

were allotted to laborers, school children, tubercular patients, pregnant and lactating women and foreign nationals.

15. One thousand metric tons of sugar were distributed in April to families who have infants.

16. The Price Board approved increases in the prices of milk, sugar and imported lard in late May and early June.

PRICE INCREASES
(yen)

Unit	Wholesale Price		Retail Price	
	Old	New	Old	New
Dairy milk sho a/	6.08	12.05	10.00	18.55
Farm milk sho a/	6.08	10.85	10.00	18.55
Sugar picul b/	107.50	1,130.00	1,230.00 c/	2,290.00 c/
Imported lard pound		5.50	-	7.50

a/ One sho equals 1.9 quarts.
b/ One picul equals 132 pounds.
c/ Includes ¥ 1,080 tax.

SOURCE: Price Board.

PRODUCERS' GOODS

Fertilizer

17. Nitrogenous fertilizer distribution rose in May to a high of 117,179 metric tons of 20-percent nitrogen. By the end of May 66 percent of the January-July allocation had been delivered.

18. Phosphatic fertilizer shipments dropped slightly in May because sulfuric acid was diverted to ammonium sulfate production. By the end of May 60 percent of the January-July allocation had been delivered.

19. Potassic fertilizer distribution rose to 10,933 metric tons in May, the bulk of which was imported potassium chloride. Because of increased potassium chloride imports the January-July allocations were increased to 73,730 metric tons. By the end of May 62 percent of this allocation had been delivered.

Fuel

20. May coal deliveries remained at 93 percent of allocations.

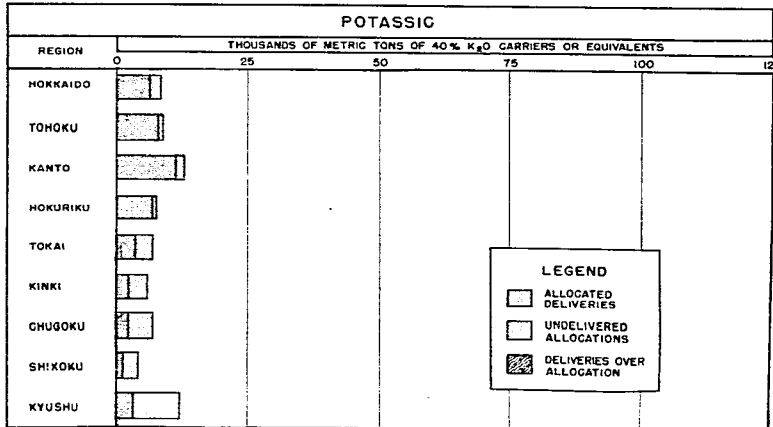
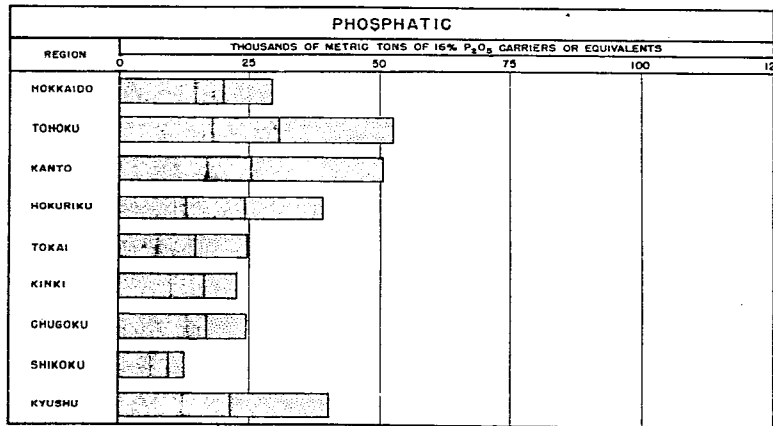
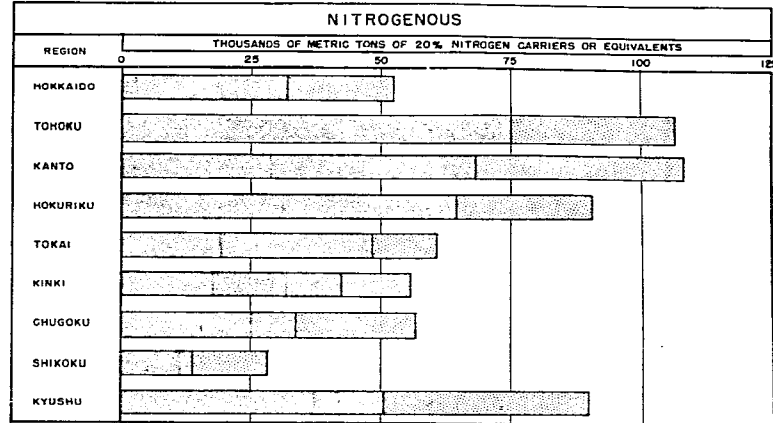
COAL ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION
May
(thousands of metric tons)

	Allocation	Distribution
Transportation	696	684
Iron and steel	211	179
Mine use	161	174
Chemical fertilizer	179	166
Subtotal	1,247	1,203

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FERTILIZER ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES

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



LEGEND
 [Solid Box] ALLOCATED DELIVERIES
 [Hatched Box] UNDELIVERED ALLOCATIONS
 [Dotted Box] DELIVERIES OVER ALLOCATION

NOTE: NITROGENOUS AND POTASSIC FERTILIZER ALLOCATIONS ARE REVISED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP

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	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Carried forward	1,247	1,203
Electric power	154	133
Gas and coke	144	127
Ceramics (including cement)	125	124
Allied Powers (direct use)	85	87
Export	74	69
Textiles	66	60
Chemical industry	62	54
Heating, cooking and bathing	76	53
Shipbuilding and machinery	45	37
Briquette	33	35
Food processing	44	33
Metal mining and refining	32	26
Paper and pulp	29	26
Government and public work	16	13
Rubber processing	10	9
Metal products	7	7
Harbor	8	5
Tobacco	7	5
Salt	3	3
Forestry	2	2
Oil refining	1	1
Others	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	2,288	2,132

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

21. In April 108,633 metric tons of charcoal and 22,205 metric tons of gasumaki (for wood-burning automobiles and trucks) were distributed. Firewood distribution totaled 13,691,190 cubic feet, stacked volume.

Rayon Yarn and Staple Fiber

22. The Price Board authorized an increase in prices of rayon yarn and staple fiber of approximately 115 percent above prices set in April 1946.

RAYON YARN AND STAPLE FIBER PRICES
(yen/100 pounds)

	<u>Yarn</u>	<u>Staple Fiber</u>
1934	97.00	-
1935	65.00	-
1936	61.00	49.00
1937	80.00	51.50
1938	88.50	70.50
1939	88.50	70.50
1940	88.50	70.50
1941	96.00	78.25
1942	96.00	78.25
1943	96.00	78.25
April 1944	124.10	95.60
September 1944	298.00	195.00

A.I.U.V.A. 1946

	<u>Yarn</u>	<u>Staple Fiber</u>
February 1945	640.00	500.00
September 1945	900.00	700.00
April 1946	1,721.00	1,290.00
June 1947	3,700.00	2,810.00

SOURCE: Price Board.

23. The price increases were necessitated by increases in costs of raw materials and labor and because the industries are operating at less than 10 percent of capacity with high unit overheads.

Camphor

24. The price of crude camphor and camphor oil was increased from ¥ 30 per kilogram to ¥ 75 and ¥ 80, respectively. The increase was allowed because of increased costs of production and to encourage cultivation of camphor trees. The old price structure had resulted in random cutting of camphor trees for fuel and lumber.

CRUDE CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL PRICES (yen/kilogram)

	<u>Crude Camphor</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Camphor Oil</u>	<u>Index</u>
1931-1933	1.26	94.7	.63	96.2
1934	1.23	92.5	.60	91.6
1935-1937	1.33	100	.655	100.0
1938	1.48	111.3	.75	114.5
1939	1.64	123.3	.91	138.9
1940	2.00	150.4	1.10	167.9
1941-1942	2.75	206.8	1.50	229.0
1943	3.00	225.6	3.00	458.6
1944	5.00	375.9	5.00	763.4
1945	10.50	789.5	10.50	1,603.0
January-June 1946	12.00	902.3	12.00	1,832.1
July 1946	30.00	2,255.6	30.00	4,580.2
June 1947	75.00	5,639.1	80.00	12,213.7

SOURCE: Price Board.

Automotive Vehicles

25. Prices of small automobiles, trucks and motorcycles were increased about 50 percent during late May and early June. Truck chassis prices were adjusted to allow for increased tire prices.

26. Automobile repair rates were increased about 144 percent.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

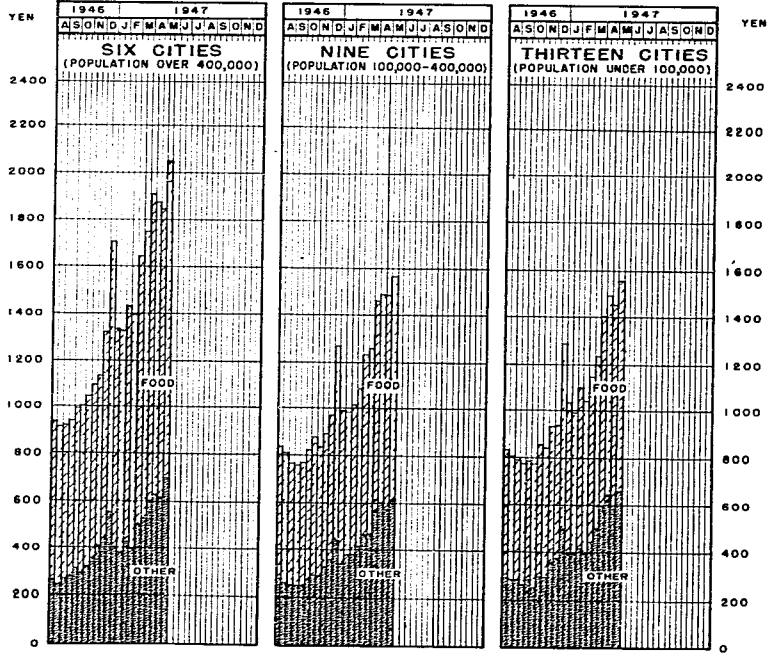
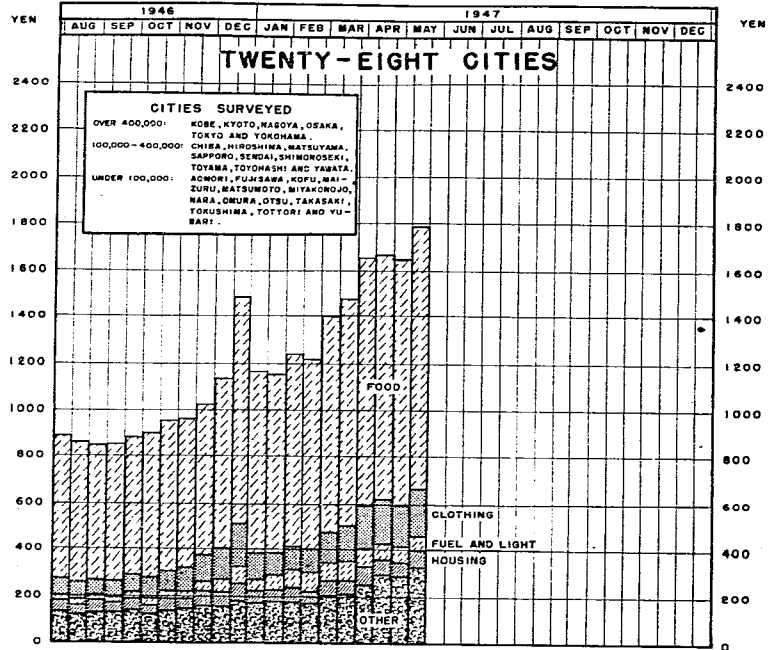
27. Family expenditures in 28 Japanese cities nearly doubled in the eight months ending 6 April. The greatest increase took place in the six largest cities. Note the charts on the following two pages.

Rents

28. Sapporo rents declined 21 percent in May while rents in Imabari, Sendai, Niigata, Matsumoto, Kobe, Nobeoka and Nagasaki increased. See chart at top of page 202.

URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES*

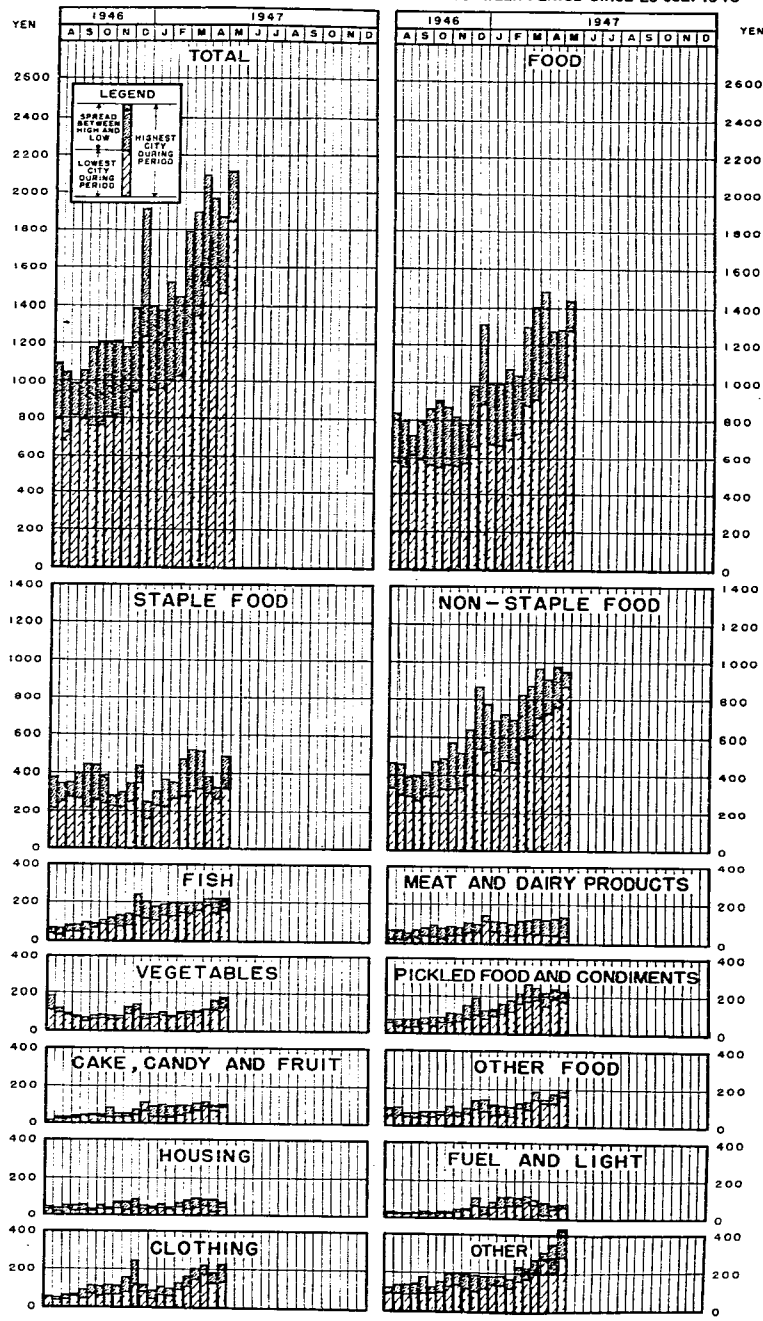
AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY DURING EACH TWO-WEEK PERIOD SINCE 29 JULY 1946



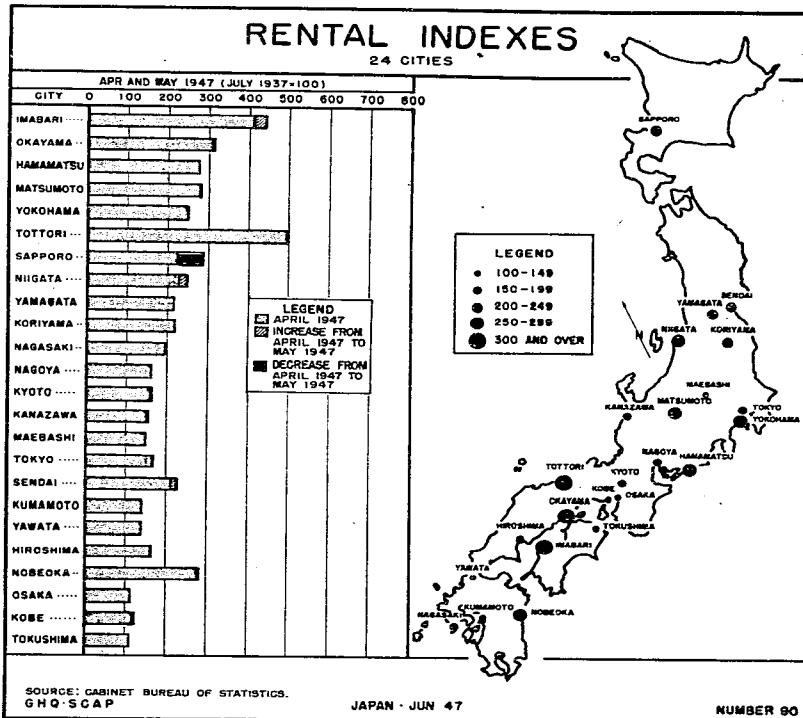
* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 5,000 FAMILIES SELECTED AT RANDOM IN 28 CITIES.
 SOURCE: BI-WEEKLY CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF THE CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JUN 47 NUMBER 88

FAMILY EXPENDITURES IN THREE LARGE CITIES*

AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY DURING EACH TWO-WEEK PERIOD SINCE 29 JULY 1946



* THREE LARGE CITIES ARE TOKYO, OSAKA AND NAGOYA.
 SOURCE: BIWEEKLY CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF THE CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 47 NUMBER 89



Textiles

29. Textile distribution for this fiscal year began 1 April. During April, distribution of blankets and bedding to war sufferers and repatriates took the lead, distribution of both being over 30 percent completed; note chart on page 204.

Miscellaneous

30. Distribution of 10 rationed commodities, shown on facing chart, continued to be spotty in May. Aluminum lunch-box distribution showed the greatest percentage increase, over 250 percent.

31. Tram fares in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Nagoya and Kobe were increased from 40 and 50 sen to ¥ 1 during late May and early June.

32. Other official prices were raised during May.

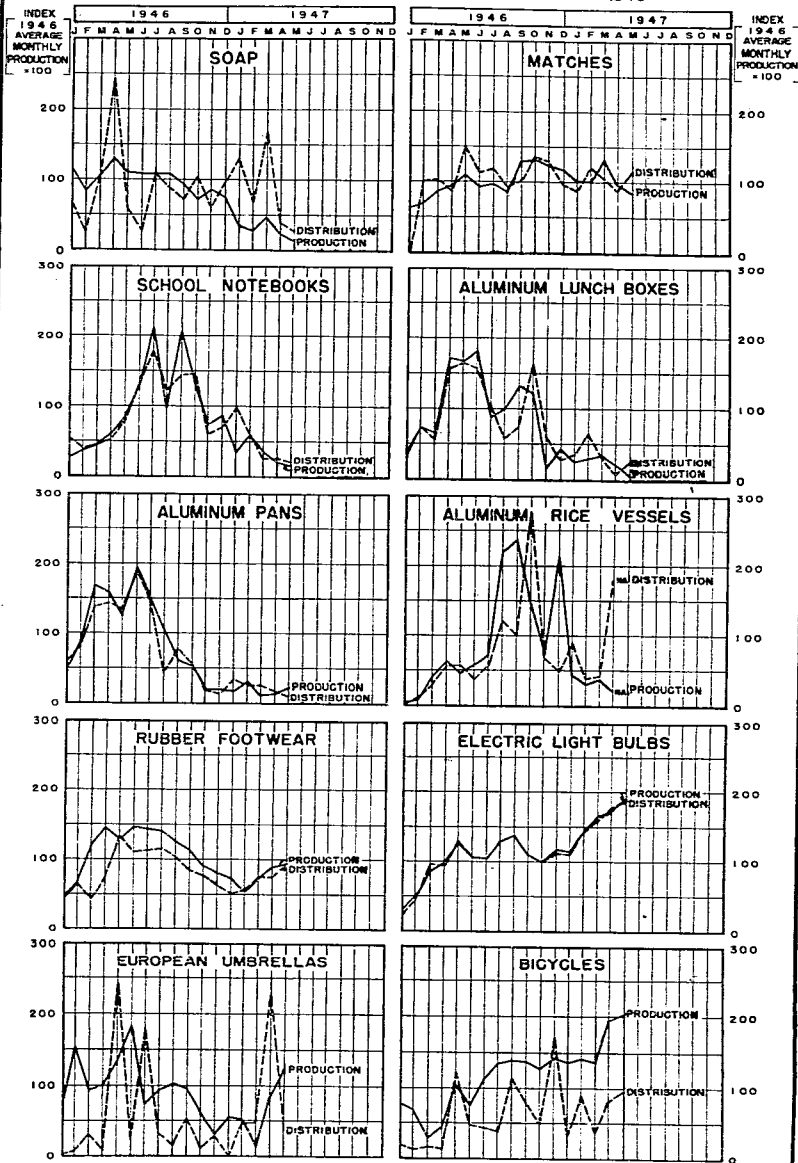
MAY PRICE INCREASES

	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Date of Previous Price</u>
Calculating machines	67	June 1946
Japanese-style umbrellas	195-246	Dec 1945
Miscellaneous rubber products	53-100	May 1946
Sewing machines	69	June 1946
Shoe pastes and dressings	43-100	Feb 1946
Tooth powder	100	June 1946

SOURCE: Price Board.

TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



MAY PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION	COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION
SOAP	KILOGRAM	152,861	346,994	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	EACH	NA	NA
MATCHES	MATCH TON	105,430	14,818	RUBBER FOOTWEAR	PAIR	2,012,422	2,012,422
SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	EACH	652,280	882,440	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EACH	5,319,797	5,310,038
ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	EACH	5,000	28,420	EUROPEAN UMBRELLAS	EACH	46,058	14,242
ALUMINUM PANS	EACH	98,135	45,263	BICYCLES	EACH	16,178	7,608

NA DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
GHQ-SCAP

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TEXTILE DISTRIBUTION																				
FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING 1 APRIL 1947																				
CONSUMER GROUP	ITEM	UNIT	PLANNED DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT OF PLANNED DISTRIBUTION COMPLETED AS OF 30 APRIL 1947																
				0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100						
FARMERS AND LABORERS	BLACK DYED CLOTH	SQ YD	60,000,000	■																
	WORK SUITS	SUIT	9,500,000	■																
	GLOVES	PAIR	21,500,000	■																
DESTITUTE WAR-SUFFERERS AND REPATRIATES	OUTERWEAR	SUIT	1,900,000	■																
	UNDERWEAR	PIECE	15,000,000	■																
	TOWELS	EACH	15,000,000	■																
	SOCKS	PAIR	15,000,000	■																
	BEDDING	SET	500,000	■																
	BLANKETS	EACH	1,500,000	■																
	MOSQUITO NETS	EACH	429,000	■																
BABIES	WADDING	LB	6,250,000	■																
	FLANNEL	SQ YD	3,720,000	■																
	MOSQUITO NETS	EACH	480,000	■																
CHILDREN UNDER THREE	OUTERWEAR	SET	2,480,000	■																
	UNDERWEAR	SET	2,480,000	■																
CHILDREN 3-6	OUTERWEAR	SET	8,350,000	■																
	UNDERWEAR	PIECE	16,700,000	■																
CHILDREN 7-12	SCHOOL UNIFORMS	SET	7,480,000	■																
YOUTHS 13-18	SCHOOL UNIFORMS	SET	1,075,000	■																
BABIES AND CHILDREN	CAPS	EACH	2,500,000	■																
	FLANNEL	SQ YD	4,000,000	■																
PREGNANT WOMEN	BLEACHED CLOTH	SQ YD	4,000,000	■																
	SEWING THREAD	LB	7,800,000	■																
GENERAL PUBLIC	MENDING CLOTH	SQ YD	78,000,000	■																
	TOWELS	EACH	78,000,000	■																
	SOCKS	PAIR	78,000,000	■																
	SEWING THREAD	LB	78,000,000	■																
INDUSTRIAL USES IN CLOTHING MANUFACTURE	SEWING THREAD	LB	4,414,000	■																
	TEXTILE SUNDRIES	LB	199,000	■																

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, TEXTILE BUREAU, GHQ-SCAP, JAPAN, JUN 47

NUMBER 92

VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

33. During May 136,059 metric tons of imported foods were transported over Japanese railways of which 2.6 metric tons or .0019 percent were reported lost.

34. There were 78,402 cases of price and rationing violations in May with Fukui and Tokushima Prefectures yet unreported. April's revised total was 95,825. The average for the first four months of 1947 was 102,922.

35. Police confiscated 38.2 metric tons of staple foods during May at rail freight stations and check points. The food was placed in official channels.

36. Police examined Tokyo warehouses during May and recovered the following controlled materials.

GOODS RECOVERED FROM TOKYO WAREHOUSES May

	Unit	Quantity
Metals	metric ton	218.2
Nails	barrel	232
Wire rope	metric ton	225
Chemicals	metric ton	20.172
Gasoline	liter	11,780

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Paper	roll	1,270
Textiles	yard	43,593
Clothing	piece	1,977
Miscellaneous cloth	piece	23,301
Leather and rubber shoes	pair	826

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

37. In investigations of illegal transactions during 19-24 May police recovered 6,364 metric tons of coal and miscellaneous goods worth ₹ 101,111,724 at official prices.

38. The amount of hoarded staple food recovered in May decreased from 65 metric tons to .5 metric ton.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED
May

<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Sugar	kilogram	1,200
Rice	kilogram	464
<u>Fuels</u>		
Coal	metric tons	10
Gasoline	liter	3,960
Heavy oil	liter	1,230
Lamp oil	liter	5,400
Light oil	liter	4,480
Machine oil	liter	800
Others	liter	144
<u>Textile Goods</u>		
Blankets	each	136
Cotton goods	piece	1,267
Drawers	each	4,748
Military gloves	pair	1,550
Overcoats	each	200
Shirts	each	7,419
Socks	pair	20,756
Textiles	yard	93,107
Towels	each	2,127
Work clothing	piece	765
Yarn	kilogram	50,985
<u>Miscellaneous Goods</u>		
Electric light bulbs	each	1,000
Nails	kan ^{a/}	805
Raw rubber	kilogram	9,586
Rubber shoes	pair	30
Soap	bar	3,000

^{a/} One kan equals 3.75 kilograms.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking	1
Liquidation	10
Public Finance	13

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. The Banque de l'Indochine, which was licensed on 26 October 1946, opened in late May. Its operations are confined to French personnel and to yen funds received through the Funding Facility. The Banque de l'Indochine is the second foreign financial institution to resume business in Japan since the war.

2. Payment of principal and interest on Japanese Government bonds owned by persons residing outside Japan was approved provided that all such amounts are placed in blocked accounts in Japan.

3. The Japanese Government was informed that it is not necessary for an Allied national to obtain approval to conduct a commercial business in Japan provided that such national was resident in Japan prior to, during, and after the war and has not left Japan since the termination of war.

4. Japanese currency belonging to Japanese ships and crew members may be carried abroad only if it is sealed by customs officials at port of departure from Japan.

Upon the return of the ship the seal will be removed by custom officials and the currency will be available for necessary expenses.

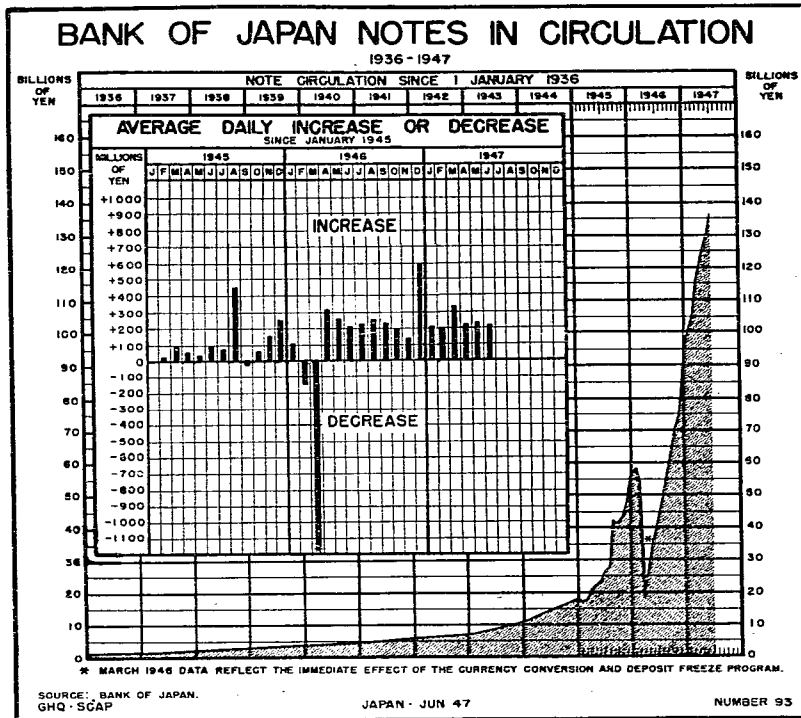
Currency Circulation

5. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 30 June totaled ¥ 136,320,000,000. Note the chart on the following page.

Bank of Japan

6. Securities, mainly National Government bonds, accounted for 52.5 percent of the Bank of Japan's assets while note issue accounted for 86.7 percent of the liabilities on 30 June. Loans decreased ¥ 658,000,000 between 31 May and 30 June, while other asset accounts were stable or increasing.

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BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Securities	76,015	82,515
Loans	47,660	47,008
Advances to Government	20,628	21,229
Agency accounts	1,124	1,485
Cash and bullion	1,426	1,424
Other assets	<u>3,241</u>	<u>3,533</u>
Total	150,094	157,194
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	129,685	136,320
Government deposits	4,561	4,857
Other deposits	11,328	11,496
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	841	1,350
Other liabilities	<u>3,679</u>	<u>3,171</u>
Total	150,094	157,194

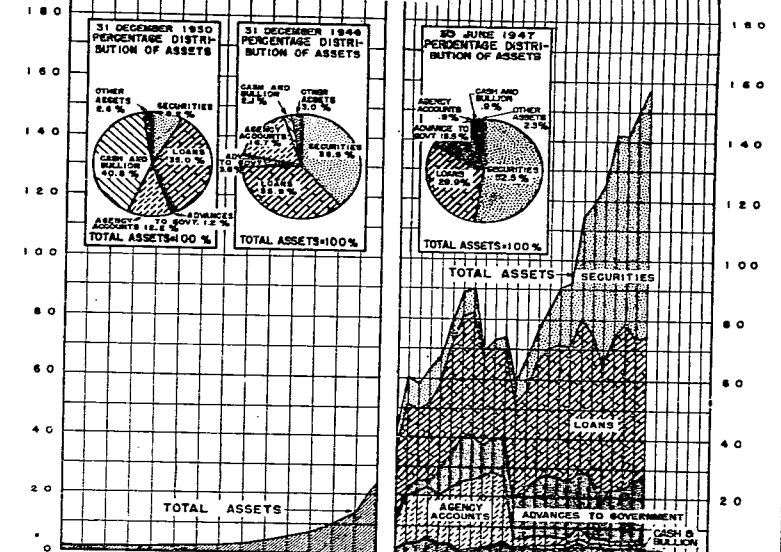
SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

BANK OF JAPAN

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930

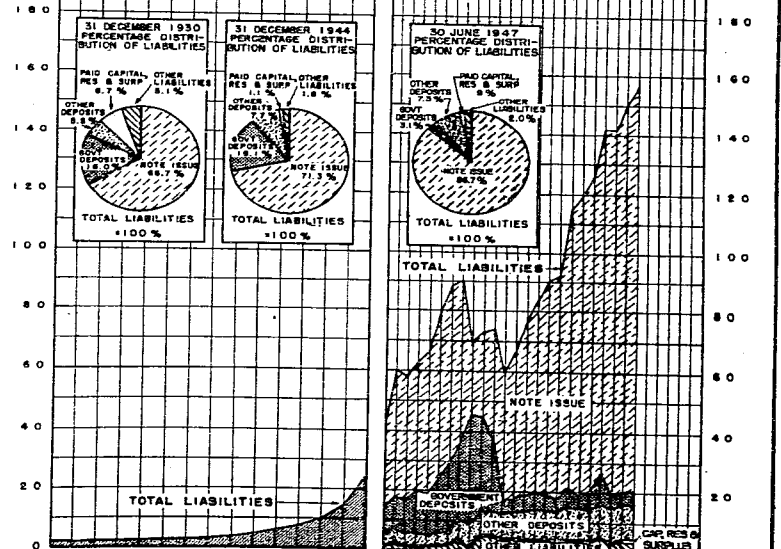
1931-1944																1945												1946												1947											
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	AS	SO	NO	D	F	MA	J	A	SO	NO	D	F	MA	J	A	SO	NO	D																				

ASSETS



1931-1944																1945												1946												1947											
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	AS	SO	NO	D	F	MA	J	A	SO	NO	D	F	MA	J	A	SO	NO	D																				

LIABILITIES



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

Other Financial Institutions

7. Major new accounts of ordinary banks all increased in April except deposits which decreased ¥ 1,723,000,000 due to first restricted deposits decreasing ¥ 5,321,000,000 while unrestricted deposits were increasing ¥ 3,598,000,000. Old securities accounts increased ¥ 1,406,000,000 due to government payment of guaranteed loans made to insurance companies to cover war damages.

ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS

30 April

(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	112,686	15,532
Loans	46,498	56,591
Securities	44,636	6,644
Borrowings	36,652	22
Special banks		
Deposits	26,205	3,165
Loans	29,483	20,955
Securities	13,339	3,537
Borrowings	14,667	1,201
Savings banks		
Deposits	6,776	1,104
Loans	610	156
Securities	6,152	1,270
Borrowings	552	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

8. Postal savings deposits decreased ¥ 573,000,000 and National Government securities increased ¥ 997,000,000 in May. The other major accounts of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau showed little fluctuation.

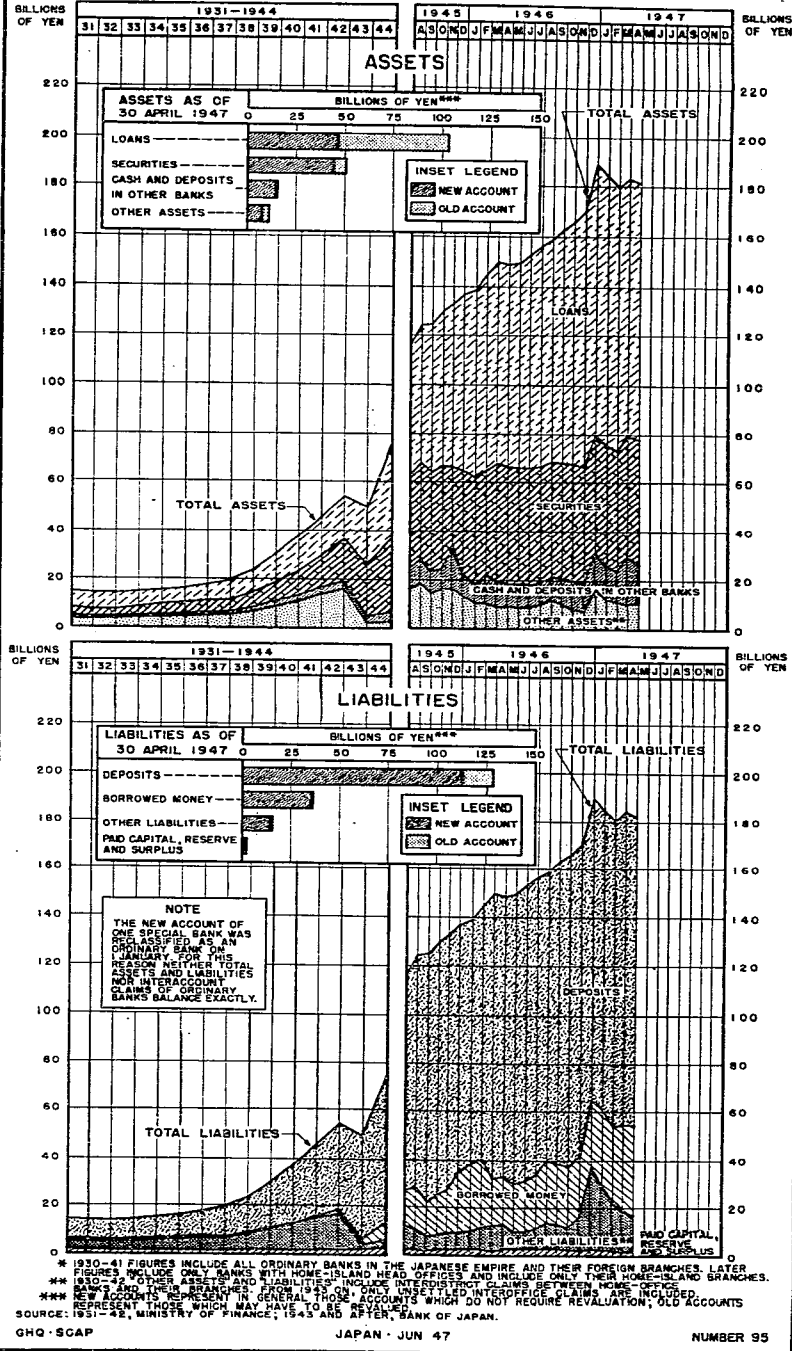
DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU

(millions of yen)

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Postal savings deposits	44,384	43,811
Securities of National Government	43,897	44,894
Loans to National Government	2,381	2,381
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	4,905	5,036
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,435	4,423
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,858

ORDINARY BANKS*

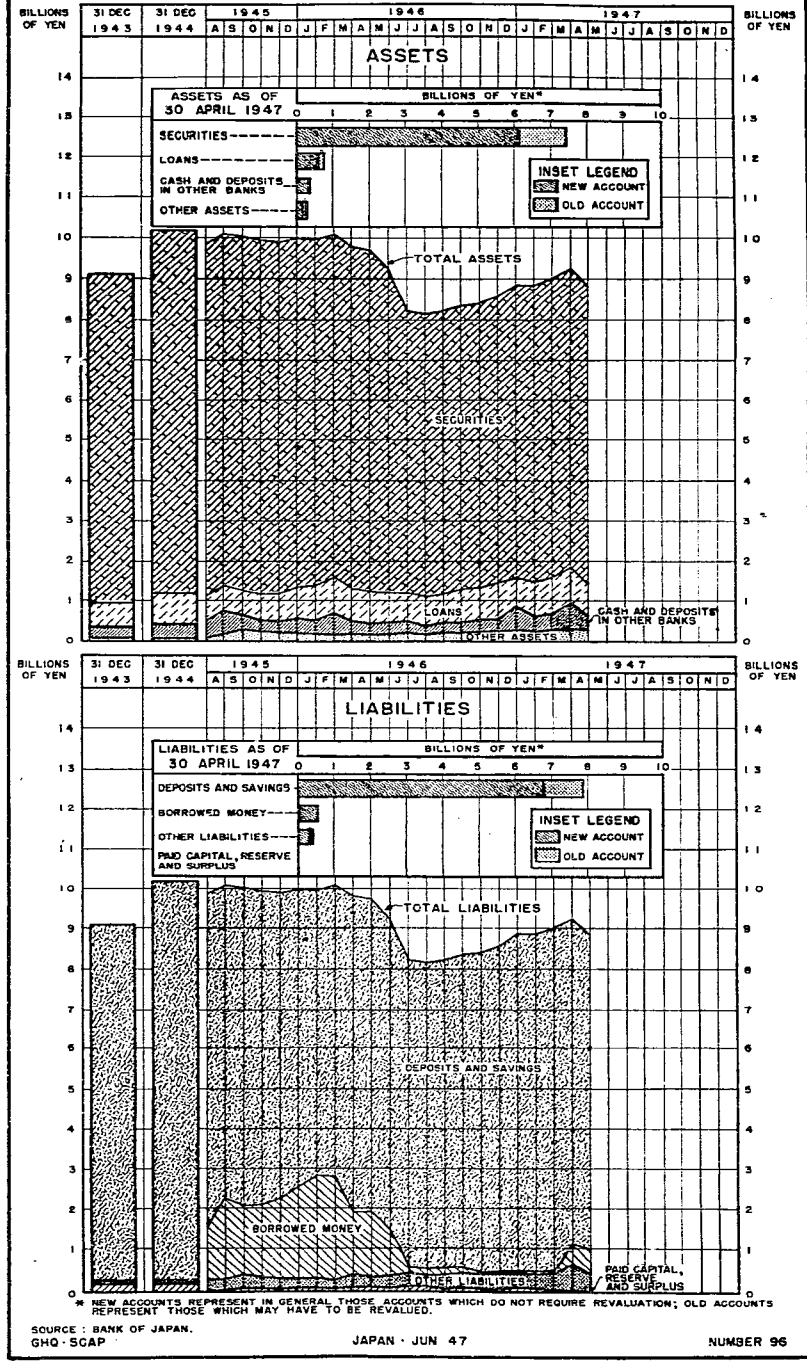
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES · SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



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SAVINGS BANKS

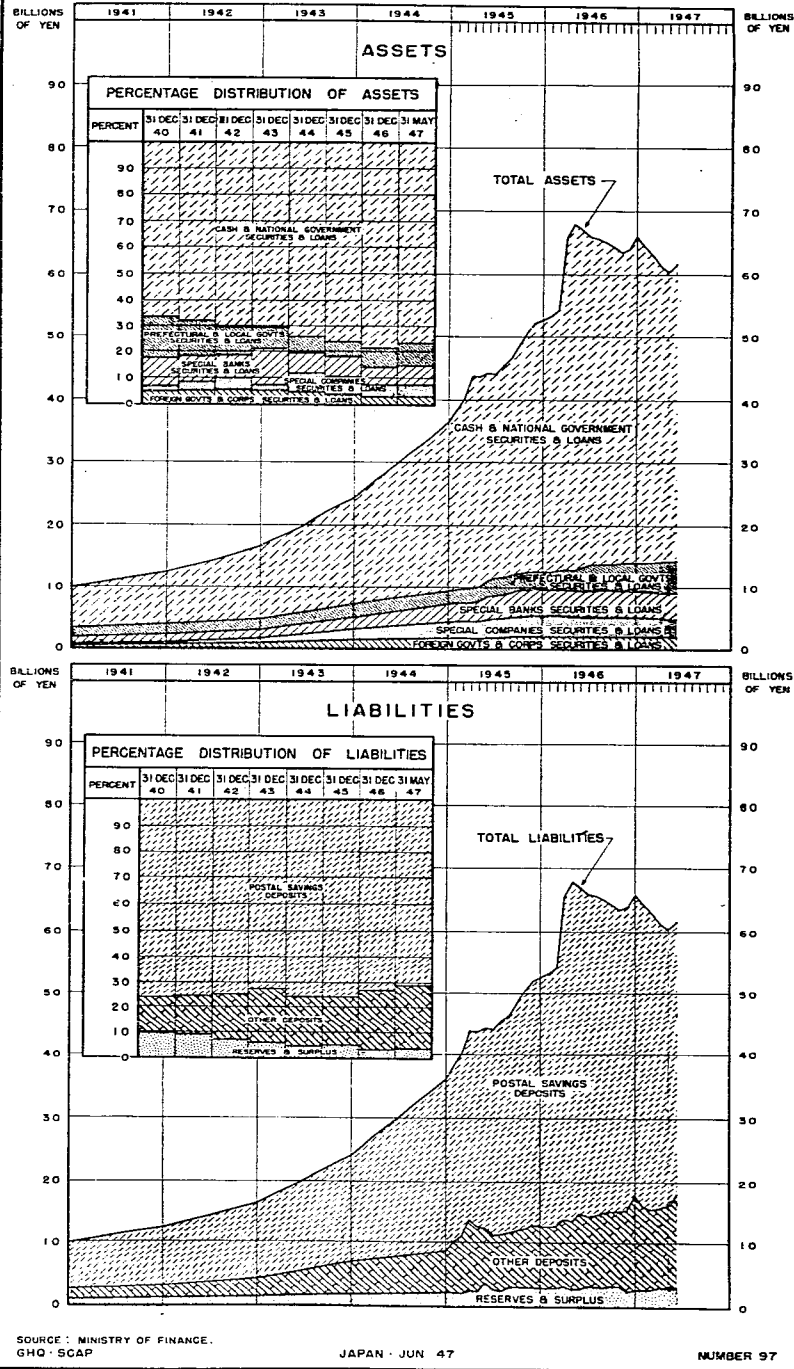
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1943



A.I.U.V.A. 1947

DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES · SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1940



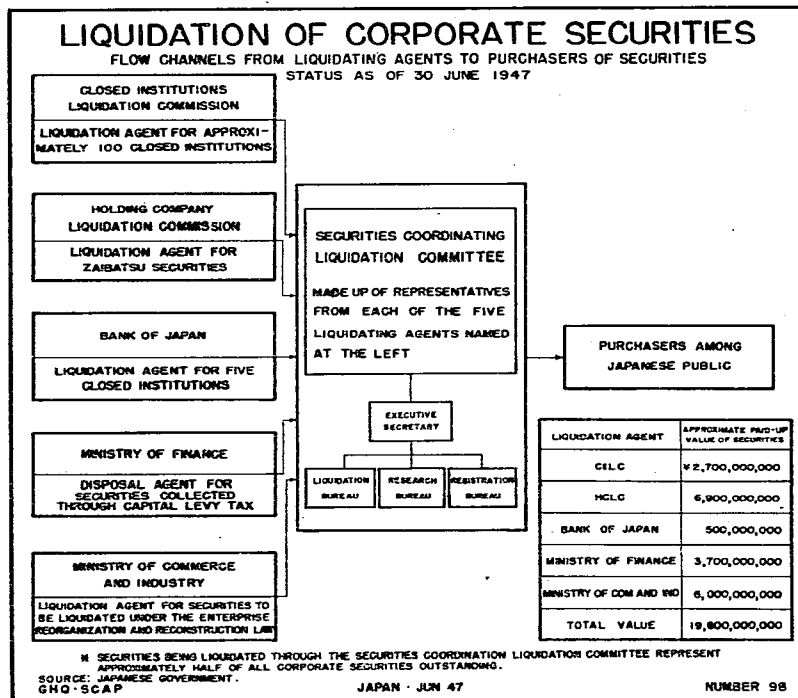
A.I.U.O.K. 1947

Legislation

9. The law establishing the Security Coordinating Liquidation Committee was promulgated and the committee held its first meeting on 18 June.

The Committee, composed of one representative from each agency charged with the liquidation of securities, has the following functions:

- (1) To formulate operating procedures for the orderly distribution of securities of any agency which has or may have securities for liquidation.
- (2) To prepare market analyses and determine the rate and methods of distribution.
- (3) To establish a centralized system of registration for all securities.
- (4) To determine methods needed to provide a broad and diversified ownership.
- (5) To supervise the actual marketing procedure of receiving and accepting bids acting as agent for the constituent agencies in sales and allocations of sales.



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LIQUIDATION

10. Five institutions were closed in May. They were the Koshi Real Estate Company, Ltd. (Koshi Fudosan K. K.), Japan Miscellaneous Goods and Trading Control Company (Nippon Zakka Koeki Tosei K. K.), Japan Trading Company, Ltd. (Nippon Shoji K. K.), The Ore Distribution Control Company (Koseki Haikyu Tosei K. K.) and Showa Securities Company, Ltd. (Showa Shoken K. K.).

11. Proceeds of liquidation on 30 April amounted to ¥ 2,740,204,000, an increment of ¥ 319,743,000 in April. Cost of liquidation was ¥ 2,263,000 in April with cumulative costs aggregating ¥ 23,800,000 on 30 April.

12. The following closed institutions, in addition to the five closed in May, were not included in the liquidation proceeds:

East Asia Shipping Company (Toa Kaiun K. K.)

Industrial Equipment Control Association (Sangyo Setsubi Eidan)

Japan Lumber Company (Nippon Mokuzai K. K.)

National Reconstruction Bank (Kokumin Kosei Ginko)

The Housing Corporation (Jutaku Eidan)

The Trading Corporation (Koeki Eidan)

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

13. Japanese taxpayers filed for the first time in June declarations of estimated income subject to the "pay-as-you-go" income tax. Individuals whose 1947 anticipated incomes are in excess of ¥ 4,800, of which not more than ¥ 1,000 is subject to withholding at source, are required to file estimated income-tax returns and to pay estimated taxes in quarterly installments.

National Budget

14. Transfers from the General Account Reserve Fund totaling ¥ 118,398,000 were made in June to finance programs not provided for in the budget.

15. National bonds issued amounted to ¥ 94,000,000 while ¥ 80,000,000 were redeemed in May.

NATIONAL DEBT
31 May
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic		199,111
Government bonds, external		886
Bank loans		65,629
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834	
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	6,846	
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>a/</u>	568	
Other loans	14,381	
Rice bills and food certificates		6,740
Treasury bills		<u>14,500</u>
Total		286,866

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Local Government Finance

16. A joint ordinance was issued by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs establishing regulations concerning marketing of local governments' bond issues.

The ordinance provides that:

- (1) Approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs must be obtained for prefectures and special cities to make long-term loans, or to alter method of flotation, rate of interest and manner of repayment.
- (2) Approval of prefectural governor must be obtained for cities, towns and villages to do the same.

SECTION 12
PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control	1
Antitrust and Cartels	18
Reparations	26

PROPERTY CONTROL

Neutral and Allied Nationals' Property

1. A total of 1,346 reports on properties located in Japan of European, African, Asiatic and Latin American nationals representing net assets of ¥ 890,553,000 other than British and Dutch were processed by 20 June.

NEUTRAL AND ALLIED NATIONALS' PROPERTY
20 June
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Secu- rities</u>	<u>Land and Build- ings</u>	<u>Movables and Personal Effects</u>	<u>Other Assets</u>	<u>Less Liabil- ities</u>	<u>Net Assets</u>
<u>European</u>							
Belgium	123	11	0	53	58	0	245
Czechoslovakia	207	55	95	48	52	0	457
Denmark	1,630	84	1,149	971	33	10	3,857
France	856,464	a/ 1,518	2,224	1,101	409	152	861,564
Greece	80	1	0	0	0	0	81
Luxembourg	1,522	36	0	15	0	0	1,573
Norway	1,070	55	13	3	0	4	1,137
Poland	164	59	130	482	152	6	981
Portugal	17	5	66	33	0	22	99
Spain	31	122	50	59	10	0	272
Sweden	5	39	0	0	0	34	10
Switzerland	18	0	0	12	0	0	30
Turkey	1,062	143	376	1,831	452	3	3,861
U. S. S. R.	2,221	411	413	897	176	64	4,054
<u>African</u>							
Egypt	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
<u>Asiatic</u>							
Iraq	157	814	50	510	156	112	1,575
Iran	39	78	0	105	0	0	222
Lebanon	112	6	87	124	0	10	319
Philippines	61	14	5	118	7	20	185
Saudi Arabia	2	0	0	10	0	0	12
Syria	637	467	5,485	1,234	151	1	7,973
Subtotal	865,622	3,979	10,143	7,606	1,656	438	888,568

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Secu- rities</u>	<u>Land and Build- ings</u>	<u>Movables and Personal Effects</u>	<u>Other Assets</u>	<u>Less Liabil- ities</u>	<u>Net Assets</u>
Carried forward	865,622	3,979	10,143	7,606	1,656	438	888,568
<u>Latin America</u>							
Argentina	136	3	0	0	0	41	98
Bolivia	1	105	0	0	0	0	106
Brazil	888	88	0	0	0	4	972
Chile	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Colombia	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cuba	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ecuador	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Guatemala	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Honduras	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	13	8	0	0	0	0	21
Panama	42	0	0	0	0	18	24
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peru	677	6	0	2	0	0	685
Uruguay	23	7	0	0	0	0	30
Venezuela	0	17	0	0	0	1	16
Total	867,408	4,231	10,143	7,618	1,656	503	890,553

a/ Of this deposit ¥ 850,449,663.86 represents the accounts of the Banque de l'Indochine, Saigon.

Arrested Persons' Property

2. The Japanese Government was authorized to return the property of all persons who were unconditionally released from suspicion as war criminals before trial or tried and acquitted.

3. Approximately 500 delinquent reports were received in June on property of arrested persons.

4. The 50 new reports on property of suspected war criminals processed between 26 May and 20 June bring the total value of all such properties to ¥ 81,791,000.

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

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Adjust- ments a/</u>	<u>New Reports</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash on hand, deposits and savings	16,340	-542	321	16,119
Land and buildings	18,474	-921	149	17,702
Art, personal furniture and fixtures	4,367	-636	176	3,908
Insurance and investments	<u>44,257</u>	<u>-307</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>44,062</u>
Total	83,438	-2,405	758	81,791

a/ Retabulation of reports received to 1 March 1946.

German Property

5. A revised fiscal report on German property in Japan as of 31 May included deposit accounts of the former Deutschebank fur Ostasien and the Reichsbank Direktorium totaling more than ¥ 400,000,000.

STATUS OF GERMAN PROPERTY a/
31 May
(thousands of yen)

	German Government and Quasi- official <u>Organizations b/</u>	Business and Other Organi- <u>zations</u>	German Na- tionals Re- patriated or Subject to <u>Repatriation</u>	<u>Other c/</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accounts receivable	0	8,664	0	612	9,276
Buildings	2,261	2,350	8,157	4,531	17,299
Cash and bank accounts	467,729	48,290	7,126	5,874	529,019
Land	1,272	1,678	5,544	2,917	11,411
Movables <u>s/</u>	2,052	43,674	27,210	5,183	78,119
Securities	171	7,619	3,971	1,314	13,075
Other assets <u>e/</u>	<u>101,736 d/</u>	<u>21,267</u>	<u>1,029</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>124,930</u>
Total	575,221	133,542	53,037	21,329	783,129

a/ Revised.

b/ German organizations excluding recognized church, mission and eleemosynary institutions.

c/ German nationals deceased or allowed to remain in Japan.

d/ Includes claim of ¥ 84,000,000 for a German motor ship sold to but never paid for by the Japanese.

e/ Additional movables and other assets valued at \$ 627,000 reported.

Patents and Copyrights

6. The Japanese Government was informed that patents, utility models, copyrights and contracts or licenses affecting or involving them are "property" and the Japanese Government must provide suitable protection for properties registered on 7 December 1941 by Allied nationals.

7. Deposits of ¥ 40,563.76 were made into the patent and copyright accounts of Telefunken G. m. b. H.; ¥ 29,429.74 by Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodansha in the SCAP Custody Account and ¥ 11,134.02, including interest, reclassified to the Patent and Royalty Account in the Teikoku Bank.

Dissolved Organizations

8. The processing of Japanese Government reports on 155 dissolved organizations was completed by 20 June.

9. Reports on the assets of 14 dissolved ultranationalistic organizations, including one supplementary report, were processed between 26 May and 20 June. Seven of the organizations, Dai Nippon Isshin Kai (Great Japan Rising Sun Alliance), Dai Nippon Sekiesei Kai

(Great Japan True Hearted Society), Kanagara Renmei (God-like Society), Seimei Juku (Sacred Clarity Society), Toa Renmei Doshi Kai (East Asia League Kindred Spirits), Toho Kai (Eastern Society) and Yamato Musubi (Yamato Solidarity) have assets valued at less than ¥ 1,000.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS
26 May - 20 June
(thousands of yen)

Organization	On Hand at Time of Dissolution				Expenses Immediately Prior to Dissolution
	Cash	Securities	Property	Total	
Bunka Fujin Kai (Cultural Ladies Society)	26	0	244	270	42
Dai Nihon Koa Domei (Great Japan Rising Asia Alliance)	2	0	0	2	1,271
Genyoaha (Dark Ocean Society)	47	54	49	150	0
Kai Jin Kai (Marine Benevolence Society)	25,249	868	5,423	31,540	0
Keijin Kai (Respecting Man Society)	88	0	299	387	0
Toa Renmei (East Asia League)	7	1	1	9	0
Botoku Kai (Military Virtue Society) (supplementary)	6	0	409	415	2
Total	25,425	923	6,425	32,773	1,315
Total to 26 May	30,439	9,112	39,971	79,522	260,622
Total to date	55,864	10,035	46,396	112,295	261,937

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Precious Metals

10. Releases of precious metals valued at \$ 8,420 were made between 21 May and 20 June.

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY
20 June

	Fine Grams	Value in U. S. Dollars	
		Per Gram	Total
Gold			
On hand 21 May a/	182,874,776	1.12529	205,787,156
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	3,429		3,858
Balance	182,871,347		205,783,298
Platinum			
On hand 21 May	4,494,440	1.12529	5,057,548
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	0		0
Balance	4,494,440		5,057,548

	<u>Fine Grams</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
Silver			
On hand 21 May	2,047,666,398	.02232	46,727,747
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	<u>199,940</u>		<u>4,562</u>
Balance	2,047,466,458		46,723,185
Total value			257,564,031

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

SCAP Custody Accounts

11. The SCAP yen custody account increased ¥ 12,057,795.53 between 26 May and 20 June. Collections from German sources, mainly sale of properties which increased from ¥ 1,259,864.96 in May to ¥ 10,000,000 in June, accounted for 84.5 percent of the increase.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
(yen)

Collections 26 May-20 June

From German sources	10,194,966.23
Impounded bank accounts	141,536.49
Money held in custody	20,000.00
Property rental	4,000.00
Property sales	10,000,000.00
Royalties	29,429.74
From Korean sources	
Impounded bank accounts	50,066.00
From Japanese sources	
Dissolved organizations	<u>1,812,763.30</u>
Total	12,057,795.53
Balance 25 May	174,661,196.89
Balance 20 June	186,718,992.42

12. The dollar custody account for SCAP was unchanged at \$ 207,655.52 on 20 June.

Properties Released from Custody

13. The S/S Reael was restored to the Netherlands Government after reconditioning and trial runs.

Three looted automobiles were restored to the Philippine Government.

14. Liquidation of Koeki Eidan, wartime procurement agency, continued in June with disposal of the following stocks:

- (1) Woolen piece goods, iron rods and hoop iron, and carnauba wax released for sale in Post Exchanges.

- (2) Woolen fabrics, gelatin for artificial fishing gut, cotton embroidery thread and lace goods, cotton textiles and sheep leather released for export or the manufacture of export goods.
- (3) Foodstuffs, canvas shoes, dyestuffs and other chemicals released for domestic consumption.

15. Three hundred reels of motion picture films illegally held by distributors were impounded.

External Assets

16. A total of 300,000 reports on Japanese external assets including 291,425 individuals', 8,500 corporation and 75 government reports were processed by 20 June.

Foreign Exchange Assets

17. A U. S. dollar equivalent for surrendered foreign currencies and exchange instruments was compiled using exchange rates as of 31 December 1946. Foreign exchange instruments surrendered include bank drafts, bills of exchange, checks, letters of credit, notes, letters of instruction, postal and telegraphic money orders.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE INSTRUMENTS SURRENDERED
20 June

	Conversion Factor a/	U. S. Dollar Equivalents Currencies	Foreign Exchange Instruments
Bahts (Siamese)	0.1020	1,939.17	3,077.34
Bolivianos (Bolivian)	0.0238	22.42	0
Dollars			
British North Borneo	0.2500	0.38	0
Canadian	0.9091	6,203.02	1,503.76
Chinese	0.0000833	56.68	25.67
Chinese Kwangchin	0.0016667	34.96	0
Chinese, local	0.0010	8.60	0
Hongkong	0.2500	71.25	0
Sarawak	0.5000	3,987.70	0
Straits Settlements	0.4744	6,275.48	7,559,745.74
United States	1.0000	243,479.00	124,456.58
Cruzeiros (Brazilian)	0.0540	494.69	1,086.10
Escudos			
Portuguese	0.0400	2.40	0
Portuguese East African	0.0400	43.04	0
Francs			
Belgian	0.0228	228.57	0
French	0.0084	34.65	0
Swiss	0.2336	9,753.97	0
Guilders			
Netherlands	0.3780	0.95	0
Netherlands East Indies	0.003779	2,284.67	27,413.13
Kronen			
Austrian	0.1000	110.00	0
Hungarian	0.0860	8.60	0

	Conversion Factor a/	U. S. Dollar Equivalents	
		Currencies	Foreign Exchange Instruments
Kronor (Swedish)	0.2783	4.17	0
Lire (Italian)	0.0044	782.72	88.00
Lirasi (Turkish)	0.3571	7.14	0
Markkans (Finnish)	0.0074	1.22	0
Marks (German Reichsbank)	0.1000	49,856.70 <u>b/</u>	0
Pesos			
Argentine	0.2500	8,058.75	0
Chilean	0.0333	42.29	0
Mexican	0.2058	837.61	0
Philippine	0.4966	18,817.66	24,209.07
Uruguayan	0.5630	1.69	0
Piastres (French Indo- Chinese)	0.1430	39,195.58	441.81
Pounds			
Australian	3.2230	10,118.17	64.56
British	4.0330	1,393.40	137,942.71
British East African	4.0330	1.01	0
Egyptian	4.1500	16.60	27.09
Irish Free State	4.0330	6.05	0
New Zealand	3.2350	211.89	6.70
Syrian	0.4600	101.86	0
Union of South Africa	4.0330	12.10	332.87
Rials (Iranian)	0.03125	1,170.78	0
Rubles (U. S. S. R.)	0.1886	305,905.33	0
Rupees			
Burmese	0.3000	46.50	6,000.00
Ceylonese	0.3023	127.57	0
Indian	0.3023	1,789.92	2,601.98
Soles (Peruvian)	0.1540	545.31	0
Sucres (Ecuadorian)	0.0741	167.84	0
Yen			
Bank of Chosen	0.0200	278,947.51	0
Bank of Taiwan	0.0200	45,475.70	0
Bank of Dong Bai (North Manchuria)	0.1000	435.70	0
Notes issued since Occupation			
Yen			
Bank of Chosen	0.0200	12.00	0
Bank of Taiwan	0.0200	29.30	0
Total		1,039,160.27 <u>c/</u>	7,889,025.11

a/ United States dollars per unit of foreign currency.

b/ Previously reported as RM 255,773,569.00 of which RM 255,275,002.00 was represented by worthless marks of issue prior to 1924.

c/ Excludes ¥ 7,442.00 in U. S. S. R. Military Notes, North Korea, for which an exchange rate is not available.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

18. A total of 151 applications involving transactions of ¥ 126,142,574 were approved in June of which:

- (1) Twenty-eight applications, involving 65 percent of the expenditures, were for construction, repair and rehabilitation of essential industries.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES

June
(yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Textiles	23,782,362
Electrical	13,626,704
Fisheries	12,196,750
Mining	10,659,168
Iron and steel	6,736,850
Automobile	4,178,635
Paper	3,920,440
Chemicals	3,365,506
Transportation	1,934,100
Cement	475,325
Foodstuffs	<u>418,627</u>
Total	81,294,467

- (2) Twenty applications totaling ¥ 15,724,885 were for construction of houses, warehouses, dormitories and other essential buildings.
- (3) Sixteen applications totaling ¥ 4,032,232 were for the purchase of houses, dormitories, land, factory buildings, machinery and equipment.
- (4) Fifty-eight applications were for the sale of surplus fixed assets for ¥ 24,756,771.
- (5) Twenty-nine applications were for expenditure of ¥ 334,219 as donations to municipalities and private agencies, sale of stocks and bonds and other activities including transfer of stocks and bonds, approval of leases and release of 11 companies from the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

19. No objection was offered to the following applications:

- (1) Toyota Automobile Industry, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 4,178,635.20 from the Reconstruction Finance Bank for rehabilitation and reconversion of its Kamata factory.
- (2) Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., largest producer of iron and steel in Japan, to borrow ¥ 6,700,000 from the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., for the repair of the No. 1 blast furnace of the company's Kukioka plant.
- (3) Japan Radio Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 3,546,100 to purchase and install new equipment in the Suwa and Mitaka plants for the production of radio receiver

vacuum tubes. This project is part of the vacuum-tube industry's rehabilitation program.

Control Organizations

20. The Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission in June began examination of 479 control companies and associations previously ordered dissolved to ascertain if they were completely liquidated.

21. The Commission designated the following additional control companies and associations as closed institutions which will be liquidated on the activation of government corporations to assume their functions:

- (1) Seventy-seven foreign trade associations
- (2) Eight regional coal sales companies
- (3) Carbide Joint-Sales Company (Kabaido Kyohan K. K.)
- (4) Cement Sales Company (Semento Hambai K. K.)
- (5) Eastern Japan Sand and Gravel Company (Higashi Nippon Jari K. K.)
- (6) Japan Coal Company (Nippon Sekitan K. K.)
- (7) Japan Fertilizer Company (Nippon Hiryo K. K.)
- (8) Japan Gunpowder Sales Company (Nippon Kayaku Hambai K. K.)
- (9) Japan Iron and Steel Industry Association (Nippon Tekko Kyogikai)
- (10) Japan Lignite Company (Nippon Atan K. K.)
- (11) Japan Metal Company (Nippon Kinzoku K. K.)
- (12) Japan Potassic Salt Sales Company (Nippon Karien Hambai K. K.)
- (13) Japan Sulfuric and Nitric Acid Sales Company (Nippon Ryushosan K. K.)
- (14) Japan Synthetic Products Company (Nippon Kaseihin K. K.)
- (15) Japan Tar Products Company (Nippon Taru Seihin K. K.)
- (16) Light Metals Demand Adjustment Association (Keikin-zoku Jukyu Kumiai)
- (17) Petroleum Distribution Company (Sekiyu Haikyū K. K.)
- (18) Soda Sales Company (Soda Hambai K. K.)
- (19) Tokai Sand and Gravel Company (Tokai Jari K. K.)
- (20) Western Sand and Gravel Company (Seibu Jari K. K.)

Nine government-owned corporations were authorized to assume the functions of the control associations and control companies. Pending organization of these corporations the control associations and companies will operate under the supervision of the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

22. The Enforcement Regulations of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission were amended by Joint Ordinance No. 1 of the Cabinet, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Justice which was promulgated on 9 June.

Joint Ordinance No. 1 provides that payment for securities or property transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission may be made in other than government bonds and makes detailed provision for protecting the rights of mortgagees in securities and other properties transferred to the Commission.

23. Michiyuki Ichikawa, director of the Sanwa Bank, and Yonekichi Kanemasa, vice-president of the Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, were appointed members of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission on 14 June.

24. At its 11th special meeting on 19 June the Commission announced that it held stock valued at ¥ 5,315,892,571 and bonds valued at ¥ 46,282,055.

Antitrust Legislation

25. A committee was created within the Economic Stabilization Board on 2 June composed of representatives of ministries interested in a program supporting small and medium-sized businesses.

This committee is authorized to undertake concrete measures for the Cabinet's medium and small-sized enterprise promotion program including legislation necessary to execute the seven-point small-business program approved by the Cabinet on 15 February.

REPARATIONS

Reparations and Restitution Delegations

26. Reparations and Restitution Delegations of six nations inspected a total of 72 machine-tool plants and four delegations paid a total of 10 visits to the four plants in the Tokyo area selected as typical of the pooled item classification.

Reparations Technical Advisory Committee

27. The Reparations Technical Advisory Committee held its first and second meetings on 2 and 16 June respectively.

A.I.U.V. 1970

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 21

June 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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NUTRITION

May Nutrition Survey

1. The total caloric consumption per capita per day in Tokyo decreased from 1,921 in February to 1,792 in May; eight of the major cities from 1,884 to 1,822; 27 of 46 prefectures from 2,165 to 2,052; Tokyo railways from 1,923 to 1,920; the Akita copper mines from 1,744 to 1,704; and four coal mines from 2,008 to 1,953. Protein intake increased in Tokyo, eight of the major cities, Akita copper mines and the Tokyo railway and declined in the other areas.

Less rice and grains were consumed everywhere except in Tokyo and the four coal mines. Leafy, green and yellow vegetable consumption increased slightly but was offset by the lack of fruits and other vegetables available. Note the charts, pages 230 to 233.

2. The highest percentage of individuals with body weights exceeding 10 percent less than the Japanese standard for a given age and sex still occurs in the youngest and oldest age groups. In general there was a decrease in body weight as compared with the February survey, as shown in the chart on page 234.

3. The chart on page 235 illustrates that the percent of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies, especially those affected by lack of vitamin B₁, increased in May.








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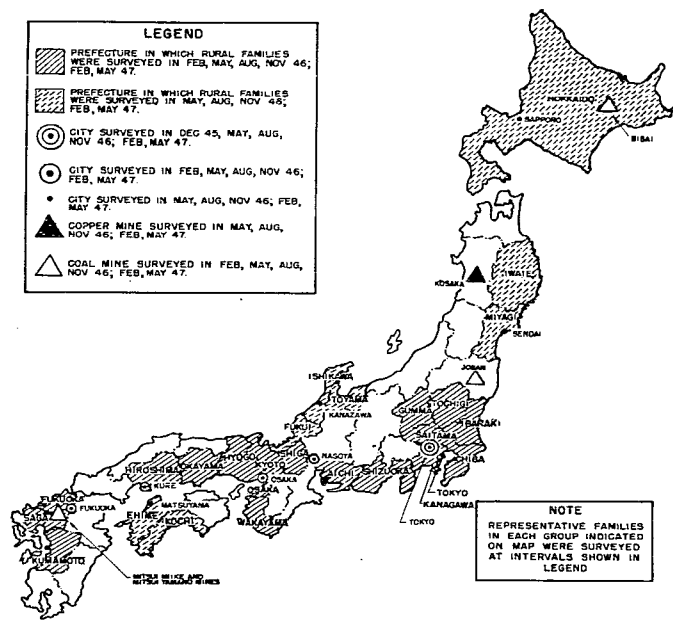
NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

LOCATION OF GROUPS SURVEYED

LEGEND

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



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

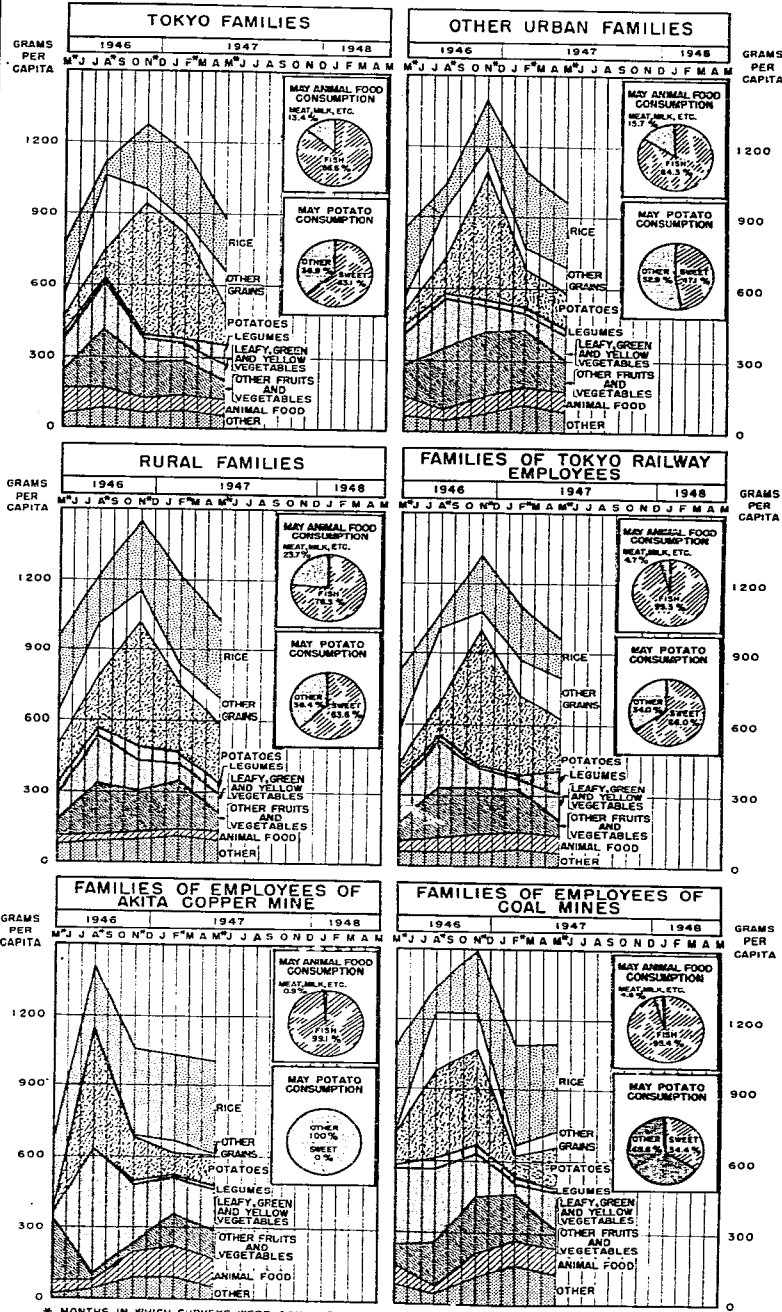
SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS SURVEYED

GROUP	SURVEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED							
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47	
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	16,020**	NO SURVEY	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316	12,919	
	SYMPTOM	31,965	NO SURVEY	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691	28,363	
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803	22,393	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,730	45,627	
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206	47,391	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	64,513	79,563	79,033	72,907	74,335	77,089	
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,109	1,186	1,257	1,227	1,210	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	2,508	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,985	
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	627	616	617	575	646	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,200	982	1,142	986	1,157	
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	189	3,595	3,577	3,518	3,340	3,016	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	9,173	6,000	6,000	6,452	5,905	
GROUP	SURVEY	AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF GROUPS SURVEYED*							
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	0.875	NO SURVEY	0.822	0.829	0.829	0.834	0.831	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	0.817	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.818	0.823	0.826	0.830	0.828	
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.818	0.823	0.826	0.830	0.828	0.822	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.812	0.854	
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.812	0.854	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.815	0.806	0.814	0.824	0.824	
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.815	0.806	0.814	0.824	0.824	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881	
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881	0.887	
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881	

* THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK. THUS A 0.500 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.

AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



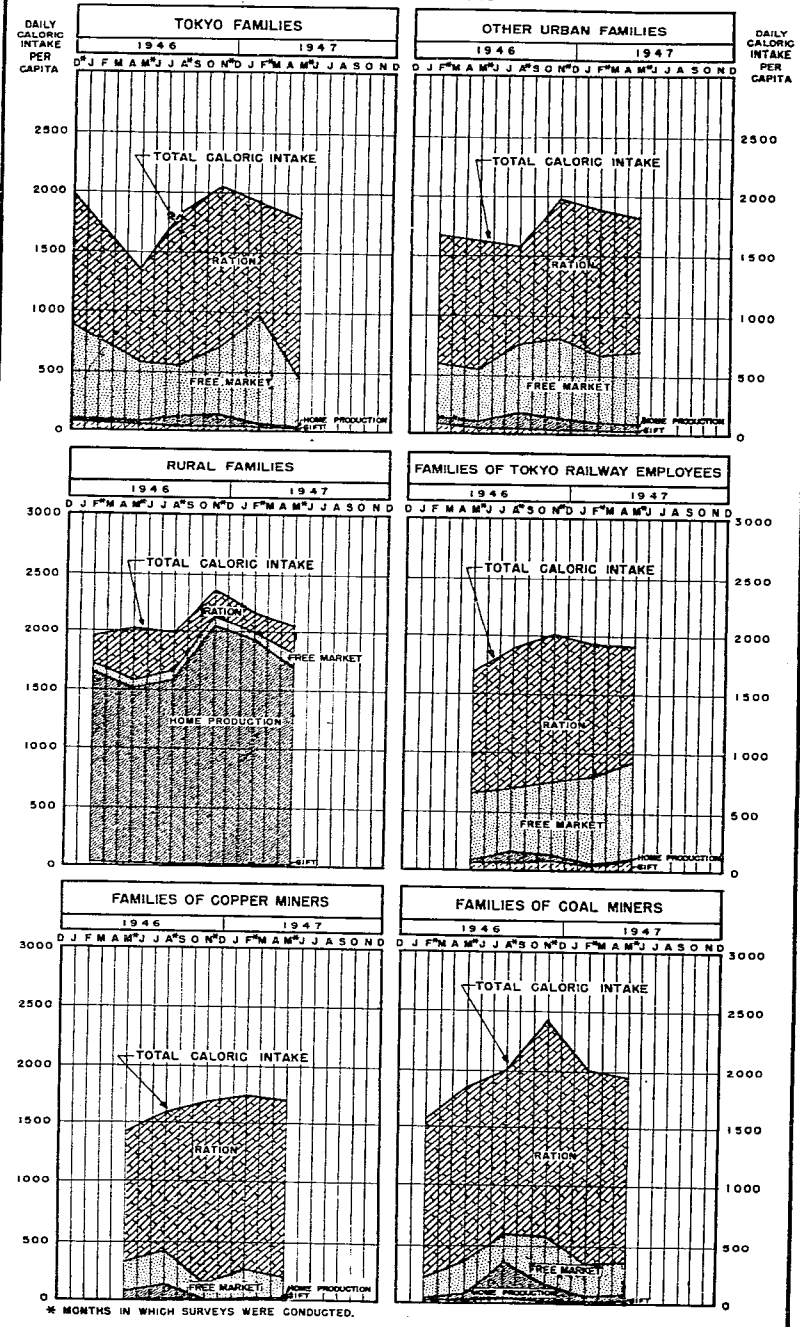
* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHQ SCAP

JAPAN: JUN 47

NUMBER 100

SOURCES OF CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE DECEMBER 1945



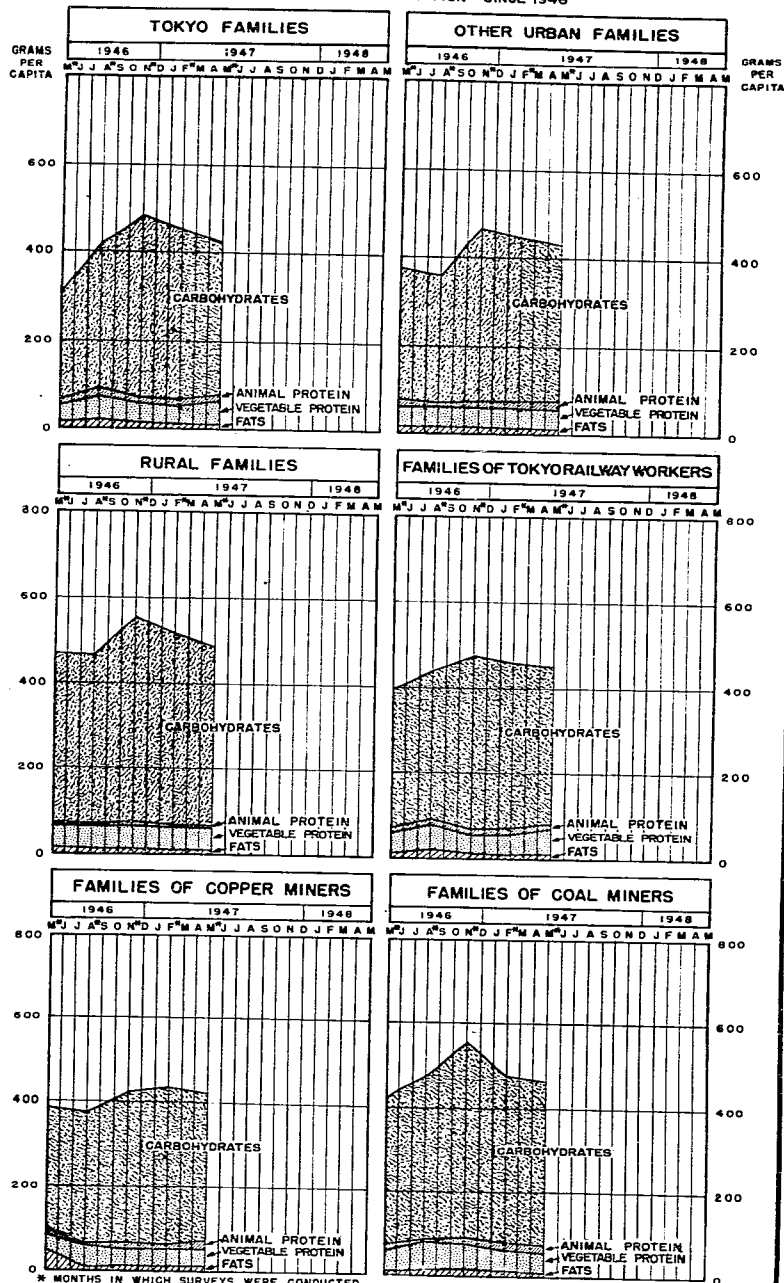
* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 47 NUMBER 101

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A.I.U.O.S. 1947

FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION SINCE 1946



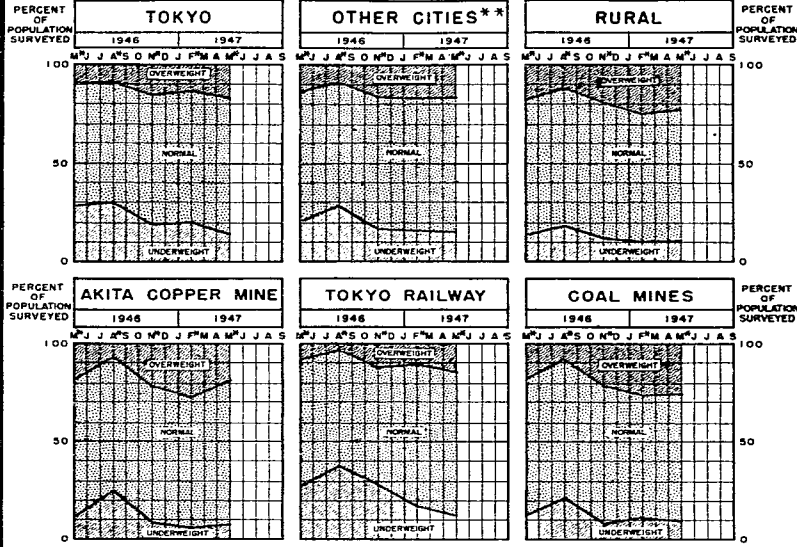
* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITIONAL SURVEYS.

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AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS **

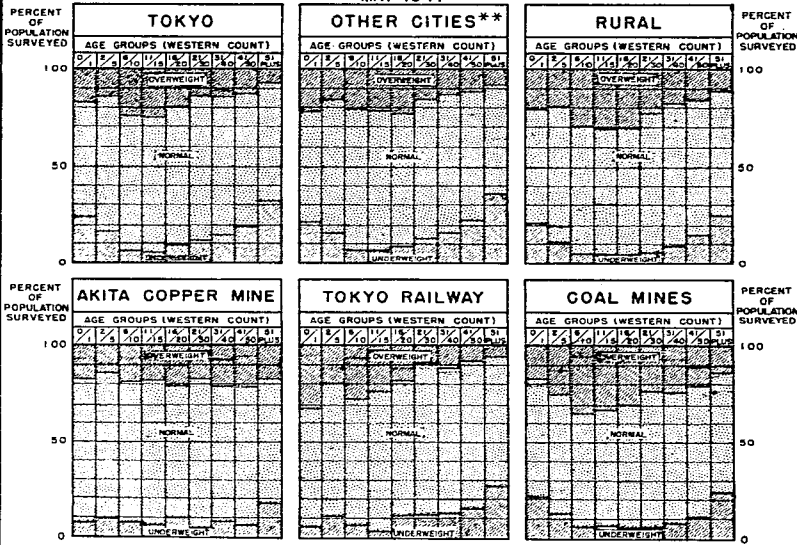
SINCE MAY 1946

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES



AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS · BY AGE GROUPS

MAY 1947



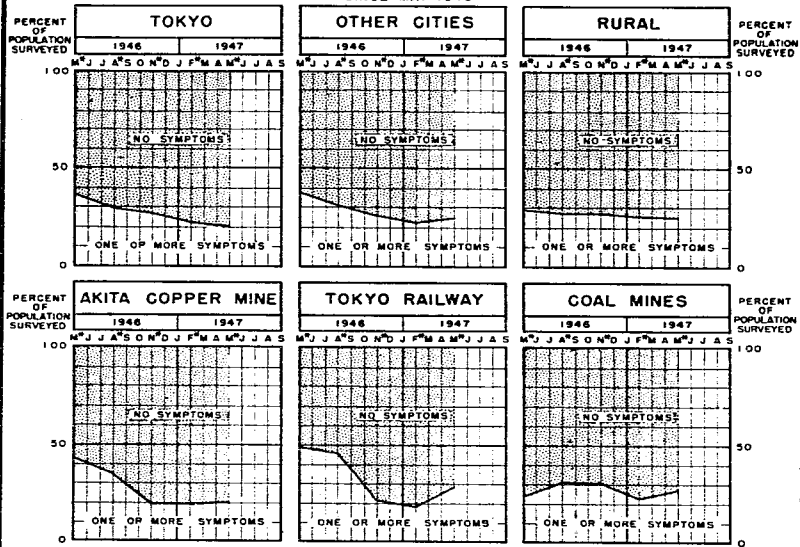
* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
 ** NORMAL WEIGHTS INCLUDE A RANGE OF 10 PERCENT PLUS OR MINUS FROM NORMS ESTABLISHED IN STANDARD JAPANESE AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.
 GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · JUN 47

NUMBER 103

SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS
SINCE MAY 1946



PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS**
MAY 1947

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

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

* 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 BONEGROWTH.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

4. Graduate courses for health officers and sanitarians were inaugurated by the National Institute of Health.

The public health nurses course started in May. Courses are scheduled for veterinarians, sanitary engineers, pharmacists and nutritionists.

5. A program to evaluate a new vaccine for control of tsutsugamushi (scrub typhus) continued. Approximately 2,000 persons were inoculated with a 1-cubic-centimeter booster dose of tsutsugamushi vaccine in selected endemic areas of Niigata Prefecture on 12 June. On 23-27 June blood samples were taken for serological study.

6. By 1 June 339,186 persons in Hokkaido were inoculated against typhus fever as part of the typhus control program which was initiated in May.

7. Diphtheria, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis rates decreased 8, 40 and 33 percent from April to 45.7, 1.5 and 7.3 per 100,000 per annum respectively in May.

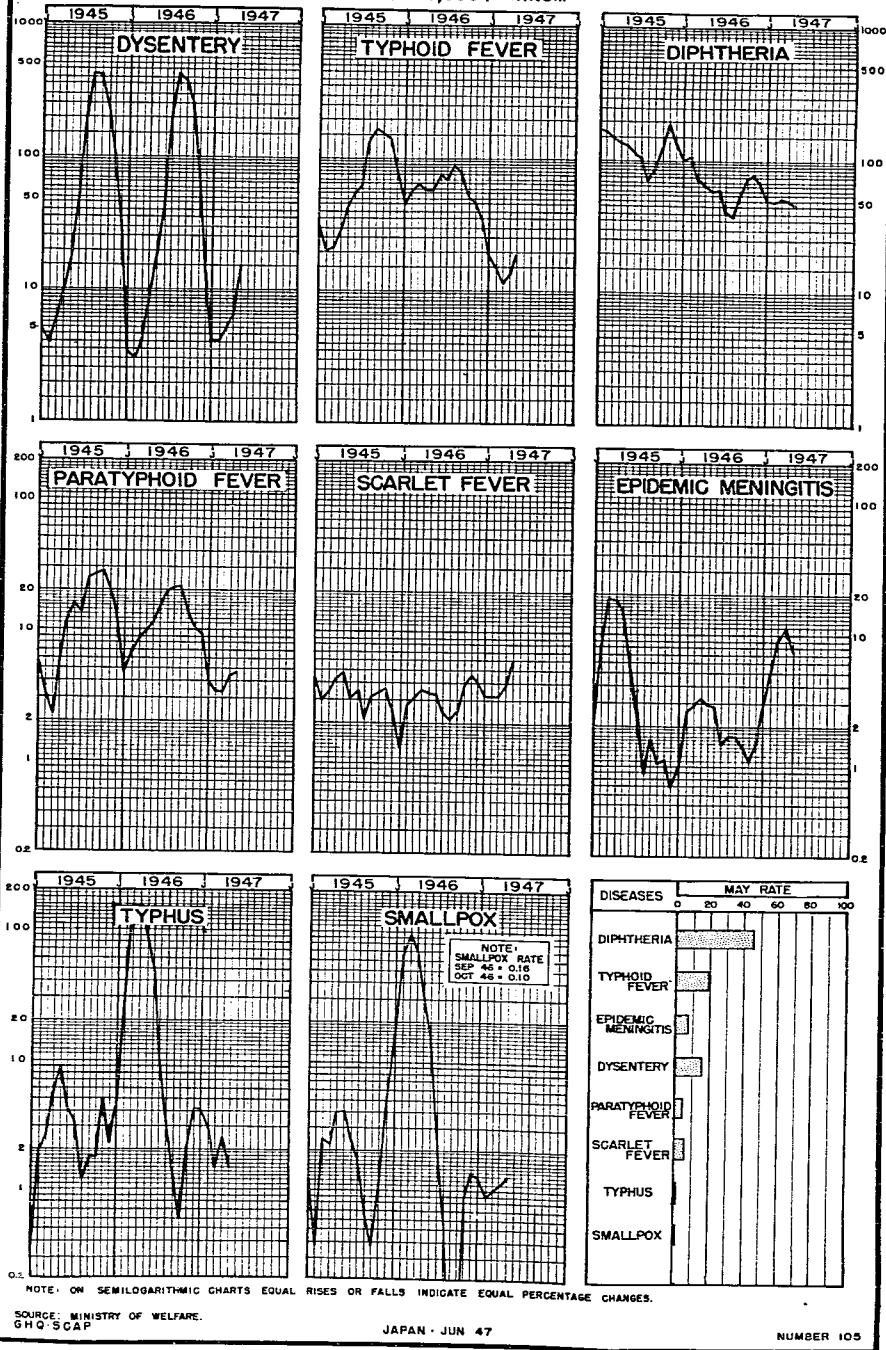
With the exception of scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis, which increased from 2.9 to 7.3 per 100,000 per annum, all reported communicable diseases declined markedly in May as compared with May 1946.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ^{a/}
May

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>
<u>Dysentery</u>				
May 1946	1,033	18.4 ^{b/}	148	2.6
April 1947	352	6.3	71	1.3
May 1947	1,091	15.6	183	2.6
<u>Typhoid Fever</u>				
May 1946	3,156	56.3 ^{b/}	403	7.2
April 1947	733	13.1	106	1.9
May 1947	1,372	19.6	148	2.1
<u>Diphtheria</u>				
May 1946	3,320	59.2 ^{b/}	207	3.7
April 1947	2,800	49.9	266	4.7
May 1947	3,201	45.7	234	3.3
<u>Paratyphoid Fever</u>				
May 1946	620	11.1 ^{b/}	42	0.7
April 1947	240	4.3	11	0.2
May 1947	332	4.7	23	0.3
<u>Scarlet Fever</u>				
May 1946	184	3.3	9	0.2
April 1947	210	3.7	6	0.1
May 1947	416	5.9	5	0.1

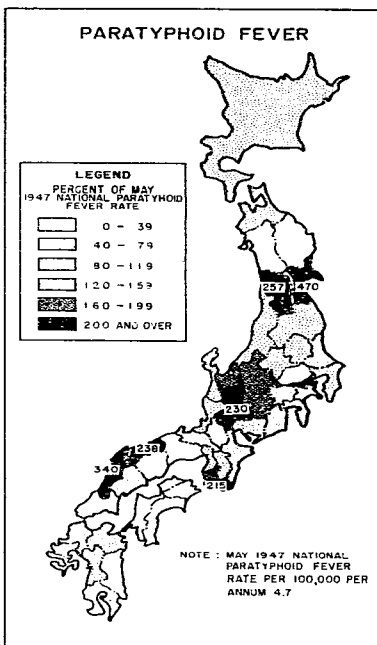
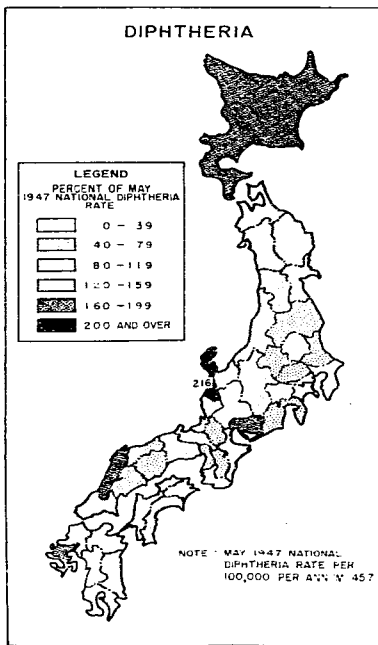
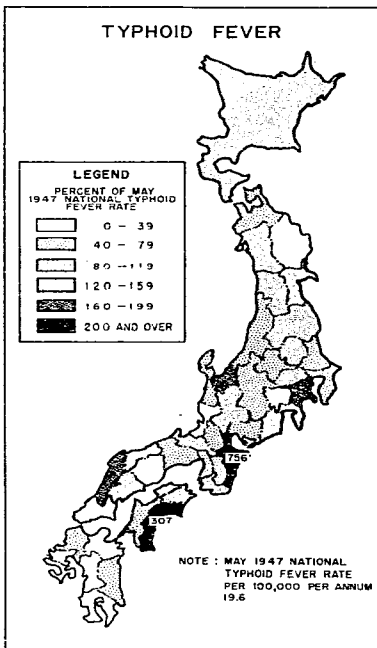
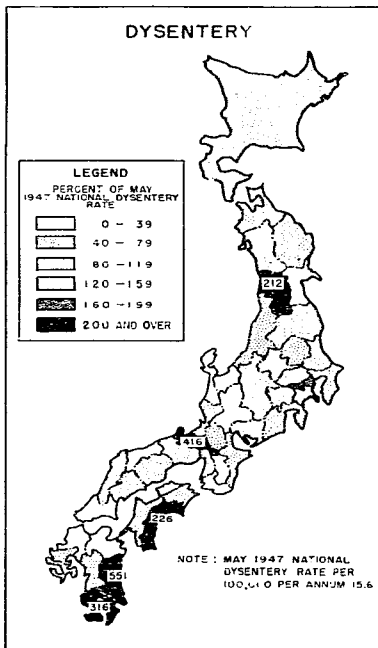
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES



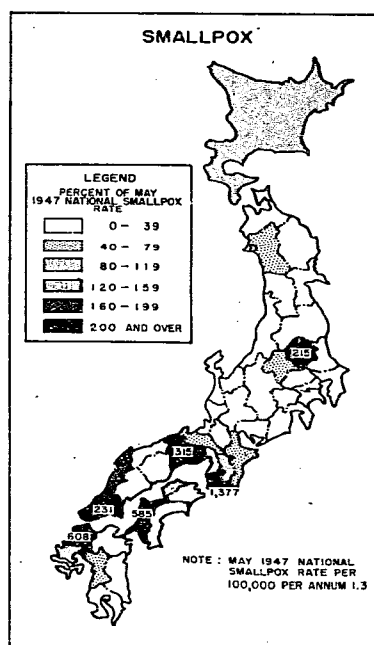
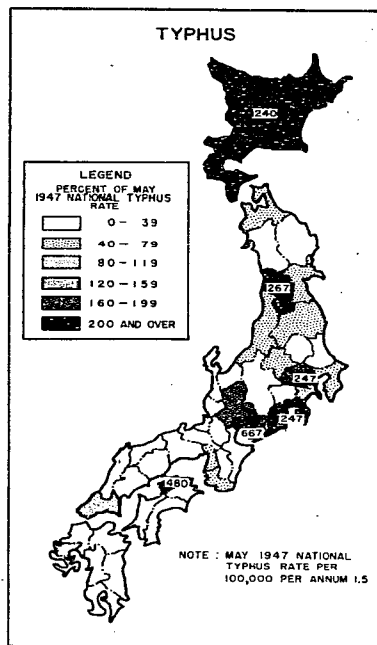
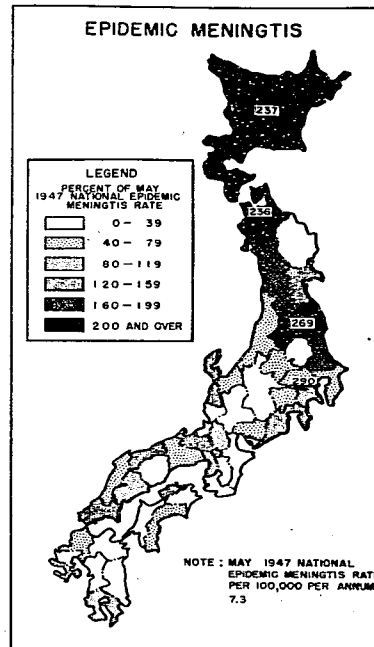
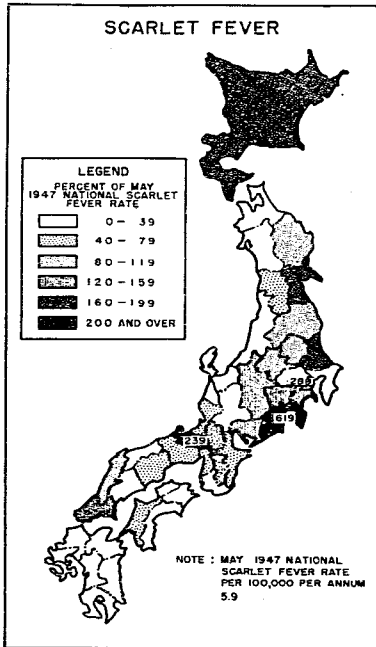
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 106A

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 106 B

A.I.U.O.K. 1947

	Cases	Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum
<u>Epidemic Meningitis</u>				
May 1946	162	2.9	47	0.8
April 1947	613	10.9	179	3.2
May 1947	511	7.3	196	2.8
<u>Typhus Fever</u>				
May 1946	5,298	94.5 b/	587	10.5
April 1947	138	2.5	16	0.3
May 1947	105	1.5	12	0.2
<u>Smallpox</u>				
May 1946	1,746	31.1 b/	485	8.6
April 1947	61	1.1	9	0.2
May 1947	88	1.3	2	0.03
<u>Malaria</u>				
May 1946	-	-	-	-
April 1947	682	12.2	1	0.02
May 1947	1,074	15.3	3	0.04

a/ May figures cover a five-week period.
b/ Revised.

8. During the five-week period ending 31 May there were 42,952 cases of measles, 41,039 of tuberculosis, 28,234 of pneumonia and 24,496 of whooping cough.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

9. Surveys of veterinary conditions in Fukuoka, Kyoto and Nagano Prefectures showed effective animal disease control measures and improved meat and dairy inspection methods. Tuberculosis and rabies control programs are in operation.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

10. Except for cattle the number of all farm animals slaughtered in April increased over the previous month with post- and ante-mortem condemnations rising correspondingly. Although the number of cattle slaughtered decreased eight percent, post-mortem total and visceral condemnations increased in April.

MEAT INSPECTION April

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	14,092	595	342	7,297	4,092
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	1	6
Condemned post mortem					
Total	14	1	0	0	3
Partial	241	0	0	29	260
Visceral	4,293	35	0	3,527	573

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION
April

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	5,705
Samples examined	7,405
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	332
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,056
Plant Inspections	3,482
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	200
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	771

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	26
Samples examined	49
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

11. Incidence of Texas fever, equine infectious abortion and chick pullorum decreased in May while all other reported animal diseases increased.

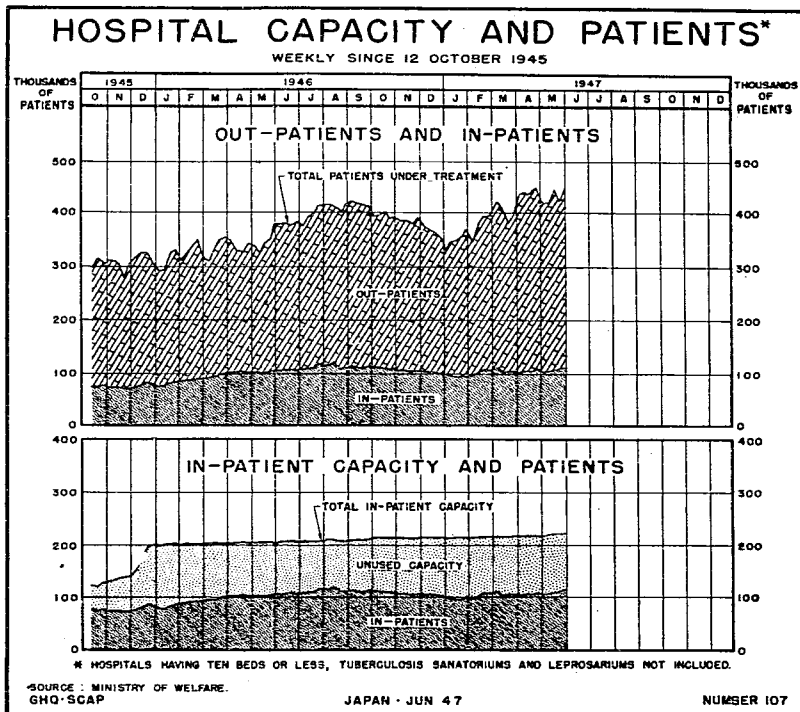
ANIMAL DISEASES

	Cases	
	April	May
Anthrax	1	1
Blackleg	0	1
Brucellosis	2	10
Trichomoniasis	63	170
Texas fever	22	17
Swine erysipelas	3	31
Swine plague	0	3
Rabies	5	6
Strangles	121	135
Equine infectious abortion	22	0
Equine infectious anemia	52	72
Epizootic lymphangitis	0	1
Chick pullorum	915	444

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

12. There were 3,224 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,810 of which 114,997 were occupied on 30 May, compared with 3,181 hospitals with a capacity of 220,208 of which 110,758 were occupied on 24 April. From 25 April to 30 May 1,611,295 persons received out-patient treatments.



Nursing Affairs

13. The Japanese Midwives, Clinical and Public Health Nurses' Association was registered on 4 June as a juridical person at the Ministry of Welfare.

14. Twenty-four nurses graduated from the first six-months' training course in tuberculosis nursing on 5 June. The course is sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association in Tokyo.

SUPPLY

Production

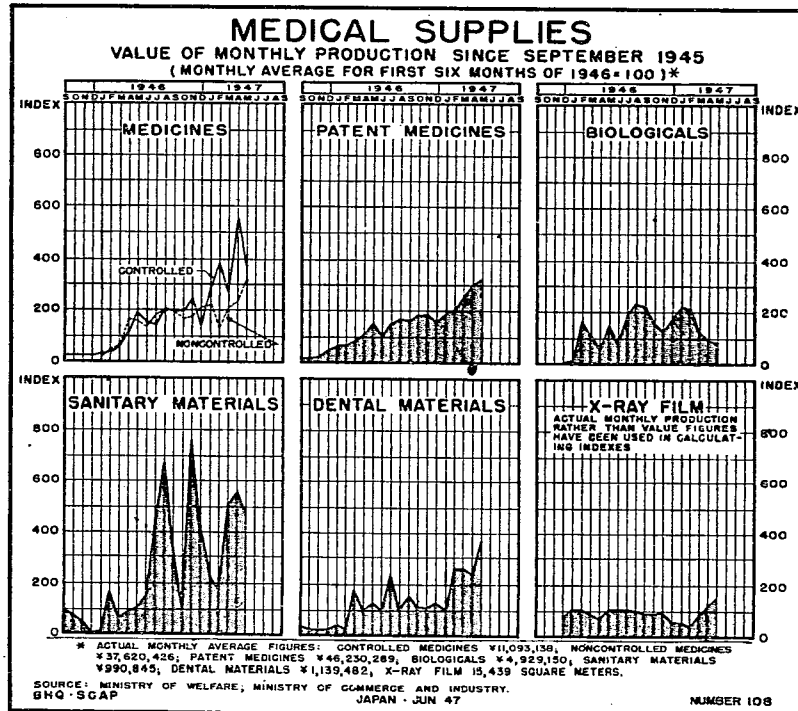
15. Medical and dental supplies produced increased in value from ¥ 301,775,915 in April to ¥ 325,493,646 in May. Noncontrolled medicines increased 35 percent and dental materials increased 50 percent.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

May
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	42,165,421
Noncontrolled medicines	118,945,181
Patent medicines	151,140,797
Biologicals	4,283,374
Dental materials	4,208,121
Sanitary materials	<u>4,750,752</u>
Total	325,493,646

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



16. The production of sulfathiazole in May totaled 1,626 kilograms, an increase of 155 kilograms over the previous month.

17. Penicillin produced in May totaled 341,620,000 oxford units, an increase of 103,570,000 units over the previous month.

18. With the exception of smallpox and diphtheria antitoxin crude vaccines produced in May increased over the previous month. Finished vaccines on hand on 31 May showed little change from stocks on 30 April.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	Produced in May		On Hand 31 May	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera	1,913,000	582,000	1,351,000	614,000
Typhus	211,000	0	0	6,795,665
Triple typhoid	35,637,280	1,536,800	41,443,985	3,383,100
Smallpox (doses)	120,000	3,270,800	14,407,295	1,188,800
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	134,609	0	570,353
Diphtheria toxoid	42,760	0	0	1,047,765

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. Production of 10 percent DDT dust in May totaled 409,245 kilograms compared with 91,405 kilograms in April. DDT sprayers produced increased from 9,850 to 16,235.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	Unit	April	May
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	6,446	12,249
Rat poison, Nékoirazu	kilogram	3,440	3,059
DDT dusters	each	9,946	4,600
Sprayer, knapsack-type, 3-gallon	each	1,800	2,753
Sprayer, pump-type, semiautomatic	each	1,050	6,482
Sprayer, hand-type, 2-quart	each	7,000	7,000
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	kilogram	55,117	331,235
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	kilogram	36,288	78,010
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	gallon	45,233	30,235
Pyrethrum emulsion	gallon	216,300	176,700

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. X-ray film produced in May totaled 24,135 square meters as compared with 19,165 in April.

Distribution

21. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in May numbered 362, an increase of 44 over the previous month.

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X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Public Agencies</u>		<u>Civilian Markets</u>		<u>On Hand</u>
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>31 May</u>
X-ray	22	45	171	151	42
Ultra-short-wave	7	4	43	66	33
Ultraviolet ray	4	3	17	35	0
Infrared ray	2	3	52	55	6
Total	35	55	283	307	81

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

22. The value of sanitary materials distributed by the central wholesaler to the prefectural distribution companies in May amounted to ¥ 8,289,093, an increase from ¥ 4,715,542 in April.

23. Purchases of controlled medicines by the Japan Medicine Distributing Control Company decreased from ¥ 14,255,489 in April to ¥ 8,435,999 in May and sales of controlled medicines increased from ¥ 15,197,310 in April to ¥ 16,453,065.

24. The drop in purchases was caused by the Japan Medicine Distributing Control Company reducing inventory in anticipation of its replacement by the new medicine rationing system. The Ministry of Welfare is moving large quantities of controlled medicines to prefectures through normal commercial channels by by-passing the Japan Medicine Distributing Control Company.

Former Japanese Army and Navy medicines sold in May were valued at ¥ 4,304,191 compared with ¥ 5,820,593 the previous month. Sales of returned Japanese Army and Navy medical instruments and equipment in May increased from ¥ 28,557 to ¥ 89,285.

NARCOTICS

25. In May 87 narcotics violators were apprehended of whom 35 were registrants and 52 were nonregistrants, compared with 75, of whom 32 were registrants and 43 were nonregistrants, the previous month.

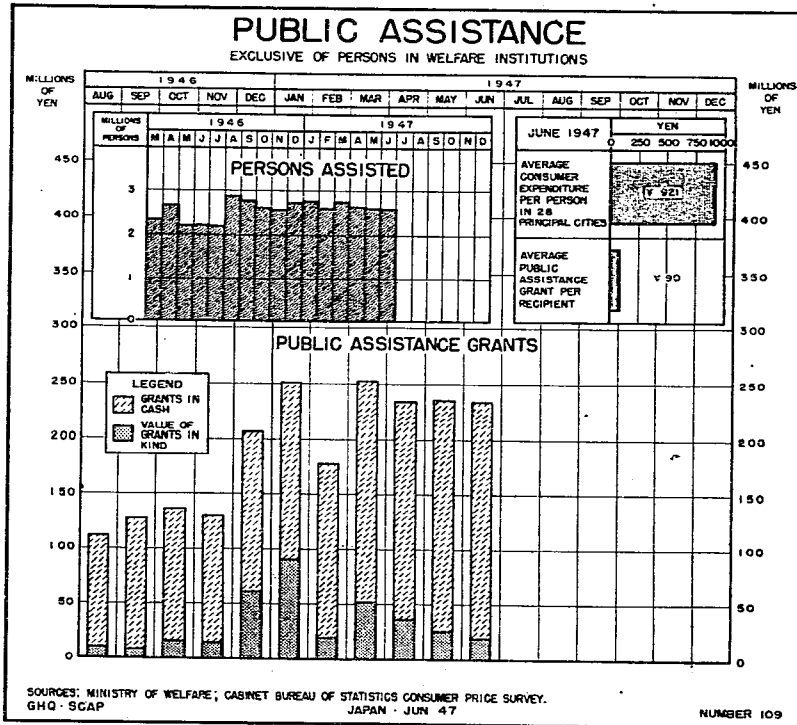
Narcotics thefts numbered 42 compared with 45 in April.

26. Close liaison between prefectural narcotics authorities and court procurators is maintained so that narcotics traffickers are given sentences commensurate with the crimes committed against humanity rather than for the monetary value of the narcotics concerned.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

27. Welfare payments in May totaled ¥ 208,811,628 compared with ¥ 197,818,652 for the previous month. Assistance in kind decreased from ¥ 36,642,044 in April to ¥ 26,219,215 in May. Persons receiving assistance in May numbered 2,763,333 of whom 126,052 were in institutions.



28. The "Production Fund Loans" made by the Repatriation Relief Board of the Ministry of Welfare from 1 September 1946 to 30 April 1947 amounted to ¥ 907,630,540, which was part of the total appropriation of ¥ 1,666,667,000. The loans involved 97,583 cases which included 212,178 persons. An average of ¥ 9,393 was loaned to each case or ¥ 4,277 per person. The loans are made for a period of five years to be paid off at six-month intervals and bear six percent interest after the first six months. These loans are not included in the relief assistance cost of the Daily Life Security Act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE "PRODUCTION FUND LOANS"
1 September - 30 April

	<u>By Persons</u>		
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Repatriates			
Repatriated civilians	71,213	154,895	707,951,824
Demobilized soldiers	3,903	8,487	27,228,916
Demobilized civilians	195	424	1,815,216
War sufferers	20,030	43,496	154,297,191
Unemployed persons	683	1,482	4,538,152
Persons in distress			
Wounded soldiers	97	212	907,630
Families of dead soldiers	292	636	1,815,261
Others	<u>1,170</u>	<u>2,546</u>	<u>9,076,350</u>
Total	97,583	212,178	907,630,540

<u>By Industry</u>			
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Commercial	47,909	87,246	360,614,039
Industrial			
Civil engineering and construction	3,696	10,333	45,774,386
Repairing	9,795	18,909	78,462,214
Manufacturing	10,332	37,459	171,995,605
Other	2,850	5,586	25,605,645
Mining	193	731	3,473,000
Agricultural			
Land developing and clearing	3,472	9,456	36,397,020
Other	4,639	7,642	31,372,315
Aquatic production	3,819	9,383	45,399,270
Transportation	1,095	4,940	19,350,900
Forestry production	1,238	4,381	19,045,848
Other	<u>8,545</u>	<u>16,112</u>	<u>70,140,298</u>
Total	97,583	212,178	907,630,540

SOCIAL SECURITY

Health Insurance

29. The National Federation of Health Insurance Associations, representing member organizations operating independently under the provisions of the Health Insurance Law, held a conference in Hara 31 May on its 20th anniversary. Methods of improving the social insurance program were proposed at this conference. Approximately 900 persons attended.

National Health Insurance

30. A conference of 150 representatives of prefectural associations of the National Health Insurance was held in Shiga Prefecture 2-4 June. The meeting was called by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to discuss improvements to present operations including:

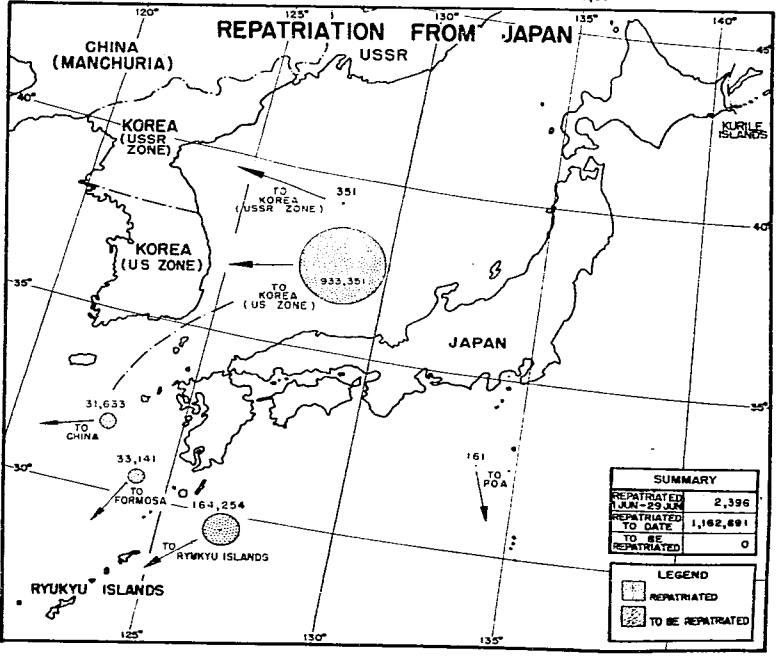
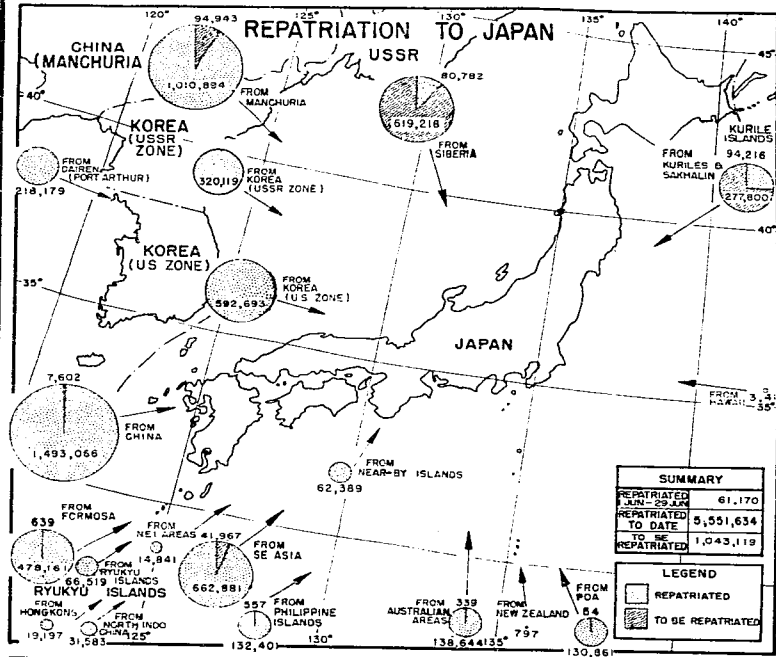
- (1) A substantial increase in the national and prefectural government subsidies in order to survive the current crisis.
- (2) A long-term loan at low interest rates from the reserve fund of the Welfare Pension Insurance for the establishment of adequate medical care facilities.
- (3) Integration of all existing health benefit schemes into a unified national health insurance system.
- (4) Coordination of this integrated national health insurance program with all other social insurance programs into a comprehensive social insurance system with coverage as nearly universal as possible.

REPATRIATION

31. From 1 to 29 June 61,170 Japanese were repatriated of whom 44,317 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 15,661 from Southeast Asia, 651 from the Ryukyus, 306 from China, 169 from South Korea, 48 from Manchuria and 18 from the Pacific Ocean areas. Koreans returning to their homeland from Japan numbered 1,546 and Ryukyans totaled 850.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 29 JUNE 1947



SOURCE: SCAP. GHQ-SCAP. JAPAN - JUN 47. NUMBER 110

A.I.U.O.A. 1947

SECTION 2
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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Media of Expression	23

EDUCATION

Courses-of-Study Area Conferences

1. The second series of six area conferences to introduce the new courses of study for public schools began 16 June in Tokyo.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

	<u>Place</u>	<u>Prefectures Included</u>
June 16-18	Tokyo	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma
June 24-26	Kumamoto	Kumamoto, Saga, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Oita, Miyazaki
June 27-29	Hiroshima	Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimane, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Kagawa, Kochi, Tokushima
July 1-3	Nara	Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, Shiga, Wakayama, Mie, Hyogo
July 5-7	Kanazawa	Ishikawa, Fukui, Niigata, Toyama, Nagano, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Aichi, Gifu
July 9-11	Morioka	Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate, Yamagata, Akita, Aomori, Hokkaido

The Tokyo conference was attended by 322 men and 47 women, of whom 71 were administrators and 298 teachers representing elementary, secondary and normal schools. Problems arising from the new education program such as the provision for equal educational opportunities for boys and girls were discussed. Presentation of the courses of study was followed by discussion of curriculums in mathematics, English, drawing and handicrafts, practical arts and music.

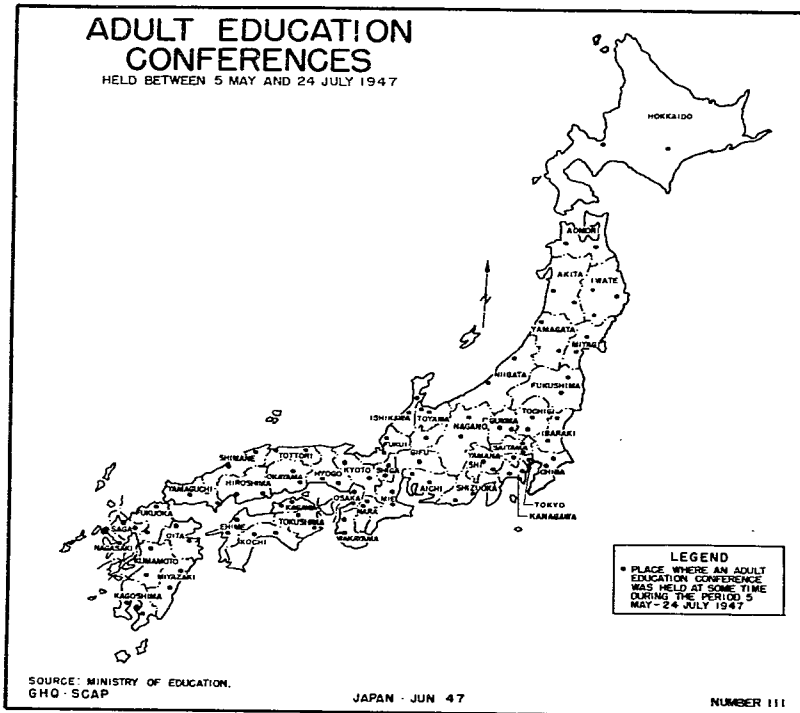
An evaluation meeting was held at the concluding session and 133 suggestions for improving future meetings were submitted.

Adult Education Conferences

2. Thirty-two three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences were held in 17 prefectures. At Kumamoto 40 percent of those

in attendance were women. Meetings at community level were planned at each conference to disseminate information throughout the prefectures. Special problems discussed were the political activity of youth organizations, the problem of obtaining books, indifference of trade-union leaders to adult education programs for workers, difficulties encountered in carrying out the reorganization of the school system, the need for more agricultural experiment stations, the lack of understanding of Parent-Teacher Associations and the need for cooperation between men and women in social education activities.

The conferences begun in May will continue through July according to a schedule drawn up by the Ministry of Education and illustrated on the following map.



Teacher Screening

3. A consolidated report on removal of teachers and school officials under provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 263 was issued by the Ministry of Education.

PURGING AND SCREENING OF TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS
7 May 1946 - 30 April 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Total Screening</u>	<u>Number Judged Unacceptable by Screening Committees</u>	<u>Number Purged (Appendix II, Imp. Ord. 263)</u>
Hokkaido	25,912	6	67
Honshu			
Aomori	7,375	52	59
Iwate	8,395	10	18
Miyagi	11,531	45	19
Akita	9,724	16	18
Yamagata	10,034	2	34
Fukushima	13,788	45	56
Ibaraki	11,740	17	21
Tochigi	9,474	25	22
Gumma	10,668	13	54
Saitama	12,908	29	52
Chiba	13,200	8	66
Tokyo	31,419	96	188
Kanagawa	13,015	18	60
Niigata	14,359	7	113
Toyama	6,612	44	71
Ishikawa	6,314	46	21
Fukui	5,165	8	38
Yamanashi	6,134	13	15
Nagano	17,829	53	98
Gifu	10,260	106	53
Shizuoka	14,909	172	11
Aichi	21,675	179	101
Mie	10,064	69	47
Shiga	7,839	57	47
Kyoto	12,228	61	65
Osaka	22,416	14	76
Hyogo	19,152	20	118
Nara	5,465	66	48
Wakayama	6,958	56	15
Tottori	5,632	20	32
Shimane	7,610	11	31
Okayama	13,071	32	80
Hiroshima	15,676	3	52
Yamaguchi	11,378	37	34
Shikoku			
Tokushima	7,275	13	36
Kagawa	6,731	3	26
Ehime	10,479	28	34
Kochi	6,500	35	28
Kyushu			
Fukuoka	20,558	128	48
Saga	7,585	54	51
Nagasaki	9,745	19	51
Kumamoto	13,025	116	39
Oita	8,511	22	45
Miyazaki	7,791	12	55
Kagoshima	<u>13,588</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>46</u>
Total	541,717	2,050	2,359

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Total Screening</u>	<u>Number Judged Unacceptable by Screening Committees</u>	<u>Number Purged (Appendix II, Imp. Ord. 263)</u>
Total carried forward	541,717	2,050	2,359
The School Bloc <u>a/</u>	17,728	84	-
Universities	5,979	64	82
Colleges	-	-	102
Educational officials	2,754	32	16
Educational corporations	-	-	84
Central inquiry <u>b/</u>	49	37	-
Special investigation	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Grand total	568,228	2,268	2,643

a/ Wartime administrative group.
b/ Rescreening committee.

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

Textbook Printing

4. Textbook printing was restricted by the paper shortage. The Ministry of Education had approved 155 textbook manuscripts and had 118 others in process of review by 15 June.

STATUS OF TEXTBOOK PROGRAM
15 June

<u>School</u>	<u>Manu- script Not Yet Approved</u>	<u>Manu- script Approved</u>	<u>Authorized for Printing</u>		<u>Printing Completed</u>	
			<u>Teacher Copy</u>	<u>Student Copy</u>	<u>Teacher Copy</u>	<u>Student Copy</u>
Elementary	8	46	23	17	17	12
Lower secondary	51	37	21	19	6	4
Higher secondary	26	24	12	11	8	1
Vocational	29	31	4	4	0	0
Normal	0	4	1	1	0	0
Course of study	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	118	155	70	52	34	17

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

On 15 June 65,280,679 copies of textbooks had been authorized for printing, 44,410,823 had been printed and 37,143,384 had been distributed. See charts, facing page.

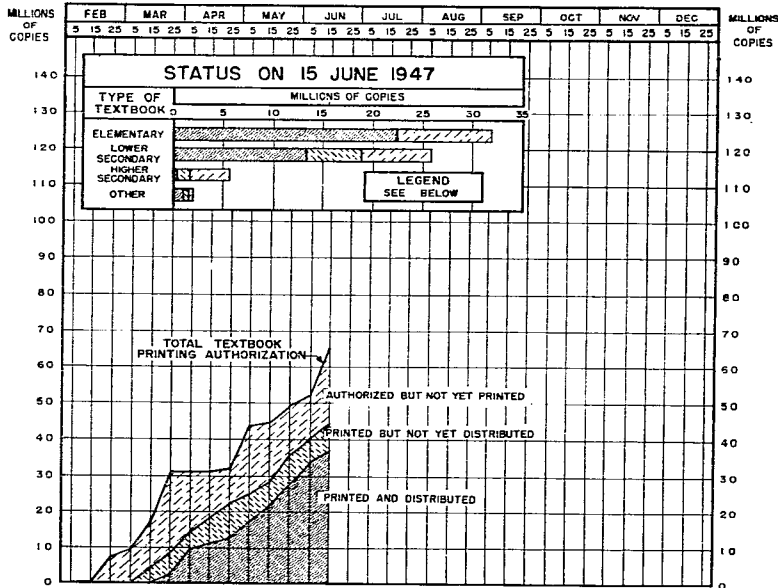
American Textbooks, Textbook Paper and School Supplies

5. Thirteen sets of textbooks of 400 volumes each were sent from Tokyo to distribution centers throughout Japan for use by Japanese educational authorities for assistance and guidance in rewriting and printing new textbooks. Selected by a special Education Committee of the War Department and made available through the American Textbook Institute these 400 books meet exacting standards of form, content and effectiveness in promoting democratic ideals.

A.I.U.O.K. 1942

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEW TEXTBOOKS

CUMULATED SINCE 5 FEBRUARY 1947



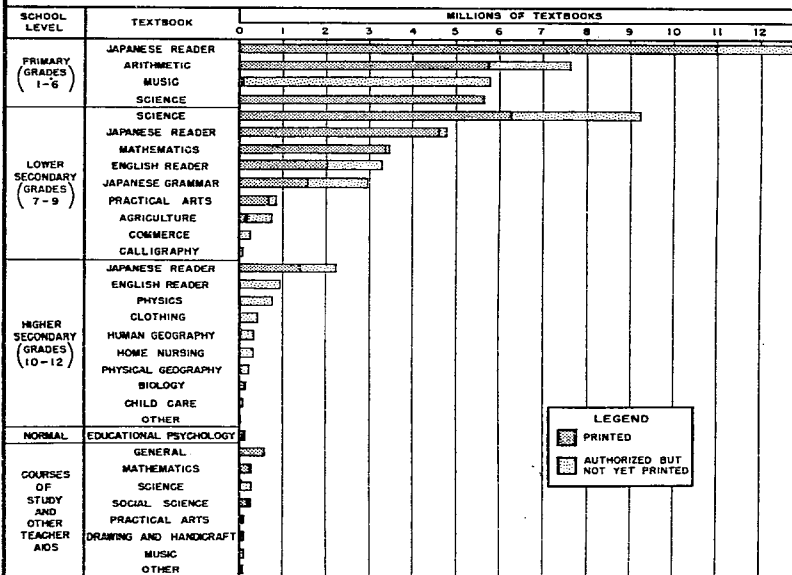
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 112

PRINTING OF NEW TEXTBOOKS

STATUS AS 15 JUNE 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 113

The American Red Cross donated 25,000,000 sheets of paper for the printing by the Ministry of Education of supplementary Japanese social studies readers as a gift from American school children. Supplies of notebooks, pencils and erasers donated by the Junior Red Cross of America will be distributed to the cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Kobe.

Federation of Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers

6. The Federation of Public and Private Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers was organized 19 June to foster public understanding of the importance of early childhood education and to provide professional guidance for its membership.

Social Studies Conference for Teachers

7. A conference on the social studies curriculum, attended by 1,000 teachers and sponsored by the Teachers' Association for Educational Study and the Educational Research Institute, was held 18 June at the Tokyo Second Higher Normal School. Lectures and discussions were supplemented with demonstration classes in social studies and related club activities.

National Conference of Presidents of Normal Schools

8. The Association of Presidents of Japanese Normal Schools held a conference in Tokyo 28-29 May to discuss current problems in teacher education. Reports of progress by various normal schools, talks by education officials and discussion by representatives constituted most of the program. Among the discussion topics were the lack of applicants for teacher training, problems in the adaptation of coeducation and other types of reorganization difficulties, establishment of the new liberal arts colleges, application of the new Fundamental Law of Education to normal schools and teachers' unions, differences between general and professional education and requirements of teacher preparation in other countries.

Science Teaching Conferences

9. Two conferences on science teaching were held in Kyushu, sponsored by the Ministry of Education. The first, at Oita 6-7 June, was for leaders in science education; the second, at Kumamoto 10-11 June, was for elementary teachers of science. The latter program featured demonstrations of modern methods of science teaching.

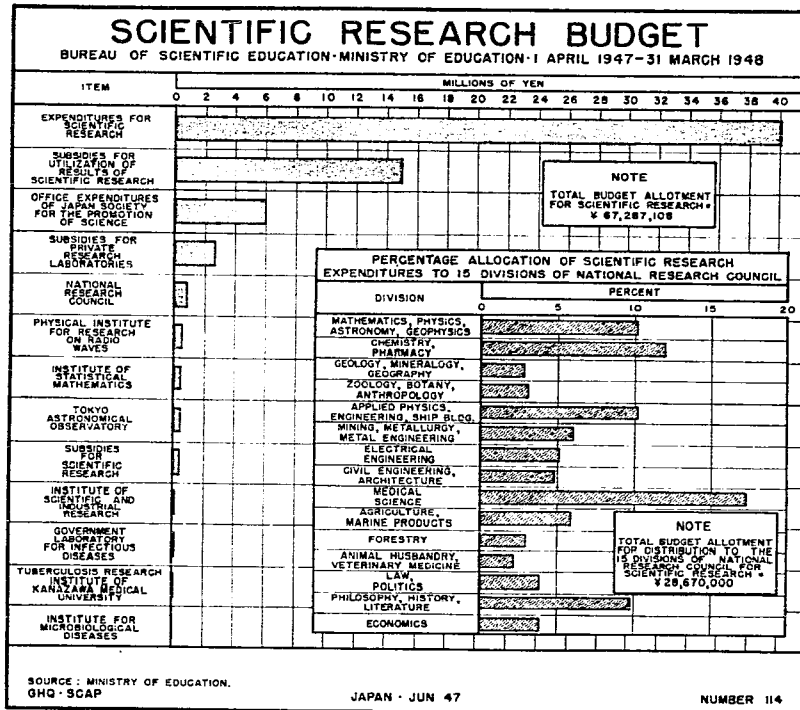
Scientific Research

10. The Ministry of Education budget for the fiscal year 1947-48 provides increases for scientific research, although these are offset to a large extent by inflationary trends. The largest increases were allocated to cultural science projects, as shown in chart at top of facing page.

11. In order to evaluate the resources and activities of Japanese scientists and technologists the Government is obtaining biographical reports from all personnel qualified to make substantial contributions in the fields of scientific research and technological development. Included in the survey are university graduates and those who have demonstrated ability to make more than a manual contribution to the progress of a research project.

School Lunch Program

12. June releases of food for school lunches provided for



650,000 children living in Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka and Kawasaki city areas. Another release of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) food was made for 2,500 handicapped children in special schools of Tokyo. All available sources of supply have been utilized to implement the program and special coal allocations were made wherever necessary to ensure proper cooking.

Physical Education

13. The new course of study and general guide to physical education was sent to the printers by the Ministry of Education. It outlines the aims and objectives of physical education, discusses developmental characteristics, suggests teaching material and covers general principles of instructions, tests and measurements in physical education.

The shortage in physical education supplies was alleviated slightly by a small distribution of athletic equipment to Japanese schools.

Educational Films

14. The Japanese Educational Film Review Board was empowered by the Ministry of Finance to grant tax exemption certificates to producers of educational films or other visual-aid materials using film stock. Any producer desiring tax exemption may submit material to the Review Board for evaluation and if it is found to be educational, a certificate is issued which may be presented to the Ministry of Finance for tax remission.

Educational Film Catalog No. 2, compiled by the Educational Film Review Board, contains titles and evaluation data on 50 new films and was approved by the Ministry of Education for printing and distribution to all schools. The film subjects range from poetic travelogs to highly technical cartoons and from silent films for primary grades to sound film productions on current problems. Suggestions for classroom use are given.

Social Education News

15. Social Education News continued to be an important factor in implementing major objectives of the Bureau of Social Education, Ministry of Education. June articles included the schedule of the remaining three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences, the ordinance concerning the transfer of the Imperial Household Museum to the nation, the Far Eastern Commission directive on reform of Japanese education, Ministry of Education news, notice of the publication of the catalog of educational films and a review of the adult education conference at Oita.

RELIGION

Veneration of the Emperor

16. The Ministry of Education issued directions to prefectural governors on 3 June clarifying previous instructions for discontinuance of school ceremonies of bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace, of school recitation of "Tenno-heika-banzai" ("Long live the Emperor") and of teaching students any habit expressing veneration of the Emperor. Spontaneous expressions of respect for the Emperor by individual students will not be discouraged.

Christian Influence in the Government

17. Christian influence in the Japanese Government was increased by the selection of Tetsu Katayama, Social Democrat and life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, as Prime Minister. Katayama in a public statement announcing formation of his cabinet said that he believed democratic government "must be permeated by a spirit of Christian love and humanism" and that the Japanese Government "must be guided by a Christian spirit of morality."

The Christian News, a Japanese periodical, noted further Christian influence in the new cabinet because Minister of Justice Yoshio Suzuki, Minister without Portfolio Junzo Sasamori, Minister of Commerce and Industry Chozaburo Mizutani, Minister without Portfolio Manryo Yonekubo and Cabinet Secretary Suyehiro Hishio are members of Christian churches, attend Christian services regularly or have been influenced by Christian teachings.

Activities of Religious Groups

18. The gift of funds for reconstruction was announced at the annual meeting of Japanese Roman Catholic bishops and Society of Superiors in Tokyo 28-31 May. From these funds 100 quonset huts for temporary chapels and 150 tons of paper for printing Japanese Bibles were purchased.

19. Discussion at a meeting of the district moderators and secretaries of the Church of Christ in Japan 10-11 June concerned reconstruction of church buildings, work of traveling evangelists and a plan to establish a Christian broadcasting station in Japan.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Gifts to American Students

20. School children of Okayama Prefecture presented to the children of America four giant salamanders which have been delivered to the Zoological Gardens in Washington, D. C. These salamanders from Kyushu and southwest Honshu are peculiar to East Asia and are the largest known amphibians. They are of sufficient scientific interest to be regarded as national treasures.

Exhibitions

21. The Hakutsuru Museum, Hyogo Prefecture, continued its program of monthly public art exhibitions with a display of early Japanese paintings.

In Tokyo 12-15 June the Nezu Museum exhibited 21 registered Chinese paintings from its collection. Twelve Japanese art societies under sponsorship of the newspaper Mainichi presented a display of Japanese paintings at Tokyo Municipal Gallery on 6 June and the National Museum 25 May-25 June presented an exhibition of Japanese swords and sword furnishings which have been authorized for retention as household treasures.

At Kyoto the Kyoto Municipal Museum displayed panel paintings by Tohaku and Kyuzo. These paintings were saved from the April fire which destroyed most of Chishaku-in, a Buddhist monastery.

22. Important cultural sites in Kyoto Prefecture are shown on the map, next page.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Rural Affairs

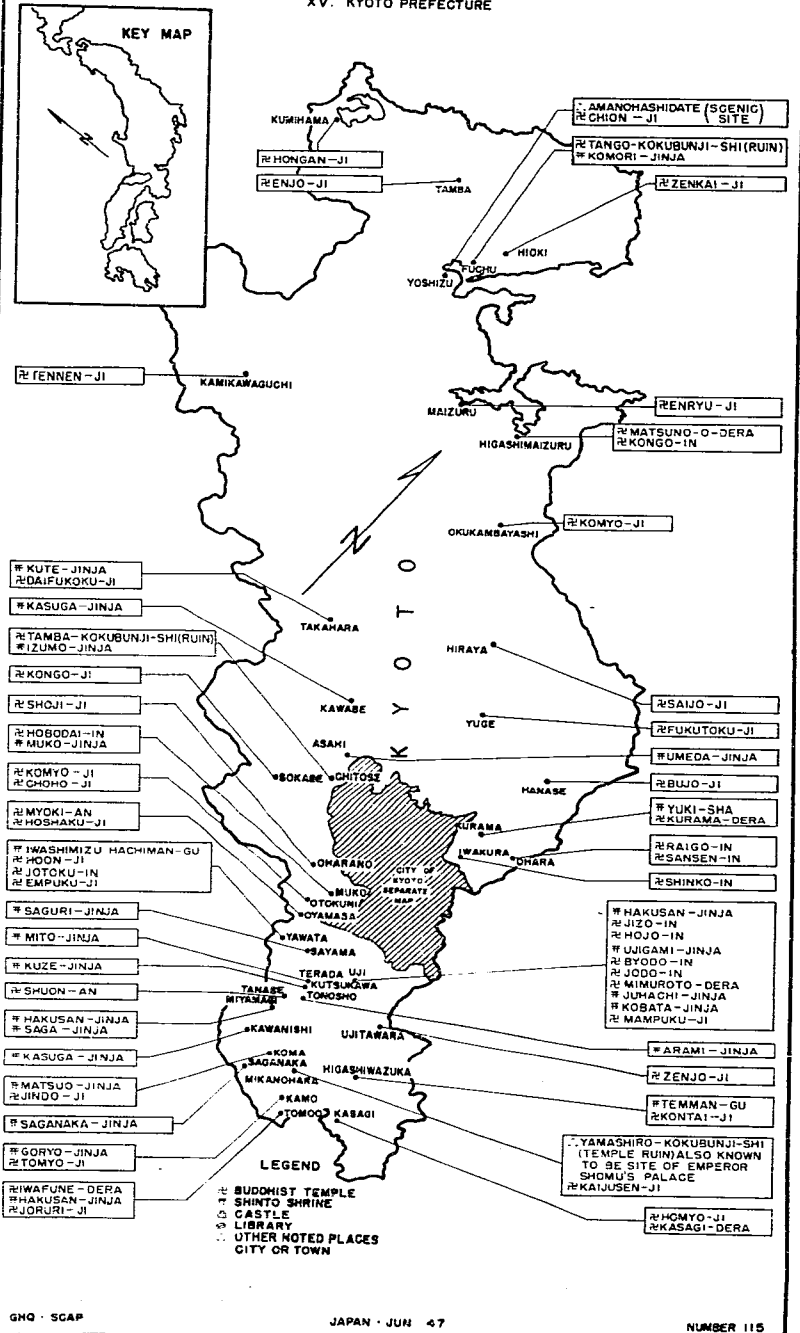
23. The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry launched a six-month land-reform publicity campaign for tenant farmers and members of farm land commissions. Tenant payment policies, recall election procedures, and other provisions of the Land Reform Bill are being emphasized, together with instruction in interpretation and administration of the law.

Radio broadcasts on land reform continued in the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's "Farm Facts" program, and a spot announcement campaign was initiated 15 June to explain the method of

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IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

XV: KYOTO PREFECTURE



A.I.U.O.A. 1962

farmers payment on their land and the recall election procedure for removing unsatisfactory land commissioners.

Considerable press and magazine comment resulted from conferences of Japanese newsmen where questions on technical issues were answered. A Japanese-produced motion picture on land reform entitled "Maiden's Prayer" was shown in connection with discussion at two meetings of Japanese women leaders held in Yamagata and Niigata.

Economic Affairs

24. All information media continued to support the Reconstruction Board in its program to speed the construction of new homes. Special emphasis was given to the dissemination of information concerning new building regulations. Stable labor-management relations in the reconstruction of Japan were stressed in the information campaign. Labor unions were urged to settle their disputes democratically and to strive for greater production. The radio show "Labor Program" presented regular information on labor-union organizations in talks, question-and-answer features and a round table.

All information media publicized the importance of coal, with wide publicity given by both press and radio to the "Safety in the Mines" campaign.

The "Coal Miners' Hour" of 12 June presented talks by the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Prime Minister, who explained the Government's policy of cooperation with both management and labor in the coal mining industry. A film strip titled "Coal That Brightens and Enriches Japan" was produced by a Japanese commercial company to illustrate the uses of coal and the necessity for increased production.

Women's Affairs

25. Kyodo News Agency, prefectural newspapers and the Social Education Sections of the prefectural governments cooperated in staging two-day institutes for women leaders in Yamagata and Niigata with 1,300 and 1,200 women in attendance respectively. In Yamagata, every city and town in the prefecture was represented, while in Niigata the representation included Japanese delegates from all prefectures in the Kanto region. Programs included discussion of democratic organizations, public health, land reform, Civil Code and women's organizations. The film "Sister Kenny" and exhibits were shown in both cities. Wide publicity was given the meetings in the prefectural press and newsreel companies recorded the sessions.

The New Japan Women's League presented a petition to the Prime Minister requesting that a woman executive officer be appointed in every government ministry, that a Women's Bureau with a woman chief be created in the proposed Ministry of Labor and that a women's committee be established within the Cabinet to correlate problems relating to women and children.

Two nonpartisan women were appointed to the Citizens' Advisory Committee on the formation of a Ministry of Labor. The Committee's recommendations to the Cabinet Legislative Committee included the establishment of a Women's Bureau.

The radio show "Women's Hour" directed attention to inflation and the household, personal health and cleanliness, the use of foreign foodstuffs, the role of women in the pearl industry and the responsibilities of parents and teachers toward the school

child. The program of 5 June originated in Osaka, that of 6 June in Tokyo.

Political Affairs

26. All media of expression engaged in comment and discussion on the formation of the three-party cabinet led by Social Democrats, the attendant ministerial, speaker and standing committee appointments and Prime Minister Katayama's eight-point program. Interpretations of the provisional laws of the Civil Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and Civil Liberties continued to command wide attention.

The Family Law Democratization League sponsored several lectures on the Civil Code and the Ministry of Justice produced and distributed 3,000 copies of the proposed draft of the Code to Diet members, the Supreme Court and the procurators. The Civil Code was discussed by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan in information and discussion programs. Important revisions were listed in most papers, and a weekly legal column was inaugurated by the Yomiuri Shimbun to deal with civil and criminal procedure inquiries.

In three weeks 500 inquiries were received and answered with the help of the Ministry of Justice and considerable press coverage was given to special cases involving criminal procedure. A committee of 20 leaders in public service activities was formed for the purpose of creating Japan's first civil liberties association.

The importance of local government and the participation of the populace in local politics were emphasized by a faculty member of Tokyo Imperial University on the radio program "Our Constitution," broadcast 5 June.

Public Health and Welfare

27. The distribution of imported American foods as part of the Japanese staple food ration necessitated a comprehensive information program on their preparation and use. A Food Utilization Committee was organized which was divided into two sections, Research and Information. The information group is preparing recipe pamphlets for preparing imported foods, the first of which was issued in June listing 10 recipes. These recipes were reported also in the local press. The Food Utilization Committee sponsored an exhibit of imported food at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo, which attracted approximately 4,000 persons daily for five days. Nutritionists were on hand to suggest methods of preparation. The exhibit was later shown in Osaka. The Japanese press gave wide coverage to the nutritive value of the imported food and the necessity for full utilization.

Japanese newspapers covered the activities of the Public Health Institute on children's dysentery. Broadcasting Corporation of Japan featured programs on insect and rodent control, the Anti-tuberculosis Association's eighth anniversary, the role of women's organizations in the field of public health and the control of communicable diseases. A discussion of nationwide typhus immunization was reported in most Japanese papers.

Public safety information activities were centered on the "Traffic Safety Week" program 15-22 June which received special attention from both the radio and the press. Juvenile delinquency, the need for child welfare services and the National Health Insurance Law continued to receive wide press coverage.

Exhibits

28. During celebration of the 90th anniversary of Keio University the last week of May, the exhibits "Student Self-Government," "TYA" and the charts on the new Constitution were displayed.

Among 66 exhibits held during June "Science and Invention" and "Industrial Objects" were shown at the Tochigi Prefecture Reconstruction Celebration at Ashikaga to 72,055 persons during a 10-day period. The exhibits "Malaria Control" and "Clinic and VD" and the kami-shibai (paper theater) on "Typhus" were used by the Japanese Red Cross the week of 23 June for the training of prefectural public health nurses. The showing of exhibits at eight Japanese universities, inaugurated in May, was continued.

RADIO

Programming

29. The "Man-on-the-Street" program of 23 June, recorded in downtown Tokyo, featured sidewalk interviews with Prime Minister Katayama and Director Hiroo Wada of the Economic Stabilization Board on the Cabinet's eight-point program to meet Japan's current economic crisis; the officials engaged in frank discussion with passers-by on topics of current interest.

The 56th through 59th National Radio Forums, recorded in Hiroshima, Sapporo, Tokyo and Matsumoto respectively, were concerned with Japan's preparation for the coming peace conference, rice delivery, the future of Japanese labor unions and the new educational system. The program of 1 June, recorded before 1,200 people, presented the governor of Hiroshima, a professor of Bunri University of Hiroshima Prefecture and a Diet member of the Liberal Party.

Listener response to the "Information Please" program continued to average 10,000 letters and post cards weekly. In addition to programs recorded at Radio Tokyo the program was recorded 9 June before 3,000 people at Hibiya Hall, Tokyo, and on 26 June in Osaka. The success of the public broadcasts prompted Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to schedule similar performances in other major cities of Japan.

A special children's program including children's orchestras was broadcast 1 June to publicize the new Children's Hour Monthly Magazine which began publication in May.

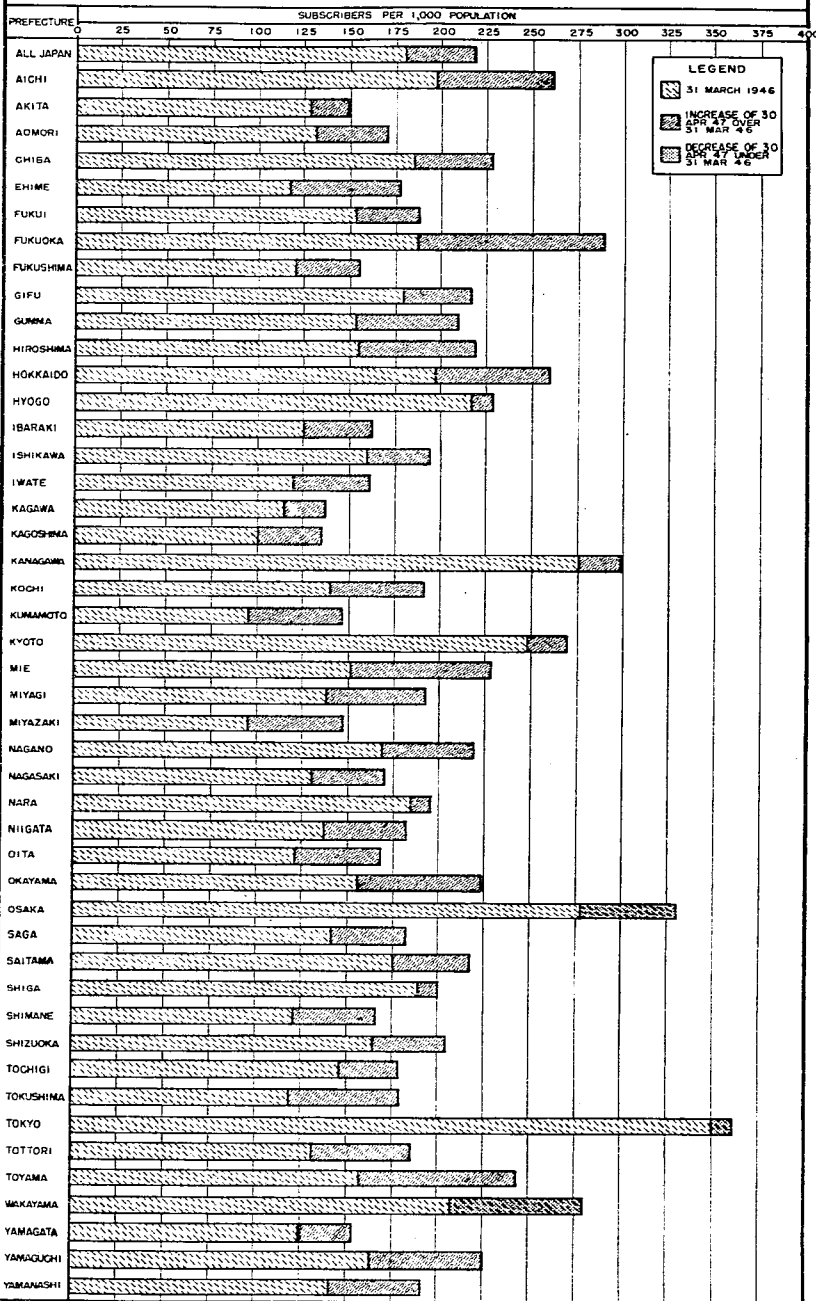
PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Newspaper Circulation

30. Between March 1946 and April 1947 there was a net national increase in total subscriptions to daily newspapers of 2,794,073, or 21 percent. Increases occurred in all prefectures but Osaka, Tokyo and Wakayama. Absorption of increased circulation in many areas which were previously poorly served brought significant improvement in the over-all geographic distribution. Street sales, not included in the above figures, are confined primarily to the major population centers where the ratio of subscribed circulation to population is highest.

DAILY NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS*

PER 1,000 POPULATION** BY PREFECTURES - 30 APRIL 1947 AND 31 MARCH 1946



* JAPAN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION ESTIMATES THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCOUNT FOR 90 PERCENT OF CIRCULATION.
 ** POPULATION ACCORDING TO NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.
 SOURCE: PAPER ALLOCATION COMMITTEE.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JUN 47

Tokyo Press Comment

31. After successful formation of a three-party coalition cabinet the editorial attention of the metropolitan press was transferred to various phases of the nation's economic predicament and especially to the new Government's program. Comment on the eight-point policy outline showed general agreement that no new or drastic steps had been proposed and that the execution and implementation of the program would determine its eventual success or failure. Difficulties were foreseen in reconciling the Administration's intention to spur rationalization of industrial management involving dismissal of surplus labor and consequent unemployment benefit programs with the need for establishment of a balance in state finance. Willing public cooperation with the Cabinet was regarded as a favorable factor.

Announcement that limited private foreign trade would be permitted after 15 August was received with universal appreciation, as writers anticipated the end of economic isolation and hoped for gradual resumption of international life. Most journals discounted prospects for speedy relief of the economic crisis, pointing out that export industries are not equipped to meet international competition and that domestic stability is a prerequisite for establishment of an exchange rate and resumption of trade.

Government plans for the promotion of public morality, broad changes in the administrative structure and revision of civil-service regulations attracted considerable attention and were regarded as necessary steps in the democratization of Japan.

Increasing concern over a serious food shortage before the rice crop is harvested in November was evidenced by many commentators, who demanded completion of rice delivery, revision of agricultural prices and complete utilization of all domestic food resources. The closing of Tokyo's bars and restaurants and the contemplation of similar action elsewhere to force foodstuffs into legitimate rationing channels received widespread press approval.

Prefectural Press Comment

32. Sentiment favoring a four-party coalition declined early in the month as most writers, impatient with delays, expressed particular dissatisfaction with the last-minute demands of the Liberal Party. Political writers urged the Social Democrats to drop attempts to include the Liberals in the Government and favored the formation of a tripartite cabinet with the remaining major parties. Complaints of local political partisanship and pressure tactics characterized comment and there was considerable dissatisfaction with the practice of choosing officials in secret session.

The nomination of Tetsu Katayama as Prime Minister received almost universal approval from prefectural writers, but formation of the Cabinet provoked speculation as to the ability of the Administration to solve the nation's economic crisis. Early statements of the new Prime Minister emphasizing the need for a moral and spiritual revival along Christian lines were favorably received.

Attention to the price-lowering movement dwindled as reports indicated that the drive was having little practical effect as prices of necessities continued to rise. Although political writers were dubious of the possibility of sweeping economic changes, writers on the national economy assumed that there would be definite changes in national economic policy. Later comment made predictions of an approaching economic crisis, and there was

disagreement about a satisfactory reconstruction program under the coalition Administration. Inflation and the black market, industrial renovation, increased coal production, sound government finance, readjustment of the present bureaucracy and an improved ration delivery system were discussed.

Some commentators accused land owners of attempting to confiscate tenant-cultivated land in order to avoid government purchase and redistribution.

The establishment of cooperative unions received fresh attention after the formation of the Cabinet and the split in the Japan Farmers' Union.

Plans for resumption of limited foreign trade elicited speculation on possible new export industries, on the demands of the foreign market and on the possibility of financial assistance.

Magazine Comment

33. Articles in Japanese magazines were concerned with problems which beset the publishers of newspapers, magazines and books. Some articles indicated a widespread reaction against "degenerate" works and urged the leaders of the publishing industry to realize their position as cultural guides of the nation. Many ideas concerned methods of paper allocation. Other problems included the scarcity of wise and skillful writers who could mold public opinion constructively, poor distribution systems, black-market sales of books and magazines and rapidly increasing costs of production which place the prices of magazines and books beyond the means of the average reader.

The means of procurement of new textbooks occasioned interest, with articles detailing the type and variety of texts desired and calling for free issue to students. Interest extended to books suited to family education and vocational guidance. A number of authors dealt with the American educational system on both primary school and higher institutional levels and the controversial issue of coeducation continued.

Discussion of the new history textbook for primary schools appeared in education magazines and others of more general character. The authors of the book clarified their purpose and explained their methods and appeared in round-table discussions with other educators and critics to answer criticisms and evaluate their book. It was emphasized that publication of the book marked the beginning of a new attitude toward Japanese history: conducting study without pure memorization, teaching as facts only those things known to be facts, and considering myths and legends only as such.

The establishment of laboratories for the study of related technical and economic problems and the inauguration of a course of advanced education for fishing-boat masters were suggested.

MOTION PICTURES

Films Released to Public

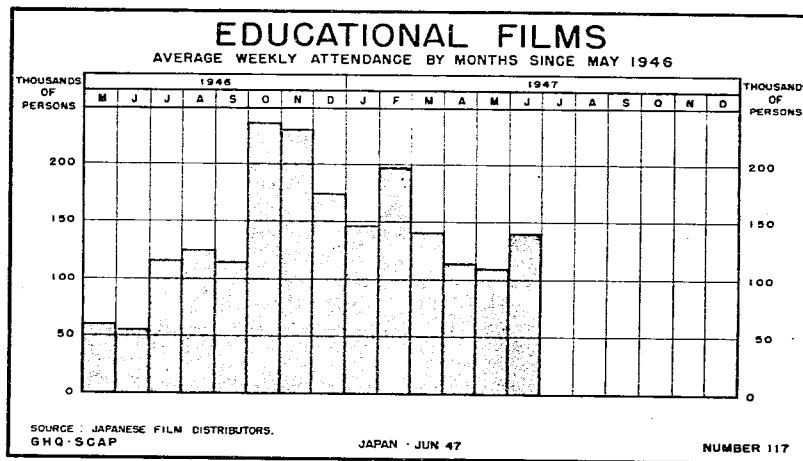
34. Eleven American and 15 Japanese feature motion pictures and two American and 13 Japanese newsreels were released to the public in June.

Educational Films and Slides

35. Educational films and slides produced by commercial companies for release in June included:

- (1) A documentary film on construction machinery, sponsored by the Ministry of Interior, illustrating the advantages of such machinery over manual labor.
- (2) A film strip on tramcars showing manufacture, maintenance and the prevention of accidents.
- (3) A film strip entitled "Heritages of Japan," tracing culture patterns from stone-age Japan to the present.
- (4) A documentary titled "Tokyo After 20 Years," promoting proper rebuilding of war-shattered Tokyo.
- (5) A documentary titled "We, the Electric Industry Workers," concerning the position of the electric workers during the strike crisis of February 1947.

Total attendance by Japanese at exhibitions of imported educational films in June was reported as 601,504 compared with 475,637 in May.



THEATER

36. Increased interest in drama by students and amateur organizations was evidenced by the large number of requests for performance rights. The majority of requests was for classics in Russian, English and French, although university requests included modern American plays. A new organization, The Japan Students' Dramatic League, was formed to encourage the writing and producing of scripts by students.

Outstanding production in the Tokyo metropolitan area was the Toho production of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" which opened 15 June at the Imperial Theater. The production of "Chuji Kunisada" (the Robin Hood of Japan) at the Yuraku Theater in Tokyo showed the contrast between western and traditional Japanese drama.

In Osaka two western dramas, "Les Miserables" and "A Doll's House," played to capacity houses. Audiences evidenced interest in the emancipation-of-women theme of "A Doll's House."

MUSIC

37. Music in Japan and broadcasting of the works of contemporary Japanese composers were subjects of a round-table discussion in Tokyo 18 June by a group of 24 composers and critics. Plans were laid for a series of concerts of American, Allied and Japanese music.

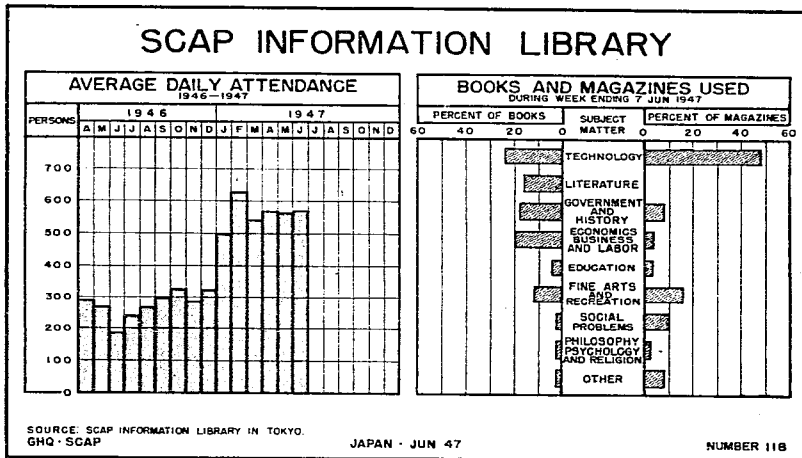
A new music club, composed of lovers of music and amateur musicians, was formed in June in Tokyo under the sponsorship of Yomiuri Shimbun for the purpose of studying American music and trying to popularize it by concerts, lectures and the publication of articles and books by Japanese writers on American music.

The Toho Music Section staged the light opera "Boccaccio" at the Nippon Theater, Tokyo, 24 June. The Kunitachi Music School chorus of 100 voices broadcast selections from Beethoven, Chopin and Mozart over station JOAK 7 June.

LIBRARY

Attendance and Reading Interests

38. The Scap Information Library's highest daily attendance to date, 934, was recorded on 7 June. A survey taken 1 June revealed more newcomers, largely young students, attending the library.



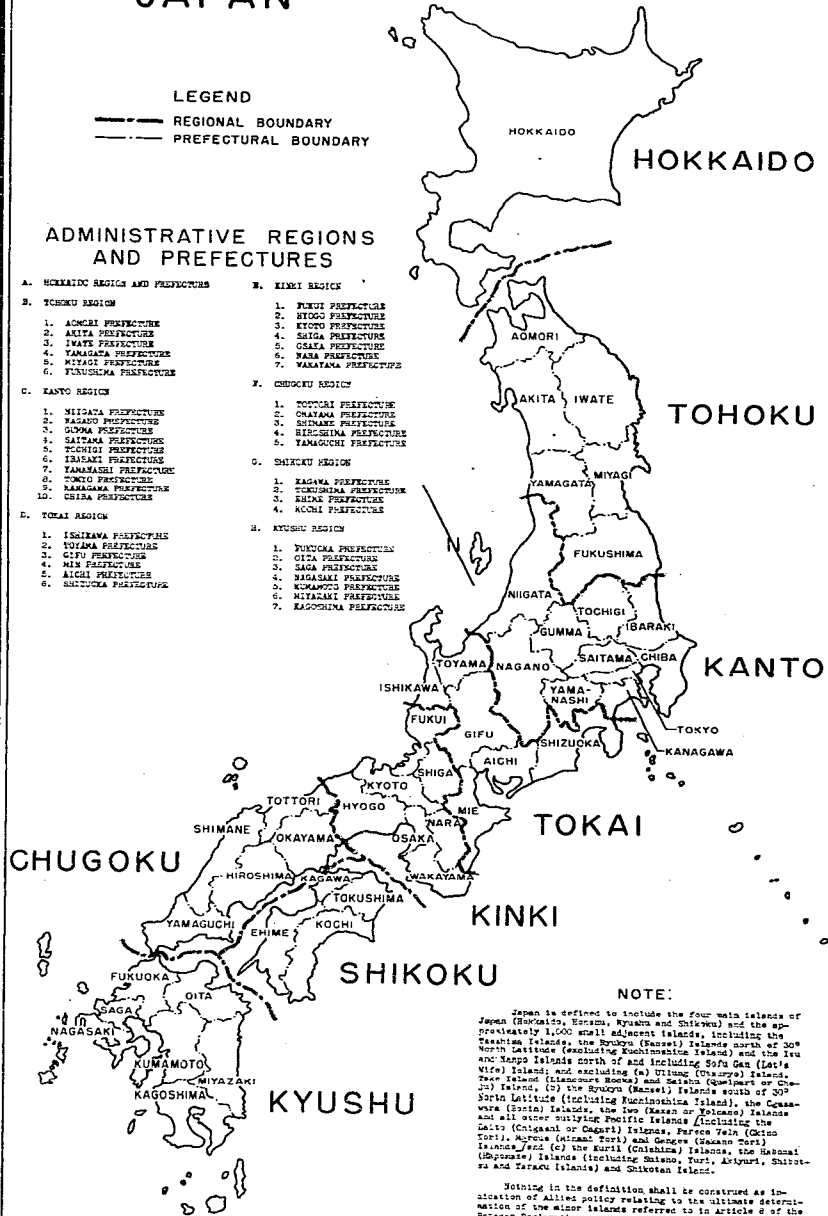
JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURES</p> <p>B. TOHOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE 2. AKITA PREFECTURE 3. IWATE PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE <p>C. KANTO REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE 2. TOKYO PREFECTURE 3. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 4. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 5. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 6. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 7. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 8. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 9. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 10. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE <p>D. TOKAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE 3. GUMMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. AICHI PREFECTURE 6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE | <p>E. Kinki REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. KYOTO PREFECTURE 3. KYOTO PREFECTURE 4. SAIGA PREFECTURE 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE 6. NARA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE <p>F. CHUGOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE 2. SHIMANE PREFECTURE 3. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. KYOTO PREFECTURE 3. SAIGA PREFECTURE 4. OSAKA PREFECTURE 5. NARA PREFECTURE 6. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE <p>H. KYUSHU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. KYOTO PREFECTURE 3. SAIGA PREFECTURE 4. OSAKA PREFECTURE 5. NARA PREFECTURE 6. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE |
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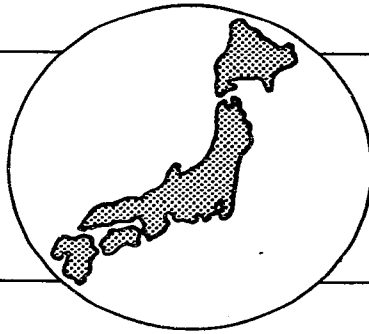
NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Bonin (Bansai) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Kuchino-shima Island) and the Izu and Sado Islands north of and including Sado Island (Izu Ogasawara Islands), and excluding (a) Iriomote (Iriomote) Island, Ten Islands (Iriomote Island) and Saitama (Iriomote) Islands, (b) the Ryukyu (Bansai) Islands south of 30° North Latitude (including Fuchino-shima Island), the Ogasawara (Iriomote) Islands, the two (Kasen or Tokano) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Izu (Iriomote or Ogasawara) Islands, Fureta Izu (Okinawa) Islands, the Kuril (Chishima) Islands, the Bonin (Iriomote) Islands (including Saitama, Tsuru, Akiyama, Shikotan and Iriomote Islands) and Shikotan Island.

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

外務省
総務課
渉外課

Supreme Commander
For The Allied Powers



SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

NO 22

JULY

1947

0276

A.I.U.O.A. / 4702

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION NO 22
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
JULY 1947

0277

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 22

July 1947

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A.I.U.O.A. 1947

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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A.I.U.O.K. - 1940

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 22

July 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

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

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Analysis of Japan's Economic Position

1. The Economic Stabilization Board released a "White Paper" on 4 July analyzing current economic conditions. The document considered wages, prices, the cost of living, industrial production, transportation, public finance, labor, employment, foreign trade and living conditions of the people.

It summarized the chief causes of Japan's economic difficulty as (1) exhaustion of stockpiles, (2) increased danger from inflation, (3) delay in applying remedial measures, (4) a decline in the productivity of labor; warned the public of hardships yet to be faced; and called on each citizen for cooperation in the task of reconstructing Japan.

Political Developments

2. The issue of government control over coal mines caused widespread political discussion. The scheduled presentation of a coal control bill to the Diet was delayed by disagreement among the government parties on terms of the bill.

3. The All-Japan Government and Public Employees Union Council submitted a series of demands to Prime Minister Katayama designed to stimulate democratization of the nation's civil service.

The Diet

4. The Diet recessed from 12 to 25 July because of the failure of the Cabinet to complete bills for consideration. Much press criticism was directed against the Diet for taking the recess.

5. A 20-man special committee was appointed to investigate charges of large amounts of war materials hidden in Japan.

The appointment followed published statements made by Koichi Seko, Liberal member of the Diet, implying that several

political leaders had been involved in a conspiracy connected with this black-market case.

The Purge

6. The 1946 Purge Directive was further implemented by Cabinet Order No. 119 on 2 July, enabling the Prime Minister, without collecting questionnaires, to designate persons as falling under the provisions of the Purge.

7. The Cabinet on 25 July announced purge criteria for the elimination of influential officials of the Great Japan Military Virtue Society (Dai Nippon Butoku-kai) from public service.

PUBLIC SAFETY

8. There were 146,045 criminal offenses reported in May and 69,893 persons arrested.

9. Rail accidents in June caused the death of 97 persons and injured 267.

10. The prison population increased 2,378 over May to 74,720 on 30 June of whom 60,039 persons were sentenced and 14,681 were awaiting trial.

11. There were 1,361 fires reported in June with a loss of ¥ 1,393,836,808.

12. Tokyo fire-spotting towers instituted the azimuthal method in place of the polar coordinate system.

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

13. Thirty candidates for Supreme Court judges were recommended by the 15-man Consultative Committee for Nomination of Supreme Court Judges organized on 18 July.

14. Cases of alleged war atrocities under investigation decreased from 1,917 on 25 June to 1,870 on 24 July.

15. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 47 persons suspected of war crimes and deliver them to Sugamo Prison for incarceration.

16. Names of 37 persons were deleted from previous apprehension lists and the status of 36 persons ordered apprehended as suspected war criminals was clarified.

17. Trials completed up to 24 July involved 236 defendants of whom 276 were found guilty and 10 acquitted.

18. Sixteen war crimes trials involving 31 defendants were completed between 9 May and 24 July.

SECTION 3

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Local Land Commissions in July purchased 536,745 acres of tenant-operated land for resale to farmers under the Land Reform Law, 131,192 acres greater than planned and 219,985 acres more than in the March acquisitions. Land purchased for resale now totals 853,506 acres.

2. Growth of rice and white potatoes in the northern regions was retarded by cool weather which slowed plant development by two weeks.

3. Decreases in 6 of 12 species landed in both months brought June fish production 30,267 metric tons below May. Whales captured in Bonin Islands and coastal operations from January to June totaled 686 with whaling products reaching 8,384 metric tons.

4. To help meet the world shortage of liver oil the Vitamin A-D Association has agreed to make available for export all liver oil with a potency higher than 30,000 international units of Vitamin A per gram.

Forestry and Mining

5. Log production during June was 545,856,000 board feet, gaining 1,032,000 over May. Stockpiles declined slightly. May firewood and charcoal production decreased under the previous month.

6. Materials requirements for forest roads, reforestation and flood control varied only slightly from requirements of the fiscal year's first quarter, but estimated needs for materials were significantly higher in all production categories.

7. Coal production in the first 20 days of July was 1,382,200 metric tons, 29,600 under the same period in June. Total June coal production was 2,109,000 or 1,900 under revised May production. Stockpiles declined.

8. Crude oil production in June was 17,790 kiloliters, exceeding May output by 121. Three new oil producers were completed in June.

9. Output of 14 of 25 mineral commodities gained in May.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

10. Ferroalloy plants, situated principally in regions of abundant hydroelectric power supply, maintained a high level production in June compared with previous months.

11. Petroleum crude runs to stills in June showed a substantial increase while output of refineries in crude-producing areas decreased below May.

12. A new high for housing construction started was reached in June.

13. Basic chemical production continued at about the same level in June with a production index of 44 percent of estimated requirements for a balanced economy. The largest decrease was in production of finer types of dyes and their intermediates.

14. Serviceable railway rolling stock continued to show a small gain in June as emphasis was placed on repair of old units.

Manufacturing

15. Canned-food production dropped sharply in June with the end of the bamboo-shoot packing season. Increased demand for rapid delivery of staple foods resulted in a higher distribution of unmilled products.

16. Production of window glass, fiber glass and glassware increased in June. Optical instrument output increased with cameras, binoculars and opera glasses showing the largest gains.

17. Watch and clock production continued their upward trend with a larger output of desk and wall clocks constituting the major increases.

18. Output of home-type sewing machines reached a postwar high in June as several new manufacturers began operations.

Textile Industries

19. New postwar peaks were achieved in cotton and rayon filament yarn production in June, but raw-silk production dropped sharply and a slight reduction was reported in wool and worsted yarn production.

Transportation

20. The shortage of fuel, tires and spare parts continued to keep the operating ratio of trucks and buses at 65.5 percent.

21. There was an increase in coastal cargo shipping in June.

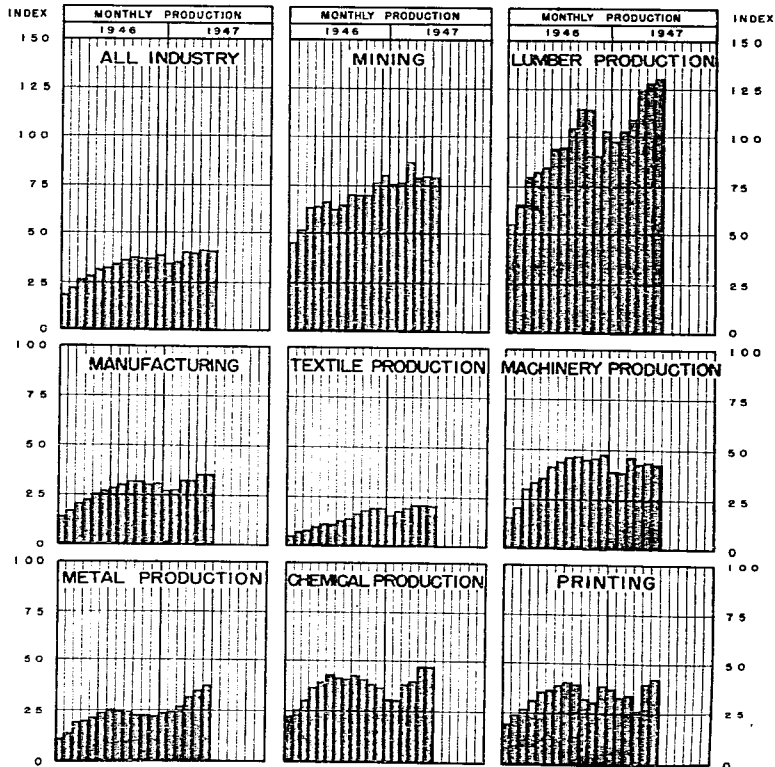
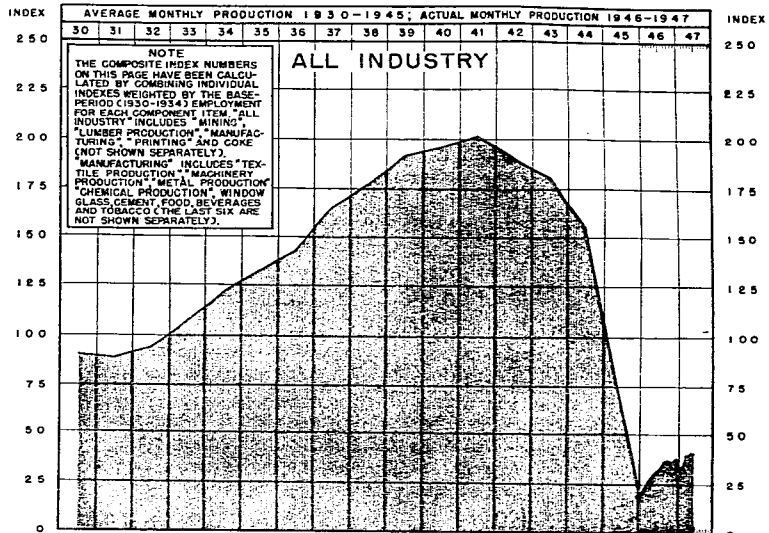
22. Increases were registered in rail kilometers operated and freight tonnage handled in June.

Public Utilities

23. Although electric power generation decreased in June by three percent, power restrictions were applied only in the Chugoku and Kyushu regions where hydroelectric generating equipment is inadequate.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1934 = 100



NOTE: MAY 1947 DATA ARE REVISED; JUNE 1947 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.
SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUL 47

NUMBER 1

Communications

24. Preparations were made for the shipment of rice parcels to city relatives from farmers who have met their quotas.

25. Inside plant rehabilitation has been completed in all telephone offices serving more than 500 subscribers.

26. Coal deliveries to communications equipment manufacturers increased slightly in June, making possible a continued increase in vacuum tube production.

Labor

27. The Coal Industry Reconstruction Council instituted on 1 July a detailed six-point program for labor-management cooperation in increasing coal production.

28. Terms of merger bids exchanged among the three major labor federations revealed differences in political orientation similar to those blocking past unification attempts.

29. The National Congress of Industrial Unions at an extraordinary general convention modified past policies, revised election procedures and elected new officers.

30. After negotiations lasting one day, coal mine workers and operators on 25 July agreed to a 12-percent raise in wages in the first application of the sliding-scale formula agreed to in April.

31. Japan's first resident-labor school, the Kyoto Labor College, opened on 1 July with an initial enrollment of 135 trade-union members.

32. The Government on 5 July released a schedule of "standard" wages derived from a ¥ 1,800 monthly average adjusted for 35 industries to be used as a basis for revision of official prices.

Imports and Exports

33. Cotton fabric was shipped for the first time since the war to Argentina, the Belgian Congo, Ceylon, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Kenya, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Turkey.

34. The first important shipments of catch and mangrove bark since the war were received from Singapore.

35. Export of low-grade tobacco leaf to Egypt, interrupted by the war, was resumed.

Rationing and Price Control

36. A new price stabilization program was instituted in June to justify wage stabilization. Prices of 13 important commodities are to be kept at not more than 65 times average 1934-36 prices. Where costs of production are greater than that ceiling, the commodities are to be subsidized.

37. Rice collections practically stopped in June and summer-grain collections began. Ration delays were experienced by the people of several large cities and emergency measures were taken to relieve the food shortages. Forty-one percent of the total staple-food ration in July consisted of imported food.

38. Fertilizer distribution declined in June as producers awaited scheduled price increases.

FINANCE

39. Six banks were licensed to establish and conduct limited banking operations.

40. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 31 July totaled ¥ 143,745,746,371.

41. Borrowings by ordinary banks showed a large decrease in May as the banks used government bonds, received as payment of guaranteed loans made to insurance companies, to cover war damages to redeem their borrowings.

Liquidation

42. Proceeds of liquidation of 64 of the 71 institutions closed by 31 May aggregated ¥ 2,921,991,000.

Public Finance

43. The national debt stood at ¥ 289,007,000,000 on 30 June.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

44. Tabulation of 1,580 reports was completed between 21 June and 20 July, bringing the total value of property in Japan of neutral and Allied nationals, exclusive of Americans, British and Dutch, to ¥ 909,648,000 on 20 July.

45. Of 299 ships reported by 20 July as looted, tonnage of 32 was unknown and 267 aggregated 763,483 gross tons.

46. Assets of three newly dissolved and one previously reported ultranationalistic organizations valued at ¥ 1,910,000 were reported.

Antitrust and Cartels

47. Expenditures of ¥ 2,095,050,197 were authorized for the rehabilitation of essential industries, of which 79.3 percent was allocated to the coal-mining industry.

48. Ninety-two control companies and associations were designated as closed institutions to be dissolved and liquidated by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission.

49. The Fair Trade Commission, authorized by antitrust legislation enacted by the Diet on 31 March, was established on 1 July.

The Commission, consisting of seven commissioners approved by the Lower House of the Diet on 12 July, was formally appointed on 14 July.

Reparations

50. A Reparations and Restitution Delegation from India arrived in Japan.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. In the typhus control drive 1,500,000 school children had been dusted with DDT by 8 July. As part of the same program 638,857 residents of Hokkaido were inoculated by 17 July.
2. Health officers of Okayama Prefecture gave 14,473 residents a stimulating dose of Japanese "B" encephalitis vaccine from 1-5 June.
3. Incidence rates of diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis and smallpox decreased in June.
4. There was an increase of 139 hospitals over the May figure, bringing the total to 3,363 on 27 June.
5. Educational standards were established for the training of nurses and midwives by legislation enacted on 3 July.
6. Production of medical and dental supplies in June was valued at ¥ 337,828,289, an increase of ¥ 12,334,643 over the May output.
7. Penicillin produced in June totaled 355,560,000 oxford units, a 13,940,000-unit increase since May.
8. Production of 10 percent DDT dust increased from 409,245 kilograms in May to 1,162,796 kilograms in June.
9. Output of X-ray film in June increased approximately six percent over May to 25,667 square meters.
10. Distribution of X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus increased from 362 in May to 381 in June.
11. The Japan Medicine Distributing Company sold controlled medicines worth ¥ 15,274,338 in June.
12. Narcotics violators in June numbered 146 of whom 100 were registrants and 46 non-registrants. There were 41 narcotics thefts.
13. Welfare payments in June amounted to ¥ 213,863,215 including grants in kind valued at ¥ 20,470,570. Persons receiving assistance numbered 2,747,512.

14. A new scale of public assistance grants was promulgated in July.

15. Relief shipments totaling 125 tons of foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing arrived in July from Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia.

16. Pension payments to retired government workers were increased in line with rising living costs.

17. Japanese repatriates from 30 June to 27 July totaled 65,672 of whom 42,850 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled territories, 12,736 from Southeast Asia, 541 from the Ryukyus, 13 from China, 83 from South Korea, 9,169 from Manchuria and 280 from the Philippine Islands. There were 2,085 repatriates who left Japan for Korea, China, Formosa and the Ryukyus in the same period.

18. A new tabulation and reporting system was adopted in recording vital statistics.

EDUCATION

19. The first education workshops ever held in Japan met in Tokyo in July. One was for teachers of handicapped children; a second was for educators to study problems of teacher training.

20. The second series of area courses-of-study conferences were concluded.

21. The Ministry of Education announced regulations for a Librarian Training Institute to be opened at Tokyo University.

22. Establishment of the lower secondary schools of the 6-3-3-4 system was provided for in a supplementary education budget approved 18 July by the Cabinet. Financial aid for private schools was also included.

23. Sufficient textbook printing paper was allocated for July, August and September to permit the Ministry of Education to meet its summer schedule for textbook printing.

24. Funds were allocated for the expansion of correspondence courses. Study guides and instruction materials are being prepared.

25. A University Accreditation Association was organized 8 July to establish standards for examining institutions desiring to become four-year universities.

26. Subsidies were provided to encourage the development of inventions by grants to organizations and institutions offering services to inventors.

27. New educational radio programs designed specifically to fit the new courses of study were prepared.

28. The three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences were concluded with 30 meetings in 15 prefectures. Each meeting was attended by 300 to 400 persons.

29. A National Association of New Lower Secondary School Principals was organized and a 14-point program for development of the lower secondary schools was adopted.

30. A conference of students of women's colleges was held 29 June to discuss leadership training, dormitory regulations and campus social problems.

Vocational education problems were discussed at a meeting of 600 delegates of youth normal schools 15-16 July.

RELIGION

31. Cabinet orders and ministerial notifications were issued to implement the law providing for disposition of state-owned land used by religious institutions.

32. The chrysanthemum crest will no longer be permitted as a design for postage stamps. Militaristic designs, portraits and pictures of places having militaristic connotations were banned.

33. On 1 July there were 1,213 foreign Christian missionaries in Japan.

The Fellowship of Christian Missionaries was organized 1 July by Protestant missionaries.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

34. Inspections of objects of art are being made to discover the whereabouts of registered objects, their condition and their availability for educational purposes.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

35. Agencies for the gathering of public opinion information have been developing since the Occupation began and 42 active agencies are now in existence. Techniques have improved and important and controversial issues are being surveyed.

Information Programs

36. All media of expression were used by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to disseminate information to the agrarian population about land reform.

37. Prime Minister Katayama broadcast an unprecedented address to the women of Japan, which was followed by a personal conference of representatives of women's organizations with the Prime Minister at his residence.

Two-day Institutes on Women's Affairs were held at Sapporo and Matsue.

The first national conference of women's sections of the Social Democratic Party was held from 30 June to 1 July.

38. Press and radio were used to issue information to both labor and management about collective bargaining and rehabilitation of Japanese industry.

Permits for new construction, mostly houses, increased about 200 percent as the housing information program continued.

39. Intense political information activity followed reopening of the Diet 23 June. The Civil Code revisions and the new Code of Criminal Procedure were subjects of frequent articles and broadcasts.

40. SCAP exhibits appeared in 48 showings during July. Special exhibits were shown in Nagoya and Tokyo.

Radio

41. Locally originated radio programs were expanded to permit greater attention to community life and local affairs. Several new radio programs were initiated.

Press and Publications

42. Increasing criticism of the Cabinet and Diet began to appear in newspapers of all political points of view. The economic crisis and party politics and differences attracted wide attention.

43. The resumption of foreign trade and the place of foreign capital in the economy of Japan were popular subjects of magazine writers.

Motion Pictures and Theater

44. Two conferences of the All-Japan Motion Picture Artists were held in Tokyo to discuss educational films and feature pictures.

45. A preparation committee was formed to organize a Motion Picture Production Council.

46. Japanese companies produced 16 educational pictures including one news type, three advertisements and two cartoons. Nineteen film strips were produced.

47. Legitimate theaters presented a variety of dramas in Tokyo. The Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company presented its Flower Troupe in Tokyo and "Midsummer Night's Dream" at Takarazuka.

Kabuki drama continued to attract appreciative audiences.

48. Approximately 600 teachers attended a conference of teachers of music 29-31 July at Tamagawa School near Tokyo.

The new Toho Symphony gave its first public concert 27 June.

Library

49. The highest average daily attendance for any week to date, 686, was reported by the SC&P Information Library.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 22

July 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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ANALYSIS OF JAPAN'S ECONOMIC POSITION

1. The Economic Stabilization Board on 4 July released a "White Paper," the first ever published in Japan, analyzing current economic conditions. The document considered wages, prices, the cost of living, industrial production, transportation, public finance, labor, employment, foreign trade and living conditions of the people.

2. Calling on each Japanese citizen for cooperation in the task of reconstructing Japan, the Government announced its intention of laying all available data before the public.

3. It summarized the chief causes for Japan's great economic difficulty as (1) exhaustion of stockpiles, (2) increased danger from inflation, (3) delay in applying remedial measures and (4) a decline in the productivity of labor to less than 40 percent of prewar standards.

4. The "White Paper" warned the Japanese public that in the critical months ahead the following hardships may be encountered:

- (1) Liquidation of certain important industries now dependent on national subsidies.
- (2) Heavier taxes on consumers.
- (3) Reduction of rations and cancellation between 4 July and 1 November of ration distributions totaling 20 days' supply. This cancellation would be spread over the four-month period.
- (4) Increasingly severe shortages of clothing, fuel, daily necessities and housing.

5. According to figures presented in the "White Paper," the Government, industry and the working people alike were faced with steadily increasing deficits, resulting in an excessive drain upon their resources and forcing them to neglect or postpone the repairs and maintenance necessary to their economic well-being.

6. While acknowledging Japan's dependence upon imports of food and such related supplies as fertilizer and fuel oil for the fishing industry, the "White Paper" observes that the high ratio of such

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imports to the total volume of supplies imported is unsound, since Japan's economic recovery depends on the importation of large quantities of raw materials for processing and re-export.

Text of "White Paper"

7. The text of the Economic Stabilization Board's "White Paper" follows:

OVER-ALL ANALYSIS

Prices, Wages and the Cost of Living

"1. Recently the Government announced its Emergency Economic Measures, thereby informing the people of its policy to tide over the extreme economic difficulty now facing this country. The main feature of these measures lay in the fact that they were to be carried out faithfully at any cost. However, the Government is unable to attain any success in this connection without the cooperation of the people. A mechanic engaged in repairing a damaged automobile is required to deal with an insensible object with which he has no emotional connection. The Government which is required to effect the economic resuscitation of the country, however, is not dealing with persons keeping aloof from it, nor with any lifeless object. The Government which proposes these economic measures, and the economy of the country for whose revival all efforts are being exercised, are closely connected with each other. To speak more accurately, the people who constitute the national economy must themselves behave as the proposers of these economic measures, and all of them must exercise their very best efforts to attain the required success through the medium of the Government which they have selected for themselves and give constant encouragement.

"2. In view of the present circumstances, the Government has worked quickly, if not fully adequately, to inform the public of the present economic condition of the country based on all the data available at this moment, so that it may study and solve the questions in view in collaboration with the people. In order to attain any success in this respect, all of the people must be given an adequate knowledge of the national economy as though it were a matter of their own household economy. Unfortunately, our country falls far behind any other civilized country in statistics, which makes it difficult for the Government to furnish the people with a satisfactory diagnosis. But is it not more important for us to do the best we can in this connection and give the best available knowledge without delay than to remain inactive, waiting for the completion of perfect statistics until it is too late?

"3. As prerequisites for the following discussion, let us lay stress on two important facts. The first is the necessity to grasp completely the movement of our national economy. The other is the necessity of an over-all analysis of our national economy.

"4. To grasp the economic movement of our country means to trace the economic development of our national economy in the past, and to take into account the results of our efforts toward the economic measures for the future.

"It cannot be said that we have yet fully realized the profound misery our military leaders have brought upon us by starting a reckless war against the will of the people at large. Furthermore, we cannot say that in the two years that have elapsed since the end of the war we have done all that we might have done. In March of last year when the Government took measures to regulate the currency through the issue of the new yen notes, necessary materials in stock were not so scarce as at present, and there was an excellent

chance for the revival of our national economy. Nevertheless, only negligible signs of production improvement have since been observed while danger from inflation has steadily grown worse and our country now stands under great economic difficulty. This is because positive measures have not been seriously enforced and no timely efforts have been exercised to restore equilibrium and adjust order in our national economy. Thus the economic difficulty at present has come about. Among the measures the Government is now undertaking or plans to follow are many which, if taken sooner, would have been far more effective in the economic revival of our country.

"In making a thorough analysis of our national economy for the future, we shall have to work on a more or less inaccurate forecast. We presume, however, that the situation will steadily grow brighter provided we exert the utmost effort along the right path. For instance, the productivity of labor which at present is fluctuating between 30 and 40 percent of that of prewar days, as well as the balance of our international account, which is now in a strained condition, may be considerably improved by the sincere efforts of all the people. It is by no means advisable to close our mental eye and refuse to foresee the possible success of our urgent economic measures. This is not the way to grasp dynamically the movements of our national economy.

"5. As the second prerequisite, special importance must be attached to the over-all analysis of our national economy. In order that everyone may correctly judge the economy of his country as if it were his own household economy, he must first grasp the entire economy of the country in view of the mutual relations among various factors. Let us take an example.

"If we were required only to make both ends meet in our national finance, we might concentrate our efforts on the adjustment of national finance alone, entirely disregarding all other matters in the country. And we might attain some success in adjusting the national finance in the manner stated above. But, in order to achieve our immediate purpose, some of the important industries that are dependent on national subsidy would be forced to liquidate. On the other hand, heavier taxes may be levied on consumers at large, immediately endangering their family circumstances. However, to jump at a conclusion that the national finance may be left unbalanced, so long as the accounts of enterprises and individual households are balanced, is a worse misconception. Suppose a person ordered to clean a room sweeps all the dust under a desk. The room may appear clean to a careless observer, but it cannot be said to be really clean. This is the case with national economy. First we must grasp the reality of our national economy as a whole. If ordered to clean a room, we must not allow any dust to remain unswept under the desk, or behind the chest of drawers, or in any part of the room. Everything, however, has its vital point, and in order to get hold of the vital point, we must first grasp the whole thing in consideration of the inter-relation between its parts.

"6. In order to grasp the national economy in view of its relation with that of our own family circumstances, we may divide it as follows:

- "(1) The finance of the Government.
- "(2) The private enterprises (including agricultural management).
- "(3) The household economy of the people.

"The three items mentioned above are closely connected

"(2) Steel and iron.

"As regards the steel and iron industry, the following table shows the financial conditions of the four companies concerned during the six months from October 1946 to the end of March 1947, as reported by the companies.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FOUR COMPANIES
STEEL AND IRON INDUSTRY
October 1946 - March 1947
(millions of yen)

		<u>Percent</u>
Total expenditures	1,860	100.0
Total revenues	1,258	67.6
Deficits	602	32.4
Price stabilization funds	318	17.1
Net deficits	284	15.3

"As the above table indicates, the total revenue is only about two thirds of the expenditures and the Government subsidies in the form of price stabilization funds are barely sufficient to cover even half of the deficits. In this way the net deficits are really 15.3 percent of the total expenditures.

"9. The deficits in the household economy are the cause of endless trouble to most of the working people in cities, as the words 'bamboo-shoot livelihood' well indicate. There will be no need of statistical proof in this connection. However, according to the investigations made by the Price Board, the average monthly deficits in the household economy of working people in Tokyo are as follows:

	<u>White-collar Workers a/</u>	<u>Laborers a/</u>
Average monthly deficits during latter part of 1946	179.57	186.94
January 1947	455.26	184.08
February 1947	344.44	132.31
March 1947	444.89	341.72
April 1947	131.97	52.75 <u>b/</u>

a/ Yen.
b/ Denotes surplus.

"10. Let us consider what it means when all of the three important component parts of the economy of a nation are continually suffering from deficit for a considerably long period. It is no doubt an abnormal situation for a nation. To take an example of a household, the situation is like that in which the master, the housewife, and the child are all short of money to buy essential goods and spend beyond their means. If such a situation is prolonged,--no, in order to go on like this, we resort to the following measures:

"(1) We draw money from savings accounts.

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"(2) We sell property.

"(3) We borrow money or receive gifts from other persons.

"There is no other way. The first and second measures, however, can be resorted to only by those who have savings accounts or property. They are not measures open to all, neither can they be resorted to indefinitely. As to the third measure, it is not possible to borrow money unless one's credit is in good standing.

"11. We shall now go back to the case of a nation. The first measure, i.e., to draw money from savings account, has some different bearing for a nation than for a family. In the case of an individual he can, by drawing money from his savings account, obtain more purchasing power, and thus more goods and services. In the case of a nation, it does not increase the materials of a nation if its people draw money from their savings accounts. A nation which draws money from its savings account means only this--that a nation draws on accumulated material stocks. It is true, of course, that a nation can import more goods if it can draw money from its account in the form of foreign currency, but it is out of question for present-day Japan. The second measure, i.e., to sell property, implies, in the case of a nation, that a nation sells abroad precious metals or art objects produced or obtained in the past. The third measure, to borrow or obtain money from other persons, means that a nation either borrows money from abroad or receives money or goods from foreign countries without compensation.

"Japan is poor in natural resources and has moreover lost international confidence in attempting a useless war. It is as though a poor man provoked a quarrel with his neighbors. Being poor he has no money to draw from savings accounts, nor property to sell; having provoked a quarrel he cannot easily borrow money from neighbors. The Japanese people fully appreciate that none of the three measures is of much help to present-day Japan. In particular, the stock on which we can draw and property which we can sell have been almost exhausted in the two years after the termination of the war.

"12. There are still further difficulties. We referred to the over-expenditure of the master, the housewife and the child. If a family is short of money even for purchasing absolute daily necessities the consequence is that the expenditures of secondary importance, such as repairing and maintenance, are neglected or postponed. The repairing of the house or well-being of the child is likely to be neglected. Such a situation would in the long run endanger the maintenance of family life. The same thing is true with the economy of a nation. Thorough repairing and maintenance of machinery, replacing of worn-out rails, afforestation along with cutting down trees, immediate repairing of river banks--these are necessary in maintaining national economy. Because excessive economizing in expenditure of this nature does not bear its effects in short periods, such expenditures tend to be neglected, especially when the national economy is extremely pressed as in present-day Japan. The Government should be well aware of the problem for the sake of the future of the land and national welfare.

"13. It is stated above that the three main fields of national economy are all suffering deficits. It does not mean, however, that all of the economic units composing national economy suffer from deficits. If so, an unfavorable balance of trade and a drawing on capital of the present extent would have been far exceeded. The fact that not a few businessmen have earned net profits entirely out of proportion is shown, if incompletely, in statistics below.

"For example:

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