

SECTION 10  
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Price Trends . . . . .	1
Food . . . . .	3
Producers' Goods . . . . .	15
Consumers' Goods . . . . .	24
Violations and Controls. . . . .	35

PRICE TRENDS

1. Price stabilization was impeded by low production which in turn is kept down by uncertainty over reparations and the lack of raw materials. Factories with full labor forces and large overheads have not been able to obtain materials to process due largely to present barriers to foreign trade. In many cases products are made by hand because there are insufficient raw materials to justify mechanization.

2. Reduction of supplementary food rations to workers in some key industries was made necessary by the limited supply of available food.

FOOD

Indigenous Staple Food

3. Total collection on 31 May of rice and rice substitutes from the 1946 harvest equalled 4,322,100 metric tons of rice equivalents, as shown in charts, following three pages. This was 2.7 percent over the collection quota.

4. Staple foods under Government control totaled 62.3 days' supply on 30 April. The supply in days' ration requirements varied from 205.6 in Shiga Prefecture to 10.8 in Tokyo. See chart, page 183.

5. Government-controlled staple food stocks declined about eight percent during April; see chart, page 184.

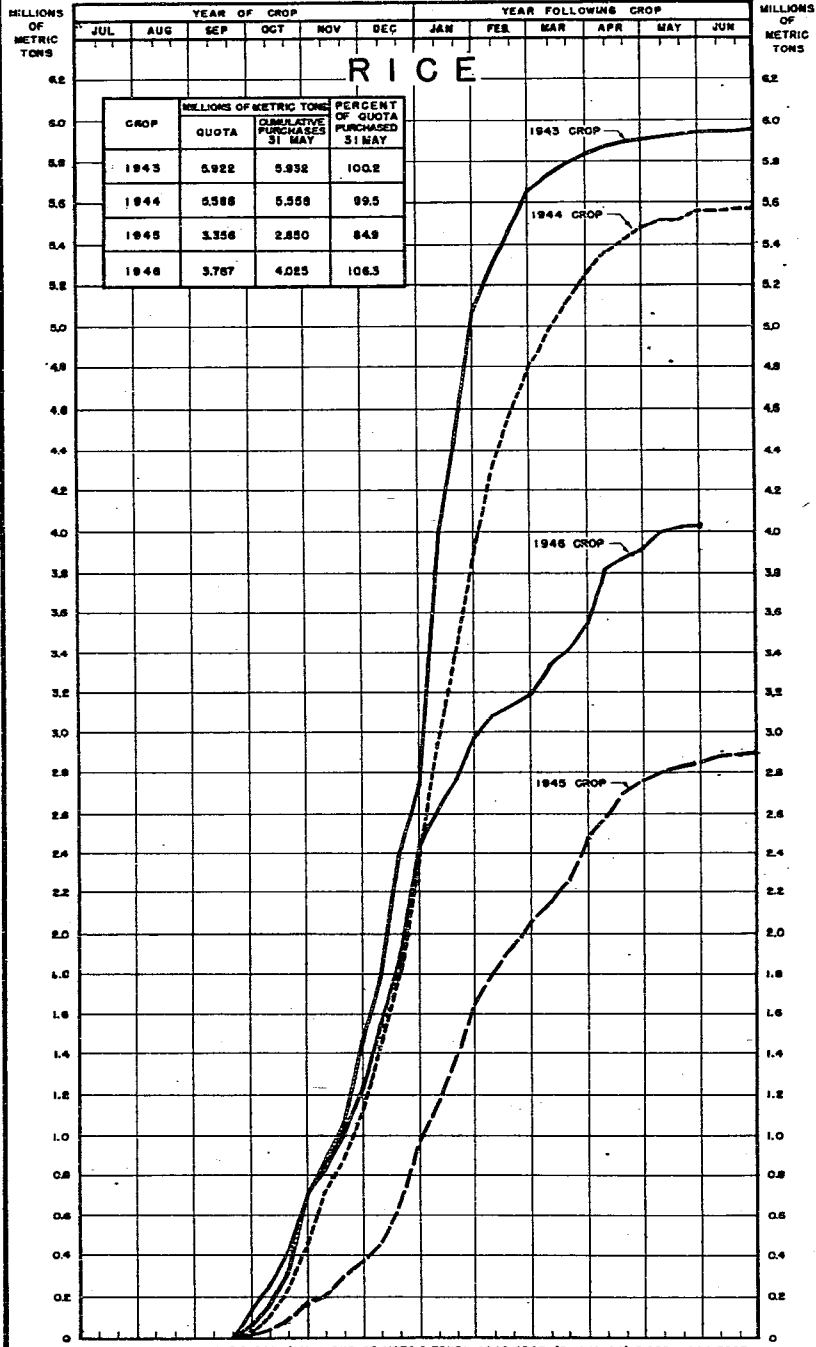
6. Effective 1 May supplemental rations for essential workers were reduced 30 percent except that lumber workers were cut only 10 percent and workers in coal, steel, stevedoring, fishing, railway, communications, chemical fertilizer and shipping received no cut.

Imported Food

7. Food released during May, the first month of the food deficit period, totaled nearly 158,000 metric tons of imported food and 20,000 metric tons of rice stored against previous imported food releases. This accounted for about 30 percent of the total staple food ration. The imported food included 142,830 metric tons of grains and pulses.

# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES\*

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS - 1943, 1944, 1945 AND 1946 CROPS

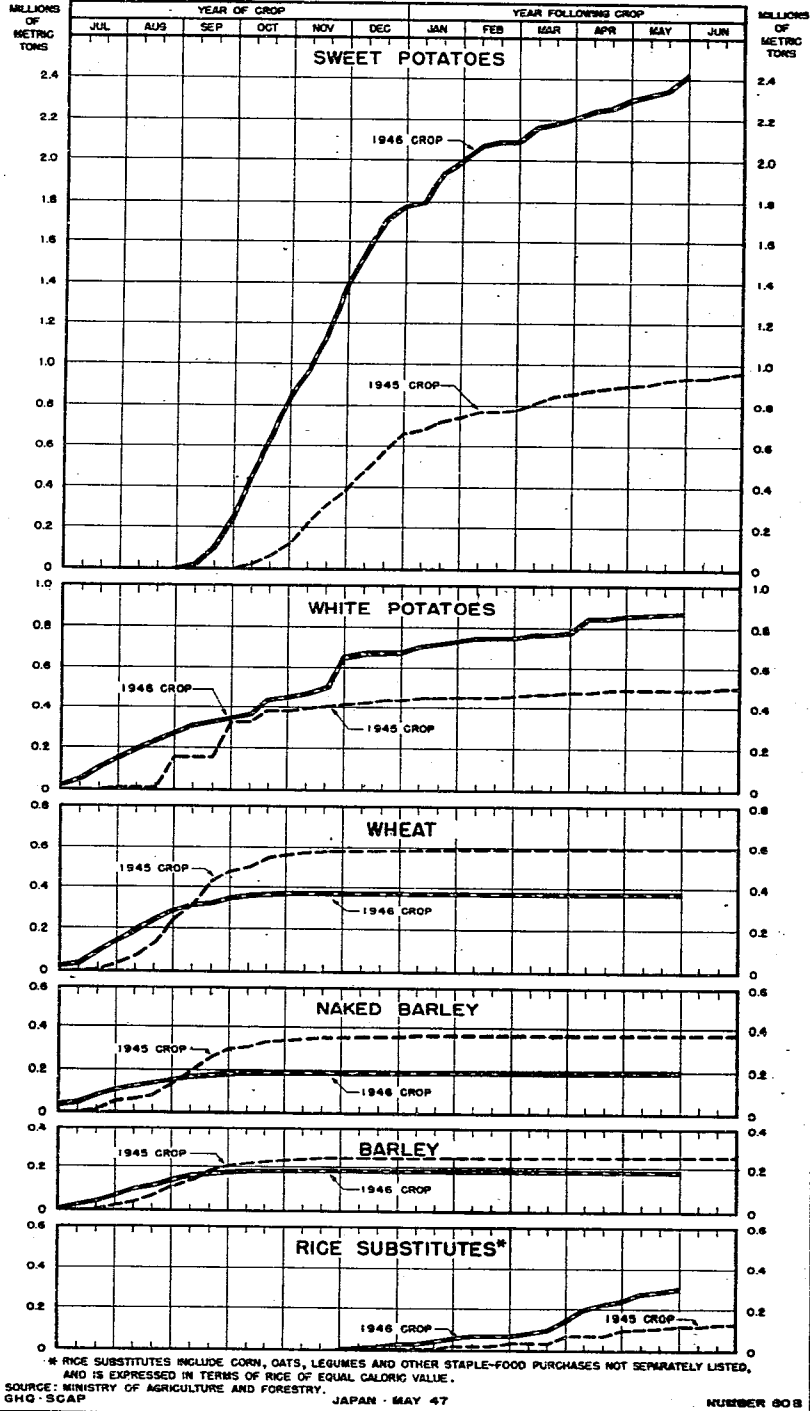


CROP	MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS		PERCENT OF QUOTA PURCHASED 31 MAY
	QUOTA	CUMULATIVE PURCHASES 31 MAY	
1943	5.922	5.932	100.2
1944	5.588	5.558	99.5
1945	3.356	2.850	84.9
1946	3.767	4.025	106.3

\* FINAL RICE PURCHASE FIGURES IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS: 1943 CROP (31 AUG 43) 5.950; 1944 CROP (30 SEP 43) 5.502; 1945 CROP (30 SEP 46) 2.927.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 47 NUMBER 60A

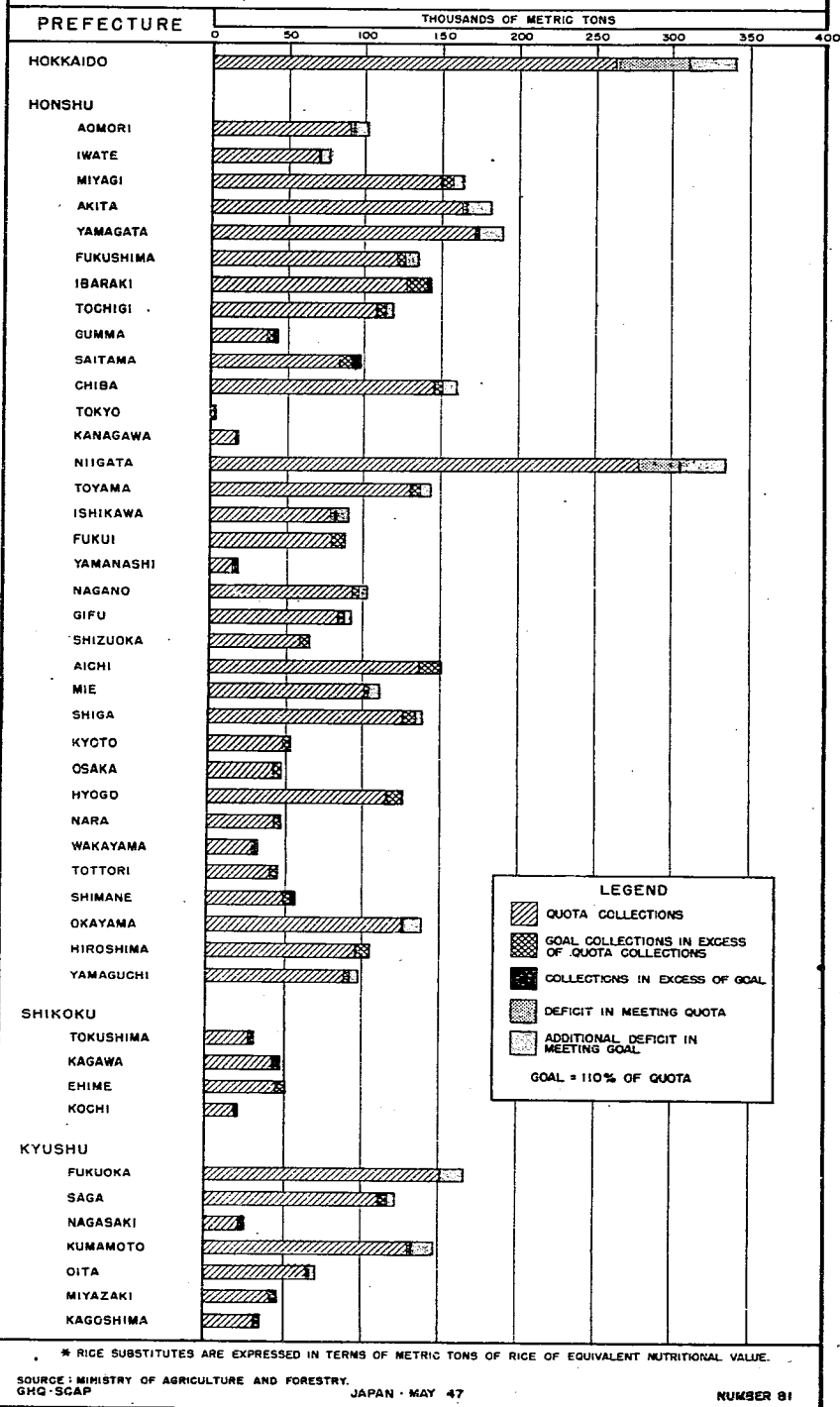
# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS · 1945 AND 1946 CROPS



# COLLECTIONS OF RICE AND RICE SUBSTITUTES\*

BY PREFECTURES - AS OF 31 MAY 1947



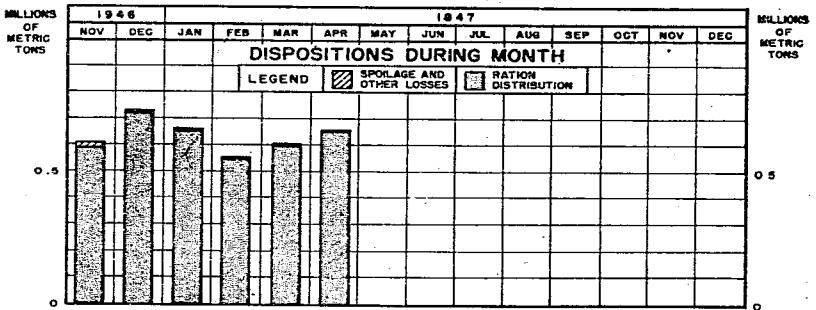
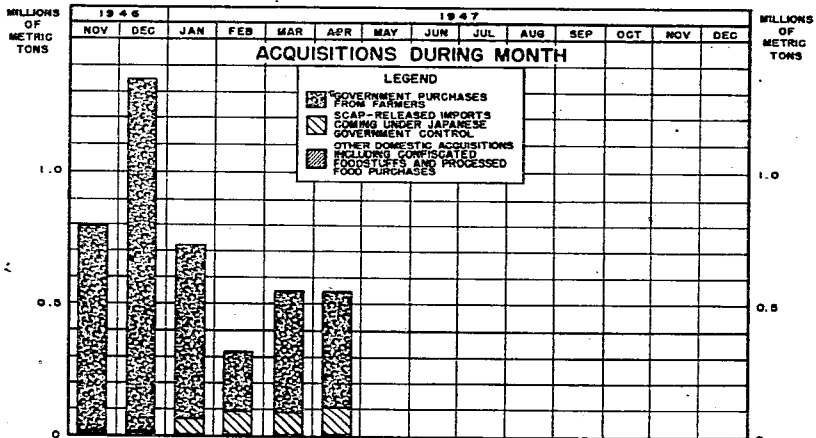
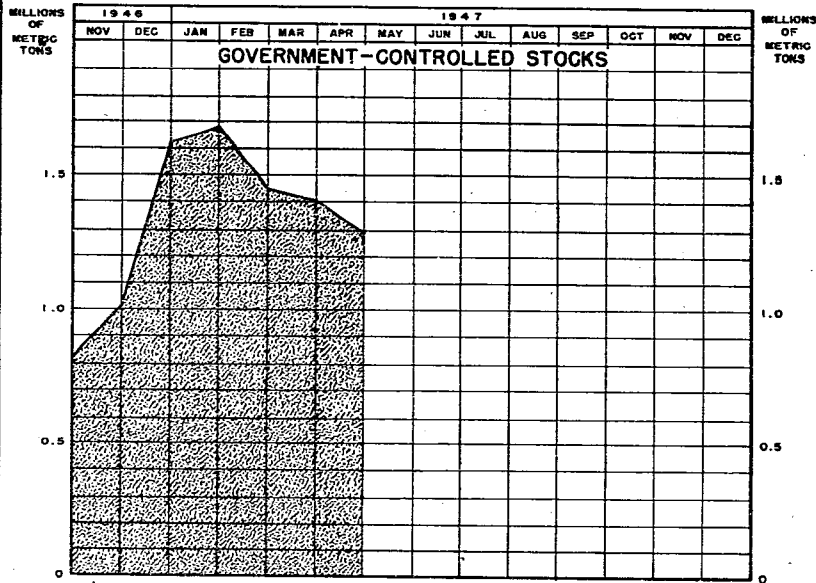
\* RICE SUBSTITUTES ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF METRIC TONS OF RICE OF EQUIVALENT NUTRITIONAL VALUE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 81

# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS\*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS SINCE 1 NOVEMBER 1946



\* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF GRAINS, POTATOES AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS. FOODS OTHER THAN RICE ARE CONVERTED TO CALORIC EQUIVALENTS OF RICE.

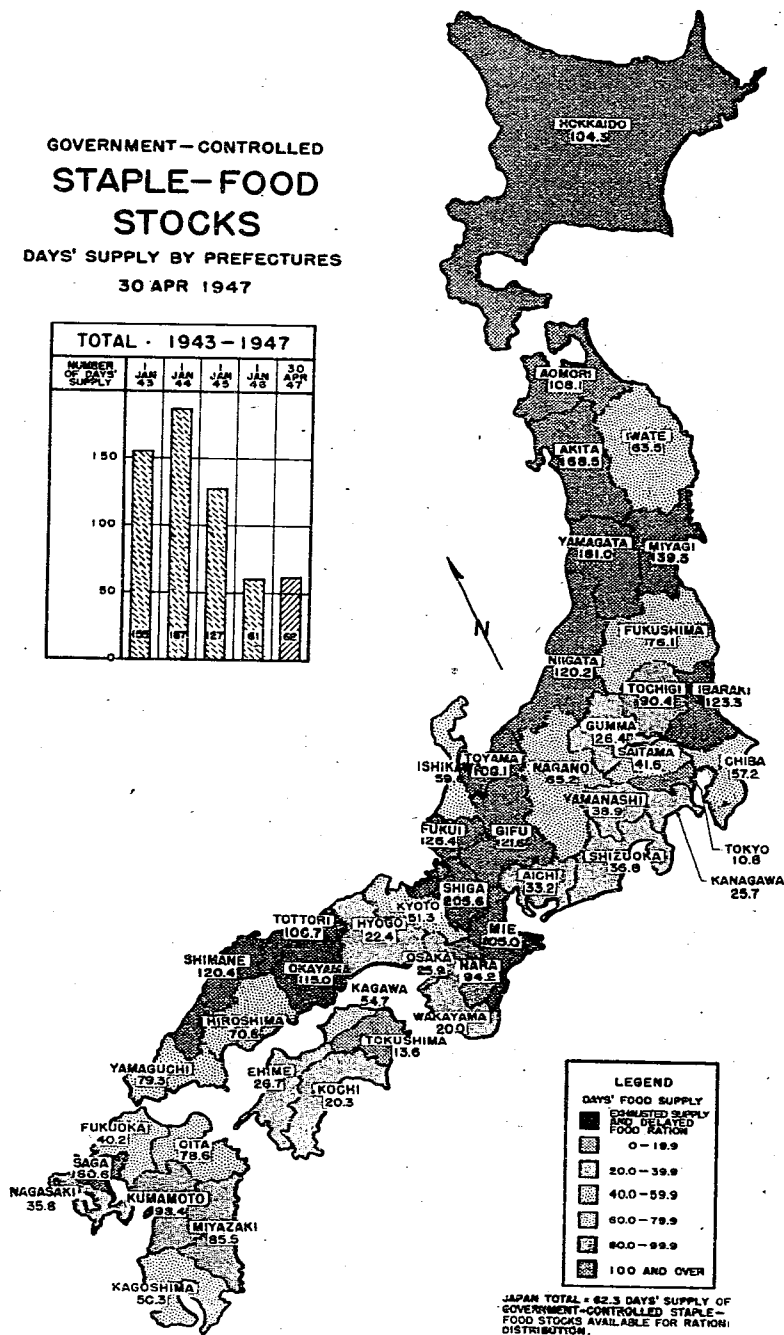
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 82

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED  
STAPLE-FOOD  
STOCKS  
DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES  
30 APR 1947

TOTAL - 1943-1947

NUMBER OF DAYS' SUPPLY	1 JAN 43	1 JAN 44	1 JAN 45	1 JAN 46	30 APR 47
0-19.9	10	15	10	10	10
20.0-39.9	15	20	15	15	15
40.0-59.9	20	25	20	20	20
60.0-79.9	25	30	25	25	25
80.0-99.9	30	35	30	30	30
100 AND OVER	35	40	35	35	35



LEGEND

DAYS' FOOD SUPPLY

EXHAUSTED SUPPLY AND DELAYED FOOD RATION

- 0-19.9
- 20.0-39.9
- 40.0-59.9
- 60.0-79.9
- 80.0-99.9
- 100 AND OVER

JAPAN TOTAL - 62.3 DAYS' SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE-FOOD STOCKS AVAILABLE FOR RATION DISTRIBUTION.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

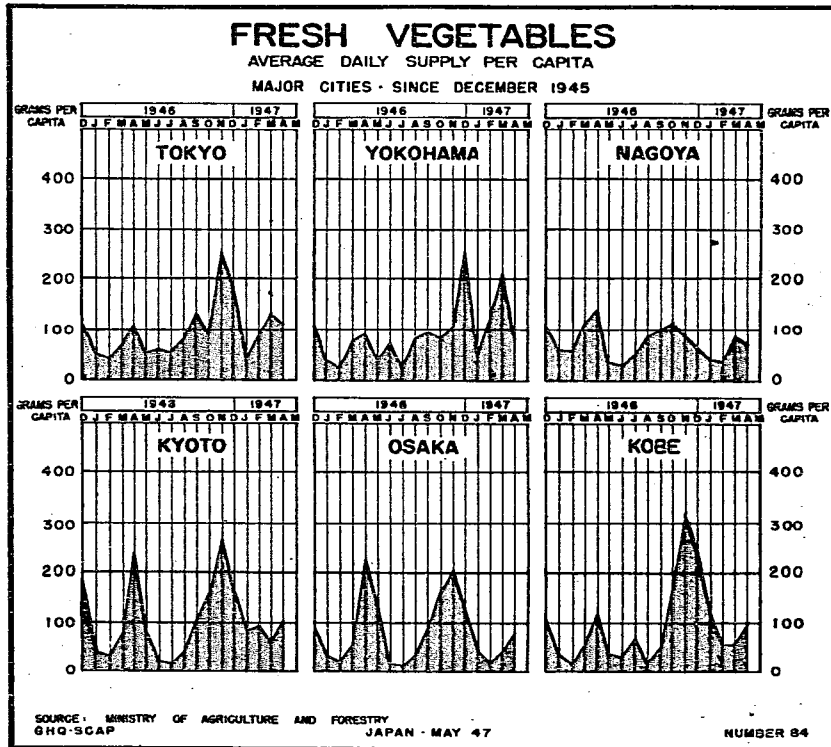
JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 83

8. Imported foods on hand 31 May were 307,500 metric tons of cereals and pulses, including 197,500 metric tons of rice stored as a substitute for released imported cereals and 25,000 tons of canned food.

Perishable Foods

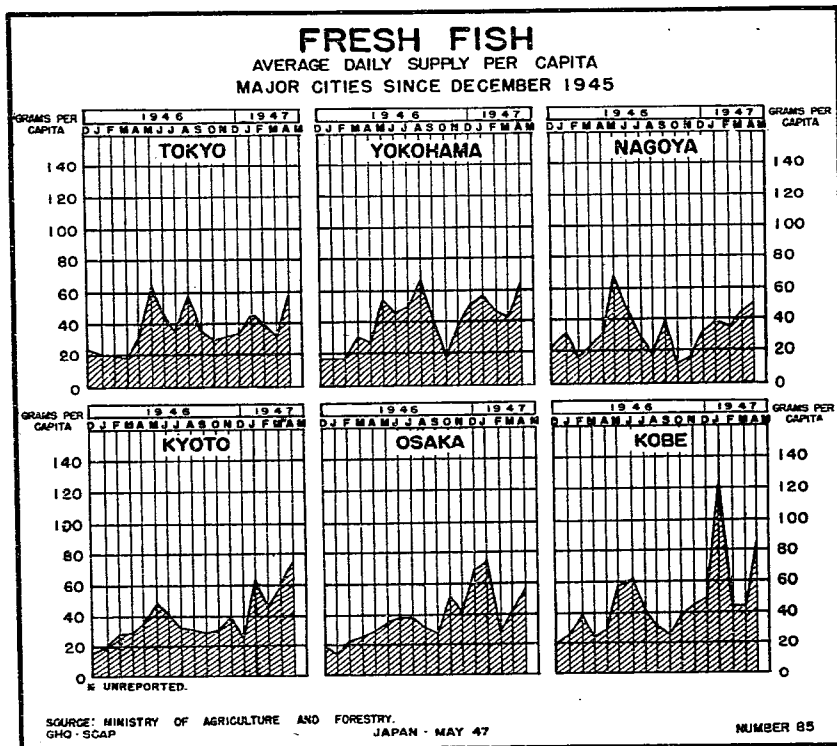
9. The six major cities of Japan received through official channels 29,058 metric tons of fresh vegetables in April, compared with 31,265 in March.



10. The cities received 34 percent more fresh vegetables during January-April 1947 than during the same months of 1946. Since the vegetable producers received nearly the same average price in April 1947 as they did in April 1946, the increase was caused chiefly by more effective enforcement.

11. Consumers paid an average of ¥ 13.55 per kan (8.27 pounds) for fresh vegetables in April 1947, compared with ¥ 6.60 in April 1946. The discontinuance of the government subsidy accounts for nearly all the difference.

12. Distribution of fresh fish through the official channels of the six major cities increased 54 percent in April.



13. Stricter enforcement of distribution regulations is apparent since more than twice as much fish was distributed legally in the first four months of 1947 as in the same months of 1946.

FISH DISTRIBUTION - SIX MAJOR CITIES  
(metric tons)

	1946	1947 <sup>a/</sup>
January	6,369	14,712
February	7,223	13,343
March	7,674	15,577
April	10,823	24,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,089</b>	<b>67,648</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

14. During January-April 17,305 metric tons of fresh fruit were distributed in the six major cities, an average ration of 16.9 grams per person per day. Apples, tangerines and Japanese grapefruit were most common.



PRODUCERS' GOODS

Fertilizer

15. Distribution of nitrogenous fertilizer during April totaled 81,438 metric tons, 62,343 of ammonium sulfate, 16,448 of calcium cyanamide and 2,647 of ammonium nitrate. By 30 April 47 percent of the nitrogenous fertilizer allocation for the first six months of 1947 had been delivered. Note chart on following page.

16. Distribution of phosphatic fertilizer in April totaled 32,605 metric tons. Nearly all of this was 16 percent phosphorus pentoxide.

17. Potassic fertilizer distribution increased sharply. Nearly 6,800 metric tons of imported potassium chloride and about 1,450 metric tons of domestic potash were distributed in April.

Fuel

18. Coal deliveries in April totaled 93 percent of allocations.

COAL ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION

April

(thousands of metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Transportation	714.0	685.3
Mine use	178.0	196.2
Iron and steel	200.0	178.4
Chemical fertilizer	165.0	154.1
Gas and coke	140.0	131.4
Ceramics (including cement)	128.5	117.9
Electric generation	90.0	100.6
Allied Powers (direct use)	95.0	91.7
Export	72.0	71.5
Textiles	55.0	47.2
Chemical industry	52.3	45.6
Heating, cooking and bathing	67.0	38.9
Shipbuilding and machinery	40.5	33.2
Paper and pulp	30.0	27.5
Foodstuff industry	32.5	25.9
Metal mining and refining	33.0	25.5
Briquettes	30.0	20.1
Government and public use	24.0	16.1
Rubber processing	10.0	9.5
Metal products	7.5	6.0
Harbors	5.0	3.8
Petroleum refining	1.0	0.8
Others	20.0	14.7
Total	2,190.3	2,041.9

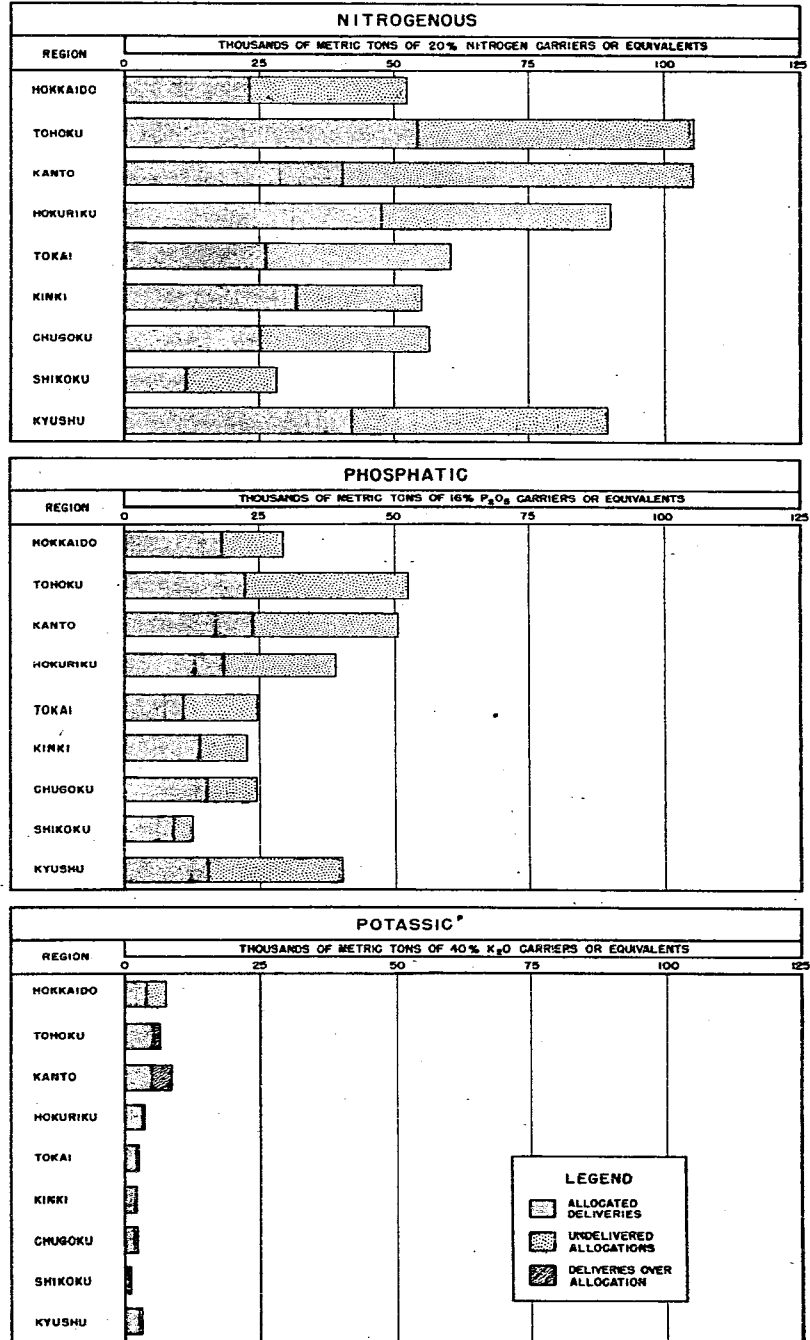
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Timber

19. About 65,000,000 koku of timber have been allocated for the fiscal year April 1947-March 1948, with 25 percent allotted to April, May and June.

# FERTILIZER ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES

JANUARY-JULY 1947 ALLOCATIONS; DELIVERIES AS OF 30 APRIL 1947



\* PRELIMINARY.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 86

TIMBER ALLOCATIONS  
(koku) a/

	<u>April 1947-March 1948</u>	<u>First Quarter</u>
General use	40,721,000	10,222,750
Pulpwood	5,000,000	1,250,000
Mine props	2,800,000	700,000
Shipbuilding	2,800,000	700,000
Railroad ties	2,150,000	537,500
Plywood <u>b/</u>	1,200,000	270,000
Wagons and vehicles	900,000	225,000
Telephone poles	620,000	155,000

a/ One koku equals 9.8 cubic feet.

b/ One koku of plywood equals approximately 320 square feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Cement

20. Cement distribution dropped from 96,101 metric tons in March to 11,817 in April. As far as practicable, industries with inelastic needs and those of particular current importance were given distribution priorities.

CEMENT DISTRIBUTION  
April  
(metric tons)

Solid fuel	2,481
Public works and building	2,101
Food industry	1,688
Ceramics	1,485
Chemical manufacturing	1,051
Iron and steel	826
Textiles	483
Shipbuilding and harbors	387
Fertilizer	359
Communications	306
Metal mining	217
Machinery manufacturing	143
Transportation	108
Liquid fuel	103
Household necessities	45
Japanese Government	29
Silk	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,817</b>

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

Farm Implements

21. The Japanese Government announced an average increase of about 75 percent in official prices of farm implements effective 1 June which will be accompanied by stricter control of distribution in an attempt to counter the black market.

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE FARM IMPLEMENTS  
(yen)

	Old Price a/	Revised Price	Reported Black-market Price b/
Earth-scattering scoop	33.90	52.80	800
Harrow	559.00	929.00	1,200
Plow	245.00	434.00	1,000
Rice huller	7,320.00	12,800.00	18,000
Rice polisher	2,510.00	4,480.00	7,000
Sickle	14.60	23.90	50
Straw-rope maker	665.00	1,160.00	2,000
Thresher, foot-driven	400.00	720.00	1,200
Thresher, power-driven	1,870.00	3,280.00	4,500
Weeder	59.50	117.00	180

a/ Established March 1946.

b/ January 1947.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Paint

22. An average increase of 56 percent in paint prices paid to producers was announced effective 2 June. The old prices were set in February 1946. The elimination of the monopolistic Paint Control Company enabled the price increase to consumers to be held to an average of 47 percent even though retailers' commissions were raised.

PAINT PRICES  
(yen/kilogram)

	Producer Selling Price			Consumer Purchasing Price a/		
	Old	Revised	Percent Increase	Old	Revised	Percent Increase
Acidproof varnish, black	9.19	13.14	42.9	11.82	14.71	24.4
Anticorrosive paint	10.36	14.68	41.6	11.69	16.44	40.6
Baking enamel	9.78	20.58	110.4	11.64	23.04	97.9
Boiled oil	6.67	11.60	73.9	7.95	12.99	63.3
Coil varnish	12.39	18.32	47.8	14.77	20.51	38.9
Copper paint A	15.20	21.16	39.2	18.13	23.69	30.6
Distemper A	8.96	11.48	28.1	10.75	12.85	19.5
Enamel, white A	9.52	14.48	52.1	11.33	16.21	43.1
Gold size A	10.61	16.06	51.3	12.77	17.98	40.7
Inorganic paint No. 1	2.66	4.58	72.1	3.21	5.12	59.5
Nitrocellulose lacquer enamel, white	21.34	33.12	55.2	25.74	37.09	44.0
Mixed paint, zinc, white B	7.63	10.64	39.4	9.05	11.91	31.6
Outdoor emulsion paint	5.51	8.21	49.0	6.61	9.19	39.0

	<u>Producer Selling Price</u>			<u>Consumer Purchasing Price a/</u>		
	<u>Old</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Paste paint, zinc, white B	6.94	8.73	25.7	7.91	9.77	23.5
Phenolic resin enamel, white	14.24	21.77	52.8	16.89	24.38	44.3
Shellac varnish	8.39	22.72	170.7	10.02	25.44	153.8
Ship-bottom paint, anti-corrosive W 28 A white putty	11.30	17.33	53.3	13.46	19.40	44.1
	3.55	3.67	3.4	4.04	4.11	1.7
<b>Average</b>			<b>56.0</b>			<b>46.6</b>

a/ Seller's commission is 12 percent of producer price. Consumer's price is the same whether purchase is made from retailer or wholesaler.

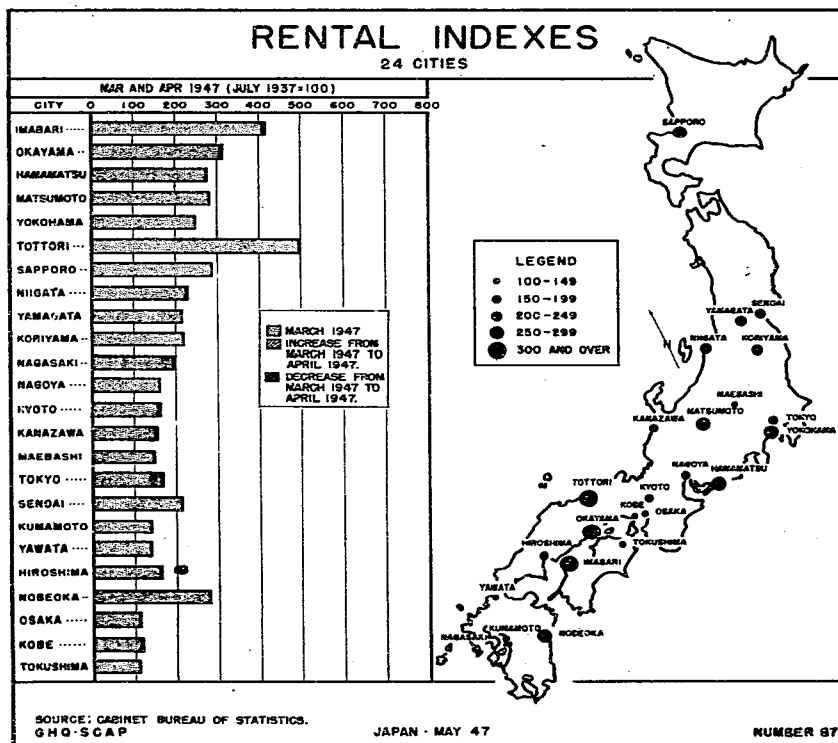
SOURCE: Price Board.

Raw Silk

23. The Japanese Government raised the price of raw silk retroactive to 1 January. The weighted average price of a standard bale of white 13/15-denier grade-D raw silk sold by the Raw Silk Association rose 62 percent from ¥ 15,550 to ¥ 25,175.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

24. Four large cities authorized rent increases in April while one city decreased rents.



25. In the fiscal year which began 1 April about 160,000,000 pounds of textiles will be available for sale to the Japanese public.

26. The above 160,000,000 pounds averages about two pounds per person, but distribution will be based on specified categories as follows:

To each of Japan's 78,000,000 people, .1 pound of sewing thread, one square yard of mending cloth, one towel and one pair of socks.

To Japan's 2,000,000 pregnant women, two square yards of bleached cloth and two square yards of flannel.

To the 2,480,000 children under three years old, one suit of outerwear, one suit of underwear and one and one-half square yards of flannel. In addition, a cap to one out of three babies and a child's mosquito net to one out of six.

To the 8,350,000 children between three and six years old, a cap, a suit of outerwear and two suits of underwear.

School uniforms to one half of the 14,800,000 elementary-school students, ages 7-12, and to one half of the 2,150,000 older students, ages 13-18.

To each of the 12,000,000 farmers, five yards of cloth and one pair of gloves.

To the 9,500,000 laborers, one work suit and one pair of gloves.

To each of the 15,000,000 war sufferers and repatriates involving about 3,000,000 families, one suit of underwear, one towel and one pair of socks.

To one half of the 3,000,000 families a blanket, to one sixth a set of Japanese bedding and to one seventh a mosquito net.

27. Official textile prices remained steady during April.

AVERAGE OFFICIAL WHOLESALE TEXTILE PRICE INDEX

1933	100.0
1934	98.8
1935	91.3
1936	94.6
1937	110.1
1938	129.9
1939	158.5
1940	171.8
1941	198.5
1942	228.4
1943	235.5
1944	235.5
1945	342.2
1946	1861.6
Jan 1947	2674.4
Feb 1947	2674.4
Mar 1947	2674.4
Apr 1947	2674.4

28. The increase in the price of crude rubber resulted in higher prices for all rubber goods.

Jikatabi price increases were approved on 4 April from the May 1946 price of ¥ 16 to ¥ 30.50. Prices on all other rubber footwear were increased at the same time, averaging about double May 1946 prices.

Automobile and bicycle tires and tubes were increased in price by about 85-100 percent over May 1946 prices.

The May 1946 price of molded goods of ¥ 120 per kilogram was increased to ¥ 195.

#### Miscellaneous

29. Distribution of 10 controlled commodities, shown on chart on next page, was spotty in April with aluminum rice vessels and European umbrellas showing greatest increases.

30. The Japanese Government approved an increase from the May 1946 price of National No. 2 radios of ¥ 500 to ¥ 875 on 11 April. Prices of tubes used in this set were increased about 110 percent.

31. Watch and clock price increases of 40 to 85 percent over November 1946 prices were approved on 8 April.

32. Fountain pen price increases, approved on 19 April, were about 60 percent over August 1946 prices.

33. Bicycle part prices were increased an average of 120 percent over March 1946 prices on 13 April.

34. Newspaper subscription rates were increased about 55 percent effective 1 May.

#### VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

35. There were 90,010 violations of price and rationing regulations during April in all except Tokushima and Oita Prefectures. This is 36,077 fewer violations than in March.

36. During April 20,660 kilograms of staple food being illegally transported were confiscated at rail freight stations and division check points for sale through official channels.

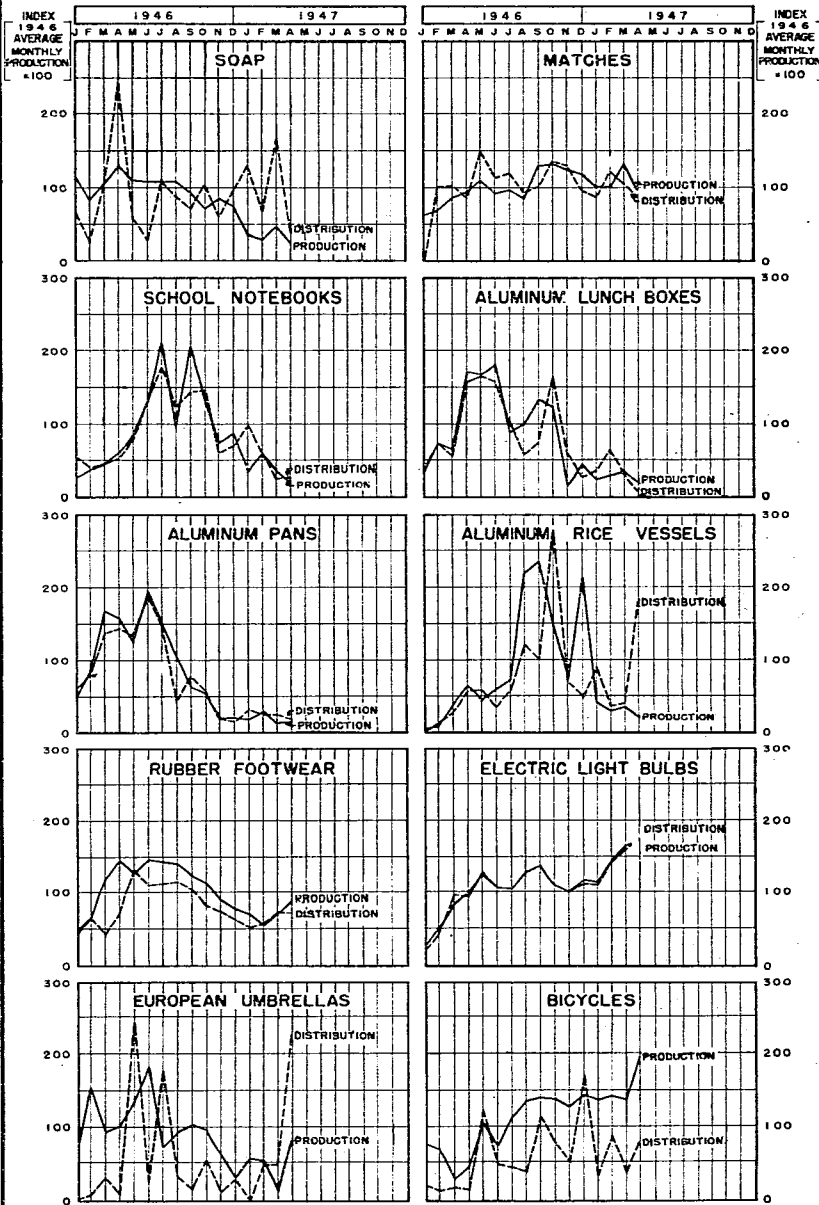
37. Closer surveillance of Tokyo Bay shipping was instituted. The following items being transported illegally were recovered on 11-12 April and placed in legal channels: 116,006 pounds of fish, 12,486 pounds of other foods, 4,322 kilograms of salt, 21 barrels of gasoline, 896 kilograms of charcoal and 70 metric tons of miscellaneous goods.

38. During 5-14 May 740 persons were arrested for illegal fish dealings in Osaka, Hyogo, Niigata, Mie, Shizuoka, Okayama, Kagawa, Ehime, Oita and Kumamoto Prefectures. A total of 87,000 pounds of fresh and processed fish were confiscated and returned to legal channels.

39. During 28 January to 5 February 20,430 pieces of raw hides, 198,772 square feet of finished leather and 27,638 finished leather articles, including 1,659 pairs of shoes, were seized while being illegally transported and were placed in official channels.

# TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



## APRIL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION	COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION
SOAP	KILOGRAM	290,000	497,790	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	EACH	4,516	38,534
MATCHES	MATCH TON	12,358	11,202	RUBBER FOOTWEAR	PAIR	1,894,915	1,562,906
SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	EACH	888,428	1,084,311	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EACH	4,870,826	4,955,788
ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	EACH	22,270	9,017	EUROPEAN UMBRELLAS	EACH	31,380	87,094
ALUMINUM PANS	EACH	56,429	75,768	BICYCLES	EACH	15,594	6,202

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 88



40. Over 65 metric tons of hoarded cereals were recovered in April and were put into legal channels.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED a/  
April

<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Rice	kilogram	62,772
Wheat	kilogram	3,036
Other cereals	kilogram	2,246
Potatoes	kilogram	37
Sugar	kilogram	41
Macaroni	kin b/	1,099
Miso	kilogram	5,624
Shoyu	liter	300
Salt	kilogram	17,059
Dried salted foods	kilogram	8,439
<u>Fuels</u>		
Gasoline	liter	3,838
Heavy oil	liter	1,900
Light oil	liter	2,000
Machine oil	liter	5,040
Coal	metric ton	35
Charcoal	kilogram	6,433
Firewood	bundle c/	3,500
<u>Textile Goods</u>		
Cloth	yard	236,010
Raw yarn	pound	41,035
Fabric waste	ken d/	20,160
Blankets	each	19,193
White dresses	each	77
Sheets	each	108
Socks (tabi)	pair •	520
Work clothes	piece	783
Shirts	piece	2,523
Trousers	pair	382
Socks	pair	60
Towels	each	28,536
Mosquito nets	each	19
Business suits	suit	1,802
Raincoats	suit	96
Overcoats	suit	6,780
Military trousers	suit	2,614
Gaiters	pair	160
Drawers	piece	957
Military gloves	pair	294
Military socks	pair	30
Other cloth goods	piece	658
Silk	ken d/	60
<u>Miscellaneous Goods</u>		
Steel	metric ton	8
Steel springs	piece	1,500
Empty drums	each	50
Nails	kan e/	30
Raw rubber	kilogram	13,788

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Miscellaneous Goods</u>		
Waste rubber	kilogram	2,300
Rubber shoes	pair	1,047
Leather	tsubo <u>f</u> /	5,947
Paper	ream	1,036
Sliding-screen paper	sheet	8,500
Storage batteries	each	147

- a/ This does not include goods uncovered in illegal transactions.  
b/ One kin equals 1.323 pounds.  
c/ One bundle equals .329 cubic feet of stacked (not solid) volume.  
d/ One ken equals 1.988 yards.  
e/ One kan equals 8.267 pounds.  
f/ One tsubo equals 3.954 square yards.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking . . . . .	1
Liquidation . . . . .	12
Public Finance. . . . .	13

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. A license was issued to Time Incorporated authorizing the sale of 2,000 copies of each issue of Life International Magazine for six months.

Removal of Restrictions

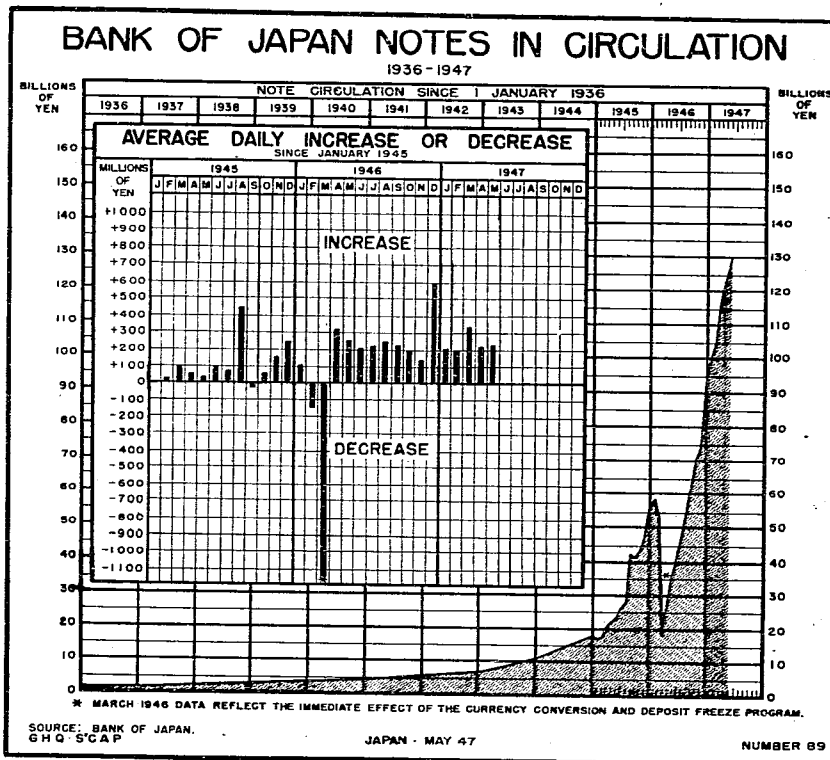
2. The Emergency Financial Measures limiting the payment of all wages and salaries in unrestricted yen to ¥ 700 per month were removed on 1 May.

Concurrently withdrawals from first restricted accounts were prohibited with the following exceptions:

- (1) Unemployed persons: up to ¥ 500 per household head and ¥ 150 per household member per month.
- (2) Students: ¥ 300 per month if living out or ¥ 150 if living at home.
- (3) Professional persons: up to ¥ 1,000 for living expenses per month.
- (4) Repatriated persons: up to ¥ 30,000 to purchase homes.
- (5) Special and emergency expenses: up to ¥ 1,000 for funerals and marriages; medical expenses, rents and commutation tickets as before.

Currency Circulation

3. Bank of Japan notes outstanding on 31 May totaled ¥ 129,685,000,000, an increase of ¥ 7,285,000,000 during May.



4. The Japanese Government was authorized to pulp unissued Japanese military notes printed for use in occupied areas and now in the custody of the Occupation Forces.

Bank of Japan

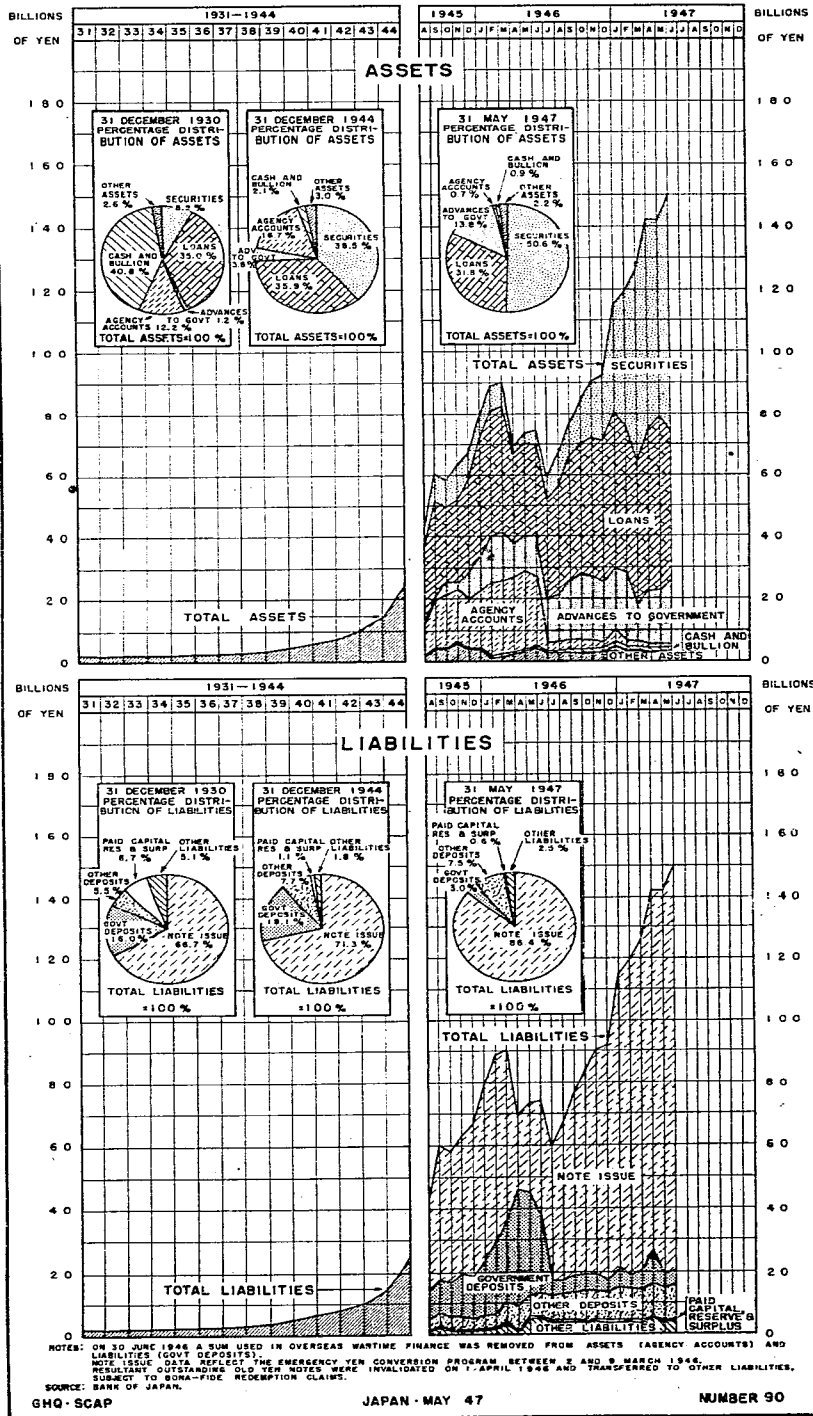
5. Notes issued continued to dominate the Bank of Japan's statement, accounting for 86 percent of the liabilities on 31 May. Advances to the Government increased ¥ 3,526,000,000, reaching ¥ 20,628,000,000 on 31 May.

BANK OF JAPAN  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Securities	62,812	76,015
Loans	55,975	47,660
Advances to Government	17,102	20,628
Agency accounts	1,345	1,124
Cash and bullion	1,455	1,426
Other assets	<u>3,109</u>	<u>3,241</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,798</b>	<b>150,094</b>

# BANK OF JAPAN

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Note issues	122,400	129,685
Government deposits	4,397	4,561
Other deposits	11,121	11,328
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	650	841
Other liabilities	<u>3,230</u>	<u>3,679</u>
Total	141,798	150,094

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

6. Major items of ordinary, special and savings banks segregated into new and old accounts showed increasing loans and borrowings from the Bank of Japan in the new accounts and a steady though small decrease in the old accounts. See charts on the following two pages.

7. New-account deposits of ordinary banks increased ¥ 3,191,000,000 during March to ¥ 114,409,000,000. This resulted from free-yen deposits increasing ¥ 10,299,000,000 due to government fiscal-year-end disbursements while first restricted deposits were decreasing ¥ 7,108,000,000 due to payment of property taxes.

ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS  
31 March  
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	114,409	15,598
Loans	45,166	58,547
Securities	44,415	5,238
Borrowings	35,494	22
Special banks		
Deposits	28,263	3,184
Loans	26,601	21,267
Securities	13,719	3,438
Borrowings	16,879	1,201
Savings banks		
Deposits	6,968	1,132
Loans	636	262
Securities	6,105	1,271
Borrowings	447	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

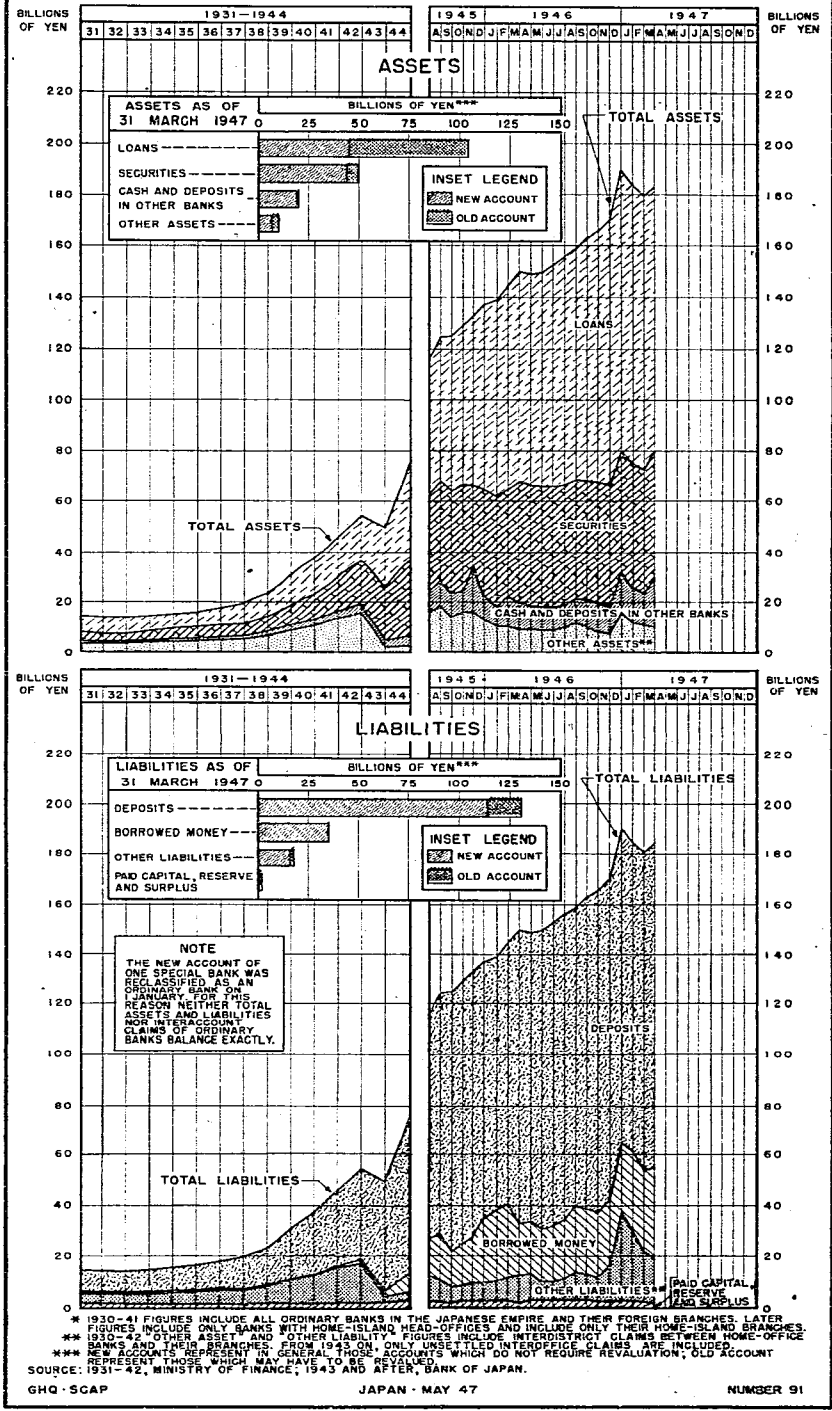
8. The Deposit Funds Management Bureau report for the fiscal year ending 31 March showed a decrease of ¥ 6,273,000,000 in postal savings accounts, as shown on the chart, page 203. Other deposit funds such as Post Office Life and Social Insurance increased, leaving a net decrease of ¥ 4,331,405,000 for the fiscal year.

Legislation

9. The Bill for Dissolution and Liquidation of the Japan Securities Exchange was promulgated on 16 April. This law stipulates methods and procedure for the formal dissolution of the Japan Securities Exchange.

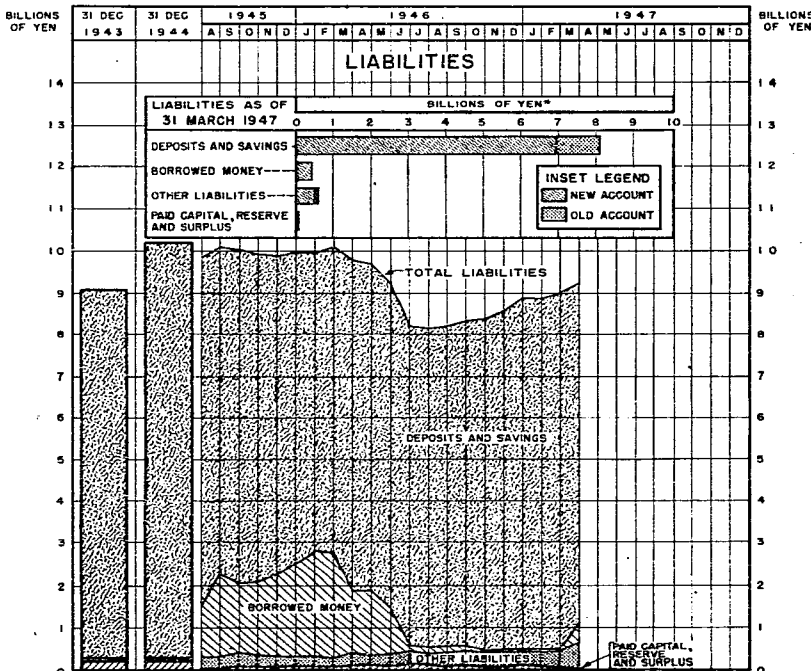
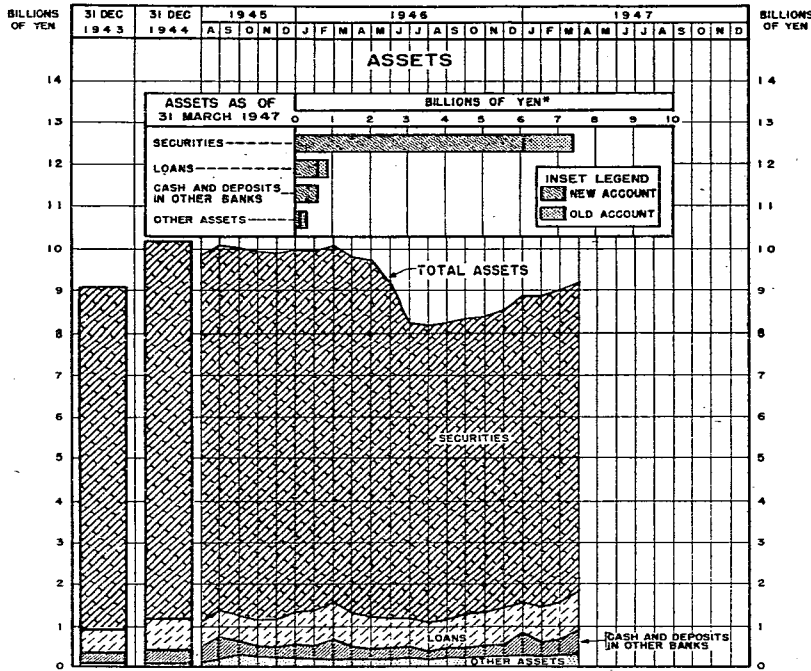
# ORDINARY BANKS\*

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

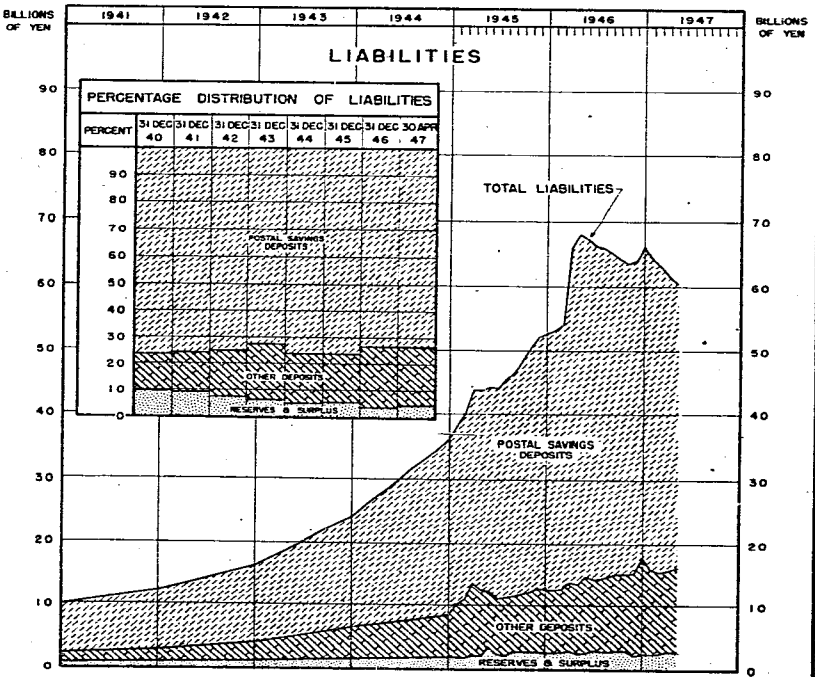
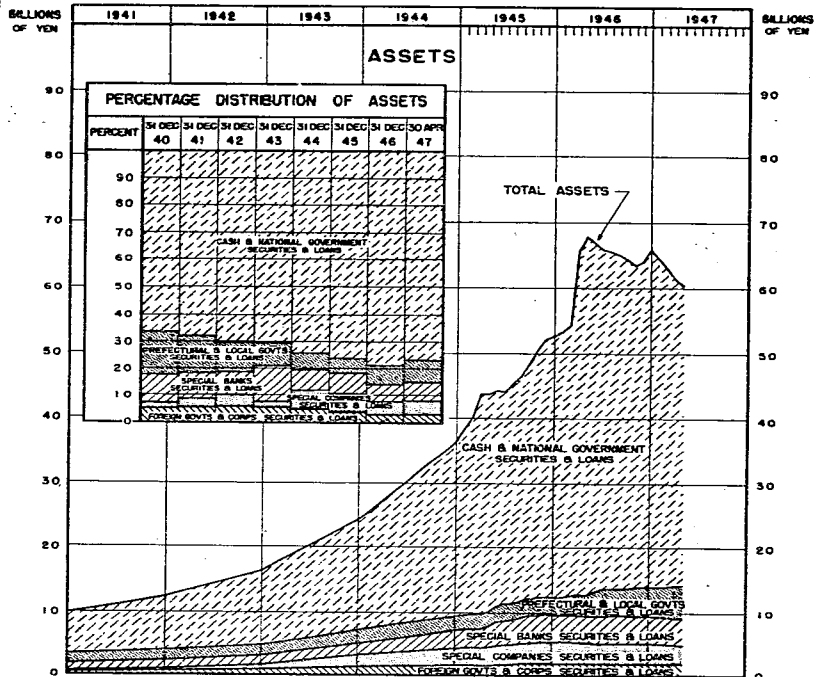
JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 92



# DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1940



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE.  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 93

### Insurance

10. Final plans for reorganization of the Nippon Life Insurance Company from a stock to a mutual company under the Financial Institutions Reorganization and Rehabilitation Law were approved.

11. A program was inaugurated by the Fire and Marine Insurance Association of Japan, representing 16 companies, designed to establish a sounder system of underwriting, rate-making and closer cooperation between companies and public safety organizations.

### LIQUIDATION

12. Proceeds of liquidation were ¥ 2,420,461,000 on 31 March, an increment of ¥ 144,445,000 during the month. Cumulative costs of liquidation totaled ¥ 21,537,000.

### PUBLIC FINANCE

#### Taxation

13. Collections of the Capital Levy Tax reached ¥ 16,650,000,000 on 30 April of which 84.7 percent represented free and first restricted bank deposit payments. The Ministry of Finance estimated that Capital Levy collections would exceed ¥ 40,000,000,000 by 31 December.

14. War Indemnity Tax collections totaled ¥ 2,488,000,000 on 30 April, of which ¥ 822,000,000 was paid in cash, ¥ 1,630,000,000 in Government Special Debt Certificates and ¥ 36,000,000 in national bonds.

15. The Ministry of Finance reported that collections of the Increased Income Tax exceeded ¥ 7,000,000,000 by 15 May.

16. The Estate and Gift Tax was made effective 3 May following the issuance of enforcement regulations.

#### National Budget

17. Borrowing in May consisted of the issuance of food certificates amounting to ¥ 2,830,000,000 to provide for the purchase of food during the first quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year and the issuance of ¥ 6,700,000,000 in treasury certificates to provide necessary operating funds. Temporary borrowing of ¥ 3,000,000 was made by the Fishing Boat Reinsurance Special Account and national bonds amounting to ¥ 392,000,000 were issued on the Farm Settlers' Financing Special Account.

18. Transfers from the General Account Reserve Fund totaling ¥ 606,402,000 were made to finance programs not originally provided for in the budget or to finance budgetary deficiencies.

19. Transfers from Special Account Reserve Fund included ¥ 400,000 from the mint, ¥ 45,360,000 from the Monopoly Bureau and ¥ 1,951,430,000 from the government railways.

#### National Debt

20. The national debt increased ¥ 14,174,614,176 during April. National bonds issued amounted to ¥ 26,858,000,000 of which ¥ 21,000,000,000 was used to pay the government guarantee of war risk insurance not cancelled by the War Indemnities Tax and ¥ 5,408,000,000 to cancel an overdraft on the Bank of Japan.

NATIONAL DEBT  
30 April  
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic		199,097
Government bonds, external		886
Bank loans		62,103
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834	
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	5,846	
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>a/</u>	532	
Other loans	11,891	
Rice bills and food certificates		6,440
Treasury bills		<u>11,550</u>
Total		280,026

a/ Overdraft resulting from withdrawal of occupation currency Type B from circulation.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Local Government Finance

21. Local governments were allowed to borrow ¥ 1,129,615,000, of which ¥ 977,416,000 was for financing the balance of the local expenditure program and ¥ 152,199,000 for earthquake damage costs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING PROGRAM  
1946-47 Fiscal Year  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Formerly Authorized</u>	<u>Balance Authorized</u>	<u>Nakai District <u>a/</u></u>
Economic Stabilization Board	900,000	0	0
Education	38,684	23,439	26,056
Industry	85,991	90,647	29,295
Public works (calamity)	156,172	205,000	43,879
Public works (ordinary)	401,089	104,259	0
Rehabilitation	851,243	313,455	0
Sanitation	129,578	74,769	11,445
Transportation	19,120	69,642	0
Miscellaneous	<u>21,424</u>	<u>96,205</u>	<u>41,524</u>
Total	2,603,301	977,416	152,199

a/ Earthquake damage costs.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Imperial Household

22. The Imperial House Office (Kunaifu) was established 3 May by the Imperial House Office Law and replaces the Imperial Household Ministry. The Office is directly under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister. Its functions are essentially the same as those of the former Ministry but on a minor scale.



SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control . . . . .	1
Antitrust and Cartels . . . . .	14
Reparations . . . . .	23

PROPERTY CONTROL

United Nations Property

1. Tabulation of 530 new reports on property of Allied nationals other than American, British and Dutch was completed between 25 April and 25 May and the values included in the following cumulative table.

ALLIED NATIONALS' PROPERTY a/  
25 May  
(yen)

Cash on hand	2,126,634.00
Cash in bank	861,909,120.81 b/
Securities	2,924,089.15
Land	1,607,662.81
Buildings	2,792,558.85
Movables, unclassified	2,536,895.02
Personal assets	2,864,190.00
Unidentified	<u>1,330,754.08</u>
Gross assets	878,091,904.72
Less liabilities	<u>248,352.09</u>
Net assets	877,843,552.63

- a/ Excludes American, British and Dutch property.  
b/ Of this deposit ¥ 850,449,663.86 represents the accounts of the Banque de l'Indochine, Saigon, in the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Looted Property

2. Ninety percent of the looted property reported by 25 May was in Japanese custody of which 23.7 percent was warehoused while 76.3 percent, representing immovable properties, remained at its original locations.

STATUS OF LOOTED PROPERTY

25 May  
(yen) a/

Japanese Government custody

Warehoused	3,066,200
Immovable, not warehoused	9,867,081

Allied government custody

Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,561,448</u>
---	------------------

Total	14,494,729
-------	------------

a/ Valuations based on exchange values as of 6 December 1941 in yen worth \$ 0.2343 and include only those items on which yen value has been placed.

3. In addition to the vessels listed in the following table, 59 looted ships of unknown tonnage including 11 sunk and 48 of unknown status were reported.

LOOTED SHIPS  
25 May

	Sunk a/		Being Repaired		Status Unknown b/	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
China	26	54,871	4	3,924	3	4,311
Denmark	2	6,804	0	0	0	0
England	22	60,473	8	20,913	11	22,587
Finland	0	0	0	0	2	7,835
France	10	88,374	0	0	0	0
French Indo-China	1	2,251	0	0	0	0
Germany	10	66,958	0	0	3	15,992
Greece	3	12,141	0	0	11	16,965
Italy	10	35,615	0	0	1	18,765
Korea	1	54	0	0	16	1,719
Netherlands	21	67,978	1	2,561	14	33,423
Norway	3	4,531	0	0	6	10,332
Panama	2	3,436	2	4,029	3	8,048
Portugal	1	3,826	0	0	0	0
Sweden	1	6,079	0	0	1	1,544
United States	10	28,783	1	3,521	4	7,054
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>16,119</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>300</u>
Total	127	458,293	16	34,948	76	148,875

a/ Sunk in various naval actions.

b/ No definite information available.

Arrested Persons

4. Property of 955 suspected war criminals was under custody on 25 May. Forty-eight reports were received and no releases of property were made during the period.

VALUE OF PROPERTY OF ARRESTED PERSONS

25 May  
(yen)

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Reported in May</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash on hand, deposits and savings	15,402,496	937,171	16,339,667
Land and buildings	18,049,429	424,620	18,474,049
Art, personal furniture and fixtures	4,321,457	45,380	4,366,837
Insurance and investments	<u>44,085,850</u>	<u>171,169</u>	<u>44,257,019</u>
Total	81,859,232	1,578,340	83,437,572

German Property

5. The Japanese Government has submitted reports on 1,500 German nationals and 65 German business firms listing assets by classification.

STATUS OF GERMAN PROPERTY

25 May  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>German Nationals</u>	<u>German Business Firms</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and bank accounts	12,617	41,503 <u>a/</u>	54,120
Land and buildings	19,963	5,283	25,246
Movables <u>b/</u>	27,465	22,326	49,791
Securities	4,971	56,013	60,984
War damage insurance	5,200	121	5,321
Other assets	<u>105</u>	<u>6,876</u>	<u>6,981</u>
Total assets	70,321	132,122	202,443
Less liabilities	<u>3,385</u>	<u>100,215</u>	<u>103,600</u>
Net assets	66,936	31,907	98,843

a/ Liable to heavy taxes as war damage insurance.

b/ Includes personal effects, merchandise inventories, machinery tools and equipment.

Patents and Copyrights

6. A total of ¥ 53,187.55 was deposited in the SCAP Custody Account on German patents and copyrights; ¥ 37,400.41 by Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodansha for Telefunken G.m.b.H. and ¥ 15,787.14 by Polydor Chikmonki Company for Deutsche Grammophone.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS  
25 May  
(yen)

American Patent Accounts

Bank of Japan a/	4,745,068.92
Deposit Bureau (to be transferred to Bank of Japan)	<u>34,506.64</u>
Total	4,779,575.56

American Copyright Accounts

Bank of Japan	176,800.72
---------------	------------

British Patent Accounts

Bank of Japan	1,452,910.70
Patent Office	<u>2,591.74</u>
Total	1,455,502.44

British Copyright Accounts

SCAP Custody Account	98,341.73
Bank of Japan	<u>58,292.19</u>
Total	156,633.92

German Patents and Copyrights

Teikoku Bank	168,661.79
SCAP Custody Account	<u>148,222.00</u>
Total	316,883.79

Other Copyrights

Deposit Bureau	122,436.22 b/
----------------	---------------

a/ Report from the Bank of Japan revised the American Patent Accounts upward by ¥ 1,252,245.69.

b/ Revised.

The Japanese Government submitted 38,883 reports on separate patents, trade-marks, utility models, designs and copyrights or applications for copyrights.

Disolved Organizations

7. Various impounded properties were released for use by the Japanese. Buildings released to individuals or corporations are rented in accordance with rental regulations while those released to the Government are free of charge for the public benefit.

8. Reports on the assets of six ultranationalistic organizations previously unreported and one supplementary report of the Roma Hokoku Kai (Labor Front) were processed between 26 April and 25 May. Two of the six organizations, Nippon Sumerato and Nippon Koito Doshi Kai, have no assets.



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

	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>				<u>Expenses Immediately Prior to Dissolution</u>
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Dai Nippon Fujin Kai	823	74.5	220	1,117.5	4,435
Dai Nippon Seiji Kai	2	0	0	2	647
Taisei Yokusan Kai	6	0	269	275	5,406
Yokusan Sonen Dan	18	0	4	22	3,342
Romu Hokoku Kai (supplementary)	<u>290</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>651</u>
Total	1,139	76	494.5	1,709.5	14,481
Total to 26 April	<u>29,300</u>	<u>9,036</u>	<u>39,477</u>	<u>77,813</u>	<u>246,141</u>
Total to date	30,439	9,112	39,971.5	79,522.5	260,622

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Precious Metals

9. Transactions in precious metals under SCAP custody between 26 April and 20 May were minor with disbursements exceeding receipts by \$ 2,840.

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY  
20 May

	<u>Fine Grams</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Gold</b>			
On hand 26 April <sup>a/</sup>	182,878,210	1.12529	205,791,021
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	<u>3,434</u>		<u>3,865</u>
Balance	182,874,776		205,787,156
<b>Platinum</b>			
On hand 26 April	4,494,440	1.12529	5,057,548
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Balance	4,494,440		5,057,548
<b>Silver</b>			
On hand 26 April	2,047,621,475	.02282	46,726,722
Taken into custody	44,923		1,025
Released	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Balance	2,047,666,398		46,727,747
Total value			257,572,451

<sup>a/</sup> Includes approximately 73,000,000 grams earmarked for Indo-China, Siam, Italy and China.

SCAP Custody Accounts

10. The SCAP yen custody account increased ¥ 23,860,313.99 between 26 April and 25 May, of which 86 percent represented assets of dissolved organizations.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP  
(yen)

Collections 26 April-25 May

From American sources		33,078.48
Old yen bank notes	30,998.12	
Deceased person	2,080.36	
From German sources		3,207,515.76
Impounded bank accounts	1,849,463.25	
Insurance claim payment	17,000.00	
Property rental	28,000.00	
Property sales	1,259,864.96	
Royalties	53,187.55	
From Japanese sources		20,639,719.75
Dissolved organizations	20,609,673.25	
Closed institutions	30,046.50	
Total		23,880,313.99
Withdrawals		
Korean Foreign Office, Tokyo		
Korea Military Government		<u>20,000.00</u>
Net addition		23,860,313.99
Balance 26 April		<u>150,800,882.90</u>
Balance 25 May		174,661,196.89

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

11. The SCAP dollar custody account showed a 1.9-percent increase due to Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office buying of small amounts of precious metals.

DOLLAR CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP  
(dollars)

Collections

Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office	3,864.96
Balance 26 April	<u>203,790.56</u>
Balance 25 May	207,655.52

Properties Released from Custody

12. A limited amount of property, chiefly of cultural value, was released to Allied nationals between 26 April and 25 May.

PROPERTIES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY  
26 April - 25 May

		<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Value</u>
China	Anchors and chains	2	piece	Cultural
	Books	36,662	each	Cultural
	Business machines	3	each	¥ 2,000
	Cannon shells	8	each	Cultural
	S/S Hsin-An	1	each	Unknown
	S/S Fei Hsing	1	each	Unknown
Netherlands				
East Indies	Business machines	3	each	Unknown
Philippines	Anthropological re- search material	22	piece	Cultural
	Bird specimens	100	each	Cultural
	Books	179	each	Cultural
	Books (Davao Club)	40	each	Cultural
	Leaf specimens	102	each	Cultural
	Pamphlets (Davao Club)	40	each	Cultural
	Shell specimens	273	each	Cultural
United Kingdom	Screens	3	each	¥ 7,000
	S/S Edith Moller	1	each	Unknown
United States	Gold <sup>a/</sup>	3,434	gram	\$ 3,865

<sup>a/</sup> Released to U. S. Army for resale as souvenirs.

Claims

13. The number of claims against the Japanese Government or enemy nationals received by 25 May is shown in the following table. The monetary value of the claims is expressed in various currencies and cannot be equated because of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

CLAIMS FILED  
25 May

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number of Claims</u>
New Zealand	27
U. S. S. R.	12
United States	27
United States (EIGHTH Army)	88
Others	55
Total	209

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

14. The expenditure of ¥ 338,779,240 by 44 restricted concerns for the reconstruction, repair and rehabilitation of essential industries was authorized.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES

May  
(yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Chemicals	10,141,193
Coal mining	69,303,568
Construction	10,174,691
Electrical	5,383,212
Fisheries	1,123,114
Iron and steel	240,300
Rayon	167,362,077
Refrigeration	358,440
Rubber	350,000
Silk	20,038,057
Textiles	12,883,015
Transportation	39,871,573
Woodworking	<u>1,550,000</u>
 Total	 338,779,240

15. The allocation for the rayon industry provides for sub-allocation to the five following restricted concerns. A daily production of approximately 100 metric tons is expected upon completion of rehabilitation.

- (1) Asahi Chemical Industry Company, Ltd. ¥ 71,570,411
- (2) Imperial Rayon Company, Ltd. 30,869,000
- (3) Kurashiki Rayon Company, Ltd. 16,106,591
- (4) Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd. 15,042,500
- (5) Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd. 33,773,575

16. No objection was offered to the following applications:

- (1) Riken Institute of Physical and Chemical Research to borrow ¥ 15,350,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Bank. This loan will implement the reorganization and re-establishment of the Institute as a private company by providing it with necessary operating facilities.
- (2) Mitsubishi Honsha, Ltd., to contribute ¥ 3,000,000 to the foundation fund of Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute. The Institute is engaged primarily in economic research and its facilities are available to the general public.
- (3) Kanegafuchi Colonization Company, Ltd., to dissolve provided that sale, transfer or other disposition of capital assets is not made to any firm on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns, and that no property outside the four main islands is transferred without prior approval of SCAP. The Kanegafuchi Colonization Company, Ltd., was organized in 1929 to spread the sphere of Japanese influence in South America where its principal activities were concentrated in Brazil.

- (4) Ube Industrial Company to transfer the Kokura Cement Factory, including all manufacturing, selling and operating rights, to the Toyo Cement Industry, Ltd., for ¥ 16,319,051. During the war the Japanese Government forced the Toyo Cement Industry, Ltd., to sell its Kokura Cement Factory to the Ube Industrial Company, Ltd., to effect closer governmental control.

#### Control Organizations

17. The following organizations were ordered to cease all activities and to be liquidated by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission during May:
  - (1) Japan Ore Distribution Company, Ltd., which controlled distribution and prices of various ores including magnesium, iron, nonferrous and nonmetallic ores.
  - (2) Japan Grinding Ball Control Company, Ltd., which controlled the distribution and prices of equipment utilized in preparing ores.
  - (3) Japan Lumber Company, Ltd., whose dissolution was ordered on 26 June 1946 but was delayed until a substitute system for control of distribution of lumber was effected.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

18. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission took custody of, and voting rights to, unpaid shares owned by Mitsui Honsha, Mitsubishi Honsha, Sumitomo Honsha and Yasuda Hozensha totaling ¥ 173,298,000.

19. The Commission is supervising the liquidation of Shibusawa Dozoku Company, Ltd., which adopted a dissolution resolution 18 April.

20. The Commission instructed 55 previously designated Zaibatsu family members to submit voting rights on all securities owned by them.

... The Commission appointed a representative to manage the affairs of Nomura Gomei Kaisha since all of the partners are designated Zaibatsu persons.

#### Antitrust Legislation

22. The Japanese Government set up a preparatory commission within the Economic Stabilization Board in connection with the Fair Trade Commission under the antitrust legislation approved by the Diet on 31 March.

#### REPARATIONS

##### Reparations Technical Advisory Committee

23. The Reparations Technical Advisory Committee was established 21 May as a consultative committee to assist the Supreme Commander in the development of technical and administrative procedures to assure an orderly removal of reparations goods from Japan and in the settlement of conflicts between claimant nations.

The Committee may make recommendations regarding administrative procedures affecting reparations claimant nations with

respect to inspection, claims, allocations, dismantling, crating and transportation.

Memberships on the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee consist of the chiefs of the delegations for those nations which are members of the Far Eastern Commission.

Reparations and Restitution Delegations

24. The following 10 nations now have reparations delegations in Japan: Australia, Canada, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, United Kingdom, U. S. S. R. and the United States.

25. Four plants typical of pooled items classification and maintenance problems were set aside in the Tokyo area for inspection and were visited by six delegations.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 20

May 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	219
Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . . . . .	233





SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	1
Veterinary Affairs. . . . .	6
Medical and Hospital Administration . . . . .	9
Supply. . . . .	12
Narcotics . . . . .	26
Public Assistance . . . . .	29
Social Security . . . . .	31
Repatriation. . . . .	34

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

1. A drive to control head lice in school children was instituted by the Ministry of Welfare as part of the typhus control program. Approximately 6,000,000 children in Japan are scheduled to receive two applications of 10 percent DDT powder. Surveys showed that approximately 25 percent of school children, particularly girls, have head lice.

In addition to ward offices in the large cities permanent dusting stations are being established in densely populated areas to provide free treatment to persons infested with lice.

2. Prefectural public health officials held conferences in Kyoto 5-6 May and in Sendai 14-15 May to receive instructions on modern techniques in the control of enteric and insect-borne diseases. Discussions and demonstrations were conducted on epidemiology of the insect-borne diseases, entomology of insect vectors, environmental sanitation and insect control. Information and data were provided on the availability and methods of obtaining and using insecticides and equipment as well as the organization, training and utilization of control teams.

National Institute of Health

3. Formal dedication exercises were held on 21 May for the National Institute of Health which was established to promote national public health by controlling the production and assay of biological products and conducting research on diseases and other health problems.

The institute will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare and will have a wide range of activities. Its organization, functions and aims are modeled after those of the National Institute of Health in the United States.

4. Incidences of measles, tuberculosis, pneumonia and whooping cough were reported for the first time in Japan. The report

for the four-week period ending 26 April covers an average of 36 prefectures: measles 28,561 cases with 304 deaths, tuberculosis 27,567 with 2,100 deaths, pneumonia 26,875 cases with 1,783 deaths, and whooping cough 18,778 cases with 211 deaths.

5. Incidence rates of diphtheria and malaria in April decreased 4 and 17 percent from 52.1 to 14.6 per 100,000 annum respectively in March while all other communicable disease rates increased.

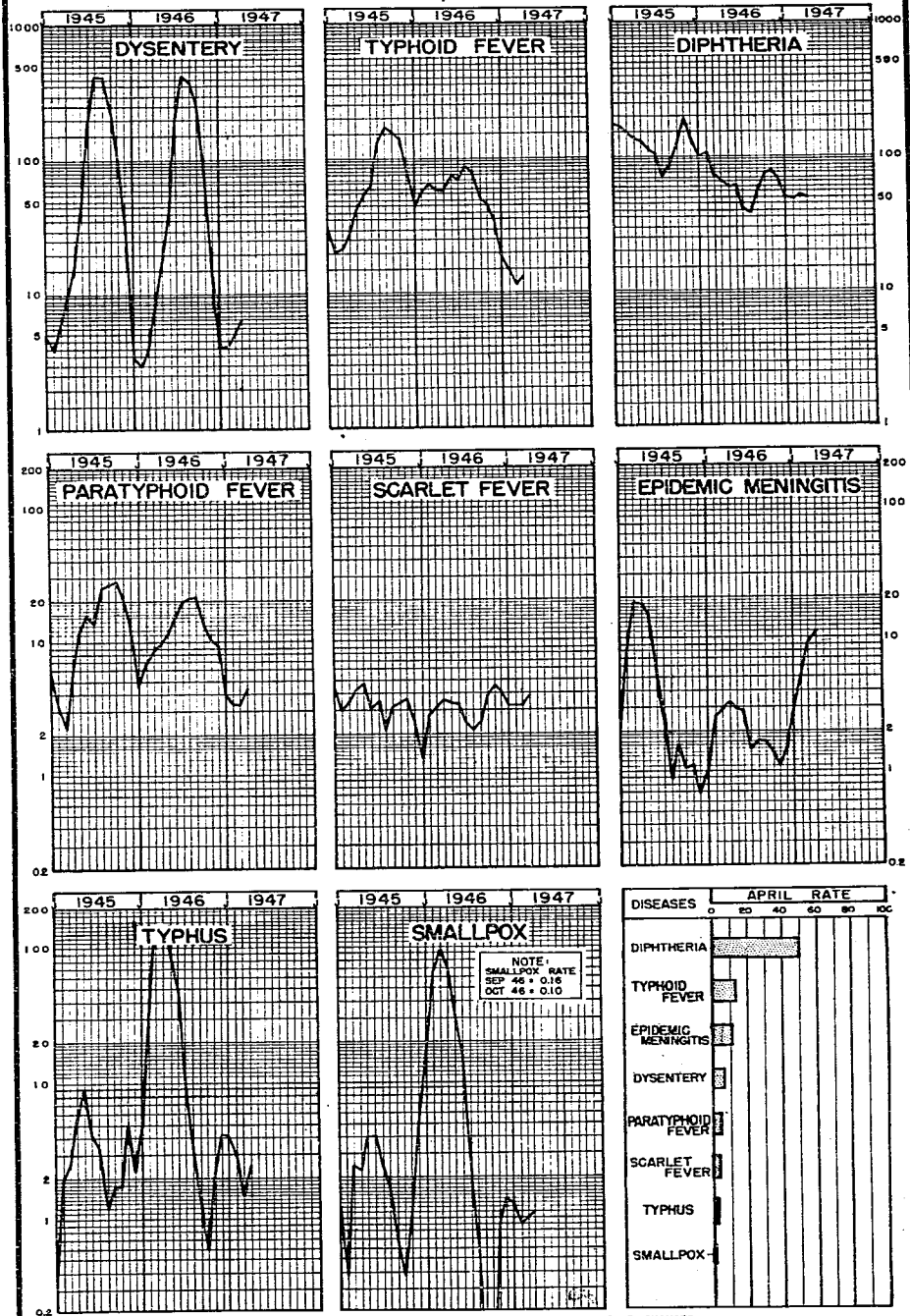
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES a/

	Cases	Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum
<u>Dysentery</u>				
April 1947	352	6.3	71	1.3
March 1947	354	5.0	70	1.0
April 1946	417	7.4	77	1.4
<u>Typhoid Fever</u>				
April 1947	733	13.1	106	1.9
March 1947	817	11.7	106	1.5
April 1946	3,214	57.3	334	6.8
<u>Diphtheria</u>				
April 1947	2,800	49.9	266	4.7
March 1947	3,651	52.1	341	4.9
April 1946	3,640	64.9	293	5.2
<u>Paratyphoid Fever</u>				
April 1947	240	4.3	11	0.2
March 1947	234	3.3	16	0.2
April 1946	528	9.4	26	0.5
<u>Scarlet Fever</u>				
April 1947	210	3.7	6	0.1
March 1947	227	3.2	7	0.1
April 1946	192	3.4	19	0.3
<u>Epidemic Meningitis</u>				
April 1947	613	10.9	179	3.2
March 1947	642	9.2	175	2.5
April 1946	179	3.2	52	0.9
<u>Typhus Fever</u>				
April 1947	138	2.5	16	0.3
March 1947	105	1.5	5	0.1
April 1946	8,486	151.3	722	12.9
<u>Smallpox</u>				
April 1947	61	1.1	9	0.2
March 1947	67	1.0	9	0.1
April 1946	3,650	68.6	696	12.4
<u>Malaria</u>				
April 1947	682	12.2	1	0.02
March 1947	1,027	14.6	4	0.1
April 1946	-	-	-	-

a/ March report covers a five-week period.

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

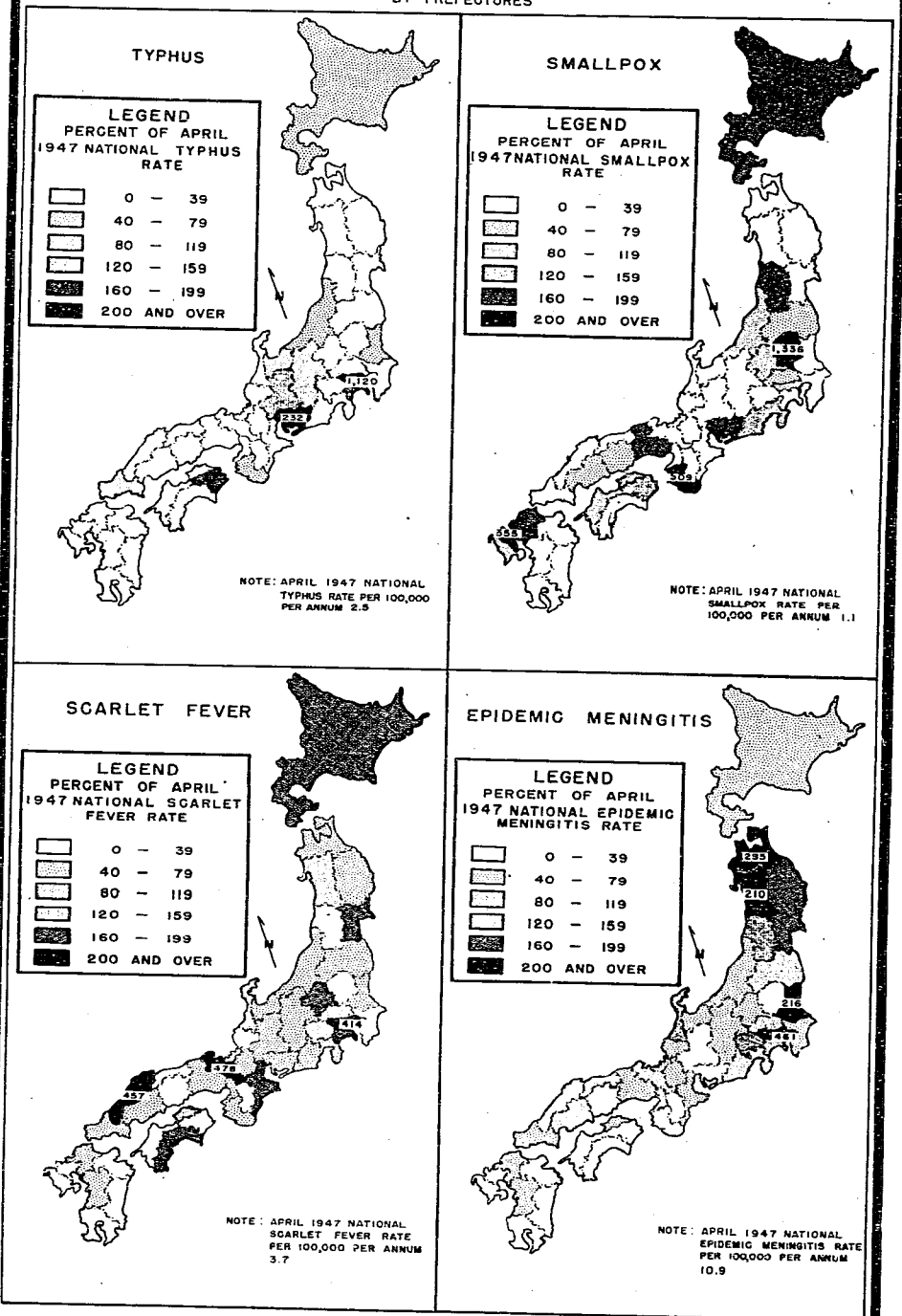
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
G.H.O. SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 94

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES



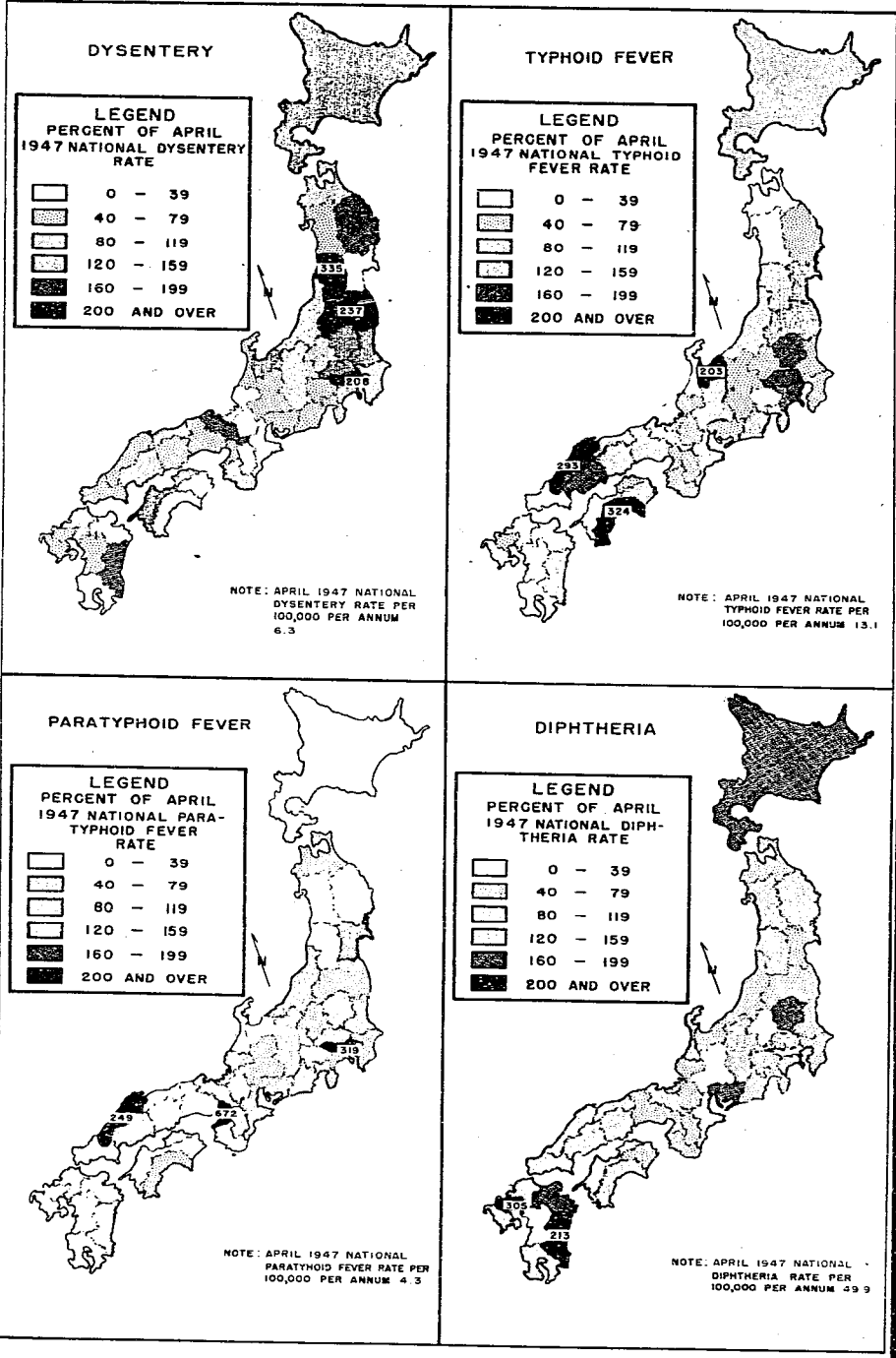
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE .  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · MAY 47

NUMBER 95A

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE, GHQ SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 95B

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

6. Animal disease control measures in Toyama and Ishikawa Prefectures were effectively carried out with the 1947 tuberculin test of dairy cattle, rabies immunization of dogs and testing of chickens for pullorum in progress.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

7. Although total domestic animals slaughtered in March increased eight percent over 25,101 in February, total post-mortem condemnations decreased 23 percent from 31. Partial and visceral condemnations in March increased 16 and 8 percent over 502 and 5,923 respectively in February.

MEAT INSPECTION  
March

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	15,376	556	334	7,025	4,016
Condemned ante mortem	4	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	3	0	2	6
Partial	322	18	0	7	234
Visceral	3,595	43	0	2,234	534

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION  
March

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,363
Samples examined	7,937
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	280
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	770
Plant inspections	4,197
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	147
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	709

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	7
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	30
Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	3

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

8. Animal disease incidence in March remained relatively constant as compared with the previous month; chick pullorum, strangles and trichomoniasis continued to be the most prevalent diseases.

ANIMAL DISEASES

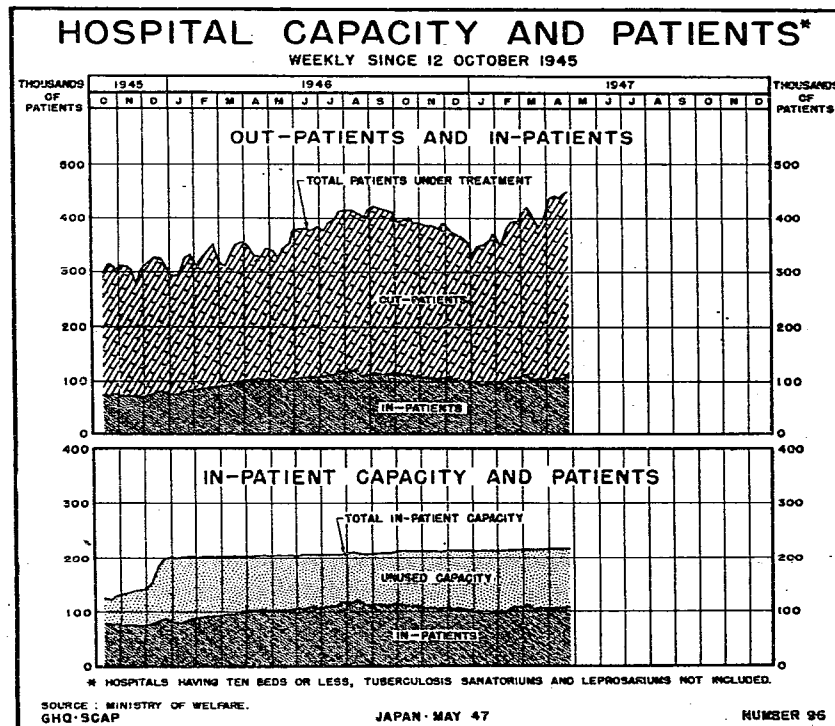
	Cases	
	March	April
Anthrax	3	1
Blackleg	3	0
Brucellosis	7	2
Trichomoniasis	42	63
Texas fever	19	22
Swine erysipelas	5	3
Rabies	3	5
Strangles	174	121
Equine infectious abortion	33	22
Equine infectious anemia	41	52
Chick pullorum	2,005	915

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Medical Affairs

9. On 24 April there were 3,181 hospitals with a capacity of 220,208 of which 110,758 were occupied, compared with 3,172 hospitals with a capacity of 219,677 of which 105,474 were occupied on 28 March. From 28 March to 24 April 1,348,809 persons received out-patient treatments.



### Nursing Affairs

10. One-week nursing institutes were held at the Kyushu University Hospital from 5-10 May and at the National Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Kumamoto from 12-17 May. Lectures and demonstrations on various phases of nursing were given by Japanese and American nurses to 100 nurses representing seven prefectures.

11. Of the 59 Red Cross Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital nurses who enrolled in the first-year class of the Model Demonstration College of Nursing, 55 began classes on 2 May.

### SUPPLY

12. The Japanese Pharmaceutical Society held a national convention in Kanazawa Prefecture on 16 May with approximately 2,000 delegates present. A resume of public health and narcotics control programs was presented, with emphasis on the responsibilities of the pharmaceutical profession. Concurrent with the convention a "Pharmacy Week" was proclaimed throughout the Prefecture. Many pharmaceutical manufacturers exhibited samples of their products and school children displayed posters on health subjects.

### Production

13. Production of medical and dental supplies in April increased approximately 25 percent in value over March; distribution-controlled medicines increased approximately 100 percent, noncontrolled medicines 13 percent and patent medicines 18 percent. Note the chart at top of opposite page.

#### MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

April  
(yen)

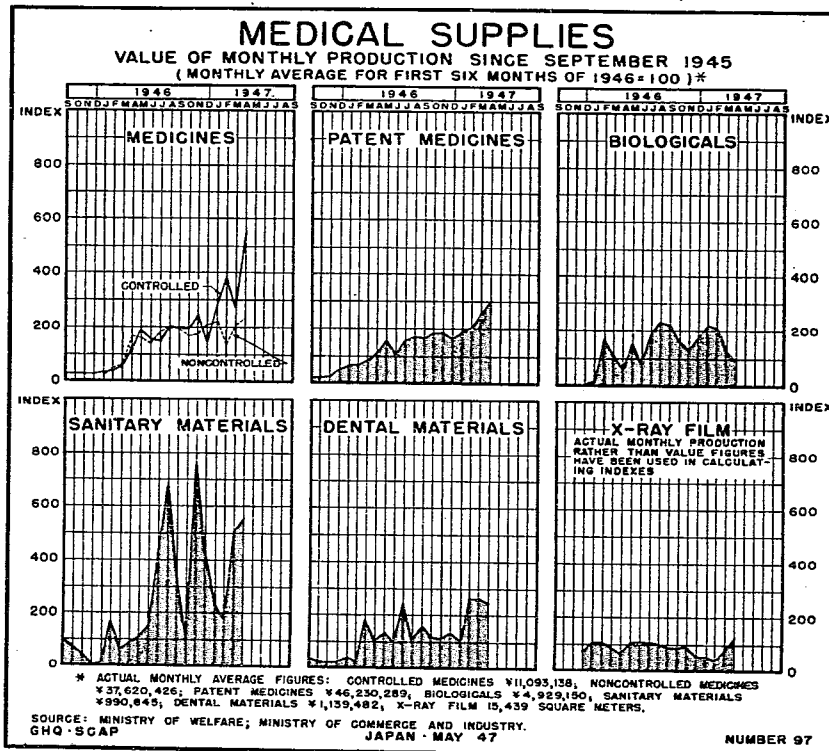
Distribution-controlled medicines	61,001,996
Noncontrolled medicines	88,458,287
Patent medicines	139,284,938
Biologicals	4,736,470
Sanitary materials	5,505,933
Dental materials	2,788,291

14. Sulfathiazole produced in April amounted to 1,471 kilograms, compared with the 1,437 kilograms of the preceding month.

15. Penicillin produced during April totaled 238,050,000 oxford units, a decrease of approximately 27,000,000 units from the March total. The drop in production was primarily due to the destruction by fire on 7 April of the Kakeda Factory in Fukushima Prefecture, which produced approximately 22,000,000 oxford units in March.

16. With the exception of smallpox, finished vaccines produced in April increased markedly over the previous month. Finished vaccine stocks on hand on 30 April were sufficient to meet emergency needs.





#### STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in April</u>		<u>On Hand 30 April</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	0	317,000	755,000	252,070
Typhus	313,340	462,340	0	6,969,073
Triple typhoid	5,688,743	2,893,700	9,303,615	2,724,888
Smallpox (doses)	150,000	2,695,895	18,900,850	1,611,015
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	116,790	0	644,924
Diphtheria toxoid	0	678,940	0	1,033,575

17. The production of DDT dusters and sprayers was begun in April and a total of 19,796 were manufactured during the month. Ten percent DDT dust produced in April decreased approximately 75 percent from 382,424 kilograms in March. The decline was due to the shifting of DDT concentrate to the production of pyrethrum emulsion.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	11,836	6,446
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,627	3,440
DDT dusters	each	0	9,946
Sprayer, knapsack-type, 3-gallon	each	0	1,800
Sprayer, pump-type, semiautomatic	each	0	1,050
Sprayer, hand-type, two-quart	each	0	7,000
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	kilogram	298,055	55,117
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	kilogram	84,369	36,238
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	gallon	68,733	45,233
Pyrethrum emulsion (diluted)	gallon	0	216,300

18. Production of medical instruments in April totaled 1,149,289 pieces valued at ¥ 7,701,491, an increase of ¥ 683,047 over March.

19. Eighty-five microscopes were manufactured from January through April.

Distribution

20. The responsibility for distribution of the remaining imported medical supplies and equipment was transferred on 15 May from Occupation Forces' supply agencies to the Japanese Government.

At the start of the Occupation the Japanese Government did not have any system by which large quantities of supplies and equipment could be distributed to public health agencies to carry out disease control programs. This problem was particularly acute in the case of imported supplies and equipment where the possibility of diversion to black-market channels existed.

Later the Japanese Government developed procedures through which imported materials are channeled direct to central wholesalers on a commercial basis, eliminating the necessity of forming government distribution agencies. Allocations to prefectures are made by the Ministry of Welfare and the prefectural governors designate local wholesalers and retailers who are authorized to receive and distribute in accordance with instructions of prefectural health officers. The distribution of supplies and equipment produced in Japan is handled through the same channels.

Financing is accomplished by direct payment to the commercial concerns involved from appropriations made by the central and prefectural governments. In most instances prefectures assume the entire cost initially with subsequent reimbursement from the central government in amounts ranging from 30 to 50 percent. Prices are fixed at the national level on basis of actual cost of the materials and other expenses.

21. Five hundred fifty motor vehicles and 320 trailers purchased by the Japanese Government from U. S. Army surplus stocks were distributed to hospitals and public health agencies throughout Japan by the Ministry of Welfare.

22. X-ray, ultra-short-wave therapy, ultraviolet ray and infrared ray therapy apparatus distributed during April totaled 318 compared with 182 in the preceding month.

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS  
April

	<u>Public Agencies</u>	<u>Civilian Markets</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
I-ray	22	171	47
Ultra-short-wave	7	43	6
Ultraviolet ray	4	17	2
Infrared ray	<u>2</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	35	283	55

23. Distribution of sanitary materials from the central wholesaler to the prefectural distribution companies in April amounted to ¥ 4,715,542, a decrease of ¥ 1,624,504 from the March total.

24. Controlled medicines purchased by the Japan Medicine Distributing Company during April amounted to ¥ 14,255,489, an increase of ¥ 2,895,657 over the preceding month. Sales of controlled medicines decreased from ¥ 19,982,227 in March to ¥ 15,197,310.

25. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines in April totaled ¥ 5,820,593, a decrease of ¥ 47,556 from the preceding month. Returned Japanese Army and Navy medical instruments and equipment sold in April decreased from ¥ 31,873 in March to ¥ 28,557.

NARCOTICS

26. Narcotics officials from the Ministry of Welfare held two conferences with the representatives of the narcotics division of each of the 46 prefectures. Representatives of the eastern prefectures of Japan met in Fukushima 6 May and the western delegates met in Nara on 13 May. Reports on narcotics conditions from each prefecture were reviewed and specific instructions were given on modern narcotics investigative methods.

27. Narcotics violators in March numbered 58, of whom 27 were registrants and 31 were nonregistrants. Narcotics thefts during the same month totaled 26. Sentences imposed as a result of convictions ranged from ¥ 150 fine to one year penal servitude, four years' probation and ¥ 1,500 fine.

28. Narcotics seized in recent investigations of illicit dealers showed that repatriates have smuggled medicinal narcotics into the country.

Customs, quarantine and narcotics officials have been instructed by the Japanese Government to take every precaution to stop this activity and the Ministry of Justice has advised all procurators to demand severe penalties in cases involving narcotics smugglers.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

29. Relief payments in April totaled ¥ 197,818,652, a decrease from ¥ 201,012,453 for the previous month. Aid in kind decreased approximately 30 percent from the March total to ¥ 36,642,044. Persons receiving assistance in April decreased to 2,763,041, of whom 112,769 were in institutions.

30. On 1 April there were 8,018 schools in Japan serving lunches

to 5,486,618 children. Two to six lunches were served weekly depending upon the facilities and food supply of the schools. The food is supplied from former Japanese Army and Navy supplies, donations through Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia, part of the 6,100 tons of relief food which was purchased from the United States, and local resources.

The cost of the school lunches ranges from 32 sen to ¥ 1.20 depending upon the type and amount of food served. Children in families receiving public assistance are able to participate through increases in public assistance grants.

The necessity for providing school lunches to children was made evident when surveys showed that the loss in average height of primary school students from 1937 to 1946 was five centimeters and the loss in average weight was three kilograms.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

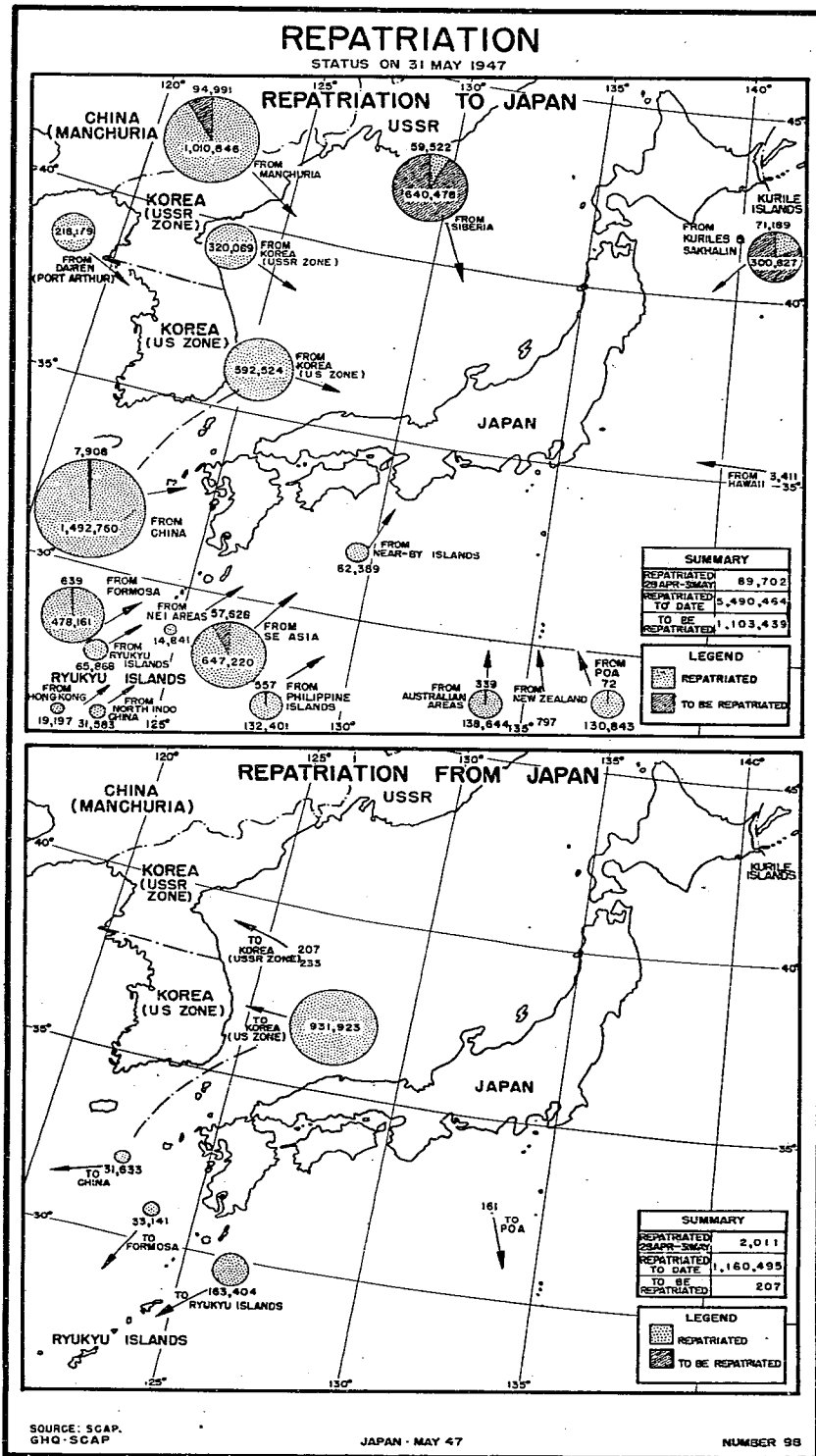
31. All prefectural insurance officers met in Tokyo 21-22 May to receive orientation on establishing workers' accident compensation insurance. Subjects discussed were coordination with the Labor Standards Law, occupational and nonoccupational determination, employee participation in the general policies and employers' responsibility.

32. Japanese social-insurance laws are applicable to foreign interests who might establish operations in Japan and employ Japanese nationals.

33. The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for the direct supervision of the sections of the prefectural governments administering the social-insurance program and controls the appointment of the heads of such sections.

#### REPATRIATION

34. Japanese repatriated from 28 April to 31 May numbered 89,702, of whom 69,743 were from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 12,120 from Southeast Asia areas, 3,636 from the Netherlands East Indies and 4,203 from South Korea, Ryukyus, Formosa and Pacific Ocean areas, China and Manchuria. Persons evacuated from Japan during this period numbered 2,011.





SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
Religion. . . . .	13
Arts and Monuments. . . . .	17
Media of Expression . . . . .	19

EDUCATION

Teacher Screening

1. Approximately 120,000 teachers, or 22 percent of those on the job at the end of the war, have left the profession either by resignation or by action of screening committees which so far have screened 489,000 teachers. Most positions are still to be filled.

Permanent committees have been established to process new teachers and school officials and to consider cases still pending or requiring review. The new committees are on four levels: the Prefectural Screening Committees, the University Screening Committees, the Educational Service Officials' Screening Committee and the Central Inquiry Committee.

The prefectural committees, appointed by the prefectural governors, consist of one member of the prefectural Bureau of Education, one principal, one classroom teacher and two others who may be schoolmen or laymen. These committees screen principals and teachers of primary and secondary schools, third-class local officials and city officials acting as school inspectors.

Each university committee consists of five members appointed by the university president. Membership is to be representative of different departments or subject areas in the institution. These committees screen teachers of their respective universities.

The educational service committee consists of seven members appointed by the Minister of Education. This committee screens the presidents of universities and presidents and teachers of schools above secondary level. It also screens teachers and officials of institutions and educational offices not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education.

The Central Inquiry Committee consists of 21 members appointed by the Minister of Education to act on rehearings and complaints.

Higher Education

2. Representatives of 46 Japanese universities met 12-13 May to discuss proposals for an Accreditation Association and to consider, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, the problems of raising their own standards. The educators also discussed faculty organization in accredited institutions, minimum standards for the four-year university and the awarding of degrees and professional licenses.

#### Adult Education

3. A series of three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences was held in all prefectures of Kyushu and Shikoku. Representatives of the Ministry of Education outlined the scope of the adult education program, discussed important adult education projects and set forth plans for the reorganization of the school system.

Approximately 500 persons attended each meeting, including 190 official delegates representing labor unions, women's associations, Parent-Teacher Associations, schools, citizens' public halls, youth organizations, the prefectural governments, town councils and the Ministry of Education. A large number of women participated.

Local leaders attending the prefectural conferences will hold follow-up meetings in their areas to disseminate the information received.

4. The eighth issue of Social Education News discussed the prefectural adult education conferences, Bird Day activities, the promotion of social education, the reorganization of local social education committees, the Imperial Art Academy and popular art festivals. The Ministry of Education's activities for May were summarized.

#### Audio-visual Education

5. A survey of 52 percent of the elementary schools in Japan disclosed that 81 percent had radios, and that 43 percent of these were of school-use type, equipped with large receivers and numerous loudspeakers. Only 42 percent were in good condition; 76 percent of those in poor condition have been certified for repair.

#### Vocational Guidance

6. A conference on vocational guidance in secondary schools held 13-14 May at Kyoto was attended by approximately 900 teachers and principals of secondary schools, colleges and normal schools, local officials and business leaders from 10 prefectures. An American documentary film was shown and an exhibit of texts, manuals, bulletins and pamphlets was displayed.

#### Textbooks

7. The Ministry of Education published two new texts to give guidance and information on educational psychology. "Education of Children Two to Six" was written for kindergarten and day-nursery teachers and parents of children under six years old. Prepared by a special committee of 20 leading child psychologists, this book offers material hitherto not available to Japanese child educators. The second text, "Educational Psychology," was written by 10 of Japan's outstanding educational psychologists and is designed primarily for normal-school use. It is published in two volumes and traces growth and development patterns of students from elementary to college level.

8. The acute shortage of pulp and paper continued to hinder production of textbooks on schedule. The program has been aided by the donation of newsprint by leading newspapers.



PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEW TEXTBOOKS  
15 May

	<u>Volume Number</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Distributed</u>
<u>Elementary Grade</u>				
National Language				
Reader	1	1	1,884,796	1,884,796
Reader	3	2	1,791,049	1,791,049
Reader	3A	3	1,654,989	1,654,989
Reader	4A	4	1,897,157	1,897,157
Reader	5A	5	1,843,805	1,362,632
Reader	6A	6	1,784,934	376,058
Arithmetic				
Arithmetic	1	1	36,819	36,819
Arithmetic	2	2	36,701	36,701
Arithmetic	3	3	0	0
Arithmetic	4A	4	1,897,157	1,897,157
Arithmetic	5A	5	1,843,805	1,618,930
Arithmetic	6A	6	1,220,000	54,425
Science				
Science		4	1,897,157	1,897,157
Science		5	1,843,805	1,843,805
Science		6	<u>1,905,205</u>	<u>1,905,205</u>
Total			21,537,379	18,256,880
<u>Lower Secondary Grade</u>				
National Language				
Reader	1-1	7	1,453,155	1,328,186
Reader	2-1	8	1,304,095	539,403
Reader	3-1	9	301,000	0
Mathematics				
Japanese Grammar (Conversational) Kogo	A	7	201,000	0
Japanese Grammar (Written-Literary) Bungo			1,000	0
English Reader	1	7	800,000	0
English Reader	2	8	350,000	0
English Reader	3	9	200,000	0
Science	unit 1	7	120,000	30,339
Science	unit 4	7	1,347,175	1,152,439
Science	unit 7	8	31,500	28,826
Science	unit 9	8	95,650	25,826
Science	unit 17	9	<u>19,320</u>	<u>13,669</u>
Total			6,224,895	3,118,688
<u>Higher Secondary</u>				
National Language				
Reader	1A	10	218,000	0
Science Tables		elective	31,500	31,500
Physical Geography		elective	13,766	0
Physics	1	elective	<u>13,532</u>	<u>0</u>
Total			276,798	31,500
<u>Courses of Study</u>				
General			580,883	580,883
English			<u>13,285</u>	<u>13,285</u>
Total			594,168	594,168
Grand total			28,633,240	22,001,236

#### Course-of-Study Conferences

9. At the concluding session of each of the April area conferences to introduce the course of study, participants were invited by the Ministry of Education to submit impressions and criticisms of the meetings to permit an evaluation of those already held and to serve as a guide for future meetings of this type. Most participants responded.

Of 1,247 comments submitted, the largest number, 469, concerned the general organization of the conference which was a completely new type for Japan. Enthusiastically mentioned by 432 of these 469 were the democratic methods of representation, organization and administration, the opportunity for questions and special interest groups, the importance of having women delegates participate with the men and the children's exhibits and programs. The remaining 37 were constructive criticisms concerning the general organization of such gatherings.

Other comments concerned specific problems. Desire was expressed for follow-up conferences to translate the theory into practice and give more emphasis to concrete teaching situations and problems.

#### Recreation Movement

10. Two conferences to further the National Recreation Movement were held. One, primarily concerned with youth recreation, was held at the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Women. At the second, held at Omiya, plans to enlarge recreational opportunities for workers and to start a nationwide organization similar to the Tokyo Recreation Association were discussed.

#### Other Educational Activity

11. The 90th anniversary of the founding of Keio University was observed on 24 May in Tokyo. In an unscheduled address at the celebration, the Emperor expressed satisfaction with the University's contributions in the past 90 years and exhorted students to redouble their efforts in the reconstruction of Japan, citing the ideals and teachings of Yukiichi Fukuzawa, the institution's founder and a staunch advocate of liberal views.

12. At a convention at Tokyo 17-18 May the Japanese Association of Women College Alumnae adopted a national constitution, elected national officers, set up a national program and agreed upon standards for the approval of institutions whose graduates will be eligible for membership. The organization aims, with the cooperation of the International Federation of University Women, to contribute to the progress of women's education, improvement of communities and better understanding between East and West through cultural intercourse.

### RELIGION

#### Religious Collections

13. The Ministry of Education issued an ordinance on 1 May abolishing the requirement that religious organizations obtain permission of prefectural governors before collecting admission fees or contributions and before raising loans.

#### Japan Religious League

14. Nearly 1,000 members of the Japan Religious League, representing 60,000,000 adherents of organized Buddhist, Christian and

Shinto groups, assembled in a "Peace Through Religion" convention at Higashi Honganji, Tokyo, on 5-7 May to mobilize the organized religions of Japan behind the new Constitution and the renunciation of war. Plans for a permanent foundation for promoting peace were laid by the League members.

The mission of religion in attaining world peace was stressed in speeches by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education. A statement of penitence for past failures in averting war was read by a Buddhist priest on behalf of the assembly.

The week of 5 May was designated as "Peace Through Religion Week" and was observed in denominational schools throughout Japan.

#### Japan Buddhist Federation

15. The All-Japan Buddhist Federation at its annual convention in Tokyo on 7 and 8 May passed resolutions (1) to establish a central organization which would function as a mission work center and help to strengthen relations between the various Buddhist sects, (2) to institute a Buddhist university by unifying all sectarian Buddhist colleges, and (3) to sponsor public exhibitions of art treasures for the popularization of Buddhist culture.

#### Christian Missionaries

16. A policy liberalizing provisions for the admission to Japan of Christian missionaries was announced by SCAP in May. Missionary families, except babies under one year old, may now be admitted when it is demonstrated that proper housing and adequate medical facilities have been provided. Shipments of food, clothing, prefabricated housing, motor vehicles, motor fuel and auto maintenance supplies are authorized.

Two missionaries, representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the Christian Conventions Church, arrived in Japan in May. Two other religious leaders arrived to make brief surveys of religious conditions in Japan for the Protestant Bodies of North America and the Roman Catholic Church.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

##### National Museum

17. The Imperial Household Museum was transferred to the Nation on 3 May, the date of the promulgation of the Constitution, and is to be known henceforth as the National Museum. At the same time the Institute of Art Research and the National Treasures Investigation Branch of the Ministry of Education were incorporated with the National Museum, which now operates as a semiautonomous institution under the general jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, with advisers and a Board of Councillors appointed by the Prime Minister. The plan resembles closely the operating plans of the National Gallery in Washington and the British Museum and the National Gallery in London.

The Imperial Household Museum in Nara was made a branch of the National Museum and is now known as the Nara Branch Museum.

##### Distribution

18. Important cultural sites and locations in the four prefectures of Shikoku are shown on the following map.



MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs. . . . .	19
Radio . . . . .	32
Press and Publications. . . . .	36
Motion Pictures . . . . .	48
Theater . . . . .	53
Music . . . . .	54
Library . . . . .	55

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Rural Affairs

19. Land reform was publicized during May in all media of expression. Important agencies were the four largest farm organizations: The National Agriculture Association, a government-sponsored group with a branch in every rural village; the Japan Farmers' Union, which claims a membership of 1,300,000 in 4,000 branches; the Japan Cooperative Union Federation, a consumers' cooperative in the vicinity of large cities, with members totaling 2,000,000; and the Rural Cultural Association, made up of 25 member organizations, half of which are government-sponsored.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established an Information Division to insure a coordinated effort to disseminate information on rural affairs at prefectural and village levels. The Ministry also reproduced 12,000 copies of the exhibit, "Rural Land Reform," for distribution to each village farmers' cooperative and 695,000 copies of the question-and-answer pamphlet, "ABC of Land Reform," for distribution through schools, local agricultural land commissions, social education association, newspapers and magazines.

Since November nine pamphlets, seven textbooks, one motion picture, three plays, four posters, one exhibit, two slide films and more than 100 radio programs have been produced. One motion picture is now in production.

20. Wide publicity was also given to seasonal farming operations, the care of livestock and discussions of timely topics in the fishing industry.

Women's Affairs

21. The New Japan Women's League, a national organization with 30 branches, held its annual convention 10 May. A new president was elected, the organization's constitution was amended to provide for succession in the absence of the president and the year's program was developed.

22. The Civil Code was the subject of continued study by the Family Democratization League, founded in April to disseminate information on provisional revisions. Changes affecting the family system, marriage, property of married couples, marriage registration and divorce were discussed under the leadership of trained jurists.

The provisional laws have prompted discussion in meetings

of women's organizations and women's sections of political parties. A number of radio programs dealt with the subject and women Diet members, writers and critics have given much attention to it in their talks and writings. The Japan Woman's Newspaper sponsored a meeting 25 May for further discussion of the subject.

23. As the move to cut prices, first encouraged by women's groups in the Kansai area, gained momentum the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry scheduled a women's meeting to discuss concerted methods to reduce prices. The meeting, attended by women members of the House of Councillors, House of Representatives, metropolitan and ward assemblies, was held 26 May.

24. The Japanese Social Education Association reported that 10,000 additional copies of the pamphlet, "Procedures for Democratic Organizations," had been printed for distribution in the northern prefectures of Japan.

25. In an effort to achieve maximum interest in and understanding of the new Constitution, the Japanese Constitution Popularization Society scheduled daily activities during "Constitution Week" beginning with the appearance of the Emperor at a morning program 3 May. A total of 21 hours of radio time was devoted to highlighting important aspects of the document. The press gave wide coverage to the week of celebration.

#### Economic Affairs

26. The information program on labor-government relations emphasized the viewpoint that the primary objective of trade-unionism is to promote sound, stable employer-employee relations, and that any political action should be within the framework of orderly constitutional government. A distribution of 6,500 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Trade-union Political Action in America" was made to the prefectures.

27. In line with efforts to accelerate the construction of new dwellings the Government made use of the press, radio and other media to inform the public of tightened regulations designed to prevent nonessential construction, and to acquaint families with the proper steps to be taken in building a home.

#### Public Health and Welfare

28. Japanese press articles reflected a growing recognition of the need of welfare services for children to prevent juvenile delinquency, and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan devoted a 30-minute program to the subject. Repeated mention has been made in the press of establishing a "Boys' Town" in Japan.

A 15-minute Japanese transcript of an address by Father Flanagan was broadcast while four other programs gave special attention to the Ministry of Welfare's "Child Welfare Week." The Tokyo Metropolitan Bureau, in cooperation with the Asahi Newspaper Company, held a "Children's Dramatic Presentation Afternoon" on 17 May at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, Tokyo, and a Children's Recreation Day at Ueno Park, Tokyo, on 18 May.

29. The activities of the Public Health Nursing Conference, held in Tokyo, were publicized on 5 May. Radio programs on public health in May covered the control of venereal diseases, pleurisy and preventives for tuberculosis.

#### Exhibits

30. In response to numerous requests from Japanese universities



33. Estimates of the number of radios and listeners in the areas of each of the eight central broadcasting stations were made, and these figures are depicted in the facing chart.

#### Local Broadcasting

34. The system of initiating network broadcasts from local stations reached a new high of 41 programs in May. Thirty-one of these were carried on the first transmission and 10 on the second. The Osaka central station originated 31, Nagoya six and Sendai four.

#### Programs

35. "Information Please" continued to maintain all-time high levels of mail response. Prominent among May's programs was that of the 14th during which five members of the Imperial Family were present in the audience. The program received wide news coverage.

The 52nd National Radio Forum was recorded 25 April at Hikokan Hall, Tokyo, on the subject: "What Should We Do to Make the Best of the New Constitution in Our Daily Lives?" A state minister, a newly elected woman member of the House of Councillors and a newly elected male member of the House of Councillors expressed their opinions on the subject. The program was broadcast on Constitution Day, 3 May. The 53rd and 55th Forums were recorded in Tokyo on 5 and 19 May while the 54th was recorded in Sapporo 28 May.

A one-hour presentation of "Macbeth" was broadcast on 4 May. The program illustrated the conversion of Western drama to the traditional kabuki style. This second longer performance was in response to popular demand.

A series of commentaries designed to acquaint the Japanese with latest developments in the political, economic and social world commenced 12 May with a talk entitled "Self-determination for a Free People." The second and third commentaries 13 and 14 May were on the subjects, "What is Democracy?" and "Changes in the Japanese Family System."

The "Coal-miners' Hour" of 15 May was the first documentary-type broadcast ever attempted by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. The program covered the importance of coal in the life of the nation, the position of the miner in society and compositions written and read by children in mining districts. On-the-spot recordings were made at the bottom of a coal mine for use on this program.

The first two performances of the new weekly series "Radio Tokyo Little Symphony" were broadcast 6 and 13 May. This orchestra was organized to provide a practical workshop for training Japanese musicians and at present is using only stringed instruments. The first broadcasts presented a Bach symphony and a Grieg suite for strings.

#### PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

##### Tokyo Press Comment

36. Swiftly changing political developments held the attention of metropolitan newspapers throughout the month. The entire press watched the progress of negotiations for control of the first government under the new Constitution. Prior to the selection of Social Democratic Party President Tetsu Katayama as premier on 23 May, editorial sentiment was virtually unanimous in support of a coalition cabinet centered around the Social Democrats, although

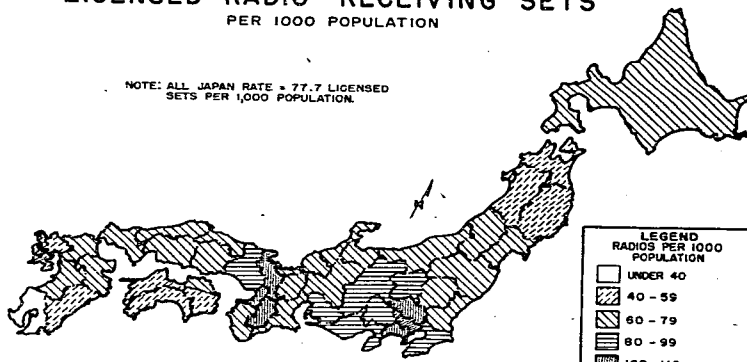


# RADIOS AND RADIO BROADCASTING

AS OF 26 FEBRUARY 1947

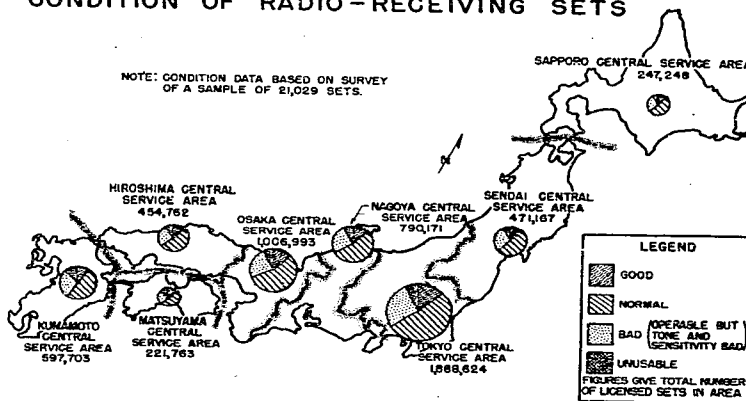
## LICENSED RADIO-RECEIVING SETS PER 1000 POPULATION

NOTE: ALL JAPAN RATE = 77.7 LICENSED SETS PER 1,000 POPULATION.

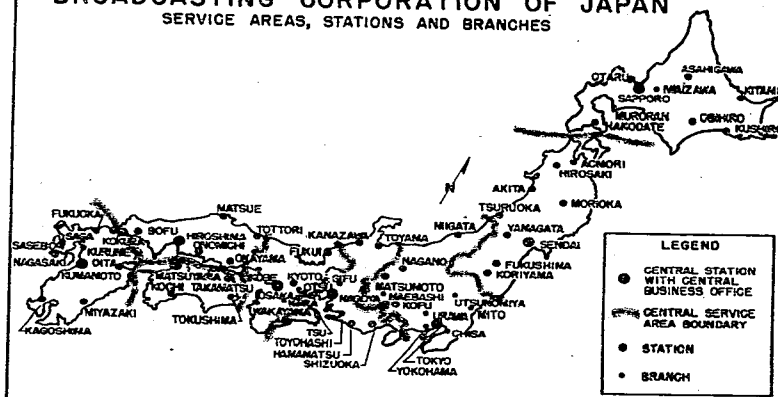


## CONDITION OF RADIO-RECEIVING SETS

NOTE: CONDITION DATA BASED ON SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF 21,029 SETS.



## BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN SERVICE AREAS, STATIONS AND BRANCHES



SOURCE: BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 101

opinion differed over the feasibility of agreements between the conservative Liberal Party and the moderately leftist Social Democrats.

Papers generally opposed the formation of a wholly conservative (Liberal-Democratic) administration but expressed tentative approval of the third alternative of a three-party coalition excluding the Liberals and presumably pledged to gradual reform. The election of Hitoshi Ashida as Democratic president was heralded by most observers as a prelude to closer alignment of moderate and leftist forces.

37. Developments outside the political field received relatively minor attention. Occasional editorials were devoted to prospective economic policy envisioned in party agreements. Interest was expressed in the price-lowering movement and in the possibility of an early revival of foreign trade, while the probability of a renewed food crisis during the summer months was reflected in press coverage of wheat crop prospects and the progress of the rice delivery program.

38. Inauguration of the new Constitution on 3 May attracted universal editorial attention, as did the Supreme Commander's restoration of the national flag on this occasion.

#### Prefectural Press Comment

39. A majority of prefectural observers held that the Social Democratic Party's plurality in the Lower House, together with the number of progressives elected to the House of Councilors, constituted a popular mandate for state controls and other economic revisions. The local assembly elections, last of the April series, received relatively heavier coverage in the prefectures than in Tokyo. Writers stressed the lower abstention rate in this polling than in those preceding and discussion of election violations and "boss politics" in local areas continued.

40. Prefectural support of a quadripartite coalition was virtually unanimous, but many writers feared that behind-the-scenes maneuverings of the Liberal and Democratic Parties would dominate the next government. The suggestion was prevalent that the Liberal Party be excluded and a tripartite coalition be formed in the event that four-party agreement was impossible.

41. The price-lowering movement continued to gain interest. Commentators discussed its origin as a retailer-sponsored campaign and voiced suspicion that the motive behind the movement was securing of tacit approval of slightly lowered black-market prices. Most writers appealed to the Government to cooperate with the plan and suggested that consumers forced to buy on the illegal market boycott merchants who were not reducing prices. Several papers suggested that the movement, though not government-sponsored, provided a propitious moment for revision of Administration price policy.

Writers devoted much attention to the policies of the Social Democratic Party, which were expected to lead to important revisions in the national economy. A new wage-price system, reduced prices through wage stabilization and black-market control, special taxation of "new-yen" profiteers, redistribution of labor, comprehensive economic planning, state control of financial organizations and key industries and a priority system for production were held to be in prospect.

42. The enforcement of Japan's new Constitution was given universal attention and the principles embodied therein were

unanimously approved. There were warnings that the new code must be understood and implemented by the people if it is to have practical meaning. The Supreme Commander's permission to fly the national flag over government buildings attracted considerable attention in prefectural papers.

Magazine Comment

43. The coal problem was the subject of much magazine writing. Most writers dealt with the subject of nationalization of the mines, which many favored; the principal disagreement was on the manner of the change and the degree of socialization involved.

Generally conceding that the long delay in setting a new coal price was responsible for production delay, many writers said that operating costs have risen to such a degree that the present price is still far out of line. Labor-management relations and production problems were treated in several articles, with emphasis on the necessity for a common meeting ground on which labor and management may stand.

Favorable opinion was accorded the Government plan, adopted in December, for increased production in steel to be allocated to coal-mining enterprises which, in turn, would allot increases in output to the iron and steel industries.

44. Continuing currency inflation, together with the associated problems of living costs, wage-price disparities and the strongly entrenched black-market economy were matters of concern to writers in Japanese economic magazines. The most frequently recurring recommendations were that a new wage-price structure be worked out, and that all possible stimulation be applied to the production of necessities. Commentators believed that black-marketing could not be eliminated until prompt delivery of rationed goods was assured by the Government.

45. Japanese magazines showed a new trend toward constructive study and interpretation of the Constitution's principles and evaluation of the practical rather than the academic significance of its passages. Frequent articles attempted to explain and to popularize the democratic principles of the Constitution and to ensure the people's understanding. The parliamentary system was explained and the nation was urged to realize the true meaning of democracy and to observe and practice its methods. Much comment concerned the position of the Emperor.

Book Publication

46. Publication of books in 1946 made considerable progress despite reconstruction difficulties and the critical shortage of paper.

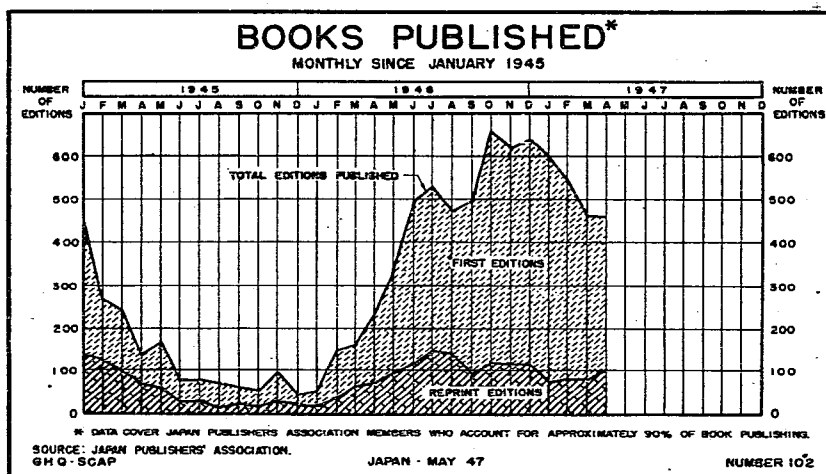
JAPANESE BOOK PRODUCTION - 1946

	New Books		Reprints		Total	
	Percent of		Percent of		Percent of	
	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total
Literature	1,084	28.0	295	22.5	1,379	26.6
Juvenile	508	13.1	71	5.4	579	11.2
Politics, sociology	471	12.2	66	5.0	537	10.3
Philosophy, religion	236	6.1	75	5.7	311	6.0
Engineering	<u>121</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Subtotal	2,420	62.5	655	49.9	3,075	59.3

	New Books		Reprints		Total	
	Percent of		Percent of		Percent of	
	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total
Carried forward	2,420	62.5	655	49.9	3,075	59.3
Students' reference books	206	5.3	61	4.6	267	5.2
Science	112	2.9	132	10.1	244	4.7
Women, promotion of people's welfare	195	5.0	42	3.2	237	4.6
Agriculture	120	3.1	77	5.9	197	3.8
Philology	116	3.0	65	5.0	181	3.5
Economics, industry	124	3.2	45	3.4	169	3.3
Art	145	3.8	20	1.5	165	3.2
History, geography	120	3.1	38	2.9	158	3.1
Medicine	77	2.0	65	5.0	142	2.7
Education	66	1.7	21	1.6	87	1.7
Unbound pamphlets of arts	82	2.1	0	0.0	82	1.6
Textbooks (other than government)	4	0.1	68	5.2	72	1.4
Miscellaneous	34	0.9	3	0.2	37	0.7
Atlases	33	0.9	0	0.0	33	0.6
Correspondence courses	13	0.3	5	0.4	18	0.3
Dictionaries	4	0.1	14	1.1	18	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: Japan Publishers' Association and Free Publishers' Association, April, 1947.

47. Other data compiled by the Japan Publishers' Association, which accounts for 90 percent of the total editions of books published in Japan, shows monthly comparisons over a period from January 1945 through April 1947. The 1947 break in the increase of editions published monthly is attributed to the prohibition in February 1947 of bartering which affected relations of publishers and paper-making concerns.



## MOTION PICTURES

### Export of Japanese Motion Pictures

48. Five prints each of five motion pictures are to be made available for export to the United States by Japanese producers. Dialog and all captions are in Japanese and the films are for showing to Japanese language audiences. The first picture to be exported since the end of the war will be Toho Motion Picture Company's "Five Guys from Tokyo," a comedy depicting postwar conditions in Tokyo.

### Motion Picture Organizations

49. The first general meeting of the Japan Motion Picture Engineers' Society was held on 17 May. The organization was formed in April to disseminate technical information within the motion picture industry.

### Film Allocations

50. A total of 3,805,000 feet of film was allocated by the Motion Picture Association of Japan to motion picture companies for the month of May. This figure includes 116,000 feet for the production of a special election film and for a picture scheduled for export.

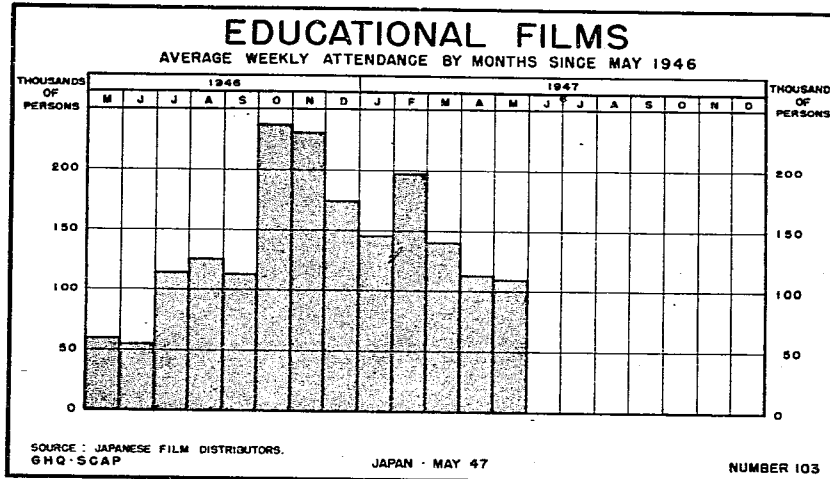
### Educational Films and Slides

51. The following educational films and slides were produced by Japanese companies for release during May:

- (1) "Conversion of Implements of War," a three-reel documentary produced by the Dentsu Company and sponsored by the Japanese Committee for Disposal of Former War Implements.
- (2) "Face of Democratic Japan," by the Nissei Sangyo Company, highlighting developments in the democratization of postwar Japan.
- (3) "Brothers in Hyogo Prefecture," depicting the activities of the League of Koreans.
- (4) A film strip on the Japanese antarctic whaling expedition.
- (5) "The Story of Sweet Potatoes and Methods of Storing," produced by the Motion Picture Studio for Teaching Materials. This film will be distributed to all prefectural governors and agricultural associations in Japan.
- (6) "Theater of Songs," a musical short.
- (7) "Hope," presenting a solution to the educational problems in rural communities.
- (8) "Circus," a children's film.
- (9) "Fox and Eggs," a cartoon fable.
- (10) "Grow Up Healthy, Youngsters," a cartoon showing the necessity for inoculations against diphtheria.

52. Educational films shown in May were: "Winged Scourge," "Steel Town," "Power and Land," "Street Safety," "Hymn of Nations," "Northwest U. S. A.," "Trees to Tame the Wind," "Tuesday in November," "Library on Wheels," "Cooperative Wool," "Freedom to Learn" and "A Better Tomorrow."

Total attendance by Japanese at exhibitions of educational films in May was 475,637, compared with 592,075 for April.



#### THEATER

53. Highlight of the May theatrical season was the presentation of the "Dangiku Festival" at the Tokyo Theater, featuring the kabuki drama, "The Sugawara Family's Disciplinary Code." The festival is an annual event commemorating the lives of two popular kabuki players of the past.

"Lingering Snow," a modern play, was presented at the Imperial Theater in Tokyo, dramatizing Japanese democrats of the Meiji Era who opposed the Meiji Constitution and were subsequently sent to prison. The play illustrated features of the new Constitution.

"Les Miserables," presented by Zenshin-za theatrical troupe, was performed in school auditoriums due to lack of theater space. The play was immensely popular with juvenile audiences and received good notices from the Tokyo press. This presentation was part of the troupe's long-range plan to present Western dramas in an educational campaign directed to the youth of Japan. Also produced by this group was "The Great Emancipator," by Drinkwater.

"House of Nakahashi," written recently in Western style and telling the story of a Japanese family in China about to return to its homeland with hopes of creating a new, democratic land, achieved notable success. The play was presented at the Mitsukoshi Theater, traditional kabuki center in Tokyo.

In Osaka, Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" was presented at the Takarazuka Theater.

#### MUSIC

54. The first program given in Japan of modern music by contemporary American composers was presented 17 May at the Tokyo Academy of Music under the auspices of the Japan Modern Music Society

and the Democratic Cultural Union. The program included works of Wallingford Riegger, Daniel Mason, Godfrey Turner and Roy Harris. A talk on modern music, with brief biographical sketches of the composers, was given by the director of the society. The audience numbered 600 persons. Both the Asahi and Mainichi newspapers carried advance stories and much interest was evinced by the audience.

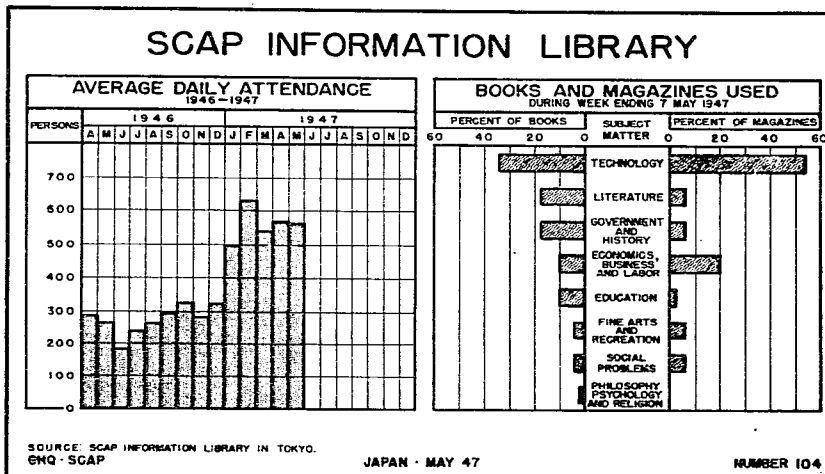
The 40-piece Asahi Concert Orchestra, organized by the newspaper Osaka Asahi, presented its first two concerts, featuring the works of Beethoven and Mozart, on 26 and 27 April. The newspaper has also organized a chorus of 350 voices.

LIBRARY

SCAP Information Library

55. Attendance at the SCAP Information Library for the four weeks ending 21 May was 15,431, double that of a similar period a year ago.

A survey of reading interests of patrons of the Library the week of 7 May showed that technological matter led all subject fields.



Ueno Library School

56. On 15 May Ueno Library School, the only school in Japan offering professional training for librarians, reopened with a new faculty and curriculum, offering a two-year library course to graduates of junior colleges. Selective registration for the first term permitted entrance of only 27 students, including three women.

Two full-time instructors plus visiting lecturers provide tuition-free training in library administration, reference classification and cataloguing.





# JAPAN

## LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

### A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURES

#### 1. TOKUO REGION

1. AOMORI PREFECTURE
2. IYATE PREFECTURE
3. IYATE PREFECTURE
4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE
5. NIIGATA PREFECTURE
6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

#### C. KANTO REGION

1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE
2. NAGANO PREFECTURE
3. GUNMA PREFECTURE
4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE
5. TOCHIGI PREFECTURE
6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE
7. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE
8. KYOTO PREFECTURE
9. NARA PREFECTURE
10. CHIBA PREFECTURE

#### D. TOHOKU REGION

1. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE
2. NAGANO PREFECTURE
3. IYATE PREFECTURE
4. IYATE PREFECTURE
5. IYATE PREFECTURE
6. IYATE PREFECTURE

### B. KINKI REGION

1. FUKUI PREFECTURE
2. IYATE PREFECTURE
3. KYOTO PREFECTURE
4. NIIGATA PREFECTURE
5. OSAKA PREFECTURE
6. NARA PREFECTURE
7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE

### F. CHUGOKU REGION

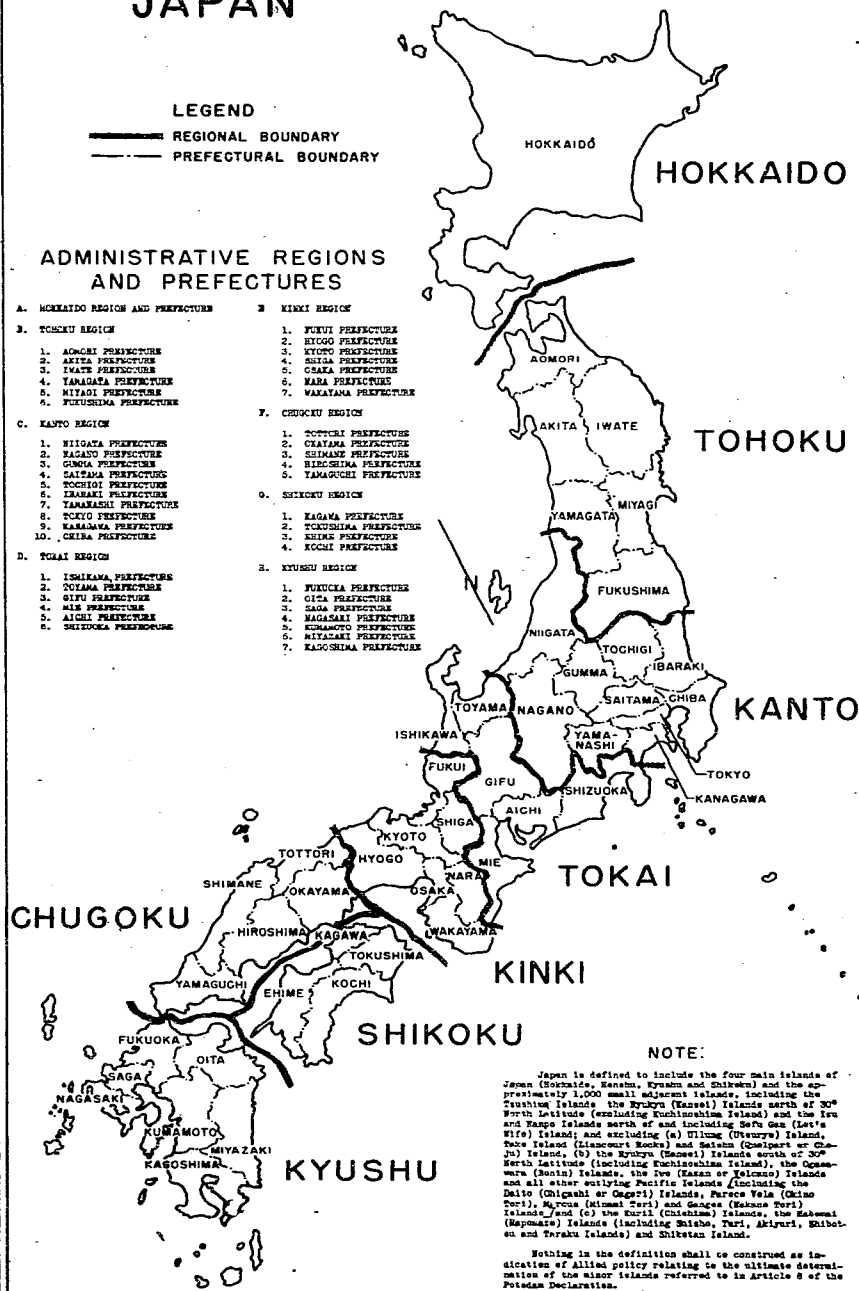
1. TOTTAI PREFECTURE
2. OYAMA PREFECTURE
3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE
4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE
5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE

### G. SHIKOKU REGION

1. KAGAWA PREFECTURE
2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE
3. KUREM PREFECTURE
4. KOCHI PREFECTURE

### H. KYUSHU REGION

1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE
2. OITA PREFECTURE
3. SAGA PREFECTURE
4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE
5. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE
6. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE
7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE



### NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Tsushima Islands, the Ryukyu (Kansai) Islands north of 30° North latitude (excluding Kushinoshima Island) and the Izu and Yango Islands north of and including SoFu Oea (Iwate Wife) Island; and excluding (a) Ulung (Utorro) Island, Yaku Island (Misaki's Rock) and Satsun (Sawaport or Chiu Ju) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Kansai) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Fuchishima Island), the Ogasawara (South) Islands, the Iwo (Kasen or Sakuma) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigashi or Gogoshi) Islands; Paros Yele (Mitsun Teri), Murotsu (Mitsun Teri) and Gogasa (Kakasa Teri) Islands; and (c) the Kuril (Chishima) Islands, the Sakhalin (Hupovsk) Islands (including Shikha, Teri, Akiruri, Shikotsu and Teraku Islands) and Shikotan Island.

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

△ 0832

Copyright 1945 by the United States Government

# 外務省記録

リール NO. A - 0084

END

外務省文書課