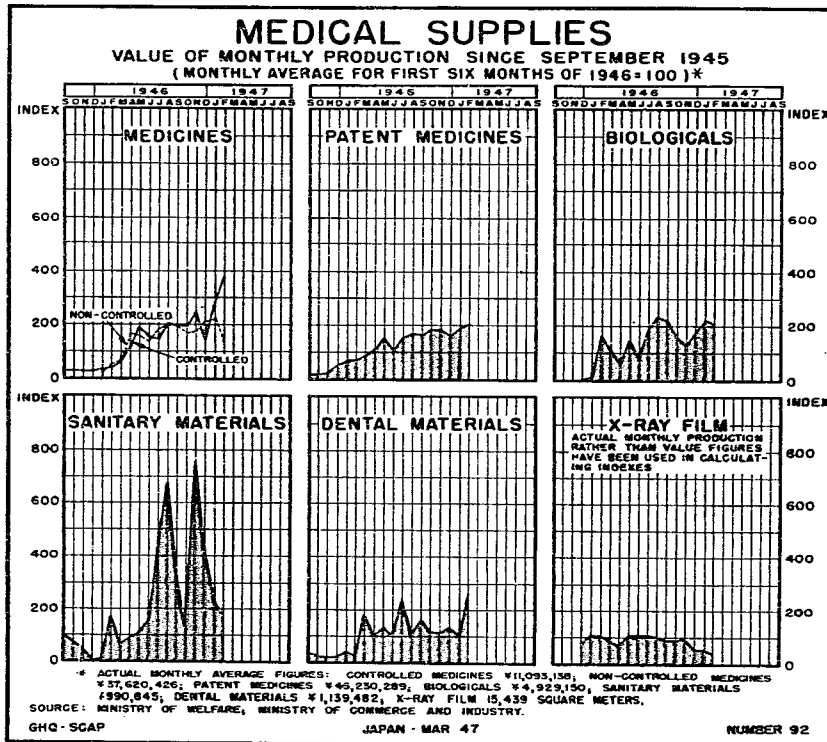
#### MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

February  
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	42,641,255
Noncontrolled medicines	50,584,897
Patent medicines	93,740,732

Biologicals	10,366,022
Sanitary materials	1,793,195
Dental materials	2,963,565

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



30. Typhus vaccine produced in February increased 611,510 cubic centimeters over January and on 28 February there were 5,694,175 cubic centimeters on hand.

**STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS**  
(cubic centimeters)

	Produced in February		On Hand 28 February	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera vaccine	544,000	26,000	1,172,500	279,840
Plague vaccine	0	0	0	562,800
Typhus vaccine	0	2,450,664	0	5,694,175
Triple typhoid vaccine	1,734,000	787,000	3,830,925	1,645,800
Smallpox vaccine (dose)	444,000	3,910,330	23,520,100	2,505,110
Diphtheria antitoxin vaccine	0	81,900	0	560,239
Diphtheria toxoid vaccine	0	400,000	0	429,710

31. The February production of DDT dust from American DDT concentrate increased approximately 81 percent over the previous month.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	Unit	January	February
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	8,687	11,804
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	1,944	2,723
Rat traps, spring type	each	25,000	30,000
Rat traps, cage type	each	1,000	0
10-percent DDT dust (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	kilogram	33,829	309,666
5-percent DDT residual effect spray (from American DDT concentrate)	gallon	0	50,046
DDT dusters	each	7,842	0

32. During 15 February to 15 March 128,613 pounds of absorbent cotton were produced from imported American raw material, bringing the total production to 484,565 pounds. Stock of raw cotton remaining in factories totaled 594,604 pounds on 15 March.

33. Production of dental instruments in February amounted to ¥ 3,236,307.40.

Distribution

34. Medicines distributed in February amounted to ¥ 23,145,619, a decrease of ¥ 2,083,260 from the previous month. Purchases by the Central Distributing Company in February dropped to ¥ 13,026,874 due to the company's decreasing its inventories in anticipation of dissolution within the next few months.

35. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines during February amounted to ¥ 6,671,679, an increase of approximately 55 percent over January. Sales were stimulated by holding bazaars in several prefectures. Former Japanese Army and Navy surgical instruments and appliances sold in February amounted to ¥ 584,142.31 as compared with ¥ 98,961.52 in January.

36. Distribution of sanitary materials in February amounted to ¥ 6,202,802, a decrease from the previous month's total but approximately 50 percent greater than the 1946 monthly average.

37. On 1 March the responsibility for distribution of DDT products was transferred from SCAP to the Japanese Government.

38. Sanitary supplies including rubber gloves, ice caps, hot-water bottles, syringes, finger cots and other rubber materials were removed from the controlled list during the month. The using agencies may procure these supplies from wholesale or retail sources without restriction.

NARCOTICS

39. By 31 January 8,987 narcotics dealers had reregistered while 85,881 persons had been registered in 1946. Local wholesalers numbered 210 in 1946, but nine wholesalers were denied registration in January because of inadequate storage facilities. The number of retail registrants declined to 4,942 in January while

there were 6,471 registered in 1946. The decrease was attributed to the practice of many doctors of dispensing their own preparations rather than writing prescriptions.

40. Registered practitioners decreased in January to 66,820 from 70,487 in December 1946 because many veterinary surgeons and dentists are not using narcotics in their practice and did not register, while some doctors were registered twice in 1946 through misinterpretation of the narcotics regulations. It is not necessary for a doctor who is registered at his office to register at a hospital in order to prescribe narcotics for the patients of the hospital.

41. Exempt narcotics dealers decreased from 8,643 in December to 4,843 in January due to the decrease of exempt narcotics preparations under new regulations.

42. Marihuana control regulations approved by SCAP during the month prohibit traffic in marihuana for use as a narcotic and authorizes its use as a fiber or for purposes of study to persons licensed by the Ministry of Welfare.

The districts and areas for marihuana cultivation in 12 prefectures will be determined by the Ministers of Welfare and Agriculture and Forestry.

43. Dihydrohydroxycodone, used in the preparation of pavinal, a Japanese commercial codeine preparation, was removed from the import program since it may be substituted by codeine phosphate or sulfate. Tropicocaine was also removed from the import program because procaine can be substituted for use as a lumbar anesthetic.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

##### Relief Payments

44. Relief payments in February totaled ¥ 156,671,451, a decrease from ¥ 160,232,312 in January. Assistance in kind in February decreased to ¥ 20,365,204 from ¥ 91,344,697 in January. Individuals receiving aid in February decreased to 2,701,670 of whom 98,837 were in institutions.

##### Budget for 1947-48

45. The budget of the Ministry of Welfare for the fiscal year 1947-48 amounts to ¥ 5,490,041,000.

#### 1947-1948 BUDGET OF MINISTRY OF WELFARE (yen)

Social Bureau	2,598,723,000
Repatriation	1,343,170,000
Medical Affairs Bureau	878,697,000
Insurance Bureau	257,197,000
Labor Bureau	184,484,000
Prevention of Diseases Bureau	107,175,000
Public Health Bureau	59,592,000
Quarantine	6,234,000
Other	54,769,000
Total	5,490,041,000

### Population Movement

46. The restriction of free movement of the civilian population into cities, which was extended in November 1946, was again extended to 31 December 1947.

### Japanese Red Cross

47. The Japanese Red Cross published the first issue of a monthly bulletin devoted to interpretations of Red Cross activities and subjects of general interest in public health and welfare. The initial distribution will be limited to Red Cross organizations and selected government and private agencies. As additional resources and materials become available sufficient copies will be published for general distribution.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

48. The proposed Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Bill was passed by the Diet on 31 March. The new law includes provisions for disability and invalidity resulting from occupational duties and will supersede the Employers' Liability Insurance.

49. Changes were made in the Welfare Pension Laws and the Health Insurance Laws to prevent duplication and yet not eliminate health and invalidity coverage beyond the limitations of Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Laws.

50. The appeal system for each insurance law was decentralized and simplified so that fair hearings and unbiased decision could be obtained from local referees. Under the previous laws little use was made of the Government-dominated appeal system.

51. Insurance systems created by the Japanese Government prior to the Occupation which may be characterized as social insurance or related thereto and are still in operation are as follows:

- (1) Health Insurance is compulsory for certain industrial, mining, commercial and transportation employees. It pays limited cash benefits during incapacitation and provides medical, dental and maternity care and funeral expenses.
- (2) National Health Insurance is an extension of the Health Insurance. It sponsors voluntary health associations supported by members' premiums and a government subsidy, and provides medical care and hospitalization to the rural population.
- (3) Seamen's Insurance is a composite social insurance program for seamen with provisions for medical care, limited cash benefits to the insured for sickness, invalidity due to occupational accidents, old age and funeral expenses.
- (4) The Welfare Pension Insurance Act is a compulsory system covering practically the same groups as the Health Insurance. It provides cash benefits for old age and permanent disability and aids survivors of deceased workers.
- (5) Employers' Liability Insurance is a system of compensation for occupational disabilities providing medical care and cash benefits to injured workers.

in engineering, construction and lumber industries and assistance to survivors of such workers.

- (6) Post-office Insurance and Annuities are two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications and comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies. Due to their extremely wide application (over 91,000,000 policies with more than ¥ 26,000,000,000 face-value are currently effective), they have important bearing on the various social insurance programs.
- (7) The Government Personnel Mutual Aid Association is a program created within 27 government organizations such as the various ministries, police department and teachers' association for the benefit of their employees.

#### REPATRIATION

52. Japanese repatriated from 3 to 30 March numbered 91,782 of whom 82,298 were from Dairen (Port Arthur), 5,299 from North Korea, 2,550 from Southeast Asia, 1,509 from the Netherlands East Indies, 118 from China and eight from the Ryukyus. Koreans and Ryukyans evacuated from Japan during this period totaled 266 and 1,000 respectively, as shown in chart on opposite page.

53. On 30 March an estimated 590,980 Japanese were awaiting evacuation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas and 74,164 from Southeast Asia, while 11,292 Koreans and Ryukyans desiring repatriation were awaiting return to their homelands from Japan.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

##### Births

54. Births in February decreased to 222,405, approximately 81 percent of the January total. The rate per 1,000 population per annum declined from 44.1 in January to 39.7 in February. The rate declined 13 percent in the city areas and nine percent in the rural areas.

##### Deaths

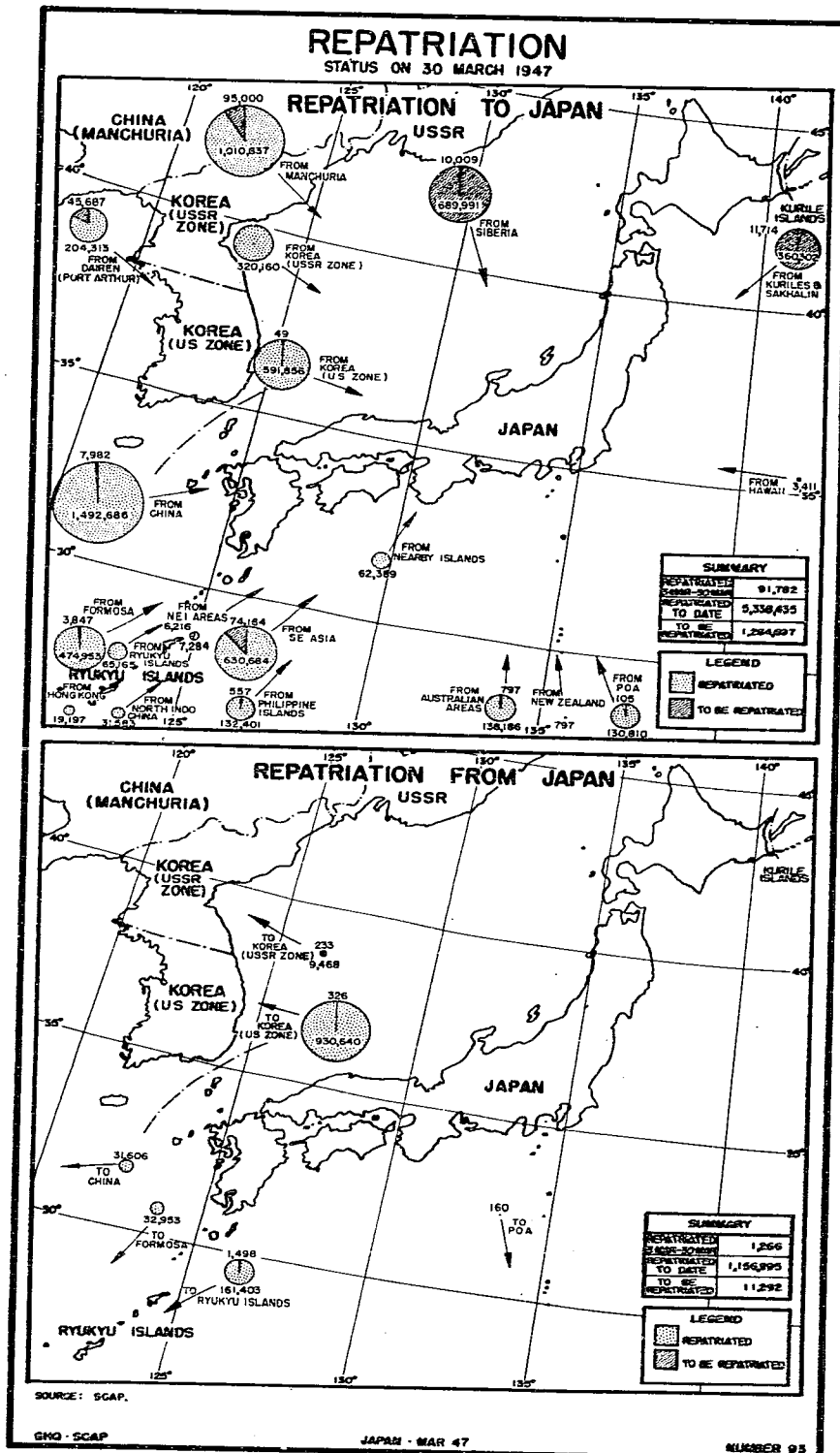
55. February deaths numbered 119,299, compared with 117,321 in January. The rate per 1,000 population per annum increased over January to 21.3. The rural death rate increased approximately 14 percent over January and the urban rate increased nine percent.

##### Infant Deaths

56. Infant deaths in February increased approximately 12 percent over January to 23,390. The rate per 1,000 live births per annum was 105.2, a 38-percent increase over the January rate and the highest in the past eight months. The urban infant death rate per 1,000 live births per annum was 107.9 and the rural 104.1.

##### Stillbirths

57. Stillbirths in February totaled 9,900, a decline from 10,309 in January. The rate of stillbirths per 1,000 live births per annum was 44.5, an increase of approximately 18 percent over the January rate. The rate in the urban areas increased 25 percent over January and 14 percent in the rural areas.



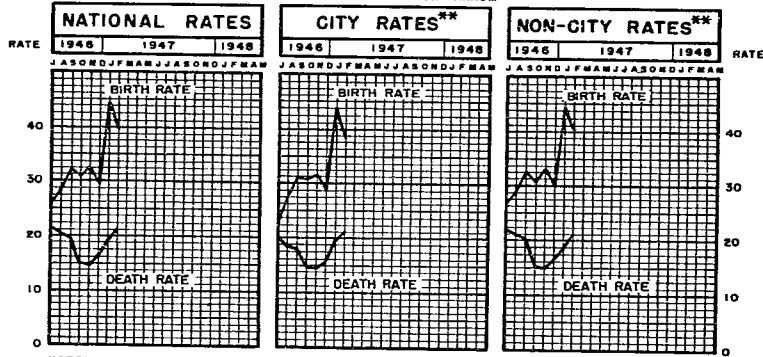


# VITAL STATISTICS

SINCE JULY 1946

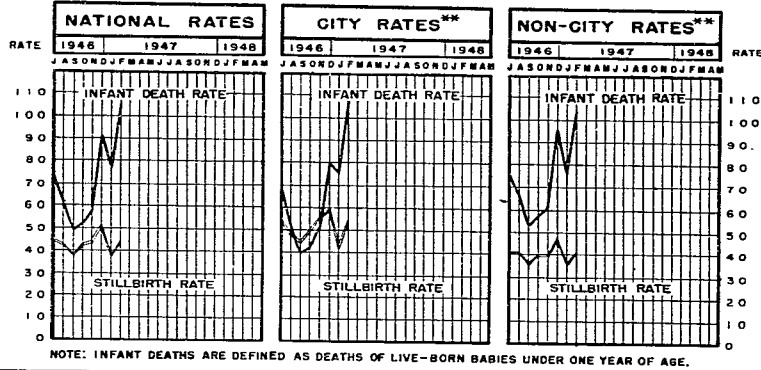
## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION / ANNUM



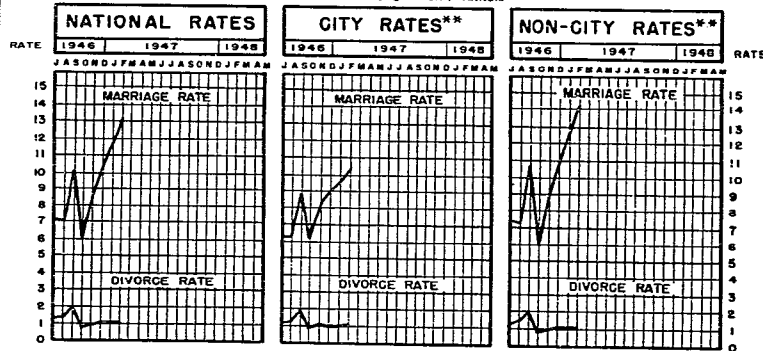
## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION / ANNUM



\* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 28 APRIL 1946.

\*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

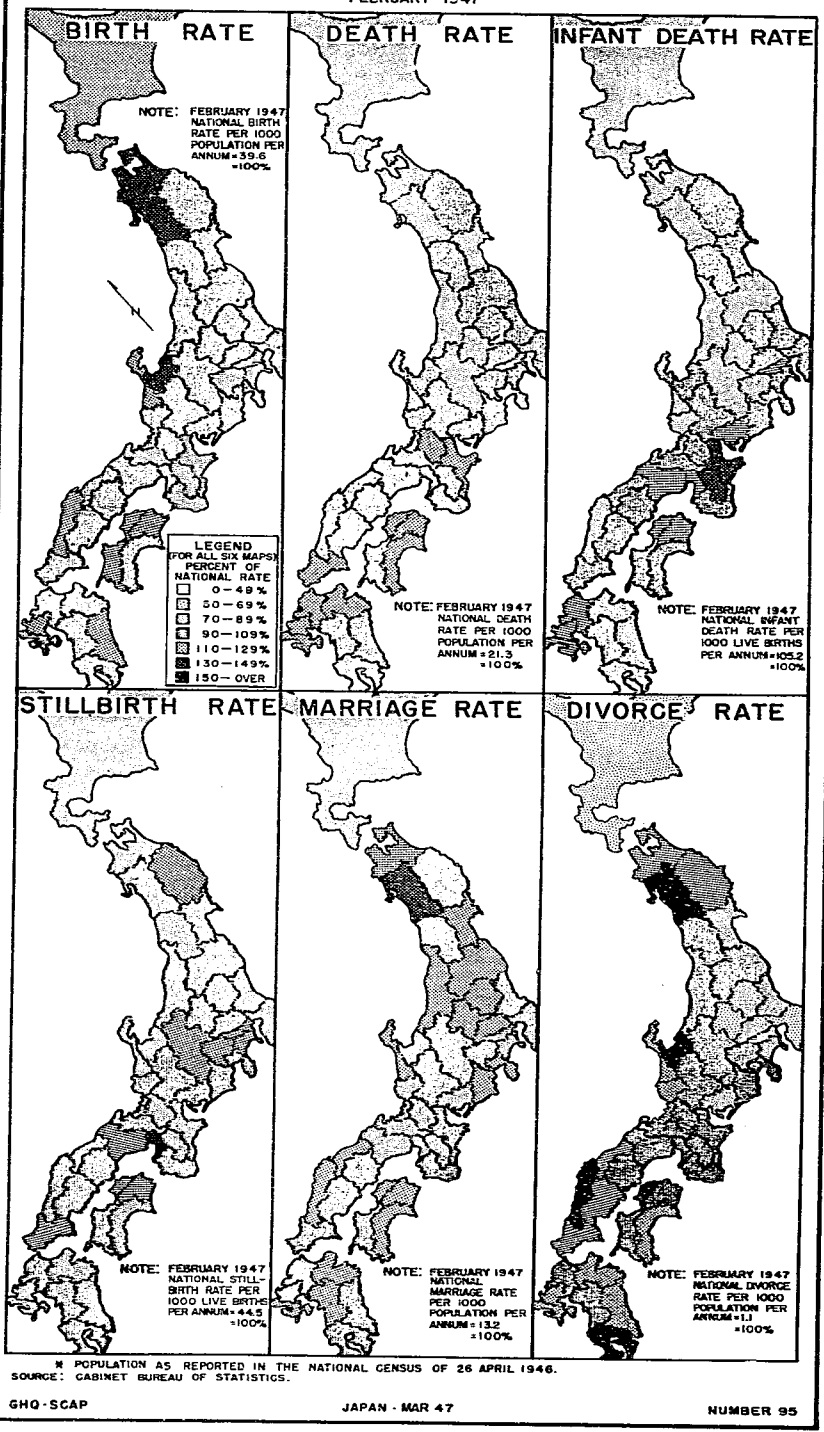
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JAPAN · MAR 47

NUMBER 94

# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

FEBRUARY 1947\*



Marriages

58. February marriages numbered 73,833 as compared with 72,722 in January. The rate was 13.2 per 1,000 per annum, an increase of 12 percent over the previous month. The urban rate per 1,000 per annum was 10.5 and the rural rate was 14.3.

Divorces

59. Divorces in February numbered 6,221 as compared with 6,648 in January. The rate per 1,000 per annum remained constant at 1.1. The number of divorces in the urban areas was 1,845 and the rural areas reported 4,376. The rate per 1,000 per annum was 1.1 for both areas.

60. January vital statistics figures were revised because Aomori and Miyagi Prefectures included in their reports declarations filed through 14 February together with the January total. The revised January report for all prefectures includes all declarations made during the month regardless of the month of occurrence.

VITAL STATISTICS  
January - Revised

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Infant deaths</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Divorces</u>
All Japan	273,527	117,321	20,808	10,309	72,722	6,648
All cities, 30,000 or over	82,309	37,009	6,212	3,510	18,120	1,888
All other places	191,218	80,312	14,596	6,799	54,602	4,760
<u>Rates per 1,000 per annum</u>						
All Japan	44.1	18.9	76.1 <u>a/</u>	37.7 <u>a/</u>	11.7	1.1
All cities 30,000 or over	43.6	19.6	75.5	42.6	9.6	1.0
All other places	44.2	18.6	76.3	35.6	12.6	1.1

a/ Rate per 1,000 live births per annum.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
Religion. . . . .	9
Arts and Monuments. . . . .	13
Media of Expression . . . . .	15

EDUCATION

Education Legislation

1. The Fundamental Law of Education enacted by the Diet on 25 March provides implementation of the new Constitution in the field of education and incorporates reforms outlined by the Japanese Education Reform Committee. The Law, which was acclaimed by the Japanese press as the new "charter for education," states:

"Having established the Constitution of Japan, we have shown our resolution to contribute to the peace of the world and welfare of humanity by building a democratic and cultural state. The realization of this ideal shall depend fundamentally on the power of education.

"We shall esteem individual dignity, and endeavor to bring up a people who love truth and peace, while education, which aims at the creation of a general culture rich in individuality, shall be spread far and wide.

"We hereby enact this law, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of Japan, with a view to clarifying the aim of education and establishing the foundation of education for new Japan.

Article I - The Aim of Education

"Education shall aim at the full development of personality, striving for the rearing of a people who shall, as builders of a peaceful state and society, love truth and justice, esteem individual value, respect labor, have deep sense of responsibility, be imbued with an independent spirit, and be sound in mind and body.

Article II - The Education Principle

"The aim of education shall be realized on all occasions and in all places. In order to achieve this aim, we shall endeavor to contribute to the creation and development of culture by mutual esteem and cooperation, respecting academic freedom, having a regard for actual life, and cultivating a spontaneous spirit.

Article III - Equal Opportunity in Education

"The people shall all be given equal opportunities of

receiving education according to their ability, and they shall not be subject to educational discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, economic position or family origin.

"The State and local public corporations shall take measures to give financial assistance to those who have, in spite of their ability, difficulty in receiving education, for economic reasons.

#### Article IV - Compulsory Education

"The people shall be obligated to have boys and girls under their protection receive nine years' general education.

"No tuition fee shall be charged for compulsory education in schools established by the State and local public corporations.

#### Article V - Coeducation

"Men and women shall esteem and cooperate with each other. Coeducation, therefore, shall be recognized in education.

#### Article VI - School Education

"The schools prescribed by law shall be public in nature, and excepting the state and local public corporations, only juridical persons prescribed by law shall be entitled to establish such schools.

"Teachers of the schools prescribed by law shall be servants of the whole community. They shall be conscious of their mission and endeavor to discharge their duties. For this purpose, the status of teachers shall be respected and their fair and appropriate treatment shall be secured.

#### Article VII - Social Education

"The State and local public corporations shall encourage home education and education carried out in places of work or elsewhere.

"The State and local public corporations shall endeavor to realize the aims of education by the establishment of such institutions as libraries, museums, civic halls, and by the utilization of educational institutions, and by other appropriate methods.

#### Article VIII - Political Education

"The political knowledge necessary for intelligent citizenship shall be valued in education.

"The schools prescribed by law shall refrain from political education or other political activities for or against any specific political party.

#### Article IX - Religious Education

"The attitude of religious tolerance and the position of religion in social life shall be valued in education.

"The schools established by the State and local public corporations shall refrain from religious education or other activities for a specific religion.

#### Article X - School Administration

"Education shall not be subject to improper control, but it shall be directly responsible to the people.

"School administration shall, on the basis of this realization, aim at the adjustment and establishment of the various conditions required for the pursuit of the aim of education.

#### Article XI - Supplementary Rule

"In any case of necessity, appropriate laws shall be enacted to carry the foregoing stipulations into effect.

#### Appendix Rule

"This law shall be enforced on the day of its promulgation."

2. The School Education Law enacted on 27 March was a second basic measure of educational legislation. The Law provides for a simplified system of school organization with six years of elementary, three years of lower secondary, three years of higher secondary and four years of university education. The new system replaces one whose organization above the six-year elementary level was complicated, prevented flexibility in students' educational planning, maintained discriminatory barriers at the various levels and denied equal educational opportunities to girls.

The law provides for a gradual transition to the new type of organization with progressive extension of compulsory education to the nine years required under the Fundamental Law of Education. Provision is made to reduce barriers to continuation of education beyond the compulsory level and to expand education of blind, deaf and handicapped children. Private educational institutions are granted greater freedom in the determination and administration of their programs.

3. The General Account Budget for 1947-48 which was approved by the Diet on 25 March provides ¥ 4,369,875,000 for the Ministry of Education. Additional funds whose expenditure will come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education include ¥ 406,552,082 and ¥ 345,255,000 in the budgets of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Ministry of Home Affairs respectively. This total of ¥ 5,121,682,082 earmarked for educational purposes constitutes 4.4 percent of the total national budget and represents a substantial increase over the allotment for education made in the 1946-47 budget.

The supplementary budget for 1946-47 passed on 25 March included ¥ 452,000,000 for education. The funds were allotted to increase allowances for elementary school teachers and officials and to provide funds for preliminary expenditures in the introduction of the reorganized school system.

#### Course of Study

4. In August 1946 the Ministry of Education initiated the development of a course of study for the re-education of teachers. By November the general outline of the course of study was determined and work was begun on the basic texts to be used in the program. In January 1947 the manuscript of the first volume of the series was completed.

Each of the projected volumes covers a subject field and is organized to apprise teachers of the objectives of the subject,

the physical and psychological development of the child, teaching content and methods, and methods of evaluating instruction. The series includes the following volumes: General, Elementary Social Studies, Secondary Social Studies, Language Arts, Mathematics, Arts and Handicrafts, Science, Vocations, Practical Arts, English, Music and Physical Education.

The texts emphasize the use of units of study in instruction with the content material of each volume developed in that manner. The manuals provide for instruction based on the interests and abilities of the students at each grade level.

In English practical usage and children's activities are stressed, while Language Arts covers written and spoken Japanese and includes penmanship, brushwriting and composition. Practical experimentation within the natural environment is emphasized in Science with health education given above the fourth grade level and natural science on the lower secondary level. The Social Studies stress democratic classroom procedures and the understanding of democratic principles and responsibilities.

By the end of March the General, English and Mathematics volumes had been printed and distributed, while Arts and Handicrafts, Science, Elementary Social Studies, Physical Education and Music were in the process of publication.

#### Area Conference on the Course of Study

5. The first of a series of six conferences sponsored by the Ministry of Education for Japanese educators was held in Tokyo 24-27 March. Conference attendance included professors of education and psychology from universities in the Tokyo area and elementary, secondary and normal school teachers from Tokyo and neighboring prefectures. Directors and principal speakers of the conference were officials of the Ministry who compiled the course of study.

The conferences are designed to clarify basic policies and operation of the new educational system; to introduce the new curriculum for the reorganized school system; to provide opportunity for study and discussion of new courses; and to give guidance and direction for the introduction of the new course of study at the different grade levels.

A pamphlet on the reorganization of the secondary school system and guide sheets on steps in teacher re-education prepared by the Ministry of Education were distributed at the Tokyo conference.

Similar conferences will be held in Kyoto, Okayama, Fukuoka, Sapporo and Sendai.

#### Curriculum Revision

6. New curriculums for elementary and secondary schools have been developed by the Ministry of Education to provide greater flexibility and to meet the needs of pupils attending the reorganized schools. The new curriculums are based upon the psychological and social needs of children and are highlighted by the introduction of a course in social studies, an improved general science program and a rounded physical education course.

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM**  
(Sixty-minute periods per week) a/

	Grade					
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Japanese language	5	6	6	7	6(7)	6(8)
Social studies	4	4	5	5	5(6)	5(6)
Mathematics	3	4	4	4(5)	4(5)	4(5)
Science	2	2	2	3	3(4)	3(4)
Music	2	2	2	2(3)	2(3)	2(3)
Drawing and handi- crafts	3	3	3	2(3)	2	2
Practical arts					3	3
Physical training	3	3	3	3	3	3
Free study <u>b/</u>	—	—	—	2(4)	2(4)	2(4)
Total for each stu- dent's schedule <u>c/</u>	22	24	25	28(30)	30(34)	30(34)

a/ Maximum number of periods shown in parentheses.

b/ To be utilized by each child in self-directed activities under teachers' guidance.

c/ Additional periods scheduled must not increase total hours carried above maximum shown.

**LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM**  
(Sixty-minute periods per week)

	Grade		
	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
<b>Required</b>			
Japanese language	5	5	5
Calligraphy	1	1	
Social studies	5	4	4
Japanese history		1	2
Mathematics	4	4	4
Science	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2
Fine arts	2	2	2
Physical training	3	3	3
Vocational courses <u>a/</u>	4	4	4
<b>Elective <u>b/</u></b>			
Foreign language	0-4	0-4	0-4
Calligraphy			0-1
Vocational courses <u>a/</u>	0-4	0-4	0-4
Free study	0-4	0-4	0-4
Total for each student's schedule <u>c/</u>	30(34)	30(34)	30(34)

a/ Includes agriculture, commerce, industry, fishing and practical arts developed to meet needs of students within the capabilities of each school's staff and facilities. Students elect desired vocational courses from those offered.

b/ Students permitted to distribute choice of four elective periods to suit their individual desires.

c/ Maximum periods permitted each student shown in parentheses.



UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM  
(Sixty-minute periods per week)

	Grade		
	10	11	12
<b>Required a/</b>			
Japanese language	3	3	3
General social studies	5		
Physical education	3	3	3
<b>Elective</b>			
Japanese language	2	2	2
Calligraphy	2	2	2
Chinese classics	2	2	2
<b>Social studies b/</b>			
History of the West		5	5
History of the Orient			
<b>Social studies b/</b>			
Current problems		5	5
Human geography			
<b>Mathematics c/</b>			
Algebra and calculus	5	5	5
Geometry and analytic geometry			
<b>Science d/</b>			
Biology	5	10	5
Physics			
Chemistry			
Physical geography			
Foreign language	5	5	5
Music	2	2	2
Drawing	2	2	2
Handicrafts	2	2	2
Vocational courses	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Total for each student's schedule e/	30(34)	30(34)	30(34)

- a/ Students are required to elect one course in science and one in mathematics.  
b/ One of the two listed courses to be offered in each grade.  
c/ Mathematics material to be organized in three separate courses.  
d/ Two of four science courses to be offered in grade 11.  
e/ Maximum periods permitted shown in parentheses.

Textbooks

7. The Ministry of Education textbook program for the school year 1947-48 is directed toward the preparation of textbooks for long-term use. Advisory groups of teachers assist in the preparation of manuscripts and criteria for evaluation have been enlarged to include the psychological development, interests and social environment of the students as well as the elimination of militarist and ultranationalistic doctrines.

By the end of March the following textbooks had been approved:

APPROVED TEXTBOOKS

	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Higher</u>	<u>Normal a/</u>
Language and literature	20	7	3	
Social studies	4	4		2
Mathematics	9	3		
Science	3	6	7	
Education and psychology				2
English		3	2	
Music	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>

a/ Twenty vocational textbooks are not tabulated.

In March the production of stop-gap textbooks for the year 1946-47 was completed. Under this interim program 426 approved textbooks were published, including 67 elementary, 66 secondary, 23 youth, 29 normal and 241 vocational texts.

Textbook Printing

8. The shortage of paper which has hampered the publication of school textbooks has been alleviated by the release of newsprint for use in printing textbooks. The paper was made available by agreement of all members of the Japanese Newspaper Association on 2 March to reduce their publications to tabloid size twice weekly during March, April and May. Additional paper was released by the decision of the Paper Allocation Committee to suspend extra allocations to established journals in February. Approximately 6,600,000 pounds of newsprint will be available for printing textbooks.

Textbooks which have been printed include readers for Grades 1, 2, 3 and 7; science for Grades 4, 5, 6 and 7; and mathematics for Grades 1 and 3. Newsprint was utilized to produce 1,897,157 fourth grade and 1,843,805 fifth grade arithmetics.

RELIGION

Shrine and Temple Land

9. A law for the disposition of state-owned land used by Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples, passed by the Diet on 25 March, provides for the transfer of title to all public land necessary for religious functions to shrines and temples. Transfer will be free of charge provided the shrine or temple was in possession of the land prior to 1868 and the State gave no compensation to the shrine or temple when it assumed title to the land. A further condition stipulates that only the land obtained by the shrine or temple from nongovernmental sources and without the expenditure of public funds can be transferred without cost.

The law permits shrines and temples to purchase other state-owned land now in their possession or custody at one half the market value, if it is essential to religious functions, but not if it is primarily revenue-producing land. The law affects the property of approximately 110,000 classified Shinto shrines and 40,000 Buddhist temples. Over 200,000 acres of land are involved.

#### Removal of War Memorials

10. On 3 March the Tokyo Metropolitan Government reported 14 militaristic monuments had been removed in compliance with the 1 November 1946 Joint Notification of the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs. The notification called for the removal of all monuments whose "aim was propaganda or the inspiring of militaristic or ultranationalistic ideas."

Primary responsibility for the removal of such monuments belongs to ward leaders but final decision in controversial cases is made by a Committee for the Removal of Militaristic and Ultranationalistic Monuments composed of government officials and private citizens.

Removals included the "Three Human Bombs," monument which deified the spirits of three "martyrs" in the 1932 Shanghai Incident. At Yasukuni Shrine bronze plaques commemorating battles and other military events were removed. The report stated that removal of 27 monuments was under way and that the question of the removal of 34 other monuments had been referred to the Committee.

#### State and Religious Festivals

11. The second annual convention of the Japanese Association of Shinto Shrines held on 17, 18 and 19 March decided to eliminate observance of certain traditional Japanese holidays to remove the connection between Shrine Shinto and state holidays. Under the proposed plan the following festivals would no longer be observed by shrine rites: Origins Day on 3 January, Empire Day on 11 February, the Emperor's Birthday on 29 April and the Birthday of the Emperor Meiji on 3 November. Observance of New Year's Day and the "Festival of Tasting First Fruits" on 17 October will be continued. Festivals associated with local tutelary deities peculiar to each shrine will be continued as major celebrations.

#### Visit of Christian Leader

12. The General Secretary of the World Alliance, Young Men's Christian Association, visited Japan during March to invite 15 Japanese Christians to attend the Second World Conference of Christian Youth to be held in July in Oslo, Norway. He also initiated activity to re-establish contact between the Japanese YMCA and the World Alliance and to survey the status of the youth movement in Japan. Discussions of the work of the World Alliance in relation to the treatment of prisoners of war were held.

### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

#### Inspections

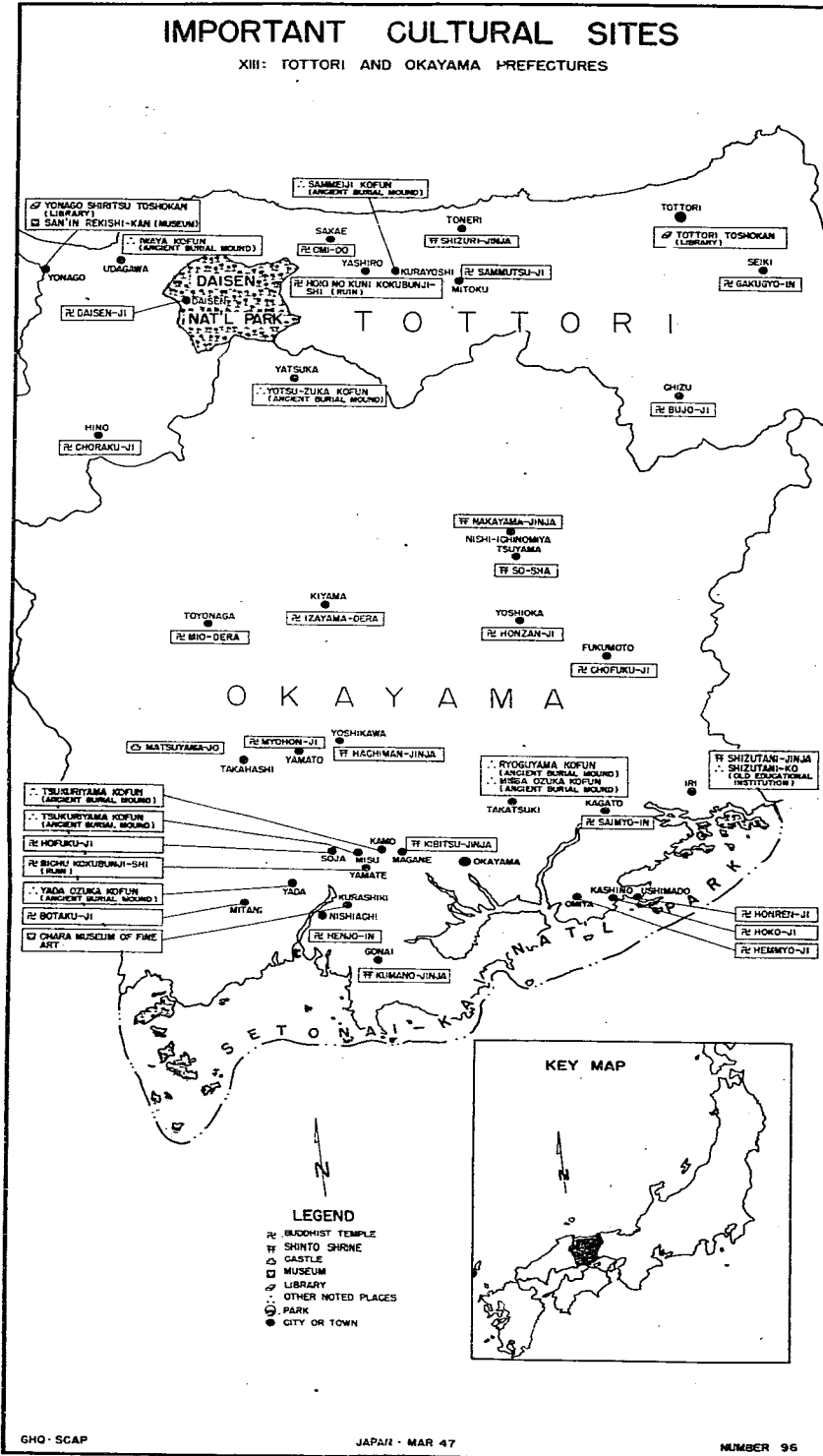
13. Inspections of private collections of objects of art were continued in March to determine the conditions under which such objects are kept, to locate registered items and to ascertain their availability for educational purposes.

#### Distribution

14. Important cultural sites and locations in Okayama and Tottori Prefectures are shown on the opposite map.

# IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

XIII: TOTTORI AND OKAYAMA PREFECTURES



MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs. . . . .	15
Radio . . . . .	28
Press and Publications. . . . .	31
Motion Pictures . . . . .	45
Theater . . . . .	47
Library . . . . .	50

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Political Affairs

15. The approach of the April elections gave impetus to the information campaign to educate Japanese voters. A series of seven press conferences on the April national and local elections was held. The first two of these conferences, at which political parties and the issues at stake in the election of governors and mayors were discussed, received wide press coverage. The second was filmed in part for newreel use.

Two Japanese newsreel companies devoted half of their March and April releases to the elections.

A series of daily radio programs on election education included speeches and round-table discussions by the Prime Minister, speakers of the two Houses of the Diet, cabinet ministers, the President of the Supreme Court, the Procurator General, university professors, political leaders, a labor leader, a representative of the Japan Red Cross and the Japanese secretary of the International YWCA. A political broadcast schedule completed by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan provides free local station broadcast time to each of some 5,000 prefectural candidates and network time to national constituency candidates and political parties.

The Home Ministry printed 800,000 copies of election education posters for distribution throughout Japan.

16. Information programs on the new Constitution and the purge of public officials continued through March. The series of Constitution pictographs developed for the Japanese Constitution Popularization Society was released to a new Japanese magazine, Democratic Japan, for publication in early April, and a pictorial display of American town-meeting procedure was photographed by the Kyodo News Agency for distribution to weekly newspapers in Japan.

A series of radio programs which featured prominent Japanese speakers and round-table discussions on the issues involved in the Purge was presented by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. The metropolitan and prefectural press carried translations of Political Affairs Bulletin No. 3 covering the elections, the Purge and the Constitution.

Labor

17. The labor-management relations information program was intensified in March. On 1 March labor broadcasts over Tokyo radio station JOAK commemorated the first anniversary of the Japanese

Trades-union Law. New materials on labor-management relations in the United States were compiled by the Ministry of Welfare from information furnished by SCAP and given weekly publicity on the "Labor Hour."

#### Rural Affairs

18. All media of information were utilized to publicize the Government's new rice delivery bonus system. Information emphasized the system of linking the distribution of fertilizer and incentive goods to the delivery of rice, and stressed the importance of the farmer in the economic cycle. Farm and special broadcasts featured the activities of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry and Home Affairs which are responsible for the new rice policy. Individual farmers were commended over the radio for exceeding their quotas, and "spot" announcements daily reminded farmers of the importance of rice delivery.

A handbill to supplement radio and press publicity was prepared for distribution to farming villages.

Rural Land Reform information was continued by two broadcasts each week. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry completed its pamphlet, "ABC of Land Reform," for distribution to farmers. The pamphlet, written in question-and-answer form, explains in detail why land reform is being carried out, the purchase of tenant-farmer land by the Government and the plan for its subsequent purchase by the farmer.

#### Women

19. Women's organizations throughout the country increased their efforts to obtain a maximum women's vote in the coming elections. The New Japan Women's League, a nonpartisan organization, issued detailed instructions regarding the elections to its 30 branches in 14 prefectures. The instructions requested that all qualified League members run as candidates, gave directions for forming lecture teams to disseminate election information and announced the publication of an "Election Handbook" for distribution to all branches. Women members of the Social Democratic Party and of the Liberal Party compiled election information for use by branches of the Parties throughout Japan.

Representatives of 31 women's organizations met at Osaka on 20 March to discuss citizens' responsibilities in the approaching elections. The groups passed resolutions to study the platforms of political parties, to go to the polls early on election day and to attend as many political meetings as possible. A meeting for women at Kyoto on 23 March had an attendance of 2,000.

Preliminary reports from 37 prefectures showed that eight of the 30 women who declared their intention to run for the House of Councillors and 23 of the 85 women candidates for the House of Representatives had registered by 25 March.

20. Approximately 1,000 women from Kanagawa Prefecture met at Odawara on 4 and 5 March to discuss the contribution of women's organizations to community health, public education and preparations for the elections. SCAP representatives presented exhibits and educational films on women's activities.

Since December 1946, meetings of women leaders have been held in more than half the prefectures of Japan and 17,595 women leaders have attended.

#### Educational Affairs

21. Increased radio publicity was given the plan for the re-organization of secondary schools. The "Teacher's Hour" programs of 10, 12, 17, 24 and 26 March discussed the Japanese Education Reform Committee, the reorganized school system, democratization of education and the new course of study for teachers. Elementary school programs on 4 and 11 March informed children of the new textbooks made available by the curtailed consumption of newsprint and discussed the reorganized school system. Other programs which featured discussions of school reorganization were the "Citizen's Hour," the "Women's Hour" and the "People's Radio School." In addition a large number of questions on education matters were received from Japanese listeners of the "Question Box." Answers by the Ministry of Education were broadcast on the program.

#### Public Health

22. Public health information received daily dissemination through the press and radio. Modern methods of combating eruptive typhus and other communicable diseases were discussed and the anti-tuberculosis campaign was featured.

#### Welfare

23. The primary concern of the March public welfare campaign was the rehabilitation of women and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Newspapers, magazines and radio programs outlined the work of the Council on the Rehabilitation of Women. The Council, established in January and composed of representatives of Japanese missionary and governmental agencies, has undertaken to establish a program of shelter, medical care, vocational guidance and re-employment for former prostitutes.

#### Safety

24. Magazines and newspapers throughout Japan printed a series of articles on fire prevention which was featured on the public safety program for March. Traffic safety was emphasized in the "Man-on-the-Street" radio program of 10 March.

#### Exhibits

25. Government and private agencies have shown a desire to reproduce and display exhibits produced by SCAP. The charts on the new Constitution used in regional conferences sponsored by the Japanese Constitution Popularization Committee in March were given additional publicity when photographs of the charts were published in daily newspapers. A commercial slide film company has produced film-strip copies of the exhibit for showing throughout Japan.

The exhibits "Democratic Organizations" and "PTA," the chart "Democratic Organizations," and the portable picture theater (kama-shibai) "Typhus" were displayed at the Odawara conference of women leaders on 4 and 5 March. These exhibits and those on the Constitution, the British General Election and Women's Suffrage were also shown at the Kure conference of 2,000 women held on 23 March.

26. The Japan Education Association, a private organization, has ordered 5,000 film strips each of the exhibits "Education in America" and "PTA." The exhibit "Rural Land Reform" has been reproduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for placement in each village cooperative (Nogyokai) and a film strip will be made for urban showing.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry printed 14,750 copies of the rice delivery exhibit for distribution throughout Japan to implement the rice delivery program and to publicize the Government's new rice delivery bonus plan.

Copies of the exhibit were furnished each prefectural government which then distributed them to members of the National Agricultural Association for display. Members of the association displayed the exhibit at their establishments in the farm villages. Since their establishments are centers of rural trade the exhibits reached a majority of farmers.

27. Exhibits shown in Tokyo during March included "Rice Delivery," "Battle of Foods," "Typhus," "Irrigation in America," "American Life" and "TVA." Display points included the SCAP Information Library, Radio Tokyo, Kanto Haiden Building, the Central Post Office and a leading department store.

#### RADIO

##### Election Broadcasts

28. Broadcasts by national and local candidates in the forthcoming elections over facilities of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan commenced 21 March. Five minutes of free broadcasting time were guaranteed each of approximately 5,000 candidates for prefectural governor, prefectural candidates for the House of Councillors and candidates for the House of Representatives.

Prefectural candidates are being heard locally through special broadcasts originated in Tokyo, Nagoya, Sapporo, Matsuyama, Hiroshima, Osaka, Kumamoto and Miyagi. Each station has established an advisory board of three members to insure impartiality in dividing "peak" listening periods among candidates.

##### Osaka Local Broadcasting

29. Original local broadcasting from radio station JOBK in Osaka was tripled on 1 March. Some of these local broadcasts are fed to the national network to supplement Tokyo programs.

Local programs feature special productions of well-known Japanese radio attractions and studio performances of light modern and classical Japanese music. A weekly half-hour "Student's Concert" has featured studio broadcasts of Japanese and Western compositions played by Japanese students of music. The local broadcasting program provides opportunity for "spot" and "remote" broadcasts from theaters and other places of public assembly.

##### Programs

30. Information and education programs were developed to support campaigns of election education, public health, education, labor-management cooperation and the new Constitution.

The "Information Please" program showed improvement in quality of performance and listener response. Approximately 2,000 letters and post cards were received daily in response to the program and on 19 March 8,000 letters were received, a new high for a single day's mail.

The "Women's Hour" directed attention to the organization of women's clubs, the forthcoming elections, educational opportunities for women and culture.



Broadcasts of the National Radio Forum originating in Miyoshi and Kumamoto discussed the elimination of feudalism in agrarian communities and election of legislators in April. Tokyo programs of the series considered black-marketing and future trends in sports. The shows continued popular with the Japanese public, and a record 5,000 persons filled Kumamoto Public Hall to participate in the performance there.

The "Question Box" has shown a substantial increase in popularity with March weekly mail receipts of 700, compared with 600 in February and 50 in the first week of production.

The "Radio Workshop" program of 19 March presented a kabuki drama supported by western music and modern dialogue.

The "Bells of Freedom" broadcasts dramatized on 4, 12, and 18 March respectively the freedom of assembly, the freedom of enterprise and the freedom of an individual to work in a chosen field.

#### PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

##### Press Conferences

31. Press conferences on the national and local elections in April, the Purge and the Constitution attracted the greatest interest among Japanese newspapermen and were given wide coverage in the press.

##### Tokyo Press Comment

32. Political maneuvers among rival party factions in preparation for the approaching local and national elections received major news and editorial attention in the Tokyo press throughout the month. Extensive coverage was given the controversy between the Government and opposition parties over the proposed revision of the election law. Editorial comment on the issue generally followed the political sympathies of the respective journals, ranging from the support of conservative papers to the consistent criticism of the left-wing press.

The Socialist Party rejection of Communist overtures toward joint election campaigns was greeted with approval by Mainichi and Yomiuri while Mimpo termed the Socialist attitude a "great disappointment." The rising rate of absenteeism among Diet members engaged in local election campaigns was widely denounced as the Government strengthened punitive measures against offenders, and frequent editorials urged the voters to reject the absent legislators in the ensuing elections.

33. Major Tokyo papers prominently featured SCAP announcements emphasizing the importance of public elections and the Supreme Commander's message to Congress in compliance with the request of the War Department for his views in support of appropriations for Occupational purposes. Papers considered the statement representative of "the generosity, justice and humanity" of Occupation policies.

34. Political writers featured the dismissal by Communications Minister Hitotsumatsu of officials allegedly involved in corrupt practices, and a variety of conflicting editorial opinions was advanced by major journals. Mainichi feared the public "might not be able to understand the true situation," Asahi reported the incident might have political repercussions and Yomiuri denounced official corruption.

35. Presentation to the Diet of the 1947-48 budget was given major news emphasis during the first week of March, as new evidence of deflationary tendencies in Government fiscal policy turned editorial attention to the field of economic affairs. Despite general approval of Cabinet efforts toward a balanced budget, press observers remained critical of the expected results of new tax increases. Mainichi and Tokyo Shimbun indicated skepticism of Administration ability to level the earnings of "the new-yen class."

36. The nation's low coal production and continued electric power shortages brought about a revival of press interest in efforts to meet the year's high coal quotas. Contrasting opinions over the reality of the controversial "March industrial crisis" were expressed by Nippon Keizai, Shin Hochi and Jiji Shimpō. Comment stressed the close relationship of coal production to industrial activity.

New ration delays in Japan's major cities brought increased criticism of alleged bottlenecks in the official distribution system.

A reduction of newsprint quotas to provide paper for textbooks needs caused journals in early March to lay renewed emphasis upon the importance of education. Many papers deplored the use of vital paper stocks in publication of "low-grade" books and magazines.

37. Political and social developments abroad continued to attract speculation from all quarters. Reports of the Moscow Conference, the trend of United States foreign policy in the aid-to-Greece program, and the continuing Nationalist-Communist conflict in China were featured throughout the month.

War crimes coverage remained thorough with editorial comment held to a minimum. Moderate attention was given to the visit to Japan of a delegation representing the World Federation of Trade-unions.

#### Prefectural Press

38. Comprehensive news and editorial consideration was given all phases of the April elections by the prefectural press with coverage equally divided between national and local elections. The apparent anxiety to see Japan "stabilized" and to "show the world that we are progressing along the path of democracy" led papers to express warnings that there are unfavorable conditions and situations which might affect the balloting. The people's alleged "lack of political consciousness" was most frequently mentioned in the early part of the month. Later editorials, of which those of Ibaraki Shimbun, Jomo Shimbun and Yukan Niigata were typical, expressed fears that inordinate campaign expenses would eliminate worthy candidates of limited means and obligate office seekers to the "new-yen class."

In contrast to the metropolitan press there was considerable discussion of whether the electorate should vote for individuals or for parties. Hokkoku Mainichi, Hokkai Nichinichi and several other journals claimed that Japanese political groups have not yet clarified their views on the major issues confronting the nation, thereby disappointing citizens who desire and need guidance. Coupled with statements emphasizing the importance of "parliamentary politics" was criticism of independent candidates who avoid pre-election party affiliation in order to be able to identify themselves with the winning faction.

39. Although the initial reaction to Government plans to

balance the 1947-48 budget was favorable, papers expressed opposition when it appeared that additional heavy tax burdens would be required. A majority of commenting journals made specific and detailed criticisms of Cabinet efforts toward financial balance as "a help to inflation and a threat to the masses." Several papers agreed that the "so-called 'sound financial policy' of Finance Minister Iahibashi contains the seeds of its own destruction," and demanded a fundamental shift of tax emphasis to "the powerful class of new-yen millionaires which is capable of carrying the load."

40. Comment on the opening of the defense phase of the International Military Tribunal stressed the importance of the "further clarification" which could be expected from the defense arguments. The defense attempt to prove that Japan waged a war of self-defense was summarized by most writers without comment.

The dominant theme was a desire for "explanation of the causes of war, in order to establish international peace and morality, rather than a mere judgment of each individual defendant."

41. Most prefectural papers approached the subject of compulsory delivery of rice with greater reluctance than the Tokyo press and expressed uneasiness over how the farmers might react to forcible measures. Reports discussing the causes for rationing delays emphasized the possibility of inefficient or corrupt distributors, and tended to coax rather than to threaten the farmers.

#### Magazine Comment

42. Many recent magazine articles expressed the opinion that one of the most difficult problems facing Japan is the formation of a new national ideology and a motivating philosophy to guide the nation in the ways of democracy. Authors of articles considered the meaning of democracy and patriotism and the relation of the individual to the State. Comment showed a desire that Japan adopt more than merely the surface characteristics of western culture, and faith that the nation will find within itself the strength to build anew.

43. Loss of the war and contact with American equipment and techniques have made Japanese increasingly mindful of, and dissatisfied with, the application of science in their industry and daily life. Authors criticized the Government's lack of interest in science, the absence of facilities for encouragement of scientific studies and the failure of industry to apply technical knowledge.

No sense of inferiority was evident and writers seemed convinced that the problem, if properly handled, could be overcome by the Japanese themselves. The demand was for a speedy start. Some writers wrote of the things that might be expected of atomic energy, but the majority believed that the first and greatest problem was to create in the people an awareness of the part that science could play in their everyday lives.

44. Recent magazine writing on labor ranged from consideration of the underlying economic causes of labor unrest, through studies of the unions and their chances for unification, to treatises on the general position of labor in society and its relations to other groups and classes. Articles noted that the trend was away from violence and uncontrolled outbursts; and that as the unions become more aware of their group strength they seem less concerned with minor and irresponsible actions.

Few extreme opinions were noted and many writers, backing

their opinions with documentation, showed evidence of considerable study of the problem. A number stressed the importance of workers' education to achieve majority rule in union decisions based on sound comprehension of union movements.

Interest continued in the future of industrial export production, with the cotton textile and staple fiber industries the leading subjects for favorable speculation. Financial as well as general magazines expressed concern over the progress of inflation.

#### MOTION PICTURES

##### Election Publicity

45. To promote interest in the April elections the Japan Motion Picture Association instructed all exhibitors to attach top titles to all feature pictures released up to and through the election period. The titles the Association offered were "It is Every Citizen's Privilege and Duty to Vote! Know Your Candidates. Know Their Platforms." and "Vote on These Days: April 5 - for Governor, Mayor, Headman; April 20 - for the House of Councillors; April 25 - for the House of Representatives; April 30 - for Assemblymen. Every Vote Counts!"

The Nippon Motion Picture Company and the New World Motion Picture Company volunteered to devote one half of their weekly newsreels from 15 March through 30 April to picture scenes of campaign activity. Riken Motion Picture Company allotted half the footage of its biweekly "Cultural News" to this purpose, and "election specials" have been produced for showing during the election period.

##### Educational Films

46. March attendance at exhibits of educational films was reported as 581,207. By 25 March a total of 7,276,028 Japanese had attended showings in all prefectures of the 12 educational films which constitute the current series. The approach of the Japanese elections has prompted a wide showing of the American film "Tuesday in November."

#### ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL FILMS IN JAPAN March

Aichi	31,690
Akita	11,368
Aomori	40,053
Chiba	25,998
Ehime	17,588
Fukui	13,111
Gifu	17,005
Gumma	19,040
Hiroshima	37,790
Hokkaido	11,448
Hyogo	8,978
Ibaraki	28,096
Ishikawa	688
Iwate	19,470
Kanagawa	23,020
Kumamoto	4,381
Kyoto	47,924
Miyagi	<u>17,313</u>
Subtotal	374,981

Carried forward	374,981
Miyazaki	1,700
Nagano	37,277
Niigata	22,665
Saga	28,277
Saitama	2,333
Shizuoka	1,100
Tokyo	60,994
Toyama	10,955
Wakayama	3,800
Yamagata	25,997
Yamaguchi	2,020
Yamanashi	9,108
Total	581,207

#### THEATER

47. The popularity of modern and translated plays increased in March. Three major Tokyo theaters, the Imperial, Yuraku and Nippon Gekijo, presented translated plays which were received favorably by both audiences and critics. Best known of these translations was "Crime and Punishment," by Dostoevski, sponsored by Toho and produced by the Young Men's Dramatic Federation.

Translated plays played to capacity houses in the Meiho Bunka Theater in Nagoya and the Mainichi and Asahi Halls in Osaka. Press reports indicated that plays of this type are gaining in popularity in the less densely populated areas of Japan.

Japanese experts reported that the traditional kabuki has lost much of its prewar artistry and has assumed a form known as "Song Kabuki" to cater to the tastes of postwar audiences. Kabuki theaters in Tokyo continued to draw large crowds.

Puppet plays (bunraku) played at Osaka's puppet theater reportedly are gaining in popularity. Light drama, vaudeville and variety entertainment played minor theaters in Tokyo.

48. The 13th annual festival commemorating the death of Shoyo Tsubouchi, Japan's foremost authority on Shakespearean drama and pioneer of Japan's modern drama movement, was held at Kaijo Temple at Atami, 1-4 March. The festival featured the "Atami Pageant," written by Tsubouchi before his death, and "Les Miserables," which has completed its February run in Osaka and Kyoto.

49. Under the auspices of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, juvenile plays, dances and songs were presented 27 and 28 February at Hibiya Public Hall. Nineteen national primary schools from the various wards of Tokyo participated in the performances, the basic themes of which emphasized the virtues of democracy and popularized the new Constitution.

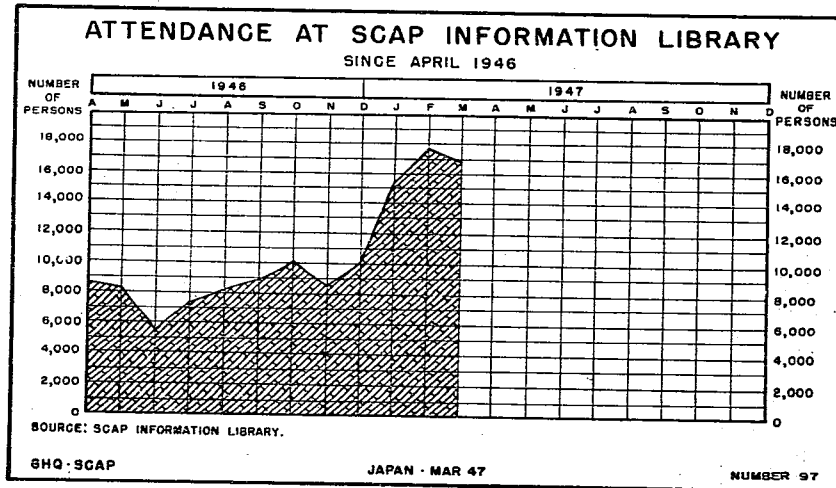
#### LIBRARY

##### Attendance

50. March 1947 marked the first anniversary of operation of the SCAP Information Library at its present site. Since 17 March 1946 a total of 125,000 Japanese have availed themselves of its services and daily average attendance increased from 300 a year ago to more than 600 in March 1947. This compares favorably with the average daily attendance at Ueno Library, Japan's largest

public library, reported as 680 during November and December 1946.

Total attendance at the SCAP Library for the four-week period ending 19 March 1947 was 16,635, the daily average 594.



The library has 3,500 books and received regularly 250 American, British and Australian journals covering a wide variety of fields.

#### Enlarged Premises

51. Necessitated by increasing attendance, enlargement of the main reading room of the SCAP Information Library was completed on 21 March. It provides a 28 percent increase in seating capacity for the library's patrons. Total seating capacity is now 173.

#### American Library Association Gift

52. Additional material was made available to Japanese readers by the American Library Association gift of the 1942-46 files of approximately 150 American technical and professional journals to the library of Tokyo Imperial University. Typical journals included in the gift collection were the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Harvard Business Review, Journal of Farm Economics, Chemical Abstracts, Political Science Quarterly, Social Research, Journal of Pediatrics and Archives of Pathology. These materials will make available to the Japanese the advances made by American scientists and other men of learning during the war years.



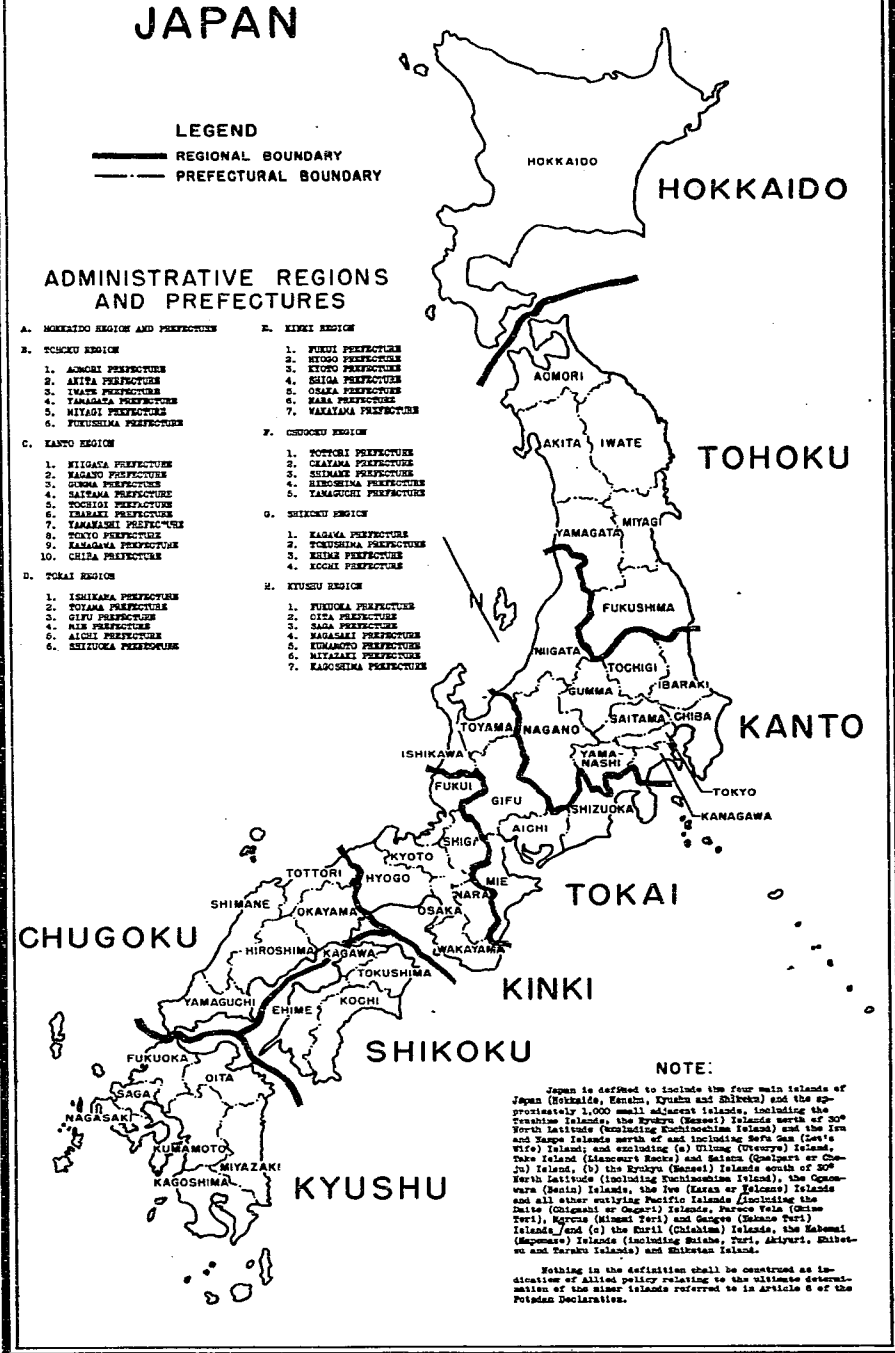
# JAPAN

## LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</b></p> <p><b>B. TOHOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AOMORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. AKITA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. IWATE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>C. KANTO REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HIROSAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. MAZU PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. GUNMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. TOKUCHI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE</li> <li>8. TOKYO PREFECTURE</li> <li>9. CHIBA PREFECTURE</li> <li>10. CHIU PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>D. TOKAI REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. Gifu PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. NIE PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. AICHI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> | <p><b>E. Kinki REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. HIROGO PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. KYOTO 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>F. CHUGOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OSAKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SIMANE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>G. SHIKOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. KAGAWA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. TOCHUGIWA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. KURE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. KOCHI PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>H. KYUSHU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OITA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SAGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> |
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### 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 Bonin (Manshu) Islands north of 29° North Latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island) and the Izu and Sango Islands north of and including Sado Island (Sado Island), and including (a) Uluru (Ogasawara) Islands, Iwo Island (Iwojima) and Sazan (Sazan Island or Sazan Island), (b) the Ryukyu (Ryukyu) Islands south of 29° North Latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island), the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, the Izu (Izu or Izu) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigasaki or Ogasawara) Islands, Paroche Vela (Okinawa Vela), Kyushu (Iki Island) and Sango (Sango Island) Islands) and (c) the Kuril (Kuril) Islands, the Sakhalin (Nagasaki) Islands (including Shikote, Turi, Aktyuri, Shikote and Sakhalin Islands) and Shikotan Island.

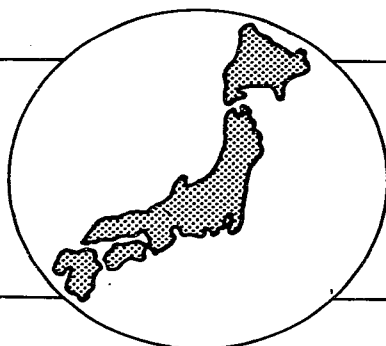
Nothing in this definition shall be construed as indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.



資料部  
長

渉外保  
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Supreme Commander  
For The Allied Powers



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# SUMMATION

of

## NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

# JAPAN

NO 19

APRIL

1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**SUMMATION NO 19**  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**JAPAN**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
APRIL 1947

0286

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 19

April 1947

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

	Page
<b>PART I</b> <b>GENERAL</b>	<b>1</b>
Section 1. Organization Under SCAP. . . . .	3
2. Political Activities . . . . .	3
3. Economic Activities. . . . .	5
4. Social Activities. . . . .	11
<b>PART II</b> <b>POLITICAL</b>	<b>15</b>
Section 1. Government and Politics. . . . .	17
2. Public Safety. . . . .	55
3. Legal and War Crimes . . . . .	63
<b>PART III</b> <b>ECONOMIC</b>	<b>81</b>
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries. . . . .	83
2. Forestry and Mining. . . . .	91
3. Heavy Industries . . . . .	103
4. Manufacturing. . . . .	119
5. Textile Industries . . . . .	139
6. Transportation and Public Utilities. . . . .	157
7. Communications . . . . .	165
8. Labor. . . . .	181
9. Imports and Exports. . . . .	203
10. Rationing and Price Control. . . . .	213
11. Finance. . . . .	231
12. Property Control . . . . .	241
<b>PART IV</b> <b>SOCIAL</b>	<b>255</b>
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare. . . . .	257
2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . . . . .	277