

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Singapore</u>			
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	5	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Coal, bunker	metric ton	6,700	531
<u>United States</u>			
Cobalt metal	metric ton	60	0
Copper	metric ton	200	0
Lead	metric ton	5,001	0
Mercury	metric ton	100	0
Zinc slab	metric ton	10,700	900

a/ Revised.

WOOD AND PAPER

9. Paper for mimeograph stencils was exported to the United Kingdom in September for the first time since the end of the war. This paper, specifically designated Tosa Tengujo paper, is a product peculiar to Japan.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Paper, scrap	pound	0	200
<u>United States</u>			
Paper, barrier, water-proof	metric ton	1,831	3
Paper, wrapping	metric ton	145	0
Tape		0 a/	0
Lumber, scrap b/	metric ton	64	16
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	256	0
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	2,883	0
Sleepers, railway	each	119,772	0
Timber, mining	cubic feet	4,791,454	1,763,539
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	41	0
Paper, photographic	gross	300	0
Wood shavings for match boxes			
Bottoms	piece	2,000,000	10,000,000
Sides	set	2,000,000	10,000,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	bundle	671,129	2,405
Bamboo	piece	130,475	0
Cartons, cigarette, printed	sheet	4,600,000 <u>a/</u>	0
Cardboard	sheet	50,000	0
Firewood	metric ton	2,473 <u>a/</u>	0
Lumber	piece	1,671	3,342
Paper			
Bank note	ream	23,761	0
Cigarette	metric ton	34	0
Newsprint	metric ton	163	0
Flooring	sheet	610,000	125,000
Postage stamp	sheet	776,000	0
Printing	ream	500	0
Stencil	sheet	10,000 <u>a/</u>	0
Ties, railroad	piece	231,950	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	107	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Paper, blueprint	pound	90	0
Paper, copying	ream	56	0
Stationery	piece	652	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles	each	196,215	0
Bamboo rakes	each	246,700	0
Bamboo table sets	set	250	0
Baskets, picnic, willow	nest of 3	576	0
Confetti	tube	50,000	0
Paper, Tengujo	ream	27,950	0
Paper, copying	roll	1,650	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Paper, Tengujo	ream	0	5,500

a/ Revised
b/ Diverted from military stocks.

MISCELLANEOUS

10. Shells were received in September from the Ryukyus for the manufacture of buttons. Hat bodies were exported to the United States for the first time since the surrender.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	2,131	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Seedlings, sugar cane	metric ton	45 a/	0
Shells	metric ton	0	39
<u>Singapore</u>			
Latex	metric ton	86 a/	57
Rubber, crude	metric ton	7,852 a/	548
<u>United Kingdom b/</u>			
Cans, 5 gallon	each	10,265	0
Cigarettes	each	0	2,467,320
Drums, fuel	each	8,601	0
Offal, sheep	metric ton	3	9
Shoes and boots	pair	0	22,967
<u>United States</u>			
<u>Agricultural supplies</u>			
Dairy feed	metric ton	5	0
Bulls	head	25	0
Hay	metric ton	8	0
Seeds	metric ton	1,040	105
Cabinets, field range	each	8	0
Caskets, metal	each	28	0
Cans, 5 gallon	each	736 a/	0
Chests, mess officers'	each	64	0
Cigarettes	case	0	4,366
Cigars	case	0	4
Desks	each	1,688	0
Drums, fuel	each	4,000	0
Dubbin	4-cunce can	129,000	0
Floats, lifesaving	each	486	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	21 a/	2
Sandbags	metric ton	209	0
Seed potatoes, white	metric ton	996	0
Shoes	pair	53,900 a/	0
Tanks, 750 gallon	each	4	0
Tent walls	each	500	0
Tobacco	case	0	3,166
Miscellaneous scrap	metric ton	2,626 a/	76
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Leaf, metal	sheet	175,000	0
Seeds, yew	pound	150	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>China</u>			
Seeds, flax	kilogram	3,900	0
<u>Egypt</u>			
Tobacco, leaf	metric ton	20	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Sponges, loofah	piece	10,000	0
<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	33
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Chicks, baby	each	20,000	0
Greenhouses	set	2	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seeds, larch	pound	1,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Hat bodies	dozen	0	2
Leaf, metal	sheet	650,000	0
Seed oysters, broken	metric ton	1,355	0
Seed oysters, unbroken	metric ton	1,425	0
Seeds, yew	pound	325	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Diverted from military stocks.

SECTION 10
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

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Food	1
Producers' Goods	16
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Enforcement.	24

FOOD

Staple Food

1. By 31 October 801,000 metric tons, in brown rice equivalents, of summer grains and 720,000 metric tons of white potatoes were collected. White potato collections were delayed by the late growing season in Hokkaido, which produces half of Japan's crop.

2. The 1947 rice and sweet potato crop began coming into collection stations with 733,000 metric tons in brown rice equivalents of rice and rice substitutes bought by 31 October. Sweet potato collections amount to 333,000 metric tons. Note the charts on the following two pages.

3. Collection quotas of 4,582,500 metric tons of rice and rice substitutes and 2,163,750 metric tons of sweet potatoes were set on 5 October for the 1947 crop. Quotas are based on estimated production minus the needs of the growers. This year's rice quota is about nine percent over last year's. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry set 15 February 1948 as the deadline for rice and sweet potato collections in northern Japan and 15 March in southern Japan. Prefectural governors were asked to set earlier deadlines if possible.

4. Staple foodstocks totaled 16.3 days' supply on 1 October, varying from 93.3 days' supply in Ibaraki Prefecture to 0.6 day's in Hyogo. See charts on pages 224 and 225.

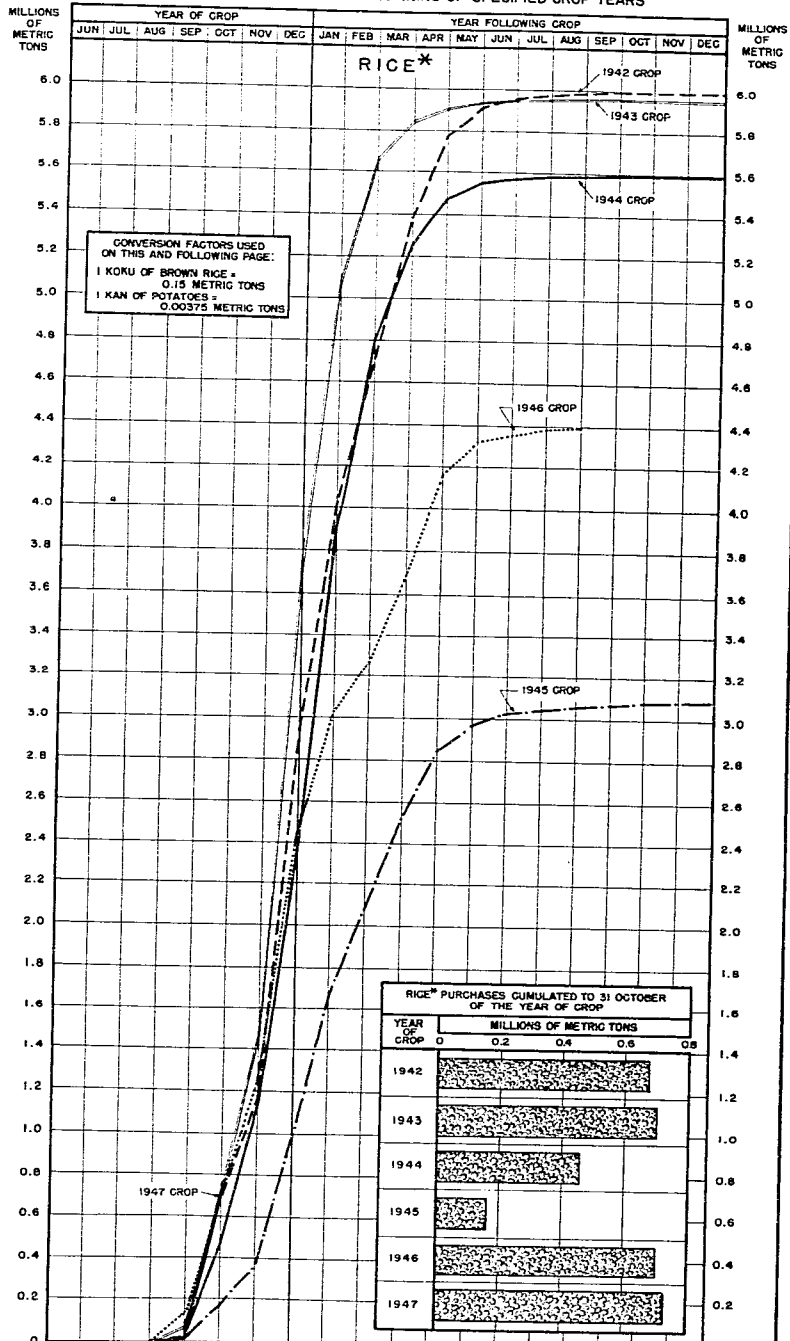
5. During October, the last food-deficit month, 260,000 metric tons of imported staple food, including 7,470 metric tons of rice stored in substitution for previously released imported food, were released for domestic consumption. This release permitted the distribution of full monthly rations and the full supplementary ration. Imported food comprised 44 percent of total ration distribution. Stocks of imported foodstuffs on 31 October totaled 294,000 metric tons of cereals and pulses.

6. The Japanese Government announced on 22 October new prices which will be paid to producers of 1947 rice and sweet potato crops. The basic price for rice was raised from ¥ 550 to ¥ 1,700 per koku (5.12 bushels). In addition, about ¥ 50 will be paid to defray the cost of the straw bag in which the rice is delivered. The Government will also pay a bonus of ¥ 50 per koku to all farmers who have completed 100 percent delivery of their quotas before 1 March 1948.

Sweet potato prices were raised from ¥ 40 to ¥ 96 per 10 kan (82.67 pounds). This price includes ¥ 8.50 as the cost of a straw bag.

GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

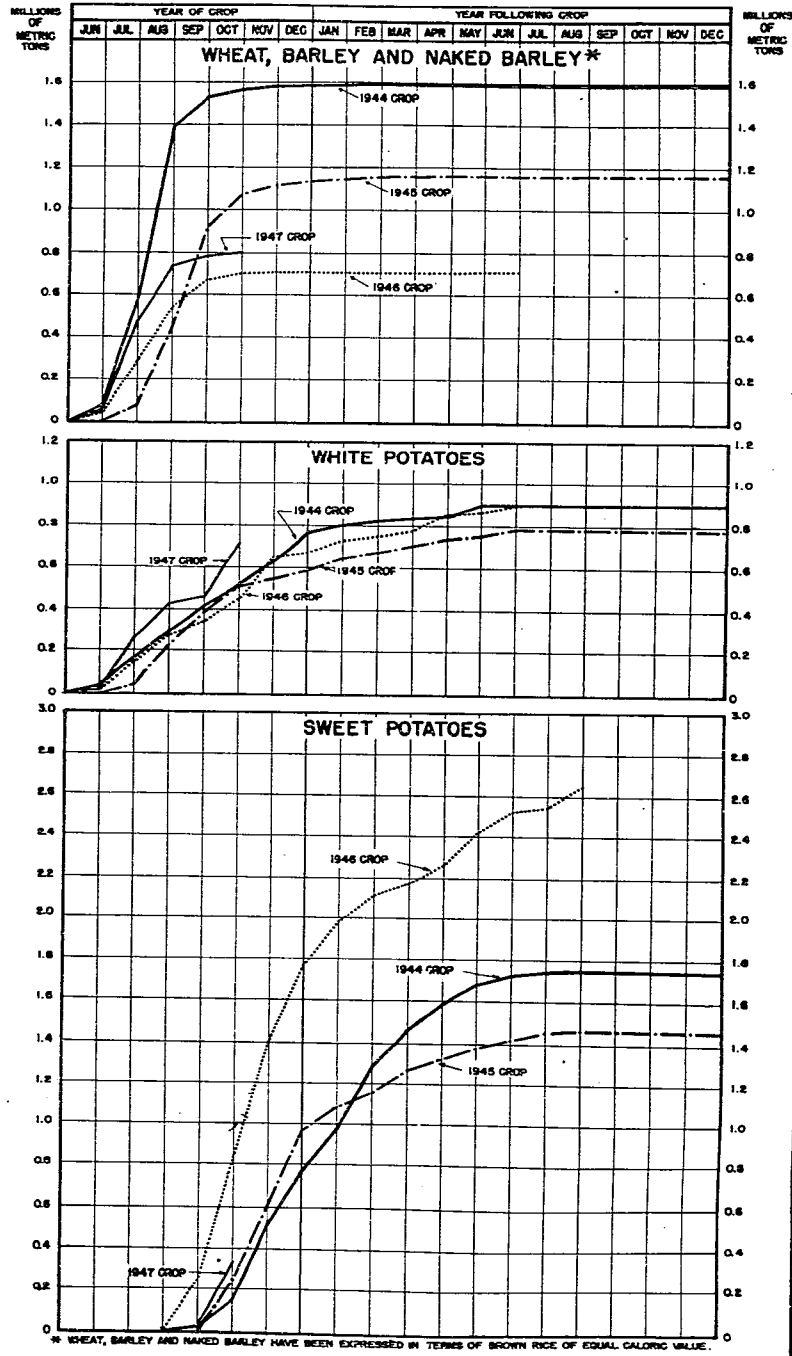
CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEARS



* 1945, 1946 AND 1947 CROP PURCHASE DATA INCLUDE RICE SUBSTITUTES (CORN, OATS, LEGUMES AND OTHER STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY ON FOLLOWING PAGE). RICE SUBSTITUTES HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ - SCAP JAPAN · OCT 47 NUMBER 79A

GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



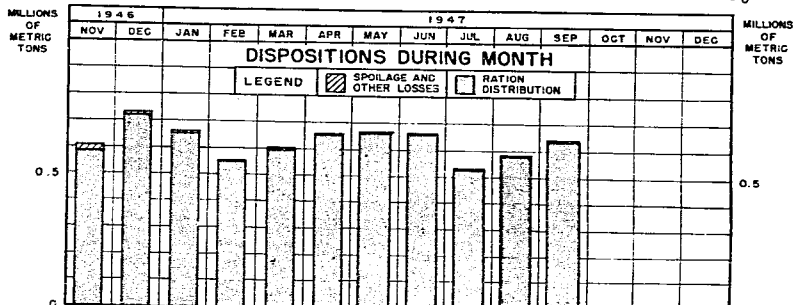
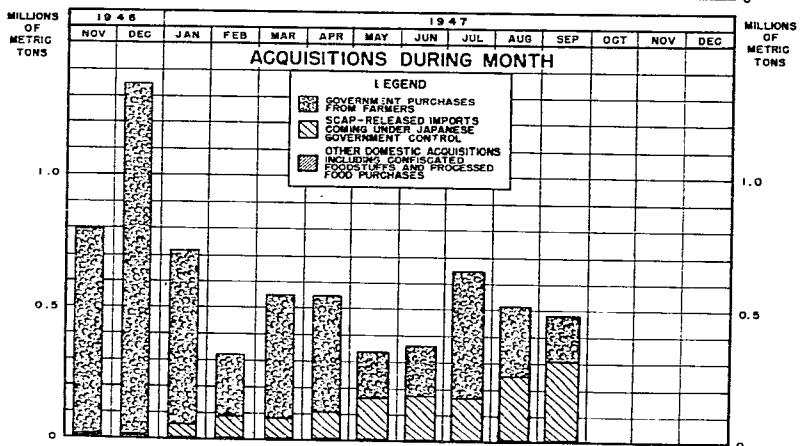
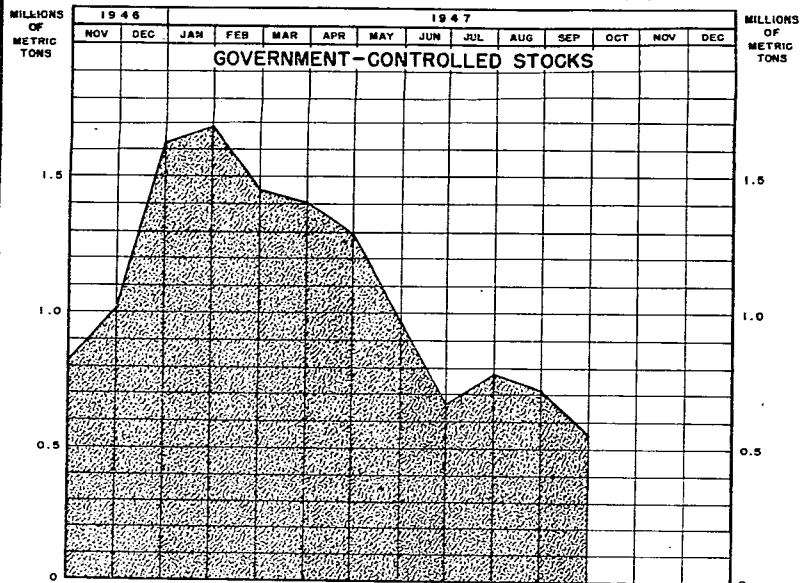
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 798

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS SINCE 1 NOVEMBER 1946

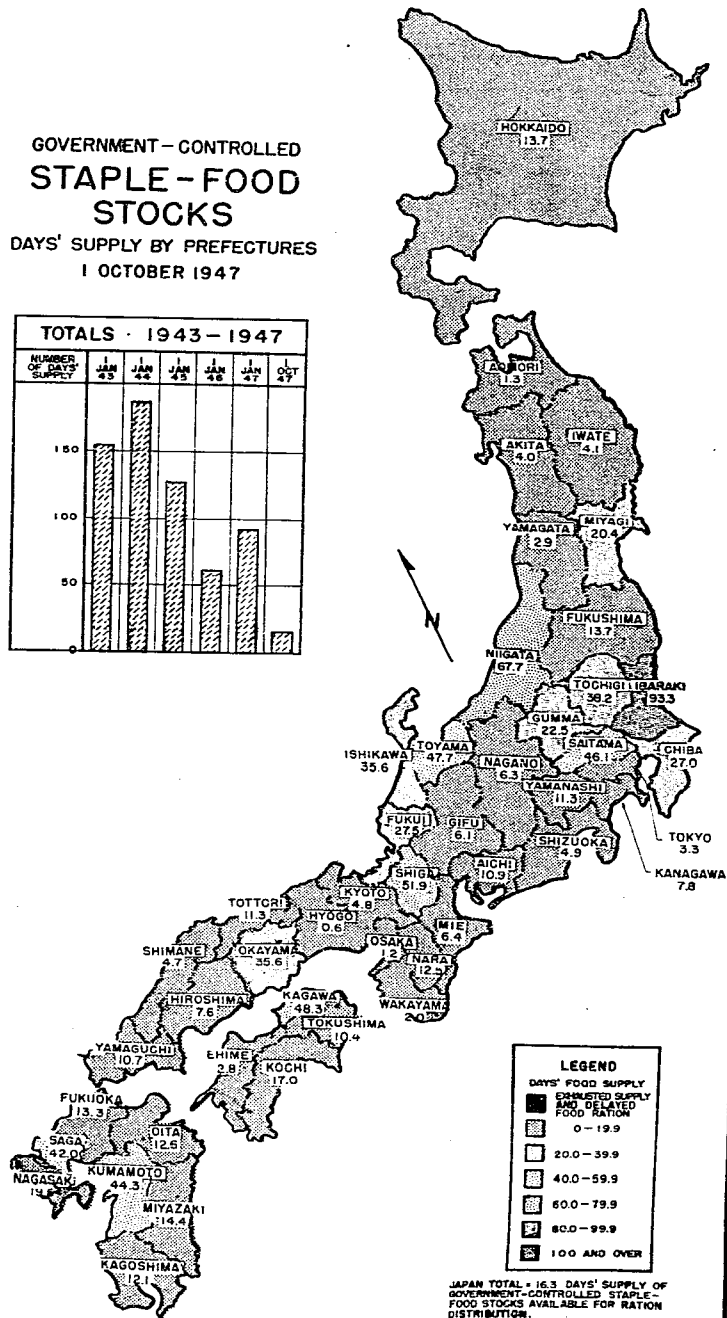
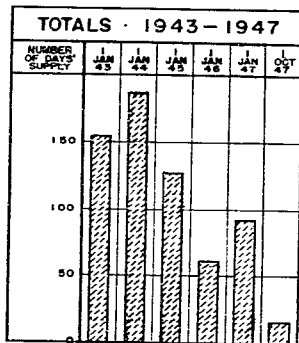


* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF GRAINS, POTATOES AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS. FOODS OTHER THAN RICE ARE CONVERTED TO CALORIC EQUIVALENTS OF RICE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 80

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



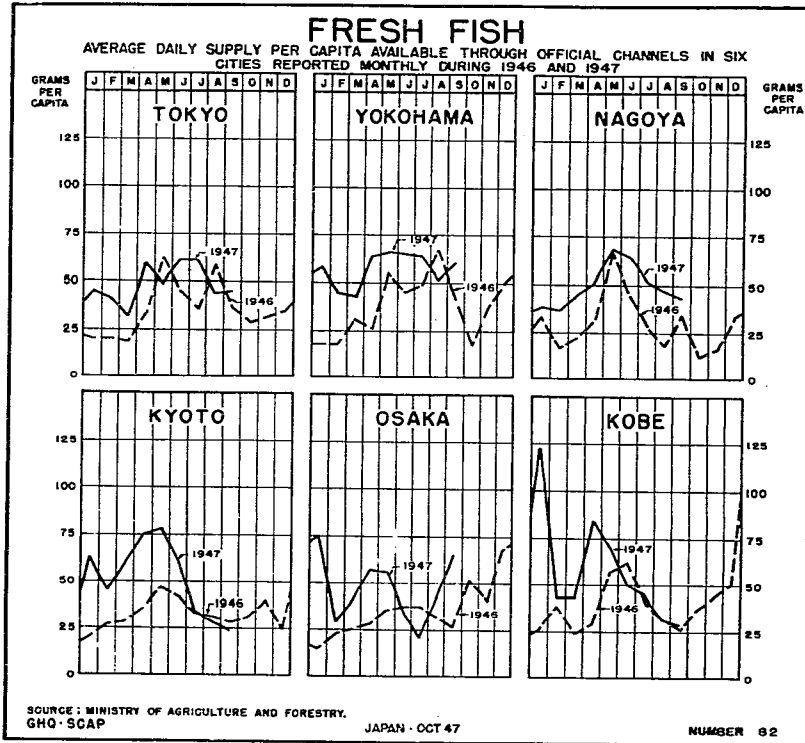
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 81

Other Foods

7. August shipments of fish to Japan's six major cities totaled 14,471 metric tons which increased to 15,595 metric tons in September. The 1946 shipments for August and September were 15,466 and 12,081 respectively.

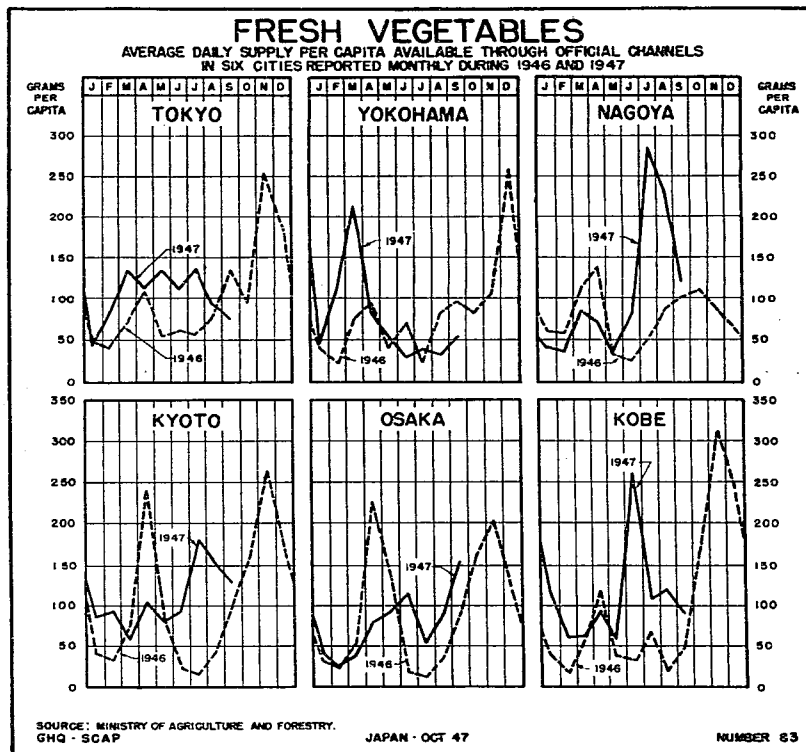


8. Shortages of ice and other preservatives continued to hinder fish shipments. Tokyo and Yokohama failed to get the normal amount of sardines from Tokyo Bay during August and September. The schools were driven offshore out of the reach of ordinary sardine fishermen by Bay water muddied from the September floods and by the unusually high temperature of shallow Tokyo Bay.

9. September shipments of fresh vegetables to the six largest cities of Japan fell about 14 percent from the August level to 35,441 metric tons. While total September shipments exceeded last year's by 15 percent, a larger urban rationed population caused a decrease in daily per capita distribution from 127 grams to 113 grams. Note chart on the next page.

10. The September floods in the Kanto plain inundated large vegetable producing areas and cut off transportation from many farms to Tokyo and Yokohama for several weeks.

11. Miso consumption averaged 10.5 grams per capita per day, six percent over August but only 49 percent of the weighted average official ration. Shoyu distribution averaged 16 grams per person per day in September, 26 percent more than in August and 77 percent of the weighted average official ration.



12. September sugar distribution was 3,877 metric tons of which 3,526 were imported. Total distribution of sugar for the first nine months of 1947 was 11,666 metric tons. Supplies are still insufficient for a general household ration.

13. September edible oil distribution of 6,565 metric tons brought the April-September total to 9,962 metric tons, an average of 0.7 gram per capita per day.

14. Besides the imported staple food and sugar, 8,981 metric tons of imported miscellaneous food were released in October. The release includes soybean flour for miso manufacture, wheat bran for animal feed, corn for yeast manufacture and miscellaneous canned foods.

15. Official prices of various canned foods were revised during late September and early October. Prices of miso and shoyu were reduced because they had been established on an anticipated increase in the salt price which was not approved. The canned sardine price in the table below is representative of 31 kinds of canned food in 16 different types of cans on which prices were set.

RETAIL PRICE INCREASES - MISCELLANEOUS FOOD
September - October
(yen)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>Date of Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Miso	kan <u>a/</u>	32.00	May 47	31.50
Shoyu	to <u>b/</u>	208.00	May 47	193.00
Salt, producer price	metric ton	1,401.00	Apr 47	3,050.00
Canned sardines	1-pound can	10.60	-	24.30
Butter <u>c/</u>	pound	83.25	Jul 47	198.40
Cheese <u>c/</u>	pound	72.15	Jul 47	142.80
Condensed milk	390 grams	18.70	Jul 47	31.00
Powdered milk	pound	66.35	Jul 47	101.80
Milk food	pound	60.00	Jul 47	90.40
Oleomargarine <u>c/</u>	pound	9.50	Jun 46	34.25

a/ One kan equals 8.27 pounds.

b/ One to equals 4.77 gallons.

c/ Includes tax.

SOURCE: Price Board.

PRODUCERS' GOODS

16. Prices of secondary producers' goods were adjusted in late September and early October in accordance with the price stabilization program inaugurated in June. Prices of important representative commodities are given below.

PRODUCERS' PRICE REVISIONS
September - October
(yen)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Base Period (1934-1936)</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>Date of Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Ammonium ni- trate (in- dustrial use)	metric ton	-	6,143.00	Mar 46	21,465.00
Newsprint	100 pounds	7.90	325.00	Apr 47	615.00
Automatic loom (44 inch)	each	730.00	16,000.00	Jun 46	47,450.00
Dobby loom (for woolen and worsted yarns)	each	1,800.00	42,000.00	Jun 46	117,000.00
Cotton loom (44 inch)	each	500.00	11,200.00	Jun 46	32,500.00
Printing paper, No. 36	100 pounds	8.10	350.00	Jun 47	655.00 <u>a/</u>
Fiberboard, second grade, 4 bu thick <u>b/</u>	tsubo <u>c/</u>	2.65	87.04	Apr 47	170.00
Carbon black, B grade	metric ton	1,059.00 <u>d/</u>	16,300.00	Nov 46	74,000.00

	Unit	Base Period (1934-1936)	Old Price	Date of Old Price	New Price
Wooden boxes <u>a/</u>	koku <u>f/</u>	15.23	428.10	Jun 46	1,030.00
Clay sewer pipe, first grade <u>g/</u>	each	0.60	16.00	Apr 47	30.00
Roofing paper, unprocessed, No. 33	100 pounds	12.50	497.00 <u>a/</u>	Jun 47	995.00 <u>a/</u>
Reclaimed rubber	kilogram	0.90	6.20	Aug 46	28.50
Fatty acid, directly hydrolyzed	100 kilograms	50.00 <u>h/</u>	715.00 <u>i/</u>	Jun 46	3,200.00

a/ Excludes 20 percent tax.

b/ One bu is .12 inch.

c/ One tsubo equals 3.95 square yards.

d/ Base period, 1944.

e/ Softwood boards except silver fir. Thickness 0.5-1 sun (one sun is 1.19 inches); width 4-5.99 sun; length, up to 2.5 shaku (one shaku is 0.994 foot).

f/ One koku of lumber content equals 9.83 cubic feet.

g/ Inside diameter, 10 centimeters; length, 60 centimeters.

h/ Estimated.

i/ Except that made from whale oil, ¥ 788, and that made from oils of palm, palm kernel, coconut and "kawayu," ¥ 628.

SOURCE: Price Board.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

Textiles

17. A new textile and clothing distribution plan is being put into effect. Instead of the former 11 national textile control associations, 1,785 wholesalers have been registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Prefectural fiber control associations are being eliminated and about 40,000 retailers are being licensed. Consumers will register with a retailer from whom they will purchase rationed clothing upon surrender of coupons.

18. All of Japan's 78,000,000 people have received general coupons entitling them to purchase at official prices one square yard of cloth for mending, one towel, one pair of socks and about two ounces of sewing thread.

Special coupons are being distributed which will enable 21,500,000 farmers, fishermen and laborers to purchase one set of work clothes or five yards of cloth for clothing, one pair of cotton work gloves and one pair of rubber-soled canvas shoes. Those who meet production or delivery quotas will receive additional coupons.

19. About 8,350,000 children between the ages of three and six will receive special coupons for one uniform each. Half of the 2,150,000 students over 13 years old will receive coupons for one uniform. A total of 2,480,000 babies will receive coupons for one square yard of flannel, two square yards of cloth for underwear, and one outer garment. Pregnant women, numbering 2,000,000, will receive coupons for 1.5 square yards of flannel and two square yards of cotton cloth. About 30,887,000 pounds of textiles are being reserved for war sufferers and destitute persons.

20. Prices of textile products and processing charges were raised in October, the most important changes being shown below.

PRICES AND PROCESSING CHARGES FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS
October
(yen)

	Base Period (1934-1936)	Old Price ^{a/}	New Price
Dyeing charge (sulfur black dye), cotton shirting 12A, 30 yards weighing under 4 pounds ^{b/}	1.38	19.44	109.50
Dyeing charge (direct process), rayon fabric, "Shiose," 29 inch, 50 yards ^{c/}	2.97	37.50	243.50
Dyeing charge (direct, acid and basic methods), silk yarn for weaving, 20 kan (165.4 pounds) ^{b/}	110.17	1,736.00	10,212.00
Bleaching charge (full bleach), linen fabric, 60 yards weighing 17 pounds ^{b/}	9.13	261.60	698.40
Worsted serge fabric, No. 4, per meter (.096 pound)	3.37	91.42	319.83

^{a/} Established March 1946.

^{b/} Size and weight of gray goods.

^{c/} After dyeing.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Other Goods

21. During late September and early October price changes in accordance with the new stabilization program were nearly completed. Important examples are shown below.

PRICE CHANGES IN MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS' GOODS
September - October
(yen)

	Base Period (1934-1936)	Old Price	Date of Old Price	New Price
Rubber goods				
Truck tires	74.70	1,370.00	Apr 47	3,225.00
Truck tubes	6.80	150.00	Apr 47	290.00
Bicycle tires	2.50	55.00	Apr 47	125.00
Bicycle tubes	.80	19.00	Apr 47	36.00
Rubber boots	3.40	73.50	Apr 47	128.00
Jikatabi	.90	30.50	Apr 47	60.00

	Base Period (1934-1936)	Old Price	Date of Old Price	New Price
Others				
Leather athletic goods (baseball)	2.73	32.37	Jan 47	150.18
Absorbent cotton (50 grams)	.15	3.34	Apr 47	8.16
Sheet-aluminum cooking utensils	1.08	15.10	Dec 46	58.50
Writing ink (2 ounces)	.25	15.00	Jun 47	32.70
Candles (case)	1.15	14.00	Aug 46	58.00
Photographic film (120 roll film)	.69	9.11	Mar 46	35.85
Fountain pens	2.50	55.00	Apr 47	127.00
Mimeographs	21.91	621.51	Jul 47	1,039.00

SOURCE: Price Board.

22. Family expenditures in 28 cities increased about three percent in August. See the chart on next page.

23. In the September distribution of 10 rationed commodities soap distribution showed the greatest percentage increase. Note the chart on page 233.

ENFORCEMENT

24. There were 103,906 price and rationing violations reported in September in all except Fukui, Osaka, Tottori and Yamaguchi Prefectures. About 59 percent, 61,314, involved staple foods. There were 25,127 violations in other foods, 3,444 in fuel and 14,021 in other goods.

25. Illegal use and pricing of foods in tearooms, legal coupon restaurants, hotels and inns accounted for 17,173 violations.

26. In September 47 metric tons of staple foods were confiscated at rail freight stations and highway check points and placed in official rationing channels.

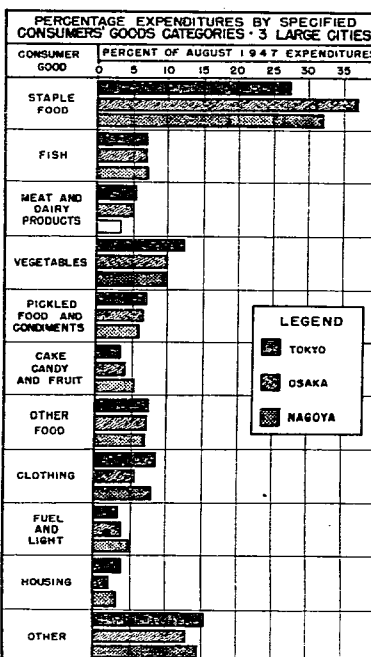
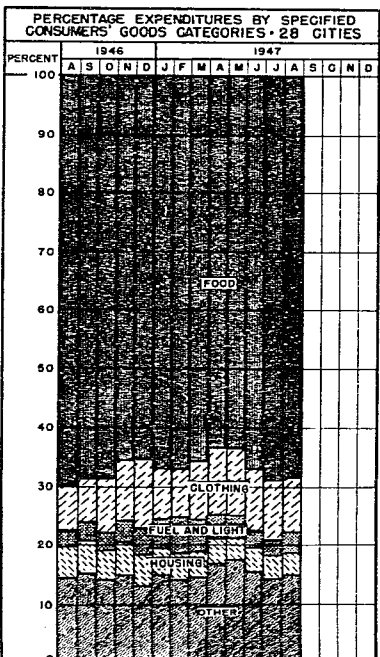
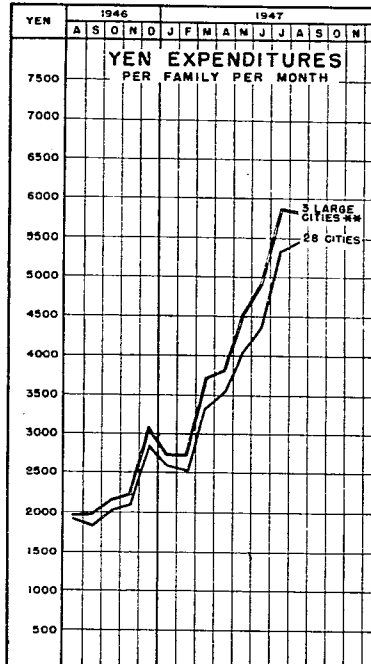
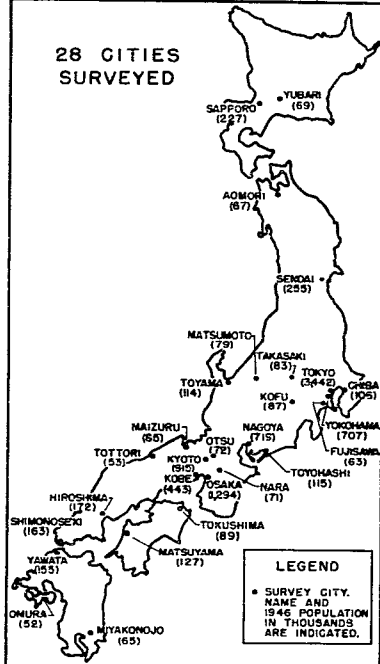
27. Of 261,429 metric tons of imported foods transported over Japanese railways in September, 10.5 metric tons or 0.004 percent were lost. While the over-all loss record is considered good, additional safeguards have been adopted. These include closer supervision and accounting, additional guards, shipments in closed cars in full carload lots only and avoidance of open-air stockpiles whenever possible.

28. Authorities discovered 126 cases of coal and coke being illegally transported in September. The amount of coal involved in September increased to 6,733 metric tons from August's 3,806.

29. Foods valued at ¥ 1,308,779 at official prices were recovered from hoarders in September. Other goods recovered are listed below.

URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES*

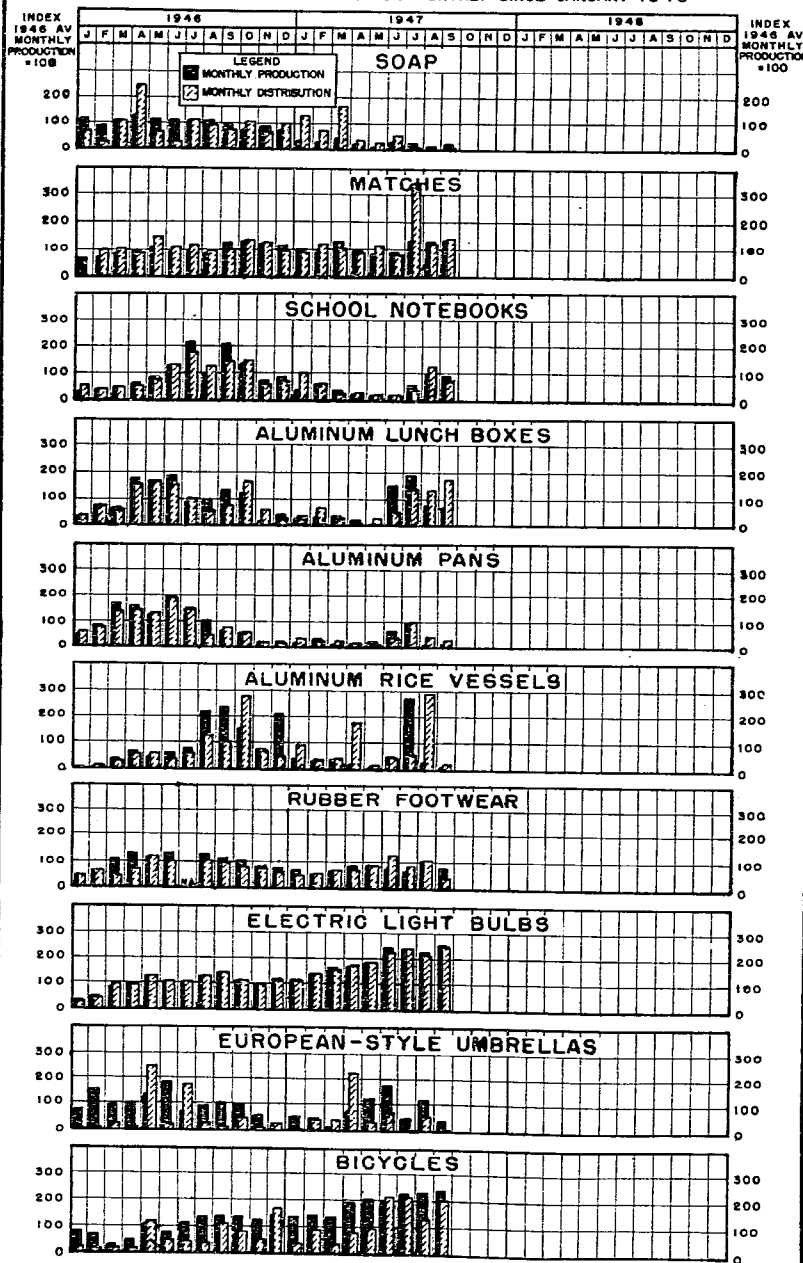
AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES SINCE AUGUST 1946



* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 5000 FAMILIES SELECTED AT RANDOM IN 28 CITIES.
 ** TOKYO, OSAKA AND NAGOYA.
 SOURCE: CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF THE CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS, JAPAN - OCT 47.
 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 84

TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	SOAP (KILOGRAMS)	MATCHES (MATCHES / TONS)	SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	ALUMINUM PANS	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	RUBBER FOOTWEAR (PAIRS)	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EUROPEAN-STYLE UMBRELLAS	BICYCLES
1946 AV MONTHLY PROD	1,089,159	12,671.53	4,060,347	107,091	418,779	21,427	2,592,275	2,844,991	29,253	7,361
SEP 1947 PRODUCTION	319,371	17,744.63	3,675,732	67,923	51,746	2,851	1,782,077	7,245,320	16,148	19,146
SEP 1947 DISTRIBUTION	112,875	17,680.58	2,855,077	187,864	183,613	9,247	922,765	7,101,931	1,608	14,544

NA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
 GHQ-SCAP

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NUMBER 85

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED
September

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Coal	metric ton	137
Petroleum products	liter	101,990
Textiles	yard	141,300
Yarns	kilogram	57,182
Finished clothes	piece	12,842
Rayon pulp	metric ton	47
Tin	metric ton	87
Metals	kilogram	36,157
Glass	sheet	20,830
Leather	tsubo <u>a/</u>	45,550
Asbestos	kilogram	2,300
Tannin	metric ton	150
Rope	pound	279

a/ One tsubo equals 3.954 square yards.

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.	10
Public Finance	12

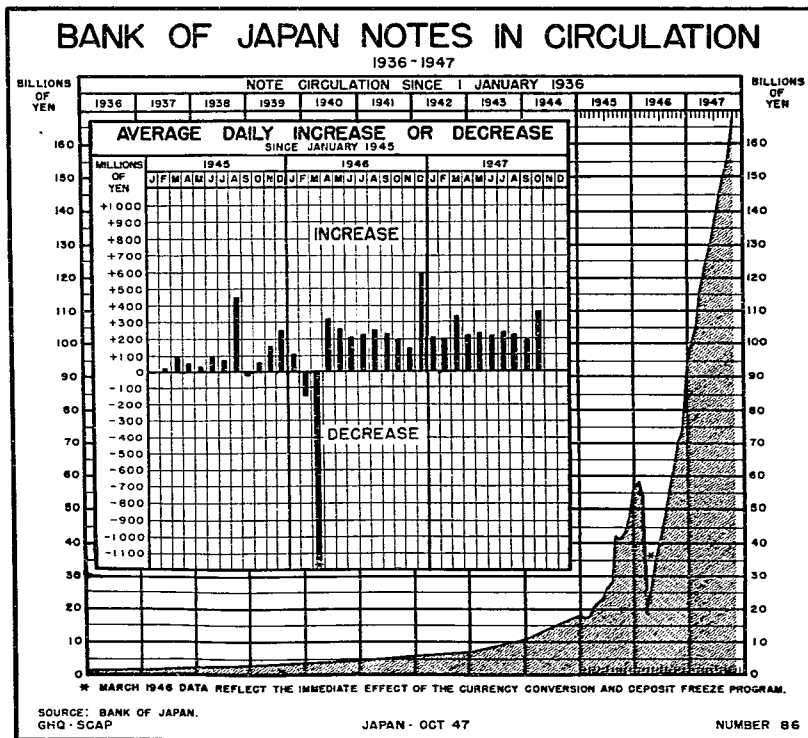
MONEY AND BANKING

1. Licenses issued to foreign concerns operating in Japan were amended to require the submission of quarterly and annual financial reports covering operations in Japan.

2. A total of 46 foreign concerns were licensed by 20 October including 12 news agencies, 10 steamship firms, nine banks, three film distributing agencies, seven publishing concerns, two airlines and one insurance, one communication and one relief agency.

Currency

3. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 31 October amounted to ¥ 167,665,000,000.



Bank of Japan

4. All major asset accounts of the Bank of Japan increased in October due chiefly to large Government disbursements. Securities of the National Government increased ¥ 6,687,000,000 and holdings of Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds increased ¥ 2,915,000,000.

Funds received by the Government from the Bank of Japan caused increases in the Government deposits and other deposits of ¥ 1,677,000,000 and ¥ 3,087,000,000 respectively. Bank of Japan notes issued accounted for 84.6 percent of the liabilities on 31 October.

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Securities	86,212	95,814
Loans	36,705	38,546
Advances to government	49,378	53,509
Agency accounts	1,634	2,197
Cash and bullion	2,857	2,871
Other assets <u>a/</u>	<u>5,204</u>	<u>5,290</u>
Total	181,990	198,227
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	156,416	167,665
Government deposits	4,716	6,393
Other deposits	16,533	19,620
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	197	1,293
Other liabilities	<u>4,128</u>	<u>3,256</u>
Total	181,990	198,227

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

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

5. New account deposits in all ordinary banks increased ¥ 7,397,000,000 due to large free-yen deposits in August. As a result of these increased deposits loans increased ¥ 4,824,000,000 and borrowed money dropped ¥ 1,975,000,000.

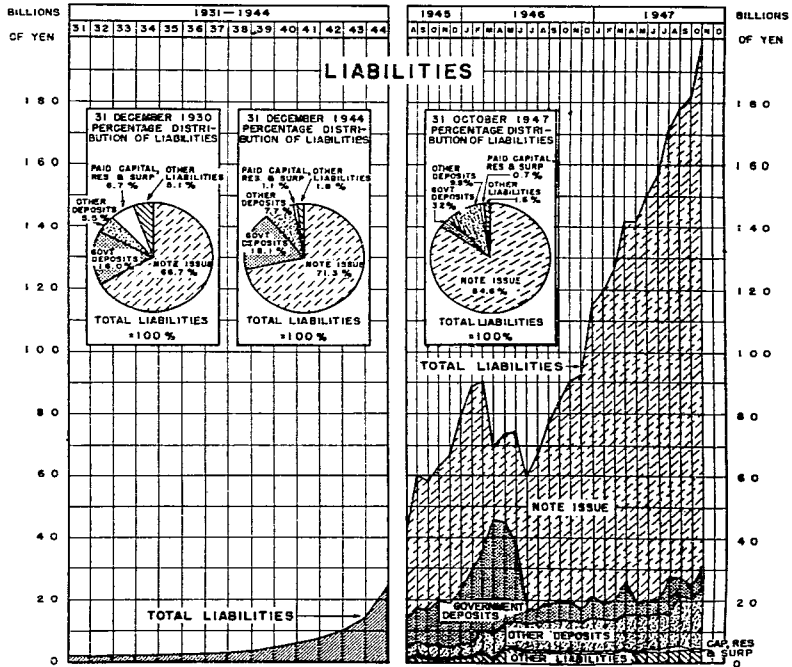
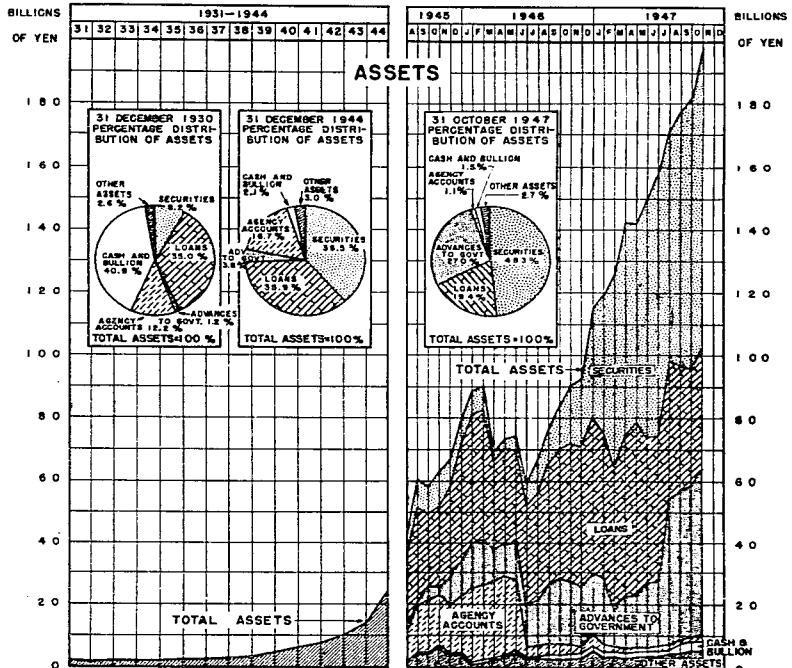
Free-yen and first restricted deposits of special banks increased ¥ 813,000,000 and ¥ 150,000,000 respectively and new account loans increased ¥ 6,443,000,000 in August. All old accounts in ordinary, special and savings banks showed small decreases.

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

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	134,291	15,040
Loans	62,349	37,917
Securities	45,283	15,886
Borrowings	24,127	0

BANK OF JAPAN

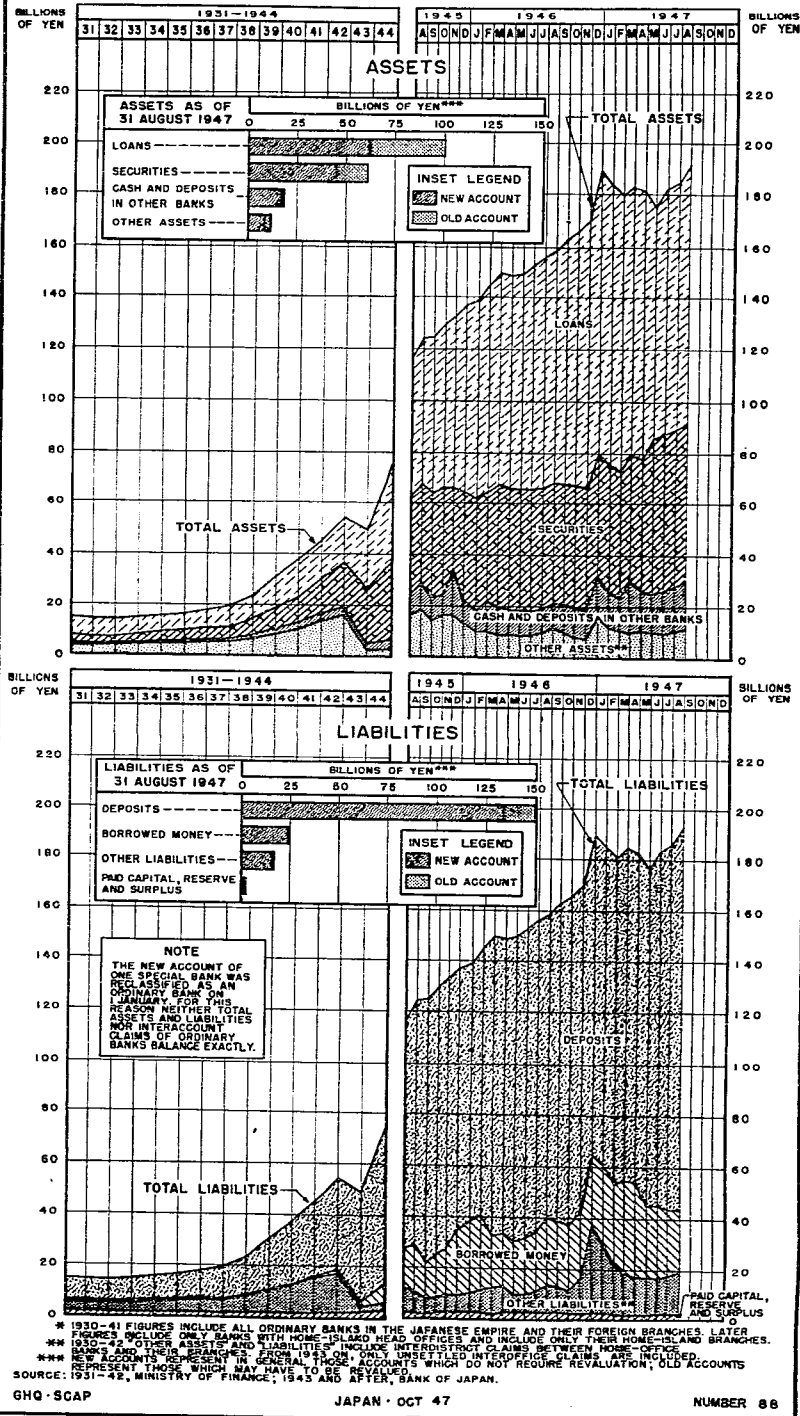
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



NOTES: ON 30 JUNE 1948 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 1948 AND TRANSFERRED TO OTHER LIABILITIES, SUBJECT TO BONA-FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS.

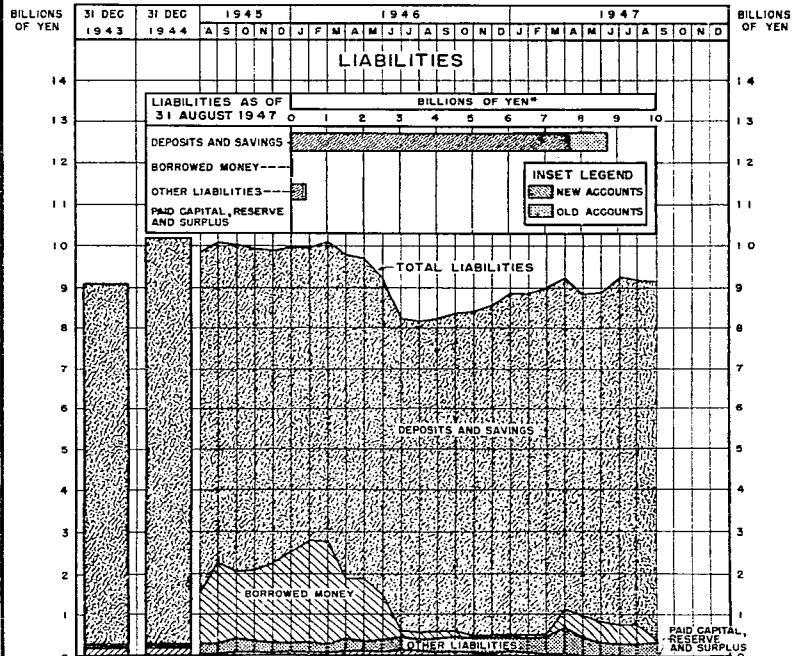
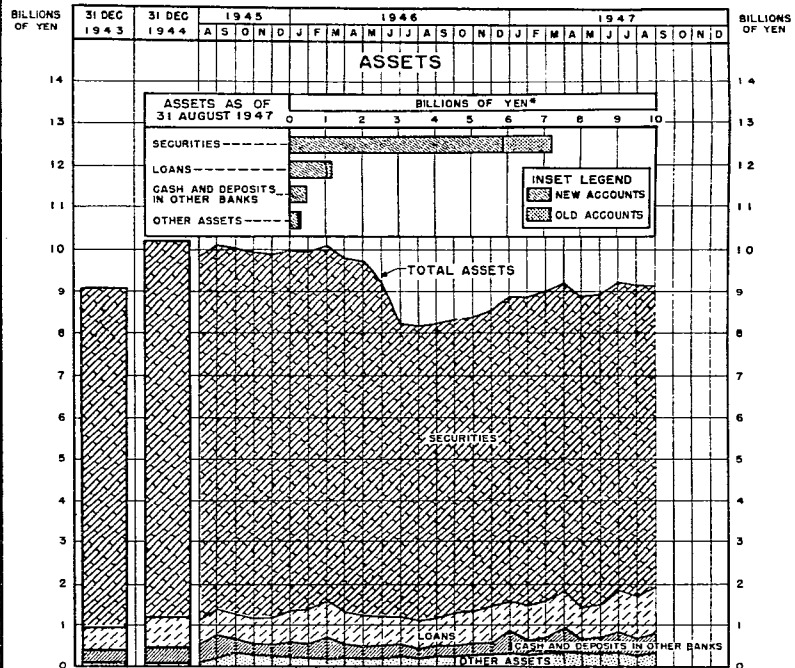
ORDINARY BANKS*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



SAVINGS BANKS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1943



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

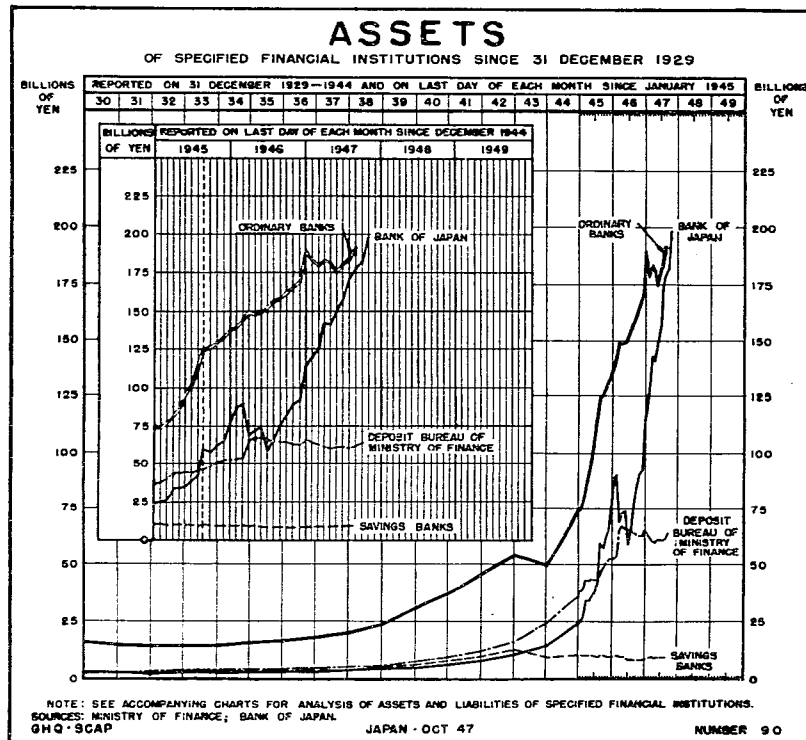
SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 89

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Special banks		
Deposits	26,765	771
Loans	44,429	17,927
Securities	13,551	3,596
Borrowings	13,366	0
Savings banks		
Deposits	7,682	1,064
Loans	1,056	110
Securities	5,905	1,268
Borrowings	43	0

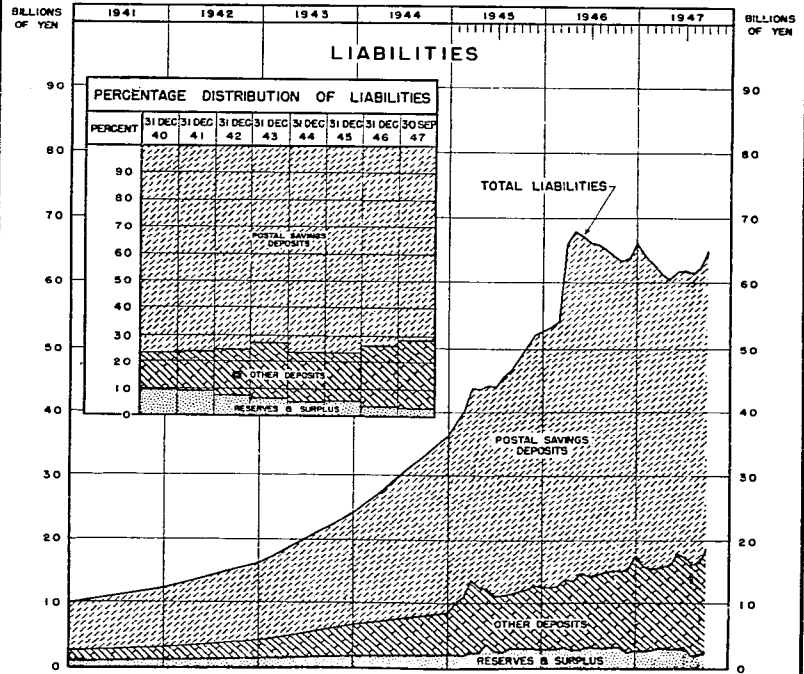
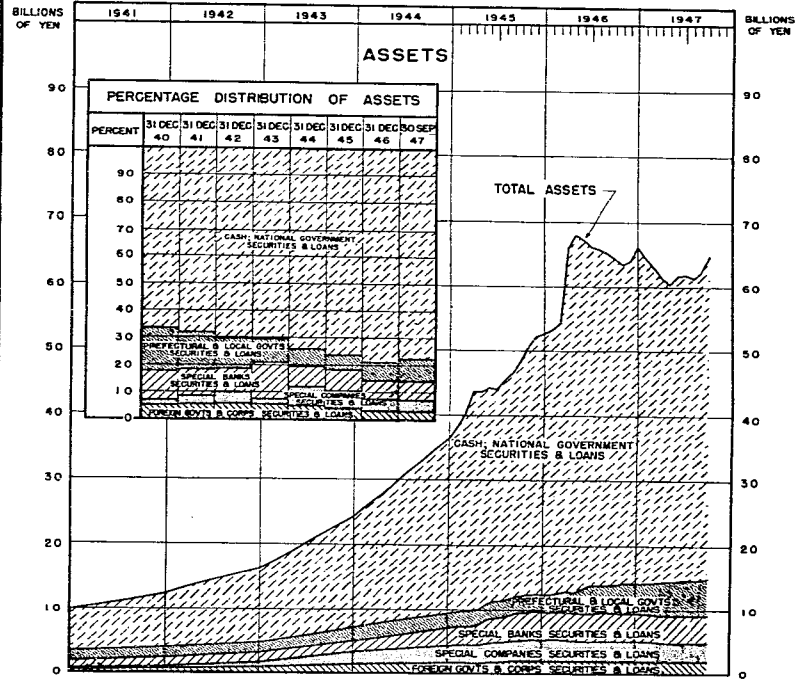
SOURCE: Bank of Japan



6. Postal savings deposited in the Deposits Funds Management Bureau of the Ministry of Finance increased ¥ 417,000,000 and National Government securities increased ¥ 2,012,000,000 in September.

DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1940



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 91

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Postal savings deposits	45,736	46,153
Securities of National Government	45,294	47,306
Loans to National Government	2,386	2,683
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	5,294	5,570
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,406	4,396
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,858

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Commission

7. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Commission offered 300,000 shares of Japan Electric Generating Transmission Company stock to the public on 24 September. The issue, almost twice over-subscribed, was delivered to the purchasers on 10 October.

8. The Commission continued its publicity and educational program explaining the benefits of wide distribution of corporate ownership. The film "Democratization of Industry" was released on 3 October for distribution throughout Japan, and two radio programs were presented, "Savings and Stocks" and "Popularization of Stocks."

9. Branch offices of the Commission were opened in Nagoya and Niigata.

LIQUIDATION

10. The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission closed 32 control companies and associations in September.

- (1) Central Life Insurance Corporation (Seimei Hoken Chuokai), 22 September
- (2) Central Nonlife Insurance Corporation (Songai Hoken Chuokai), 22 September
- (3) East Asia Bristle Import Company, Ltd. (Toa Toma Yunyu K. K.), 23 September
- (4) Fish Skin Industry Company, Ltd. (Suisan Hikeku Kogyo K. K.), 26 September
- (5) Incorporation of the Ship Parts Makers (Shadan Hojin Nippon Senpaku Kogyo Renmei), 16 September
- (6) Japan Black Tea Industry and Commerce Cooperative Association (Nippon Kocho Shokogyo Kumiai), 12 September
- (7) Japan Bracket Company, Ltd. (Nippon Udegi K. K.), 26 September
- (8) Japan Brush Trading Company, Ltd. (Nippon Burashi Koeki K. K.), 23 September

- (9) Japan Central Warehousing Association (Nippon Sokogyo Chuokai), 16 September
- (10) Japan Condenser Industry Association (Nippon Chikudenki Kogyo Kumiai), 1 September
- (11) Japan Harbor Transportation Central Association (Nippon Koun Chuokai), 16 September
- (12) Japan Marine Engine Equipping Control Company, Ltd. (Nippon Hakuyo Kikan Gise Tosei K. K.), 30 September
- (13) Japan Match Export Company, Ltd. (Nippon Rinsan Yushutsu K. K.), 23 September
- (14) Japan Radio Industry Association (Nippon Rajio Kogyo Kumiai), 1 September
- (15) Japan Rubber Importers' Association (Nippon Gomu Yunyu Kumiai), 20 September
- (16) Japan Shipping Association (Nippon Kaiun Kyokai), 16 September
- (17) Japan Salt Handling Company, Ltd. (Nippon Shio Atsukai K. K.), 23 September
- (18) Japan Sericultural Wrapping Materials Company, Ltd. (Nippon Sanshi Hoso Zairyo K. K.), 23 September
- (19) Japan Transport Association (Nippon Unpo Kyokai), 23 September
- (20) Japan Tea Export Company, Ltd. (Nippon Cha Koeki K. K.), 12 September
- (21) Japan Wooden Shipbuilder's Association, Inc. (Shadan Hojin Nippon Mokuzosen Gyokai), 16 September
- (22) Keihin Stevedoring Company, Ltd. (Keihin Unyu K. K.), 16 September
- (23) Kobe District Transportation Association (Kobe Shiku Kowan Unso Gyokai), 30 September
- (24) Kobe Port Coastal Stevedoring Association (Kobeko Engan Niyaku Dogyo Kumiai), 30 September
- (25) Kyodo Industrial Company, Ltd. (Kyodo Sangyo K. K.), 23 September
- (26) Land Development Corporation (Nochi Kaihatsu Eiden), 2 September
- (27) Nagoya Shipping Brokers Association (Nagoya Kaiun Kanotsu Nakadachi Gyo Kumiai), 30 September
- (28) National Paper Bag Renovation Industry Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Saisei Kamibukuro Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 23 September
- (29) Shipbuilder's Association, Inc. (Shadan Hojin Zosen Rengokai), 16 September

- (30) Shizuoka Prefectural Manufacturing Tea Commerce and Industry Cooperative Union (Shizuoka Ken Sei Cha Shokogyo Kumiai), 12 September
- (31) Shizuoka Tea Remanufacturing and Trading Company, Ltd. (Shizuoka Boeki Cha Saisai K. K.), 12 September
- (32) Tokyo Fruit and Vegetable Company, Ltd. (Tokyo Seika K. K.), 9 September

11. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation aggregated ¥ 11,034,977,000 on 31 August including August proceeds of ¥ 1,235,108,000. Costs of liquidation amounted to ¥ 69,375,000 on 31 August.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Received</u>	<u>Received in August</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	7,360,696	548,134	7,908,830
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	66,133	534	66,667
Bonds, Japanese Government	525	129	654
Machinery and equipment	80,046	9,405	89,451
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	8,852	495,201	504,053
Stocks, domestic	239,617	7,402	247,019
Real estate	71,428	1,262	72,690
Merchandise and stock inventories	1,055,802	157,177	1,212,979
Furniture and fixtures	4,614	5,255	9,869
Miscellaneous assets	718	71	789
Sundry income; interest, dividends, etc.	<u>911,438</u>	<u>10,538</u>	<u>921,976</u>
Total	9,799,869	1,235,108	11,034,977

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

National Debt

12. The national debt totaled ¥ 312,091,000,000 on 30 September.

Domestic National Government bonds amounting to ¥ 1,089,000,000 were issued and ¥ 126,000,000 were redeemed in September.

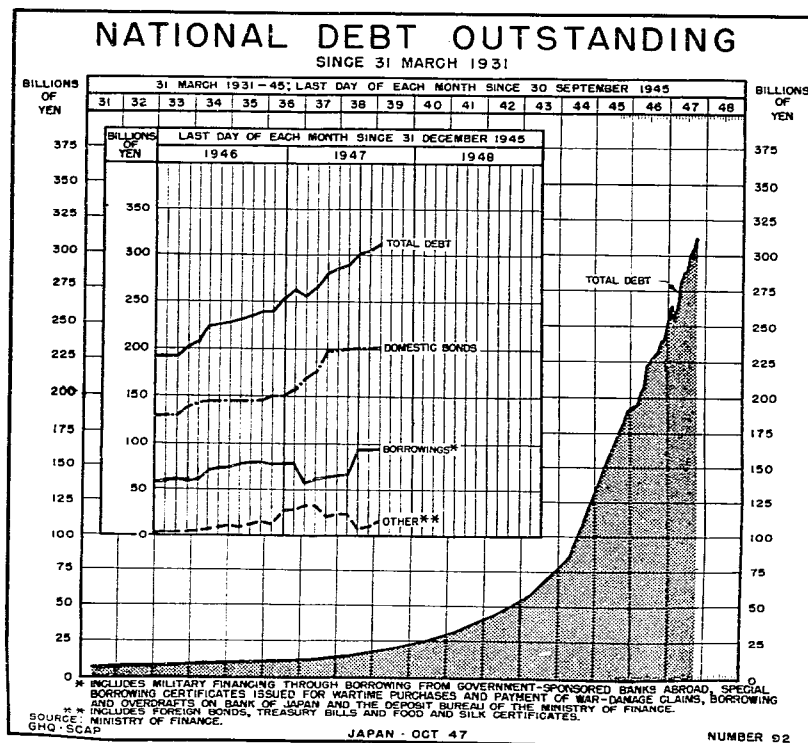
NATIONAL DEBT
30 September
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	201,678
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>	881
Bank loans	94,682
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,832
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	10,236
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>b/</u>	564
Other loans	40,050
Rice bills and food certificates	11,350
Treasury bills	<u>3,500</u>
Total	312,091

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.



13. Authorized government borrowing and bond issuance in October totaled ¥ 14,122,000,000. The Ministry of Finance was given permission to issue treasury bills to cover temporary deficits in general account receipts between 1 October and 31 December. The Foodstuff Control Special Account was authorized to issue up to ¥ 4,590,000,000 in certificates to provide funds for the purchase of food in October. The Agrarian Land Reform Special Account and the State Forest Enterprise Account were authorized to borrow ¥ 466,000,000 and ¥ 266,000,000 respectively.

Transfers from the General Account Reserve Fund amounting to ¥ 44,468,000 were made in October to finance projects not provided for in the budget or budgetary deficiencies.

Imperial Household

14. A supplemental budget providing ¥ 49,195,000 for the Imperial Household was passed by the Diet on 6 October. Of this total the former Imperial families will receive ¥ 1,554,000 for expenses and ¥ 47,475,000 as a final settlement. Eleven former princes who were career militarists are not eligible to receive any allotment.

ALLOWANCES TO FORMER IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD FAMILIES
(thousands of yen)

<u>Family</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Kuni	8,393
Kaya	8,295
Higashikuni	6,647
Takada	5,446
Kitashirakawa	5,399
Fushimi	4,648
Asaka	3,997
Higashifushimi	1,500
Kanin	1,050
Kuni (in Kyoto)	1,050
Nashimoto	<u>1,050</u>
Total	47,475

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control	1
Antitrust and Cartels	10
Reparations	23

PROPERTY CONTROLNeutral and Allied Nationals' Property

1. A total of 7,184 reports of properties of neutral and Allied nationals exclusive of Americans, British and Dutch were processed by 20 October.

Between 21 September and 20 October upward revisions amounting to ¥ 1,902,000 were completed on properties of Belgian, Danish, French, Iranian, Lebanese and stateless nationals and decreases of ¥ 809,000 on properties of Danish, Russian and unknown nationals. Twelve accounts previously tabulated were consolidated with other reports upon clarification of ownership.

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

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash on hand	11,508	9	11,517
Cash in bank	1,372,791	-720	1,372,071 <u>b/</u>
Securities	6,769	364	7,133
Land and buildings	16,200	99	16,299
Movables	19,120	1,351	20,471
Personal effects	7,067	0	7,067
Other assets	<u>7,597</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,597</u>
Gross assets	1,441,052	1,103	1,442,155
Less liabilities	<u>20,196</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20,206</u>
Net assets	1,420,856	1,093	1,421,949

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. Looted property in custody decreased ¥ 95,000 between 21 September and 20 October, largely as a result of restoring map plates to China, an automobile and shell specimens to the Philippines and disposing of property in danger of deterioration. Properties previously taken into custody were evaluated at ¥ 107,000 during the period.

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

Japanese Government custody

Warehoused	5,624
Immovable, not warehoused	11,755

Allied custody

Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,137</u>
Total	18,516

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. Two Korean vessels previously reported as possibly salvable were placed under repair, tonnage on one Chinese ship was determined and repairs on one Chinese vessel were completed between 21 September and 20 October.

Restorations of one British and one Chinese vessel were completed during the period.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED
20 October

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>	<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	36	147 <u>a/</u>	489,840
Under repair	1	16	42,176
Status unknown	18	74	183,524
Miscellaneous	4	19	48,670
Restitutions <u>b/</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11,639</u>
Total	60	276 <u>a/</u>	775,849

a/ Revised.

b/ Ships are not reported as restored until actual notification of receipt by claimant nation is received.

Arrested Persons' Property

4. One hundred thirty-seven new reports on property of suspected war criminals were processed and properties of 253 individuals were released between 21 September and 20 October.

Property of 854 persons remained under custody on 20 October.

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

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>New Reports</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash, deposits and savings	16,137	602	5,215	11,524
Land and buildings	16,381	1,255	5,296	12,340
Art, personal property, furniture and fixtures	3,558	16	1,630	1,944
Insurance and investments	<u>48,653</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>17,126</u>	<u>31,660</u>
Total	84,729	2,006	29,267	57,468

Allocation of Precious Metals

5. Allocation of precious metals for domestic consumption in the fourth quarter of 1947 was approved on 27 September. The metals will be used to maintain a minimum standard of health, promote production of samples for export, maintain handicraft skills, fill procurement demands and conduct required tests.

ALLOCATION OF PRECIOUS METALS
Fourth Quarter 1947
(grams)

	<u>Medical and Den- tal Purposes</u>	<u>General Purposes</u>	<u>Total</u>
Silver <u>a/</u>	668,500	13,891,976.0	14,560,476.0
Gold <u>a/</u>	300,000	35,528.0	335,528.0
Platinum <u>b/</u>	400	19,091.2	19,491.2
Palladium <u>b/</u>	548	20.0	568.0
Rhodium <u>b/</u>	0	360.2	360.2
Iridium <u>b/</u>	0	0.3	0.3

a/ To be obtained from newly mined stocks of the Japanese Government.

b/ To be obtained from the EIGHTH Army vaults in the Bank of Japan.

SCAP Custody Accounts

6. Deposits in the SCAP yen custody account amounted to ¥ 2,795,883.48 between 21 September and 20 October of which 81.1 percent represented proceeds from sale of properties of Japanese dissolved ultranationalistic organizations.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
(yen)

Collections 21 September-20 October

German		479,869.80
Impounded bank accounts	357,500.00	
Property rental	14,352.00	
Royalties <u>a/</u>	108,017.80	
Japanese		
Dissolved organizations		2,266,213.68
Korean		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>49,800.00</u>
Total		2,795,883.48

Withdrawals 21 September-20 October

Siamese		
Release of impounded funds		<u>152,000.00</u>
Net total		2,643,883.48
Balance 20 September		<u>242,330,091.20</u>
Balance 20 October		244,973,974.68

a/ For Telefunken G. m. b. H., August royalties on record sales.

7. The SCAP dollar custody account amounted to \$ 305,554 on 20 October.

Claims

8. A total of 298 claims were filed and examined by 25 October. The claims cannot be accurately equated since the monetary values are stated in currencies of various types representing varying periods of time.

CLAIMS FILED
25 October

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount Claimed</u>	
		<u>U. S. Dollars</u>	<u>Pounds Sterling</u>
China	7 <u>a/</u>	34,772	0
Great Britain	13 <u>b/</u>	0	2,734
New Zealand	27 <u>c/</u>	0	11,509 <u>d/</u>
Switzerland	16 <u>e/</u>	0	0
United States	129 <u>f/</u>	775,165	0
U. S. S. R.	14	1,419,635	0
Stateless	55	664,834	0
Other	<u>37 <u>g/</u></u>	<u>192,950</u>	<u>2,466</u>
Total	298	3,087,356	16,709

a/ Includes additional claims of CNC \$ 34,482,000, P 34,350 and HK \$ 85,000.

b/ Includes additional claim of ¥ 373,028.

c/ Includes additional claims of ¥ 25,178 and French Fr 331.

- d/ Excludes one claim of £ 11,000,000 under investigation.
- e/ Includes monetary claims of Swiss Fr 667,502 and CRB \$ 6,002,000.
- f/ Includes additional claim of ¥ 100,000.
- g/ Includes six claims with monetary value not stated and claims of ¥ 579,404, Swiss Fr 260,000, French Fr 588,145, CNC \$ 3,000, 25,000 yuan and ₱ 23,000.

Properties Released from Custody

9. Property released from the stock of Koeki Eidan, wartime procurement agency, included cottonseed oil for food purposes, cellophane paper for packaging, oregon acid disinfectant, stainless-steel ware, celluloid piece goods, powder for soap and shoe blacking, aluminum foil and patent medicines for use in the domestic economy; dyestuffs and dyeing components for processing textiles, cotton, rayon, worsted and woollen fabric, silk piece goods, silk yarn, raw silk, glass beads, buttons, lining material, lappet shawls and toilet articles for export; rayon yarn and navy-blue serge material for the Occupation Forces.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted Concerns

10. SCAP offered no objection to 378 applications submitted by restricted concerns for permission to perform transactions not in the normal course of business, including expenditures of ¥ 3,227,815,998 for the rehabilitation of essential industries, principally coal mining.

11. Twenty-four coal-mining companies were authorized to borrow funds totaling ¥ 2,063,767,040 for rehabilitation and new construction including construction and repair of housing facilities for miners.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES
Coal-mining Industry
(yen)

Mitsui Mining Company	610,500,110
Mitsubishi Mining Company	448,436,350
Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company	337,964,630
Seika Mining Company	221,712,590
Showa Denko K. K.	83,254,100
Joban Coal Mining Company	57,513,490
Nittetsu Mining Company	47,528,590
Kayanuma Coal Mining Company	40,535,560
Furukawa Mining Company	37,221,360
Ube Industrial Company	36,839,400
Matsushima Coal Mining Company	25,928,250
Nippon Soda Company	25,162,750
Kaho Mining Company	19,936,700
Taisho Mining Company	15,947,620
Nagasaki Mining Company	15,692,500
Kawaminami Industry Company	13,608,850
Saitozaki Coal Mining Company	6,408,600
Nichitsu Mining Development Company	5,939,750
Hoshiyama Mining Company	3,967,490
Ohama Coal Mining Company	3,462,600
Yamaichi Coal Mining Company	2,586,560
Azuma Mining Company	1,444,000
Electric Chemical Industry Company	1,264,000
Dainihon Mining Company	911,200
Total	2,063,767,040

12. No objection was offered to 10 cotton spinning companies' expending ¥ 718,954,280 for repair and rehabilitation of cotton spinning and weaving mills.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES
Textile Industry
(yen)

Toyo Cotton Spinning Company	133,052,206
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company	127,512,479
Daiwa Cotton Spinning Company	123,719,044
Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company	73,808,695
Shikishima Cotton Spinning Company	72,218,224
Daiken Industrial Company	58,223,815
Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company	47,528,902
Nisshin Cotton Spinning Company	33,169,979
Nitto Cotton Spinning Company	27,354,434
Fuji Cotton Spinning Company	22,366,502

13. The Mitsubishi Mining Company, Nitto Acid and Soda Company and the Konoshima Chemical Industrial Company were authorized to borrow a total of ¥ 38,380,064 for repair and rehabilitation of machinery and other facilities for production of sulfuric acid and other fertilizer components. No objection was offered to the construction of an ammonium phosphate plant in Niigata City by the Oriental Synthetic Industry Company at a cost of ¥ 50,000,000.

14. The Seika Mining Company was authorized to borrow ¥ 41,100,000 for rehabilitation of its Beeshi copper mine including purchase and installation of machinery, shaft excavation and construction of dormitories. No objection was offered to the Japan Mining Company borrowing ¥ 12,116,065 for construction and repairs of its Kamikita pyrite mine.

15. The Senju Industry Company was authorized to borrow ¥ 9,621,000 to reconvert and repair its Tokyo plant and to lease a paperboard machine from the Oji Paper Company. The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company was permitted to expend ¥ 21,890,500 to establish a vacuum tube manufacturing plant in Yokosuka.

Control Organizations

16. SCAP ordered 19 control organizations and associations closed and liquidated by the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission between 21 September and 20 October. Five of these associations were previously designated under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act as necessary to the Japanese economy. Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) The Japan Silk and Rayon Textile Association which was established in June 1947 by the former members of the Japan Silk and Rayon Textile Export Association and attempted to maintain the control functions of the latter organization.
- (2) The Sanitary Materials Company and the Japan Medical Distribution Control Company which had been permitted to operate under the supervision of the Economic Stabilization Board and to continue their control over the distribution of sanitary materials and medicines under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act. A new ordinance, controlling the distribution of critical medicines by providing a system of free wholesalers and retailers operating

under a coupon rationing system, was promulgated in October.

17. The Japanese Government was directed to assume temporary emergency control of raw materials and products if essential to the recovery of the Japanese economy; to set definite dates for the closure of each of the control organizations currently operating under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act; and to widely disseminate standards on which bona fide trade associations should be based.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

18. Sixteen holding companies were designated by the Prime Minister as Zaibatsu concerns on 26 September.

The Commission received partially paid-up shares held by 38 holding companies included in the second and third designations.

Antitrust Legislation

19. The Fair Trade Commission issued a hearing notice on 2 October against the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., and 27 other financial institutions, charging that interest rates on deposits and loans had been arbitrarily fixed in violation of the Antitrust Act.

20. The Commission approved the issuance of hearing notices against the Reparations Packing and Shipping Association and the National Sanitary Materials Association on the grounds that these organizations were controlling allocation and distribution of materials and products in their respective industries.

21. The Agricultural Cooperative Association Bill, designed to regulate the activities of agricultural cooperatives in a manner consistent with the Antitrust Act, was passed by the Lower House of the Diet.

22. A bill repealing the Foreign Trade Association Law, which conflicted with provisions of the Antitrust Act, was approved by the Diet on 13 October.

REPARATIONS

22. Seventeen arsenals were designated on 2 October from which metalworking equipment not in authorized use will be removed to China, the Netherlands (for Netherlands East Indies), the Philippines and the United Kingdom (for Malaya, Burma and its colonial possessions in the Far East) under the advance transfer program. The arsenals named, which contain approximately 19,000 metalworking machines of the total 69,000 metalworking machines in all arsenals not in authorized use, were:

- (1) 1st Naval Technical Arsenal, Kamariya Branch.
- (2) 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, Nerima Military Warehouse.
- (3) 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, Sagami Army Arsenal.
- (4) 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, Sendai Factory.
- (5) 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, Takinogawa Factory.
- (6) 2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal, Kori Factory.

- (7) 21st Naval Air Depot, Omura Branch.
- (8) Kawatana Naval Arsenal.
- (9) Kure Naval Arsenal, Mizuno Shipbuilding Yard.
- (10) Kure Naval Arsenal, Harimazoshensho.
- (11) Nagoya Military Arsenal, Honaha Chikusa Kojo.
- (12) Nagoya Military Arsenal, Takagi Factory.
- (13) Osaka Military Arsenal, Osaka Factory.
- (14) Saka Military Arsenal, Shirahama Factory.
- (15) Tagajo Naval Arsenal.
- (16) Toyokawa Naval Arsenal, Chirigi Kojo.
- (17) Yokosuka Naval Arsenal.

24. Advance transfer claimant shares of metalworking machines were allocated by drawing at the biweekly meeting of the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee on 7 October.

SHARES OF METALWORKING MACHINES
17 Arsenal

<u>Claimant</u>	<u>Machines</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value a/</u>
China	9,406	57,851,645
Netherlands	3,126	19,315,405
Philippines	3,270	19,114,762
United Kingdom	<u>3,252</u>	<u>19,499,511</u>
Total	19,054	115,781,323

a/ In terms of 1939 yen.

25. Inspection of three of the arsenals was completed by the claimants preparatory to deciding which of the machines tentatively allocated will be accepted, rejected or traded.

Preliminary packaging operations consisting of completely packaging not more than 25 tools in each arsenal were completed for the 17 arsenals.

26. Seven reparations and restitution delegations made 64 inspections of factories, principally in the iron and steel and machine tool industries, exclusive of inspections of designated arsenals. In addition, ball- and roller-bearing, thermal power, caustic soda and sulfuric acid plants were examined.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 25

October 1947

PART IV
SOCIAL

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

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Medical and Hospital Administration	18
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Narcotics	45
Public Assistance	49
Social Security	55
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Vital Statistics.	58

NUTRITION

August Nutrition Survey

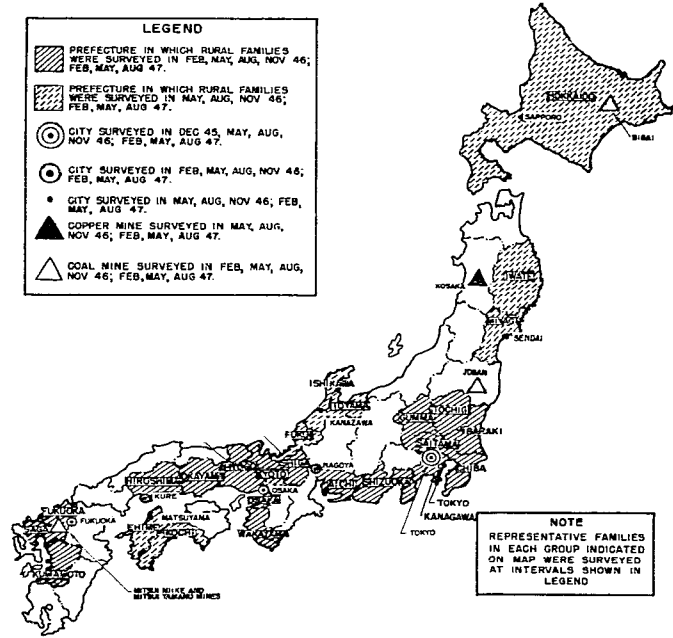
1. The three factors influencing the nutritional status of the Japanese people from June through August were: seasonal availability of leafy vegetables which tended to improve the vitamin and mineral content of the diet; restricted food supply which resulted in increased weight losses; and the distribution of imported food in urban areas which prevented mass starvation.
2. The average caloric consumption per capita per day in Tokyo decreased from 1,792 in May to 1,704 in August, in eight other major cities from 1,822 to 1,757 and in 27 of 46 prefectures from 2,052 to 2,041. Because of supplemental food supplies to miners a check of four coal mines showed a gain in average daily caloric intake per person from 1,953 in May to 2,233.
3. Summer brought a greater consumption of fruit and nonleafy vegetables except by the copper mine workers, Akita having sustained crop losses through spring floods. Leafy vegetable consumption increased for all but workers on Tokyo railroads and Akita copper miners.
4. More rice and other grains were consumed everywhere except in eight major cities and the Akita copper mines, where increased consumption of potatoes since May helped to offset this lack.
5. The highest percentage of individuals with body weights more than 10 percent below the Japanese standard for a given age and sex occurred from 31 years on, increasing with age, although approximately 20 to 25 percent of all infants under one year of age also were more than 10 percent underweight.

NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

LOCATION OF GROUPS SURVEYED

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



SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS SURVEYED

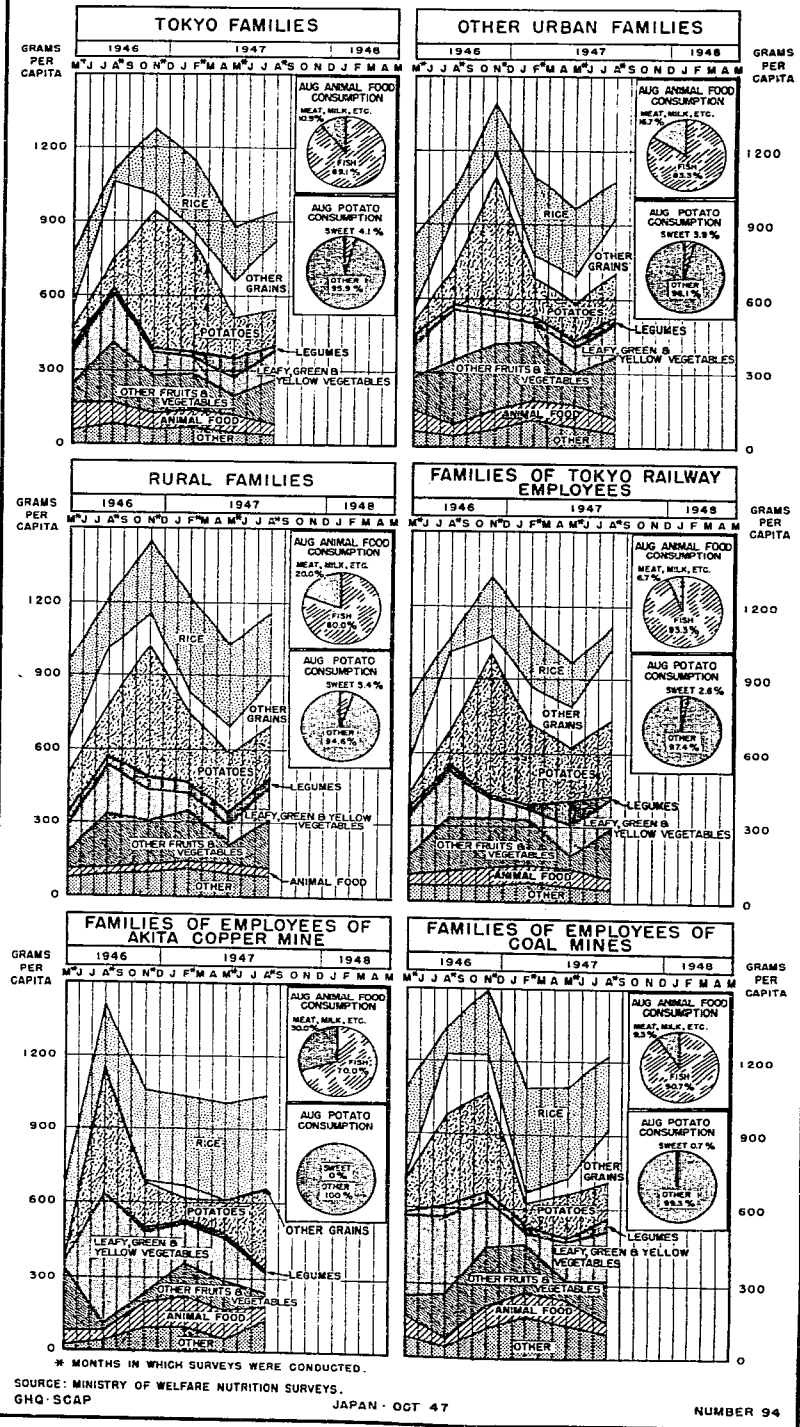
GROUP	SURVEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED								
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47	AUG 47	
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	16,020*	NO SURVEY	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316	12,919	12,613	
	SYMPTOM	31,985	NO SURVEY	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691	28,856	26,054	
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803	22,393	22,416	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750	46,288	47,183	
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	37,838	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206	47,391	50,928	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335	79,786	77,744	
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,109	1,186	1,257	1,227	1,210	1,233	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	2,508	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,020	
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	627	616	617	576	646	637	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,200	982	1,142	986	1,162	1,134	
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	189	3,595	3,577	3,518	3,340	3,016	2,945	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	6,175	6,000	6,000	6,452	6,060	6,038	
GROUP	SURVEY	AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF GROUPS SURVEYED*								
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	0.875	NO SURVEY	0.822	0.929	0.828	0.834	0.831	0.820	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	0.817	0.814	
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840	0.882	0.887	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.812	0.834	0.882	
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.815	0.806	0.814	0.824	0.824	0.814	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881	0.887	0.878

* THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK, THUS A 0.500 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE ONE HALF THE PER CAPITA INTAKE OF A 1.000 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION.
 ** FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA IN TERMS OF GRAMS WERE REPORTED FOR TEN TOKYO FAMILIES IN DEC 45.
 * REVISED.

0552

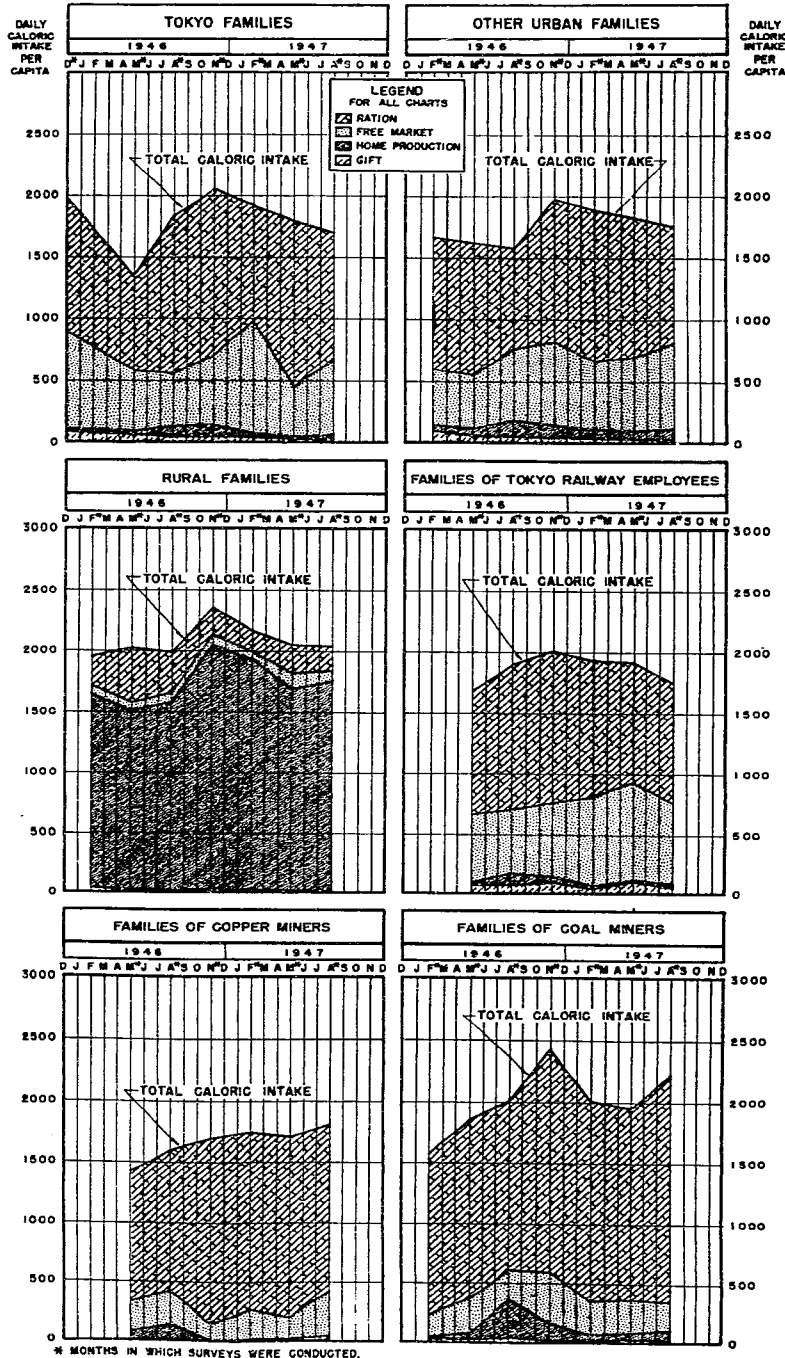
AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



SOURCES OF CALORIC INTAKE

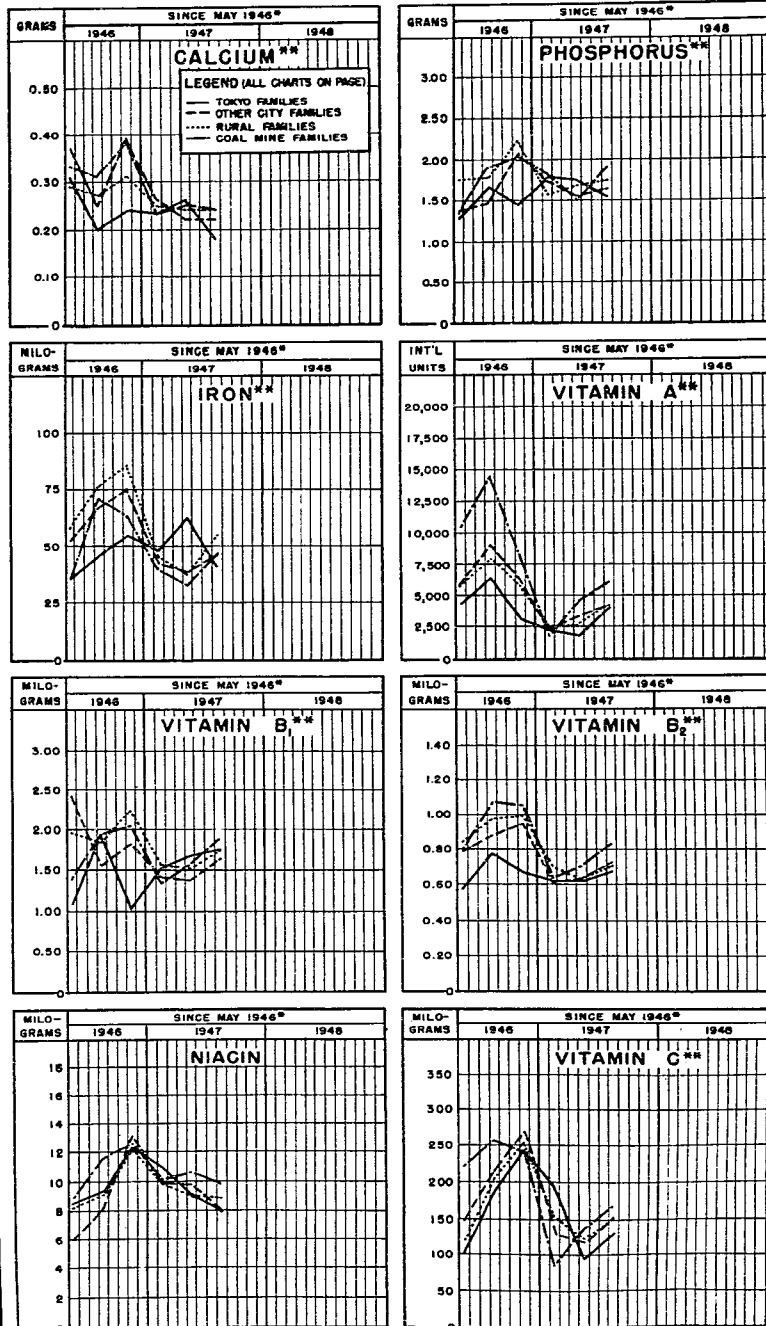
AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE PER CAPITA



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEY.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - OCT 47 NUMBER 95

MINERALS AND VITAMINS

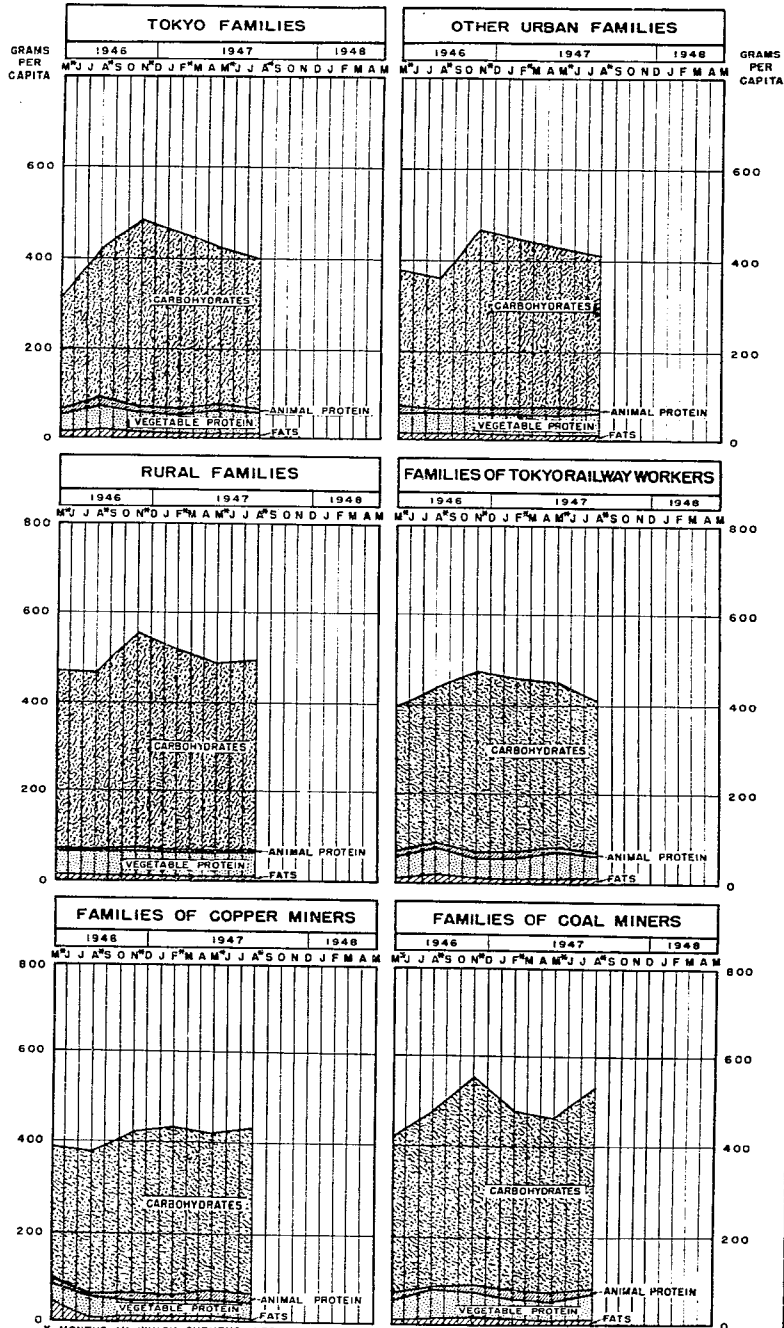
PER CAPITA AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION SINCE MAY 1946*



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED: MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.
 ** JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STANDARD ADULT REQUIREMENTS: CALCIUM 0.5-1.0 GRAMS; PHOSPHORUS 1.5 GRAMS; IRON 10 MIOGRAMS; VITAMIN A 3,000 I.U.; VITAMINS B₁ AND B₂ 1.0 MIOGRAMS OF EACH; VITAMIN C 40 MIOGRAMS; NIACIN 10 MIOGRAMS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · OCT 47 NUMBER 96

FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

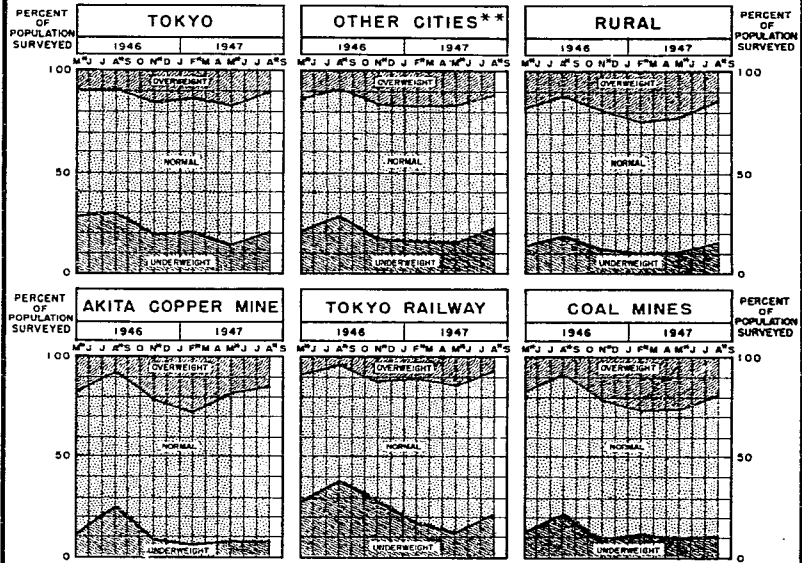
AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA



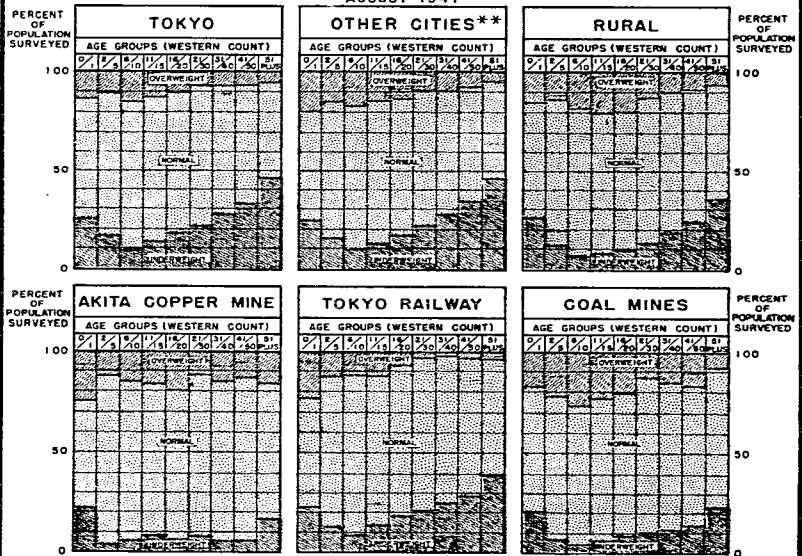
* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITIONAL SURVEYS.

AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS**

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES



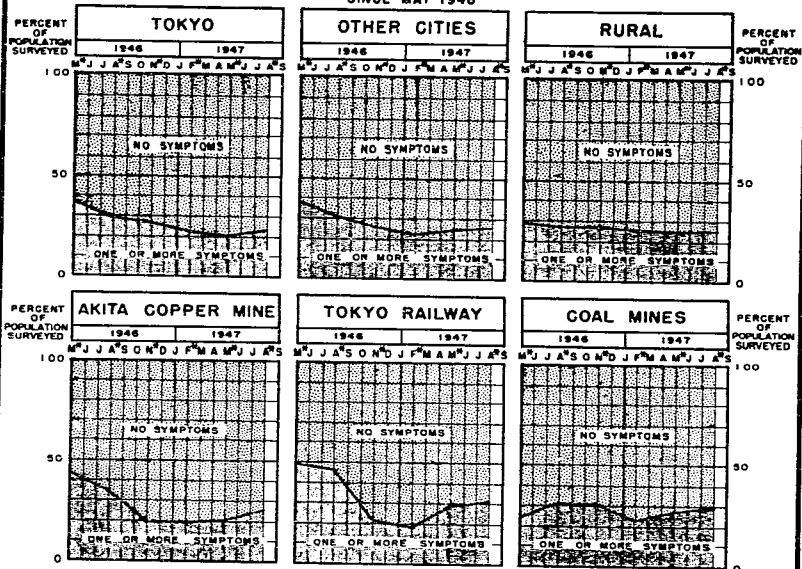
AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS BY AGE GROUPS AUGUST 1947



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

SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS
SINCE MAY 1946



PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS**
AUGUST 1947

SYMPTOM	TOKYO					OTHER CITIES					RURAL				
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED					PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED					PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED				
	0	5	10	15	20	0	5	10	15	20	0	5	10	15	20
ANEMIA	25					25					25				
HYPERKERATOSIS	5					5					5				
XEROPHTHALMIA	NA					NA					NA				
CHEILOSI	5					5					5				
GLOSSITIS	5					5					5				
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	15					15					15				
EDEMA	5					5					5				
CHRONIC DIARRHEA	5					5					5				
BRADYCARDIA	5					5					5				
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	15					15					15				
IMPAIRED LACTATION	15					15					15				
BONE MALGROWTH**	15					15					15				

SYMPTOM	AKITA COPPER MINE					TOKYO RAILWAY					COAL MINES				
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED					PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED					PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED				
	0	5	10	15	20	0	5	10	15	20	0	5	10	15	20
ANEMIA	25					25					25				
HYPERKERATOSIS	NA					NA					NA				
XEROPHTHALMIA	NA					NA					NA				
CHEILOSI	5					5					5				
GLOSSITIS	5					5					5				
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	15					15					15				
EDEMA	5					5					5				
CHRONIC DIARRHEA	5					5					5				
BRADYCARDIA	5					5					5				
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	15					15					15				
IMPAIRED LACTATION	15					15					15				
BONE MALGROWTH**	15					NA					15				

NA NOT AVAILABLE
 * MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
 ** DELAYED MENSTRUATION: PERCENT OF WOMEN AGE 17-45. IMPAIRED LACTATION: PERCENT OF LACTATING WOMEN WHOSE CHILDREN UP TO SIX MONTHS MUST BE GIVEN MIXED OR ARTIFICIAL FEEDING. BONE MALGROWTH: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE SIX YEARS OR LESS SHOWING RICKETS OR IMPAIRED BONE GROWTH.

6. Children in the 6-to-10-year age group had a higher percentage of overweight than any other age group and included fewer underweight children than the 11-to-15-year group, probably because of the school luncheon program.

7. There was a marked increase in the percentage of mothers unable to nurse their infants.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

8. There were no epidemics or significant outbreaks of disease following the Kanto flood in September.

9. An educational publicity campaign on typhus fever was initiated on 1 October, utilizing radio health programs and spot announcements, magazines and newspaper articles and poster and essay contests in schools and women's health associations.

10. As part of the typhus control program, a conference was held in Sapporo 23-24 October with health officials, physicians, nurses and sanitary team leaders attending.

11. The National Institute of Health is conducting research on louse transmission of murine typhus.

12. Incidence rates of all diseases declined in September with the exception of diphtheria and suspected Japanese B encephalitis. Epidemic meningitis and smallpox occurred at approximately the same rate as the previous month. Note charts on the following four pages.

Port Quarantine

13. On 14 October, Hakata and Kagoshima were designated as additional ports of entry for Japanese shipping with necessary quarantine controls observed.

Sanitation

14. As flood waters subsided in the Kanto region sanitary measures continued including chlorination of water supplies, cleaning of ditches and drains and spraying of residences.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

15. Suspected cases of mosquito-borne equine encephalitis have appeared in 14 prefectures on Honshu and Shikoku. Four hundred eleven cases were reported in September with a mortality rate of 40 percent. The number of cases declined toward the end of the month with the advent of cooler weather.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Brucellosis	12	1
Trichomoniasis	21	25
Texas fever	6	6
Swine erysipelas	28	1
Swine cholera	3	0
Swine plague	6	0
Rabies	4	4
Strangles	148	35

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - SEPTEMBER 1947

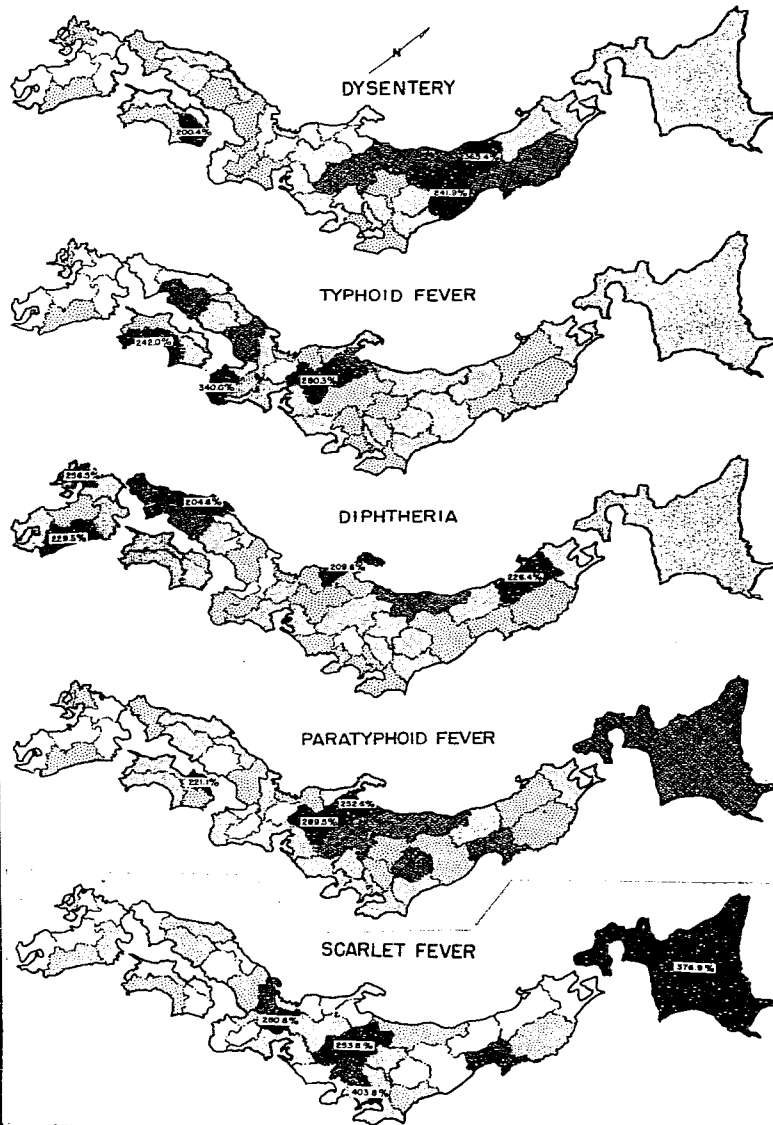
MAP LEGEND

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		
	SEP 1947	SEP 1947	SEP 1945
DYSENTERY	122.7	367.8	491.0
TYPHOID FEVER	46.2	76.6	186.9
DIPHTHERIA	23.9	52.9	90.9
PARATYPHOID FEVER	11.4	20.5	37.7
SCARLET FEVER	2.6	2.3	2.7
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	3.7	1.6	1.8
TYPHUS	0.2	1.2	2.1
SMALLPOX	0.1	0.2	0.8
MALARIA	20.6	78.6	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	3.6	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	2.1	0.6	NA



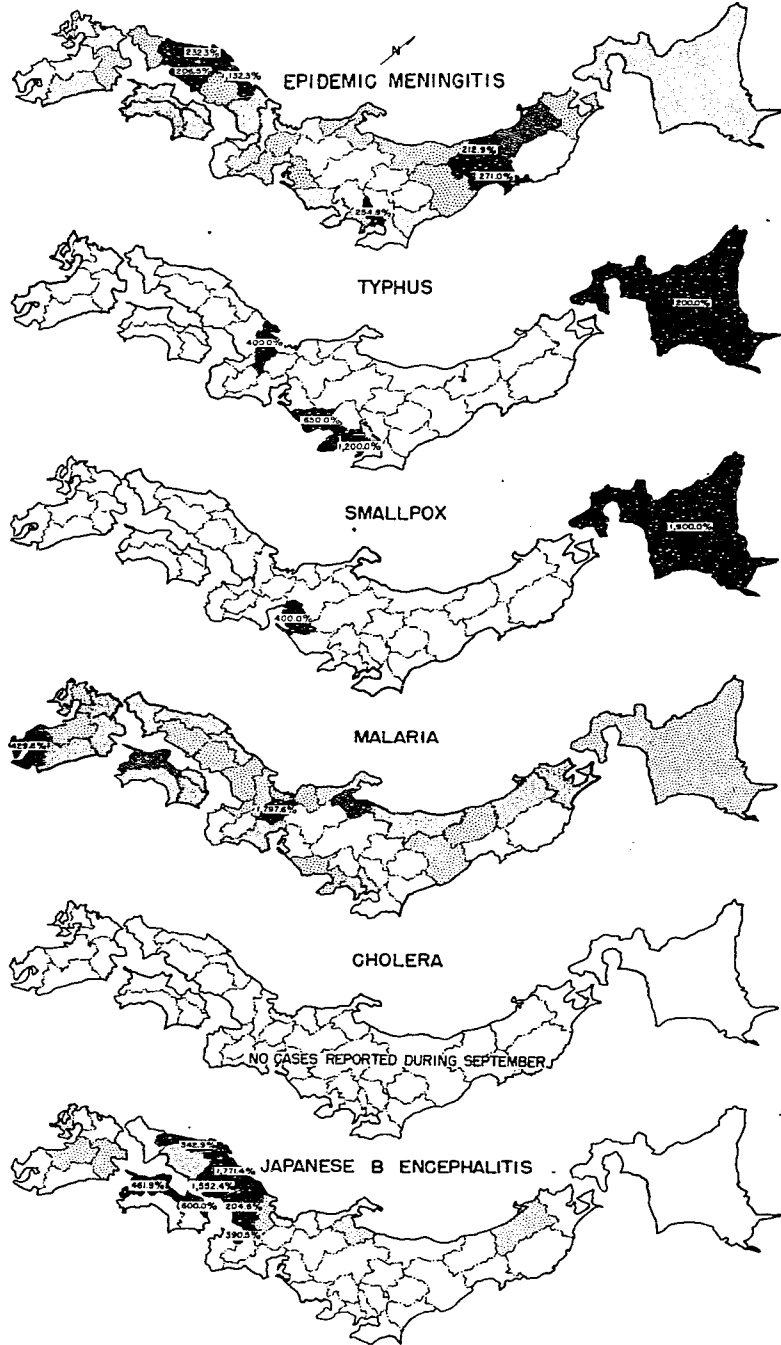
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 100A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · SEPTEMBER 1947



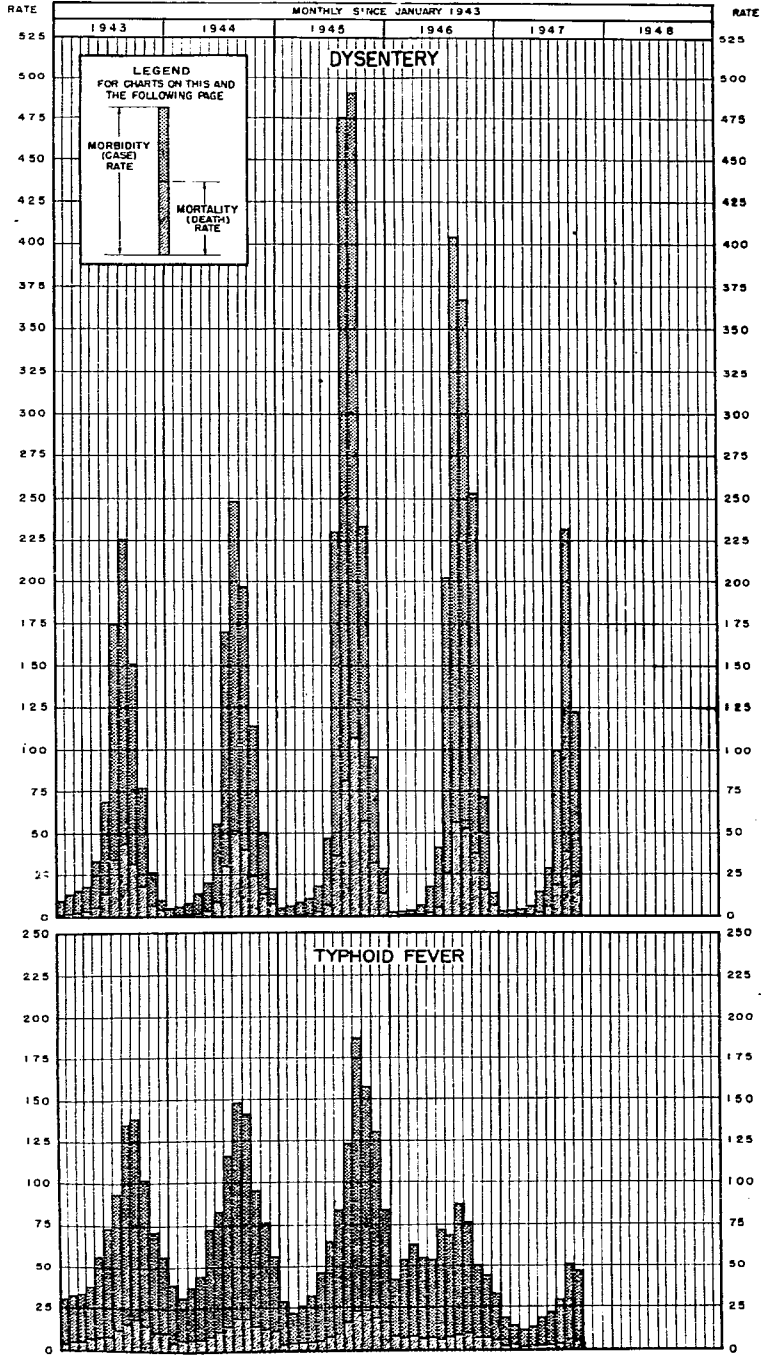
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · OCT 47

NUMBER 1008

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

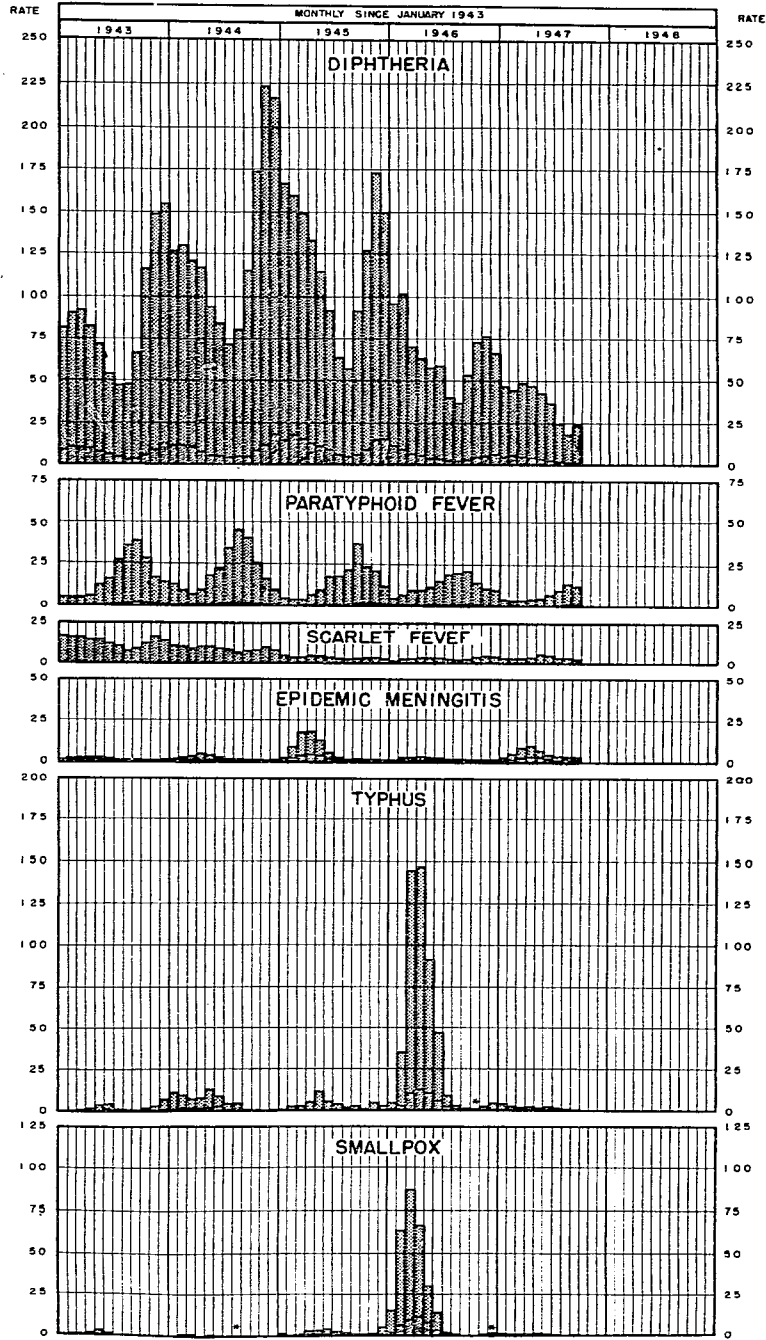
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT. 46 WAS 0.6, 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 ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 101B

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Equine infectious abortion	6	0
Equine infectious anemia	141	100
Equine encephalitis	24	411
Chick pullorum	447	702

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

Meat and Dairy Inspection

16. Cattle and horses slaughtered in August increased 12 and 7 percent respectively over those killed in July.

MEAT INSPECTION
August

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	17,342	708	195	5,283	4,442
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	337	17	0	60	278
Visceral	3,531	55	0	2,033	680

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. Milk inspection activities increased in August with 5,671 more ordinary-milk farms visited, 4,009 more ordinary-milk plants visited and 16,921 more samples examined than in July.

MILK INSPECTION
August

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	7,012
Samples examined	26,284
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	729
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,693
Plant inspections	8,127
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	445
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	955

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

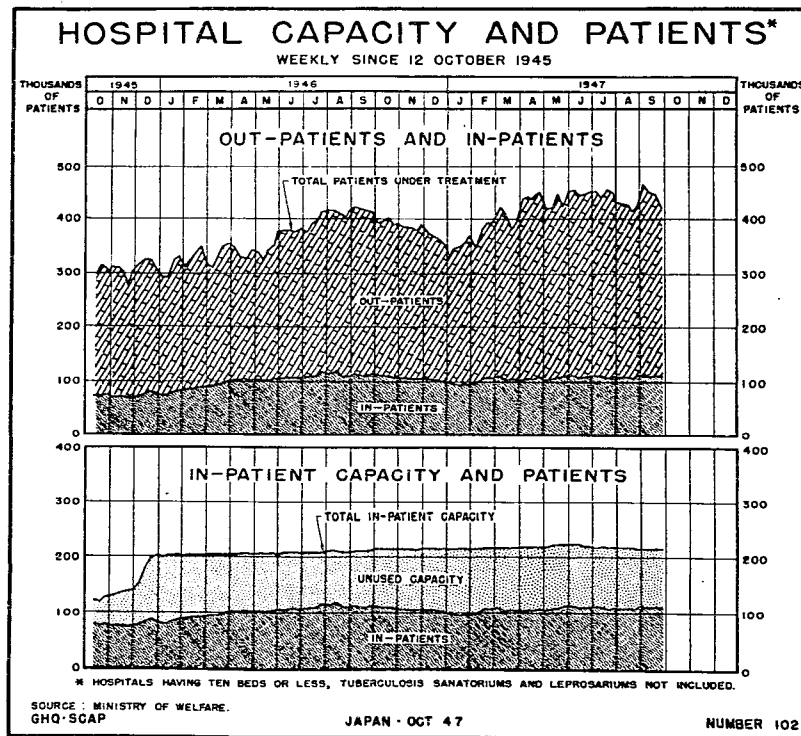
Goat Milk

Farm inspections	33
Samples examined	61
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	14
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

18. There were 3,386 hospitals with a capacity of 214,053 beds of which 108,045 were occupied on 26 September, compared with 3,382 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,520 of which 114,386 were occupied on 29 August.



Dental Affairs

19. Sixteen dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in September, bringing the total of rehabilitated practitioners to 4,984.

20. Approximately 300 candidates took the second semiannual National Dental Examination held simultaneously in Tokyo, Osaka and Kokura from 6 to 8 October.

Nursing Affairs

21. On 1 October 49 nursing students completed their first year of training and were assigned to hospital medical and surgical wards under the supervision of their clinical nursing instructors.

22. Refresher courses are being given to prepare currently licensed nurses to meet the new higher standards.

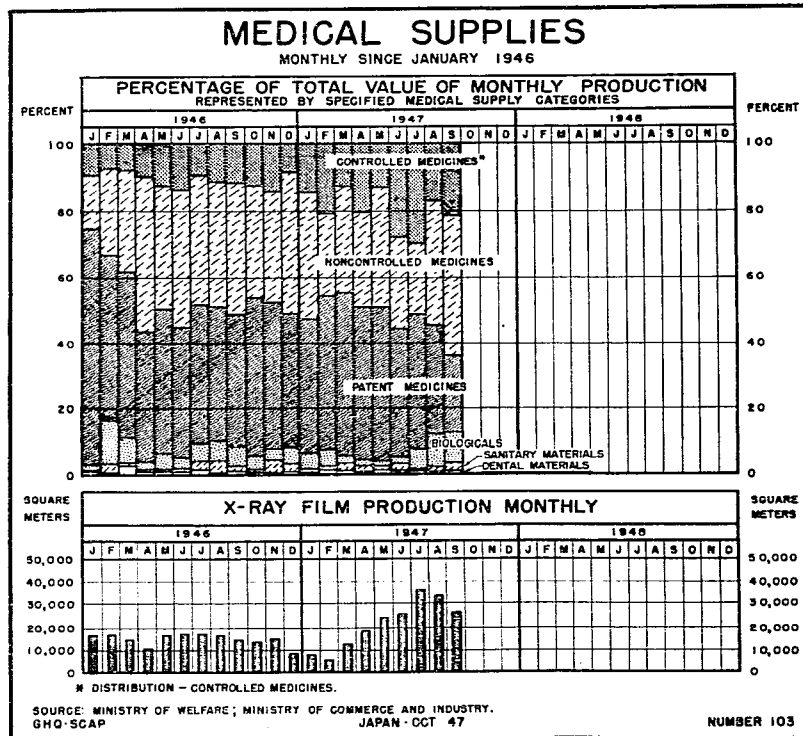
23. Sixty nurses completed a six-week refresher course at Nippon Medical University on 15 October.

24. The Midwives Section of the National Association of Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses opened a refresher course in Tokyo on 20 October.

SUPPLY

Production

25. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in September was ¥ 609,550,258, a decline of ¥ 3,703,902 from August due largely to electric power shortages.



MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

September
(yen)

Controlled medicines	123,299,583
Noncontrolled medicines	246,162,084
Patent medicines	137,726,851
Biologicals	54,342,165
Medical instruments	13,817,888
Dental materials	4,159,515
Dental instruments	9,076,812

Sanitary materials	15,383,202
Sanitary rubber goods	5,582,158

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. Production of sulfathiazole increased 211 kilograms from August to a September total of 1,932 kilograms.

27. Penicillin production reached a peak in September with 519,660,000 oxford units, an increase of 226,830,000 units over August production.

28. Bismuth subsalicylate production in September was 184 liters, approximately double August production.

29. Production of crude diphtheria toxoid vaccine increased approximately 242 percent over August figures.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in September</u>		<u>On Hand 30 September</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	886,530	4,020,000	1,013,830	3,893,920
Typhus	-	-	-	6,785,797
Triple typhoid	3,699,100	41,858,400	5,861,500	44,375,300
Smallpox (doses)	1,060,000	1,397,975	15,650,650	1,224,220
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	31,900	-	178,603
Diphtheria toxoid	4,409,140	160,700	3,592,780	286,850

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

30. Rubber sanitary goods produced increased from 3,042,955 pieces in August to 8,232,903 articles in September.

31. Production of 10 percent DDT dust utilizing American DDT concentrate increased in September.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	5,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	4,868	4,352
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,351	2,778
DDT dusters	each	14,850	7,660
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	7,180	550
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	900	500
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	4,574	0
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	160,000	280,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	139,444	104,610
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	40,000	106,673

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	-	11,945

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

32. The 1947 harvest of pyrethrum flowers yielded 275 tons, half the 1946 crop.

33. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in September increased eight percent over August figures. Of the 287 new machines produced, 61 were ultrashortwave, three ultraviolet ray and two infrared therapy apparatus and 221 X-ray apparatus.

34. Fifty-six luminous and 222 intensifying screens were manufactured in September, an increase of 27 and 22 screens respectively over August production.

35. X-ray film production dropped from the August figure of 33,783 square meters to 26,222 square meters in September, due mainly to shortages of acetone and amyl and butyl acetate.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	3,850	152
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	614	452
8 x 10	6,306	812
10 x 12	26,298	14,489
11 x 14	-	1,608
14 x 17	-	1,644
Dental	836	50
35 millimeter (rolls)	46,602	67,094

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

36. Production of gauze and bandage from stocks of American raw cotton totaled 63,425 and 40,117 pounds respectively in September, a decrease from the previous month's production of approximately 41 percent due to shortage of electric power.

37. Absorbent cotton production fell to 301,917 pounds in September, a decrease of 250,571 pounds from August output.

Distribution

38. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in September numbered 307, a 32-percent increase over August distribution.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
X-ray	179	239
Ultrashortwave	50	63
Ultraviolet ray	2	3
Infrared ray	2	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Luminous and intensifying screens distributed numbered 56 and 252, an increase of 27 and 82 respectively over the previous month.

39. Sanitary materials distributed in September were valued at ¥ 10,978,602.49, a decrease of ¥ 1,335,522 from August.

40. Sales of Japanese Army and Navy medicines in September totaled ¥ 14,502,838, an increase of ¥ 8,448,459 over August sales.

41. Controlled medicines sold in September totaled ¥ 83,494,892, decreasing ¥ 26,343,093 from the previous month.

42. Surgical instruments and appliances sold brought ¥ 14,290,253, a 34-percent increase over the ¥ 10,656,197 total in August.

43. Distribution of most sizes of X-ray film declined in September.

X-RAY FILM DISTRIBUTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
10 x 12	24,948	24,192
8 x 10	7,164	2,886
6½ x 8½	314	952
4 ¾ x 6½	1,342	414
5 x 7	80	1,312
Dental	740	240
120 (6 cm x 6 cm)	-	8,116
35 millimeter (cans) a/	93,148	12,754

a/ Can contains three rolls, 50 exposures each.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

44. Drugs distributed in September were: mapharsen 4,413.6 grams, bismuth subsalicylate 887,404.8 cubic centimeters, sulfathiazole 5,151,360 tablets and penicillin 1,520,056,000 oxford units. All figures represent gains over the previous month's distribution.

NARCOTICS

45. Narcotics inspections number approximately 3,500 a month. This rate permits records of each registrant to be inspected at least once every two years.

46. Two pharmaceutical affairs officials were arrested for illegal possession of drugs. Supplementary instructions on conditions governing holding of narcotics by government officials were sent to all responsible persons and in addition the Ministry of Justice instructed local procurators to demand maximum penalties for any narcotics official guilty of malfeasance.

47. There are 86,711 persons registered to handle narcotics in Japan.

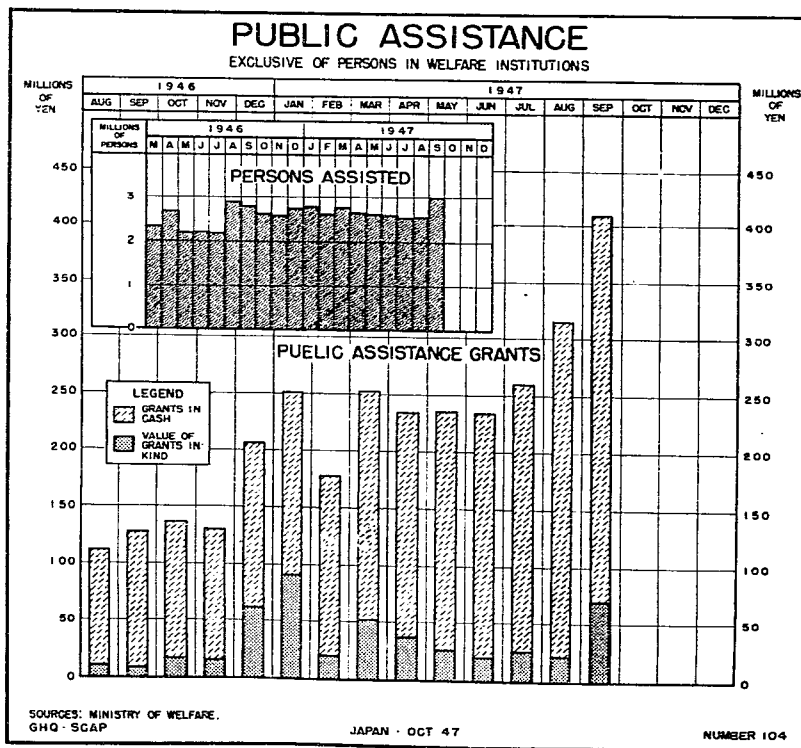
48. Of 151 arrests for narcotics violations in August, 72 were registered persons while 79 were unregistered persons.

Narcotics thefts numbered 35.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

49. Welfare payments in September totaled ¥ 339,282,546 compared with ¥ 293,439,251 (revised) for August. Assistance in kind increased from ¥ 22,127,937 in August to ¥ 70,371,751 in September. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 3,210,865 of whom 223,742 were in institutions.



50. Four LARA shipments totaling 90.91 tons were received in October. Items included 46.42 tons of clothing, 43.99 tons of food and one-quarter ton each of medicines and of miscellaneous items including soap.

Social Work

51. On 6 October 36 men and three women were graduated from the first class of the Japan Social Work School in Tokyo. The School, established a year ago, is sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Social Work Association.

52. Five national social work agencies sponsored a National Social Work Assembly attended by 2,200 delegates 1-3 October in Tokyo.

The conference observed the first anniversary of the Daily Life Security Law and developed plans for a Community Chest Drive.

A national council was formed to consider problems of training inmates of prisons and reformatories.

Local branches of this council, prefectural in scope, will act in advisory capacity to heads of institutions.

Such advisory councils are now functioning at Kawagoe Boys' Reformatory, Saitama, and Hagiwara Boys' Training School, Tokyo-to.

Japanese Red Cross

53. The Red Cross launched its annual membership fund campaign on 15 October. Two thirds of the ¥ 300,000,000 goal is earmarked for an expanded disaster program.

This is the first time that the Red Cross has conducted a fund-raising campaign on an annual membership basis.

National Disaster Law

54. The National Disaster Law passed by the Diet on 2 October went into effect on 20 October. By its terms the Japanese Government accepts full responsibility for the alleviation of suffering caused by disaster.

It provides for a National Disaster Board composed of all Cabinet ministers, the president of the Red Cross and prominent citizens with the Prime Minister and Minister of Welfare holding the posts of president and vice-president respectively.

The Board will act as a planning and facilitating agency, establishing prefectural supply channels.

Actual operations will be conducted by a working committee on the national level, prefectural committees and operating teams on the local levels. The latter will consist of police, fire, health, welfare, economic and engineering sections.

In time of disaster the Japanese Red Cross Society will be recognized as a quasi-governmental agency coordinating services of private organizations and furnishing medical teams.

SOCIAL SECURITY

55. More than 6,000,000 workers have health insurance coverage. Of these 1,921,000 are government employees, provided for by various government mutual aid societies; 4,000,000 industrial workers are covered by the Health Insurance Law and the rest are government workers covered by the Pension System.

56. Health insurance societies covering industrial concerns employing over 500 persons increased from 618 in July 1946 to 673 in September 1947.

REPATRIATION

57. From 3 to 30 October 47,659 Japanese were repatriated of whom 27,622 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 8,972 from Southeast Asia, 8,902 from Manchuria, 1,980 from China, 75 from the Ryukyus, 47 from South Korea, 28 from the Philippines, 23 from Pacific Ocean areas and 10 from Australia.

During the same period 2,348 repatriates left Japan for the Ryukyus and South Korea.

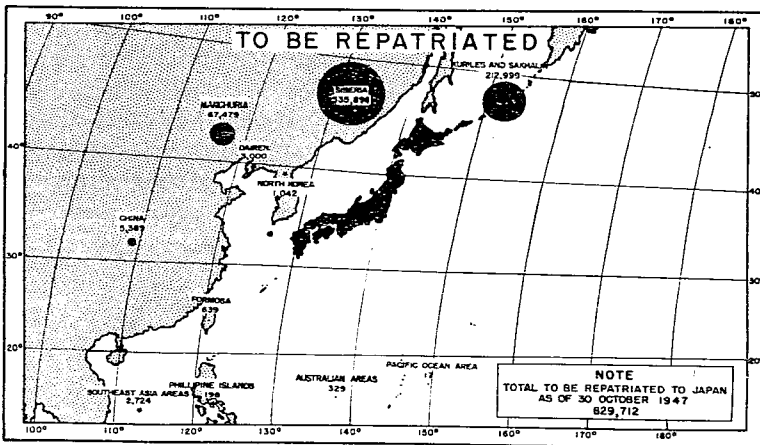
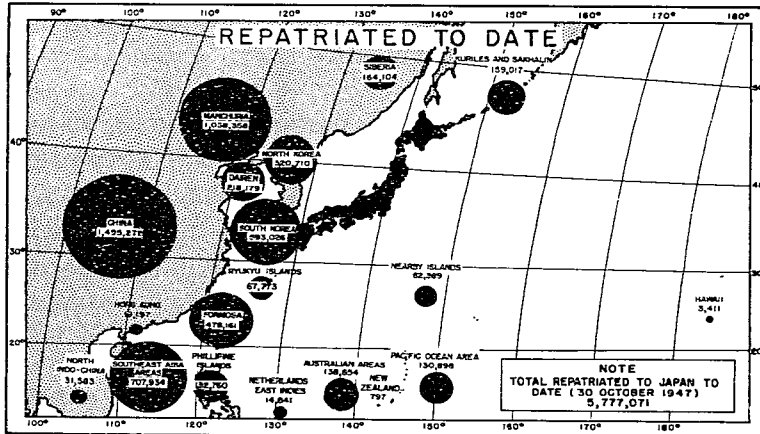
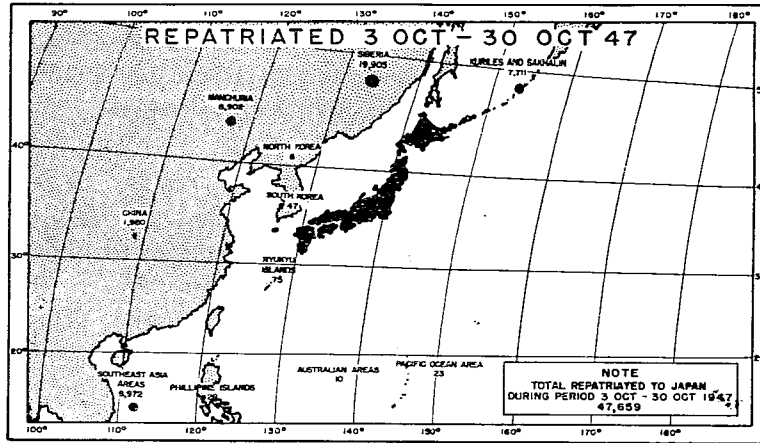
VITAL STATISTICS

58. The Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, reported the following vital statistics for August: births 240,709, deaths 96,238, stillbirths 10,742, marriages 63,594 and divorces 6,668. Note the charts on pages 280 and 281.

59. The death rate continued to decline. The August rate of 14.5 per 100,000 population was 24 percent lower than the August 1946 rate and 21 percent lower than the median August rate from 1935 to 1941.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 30 OCTOBER 1947



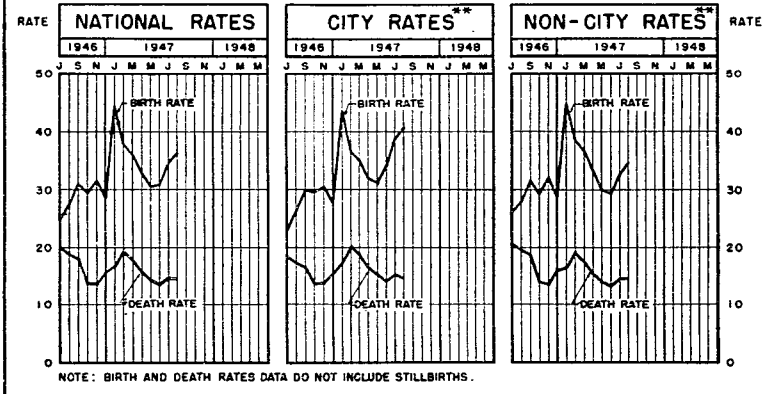
NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.
SOURCE: SCAP. GHQ - SCAP. JAPAN - OCT 47. NUMBER 105

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

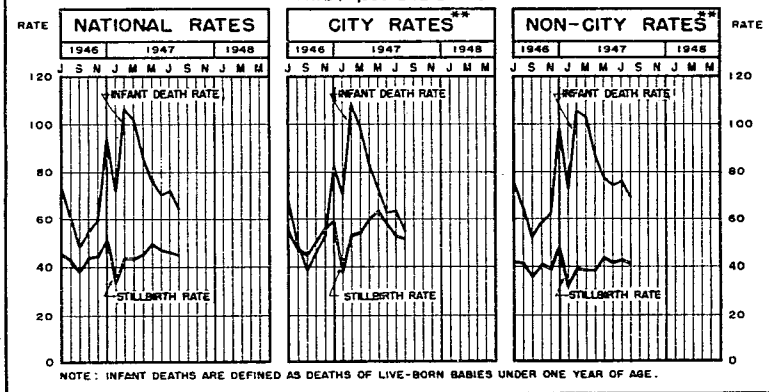
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



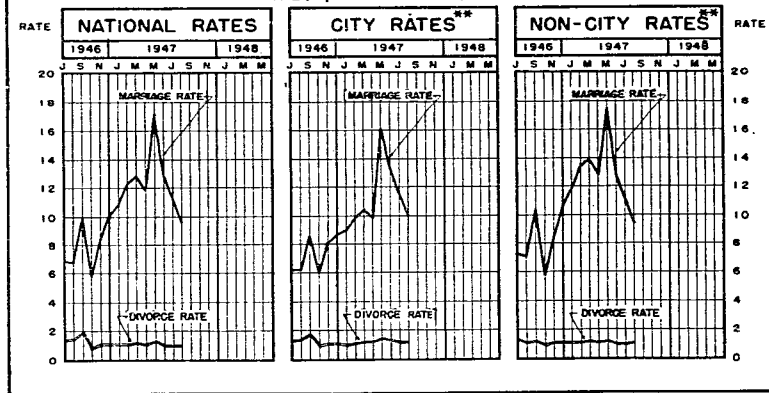
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

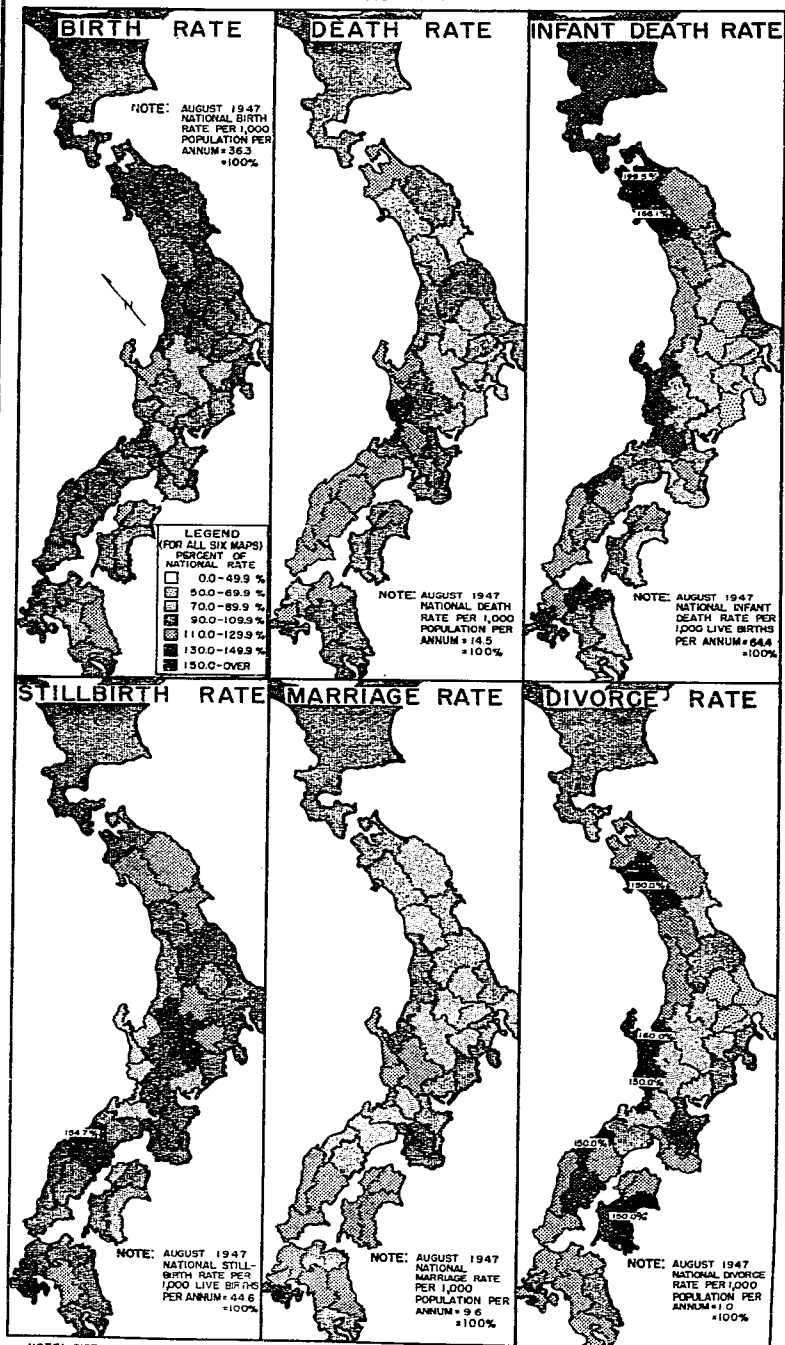
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



* 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 JAPAN - OCT 47 NUMBER 108

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

AUGUST 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

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 107

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion.	35
Arts and Monuments.	40
Media of Expression	44

EDUCATION

Building Replacement, Repair and Equipment

1. The September floods damaged 572 schools in nine prefectures. Damage varied from slight impairment to total destruction.

FLOOD-DAMAGED SCHOOLS

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Schools</u>
Saitama	178
Gumma	115
Tokyo	107
Tochigi	71
Iwate	45
Icaraki	33
Hokkaido	11
Miyagi	7
Yamanashi	<u>5</u>
Total	572

2. The Economic Stabilization Board allocated 27,000 boxes of window glass for school buildings for the third quarter of 1947. The Ministry of Education estimates that the allocation will provide necessary replacement in all primary and secondary schools except for damage caused by the September floods. The Ministry instructed local governments to make repairs promptly.

3. The United States Government donated 1,450,000 surplus dry-cell batteries to Japanese schools for distribution among 239 universities and colleges and 45,757 elementary, middle and vocational schools. Distribution was accompanied by suggestions for use in natural science instruction.

Teacher Training

4. The Japan Teacher Education Society, a private organization, published "Observation, Participation and Practice Teaching," the first volume of a series of books to improve teacher preparation. The book is designed for use by professors and students in professional teacher-education courses. It provides a guide for the improvement and extension of direct experience with children and for inter-relationships between school and community, the latter

as a means for utilization of local resources in a type of laboratory experience to compensate for the lack of library and other facilities in Japan.

5. The second of a series of four-day regional teacher-education workshops was held in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, 6-11 October under auspices of the Ministry of Education. Representatives of all universities, colleges, normal schools, youth schools and special teachers' schools attached to higher educational institutions attended. The program included general discussions on problems of educational psychology, sociology, administration, curriculum and methods of teaching. A large collection of professional books, exhibits and motion pictures was available for reference.

6. The Committee on Early Childhood Education is sponsoring a series of conferences for the in-service training of elementary teachers. The first conference was held at the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Women 11 October under cosponsorship of the Ministry of Education, the Kindergarten Training School attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Women, and the Committee on Early Childhood Education. Approximately 600 kindergarten teachers attended the conference whose subject was "Trends in Kindergarten Education."

Elementary Education

7. The Central Advisory Committee on Science Curriculum, established by the Ministry of Education in July, completed a list covering general knowledge, attitudes and skills to be developed by students at each grade level up to and including the sixth. Four areas of elementary science were outlined by the Committee: living things, the sky and earth, machines and tools, and health. Functional problems were developed for grades four, five and six upon which local curriculum groups can base units appropriate to the communities.

The Central Committee meets once each month to coordinate activities of regional committees set up in nine major areas. Regional committees, made up of classroom teachers, prefectural education officials and experts in special phases of science, assist local groups of teachers to develop science units within the scope and sequence determined by the Central Committee.

8. A two-day meeting of elementary school principals and head teachers of western Shizuoka was held at Hamamatsu on 6-7 October under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and prefectural education offices. More than 600 persons participated in discussion of the new elementary school program, supervision, improvement of teaching and the work of the elementary school principal.

9. The first two of a series of seven regional conferences for elementary school principals and supervisors were held at Sapporo on 20-22 October and at Aomori on 25-27 October to discuss the proposed "Handbook on Administration and Supervision of Elementary Schools." Approximately 130 persons attended each conference where various sections of the Handbook were considered and suggestions were offered.

Sponsoring officials of the Ministry of Education and prefectural education offices presented topics which included present-day trends in elementary education, supervision and improvement of instruction, the school in relation to parents and school administration in relation to communities. Group meetings discussed curriculum, organization of the elementary school, organization for

leadership, the guidance program, child health, education of exceptional children, school and community relationships and the professional education of elementary school principals and supervisors.

10. A conference on early childhood education was held at the Shizuoka Agricultural School 2-5 October under auspices of the Ministry of Education and the Shizuoka Prefectural Education Office. Attendance at each session averaged 550, including day nursery and kindergarten teachers, parents, lay leaders and representatives of each elementary school in the prefecture. Subjects included the development of early childhood education in the United States, behavior problems of young children, teacher study of child behavior, curriculum making for the nursery school and kindergarten, curriculum making in the elementary school and home and school relationships. An exhibit of the art work of American and Japanese school children was shown offering opportunities for comparison and contrast. Selected teachers demonstrated drawing, painting, clay modeling, finger painting, story telling, rhythmic expression and music.

Secondary Education

11. A meeting of school inspectors from the five prefectures of Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Saitama and Ibaraki was held at the Ministry of Education 10 October to discuss functions of teacher consultants. Delegates will assist in writing a handbook for teacher consultants.

12. Plans for the organization of the new upper secondary school were completed by the Ministry of Education and published in a "Handbook on the Organization of Upper Secondary Schools." One part of the Handbook covers the full-time upper secondary school, the other the part-time upper secondary school. The Handbook gives suggested procedures by which present schools may become new-type upper secondary schools and explanation of types of new upper secondary schools best suited to certain communities.

The part-time upper secondary school provides additional education for young people unable to attend the full-time school. Schools are encouraged to offer part-time courses for working youths during hours when buildings are not in use for regular classes. Teaching and curriculum standards and requirements for graduation will be the same as for the full-time course.

13. Approximately 500 teachers and principals of private schools in the Tokyo area held a conference 24 October at Aoyama Gakuin under sponsorship of the Japan Federation of Private Schools to discuss the curriculum of the new upper secondary school. Topics included the common needs of youth, the purpose of the new upper secondary school, organization of school subjects and the administrative organization of the new upper secondary school. Ministry of Education personnel participated in the discussions.

Higher Education

14. Cabinet Order No. 204, promulgated 1 October, deleted the word "Imperial" from names of universities and from all Government ordinances dealing with such universities, which will now be known as "National" universities. The Order amends all education laws in which "Imperial" is mentioned and directs that titles of all personnel connected with these universities be changed.

15. The University Accrediting Association published a pamphlet on general standards for the new four-year university. An explanation of university organization, its structure, function and philosophy forms the introduction. The pamphlet suggests procedure to be

followed by technical colleges and higher schools desiring to change to four-year university status. It will be distributed to all university, college and higher school directors and to interested professional groups. The standards as published by the Accrediting Association will be used by the Chartering Committee in examination of institutions seeking rechartering at the university level.

16. More than 59,000 popular American magazines and paper-backed books, declared surplus by Occupation authorities, were released for distribution by the Ministry of Education to schools and universities throughout Japan.

17. A Japanese Veterinary Affairs Association was formed 20 October at a meeting of various Japanese societies at Tokyo University. The Association will coordinate the activities of all related organizations and a council of 11 members was elected to inspect schools offering courses in veterinary medicine in Japan. Council members include representatives of the National Agricultural Association, the Central Horse Society, the Japanese Race Horse Society, the Japanese Veterinarian Association, the Japanese Society of Veterinary Science, the Japanese Society of Zootechnical Science, the Japanese Livestock Development Company and the National Dairying Society.

18. The Ministry of Education completed its Handbook on the reorganization of higher education, a companion volume to the Handbook on secondary schools. The new Handbook aims to clarify problems of higher schools in adapting themselves to the reorganized school system. The new-type university is defined as a "higher educational institution, requiring for admission 12 years of preparation through the new upper secondary school or its equivalent, and offering one or more four-year curriculums leading to the Gakushi degree (equivalent to the American B. A. degree). Its aim is to give the student a broad knowledge of outstanding achievements and methods in the arts and sciences, and through specialized training to prepare him or her to take part in the work of the world, or to furnish a basis for further professional training for advanced study in the graduate school." The Handbook also gives attention to the fundamental aspects of the graduate school.

Adult Education

19. The Bureau of Education, Ministry of Education, issued two notifications to prefectural governors 4 October for action relating to adult education. The first notification urged establishment of cultural courses for laborers, suggesting the enlistment of cooperation of factories and workshops and the establishment of local operating committees with equal representation of labor and management. Suggested courses for round-table discussion included civil education (politics, economics and sociology), vocational education (especially technical guidance), fine arts (music, art, drama, etc.) and recreation. Expenses will be borne by the local governments supplemented by contributions from industries and labor unions participating.

20. The second notification requested leadership and encouragement in inaugurating "community education classes" for both men and women. Suggestions for formation of classes and topics of discussion were made. Suggested topics included the new Constitution, local self-government, the reopening of foreign trade, sex education, land reform and the new Civil and Criminal Codes. Lecturers and leaders will be chosen from qualified local people and diplomas will be given those who attend 80 percent of all classes. The Ministry of Education will provide a subsidy of ¥ 300 per course.

21. Approximately 75 officials attended a meeting of all prefectural social education chiefs held 29 September-1 October at Sojiji Temple, Tsurumi, Kanagawa Prefecture, under auspices of the Ministry of Education. Discussion concerned adult education, political education, visual education, vocational education, youth organizations and public recreation.

22. The Bureau of Social Education sponsored a conference of prefectural librarians at Sempoji, Yamagata Prefecture, 27-31 October. Subjects discussed included the theory of the modern library, management of school libraries, the arrangement of books, management of public libraries, guidance of reading and various problems confronting librarians in present-day Japan.

23. Issue No. 13 of "Social Education News," published by the Ministry of Education in October, contained articles on education for repatriates, results of the conference of prefectural librarians held 2 September, the art festival being held in Tokyo during October and November, results of the conference of prefectural education chiefs, UNESCO activities, the necessity for eliminating the Oyabun-kobun (Japanese "boss system"), and current education news.

Correspondence Education

24. On 21 October the Ministry of Education issued "Regulations for Lower and Upper Secondary Correspondence Education" implementing Article 105 of the School Education Law, which states that the "secondary school may for the time being give education by correspondence to children who have finished the primary school or the lower course of the former elementary school."

The Ministry announced 4 October that ¥ 4,967,784 had been allocated to subsidize correspondence courses, providing for establishment of courses in 92 schools, two in each prefecture.

25. The Japan Correspondence School Association now includes 43 separate institutions offering one or more correspondence courses each.

COURSES OFFERED BY MEMBERS OF JAPAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Abacus training	English conversation	Machine drawing
Agriculture	Flower arrangement	Mathematics
Architecture	Foreign-style dressmaking	Penmanship
Chinese classics	French	Physics
Civil engineering	German	Radio engineering
Commercial bookkeeping	Industrial bookkeeping	Singing
Electricity	Japanese language	Stenography
English	Kimono dressmaking	Surveying

Vocational Education

26. Approximately 350 secondary school teachers, employment exchange personnel and others interested in vocational education attended a five-day institute on vocational education and guidance at Keio University, Tokyo, 30 September-4 October. Discussion topics included characteristics of vocational courses in the new educational system, new courses in agriculture, industry, commerce and home economics, vocational counseling, intelligence testing, working conditions in various industries and job opportunities. The institute was sponsored by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Welfare, the Ministry of Labor, the Nippon Vocational Guidance Association, the Tokyo Metropolitan Society for the Study of Vocational Courses and Keio University.

27. A national conference on commercial education was held 22-24 October at the Matsue Commercial School in Shimane Prefecture under sponsorship of the Commercial School Federation of Japan and the Ministry of Education. More than 500 principals and teachers of commercial schools attended. Discussion centered on establishment of commercial high schools in accordance with the School Education Law, improved methods of instruction and teaching materials in business training and related matters.

28. The third of a series of 20 regional conferences for consultants for experimental vocational schools was held 28-30 October in Akita Prefecture. Approximately 300 principals, teachers and secondary school vocational counselors attended, discussing the responsibilities and functions of consultants in the promotion of the experimental vocational school program which commenced in September. Specific problems discussed were the new vocational courses of study, plans for vocational shops and classrooms, methods of instruction, improvement in textbooks, methods for organizing cooperative part-time training programs with local industry and better coordination with labor exchange offices for the employment of graduates.

29. Officials of the Ministries of Justice, Welfare and Education met 8 October to discuss establishment of a National Council on Education and Training in Prisons and Reformatories "to act as a clearing house of information on matters pertaining to the operation of education and training in penal correctional institutions and also to make such studies and recommendations on education and training in such institutions as may be required on a national level." The group decided that the National Council would be administered jointly by the three Ministries and would concern itself primarily with coordinating the work of local committees in administering local education projects in reformatories. Educational projects are currently in progress in the Kawagoe Juvenile Prison, Saitama Prefecture, and the Hagiwara Home for Juvenile Training and Education in Tachikawa, Tokyo Prefecture.

Science Education

30. The Japanese Genetics Association held its second postwar meeting at Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, 21-22 October with 400 members from all over Japan in attendance. The Association, with a total membership of 895, is the largest biological group in Japan.

The president, Dr. Kiyoshi Masui, Professor of Poultry Genetics, Tokyo University, a world authority on sex determination in newborn chicks, opened the meeting with a paper stressing the importance of genetics in the rehabilitation of Japan from both the human health standpoint and that of economy in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry. Seventy-six reports of original researches, considered to be on the frontiers of research in this field, were presented, including 23 dealing with the behavior of cells, eight dealing with human heredity and 10 with crop improvement. Honorary membership was awarded Dr. Kono Yasui, editor of "Cytologia" and one of the few women scientists in Japan, for her cytological studies in regeneration in cuttings, of flower bud formation and sweet potato propagation.

31. The ninth general meeting of the Japanese Association for Engineering Liaison was held 1 October at the Imperial Academy Building, Tokyo, to discuss plans for increasing the usefulness of the Association, preparation of a list of personnel who might be engaged to accompany reparations facilities for the purpose of installation and initial operation, preparation of reports on research activity, cooperation in the investigation of Japanese technology and establishment and enforcement of technical standards for merchandise intended for export.

32. The Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research will microfilm gift collections of scientific publications made to Tokyo University and will make distribution at cost upon request. Articles will be abstracted in Japanese and made generally available.

33. Abstracts of scientific research published in Japanese scientific journals have been made of 4,368 articles as part of a program to acquaint the scientific world with data gained after the cessation of the interchange of international communications just before the war. Copies of all abstracts are forwarded to Washington for public dissemination.

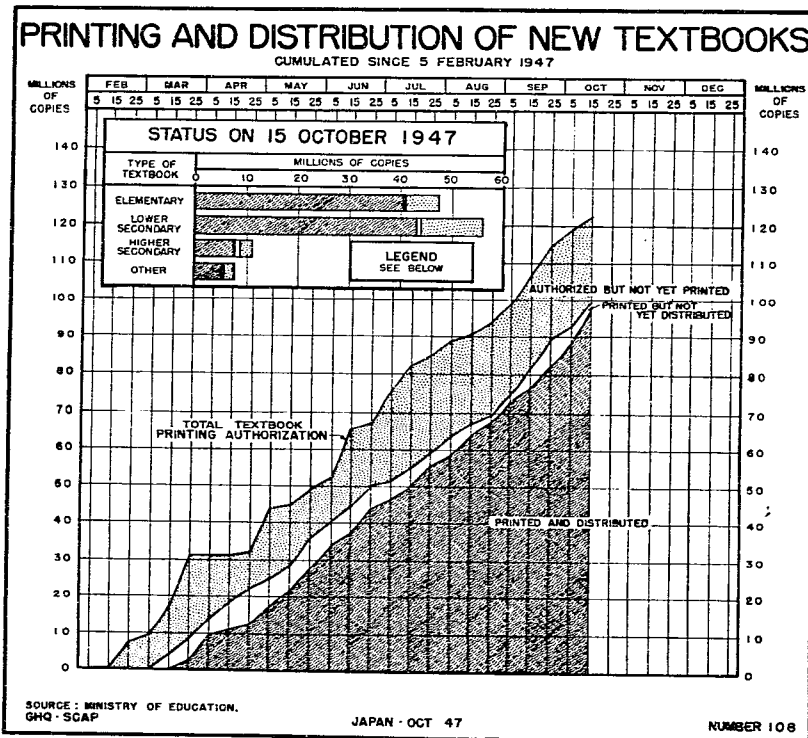
PROGRESS OF ABSTRACTING SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name of Journal</u>	<u>Number of Abstracts Completed</u>	<u>Status</u>
Chemistry	Bulletin of Chemical Society of Japan	183	Complete
	Bulletin of Institutes of Physical and Chemical Research	338	Incomplete
	Journal of Society of Chemical Industry of Japan	778	Incomplete
	Journal of Chemical Society of Japan	793	Complete
	Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research	133	Complete
Astronomy	Acta Astronomica Cosmophysicaque	20	Incomplete
	Astronomical Herald	36	Incomplete
	Tokyo Astrological Observatory	39	Incomplete
	Japanese Journal of Astronomy and Geophysics	39	Incomplete
	Astronomical Society of Japan	10	Incomplete
Physics	Proceedings of Physical and Mathematical Society of Japan	227	Complete
	Journal of Physical and Mathematical Society of Japan	117	Complete
	Applied Physics	29	Incomplete
Geology	Journal of Geological Society of Japan	114	Complete
	Journal of the Japanese Association of Mineralogists, Petrologists and Economic Geologists	108	Complete
	Journal of Geography	91	Incomplete
	Bulletin of Geological Institute of Manchukuo	36	Complete
	Memoir of Geological Survey of Manchukuo	3	Complete
Zoology	Annotaciones Zoologicae Japonese	57	Incomplete
	Zoological Magazine	135	Incomplete
Aeronautics	Report of Aeronautical Research Institute, Tokyo University	106	Complete
	Aeronautical Research Institute, Tokyo University	67	Complete
	Journal of Central Aeronautical Research Institute	48	Complete
	Journal of Society of Aeronautical Science of Japan	27	Incomplete

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name of Journal</u>	<u>Number of Abstracts Completed</u>	<u>Status</u>
Mechanical engineering	Journal of Society of Mechanical Engineering of Japan	102	Incomplete
	Transactions of Society of Mechanical Engineers of Japan	109	Incomplete
Electrical engineering	The Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineering of Japan	603	Complete
	The Journal of the Institute of Electrical Communication of Engineers of Japan	20	Incomplete
Total		4,368	

Textbook Printing

34. As of 15 October the Ministry of Education had authorized the printing of 122,394,236 copies of textbooks, of which 99,551,432 had been printed and 97,206,221 distributed to schools.



PRINTING OF NEW TEXTBOOKS

STATUS AS OF 15 OCTOBER 1947

SCHOOL LEVEL	TEXTBOOKS	MILLIONS OF TEXTBOOKS																				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PRIMARY (GRADES 1-6)	JAPANESE READER	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
	ARITHMETIC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	MUSIC	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	SCIENCE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	SOCIAL STUDIES	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
LOWER SECONDARY (GRADES 7-9)	SCIENCE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	JAPANESE READER	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	MATHEMATICS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	ENGLISH READER	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	MUSIC	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	SOCIAL STUDIES	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	JAPANESE GRAMMAR	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	AGRICULTURE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	PRACTICAL ARTS	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	COMMERCE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	BOOKKEEPING	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	CALLIGRAPHY	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
MARINE PRODUCTS	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
HIGHER SECONDARY (GRADES 10-12)	JAPANESE READER	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	ENGLISH READER	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	WORLD THRU ENGLISH	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	CHEMISTRY	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	ALGEBRA AND ANALYTICS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	PHYSICS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	SCIENCE TABLE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	CLOTHING	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	FOOD	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	HISTORY OF WEST	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	HOME NURSING	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	BIOLOGY	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	HOME MANAGEMENT	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
CHILD CARE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
NORMAL	EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	REPRINTS OF 1946 EDITIONS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
VOCATIONAL	AGRICULTURE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	OTHERS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	BOOKKEEPING	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	COMMERCE & ECONOMICS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	COMMERCIAL MATHEMATICS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
COURSES OF STUDY AND OTHER TEACHER AIDS	MECHANICAL DRAWING	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	PRIMER ON CONSTITUTION	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	GENERAL	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	SOCIAL STUDIES	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	MATHEMATICS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	SCIENCE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	OTHERS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	PRACTICAL ARTS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DRAWING AND HANDCRAFT	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
MUSIC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
HANDBOOK ON REORGANIZATION	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

LEGEND

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JAPAN-OCT 47

NUMBER 109

RELIGION

National Sunday School Association

35. The National Sunday School Association of Japan was organized at a meeting held 2-3 October at Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture, attended by representatives of the Church of Christ in Japan, the Salvation Army, the Episcopal Church and others. The Moderator of the Church of Christ was elected chairman of a board of 30 directors, 15 of whom will be appointed by participating denominations and 15 elected at the Association's annual convention. The new Association will be concerned primarily with nontheological aspects of religious education in churches, such as visual education, music and teacher training.

Episcopal Church Conference

36. The Japan Episcopal Church held a conference on evangelism 14-16 October at Yumoto, Kanagawa Prefecture. The organization of a laymen's evangelistic society to aid church finances and evangelism, affiliation with the National Sunday School Associations, cooperation with the mother churches in England and America, cooperation with schools affiliated with the Episcopal Church and special emphasis on student evangelism were programs approved.

Roman Catholic Church Membership

37. The Roman Catholic Apostolic Delegate in Japan reported 23 October a membership of 109,285 in the Roman Catholic Church in Japan as of 30 June. Catechumens on that date numbered 10,788 compared with 9,074 in 1946 and 2,573 in 1939. Adult baptisms in 1947 totaled 4,048 compared with 1,394 in 1946 and 1,732 in 1939.

Christian Missionaries

38. On 30 October there were 220 Protestant and 1,120 Roman Catholic foreign missionaries in Japan of whom 208 Protestants and 157 Roman Catholics have entered since the beginning of the Occupation.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Opening of the Shosoin

39. The Shosoin in Nara, repository for historic possessions of the Imperial Family, was opened officially 14 October for annual airing and inspection. The building contains objects and records of cultural importance dating from the eighth century. Constructed of wood in a manner which permits expansion and contraction of members to prevent the entrance of moisture, the building is sealed with the imperial seal and opened only by imperial order, normally once a year in dry weather.

Museum Exhibitions

40. Nine art exhibitions were held during October, three at the National Museum in Tokyo, one at Kyoto National Museum, three at the Tokyo Metropolitan Art Gallery, one at Hakutsuru Museum, Mikage, and one at the Nara Branch of the National Museum. The outstanding exhibit at the National Museum was one of Western painting at which attendance amounted to 20,989 for the first six days.

41. An exhibition of recently designated Imperial Art Objects was shown at the National Museum and objects from the Shosoin were shown at the Nara Branch of the National Museum. The latter exhibit consisted of 33 objects never before placed on public view, including pottery, silk and brocade, lacquer, gilt bronze pieces and household utensils.

New Important Art Objects

42. On 10 October 263 objects were designated Important Art Objects by the Japanese Important Art Object Preservation Committee. Included were 43 paintings, 32 pieces of sculpture, 99 documents or pieces of calligraphy, 34 swords, seven sword guards, 28 applied art and archeological specimens and 20 structures.

Protection and Preservation

43. The private collections of the Yasuda, Hara, Okochi and Kikuchi families were inspected and recent important excavations of the Archeological Department of Kyoto University were visited. The National Museum completed the removal of walls of the five-storied pagoda at Horyuji, Nara Prefecture, the first project of a long-term program for repair and preservation of art structures and objects. By 1 October 1,380 of 5,074 National Treasure objects and 587 of 1,713 National Treasure structures had been inspected.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Exhibits

44. During October 81 showings of SCAP exhibits were made. Two new exhibits, "Fire Prevention as Related to City Planning" and "Most Frequent Causes of Fire in Japan," were produced to implement the fire prevention campaign conducted during the first half of the month. Distribution throughout Japan was made of 205 copies of the exhibit "PTA" for use by social education sections of prefectural education offices. A series of charts, pictographs and poster displays was completed for use in the public health train beginning a tour 1 November.

Economic Affairs

45. The housing and reconstruction information program stressed the importance of rebuilding war-damaged Japanese cities with wide streets, additional parks, improved fire protection and better sanitation. Community responsibility for city planning was emphasized and cities which do not have citizens' committees on housing and reconstruction were urged to organize such groups. Cities which have such committees were encouraged to utilize them in carrying on continuing local information programs to create and maintain public opinion in favor of modernization. Municipal offices in northwestern Honshu conducted a series of information conferences on housing and reconstruction.

46. The labor-management information program continued to stress greater production and control of the black market as a means of hastening stabilization of the economy. Conferences of Japanese newspapermen were held, radio programs were broadcast and films and other media were used to urge labor and management to settle their differences without resorting to work stoppages.

47. Widening the ownership of Japanese industry as a means of providing greater economic opportunities and to correct pre-war monopoly abuses was emphasized in the information program on the democratization of industry.

48. Other information programs continuing from previous months included the savings campaign, information on the new income-tax law, the new employment exchange system, foreign-trade regulations and the census. Japanese newsreel companies gave complete coverage to the beginning of the census and urged the population to give every assistance to census takers.

Political Affairs

49. The information program on the Criminal and Civil Codes continued with eight radio programs on the former and 10 on the latter. SCAP poster displays illustrating various phases of each code were shown throughout the month.

50. The release 7 October of the results of the Japanese Qualifications Examination Committee's action intensified information activities on the Purge program. Wide press coverage was given the extension of the Purge to 38 of 225 publishing houses and 11 imperial princes, including Prince Higashikuni, a wartime prime minister of Japan.

51. Intensified efforts of Japanese police and procurators to eliminate the gangster phase of the Oyabun-kobun, or Japanese "boss system," occasioned wide press publicity and editorials condemning the evils of the system. The newspaper Asahi sponsored an opinion poll in Tokyo, Osaka and coal-mining regions of Kyushu at a cost of ¥ 300,000 to determine attitudes of Japanese toward the system. A committee of representatives of the Ministries of Justice, Labor, Home Affairs and Education was formed to develop plans for a coordinated information campaign on the subject.

Public Health and Welfare

52. A series of radio announcements and press comments publicized the inauguration of a public health train arranged by the Ministry of Welfare to tour Japan with posters and slogans and personnel to give lectures and information on health programs.

53. A conference of Japanese newspapermen was held 13 October to discuss control and distribution of DDT. The typhus control program was publicized via press, radio and other media. The prevention and cure of diseases prevalent in Japan were subjects of 23 radio programs in October.

54. The 55th Annual National Conference of Social Workers, held in Tokyo 1-3 October with approximately 2,000 social workers from all prefectures in attendance, received extensive press coverage.

The Japanese Red Cross began a large-scale information campaign to support its first postwar nationwide drive for funds.

55. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board and the Ministry of Home Affairs sponsored a "Fire Prevention Week" 6-12 October which received wide coverage in newspapers, radio, motion pictures and other media. The campaign included use of SCAP poster displays illustrating various causes of fires and methods of prevention.

Rural Affairs

56. Publicity for the land reform program continued in the press, on the radio and through SCAP poster displays. The program was the subject of 14 radio programs and prefectural newspapers gave extensive coverage to the progress made in various areas throughout Japan. The Agricultural Cooperatives Bill occasioned 14 radio programs and numerous articles appeared in both metropolitan and prefectural newspapers on cooperatives.

57. The Government's food collection plan received extensive press coverage. Other information programs stressed the conservation of wild life. Locally originated radio programs in two areas where 70 percent of Japan's pyrite is mined urged increased mine yields of pyrite for use in the manufacture of fertilizer.

Women's Affairs

58. The social education sections of prefectural governments sponsored three two-day institutes for women leaders at Oita 6-7 October, at Saga 8-9 October and at Nagasaki 10-11 October. Total attendance was 5,000: 1,500 each at Oita and Nagasaki and 2,000 at Saga. Discussion concerned exercise of women's rights under the new Civil Code, furtherance of public health and land reform programs and organization of Parent-Teacher Associations. Poster displays and educational films were shown at each meeting.

59. Other meetings of women leaders included a meeting of the Japanese Association of Women College Alumnae 3 October in Yokohama to discuss the organization's future activities and two meetings of the New Japan Women's League to discuss nonpartisan activities of women's organizations in the United States.

60. Miss Itoko Niizuma, formerly Diet member from Hokkaido, was appointed chief of the Women's Section of the Women's and Minors' Bureau, Ministry of Labor. The chief of the Bureau met with heads of 40 Tokyo women's organizations to discuss projects to be undertaken immediately under the Labor Standards Law.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Book Production

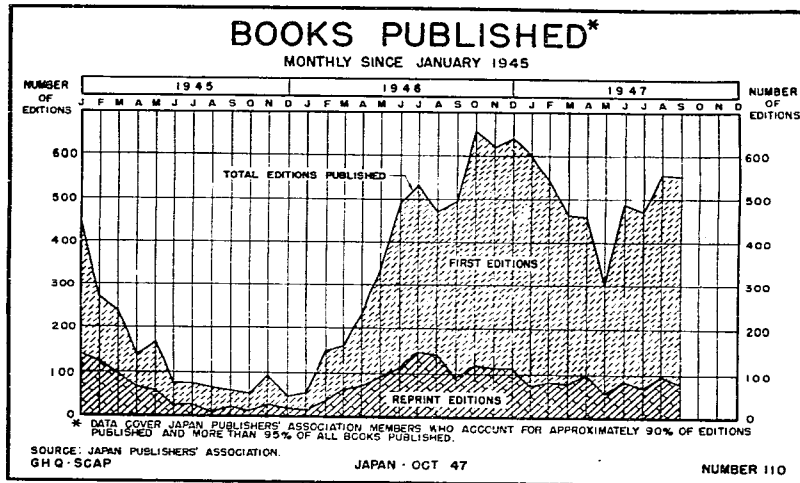
61. The Japan Publishers' Association reported total book production, including reprints, for the months May through September, showing an increase in total number of editions published despite reconstruction difficulties and the critical shortage of paper. Note the graph at top of following page.

Publishing Company Licensed

62. The Christian Science Publishing Society was licensed to engage in business in Japan. The license authorized this concern to import and sell in Japan publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society. This is the seventh publishing company licensed by SCAP.

Tokyo Press Comment

63. Public concern over inflation and daily livelihood was reflected in news and editorial comment on matters affecting the national economy, ranging from the price of rice to State control of coal mines. Primary interest focused on Government moves in connection with legislation to enforce State supervision of the



coal industry. The Supreme Commander's letter to Prime Minister Katayama advising the commitment of all resources to the goal of greater coal production continued to attract press attention, and final Cabinet approval of the economic decentralization bill revived discussion of antitrust effects on industrial production. Conservative journals generally opposed the coal supervision plan and favored the decentralization program; leftist journals supported State control and Communist spokesmen expressed outright opposition to the antimonopoly measure.

64. Later in the month food developments took major attention with leading papers successively featuring the allocation of rice quota deliveries, proposals to reduce food imports and Cabinet negotiations over the new rice price. Reaction to the official rate for rice and sweet potatoes appeared only mildly favorable while criticism of Administration tactics and alleged delays was general.

65. News of political and Government changes centered on reorganization of the police and judicial systems, the movements suggesting a new conservative party and delays in final agreement on the supplementary budget.

The projected reorganization of the police and judicial systems was the chief news feature of mid-October, commentators voicing unanimous support for the decentralization plan but warning against the revival of irresponsible police authority through maneuvers of local bosses and vested interests.

Much attention was given the movements presaging the formation of a new conservative party; reports of dissension within the Katayama Cabinet heightened the conjectures and renewed speculation about a general election.

General criticism of delays in reaching final agreement on the 1947-48 supplementary budget was expressed, economic observers emphasizing the need for financial retrenchment and the maintenance of official wage-price levels.

66. In foreign news chief attention was given the alleged revival of the Communist International, writers interpreting it as an attempt at spreading Soviet activity.

Prefectural Press Comment

67. Editorial columns in early October were predominantly given to discussion of the Political Parties Bill, which received almost unanimous opposition. Writers reiterated charges that the proposal would restrain healthy development of parliamentary government and would unnecessarily prohibit minor political groupings. It was frequently stated that many other democratic states had no such legislation and a few papers warned that big-party control of Japanese politics might encourage the rise of fascist movements. Discussion of the Bill was thoughtful, reflecting concern over the future of Japanese political organizations.

68. Three subjects in the economic field received most attention; the alleged growing disparity between wages and prices, the supplementary budget and the economic decentralization bill. Charges of failure to carry out pre-election promises were leveled at the Administration for failure to bring down living costs; it was feared that the budget would heighten inflation; in spite of general approval of economic decentralization some writers feared strict application of the proposed bill would retard production. Comment on foreign economic trends centered on the dependence of war-damaged nations upon dollar credits and the need for access to international markets.

69. Opening of the Governors' Delivery Allotment Conference received prominent editorial attention followed by preponderantly favorable comment on the arbitrary assignment of quotas by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Although mutual understanding was recognized as the best method for determining allocations, writers agreed generally that there was no point in continuing inconclusive and futile discussions.

70. Newspapers generally were concerned with the difficulties encountered by Minister of Labor Yonekubo in enlisting union support for the Administration's emergency program which entailed encouragement of production, extermination of the black market and peaceful settlement of labor disputes. Labor unions were advised to consider the welfare of the nation before demanding satisfaction on partisan issues.

Magazine Comment

71. With a good harvest seemingly assured outside flood areas, magazine writers gave major attention to problems of food collection and distribution and maximum utilization. Writers demanded scientific methods of crop appraisal and quota determination to supplant what they charged were unfair delivery assessments, attributed generally to bureaucratic methods of handling. While recognizing Japan's inability to become self-supporting in regard to foodstuffs, writers have become more interested in maximum efficiency in home-grown food distribution than in the total supply and extent of deficit.

72. Textile manufacturing and its part in foreign trade and the domestic market claimed many pages of magazine publications. Writers gave attention to the process of reorganization of the great spinning companies in accordance with antimonopoly policies. Cotton goods received the most attention and pessimists feared rising labor costs would prevent Japan's return to prosperity via such manufacturing. This point of view was refuted by other writers who insisted that quality production would again open world markets to the Japanese cotton industry.

73. The social and moral confusion coming as an aftermath of war occasioned considerable magazine attention, with reports of juvenile crime, vagrancy and petty theft. Few specific proposals for

improvement were offered, apparently attributable to a realization that juvenile problems were merely part of the larger picture of a disrupted society undergoing economic hardship. General recommendations included return of the home to its former paramount importance, extension of welfare work and facilities, establishment of sex education and revival of general economic stability.

RADIO

Listener Groups

74. The movement to encourage radio listener groups was studied in a survey of the groups conducted by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, indicating that between 1 July and 4 October over 20 meetings of such groups were held, with attendance ranging from 10 to 90. A marked rise in the number of groups appeared in September. The groups were built around three programs: "The National Radio Forum," "The Local Community Hour" and "The Students' Hour."

Local Broadcasting

75. The number of stations initiating locally originated broadcasts and the amount of time consumed in such broadcasts have increased steadily. A BCJ survey of September broadcasts showed that a total of 11,817 programs consuming 1,807 hours 28 minutes of broadcasting time were locally originated. See the chart on facing page.

Educational Broadcasting

76. The Osaka Central Station in October formed a Prefectural School Broadcast Research Institute, composed of radio personnel and representatives of schools in the Osaka area. The Institute is divided into three groups: a technical group concerned with repair and reconditioning of broken school radio receivers, a listening group which organizes round tables for discussion of school broadcasts and develops questions based on them and an investigation and statistics group which makes surveys of school radio equipment and listening conditions.

Other local stations have shown interest in the project and similar institutes are being formed in Hyogo, Wakayama, Shiga, Kyoto and Nara Prefectures.

Programming

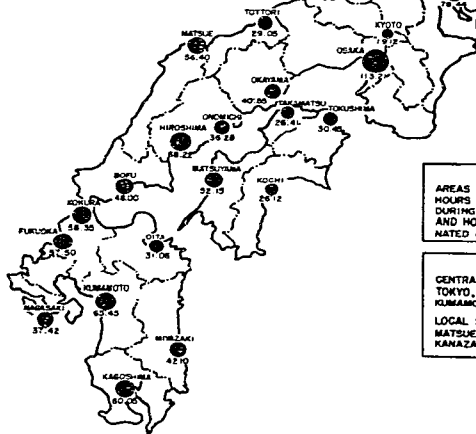
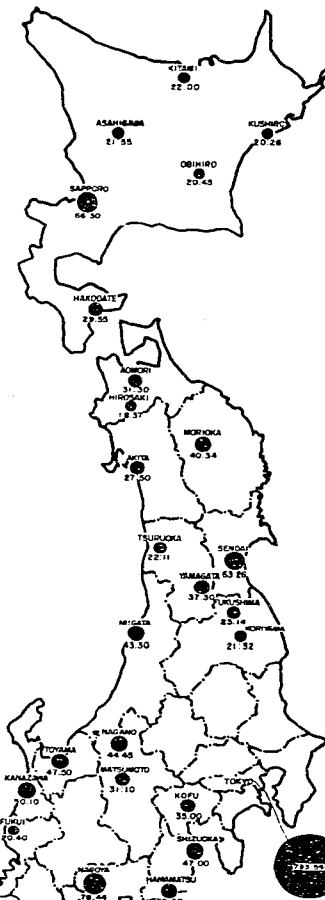
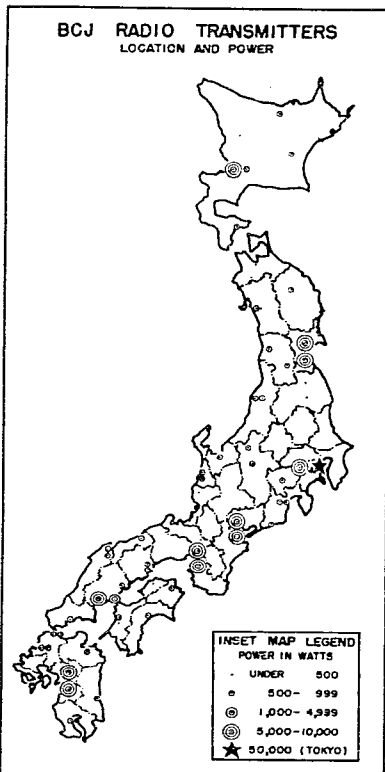
77. Three new radio programs were initiated by BCJ in October: "Your Language," "Family Hour" and "The People Speak." "Your Language" was designed to illustrate the need for simplification and standardization of the national language, and a board of six prominent Japanese, including three educators, one writer, one dramatist and a representative of the Ministry of Education was formed to act as advisers for the program. The schedule includes discussion of history of the Japanese language, reports of research in dialects, language usages and news of the effort to reduce the number of characters used in newspapers and textbooks.

"Family Hour" features songs and drama of interest to both children and adults.

"The People Speak" is a weekly half-hour broadcast of editorials written by well-known Japanese writers. Controversial subjects will be included and both announcer and author will remain anonymous to encourage freedom of expression and avoid reaction to the detriment of the writer.

LOCALLY ORIGINATED BROADCASTS

BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN - SEPTEMBER 1947



LEGEND
AREAS OF CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO HOURS OF LOCALLY ORIGINATED BROADCASTS DURING SEPTEMBER. LOCATIONS OF STATIONS AND HOURS AND MINUTES OF LOCALLY ORIGINATED BROADCASTS ARE SHOWN.

NOTES
CENTRAL STATIONS USING TWO TRANSMISSIONS: TOKYO, OSAKA, HIROSHIMA, SENDAI, NAGOYA, KUMAMOTO, MATSUYAMA AND SAPPORO.
LOCAL STATIONS USING TWO TRANSMISSIONS: MATSUE, OKAYAMA, FUKUOKA, KOKURA, KANAZAWA, SHIZUOKA, AKITA AND NIIGATA.

SOURCE: BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 111

78. The older established programs continued their public service efforts and popularity. Subjects of the "National Radio Forums," broadcast from different stations, were: "Sake and the Citizens, Should Existing Controls Be Continued?" "What Have the Parties Accomplished in the New Diet?" "The Future of Agriculture in Hokkaido" and "Should Marine Transportation Be Under State or Private Control?"

The "Man-on-the-Street" program, broadcast twice weekly, discussed current problems, the "Labor Program" continued its educational programs and "Information Please" maintained its weekly average receipt of 15,000 letters and post cards from listeners.

MOTION PICTURES

Public Health and Safety Code

79. The Japan Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association drafted a safety code for theaters and established a Tokyo Entertainment Self-governing Committee to supervise the public health and safety measures provided for in the code. Headquarters are to be in Tokyo with chapters in prefectures having a large number of motion picture theaters. The code provides for restrictions on admissions, safeguards against fires, procedures for evacuation of audiences and rules for establishment of fire exits. The code also specifies procedures for disinfecting of theaters, cleaning and ventilating and provision of facilities in restrooms and smoking rooms.

Films Released

80. Three American, three British, one Russian and 10 Japanese feature pictures were previewed for release to the public. Also reviewed were five American and 15 Japanese newsreels.

Educational Films and Slides

81. Fifteen educational pictures were produced by Japanese companies for release during October including seven documentaries, one cartoon, one entertainment short and five pictorial records. The documentaries included pictures on the lacquer industry and the democratization of Japanese industry.

Eighteen film strips were produced in subjects such as botany and archeology for school courses, fairy stories for children, and prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Educational Film Exchange

82. Attendance by Japanese at exhibitions of foreign educational films 25 September-29 October was 521,657 compared with 502,209 for the period 28 August-24 September.