

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Leather goods			
Belts	dozen	120	0
Boston bags	each	840	0
Portfolios	each	3,700	0
Mats, chip, florist	each	50,000	0
Mats, table	set	4,320	0
Ornaments, shamrock	gross	1,640	500
Parasols	dozen	2,242	0
Pearls, cultured	strand	13,821	0
Porcelainware	piece	1,214,017	0
Porcelainware, dinner	set	11,986 ^{a/}	2
Porcelainware, tea	set	6,996	0
Skins, marten	each	1,200	0
Skins, mink	each	64,500	0
Skins, rabbit	each	113,500	0
Slide rules	each	20,000	0
Sockets, brass, for Christmas lamps	each	950,000	0
Squeakers for toys	dozen	10,800	0
Toys, celluloid	dozen	2,400	0

^{a/} Revised.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

6. The first postwar shipment of textile machinery to the United Kingdom was made in August. Large shipments of agricultural equipment continued to the Ryukyus.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Carriers, wire cutter	each	5,000	0
Equipment for pest control ^{a/}	metric ton	26	0
Medical supplies			
Splints	yard	146	0
Splints, basswood	foot	7,890	0
Miscellaneous	piece	701,000	0
Mowers, towed type	each	1	0
Pumps, centrifugal	each	1	0
Refrigerators	each	51	0
Scrapers, road	each	65	0
Trailers	each	8,281	0
Transformers	each	407	0
Trucks	each	7,833	0

EXPORTS

China

Batteries, storage	each	1,500	0
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<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>China (continued)</u>			
Communications equipment			
Rectifiers and other transmitting equipment	piece	277	0
Transmitters and receivers	set	264	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	11,028	0
Wire rods, electrolytic, copper	kilogram	304,950	0
Transportation equipment			
Locomotives, electric	each	10	0
Sleepers, railway	each	119,772	0
Tenders, steam locomotive	set	5	0
Turbine parts	set	3	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Engines, gasoline	set	25	0
Engines, diesel	set	6	17
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Amplifiers, line	set	5	0
Batteries, storage	each	2	0
Cable, lead covered	meter	1,000	0
Carbon boxes, telephone	each	500	0
Consoles, mixing	set	9	0
Copper bars	kilogram	3,200	0
Cords, telephone	each	7,510	0
Covers, colored	each	40	0
Extensions	each	60	0
Filaments, tungsten	each	470,000 <u>a/</u>	0
Lamps, ballast	each	661	0
Mouthpieces, telephone	each	344	0
Plugs, subscriber subset parts, telephone	each	13,476	0
Poles, telephone	each	33,459	22,989
Protectors, subscriber, telephone	each	24	0
Receivers, operators'	each	1,000	0
Receivers, radio	set	3,800	0
Rectifiers, mercury	set	5	0
Switches, outdoor cutout	each	2,000	0
Switch-system parts	each	61,324	0
Switchboard parts	piece	23,512	0
Telephones, dispatchers'	set	6	0
Teleprinter parts	each	225	0
Transmitter and mixing consoles	set	4	0
Transmitters, operators' chest sets	each	475	0
Transmitters, radio	set	6	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Communications equipment (continued)			
Transmitters and receivers, operators'	set	50	0
Transmitter parts	each	540	0
Tubes, radio and vacuum	each	31,637	0
Wire, copper	coil	60	0
Medical equipment			
Dental supplies			
Burrs	dozen	99	0
Cement, ealicylate, 1c.c.	bottle	37	0
Engine cords	each	15	0
Engine handpieces	each	30	0
Mirrors, mouth	each	40	0
Points, carborundum	each	240	0
Polishers	each	100	0
Retainers, bicuspid band	envelope	45	0
Retainers, molar bank	each	10	0
Scalers	each	60	0
Shade guides, cement	each	4	0
Syringes, hypodermic	each	66	0
Needles, injection	each	0	4,200
Roentgen apparatus			
Cable, X-ray	meter	100	0
Plates, developing	each	150	0
Screens, intensifying	set	100	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	75	0
X-ray gauging instru- ments	each	2	0
Tubes, diathermy	each	50	0
Textile equipment and parts			
Aprons, leather	square foot	27,315	0
Belting, leather	yard	121,977	0
Bobbins	each	508,300	0
Brushes	each	1,500	0
Brushes, carbon	each	15,000	0
Burnishings	coil	200	0
Cards, clothing	set	300	0
Cloths (clearer, sizing, woolen flannel)	yard	6,000	0
Copper fingers	each	6,000	0
Covering, leather	square foot	13,658	0
Fiber cases, rivet type	each	3,700	0
Fillets, emery	roll	15	0
Flyers	each	3,900	0
Heddles	each	1,195,000	0
Hooks, heddle	each	5,000	0
Healds, wire	each	6,790,000	0
Latch needles	gross	12,060	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Textile equipment and parts (continued)			
Loom parts	each	977,800	0
Pickers, leather	each	35,000	0
Roller bearings	each	130	0
Rollers, temple	each	10,000	0
Rotating hooks	set	2,000	0
Sewing-machine parts	each	4,680	0
Shuttles	each	48,500	0
Spindles	each	26,000	0
Stripping, clothing card	coil	200	0
Traveller, G type	kilogram	393	0
Traveller, V-belt type	each	10,450	0
V-belts	each	3,505	0
Weaving-machine parts	set	607	0
Wire, carbon steel	kilogram	614	0
Wire, cylinder	coil	16	0
Wire, drops	each	200,000	0
Wire, garnet	pound	2,000	0
Transportation equipment			
Auto flaps, 32" x 6"	each	1,000	0
Automobile parts	each	4,325	0
Automobile ring gears	set	95	0
Bicycle rims	pair	3,450	0
Locomotives, electric	set	2	0
Locomotives, steam	set	5	0
Railway sleepers	each	231,950	0
Rear cars, bicycle	set	400	0
Streetcar parts	piece	8,000	0
Tires, auto and truck	each	0	5,000
Other			
Boiler tubes, steel	kilogram	241,457	0
Brushes, carbon	each	5,425	0
Burner tips, oxygen	each	5	0
Dusters, powder	each	1,500	0
Insulators, fiber, rail	set	19,334	0
Machines, glass forming	set	2	0
Machines, glass head sealing	set	1	0
Nozzles, diesel engine	each	1	0
Pumps, diesel engine	each	1	0
Roller bearings	each	5,080	0
Rollers, rice hulling	each	5,136	0
Sprayers, insect	each	250	0
Turbine generator parts	each	112	0
Valves, diesel engine	set	2	0
Wire cloths, paper mills	each	15	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Apparatus, weather	set	0	1
Belting	linear foot	0	110
Belting, rubber	kilogram	1,764	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands (continued)</u>			
Cultivators, rice	set	0	21,000
Engines, diesel	set	300	0
Engines, semidiesel	set	0	12
Hoes	each	0	20,100
Knives, sickle	each	0	20,000
Lacings, belt, diesel	dozen	30	0
Machines, rice cleaning	set	40	4
Presses, printing	set	0	1
Pumps, vacuum	set	2	0
Threshing machines	set	25	2,600
Trucks	each	0	1
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Looms, automatic	set	0	192

a/ Revised.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

7. The first postwar shipment of superphosphate from the United States was received in August.

8. Initial exports of insecticide and chaulmoogra oil to the Ryukyus and ginseng to Singapore were made in August.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>China</u>			
Carbon black	kilogram	182	0
Derris root	kilogram	40,502	0
Oil, wood	kilogram	794,429	0
Salt	metric ton	158,279	10,904
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Salt	metric ton	955	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Gum, copal	metric ton	48	0
Iles ilea	metric ton	116	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Cutch	metric ton	5	0
Gambier, black	metric ton	200	122
Mangrove bark	metric ton	64	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Salt	metric ton	292,200	52,051

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	88,850	26,502
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	303	0
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	42	0
Dyes	metric ton	5	1
Glue, casein	metric ton	592	0
Gum, resin	metric ton	180	0
Medical supplies			
Drugs and medicines <u>a/</u>	metric ton	474	8
Ether, anaesthetic	metric ton	20	0
Pest-control supplies			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	256,281	0
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	529	41
Larvicide, DDT	metric ton	802	0
Potash	metric ton	62,181 <u>b/</u>	0
Rongalite	metric ton	5	0
Salt	metric ton	9,162	0
Sodium bicarbonate	metric ton	11	0
Sodium hydrosulfite <u>c/</u>	metric ton	113	52
Soap	pound	1,192	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	0	2,685
Waterproofing liquid	metric ton	5	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Dyestuffs	metric ton	432	0
Dynamite	metric ton	2	0
Pigments	metric ton	59	0
Sulfur, lump	metric ton	1,000	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Matches, safety	case	150	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	40,000	0
Citric acid	kilogram	2,500	0
Dyestuffs	kilogram	936	0
Hair dye	dozen bottles	1,500	0
Manganese dioxide	kilogram	125,000	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	131,936	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	750	0
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0
Ammonia	metric ton	0	1
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	300	0
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium sulfate	kilogram	2,050	0
Argon gas	cubic meter	6	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Citric acid	kilogram	1,000	0
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	14	0
Magnesium carbonate	kilogram	20,040	0
Matches, safety	case	450	0
Naphthalene, crude	kilogram	6,000	0
Oil, drier	kilogram	1,300	0
Oil, lacquatint	kilogram	2,560	0
Peptone	kilogram	206	0
Phenol	kilogram	200	0
Pitch, coal tar	metric ton	993	0
Powder, developing, X-ray film	gross packages	70,224	0
Salt	metric ton	21	0
Sodium hydrosulfite <u>c/</u>	kilogram	250	0
Sulfuric acid	gallon	3,000	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	52,635	12,435
Toluol	kilogram	1,020	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	1,866	0
Insecticide	pound	0	25,000
Larvicide	pound	0	25,000
Oil, chaulmoogra	kilogram	0	50
Superphosphate	metric ton	4,637	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Ginseng	pound	0	5,280
Menthol, crystal	pound	0	1,500
<u>Sweden</u>			
Camphor, slab	kilogram	1,000	0
Menthol, crystal	pound	1,500	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	200,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	167,500	0
Ajinomoto (mono sodium glutamate)	pound	24,049	0
Camphor, oil	pound	45,000	0
Camphor, powder	kilogram	8,000	0
Camphor, tablets	kilogram	7,000	0
Oil, fish liver	kilogram	98,545	0
Safrole	pound	22,500	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	267,900	0

a/ Estimate of serums, vaccines and medicines reported in miscellaneous units.

b/ Revised.

c/ Previously reported as thiosulfate.

METALS AND MINERALS

9. Shipments of coal were made to Korea and Hongkong in August, while zinc slab was exported to the United States.

METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Clay	metric ton	6,270	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	3,072	0
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	1,849	0
Iron, pig	metric ton	7,569	0
Lead concentrate	metric ton	291	0
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	5,105	0
Mica, sheet	metric ton	9	0
Talc	metric ton	657	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	5,334	0
<u>United States</u>			
Petroleum products			
Gasoline, 62 octane	gallon	2,101,029	0
Gasoline, 80 octane	gallon	290	0
Grease	metric ton	68	0
Indralatum	pound	3,200	0
Kerosene	barrel	61,960	0
Oil, fuel	barrel	1,873,614	0
Oil, lubricating	gallon	7,712,682	0
Oil, finishing	pound	600,000	232,800
Wax, paraffin	metric ton	23	0
Waste grease	pound	700	0
Waste oil	barrel	3,710	0
Phosphate rock a/	metric ton	767,111	118,339
Basorite	metric ton	2,741	864
Strontium nitrate	metric ton	12	0
Vanadium ore	pound	2,244	43,600
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>			
Semicoke	metric ton	1,410	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Coal, bunker b/	metric ton	1,758	0
<u>China</u>			
Coal	metric ton	176	0
Oil, wood	kilogram	794,429	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>France</u>			
Antimony	metric ton	240	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Coal	metric ton	38,969	34,705
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	744	0
Coal	metric ton	329,816	81,645
Mercury	kilogram	2,312	0
Oil, telebene	kilogram	240	0
Phosphor bronze	kilogram	144	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	5	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Coal	metric ton	6,700	0
<u>United States</u>			
Cobalt, metallic	metric ton	60	0
Copper, electrolytic	metric ton	200	0
Lead	metric ton	5,001	0
Mercury	metric ton	100	0
Zinc slab	metric ton	8,600	2,100

a/ Revised.

b/ Originally included in United Kingdom.

WOOD AND PAPER

10. Photographic paper was shipped to Hongkong in August for the first time since the end of the war. Such shipments are limited by shortage of paper and chemicals.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Paper, barrier, waterproof	metric ton	931	900
Paper, wrapping	metric ton	145	0
Tape	pound	0	34
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	563,938	0
Newsprint	metric ton	2,883	0
Timbers, mining	cubic foot	4,791,454	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	89,951	0
Paper, photographic	gross	0	300
Wood shavings for match boxes			
Bottoms	piece	2,000,000	0
Sides	set	2,000,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	bundle	632,542	38,587
Bamboo	piece	130,475	0
Cartons, printed, cigarette	sheet	50,000	0
Firewood	metric ton	2,099	374
Lumber, dunnage	piece	1,671	0
Paper	sheet	1,396,000	0
<u>Paper</u>			
Bank note	ream	23,761	0
Cigarette	pound	73,977	0
Flooring	sheet	610,000	0
Postage stamp	sheet	776,000	0
Newsprint	metric ton	163	0
Printing	ream	500	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	235,219	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Paper, blueprint	pound	90	0
Paper, copying	ream	56	0
Stationery, miscellaneous	piece	652	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles	each	196,215	0
Baskets, picnic, willow	nests of 3	576	0
Confetti	tube	50,000	0
Paper, Tengujo	ream	27,950	0
Paper, copying	roll	1,500	150
Bakes, bamboo	each	246,700	0
Table sets, bamboo	set	250	0

MISCELLANEOUS

11. First-time shipments were made of metal leaf to the United States and Canada and of loofah sponges to Hongkong. Crude rubber was received from Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	1,017	1,114

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Singapore</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	6,829	1,108
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Seedlings, sugar cane	long ton	44	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Cans, 5 gallon	each	10,265	0
Drums, fuel	each	8,601	0
Offal, sheep	pound	1,248	4,515
Tires	each	724	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bulls	head	25	0
Cabinets, field range	each	8	0
Cans	each	736	0
Caskets, metal	each	28	0
Chests, mess officers'	each	64	0
Dairy feed	metric ton	5	0
Desks	each	1,688	0
Drums, fuel	each	4,000	0
Dubbin	4-ounce can	129,000	0
Floats, lifesaving	each	486	0
Hay	metric ton	8	0
Life preservers	each	13,172	0
Liners, helmet	each	4,500	0
Mattresses	each	5,080	0
Pillows	each	2,686	0
Rafts, lifesaving	each	77	0
Rubber, scrap	metric ton	224	0
Sandbags	pound	461,343	0
Seeds	pound	2,196,030	97,700
Scrap, miscellaneous	metric ton	1,210	0
Shoes	pair	53,510	0
Tanks, 750 gallon	each	4	0
Tires and tubes, old	each	825	0
Tent walls	each	500	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Leaf, metal	sheet	0	175,000
Seeds, yew	pound	150	0
<u>China</u>			
Seeds, flax	kilogram	3,900	0
<u>Egypt</u>			
Tobacco, leaf	kilogram	14,577	5,183

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Sponges, loofah	piece	0	10,000
<u>Korea</u>			
Horses, riding	head	50	0
Ink, printing	kilogram	14,250	0
Oil, printing	kilogram	6,080	0
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	21	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Chicks, baby	each	20,000	0
Greenhouses, complete	set	1	1
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seeds, larch	pound	1,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Leaf, metal	sheet	0	650,000
Seeds, yew	pound	325	0
Seed oysters, broken	metric ton	1,355	0
Seed oysters, unbroken	metric ton	1,425	0

a/ Revised.

SECTION 10
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Price Stabilization Program	1
Food.	2
Producers' Goods.	18
Consumers' Goods.	19
Violations and Controls	28

PRICE STABILIZATION PROGRAM

1. Nearly all major price actions under the new economic stabilization program were completed in September. Consumer prices were set at roughly 55 to 65 times prices in the 1934-36 base period.

FOOD

Staple Food

2. During September 340,000 metric tons of imported staple food were released. This release was 57 percent of September rationing requirements and permitted distribution of a full month's rations, including full supplementary rations to essential workers

Total stocks of Government-controlled staple foods declined nine percent in August, as shown in chart, page 212.

3. There were 344,000 metric tons of imported cereals and pulses on hand 30 September. See chart, page 213.

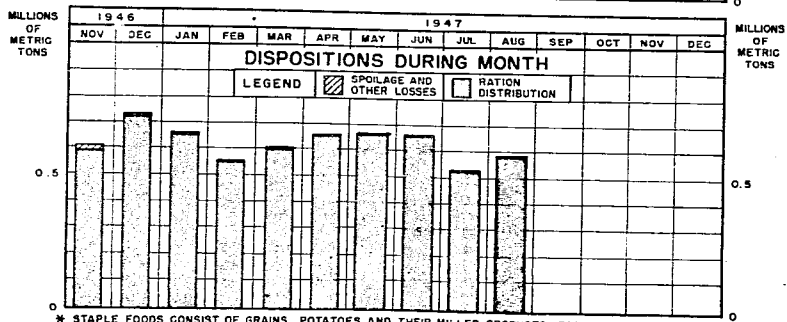
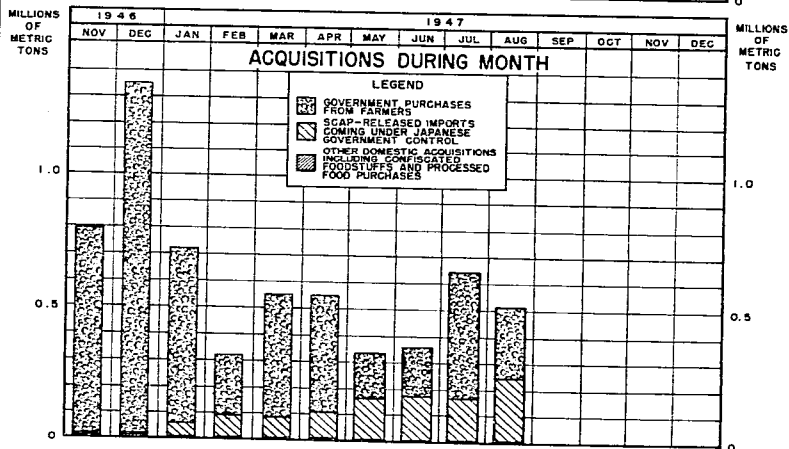
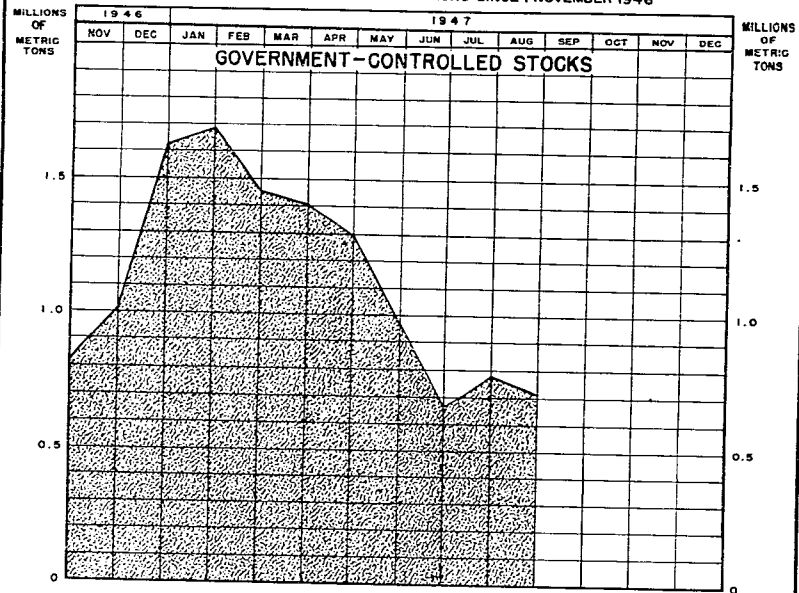
4. Collections of wheat, barley and naked barley totaled 787,000 metric tons in brown rice equivalents as of 30 September. Deliveries of white potatoes equalled 465,000 metric tons on 30 September. Because of a late growing season, no white potatoes were collected in Hokkaido. Note first chart on page 214.

5. New prices for corn and kaoliang were approved in September, bringing them into line with other summer grains. Pending the establishment of the final rice price for the 1947 harvest in October, farmers will be paid ¥ 1,052 per koku (5.1 bushels) which is ¥ 552 over last year's price. The final price will be retroactive for 1947 harvest grain previously sold.

6. Bonuses were set for early delivery of rice and sweet potatoes. Early delivery will help fill ration obligations in September and October and, in the case of sweet potatoes, early delivery will help spread the collection period and reduce losses from spoilage.

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS SINCE 1 NOVEMBER 1946



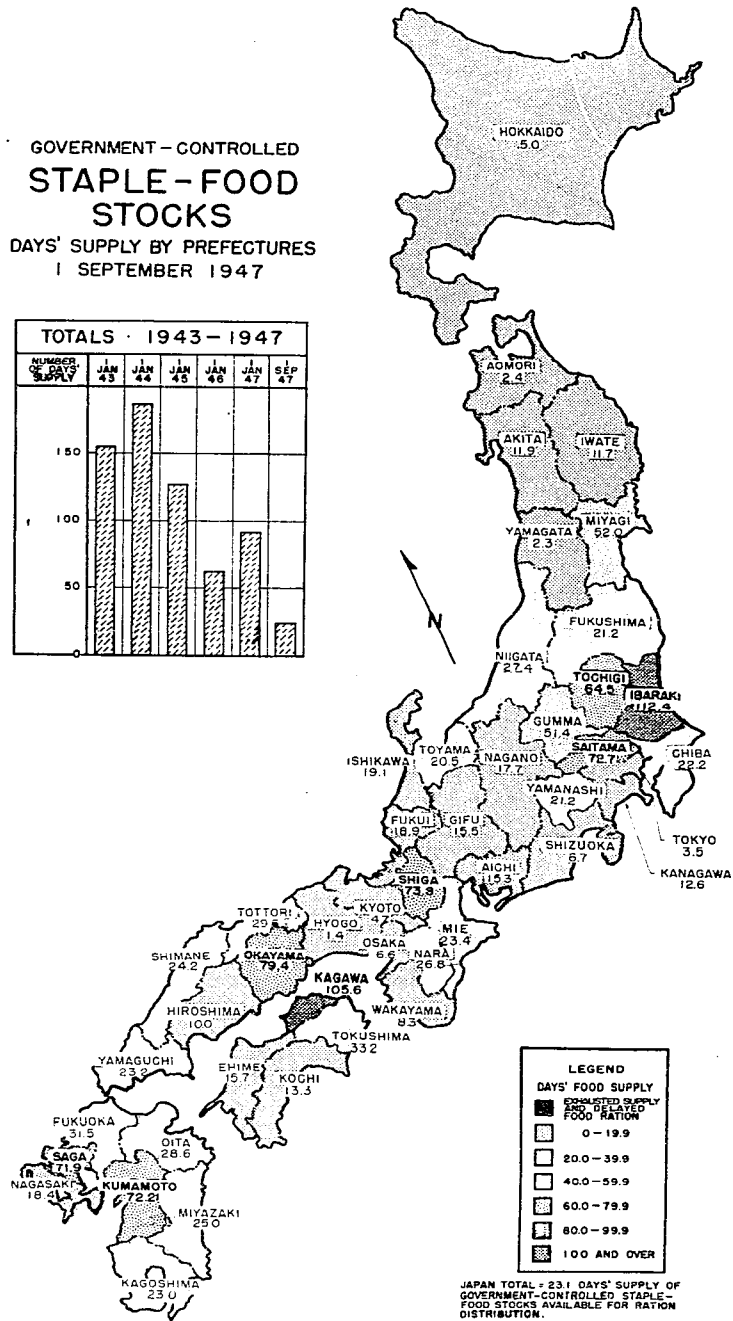
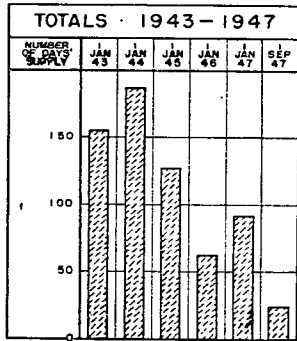
* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF GRAINS, POTATOES AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS. FOODS OTHER THAN RICE ARE CONVERTED TO CALORIC EQUIVALENTS OF RICE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - SEP 47

NUMBER 83

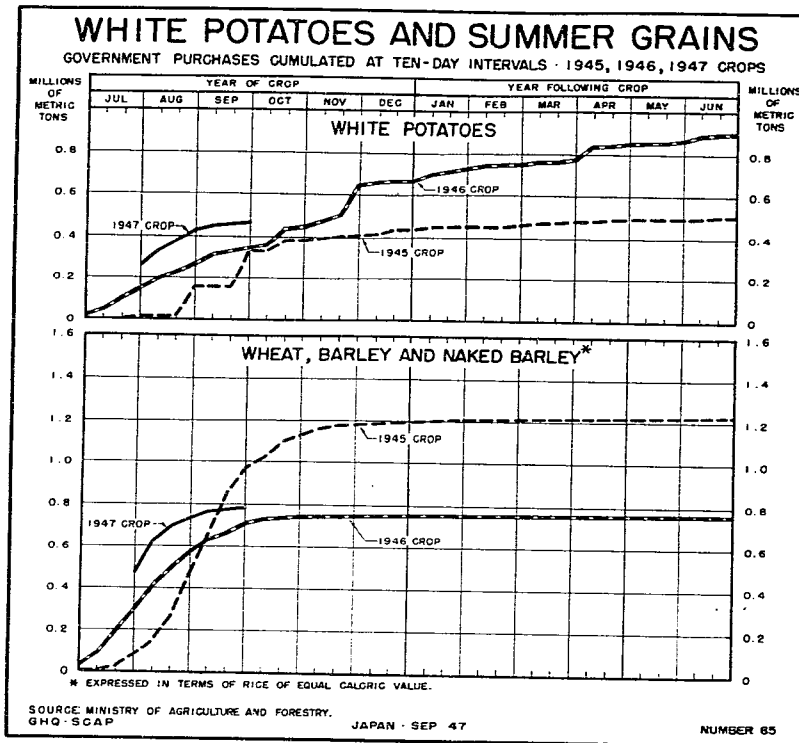
GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED
STAPLE-FOOD STOCKS
 DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES
 1 SEPTEMBER 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · SEP 47

NUMBER 84



BONUSES FOR EARLY CROP DELIVERY (yen)

Rice		Sweet Potatoes	
Delivery Date	Bonus per koku a/	Delivery Date	Bonus per 10 kan b/
30 September	500	25 September	50
10 October	450	5 October	30
20 October	300	20 October	10
31 October	200		

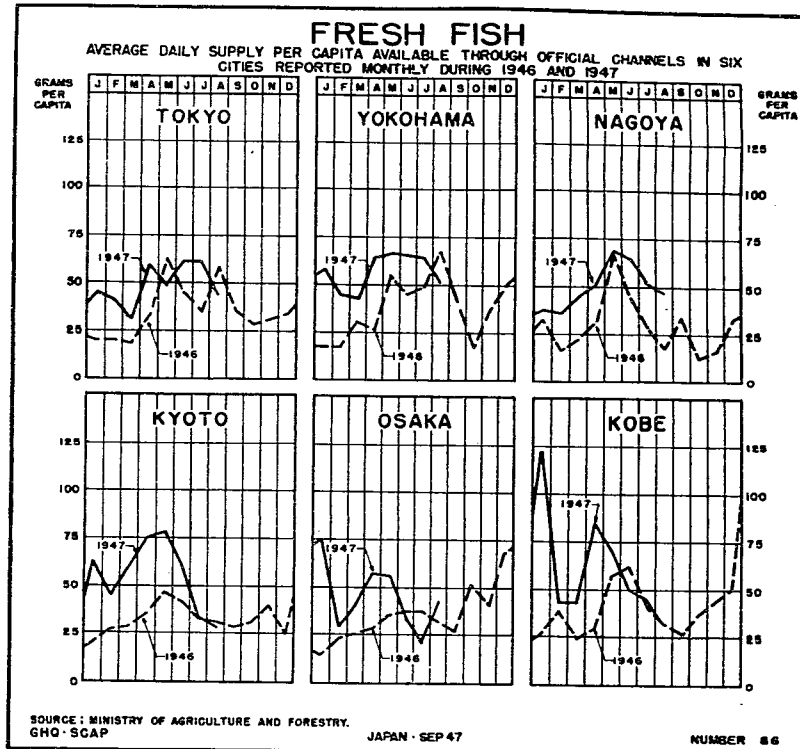
a/ One koku equals 5.1 bushels.
b/ One kan equals 8.267 pounds.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Fish

7. Per capita fresh fish distribution to Japan's major cities declined nearly 12 percent in August.

8. On 22 August the Price Board increased official fresh fish prices by a weighted average of 85 percent. Prices are now



about 60 times the 1934-36 level. There are 12 classes of fish, graded according to desirability, and four prices for each class. The prices range from a low at the Hokkaido ports to a high for the largest cities and inland prefectures to attract shipments. The following table gives prices for Tokyo:

OFFICIAL TOKYO FRESH FISH PRICES
(yen/kan) a/

	Quality Class	Retail		Percent Increase
		Old	New	
Sea bream	1	75	127	69
Bonito	2	58	116	100
Cuttle (high class)	3	53	105	98
Whale meat	4	47	95	102
Octopus	5	53	89	68
Horse mackerel	6	36	79	119
Frigate mackerel	7	36	68	89
Porpoise meat	8	31	57	84
Sardine	9	28	52	86
Flounder	10	21	46	119
Herring	11	21	41	95
Skate	12	12	36	200

a/ One kan equals 8.267 pounds.

b/ Established April 1947.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Wholesale prices generally run about ¥ 10 or ¥ 15 under retail prices.

9. The prices of processed fish were raised when fresh fish prices were increased.

OFFICIAL PROCESSED FISH AND MARINE PRODUCT PRICES
(yen/kan) ^{a/}

	Retail		Percent Increase
	Old ^{b/}	New	
Split and dried herring	99	116	17
Split and dried herring w/bones	91	107	18
Salted herring	70	84	20
Dried herring roe	464	478	3
Boiled and dried sardines	202	328	62
Salted and dried sardines	127	151	19
Salted sardines	72	113	57
Tangle, middle class (seaweed)	76	166	118
Agar-agar	138	181	31 ^{c/}

^{a/} One kan equals 8.267 pounds.

^{b/} Established April and May 1947.

^{c/} Not sold at retail.

SOURCE: Price Board.

The spread between wholesale and retail prices is greater than for fresh fish.

Fresh Vegetables

10. August shipments of fresh vegetables to the six major cities of Japan totaled 41,063 metric tons, a slight increase over July shipments and 130 percent more than in August 1946. Daily per capita distribution declined in four of the six cities. Note the chart on the following page.

11. The average producers' price paid in the large city markets was ¥ 20.43 per kan (8.267 pounds), an increase of 97 percent over the average price in the same month of 1946. Big-city consumers paid an average ¥ 27.58 per kan against ¥ 13.20 in August 1946.

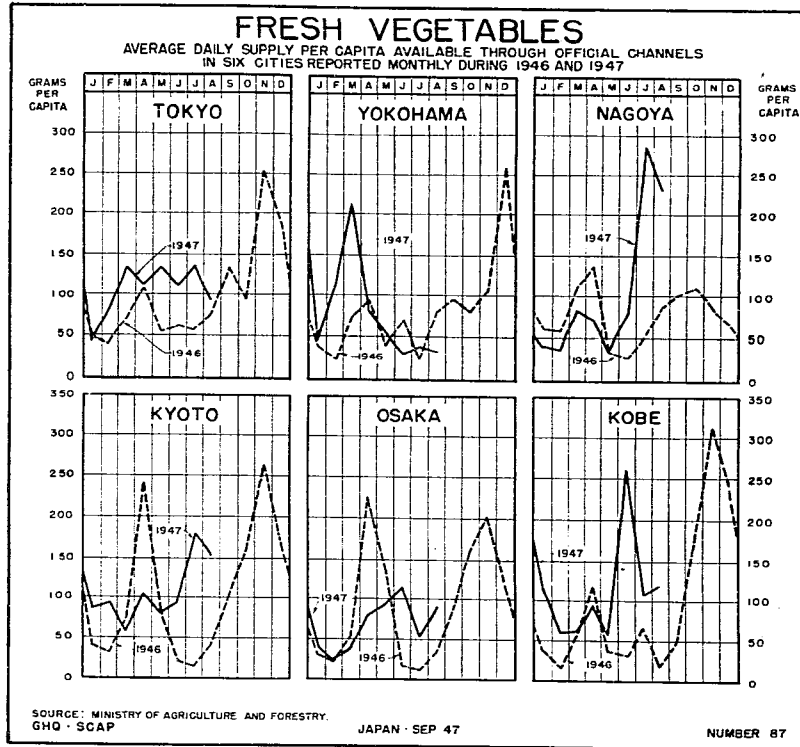
Other Foods

12. Miso (bean paste) consumption averaged 9.9 grams per capita per day in August, a slight increase over July but only 46 percent of the weighted average official ration.

13. August shoyu (bean sauce) distribution averaged 12.7 grams per capita per day, 14 percent below July distribution and 61 percent of the weighted official ration. This is the smallest distribution since the surrender.

14. Foreign nationals received the only official ration of edible fats and oils in August. Average consumption for April-August, inclusive, was about 0.3 grams per capita per day.

15. August sugar consumption was 6,324 metric tons, about six times the monthly average for the past year. Over 80 percent of the sugar went into the production of milk products for infants or was distributed to children up to six years of age.



16. In addition to the staple-food releases in September, about 7,800 metric tons of miscellaneous foods were released. This includes canned skim milk, vetch seeds and soybean flour for making miso.

17. The following prices were set on miscellaneous foods in September:

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS - PRICE INCREASES
September
(yen)

	Unit	Old Price	Date of Old Price	New Price
Cornbread, retail	38 momme <u>a</u> /	None	None	2.12
Rapeseed, producer	60 kilograms	315.00	Oct 46	468.50
Fats and oils, Tei-koku Oil Company selling	16.5 kilograms	130.65	Mar 47	272.00
Sake, 2nd class, producer	1 sho <u>b</u> /	11.61	Feb 47	15.80
Sake, synthetic, producer	1 sho <u>b</u> /	12.15	Feb 47	23.10

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>Date of Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Beer, producer	3.5l go <u>a/</u>	1.89	Feb 47	4.40
Milk, fluid, retail	1 sho <u>b/</u>	18.50	June 47	34.00
Sugar, retail, including tax	1 kin <u>d/</u>	22.90	June 47	24.70

a/ One monne equals 0.13 ounces.

b/ One sho equals 1.9 quarts.

c/ One go equals 0.38 pint.

d/ One kin equals 1.32 pounds.

SOURCE: Price Board.

PRODUCERS' GOODS

18. Between the middle of August and the middle of September there were 129 price actions on producers' goods. Of these, 104 prices were set at 65 times the 1934-36 level or less, 14 were above that level and no base data were available in 11 cases.

Most prices were figured on cost of production. Base data have limited use because many factors which went into former prices have changed radically. Some imported raw materials once obtained cheaply from colonies are now more expensive and different industries have relatively different levels of production with consequent different unit overhead costs.

PRODUCERS' PRICE INCREASES 1-18 September (yen)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Base Period 1934-1936</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>Date of Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Copper sheet	kilogram	1.14	18.90	Mar 46	71.49
Zinc sheet	kilogram	0.60	7.30	Mar 46	31.00
Cast steel, grade 5	metric ton	510.33	12,500.00	Mar 46	21,900.00
Diesel engines, land use (20 HP)	each	2,400.00	57,800.00	June 46	115,000.00
Raw silk, handling charge (white 13/15 denier, D grade)	bale (133 pounds)	676.00 <u>b/</u>	24,275.00	Jan 47	64,530.00
Cast iron, grade 3	metric ton	285.00	8,000.00	Jul 46	12,600.00
Manila hemp	100 pounds	25.26 <u>a/</u>	59.10	1943	1,399.00
Aluminum	metric ton	1,875.00 <u>d/</u>	22,000.00	Mar 46	80,000.00
Leather belt	1 inch x 1 foot	0.32	7.25	Mar 47	12.05
Limestone	metric ton	2.50	17.00	May 46	120.00
Spun-silk yarn (140/2 gas-sing)	10 kan <u>a/</u>	331.72	3,937.00	Nov 46	27,667.01

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Base Period 1934-1936</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>Date of Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Manganese ore (37 per- cent)	metric ton	33.00	1,180.00	May 47	2,050.00
Copper sul- fate	metric ton	307.00	9,357.00	May 47	18,400.00
Mercury	34.5 kilo- grams	555.00	13,000.00	May 47	16,900.00
Rayon yarn	100 pounds	74.33	3,700.00	July 47	7,500.00
Boiled oil paint	100 kilograms	81.85	1,160.08	June 47	2,835.24
Gasoline engines, land use (15 HP)	each	2,000.00	27,900.00 <u>a/</u>	-	44,000.00
Tin	metric ton	3,877.00	48,265.00	May 47	97,000.00
Railway pas- senger cars, OHA-35	each	25,510.00 <u>f/</u>	919,223.00	July 47	1,387,000.00

- a/ One kan equals 8.267 pounds.
b/ Market price.
c/ Base period 1936.
d/ Base period 1935-1936.
e/ Not official price but one agreed on by manufacturers.
f/ Base period 1939.

SOURCE: Price Board.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

19. Rents in Nagasaki declined sharply in August, as shown on the chart on page 221. There were minor changes in eight other cities.

20. Family expenditures in 28 Japanese cities increased 22 percent in July, a pre-harvest, food shortage month. Nearly 80 percent of this increase was spent for food. Note chart, following page.

21. Processing charges for rayon, silk, cotton and linen fabrics were recently increased for the first time since March 1946. The new prices are 280 to 560 percent of the old ones.

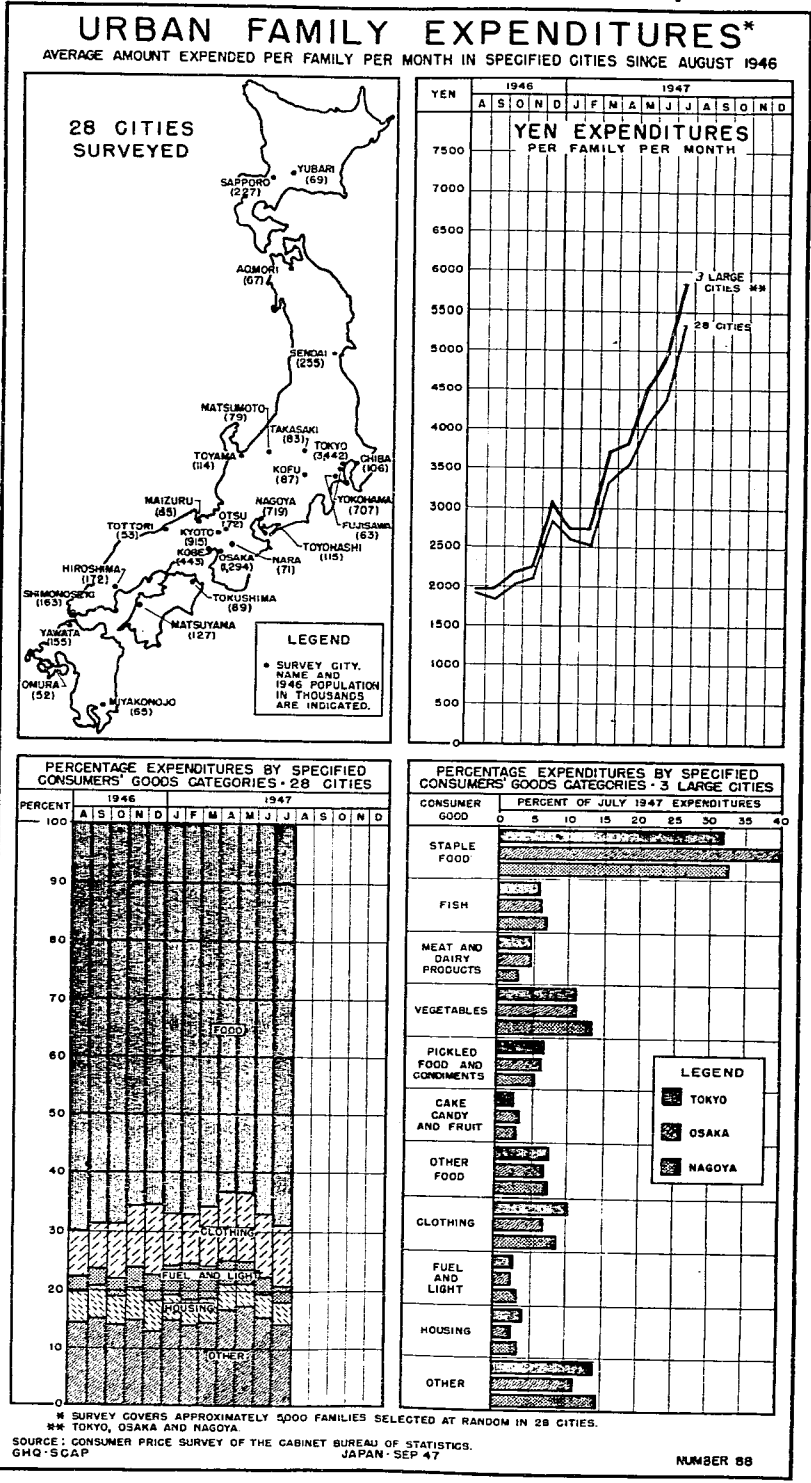
22. The price of hemp fish net was increased from ¥ 162.70 to ¥ 737. Other fish-net prices were increased about 50 percent.

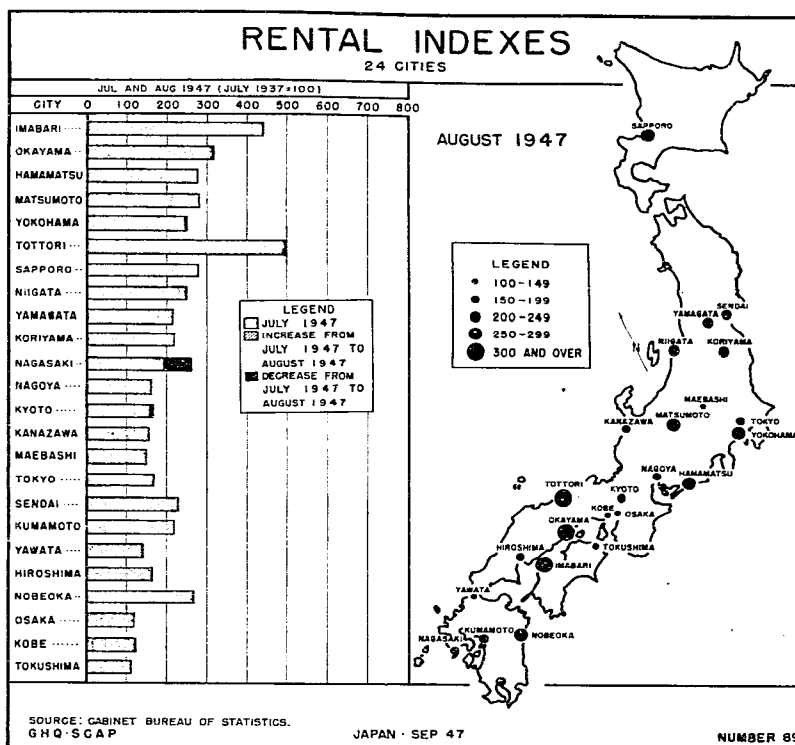
23. Automobile repair charges were increased about 50 percent.

24. Tram fares in all major cities but Osaka were doubled. Osaka fares were nearly quadrupled in June.

25. Prices of parts for small motor vehicles were increased 100 percent; truck parts, 60 percent.

26. Prices of most other consumers' goods were increased by the end of September in accordance with the Government's price stabilization program.





MISCELLANEOUS PRICE INCREASES

August - September

	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Date of Previous Price</u>
Scales	80-167	October 1945
Binoculars	198	May 1946
Chinaware	203-246	May 1946
Radio service charges	470-750	June 1946
Radio transmitting tubes	58-150	August 1946
Telephone sets	130-155	January 1947
Needles	183	March 1947
Telephone switchboard equipment	122-183	March 1947
Thermometers	100	March 1947
Electric light bulbs	58-75	April 1947
Japanese typewriters	68	April 1947
Radio parts	55-187	April 1947
Radio receiving sets	83	April 1947
Radio receiving tubes	67-76	April 1947
Steel buckets	115	April 1947
Watches and clocks	35-60	April 1947
Calculating machines	30	May 1947
Farm implements	115-134	May 1947

	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Date of Previous Price</u>
Microscopes	43-87	May 1947
School crayons	80	May 1947
School paints	60	May 1947
Cameras	33-43	June 1947
Rice pots, cast light metal	69-72	June 1947
Shoe polishes and paste	150-210	June 1947
Storage batteries	84	June 1947
Fuses	64	July 1947
Mine safety lamps	113-120	July 1947

SOURCE: Price Board.

27. In the August distribution of 10 rationed commodities school notebooks showed the greatest absolute improvement and distribution of aluminum rice vessels showed the greatest percentage improvement. Note the opposite chart.

VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

28. There were 115,136 price and rationing violations in August, with Tokushima Prefecture yet unreported. The complete July figure was 120,702 cases.

Violations of staple-food regulations continued to be the most common with 72,893 cases reported. There were 25,006 violations in other foods, 2,265 in fuel and 14,972 in other goods.

29. There were 28,465 reported cases in August of tearooms, not included in the order closing all restaurants on 5 July, illegally furnishing staple foods.

30. In August 75.6 metric tons of staple food were confiscated at rail freight stations and motor check points. This is 27 percent more than in July and 55 percent more than in June.

31. Of 314,171 metric tons of imported foods transported over Japanese railways in August, seven tons or 0.0023 percent were lost.

32. There were 82 cases of illegal transportation of coal and coke in August, involving 3,806 metric tons. In July there were 64 cases involving 4,776 metric tons.

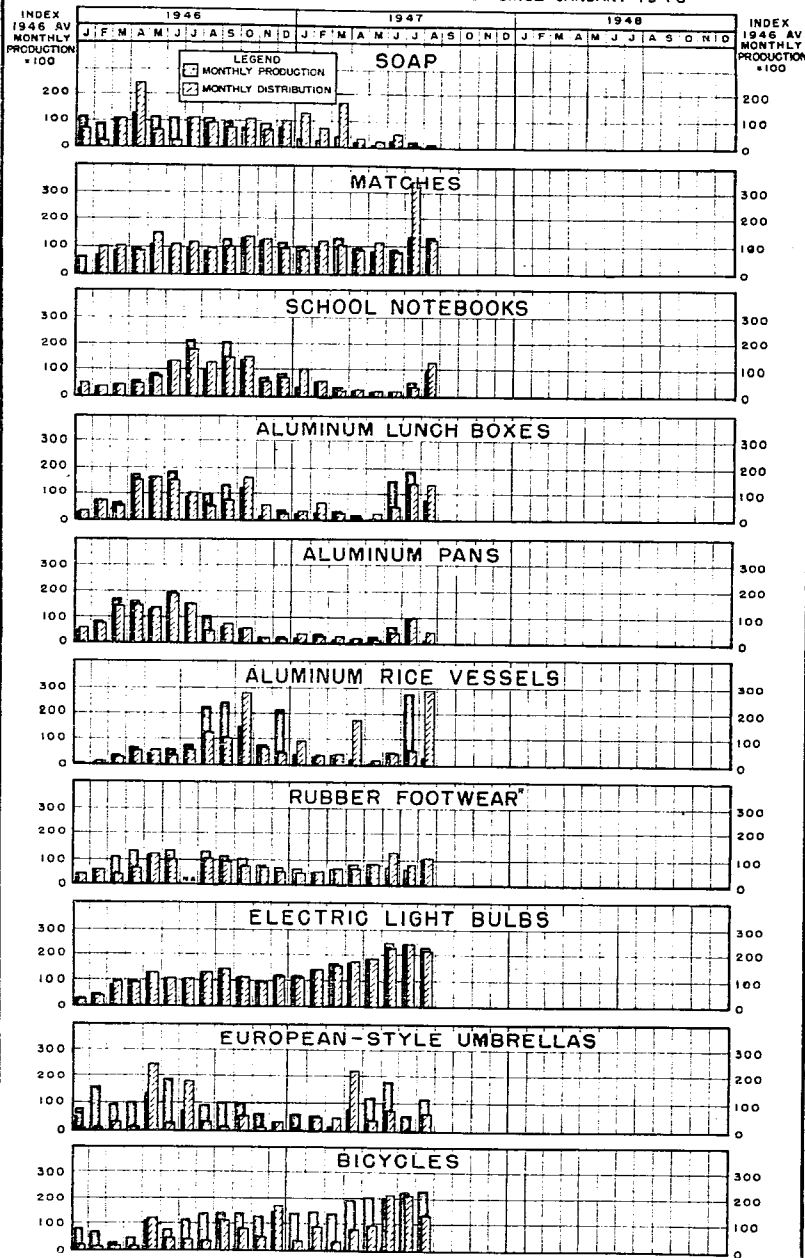
33. Illegally hoarded goods recovered in August were valued, at official prices, at ¥ 9,364,005. These goods were placed in legal channels.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED August

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Foods	kilogram	131,263
Petroleum products	liter	14,858
Zinc	kilogram	225
Copper	kilogram	225
Lead	kilogram	300
Other nonferrous metals	piece	4,810
Iron and steel	metric ton	1,194
Nails	kilogram	900
Electric apparatus	each	871

TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	SOAP (KILOGRAMS)	MATCHES (MATCHES)	SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	ALUMINUM PANS	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	RUBBER FOOTWEAR (PAIRS)	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EUROPEAN-STYLE UMBRELLAS	BICYCLES
1946 AV. MONTHLY PROD.	1,288,156	12,671,55	4,060,347	107,091	418,775	21,427	2,363,279	2,444,501	39,983	7,061
AUG. 1947 PRODUCTION	1,87,671	16,573,24	3,071,434	82,670	51,578	6,520	2,375,478	6,459,107	45,939	19,063
AUG. 1947 DISTRIBUTION	44,194	15,456,88	5,014,576	46,160	162,863	62,672	2,324,561	6,069,154	22,708	10,741

NA NOT AVAILABLE
 * REVISED INDEX BASED ON 11-MONTH PERIOD (JULY 1946 DATA UNAVAILABLE).
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN SEP 47 NUMBER 90

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Electric bulbs	each	1,318
Machine parts	each	111
Empty drums	each	2,665
Paper	pound	67,262
Cement	kilogram	2,000
Chemicals	kilogram	8,900
Raw rubber	kilogram	6,075
Processed rubber, including tires	piece	1,805
Shoes, canvas	pair	3
Tiles	each	4,000

SOURCE: Economic Stabilization Board and Ministry of Home Affairs.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph.
Money and Banking	1
Liquidation	15
Public Finance.	18

MONEY AND BANKING

1. The Bank of China, governmental bank of issue, has been licensed to re-establish its branch in Tokyo to provide limited banking facilities for authorized personnel.
2. The license of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, was amended to permit reopening of its Kobe branch.
3. All foreign concerns licensed to operate in Japan were notified to comply with the withholding provisions of the Japanese Income Tax Law with reference to Japanese employees and to non-Japanese employees who are not accredited to the Occupation Forces.
4. The Japanese Government was directed to return to the owners custody certificates surrendered by Japanese repatriates upon their entry into Japan. These certificates were receipts for Japanese Government bonds and Hypothec Bank debentures sent back from overseas to the Savings Bureau of the Ministry of Communications before the termination of the war.

Currency

5. Bank of Japan notes outstanding on 30 September aggregated ¥ 156,416,000,000. See the chart at top of page 227.
6. The price of gold was increased from ¥ 75 to ¥ 150 per fine gram and the price of silver from ¥ 1,300 to ¥ 2,700 per kilogram. These increases were necessary to meet current costs of production.
7. Cumulative amount of Bank of Chosen notes issued to repatriates from Japan to Korea in exchange for Bank of Japan notes totaled ¥ 48,081,060 by 20 September.

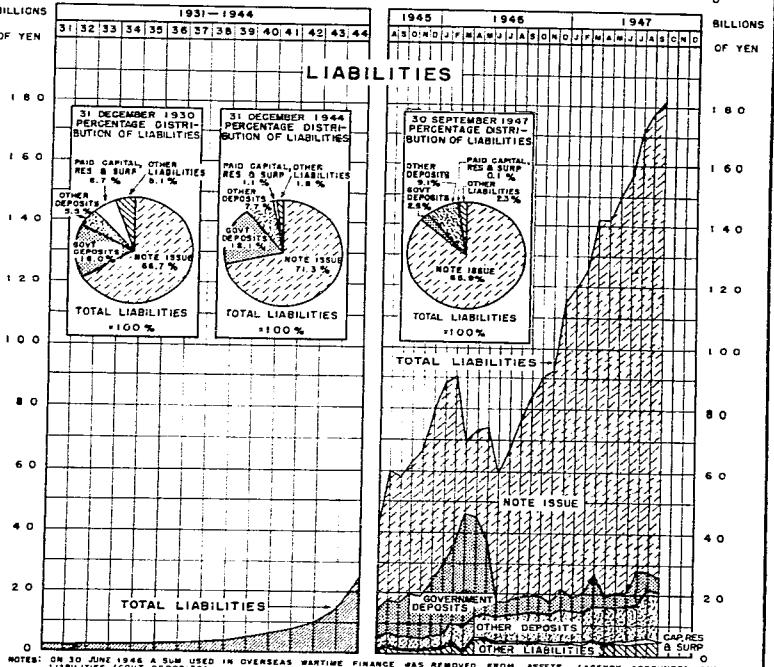
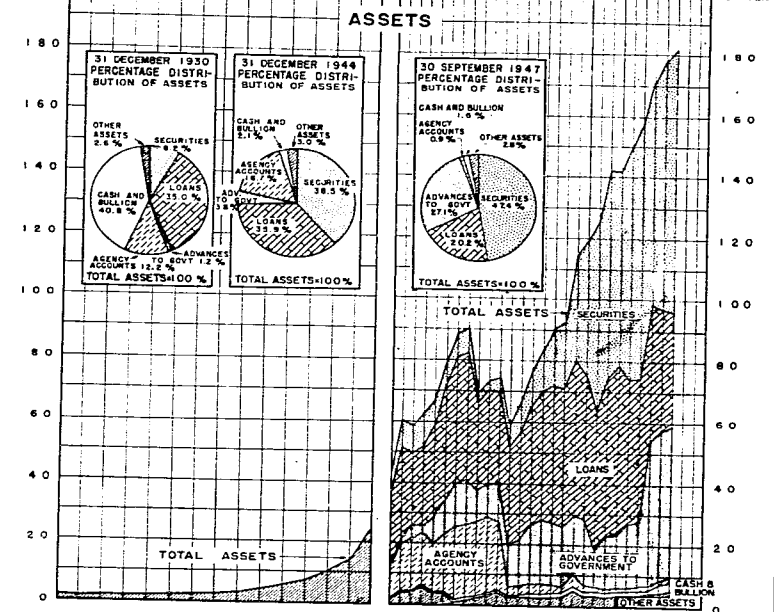
Bank of Japan

8. Securities held by the Bank of Japan increased ¥ 4,931,000,000 in September due largely to increased holdings of Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds. Loans decreased ¥ 3,005,000,000 and other than government deposits increased ¥ 756,000,000 while advances to the Government increased ¥ 1,081,000,000 and the Government deposits decreased ¥ 1,152,000,000, reflecting substantial disbursements by the Government.

BANK OF JAPAN

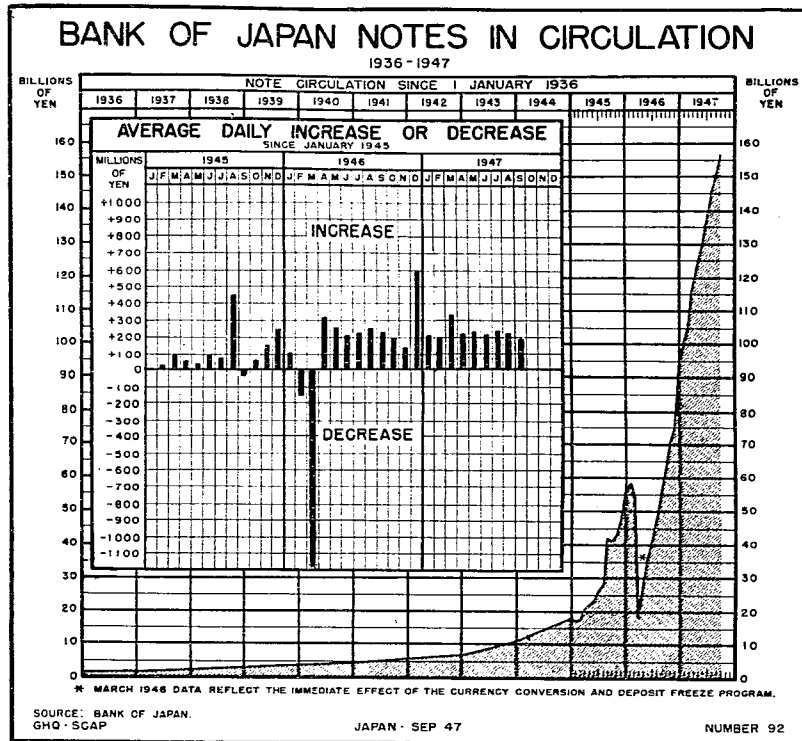
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930

BILLIONS OF YEN BILLIONS OF YEN



NOTES: ON 30 JUNE 1946 A SUM USED IN OVERSEAS WARTIME FINANCE WAS REMOVED FROM ASSETS (AGENCY ACCOUNTS) AND LIABILITIES (GOVT DEPOSITS). NOTE ISSUE DATA REFLECT THE EMERGENCY YEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 9 MARCH 1946. RESULTANT OUTSTANDING OLD-YEN NOTES WERE INVALIDATED ON 1 APRIL 1946 AND TRANSFERRED TO OTHER LIABILITIES. SUBJECT TO BONA FIDE RECEIPTION CLAIMS. SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.

0232



BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Securities	81,281	86,212
Loans	39,710	36,705
Advances to Government	48,297	49,378
Agency accounts	1,303	1,634
Cash and bullion	2,844	2,857
Other assets <u>a/</u>	<u>4,694</u>	<u>5,204</u>
Total	178,129	181,990
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	150,684	156,416
Government deposits	5,868	4,716
Other deposits	15,777	16,533
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	1,704	197
Other liabilities	<u>4,096</u>	<u>4,128</u>
Total	178,129	181,990

a/ Includes ¥ 55,000,000 in unpaid capital stock.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

9. Industrial loans made by financial institutions were limited to 50 percent of the increase in ordinary free deposits, including deposits of public funds, less the amount of decrease of first restricted deposits.

10. Free-yen deposits in all ordinary banks increased ¥ 7,463,000,000 in July while there was a sharp contraction in first restricted deposits, resulting in a net increase of ¥ 4,604,000,000 in total new account deposits.

Ordinary banks repaid debts to the Bank of Japan with increased free-yen deposits which resulted from Government disbursements. Borrowings, principally from the Bank of Japan, registered a decrease of ¥ 2,457,000,000 during July. Note the charts on the next two pages.

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

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	126,894	15,106
Loans	57,525	38,038
Securities	44,959	15,952
Borrowings	26,102	1
Special banks		
Deposits	25,792	779
Loans	37,986	18,037
Securities	14,692	3,601
Borrowings	15,225	0
Savings banks		
Deposits	7,386	1,070
Loans	932	117
Securities	6,133	1,316
Borrowings	437	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

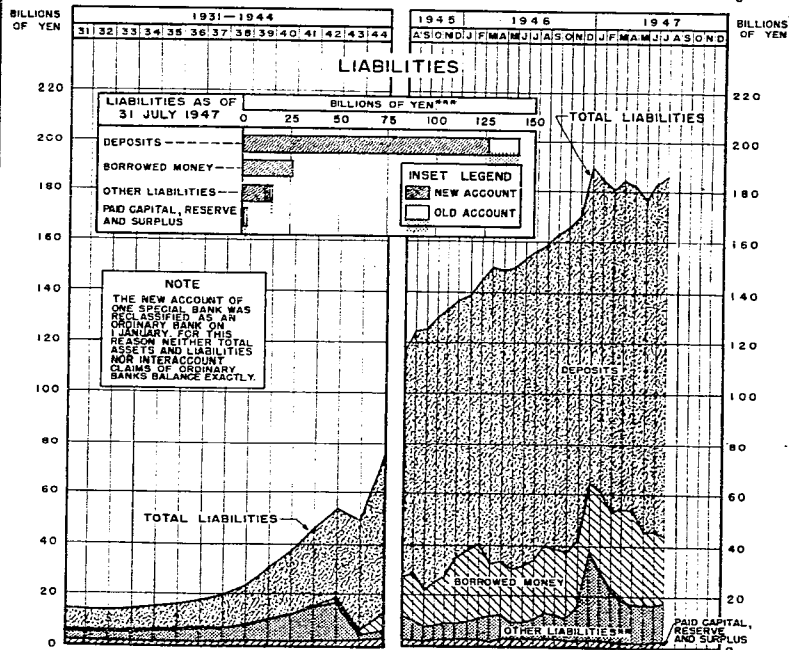
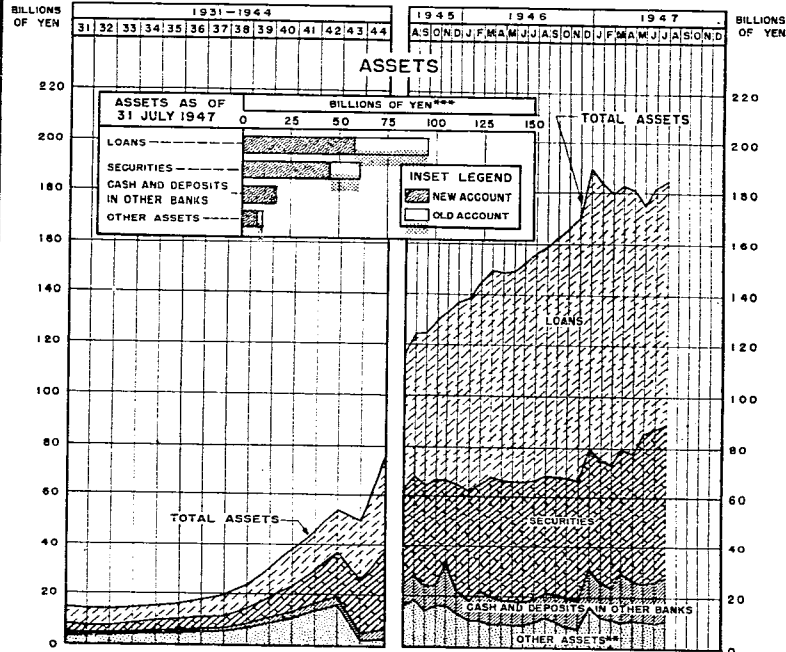
11. Major accounts of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau of the Ministry of Finance showed little change in August. Postal savings deposits and National Government securities increased ¥ 333,000,000 and ¥ 698,000,000 respectively. See the chart on page 231.

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Postal savings deposits	45,403	45,736
Securities of National Government	44,596	45,294
Loans to National Government	2,386	2,386
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	5,240	5,294
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,417	4,406
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,858

ORDINARY BANKS*

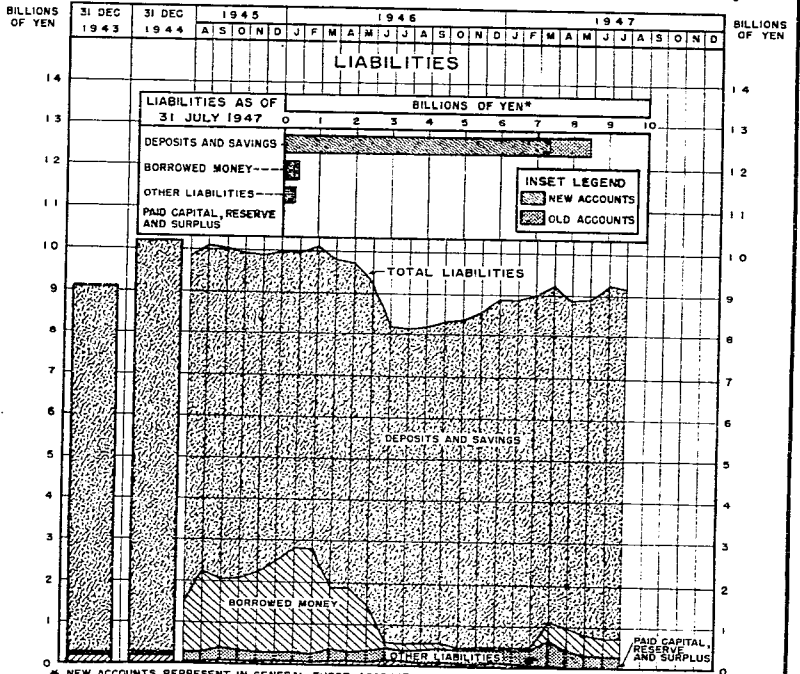
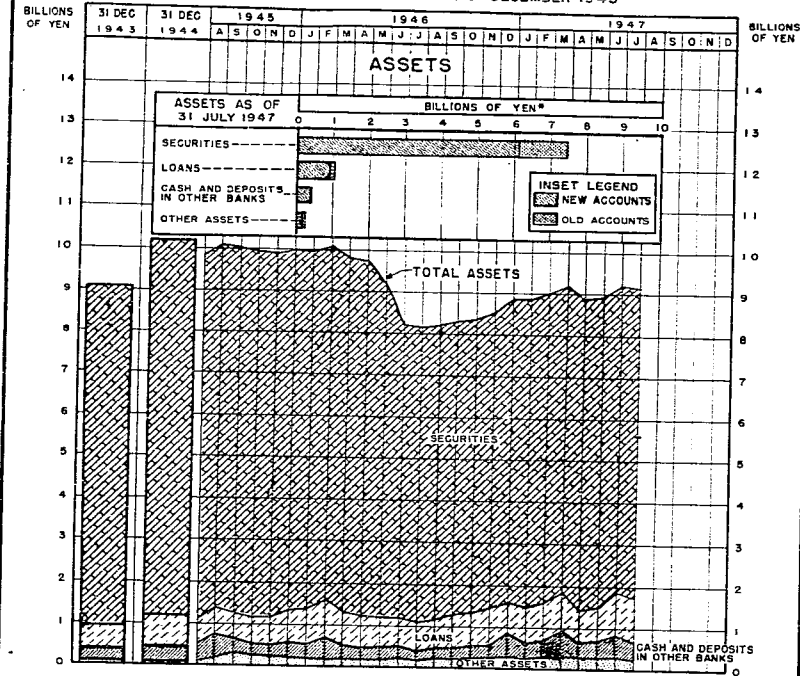
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



* 1930-41 FIGURES INCLUDE ALL ORDINARY BANKS IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES. LATER FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY BANKS WITH HOME-ISLAND HEAD OFFICES AND INCLUDE ONLY THEIR HOME-ISLAND BRANCHES.
 ** 1930-42 "OTHER ASSETS" AND "LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. FROM 1943 ON ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.
 *** NEW ACCOUNTS REPRESENT IN GENERAL THOSE ACCOUNTS WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE REVALUATION, OLD ACCOUNTS REPRESENT THOSE WHICH MAY HAVE TO BE REVALUED.
 SOURCE: 1931-42, MINISTRY OF FINANCE; 1943 AND AFTER, BANK OF JAPAN.

SAVINGS BANKS

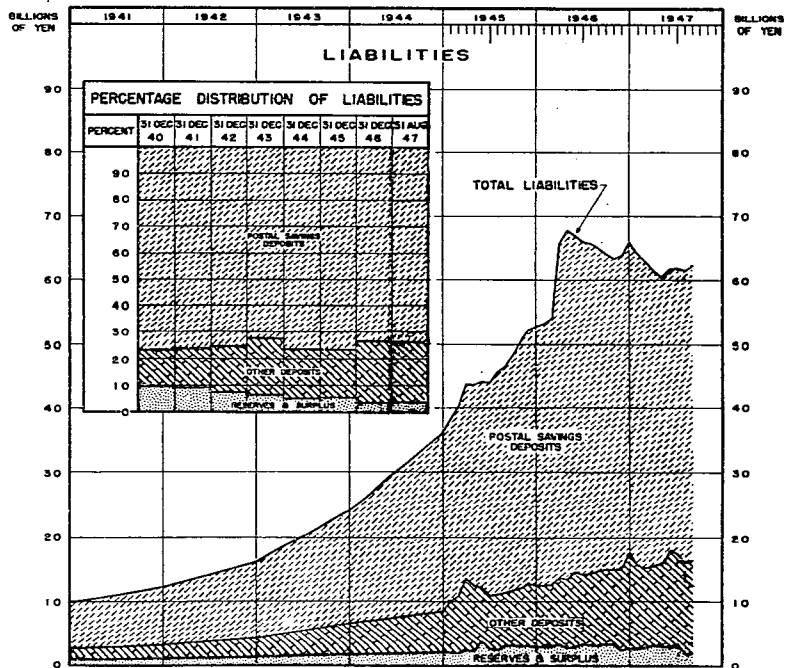
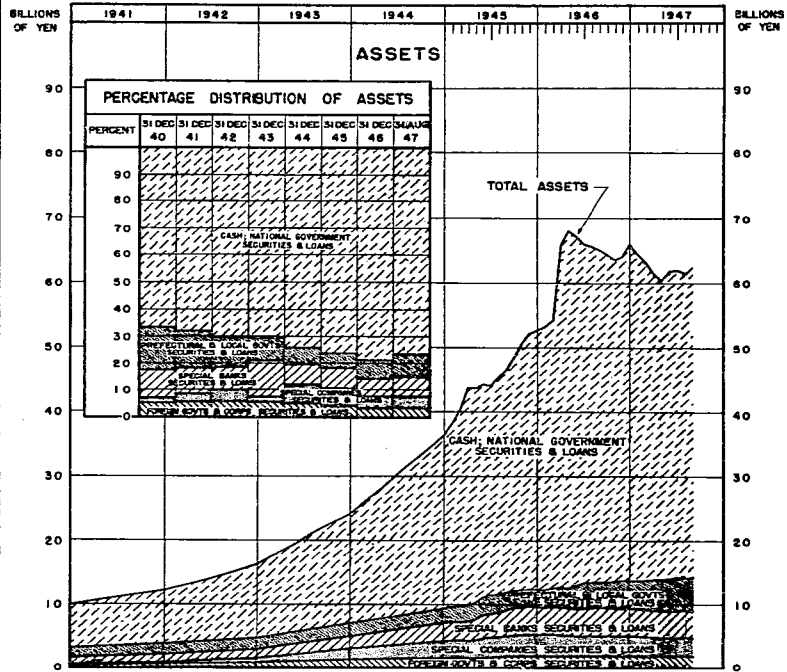
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1943



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

DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1940



SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - SEP 47

NUMBER 95

Corporate Finance

12. The Peoples' Savings Union Law was amended 1 September to eliminate the compulsory features imposed during the war to channel funds into the war effort. By requiring agricultural cooperatives to become members of the National Savings Association, favorable tax benefits were incorporated to make savings additionally attractive.

13. No objection was offered to the financial standards under which Japanese companies will be reorganized. Principal provisions are that:

- (1) Companies whose principal business was overseas will be dissolved.
- (2) All corporations will recapitalize after reorganization with the new capital equal to the value of fixed assets plus adequate working capital.
- (3) All new capital stock will be fully paid-up.
- (4) Voting stock shall equal 75 percent of the capital structure.
- (5) Issuance of nonvoting stock will not be approved.
- (6) New capital stock shall be first offered to former individual stockholders with the remainder being offered to employees, local residents and the general public, in that order.
- (7) Creditors shall be given equitable treatment in the designation of management of a reorganized company if their interests in that company are modified.
- (8) No company shall dispose of its assets if it shall create or tend to create a monopoly.
- (9) No company shall dispose of a part of its assets unless the remaining portion can operate independently and economically.

14. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee announced that it had liquidated 1,664,226 shares of stock for ¥ 64,899,803 by 18 September.

LIQURATION

15. Fifty-nine control organizations were closed in August and placed under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission for liquidation.

- (1) All-Japan Asbestos Slate Pipe Industry Cooperative Association (Zenkoku Sekimen Slate Pipe Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 12 August.
- (2) All-Japan Bamboo Forest Product Cooperative Association (Zenkoku Chikuzai Rinsan Kumiai), 19 August.
- (3) All-Japan Grinding Wheel Manufacturing Association (Zenkoku Kansaku Toishi Kogyo Rengokai), 12 August.

- (4) All-Japan Roofing Tile Cooperative Association (Zenkoku Kawara Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 12 August.
- (5) Battery Products Industry Association (Fuju Seihin Kogyokai), 12 August.
- (6) Bolt, Nut and Rivet Industry Association (Kanetsu Byo Ra Kugi Kogyo Kumiai Kyogikai), 26 August.
- (7) Central Society of Patent Medicine Union (Katsiyaku Kumiai Chuo Kai), 26 August.
- (8) Eastern Marine Hardware Company, Ltd. (Tohoku Kanemono K. K.), 19 August.
- (9) Forged Goods Federation (Zenkoku Fanzo Kogyokai), 26 August.
- (10) Forged Steel Council (Tan-ko Kyogikai), 26 August.
- (11) Galvanized Sheet Iron Conference (Aen Teppan Kyogikai), 26 August.
- (12) Grinding Ball Control Company, Ltd. (Funsai Tekkyo Tosei K. K.), 19 August.
- (13) High Carbon Steel Industry Association (Kosen Kogyokai), 26 August.
- (14) Iron and Steel Control Association (Tekko-Tosei Kai), 26 August.
- (15) Japan Artificial Snell Industry Association (Nippon Jinzo Tegusu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 26 August.
- (16) Japan Bedding Industry Cooperative Association (Nippon Shingu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 26 August.
- (17) Japan Candle Industry Cooperative Union (Nippon Yorosoku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 26 August.
- (18) Japan Cast Iron Pipe Industry Association (Nippon Chutekkan Kogyo Kai), 26 August.
- (19) Japan Cement Board Industry Association (Nippon Semento-Ban Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 12 August.
- (20) Japan Concrete Pipe for Water-service Industry Association (Nippon Suido Konkrito Seihin Kogyo Kyogikai), 12 August.
- (21) Japan Concrete Pipe Industry Association (Nippon Konkritokan Kogyo Kyogikai), 19 August.
- (22) Japan Cooperative Radio Company, Ltd. (Nippon Kyodo Rajio K. K.), 12 August.
- (23) Japan Crude Drugs Company, Ltd. (Nippon Shoyaku K. K.), 12 August.
- (24) Japan Enamelware Manufacturing Association (Nippon Horo Tekki Kogyokai), 12 August.

- (25) Japan Ferroalloy Council (Nippon Ferroalloy Kyogikai), 26 August.
- (26) Japan Fishing Silk Yarn Association (Nippon Gyogyo Kinuito Kumiai), 26 August.
- (27) Japan Fur Industry Company, Ltd. (Nippon Kegawa Sangyo K. K.), 19 August.
- (28) Japan Gas Industry Association (Nippon Gasu Kogyo Kai), 12 August.
- (29) Japan Hemp Net Association (Nippon Asaami Kumiai), 26 August.
- (30) Japan High Pressure Cement Slate Industry Cooperative Association (Nippon Atsugata Slate Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 12 August.
- (31) Japan Insulating Materials Industry Association (Nippon Denki Zetsuen Zairyo Kogyokai), 12 August.
- (32) Japan Mechanical Concrete Products Industry Cooperative Association (Nippon Koatsu Konkrito Seihin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 12 August.
- (33) Japan Paint Sales Company, Ltd. (Nippon Toryo Hanbai K. K.), 26 August.
- (34) Japan Paulownia Lumber Forest Product Association (Nippon Kirizai Rinsan Kumiai), 19 August.
- (35) Japan Plumbing and Heating Contractor Association (Nippon Kan Kogyokai), 19 August.
- (36) Japan Pottery Industry Association (Nippon Tojiki Kogyo Kyogikai), 12 August.
- (37) Japan Rabbit Industry Company, Ltd. (Nippon Togyo K. K.), 19 August.
- (38) Japan Rolled Steel Federation (Nippon Shintetsu Rengokai), 26 August.
- (39) Japan Sash Industry Company, Ltd. (Nippon Sash Kogyo K. K.), 12 August.
- (40) Japan Seaweeds Food Industry Cooperative Association (Nippon Kaiso Shoku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 19 August.
- (41) Japan Shoe Polishing Paint Industry Cooperative Association (Nippon Kutsu Toryo Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 26 August.
- (42) Japan Silk Net Association (Nippon Kinuami Kumiai), 26 August.
- (43) Japan Snell Company, Ltd. (Nippon Tegusu K. K.), 12 August.
- (44) Japan Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association (Nippon Keshohin Kogyo Kumiai Rengokai), 26 August.
- (45) Japan Welding Rod Conference (Nippon Yosatsu-bo Kyogikai), 26 August.

- (46) Japan Wire Rope Association (Nippon Ko-saku Kyogikai), 26 August.
- (47) Lead Pipe and Plate Industry Association (Enkan Enban Kogyokai), 26 August.
- (48) Light Metal Smelting Council (Keikinzoku Seisan Kyogikai), 26 August.
- (49) Light Metal Rolling Industry Association (Keikinzoku Atsuan Kogyokai), 26 August.
- (50) National Cement Products Industry Association (Zenkoku Semento Seihin Kogyo Kyogikai), 26 August.
- (51) National Cement Roofing Tile Industry Association (Zenkoku Semento Kawara Kogyo Kyogikai), 12 August.
- (52) National Gypsum Industry Association (Zenkoku Sekko Kogyo Kyogikai), 12 August.
- (53) National Mining Association (Zenkoku Kozankai), 12 August.
- (54) Paper Distributing Company, Ltd. (Kami Haikyu K. K.), 21 August.
- (55) Shantung Mining Company, Ltd. (Santo Kogyo K. K.), 5 August.
- (56) South Manchuria Mining Industry Company, Ltd. (Nanman Kogyo K. K.), 5 August.
- (57) Stationery Control Co., Ltd. (Bungu Gakuyohin Tosei K. K.), 12 August.
- (58) Trader's Cooperative Union for Repairing Rubber Goods (Zenkoku Gomu Seihin Shuri Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 26 August.
- (59) Western Marine Hardware Co., Ltd. (Seihaku Kanamono K. K.), 19 August.

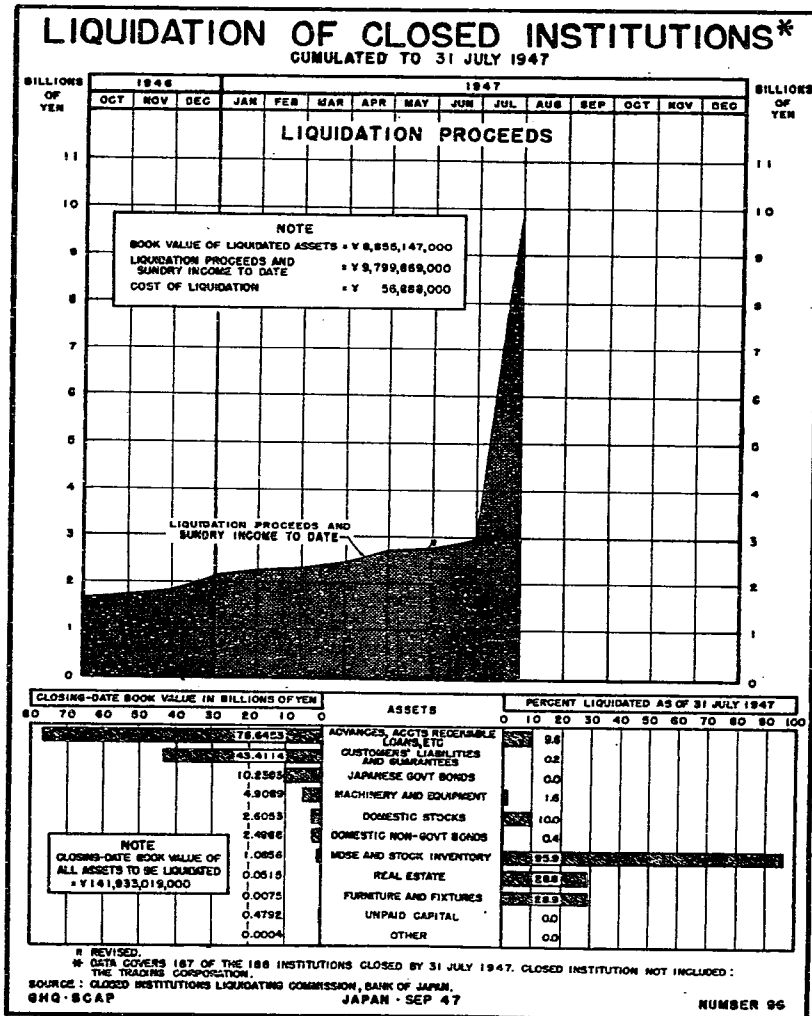
16. Proceeds of liquidation in July were ¥ 6,837,104,000 with cumulative proceeds totaling ¥ 9,799,869,000 on 31 July.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION a/
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Received</u>	<u>Received in July</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	1,645,127	5,715,569	7,360,696
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	65,286	847	66,133
Bonds, Japanese Government	525	0	525
Machinery and equipment	73,733 ^{1/2}	6,313	80,046
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	8,852	0	8,852
Stocks, domestic	<u>225,354</u>	<u>14,263</u>	<u>239,617</u>
Subtotal	2,018,877	5,736,992	7,755,869

	Previously Received	Received in July	Total
Carried forward	2,018,877	5,736,992	7,755,869
Real estate	70,071	1,357	71,428
Merchandise and stock in- ventories	41,128	1,014,674	1,055,802
Furniture and fixtures	4,448 b/	166	4,614
Miscellaneous assets	718 b/	0	718
Sundry income; interest, dividends, etc.	827,523 b/	83,915	911,438
Total	2,962,765	6,837,104	9,799,869

a/ Excludes the Housing Corporation (Jutaku Eidan) and organizations closed in August.
b/ Revised.



17. The Ministry of Finance notified creditors of closed institutions that claims must be filed between 25 August and 25 October. The Bank of Japan and the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission opened claims offices on 25 August.

PUBLIC FINANCE

National Debt

18. The national debt amounted to ¥ 304,630,000,000 on 31 August of which 65.9 percent represented domestic government bonds. Note the chart on the following page.

Domestic government bonds amounting to ¥ 25,000,000 were issued while ¥ 168,000,000 were redeemed in August.

NATIONAL DEBT
31 August
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	200,715
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>	891
Bank loans	93,304
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Borrowing by Imperial Railway account	10,236
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>b/</u>	563
Other loans	38,671
Rice bills and food certificates	9,730
Treasury bills	0
Total	304,630

a/ Issued in foreign currencies converted at 1923 gold par rates.

b/ Overdraft resulting from withdrawal of Occupation currency Type B from circulation.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

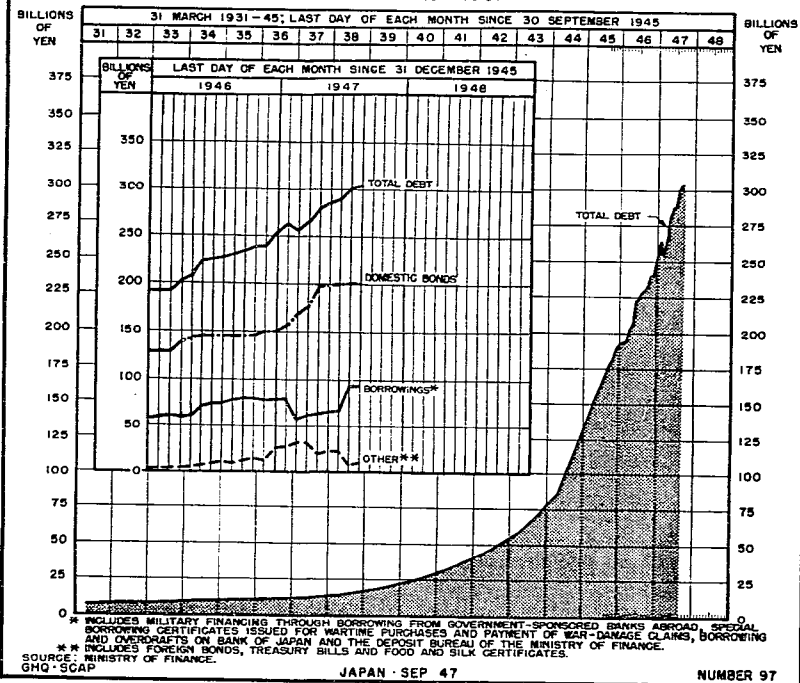
19. Government borrowing and bond issuance in September totaled ¥ 7,909,000,000. The Foodstuff Control Special Account was authorized to issue ¥ 3,122,000,000 in certificates to provide funds for the purchase of food in September and the government railways borrowed ¥ 4,787,000,000, of which ¥ 2,314,000,000 was for current operating expenses and ¥ 2,473,000,000 for construction work.

20. Transfers from the General Account Reserve Funds of ¥ 64,375,000 were made in September to cover minor projects not provided for in the budget.

21. The Japanese Government was directed to reduce expenditures. Payments made directly or indirectly by the Japanese Government will be limited to legal prices and prevailing wages. Adequate inspection systems will be maintained to eliminate waste of labor and materials and the payment of padded or false cost claims. Only legally established prices will be used in computing legal prices for any other product.

NATIONAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

SINCE 31 MARCH 1931



SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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Property Control.	1
Antitrust and Cartels	12
Reparations	28

PROPERTY CONTROL

Neutral and Allied Nationals' Property

1. Basic property reports of 7,196 property owners exclusive of Americans, British and Dutch were processed by 20 September. These included properties of African, Asiatic, Latin American and European nationals.

Between 21 August and 20 September 2,486 new reports by Chinese nationals, representing net assets of ¥ 18,499,000, were tabulated and upward revisions of ¥ 2,448,000 on Estonian, French, Turkish and Russian properties were completed.

NEUTRAL AND ALLIED NATIONALS' PROPERTY a/
20 September
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>New Reports</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash on hand	8,037	3,471	11,508
Cash in bank	1,346,840	25,951	1,372,791 b/
Securities	5,560	1,209	6,769
Land and buildings	14,197	2,003	16,200
Movables	12,839	6,281	19,120
Personal effects	6,999	68	7,067
Other assets	<u>6,920</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>7,592</u>
Gross assets	1,401,392	39,660	1,441,052
Less liabilities	<u>1,483</u>	<u>18,713</u>	<u>20,196</u>
Net assets	1,399,909	20,947	1,420,856

a/ Exclusive of American, British and Dutch properties.

b/ Of this deposit ¥ 1,320,941,884 represents the accounts of the Banque de l'Indochine, Saigon, and five other branches.

Looted Property

2. Value of looted property in custody showed a net increase of ¥ 2,150,000 between 21 August and 30 September due to re-evaluation of properties. During the period one automobile valued at ¥ 8,000 was restored to China and downward adjustments of ¥ 15,000 for two automobiles erroneously reported as looted and ¥ 152,000 for deterioration of wool in storage were made.

STATUS OF LOOTED PROPERTY
20 September
(thousands of yen) a/

Japanese Government custody

Warehoused	5,575
Immovable, not warehoused	11,759

Allied custody

Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,277</u>
Total	18,611

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

3. A total of 315 ships were reported as looted by 20 September, including 255 aggregating 764,168 tons and 60 of undetermined tonnage. Six ships of unknown tonnage were reported between 21 August and 20 September including four British vessels sunk, one British vessel whose present status and location is under investigation and one Chinese vessel believed to be salvable.

Nineteen ships of unknown tonnage previously reported of unknown nationality were identified as British. Of these 16 were sunk and the status of three is unknown. One ship previously reported as looted from China and sunk was identified as British.

Five vessels previously reported as of Chinese, Dutch, American and unknown nationality, were identified as British. One vessel previously reported as British was identified as Chinese and one Dutch vessel of previously unknown status was discovered to have been sunk.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED
20 September

	<u>Sunk a/</u>		<u>Under Repair</u>		<u>Status Unknown</u>		<u>Miscellaneous b/</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>
China	32	69,486	3	3,849	1	700	2	3,799
Denmark	2	6,804	0	0	0	0	0	0
England	31	83,766	7	19,983	10	18,060	1	2,001
Finland	0	0	0	0	2	7,835	0	0
France	11	78,497	1	9,877	4	9,110	0	0
French Indo- China	1	2,251	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	10	66,958	0	0	8	35,074	1	1,230
Greece	3	12,141	0	0	13	24,224	0	0
Italy	10	35,615	0	0	3	9,508	3	25,267
Korea	0	0	0	0	2	466	5	2,662
Netherlands	22	66,340	0	0	19	47,020	3	5,200
Norway	7	12,184	0	0	4	6,926	0	0
Panama	2	3,436	2	4,029	1	3,892	2	4,156
Philippines	0	0	1	1,243	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	131	437,478	14	38,981	66	162,815	17	44,315

	<u>Sunk a/</u>		<u>Under Repair</u>		<u>Status Unknown</u>		<u>Miscellaneous b/</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Carried forward	131	437,478	14	38,981	66	162,815	17	44,315
Portugal	1	3,826	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	1	6,079	0	0	0	0	1	1,544
Siam	0	0	0	0	1	1,458	0	0
United States	10	26,920	1	3,521	3	10,400	2	2,443
Unknown	3	15,537	0	0	4	8,851	0	0
Total	146	489,840	15	42,502	74	183,524	20	48,302

Tonnage Unknown

China	7	0	0	2
England	24	0	2	3
France	1	0	1	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	0
Unknown	3	1	15	0
Grand total	182	16	92	25

a/ Sunk in various naval engagements.

b/ Various stages of restitution, under operation by the Japanese, possibly salvable, etc.

Arrested Persons' Property

4. Twenty-seven reports on property of individuals arrested as possible war criminals were received and properties of 106 persons were released between 21 August and 20 September.

Property of 970 persons remained under custody on 20 September.

VALUE OF PROPERTY OF ARRESTED PERSONS
20 September
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>New Reports</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash, deposits and savings	16,657	227	747	16,137
Land and buildings	16,511	266	396	16,381
Art, personal property, furniture and fixtures	3,562	6	10	3,558
Insurance and investments	48,647	109	103	48,653
Total	85,377	608	1,256	84,729

Dissolved Organizations

5. The Japanese Government was authorized to license Japanese welfare and governmental organizations to acquire and use properties of dissolved organizations, subject to final approval by SCAP.

6. Supplemental reports on assets of three dissolved ultranationalistic organizations, valued at ¥ 9,879,000, were processed between 21 August and 20 September.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS
21 August - 20 September
(thousands of yen)

<u>Organization a/</u>	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>				<u>Expenses or Disposals Immediately Prior to Dissolution</u>
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Romu Kyo Kai (Labor Association)	23	0	1	24	101
Noji Shinko Kai (Promotor of Agricultural Affairs)	2,821	61	2,103	4,985	4,117
Sui Kosha (Navy Club)	<u>4,870</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,870</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	7,714	61	2,104	9,879	4,218
Total 20 August	<u>85,881</u>	<u>10,261</u>	<u>54,039</u>	<u>150,181</u>	<u>267,081</u>
Total 20 September	93,595	10,322	56,143	160,060	271,299

a/ Supplemental reports.

Precious Metals

7. Precious metals valued at \$ 64,460 were taken in custody between 21 August and 20 September. Gold and silver with a value of \$ 44,579 were released to the Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office for manufacture into souvenir items and 16,624 grams of platinum were released through the Ministry of Finance for industrial use in the domestic economy.

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY
20 September

	<u>Fine Grams</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gold			
On hand 21 August a/	182,868,458	1.12529	205,780,047
Taken into custody	44,818		50,433
Released	<u>15,799</u>		<u>17,778</u>
Balance	182,897,477		205,812,702
Platinum			
On hand 21 August	4,490,184	1.12529	5,052,759
Taken into custody	531		598
Released	<u>16,624</u>		<u>18,707</u>
Balance	4,474,091		5,034,650
Silver			
On hand 21 August	2,047,505,297	0.02282	46,724,071
Taken into custody	588,515		13,430
Released	<u>1,174,441</u>		<u>26,801</u>
Balance	2,046,919,371		46,710,700
Total value			257,558,052

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

SCAP Custody Accounts

8. The SCAP yen custody account increased ¥ 9,374,083.32 between 21 August and 20 September. Deposits of funds of Japanese dissolved organizations and proceeds from sale of German properties accounted for 93.8 percent of the total collections in the period.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
(yen)

Collections 21 August - 20 September

German		
Insurance claim	103,250.00	
Property rental	142,846.82	
Property sales	1,014,411.52	
Royalties	<u>268,040.82 a/</u>	
		1,528,549.16
Japanese		
Dissolved organizations		8,592,489.16
Korean		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>120,570.00</u>
Total		10,241,608.32

Withdrawals 21 August - 20 September

For Korean		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>867,525.00</u>
Net total		9,374,083.32

Balance 20 August	<u>232,956,007.88</u>
Balance 20 September	242,330,091.20

a/ Telefunken G. m. b. H. ¥ 141,844.25 July royalties; Deutsche Grammophon ¥ 126,196.57 June and July royalties.

9. Proceeds from the release of precious metals to the Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office increased SCAP dollar custody account by \$ 14,710.44 between 21 August and 20 September.

DOLLAR CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
(dollars)

Collection 21 August - 20 September

Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office	14,710.44
Balance 20 August	<u>245,294.22</u>
Balance 20 September	260,004.66

Properties Released from Custody

10. Restoration was completed of all property of the Seventh-day Adventists in Japan including land, buildings, printing plant and movables.

Two automobiles were restored to China and the Philippines.

11. Releases from stocks of Koeki Eidan, former Japanese procurement agency, included formalin for disinfection of plant seed, steel droppers for repairing power looms, elevator parts, ammonia water and medicines for use in the domestic economy; leather goods accessories, miniature electric bulbs, socket parts, aluminum chales for production of corhart bricks, rayon and cotton fabrics and toilet articles for export; steel bars for manufacture of valves and kraft paper for packaging for the Occupation Forces.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted Concerns

12. No objection was offered to 276 applications by restricted concerns to engage in various activities and transactions not in the normal course of business involving expenditures of ¥ 4,165,177,882, principally for the rehabilitation of the coal-mining industry.

13. Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd., and the Furukawa Mining Company, Ltd., were given permission to borrow funds amounting to ¥ 84,129,733 for construction of housing facilities for coal miners.

14. Twenty-five coal-mining companies were authorized to borrow a total of ¥ 2,829,410,000 for rehabilitation of their respective coal mines for the second half of the 1947 fiscal year.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES
COAL-MINING INDUSTRY
1 October 1947 - 31 March 1948
(thousands of yen)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Mitsui Mining Company	984,000
Mitsubishi Mining Company	588,000
Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company	441,000
Jotan Coal Mining Company	190,000
Seika Mining Company	160,000
Ube Kosan Company	102,013
Furukawa Mining Company	85,000
Nittetsu Mining Company	40,901
Kayanuma Tanka Company	40,000
Yamaichi Coal Mining Company	30,100
Taisho Mining Company	25,664
Japan Soda Company	25,000
Matsushima Mining Company	19,299
Nagasaki Mining Company	18,780
Ohama Coal Mining Company	16,044
Saitozaki Mining Company	14,176
Showa Electric Industry Company	14,000
Kawanami Industrial Company	11,000
Nitchitsu Mining Company	6,304
Kaho Mining Company	5,350
Hoahiyama Mining Company	4,741
Denki Kagaku Kogyo Company	3,354
Azuma Coal Mining Company	2,220
Dai Nihon Mining Company	1,500
Uwonuki Coal Mining Company	964
Total	2,829,410

15. Four major textile companies, Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company, Shikishima Cotton Spinning Company, Daito Spinning and Weaving Company and the Daito Industry Company, were authorized to borrow a total of ¥ 38,140,200 for improvements and rehabilitation of plants, purchase of machinery, repair of buildings and to provide adequate housing facilities.

16. No objection was offered to the construction of 21 combined passenger and cargo vessels ranging in size from 300 to 2,000 gross tons. The vessels will be constructed by the Japan Mail Steamship Company, Kansai Steamship Company, Osaka Commercial Steamship Company, Nanyo Maritime Transportation Company, Kawasaki Steamship Company and the Japan Sea Steamship Company at a total cost of ¥ 584,910,000.

17. Measures were taken to prevent dissipation of assets by the 1,041 associations temporarily permitted to exercise control powers over the allocation and distribution of goods, products or services under the provisions of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act.

These organizations will not be permitted to dispose of any fixed assets, make any expenditures except in the normal course of business or to increase salaries or payment of remuneration of any kind. Records, reports or documents will not be destroyed or removed and adequate records will be kept showing acquisition or disposal of all property since 1 August. All loans, dividends, changes in capital or other financial transactions undertaken by any of these organizations will be fully reported and documented.

Control Organizations

18. SCAP directed the closing and liquidation of 13 control companies and associations between 21 August and 20 September. Included in this group were:

- (1) Eleven control organizations which acted as central distribution agencies for the Japanese Government in the distribution of textiles.
- (2) The Japan Fine Arts and Industrial Arts Company which allocated materials to certain handicraft industries and monopolized their production.
- (3) The Beer Distributors' Company which controlled the distribution of all beer produced in Japan.

19. Ordinances establishing policy for the distribution of textiles were promulgated by the Japanese Government on 5 September. The new system provides for a large number of wholesalers and retailers who will obtain additional stocks of textiles by turning in ration evidence, consisting of coupons or certificates issued to the consumers and passed back to the manufacturer through the wholesaler.

The plan was made operative at the national level in September and at the prefectural level during October.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

20. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission recommended to the Prime Minister on 18 September the designation of 16 family holding companies as Zaibatsu concerns.

21. Dissolution and liquidation of the Mitsui Trading Company and the Mitsubishi Trading Company began in September under the Commission.

PROGRESS OF DISSOLUTION
20 September
(percent completed)

	<u>Mitsui Trading Company</u>	<u>Mitsubishi Trading Company</u>
Personnel dismissed	51	32
Branches closed	10	7
Manufacturing plants sold	3	0
Purchase contracts liquidated	17	7
Sales contracts liquidated	16	9
Stock on hand liquidated	20	2

22. The total number of companies delegating voting rights to the Commission number 4,268 and voting rights of 4,206 companies had been exercised by 20 September, including 161 between 21 August and 20 September.

23. A total of 160,024 shares of stock with a book value of ¥ 7,932,145 were sold for ¥ 11,064,163 by 20 September.

Antitrust Legislation

24. Five persons nominated by the Supreme Court were appointed by the Cabinet to serve as judges on the antitrust panel of the Supreme Court until 31 December, when five regular judges will be appointed for 10-year terms.

25. The Agricultural Cooperative Association Bill, regulating activities of agricultural cooperatives in a manner consistent with the Antitrust Act, was introduced into the Diet. Supplementary legislation was also presented amending provisions of the Sericulture Industrial Association Act which contravened the Antitrust Act.

26. A measure was presented to the Diet to repeal the Department Store Law as it restricts entry into business and prevents free competition between licensed operators.

27. The Fair Trade Commission promulgated in the Official Gazette rules and regulations governing the filing of applications and reports under the Antitrust Act.

REPARATIONS

28. Seven reparations and restitution delegations inspected a total of 107 plants, yards and factories, principally in the machine tool, shipyard, sulfuric acid and iron and steel industries. Visits were also made to ball- and roller-bearing, thermal power and caustic soda plants.

29. Instructions to Japanese personnel in proper packaging and preservation techniques to be used in the removal of reparations goods were completed on 2 September at the Osaka packaging school. Twenty-four pieces of practice equipment weighing 209 metric tons were packaged between 11 August and 2 September.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 24

September 1947

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

1. There was a moderate rise in dysentery in the flooded Kanto region. Suspected cases were isolated and given specific sulfonamide treatment.

A typhoid immunization program was undertaken in inundated areas.

2. More than 120,000,000 cubic centimeters of new triple typhoid vaccine (strain 58) were produced by 15 September and completely distributed shortly thereafter as part of the national typhoid and paratyphoid immunization program. Priority was given to prefectures affected by summer floods and those having the highest incidence rates.

3. From 1 August to mid-September 140 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis were reported from Kochi, Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures on Shikoku and Okayama Prefecture on Honshu. Four cases in Kochi Prefecture were confirmed by serological examination.

4. A commission sent from the United States to study ekiri (children's dysentery) found that the disease is a manifestation of bacillary dysentery and that characteristic convulsions are caused by reduction of blood calcium. Fatality is reduced by early adequate treatment with calcium and appropriate sulfonamides.

5. Amoebic dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and malaria increased in incidence in August, dysentery leading with an incidence rate of 231.7 per 100,000 population.

The number of dysentery and typhoid cases declined during late August.

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · AUGUST 1947

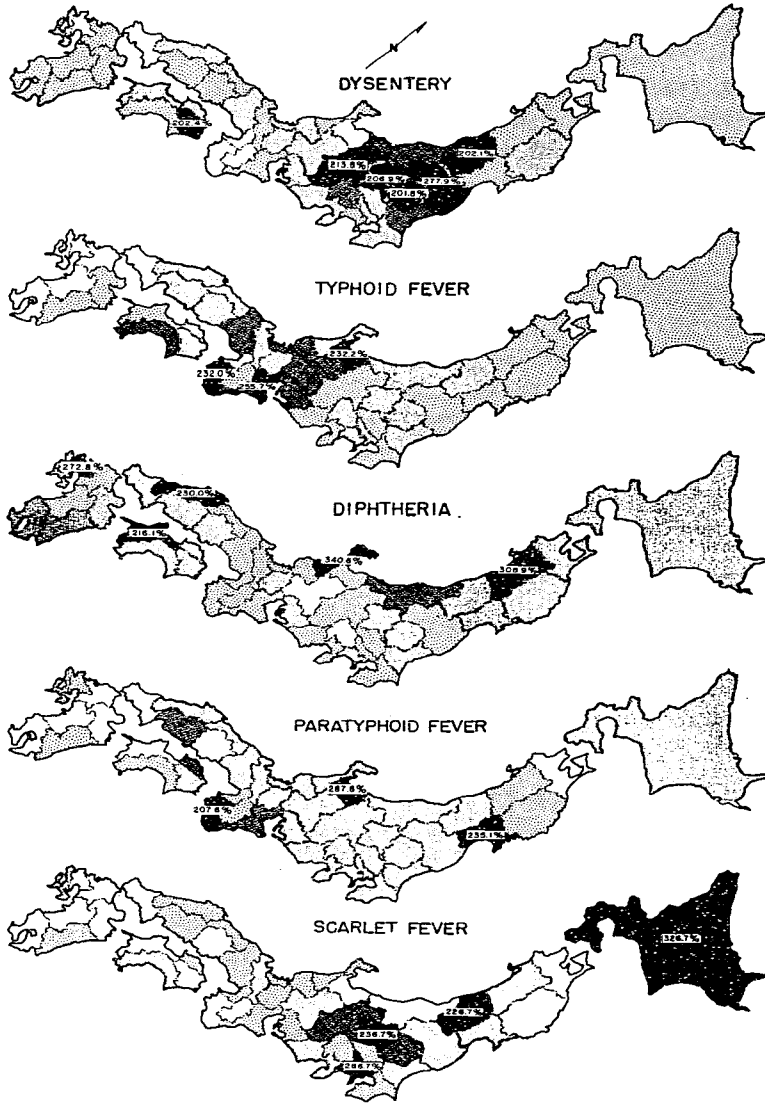
MAP LEGEND

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE

□	0.0 - 39.9 %	■	120.0 - 159.9 %
▨	40.0 - 79.9 %	■	160.0 - 199.9 %
▩	80.0 - 119.9 %	■	200.0 % AND OVER

FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUM		
	AUGUST 1947	AUGUST 1946	AUGUST 1945
DYSENTERY	231.7	404.4	475.8
TYPHOID FEVER	51.0	86.6	123.0
DIPHTHERIA	18.0	36.7	56.9
PARATYPHOID FEVER	13.1	19.9	21.2
SCARLET FEVER	3.0	2.0	2.3
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	3.0	1.7	1.2
TYPHUS	0.5	2.9	1.8
SMALLPOX	0.03	0.6	1.6
MALARIA	30.3	93.8	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	8.7	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.9	0.8	NA



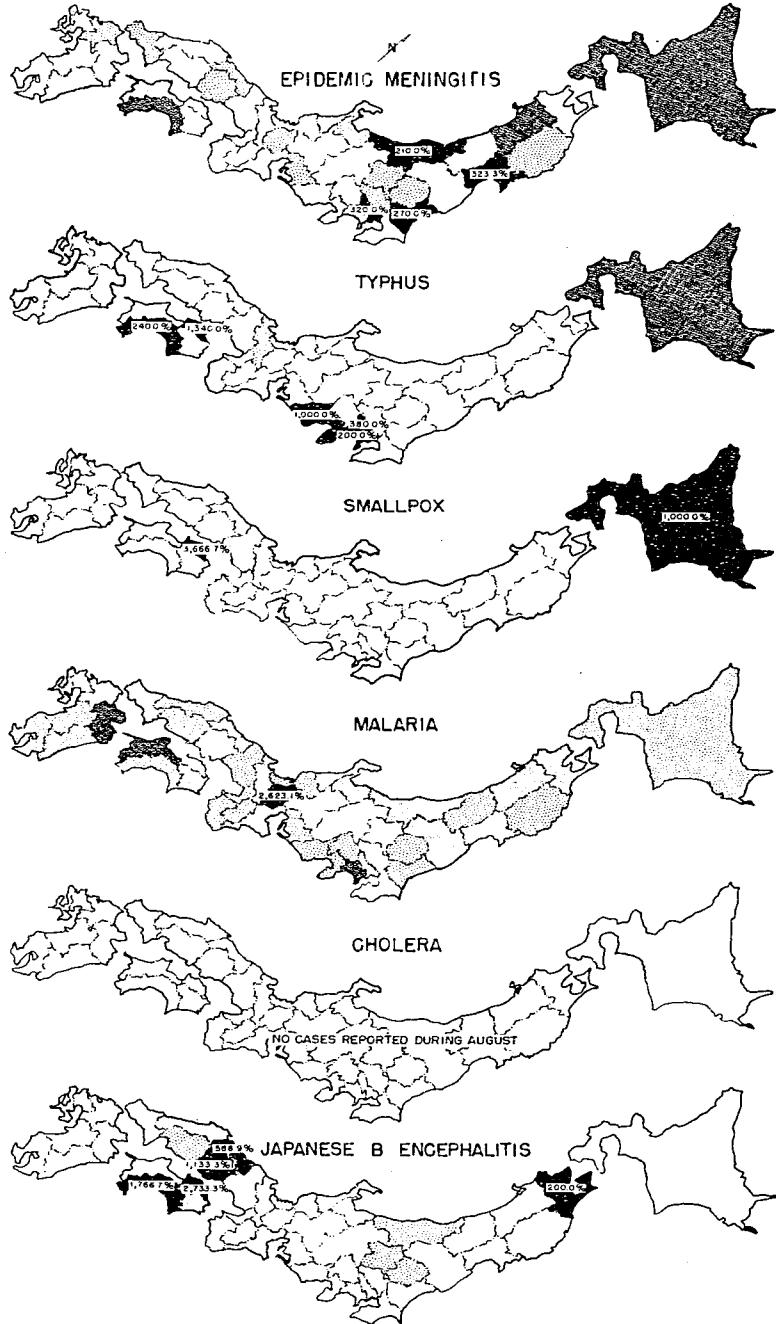
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE,
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · SEP 47

NUMBER 98A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - AUGUST 1947



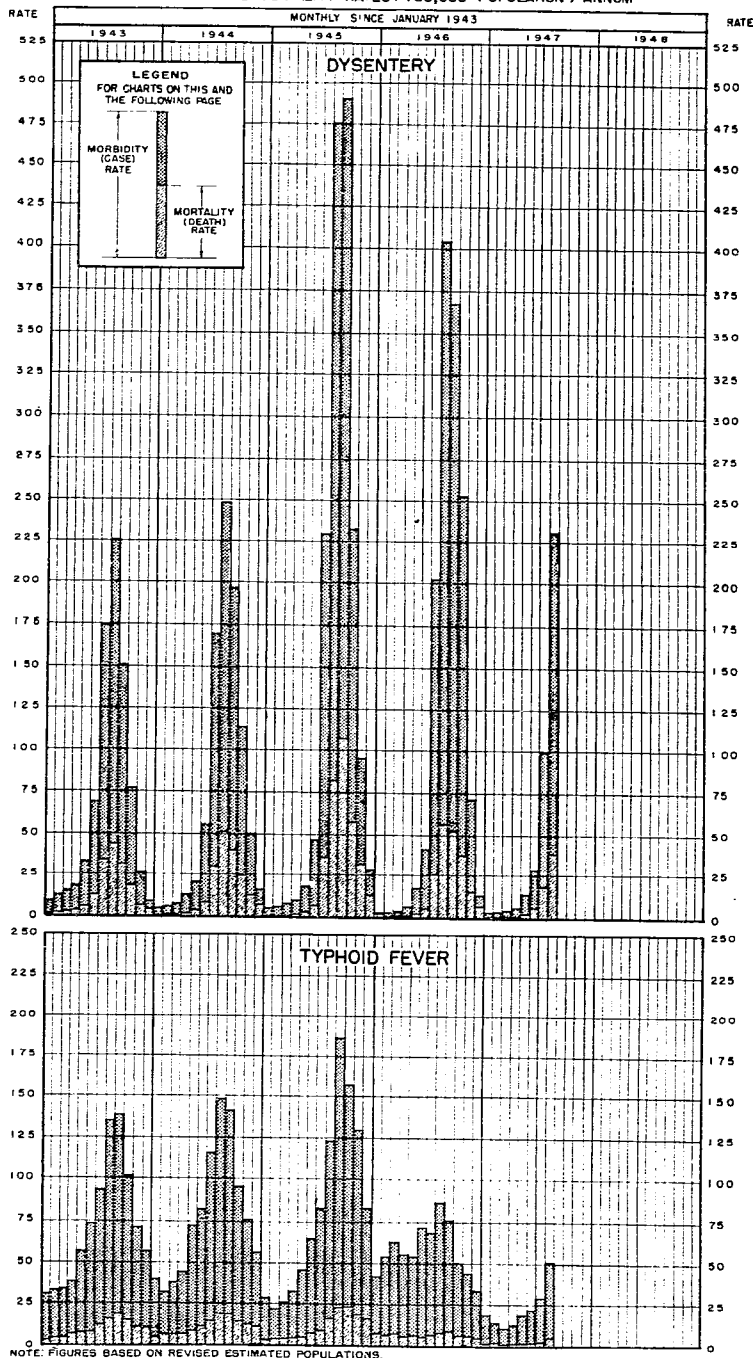
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - SEP 47

NUMBER 98B

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



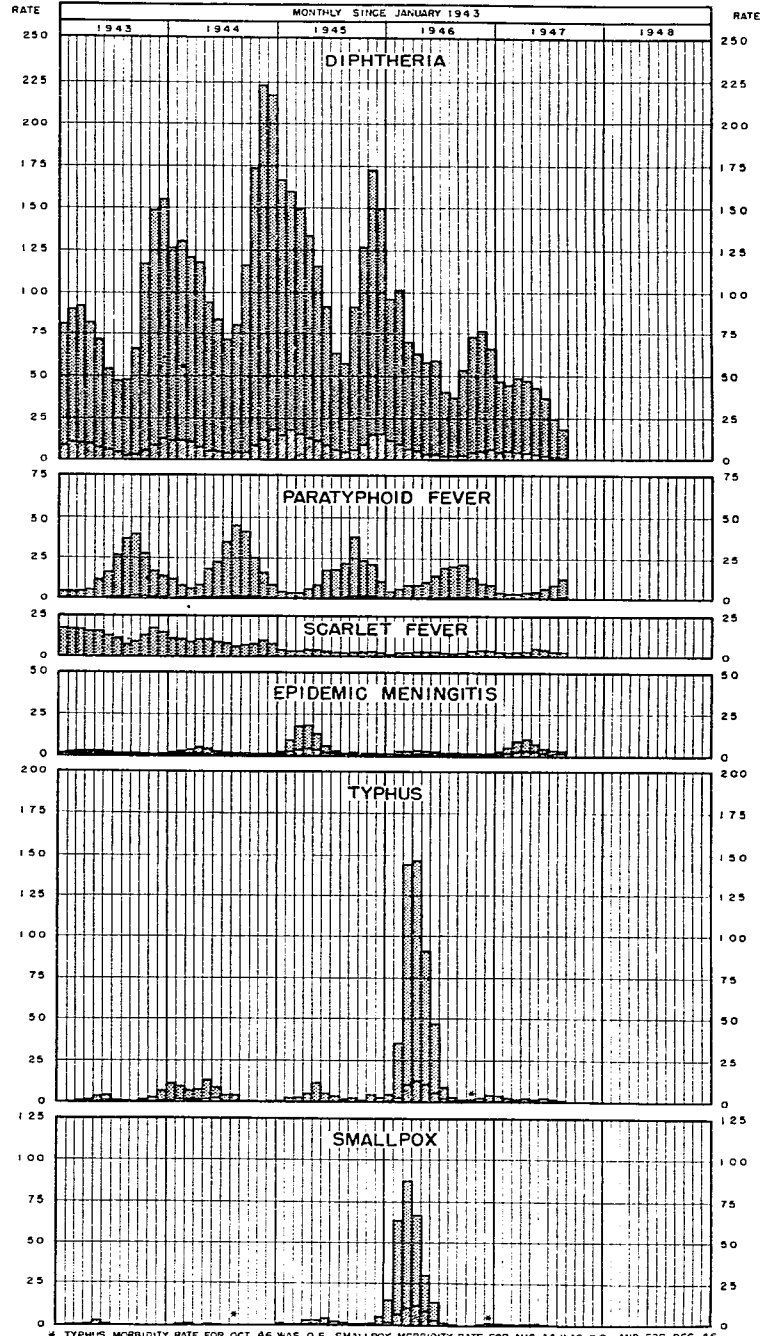
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE, GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - SEP 47

NUMBER 99A

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT 46 WAS 0.5. SMALLPOX MORBIDITY RATE FOR AUG 44 WAS 0.0 AND FOR DEC 46 WAS 1.4. THE FATAL CASES WERE REPORTED THE PREVIOUS MONTH.
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ - SCAP

The rates of all communicable diseases were less than those for the same period last year.

Port Quarantine

6. Seven of the 814 German nationals scheduled for repatriation to Germany on 20 August failed to pass the medical examination.

7. Tuberculosis, venereal disease and communicable disease control programs are in full operation at all reception centers.

Japanese medical authorities on the repatriation program are also closely surveying psychiatric and nutritional conditions of repatriates at centers.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

8. Of the 24 cases of equine encephalitis 13 fatalities occurred between 24-30 August in Kochi and Okayama Prefectures.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Anthrax	3	0
Blackleg	2	0
Brucellosis	0	12
Trichomoniasis	43	21
Texas fever	9	6
Swine cholera	0	3
Swine erysipelas	11	28
Swine plague	1	6
Rabies	4	4
Strangles	93	148
Equine infectious abortion	24	6
Equine infectious anemia	155	141
Equine encephalitis	0	24
Chick pullorum	738	447

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Bureau of Animal Industry.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

9. Cattle and horses slaughtered in July increased approximately 29 and 23 percent respectively over those killed in June.

MEAT INSPECTION
July

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,476	912	238	6,359	4,163
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	6
Condemned post mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	11
Partial	274	7	0	52	264
Visceral	3,154	57	0	2,583	654

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

There were 497 more samples of ordinary milk inspected in July than in the previous month.

MILK INSPECTION
July

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	1,341
Samples examined	9,363
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	676
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,441
Plant inspections	4,118
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	288
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,043

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

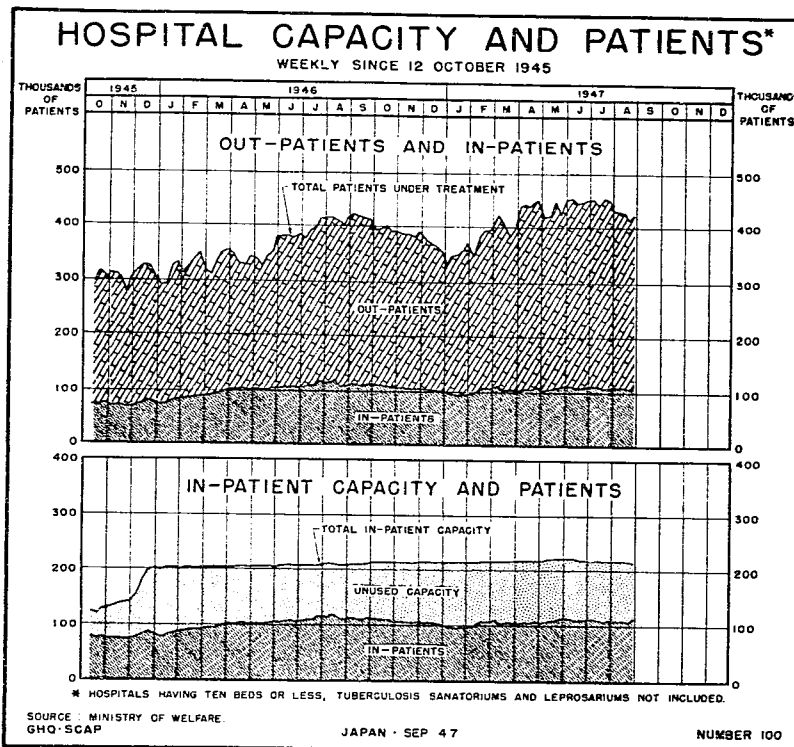
Goat Milk

Farm inspections	42
Samples examined	52
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	11
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	9

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. There were 3,382 hospitals with a capacity of 214,520 beds of which 114,386 were occupied on 29 August, compared with 3,371 hospitals with a bed capacity of 216,472 of which 110,560 were occupied on 25 July.



11. The Institute of Public Health completed its first post-graduate courses for health officers and medical inspectors on 15 September. Forty persons were graduated from the three-month courses in each class.

Dental Affairs

12. Nine dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in August, bringing the total of rehabilitated practitioners to 4,968.

Nursing Affairs

13. The National Association of Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses held a 30-day institute in Hokkaido and organizational meetings for prefectural offices in Tokyo, Kochi, Yamanashi and Hokkaido.

SUPPLY

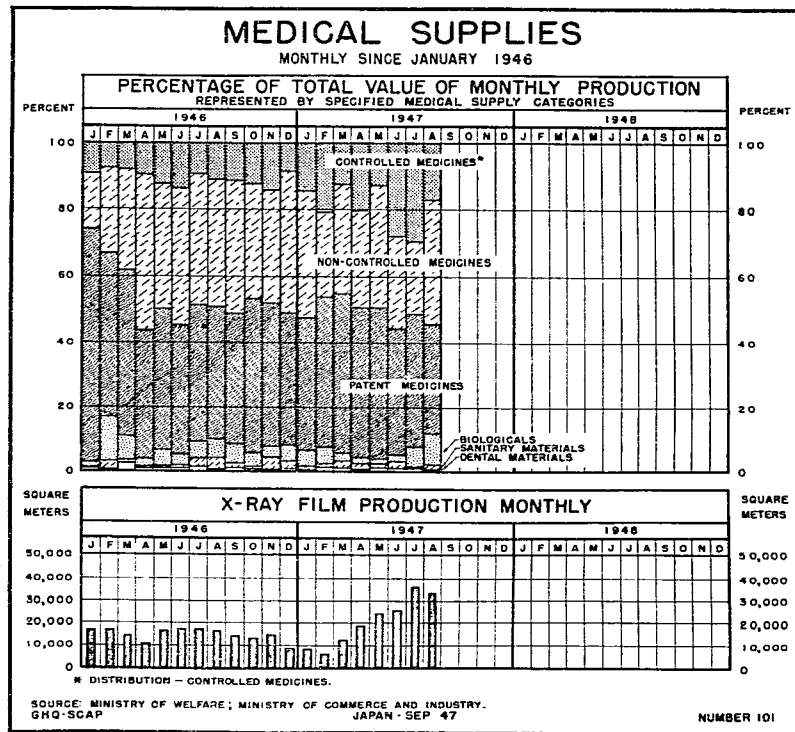
Production

14. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in August was ¥ 613,254,160, exceeding the July total by ¥ 157,132,321.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES
August
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	100,657,279
Noncontrolled medicines	222,207,489
Patent medicines	193,920,204
Biologicals	58,597,220
Dental materials	3,632,290
Dental instruments	7,817,101
Sanitary rubber materials	6,074,832
Sanitary materials	8,728,928
Medical instruments	11,618,817

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



15. Production of sulfathiazole in August amounted to 1,721 kilograms, a decrease of 623 kilograms from July. The decline was partially due to nondelivery of coal to manufacturers.

16. Penicillin production increased sharply from 175,290,000 oxford units in July to 292,830,000 oxford units in August as one additional manufacturer adopted the submerged process of production.

17. August production of crude cholera and diphtheria toxoid vaccines increased over the previous month. Finished stocks on hand 31 August were larger than those in July for all biologicals except typhus, smallpox and diphtheria antitoxin serums.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in August</u>		<u>On Hand 31 August</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	5,661,510	9,372,560	2,934,400	8,492,520
Typhus	-	11,362	-	6,785,797
Triple typhoid	15,942,900	60,667,600	6,461,300	17,812,950
Smallpox (doses)	-	3,100	15,728,000	1,355,475
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	4,800	-	225,746
Diphtheria toxoid	1,290,000	1,973,000	2,382,200	2,685,245

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. August production of rubber sanitary goods was valued at ¥ 6,074,832, an increase of ¥ 1,347,020 over the previous month.

19. With the exception of DDT dusters, production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment declined in August.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	2,000	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	5,912	4,868
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	3,051	2,351
DDT dusters	each	14,500	14,850
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	14,110	7,180
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	6,300	900
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	16,900	4,574
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	835,190	160,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	336,336	139,444
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	204,712	40,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in August continued at about the July level. Of the 265 machines produced, 36 were ultrashortwave, 2 ultraviolet ray, 2 infrared therapy apparatus and 225 X-ray apparatus.

Output of luminous and intensifying screens increased by 28 units in August.

21. Output of X-ray film fell to 33,783 square meters in August, 2,430 square meters less than July production.

Sufficient stocks of 14 x 17 inch film had been built up to release facilities for making much-needed smaller sizes, production of which increased more than 40 percent in August.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,490	3,850
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	495	614
8 x 10	2,646	6,306
10 x 12	19,076	26,298
14 x 17	2,766	0
Dental	426	836
35 millimeter (rolls)	54,429	46,602

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

22. American raw cotton was utilized in the August production of 90,746 pounds of gauze and 83,521 pounds of bandage, gains of about 30 and 177 percent respectively over July production.

23. Absorbent cotton production totaled 552,488 pounds, the largest monthly output to date.

Distribution

24. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed numbered 233, an 18-percent decrease.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS

	<u>Distribution</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
X-ray	179	179
Ultrashortwave	72	50
Ultraviolet ray	8	2
Infrared ray	24	2

25. Sanitary materials distributed in August were valued at ¥ 12,314,124, an increase of ¥ 4,164,227 over July.

26. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines in August totaled ¥ 6,054,379, an increase of ¥ 2,658,363 over July sales.

27. Sales of controlled medicines amounted to ¥ 109,837,985, an increase of ¥ 10,032,443 over the previous month.

28. Distribution of all sizes of X-ray film except 5 x 7 inches increased in August.

X-RAY FILM DISTRIBUTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
10 x 12	10,363	24,948
8 x 10	697	7,164
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	292	314
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	22	1,342
5 x 7	1,244	80
Dental	364	740
35 millimeter (cans) <u>a/</u>	16,296	33,148

a/ Can contains 3 rolls, 50 exposures each.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

29. Drugs distributed in August were: Mapharsen 4,396 grams; bismuth subsalicylate 137,351 cubic centimeters; sulfathiazole 4,009,380 tablets; santonin 2,000,000 tablets and santonin in powder form 45 kilograms. Of these, the first three represent increased distributions this month.

NARCOTICS

30. Marijuana is being raised for fiber by 34,880 licensed producers cultivating 3,751.02 hectares under close control and surveillance of the Bureau of Narcotics.

31. A bill, amending Ordinance No. 528 of 1923, giving narcotics inspectors the power of arrest, became effective on 27 September.

FLOOD RELIEF

32. A disastrous flood occurred on Honshu on 16 September when several rivers broke their dikes following a severe typhoon.

33. According to Ministry of Welfare reports a total of 1,753,318 persons were affected. There were 1,043 dead, 1,841 injured and 488 missing; 12,751 homes were destroyed and 418,004 flooded.

34. Organizational measures taken to cope with the disaster were: (1) formation of an emergency relief committee headed by the Prime Minister composed of the vice-minister of each ministry plus Japanese Red Cross representatives; (2) designation of the Red Cross as coordinating agency for all private and voluntary relief aid; (3) designation of the Japanese Central Committee of LARA as agent for determination of type and amount of relief supply distribution.

35. Prefectural reserve stocks of food, medical and sanitary supplies, augmented by allotments from national stocks, were rushed to critical areas.

Among items distributed were: water purification materials, including a large purchase of halazone tablets from surplus U. S. Army stocks; cresol; sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole; supplies

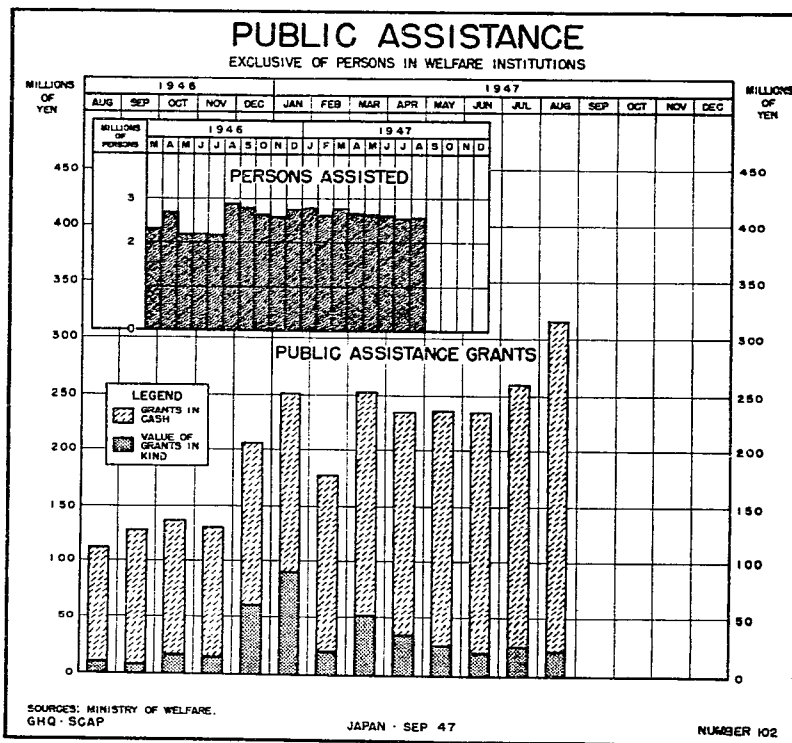
of vaccine, especially typhoid; and insecticide materials and equipment. In addition, 564,000 pieces of women's and children's clothing and blankets were distributed to the eight most seriously affected prefectures.

36. Personnel aiding the sufferers were organized into the following teams: 86 medical, 40 vaccination and case-finding, 18 insect and rodent control, two water purification and one medical supply team. These were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare.

In addition, the Red Cross dispatched 29 medical aid and recruited 90 rehabilitation teams.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

37. Welfare payments in August were valued at ¥ 293,209,803 compared with ¥ 234,158,053 for July. Assistance in kind fell from ¥ 25,445,029 in July to ¥ 22,127,937 in August. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,688,891 of whom 146,885 were in institutions.



38. A license allowing distribution of individually donated, standardized gift packages for Japan was issued to the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., a nonprofit organization subsidized by private relief, religious and benevolent organizations.

39. IARA shipments totaling 153.79 tons of clothing, food-stuffs and medicines arrived in September.

Non-governmental Relief Agencies

40. The National Private Welfare Fund Organization was initiated in September with a membership including representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Laborers' Unions, Christian and Buddhist churches, the Social Work Association and members of the Diet.

Prefectural fund-raising committees were launched during the month by the Organization.

41. The Japanese Red Cross received 50,000 Junior Red Cross gift parcels and 500,000 each of pencils, erasers and pads.

42. Fifteen million sheets of surplus American Red Cross stationery were donated to the Japanese Junior Red Cross to be used in publishing 100,000 copies each of two handbooks, one for teachers and one on international school correspondence.

SOCIAL SECURITY

43. The previously reported transfer of the Seamen's Insurance Law from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare to the Ministry of Transportation was rescinded pending further study.

44. Amendments to the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws changing coverage from occupational to nonoccupational disabilities became effective 1 September.

Occupational disabilities are now handled under the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law.

Neither change affects the Welfare Pension Law which continues to cover pensions and permanent disabilities regardless of cause.

REPATRIATION

45. From 29 August to 2 October 51,256 Japanese were repatriated of whom 42,226 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 51 from the Philippines, 47 from the Ryukyus, 212 from China, 108 from South Korea, 6 from Manchuria and 8,606 from Southeast Asia.

During the same period 3,050 repatriates left Japan for Korea and the Ryukyus. See the chart on the following page.

46. On 20 August 796 German nationals left Japan as part of the second phase of repatriation to Germany. Eighteen others (seven sick and 11 attendants) originally scheduled for this shipment remained in Japan.

VITAL STATISTICS

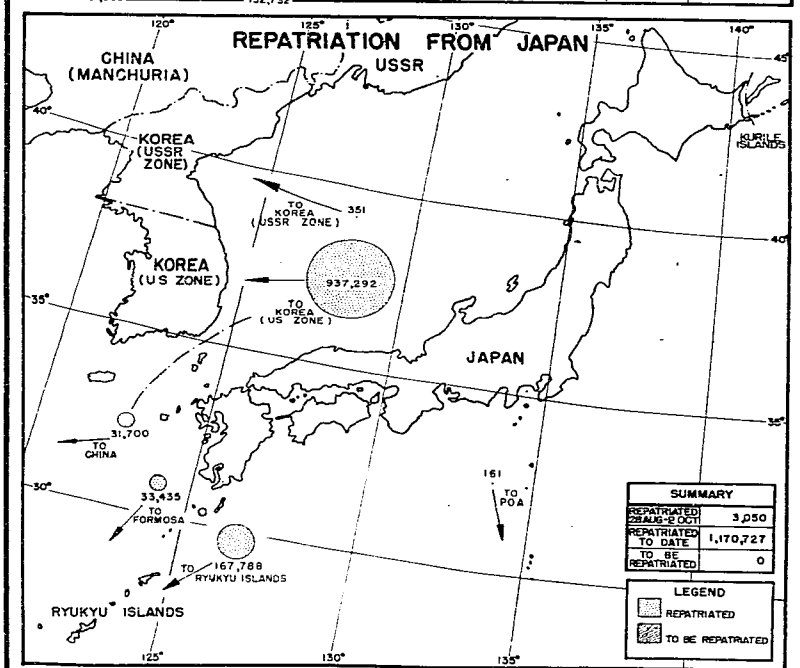
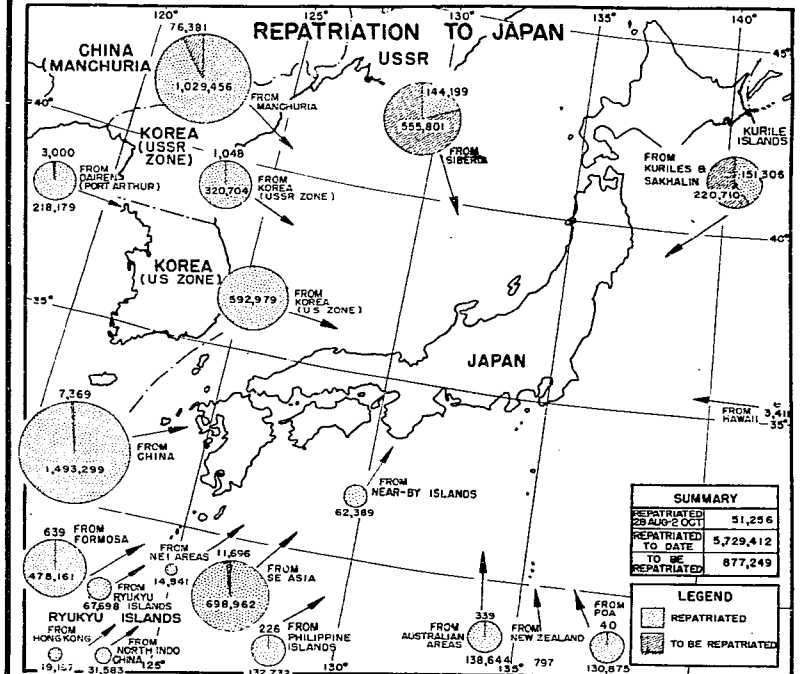
47. The Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following vital statistics for July: births 230,086, deaths 97,663, stillbirths 10,588, marriages 73,945 and divorces 6,304. All figures with the exception of marriages show increases over June figures.

48. The current infant death rate, 71.9 per 1,000 live births, was the lowest ever recorded for July, always a dangerous month for babies.

49. The population of Japan rose from 72,454,750 in November

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 2 OCTOBER 1947



SOURCE: SCAP.
GHQ-SCAP

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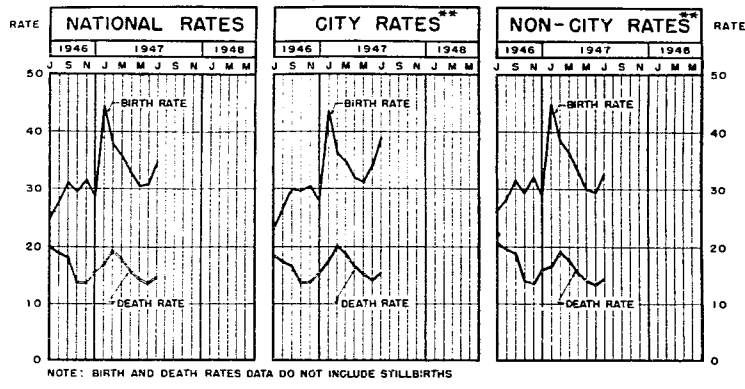
NUMBER 103

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

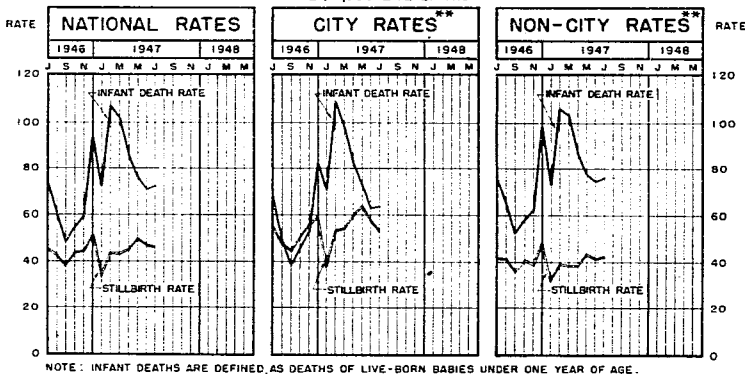
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



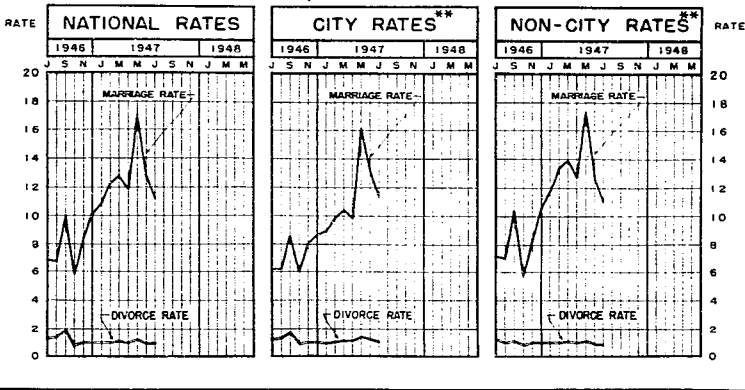
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

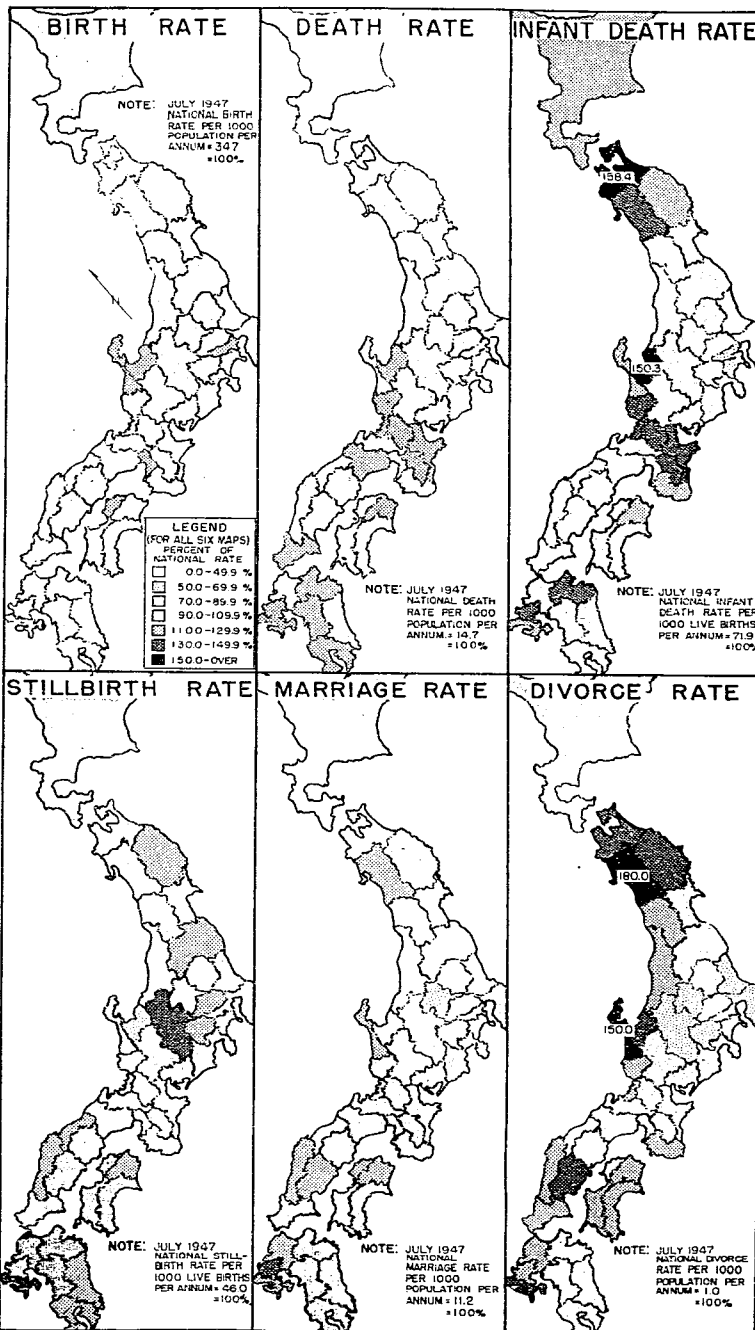
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.
 ** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ - SCAP

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

JULY 1947



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
GHQ-SCAP

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NUMBER 105

1945 to 78,220,840 at the end of July 1947, based on revised figures of and calculations from the April 1946 census.

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF JAPAN PROPER BY MONTHS, NOV 1945 - AUG 1947
AND MONTHLY CHANGE DUE TO REPARATIION AND NATURAL INCREASE a/ b/

	Population at Beginning of Month	Repatriation			Natural Increase			Total Net Increase c/
		To Japan	From Japan	Net Change	Births	Deaths	Net Change	
1945								
Prior to 1 November 1945	-	272,508 d/	185,900 d/	85,608 d/	-	-	-	85,608
November	72,454,750 e/	400,872	277,568	123,304	118,021	147,546	-29,525	113,779
December	72,568,529	251,209	190,055	61,154	119,022	139,267	-20,245	16,909
Total		924,589	654,523	270,066	237,043	286,813	-53,770	216,296
1946								
January	72,555,438	355,838	99,807	256,031	154,302	121,493	32,809	228,840
February	72,874,278	272,860	96,718	176,142	140,101	114,052	26,049	202,191
March	73,076,469	567,228	63,758	503,469	135,375	126,849	9,526	512,966
April	73,589,495	599,985	34,461	565,524	121,785	112,764	9,021	434,545
May	74,024,000 f/	667,469	22,734	644,735	123,692	112,720	10,972	655,707
June	74,679,707	620,895	6,396	614,499	134,564	105,824	28,740	643,239
July	75,322,946	328,209	937	327,272	160,738	127,632	33,106	360,378
August	75,685,324	191,599	24,519	167,080	175,423	121,264	54,159	221,239
September	75,804,563	204,823	33,662	171,161	192,171	112,342	79,829	250,990
October	75,159,593	390,490	47,629	342,861	188,738	87,742	100,996	443,857
November	76,599,410	21,478	46,589	-25,111	194,891	64,028	130,863	85,752
December	76,665,162	97,860	20,889	76,971	181,022	99,862	81,160	160,118
Total		4,178,734	498,109	3,680,625	1,905,809	1,326,592	579,217	4,259,642
1947								
January	76,645,280	61,088 g/	1,199	59,889	294,363 h/	111,362	183,001	242,930
February	77,088,210	83,939 h/	3,007	80,932	227,260	116,610	110,650	191,582
March	77,279,792	90,085 i/	1,266	88,819	238,616	119,149	119,478	208,290
April	77,488,082	62,327	1,489	60,838	211,188	100,308	110,880	171,718
May	77,699,600	89,702	2,011	87,691	201,070	94,332	106,738	124,429
June	77,854,229	61,170	2,396	58,774	197,747	85,920	111,827	170,601
July	78,024,830	66,672	2,025	64,647	230,086	97,663	132,423	196,010
August	78,220,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		513,983	13,413	500,570	1,600,330	725,340	874,990	1,375,560
Total since 1 May 1946		3,036,806	216,768	2,820,038	2,953,576	1,576,774	1,376,802	4,196,840
Total since 1 November 1945		5,617,306 j/	1,166,045 k/	4,451,261 l/	3,739,182	2,338,745	1,400,437	5,851,698 m/

- a/ Revised.
- b/ Allows for 510,000 Chinese, Koreans and Formosans not included in previous figures plus an additional 400,000 underestimated previously.
- c/ Does not include illegal entries or departures.
- d/ Total from the surrender date through 28 October 1945.
- e/ Adjusted figure for census of 1 November 1945.
- f/ Adjusted figure for census of 26 April 1946.
- g/ Adjusted for revision of cumulative repatriation figures over the period.
- h/ Includes many births which occurred in December but were reported in January.
- i/ Includes the deportation of 1,069 Germans and Austrians.
- j/ Includes repatriation prior to 1 November 1945.
- k/ Includes 85,608 repatriates between 2 September and 1 November 1945.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion.	27
Arts and Monuments.	29
Media of Expression	35

EDUCATION

Educational Reorganization

1. Petitions carrying nearly 4,000,000 signatures were addressed to the Diet during August and September urging financial support to implement the School Education Law unanimously voted by the Diet in March to provide compulsory free education. Petitions carrying 500,000 names were received by the Ministry of Finance and the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board, 90,000 by the Ministry of Education and 60,000 by SCAP urging a supplementary budget of ¥ 3,100,000,000 to put into effect three years of secondary education above the sixth grade.

The Minister of Education in his appeal to the Diet declared that just "as expenditures for military purposes would require the largest budget in a militaristic country, so should educational and cultural needs lay claim to the largest portion of public finance in order to create a cultural nation." Both prefectural and metropolitan newspapers gave almost unanimous approval to the educational reorganization program.

2. The Ministry of Education announced 4 September the establishment of a committee to study and make more efficient the operation of the Ministry in solving problems of reorganization and democratization of the educational system. The committee will work with the Cabinet's Administrative Inspection Committee, established to improve administrative machinery in all government agencies.

Teacher Training

3. As a follow-up to the six-week workshop conducted at Tokyo University in July and August, a series of regional four-day workshops on teacher education was inaugurated. The first, beginning 29 September at Kyoto University, was attended by representatives of all universities, colleges, normal schools, youth schools and special institutions for teachers from the six prefectures of the Kinki region. General discussions on problems of teacher education were followed by study groups on educational psychology, educational administration, curriculum and teaching methods. Professional books, exhibits and motion pictures were available for reference.

4. Similar conferences are scheduled in each of the other regions. Plans and arrangements are being made by local committees as part of the Ministry of Education's program to encourage local initiative.

Elementary Education

5. The Ministry of Education and the Aiku Kenkyujo, a research association for study of the growth and development of children, sponsored a 10-day conference on kindergarten education 21-30 August at Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Approximately 100 kindergarten teachers attended, the majority being head teachers with at least three years' professional experience.

Discussion was based on the new Ministry publication, "Education of Children Two to Six," with special emphasis on the new Constitution and its implications for education, new school laws relating to early childhood education, child health, growth and development, home and school relationships and materials and methods of instruction. Delegates to the conference are to assume leadership in similar conferences to be held in local areas.

Adult Education

6. The Bureau of Social Education completed analysis of an opinion survey participated in by 2,966 delegates to the three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences held in May, June and July. Most delegates were between 30 and 50 years of age and included educators, government officials, students, physicians, religious leaders, newspapermen, and members of youth organizations, agricultural organizations, commercial groups, industrial groups and labor unions.

Questions were asked about problems in social education and recommended solutions were sought. Problems presented were grouped into: (1) improvement of social attitudes, (2) spreading of democracy and (3) advancement of culture.

Suggested solutions included: (1) better leadership training, (2) expansion of adult education to include information on vocations, religion, hygiene, science, technology, folk art, sex and politics, (3) organization of social groups, (4) construction of social education facilities and improvement of existing ones and (5) reforms in school education.

7. The Ministry of Education notified prefectural governors 9 September to appoint one person in each prefectural education office as Social Education Liaison Officer to collect information and make investigations concerning social education activities in each prefecture. Information collected will be made available to all prefectures by the Ministry of Education.

8. Approximately 60 prefectural head librarians attended a conference in Tokyo 2 September with general objectives, set by the Ministry of Education, to "emphasize the importance of the library. . . as one of the essential facilities for social education and to urge the librarians to realize this and make efforts for the elevation of local culture." Librarians were asked to evaluate the activities of their libraries in terms of the recommendations of the United States Education Mission to Japan. The obligation to assist in community education was stressed and librarians were urged to make libraries more attractive and to establish lending policies.

9. The information and education program to acquaint repatriates with changes in Japan was inaugurated 10 September at the debarkation ports of Sasebo, Ujina, Hakodate and Maizuru. Materials developed for the program include five feature motion pictures, four kami-shibai, four sets of poster displays, 85,000 copies of a four-page newspaper-type pamphlet containing news items of the last two years, 50,000 copies of a pamphlet on the new Constitution, 5,000 copies of the "Guide to Land Reform," 5,000 copies of the Livelihood

Protection Law and a limited number of copies of the "Primer on the New Constitution." Each of the 10 leading newspapers in Japan donated 50 newspapers daily.

Correspondence Education

10. The Ministry of Education appointed a Committee on Correspondence Education 30 August to approve schools and organizations conducting correspondence courses and to certify textbooks. On 22 September the Ministry published "Regulations for the Approval of Correspondence Courses" covering noncredit general cultural courses, vocational and technical courses, and teacher re-education courses to be given by secondary schools, colleges and universities.

11. The Japanese Educational Research Institute on 10 September was granted a subsidy of ¥ 465,000 for development and administration of correspondence courses for elementary and secondary schoolteachers. The courses will provide in-service training and help noncertified teachers to obtain certification. Initial courses will be on educational psychology, pupil guidance and evaluation of learning.

Vocational Education

12. A conference of Ministry of Education officials, principals of vocational schools and directors of technical colleges was held 26 August in Tokyo to discuss plans for the establishment of experimental vocational schools. The Ministry of Education has designated 73 schools throughout Japan as experimental and demonstration vocational schools for various prefectures and metropolitan areas. The project is designed to serve the local communities better and to accelerate the integration of the new vocational course of study into the curriculums of the new upper secondary schools.

A follow-up conference was held 28 August to orient the principals of these experimental schools; approximately 80 local school administrators and Ministry officials attended.

13. Approximately 40 persons representing the Hyogo Prefectural Industrial Association, the Kobe Industrial Manufacturing Association, the Advisory Committee on Vocational Education and Guidance and the Education Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Government met in a conference on vocational education through apprenticeship at Itami and Kobe 12-13 September.

Discussions of on-the-job training, school shops and classroom instruction were followed by round-tables on special problems including the coordination of the interests of management, labor and the public in vocational education, the selection of groups to be represented on advisory committees and cooperative part-time training programs conducted jointly by manufacturing concerns and local school systems.

14. Approximately 300 persons participated in panel discussions at a general conference on vocational education held 22 September at Yokohama under auspices of the Japanese Society for the Study of American Education. Topics discussed included the aims and scope of vocational education, organization and functions of advisory committees, vocational training by public and private agencies, vocational teacher training and criteria for evaluating programs in vocational education.

Physical Education

15. A nationwide plan for serving school lunches during the current school year was developed in September by the Ministry of

Education. Heretofore limited to elementary schools in cities, lunches will now be served in towns and villages and other local areas to be designated by the prefectural governor based on protein needs in each area. The Ministry of Education estimates that 1,000,000 children and teachers will be served lunches in October and that by April 1948 3,000,000 children in cities and 1,520,000 children in towns and villages will benefit by the program.

16. Approximately 25 men's and 15 women's teams from all over Japan participated in a national volleyball competition sponsored by the Japanese National Volleyball Association at Onshi Park, Tokyo, 28-31 August. The first two days were given to women's games, the last two to men's.

17. The Japan Amateur Athletic Association announced the winners of the National MacArthur Cup Competition for tennis, softball tennis and pingpong held 29-31 August near Osaka. Eight teams competed in the tennis finals, 15 in softball tennis and 16 in pingpong. All contestants received small MacArthur medals, winning teams received MacArthur cups and each team member received a special MacArthur medal.

Science Education

18. The Science Renewal Committee which met 25 August to form a new national body of science held its second meeting 17-18 September to choose an official name, to decide on methods of keeping records and disseminating information and to make appointments.

The Renewal Committee of the Organization of Science (Gakujutsu Taisei Sasshin Iinkai) was the name chosen. An address to the group pointed out (1) the urgency for a survey of Japan's scientific potential to determine needs resulting from its limited economy and natural resources, (2) the competence of Japanese scientists to solve its problems, (3) the need for education to achieve greater freedom to express native technical ingenuity and (4) the need to analyze and use adverse criticism.

Subcommittees were set up to discuss the problems of membership, finance and liaison. The relation of the Committee to Government and the problem of financing, whether by taxation or by assessment for use of its facilities, were discussed and then assigned to subcommittees for further study. The Committee voted against making government officials members of the Renewal Committee.

Both the August and September meetings received wide press coverage. Editorial comment charged lack of democratic representation and expressed fear that the old "feudalistic" control of science would be perpetuated. Despite this, confidence in science and in the scientists of Japan was expressed.

19. An index to Japanese scientific research July-December 1946, completed in August and prepared from semiannual reports required of Japanese research organizations, includes projects in all fields of natural science except medicine. Laboratories working in each field were named and detailed listing was given of the work being pursued by those engaged in relatively large numbers of projects. No attempt was made at critical evaluation and total figures represent projects which may differ widely in quality and intensity of pursuit. Each general field listed in the following table was further broken down in the index.

JAPANESE NATURAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PROJECTS
July-December 1946

	Total Projects	Number of Laboratories and Percentage of Projects Handled					
		University		Government		Private	
		Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Agriculture and forestry	784	9	29	14	65	15	6
Agronomy, horticulture, plant breeding and genetics	371	6	26	10	70	7	4
Animal husbandry	104	6	44	4	55	1	1
Forestry and conser- vation	90	6	25	5	75	0	-
Plant pathology and economic entomology	96	7	28	8	64	2	8
Sericulture	61	4	15	2	59	4	26
Soils	62	7	42	6	48	4	10
Astronomy	45	3	100	0	-	0	-
Biochemistry	470	12	20	18	30	56	50
Biology	381	11	18	20	33	29	49
Fundamental chemistry	261	11	72	4	4	10	24
Chemical technology	1,454	12	32	21	15	96	53
Agricultural chemistry	101	7	28	5	11	23	61
Animal products	15	5	47	2	20	4	33
Carbon	63	10	39	3	22	9	39
Cellulose products	85	6	32	3	15	15	53
Cement, ceramics, glass and refractories	131	7	38	5	24	10	38
Dyestuffs	58	7	35	2	5	12	60
Electrochemistry	56	9	52	4	14	13	34
Explosives	9	1	33	0	-	1	67
High-pressure synthesis	22	7	65	1	26	2	9
Inorganic chemicals	115	9	39	5	25	16	36
Oils, fats, soaps and waxes	82	11	35	5	13	23	52
Organic chemicals	113	8	34	4	6	28	60
Petroleum and fuels	25	7	68	2	12	5	20
Pharmaceuticals	249	7	9	5	8	41	83
Photographic chemis- try	34	5	18	2	6	6	76
Plastics, resins and rubber	248	9	28	10	8	42	64
Unit operations	48	8	81	1	8	4	11
Civil engineering	243	8	40	7	35	5	25
Electrical technology	734	10	18	8	24	40	58
Geography	12	2	92	0	-	1	8
Geology	63	7	71	2	18	1	11
Geophysics	296	7	32	9	61	6	7
Mathematics	169	11	79	4	8	4	13
Mechanical technology	444	10	59	12	19	26	22
Metallurgy	456	11	51	5	5	30	44
Mining technology	194	10	52	3	32	4	16
Optical technology	20	3	40	3	35	3	25
Physics	472	13	73	5	11	12	16
Textiles	79	6	22	6	43	14	35

20. The Japanese Science and Culture Association met 18 September to hear a lecture on "Science and the Problems of World Security" after which there was open discussion of the relationship of academic and applied science research, the financing of industrial laboratories, future prospects for industrial research in Japan and technical questions.

21. The Radiobiological Group of the Tokyo Textile College met 21 September to hear a paper on "Genetic Changes in Plants Caused by the Atomic Bomb at Hiroshima" in which a professor of Kyoto University described chromosomal and gross plant abnormalities produced by X-rays and compared these with abnormalities seen in plants collected at Hiroshima at various times after the bombing.

Audio-visual Education

22. A new series of educational broadcasts based directly on the course of study was inaugurated 15 September. The new broadcasts replace general broadcasts requiring teacher interpretation and are designed to supplement textbooks and classroom work for grades one through nine. The first series, 15 September-13 December, is being devoted to social studies; the second, 12 January-20 March, will be devoted to science; and the third, 12 April-17 July, will deal with practical arts. Educational content for the broadcasts is furnished by the Ministry of Education and teachers will develop courses on the same schedule in classrooms throughout Japan.

23. A new program, "News for Children," was initiated in September to broadcast news edited especially for children. "The Teachers' Hour" will continue as formerly but suggestions for the utilization of the coming weeks' educational programs for individual grades will be added.

Textbook Printing

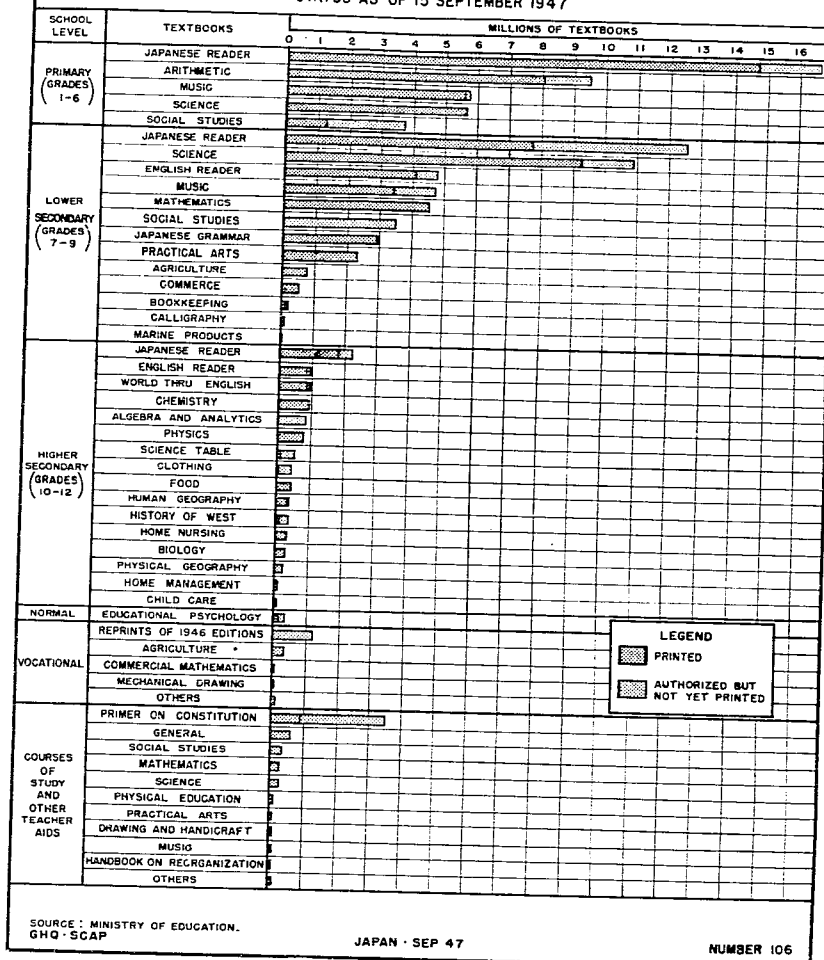
24. The first 100,000 of a total of 3,500,000 copies of "Primer on the New Constitution" had been printed by 5 September and remaining copies will be printed as paper becomes available. Every Japanese teacher and all pupils of grades seven and nine will receive one copy each and the Bureau of Social Education will receive 30,000 copies for distribution to citizens' public halls, youth organizations and prefectural education offices.

The "Primer," written in simple language, discusses the nature of the Constitution and its effect upon the individual, democracy as a basic principle of the Constitution, the Constitution and democracy as steps toward international peace, the sovereignty of the people, the Emperor and the new Constitution, renunciation of war, fundamental rights of freedom and equality, inherent privileges of the individual, the functions and purposes of the Diet, political parties, the Cabinet, the judiciary, finance, local self-government and amendments.

25. By 15 September the Ministry of Education had authorized the printing of 106,669,076 copies of textbooks for all school levels, including vocational and courses-of-study texts. Note the charts following and on page 274.

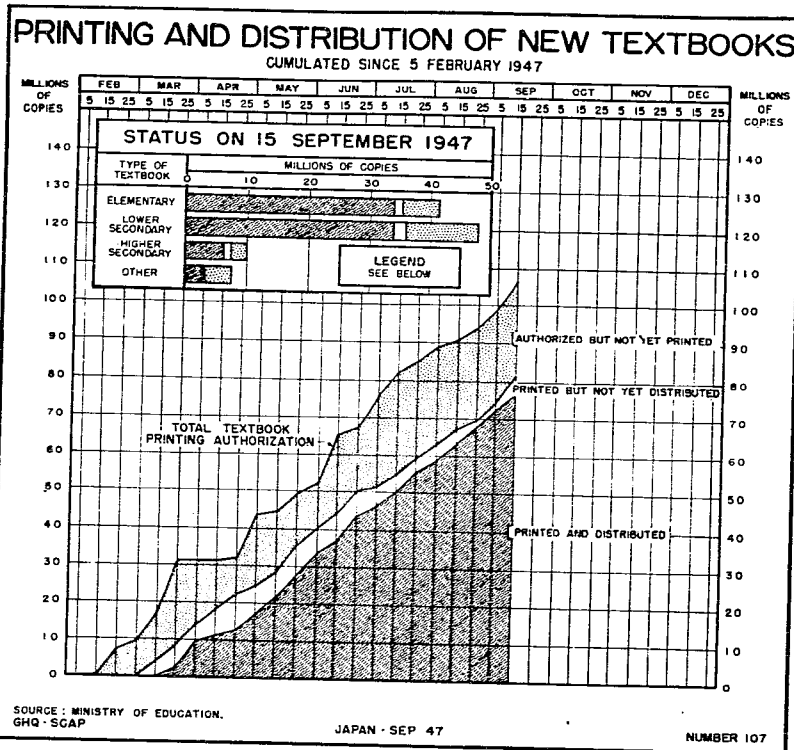
PRINTING OF NEW TEXTBOOKS

STATUS AS OF 15 SEPTEMBER 1947



Parent-Teacher Associations

26. On 7 September the Ministry of Education established an Advisory Committee for Japanese Parent-Teacher Associations, composed of 20 parents, teachers and Ministry officials to prepare information materials for the management and activities of Parent-Teacher Associations and to study methods for their wholesome development.



RELIGION

Allocation of Building Materials

27. The Ministry of Education issued a notification to prefectural governors 16 September providing instructions for the equitable distribution of building materials among religious institutions making applications.

Christian Missions

28. According to data furnished by mission representatives there were 1,275 Christian foreign missionaries in Japan 15 September, 300 of whom had returned since the beginning of the Occupation. About 300 more have been cleared for entry into Japan.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Museums

29. An exhibition of Cambodian sculpture opened 20 September at the National Museum, the first exhibition of art objects of non-Japanese origin to be held there since the end of hostilities. In the display were statues from the ruins of Angkor Wat, specimens of bronze applied art and Cambodian pottery.

30. A professor emeritus of Tokyo University has been appointed full-time director of the Science Museum, the first since 1941. Also appointed was a new director for the Nara Branch of the National Museum.

31. In the search for information on exhibition techniques, officials of the National Museum procured from the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, a series of photographs for study purposes.

National Treasures Protection and Preservation

32. An appropriation of ¥ 3,500,000 for emergency repairs to Itsukushima Shrine, Hiroshima Prefecture, was approved. The Shrine houses 29 National Treasure structures dating from 1241 A. D., possesses 47 National Treasure objects and is noted as a center of religious sanctity and art history. It is also famed as a scenic spot, being one of the sankai (scenic trio) of Japan.

33. Inspection of the private collections of art objects of the Sanjo, Morimura and Okano families of Tokyo and the Kinki region was completed. Also inspected were exhibits at the Labor and Industry, Communications and Science Museums and at Ise Shima National Park. As of 1 September 1,327 of 5,074 National Treasure objects and 576 of 1,713 National Treasure structures had been inspected.

National Treasures Preservation Society

34. The Japanese National Treasures Preservation Society held a meeting 19 September at the National Museum to consider problems of registration, enforcement of the National Treasures Registration Law and methods of preventing shipment from Japan of registered objects of art. More than 100 objects were added to the list of "Important Art Objects" at the meeting.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs.	35
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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Women's Affairs

35. Twenty months of effort on the part of women were climaxed 1 September with the establishment of a Women's and Minors' Bureau in the new Ministry of Labor. The new Bureau, the first of its type in Japan, will give Japanese women an official cabinet channel through which to realize programs designed to raise the social, economic and political status of women in Japan. A leader in the Japanese women's movement for the past 35 years, Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, was made chief of the Bureau.

Rural Affairs

36. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continued to supply the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan with radio scripts for programs for the rural audience, land reform continuing to be the chief

subject. Production and distribution of the Ministry's pamphlet, "ABC of Land Reform," and land reform kami-shibai were curtailed by shortage of electric power and financial difficulties.

37. Radio publicity on the Agricultural Cooperative Association bill continued, providing background information for public discussion of the proposed legislation including such subjects as reasons for liquidation of the *nogyokai*, or village farm cooperatives, the organization of legal cooperatives and federations of cooperatives, legal procedures for transferring *nogyokai* assets to new cooperatives, the various types, functions and benefits of agricultural cooperatives under the proposed law, responsibilities of cooperatives and penalties for violations of provisions of the pending measure.

Public Health

38. The mid-September flood and accompanying health dangers caused utilization of all media of expression by the Ministry of Welfare for dissemination of information to flood victims. Bulletins on progress of the storm were broadcast regularly and the Ministry of Welfare used the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for dissemination of authoritative information. Four on-the-spot recordings of flood conditions were made and broadcast over the entire network.

39. An intensive campaign to prevent food poisoning was initiated by the Ministry of Welfare. Radio talks and spot announcements were made over the radio and wide press coverage was given the subject. The Ministry also initiated a long-range information program on typhoid, stressing immunization. The press showed great interest in the organization of local units of the Japanese National Association of Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses.

Political Affairs

40. The nonpartisan Japanese League for Democratic Political Education, made up of 50 members of the Lower House and 40 of the Upper House with 30 representative citizens participating as advisers, held an inaugural meeting in the House of Representatives 25 August. Recordings of the speeches of the Prime Minister and other government officials were made for broadcast on national networks. Objectives of the League are to "extend knowledge of the principles of democratic government, enrich the ideologies which furnish the background for it, learn specific techniques of democratic operation of government and promote political integrity."

41. The newspaper *Asahi* conducted a two-day lecture series on bills now before the Diet dealing with revisions of the Civil and Criminal Codes. Lecturers from Tokyo University and the Ministry of Justice attended. The Ministry also reproduced 8,000 copies of a photographic exhibit on reforms in the Code of Criminal Procedure for distribution throughout Japan.

Economic Affairs

42. The information program to aid in understanding labor relations problems stressed cooperation of unions in combatting the black market. It was pointed out that a permanently improved standard of living could be achieved only by coupling continuously expanding production to wage increases. The new Ministry of Labor received guidance and advice in setting up an Information and Education Section for the dissemination of information on topics dealing with labor and management. The new Minister of Labor, Mitsusuke Yonekubo, spoke to the nation on the "Labor Hour" 7 September outlining objectives of his office.

43. Radio and press continued discussion of economic and social reasons for decentralization of Japanese industry. Dissolution of Zaibatsu concerns was presented as an essential part of a program to end permanently the feudalistic control of Japan's economy. Information about redistribution of corporate securities was publicized with radio spot announcements, news releases and educational motion pictures.

44. Information programs on the importance of savings accounts and the filing of income-tax statements were initiated by the Ministry of Finance. The savings account campaign was sponsored by a special committee of the Ministry and contributed to new deposits of approximately ¥ 3,500,000,000 in savings accounts in Japanese banks during September.

Miscellaneous

45. On 10 September the Ministry of Communications and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan began to use loud-speakers in railway stations to disseminate public information. The first series of spot announcements on the importance of savings accounts was broadcast in some 300 key railway stations throughout Japan. Northern stations commenced announcements of revisions of game laws on 15 September, prior to the opening of the hunting season on Hokkaido. Information on the new game laws was scheduled for broadcast nationally beginning 1 October.

Beginning 15 September a series of radio programs and spot announcements was broadcast to advise Japanese of the national census to be taken 1 October.

The information campaign on use of imported foods was intensified during the month through local radio stations, enabling the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to coordinate programs with the delivery of food to different localities and with consideration for local conditions.

Exhibits

46. During September 65 showings of SCAP exhibits were made. A new exhibit, "Housing for Low Income Families," emphasizing the advantages of planned communities, attracted crowds at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo. Other new exhibits completed in September included "Home Demonstration Agent," on adult education service for rural families, "City Planning as Related to Fire Protection" and "Nursing in America." British exhibits shown included "Twentieth Century Farming," "Science Helps British Farming," "Hill Farming in Britain," "Training for Industry," "Indian Industries" and "Modern Secondary School."

The exhibits, "Camp School," "Nursing in America," "American Children," "Housing for Low Income Families," "Farming in America" and "City Planning as Related to Fire Protection" and the kami-shibai on democratic trade-unions were released for film-strip production.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

News Agency Licensed

47. The London Express Newspapers, Ltd., was licensed to provide news and newspaper feature material to Japan newspapers. This is the twelfth news agency licensed to engage in business in Japan.

Editors and Publishers Convention

48. About 500 editors, subeditors, publishers and reporters attended a regional convention of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors' Association at Iizaka Hot Springs, Fukushima Prefecture, 8 September. Discussion concerned responsibilities of editors in selection and reporting of news.

Tokyo Press Comment

49. The news spotlight was captured by the mid-September flood and turned editorial attention from long-range social and economic issues to the immediate need for rehabilitation of the affected areas. The extent of damage was attributed to reckless wartime deforestation and lack of levee repairs and unanimity was reached in appeals for nationwide cooperation in reconstruction. The participation of Allied Forces in relief received enthusiastic coverage contrasting with frequent charges of inefficiency on the part of local officials in administration of preventive measures.

50. On the economic front newspapers gave attention to the industrial decentralization and State coal control bills, generally expressing support of plans for a long-range recovery campaign based on the existing emergency economic program. Both conservative and left-wing journals criticized the compromise coal supervision measure, considering it unacceptable to both labor and management and expecting it to be shelved or drastically amended.

51. Editorial discussion followed the intraparty dissension in the Cabinet over coal and antitrust plans and several journals interpreted reported increasing conservatism of members of the Democratic Party as a portent of a new party movement. Conjectures about such a movement received impetus from a reported breach between Socialists Rikizo Hirano and Suehiro Nishio; a majority of observers agreed that a major objective of a conservative realignment would be to hold power at the time of the peace conference. The abandonment by the Liberal Party of passive cooperation for active opposition was seen as a further threat to the three-party coalition.

52. Early in the month newspaper attention was given to the statement of the Supreme Commander on the second anniversary of the Japanese surrender. Newspapers editorially praised the nation's progress toward democracy under the Occupation and appealed to the people to contribute further efforts.

53. Appeals for an early settlement of the yen-dollar exchange rate question continued to dominate discussion of foreign trade; press opinion was virtually unanimous in demanding over-all revision of productive policies to increase the manufacture of export commodities.

54. The use of the executive ordinance by the Government was the occasion for several attacks voicing apprehension over the possible revival of irresponsible administrative authority.

Prefectural Press Comment

55. Bureaucracy continued to be the target of editorial criticism in the prefectural press with widespread expressions of doubt that government plans for civil-service reform would be effective. Most writers felt that bureaucratic practices in government offices were so deep-rooted that only a more drastic program could be effective.

56. Early in the month the Prime Minister's statement to the Nation outlining Japan's problems and hardships was received in

almost unanimous belief that it was merely a reiteration of the Administration's economic White Paper, lacking concrete plans for relief. Though not enthusiastic over the address, many papers praised the sincerity of the Prime Minister and his taking the nation into his confidence.

The speaking tour of government leaders during the Diet recess received far wider comment in the prefectural than in the Tokyo press. A majority of commentators endorsed the idea of informing the nation directly of problems of the Administration. Several writers favored similar tours by the Opposition to present anti-Cabinet views. The reported attempts to form a new conservative party grouping received some attention.

57. Comment on economic affairs was divided among the decentralization bill, the new government savings campaign and the alleged disparity between prices and wages. Comment on foreign trade centered around the currency exchange rate and means of expansion of minor industrial enterprises. Reopening of private exchange was held to be a vital factor in reconstruction but optimistic forecasts were generally rejected because of economic and psychological conditions abroad. The rise in manufacturing costs occasioned concern for Japanese competition in overseas markets.

58. Inauguration of the new Ministry of Labor released a flood of comment. It was hailed as of "epoch-making significance" and as representing a change from "primitive" conditions to observance of a Labor Standards Law and operation of freely organized labor unions.

Magazine Comment

59. New government drives against the black market, the recurring emphasis on essential manufacturing and the readjustment of industry generally caused considerable magazine attention to be given to unemployment. Generally, unemployment so far was regarded as less serious than the number of jobless might indicate since it was felt that inflation, black-market activities and retention of surplus employees by many firms had furnished income to a large share of the "unemployed." Real problems are now expected but few offered concrete remedies except to charge the Administration with responsibility for those to be deprived of income through stringent enforcement of black-market and related regulations. Public works programs, unemployment compensation and further encouragement of small industries were suggested.

60. Farmer ownership of land was approved but criticism of the limitation of individual land holdings was noted in discussion of the land reform program. Cooperative farming was suggested by many writers as the best means of solving the agricultural problems, some advocating Government action to enforce it while others suggested voluntary beginnings and extension on merit. Various articles called for increased efficiency, elimination of backward conditions and the elevation and democratization of Japanese agriculture on a nationwide scale.

61. Nationalization of coal mines continued to be of interest. Some writers claimed that complete State control would stimulate the flow of capital and materials to the mines while others favored government ownership with private administration. Some writers opposed any steps toward nationalization, arguing that present owners could achieve goals of production if capital assistance and priority in material distribution were given.

62. Articles in the field of public health conditions were devoted to single aspects of various problems. Although conditions

were considered to need improvement there was no tendency to render constructive criticism, to urge improvement of sanitary facilities or to present discussion of common-sense hygienic measures.

RADIO

Local Broadcasting

63. Keen interest was manifested by local broadcasting stations in originating their own programs. Local problems of food, sanitation, industry and labor and foreign trade reopening dominated the subject matter of these programs.

Programming

64. A new weekly program, "Ministers' Report," was inaugurated. During September the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance and Labor were featured.

A new radio character, Uncle Kosaku, was created by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to explain technical information concerning the land reform program in informal and familiar talk on the "Farmers' Hour" each week.

The "National Radio Forums," broadcast from different stations, and the "Man-on-the-Street" programs continued to discuss pertinent problems of national interest. Listener response to "Information Please" rose from 10,000 to 15,000 letters and post cards weekly.

The experimental "BCJ Radio Workshop" completed its first 20 broadcasts 12 September and a survey of accomplishments was made. Seven new writers, some of them radio listeners who mailed in scripts, were discovered. Novel combinations of music and sound to implement plots raised production techniques to new levels of artistry. In writing content the most notable innovation was the psychological drama, although fantasies stirred the greatest listener response and furnished the best training for production-directors, composers, sound-effects men, actors and control room engineers. Western culture in Japanese form was introduced with the use of the koto instead of the harp. Japanese adaptations of modern foreign drama and the use of kabuki for condensed versions of "Macbeth" and "The Tempest."

Listener Response

65. Broadcasting Corporation of Japan completed a survey of letters received between 11 May and 28 June to illustrate the relationship between listener response and the number of radio sets in specified areas and the ratio of men to women listener-writers. The Tokyo area accounted for 66 percent of the letters written although it has only 36 percent of the operating radio receivers. Of approximately 65,000 letters received, more than 64,000 were of the question-and-answer variety addressed mainly to the "Information Please" program. Suggestions and criticism were offered in 759 letters, nearly 30 percent of which were written by women.

MOTION PICTURES

Availability of Theaters

66. The Home Ministry completed study of a survey made 1 August of operating motion picture theaters to determine the potentialities of the screen as an information medium. The survey shows that 210 of 212 cities of Japan have one or more theaters available for motion

pictures while only 549 of 1,781 towns and 153 of 8,510 villages have one or more such theaters.

Films Released

67. Seven American and 12 Japanese feature motion pictures and three American and 13 Japanese newsreels were released for public showing.

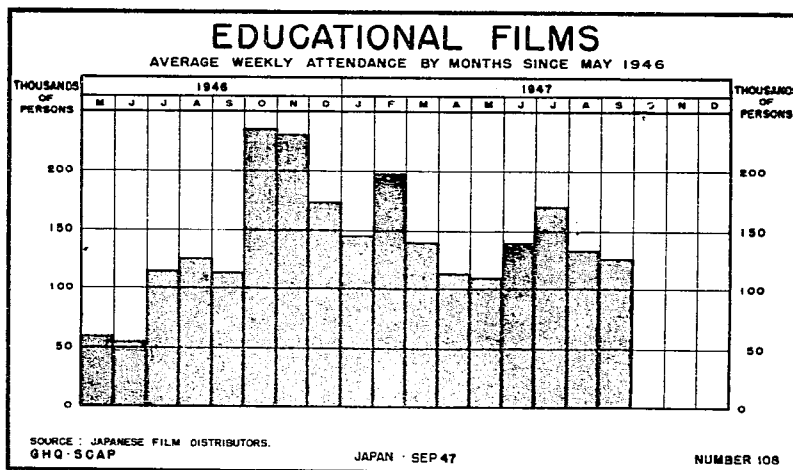
Educational Films and Slides

68. Japanese companies produced 16 educational motion pictures including two news type, seven documentaries, three cartoons, one childrens' short and two entertainment shorts. Documentaries covered topics such as coal mining, dairying and fertilizer production.

Seven film strips were produced including two for children's entertainment, two on disease prevention and treatment, one on the new Constitution and two news strips.

Educational Film Exchange

69. Total attendance of Japanese at exhibitions of imported educational films 28 August-24 September was 502,209 compared with 670,898 for the period 24 July-27 August.



THEATER

Amateur Drama Contest

70. Under auspices of the Tokyo Amateur Troupe Federation the finals of the Tokyo Amateur Drama Contest were held at the Nichigeki Little Theater, Tokyo, 15-19 September. Personnel of 13 industrial and financial concerns produced, directed and acted in plays written by the workers themselves. Six prizes were awarded winners by judges chosen from among the foremost figures of the Japanese professional stage.

Stage Productions

71. The most notable of a variety of presentations at Tokyo theaters was the first appearance before Tokyo audiences in almost

four years of the Osaka Bunraku Puppets which drew capacity crowds during a 21-day run at the Tokyo Theater. At the Imperial Theater kabuki drama was presented by young kabuki stars. Shimpa plays, Japanese tragedies based on modern rather than feudalistic concepts, were presented at the Mitsukoshi Theater as part of an art festival sponsored by the Ministry of Education. The Nippon and Shinjuku Daiichi Theaters presented variety reviews, "Aloha" and "Arabian Rose," by the Toho Dancing Association and the Shochiku Girls' Revue Troupe respectively.

MUSIC

72. The Gunma Philharmonic Orchestra commenced its second season with a concert at Takasaki 21 September. The Orchestra has scheduled concerts at 80 Gunma Prefecture schools 1 October-31 December as part of its cultural program.

Outstanding musical programs in Tokyo included a Brahms program by the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra 16 September and a Beethoven program by the Toho Symphony Orchestra 29 September.

LIBRARY

Attendance

73. New records in daily attendance at the Tokyo SCAP Information Library for publications in English were established 4 and 6 September with 1,213 and 1,287 persons respectively.

New SCAP Information Library

74. A branch SCAP Information Library for publications in English was opened at Nagoya 11 September with an initial collection of 1,000 American books and current files of 237 magazines and newspapers.

JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE

1. HOKKAIDO REGION

1. ADACHI PREFECTURE
2. ASITA PREFECTURE
3. IWATE PREFECTURE
4. TANAGATA PREFECTURE
5. NIYAGI PREFECTURE
6. FUKUSIMA PREFECTURE

C. KANPO REGION

1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE
2. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE
3. GUNMA PREFECTURE
4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE
5. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE
6. IZUMI PREFECTURE
7. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE
8. TOKYO PREFECTURE
9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE
10. CHIBA PREFECTURE

E. TOKAI REGION

1. IZUMI PREFECTURE
2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE
3. Gifu PREFECTURE
4. AICHI PREFECTURE
5. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

B. KINKI REGION

1. FUKUI PREFECTURE
2. HYOGO PREFECTURE
3. KYOTO PREFECTURE
4. SHIGA PREFECTURE
5. OSAKA PREFECTURE
6. NARA PREFECTURE
7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE

F. CHUGOKU REGION

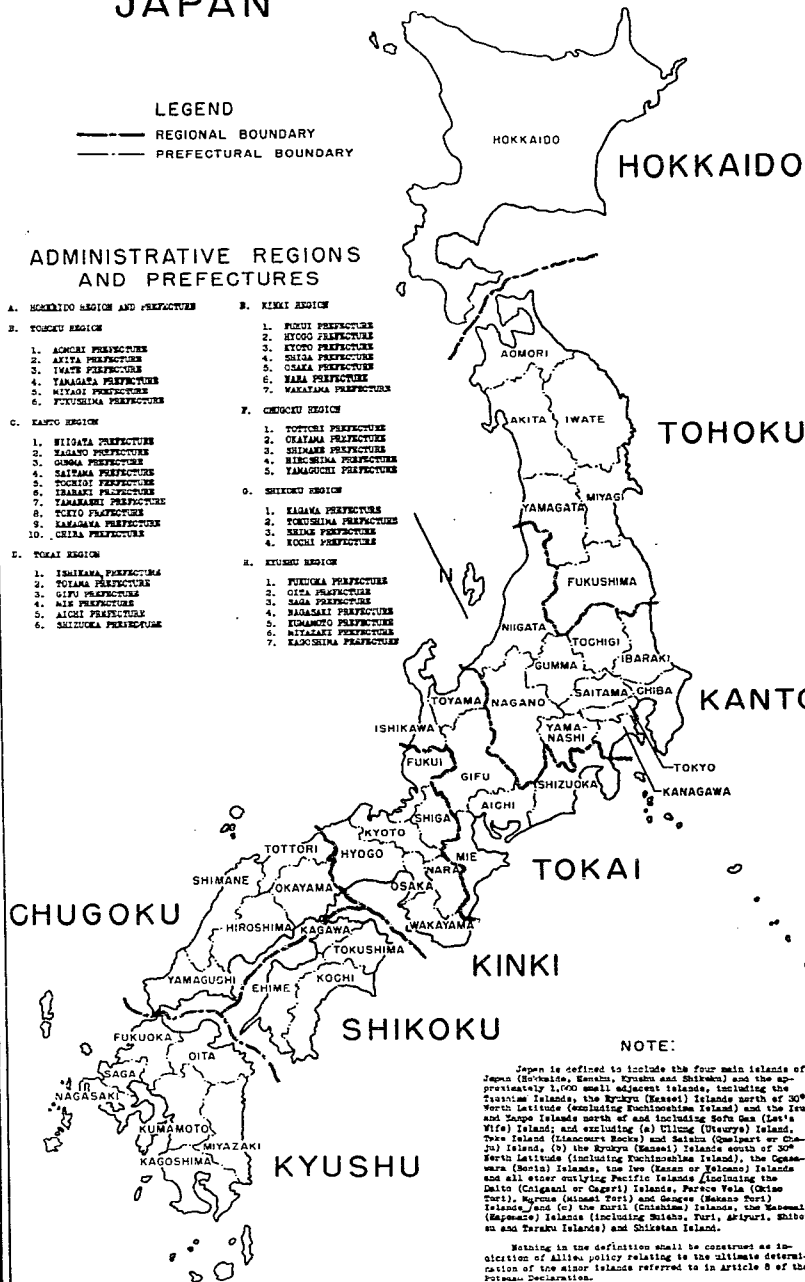
1. TOTTEI PREFECTURE
2. OYAMA PREFECTURE
3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE
4. HIRAKAWA PREFECTURE
5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE

G. SHIKOKU REGION

1. KANSAI PREFECTURE
2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE
3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE
4. KOCHI PREFECTURE

H. KYUSHU REGION

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



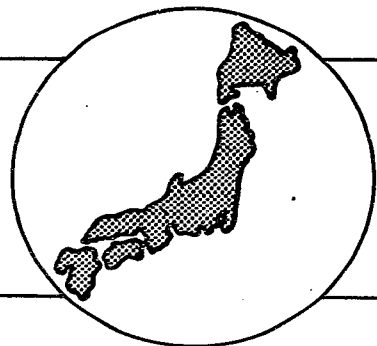
NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,700 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu (Kassai) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Kochinosima Island) and the Izu and Kanto Islands north of and including Soto-dan (Lute's Wife) Island; and excluding (a) Ulung (Uwarys) Island, two islands (Tanaka's Rocks) and Sakai (Oshiro or Oshiro) Islands, (b) the Ryukyu (Kassai) Islands south of 30° North Latitude (including Kochinosima Island), the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, the Iwo (Kassai or Iwojima) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chikagai or Cagari) Islands, Paros Vela (Orieo Torii), Myrica (Island Torii) and Genoa (Island Torii) Islands, and (c) the Kuril (Chishima) Islands, the Nemom (Kagawa) Islands (including Shikao, Furi, Akizuri, Shikao and Faraba Islands) and Shikotan Island.

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

新報 外務省

Supreme Commander
For The Allied Powers



SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

NO 25 OCTOBER 1947

0290

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION NO 25
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER 1947

0291

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 25

October 1947

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 25

October 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. There was no change in the organization of General Headquarters, SCAP, during October.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

The National Public Service Law

1. The National Public Service Law, designed to standardize qualifications, requirements and employee guarantees, was enacted by the Diet on 16 October.

The ¥ 1,800 Monthly Wage

2. The ¥ 1,800 monthly wage standard occasioned polemic from labor organizations and retarded stipulation of the rice price and determination of the supplementary budget.

Police Reform Bill

3. The Cabinet on 13 October approved the draft of the proposed Police Reform Bill.

Economic Decentralization Bill

4. Representatives of both labor and management criticized the Economic Decentralization Bill, submitted to the Houses on 9 and 10 October respectively.

Imperial Family

5. Fifty-one Imperial princes and princesses relinquished their status as members of the Imperial Family on 14 October.

6. The Liberal Party intensified efforts to form a new conservative party while the Ryokufu-kai studied plans to reorganize as a regular political party.

7. Both the Democratic Party and the People's Cooperative Party showed little organized party activity.

8. The Communist Party continued criticism of Government measures.

Political Parties

9. The Social Democratic Party publicized its principles and policies and sought to mediate between the opposing farmers' unions in an effort to solidify the Party before the approaching annual convention.

Furge

10. Of 7,207 persons screened by the Central Government Committee during the month, 315 were removed and 36 barred; on the local level 11,245 were screened of whom 430 were removed and 10 barred.

PUBLIC SAFETY

11. Investigators of the Home Ministry working in cooperation with the police located approximately ¥ 1,500,000 worth of hidden supplies in Tochigi Prefecture formerly belonging to the Japanese Army.

12. A Police Reform Bill was formulated by the Government providing for the decentralization of the police into local autonomous police departments, establishment of a national rural police of 30,000 men and an increase in the over-all authorized police strength to 125,000.

13. A nationwide drive against illegal publications and against gangsters who utilize such publications as means of extortion, blackmail and other such crimes was initiated in October.

14. The nation's police force was mobilized in an effort to curtail serious crimes in October which was designated "Vicious Crime Eradication Month."

15. The Ministry of Justice sponsored a nationwide Juridical Protection Week from 11 to 19 September during which time lectures and demonstrations were held on democratic methods of juridical care of juvenile delinquents.

16. Fires and fire losses in August increased 40 and 25.5 percent over the previous month to 1,182 and ¥ 534,100,617 respectively, while 40 persons were killed and 119 injured.

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

Japanese Judicial Administration

17. The Diet enacted five laws intended to strengthen the judicial administration of Japan's court system, including one providing for a review of Supreme Court judge appointments by popular vote.

Ninety-four candidates were nominated by the Supreme Court for selection of presidents of Japan's 49 District Courts. The list was submitted to the Cabinet for ratification.

War Criminals

18. Investigations of 26 atrocity cases involving B-29 flyers and 111 other cases were completed.

Apprehension orders for 31 war crimes suspects and authority to delete 25 names from previous apprehension lists were issued during the month.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Government lands purchased and accepted in lieu of taxes totaled 969,870 cho (2,376,763 acres) on 2 October while land sales to 312,280 tenant farmers reached 69,568 cho (170,483 acres).
2. The Government reclaimed 6,385 hectares of land during August.
3. Flood damages to cultivated lands and facilities serving farm areas mounted to over ¥ 7,000,000,000 as a result of the typhoons and heavy rains during the summer months from June to September.
4. Marine production totaled 113,280 metric tons in September, a gain of 1,488 over August.

Forestry and Mining

5. Log production and stockpiles declined in September.
6. More than 17 percent of Japan's timber volume is inaccessible due to lack of roads, railroads or streams for transportation.
7. September coal production increased 188,300 metric tons over August output but was 17,700 below the quota.
8. Eight of 24 mineral commodities gained in August, including cobalt, sulfur and iron.

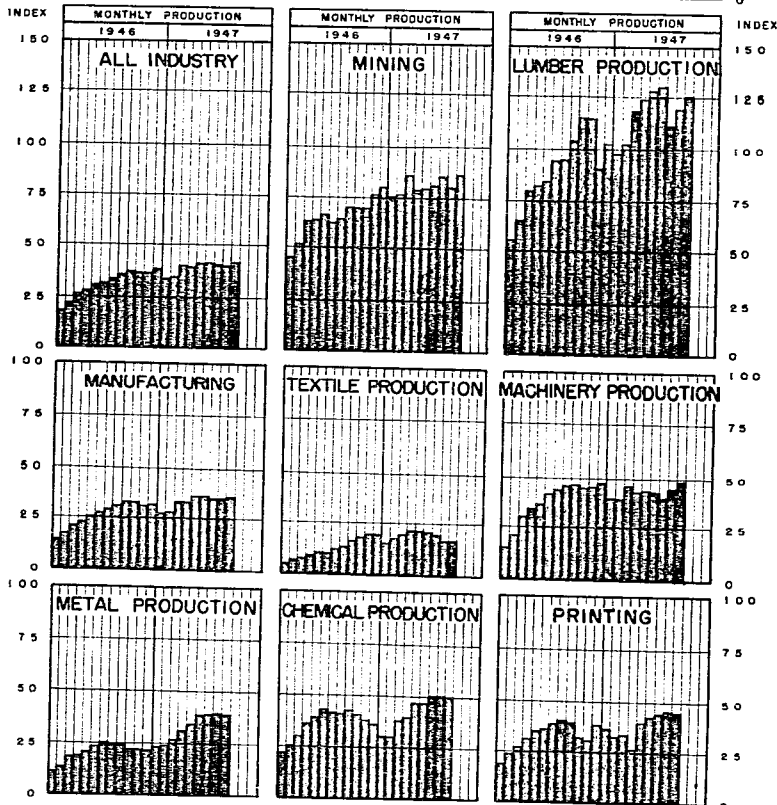
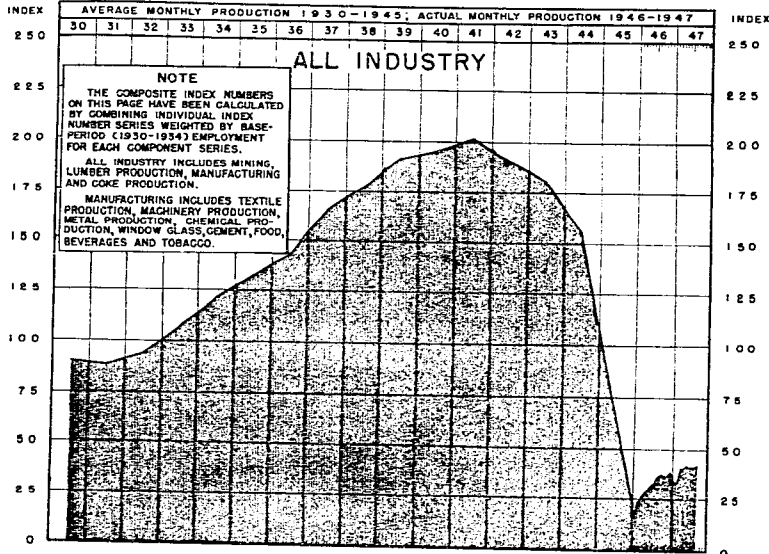
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

9. Coke production increased in September over the previous month, increasing stockpiles for future industrial uses. The chemical industry, including fertilizer, the metal industry and industrial-machinery-producing companies continued to receive the major portion of allocated coke.
10. Production of pig iron, steel ingots and rolled steel continued to decrease in September while open-hearth ingots, steel castings and forgings showed an appreciable increase over August's revised figures.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1934 = 100



NOTE: SEPTEMBER DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.
SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 1

11. Copper and copper alloy production continued to rise in September over previous months due largely to recent allocations of high-grade coal.

12. Crude petroleum runs and refined petroleum production increased appreciably during September over August's output.

13. Notwithstanding a decrease in cement and clinker production for September, construction activities showed an increase above August.

14. Continued lack of electrical power was responsible for decreased output of ammonium sulfate and calcium cyanamide in September. Production of calcium superphosphate reached a postwar high.

15. There was little change in unit production of machinery in September although value of production increased moderately. Shortages in power and raw materials continued to hamper the industry.

Manufacturing

16. Raw material imports made possible increased processing of cereal grains in September. Lack of power curtailed further production in the flour-milling industry although sufficient raw material was on hand for 40 percent greater production.

Canned food production dropped sharply in September below August output, reflecting the seasonal availability of raw materials.

17. Pulp production increased slightly in September with gains in unbleached sulfite and kraft which have been critically short; output of paper remained at approximately the August level.

18. Fewer shark and whale skins were collected in September, causing a drop in receipt of hides by tanneries. Production of tanned leather also decreased as fewer hides were processed due to the uncertainty of future receipts of hides.

19. An increased supply of indigenous lacquer and new export orders permitted a large gain in output of wooden and metal lacquerware items in September.

20. Destruction of some factories and loss of materials caused by the recent floods reduced the output of antimony ware by one half.

Textile Industries

21. Raw silk production increased in September as the industry's labor supply improved. Larger silk-yarn allocations stimulated fabric output for export and domestic consumption.

22. Rayon filament yarn production for export increased because of high priority of electric power.

23. Production in the wool and cotton industries decreased due to diminishing supplies of raw materials.

Transportation

24. Decreases were registered in freight and passenger train kilometers operated, tonnage shipped and passengers carried in September as a result of typhoon damage sustained by the railways in central Honshu.

25. Coastal shipping in wooden and steel vessels increased in September over August, but foreign shipping declined.

Public Utilities

26. There was a decrease in electric power generation in September due partially to the damage sustained by the hydroelectric plants during the typhoon and to the breakdown of plants with inadequate maintenance.

27. Gas production decreased in September.

Communications

28. Communications were expanded to permit private messages between Japan and United States ships and Japan and about 75 British Commonwealth points and Egypt.

29. Nearly all service interrupted by the September floods has been at least temporarily restored.

30. On 10 October Japanese coastal radio stations began monitoring international distress frequencies.

Labor

31. After a series of round-table conferences with Cabinet ministers, both labor and management pledged support to the Katayama Cabinet in its program for economic rehabilitation.

32. Despite extensive and strained negotiations involving a large number of workers, work stoppages and disruptions in operations occurred in only a limited number of disputes.

33. The second-term Central Labor Relations Committee was commissioned on 23 October.

34. The most ambitious labor education program ever undertaken in Japan was approved by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions at its second national convention in October.

35. The Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the Ministry of Education initiated its first vocational counseling program.

Imports and Exports

36. Food imports during September included first postwar shipments of apples from Korea and mixed beans and peas from Hongkong. First export shipments of canned peaches and asparagus were made to Singapore.

37. Raw wool imported from Australia in September was the first postwar shipment procured through Singapore. Exports of Japanese textiles included first post-surrender shipments of silk fabric to Singapore and French Indo-China and cotton fabric to Burma and French Somaliland.

38. First postwar export shipments were made of cast-iron rice bowls and smoothing irons to the Netherlands East Indies, buttons to Sweden and bamboo blinds to the United States. Sample items were sent to Singapore, Hongkong, Belgium, the Netherlands East Indies and the United States.

39. Shipments of automatic looms and radio parts to China, hoists to French Indo-China, auto tire tubes and water pumps to Korea, and insecticide equipment to the Ryukyus were made in September.

40. Japan received during September shipments of cutch from Hongkong and carbon black from the United States for the first time since the surrender. New export shipments of chemicals and drugs included dyestuffs to Burma, zinc oxide to Hongkong, vaccine to the Ryukyu Islands and Greece, and magnesium and blasting caps to Korea.

41. September receipts of tungsten from Korea and cobalt oxide from the United States were the first since the end of the war. New export shipments to Korea were iron, grease, oil, strip steel, zeolite and zinc.

42. Tengujo paper, a product peculiar to Japan, was shipped to the United Kingdom in September.

43. Sea shells were received during September from the Ryukyu Islands for the manufacture of buttons in Japan. Export of hat bodies to the United States was resumed in September.

Rationing and Price Control

44. Quotas were set for the 1947 rice and sweet potato crops. The rice quota is about nine percent higher than last year's. Official prices of both crops were raised.

45. During October, the last food-deficit month, imported staple food comprised 44 percent of the total ration distribution.

46. Price increases to bring official producer and consumer goods' prices into line with the new stabilization program were nearly completed in October.

47. A new textile distribution program was started in October. Consumers are issued coupons entitling them to purchase specified quantities of clothing. Old "control associations" have been replaced by licensed wholesalers and retailers.

FINANCE

48. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 30 October totaled ¥ 167,665,000,000.

49. Deposit accounts in ordinary banks totaled ¥ 149,331,000,000 on 31 August. New account deposits increased ¥ 7,397,000,000 and old account deposits decreased ¥ 66,000,000 during the month.

Liquidation

50. Thirty-two control organizations were closed in September and placed under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission for liquidation.

51. Proceeds of liquidation in August amounted to ¥ 1,235,108,000. Collections on advances, accounts receivable and loans accounted for 71.7 percent of the cumulative proceeds which amounted to ¥ 11,034,977,000 by 31 August.

Public Finance

52. The national debt aggregated ¥ 312,091,000,000 on 30 September, of which 64.6 percent represented domestic Government bonds.

53. A supplemental budget appropriating ¥ 49,195,000 for the Imperial Household, including a final settlement allowance of ¥ 47,475,000 for former Imperial families, was approved by the Diet.

PROPERTY CONTROL

54. A total of 7,184 reports on properties valued at ¥ 1,421,949,000 of neutral and Allied nationals exclusive of Americans, British and Dutch were tabulated by 20 October.

55. One hundred thirty-seven new reports on property of suspected war criminals were processed and properties of 253 individuals were released.

Property of 854 persons valued at ¥ 57,468,000 was in custody on 20 October.

56. Allocation of precious metals for domestic consumption for the fourth quarter of 1947 was approved on 27 September. Included in the allocation were 14,560,476 grams of silver, 335,528 grams of gold and 19,491 grams of platinum.

Antitrust and Cartels

57. No objection was offered to 378 applications submitted by restricted concerns for permission to conduct activities not in the normal course of business, including expenditures of ¥ 3,227,815,998 for the rehabilitation of essential industries.

Principal expenditures authorized were ¥ 2,063,767,040 for the coal-mining industry and ¥ 718,954,280 for the textile industry.

58. SCAP ordered the closure of 19 control companies and associations between 21 September and 20 October.

59. The Foreign Trade Association Law was repealed by the Diet on 13 October.

Reparations

60. Seventeen arsenals were designated on 2 October under the advance transfer program from which 19,054 metalworking machines will be removed to China, the Netherlands, the Philippines and the United Kingdom.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The August nutrition survey showed average caloric consumption per capita per day to be lower than in May although consumption of rice, other grains, fruits and vegetables was higher for most localities.

2. Deviations of more than 10 percent under normal weight were found to occur most often among infants under one year and persons aged 31 and over.

3. Prompt and thorough sanitation measures prevented any epidemics following the Kanto region floods.

4. Incidence rates of most communicable diseases declined in September.

5. Equine encephalitis on Shikoku and southern Honshu totaled 411 cases in September.

6. Many nurses and midwives are taking refresher courses in an effort to meet the new higher professional standards.

7. Yen value of medical and dental supplies produced in September declined slightly as production was restricted by electric power shortages.

There was increased output of sulfathiazole and bismuth subsalicylate and a 77-percent increase in penicillin manufacture.

8. The greatest number of narcotics inspections in one month, approximately 3,500, occurred in September.

9. Aroused interest of public and private welfare agencies in social problems was evidenced by the convocation of a national assembly on social work, formation of a national council to study prison training, launching of the annual Red Cross drive with most funds earmarked for disaster relief, and the promulgation of the National Disaster Law effective 20 October.

The new law provides administrative channeling to facilitate relief-supply distribution; organization of personnel on national, prefectural and local levels for effective teamwork and provisions for cooperation of public and private agencies with the Government during emergencies.

10. Over 6,000,000 persons employed in business concerns hiring five or more people are now covered by some form of health insurance.

11. The death rate continued to decline, with a drop of .2 per 100,000 population from July to August.

EDUCATION

12. A survey of September flood damage showed that 572 schools in nine prefectures had been damaged or destroyed.

13. A textbook especially designed for use in teacher-education classes was published to improve the quality of teacher training.

14. Several conferences to further in-service training of teachers were held.

15. Conferences for teachers, principals and supervisors of elementary education were held to further understanding of problems in that field.

16. Handbooks have been completed for use in development of the new upper secondary and higher schools of the 6-3-3-4 school system and procedures for changing from old-type to new-type schools were explained.

17. The University Accrediting Association set standards for the new four-year university which are to be followed in examination of institutions seeking rechartering at the university level.

18. The Ministry of Education through notification to prefectural governors has urged the promotion of adult education under local organization and supervision. The Ministry also sponsored conferences of social education chiefs to discuss problems of adult education.

19. Regulations were issued for guidance in offering correspondence education for students unable to attend the new secondary schools. Courses are to be offered by 92 schools, two in each prefecture.

20. National and regional conferences were held on several phases of vocational education and guidance. Commercial education and education and training in reformatories were subjects of two special conferences.

21. Abstracts of 4,368 articles on scientific research in Japanese scientific journals were made and forwarded to the United States for distribution.

RELIGION

22. A National Sunday School Association was formed by Protestant sects in Japan to promote religious education.

23. Membership reports show increases in communicants in the Roman Catholic Church in Japan.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

24. The Shosoin in Nara, repository for historic possessions of the Imperial Family, was opened for annual airing in October. Some objects from the collection were placed on display at the Nara Branch of the National Museum.

25. By 1 October 1,380 National Treasure objects and 587 National Treasure structures had been inspected.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Programs

26. Government ministries are making increasing use of SCAP exhibits in their information campaigns. During October 81 showings of SCAP exhibits were made.

27. The information programs relating to economic affairs centered around housing and reconstruction, labor-management problems and decentralization of industry.

28. In political affairs discussion of the Criminal and Civil Codes continued to be highlighted. Extension of the Purge and a campaign to eliminate gangsterism from the Japanese "boss system" received wide attention from all media of expression.

29. The Ministry of Welfare's public health train, prevention and cure of diseases and fire prevention were widely discussed in information and education programs.

30. Institutes for women leaders were held at Oita, Saga and Nagasaki to discuss women's rights under the new Civil Code and community problems of special interest to women.

Press and Publications

31. Reports of book production showed continued increase in number of editions of books published.

32. Metropolitan newspapers showed public concern over inflation and food developments; political interest centered in reform of police and judicial systems and in rumors of formation of a new conservative party.

The prefectural press was almost unanimously critical of the Political Parties Bill under consideration; the cost of living and food distribution were also given extensive coverage.

33. Magazines were principally concerned with food distribution, revival of the cotton textile industry, and the present social and moral confusion.

Radio

34. Radio listener groups formed around certain informational or educational programs have increased in number and attendance.

35. A survey of September broadcasts showed that 11,817 programs using more than 1,807 hours broadcasting time were originated locally.

36. The Osaka Central Station formed a research institute to increase the effectiveness of educational broadcasts. Interest in the Osaka plan has spread to other prefectures in the Kinki region.