

63. The report on coal mines indicated a slow cumulative increase in net employment during the period in spite of continued high level of turnover. Recruitment declined sharply in the fall, owing to lack of housing in mining areas and improvement in the general food situation which offset the appeal for extra food rations, and the downward trend in recruitment continued through March. Some decline in turnover permitted the net increase in total employment.

The Ministry of Welfare announced that, anticipating continued large turnover, the recruitment goal for the first quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year was set at 40,000 new coal miners. Of this total 32,000 would be replacements for labor expected to leave the industry either permanently or temporarily during spring. The remaining 8,000 would represent an increase in coal-mining employment for the quarter.

64. Among measures taken by the Ministry of Welfare in an effort to reduce turnover as well as increase recruitment were:

- (1) A coal mine housing program calling for repair and new construction to make available 22,134 additional family housing units by 31 August. In early April the Economic Stabilization Board announced that the coal mine housing program undertaken in December was substantially completed, with 3,324 damaged dwelling units (68 percent of the goal) repaired and 1,716 new units (99 percent of the goal) constructed; dwelling units on which work was behind schedule were to be completed by 30 June 1947.
- (2) Distribution of clothing and extra rations of sake and tobacco to underground workers.
- (3) Monthly surveys by mining-area employment-security personnel to determine causes of turnover.
- (4) Anticipation of regular holiday and seasonal employment fluctuations and adjustment of annual recruitment programs accordingly.

65. Employment in textile and raw silk industries also increased throughout 1946 and the first quarter of 1947 although many monthly increases were small. A net increase occurred in textile employment in August 1946 and in raw silk in June 1946 and January 1947. The summer 1946 difficulties in recruitment and high level of turnover were attributed to the food shortage which encouraged farm girls, the usual textile workers, to remain or return home. The January 1947 decrease was the result of cut-down production schedules caused by fuel shortage as well as the usual holidays.

Recruitment goals for the April-June 1947 quarter were established by the Ministry of Welfare at 55,779 for textiles and 28,843 for raw silk. In view of the relatively small results of the recruitment drives to date and recognition that the lengthening of compulsory education would prevent the usual influx of newly graduated girls into textile employment, officials concerned began work on a program to improve working and living conditions in the industries.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

66. In the budget for the 1947-48 fiscal year passed by the 92nd Diet a total of ¥ 17,278,567,000 (including both the general

and special accounts) was appropriated for public works expenditures. Budget provision covered all new projects and a number of incomplete and continuing projects which had not received sufficient or full appropriations in 1946.

67. Scheduled allocations were as follows:

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET  
1947-48

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Principal Projects</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
<u>General Account</u>		
Reconstruction Board	Reconstruction of 119 war-devastated cities; construction of 9,000 houses and 900 ferro-concrete apartments	¥ 1,656,886,260
Ministry of Justice	Repair of war-damaged court buildings and prisons	169,536,909
Ministry of Transportation	Seamen's vocational training program	343,279,000
Ministry of Home Affairs	Repair and construction of public roads; harbor and river development	2,953,569,712
Ministry of Education	Construction of new school buildings	406,552,082
Ministry of Welfare	Improvement of public welfare facilities	370,287,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Land development and reclamation; subsidies to increase employment in the marine products and silk industries	3,498,861,463
Economic Stabilization Board	Reserve fund	<u>101,027,574</u>
Total		¥ 9,500,000,000
<u>Special Account</u>		
Ministry of Transportation	Railway construction and repair	5,220,150,000
Ministry of Communications	Construction and repair of communications facilities	<u>2,558,417,000</u>
Total		¥ 7,778,567,000
Grand total		¥ 17,278,567,000

68. The Economic Stabilization Board began certification of projects scheduled for the first quarter, 1 April-30 June, and on standardization of inspection procedures and reports for public works projects.

#### LABOR FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES

69. The Special Supply Office Law, passed by the Diet late in March, created a Supply Office for Occupation Force activities which was to supersede the Ministry of Welfare in supervising labor for the Occupation Forces and implementing policies set by the Central Liaison Office for the workers.

The Central Liaison Office was to perform functions assigned to the Supply Office until 1 June when administrative organization of the new office was scheduled to be completed.

70. Culminating several months of negotiations the Japanese Government and three unions of Occupation Force workers agreed on 13 April to a new pay scale based on "standard" wage rates for workers on public works projects. The new pay scale would approximately double existing pay for Occupation Force labor and bring it into line with wages of government workers performing comparable work.

Discussion of budgetary adjustments delayed immediate implementation of the agreement which was expected to cover all workers employed on a monthly basis for the Occupation Forces.

#### ADMINISTRATION

71. Concurrently with issuance of the Employment Security Ordinance on 8 April, the Ministry of Welfare announced a program for recruiting 381 national and prefectural employment-security bureau officials and training these plus recommended personnel already on the job. Courses were scheduled for national office employees in groups of 50 for a one-month period four times a year, for prefectural office employees in groups of 30 for a one-week period five times a year and for branch office employees in groups of 60 for a one-month period five times a year.

Training of national officials was authorized while a budget for prefectural and branch office programs was awaiting approval by the Ministry of Finance.

72. The Ministry of Welfare on 25 March released a final report on the first series of labor education courses for prefectural labor administration officials begun in October 1946 and completed in March 1947. During the period nine courses lasting from 5 to 10 days each were attended by 394 officials from all prefectures. Courses covered factual information on labor organization and relations, working conditions, Government responsibility in regard to implementation of labor legislation and policy and other labor matters. The second series of courses was scheduled for May.

73. During March a total of 134 persons were 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. Of the number transferred 41 were from labor administration sections and 93 from vocational administration sections.

Transfers during March raised the total of persons affected to 285.

74. Of the 63 persons appointed during March to prefectural labor posts to replace officials transferred, 56 were government officials in other branches or "qualified private individuals" while four were chosen from among recent university and college graduates.

75. On 23 April the Ministry of Communications announced completion of an internal reorganization including establishment of a Labor Bureau to handle personnel and welfare functions pertaining to communications workers. Previously authority was divided among four operating sections.

SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food . . . . .	1
Textiles and Related Products . . . . .	3
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Machinery and Equipment . . . . .	11
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Metals and Minerals . . . . .	15
Wood and Paper . . . . .	17
Miscellaneous . . . . .	18

FOOD

1. A sample shipment of 40 cases of crabmeat was sent to the United States for distribution among interested importers for tests to determine if the product meets American standards.

2. Import and export figures showed little change in March as compared with February.

FOOD  
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>China</u>		
Salt	27,149	22,036
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Salt c/	21,930	35,631
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	7,794	7,673
Corn	5,758	35,794
Sugar	781	1,370
Wheat	22,385	69,750
Wheat flour	924	1,353
Miscellaneous d/	7,632	5,212
<u>EXPORTS</u>		
<u>Canada</u>		
Oranges, bitter	108	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Scallops, ligament	50	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>Korea</u>		
Salt	3,300	0
<u>United States</u>		
Tea	0	273

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ From Aden and Egypt.

d/ Includes beans, celery, tangerines and other miscellaneous foodstuffs.

#### TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

##### Sample Shipments

3. Samples of the following articles were shipped in March: rayon yarn to Australia, leather wallets to the United States, tablecloths to Canada and silk fabrics to Sweden and Switzerland.

##### First Shipments

4. The following articles were exported in March for the first time since the war:

- (1) A special order of 24/26 denier raw silk to the United States. The usual export grade is 13/15 denier, used in the manufacture of silk stockings.
- (2) Leather Boston bags, men's belts, portfolios and brief cases.
- (3) Silk sifter cloth to Korea.
- (4) Cotton yarn to Afghanistan.

##### Other Shipments

5. A transshipment of 8,461 bales of raw cotton from Japanese stockpiles of Commodity Credit Corporation cotton was made to Korea in March to relieve an acute shortage.

#### TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Cotton, raw	pound	10,549,568	26,063,850
Hemp, fiber	pound	77,228	30,019
Sacks, empty	pound	311,779	1,289,112
Scrap and waste			
Shoe soles, leather	pound	0	8,650
Tentage	pound	269,164	0
Twine, sacking	pound	2,810	13,377

#### EXPORTS

##### Afghanistan

Yarn, cotton	pound	0	25,000
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<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,550,000	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	532,000	0
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	240,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	2,200,000	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	20,000	335,000
<u>India</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,000,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw	metric ton	0	636
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	2,000
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	0	44,000
Wool, felt	pound	633,000	274,000
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	16,926,000	20,252,000
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	486,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Leather goods			
Bags	piece	0	600
Belts	dozen	0	120
Portfolios	piece	0	3,700
Silk, raw	pound	0	4,087
a/	Revised.		
b/	Preliminary.		

CONSUMER GOODS

Sample Shipments

6. A large variety of samples was sent to the United States in March including: cigarette boxes, ash trays, jewel boxes and vases of antimony ware; plastic and tooled aluminum cigarette holders; silk and paper fans of various types; parasols of both paper and cloth for summer and beach use; crystal, glass and wood costume jewelry; carved sets of small wooden figures; carved wooden trays, boxes and bowls, shell spoons and forks; and Christmas tree ornaments.

First Shipments

7. The first shipment of toys to the United States since the war was made in March. The order included a variety of celluloid dolls, rattles, animals and fish. A first shipment of squeakers was also made to the United States to be used by American toy manufacturers.

Other Shipments

8. The porcelain ware shipped to the United States included decorated figures, bonbon dishes, flower vases and pots.

9. The shipment of earthenware consisted of salt and pepper shakers, small trays and toothpick holders decorated in typical Japanese designs.

10. Prewar Japanese stocks of socket shells for the manufacture of Christmas lights were shipped to the United States in March.

CONSUMER GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Needles, sewing	each	424	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	set	0	300
Glass tumblers	dozen	0	5,000
Pencils	gross	0	9,000
<u>Korea</u>			
Bulbs, electric light	each	0	360
Lamps, miners'	each	0	5,000
Phonograph recording discs	each	150	0
Phonograph records	each	0	7,520
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bicycles	set	2,000	0
Chinaware, ironstone	each	12,732	0
Earthenware cups, saucers and plates	set	216	0
Jars, glass	each	12,000	0
Looking glasses	each	5,880	0
Porcelain ware	each	670,449	0
Tumblers	set	678	0
	each	79,150	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bulbs, electric light, miniature	each	0	1,305,000
Earthenware	each	0	87,829
Harmonicas	each	0	48,000
Porcelain ware	each	0	112,371
	set	0	238
Slide rules	each	0	10,000
Slide-rule instruction books	each	0	7,500
Sockets for Christmas light bulbs	each	0	950,000
Squeakers for stuffed toys	each	0	129,600
Toys, celluloid	dozen	0	2,400
Tubes, confetti	dozen	0	50,000

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

11. Orders have been placed for automobile batteries, transmitter vacuum tubes, radio tubes and marine diesel engines for shipment in the near future to China, French Indo-China, Korea and the Ryukyus.



12. Communications equipment and industrial replacement parts continued to constitute the bulk of exports to Korea.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT a/

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February b/</u>	<u>March c/</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Cable, lead covered	meter	0	1,000
Subscriber-set parts	each	0	8,476
Switch-system parts	each	0	1,050
Telephone cord	each	0	7,510
Transmitter parts	each	0	200
Diesel engine parts			
Air valves	set	1	0
Nozzles	each	1	0
Pumps	each	1	0
Medical equipment			
Gauges, X-ray	set	2	0
Plates, developing	each	150	0
Screens	set	0	100
Tubes	each	125	0
X-ray therapy machine cable	meter	100	0
Railway equipment			
Boiler tubes	metric ton	142	65
Tenders, steam locomotive	set	0	5
Textile machinery parts			
Belting	yard	19,082	17,972
Bobbins, jute	each	0	8,400
Card, clothing	set	0	258
Draft aprons	square foot	13,658	13,658
Heddles	each	0	300,000
Heald, wire	piece	20,000	4,680,000
Needles, latch	gross	0	3,260
Needles, sewing machine	gross	500	0
Reeds	each	0	3,300
Roller covers	square foot	13,658	0
Shuttles	each	0	2,600
Sinkers	gross	0	1,000

a/ Listing of trucks and trailers reported as U. S. imports in Summation No. 18 have been withdrawn pending reaudit of the account. No other imports of machinery and equipment were received during this period.

b/ Revised.

c/ Preliminary.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

13. The first shipment of ilcs ilcs from the Netherlands East Indies was received in March. This product is a substitute for casein glue except in the making of plywood.

14. The first shipment of textile finishing oil, used as a softening and finishing agent in cotton fabric weaving, was received from the United States in March.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Iles Iles	metric ton	0	60
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	6,169	9,545
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	303	0
Chlorine, liquid	pound	0	93,600
Glue, casein	metric ton	261	108
Medical supplies c/	metric ton	6	2
Oil, textile finishing	pound	0	200,000
Supplies for pest control			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	5,548	86
Insecticide, powder	pound	84,423	986
Larvicide, DDT	metric ton	141	16
Other miscellaneous supplies d/	metric ton	7	6
Waterproofing liquid	pound	11,550	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Korea</u>			
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	60	0
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	0	2,050
Citric acid	metric ton	1	0
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	10	0
Toluol	kilogram	680	0
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	0	50,000
Camphor oil	pound	0	45,000
Oil, sperm head	metric ton	0	50
Wax, vegetable	pound	0	66,300

- a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ Rough estimate of miscellaneous serums, vaccines and medicines reported in miscellaneous units.  
d/ Includes dusters, sprayers, rat traps and miscellaneous other supplies for rodent control.

METALS AND MINERALS

15. The first shipment since the war of lead scrap and type metal was made to the United States in March.

16. Basorite, a partially processed borax ore, was received in March from the United States.

METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Kaolin	metric ton	1,295	757
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	0	2,135
<u>United States</u>			
Petroleum products	barrel	- g/	- g/
Phosphate rock d/	metric ton	66,515	79,087
Ascorite	metric ton	0	645
Scrap and waste			
Aluminum	metric ton	0	33
Iron	metric ton	0	48
Waste petroleum products	gallon	26,465	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Copper, electric wire rods	metric ton	200	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	99	38
Coal	metric ton	- g/	- g/
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Coal	metric ton	- g/	- g/
<u>United States</u>			
Copper cathode	metric ton	800	400
Lead scrap	metric ton	0	2,608
Zinc	metric ton	0	2,186

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

g/ Fuel oil and other petroleum products were transferred to the Japanese but accurate figures are not yet available.

d/ From Angaur and continental United States.

g/ Regular coal shipments were made to Hongkong and Korea during February and March but accurate figures are not yet available.

WOOD AND PAPER

17. Samples of jointed bamboo fishing rods were shipped to the United States during March. Previous shipments of poles have been of the one-piece type.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February b/</u>	<u>March c/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	594	0
Timber, mining	cubic foot	0	149,982

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February b/</u>	<u>March c/</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	metric ton	167	472
Dunnage lumber	piece	0	857
Firewood	metric ton	0	114
Newsprint	metric ton	45	46
Paper, bank note	ream	10,364	13,397
Paper, postage stamp	sheet	352,000	384,000
Ties, railroad	piece	23,976	61,684
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	189,150	46,069
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Paper, blueprint	pound	90	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles	each	0	5,000
Bamboo rakes	each	0	100,000

a/ There were no imports of wood or paper during this period.  
b/ Revised.  
c/ Preliminary.

MISCELLANEOUS

18. The first shipment of vegetable seeds for spring planting in Korea went forward in March.

19. The shipments of seed oysters to the United States in February and March will be used to replenish oyster beds in the State of Washington. The seeds were selected by experts from the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Film, X-ray	sheet	768	0
Scrap and waste			
Chests	each	0	64
Decks	each	0	1,688
Life floats	each	486	0
Rafts, life	each	77	0
Rubber shoe soling	pound	0	31,195
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Seeds, yew	pound	150	0
<u>China</u>			
Seeds, flax	metric ton	0	4

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Ink, printing	kilogram	1,525	0
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	0	5
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seeds, larch	pound	600	0
<u>United States</u>			
Oysters, seed	metric ton	151	2,229

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.



SECTION 10  
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food. . . . .	1
Producers' Goods. . . . .	14
Consumers' Goods. . . . .	35
Violations and Controls . . . . .	40

FOOD

Staple Foods

1. Net staple foodstuffs under government control totaled 38 days' supply on 31 March. The supply in days' ration requirements varied from 161.8 in Fukui Prefecture to -13.6 in Tokyo. Imported foodstuffs on hand 30 April were 417,000 metric tons of cereals and pulses (including 217,500 tons of rice stored as a substitute for released imported cereals) and 25,000 tons of miscellaneous canned food. See the chart on the following page.

2. Total collection of rice and rice substitutes from the 1946 harvest equaled 4,153,369 metric tons of rice equivalents on 30 April, as shown on the charts, pages 215 and 216. This was 1.3 percent short of the collection quota.

From May to October Japan must rely on 1947 summer grain crops, imported food and rice stored when imported foods were released during the winter.

3. As part of a plan to equalize local rationing deficits during the next six months, 104,465 metric tons of imported staple food were released for distribution during April.

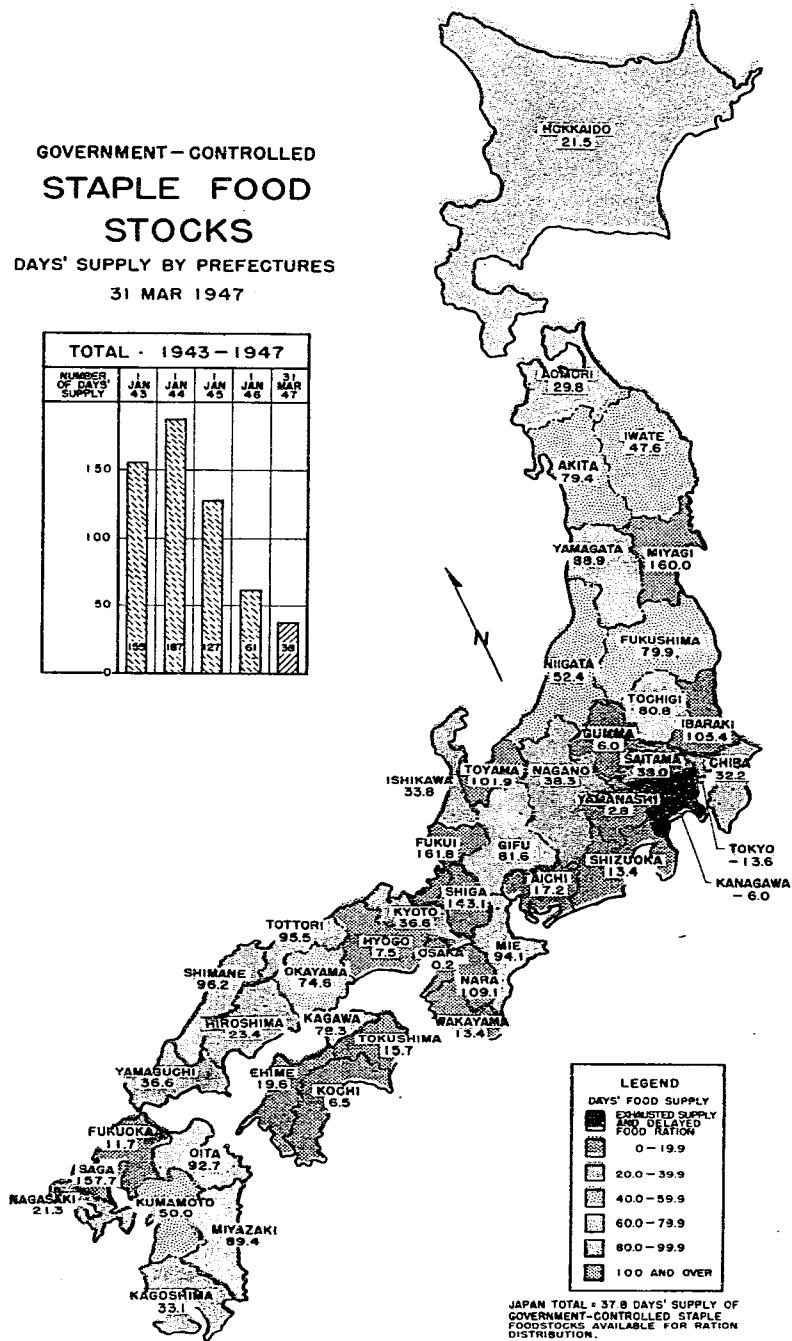
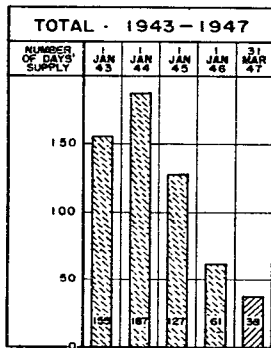
4. During January, February and March 217,500 metric tons of imported food were released for distribution under a plan which obligated the Japanese Government to store an equal quantity under the same conditions as imported food.

Releases of Imported Food

5. During April 112,026 metric tons of imported food were released to the Japanese Government for distribution through official channels. The release included 101,600 metric tons of cereals and pulses, 2,865 metric tons of canned staple foods, 3,513 metric tons of pulses for processing into miso (bean paste), 888 metric tons of sugar and 295 metric tons of miscellaneous canned goods.

The sugar will supplement domestic stocks to permit infants under one year old to receive 900 grams per month. Before this release the ration to infants was 600 grams per month.

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED  
STAPLE FOOD  
STOCKS  
DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES  
31 MAR 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

GHQ-SCAP

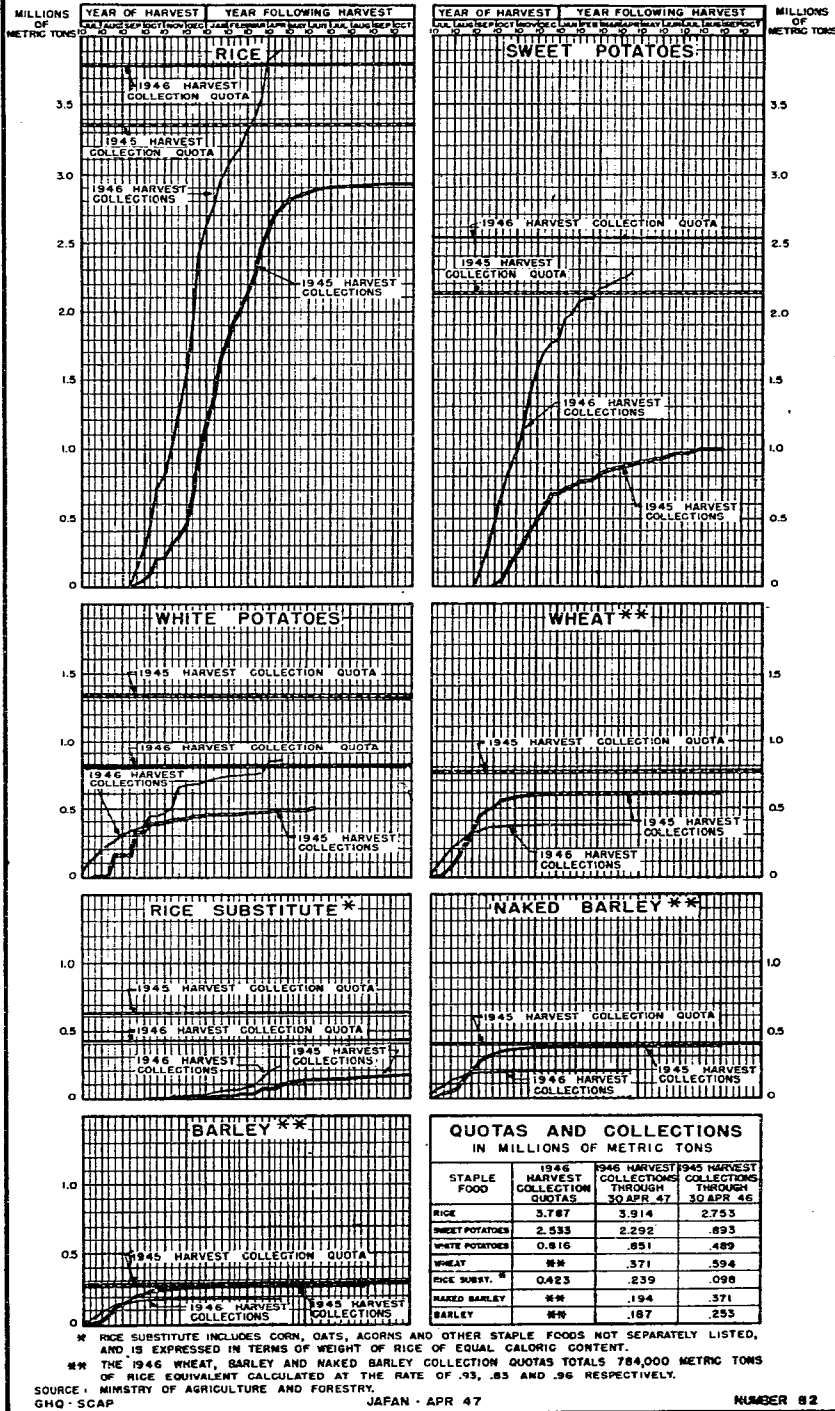
JAPAN - APR 47

NUMBER 81



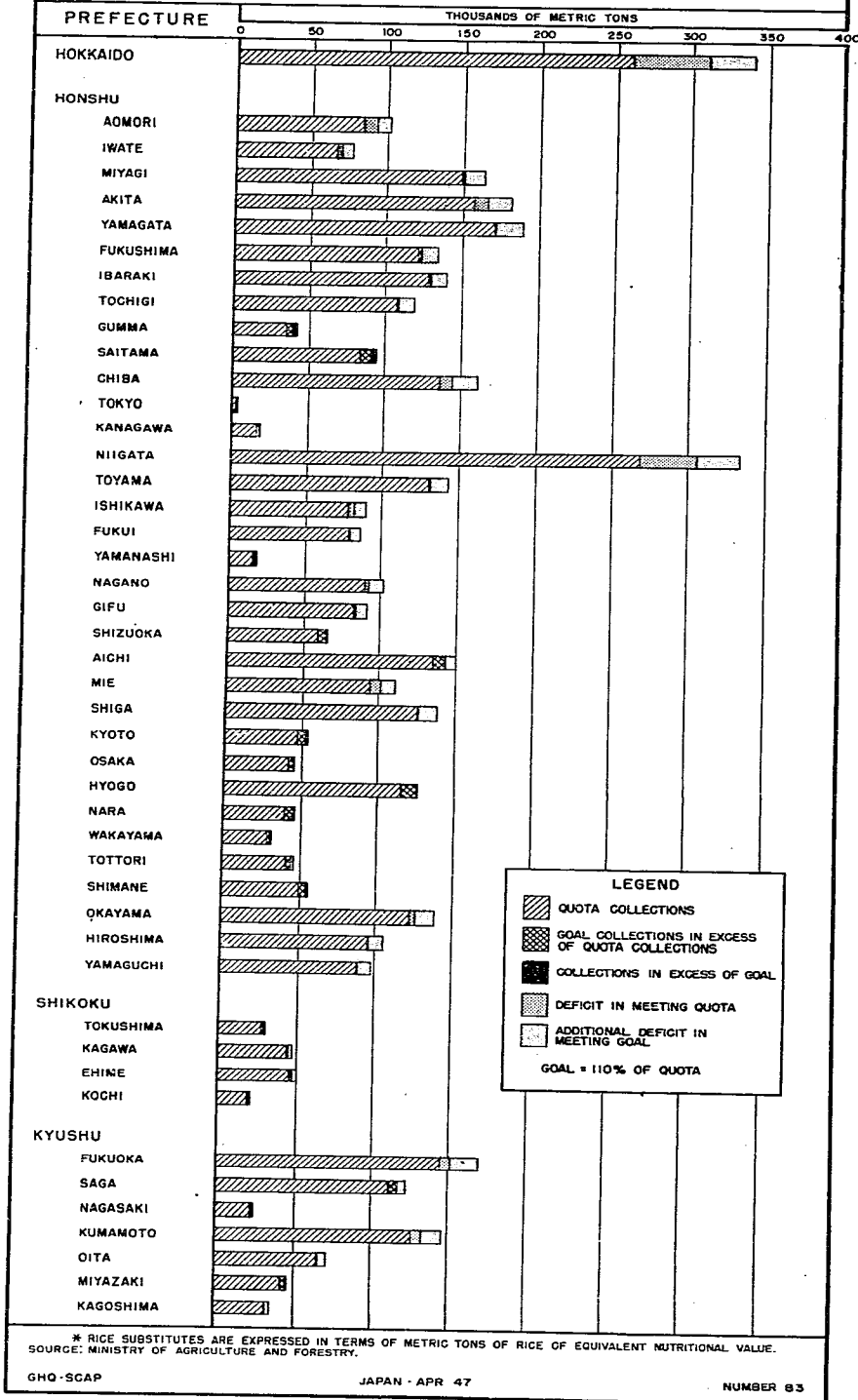
# STAPLE FOOD COLLECTIONS

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS - 1945 AND 1946 HARVESTS



# COLLECTIONS OF RICE AND RICE SUBSTITUTES\*

BY PREFECTURES AS OF 30 APRIL 1947



\* RICE SUBSTITUTES ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF METRIC TONS OF RICE OF EQUIVALENT NUTRITIONAL VALUE.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Fresh Fish

6. On 16 April the Japanese Government tightened controls on fish distribution. The national government will directly control 60 major fishing ports. Shippers at these ports will be licensed and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Smaller ports will be similarly controlled by the prefectural governments.

Effective 19 April the Price Board raised official fish prices an average of about 50 percent as a further incentive. The prices established give the largest profit for those fish which can be caught in greatest quantity rather than for those which have the best flavor. Japan is divided into four areas with different prices in each area. The highest prices, given below, are effective in inland prefectures and the six largest cities. Prices given for tuna and sea bass are effective in season and are higher during the other months.

OFFICIAL FISH PRICES  
19 April  
(yen/kan) a/

	Wholesale			Retail		
	Former	Present	Percent of Increase	Former	Present	Percent of Increase
Sea bream	50.00	65.00	30	57.00	75.00	32
Yellowtail	40.00	65.00	63	46.00	75.00	63
Turbot	40.00	55.00	38	46.00	64.00	39
Swordfish	35.00	55.00	57	41.00	64.00	56
Tuna b/	35.00	50.00	43	41.00	58.00	41
Sea bass c/	40.00	50.00	25	46.00	58.00	26
Halibut	35.00	45.00	29	41.00	53.00	29
Sole	25.00	40.00	60	30.00	47.00	57
Whale	30.00	40.00	33	40.00	47.00	18
Sea eel	30.00	40.00	33	35.00	47.00	34
Mackerel	20.00	30.00	50	24.00	36.00	50
Sardine	13.00	22.00	69	17.00	28.00	65
Cod	13.00	22.00	69	17.00	28.00	65
Herring	10.00	16.00	60	13.00	21.00	62

a/ One kan equals 8.27 pounds.

b/ June - August.

c/ October - May.

SOURCE: Price Board.

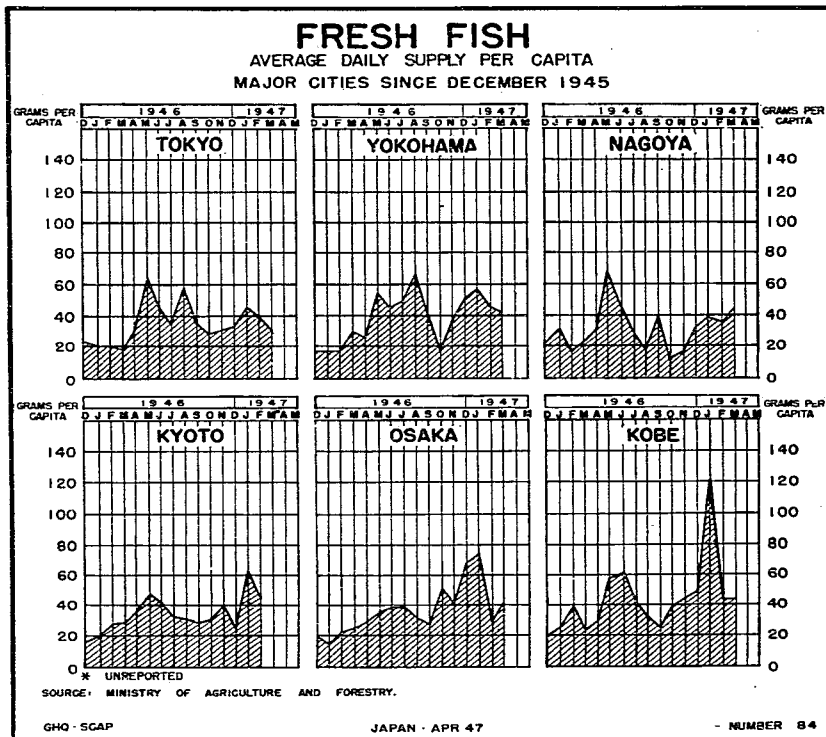
7. Fish distribution will be strictly controlled by the Government. Agents will be licensed and watched closely. The old monopoly system will not be used. Anyone may become a licensed shipper, wholesaler or retailer by showing ability to do the job.

8. Fish will be given higher rail priorities than before. These priorities will be regulated to assure each section of Japan its share of fish. Unauthorized shipments will be confiscated.

9. Families will register with a local dealer of their choice and obtain all their fish from him. There will be no unrationed sales of fish. Local governments will direct local rationing and maintain necessary records.

10. There will be greater over-all control by the police and by central government observation posts in all large ports and consuming centers. This control will be aided by more frequent and detailed reports from prefectures and licensees.

11. March shipments of fresh fish and shellfish to the six large cities through legal channels totaled 14,666 metric tons, compared with 13,343 metric tons in February. Average daily per capita consumption equaled 38.2 grams compared with 38.5 grams in February.

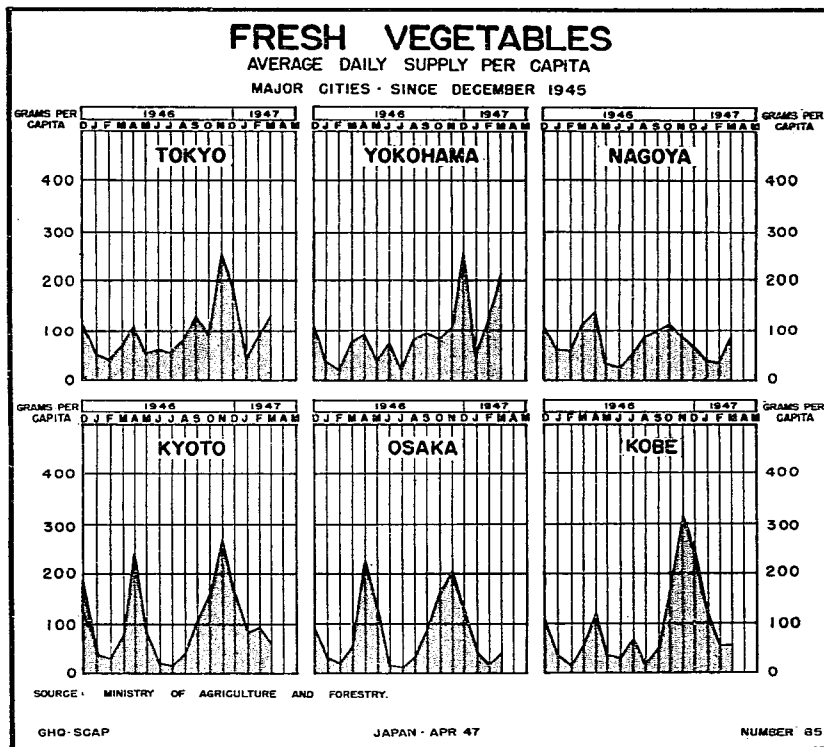


#### Fresh Vegetables

12. During March 31,265 metric tons of vegetables were shipped to the legal markets of the six major cities, a 65-percent increase over February shipments. Only Kyoto showed a decrease in per capita consumption. See the chart on opposite page.

#### Distribution Mechanism

13. With abolition of the tonari-gumi (neighborhood associations) on 1 April people collect their food rations as individuals rather than by virtue of their membership in the association. The Foodstuffs Control Corporations (Shokuryo Eidan) which distribute food for the Government are increasing their personnel and distribution points to provide better service since individual distribution is not as efficient as group distribution. Until an adequate number of distribution points are established informal pooling of ration cards will occur in most areas. Organization membership will not be compulsory in order to receive rations.



#### PRODUCERS' GOODS

##### Fertilizer

14. Deliveries of nitrogenous fertilizer increased in March although they still lag behind production. Ammonium sulfate shipments reached a post-surrender high of 57,000 metric tons while deliveries of calcium cyanamide neared 20,000 metric tons. Thirty-five percent of the January-July nitrogenous fertilizer allocation was delivered by 31 March. See the chart on the following page.

15. During March over 45,000 metric tons of superphosphate were shipped from factories. Deliveries to Hokkaido were improved so that by 31 March 15,000 metric tons had been received, 51 percent of the January-July allocation. Total deliveries to all Japan were 39 percent of the allocation.

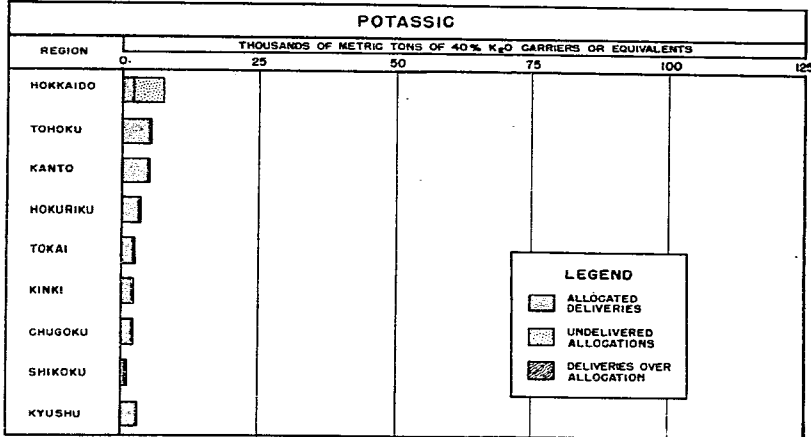
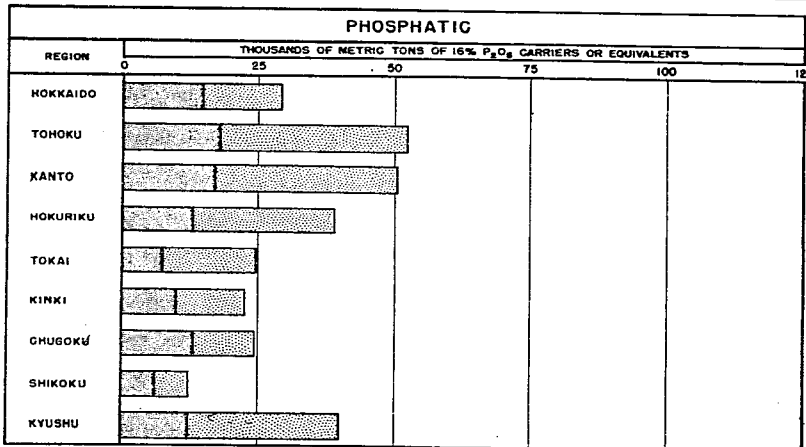
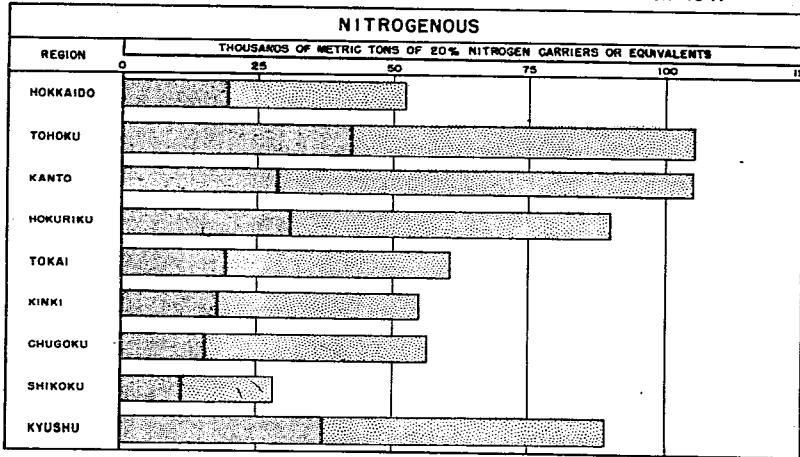
16. Shipments of potassic fertilizer, which depend mostly on imports of potassium chloride, decreased from 8,300 metric tons in February to 4,700 tons in March. Deliveries since January total about 82 percent of the January-July allocation. Additional imports are scheduled for April and May.

##### Fuel

17. The total coal allocation of 2,379,850 tons was based upon an estimated production of 2,300,000 metric tons and withdrawals from mine reserve stockpiles of the remainder. Actual production fell short of the estimate by 43,400 tons and lack of

# FERTILIZER ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES

JANUARY-JULY 1947 ALLOCATIONS; DELIVERIES AS OF 31 MARCH 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

adequate facilities prevented necessary withdrawals from stockpiles.

COAL ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION  
March  
(thousands of metric tons)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Mine use	185.0	226.7
Export	61.0	66.6
Transportation	750.8	722.2
Harbor	5.0	3.9
Electric generation	168.0	170.5
Gas and coke	132.5	124.2
Iron and steel	233.5	191.4
Metal mining and refining	35.0	24.9
Petroleum refining	0.9	1.1
Metal products	7.5	8.0
Shipbuilding and machinery	36.25	33.8
Ceramics (including cement)	99.75	116.3
Chemical fertilizer	138.75	124.3
Chemical industry	40.4	39.7
Textiles	53.5	49.9
Paper and pulp	25.0	37.1
Salt	0	3.4
Rubber processing	10.0	9.0
Foodstuff industry	37.1	35.3
Briquette	34.0	31.7
Government and public use	19.0	18.2
Heating, cooking and bathing	136.4	129.4
Allied Powers (direct use)	141.0	122.9
Other	29.5	26.9
Total	2,379.85	2,317.40

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

18. The Government on 1 April increased the average producer price of coke 67 percent, from ¥ 606.49 per metric ton to ¥ 1,016.88, and the consumer price 57 percent, from ¥ 750.52 per metric ton to ¥ 1,181.91. The increases were made necessary by a 59-percent rise in the cost of coal approved last December and a 283-percent increase in labor cost since the last coke price was set in March 1946. Actual prices to specific producers depend upon individual cost of production. The various government purchase prices are pooled and the average is the base for computation of prices to consumers. This system equalizes costs to consumers and profits to producers.

19. In addition the Government plans to pay coke producers ¥ 26,000,000 to compensate for losses involved between 1 January, when the price of coal was increased, and 1 April when the coke increase was granted.

20. The Government revised the entire petroleum price structure effective 1 April.

**AVERAGE PETROLEUM PRICES**  
(yen/kiloliter)

	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Crude petroleum, average producer price	1,105	1,551	40
Producer subsidy	<u>-684</u>	<u>0</u>	
Price to refiner	421	1,551	268
Transportation to refiner	64	78	22
Refining, average of all products	589	811	38
Distribution, refinery to retailer or bulk consumer	193	252	31
Retail margin	<u>85</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>16</u>
Average consumer price	1,352	2,791	106

SOURCE: Price Board.

21. The price of crude petroleum, last set in July 1946, was raised because of increased labor costs and the failure of the industry to achieve planned production. While the total price of crude petroleum has been raised 40 percent, during the same period the cost of the labor necessary to produce the petroleum has risen 86 percent; from ¥ 434 per kiloliter to ¥ 806. Unit costs, including the spreading of overhead, in the old price were based on an estimated annual production of 250,000 kiloliters. The new price assumes an annual production of 227,000 kiloliters.

22. The greatest part of the consumer price increase comes from the increased price of crude petroleum and the elimination of the subsidy. The Price Board, although more strict in defining allowable costs of production than in March 1946, granted increases in refining and distribution costs.

Construction Materials

23. Distribution of lumber in March reached 88 percent of the amount planned.

**ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LOGS AND LUMBER**

	March (koku) <u>a/</u>	
	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Housing (Japanese)	878,630	1,182,903
Public construction	1,433,960	1,006,593
Mine timbers and ties	859,166	1,002,902
Allied Forces	392,778	349,425
Miscellaneous	458,242	332,171
Transportation	282,679	276,757
Shipping materials	519,210	267,380
Pulp	230,810	160,238
Packing	231,894	141,118
Furniture (Japanese)	82,926	82,609
Communications	96,750	76,517
Wooden machinery and parts	101,807	60,191
Barrels	36,251	33,478
Clogs	34,838	27,706
Matches	<u>29,143</u>	<u>9,702</u>
Subtotal	5,669,084	5,009,690



	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Carried forward	5,669,084	5,009,690
Sports	11,407	2,768
Pencils	2	2,222
Joiners	2,685	1,500
Stationery goods	427	1,246
Segregation plates (kakuri-ban)	<u>675</u>	<u>651</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,684,280</b>	<b>5,018,077</b>

a/. One koku equals approximately 80 board feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

24. In addition approximately 10,162,657 square feet of veneer were distributed to Japanese consumers, exceeding the allocation by about 165,000 square feet.

25. The greatest March cement distribution went into public works and buildings and Government use.

CEMENT DISTRIBUTION  
March  
(metric tons)

Public works and buildings	22,861
Japanese Government	20,748
Food industry	12,391
Transportation	8,703
Solid fuel	5,572
Chemical manufacturing	5,475
Shipbuilding and harbors	5,475
Electricity	3,650
Textiles	2,113
Communications	1,729
Salt, table	1,537
Metal mining	1,441
Iron and steel	1,294
Forestry	864
Fertiliser	576
Household necessities	521
Liquid fuel	383
Machinery manufacturing	192
Salt, industrial	192
Silk	192
Gas	96
Gravel and sand industry	<u>96</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,101</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Cement Industrial Association.

26. On 21 April the average producer price for all types of cement was raised from ¥ 240 to ¥ 415 per metric ton. The new price was based solely on the cost of coal and labor which had increased an average of 73 percent since March 1946 when the old price was fixed. The price variation for various districts is determined by availability of coal, limestone and electric power.

PRODUCER PRICE OF CEMENT - BY DISTRICT <sup>a/</sup>  
21 April  
(yen/metric ton)

	Historical District Price Ratio	Revised Prices By District
Hokkaido	100	383
Tohoku	106	406
Kantō	112	429
Hokuriku	109	417
Tokai	112	429
Kinki, 1st district	112	429
Kinki, 2nd district	123	471
Chugoku	109	417
Kyushu	100	383
Average	109.2	418

<sup>a/</sup> Average for all types. Does not include charges for paper bags or transportation.

SOURCE: Price Board.

CEMENT PRICES - BY TYPE  
21 April  
(yen/metric ton)

	Portland Cement	Blast Furnace Cement	High Early- strength Portland Cement	Noncon- structive Cement	Plastering Cement
Producer price	415	405	475	400	395
Pooled freight charge	40	40	40	40	40
Paper bags	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>
Price ex-factory <sup>a/</sup>	487	477	547	472	467
Wholesale commission	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Wholesale price	495	485	555	480	475
Retail commission	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>
Retail price	530	520	590	515	510

<sup>a/</sup> The Price Stabilization Kodan, a government body, will handle freight pooling in the cement industry. Producers will charge a flat 40 yen per ton as transportation cost. The account will be adjusted periodically by the Kodan. This is the price paid on direct sales to consumers.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Chemicals

27. Increases in the cost of coal and labor caused the Price Board to raise the prices paid by the Government Monopoly Bureau for salt. The increases are retroactive as far back as 1 August 1946 to enable producers to pay losses sustained from selling salt through official channels. Fifty-percent rebate payment will be made in April and the remainder periodically during the coming fiscal year, linked to deliveries of full production during the current fiscal year.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE PRICES OF SALT  
(yen/metric ton of packed salt)

Prefecture	Open-pan System a/ Effective Date			Steam Utilization a/ Effective Date			Vacuum System b/ Effective Date		
	1 Aug 46	22 Oct 46	21 Dec 46	1 Aug 46	22 Oct 46	21 Dec 46	1 Aug 46	22 Oct 46	21 Dec 46
	Miyagi	1,766	1,893	1,923	-	-	-	-	-
Aichi	1,661	1,788	1,871	1,580	1,707	1,771	-	-	-
Ishikawa	1,777	1,904	1,904	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eyogo	1,257	1,384	1,471	1,199	1,326	1,383	1,703	1,184	1,223
Okayama	1,352	1,479	1,591	1,272	1,399	1,469	1,155	1,266	1,306
Hiroshima	1,352	1,479	1,591	1,183	1,315	1,395	1,060	1,171	1,211
Yamaguchi	1,400	1,527	1,605	1,255	1,382	1,438	1,080	1,291	1,323
Kagawa	1,163	1,289	1,379	1,160	1,287	1,351	1,032	1,143	1,192
Tokushima	-	-	-	1,290	1,416	1,488	1,155	1,266	1,302
Ehime	1,268	1,395	1,471	1,148	1,275	1,337	1,064	1,175	1,214
Oita	1,373	1,500	1,576	1,327	1,454	1,489	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1,503	1,630	1,687	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average c/	1,301	1,428	1,511	1,220	1,347	1,411	1,108	1,219	1,259

a/ Must exceed 50% sodium chloride.  
b/ Must exceed 90% sodium chloride.  
c/ Weighted according to regional production.

SOURCE: Price Board.

28. The selling price of white and crude salt was increased on 1 April. The price of industrial salt was unchanged to avoid the necessity of further price increases in industries using salt as a raw material.

GOVERNMENT SELLING PRICES OF SALT

1 April  
(yen/metric ton)

	Old Price	New Price	Percent Increase
White salt	970	3,650	276.3
Crude salt	750	3,350	346.7
Industrial salt	750	750	0.0

SOURCE: Price Board.

29. The estimated cost to individual consumers of this price increase will be small although the Government will gain about ¥ 78,000,000 a year.

ESTIMATED EFFECTS ON CONSUMER EXPENDITURE FOR SALT  
(yen)

	Present Retail Price	Proposed Retail Price	Increase
Basic distribution to households (white salt)			
Per 100 kilograms	143.425	411.425	268.00
Per capita per month (200 grams)	.290	.830	.54
Per household of five persons per year	17.400	49.800	32.40
In "miso" or bean paste (white salt)			
Per 37.5 kilograms	180.000	196.080	16.08
Per capita per month (642 grams)	3.240	3.530	.29
Per household of five persons per year	194.400	211.800	17.40

	<u>Present</u> <u>Retail Price</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Retail Price</u>	<u>Increase</u>
"Shoyu" or soy sauce (crude salt)			
Per 18 liters	50.000	63.000	13.00
Per capita per month (.5 liters)	1.400	1.770	.37
Per household of five persons per year	84.000	106.200	22.20

SOURCE: Price Board.

30. The prices of caustic lime and slaked lime were raised effective 1 April because of the increases in the cost of coal, limestone and labor since 22 March 1946 when the old price was established. Included in the producer prices are charges for services previously performed by the Lime Cooperative Association. The Association is now being liquidated and most of its functions will be taken over by individual producers.

PRICES OF CAUSTIC LIME AND SLAKED LIME  
1 April  
(yen/metric ton)

	<u>Caustic Lime</u> <u>(80-90% Calcium Oxide)</u>			<u>Slaked Lime</u> <u>(60-70% Calcium Oxide)</u>		
	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Percent</u>
			<u>Increase</u>			<u>Increase</u>
Producer	222.80	381.48	71.2	273.00	455.94	67.0
Wholesaler	228.80	396.08	73.1	279.00	470.54	68.6
Retailer	241.30	426.48	76.7	291.50	500.94	71.8

SOURCE: Price Board.

31. Rates for truck haulage were increased by 100 percent over March 1946 and temporary 25-percent rate increases went into effect on Government-railway-operated passenger steamship lines.

32. On 1 April electric power rates were increased 300 percent.

33. Prices of Japanese typewriters were increased 55 percent from ¥ 1,900 to ¥ 2,950 effective 1 April.

34. On 24 March the price of crude rubber was increased to ¥ 15.50 per kilogram for "standard" grade and ¥ 15.00 for "F. A. Q." (fair average quality). These are about 15 times the 1934-36 average prices. The previous official price, set in March 1945, was ¥ 2.10 per kilogram.

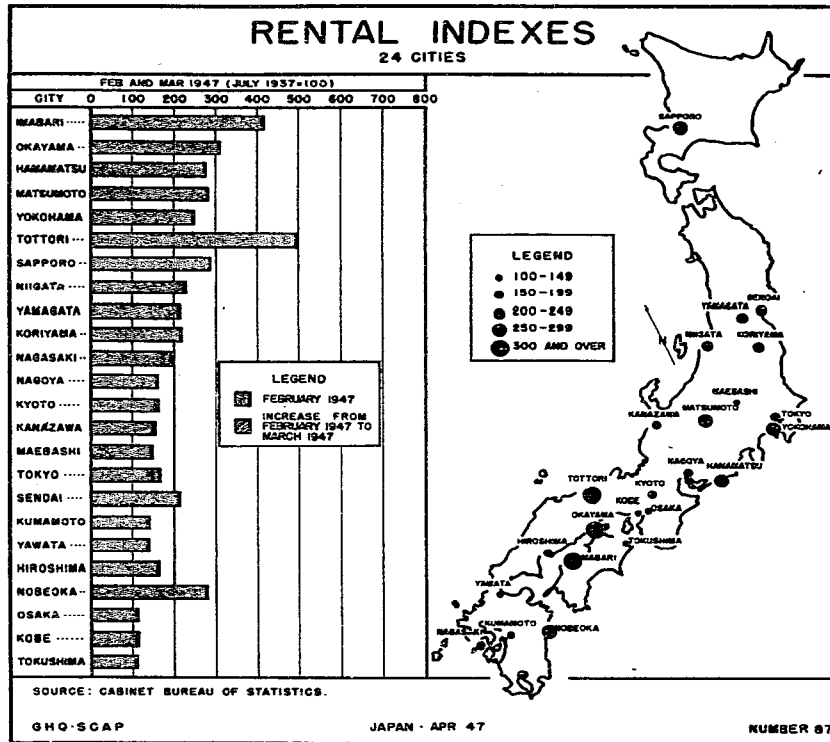
CONSUMERS' GOODS

Rents

35. Rent ceilings were raised slightly in both Kyoto and Kobe during March. See the chart on the next page.

Textiles

36. Domestic consumption of textiles for all purposes between 1 April 1946 and 31 March 1947 is estimated at 2.63 pounds



per capita compared with 1.31 pounds in 1944, 1.21 pounds in 1945 and an average yearly per capita consumption of 11.24 pounds during 1930-1934. Of the 1946 consumption of 2.63 pounds, 2.03 went for personal and .6 for industrial use.

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILES IN JAPAN  
1930-1946 <sup>a/</sup>  
(pounds/capita/year)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Cotton	6.56	7.42	5.87	7.29	8.65	7.85	6.21	8.76	5.83	3.05	2.13	2.22	3.01	1.93	0.62	0.57	1.22
Rayon	0.30	0.41	0.34	0.62	1.04	1.50	1.78	2.21	1.25	1.80	1.51	1.29	0.69	0.34	0.09	0.05	0.22
Spun rayon	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.43	0.96	3.35	1.97	1.61	0.40	0.38	0.27	0.09	0.07	0.27
Wool and worsted	1.01	1.27	1.43	1.67	1.46	1.68	1.93	1.72	1.37	1.36	0.99	1.09	0.77	0.64	0.25	0.19	0.39
Raw silk	0.43	0.30	0.22	0.36	0.34	0.23	0.38	0.40	0.32	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.68	0.18	0.07	0.09	-
Spun silk	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01 <sup>b/</sup>
Hard fiber	1.09	1.70	1.50	1.74	2.12	2.11	2.57	2.07	1.39	1.57	0.61	0.20	0.01	0.66	0.17	0.22	0.43
Total	9.50	11.23	9.50	12.20	13.74	13.53	13.36	16.22	13.66	10.48	7.65	6.18	5.86	3.46	1.31	1.21	2.63 <sup>c/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Military use 1940-1945 is not included.  
<sup>b/</sup> The figure is a combined figure of silk, spun silk and silk cell.  
<sup>c/</sup> Includes 0.09 pounds per capita of waste and miscellaneous fibers.

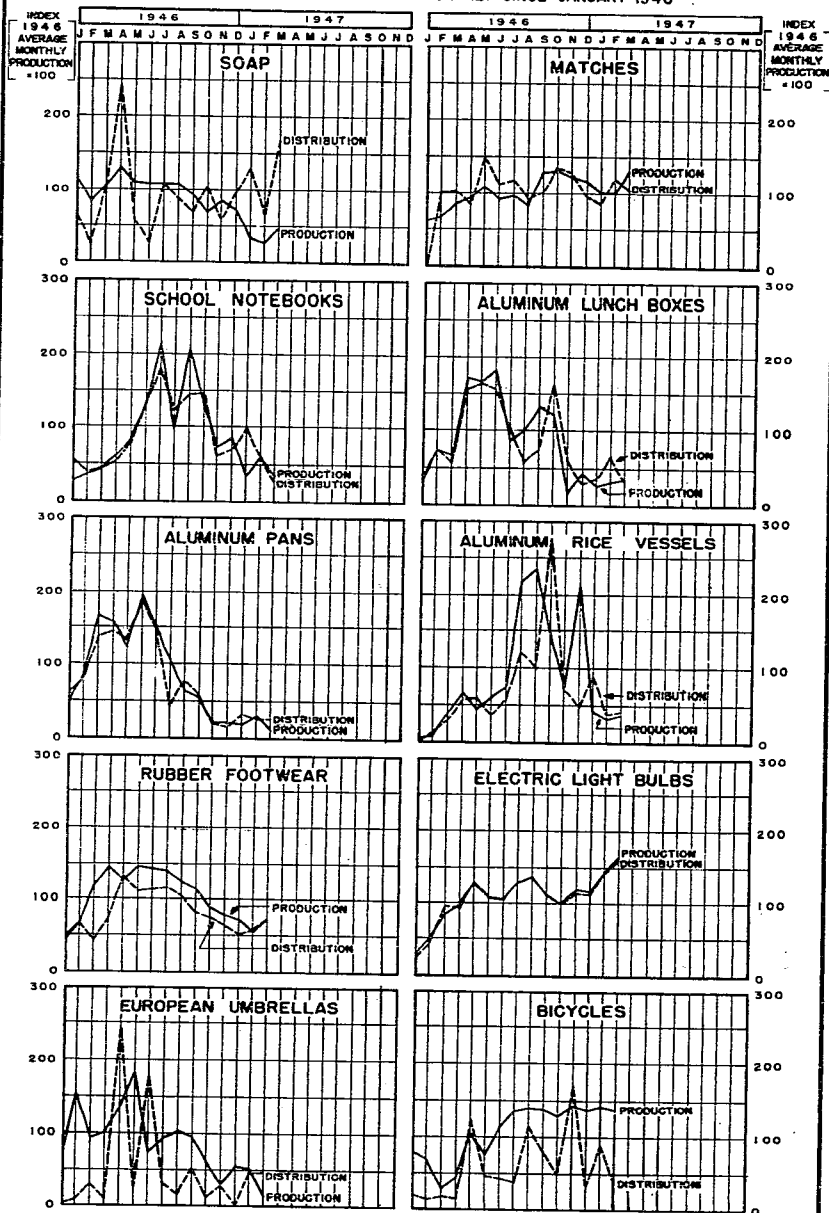
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

37. Distribution of 10 rationed commodities in March fluctuated greatly. See the chart on the following page.

38. The quarterly soap ration of 45 grams per person was maintained by using sardine oil in the manufacture of soap. The next quarter's supply will be one half as great since stockpiles have declined from over 5,000,000 kilograms on 1 January to less than 2,000,000 kilograms on 1 April.

# TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



MARCH PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION	COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION
SOAP	KILOGRAM	800,000	2,185,085	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	EACH	9,422	9,291
MATCHES	MATCH TON	16,888	13,332	RUBBER FOOTWEAR	PAIR	1,545,245	1,578,731
SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	EACH	1,489,951	1,082,455	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EACH	4,726,299	4,561,929
ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	EACH	37,787	32,374	EUROPEAN UMBRELLAS	EACH	5,364	18,584
ALUMINUM PANS	EACH	49,369	112,368	BICYCLES	EACH	10,958	2,846

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

39. Fourteen thousand match tons are required to meet each month's ration of four matches per person daily which was almost reached in March. The 1946 average monthly consumption was 13,000 match tons.

VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

40. The police announced 4,331 cases of violations in meeting assigned rice quotas which were prosecuted between 11 March and 15 April. Aomori had 1,017 cases with 481 farmers indicted; Hokkaido, 941 offenses with 235 farmers prosecuted; Kyoto and Wakayama Prefectures had the fewest indictments and Yamagata and Tokushima Prefectures none.

41. There were 126,087 violations of price and rationing regulations during March. This is an increase over February's 111,478 and January's revised total of 78,298.

42. The examination of all warehouses in the Tokyo area which began 18 March is continuing. Inventories are being checked, records audited, illegally held materials seized and the holders prosecuted.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED FROM TOKYO WAREHOUSES  
18 March - 15 April

Textiles	43,593 yards
Clothing	1,977 pieces
Wire rope	225 tons
Nails	232 barrels
Metals	218,200 kilograms
Chemicals	20,172 kilograms
Benzine	11,780 liters
Paper	1,270 rolls
Leather and rubber shoes	826 pairs

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

43. During March 38,585 kilograms of staple foods being transported illegally were confiscated at rail freight stations and rail division check-points.

44. During March 357 cases of pilferage and checking errors accounted for the loss of 24.5 metric tons of government-controlled indigenous staple food.

45. The police continued their drive against illegally hoarded goods throughout Japan. Over 100 metric tons of grains were recovered.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED BY POLICE a/  
March

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Foodstuffs</u>		
Rice	kilogram	92,781
Wheat	kilogram	8,328
Cereals	kilogram	858
Potatoes	kilogram	2,613
Canned goods	pound	144
Cooking oil	liter	1,941
Shoyu	liter	40

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Fuels</u>		
Benzine	liter	23,506
Lamp oil	liter	18
Heavy oil	liter	2,160
Light oil	liter	1,834
Machine oil	liter	1,000
Industrial alcohol	liter	99
Charcoal	kilogram	6,153
<u>Textile Goods</u>		
Cloth	yard	232,867
Raw yarn	kilogram	5,949
Thread	kilogram	1,677
Work clothes	each	44
Shirts and drawers	set	1,007
Bedding	piece	25
Gloves	pair	30
Socks	pair	440
Other clothes	each	222
Other cotton cloth goods	piece	3,100
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Steel	ton	473
Lead	ton	33
Tin	kilogram	113
Nails	kilogram	2,915
Wire	kilogram	754
Raw rubber	kilogram	3,226
Jikatabi (rubber-soled socks)	pair	2
Tires	each	858
Tubes	each	82
Motors	each	6
Leather	kilogram	694
Leather goods	piece	8
Leather shoes	pair	2,090

a/ This does not include 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 . . . . .	11
Public Finance . . . . .	14

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. All closed institutions were directed to surrender their foreign exchange assets to the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions. All other foreign exchange assets must be surrendered to the Bank of Japan.

Business Licenses

2. A license to engage in business in Japan was issued to the Times Publishing Company, Ltd., London, England. Authority was granted by the license to establish a cable service of news and feature material, to contract with respect to the receipt and dissemination of such information and to conduct all business necessary and incidental thereto within stated limitations.

Licenses to engage in business were also issued to Northwest Airlines, Inc., and to Pan American Airways, Inc. These companies were authorized to establish, maintain and use airline facilities for the transpacific transport of mail, freight and passengers and to conduct all business necessary thereto subject to certain limitations.

Currency Circulation

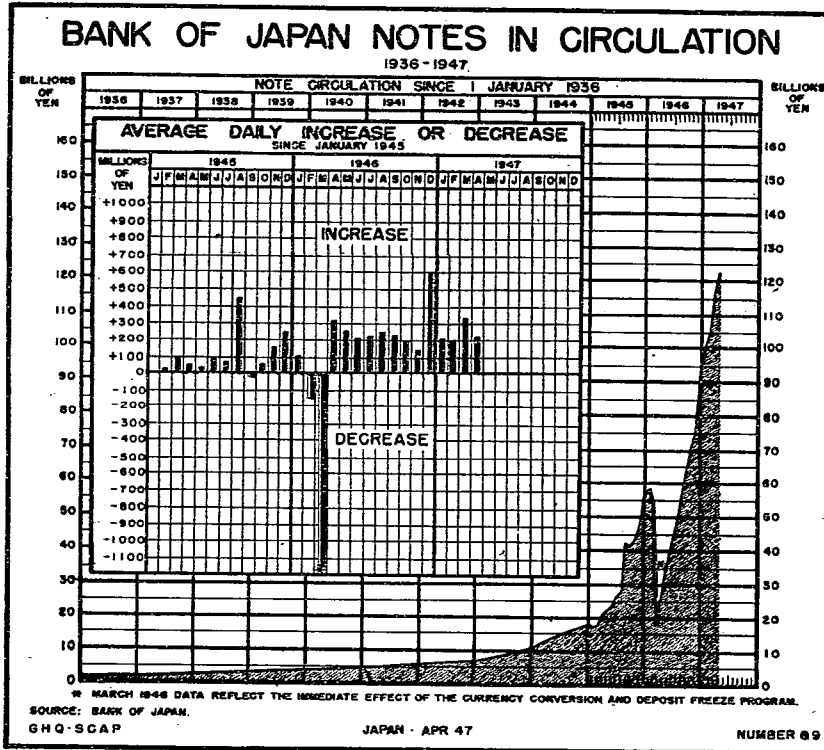
3. Circulation of Bank of Japan notes on 30 April, depicted in the chart on next page, continued the upward trend and reached ¥ 122,400,000,000.

Bank of Japan

4. The condensed statement of the Bank of Japan reflects the continued up-trend in loans and also in the list of liabilities, a still further increase in notes issued.

BANK OF JAPAN  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Securities	67,686	62,812
Loans	51,911	55,975
Advances to government	16,774	17,102
Agency accounts	1,444	1,345
Cash and bullion	1,444	1,455
Other assets	<u>2,960</u>	<u>3,109</u>
Total	142,219	141,798



<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Note issue	115,726	122,400
Government deposits	10,251	4,397
Other deposits	11,260	11,121
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	248	650
Other liabilities	<u>4,734</u>	<u>3,230</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,219</b>	<b>141,798</b>

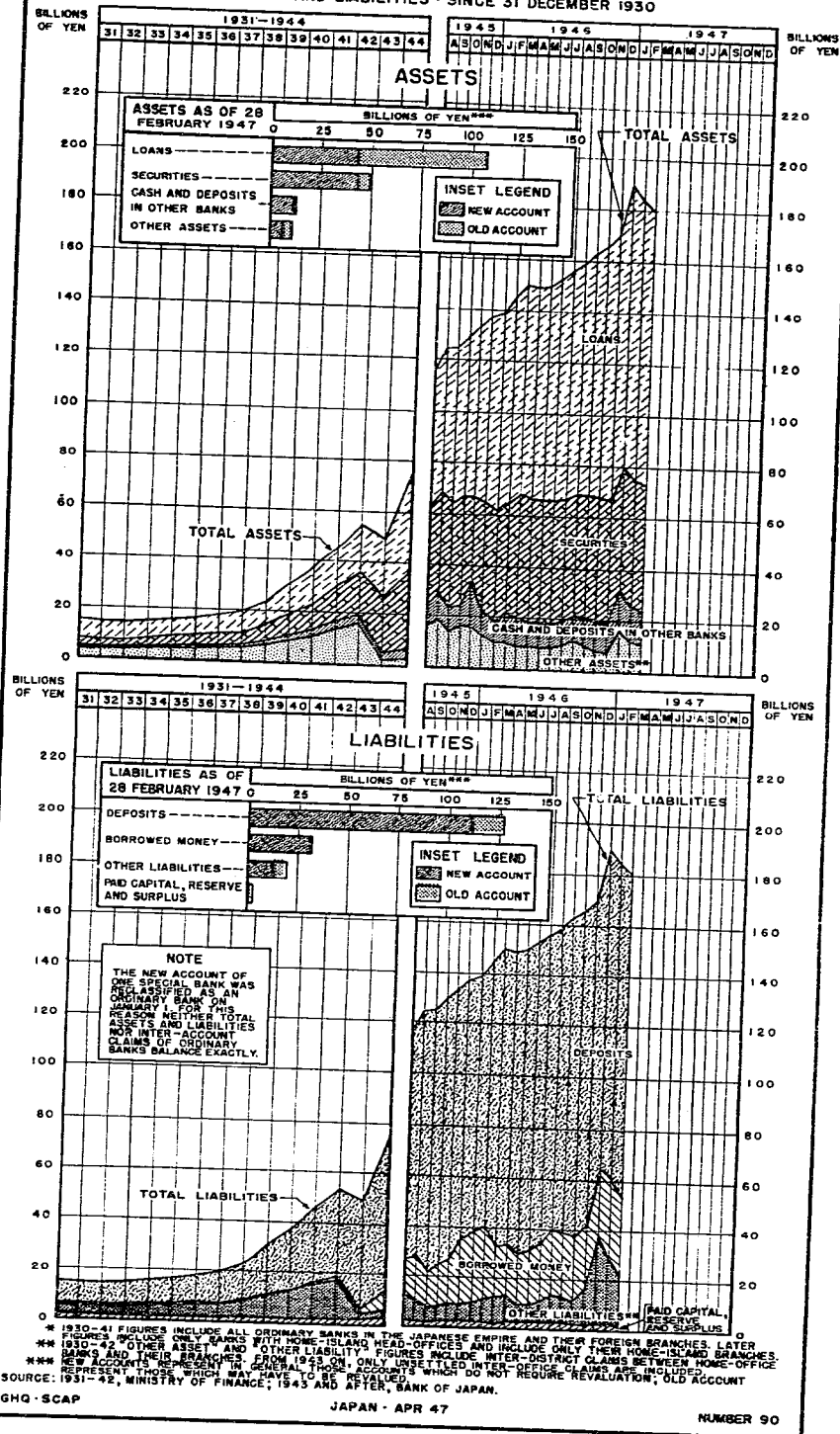
SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

5. Charted on following pages are various asset accounts and the various liability accounts of the ordinary and savings banks. The most notable trend is the gradual decline since December in loans of ordinary banks.

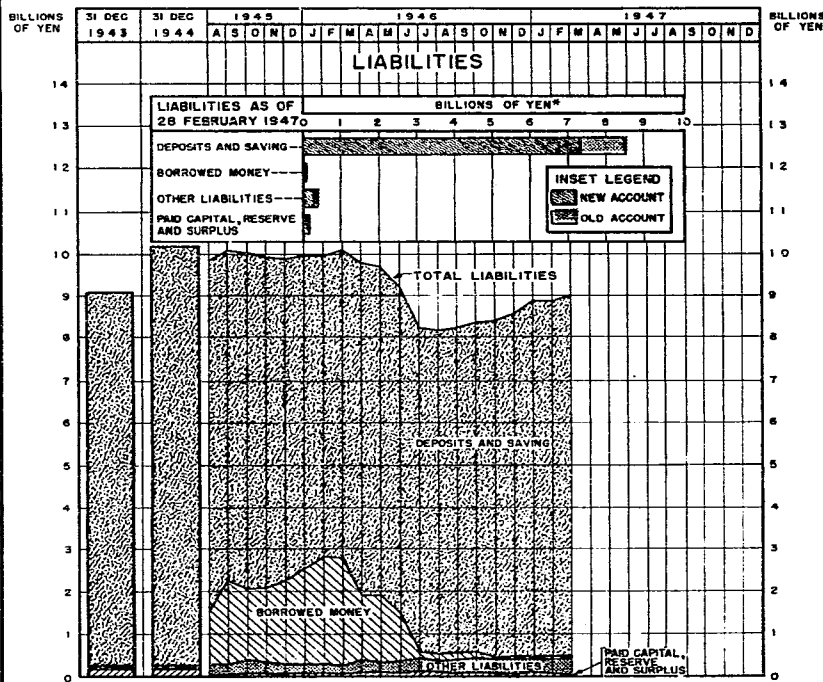
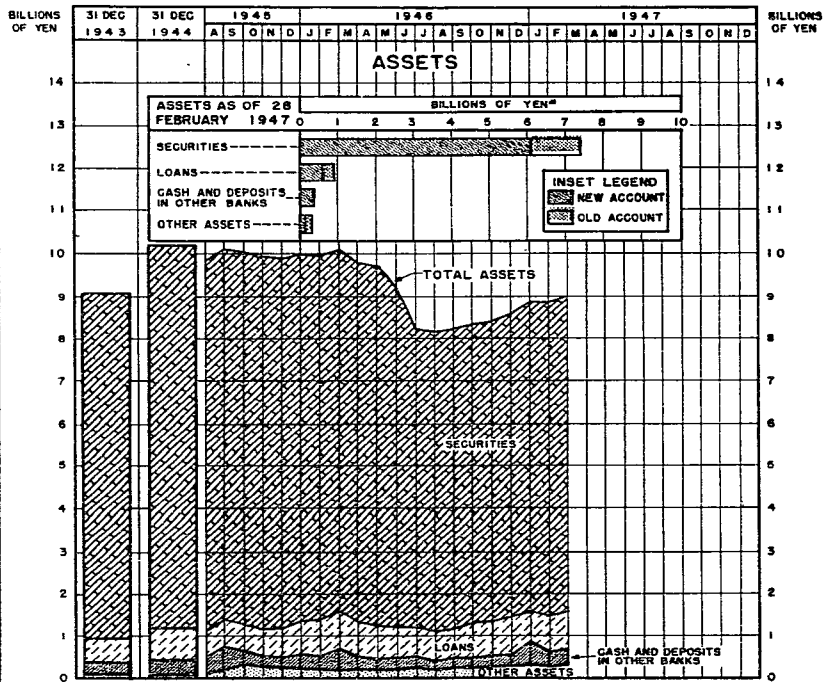
# ORDINARY BANKS\*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



# SAVINGS BANKS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES · SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1943



\* NEW ACCOUNTS REPRESENT IN GENERAL THOSE ACCOUNTS WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE REVALUATION; OLD ACCOUNTS REPRESENT THOSE WHICH MAY HAVE TO BE REVALUED.

SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.

GHQ · SCAP

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ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS  
28 February  
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary Banks		
Deposits	111,218	15,708
Loans	43,356	63,049
Securities	43,857	5,297
Borrowings	31,580	22
Special banks		
Deposits	30,306	3,233
Loans	22,786	22,461
Securities	15,862	3,538
Borrowings	11,101	1,201
Savings banks		
Deposits	7,305	1,173
Loans	613	304
Securities	6,110	1,270
Borrowings	70	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

6. Little change was reflected in the operations of the Deposits Funds Management Bureau during March.

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU  
(millions of yen)

	<u>28 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Postal savings deposits	47,681	45,860
Securities of National Government	45,700	44,828
Loans to National Government	2,763	2,381
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	4,648	4,845
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,261	4,254
Securities of and loans to special companies	3,175	3,051

7. The trends in assets and liabilities of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau and Bank of Japan are shown in charts, pages 236 and 237. A slacking off in postal savings deposits is reflected in the liabilities of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau.

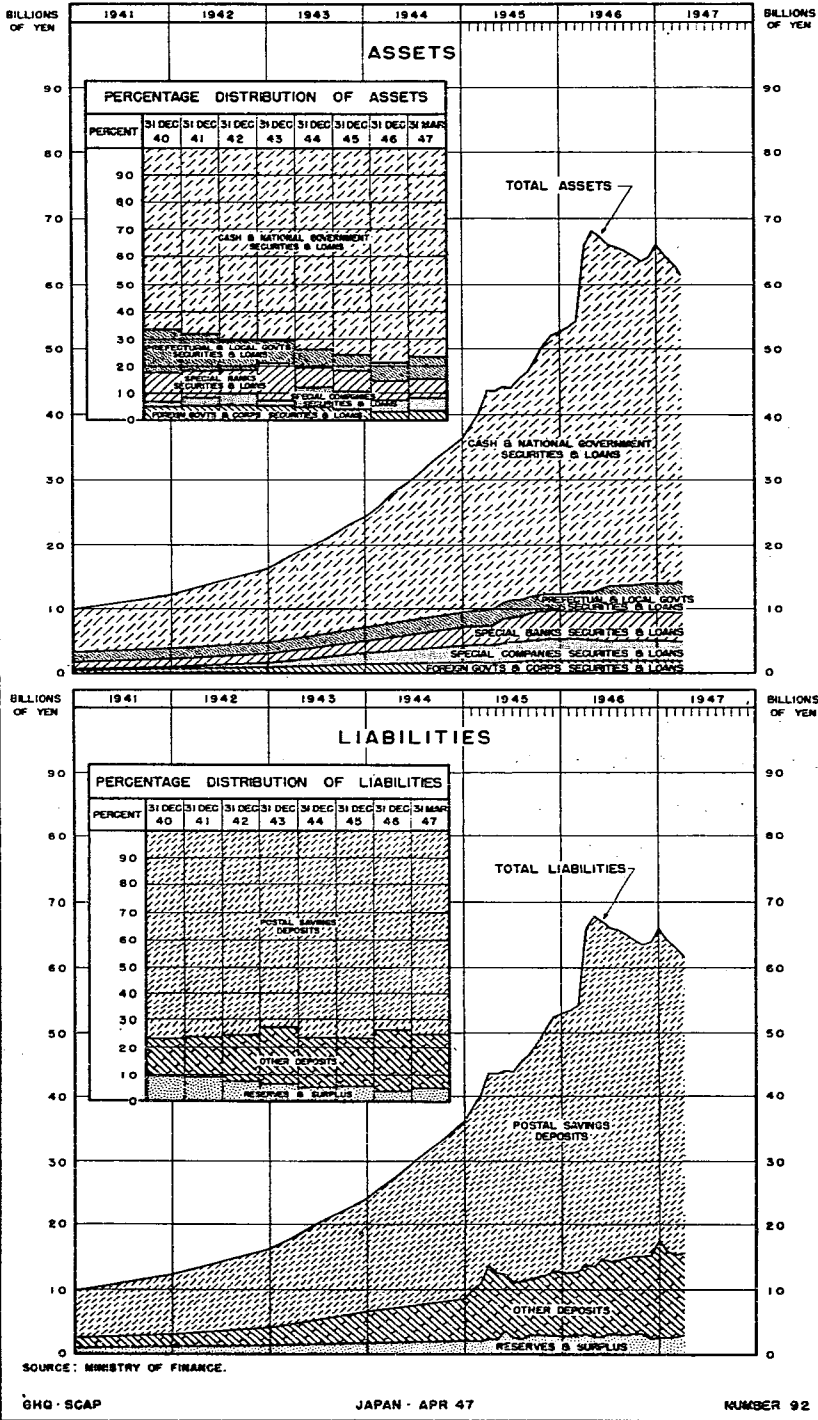
Insurance

8. New underwriting rules for life insurance companies designed to reduce operating losses were instituted by the Japanese Government. All newly issued policies will be for a minimum of ¥ 10,000. Sixty-three percent of new policies in force are in amounts of ¥ 2,000 or less and will gradually be increased to ¥ 5,000.

9. Final plans of the Japanese Government for allocation of ¥ 21,000,000,000 indemnities to Central Life Insurance Corporation, Central Non-life Insurance Corporation and non-life companies for losses incurred from the hazards of war were approved. Those

# DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1940

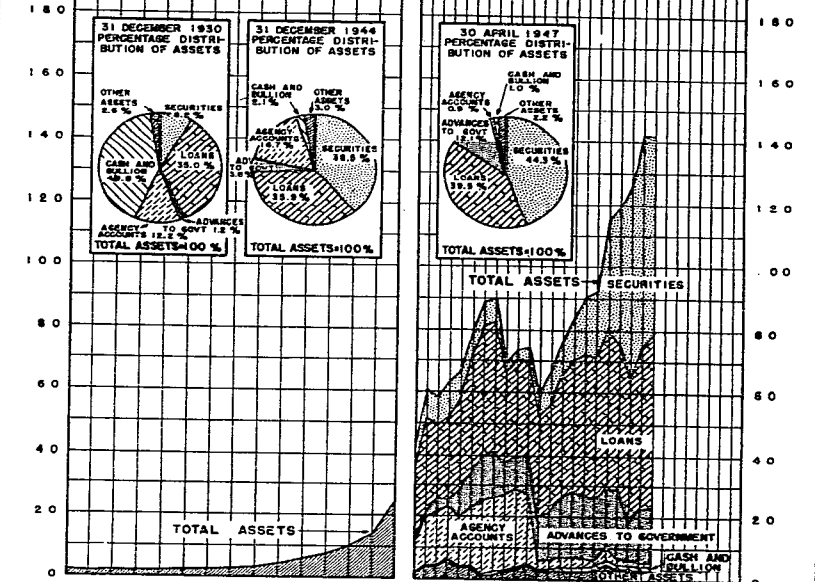


# BANK OF JAPAN

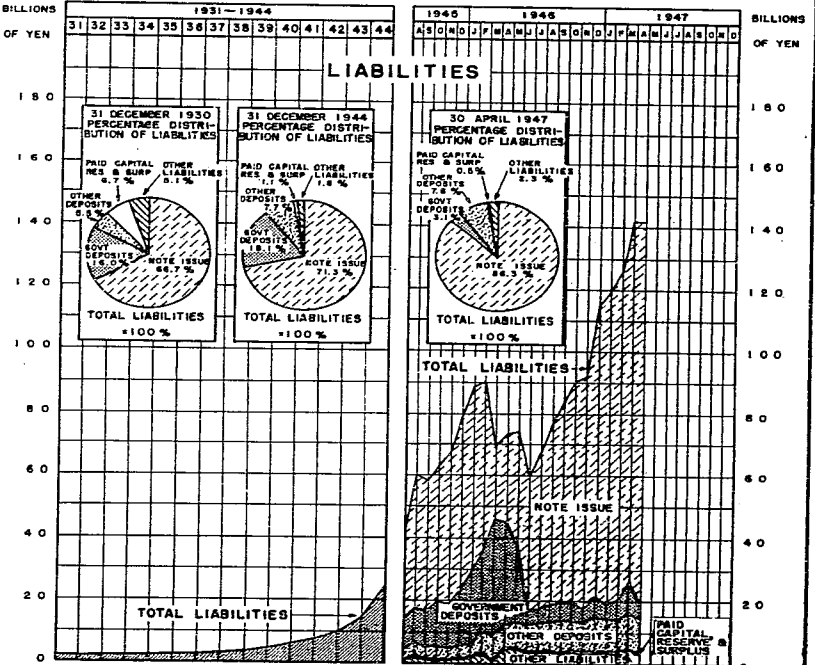
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930

1931-1944													1945												1946												1947																								
1931-1944													1945												1946												1947																								
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

## ASSETS



## LIABILITIES



NOTES: ON 30 JUNE 1946 A SUM USED IN OVERSEAS WARTIME FINANCE WAS REMOVED FROM DEBITS (AGENCY ACCOUNTS) AND LIABILITIES (GOVT DEPOSITS). NOTE ISSUE DATA REFLECT THE EMERGENCY TEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 3 MARCH 1946. RESULTING OUTSTANDING OLD TEN NOTES WERE INVALIDATED ON 1 APRIL 1946 AND TRANSFERRED TO OTHER LIABILITIES, SUBJECT TO SOMA-FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS. SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.

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losses indemnified by the Government will be settled by a grant of national bonds which the insurance companies will immediately pay to financial institutions to take up loans advanced against the losses.

10. The functions of the Postal Savings System and the Post Office Life and Annuity System were separated into two distinct bureaus. This restores the operation of the two systems to a pre-war status.

#### LIQUIDATION

11. Statement of affairs and analyses of the condition of the Fukushima Mining Company (Fukushima Kogyo K. K.) and the Dental Supplies Control Corporation (Shikayohin Tosei K. K.) were received from the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions. Gisei-kai was closed during March.

12. Proceeds of liquidation acquired by the sale of assets, repayment of loans, etc., as of 28 February totaled ¥ 2,276,016,000 compared with the revised January figure of ¥ 2,240,834,000. The cumulative costs of liquidation through February were ¥ 20,562,000.

13. Closed institutions not included in the above proceeds of liquidation are:

Dental Supplies Control Corporation (Shikayohin Tosei K. K.)  
East Asia Shipping Company (Toa Kaiun K. K.)  
Gisei-kai  
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 Motor Car Manufacturing Company (Manshu Jidosha Seizo K. K.)  
Nantaku Enterprises Company (Nantaku Kogyo K. K.)  
National Reconstruction Bank (Kokumin Kosei Kinko)  
North China Electric Co., Ltd. (Kohoku Dengyo K. K.)  
The Trading Corporation (Koeki Eidan)

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

##### Taxation

14. The revised personal income tax, transformed to a pay-as-you-go and self-assessment basis and effective 1 April, is expected to produce ¥ 41,300,000,000.

15. Unexpectedly large income tax collectable in April has raised the original yield estimate of ¥ 4,500,000,000 to ¥ 16,000,000,000. The Increased Income Tax Law, passed by the Diet in December 1946 as a forerunner to the pay-as-you-go income tax, is imposed on the excess of 1946 incomes over respective 1945 levels.



National Budget

16. Borrowings and bond issues totaled ¥ 12,910,624,720 during April of which ¥ 7,502,624,720 was new indebtedness and ¥ 5,408,000,000 was for refunding previous debt.

**BORROWINGS AND REFUNDING**

April  
(yen)

Borrowings to finance the remainder of the 1946-47 fiscal year expenditures	
Imperial Railway Special Account	3,151,972,000
Communications Enterprises	1,628,835,000
Agricultural Reinsurance	17,000,000
Foreign Trade Special Account	<u>18,817,720</u>
Total	4,816,624,720
Temporary borrowings to finance cash deficits arising in the 1947-48 fiscal year	
State Forestry Enterprise	76,000,000
Imperial Railway Special Account	2,000,000,000
Alcohol Monopoly Special Account	210,000,000
Firewood and Charcoal Special Account	<u>400,000,000</u>
Total	2,686,000,000
Bond issues refunding previous loan to special accounts for war expenses	<u>5,408,000,000</u>
Grand total	12,910,624,720

17. The Japanese Government was also granted permission to reimburse private banks ¥ 14,600,000 for actual interest payments made on blocked accounts between 21 January and 20 May 1946.

National Debt

18. The national debt at the end of March was higher as additional government bonds were issued during the month.

**NATIONAL DEBT**  
31 March  
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	172,250
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	61,776
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Overdraft of Bank of Japan	5,300
Advances on account of costs of termination of war <sup>a/</sup>	499
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	5,346
Other loans	6,797
Rice bills and food certificates	6,440
Treasury bills	<u>24,500</u>
Total	265,852

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

National bonds amounting to ¥ 5,263,000,000 were issued and ¥ 28,000,000 in bonds were redeemed during March.

19. As a step toward greater local autonomy the Japanese Government reported that approximately 36,000 local government civil-service officials now on the national payroll will be transferred to local payrolls and in the future be paid from local funds. Such change is in agreement with decentralization made possible under the provisions of the new Constitution.

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control . . . . .	1
Antitrust and Cartels . . . . .	18

PROPERTY CONTROL

United Nations Property

1. Tabulation of 486 individual reports on property of Allied nationals other than American, British and Dutch was completed by 25 April.

UNITED NATIONS PROPERTY a/  
25 April  
(yen)

Cash on hand	1,872,174.00
Cash in bank	4,697,540.32
Securities	2,543,344.15
Land	1,402,931.81
Buildings	2,644,558.85
Movable assets, unclassified	2,167,795.02
Personal assets	2,507,900.00
Unidentified assets	<u>1,155,683.88</u>
Gross assets	18,991,927.92
Liabilities	<u>148,957.69</u>
Net assets	18,842,970.23

a/ Excluding American, British and Dutch.

2. The status of American property confiscated by the Japanese at the beginning of the war is disclosed by the following analysis of property reports.

AMERICAN PROPERTY  
25 April  
(yen)

	Custody Value a/	Property Sold		Property Retained b/
		Custody Value	Selling Price	
Land	14,992,905.89	8,696,152.02	9,531,399.16	6,505,194.85
Buildings	14,192,466.94	8,570,744.95	4,963,020.29	4,706,840.80
Movables	10,330,906.45	10,061,169.08	9,940,649.09	2,668,653.31
Securities c/	98,138,970.92	82,223,407.28	118,079,464.27	15,662,958.35
Other assets	13,522,286.54	0	0	9,442,395.03
Cash balance	44,109,897.04	0	0	181,994,965.32
Total gross assets	195,267,433.78 d/	109,551,473.33	142,514,532.81	220,981,007.66 d/

- a/ Values assigned by Japanese custodians at time of acquisition.  
b/ Still being administered by Japanese custodians under SCAP direction.  
c/ An additional group of securities acquired and still retained was valued at \$ 5,000.  
d/ Excluding Japanese bank accounts not reported by the Japanese Government or Japanese custodians totaling approximately ¥ 50,000,000.

CASH BALANCE AT BEGINNING AND END OF CUSTODY  
(yen)

Cash balance beginning of custody	44,109,897.04
Proceeds from property sales	142,514,532.81
Income (rents, etc.)	<u>22,086,404.02</u>
Total	208,710,833.87
Expenses (administration, taxes)	<u>-11,891,744.34</u>
	196,819,089.53
Reduction of liabilities	<u>-14,824,124.21</u>
Cash balance end of custody	181,994,965.32

3. An analysis of Dutch properties confiscated by the Japanese at the beginning of the war was completed.

DUTCH PROPERTY  
25 April  
(yen)

	Custody Value a/	Property Sold		Property Retained b/
		Custody Value	Selling Price	
Land	188,611.13	74,461.13	84,125.82	133,300.00
Buildings	191,729.00	102,879.00	125,625.00	88,850.00
Movables	3,643,008.86	2,875,730.30	2,891,517.24	794,523.82
Securities	2,510,395.50	2,149,795.00	2,170,731.91	362,165.50
Other assets	5,905,230.99	0	0	4,697,364.60
Cash balance	1,713,938.79	0	0	4,913,005.80
Total gross assets	14,152,914.27 c/	5,202,865.43	5,271,999.97	10,989,209.72 c/

- a/ Values assigned by Japanese custodians at time of acquisition.  
b/ Still being administered by Japanese custodians under SCAP direction.  
c/ Excluding Japanese bank accounts not reported by the Japanese Government or Japanese custodians totaling approximately ¥ 50,000,000.

CASH BALANCE AT BEGINNING AND END OF CUSTODY  
(yen)

Cash balance beginning of custody	1,713,938.79
Proceeds from property sales	5,271,999.97
Later income	<u>1,795,660.26</u>
Total	8,781,599.02
Expenses paid	<u>-746,629.42</u>
	8,034,969.60
Reduction of liabilities	<u>-3,121,963.80</u>
Cash balance end of custody	4,913,005.80

Looted Property

4. Looted property declared and evaluated through 25 April had custodial responsibility as follows:

STATUS OF LOOTED PROPERTY  
25 April  
(yen) a/

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	1,629,629.99
Immovable, not warehoused	4,528,177.00
Allied government custody	
Official use	613,700.00
Returned to rightful owner	
Japanese nationals b/	<u>11,800.00</u>
Total	6,783,306.00

a/ Valuations were based on exchange values as of 6 December 1941 in yen worth \$ .2343 and include only the items on which yen valuations have been placed.

b/ Received into custody and upon determination of status returned to Japanese owners.

5. Status of looted ships is shown by listings according to ownership and tonnage when known. In some cases where the ships are in custody but their status is not a matter of record they are listed under "Status Unknown."

STATUS OF LOOTED SHIPS  
25 April

On Which Tonnage Is Given	Sunk		Being Repaired		Status Unknown	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
China	19	43,262	3	3,494	1	3,111
Denmark	2	6,804	0	0	0	0
England	20	60,227	6	10,261	8	15,472
Finland	0	0	0	0	1	2,768
France	12	88,374	0	0	0	0
French Indo-China	<u>1</u>	<u>2,251</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	54	200,918	9	13,755	10	21,351

On Which Tonnage Is Given	Sunk		Being Repaired		Status Unknown	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Carried forward	54	200,918	9	13,755	10	21,351
Germany	10	66,958	0	0	3	10,888
Greece	3	12,141	0	0	0	0
Italy	9	31,711	0	0	1	18,765
Korea	0	0	0	0	19	1,339
Netherlands	20	63,945	1	2,561	15	36,456
Norway	5	9,157	0	0	4	5,706
Panama	1	1,543	1	516	2	5,785
Portugal	1	3,826	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	2	7,623
United States	8	23,232	2	4,764	5	11,354
Unknown	3	14,025	0	0	2	7,612
Total	114	427,456	13	21,596	63	126,879

On Which Tonnage  
Is Not Given

China	10	0	5
England	2	2	2
France	0	0	1
Panama	1	0	0
Unknown	1	0	55
Total	14	2	63

6. One Chinese ship of 4,774 tons was restored and one of 2,999 tons erroneously reported looted. One looted ship of 1,972 tons, nationality unknown, is out of the custody of SCAP.

Arrested Persons

7. Based on 907 reports the value of property of persons arrested as war criminals was ¥ 81,859,232 on 25 April.

Firms in Liquidation

8. Included in release from stocks valued at over ¥ 1,000,000,000 of Koeki Eidan, purchasing agent of the Japanese Army, were:

RELEASES FROM KOEKI EIDAN STOCKS  
April

Bicycles		9,122
For use of Japanese Government	8,720	
For export	402	
Cotton fabric (linear yards)		991,466
For manufacture of export goods		
Iron hoops (cases) <u>a/</u>		11,820
Jute (cases) <u>a/</u>		4,440
Rivets (cases) <u>a/</u>		14,808
Tires, ricksha		
For domestic consumption		3,057

a/ For packing textile goods for export.

Patents and Copyrights

9. Royalties paid by Japanese firms for the use of patents and copyrights were especially heavy for copyrights other than American, British or German. The "Other Copyrights" account increased from ¥ 78,000 last month to more than ¥ 200,000 on 25 April.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS  
(yen)

American Patent Accounts

Deposits credited 26 December 1946	3,492,823.23
Patent Office (to be transferred to Bank of Japan)	<u>34,506.64</u>
On deposit 25 April	3,527,329.87

American Copyright Accounts

On deposit 25 April	176,800.72
---------------------	------------

British Patent Accounts

Deposits credited 26 December 1946	1,452,910.70
Patent Office (to be transferred to Bank of Japan)	<u>2,591.74</u>
On deposit 25 April	1,455,502.44

British Copyright Accounts

Deposits credited 26 December 1946	71,096.73 a/
Later deposits	27,245.00
Deposits as special property, Administration Account, Bank of Japan	<u>58,292.19</u>
On deposit 25 April	156,633.92

German Patents and Copyrights

On deposit Teikoku Bank	168,661.79
Deposits in April, SCAP Custody Account	<u>95,034.45</u>
On deposit 25 April	263,696.24

Other Copyrights

Previous deposits, Deposit Bureau	78,149.06
April deposits, Deposit Bureau	<u>122,436.22</u>
Total 25 April	200,585.28

a/ Revised.

Dissolved Organizations

10. Various buildings and other properties held in SCAP custody as blocked and impounded property of dissolved organizations have been licensed for use by Japanese individuals and government instrumentalities.

11. Reports on six ultranationalistic organizations were processed between 26 March and 25 April. Only Nippon Kaiun Hokoku Kai had substantial assets on hand at the time of dissolution as compared with disbursements and expenses prior to dissolution.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS  
25 April  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>				<u>Expenses Immediately Prior to Dissolution</u>
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Nogyo Hokoku Kai	83	23	0	106	18,043
Dai Nippon Seishonen Dan	423	193	11	627	2,687
Kikaika Hokubo					
Kyo Kai	82	216	0	298	2,053
Chuo Honbu Sangyo					
Hokoku Kai	3	0	0	3	3,186
Nippon Kaiun					
Hokoku Kai	1,218	3,095	13	4,326	6,546
Kanagawa Romu					
Kyo Kai	<u>339</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>2,279</u>
Total	2,148	3,662	24	5,834	34,794

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

12. Reports on dissolved organizations added about eight percent to total assets in the accounts.

DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS  
25 April  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>				<u>Expenses Immediately Prior to Dissolution</u>
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Total</u>	
March total	37,329	25,638	9,012	71,979	211,347
April additions	<u>2,148</u>	<u>3,662</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>5,834</u>	<u>34,795</u>
Total	39,477	29,300	9,036	77,813	246,142

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Precious Metals

13. A summary of transactions in precious metals in SCAP custody indicates a slight change between 26 March and 25 April.

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY  
25 April

	<u>Fine Grams a/</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gold b/			
On hand 25 March	182,975,866	1.12529	205,788,383
Taken into custody	8,025		9,030
Released	5,681		6,392
Balance	182,878,210		205,791,021



	<u>Fine Grams a/</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Silver</b>			
On hand 25 March	2,047,678,474	.02282	46,728,023
Taken into custody	1,087,938		24,826
Released	1,144,937		26,127
Balance	2,047,621,475		46,726,722
<b>Platinum</b>			
On hand 25 March	4,492,628	1.12529	5,055,509
Taken into custody	1,812		2,039
Released	0		0
Balance	4,494,440		5,057,548
Total value			257,575,291

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 Japanese Government.

#### SCAP Custody Accounts

14. A summary of the SCAP custody account showed that April collections added about six percent to the amount on deposit last month with the Bank of Japan. About 80 percent of these collections were from Japanese dissolved organizations.

#### CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP (yen)

Balance 25 March	142,376,006.44
<b>Collections</b>	
British copyright royalties	27,245.00
German	
Impounded bank accounts	123,435.40
Royalties	95,034.45
Property sales	1,283,317.00
Japanese dissolved organizations	<u>6,895,844.61</u>
Total	8,424,876.46
Balance 25 April	150,800,882.90

15. The SCAP dollar custody account increased almost 20 percent as a result of purchases of precious metals by the Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office.

#### SCAP DOLLAR CUSTODY ACCOUNT

Balance 25 March	170,923.06
<b>Collections</b>	
Precious metals purchased by Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office	<u>32,867.50</u>
Balance 25 April	203,790.56

### External Assets

16. Tabulations of reports of Japanese external assets continued with coding completed on 75 government reports, 7,763 corporation reports and 276,500 individual reports out of approximately 300,000 reports submitted.

Analyses summarizing the external assets of 150,838 Japanese individuals have been tabulated.

### Claims

17. Five Americans, one Chinese, one Czechoslovakian and one Korean filed claims against the Japanese Government or enemy nationals in Japan between 26 March and 25 April. Three of these claims are for amounts not clearly stated; the other five claims total \$ 26,102. A total of \$ 1,000,000 in claims has been received from 15 different countries.

### ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

#### Holding Companies

18. Twenty-six restricted concerns were authorized to spend ¥ 82,675,838 for the reconstruction, repair and rehabilitation of industries essential to the peacetime economy of Japan.

#### AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES

April  
(yen)

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Chemical	34,506,340
Glass	1,511,200
Textiles	21,226,236
Light metal	4,150,863
Electric	4,194,800
Lumber	958,000
Transportation	14,134,477
Small tools	957,880
Food processing	<u>1,036,042</u>
Total	82,675,838

19. The Japan Y. S. Soap Company, Ltd., owned by the Nissan Chemical Industry, Ltd., and inoperative since its restriction about a year ago, was removed from the Schedule of Restricted Concerns. Assets of ¥ 293,606 in bank deposits and liabilities of ¥ 17,950 will be transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission pending reorganization of the Nissan Chemical Industry, Ltd.

#### Antitrust Legislation

20. Antitrust legislation entitled "An Act Relating to Prohibition of Private Monopoly and Methods of Preserving Free Trade" passed the Diet on 31 March. The major provisions of the new law prohibit private monopolization, unreasonable restraints of trade, unfair methods of competition and undue disparities in bargaining power. In order to carry out these prohibitions the following activities are rendered illegal:

- (1) Price fixing and restrictions on production, sales, technology, products, markets, customers, expansion or construction of facilities, or the adoption of new technology or methods of production.
- (2) Control organizations which dominate the allocation or distribution of products or materials by methods of exclusive purchase or sale.
- (3) Participation in international cartel agreements or agreements between domestic entrepreneurs in regard to foreign trade, fixing prices or restricting markets, sales, products, technology and customers, unless the effect on competition in any particular field of international or domestic trade is negligible.
- (4) Holding companies which, by definition, refer to organizations whose principal business is to control by stock ownership the business activities of other companies.
- (5) Intercorporate ownership of stocks, except upon approval of the Fair Trade Commission, and acquisition of stocks in a certain limited category of subsidiaries.
- (6) Financial institutions owning stocks in a competing company operating in the same field of financial enterprise; ownership of more than five percent of the stock of a given company by any one bank or other financial institution with assets of over ¥ 5,000,000.
- (7) Intercorporate or bank ownership of debentures in an amount exceeding 25 percent of the capital of any one given company.
- (8) An officer or employee holding executive positions or directorships in a competing company; holding such an office in a noncompeting company one fourth or more of whose officers hold executive positions in third companies; and one person holding more than three offices or directorships.
- (9) Stock ownership in two or more companies where it substantially restrains competition in any particular field of trade; an officer or director owning stock in a competing company; acquisition, without prior approval of the Commission, of more than 10 percent of the stock of two or more competing companies.
- (10) Mergers of two or more companies, unless the approval of the Fair Trade Commission is obtained after the filing of an application.
- (11) Transfer of the whole or any part of the business of another company, lease of such business, entrustment of the management of one company with another, or establishing a joint profit-and-loss account with a second company, unless the approval of the Fair Trade Commission is obtained.

21. The antitrust law provides that applications be filed with Fair Trade Commission under specific circumstances:

- (1) Persons contemplating entrance into international cartel agreements or agreements with domestic entrepreneurs relating to foreign trade must file an application and obtain the approval of the Fair Trade Commission.
- (2) Intercorporate ownership of stock; mergers; transfers of one company's business to another; ownership of more than 10 percent of the stocks of two competing companies; and continued ownership of existing stocks owned by an officer or director in competing companies at the time he assumes office must be submitted for prior approval of the Commission.

22. Unfair methods of competition may be designated on an industry-wide basis after the Fair Trade Commission holds public hearings and receives the views of industry representatives and members of the public generally.

The following activities are declared unfair:

- (1) Selling commodities or supplying funds and other economic benefits at unduly discriminatory or unduly low prices; unreasonable refusal to supply others with commodities or coercing competitor's customers by offering benefits or threatening disadvantages.
- (2) Trading with customers on condition that they shall, without good cause, refuse to purchase from or have business relations with one's competitors; attaching conditions to the sale of commodities or loan of funds which unduly restrict transactions between the customer or borrower and his suppliers or competitors, or which restrain or control the appointment of the latter's officers and directors.

23. Corporations, other than trading companies principally engaged in the buying and selling of goods, may file applications with the Commission to own 100 percent of the stocks of a subsidiary standing in continuous close relation with themselves in regard to the supply of raw materials, semifinished products, accessory parts, by-products, waste materials or goods or "other economic benefits necessary for its business activities" or to the utilization of patents. The proposed subsidiary cannot, in turn, own the stocks of a third company.

In order to acquire less than 100 percent of the stock of an existing company, the applicant corporation must satisfy the foregoing conditions, and, in addition, establish the following:

- (1) The stock acquisition is a necessary means of raising capital funds required by the selling corporation since it is difficult for it to finance itself by other available means.
- (2) The proposed transaction is not the result of unfair methods of competition.
- (3) The stock of the proposed subsidiary is not owned by a competitor of the applicant corporation.
- (4) If the proposed subsidiary is a trading company its stock is not held by any other company than the applicant.

24. The limitations against financial institutions owning more than five percent of the stock of any one given company or debentures in an amount exceeding 25 percent of its capital do not apply to the following: securities acquired by dealers in the normal course of their business; securities acquired by underwriters, other than dealers, for purposes of public sale; and creation of a securities trust under which the trustor is the beneficiary and retains voting rights on the stocks deposited.

Stocks and debentures held by securities dealers and underwriters must be disposed of within a period of one year, unless approval of the Fair Trade Commission is obtained for a longer tenure of ownership.

25. The approval of the Fair Trade Commission to a proposed merger will be denied if any of the following circumstances appear: the merger does not contribute to rationalization of production, supply or management; substantial disparities in bargaining power will result; the merger may contribute toward substantial restraint of competition in any particular field of trade; or it has been brought about by unfair methods of competition.

26. The statute exempts natural monopolies; legitimate acts of an entrepreneur performed in accordance with the provisions of a special law; action taken under approved reorganization plans adopted in conformity with the Enterprises Reconstruction and Reorganization Law or the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law; patents, copyrights and trade-marks; and the activities of associations and cooperatives which meet certain over-all conditions.

"Natural monopolies" include railroads and electric and gas power plants.

Associations and cooperatives must, in addition to refraining from unfair methods of competition and restraint of competition resulting in unduly enhanced prices, satisfy the following conditions: their purpose must be mutual aid between small-scale entrepreneurs or consumers; participation or withdrawal of members shall be free and voluntary; all members shall possess equal voting rights; and the distribution of profits, if any, shall be in accordance with rules fixed by association articles, or by law or order.

27. The enforcing agency set up by the antitrust law is the Fair Trade Commission to be composed of seven members appointed by and responsible to the Prime Minister. It will have broad investigatory powers including the right to subpoena records or the testimony of witnesses or experts in connection with investigations and the holding of formal hearings. Persons accused of violating the law will be notified to appear at a formal hearing at which they will have ample opportunity to present evidence in their own favor and to cross-examine witnesses offered by the Commission.

At the completion of the public hearing the Commission will render its decision in written form accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law. Findings of fact, where supported by substantial evidence, are binding upon the High Court of Tokyo, the judicial organ vested with review powers. Any party may obtain judicial review of a Commission order by instituting suit for that purpose before the High Court of Tokyo.

A special panel of five judges will be established within that Court to exercise its exclusive jurisdiction over antitrust matters, either civil or criminal in nature, under the law. The

institution of criminal proceedings is left to the Public Prosecutor General. The Fair Trade Commission may, after appropriate investigation and recommendation, request criminal prosecutions be instituted by that official.

Within a period of three years from the time a decision of the Fair Trade Commission becomes final and conclusive, an injured party may file suit for damages incurred as a result of unreasonable restraint of trade, unfair methods of competition, or private monopolization.

Institution of review proceedings before the High Court of Tokyo does not automatically suspend the execution of orders of the Fair Trade Commission. An application may be made to the Court to stay execution upon the filing of an appropriate bond or other security.

Applications may be filed with the Court for leave to introduce new or additional evidence only in the event the party establishes that it is relevant to the issues of the case; the Commission excluded or otherwise failed to consider the evidence; and it was impossible, without any negligence on the part of the applicant, for it to have been presented to the Commission.

The Court may reverse orders of the Fair Trade Commission where the findings of fact are not supported by substantial evidence, or the decision is inconsistent with the Constitution or other law. Appeals lie from the judgment of the High Court of Tokyo to the Supreme Court on the ground that the judgment rendered was not in conformity with the Constitution or was otherwise contrary to law.

At the time a violation is found to exist the High Court of Tokyo may, in addition to levying other criminal penalties, order the cancellation of patents or patent licenses owned by an offender, or prohibit the latter from participating in government contracts for a period of from six months to three years.

The law is made specifically applicable to existing contracts. Separate orders will provide for the effective dates and enforceability of each separate article of the act.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

28. During April the Holding Company Liquidation Commission has completed taking title to the fully paid-up shares owned by the 65 designated holding companies. The total value of these shares is ¥ 5,154,152,000.

29. The Commission is now engaged in taking custody but not title to the non-fully paid shares owned by the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Fuji and Yasuda holding companies. The total value of these shares is ¥ 172,172,267.

30. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission was advised that its jurisdiction to designate for liquidation Zaibatsu families and members thereof is not confined to the specifically named families. Acting upon this advice the Commission has investigated 30 additional families for possible designation as Zaibatsu.

31. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission has received reports of all properties owned from 13 of the 56 Zaibatsu family members designated on 20 February 1947, and reports of securities owned from 30 of the designated family members.

The Holding Company Liquidation Commission has removed Akatsuki Mori as president of Showa Denko K. K.; Toshio Otsuka as chairman of the board of Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.; and Kayoshi Miyazaki as president of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 19

April 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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

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SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Preventive Medicine. . . . .	2
Veterinary Affairs . . . . .	7
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Supply . . . . .	17
Narcotics. . . . .	29
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NUTRITION

1. Results of the physical examinations and changes in body weight in the February nutrition surveys in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama and 27 prefectures show an improvement in health as compared with the November 1946 survey. Note the charts on the following six pages.

The percentage of individuals having symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies decreased although there was slight increase in cases of impaired lactation. The percentage of individuals having losses in body weight of more than 10 percent of the Japanese standard decreased in February.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

2. The tuberculosis control program which was initiated at the Sasebo repatriation center on 15 March was extended to the Hakodate and Maizuru centers in April. The program includes tuberculin testing, screening X-rays of the chest and the administration of BCG vaccine to tuberculin-negative persons.

3. An outbreak of typhus fever in a poorhouse in Tokyo, with 35 confirmed cases reported through 18 April, was brought under control.

The Ministries of Welfare and Justice have issued instructions to all prefectures to initiate a DDT dusting and spraying program in poorhouses, vagrant homes, orphanages, jails, prisons and similar institutions.

4. The program of typhus immunization of commuters in the Tokyo-Yokohama and Osaka-Kobe areas was completed in April with 1,362,540 inoculated in the former and 1,070,000 in the latter area.

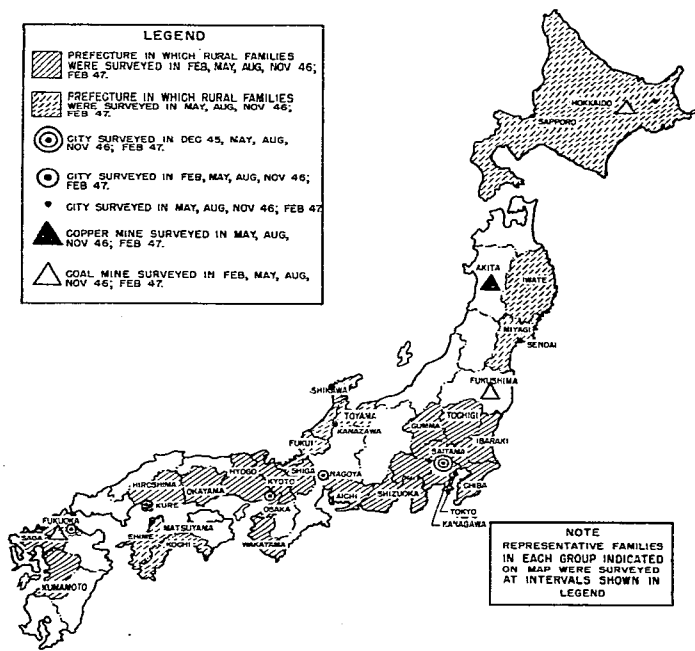
5. The 10-day training course designed to acquaint Japanese laboratory technicians with the latest techniques and methods in the performance of Weil-Felix and complement fixation tests was terminated on 23 April. The course was held in the Institute of Infectious Diseases in Tokyo. The second class in the series is scheduled to begin on 12 May.

# NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

## LOCATION OF GROUPS SURVEYED

LEGEND	
	PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	CITY SURVEYED IN DEC 45, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	CITY SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	CITY SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	COPPER MINE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.
	COAL MINE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB 47.



NOTE  
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES  
IN EACH GROUP INDICATED  
ON MAP WERE SURVEYED  
AT INTERVALS SHOWN IN  
LEGEND

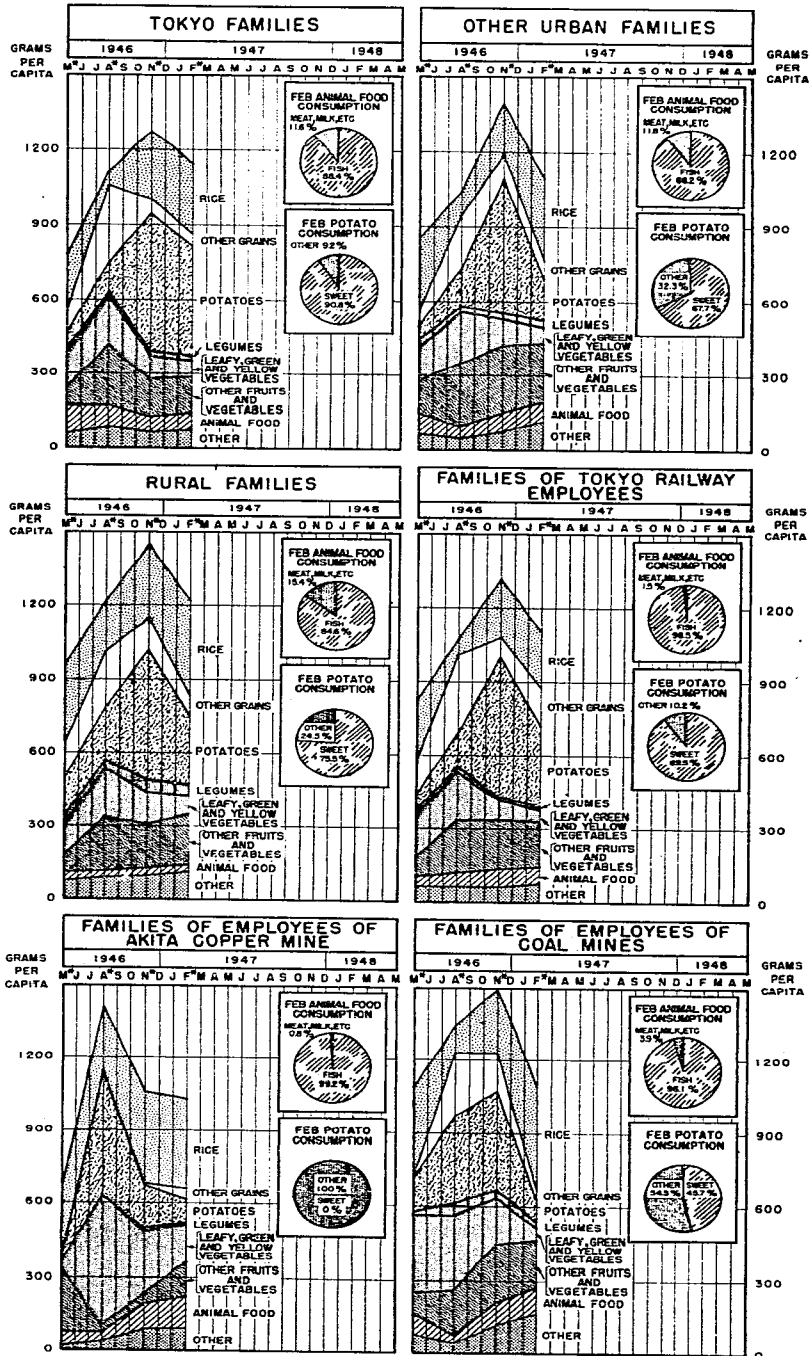
## SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS SURVEYED

GROUP	SURVEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED					
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	16,020**	NO SURVEY	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316
	SYMPTOM	31,965	NO SURVEY	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,109	1,186	1,257	1,227
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	2,508	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	627	616	617	576
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,200	982	1,142	986
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	189	3,595	3,577	3,518	3,340
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	6,175	6,000	6,000	6,452
GROUP	SURVEY	AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF GROUPS SURVEYED*					
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	0.875	NO SURVEY	0.822	0.829	0.828	0.834
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.812
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.815	0.806	0.814	0.824
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881

\* THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK. THUS A 0.800 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE ONE-HALF THE PER CAPITA INTAKE OF A 1.200 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION.  
\*\* FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA IN TERMS OF GRAMS WERE REPORTED FOR TEN TOKYO FAMILIES IN DEC 45.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

# AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



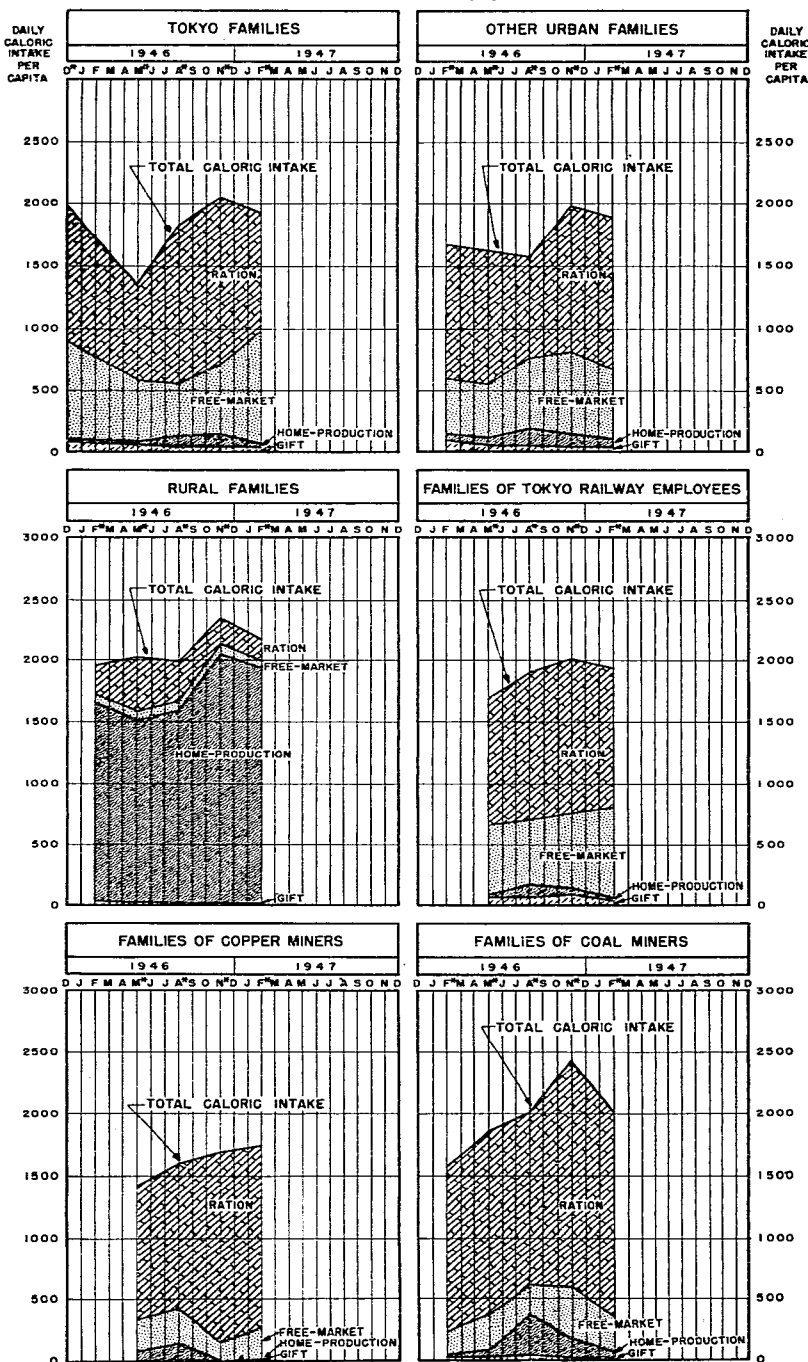
\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 47

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# SOURCES OF CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE DECEMBER 1945



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEY.

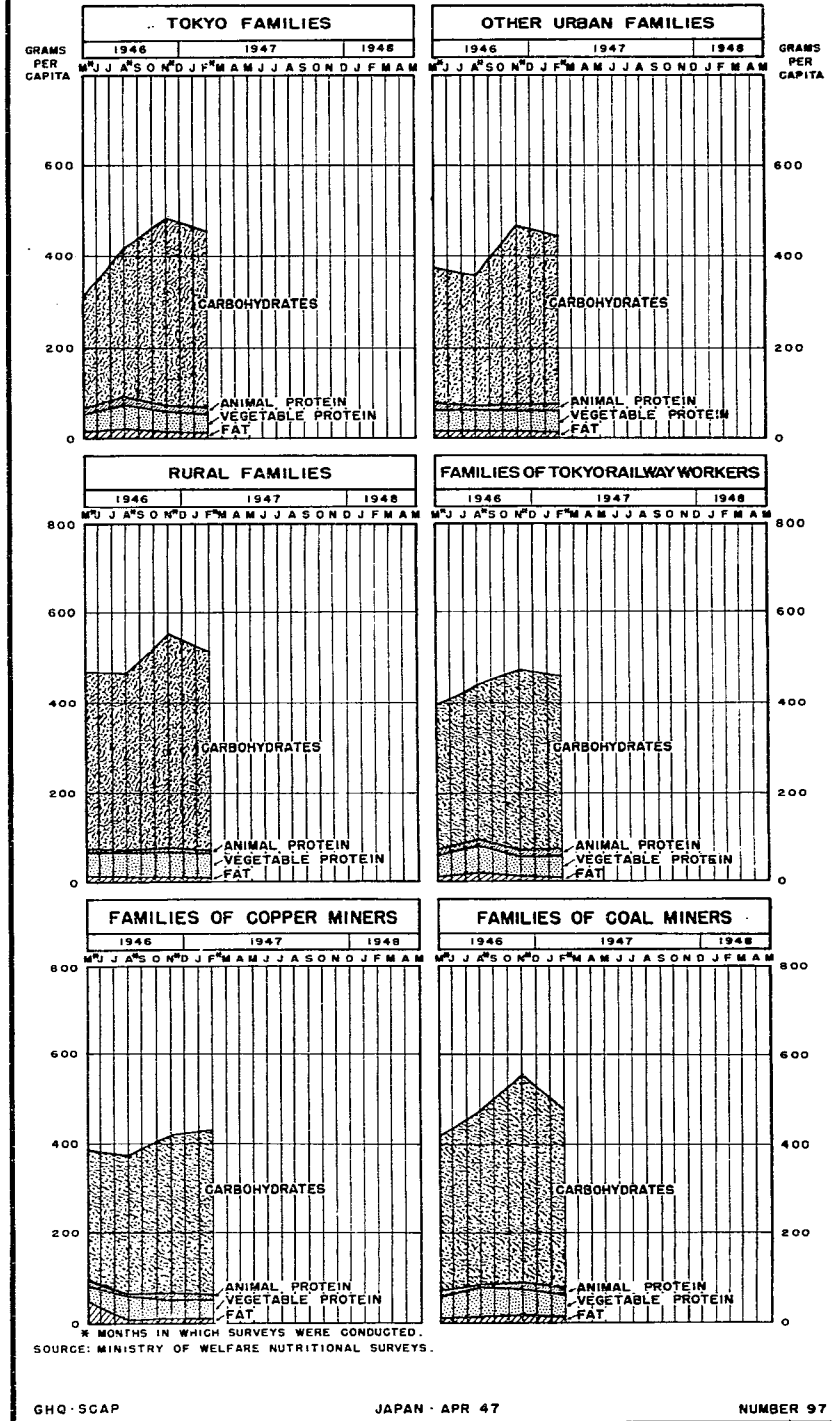
GHQ-SCAP

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# FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION SINCE 1946



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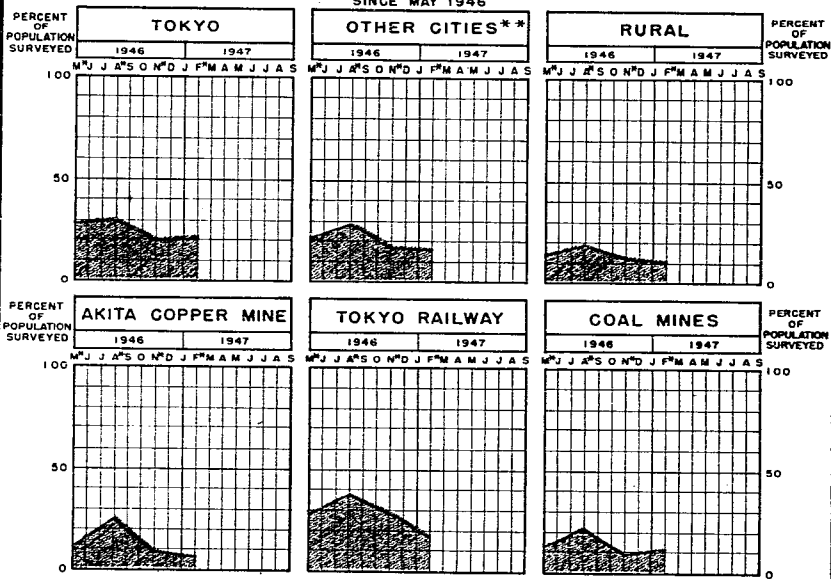
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# AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS \*\*

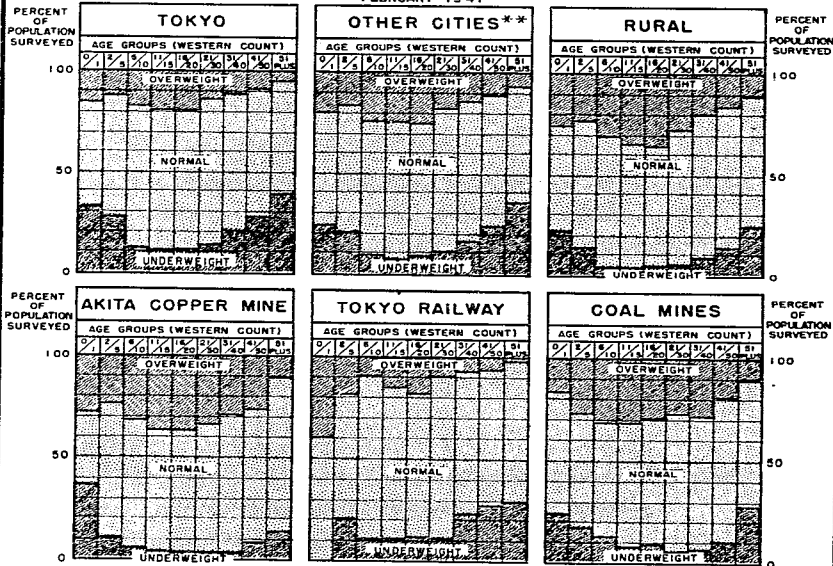
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

## PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT



## AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS · BY AGE GROUPS

FEBRUARY 1947



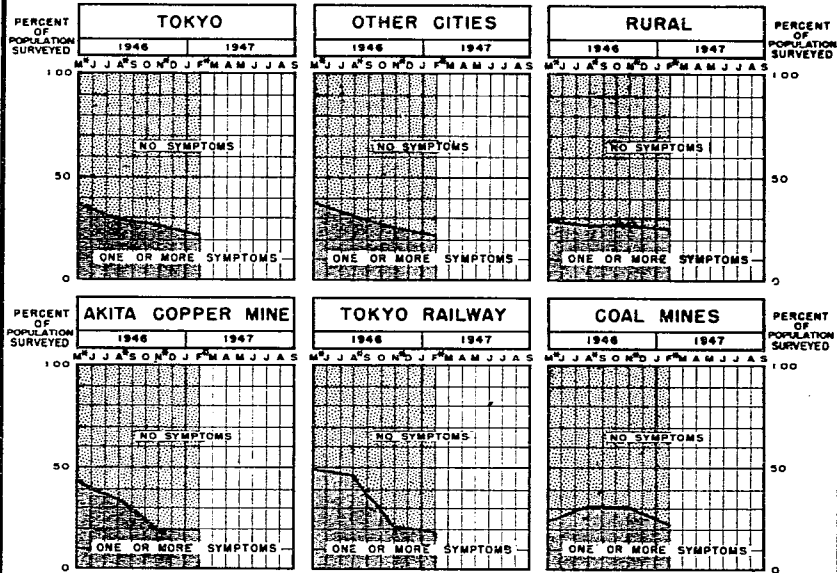
\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.  
 \*\* NORMAL WEIGHTS INCLUDE A RANGE OF 10 PERCENT PLUS OR MINUS FROM NORMS ESTABLISHED IN STANDARD JAPANESE AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS



**SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES**  
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

**PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS**  
SINCE MAY 1946



**PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS\*\***  
FEBRUARY 1947

SYMPTOM	TOKYO	OTHER CITIES	RURAL
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED
ANEMIA	10	10	10
HYPERKERATOSIS	5	5	5
XEROPHTHALMIA	5	5	5
CHEILOSI	5	5	5
GLOSSITIS	5	5	5
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	5	5	5
EDEMA	5	5	5
CHRONIC DIARRHEA	5	5	5
BRADYCARDIA	5	5	5
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	5	5	5
IMPAIRED LACTATION	5	5	5
BONE MAL-GROWTH*	5	5	5

SYMPTOM	AKITA COPPER MINE	TOKYO RAILWAY	COAL MINES
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED
ANEMIA	10	10	10
HYPERKERATOSIS	5	5	5
XEROPHTHALMIA	5	5	5
CHEILOSI	5	5	5
GLOSSITIS	5	5	5
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	5	5	5
EDEMA	5	5	5
CHRONIC DIARRHEA	5	5	5
BRADYCARDIA	5	5	5
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	5	5	5
IMPAIRED LACTATION	5	5	5
BONE MAL-GROWTH*	5	5	5

\* MONTH IN WHICH SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED.  
\*\* DELAYED MENSTRUATION: PERCENT OF WOMEN AGE 17-45. IMPAIRED LACTATION: PERCENT OF LACTATING WOMEN WHOSE CHILDREN UP TO SIX MONTHS MUST BE GIVEN MIXED OR ARTIFICIAL FEEDING. BONE MAL-GROWTH: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE SIX YEARS OR LESS SHOWING RICKETS OR IMPAIRED BONE-GROWTH.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
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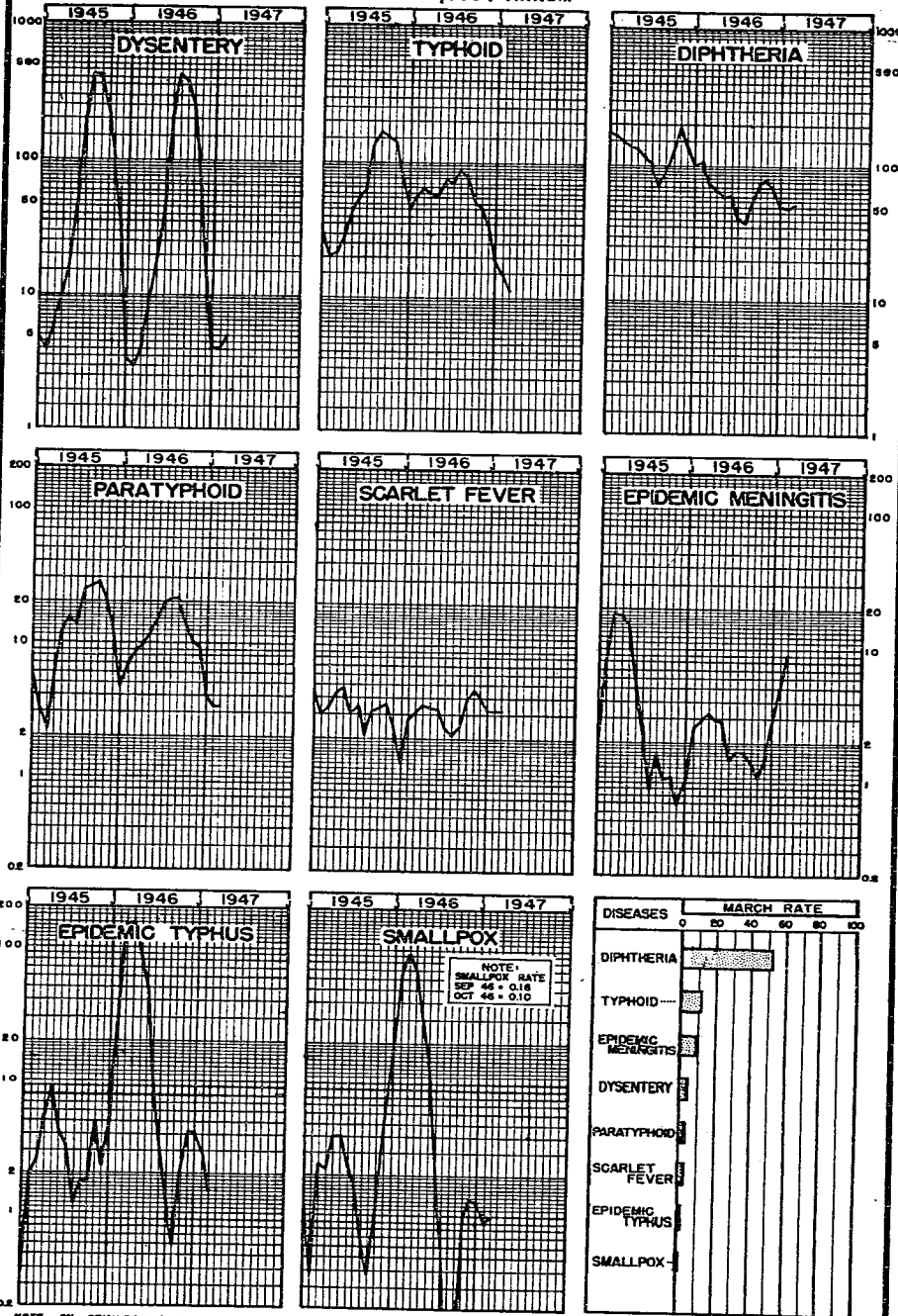
6. With the exception of typhoid and typhus fevers communicable diseases increased in March, as shown on the charts on the following three pages. Diphtheria had the highest case and death rates of 52.1 and 4.9 per 100,000 per annum respectively.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>
<u>Diphtheria</u>				
March 1947	3,651	52.1	341	4.9
February 1947	2,662	47.5	307	5.5
March 1946	5,030	71.7	492	7.0
<u>Dysentery</u>				
March 1947	354	5.0	70	1.0
February 1947	229	4.1	45	0.8
March 1946	287	4.1	88	1.3
<u>Typhoid Fever</u>				
March 1947	817	11.7	106	1.5
February 1947	828	14.8	141	2.5
March 1946	4,542	64.8	573	8.2
<u>Paratyphoid Fever</u>				
March 1947	234	3.3	16	0.2
February 1947	185	3.3	15	0.3
March 1946	596	8.5	36	0.5
<u>Smallpox</u>				
March 1947	67	1.0	9	0.1
February 1947	49	0.9	6	0.1
March 1946	6,304	89.9	747	10.7
<u>Typhus Fever</u>				
March 1947	105	1.5	5	0.1
February 1947	155	2.8	17	0.3
March 1946	10,435	148.8	740	10.6
<u>Malaria</u>				
March 1947	1,027	14.6	4	0.1
February 1947	581	10.4	4	0.1
March 1946	-	-	-	-
<u>Scarlet Fever</u>				
March 1947	227	3.2	7	0.1
February 1947	175	3.1	7	0.1
March 1946	211	3.0	23	0.3
<u>Epidemic Meningitis</u>				
March 1947	642	9.2	175	2.5
February 1947	282	5.0	82	1.5
March 1946	197	2.8	45	0.6

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



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

BHQ-SCAR

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NUMBER 100

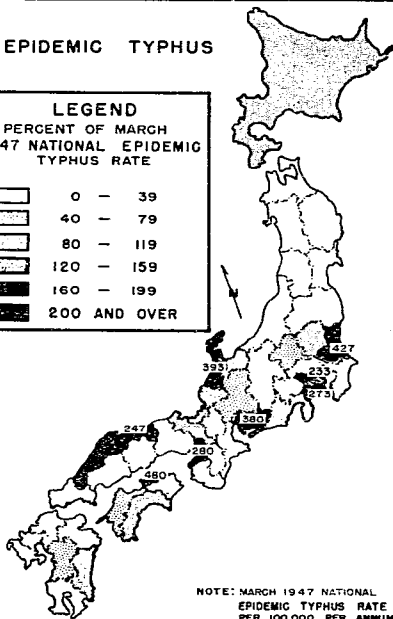
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

## EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

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

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

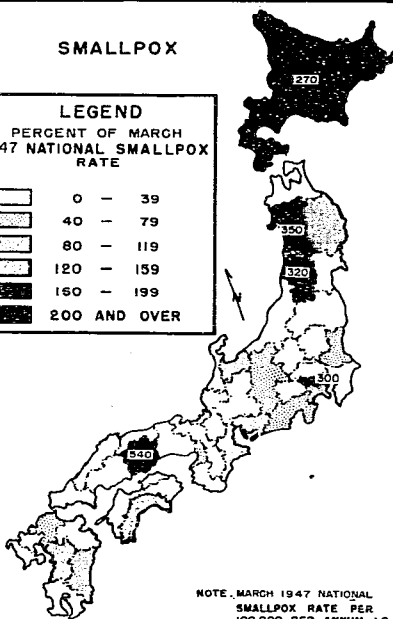


NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 1.5

## SMALLPOX

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

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

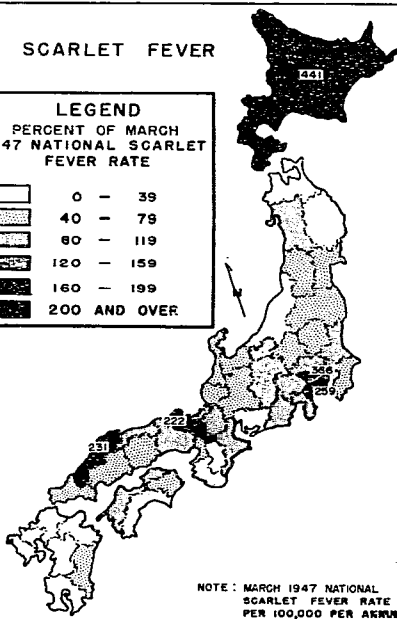


NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 1.0

## SCARLET FEVER

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

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

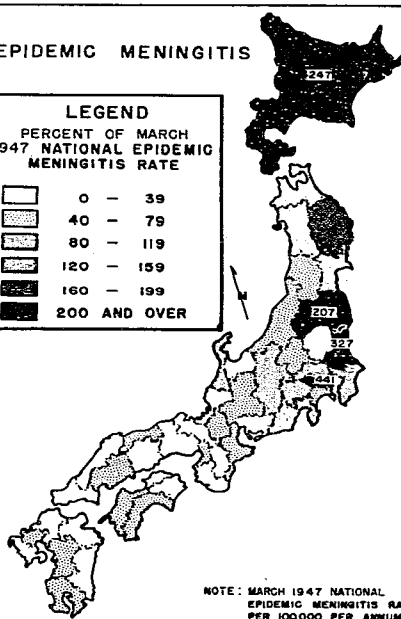


NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 3.2

## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

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

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



NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 9.2

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ-SCAP

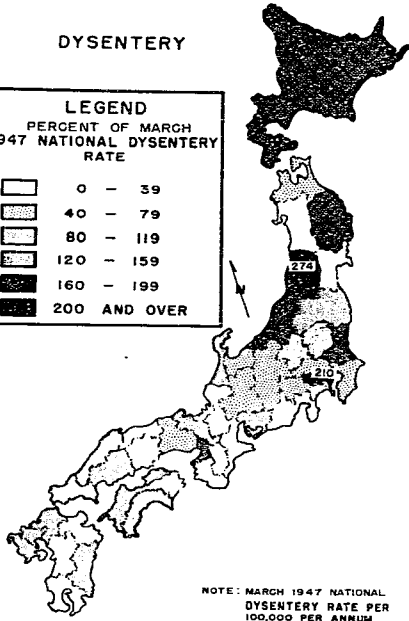
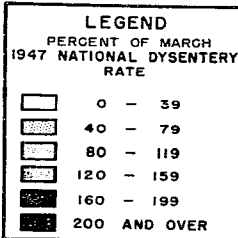
JAPAN - APR 47

NUMBER 101A

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

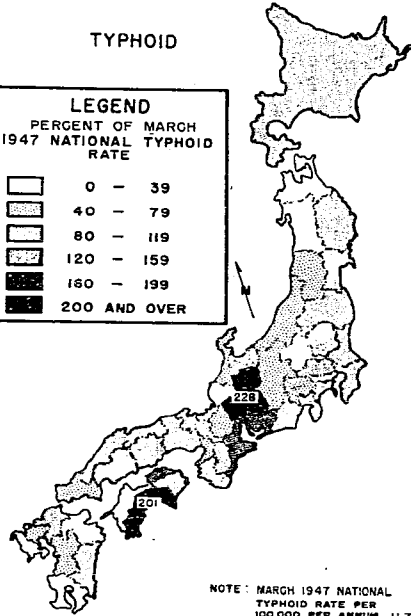
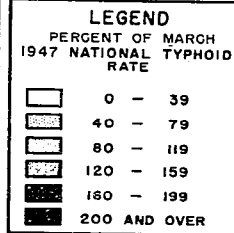
BY PREFECTURES

## DYSENTERY



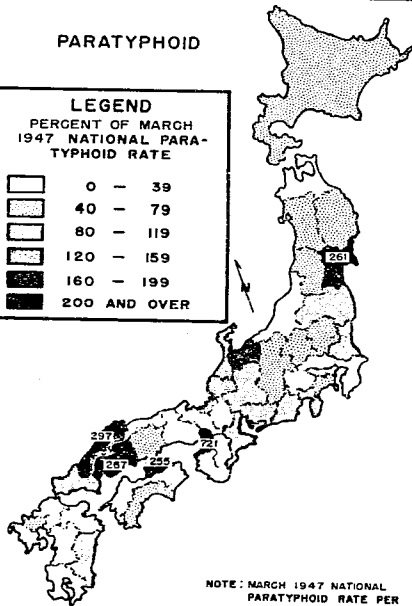
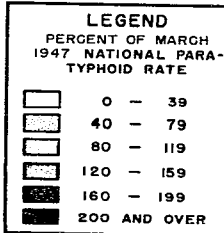
NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL DYSENTERY RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 5.0

## TYPHOID



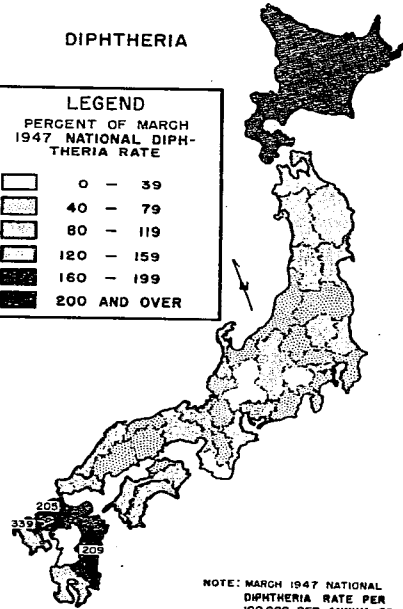
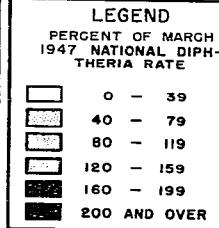
NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL TYPHOID RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 11.7

## PARATYPHOID



NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL PARATYPHOID RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 3.3

## DIPHTHERIA



NOTE: MARCH 1947 NATIONAL DIPHTHERIA RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 52

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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NUMBER 1018

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

7. Surveys of veterinary conditions in Hiroshima and Gifu Prefectures showed that communicable animal diseases are being effectively controlled. Programs for the testing of dairy cattle for tuberculosis and the immunization of dogs against rabies have been started. Shortage of concentrated feed still exists but in Gifu Prefecture this condition is being alleviated to a certain extent by grazing land.

The dairy farms in Hiroshima and Gifu Prefectures are utilizing the "Score Card System" of inspection but there is a tendency to score too high. Ante- and post-mortem inspections are maintained in all slaughter houses although inspection methods are faulty because sufficient areas in the carcass are not examined.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

8. Total animals slaughtered during February decreased from 47,388 in January to 25,101. In spite of the 47-percent decrease in the total number of animals slaughtered in February the total and partial post-mortem condemnations declined only seven percent.

MEAT INSPECTION  
February

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	15,604	524	360	4,783	3,830
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	3
Condemned post mortem					
Total	19	1	0	1	10
Partial	252	12	0	13	225
Viscera	3,458	33	0	1,964	468

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION  
February

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,261
Samples examined	8,233
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	246
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	905
Plant inspections	4,448
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	156
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	572

Special Milk

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

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	25
Samples examined	58
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	7
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

9. With the exception of trichomoniasis and chick pullorum all animal diseases increased during March.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	Cases	
	February	March
Anthrax	1	3
Blackleg	0	3
Brucellosis	2	7
Trichomoniasis	96	42
Texas fever	2	19
Swine erysipelas	1	5
Rabies	1	3
Strangles	75	174
Equine infectious abortion	0	33
Equine infectious anemia	27	41
Chick pullorum	2,063	2,005

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Medical Affairs

10. On 28 March there were 3,172 hospitals with a total capacity of 219,677 beds of which 105,474 were occupied. From 1 to 28 March 1,190,340 persons received out-patient treatment. The chart on the following page shows weekly number of civilian hospital patients since October 1945.

Dental Affairs

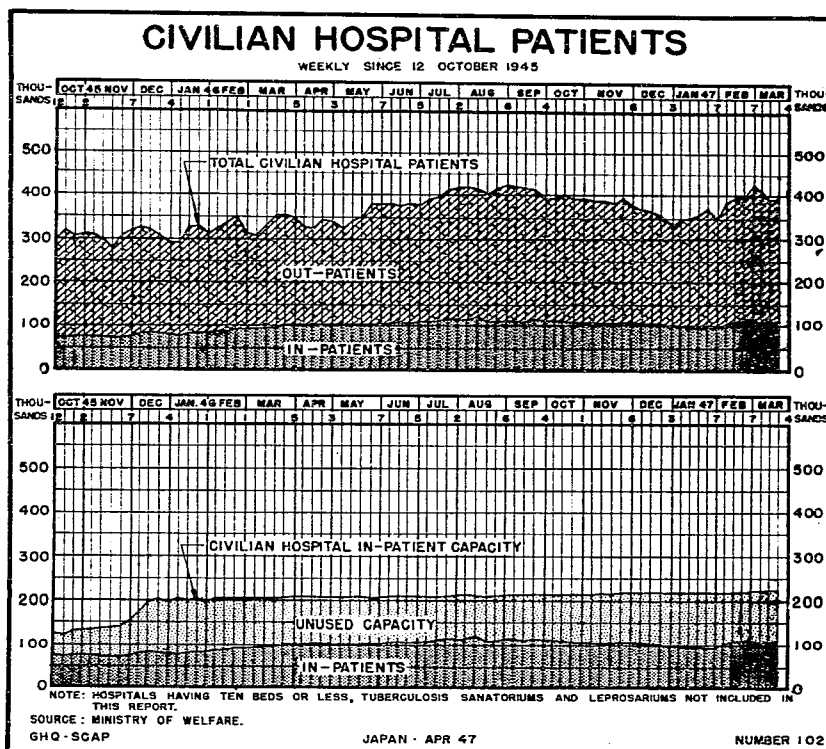
11. Thirteen dentists were re-established during March, bringing the total to 4,908.

12. A Dental Retailers' Association was organized by 600 dental retailers to promote an equitable distribution of supplies.

Nursing Affairs

13. Forty-one nurses graduated from the first four-week refresher course for leaders in nursing education which commenced on 13 March. The course was sponsored by the National Nurses Association and held at the Central Red Cross Hospital.

14. A four-month nursing education program sponsored by the National Institute of Public Health to train 1,500 public health nurses was inaugurated on 2 April. The course provides for theoretical work, demonstrations and six weeks of field work in an urban or rural health center.



Fifty nurses in key positions of hospitals and other institutions who have met qualifications were accepted in the initial course. Additional groups of 50 will enter training at two-month intervals until the program is completed.

15. Thirty-nine Red Cross and 20 St. Luke's Hospital nurses enrolled in the Model Demonstration College of Nursing during the month.

16. The first meeting of the National Association of Midwives, Public Health and Clinical Nurses was held on 27-29 April in Tokyo. New officers were elected for two years and committees were appointed. Of the more than 5,000 active members approximately 1,500 were present at the meeting. All the prefectures were represented.

#### SUPPLY

##### Production

17. The March production of medical and dental supplies increased ¥ 37,846,159 over the February total to ¥ 202,089,666. Production of patent medicines increased to approximately ¥ 20,000,000.

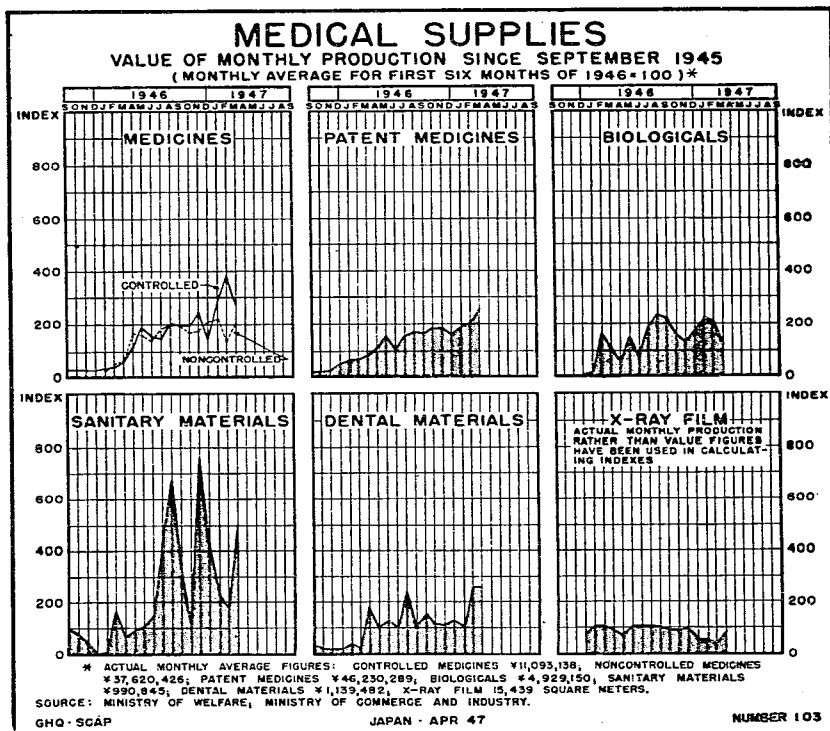


MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

March  
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	30,351,457
Noncontrolled medicines	78,104,404
Patent medicines	117,497,793
Biologicals	5,970,451
Sanitary materials	5,028,881
Dental materials	2,982,839

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



18. The production of sulfathiazole increased to 1,437 kilograms in March, the highest monthly output to date.

19. Penicillin produced in March totaled 265,050,000 units compared with 255,465,000 units in February.

20. With the exception of cholera, crude vaccines produced in March increased considerably over February. Production of finished vaccines declined in March; adequate stocks are on hand to meet emergency needs.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

Vaccine	Produced in March		On Hand 31 March	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera	20,000	0	861,000	306,870
Typhus	1,325,758	0	0	6,506,733
Triple typhoid	2,222,000	396,620	4,319,900	840,348
Smallpox (doses)	1,828,000	3,988,648	23,878,550	2,046,379
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	59,000	0	583,932
Diphtheria toxoid	0	90,080	0	461,675

21. Ten-percent DDT dust production continued according to plan and approximately 1,133,993 kilograms are now stored in nine depots strategically located throughout the country.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES  
(kilograms)

	February	March
Rat poison, ANTU	11,804	11,836
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	2,823	2,627
10-percent DDT dust (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	309,666	298,055
5-percent DDT residual-effect spray (from American DDT concentrates)(gallons)	50,046	68,733

22. Production of absorbent cotton from American imported raw cotton during 16 March to 15 April increased to 147,729 pounds, bringing the total produced to 632,294 pounds. Stocks of raw cotton remaining in sanitary factories on 15 April totaled 1,231,706 pounds.

Distribution

23. Controlled medicines distributed during March amounted to ¥ 19,982,227, a decrease of ¥ 3,163,392 from the previous month. Purchases of controlled medicines by the Central Distributing Company amounted to ¥ 11,359,832, a decrease of ¥ 1,667,042 from February.

The decrease in purchases and distribution is attributed to reduction of the distribution-controlled list of medicines in February from 201 items to 124.

24. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines totaled ¥ 5,868,149 during March, a decrease of approximately ¥ 803,500 from the previous month.

25. Sanitary materials distributed in March increased to ¥ 6,340,046, ¥ 137,244 over the February total.

26. Since the responsibility for distribution of DDT products was assumed by the Japanese Government on 1 March, releases of DDT dust from regional warehouses have averaged approximately 100,000 pounds per week. Residual-effect spray released during March totaled 34,000 gallons. Adequate amounts of DDT are available to meet minimum disease-control requirements and no difficulties are being experienced with the distribution system set up by the Japanese Government.

27. A shipment of 180,000 cans (one-fourth-pound cans) of anesthetic ether arrived from the United States under the import program during the month. Distribution will be made through normal control channels.

28. Field inspections of distributing agencies and hospitals in the prefectures of central Honshu showed that there was a reluctance to make prompt distribution of controlled medicines and a tendency to build up stock levels greater than their authorized maximum operating levels. A fear of inability to replenish stocks of these scarce medicines and a reluctance to deplete emergency reserves were the reasons for these conditions.

#### NARCOTICS

29. Former Japanese military medicinal narcotics taken into custody by Occupation Forces and returned to wholesale registrants for distribution under the new narcotics regulations were valued at ¥ 10,394,018. Many of the items were originally prepared for military use and were not in suitable containers for civilian use, necessitating repackaging which has been under way since January.

30. By 30 April 82,448 narcotics dealers had reregistered as compared with the revised total of 76,794 on 31 January.

31. Narcotics officials are touring the prefectures to give Japanese narcotics officials supervised instructions in the modern techniques of inspection and investigative procedures.

32. Thefts of narcotics reported in February numbered 29, a decline from 52 in January. This decrease was due to closer safeguarding of narcotics stocks, limitations of purchases and to instructions issued to registrants not to allow their narcotics stocks to be inspected by unauthorized persons.

Narcotics violations during the month showed a trend from the registered to the nonregistered persons.

33. Two Japanese narcotics officials in Yamanashi Prefecture, arrested in February for the possession and sale of large quantities of narcotics looted from a former Japanese Navy hospital, were sentenced in provost court during the month. A third former Yamanashi prefectural official participating in the same violation was sentenced in a Japanese court.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

##### Relief Payments

34. Welfare payments in March totaled ¥ 201,012,453, an increase from ¥ 156,671,451 of the previous month. Assistance in kind amounted to ¥ 51,951,732 compared with ¥ 20,365,204 in February. Individuals receiving aid in March increased to 2,882,023 of whom 108,420 were in institutions.

35. A series of fires during April caused large property damage and created serious relief problems in Nagano, Aomori, Miyagi, Fukushima, Akita and Tochigi Prefectures. An estimated 5,400 homes were destroyed and approximately 26,600 persons were made homeless.

Prefectural officials have coordinated their relief activities with the ministerial officials and various measures were devised to relieve the victims. Precautionary health measures were carried out in all the disaster areas to prevent epidemic. Temporary housing was provided in school buildings and some prefectures have released frozen accounts of the victims up to ¥ 500 per person and not exceeding ¥ 2,500 per family.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

36. The fee-for-service rate for doctors and hospitals in rendering medical care to the insured was increased 50-100 percent by the Social Insurance Medical Examination Fee Council, which was appointed by the Minister of Welfare.

37. Recognizing a need for more secure general health insurance for the people the Diet passed a resolution incorporating the following recommendations:

That reserve funds in the Welfare Pension Insurance Act be made available for the benefit of employees in establishing necessary welfare institutions.

That the reserve fund of the Health Insurance program be made available from year to year for the purpose of establishing hospitals and clinical facilities where most needed.

That the Government realize its responsibility for the National Health Insurance program and that an extra subsidy be allowed for enlarging this program.

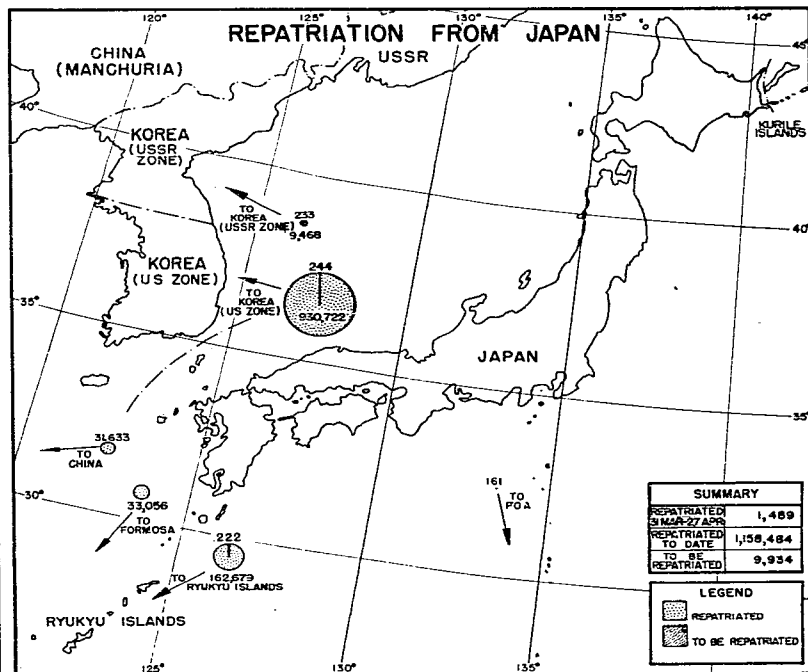
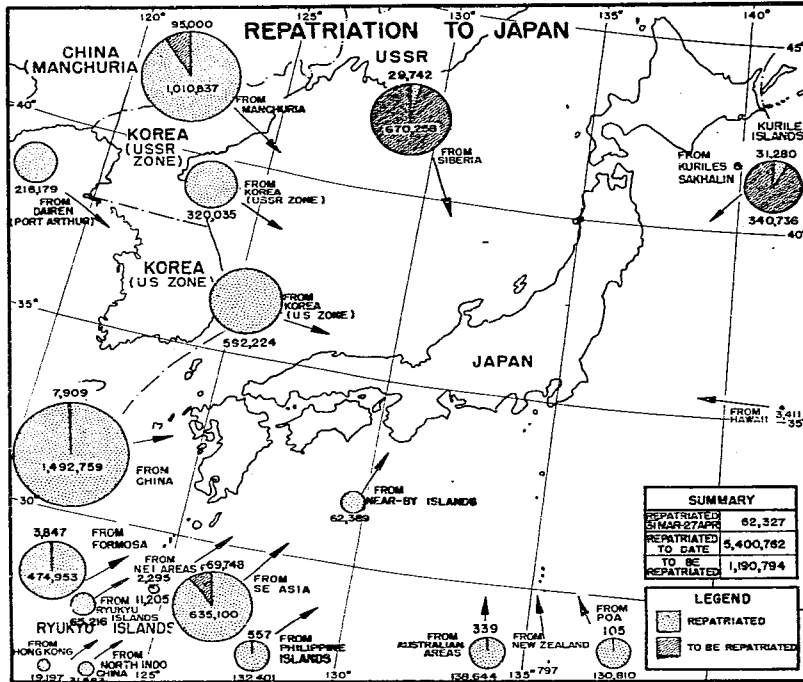
#### REPATRIATION

38. From 31 March to 27 April 62,327 Japanese were repatriated of whom 53,208 were from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 4,416 from Southeast Asia areas, 3,921 from the Netherlands East Indies, 458 from Australian areas, 200 from South Korea, 73 from China and 51 from the Ryukyus. During the same period 1,489 persons returned to their homelands from Japan of whom 1,276 were Ryukyans, 103 were Formosans, 82 were South Koreans, 27 were Chinese and one a Bonin Islander.

On 27 April an estimated 1,190,794 Japanese were awaiting repatriation while 9,462 North Koreans and 244 South Koreans desiring return to their homeland were waiting evacuation from Japan.

# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 27 APRIL 1947



SOURCE: SCAP.

GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - APR 47

NUMBER 104



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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EDUCATION

Teacher Training

1. Five area meetings completed the series of six conferences initiated by the Ministry of Education to introduce the new course of study and re-educate teachers. Meetings were held at Kyoto, Okayama, Fukuoka, Sapporo and Sendai. Delegates to the conferences were leaders in the field of education in each region and included university and normal-school professors, school principals, education officials and teachers.

Women delegates served at all the meetings, were represented on all discussion panels and participated freely in all forums.

The conferences clarified basic policies and operation of the reorganized school system, introduced the new curriculums, gave opportunity for study and discussion of new courses and provided guidance and direction for the introduction of new studies at each grade level. Delegates will hold local area and school conferences to provide information and guidance for every teacher.

Vocational Education

2. The Osaka Vocational Education Association sponsored a conference on vocational education under the reorganized school system 8 and 9 April. More than 500 principals and teachers of vocational and technical schools in the area attended. The group formed a local advisory committee as the first step in a "six-step plan" to promote vocational education. The activities outlined by the plan are to establish advisory committees, determine aims and policies, survey educational needs and facilities and plan, put into operation and improve the program.

Exhibits of vocational texts, technical-school catalogs, United States Office of Employment bulletins on vocational education and apprenticeship training standards and other publications were displayed at the conference.

Higher Education

3. A meeting of directors of all privately operated higher schools in the Tokyo area was held at Nippon University 2 April under the auspices of the Federation of Private Schools of Japan. Over 50 institutions were represented by 60 persons. The group discussed the removal of barriers to higher education, new

entrance-examination procedures, the reorganized school system and principles of school accreditation.

#### Visual Education

4. A new educational film catalog which lists 50 films reviewed and evaluated by the Ministry of Education Film Review Board was completed. The catalog will be distributed to schools, civic halls and other groups able to utilize visual education films. The methods and standards of evaluation employed by the Board are explained and appropriate suggestions offered to teachers for the use of each film at each grade level.

A substantial number of the more than 550 educational films awaiting review will be available to augment the supply of visual teaching materials for which there is great need. Film strips and narratives illustrated by pictures (kami shibai) are being reviewed and will be included in future issues of the catalog.

#### Social Education News

5. The seventh issue of Social Education News, a Ministry of Education publication, outlined the progress made in correspondence education plans, described the activities of the vocational education committee and reviewed the work accomplished by the Education Film Review Board. The paper also publicized the adult education conferences which will be held in each prefecture and listed Ministry of Education and prefectural social education activities.

### RELIGION

#### Shrine and Temple Land

6. The Ministries of Education and Home Affairs issued a joint notification on 2 April for the disposition of shrine and temple land owned by local public bodies. The notification followed closely the basic law passed by the Diet 25 March concerning the disposition of nationally owned properties, but differed in that it will be administered by prefectural governments under the supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs rather than by the Ministry of Finance. The area of locally owned land is less than one tenth that owned nationally.

#### Removal of War Memorials

7. The Tokyo Metropolitan Committee on the Removal of Militaristic or Ultranationalistic Monuments and Statues announced that any monument or statue which falls clearly under the notification issued 19 November 1946 by the Chief of the Police Bureau shall be removed, the reason for removal shall be explained to the public and the work of removal shall be performed with due courtesy. All important appurtenances will be removed from those monuments that are allowed to remain. The committee stated the proposals were applicable to monuments or statues which stand in an inclosed part of the precincts of religious institutions.

#### Christian Missionaries

8. By 25 April 158 of the approximately 300 missionaries cleared for return had arrived in Japan.



ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Kansai Art Exhibition

9. The Kansai Friends of Ancient Art, a nonprofit association of Japanese art collectors and scholars, sponsored a public exhibition of works of art from members' private collections at the Hakutsuru Museum in Osaka from 1 through 25 April. The exhibition included 82 art objects from 32 collections which were displayed in one Japanese and two Chinese galleries.

The Japanese display, which emphasized early-period items, included paintings by Sesson, Kenzan, Mokuan and Sesshu, sculptures from the Fujiwara period, masks from the Kongo Theater collection and lacquer and ceramics from each period through the 18th century. The Chinese displays featured ritual implements of the second millennium B.C., ancient Buddhist sculpture and paintings from the Sung and Ming Dynasties.

Over 8,900 persons attended the exhibition.

War Damage to Cultural Sites and Structures

10. Only 58 sites with important cultural or historic structures were completely destroyed and 15 partly destroyed during the war. Of these, 49 contained registered National Treasure structures of which 39 were completely destroyed and 10 were partly destroyed.

WAR DAMAGE TO CULTURAL SITES

<u>Period</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Damaged</u>
Asuka, 552-646	0	0
Hakuho, 646-710	0	0
Nara, 710-794	0	0
Heian, 794-1185	1	0
Kamakura, 1185-1333	2	0
Muronachi, 1333-1568	1	2
Momoyama, 1568-1615	12	3
Edo, 1615-1867	41	8
Post-Restoration, 1867-1947	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>

11. Only one of the structures built in the Asuka, Hakuho, Nara and Heian periods, which the Japanese consider the most important culturally, was destroyed during the war.

Castle architecture, primarily of the late Momoyama period, suffered considerable damage. Nagoya Castle, probably the most outstanding architecturally, was destroyed as were those of Hiroshima, Sendai (Aoba) and Osaka. Matsuyama Castle was largely destroyed, leaving only Himeji and Hiroaki as first-class examples of this type of architecture.

Shrine architecture suffered minor damage. Ise Shrine was razed but no serious historic loss was involved as it had been periodically rebuilt every 20 years. The Grand Shrine at Izumo was preserved and Atsuta Shrine in Nagoya suffered slight damage. Of the modern structures, Meiji Shrine in Tokyo was the only serious loss.

Zojoji, a Buddhist temple of the Tokugawa Period located in Tokyo, was destroyed but no damage occurred to the more famous ones at Nikko and in Shizuoka, whose early Edo period architecture duplicates the style of many other structures of that period which were lost.

Itsukushima, one of the most popular and extensive shrines in Japan, received no war damage, but was partly destroyed during typhoon after the termination of hostilities.

Distribution

12. Important cultural sites and locations in Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Shimane Prefectures are shown on the opposite map.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Political Affairs

13. Broadcast time on national network and local stations was given candidates for prefectural governor, mayor of cities with 100,000 or more population, the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. Major metropolitan stations allotted seven and one-half hours daily for campaign speeches and all other stations four and three-fourths hours. In addition 81 programs and 49 spot announcements each week over the nationwide network directed attention to various aspects of the elections.

A daily "memo" on the "Women's Hour" reminded listeners to vote and the entire programs of 14-18 April were utilized by the five major parties to present the women's phase of their activities.

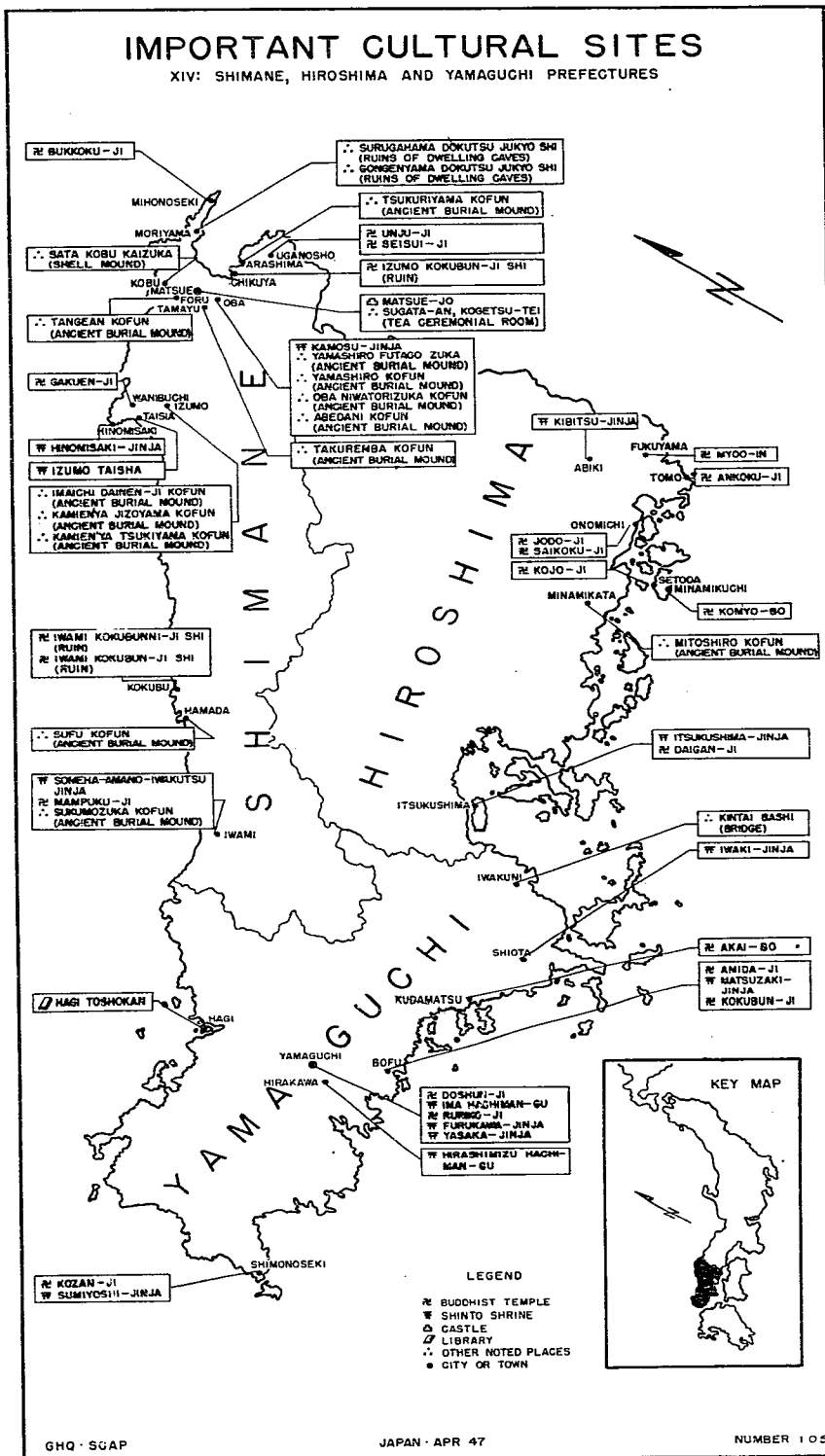
The National Radio Forum held in Tokyo on 7 April discussed procedures to be followed in fair elections, while the Forum of 21 April in Yokohama asked the question: "What Kind of Men Should Be Elected to the House of Councillors?" The Minister of Home Affairs spoke over the national network on the importance of the election for the House of Councillors.

Special election rallies which discussed the platforms of the five leading parties broadcast prior to the balloting for members of the Diet. Election results were broadcast on regular and special news periods.

14. The Ministry of Home Affairs reproduced and distributed over 1,000,000 election education posters on a nationwide scale.

# IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

XIV: SHIMANE, HIROSHIMA AND YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURES



15. A two-reel documentary film, "For Whom Are You Casting Your Vote?" released 8 April, presented the histories for the past year of each of the major political parties. Their platforms for the current elections were given, party leaders were shown and the views of the average man on the street were presented as a conclusion. An election slide film, produced under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education, was released to encourage full use of the franchises.

16. The Constitution Popularization Society made a nationwide distribution of 18,000,000 pamphlets carrying the text of the Constitution, explanatory remarks and illustrations.

A number of short educational film strips interpreting the new Constitution were produced by Japanese companies. The Constitution was discussed by sidewalk audiences on the "Man-on-the-Street" radio show 11 April.

#### Women's Affairs

17. Women's organizations continued intensive activity to encourage women to vote.

18. The third of a series of institutes to promote the usefulness of women's organizations in building democracy was held in Yokohama on 1 and 2 April. Approximately 9,000 women representing 659 cultural, farm, political, labor, religious and teachers' groups attended the first day. Subjects discussed included the basic principles of democratic organization, procedures for getting out the vote and methods women and women's organizations might employ to enforce existing legislation regarding women and children in industry. Four thousand copies of the pamphlet, "Procedures for Democratic Organizations," were printed and distributed by the newspaper Kanagawa Shinbun.

Over 4,000 women attended the second day's conference which discussed activities women's organizations could utilize to promote equal educational opportunities for men and women and improve individual and community health. The "PTA," "Typhus" and "Democratic Organizations" exhibits and the charts on "Democratic Organizations," "The Constitution" and "Communicable Diseases" were displayed.

19. In response to the request of Japanese women for a public information program on certain technical aspects of the proposed revision of the Civil Code, 10 Japanese men and women leaders formed the "Family Law Democratization League." Meetings of the organization were held on 20 and 27 April to discuss the changes as they affect the "family system," marriage, property of married couples, marriage registration and divorce. The group plans a nationwide program to encourage intelligent discussion of the proposed revisions.

#### Public Welfare

20. The 25th anniversary of the passage of child protection legislation in Japan, the Ministry of Welfare's intensive program for community organization in child welfare and Father Flanagan's visit to Japan highlighted the April program to reduce juvenile delinquency.

Two press conferences, the "Women's Hour" of 4 and 17 April and several "Man-on-the-Street" programs considered the juvenile problem. The Japanese press featured stories of Father

Flanagan's arrival in Japan and publicized the release of the motion picture "Boys' Town."

#### Public Health

21. The tuberculosis and venereal disease information programs were continued. The establishment of an employees' VD clinic in Yokohama by the Japan Stevedores' Relief Association was publicized. A five-minute "memo" each Wednesday was initiated on the "Women's Hour" to give Japanese women suggestions on personal and community health.

#### Economic Affairs

22. An information program initiated to assist the Japanese Reconstruction Board emphasized the construction of homes, the conversion of war-damaged buildings into temporary housing and the sharing by Japanese families of all available space with the homeless. Improved city planning, elimination of fire hazards and better sanitation and cooking facilities were stressed as long-range objectives.

Tightened government controls to eliminate black-marketing in building materials were publicized. Press conferences, radio talks by officials of the Reconstruction Board and spot announcements informed the Japanese public on the new building regulations. An exhibit on housing and two documentary films; "Tokyo After Twenty Years" and "A Magic Pencil," are in production to implement the program.

23. Democratic procedures in labor-management relations continued to occupy a prominent place on the weekly radio show, "The Labor Hour." There was an increasing demand for information on industrial relations on the part of Japanese governmental and private agencies.

#### Education

24. The regularly scheduled "Students' Hour" and "Teachers' Hour" radio programs and on 18 April the "Wakatake Club," a "Women's Hour" feature, discussed the reorganized school system.

Teacher groups met at Yokohama 8 April and at Odawara 11 April to discuss the organization of Parent-Teacher Associations. The "PTA" exhibit was shown at both conferences before a combined attendance of some 3,000 persons.

#### Exhibits

25. Exhibits shown in Tokyo included "British General Elections," "Battle for Food," "Student Self-government," "Women's Institute" and "Irrigation in America." Display points were the Central Post Office, SCAP Information Library, Radio Tokyo and Kanto Haiden Building.

"American Life," shown at a cultural festival held at the Toho Motion Picture Studios in Tokyo 19 April, was attended by 3,000 persons. The "Rural Land Reform" exhibit was released to the farm magazine "Light of the Home" for publication.

26. Exhibits released for film-strip production included "British General Elections," "Science and Invention," "Student Self-government," "TVA," "Malaria" and "Clinics and VD in America."

RADIO

Programming

27. Normal programming was curtailed to provide the time required for election broadcasting but most popular programs were not affected.

28. "Information Please" remained the most popular Japanese radio show. The program received a weekly total of 10,000 letters and post cards despite increased postal rates.

Capacity audiences attended the National Radio Forums which were recorded in Matsuyama, Tokyo, Niigata and Yokohama.

Listener response to "Land of Song," which represents music and narration especially for children between the ages of 6 and 12, showed that it is popular with adults as well as children.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Press Conferences

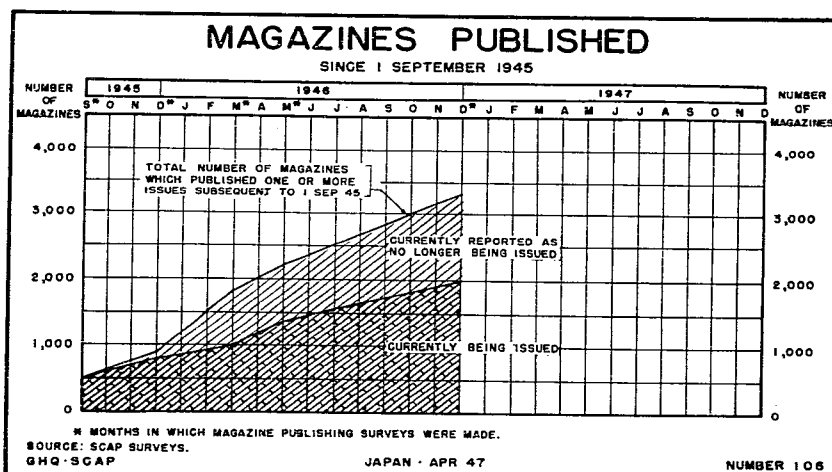
29. Japanese newspapermen showed great interest in a press conference on democratic voting, which received wide coverage in the press. Other conference topics included the Purge, the elections, the new education laws, housing and juvenile delinquency.

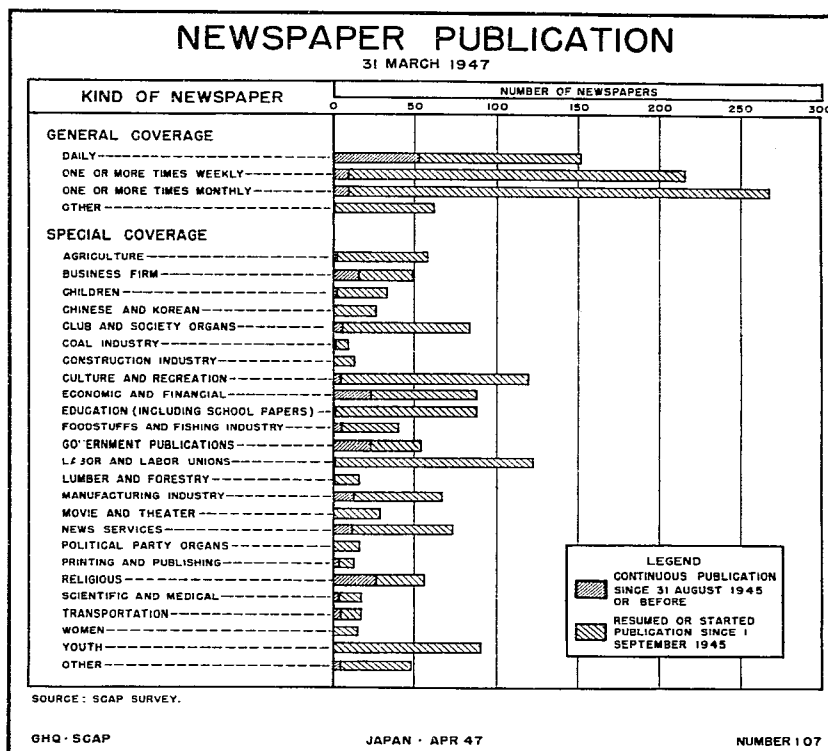
Newspaper Publication

30. By the close of the war Japanese Government control of news had limited the number of daily newspapers published to 53. The policy of a free press began a period which has been marked by an increase in number and diversity of news publications. Since the advent of the Occupation 1,951 newspapers have been issued of which 1,716 were new ventures or revivals of publications suspended during the war. Note the chart opposite.

Magazine Publication

31. The period September 1945 through December 1945 was characterized by a steady increase in the number of magazines available to the Japanese public. Many new publications entered the field but failed to survive because of the shortage of paper and difficulties in production and transportation.





#### MAGAZINES PUBLISHED

	<u>Number Issued</u>	<u>Known to Have Been Issued Since September 1945</u>
September 1945	500	0
December 1945	800	900
March 1946	1,000	1,816
May 1946	1,380	2,217
December 1946	2,000	3,300

32. Domination of the field by a few large-circulation magazines has ceased. In April 1944 three magazines, each with circulations over 1,000,000, accounted for more than one third of all Japanese magazine circulation. Nine magazines controlled 67 per cent of the magazine market.

Most of the magazines now published have a small circulation. In December 1946 only two magazines had circulations over 300,000 and the nine leading periodicals accounted for only 14 per cent of the total circulation.

#### Tokyo Press Comment

33. The metropolitan press accorded major news and editorial coverage to the elections throughout April. Developments in other fields received relatively minor space. Press interest in election activity began with the election for prefectural governors and municipal mayors on 5 April, increased with the balloting for the House of Councillors on 20 April and reached a peak with the House of

Representatives election on 25 April. The election of municipal and prefectural officials drew relatively minor notice from leading Tokyo newspapers.

The election interest shown the House of Councillors was second only to that accorded the lower house of the Diet. Papers generally acknowledged a victory of the conservatives on the basis of returns from local and nationwide electoral districts. Most commentators considered the success of independent candidates consistent with the conservative trend. A few papers predicted the left-wing alignment of many independents and the heavy Social Democratic vote in the national constituency was featured.

The press also considered the gubernatorial and mayoralty election results a victory for the right-wing groups.

Abstention from voting was a source of editorial concern throughout the April elections; papers were particularly critical of the apparent disinterest in the upper-house balloting. In the case of the 5 April elections the rate of abstention caused papers to speculate that the turnout indicated a lack of public confidence in existing political parties.

34. Extensive news coverage was devoted to Diet passage of a revision of the election law to provide for medium-constituency districts and a single ballot, which featured the closing days of the 92nd legislative session. Most observers agreed that the alteration would work to the advantage of the Government parties and decrease the election chances of minority groups.

The purge of Democratic Party leaders Wataru Narahashi, Ken Inukai, Takeshige Ishiguro and Usaburo Chizaki was prominently featured. Basing their platform on an intention to stand "left of the Liberals and right of the Socialists," the new Democrats were considered by most papers to be split between the right-wing leadership and a reform element led originally by Inukai and Narahashi.

35. The exchange of letters between the Supreme Commander and Premier Yoshida on the need for a comprehensive economic program, together with new discussions of wage-price relationships by the Allied Council, revived press demands for over-all economic planning and the extension of industrial controls.

#### Prefectural Press Comment

36. Prefectural papers continued a campaign to arouse voter interest in the elections. The practice of candidates' standing for office as independents was criticized and all parties were urged to clarify their positions on vital issues in order to provide a basis upon which the electorate might vote intelligently. Many writers stressed the importance of a fair election and asserted that abstention from voting might affect world opinion adversely and slow the progress of peace negotiations.

Initial reactions to election results were not uniform. While a decisive victory of the "conservatives" was generally acknowledged, many journalists maintained that the rejection of "progressive" candidates was the result of public apathy or confusion. Many writers urged the successful candidates who were former governors and civil-service employees to behave as public servants than as bureaucratic officials of the central administration.



In contrast to the qualified acceptance of "conservative" successes, the election of certain Socialist Party candidates evoked enthusiastic commentary. In general, editorials maintained that results indicated a need for further political education of the electorate.

37. Aside from the elections the formation of a Democratic Party was the chief topic of political discussion. Editorials on the subject in early April expressed doubt that any real change in the political situation was likely to result. Later comment showed dissatisfaction with the existing conservative groups and a decided interest in the possibilities of the "revised capitalism" of the Democrats. Uncertainty over the future of the new organization and the suspicion, particularly after the purge of Inukai and other leaders, that the Party would cooperate with the Liberals at the expense of its platform policies caused most writers to withhold approval.

38. After the election of governors and mayors, many papers expressed general dissatisfaction with all the existing political groups. Editors expressed the opinion that abstention from voting and the number of independents elected indicated a lack of popular enthusiasm for any of the present parties.

39. Economic comment expressed general insistence for broadened State planning of the national economy following the publication of the Supreme Commander's letter to Prime Minister Yoshida. There was considerable concern that economic planning under the existing administration might not lead to intelligent and constructive controls, but the need for regulation was accepted.

The prefectural press supported the Government's anti-black-market drives. Objections expressed the complaint that the present methods of food control allow major offenders to escape and create unnecessary inconvenience and hardships for relatively minor offenders who go foraging to meet their own needs.

40. Editorial objection to the principle of forcible delivery of crop quotas ceased early in the month and writers emphasized the necessity of completing delivery quotas. Later editorials suggested the use of force might adversely affect farmer cooperation in future harvests and reminded the Government that it must keep its promises to provide return goods for farmers who have delivered their crops.

41. Abolition of the block and neighborhood association system evoked general press satisfaction. The problem of organizing new methods to accomplish the useful public function of the old organizations, chiefly ration distribution and the conduct of local administrative affairs, received editorial attention.

#### Magazine Comment

42. Many recent articles have noted that organized religions in Japan are undergoing a period of change and unrest. Writers observed that Shintoism, with State support cut off, was in financial straits although a few sects, reportedly seizing upon the confusion of the times, were said to be prospering. Buddhism also was reported to be suffering financial distress.

Some articles voiced complaints against both the organization of the Buddhist church in Japan and the insufficiency of the religion itself, while others continued to support Buddhism. A resurgence of Christianity was seen by many authors, with attention given Roman Catholicism and various Protestant groups. The recent

disbanding of the "Jiu" sect in Kanazawa caused considerable comment and aroused thoughtful speculation over the causes of the growth of freak religious movements.

43. Motion picture criticism continued to recognize the technical superiority of American films. The former extremely adverse criticism of Japanese motion pictures was replaced by articles which gave serious thought to the basic problems confronting the Japanese cinema.

Some writers blamed lack of progress on management, others on a dearth of individual initiative. All agreed that shortages of vital materials constituted a bottleneck in this as in other Japanese industries. Several articles pointed out the value of American pictures as illustrations of democratic living, giving the people of Japan an opportunity to view the American way of life and thought.

Writers concerned with domestic problems stressed the wide range of possibilities which lie ahead in the field of education through motion pictures. Specific suggestions ranged from the inclusion of visual education as part of the normal-school curriculum to the use of school buildings as theaters for universal dissemination of education. All agreed that the cooperation of the public and the motion-picture industry would be essential in furthering the cause of democratic education through such means.

44. Many articles pointed out that the traditional difficulties of the Japanese farmer, small-scale production, feudal restraints and antiquated methods and tools, have been aggravated by the influx of surplus population. The temporary flow of money into the rural areas was said to have made farmers oblivious of the problems of the future while their deep-rooted conservatism made them reluctant to adopt radical changes of any sort.

A number of writers held that Japan's rural population had been retarded by ignorance and shortsightedness from understanding and realizing the benefits and aims of the land reform laws. Perturbed by the farmers' indifference, these writers attempted to evaluate the merits of the land reform. Small-scale farming and the absence of modern techniques were considered the greatest hindrances to Japan's agricultural advancement. Many authors suggested that only collective farming on a reasonably large scale could solve the problem.

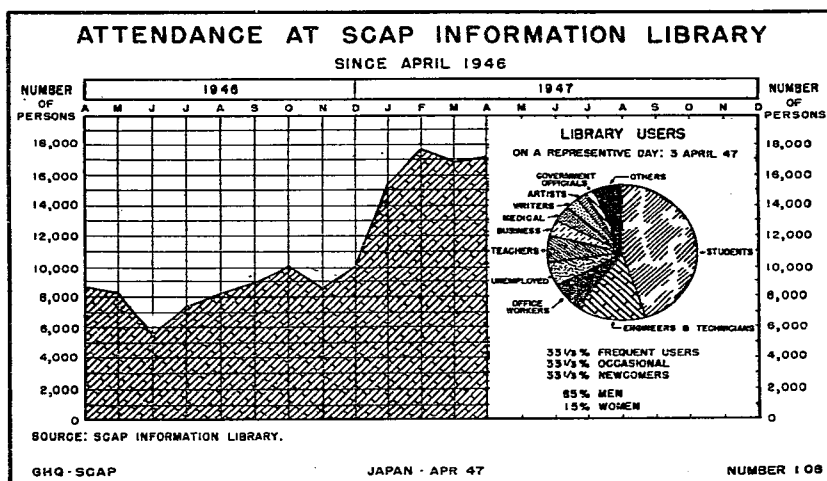
45. Comment in economic and industrial magazines expressed considerable tempered enthusiasm for the future of Japanese export industries. Many writers were optimistic in their views of the possible foreign-trade markets and there was much interest in the Government's 1947 export program. The need for increased coal production and allotment to export industries was emphasized and certain limited imports to implement the Japanese stock of raw materials were considered necessary. Comment stressed the export of manufactured goods processed from domestic raw materials to increase the variety of exports and lay the foundation for eventual resumption of trade with the rest of the world. The Government was urged to set up the framework of a sound economic program for industrial reconstruction and to take concrete measures toward its realization.

#### LIBRARY

##### Attendance

46. Attendance at the SCAP Information Library was 17,142, compared with 8,638 for April a year ago. Daily average attendance was 571.

Library attendance was highest on Saturday and lowest on Sunday; male patrons far outnumbered female.



#### MOTION PICTURES

##### Educational Films

47. Total attendance at exhibits of educational films in April was reported as 592,075, compared with 581,207 in March.

##### THEATER

48. Stage productions ranged from the traditional kabuki to light varieties. Most popular show in Tokyo was "Fine Romance," a grand revue, and "Picturesque Dance of Takarazuka," performed by the Takarazuka Girls at the Nippon Theater from 1 to 21 April. While the show played to capacity crowds each night, Japanese critics declared it artistically poor and below the standard of prewar productions of modern varieties.

A popular attraction at the Daichi Theater was "Black Sea," a play which depicts the gradual changes that occur in a postwar Japanese fishing village when feudal ideals give way to democratic.

49. In kabuki plays presented at the Tokyo and Mitsukoshi Theaters, excellent performances in supporting roles by younger members of the troupes indicated that ample talent will be available to replace the aging kabuki actors who have dominated the Japanese legitimate stage. Kabuki and period plays continued as major attractions in the Kansai area.

At the Asahi and Mainichi Halls in Osaka and the Meiho Bunka in Nagoya, modern and translated American and Allied plays were popular.

##### Music

50. The new Gumma Philharmonic Orchestra of Gumma Prefecture presented two special symphonic concerts on 19 April at Takasaki City. Approximately 2,300 persons attended the concerts.

A lecture meeting to discuss the cultural aspects of music was held with some 50 music students and teachers participating.

In Tokyo, performances of "Rhapsody in Blue" and selections from "Porgy and Bess" were given.

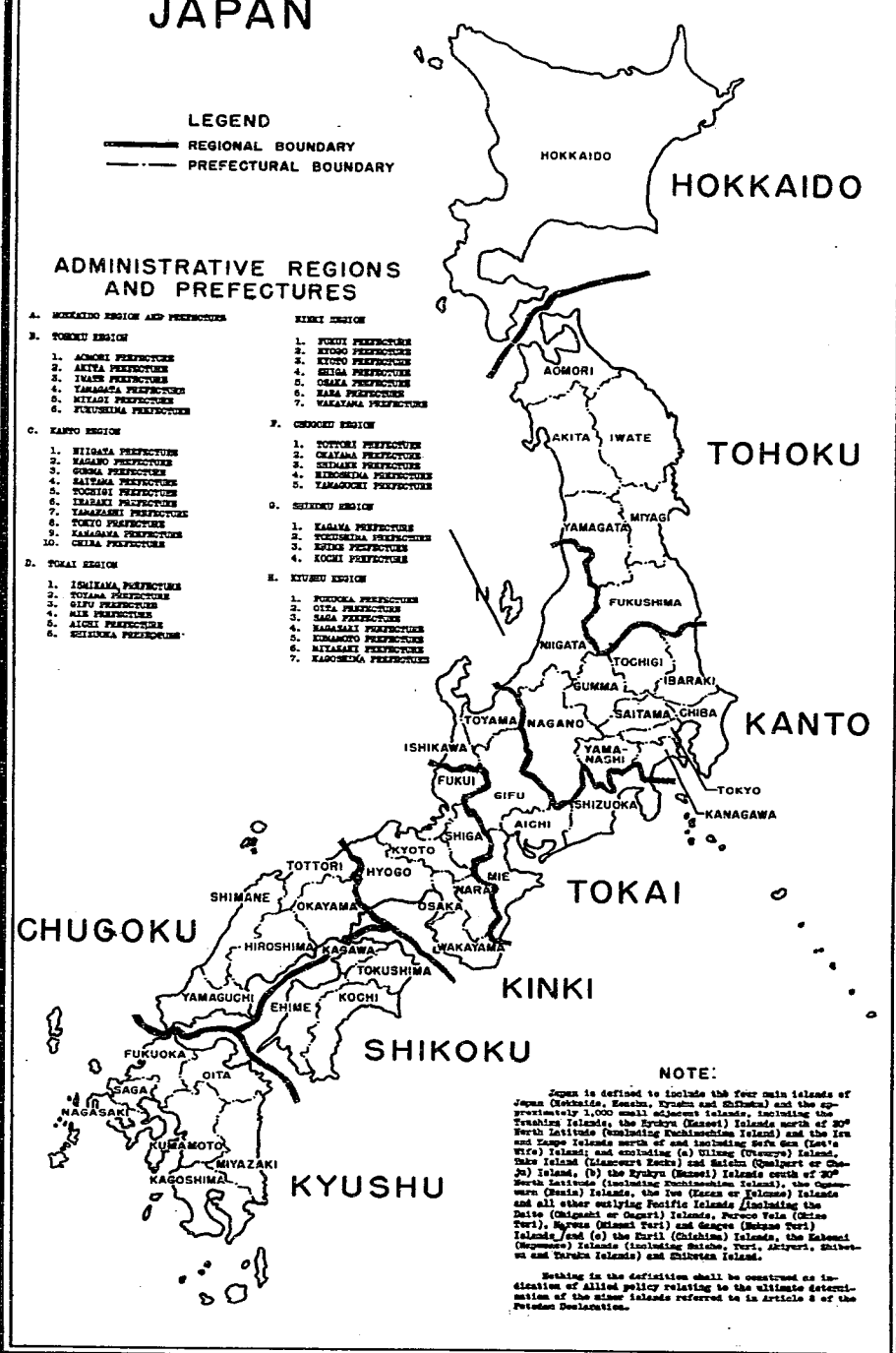
# JAPAN

## LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <b>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURES</b> |                          |
| <b>B. TOHOKU REGION</b>                   | <b>KIINKU REGION</b>     |
| 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE                      | 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE      |
| 2. AKITA PREFECTURE                       | 2. IYODO PREFECTURE      |
| 3. IWATE PREFECTURE                       | 3. KIZUGI PREFECTURE     |
| 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE                    | 4. SEIHA PREFECTURE      |
| 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE                      | 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE      |
| 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE                   | 6. SAGA PREFECTURE       |
|   | 7. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE  |
| <b>C. KANTO REGION</b>                    | <b>F. CHUGOKU REGION</b> |
| 1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE                     | 1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE    |
| 2. NAGANO PREFECTURE                      | 2. OIYA PREFECTURE       |
| 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE                       | 3. SAGA PREFECTURE       |
| 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE                     | 4. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE   |
| 5. TOCHIGI PREFECTURE                     | 5. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE   |
| 6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE                     | 6. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE   |
| 7. CHIBA PREFECTURE                       | 7. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE   |
| 8. TOKYO PREFECTURE                       |                          |
| 9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE                    |                          |
| 10. CHIBA PREFECTURE                      |                          |
| <b>D. TOKAI REGION</b>                    | <b>G. KYUSHU REGION</b>  |
| 1. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE                    | 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE    |
| 2. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE                   | 2. OITA PREFECTURE       |
| 3. SAGA PREFECTURE                        | 3. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE   |
| 4. KOCHE PREFECTURE                       | 4. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE   |
|   | 5. MIVAZAKI PREFECTURE   |
|   | 6. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE  |

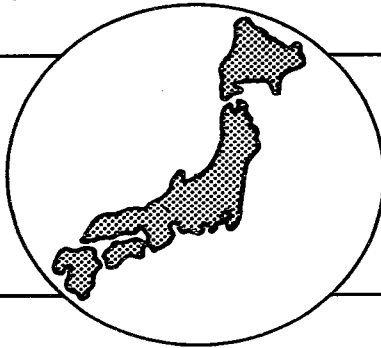


### NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu (Kassai) Islands north of 30° North latitude (including Pechelashchin Island) and the Izu and Ise Islands north of and including Seta Gun (Seto's Wife) Island and including (a) Ullung (Ullungdo) Island, this island (Ishigaki Islet) and Sado (Island of Oga) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Kassai) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Pechelashchin Island), the Ogasawara (Misaki) Islands, the Izu (Kassai or Kishiro) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Itoya (Misaki or Ogasawara) Islands, Furueo Yaku (Misaki Island), Misaki (Misaki) Island and Misaki (Misaki) Island) and (c) the Kuril (Chishima) Islands, the Sakhalin (Karafuto) Islands (including Ishino, Tera, Aktyera, Shikotan and Urup Island) and Shikotan Island.

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

Supreme Commander  
For The Allied Powers



**SUMMATION**  
of  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
in  
**JAPAN**

**№ 20                      MAY                      1947**

0579

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**SUMMATION NO 20**  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**JAPAN**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
MAY 1947

0580

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 20

May 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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