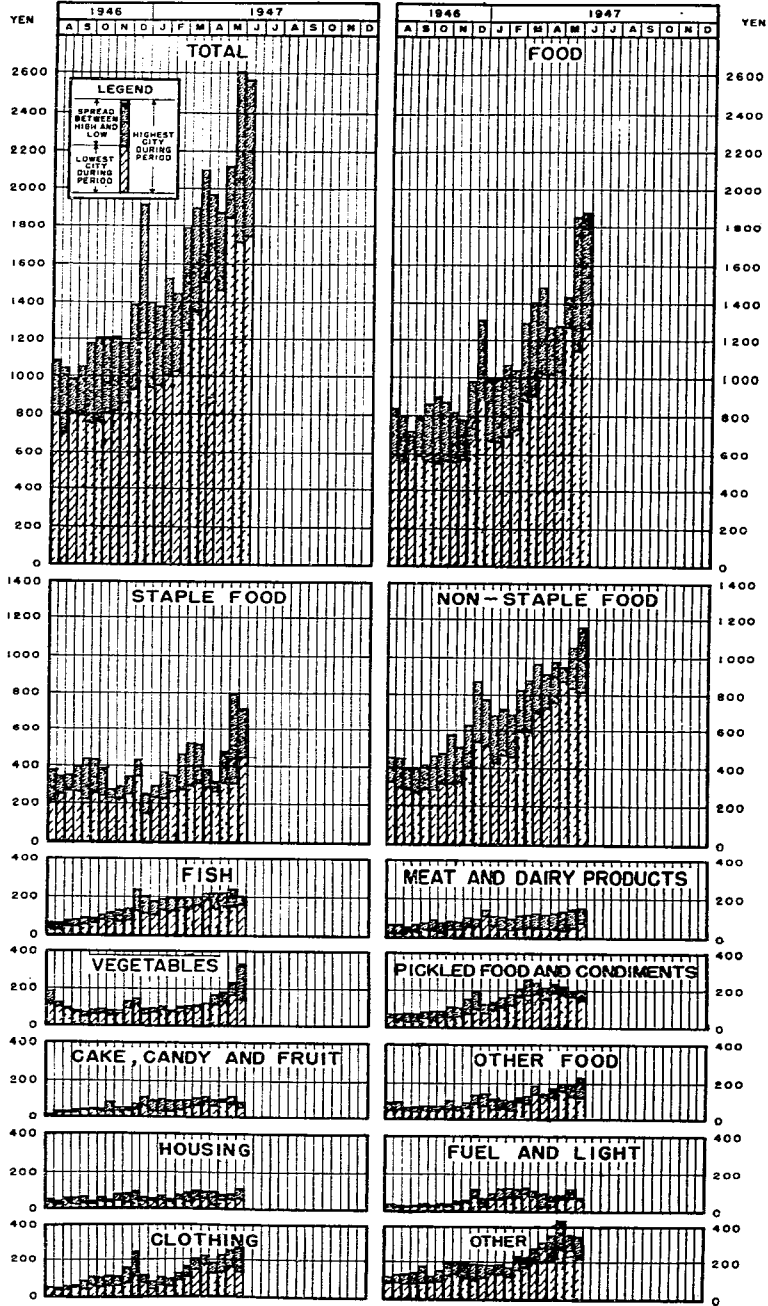


FAMILY EXPENDITURES IN THREE LARGE CITIES*

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 - JUL 47

NUMBER 93

Textiles

26. Textile distribution generally declined in May.

TEXTILE DISTRIBUTION														
FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING 1 APRIL 1947														
CONSUMER GROUP	ITEM	UNIT	PLANNED DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT OF PLANNED DISTRIBUTION COMPLETED AS OF 31 MAY 1947										
				0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
FARMERS AND LABORERS	BLACK DYED CLOTH	SQ YD	60,000,000	[Progress bar]										
	WORK SUITS	SUIT	9,500,000	[Progress bar]										
	GLOVES	PAIR	21,500,000	[Progress bar]										
DESTITUTE WAR SUFFERERS AND REPATRIATES	OUTERWEAR	SUIT	1,900,000	[Progress bar]										
	UNDERWEAR	PIECE	15,000,000	[Progress bar]										
	TOWELS	EACH	15,000,000	[Progress bar]										
	SOCKS	PAIR	15,000,000	[Progress bar]										
	BEDDING	SET	500,000	[Progress bar]										
	BLANKETS	EACH	1,500,000	[Progress bar]										
	MOSQUITO NETS	EACH	429,000	[Progress bar]										
BABIES	WADDING	LB	6,250,000	[Progress bar]										
	FLANNEL	SQ YD	3,720,000	[Progress bar]										
CHILDREN UNDER THREE	MOSQUITO NETS	EACH	413,000	[Progress bar]										
	OUTERWEAR	SET	2,480,000	[Progress bar]										
CHILDREN 3-6	UNDERWEAR	SET	2,480,000	[Progress bar]										
	OUTERWEAR	SET	8,350,000	[Progress bar]										
CHILDREN 7-12	UNDERWEAR	PIECE	16,700,000	[Progress bar]										
	SCHOOL UNIFORMS	SET	7,400,000	[Progress bar]										
YOUTHS 13-18	SCHOOL UNIFORMS	SET	1,075,000	[Progress bar]										
BABIES AND CHILDREN	CAPS	EACH	2,497,000	[Progress bar]										
PREGNANT WOMEN	FLANNEL	SQ YD	4,000,000	[Progress bar]										
	BLEACHED CLOTH	SQ YD	4,000,000	[Progress bar]										
GENERAL PUBLIC	SEWING THREAD	LB	7,800,000	[Progress bar]										
	MENDING CLOTH	SQ YD	78,000,000	[Progress bar]										
	TOWELS	EACH	78,000,000	[Progress bar]										
INDUSTRIAL USES IN CLOTHING MANUFACTURE	SOCKS	PAIR	78,000,000	[Progress bar]										
	SEWING THREAD	LB	4,414,000	[Progress bar]										
	TEXTILE SUNDRIES	LB	198,000	[Progress bar]										

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

NUMBER 94

27. Official wholesale textile prices remained constant in June at 2,674.4 percent of the 1933 average.

Miscellaneous

28. The distribution of rubber footwear and electric light bulbs showed the greatest improvement among 10 rationed commodities in June, as shown in the chart on the following page.

29. The prices of certain miscellaneous commodities were increased in June.

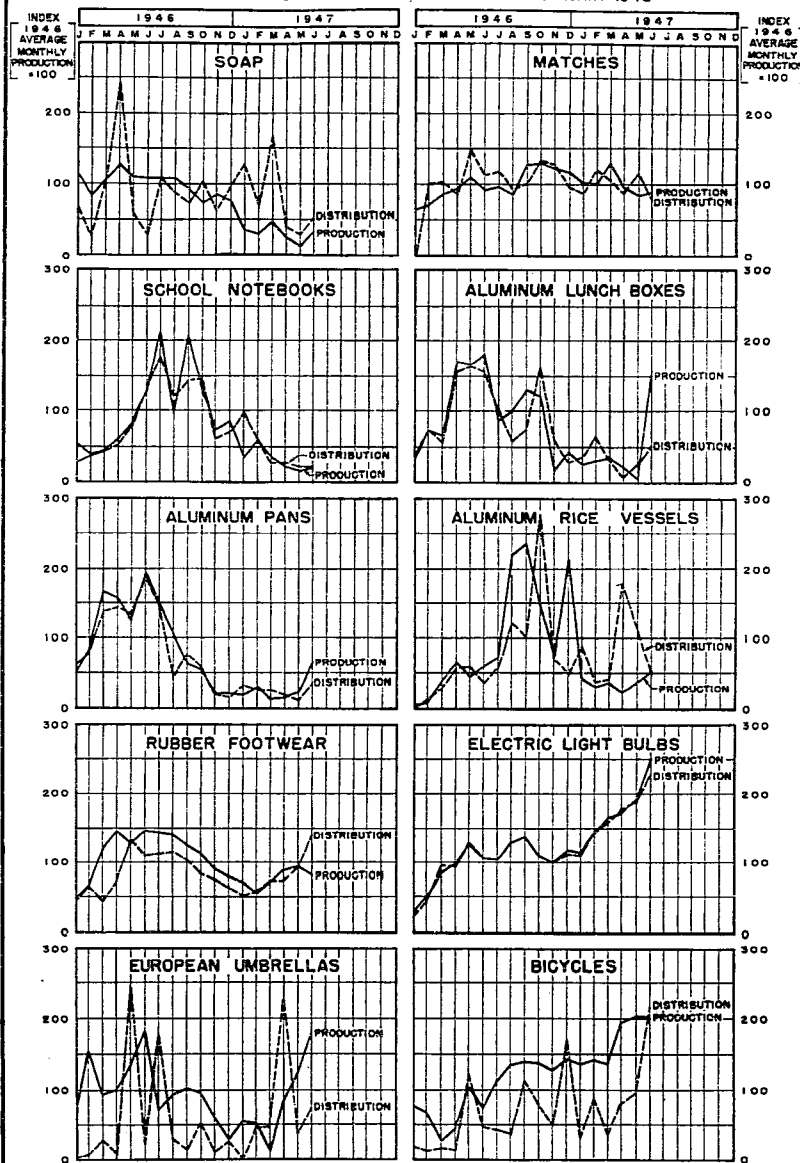
MISCELLANEOUS PRICE INCREASES

June

	Percent Increase	Date of Previous Price
Drugs and medicines	225 a/	March 1946
Storage batteries	80-106	March 1946
Microscopes	40-80	May 1946
Fuses	82	June 1946
Mine safety lamps	57	August 1946
Pencils	46-164	September 1946

TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



JUNE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION							
COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION	COMMODITY	UNIT	PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION
SOAP	KILOGRAM	392,806	687,705	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	EACH	10,870	10,388
MATCHES	MATCH TON	11,064	9,702	RUBBER FOOTWEAR	PAIR	1,748,859	3,024,563
SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	EACH	803,919	836,050	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EACH	7,078,982	6,473,463
ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	EACH	161,298	55,725	EUROPEAN UMBRELLAS	EACH	69,343	28,969
ALUMINUM PANS	EACH	274,023	157,474	BICYCLES	EACH	16,028	17,247

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JUL 47

NUMBER 95

	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Date of Previous Price</u>
Ink	180	December 1946
Bicycles and bicycle trailers	5-22	March 1947

a/ Average.

SOURCE: Price Board.

VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

30. The number of price and rationing violations in June was 90,088. The January-June monthly average was 97,013. The total number of cases in the first half of 1947 was 582,077, about three percent less than in the first six months of 1946.

31. About 60 percent of June violations involved staple foods and an additional 26 percent involved other foods.

PRICE AND RATIONING VIOLATIONS
January - June

<u>Commodities Involved</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Staple foods	378,592	352,113
Supplementary foods	81,857	129,919
Fuel	49,582	29,925
Finished goods	67,512	40,584
Miscellaneous goods	<u>17,992</u>	<u>29,536</u>
Total	595,535	582,077

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

32. The quantity of staple food confiscated at rail freight stations and check points while being illegally transported increased from 38.2 metric tons in May to 48.7 metric tons in June. During the first six months of 1947, 850 metric tons were confiscated for sale through official channels.

33. In addition to that shown below, hoarded goods recovered in June included miscellaneous textiles worth ₣ 2,305,449 at official prices.

HOARDED GOODS RECOVERED
June

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Food	kilogram	263,835
Fuel		
Petroleum products	liter	23,536
Alcohol	liter	140
Charcoal and coke	kilogram	70,118
Coal	metric ton	30
Miscellaneous		
Metal products	kilogram	96,378
Raw rubber	kilogram	6,529
Finished leather goods	piece	380
Jikatabi (rubber-soled socks)	pair	56

A.I.00.0.1.3900

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Miscellaneous (continued)		
Tubing	piece	88
Electric light bulbs	each	42
Umbrellas	each	50

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

34. Of 220,385 metric tons of imported foods transported over Japanese railways in June 9.6 metric tons or .004 percent was lost. The percent of imported food lost in transit in May was .0019.

During the first six months of 1947, 726,277 metric tons of imported food were transported with a net loss of 26.4 metric tons or .0036 percent.

A-1-U-U-K-1 第02

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking.	1
Liquidation.	11
Public Finance	13

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. Licenses to establish and conduct limited banking operations were issued to the Bank of America, San Francisco; Chase National Bank, New York; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, London; Netherlands Trading Society, Amsterdam; and the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, Amsterdam.

2. The North American Newspaper Alliance was licensed to provide Japan with news service and newspaper feature material under the same terms as licenses previously issued to British, French, Chinese and other American news agencies.

3. A license to import and sell the Far East Photo Review was issued to the Far East Service, Inc., New York.

4. A license authorizing the importation and distribution of British motion picture films was issued to the British Commonwealth Film Corporation.

Currency Circulation

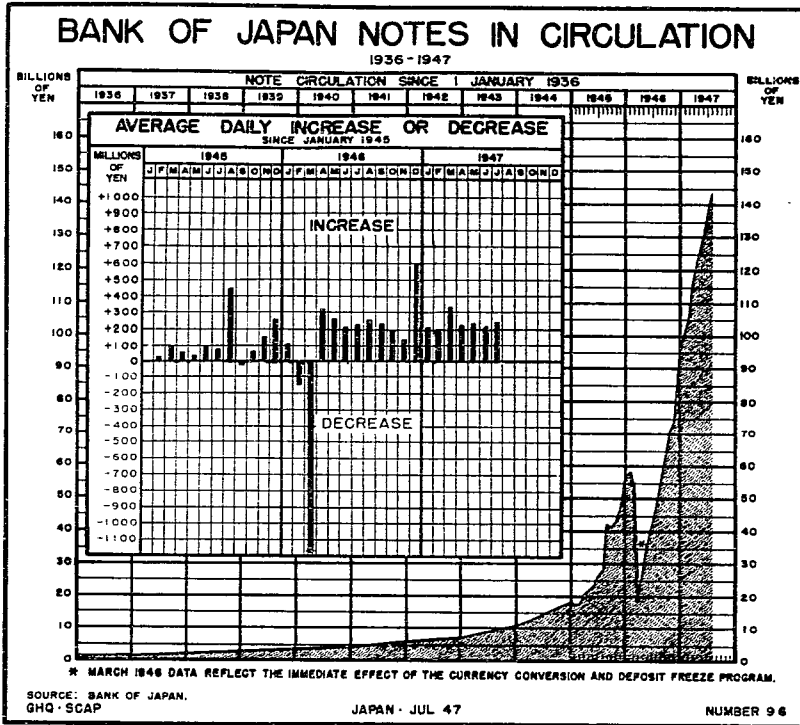
5. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 31 July totaled ¥ 143,745,746,371. See top chart on following page.

Bank of Japan

6. Advances to the Government increased ¥ 26,067,000,000 in July as a result of advances on property taxes, military demobilization expenditures and foreign-trade funds. Securities decreased ¥ 9,657,000,000 as ¥ 13,965,000,000 in treasury certificates were recalled while other securities accounts, mainly Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds, increased.

All liability accounts increased in July with Government deposits increasing ¥ 5,804,000,000 as part of the funds advanced to the Government were deposited.

A.1.0.0.0.1 13700



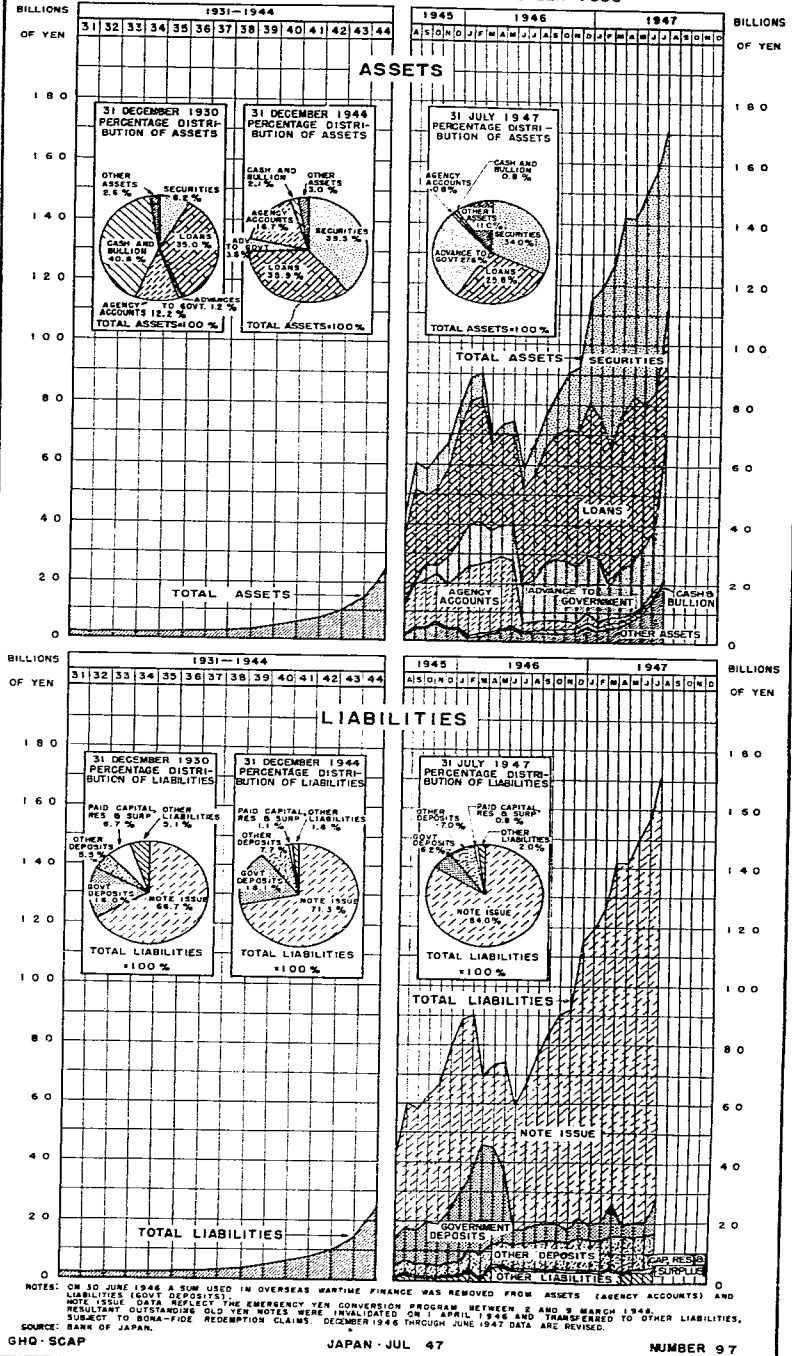
BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Securities	82,515	72,858
Loans	47,008	44,093
Advances to Government	21,229	47,296
Agency accounts	1,485	1,308
Cash and bullion	1,424	1,429
Other assets	<u>3,533</u>	<u>4,273</u>
Total	157,194	171,257
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	136,320	143,746
Government deposits	4,857	10,661
Other deposits	11,496	12,004
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	1,350	1,496
Other liabilities	<u>3,171</u>	<u>3,350</u>
Total	157,194	171,257

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

BANK OF JAPAN

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



A.I.U.O.K. 1947

Other Financial Institutions

7. Major new accounts of ordinary banks all increased in May except borrowings which decreased ¥ 8,340,000,000. This large decrease resulted from the banks' using government bonds, received from the Government as payment of guaranteed loans made to insurance companies to cover war damages, to redeem their borrowings. Old account loans decreased ¥ 17,250,000,000 as the guaranteed loans to insurance companies were written off, while securities increased ¥ 8,444,000,000, reflecting increased holdings of government bonds not used to redeem borrowings; see charts on the following two pages.

ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS

31 May
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	115,929	15,369
Loans	50,143	39,341
Securities	45,495	15,088
Borrowings	28,312	- a/
Special banks		
Deposits	24,908	3,155
Loans	30,733	20,124
Securities	13,509	4,038
Borrowings	14,615	1,201
Savings banks		
Deposits	7,004	1,093
Loans	668	144
Securities	6,094	1,317
Borrowings	502	0

a/ Less than ¥ 500,000.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

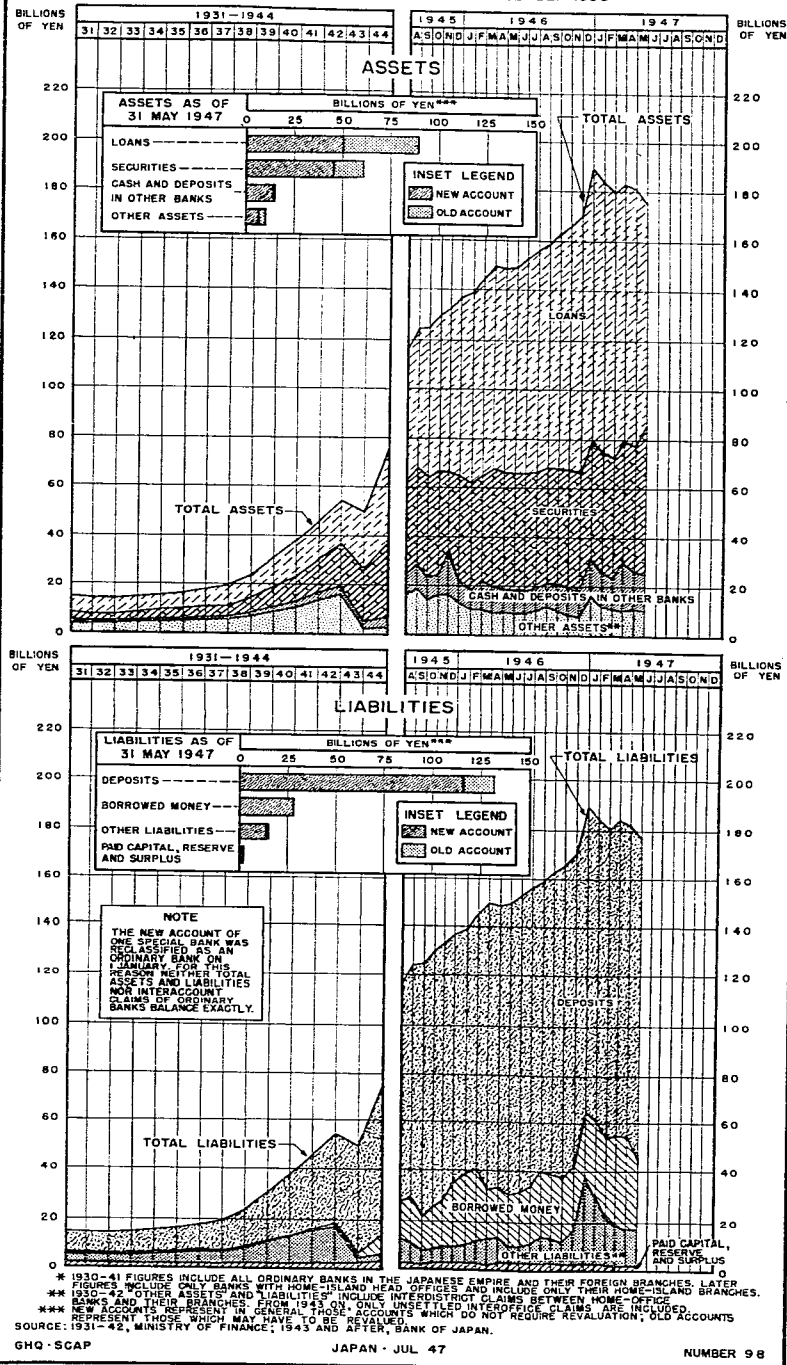
8. Postal savings deposits in June increased ¥ 509,000,000, the first monthly increase since January. All major accounts in the Deposit Funds Management Bureau increased except the National Government securities account which decreased ¥ 147,000,000, as shown in chart on page 235.

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Postal savings deposits	43,811	44,320
Securities of National Government	44,894	44,747
Loans to National Government	2,381	2,385
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	5,036	5,374
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,423	4,422
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,858

ORDINARY BANKS*

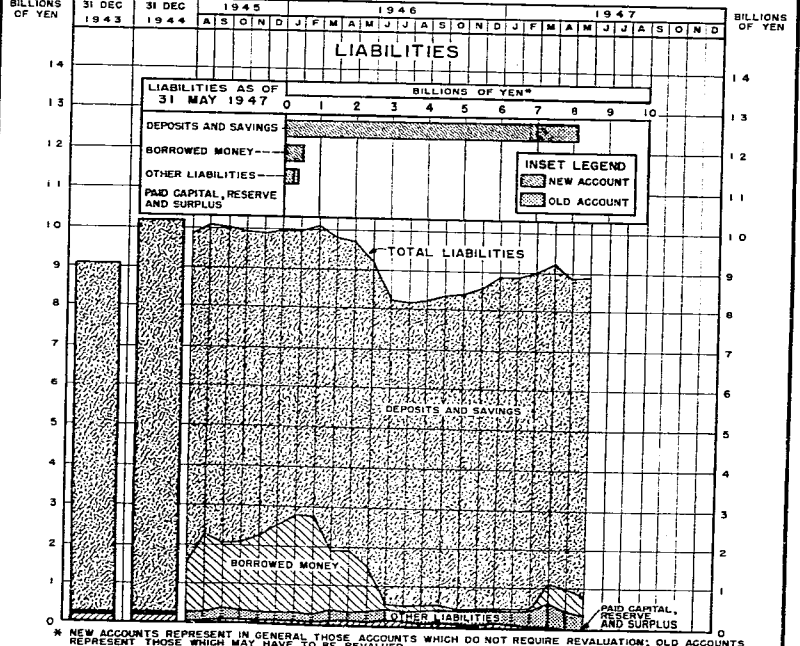
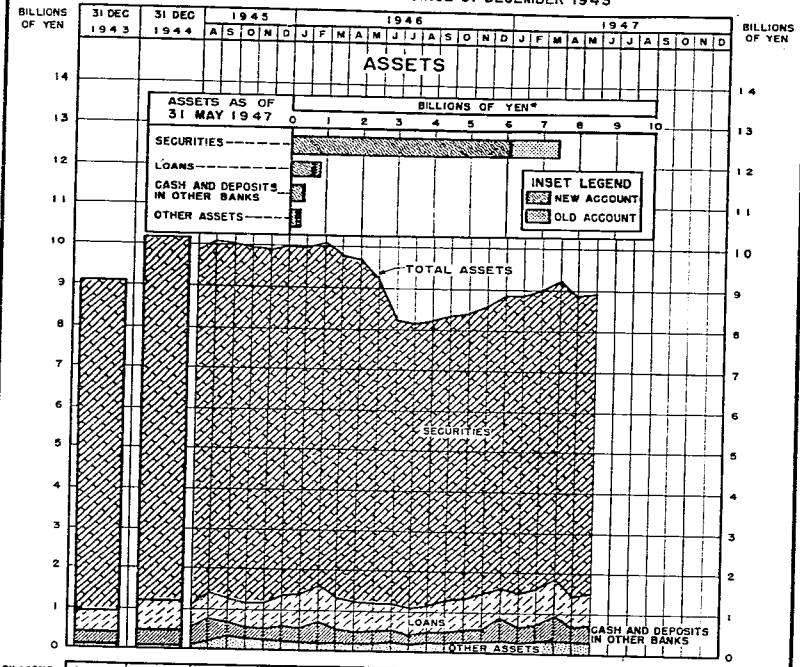
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



A.I.U.V.K-14882

SAVINGS BANKS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES · SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1943

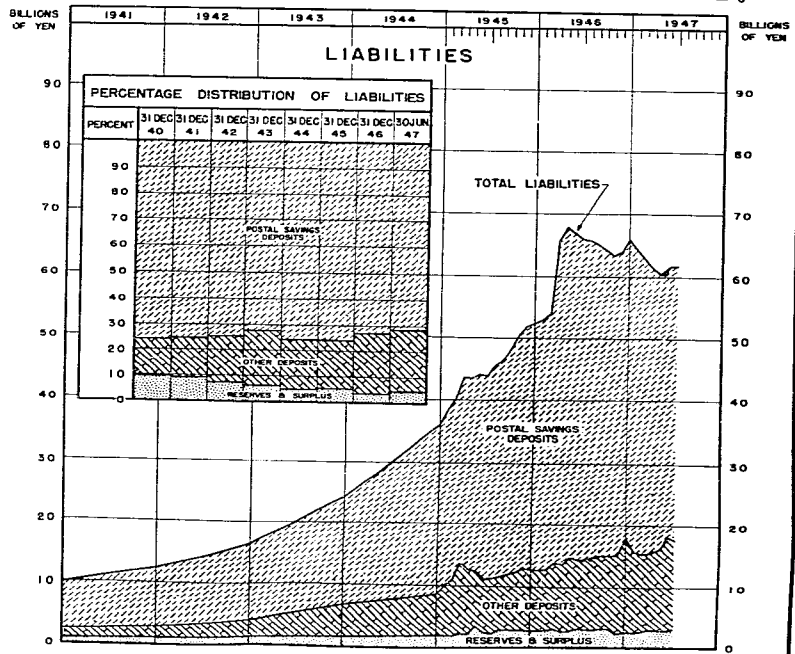
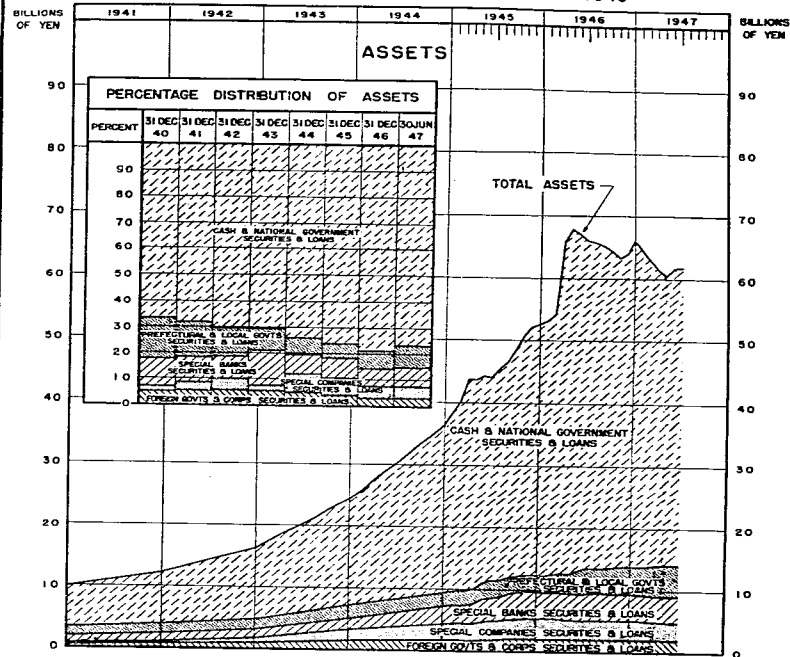


* NEW ACCOUNTS REPRESENT IN GENERAL THOSE ACCOUNTS WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE REVALUATION; OLD ACCOUNTS REPRESENT THOSE WHICH MAY HAVE TO BE REVALUED.
 SOURCE : BANK OF JAPAN.
 GHQ · SCAP

A.1.0.0.7-1/402

DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1940



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUL 47

NUMBER 100

A.I.U.O.I.K. / SP. DC

Insurance

9. Plans for the reorganization of six stock life-insurance companies were approved in July. The new organizations will be owned and controlled by all the policyholders under a mutual plan.

The old companies will continue to operate although accepting no new business until a final settlement is made, at which time all the assets and liabilities will be transferred to the reorganized companies and the old companies will be dissolved.

Securities Exchanges

10. The Ministry of Finance on 17 July announced the raising of the limitations on the total amount of sight drafts to be drawn by securities dealers from ¥ 8,300,000 to ¥ 40,000,000 a day.

This will facilitate the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee's program for wide distribution of liquidated securities to the Japanese public.

All banks and trust companies other than Zaibatsu affiliates are assisting the Committee in offering securities to the Japanese public by supplementing the securities dealers. The Bank of Japan is aiding in the delivery of and collection for securities through its many branch offices.

LIQUIDATION

11. The following organizations were closed in June and placed for liquidation under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

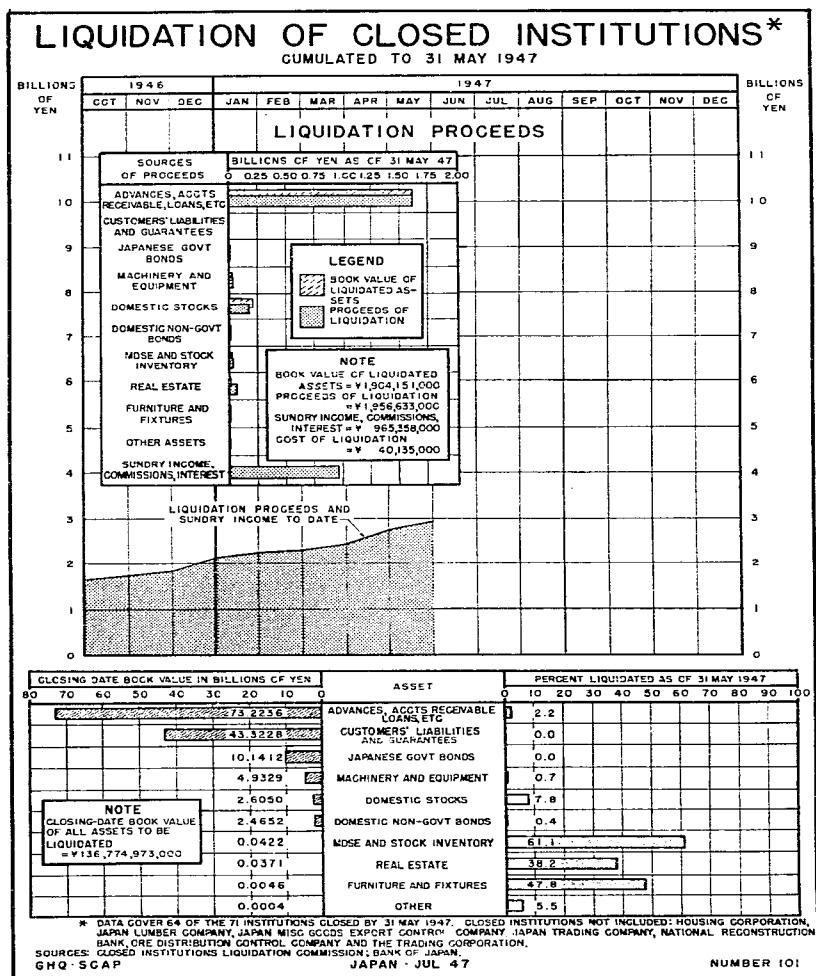
- (1) Petroleum Distribution Company (Sekiyu Haikyu K. K.),
2 June
- (2) Chugoku Coal Sales Company (Chugoku Sekitan Hanbai
K. K.), 2 June
- (3) Hokkaido Coal Sales Company (Hokkaido Sekitan Hanbai
K. K.), 2 June
- (4) Japan Coal Company (Nippon Sekitan K. K.), 2 June
- (5) Kanto Coal Sales Company (Kanto Sekitan Hanbai K. K.),
2 June
- (6) Kinki Coal Sales Company (Kinki Sekitan Hanbai K. K.),
2 June
- (7) Kyushu Coal Sales Company (Kyushu Sekitan Hanbai K.
K.), 2 June
- (8) Shikoku Coal Sales Company (Shikoku Sekitan Hanbai
K. K.), 2 June
- (9) Tohoku Coal Sales Company (Tohoku Sekitan Hanbai
K. K.), 2 June
- (10) Tokai Coal Sales Company (Tokai Sekitan Hanbai K. K.),
2 June
- (11) Asbestos Sales Company (Sekimen Hanbai K. K.),
10 June

- (12) Carbide Joint Sales Company (Kabaido Kyohan K. K.),
10 June
- (13) Cement Sales Company (Semento Hanbai K. K.),
10 June
- (14) Japan Fluorepar Company (Nippon Keiseki K. K.),
10 June
- (15) Japan Gunpowder Sales Company (Nippon Kayaku Hanbai
K. K.), 10 June
- (16) Japan Iron and Steel Industry Association (Nippon
Tekko Kyogikai), 10 June
- (17) Japan Metal Company (Nippon Kinzoku K. K.), 10 June
- (18) Japan Potassic Salt Sales Company (Nippon Karien
Hanbai K. K.), 10 June
- (19) Japan Sulfuric and Nitric Acid Company (Nippon
Ryushosan K. K.), 10 June
- (20) Japan Synthetic Products Company (Nippon Kaseihin
K. K.), 10 June
- (21) Japan Tar Products Company (Nippon Taru Seihin
K. K.), 10 June
- (22) Light Metals Demand Adjustment Association (Keikinzo
Jukyu Kumiai), 10 June
- (23) Soda Sales Company (Soda Hanbai K. K.), 10 June
- (24) Eastern Japan Sand and Gravel Company (Higashi
Nippon Jari K. K.), 20 June
- (25) Eastern Seaboard Sand and Gravel Company (Tokai
Jari K. K.), 20 June
- (26) Western Japan Sand and Gravel Company (Nishi Nippon
Jari K. K.), 20 June
- (27) Western Sand and Gravel Company (Seibu Jari K. K.),
20 June
- (28) Yokohama Specie Bank (Yokohama Shokin Ginko),
20 June

12. Consolidated figures for 64 of the 71 institutions closed by 31 May show gross proceeds of ¥ 2,921,991,000 on assets with a book value of ¥ 1,904,151,000 liquidated to 31 May. The cumulative cost of liquidation to 31 May totaled ¥ 40,135,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION
31 May
 (thousands of yen)

Bonds, Japanese Government	522
Bonds, other domestic	8,847
Loans and advances	1,616,760
Merchandise and stock inventories	39,214
Real estate and movables	110,046
Stocks, domestic	180,372
Sundry income	965,358
Miscellaneous assets	<u>872</u>
Total	2,921,991



Closed institutions not included in the proceeds of liquidation, in addition to those closed in June, are:

Housing Corporation (Jutaku Eidan)

Japan Lumber Company (Nippon Mokuzai K. K.)

Japan Miscellaneous Goods Sales Control Company
(Nippon Zakka Koeki Tosei K. K.)

Japan Trading Company (Nippon Shoji K. K.)

National Reconstruction Bank (Kokumin Kosei Kinoko)

Ore Distribution Control Company (Koseki Haikyū Tosei
K. K.)

Trading Corporation (Koeki Eidan)

PUBLIC FINANCE

National Budget

13. Certificates amounting to ¥ 2,790,000,000 were issued to provide funds for the purchase of food in July and August.

The government railways borrowed ¥ 4,890,000,000 to cover a deficiency in operating accounts and issued ¥ 1,378,000,000 in bonds to finance construction work.

Temporary borrowings of ¥ 124,000,000 were made by the State Forestry Enterprise Special Account.

The Foreign Trade Fund Special Account borrowed ¥ 3,600,000,000 to pay for goods ordered by Boeki Cho and held by closed control associations, and to pay for goods now being manufactured.

The Ministry of Finance issued ¥ 6,200,000,000 in treasury certificates to cover necessary operating disbursements for the second quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year.

The Communications Enterprise Special Account issued national bonds amounting to ¥ 355,000,000 to finance construction work.

National Debt

14. The national debt was ¥ 289,007,000,000 on 30 June with rice bills and food certificates outstanding decreasing ¥ 1,000,000,000 in June.

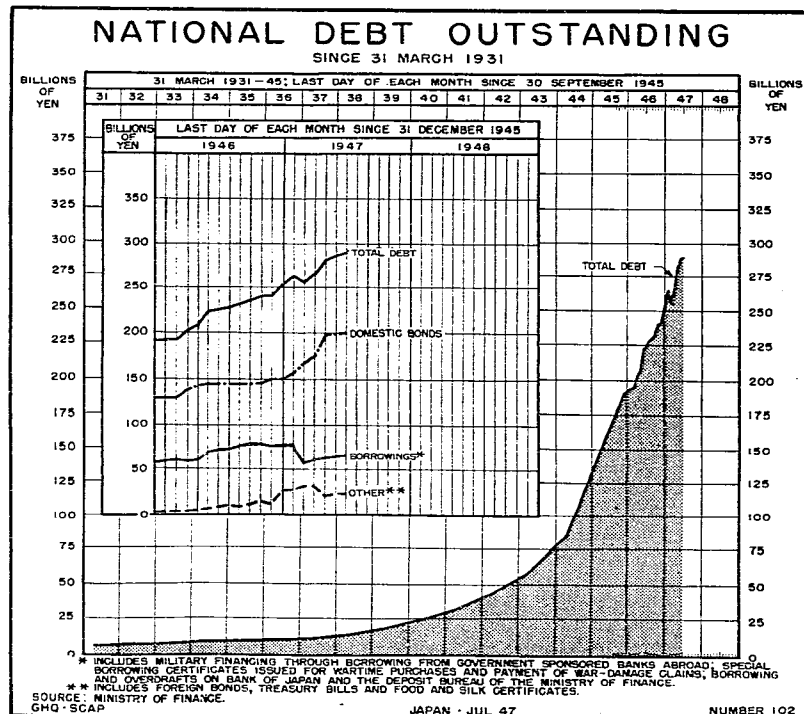
15. National bonds issued in June totaled ¥ 1,824,000,000 while ¥ 290,000,000 were redeemed including ¥ 5,000,000 in external bonds received from taxpayers as payment of capital levy tax liabilities.

NATIONAL DEBT
30 June
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	200,651
Government bonds, external	881
Bank loans	66,235
Expenditures	43,834
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	7,346
Overdraft on Bank of Japan ^{a/}	569
• Other loans	14,486
Rice bills and food certificates	5,740
Treasury bills	<u>15,500</u>
Total	289,007

^{a/} Overdraft resulting from withdrawal of Occupation currency Type B from circulation.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.



SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control	1
Antitrust and Cartels	12
Reparations	23

PROPERTY CONTROL

Neutral and Allied Nationals' Property

1. Tabulation of 2,926 reports on property in Japan of nationals of African, Asiatic, Latin American and European countries exclusive of British and Dutch subjects was completed by 20 July.

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

Cash on hand	4,172
Cash in bank	873,112 ^{a/}
Securities	4,725
Land and buildings	11,685
Movables	7,778
Personal effects	4,505
Unidentified	<u>4,808</u>
Gross assets	910,785
Liabilities	<u>1,137</u>
Net assets	909,648

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

A total of 1,580 reports were processed between 21 June and 20 July representing neutral and Allied nationals' property valued at ¥ 19,095,000. Reports on Chinese nationals' property accounted for 50.9 percent of the property recorded.

NEUTRAL AND ALLIED NATIONALS' PROPERTY
(thousands of yen)

Balance 20 June		890,553
Processed 21 June-20 July		19,095
Chinese	9,731	
Estonian	18	
Iranian	37	
Iraqi	197	
Lebanese	275	
Philippine	3,448	
Portuguese	2	
Syrian	196	
Other	5,191	<u> </u>
Balance 20 July		909,648

Looted Property

2. Looted property valued at ¥ 1,923,000 was reported between 26 May and 20 July and placed under custody.

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

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	5,246
Immovable, not warehoused	9,944
Allied Government custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,228</u>
Total	16,418

a/ Valuations, based on exchange values as of 6 December 1941 in yen worth \$.2343, include only those items on which yen value has been placed.

3. Ships reported by 20 July as looted totaled 299 of which 51.5 percent were sunk in various naval actions.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED
20 July

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>		<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	12		142	477,621
Under repair	1		16	42,173
Status unknown	17		74	186,460
Miscellaneous a/	1		28	48,763
Restitutions b/	<u>1</u>		<u>7</u>	<u>8,466</u>
Total	32		267	763,483

a/ Various stages of restitution, being operated by the Japanese, possibly salvageable, etc.

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

Arrested Persons' Property

4. Property of 1,055 suspected war criminals was under custody on 20 July, including property submitted in 52 new property reports received between 21 June and 20 July.

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

	Previously Reported	New Reports	Total
Cash on hand, deposits and savings	16,119	273	16,392
Land and buildings	17,702	244	17,946
Art, personal furniture and fixtures	3,908	66	3,974
Insurance and investment	44,062	47	44,109
Total	81,791	630	82,421

Patents and Copyrights

5. As a result of audits and investigations of the Special Property Administration Account, Bank of Japan and the Teikoku Bank more than ¥ 1,500,000 was added to patent and copyright accounts.

Deposits of ¥ 109,983.64 on German patents and copyrights were made into the Custody Account for SCAP by Dai Nippon Yubankai Kodansha.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS
20 July
(thousands of yen)

American Patent Accounts		5,085
Bank of Japan		35
Patent Office		35
Total		5,120
American Copyright Accounts		
Bank of Japan		183
British Patent Accounts		
Bank of Japan		1,524
Patent Office		3
Total		1,527
British Copyright Accounts		
SCAP Custody Account		98
Bank of Japan		2 a/
Total		100
German Patent and Copyright Accounts		
SCAP Custody account		287
Teikoku Bank		180
Total		467
Norwegian Patent Accounts		
Bank of Japan and Teikoku Bank		1,138
Other Copyright Accounts		
Deposit Bureau		125
a/	Approximately ¥ 56,000 reclassified to British Patent Account in the Bank of Japan.	

Dissolved Organizations

6. Properties of the Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society), Nippon Fukuso Kyokai (Japan Clothing Association), Kai Kosha (Army Club) and Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai (Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Society), dissolved ultranationalistic organizations, were obtained for use by various Japanese public and government agencies and the Occupation Forces.

Three newly dissolved organizations and additional assets of the Sui Kosha in Osaka Prefecture were reported between 21 June and 20 July.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS
21 June - 20 July
(thousands of yen)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>On Hand at Time of Dissolution</u>				<u>Expenses or Disposals Immediately Prior to Dissolution</u>
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Secu- rities</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Hokkaido Kokumin Dojo (Hokkaido National Hall)	1	0	0	1	-
Osaka Hozai Kyokai (Osaka Welfare Association)	58	226	1,009	1,293	- a/
Kinjyo Ikuei Kai (Kinjyo Education Association)	400	0	0	400	-
Sui Kosha (Navy Club, Osaka) (supplementary)	<u>216</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>216</u>	-
Total	675	226	1,009	1,910	-
Total to 21 June	<u>55,864</u>	<u>10,035</u>	<u>46,396</u>	<u>112,295</u>	<u>261,937</u>
Total to date	56,539	10,261	47,405	114,205	261,937

a/ Previously reported by parent organization.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Precious Metals

7. Releases of gold and silver valued at \$ 25,876 were made to the Central Purchasing Office between 21 June and 20 July.

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY
20 July

	<u>Fine Grams</u>	<u>Value in U. S. Dollars</u>	
		<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gold			
On hand 21 June a/	182,871,347	1.12529	205,783,298
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	<u>2,202</u>		<u>2,478</u>
Balance	182,869,145		205,780,820
Platinum			
On hand 21 June	4,494,440	1.12529	5,057,548
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Balance	4,494,440		5,057,548
Silver			
On hand 21 June	2,047,466,458	0.02282	46,723,185
Taken into custody	0		0
Released	<u>1,025,356</u>		<u>23,399</u>
Balance	2,046,441,102		46,699,786
Total value			257,538,154

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

SCAP Custody Accounts

8. The SCAP yen custody account showed a net increase of ¥ 40,055,969.87 between 21 June and 20 July. Collections from German sources totaled ¥ 37,697,177.75 of which 72.2 percent represented proceeds from property sales.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
(yen)

Collections 21 June - 20 July		
From Chinese sources		
Looted property sales		95,968.31
From German sources		
Impounded bank accounts	118,356.71	
Liquidation	10,239,130.10	
Property rental	5,500.00	
Property sales	27,221,095.00	
Repayment, stock dividends	3,112.30	
Royalties	109,983.64	
Total		37,697,177.75
From Japanese sources		
Dissolved organizations	1,609,498.53	
Property sales	42,114.80	
Total		1,651,613.33
From Korean sources		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>644,000.00</u>
Total		40,088,759.39

Total carried forward	40,088,759.39
Withdrawals 21 June - 20 July	
German	32,789.52
Adjustments on previous statements of Bank of Japan	31,972.52
Salary payments from impounded funds	817.00
Net addition	40,055,969.87
Balance 21 June	<u>186,718,992.42</u>
Balance 20 July	226,774,962.29

9. The SCAP dollar custody account increased 11 percent between 21 June and 20 July.

DOLLAR CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
(dollars)

Collections 21 June - 20 July	
Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office	22,808.55
Balance 21 June	<u>207,655.52</u>
Balance 20 July	230,464.07

Properties Released from Custody

10. Houses, other buildings, land and household effects were restored to two Canadian and British nationals.

 Eight fishing vessels were restored to Korea.

 Restored to the Republic of the Philippines were a number of miscellaneous items including one radio set, one national flag, one telephone, clocks and watches and cloth.

 Two anchors and one printing press were restored to the Chinese and British governments respectively.

11. Disposal of stocks of Koeki Eidan, wartime procurement agency, continued during July. Releases consisted of:

- (1) Tablecloths, rayon and cotton shirting, cotton upholstery materials, white cotton flannel and satin twill, rayon satin, steel plates and sheets and potassium sulfate released for use by the Occupation Forces.
- (2) Automatic weaving machines and pigments released for export.
- (3) Mica, cart horses and cart equipment, cottonseed-oil cake, fishhooks, buttons and flashlight bulbs released for use in the domestic economy.

ANTI-TRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

12. SCAP offered no objections to a total of 250 applicants pertaining to restricted concerns between 21 June and 20 July, including permission to sell properties valued at ¥ 93,048,498 and to

expend ¥ 2,095,050,197 for rehabilitation of essential industries, principally coal mining.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES
21 June - 20 July
(yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Coal mining	1,662,442,415
Textiles	327,810,724
Communications	43,877,800
Transportation	13,390,520
Shipping	10,279,000
Chemicals	9,410,650
Paper and by-products	8,394,094
Electric	6,906,900
Drugs	4,774,700
Iron and steel	4,666,449
Cement	3,096,945
Total	2,095,050,197

Twenty-five coal-mining companies were allocated credit amounting to ¥ 1,662,442,415 to finance the rehabilitation of the industry. Of this amount ¥ 547,602,415 will be used to construct and repair housing for coal miners in the first quarter of the 1947 fiscal year and ¥ 1,114,840,000 will be expended to replace worn or unserviceable equipment and facilities and to develop new pits and facings in the first half of the 1947 fiscal year.

No objection was offered to requests from the Japan Electric Company, Ltd., and Oki Electric Company, Ltd., for permission to borrow ¥ 22,596,000 and ¥ 21,281,800 respectively to finance major replacements and repairs to communications manufacturing facilities. The funds will allow the Japan Electric Company to increase its production of vacuum tubes and the Oki Electric Company, which produces automatic telephone equipment, to maintain required production schedules.

Loans of ¥ 2,274,000 and ¥ 2,500,000 to the Mitsubishi Chemical Industry and Toyo Rayon Company respectively were authorized for the partial conversion of facilities to production of penicillin. Initially, small experimental plants will be developed which if successful will be expanded.

No objection was offered to expenditures of ¥ 327,810,724 by the textile industry to finance rehabilitation of mills and facilities. The major portion will be used to repair and reconstruct large woolen and rayon mills converted to production of war materials during the war. War-damaged buildings are to be reconstructed and stored equipment to be repaired and reinstalled.

Loans of ¥ 13,390,520 to two manufacturers of locomotives and rolling stock were authorized which will enable them to make major repairs to their plants.

13. No objection was offered to the guarantee of repayment of loans by eight steamship companies to the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee totaling ¥ 57,475,000 for major repairs made to 22 passenger and cargo vessels aggregating 26,277 tons.

14. The Ube Industrial Company was added to the list of restricted concerns on 8 July. This company, with assets in excess of ¥ 250,000,000, is engaged primarily in the production of cement, coal, fertilizer and iron. The company is now in the process of reorganization.

Control Organizations

15. The Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission designated 92 control companies and associations as closed institutions to be dissolved and liquidated by the Commission.

Each of these organizations was the successor to a control organization and continued to exert unofficial control either by virtue of assets transferred from the defunct control organizations or through undue influence on the allocation of raw materials. Included in this group were:

- (1) The Japan Iron and Steel Sales Control Company which controlled distribution throughout Japan. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will now supervise the allocation and distribution of iron and steel products.
- (2) The Japan Marine Hardware Control Company which was a wartime agency controlling both manufacture and distribution of all ships' hardware.
- (3) The Western and Eastern Marine Hardware Companies, which were organized in May and June by stockholders of the Japan Marine Hardware Control Company and attempted to continue controlled operations within their districts.
- (4) The Japan Paper Distribution Company which was organized for the purpose of controlling the paper industry through exclusive purchase and sale of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of paper and pulp.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

16. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission was named agent for the dissolution and liquidation of Mitsui Trading Company and Mitsubishi Trading Company. These two companies, through controlling the flow of trade, forced amalgamations in major industries and accumulated needed raw materials.

17. The Commission instructed the 55 Zaibatsu family members previously designated to be prepared to deliver all corporate securities owned by them on or about 1 August.

At its twelfth regular meeting on 17 July the Commission decided to recommend to the Prime Minister that Takeo Yasuda, heir of Zenei Yasuda, recently deceased, be designated a Zaibatsu person.

18. Michiyuki Ishikawa, recently appointed member of the Commission, was named executive commissioner by the Prime Minister.

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Commission

19. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Commission has approved six plans for the disposal of securities, five of which were submitted by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission and one by the Ministry of Finance.

20. Three offerings of securities have been made by the Commission, resulting in the sale of 114,498 shares of corporate securities for ¥ 5,456,098.

Antitrust Legislation

21. The Fair Trade Commission, authorized by antitrust legislation enacted by the Diet on 31 March, was established on 1 July after the promulgation of Cabinet Order No. 114 on 30 June.

The Lower House of the Diet on 12 July approved the names of seven commissioners submitted by the Prime Minister, and the new Commission, with Kikumatsu Nakayama as chairman, was formally appointed on 14 July. The Lower House approved amendatory legislation providing that the appointment and designation of the Fair Trade Commission chairman shall be made with its concurrence and authorized attestation of his appointment by the Emperor to accord him cabinet minister rank.

Cabinet Order No. 134, promulgated and effective 14 July, established rules governing temporary appointments to the Commission and fixed the salaries of the chairman and commissioners at ¥ 110,000 and ¥ 90,000 per annum respectively, plus allowances paid other government officials of equivalent rank.

22. By Cabinet Order No. 142, promulgated 19 July, the remaining provisions of the Antitrust Act became effective on 20 July.

REPARATIONS

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

24. A total of 32 machine-tool plants were inspected by six delegations in July.

0531

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 22

July 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	253
Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression	269

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine	1
Veterinary Affairs.	8
Medical and Hospital Administration	11
Supply.	14
Narcotics	30
Public Assistance	31
Social Security	36
Repatriation.	38
Vital Statistics.	39

P R E V E N T I V E M E D I C I N E

Communicable Diseases

1. As part of the typhus control program 1,500,000 students had been dusted with DDT powder by 8 July in the drive to eradicate head lice in school children.

2. Complement-fixation testing of serum samples to differentiate typhus cases showed that of 644 cases from 1 January to 31 July 276 were positive murine typhus, 103 positive epidemic typhus, 167 of undetermined type and 98 negative.

3. Typhus immunisation continued on Hokkaido with 65 percent or 824,447 residents of 31 localities inoculated with one dose of vaccine and 50 percent or 638,857 persons with the full two doses on 17 July. This is an increase in completed inoculation of 299,671 since 1 June.

4. In Okayama Prefecture 13,257 children and 1,216 adults received a 0.1 cubic centimeter stimulating dose of Japanese "B" encephalitis vaccine from 1-5 July. Two hundred ten blood samples were taken prior to the vaccinations in a case-finding drive which is continuing.

5. Fifty prefectural health officers attended a 31-hour course in venereal disease control in Tokyo from 25 June to 18 July.

6. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis and small-pox fell below May figures with 2,189, 245, 237 and 34 cases respectively.

7. There were 35,068 cases of measles, 34,718 of tuberculosis, 20,625 of whooping cough and 17,311 cases of pneumonia for the four-week period ending 30 June.

11-0000-1900

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - JUNE 1947

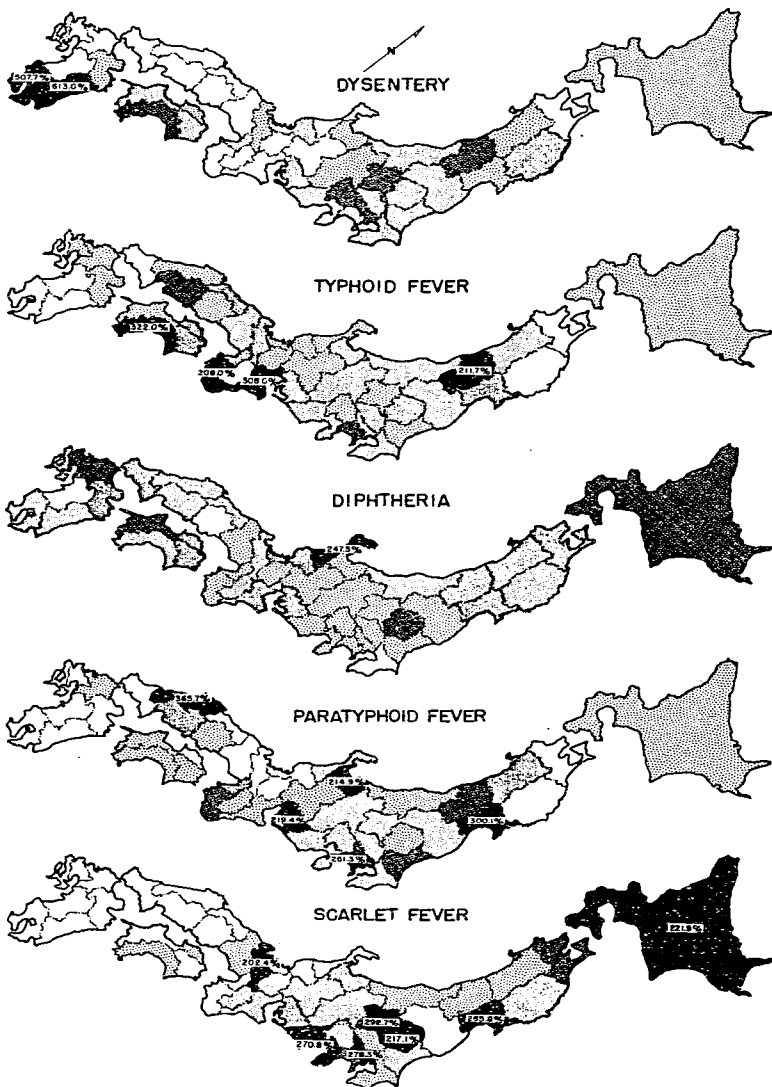
MAP LEGEND

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

□	0 - 39%	▤	120 - 159%
▨	40 - 79%	▩	160 - 199%
▧	80 - 119%	■	200% AND OVER

FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000 / ANNUM		
	JUNE 1947	JUNE 1946	JUNE 1945
DYSENTERY	28.5	41.1	47.0
TYPHOID FEVER	21.4	72.2	65.0
DIPHTHERIA	36.6	59.0	90.9
PARATYPHOID FEVER	6.7	14.2	16.8
SCARLET FEVER	4.1	3.2	3.6
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	4.0	2.7	5.6
TYPHUS	2.1	47.3	5.3
SMALLPOX	0.6	14.6	4.3
MALARIA	21.0	NA	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	1.5	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.1	NA	NA



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHO · SCAP

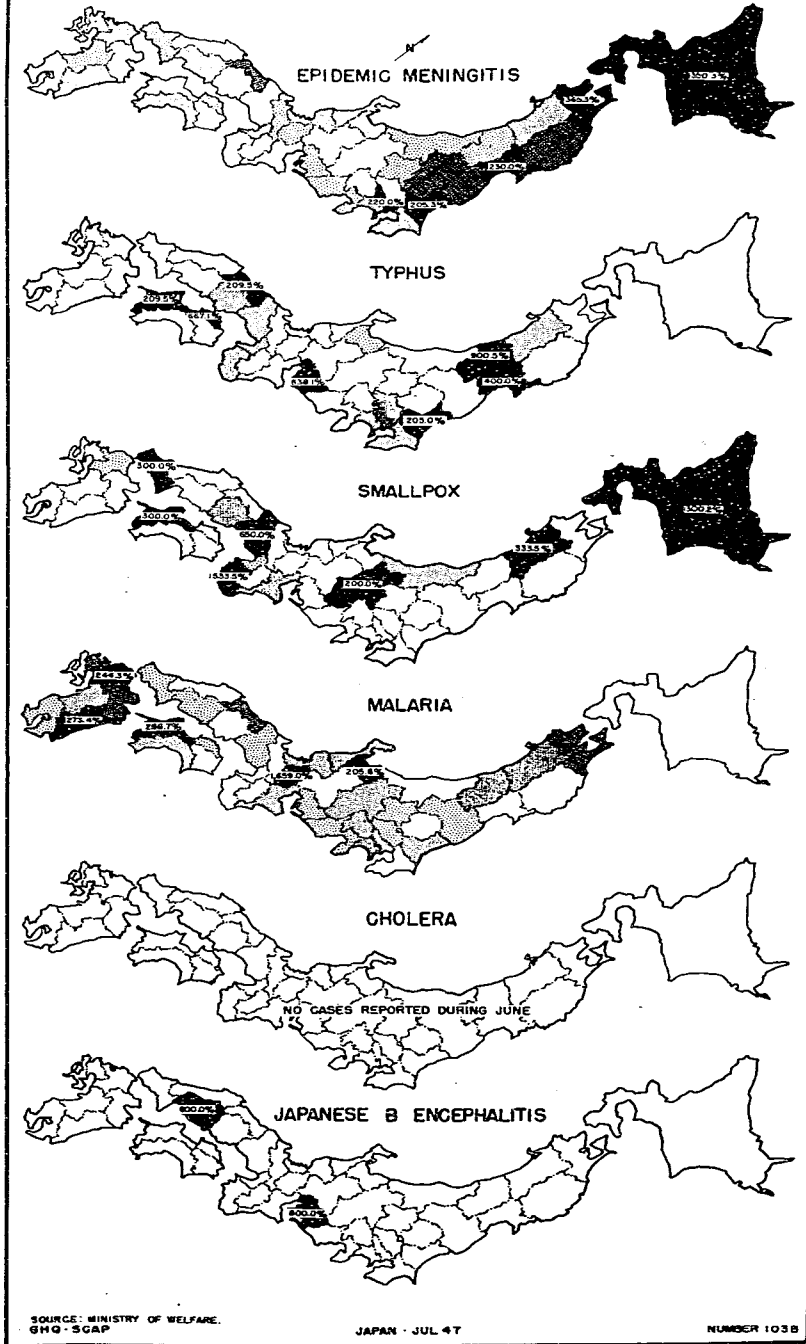
JAPAN · JUL 47

NUMBER 103A

A.I.O.O.V.A. 9000

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - JUNE 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE, GHQ-SCAP

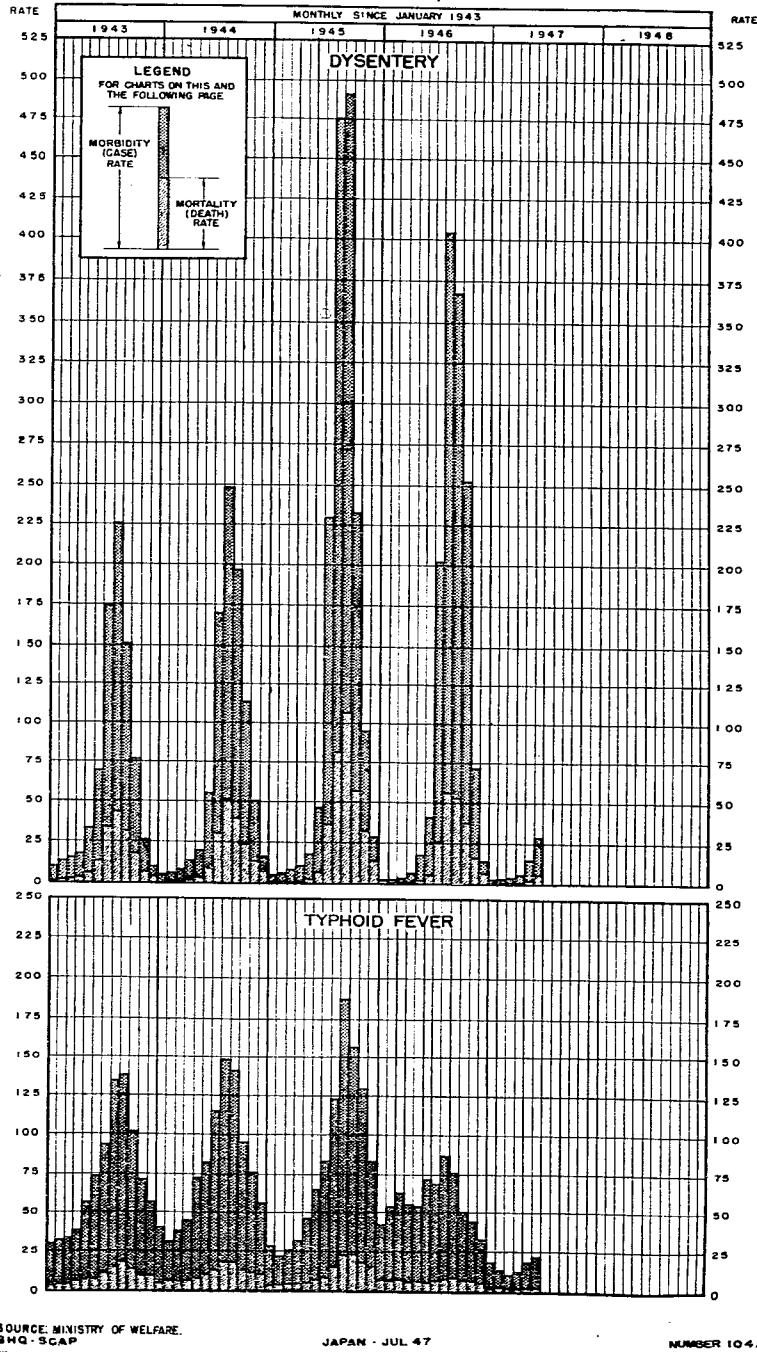
JAPAN - JUL 47

NUMBER 103B

A-1-0-0-0-1-98-00

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

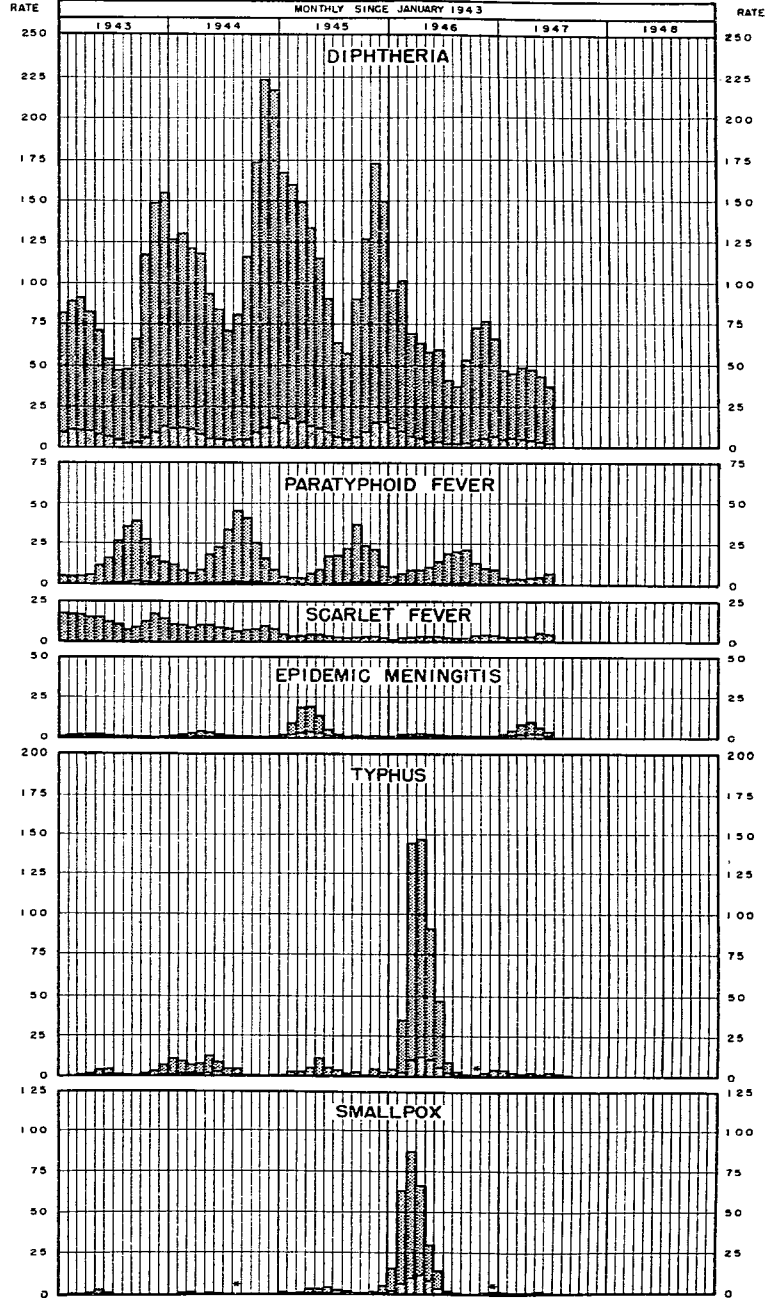
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



A.I.O.V.K. 1947

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT. 46 WAS 0.6. SMALLPOX MORBIDITY RATE FOR AUG. 44 WAS 0.0 AND FOR DEC. 46 WAS 1.4. THE FATAL CASES WERE REPORTED THE PREVIOUS MONTH.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JUL 47 NUMBER 104B

A.I.:0:0:2 1947

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

8. Surveys of veterinary conditions in Wakayama, Niigata and Fukui Prefectures showed effective animal disease control measures. A program of testing for tuberculosis is in operation in Wakayama and Niigata.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

9. Cattle slaughtered decreased 14 percent and horses 15 percent from the previous month. There were increased viscera condemnations of all animals except cattle.

MEAT INSPECTION
May

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,070	663	399	8,805	3,468
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	15	0	0	2	6
Partial	255	9	0	45	222
Visceral	2,542	45	0	4,835	754

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION
May

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5,946
Samples examined	8,283
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	411
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,047
Plant inspections	3,635
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	166
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	789

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	6
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	32
Samples examined	56
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	4

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

10. Incidence of pullorum decreased to 40 cases in June from 444 in May. Trichomoniasis declined 71 percent in the same period but cases of equine infectious abortion, equine infectious anemia and strangles increased in June.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	Cases	
	May	June
Anthrax	1	1
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	10	11
Trichomoniasis	170	50
Texas fever	17	6
Swine erysipelas	31	16
Swine plague	3	1
Rabies	6	1
Strangles	135	174
Equine infectious abortion	0	19
Equine infectious anemia	72	100
Epizootic lymphangitis	1	0
Chick pullorum	444	40

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

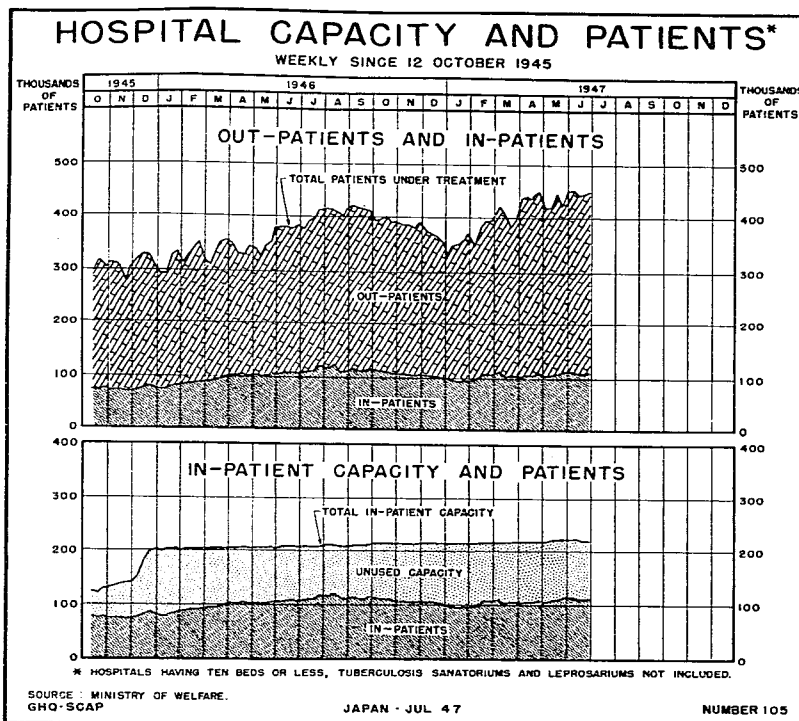
11. There were 3,363 hospitals on 27 June with a bed capacity of 218,614, of which 109,525 were occupied, as compared with 3,224 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,810, of which 114,997 were occupied, on 30 May, as charted at top of following page. From 30 May to 27 June 1,359,399 persons received out-patient treatments.

Dental Affairs

12. Of 1,079 candidates taking the first national dental licensure examinations, 762 were successful.

Nursing Affairs

13. Legislation was passed on 3 July establishing educational standards for training midwives and public health and clinical nurses.



SUPPLY

Production

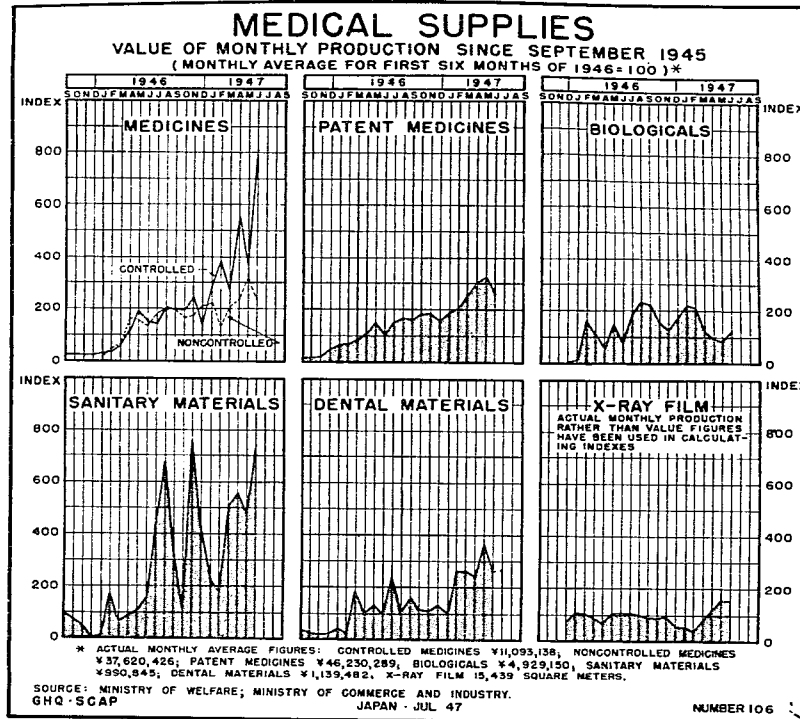
14. Medical and dental supplies produced increased in value from ¥ 325,493,646 in May to ¥ 337,828,289 in June. Largest increases were effected in controlled medicines, biologicals and sanitary materials. The consistent monthly rise in production reflects increasing allocations of coal and electricity to the pharmaceutical industry.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

June
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	89,783,662
Noncontrolled medicines	88,419,909
Patent medicines	123,379,336
Biologicals	6,233,154
Medical instruments	10,654,878
Dental materials	2,987,715
Dental instruments	9,012,848
Sanitary materials	7,356,787

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



15. Medical instruments produced in June totaled 1,503,937 pieces valued at ¥ 10,654,878, an increase of 11,524 pieces and ¥ 2,730,201 over May production.

16. Production of sulfathiazole in June totaled 2,148 kilograms, an increase of 522 kilograms over the previous month.

17. Sulfamine products increased 50 percent in production from May to the June figure of 22,540 kilograms.

18. Penicillin produced in June totaled 355,560,000 oxford units, an increase of 13,940,000 over the previous month.

19. With the exception of cholera, crude vaccines produced in June increased over the previous month. Finished stocks on hand 30 June were less than those on 31 May except for typhus and smallpox vaccines.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in June</u>		<u>On Hand 30 June</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	720,500	6,000	2,031,000	261,900
Typhus	309,078			- 7,029,723

	<u>Produced in June</u>		<u>On Hand 30 June</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Triple typhoid	65,112,255	1,848,780	81,428,940	2,998,720
Smallpox (doses)	2,333,845	1,473,520	18,258,000	1,512,795
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	76,400	-	534,553
Diphtheria toxoid	315,000	-	-	846,105

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Over 4,000,000 pounds of 10 percent DDT dust and large reserve stocks of five percent DDT residual-effect spray were distributed throughout the country to wholesalers' warehouses.

21. In June 1,162,796 kilograms of 10 percent DDT dust were produced, a 184-percent increase over the previous month.

PRODUCTION OF INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	10,000	2,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	12,249	7,602
Rat poison, Nekoirasu	kilogram	3,059	2,806
DDT dusts	each	4,600	9,300
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	2,753	12,050
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	6,482	10,090
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	7,000	6,000
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	331,235	826,460
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	78,010	336,336
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	30,235	68,858
Pyrethrum emulsion	gallon	176,700	197,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

22. Of the 400 X-ray and electrotherapy machines produced in June, 66 were ultra-short-wave, 67 ultraviolet ray, 52 infrared ray and 215 X-ray. This is an increase of 11 machines over the 389 total for May.

23. June X-ray film production totaled 25,667 square meters, an increase over the 24,135 square meters produced in May. Less film in the smaller sizes was produced but there was an increase in the manufacture of 35-millimeter, dental and 14 x 17 inch X-ray film. The latter, used in chest X-rays, increased in production to 5,002 dozens, a 672-percent gain over the May output.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION (dozens)

<u>Size</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2 inches	611	442
6 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches	1,353	278
8 x 10 inches	1,860	401

<u>Size</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
10 x 12 inches	11,985	8,165
14 x 17 inches	648	5,002
Dental	0	50
35-millimeter a/	38,861	39,276

a/ Measured in rolls.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

24. Animals for experimental purposes are being supplied to laboratories in increasing amounts.

LABORATORY ANIMAL PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Guinea pigs	2,783	3,980	5,311
Rabbits	1,446	1,070	1,371
Rats	943	1,418	1,616
White mice	27,763	30,007	36,310

25. Thirty-two microscopes with dark-field attachments were produced in June for use in venereal disease clinics.

Distribution

26. X-ray and electrotherapy equipment distributed in June numbered 381 units, an increase of 19 over May.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS

	<u>Public Agencies</u>		<u>Civilian Markets</u>		<u>On Hand</u>
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>30 June</u>
X-ray	45	32	151	166	51
Ultra-short-wave	4	3	66	66	44
Ultraviolet ray	3	2	35	63	2
Infrared ray	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	55	46	307	335	100

27. Sanitary materials distributed in June were valued at ¥ 7,558,796, a decline of ¥ 730,297 from May sales. X-ray film sales amounted to ¥ 1,581,085 in June.

28. Sales of controlled medicines by the Japan Medicine Central Distributing Company amounted to ¥ 15,274,338 in June, a ¥ 1,178,726 decrease from May.

29. Former Japanese Army and Navy medicines sold in June were valued at ¥ 3,878,489 and equipment sold totaled ¥ 70,462. This is a decrease from May figures of ¥ 425,702 and ¥ 18,823 respectively.

NARCOTICS

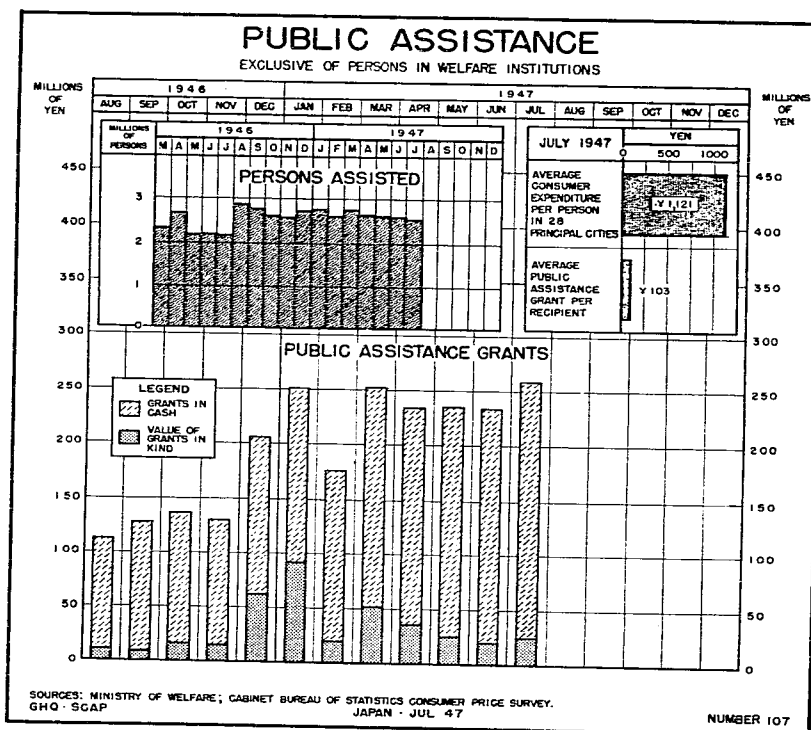
30. In June 100 registrants and 46 nonregistrants were apprehended as narcotics violators compared with May figures of 87 apprehensions.

Narcotics thefts totaled 41.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

31. Welfare payments in July totaled ¥ 285,249,000, compared with ¥ 254,805,000 for the previous month. Assistance in kind increased from a cost of ¥ 20,471,000 in June to ¥ 25,445,000 in July. Persons receiving assistance in July number 2,526,000.



32. A new scale of public assistance grants was initiated to meet the rising cost of living more equitably.

INDIVIDUAL RELIEF GRANT SCALE ^{a/}
(yen per day)

Number of Per- sons in Family	Large Cities	Intermediate Cities	Towns and Villages
1	10.80 (11.40)	9.45 (9.95)	8.10 (8.50)
2	18.40 (19.40)	16.10 (16.95)	13.80 (14.50)
3	22.80 (24.00)	19.90 (20.95)	17.10 (17.90)
4	27.20 (28.60)	23.70 (24.95)	20.40 (21.30)
Each additional person	3.20 (3.40)	2.80 (2.95)	2.30 (2.50)

^{a/} Maximum payments which may be given by order of prefectural governors are shown in parentheses.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

33. Rulings concerning disbursement of relief grants were: money for food for infants under one year and for school lunches will not be charged against the family relief grant; charges for individuals in institutions will be based on number of persons times the allowance per person, and institutionalized families will be allotted regular family allowances.

34. Two LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) shipments arrived with the following supplies:

JULY LARA SHIPMENTS
(tons)

Baby food (canned)	74.82
Whole milk (powdered)	12.99
Bedding (including blankets)	3.18
Chocolate drink	17.43
Shoes and clothing	16.09
Medical supplies	.46

35. The Japan Social Work School, offering a three-year preparatory course for welfare workers, was accredited by the Ministry of Education. It is sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Social Work Association.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

36. The administration of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law was transferred from the Ministry of Welfare to the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Transportation respectively.

Pensions

37. Pension payments to former government workers were increased 300 percent retroactive to 1 July 1946 to help meet increased living costs.

REPATRIATION

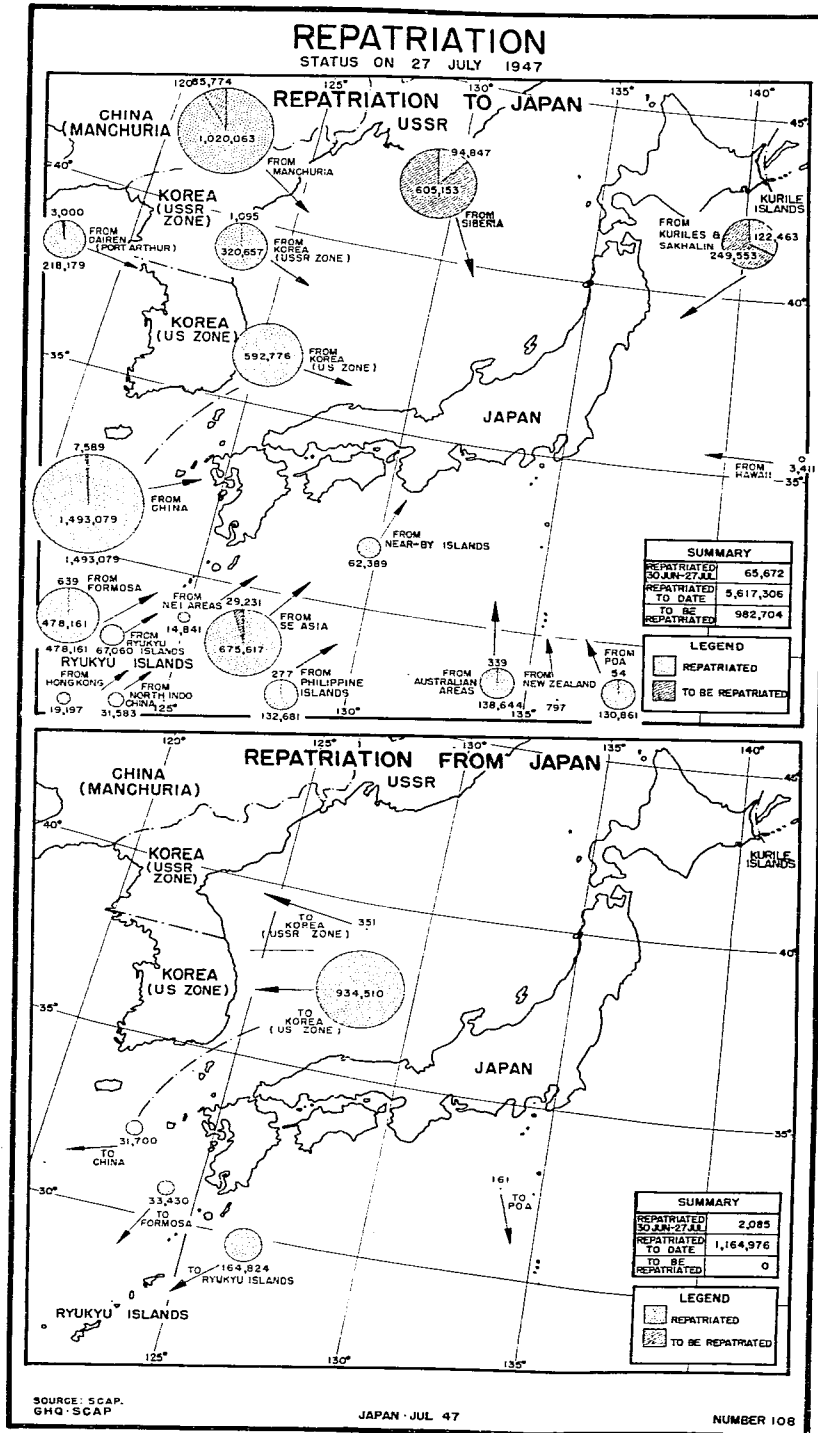
38. From 30 June to 27 July 65,672 Japanese were repatriated of whom 42,850 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 12,736 from Southeast Asia, 541 from the Ryukyus, 13 from China, 83 from South Korea, 9,169 from Manchuria and 280 from the Philippine Islands. During the same period 2,085 repatriates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

VITAL STATISTICS

39. New procedures to improve recording of vital statistics were instituted:

- (1) The new-born must be officially registered to receive ration cards.
- (2) Attendants at births, deaths and stillbirths will report the event by post card to local authorities, who will check with information submitted by the families concerned.
- (3) Doctors will report cases of communicable diseases on post-card forms, postage free.
- (4) Mortality report forms have been revised on local, prefectural and national levels.

A more accurate tabulation than previously used has recorded the following vital statistics for May: births 201,070, deaths 94,332, stillbirths 9,971, marriages 112,978 and divorces 7,962.



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion	22
Arts and Monuments	27
Media of Expression	30

EDUCATION

Education of Handicapped Children

1. The first workshop in Japan for teachers of handicapped children commenced 14 July at the Tokyo School for the Blind, with a six-week course. Enrolled are 160 men and 21 women of whom 85 are teachers of the deaf, 83 of the blind and 13 of mentally retarded children. The first two weeks were devoted to basic problems and the final four weeks to special problems, handled in separate sections. Enrollees are urged to establish in-service programs on return to their own institutions and to aid local associations in undertaking community programs to aid the handicapped.

A special demonstration to illustrate methods of training in typical handicrafts was arranged by a joint committee of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Welfare and the Nippon Vocational Guidance Association. Products used for demonstration were wood furniture, kitchenware, clothing, home utensils, tools, metalwork, basketry, bamboo work, applique, electrical appliances and umbrellas.

2. Because of lack of reliable census reports preliminary investigation of needs is based on studies made in the United States showing estimated incidence of various types of handicaps. Present facilities and the number of handicapped children being accommodated were reported.

SCHOOLS FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
July

<u>Type</u>	<u>Government and Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaf	27	8	35
Blind	32	18	50
Deaf and blind	<u>25</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	84	32	116

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

A.1.0.0.2-1 第 2 卷

DEAF AND BLIND STUDENTS
July

	<u>Government and Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaf	6,207	763	6,970
Blind	<u>3,247</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>4,187</u>
Total	9,454	1,703	11,157

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

The inadequacy of present facilities prompted the Diet in legislation passed in July to require special education on the prefectural level. The Ministry of Education authorized a budget of ¥ 254,000 to defray expenses of the workshop which was inaugurated to introduce modern teaching methods to the staffs of existing institutions and to develop teaching guides for all types of handicapped children. Two new supervisors of education for handicapped children were appointed to the Elementary Schools Section of the Ministry of Education to assist in the expanding program.

Workshop in Teacher Education

3. A teacher-education workshop enrolling 100 prominent educators opened at Tokyo University 21 July. Seventy of those in attendance are professors of pedagogy and psychology, representing most of the normal schools of Japan, and the remaining 30 are school administrators, school officials and consultant personnel.

An over-all review of teacher education, under the leadership of a faculty member of Tokyo University, engaged the educators the first week; they then separated into special-interest groups to work out individual problems under specialists in each field. Research studies are supplemented with demonstration visits to schools, museums and research libraries and individual work with qualified specialists outside the advisory group.

Courses-of-Study Area Conferences

4. The concluding meetings of the second series of area conferences to introduce the courses of study in art, music, English, mathematics, practical arts and educational psychology were held in July. Elementary- and secondary-school teachers, school administrators and prefectural education officials attended. Interest was greatly increased by the inclusion in the agenda of suggestions made at the concluding sessions of earlier meetings of the second series.

Library Training Institute

5. Regulations have been announced for the opening of a Librarian Training Institute at Tokyo University. The Institute will offer a two-year course open to college graduates, those completing university preparatory courses, graduates of the higher course of the higher schools, normal school graduates and those who have a bachelor degree or its equivalent. There will be a minimum of 210 days' instruction each year; tuition is free and diplomas will be issued.

A.I.U.U.A. 1902

Educational Finance

6. Provision was made for the establishment of lower secondary schools in the 6-3-3-4 system by Cabinet approval of the allocation of ¥ 3,121,484,000 in the current supplementary budget to cover the cost of new buildings, furniture and land and the preparation of the land for construction. Additional aid came from an allocation by the Economic Stabilization Board of building materials valued at ¥ 1,300,000,000.

Additional educational aids provided by the supplementary budget are ¥ 50,000,000 for low-interest loans to cover operating expenses of private schools in 1947-48 and ¥ 67,000,000 for repair of war-damaged buildings. The budget provides that the loans are to be interest-free for five years, after which they are to be amortized over a 30-year period at 3.2 percent interest. The supplementary budget of the Ministry of Education is to be presented for Diet action in August.

Textbook Printing

7. The critical shortage of paper for the textbook-printing program was alleviated with the allocation by the Government of 8,786,910 pounds of textbook paper monthly during July, August and September. This increased allocation will be sufficient to meet the schedule of the Ministry of Education.

By 15 July the Ministry of Education had authorized the printing of 82,309,327 copies of textbooks, of which 55,134,426 had been printed and 50,044,069 had been distributed in schools. See two charts on the following page.

Correspondence Education

8. The Ministry of Education established a Textbook Compilation Board for Secondary Correspondence Courses 27 June to compile study guides and instruction materials to accompany the authorized textbooks. The Board is composed of 40 members and will work with the Correspondence Education Committee. The budget provides ¥ 812,000 for the compilation. The Correspondence Education Committee has recommended an additional ¥ 689,000 for committee expenses, a short training course for teachers of correspondence courses, the compilation of a course-of-study guidebook and the re-education of elementary and secondary teachers by correspondence. Five secondary schools in each prefecture, enrolling 200 students each, have been authorized to offer correspondence courses. The Government will bear one third of the cost of the courses and the students two thirds.

Accreditation Association

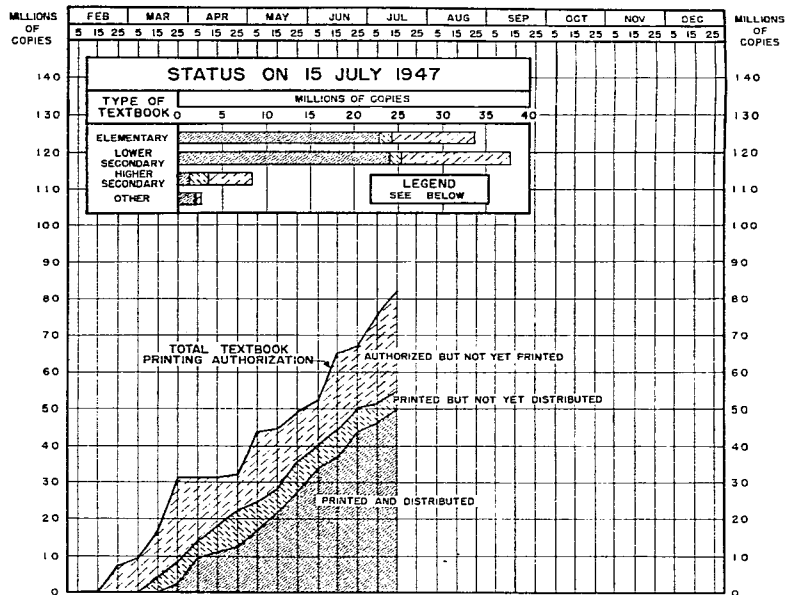
9. A University Accreditation Association was organized 8 July at a meeting of representatives of all Japanese universities. A board of directors and officers appointed an executive secretary and set up offices at Nippon University. Minimum standards recommended by an accreditation committee were accepted at the conference as a basis for examining institutions desiring to become four-year universities and a new committee was appointed to do further work on minimum standards.

Physical Education

10. The annual National College Track and Field Meet was held at Nile Kinnick Stadium in Tokyo 19-20 July, with 375 athletes

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEW TEXTBOOKS

CUMULATED SINCE 5 FEBRUARY 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · JUL 47

NUMBER 109

PRINTING OF NEW TEXTBOOKS

STATUS AS OF 15 JULY 1947

SCHOOL LEVEL	TEXTBOOKS	MILLIONS OF TEXTBOOKS														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PRIMARY GRADES (1-6)	JAPANESE READER	[Printed]														
	ARITHMETIC	[Printed]														
	MUSIC	[Printed]														
	SCIENCE	[Printed]														
LOWER SECONDARY GRADES (7-9)	JAPANESE READER	[Printed]														
	ENGLISH READER	[Printed]														
	MUSIC	[Printed]														
	MATHEMATICS	[Printed]														
	JAPANESE GRAMMAR	[Printed]														
	PRACTICAL ARTS	[Printed]														
	OTHER	[Printed]														
HIGHER SECONDARY GRADES (10-12)	JAPANESE READER	[Printed]														
	ENGLISH READER	[Printed]														
	WORLD THRU ENGLISH	[Printed]														
	CHEMISTRY	[Printed]														
	PHYSICS	[Printed]														
	CLOTHING	[Printed]														
	FOOD	[Printed]														
	HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	[Printed]														
	HOME MURBING	[Printed]														
	BIOLOGY	[Printed]														
	PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	[Printed]														
NORMAL	HOME MANAGEMENT	[Printed]														
	CHILD CARE	[Printed]														
	OTHER	[Printed]														
VOCATIONAL	EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	[Printed]														
	AGRICULTURE	[Printed]														
COURSES OF STUDY AND OTHER TEACHER AIDS	GENERAL	[Printed]														
	SOCIAL STUDIES	[Printed]														
	MATHEMATICS	[Printed]														
	SCIENCE	[Printed]														
	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	[Printed]														
	PRACTICAL ARTS	[Printed]														

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · JUL 47

NUMBER 110

from 23 public and private colleges participating. The winner of the meet was Chuo University, Tokyo, which received the Emperor's Cup, awarded for the first time.

11. A two-day conference of prefectural physical education officials was held in Tokyo 7-8 July to discuss opening school facilities to the public, organization of committees to promote general public recreation and the distribution of athletic equipment through local prefectural agencies.

12. The acute shortage of physical education equipment is being alleviated gradually. A distribution was made in northern Japan of games equipment manufactured in the Kanto region and arrangements were completed to supply southern regions with equipment manufactured in the Kansai region. An allocation of 2,500,000 yards of fuji silk has been made for girls' gym blouses, an amount sufficient to supply all girls in middle schools and colleges.

Scientific Education

13. The Government is subsidizing institutions concerned with the development of inventions through a grant of ¥ 2,700,000, the largest part of which went to the Imperial Invention Association to aid in developing inventions to the stage of practical application.

The Edison Society invited 300 teachers of science in middle schools to a summer course 21-26 July where lectures and demonstrations were presented. The Society's aim is the improvement of science education, especially through the use of electrical and physical apparatus.

Audio-visual Education

14. New schedules and programs for radio education to integrate broadcasts more closely with the new courses of study have been completed. Programs for the first three grades will be 15 minutes long with one broadcast for each grade designed specifically to fit the course of study for that grade. A second broadcast will be of more general interest, including music and stories. There will be one broadcast per week for each of grades 4 through 9. On the secondary level the programs will be 30 minutes long. A daily 15-minute broadcast of news for children, a weekly 30-minute teachers' program and at least two broadcasts weekly of in-service teacher training will be given.

Adult Education

15. The three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences begun in May were concluded with 30 meetings in 15 prefectures of the Kanto and Tohoku districts. Each meeting was attended by 300 to 400 representatives of government, labor unions, women, schools, Parent-Teacher Associations and youth organizations.

A Summer Labor College sponsored by the Ministry of Education was held 21-27 July at Lake Suwa, Nagano Prefecture. Five delegates from each prefecture were selected by prefectural government officials from nominees made by shops, factories and labor unions. The development of information and education programs for workers was studied.

Educational Organizations

16. Parent-Teacher Associations were the subject of a Ministry of Education pamphlet published by the Social Education Federation.

A.I.U.V.A. 1900

The New Education Association and the Japanese Education Association published pamphlets based on the booklet.

17. The National Association of New Lower Secondary School Principals held an organizational meeting in Tokyo 18 July attended by 200 delegates from 30 prefectures. The organization, which seeks a membership of 14,000 principals, adopted a 14-point program. These aims are the development on secondary-school level of a democratic school administration, a school philosophy, the study of adolescent psychology, guidance programs, activity programs, standards, curriculums, definitions of functions and duties of teachers, the study of individual differences, systems of grading and promotion, a sound program of testing and evaluation, school libraries, school districts capable of supporting good schools and the study of financial support.

18. The Executive Committee of the Tokyo Branch of the Japanese Association of Women College Alumnae met 12 July to define areas of responsibility for officers and committees and to appoint permanent working committees. Branches in the larger cities of Japan have completed their formal organization under the national constitution and local projects are in progress.

Student Conferences

19. A conference for the discussion of special problems of training for student leadership, dormitory regulations and discipline, campus social problems and a balanced extracurricular program was held 29 June at Tokyo Women's Christian College. Participants were 78 students representing 18 women's colleges.

20. Professional problems in vocational education were discussed by 600 delegates representing 10,000 students of youth normal schools at a meeting in Tokyo 15-16 July. All topics dealt with phases of vocational education and included its social and economic importance, different levels, fields and types, present and future needs for teachers, teacher qualifications and teacher training programs.

Children's Art Exhibit

21. An exhibit of more than 200 pictures painted by American schoolchildren was displayed at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo, 27 June-10 July, under the sponsorship of the Japanese Central Institute of Education to create interest in children's art. The Japanese press lauded the quality of creative expression shown and the wide variety of types of art work. The exhibition is scheduled to be shown in Osaka, Fukuoka, Kanazawa and Sendai.

RELIGION

Disposition of State-owned Land

22. Two cabinet orders and two ministerial notifications were issued to implement Law No. 53, passed by the Diet in April, providing for the disposition of state-owned land used by religious institutions. The cabinet orders provided for the organization of precinct disposition committees and of a judging committee for the disposition of shrine and temple forests. The Home Ministry and the Ministry of Education issued a joint notification detailing the method of processing applications for prefectural land used by shrines and temples for religious purposes. A second notification by the Home Ministry to prefectural governors provided that shrines and temples will not be assessed for lands acquired under the law.

A.I.U.U.K. 1902

Enforcement of Shinto Doctrine

23. The Government reported the conviction of the village headman, the school principal and the head teacher in Funacka Village, Tottori Prefecture, of violation of the Shinto Directive by moving, with student labor, a primary school's repository for imperial portraits and re-erecting it as a memorial to the war dead of the village. Fines were assessed and deductions made from salaries of school personnel.

Postage Stamp Designs

24. The Government decided in July to dispense with the imperial chrysanthemum crest on future designs of postage stamps. The change in the status of the Emperor was regarded as making use of the crest inappropriate. The Ministry of Communications announced the prohibition after 1 September of the use of all stamps and post cards with militaristic or Shinto designs, including portraits of General Nogi and Admiral Togo and pictures of Meiji, Toshio, Kasuga and Yasukuni Shrines.

Christian Missionaries

25. Mission reports show that on 1 July there were 1,213 foreign missionaries in Japan.

26. The Fellowship of Christian Missionaries, a Protestant missionary group, was organized 1 July at a meeting at which rural mission work, Christian education and social welfare were discussed. The new organization will cooperate with the Christian Literature Society in the publication of the Japan Christian Quarterly and the Japan Christian Yearbook.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

National Museum

27. The National Museum, since its transfer from the Imperial Household to the nation, has been experimenting with new exhibition techniques to demonstrate the evolution of the arts in many media and in many countries. Two exhibitions, "Murals of Horyuji" and "Evolution of the Mask in Japan," were displayed.

Inspections of Objects of Art

28. Inspections of objects of art are being made in order to discover the whereabouts of registered objects, determine the conditions under which they are kept and to ascertain their availability for educational purposes. Seven private collections in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and the archeological collection of Tokyo University were inspected during the second quarter of 1947.

By 1 July 1,066 National Treasure objects and 482 National Treasure structures belonging to shrines and temples throughout Japan had been inspected.

INSPECTION OF NATIONAL TREASURES
(Shrines and Temples)

	Objects			Structures		
	Total Number	Inspected	Percent Inspected	Total Number	Inspected	Percent Inspected
Hokkaido	0	0	-	1	1	100
Tohoku	101	3	3	56	8	14
Kanto	232	45	19	147	37	25
Tokyo-Kanagawa	816	83	10	168	123	73
Tokai-Hokuriku	353	68	19	168	50	30
Kinki	3,004	738	25	895	218	24
Chugoku	232	68	29	113	38	34
Shikoku	177	0	0	72	0	0
Kyushu	158	61	39	70	7	10
Okinawa	1	0	0	23	0	0
Total	5,074	1,066	21	1,713	482	28

Distribution

29. Locations of cultural sites in the city of Kyoto are shown on the map on opposite page.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Public Opinion Surveys	30
Information Programs	31
Radio	43
Press and Publications	46
Motion Pictures	51
Theater	56
Music	57
Library	61

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS

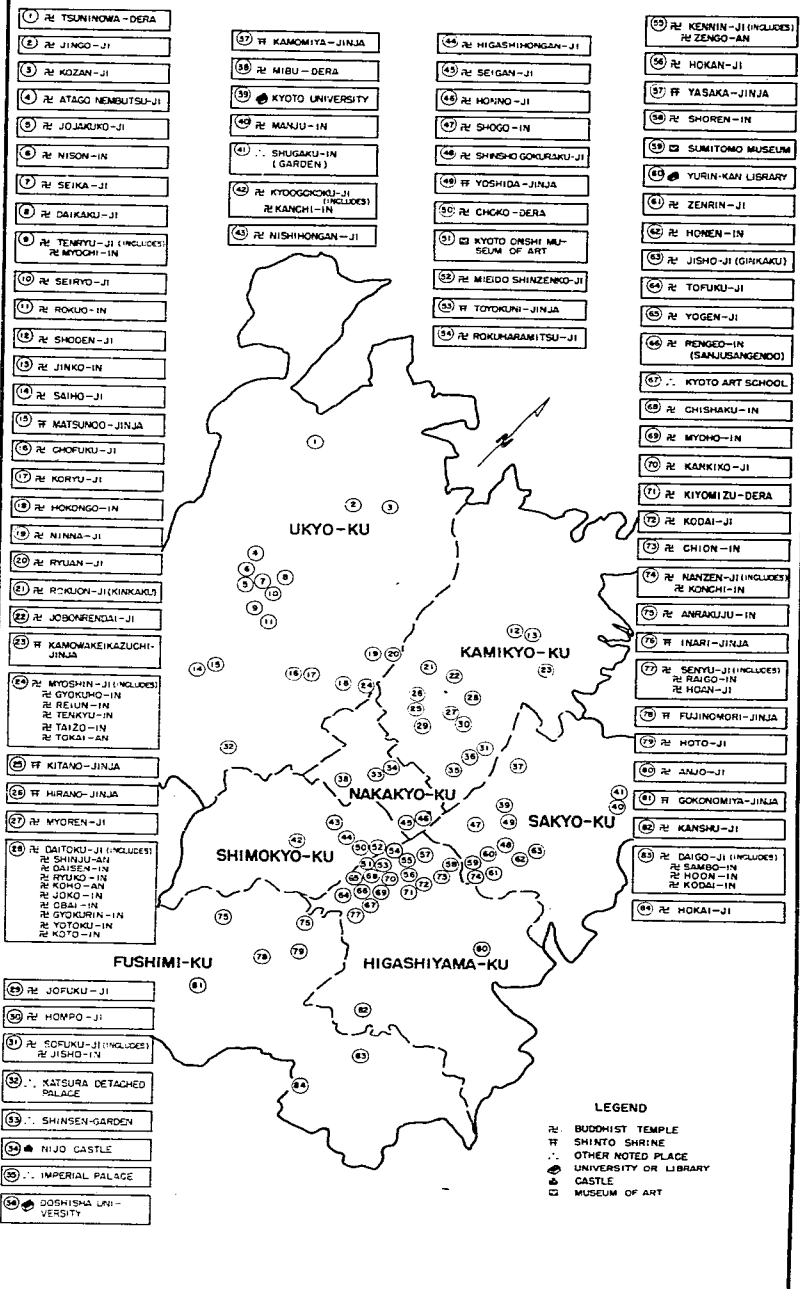
30. Agencies for the survey of public opinion have grown in proportion to the increase in scope and facilities of media of information. Nonexistent in Japan at the beginning of the Occupation, public opinion agencies had reached 70 by October 1946. Financial difficulties and lack of experience and understanding then reduced the number until in July 1947, 42 agencies, active in 23 prefectures, remained.

Of these, 22 were connected with newspapers, 11 were privately operated, six were connected with magazines, two with news agencies and one was the Japanese Cabinet Deliberation Room Public Opinion Unit. Most operate in the vicinity of Tokyo but a few, such as those of Jiji News Agency and the newspapers Asahi and Mainichi, with branch offices throughout the nation, have attempted studies on a national scale.

A-1-0-0-1 1 30 00

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

XVII KYOTO CITY



- 1 RE TSUNINOMA-DEIRA
- 2 RE JINGO-JI
- 3 RE KOZAN-JI
- 4 RE ATAGO NEMBUTSU-JI
- 5 RE JOJAKUJO-JI
- 6 RE NISON-IN
- 7 RE SEIKA-JI
- 8 RE DAIKAKU-JI
- 9 RE TENRYU-JI (INCLUDES) RE MYOCHI-IN
- 10 RE SEIRYO-JI
- 11 RE ROKUO-IN
- 12 RE SHODEN-JI
- 13 RE JINKO-IN
- 14 RE SAHO-JI
- 15 RE MATSUO-JI
- 16 RE GHOFUKU-JI
- 17 RE KORYU-JI
- 18 RE HOKINGO-IN
- 19 RE NINNA-JI
- 20 RE RYUAN-JI
- 21 RE ROKUON-JI (KINKAKU)
- 22 RE JOBONREDAI-JI
- 23 RE KAMOMIYAJI (KAZUCHI-JINJA)
- 24 RE MYOSHIN-JI (INCLUDES) RE OYOKIMO-IN RE REIUN-IN RE TENRYU-IN RE TAIZO-IN RE TOKAI-AN
- 25 RE KITANO-JINJA
- 26 RE HIRANO-JINJA
- 27 RE MYOREN-JI
- 28 RE DAITOKU-JI (INCLUDES) RE SHINJU-AN RE DAISEN-IN RE RYUKO-IN RE KOKO-AN RE JOKO-IN RE OSAI-IN RE GYOKURIN-IN RE YOTOKU-IN RE KOTO-IN

- 27 RE KAMOMIYA-JINJA
- 28 RE MIBU-DEIRA
- 29 KYOTO UNIVERSITY
- 30 RE MANJU-IN
- 31 SHUGAKU-IN (GARDEN)
- 32 RE KYOOGOKU-JI (INCLUDES) RE KANCHI-IN
- 33 RE NISHIHONGAN-JI

- 34 RE HIGASHIHONGAN-JI
- 35 RE SEIGAN-JI
- 36 RE HOYO-JI
- 37 RE SHOGO-IN
- 38 RE SHINSHO GOKURAKU-JI
- 39 RE YOSHIDA-JINJA
- 40 RE CHOKO-DEIRA
- 41 KYOTO ONSHI MUSEUM OF ART
- 42 RE MIEDO SHINZENJO-JI
- 43 RE TOYOKUNI-JINJA
- 44 RE ROKUHARAMITSU-JI

- 45 RE KENRIN-JI (INCLUDES) RE ZENGO-AN
- 46 RE HOKAN-JI
- 47 RE YASAKA-JINJA
- 48 RE SHOREN-IN
- 49 SUMITOMO MUSEUM
- 50 YURIN-KAN LIBRARY
- 51 RE ZENRIN-JI
- 52 RE HOMEN-IN
- 53 RE JISHO-JI (GINKAKU)
- 54 RE TOFUKU-JI
- 55 RE YOGEN-JI
- 56 RE FUKUDO-IN (SANJUSANGENDO)
- 57 RE KYOTO ART SCHOOL
- 58 RE CHISHAKU-IN
- 59 RE MYOHO-IN
- 60 RE KANKIKO-JI
- 61 RE KIYOMIZU-DEIRA
- 62 RE KODAI-JI
- 63 RE CHION-IN
- 64 RE NANZEN-JI (INCLUDES) RE KONCHI-IN
- 65 RE ANRAKUJU-IN
- 66 RE INARI-JINJA
- 67 RE SENYU-JI (INCLUDES) RE RAIGO-IN RE HOGAN-JI
- 68 RE FUJINOGORI-JINJA
- 69 RE HOTO-JI
- 70 RE ANJO-JI
- 71 RE GOKONOMIYA-JINJA
- 72 RE KANSHU-JI
- 73 RE DAIGO-JI (INCLUDES) RE SAMBO-IN RE HOGAN-IN RE KODAI-IN
- 74 RE HOKAI-JI

LEGEND
 RE BUDDHIST TEMPLE
 RE SHINTO SHRINE
 OTHER NOTED PLACE
 UNIVERSITY OR LIBRARY
 CASTLE
 MUSEUM OF ART

The Government agency is restricted to nonpolitical studies but private agencies conduct researches of all types. Modern methods of public opinion research were studied and discussed in a conference of social agencies in March 1947. Among important and controversial issues surveyed by private agencies were trends in the democratization of Japan, coal miners' opinion survey, attitudes toward party economic policies and women's political attitudes.

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Rural Affairs

31. The land-reform program continued to be the subject of information programs for the agrarian population. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry increased the number of radio programs and spot announcements, and requested an emergency fund disbursement of ¥ 7,500,000 to cover the expenses of the land-reform information campaign launched in June. About half will be spent for the production of four kami-shibai (paper theater) exhibits and the employment of 550 men to display them in the 10,700 rural villages of Japan.

Itinerant motion picture exhibitors will show the documentary film "The Maiden's Prayer," and the Japanese Land Reform Promoting Association is publishing a trimonthly pamphlet on current developments in the program and a text for agricultural land commissions. Newspapers and farm magazines carried land-reform articles.

32. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry initiated an information campaign to acquaint Japanese with methods of preparing imported foods. Recipe pamphlets were distributed to all coal mines, radio stations, magazines and women's organization publications. The subject was discussed at a conference of editors and publishers of Japanese magazines 8 July and a photographic exhibit was prepared for local showing in prefectures.

Women's Affairs

33. Prime Minister Katayama made a special broadcast to women the last week of June, the first such address ever made by a Japanese prime minister. He promised the enactment of a "Home Law" to cover the portions of the Civil Code that relate to marriage, divorce and the family system, and asked for support of concrete measures to control inflation.

The broadcast was followed by an invitation to representatives of women's organizations to attend a personal conference at the Prime Minister's residence 3 July; approximately 180 persons attended. Revisions of the Civil Code, women's education and the need for effective women's organizations were discussed.

34. The New Japan Women's League followed its petition for the creation of a Women's Bureau in the proposed Ministry of Labor with the nomination of Miss Setsuko Tanino as chief of the suggested Bureau. An ordinance implementing the bill on the Ministry of Labor was prepared for submission to the Diet at the current session.

35. Approximately 1,500 representatives of women's organizations of Hokkaido attended a two-day Institute on Women's Affairs at Sapporo 9-10 July. Discussion topics included democratic organization, community public health, land reform and proposed revisions of the Civil Code.

A second Institute on Women's Affairs sponsored by the Social Education Sections of Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, with a program similar to that of the Sapporo meeting, was held 23-24 July at Matsue with 1,000 women in attendance.

36. The first national conference of the women's sections of the Social Democratic Party was held 30 June-1 July to discuss strengthening and expansion of the women's section, support for the Women's Bureau proposal and an educational program about revisions of the Civil Code.

Public Health and Welfare

37. Radio stations broadcast information on venereal diseases, tuberculosis, nutrition, summer diseases, typhoid, children's dysentery and insect and rodent control. Press coverage was given to the prevention of insect-borne diseases, the increase in the number and services of health centers, supplementary rations, prenatal care and children's dysentery. Japanese newsmen discussed an improved standard and training program for nurses and midwives at a conference 14 July.

Special attention was given by press and radio to fire prevention, better transportation and traffic safety. The campaign to place vagrant children in detention homes or other institutions received wide coverage. The press devoted space to the proposal by the Ministry of Welfare of a new social security law for Japan to be presented to the current session of the Diet.

Economic Affairs

38. Press and radio information urged collective bargaining before resorting to strikes and full use of the facilities of the Labor Relations Committees. Both press and radio publicity was given the opening of a labor college in Kyoto 1 July and the Ministry of Welfare plans for labor colleges in other industrial centers. The weekly "Labor Program" of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan stressed union responsibilities, explained organization of labor committees and management councils and commented on recent labor developments. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's "Management Program" discussed the Monopoly Prohibition Law, the rehabilitation of Japanese industry and the democratization of the financial world.

39. Surveys showed an increase of about 200 percent in permits for new legal construction, mostly houses, as the information campaign to eliminate the black market in construction materials continued. Tightened controls and the information program resulted in increased timber for coal mines and other essential building supplies for industry. The Japanese Reconstruction Board published a pamphlet, "ABC's of Building Permit and Materials-Allocation System," to clarify the procedure for obtaining permits and construction materials.

Political Affairs

40. Reopening of the Diet 23 June initiated intense political information activity, with discussion and editorial comment on the Government's efforts to promote "moral and spiritual enlightenment" in connection with emergency economic measures, Prime Minister Katayama's administrative address to the Diet, the Economic Stabilization Board's "White Paper," the gubernatorial conference, dissolution of the Home Ministry, civil-service reforms, state control of the coal industry, rumors of party realignments, the "free debate" experiment in both Houses and the Political Party Bill.

41. The Ministry of Justice inaugurated a 26-week information program 9 July on the Code of Criminal Procedure. This code and the Provisional Civil Code are before the Diet for final revision and enactment. Extensive editorial comment on both bills reflected the information activities of the Ministry of Justice, the Family Law Democratization League and other interested groups. Political information in the "Man-on-the-Street" broadcasts of 3 and 24 July dealt with the Civil Code revisions as they affect husband and wife and the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

Exhibits

42. There were 48 showings of SCAP exhibits during July. The showings at universities were discontinued during the summer vacation.

In celebration of the first anniversary of the Nagoya Chukyo Shimbun, six exhibits of over 250 panels covering subjects pertaining to science, education, government, health and American agriculture were shown at the Marue Department Store, Nagoya. The Young Men's Mutual Aid Association sponsored the showing of four exhibits at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo, 14-23 July. During the first six days 19,150 persons viewed the exhibits. An exhibit of 45 enlargements of an American photography contest entries, showing use of the fast lens, was shown at the Mitsukoshi Department Store 19-30 July. A fire poster was released for reproduction and distribution to all factories in the Kanto district.

RADIO

Local Broadcasting

43. Locally originated broadcasts have been expanded. Programs of more than 15-minute length and for other than daylight hours have required the special permission of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's central office. Beginning 21 July all outlets outside Tokyo were authorized to broadcast full half-hour programs every Monday evening between 1930 and 2000, a peak listening period. The arrangement will permit stations to assume a greater role in community life and provide information and education on local affairs.

Programming

44. Several new radio programs were initiated in July. "Bell Hill Hour," broadcast every Saturday and Sunday evening, is a story of welfare and juvenile delinquency problems for schoolchildren. "The Good Neighbors," broadcast weekly, is a serial describing the daily life of four Japanese families as they overcome current economic and social problems. "Movie Hour" presents motion picture players in popular entertainment programs. "The Women's Hour: Court of Human Relations" aims to aid women to understand new privileges and rights, answering questions sent in by mail. "Report to the Listener," broadcast monthly, is a review by executives of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan of programs of the previous month and plans for the future.

45. The 60th and 62nd National Radio Forums, broadcast from Tokyo 5 and 19 July, discussed increased railroad fares and activities of public servants. The 61st Forum, recorded at Shizuoka 12 July, discussed the fish-rationing system and the 63rd, from Kyoto 26 July, dealt with the social significance of religion.

The Osaka-originated series of dramas for fifth grade based on American history was expanded on the Elementary School Hour. The "Information Please" program continued to maintain receipt of an

average of 10,000 letters and post cards weekly. The "Coal-miners' Hour" highlighted a drive to increase mine safety, utilizing a "Man-on-the-Street" recording, spot announcements and special features.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

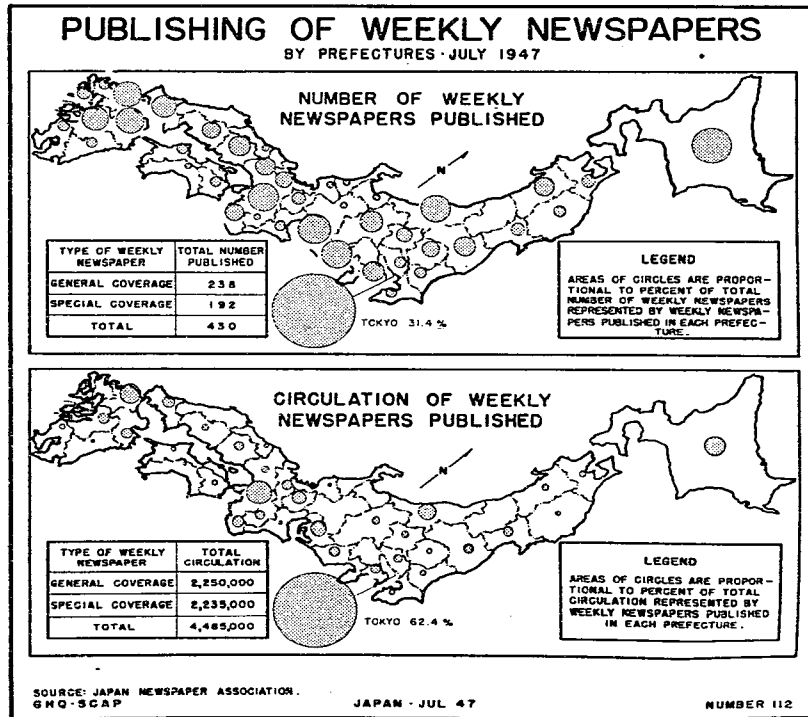
Newspaper Convention

46. The Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association held the first Japanese newspaper convention 14-19 July at Saga, at which problems of newsprint shortage, advertising and subscription rates and publication costs were discussed. Professional topics such as proper news reporting, writing of by-lined articles, editorial writing, journalistic ethics and the creation of a responsible and truly free press were major interests.

Japanese Weekly Newspapers

47. A vigorous weekly press, handling general and specialized news, supplements the efforts being made by the daily press of Japan to give nationwide coverage to news. While Tokyo is the publishing center for both daily and weekly newspapers, their circulation and news appeal is aimed at national readership.

Weekly newspapers are divided roughly into two groups according to major news interests. One group contains large amounts of local news. The other group is devoted to special fields with coverage given to subjects such as agriculture, business, children, industry, economy, finance, culture, education, government, labor, recreation, news, politics, religion, science and transportation.



Tokyo Press Comment

48. Tokyo newspapers of all political points of view expressed increasing criticism of the activities of the Cabinet and Diet. Opposition from the Left centered around alleged compromises with conservative elements of the Democratic and Liberal Parties. Right-wing critics scored Social Democratic plans for nationalization of the coal industry and began consideration of prospects of a four-party "national salvation" cabinet.

The first signs of press apprehension over weaknesses of the reconstruction program appeared but confidence in the ideals and personal integrity of the Prime Minister was voiced by most commentators.

Temporary recess of the Diet 14 July brought charges of negligence in the preparation of emergency legislation and of hampering the recovery of agriculture and industry. Warnings of an approaching crisis in the Administration came with stories of deteriorating relations between Social Democrats and Democrats in the Cabinet. All papers followed efforts of conservatives to form a new political party along anti-Communist lines.

Fear of evils experienced in past housecleaning under undemocratic regimes met the Cabinet plans for civil-service reforms but most writers urged rigid enforcement of official discipline and gave approval to the plan to liquidate the Home Ministry.

Most journals deemed the "free debate" attempts of both Houses failures but called for further experimentation with free parliamentary discussion.

Prefectural Press Comment

49. Publication of the Administration's "White Paper" turned criticism of the emergency economic measures to general approval of the Government's appeal for understanding of the emergency and for support of the program to overcome it. When the new wage-price program was announced, opposition to raising prices by 65 times while wages rose only 27 to 28 times that of the base period of 1934-36 was widespread, with charges that the burden of sacrifice would fall on the working classes.

Criticism of the tripartite Cabinet increased, a sizable minority of prefectural papers approving the opposition policies of the Liberal Party, while a majority decried the influence of the Right Wing and bureaucrats in the Administration. Many writers charged the Cabinet with more exhortation than concrete effort, but agreed generally that the Cabinet was being thwarted by the four-party agreement which preceded its formation and by conflicting opinions of Democratic ministers. Except for the pro-Liberal group there was a feeling that Katayama heads the only party capable of dealing with the situation, and the harshest critics remained hopeful that he would be able to gain agreement on practical policies.

The parcel-post rice-package plan was criticized by the prefectural press as advantageous to the black-marketeers and not practicable under existing transportation and postal conditions. Nationwide restaurant closure was accepted with reluctance but there was concern over the resultant increase in unemployment.

Criticism of the land-reform plan continued. There were claims of violations of the land purchase laws and accusation of corruption or inaction on the part of the Farm Land Committees.

Numerous journals reported the second land purchase plan to be proceeding more smoothly in many prefectures but there was agreement that it was not equally successful in all areas.

Discussion of techniques and methodology in agriculture was widespread and virtually all writers advocated adoption of cooperative management, mechanized techniques and the establishment of small industries in rural areas.

Magazine Comment

50. The seasonal lag in collection and distribution of staple foodstuffs was the subject of several magazine articles. Comment ranged from factual exposition of conditions to discussion of controls or cessation of controls in future ration collection and distribution.

The resumption of foreign trade was discussed in an anticipatory tone, although direct reaction to the announced resumption did not appear. Writers agreed that Japan must concentrate on light manufactures which would be suitable for export and would require a minimum of imported raw materials. The position of foreign capital attracted attention, some writers advocating introduction of unlimited foreign funds, others fearing the preponderance of foreign influence which might result.

Reactions to the new Diet were favorable but there was disappointment over the behavior of politicians and the prevalence of machine politics. General approval was accorded the Social Democratic Party with expressions of belief in the sincerity, determination and ability of the group to meet the challenge of the situations presented.

MOTION PICTURES

Conferences of All-Japan Motion Picture Artists

51. The Free Motion Picture Men's Federation sponsored two conferences in Tokyo of the All-Japan Motion Picture Artists. The first conference 28 June concerned educational films, problems of distribution and the means suggested by the Visual Education Society of popularizing educational and documentary films. At a second conference 9 July feature motion pictures were discussed, subjects being the recent trends in motion picture production, elimination of erotic films, the handling of gangster stories and the bottlenecks of production.

Motion Picture Production Council

52. Organization of a Motion Picture Production Council was the object in the formation 5 July of a preparatory committee consisting of 30 members from management and labor in the motion picture industry, the Motion Picture Association of Japan, the Japanese Entertainment Association, the Visual Education Society, the Traveling Motion Picture Federation and other organizations directly connected with the industry. Aims of the Council are formation of a democratic motion picture policy, stabilization of the industry, acceleration of the visual education campaign, conduct of research on motion pictures for export and establishment of a Japan Motion Picture Research Institute.

Films Released

53. Seven American and 13 Japanese feature pictures and five

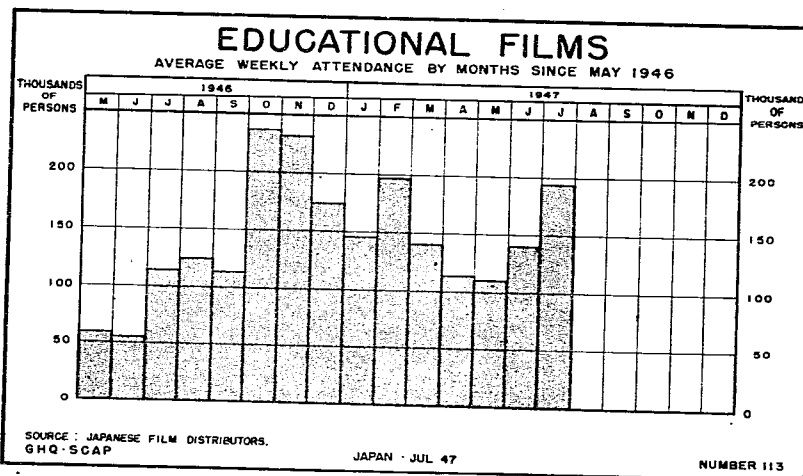
American and 14 Japanese newreels were released for showing to the Japanese public.

Educational Films and Slides

54. Japanese companies produced 16 educational pictures including one news type, three advertisements and two cartoons. Documentaries covered such subjects as children's self-government, democratic elections and the new Constitution. Of 19 film strips produced, 14 were educational, one biographical and four entertainment. Subjects included hydroponic farming, natural science, lumbering methods, TVA and a history of the Japanese postal system.

Educational Film Exchange

55. Total attendance by Japanese at exhibitions of imported educational films 19 June-23 July was 856,729.



THEATER

56. A variety of presentations appeared at legitimate theaters in Tokyo. Tolstoy's "Resurrection" at the Imperial Theater drew capacity crowds nightly. The Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company presented its Flour Troupe, especially popular with students, at the Nippon Theater 8-23 July, its second appearance in Tokyo since the end of the war. At its own theater near Osaka the company presented "Midsummer Night's Dream" which the Osaka Press reported to be a great success.

Kabuki drama at the Tokyo Theater featured the four great stars of present-day Japan, Kikugoro Onoue, Kichimon Nakamura, Mitsugoro Bando and Baijyoku Nakamura. Kabuki play admissions are considerably more expensive than those of other types of drama and audiences are largely of the "new-yen" classes.

A decrease in the number of erotic plays was noted, attributed to the severe criticism this type of burlesque has received in press and magazine comment.

MUSIC

57. Approximately 600 teachers attended a conference of teachers of music held 29-31 July at the Tamagawa School near Tokyo. Methods of teaching music in Japanese schools, music appreciation and music in the United States were discussed.

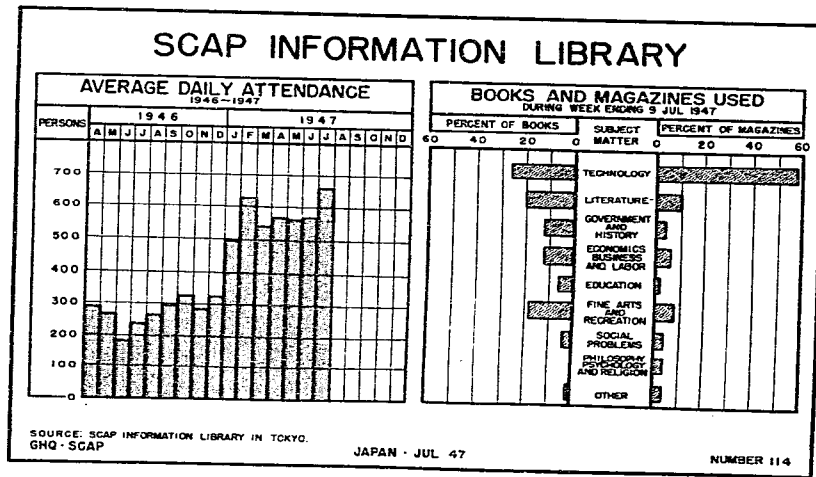
58. The Gumma Philharmonic Orchestra, sponsored by private capital and composed of amateur musicians under a professional conductor, presented a concert 20 July at Takasaki. Since April 1947 the orchestra has presented 32 concerts in Japanese schools in four prefectures. Staff members of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan were present at the Takasaki concert to audition the orchestra for a broadcast over a nationwide network.

59. The Japanese American Music Study Association, with a membership of 365, held its second meeting in Tokyo 12 July to discuss records of American music.

60. The new Toho Symphony gave its first public concert, an all-Tchaikovsky program, at the Nippon Theater 27 June under direction of the former conductor of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra.

LIBRARY

61. At the SCAP Information Library of publications in English, the highest average daily attendance for any week to date, 686, was recorded between 8 and 16 July. The average daily attendance for the month was 663.



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. IWATE PREFECTURE 3. IYATE 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. NAGANO PREFECTURE 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 6. IZUMI PREFECTURE 7. YAMANASHI PREFECTURE 8. CHUO PREFECTURE 9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE 10. UTSUNOMIYA PREFECTURE <p>D. TOKAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IZUMI PREFECTURE 2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. CHUO PREFECTURE 6. YAMANASHI PREFECTURE | <p>E. KINKI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. KYOTO PREFECTURE 3. NARA PREFECTURE 4. OSAKA 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. SIMANE PREFECTURE 3. SIMANE PREFECTURE 4. SIMANE PREFECTURE 5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KAGAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. MIE PREFECTURE 4. KANSAI PREFECTURE <p>H. KYUSHU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. OITA PREFECTURE 3. KAGOSHI PREFECTURE 4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE 5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE 6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 7. KAGOSHI PREFECTURE |
|---|---|



NOTE:

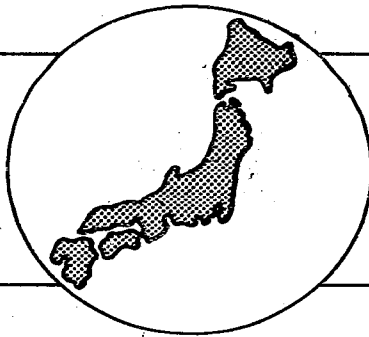
Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North latitude (excluding Bonin Islands) and the Izu and Izu Islands north of and including 35° 50' North (Lat's Wife) Island; and including (a) Uluru (Uraura) Island, Take Island (Liancourt Rocks) and Saitama (Quelpert or Cheju) Island; (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Bonin Islands), the Goto Islands (Goto) Islands, the Izu (Izu or Izu) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigeaki or Daito) Islands, Furue Fels (Onise Torii), Nagura (Mizaki Torii) and Gogusa (Nakano Torii) Islands; and (c) the Tokai (Chishima) Islands, the Tokai (Nagasaki) Islands (including Misaki, Tani, Akiyoshi, Shibusawa and Teraco Islands) and Shikotan Island.

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

新 部 長 済

保
存

Supreme Commander
For The Allied Powers



SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

NO 23

AUGUST

1947

0569

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION NO 23
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
AUGUST 1947

0570

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 23

August 1947

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

		Page
PART I	GENERAL	1
	Section 1. Organization Under SCAP	3
	2. Political Activities	3
	3. Economic Activities	7
	4. Social Activities	13
PART II	POLITICAL	17
	Section 1. Government and Politics	19
	2. Public Safety	73
	3. Legal Affairs and War Crimes	79
PART III	ECONOMIC	95
	Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries	97
	2. Forestry and Mining	105
	3. Heavy Industries	117
	4. Manufacturing	137
	5. Textile Industries	155
	6. Transportation and Public Utilities	177
	7. Communications	187
	8. Labor	199
	9. Imports and Exports	219
	10. Rationing and Price Control	241
	11. Finance	255
	12. Property Control and Reparations	271
PART IV	SOCIAL	279
	Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	281
	2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression	297
APPENDIX	REVIEW OF THE SECOND OCCUPATION YEAR 1 SEPTEMBER 1946 - 31 AUGUST 1947	311
	Section 1. Organization under SCAP	313
	2. Securing of Necessities of Life	315
	3. Progress of Democratization	319
	4. Economic Progress	329

A-1:0:0:0:1 P.00

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 23

August 1947

CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

	Page
<u>Economic Activities</u>	
1. Indexes of Industrial Production	8
<u>Government and Politics</u>	
2. 1946 Election Vote	60
3. 1947 Election Vote	61
<u>Public Safety</u>	
4. Railway Casualties	73
5. Criminal Offenses	74
6. Prefectural Crime Rates	75
7. Prison Population and Prisoner Deaths	76
8. Fires	77
<u>Agriculture and Fisheries</u>	
9. Land Reclamation	99
10. Livestock Slaughter	101
11. Fish Catch	102
12. Fishing Vessels	103
13. Diesel Oil Allotments to Fishing Industry	104
<u>Forestry and Mining</u>	
14. Production of Timber Specialties	105
15. Log, Lumber and Plywood production	106
16. Firewood and Charcoal Production	107
17. Crude Camphor Production	108
18. Coal Production, Consumption and Stockpiles	109
19. Coal Consumption	110
20. Crude Oil Production	113
21. Lignite	114
22. Mine Production	116
<u>Heavy Industries</u>	
23. Coke Production	118
24. Iron and Steel Production	119
25. Aluminum, Aluminum Alloy and Tin-foil Rolling	119
26. Brass Rolling Production	120
27. Nonferrous Metals	121
28. Ferroalloy Production	121
29. Petroleum Refining	123
30. Cement Production	123
31. Chemical Fertilizer Production	125
32. Production of Principal Chemicals	126
33. Sulfuric Acid	128
34. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda	128

A.I.U.O.A. 1700

Heavy Industries (continued)

35. Salt Production and Imports.	129
36. Machine Tool Production.	130
37. Industrial Machinery Production.	132
38. Railway Locomotive Production and Repair	133
39. Railway Car Production and Repair.	134
40. Textile Machinery Production	135

Manufacturing

41. Food Processing.	138
42. Alcoholic Beverage Production.	139
43. Tobacco Manufacturing.	139
44. Pulp Production.	140
45. Paper Production	140
46. Window Glass and Glassware	141
47. Brick and Roofing Tile Production.	143
48. Crude Rubber Utilization	146
49. Motor Vehicles	147
50. Hides Received by Tanneries.	148
51. Tanned Leather Production.	148
52. Leather Goods Production	149
53. Selected Agricultural Implements	150
54. Watch and Clock Production	152
55. Sewing Machine Production.	152

Textile Industries

56. Indexes of Textile Production.	156
57. Raw Cotton at Mills.	156
58. Cotton Textiles.	157
59. Raw Silk	159
60. Silk Reeling Basins.	159
61. Spun-silk Yarn Production.	160
62. Silk Cloth Production.	161
63. Rayon Textiles	162
64. Wool Textiles.	165

Transportation and Public Utilities

65. Railroad Traffic	178
66. Railroad Freight Tonnage	178
67. Water-borne Cargo Tonnage.	179
68. Electric Energy Generation	181
69. Electric Energy Consumption.	183
70. Gas Industry	186

Communications

71. Domestic Telegrams	188
72. Telephone Service.	189
73. Radio Receiver Licenses	190
74. Foreign Radiotelegraph Service	191
75. Domestic Mail Deliveries	191
76. Foreign Mail Service	192
77. Postal Financial and Insurance Services.	193
78. Communication Equipment.	195

Labor

79. Labor Union Membership	202
80. Labor Disputes	209

	Page
<u>Rationing and Price Control</u>	
81. Government-controlled Staple-food Stocks	242
82. White Potato and Summer Grains	243
83. Government-controlled Staple Foods	244
84. Fresh Fish	245
85. Fresh Vegetables	246
86. Urban Family Expenditures	249
87. Rental Indexes	250
88. Ten Rationed Commodities	251
<u>Finance</u>	
89. Bank of Japan Notes in Circulation	256
90. Bank of Japan	257
91. Ordinary Banks	258
92. Savings Banks	259
93. Deposit Bureau of Ministry of Finance	261
94. Liquidation of Closed Institutions	268
95. National Debt Outstanding	269
<u>Public Health and Welfare</u>	
96. Eleven Communicable Diseases - By Prefectures	282
97. Eight Communicable Diseases	284
98. Hospital Capacity and Patients	288
99. Medical Supplies	289
100. Repatriation	294
101. Vital Statistics	295
102. Prefectural Vital Statistics	296
<u>Education, Religion and Media of Expression</u>	
103. Printing of New Textbooks	300
104. Printing and Distribution of New Textbooks	301
105. Educational Films	309
<u>Appendix</u>	
106. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers	313
<u>Map of Japan</u>	337

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 23

August 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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

	Page
Section 1. Organization Under SCAP	3
Section 2. Political Activities.	3
Section 3. Economic Activities	7
Section 4. Social Activities	13

A-1-0000 1947

SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

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

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Government and Politics	1
Public Safety	15
Legal Affairs and War Crimes	20

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Ministry of Labor

1. A Ministry of Labor was established on 28 August. Former Minister without Portfolio Mitsusuke Yonekubo, a member of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, was appointed the first Minister of Labor.

Coal Control

2. The coal control issue continued to occasion wide political discussion during August.

Tetsu Katayama, Social Democrat; Hitoshi Ashida, Democrat; and Tadao Miki, People's Cooperative Party, were appointed to represent their respective parties in negotiations on the proposed bill.

By-elections

3. By-elections for the House of Councillors were held in Shiga, Tochigi, Gumma, Tokushima and Kagoshima Prefectures to replace councillors affected by the Purge.

Prime Minister's Appeal

4. Prime Minister Katayama issued an "Appeal to the Nation" on 17 August touching on the national economy, people's livelihood, the food shortage, commodity prices, the wage problem, production, foreign trade, unemployment, the black market and Japan's future prospects, calling again upon the people to cooperate in solving the difficulties facing the nation.

Political Parties

5. The Democratic Party announced a 19-point coal control program on 4 August. The plan was criticized and opposed by the People's Cooperative and Social Democratic Parties.

On 12 August the Liberal Party scrapped the Four-party Agreement, declaring that the Government had broken the terms of the precoalition interparty compact.

The Communist Party attacked the Katayama Cabinet and demanded that the Government adopt and enforce an emergency program with emphasis on popular control of all key industries.

Analysis of the April Elections

6. The 1947 April elections, significant because they were the first elections for a House of Representatives newly become the "highest organ of the State," the first elections for the House of Councillors, the first popular elections for local chief executives, the first popular elections for strong local assemblies and the first elections of any type supervised by representatives of the electorate rather than by the Government itself, were influenced by the new Constitution, the Purge and newly enacted election laws.

The earliest date and the order of elections were dependent upon the speed with which screening under the Purge ordinances could be accomplished, while the desire to complete all elections prior to the effective date of the Constitution limited the closing date to 3 May.

7. The House of Representatives Election Law, amended by the Government parties after sharp political controversy in the Diet, governed the elections. Suffrage was extended, with minor exceptions, to all Japanese citizens 20 years or older, regardless of sex. The six-months' residence requirement was waived for repatriates for the Diet elections. Election campaigns were regulated by law. Supervision of the elections was transferred from the Government to election administration committees, and election districts were increased from 53 to 117.

8. A new House of Councillors Law provided for the election of 150 members from the prefectural constituencies and 100 from the national constituency to replace the former House of Peers. Tenure of office was fixed at six years with half the members of the House being elected every three years.

9. Since all successful candidates needed to be screened and approved before they took office and with more than 205,000 elective offices at stake, decision was reached to require that candidates for all offices but local assemblies receive clearance before filing for candidacy but to permit candidates for local assemblies to run without final clearance with the understanding that they must be fully cleared before they could accept office.

10. A program of general surveillance was carried out to insure that all elections and campaigns were conducted in strict accordance with applicable laws and ordinances and intensive measures were taken to publicize the elections widely. The press, radio and movies were utilized to stimulate participation by all eligible voters and to educate the populace to cast their ballots intelligently.

11. In the local elections, trend was toward more conservative nonparty men. Of the 10,419 mayoralty positions, 9,257 were won by independents; of the 46 governorships, 31 were won by independents; and of 193,881 positions in the local assemblies, 173,999 again went to the independents.

12. In the national elections the voters showed preference for parties as against personalities in the Lower House elections

and few minor party or independent candidates were elected. In the House Councillors the tendency was for prominent men rather than along party lines since many electors felt that the Upper House should preserve its traditional conservatism.

In the Lower House elections the conservative Social Democrats emerged as the leading party followed closely by the Liberals, Democrats and People's Cooperative Party.

In the Upper House the independents captured 45 percent of the seats, almost as many as the combined total of the four major parties.

13. Ten of 19 women candidates were elected to the House of Councillors. In the local elections women won legislative posts at all levels of government.

The Purge

14. Four members of the Purge Appeal Board were appointed to the Supreme Court. They will continue in a dual capacity until their successors on the Appeal Board are chosen.

PUBLIC SAFETY

15. A black-market operation involving 40,000 bolts of rayon cloth valued at approximately ¥ 80,000,000 was exposed by the Kanazawa police in June.

16. A juvenile department was established in every police station in Japan to improve treatment and handling of juvenile delinquents.

17. Prison population in July was 78,147, of whom 3,418 were juveniles.

18. Number of fires in June declined 31 percent from May to 935, while fire losses dropped over ¥ 1,167,000,000 to ¥ 226,738,226.

19. An appropriation of ¥ 8,000,000 was made by the Government to establish a Fire Research Institute.

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

Japanese Judicial Administration

20. Following the appointment of the Chief Justice and 14 associate justices the first Supreme Court under the new Constitution was organized.

The justices were nominated by the Supreme Court Advisory Committee and appointed by the Cabinet. The Chief Justice was designated by the Cabinet and formally appointed by the Emperor.

War Criminals

21. From 25 July to 24 August investigation of 42 alleged war atrocity cases was completed.

22. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 79 more war crimes suspects during the month.

23. War criminals and suspects interned in Sugamo Prison numbered 1,089.

24. Twelve trials involving 37 persons were completed from 25 July to 24 August. Four persons were acquitted and 33 received from 18 months to life imprisonment.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources	1
Commerce and Industry	9
Finance	39
Property Control.	44

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The first sales of agricultural land under the Land Reform Law were completed in July with the purchase of 24,325 cho (59,621 acres) by tenant farmers in 12 prefectures. An additional 269,943 cho (661,630 acres) for resale to farmers were received by the Government in lieu of cash payment of taxes.

2. About 440,000 farm families have utilized more than 255,000 hectares of reclaimed land since April 1945.

3. Flood damages in northern Honshu were estimated at more than ¥ 7,000,000,000. Typhoons and heavy rains in the same area damaged 65,000 hectares of rice crop.

4. Three ships were repaired or reconverted for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition.

Forestry and Mining

5. Log production decreased in July as cutters awaited expected price rises.

6. The July quota for coal production was bettered by 10,300 metric tons but production declined sharply during the first 20 days of August.

7. July floods and storms contributed to a decline in crude oil production. The Imperial Oil Company during August brought in the first well in a new field since the beginning of the Occupation.

8. Iron ore, mercury and pyrite were among 19 of 25 mineral commodities gaining in June. Gold and tungsten declined sharply.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

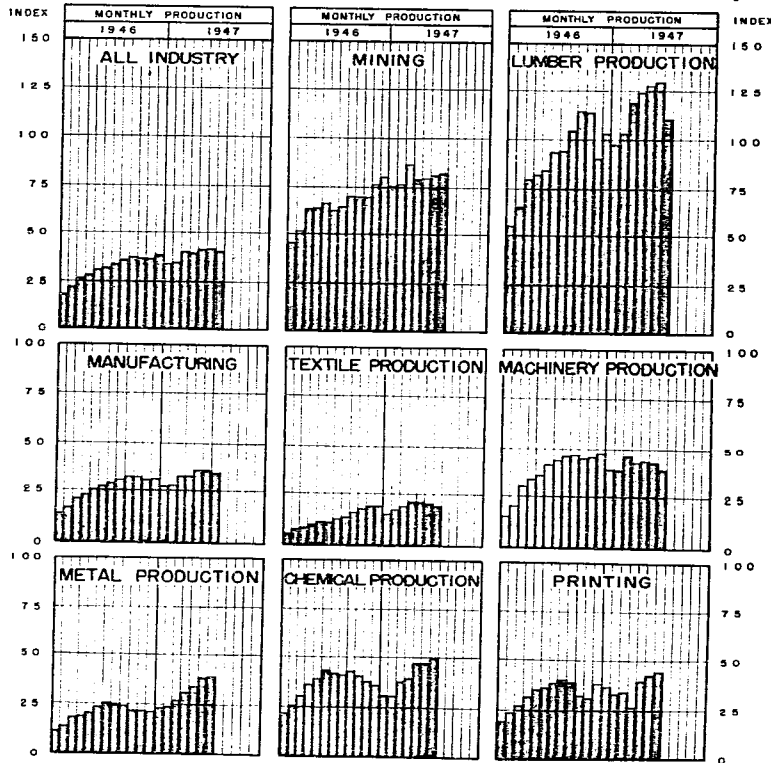
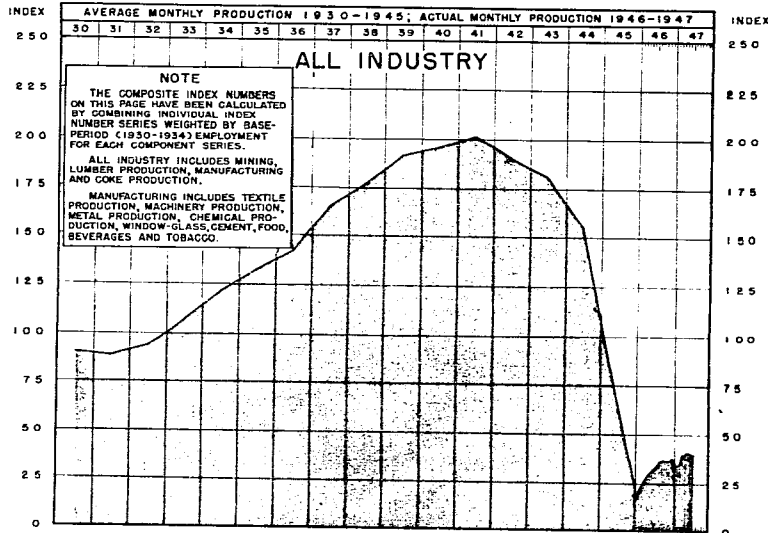
Heavy Industries

9. Output of rolled steel products increased slightly above June with gains in all critical items. Increased production of ingots and castings as well as rolled products was made possible by sustained coal deliveries and imported fuel oil.

10. Total aluminum output rose above the previous month due to increased scrap available at secondary plants.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1934 = 100



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

NUMBER 1

11. Production of both lead and zinc declined in July due to a strike at the Hosokura mine and smelter.

12. New construction started in July increased above the June high. There is a higher percentage of construction in rural areas because farmers are in a position to barter for building materials as well as being closer to the timber supply.

13. The July production index of basic heavy chemicals attained a new high of 48 percent of estimated requirements for a minimum balanced economy.

14. Shortages continued to retard machinery production. Although the yen value of finished products increased, the total tonnage of finished products decreased. Channeling of the limited supply of critical materials into industries which are most necessary to the Japanese economy and the reduction of unessential production contributed to the continued emphasis on small machines.

Manufacturing

15. Production of fats and oils increased markedly in July due to imports of raw materials. Dairy production rose sharply above June output although production was below the July 1946 level.

16. A large gain in rayon pulp production contributed to the general increase in July pulp output.

17. Bicycle production reached a postwar high in July.

18. Receipt of hides by tanneries increased above the June level as the industry became more familiar with the new hide allocation system.

19. Decreased output of agricultural equipment reflected the shortage of critical materials and restrictions on power consumption.

20. Effects of the increased price for matches became apparent as the July production hit a new high for the year.

Textile Industries

21. The impending shortages of raw materials in the cotton and wool industries resulted in production decreases in July. Output of rayon reached a new postwar peak, while raw silk showed a small gain over June.

Transportation

22. Although the number of registered trucks and buses increased in July the operating ratio remained at a low level.

23. Government railway operations continued their favorable trend.

24. Emphasis on foreign shipping was evidenced by the increase in shipments to China and Korea in June and July over previous months.

Public Utilities

25. Electric power generation increased in July but temporary power "holidays" were put in effect in several districts to curtail excessive or illegal consumption.

26. July gas production increased over June.

Communications

27. With the opening of foreign trade, communications services were expanded in August to include additional countries and to permit the use of foreign-trade payment certificates for sending messages abroad.

Labor

28. The Labor Ministry Law, establishing a Ministry of Labor with jurisdiction over all labor matters except those relating to seamen, was passed by the Diet on 29 August.

29. Statements of official labor policy toward the recently announced Government wage and employment programs indicated that labor as a whole continued to support the Katayama Cabinet.

30. Failure of either party in a collective bargaining agreement to negotiate when terms of the contract call for negotiation constitutes a violation, according to a ruling of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

31. Demands for wage increases and special allowances to offset the effect of rising living costs were submitted by unions covering printing, maritime, iron and steel, radio broadcasting and some Occupation Force workers.

32. Labor disputes in June totaled 72 involving 45,223 workers, a decrease from the 107,110 workers involved in the same number of disputes in May.

Imports and Exports

33. A July shipment of Davao hemp received from the Philippines was the first since the end of the war.

34. Cotton fabrics shipped to 19 countries in July totaled 68,138,000 linear yards, including first postwar shipments to Arabia, Iran, Australia and Guam.

Rationing and Price Control

35. Sufficient food was released to insure a full month's ration for the nine largest cities in Japan. Coming after widespread ration delays, this announcement caused black-market rice prices to drop.

36. Nearly all of the white potato and summer-grain quotas were collected by 31 August.

37. Processed fish and fresh vegetables were placed under comprehensive controls similar to those already covering fresh fish.

38. Price increases were authorized for various producers' goods in line with the new stabilization program to hold prices to about 65 times those of 1934-36.

FINANCE

39. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 31 August totaled ¥ 150,684,000,000.

40. The Reconstruction Finance Bank loaned ¥ 17,982,000,000 between 24 January and 31 July, of which the coal-mining industry received ¥ 6,683,000,000.

41. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee offered 945,000 shares of the Japan Securities Exchange on 21 August. This was the first large offering of corporate securities by the Committee.

Liquidation

42. Eighty-nine organizations were closed in July by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation were ¥ 2,962,765,000 on 30 June.

Public Finance

43. The national debt amounted to ¥ 300,882,000,000 on 31 July.

PROPERTY CONTROL

44. Property of foreign nationals, exclusive of American, British and Dutch, valued at ¥ 1,399,909,000 was processed by 20 August, of which ¥ 1,320,941,884 represented the accounts of the Banque de l'Indochine.

45. Property of persons arrested as possible war criminals amounted to ¥ 85,377,000 on 20 August. Sixty-four new reports were received and properties of 70 persons were released between 21 July and 20 August.

46. Assets of jingoistic dissolved organizations valued at ¥ 150,181,000 were under custody on 20 August, including ¥ 35,976,000 reported during the period by two newly dissolved organizations and 82 branches of the Tokyo Rodo Jiji Rengo Kai (Tokyo Self-governing Union).

47. Release of precious metals valued at \$ 5,586 was made between 21 July and 20 August. Precious metals amounting to \$ 257,556,877 were in custody on 20 August.

Antitrust and Cartels

48. Hayashikane Company, Ltd., and its subsidiaries were placed on the list of restricted concerns. This company exerted undue influence over the fishing industry by controlling the activities of 11 subsidiary concerns.

49. Forty-eight organizations were directed to be dissolved and liquidated by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission.

50. The Mitsui Trading Company, Ltd., and the Mitsubishi Trading Company, Ltd., began liquidation proceedings under supervision of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission. Loans of ¥ 200,000,000 to Mitsui Trading Company and ¥ 120,000,000 to the Mitsubishi Trading Company were granted to provide operating funds.

Reparations

51. Reparations and restitution delegations inspected a total of 147 yards, arsenals and plants.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare	1
Education	10
Religion	17
Arts and Monuments	20
Media of Expression	22

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Disease incidence rates continued a general downward trend except for seasonal illnesses such as malaria and dysentery.
2. Mass inoculations of the first dose of typhus vaccine were given to residents of Hokkaido.
3. The active nationwide insect-control campaign continued, reaching a peak in August.
4. Expanding production of medical and dental supplies raised the July output of surgical instruments, biologicals, anesthetic ether and X-ray film.
5. Sales of controlled medicines rose in July because of a more efficient method of distribution, while sales of Japanese Army and Navy medicines declined due to depletion of stockpiles.
6. Welfare payments increased, partly because of larger individual allotments granted from 1 July.

The Ministry of Welfare announced a further adjustment upward effective 1 August to meet rising food costs.
7. Undeliverable gift parcels received through the international mail system were distributed by the Ministry of Welfare to children's institutions.
8. Japanese repatriates from 28 July to 28 August totaled over 60,000 with approximately half coming from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas. About 2,700 repatriates left Japan in the same period.
9. There was a decrease in births, deaths, marriages and divorces during June.

EDUCATION

10. A workshop for teachers of handicapped children concluded a six-week session 22 August, part of a program of re-education of teachers in preparation for an increase of school enrollments of handicapped children whose attendance becomes compulsory in April 1948.

A teacher-education workshop with 106 participants from 76 educational institutions concluded its work 15 August.

11. Surveys were started to determine formulas for fitting current upper secondary schools into the new 6-3-3-4 system.
12. An average of more than 400 representatives attended each meeting of the three-and-one-half-day adult education conference.
13. The recognition of the importance of vocational education and guidance was shown in conferences and institutes of several agencies and groups to study different phases of the subject.
14. Emphasis on the importance of science education and research was evident. Conferences of teachers and officials were held; extracts of scientific and technical journals were made; a committee to formulate a program for Government aid was formed and an index of Japanese research from 1 July to 31 December 1946 was completed.
15. An expansion of extension education raised the number of institutions offering extension work from 27 to 73.
16. Accreditation standards in science and home economics were accepted by the Accreditation Committee.

RELIGION

17. The annual July-August O-bon festivals were the most impressive since 1941.
18. The first issue of the Ministry of Education's "The Religious Review" was published.
19. A conference on Christian missions was held 20-27 August in which mission officials who had just completed an inspection tour participated.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

20. The program to remove militaristic and ultranationalistic monuments and statues is about three-fourths completed in the Tokyo area.
21. Inspection was completed of 1,193 national treasure objects and 560 national treasure structures in museums and private collections.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Program

22. Approximately 1,000 representatives attended institutes of women leaders held at Tokushima 12-13 August and at Takamatsu 14-15 August. Widely varied informational activities indicated the increasing emergence of women into public life.
23. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry used all media of expression for dissemination of information about rural land reform and use of imported foods.
24. A conference of public health nurses discussed the role of public health nurses in community life and the means of raising standards. The insect and rodent control program to halt the spread of summer diseases continued.

25. State control of mines, establishment of a Ministry of Labor, emergency food measures, the continuing Purge and revisions of the Civil Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were widely discussed on all media of expression.

26. Increased productivity through peaceful solutions of problems without work stoppages was stressed in labor-management information programs. Programs to acquaint the public with Zai-batsu abuses and to educate the people on the need for decentralization of industry were disseminated. As black-market construction declined in all parts of Japan, information programs on construction regulations continued.

27. Forty-four showings of SCAP exhibits were made in August.

Radio

28. Monthly license fees for owners of radio sets were increased from ¥ 5.00 to ¥ 17.50.

29. Locally originated programs of 15- and 30-minute lengths were broadcast at peak listening periods.

30. Special broadcasts explained the establishment of a \$ 137,000,000 revolving fund and gave time to candidates for the House of Councillors.

Press and Publications

31. The reopening of foreign trade, conflicts centering around the nationalization of coal mines and the release of imported foods were subjects of Tokyo press comment.

Prefectural newspapers discussed economic hardships, bureaucracy and the implications of the Government wage-price system.

32. Magazine comment dealt with fishing industry reforms, critical studies of the labor movement and the reopening of foreign trade.

Motion Pictures, Theater and Music

33. A new motion picture company with facilities to produce eight pictures per year has been formed.

34. There were 3,210 theaters of all types in operation 31 March.

35. Capacity crowds attended productions at legitimate theaters and kabuki drama continued popular at the Tokyo Theater.

36. The Kansai Symphony Orchestra presented its first outdoor concert 9 August.

37. The Japan Modern Music Association held three meetings in Tokyo.

Library

38. Average daily attendance at the SCAP Information Library was 565.

SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration.	1
Political Developments.	3
Political Parties	15
The Diet.	26
Analysis of the April Elections	30
The Purge	118

ADMINISTRATION

Ministry of Labor

1. A Ministry of Labor was established with the enactment of the Labor Ministry Bill on 28 August.
2. Former Minister without Portfolio Mitsuake Yonakubo, a member of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, was appointed the first Minister of Labor. Yonakubo, a former seaman and former secretary general of the Japan Labor Union Congress, was born in Nagano Prefecture in 1888 and has attended six international labor conferences. He was first elected to the Diet in 1937 as a representative of the Social Mass Party.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Coal Control

3. The coal control issue continued to occasion wide political discussion during August.

Controversies arose over whether the length of time during which coal control would be imposed was to extend indefinitely or for two years at most; whether the Coal Production Council should be merely consultative or have a decisive influence; and whether each mine was to be considered separately or as part of the industry as a whole.

4. Tetsu Katayama, Social Democrat; Hitoshi Ashida, Democrat; and Tadao Miki, People's Cooperative Party, were appointed to represent their respective parties in further discussions of the proposed bill.

House of Councillor By-elections

5. By-elections for the House of Councillors were held on 11 August in Shiga Prefecture and 15 August in Tochigi, Gunma, Tokushima and Kagoshima Prefectures to replace councillors affected by the Purge. The results are as follows:

COUNCILLOR BY-ELECTIONS
August
(three-year terms)

		<u>Party Affiliation</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Shiga			
Elected	Jingoro Nishikawa	Liberal	158,546
Defeated	Kyushichiro Kitamura	Democrat	65,985
Tochigi			
Elected	Kikuji Okada	Democrat	126,805
Defeated	Yoshitoshi Asemiya	Democrat	38,043
Gumma			
Elected	Kiyoo Sakaino	Democrat	177,792
Defeated	Seizo Noma	Social Democrat	107,662
Tokushima			
Elected	Mitsu Koro	Democrat	57,515
Defeated	Seimatsu Inui	Liberal	56,810
Kagoshima			
Elected	Kiichiro Maazono	Democrat <u>a/</u>	85,516
Elected	Gijin Okamoto	Independent <u>a/</u>	79,321
Defeated	Tomozo Akaji	Social Democrat	68,857

a/ Six-year term.

Mitsu Koro, woman candidate from Tokushima who was elected to the House of Councillors by a margin of fewer than 1,000 votes, was a former member of the House of Representatives.

Food Release

6. During a plenary session of the House of Representatives on 9 August, Prime Minister Katayama expressed gratitude for SCAP's supplementary release of imported food and stored indigenous rice to eliminate critical ration delays in nine major cities. He pledged that the Cabinet would exert its utmost efforts to relieve the people of their anxiety about food.

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

"SCAP has approved the release of 21,200 tons of food including 3,900 tons of stored rice of home production to nine urban areas suffering from extreme food shortages in addition to the former release for August. The latest release of imported food will constitute a half of the total food supplies to be rationed by the Government during August. I want to express my deep gratitude for SCAP's unbounded goodwill on behalf of the people and take this opportunity to explain the significance of the special release of food.

"First, the latest release will make a stepping stone to the fruition of our utmost efforts to eliminate the black market by means of the Economic Emergency Program and the series of subsequent measures. The tension existing in these principal consumption centers will be relieved with the prospects of full rations of foodstuffs during August, which will make black-market buying unnecessary. I believe the ease of people's minds about food is

essential to our economic reconstruction. The Government will concentrate its energies on securing popular peace of mind during the between-crops period of September and October.

"Second, the additional release has a special significance. As has been reiterated by SCAP, authorization of food releases is predicated upon full efforts by the defeated Japanese people to save themselves. We must keep in mind that the latest special release is proof of SCAP's satisfaction with our national efforts to meet the food shortage through the first and second emergency food measures based on the quantity of imported food promised to be released during August. Many difficulties will be encountered in coping with the economic crisis due to inflation. However, we believe if the Japanese people make sincere and concerted efforts, Japan will receive international assistance to help her tide over the difficulties as proved by this example. The Cabinet will endeavor to surmount the economic crisis in concert with the people."

Prime Minister's Appeal

7. Prime Minister Katayama issued an "Appeal to the Nation" on 17 August calling again upon all Japanese to cooperate in solving the economic difficulties facing the nation.

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

"(1) The National Economy and the People's Livelihood.

"Many people have told me that living conditions have not improved at all since the Katayama Cabinet came into power. They have asked why there hasn't been any improvement. To such questions, I wish to reply that improvements in the daily life of the people cannot be expected overnight as the economy of the nation must first be placed on a sound foundation. In the second place, there are many economic ills in the postwar period which must be cured before they get any worse. It is just like operating on a sick man who must bear the pain of the operation if he wishes to live.

"I believe the economic future of Japan will be at stake during the coming six months. This period will probably be the last opportunity for Japan to decide whether she is able to stand on her own feet or become an economic burden of the world. In other words, during the next six months, the people of Japan must bear the pain of the great surgical operation of eliminating all economic ills. The result of such an important operation cannot be realized in one or two months.

"The present Government has already carried out that operation which requires the cooperation of the entire 80,000,000 people of Japan. The operation may be painful but it will prove a success.

"(2) Food Shortage.

"Food ration delays must be prevented at a time like this but I am sure the people have been well informed of the food situation through the explanations made from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

"We did experience food shortage and we must consider ourselves lucky for receiving food from the Allied Forces. The food shortage is not a problem of our country alone but there are many countries among the Allied nations which are suffering from the lack of food. The people of Japan must consider themselves fortunate for

having been able to receive food from the Allied nations as she was once their enemy.

"In order to reply to the Allied nations for the importation of food, the Japanese people must exert their utmost in realizing the early democratization of their nation as well as finding a fundamental solution to the nation's future food problem.

"(3) The Raising of Commodity Prices.

"On July 5 the Government announced the raising of official prices on practically all daily commodities. I know there are various criticisms against this sudden increase but it had to be done forthwith to prevent certain unfair operators from hoarding or cornering certain commodities in anticipation of any price increase.

"The prices of all commodities had to be raised as all important industries were operating at a loss. The Government too was operating at a loss for it was forced to pour more and more money into such industries in the form of subsidies. The increasing deficits in the national budget merely tended to aggravate inflation. Thus the Government thought it best to raise the prices of all important commodities with the aim of increasing production and to prevent runaway inflation.

"(4) The Wage Problem.

"As the basis for the present Government's new price structure, the Cabinet fixed the average monthly wage for industrial workers at ¥ 1,800. This is about 30 times the wage average of prewar days. On the other hand, the prices of commodities has risen from 50 to 60 times that of prewar days.

"In the first place it takes from two to three times as much effort to produce goods. This is due to the lack of materials as well as to worn-out production facilities. The cost of production is much higher and therefore the price of manufactured goods has increased more rapidly than wages. The production level of the country is about half that of prewar days. As a result the standard of living has lowered considerably.

"The third reason for fixing the average wage at ¥ 1,800 was due to the attempt by the Government to prevent the aggravation of inflation. Higher wages--wages above the present standard of living--would mean the same as suicide in the face of inflation. In other words, some sacrifices have to be made to prevent vicious inflation.

"(5) Production Increase.

"The total agricultural and industrial production of our country at present is about half of that of prewar days. Thus not only consumers but the Government as well as industries are all operating at a loss or on a 'red' budget. More goods must be produced to fulfill demand, for this is the only way in which the economy of the nation can be stabilized.

"The first step toward increasing production is to step up production in the basic industries such as coal, iron and steel and others.

"It is sincerely hoped that every man in every industry will exert his utmost in increasing production, for only through such actions will the nation be able to save itself from inflation and further hardships.

"(6) The Reopening of Trade.

"It is a matter for congratulation that Japan is able to trade again with other countries of the world. However, we must bear in mind that we must sacrifice our domestic needs for the purpose of encouraging exports for some time to come if we are to expect a better and brighter future.

"We must produce goods of high quality and obtain foreign markets during this trial period by winning the trust and confidence of our future customers.

"We must also rationalize our industries so that we may enter the field of international trade favorably in the future.

"At present imports are far in excess of exports. But greater efforts must be made to gain a favorable foreign trade balance which would aid greatly in raising the living standard of the Japanese people.

"Thus in this field too we are required to work harder by bearing all present hardships with the idea of sacrificing the present for a better future.

"(7) The Control of Black Markets and Unemployment.

"The closing of eating establishments has been very unpopular among certain classes of the people. Stricter control over black markets has also been unpopular with some people, claiming that these two steps have thrown tens of thousands of people out of work.

"The closing of eating shops and the stricter control over black markets have many good points which benefit the nation as a whole. For instance, it will bring more goods into the regular ration channels and will encourage the people to save money instead of wasting it away on luxurious goods. Inflation will be stemmed and crimes arising out of black-marketeering will be reduced. More people will be available for work in important industries where labor shortages exist. The standard of living of the people will be equalized and through such sacrifices the nation will be able to win the trust and confidence of the Allied nations.

"In other words, black-market economy must be eliminated so that everyone will be doing something for the nation as a whole instead of working for his own selfish purposes.

"Only when the economy of the nation is placed on the normal road of recovery will the problem of unemployment become a serious problem. The elimination of black-marketeers will mean another step forward in placing the nation's economy on a brighter and better path for early recovery.

"(8) Control by Bureaucrats.

"When there are shortages in all sorts of commodities--or in an economy of scarcity--strong control measures must be enforced. Such controls, however, are likely to be carried out in a very bureaucratic manner. Thus the more the controls are needed, the more the governmental offices should be democratized.

"For this purpose, the present Government has undertaken the task of democratizing all government offices as well as officials.

League for Political Education on Democracy

11. The League for Political Education on Democracy was inaugurated on 25 August during a ceremony attended by all members of the Diet. The new League, which includes in its board of directors 50 members of the House of Representatives, 40 members of the House of Councillors and 120 representatives of education, religious and cultural groups, announced the following projected program:

- (1) Promotion of studies on democratic government in the Diet as well as in the prefectural assemblies.
- (2) Promotion of study meetings, lectures and forums on democratic government.
- (3) Collection, publication and dissemination of research data on democratic government.
- (4) Campaigns for enlightenment on democratic government by means of the press, radio and public amusement facilities.

12. Komakichi Matsuoka, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected president of the League. Other officers are Manitsu Tanaka, Vice-speaker of the House of Representatives, and Jiichiro Matsumoto, Vice-president of the House of Councillors, vice-presidents; Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of the House of Councillors, adviser; and Suehiro Nishio, Chief Cabinet Secretary, chairman of the board of directors.

13. Prime Minister Katayama, addressing the inaugural meeting, pointed out the urgent need for complete understanding of the principles of democracy lest Japan "lapse again into the dark psychology that permitted fanatical doctrines to plunge the nation into war."

A statement issued by the League immediately after the inauguration stressed the fact that the operation of a democratic government rests with the people themselves. Pointing out that the new Constitution confers sovereignty on the people, the declaration emphasized that successful democratic government can be achieved only when every citizen becomes fully aware of his responsibilities.

14. Although it had been expected that the Society for the Popularization of the New Constitution would merge with the new League, a merger proposal made at a meeting of the Society on 29 August met with strong opposition from the membership.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party

15. The Democratic Party announced on 4 August a 19-point coal control program sponsored by Tokutaro Kitamura. The plan called for state control over newly operated mines, unprofitable mines and mines which had failed to increase production. The main emphasis was to be placed upon "self-governing activities by capital and labor with the Government's role limited to promotion of such nongovernmental activities." No changes in the form of management of private operation were envisaged. Uniform state control over all coal mines was not recommended but instead the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was empowered to recommend control over such individual mines as might require it.

This plan was criticized by the People's Cooperative Party as representing the interest of the capitalists.

A.1.0001 3700

16. When the Social Democrats voiced opposition to the plan, the Democrats agreed to allow President Hitoshi Ashida a free hand in determining what attitude the Party should take on the coal control issue. Spokesmen of both the Ashida and Kijuro Shidehara factions of the Party pledged that, in the event that Ashida observed the basic Party principles in negotiating with other parties in the Government coalition, they would support any "political solution" which he might recommend.

17. Democrats also voted to favor a Ministry of Construction, as opposed to the Social Democratic desire for a Construction Board.

18. Democrats voted to oppose a Government-sponsored bill for the regulation of certain corporations on the ground that the bill, if passed, would strengthen the bureaucracy.

Liberal Party

19. On 3 August the Liberal Party sponsored the First National Convention of the All-Japan Farmers' Union. About 500 delegates attended.

Former Speaker Takeahi Yamazaki was elected president, with Kotaro Mori, Yataro Hiramuma and Chokuda Inada as vice-presidents.

The new organization rejected the idea that violence or radicalism is necessary to effect farm reform, holding that desirable ends may be accomplished by cooperation and harmony. It opposed land nationalization and state control but favored scientific agriculture, "rationalization of management" and a more equitable relationship between farm prices and the prices for necessary industrial goods.

20. On 12 August the Liberals, declaring that the Government had broken the terms of the precoalition interparty compact, scrapped the Four-party Agreement.

A brief statement was issued 19 August by the Liberal Party announcing itself as an opposition party. The statement said:

"It is regrettable that the Katayama Cabinet, which started off bravely and recklessly with a number of paper plans, has become so gentle now that it has faced a number of very difficult problems. This shows that it lacks political experience, and that it has no definite policies or measures of its own. The coal mine control legislation, which it has just decided, is a product of conceptional formalism and it is clear that it will not bring about the expected increase in production. The four-party policy agreement has thus been repudiated by the Cabinet. We wish to point out the faithlessness of the Cabinet, and that, henceforth, the Cabinet no longer is bound by the said policy agreement. We as the Opposition will stand on our own policy and principles and advance our own way."

21. In a joint statement issued by the three government parties, the Social Democrats, Democrats, and the People's Cooperatives declared that the Cabinet's position would not be affected by the Liberal Party's statement.

22. Secretary General Banboku Ono announced on 23 August that the Liberals had begun a "positive movement" to overthrow the Katayama Cabinet. A small mass-meeting of about 250 people in the Palace grounds in Tokyo on 20 August was the first step in the campaign, he said.

23. The Liberals advocated the establishment of a Ministry of Construction to combine the functions of the National Land Bureau and the War Damage Rehabilitation Board, under the leadership of a responsible state minister.

Communist Party

24. The Communist Party on 8 August attacked the Katayama Cabinet as responsible for the aggravation of the economic crisis.

A Party declaration asserted that the crisis was the result of "the policies encouraging inflation and black-marketeering pursued by a combination of monopoly finance capital and big black-marketeers as well as by their spokesmen--the Liberals, Democrats and bureaucrats."

It demanded that the Government adopt and enforce an emergency program, with main emphasis on popular control of all key industries.

Among salient points of the Communist program were:

- (1) Establishment of a Supreme Economic Council under the Diet for over-all national economic planning, formulation of major economic policies, and supervision of the execution of these plans and policies. The Council was to be made up of representatives of labor unions, peasant organizations, small and medium business associations, citizens' organizations and political parties.
- (2) Unification of all banking institutions and their state management under popular control.
- (3) Democratization of tax-collecting agencies coupled with imposition of a capital levy on big black-market profiteers, increased taxes on luxuries and reduction or abolition of taxes on the masses.
- (4) Popular control and state management of all key industries.
- (5) A "democratic exposing of hoarded goods," coupled with popular control of rationing organs and accelerated production of daily necessities and production materials.
- (6) Liberation from bureaucratic oppression and from monopoly finance capital.
- (7) Immediate state purchase of all tenancy farmlands as well as their collectivization, together with drastic increases of rice prices.
- (8) Reopening of foreign trade under state management.
- (9) Appeals to the Allied Powers to postpone removal of reparations plants or for payment of reparations from current production.
- (10) Immediate elimination of delays in food ration deliveries.

- (11) Establishment of a minimum wage system.
- (12) Elimination of unemployment through industrial recovery programs, full land reclamation and new construction.

Farmers' Party

25. The Japan Farmers' Party voiced strong opposition on 7 August to the projected institution of a special municipality system for the five largest cities. The Party asserted that administrative separation of urban areas from county districts would retard rehabilitation.

THE DIET

Joint Legislative Committee

26. The Legislative Committee of the Houses, including 10 representatives and eight councillors, held its initial meeting on 26 August and selected Senzo Higai, Liberal, as chairman. The function of this Committee is to "make recommendations to the Houses and Cabinet concerning the introduction of new legislation, existing laws and Cabinet orders; and study the Diet Law and other regulations and make recommendations for their revision."

Diet Standing Committees

27. Investigations were carried out by Diet committees in their respective fields of jurisdiction. Committees made on-the-spot studies of national conditions, including coal mines, rehabilitation centers, flood-damaged areas, child welfare institutions, recreational facilities, hydroelectric power sites, hoarded commodities, perishable foods and the police systems. Reports were made in the presence of the appropriate state ministers suggesting action to be taken.

Additional standing committees selected specialists to assist with research, made progress in setting up a bill-drafting and reference service, increased the postage allowance for Diet members from ¥ 125 to ¥ 500, made a request for American specialists to assist in planning the National Diet Library and increased the secretarial staffs of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors from 271 to 597 and 160 to 420 respectively.

28. Two public hearings were conducted by Diet standing committees. On 11-12 August the House of Councillors Judicial Committee invited 10 nationally known jurists and social workers and 20 others from people who responded to newspaper notices and radio broadcasts concerning the hearings to testify on the adultery clause of the Criminal Code Bill. Public interest was high and there was insufficient room to accommodate all the spectators.

Ten days later the House of Representatives Judicial Committee conducted an equally successful public hearing on aspects of the Civil Code Bill.

Free Debate Sessions

29. Free debate sessions inaugurated by both Houses in July were continued during August. Discussions were concerned with the housing problem, control of foodstuffs, sale of nonquota rice and local autonomy--all controversial subjects of vital interest to the Japanese people.

A.I.U.V.R. 1902

ANALYSIS OF THE APRIL ELECTIONS

	Paragraph
Significance of the Elections	31
Basic Factors Involved.	41
Precautions to Insure Democratic Elections.	51
Measures to Publicize Elections	74
Political and Campaign Issues	81
The Local Elections	89
The National Elections.	94
Women and the Elections	100
Campaign Financing.	106
Election Law Violations	110
Conclusion.	115

30. In the series of elections held in Japan throughout April every elective public office in the land was at stake. These elections were significant because they were the first elections for a House of Representatives newly become "the highest organ of the State"; the first elections for the House of Councillors; the first popular elections for local chief executives; the first popular elections for strong local assemblies; and the first elections of any type supervised by representatives of the electorate rather than by the Government itself.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTIONS

The New House of Representatives

31. Under the Meiji Constitution the Japanese Diet was never comparable in power or influence with the executive branch of the Government. The Diet in effect merely advised and assisted. It did not initiate policy; it was competent only to apply minor checks. Within the Diet the House of Representatives was the less important of the two Houses while the Peers enjoyed the prestige of either being drawn from the ranks of nobility or of having been appointed directly by the Emperor. Members of the House of Representatives had a court rank even lower than bureau chiefs in the executive branch of the Government.

32. Under the new Constitution, the Diet became the "highest organ of state power" and the "sole lawmaking organ of the State," and the House of Representatives emerged as the stronger of the two Houses: when the two disagree the decision of the House of Representatives may become the decision of the Diet; in no instance may the House of Councillors reverse the House of Representatives.

33. Election of charter members of this strong new House thus could not fail to evoke maximum interest among the Japanese electorate.

The New House of Councillors

34. Although the former predominance of the House of Peers has

A.I.V.O.R. 13702

been reversed in the new Diet, the House of Councillors is yet charged with important responsibilities. It will exercise a stabilizing influence in the Diet and check any impetuous or immature action on the part of the Representatives. Even though the House of Councillors may be overridden on legislation by a two-thirds vote, it shares equally in the responsibility of initiating and enacting the nation's laws; in cases in which party lines in the House of Representatives cause a fairly even split on an issue, the House of Councillors will be the determining body.

In the minds of the Japanese electorate, the mantle of the House of Peers as representative of scholarship and learning has descended on the House of Councillors. Thus in March Jiji Shimbun (Tokyo) called for the election to the House of Councillors of men who were "mature in experience, noble in character, and thoughtful in judgment," whose deliberations would be conducted with "graceful gravity." During the same month, Shin Nippon (Kyoto) urged voters to back "cool and level-headed Councillors who can evaluate politics from a lofty viewpoint" and who will "not fail to act. . . whenever they perceive rashness or excesses in the Lower House."

35. The dual constituency feature, by which 100 members were elected from the nation at large and 150 from the 46 prefectures, was designed to encourage the election both of individuals well-known locally and of qualified leaders who were nationally famous. In addition, as Hokkaido Shimbun (Sapporo) pointed out, the national constituency avoided "much of the danger of local pressure." Since such a dual constituency system is unusual, the first election for this House was of interest not only to the Japanese people but also to scholars and statesmen throughout the world.

First Public Election of Local Executives

36. The elections also provided the Japanese people with their first opportunity to choose local chief executives: 46 governors, 209 city mayors, 10,210 heads of towns and villages and 22 heads of Tokyo wards. In the past governors were appointed by the Home Ministry; city mayors and town and village heads were chosen by local assemblies from lists approved by prefectural governors, and heads of Tokyo wards were appointed by the governor of Tokyo.

The inevitable result of such a system had been to leave local chief executives remarkably indifferent to the desires and needs of the people whom they served.

37. The popular election of local chief executives thus marked a sharp break from the past, providing the Japanese people with their first opportunity to establish local governments which would be other than pale reflections of centralized authority and over which the voters themselves could exercise continuing and effective control.

Popular Election of Local Assemblies

38. The April elections also represented Japan's first elections for local assemblies on the basis of universal suffrage and the first election for local assemblies in which membership had been much more than an honorary position.

39. Qualifications for voting or election were reduced to the simplest common denominator: 20 years of age and six months' residence in a given locality. Powers of assemblies were increased to guarantee that the executive and legislative branches of local governments would be free from domination by the Central Government.

First Publicly Administered Elections

40. These were Japan's first publicly administered elections. In the past all elections were supervised in detail by government officials, with the Home Ministry exercising control on behalf of the Government.

Legislation provided for separate committees for each echelon of local government: prefectures, cities, towns, villages and Tokyo wards, with the prefectural committees exercising general supervision over lesser committees. Except in the election of members of the House of Councillors from the national constituency, where a central committee sits in Tokyo, no national supervision is exercised over the prefectural committees, which are thus subject only to the election laws and the courts.

This essentially local character is further stressed by legal requirements that members of any given local committee have the right to vote in the specific local area served by that committee.

The new committees, exercising full powers over the administration of elections, were chosen by local assemblies; prefectural committees by the corresponding prefectural assemblies and village committees by the corresponding village assemblies. As each member of a local assembly cast but a single vote, committees were roughly representative of the political complexion of local assemblies and thus of local electorates as well.

Since approximately 10,500 election administration committees were established throughout Japan, control and supervision of elections was transferred from the Home Minister to approximately 50,000 citizens representing all shades of political opinion and all strata of society and all elected by a free and democratic process.

BASIC FACTORS INVOLVED

Timing of the Elections

41. Two basic factors influenced the timing of the April elections: the Constitution and the Purge ordinances. In view of the desire of the Japanese Government to complete all elections prior to the enforcement of the Constitution, 3 May became the limiting date for the termination of the elections. Since enforcement of the Purge ordinance indicated the desirability of screening as many candidates as possible prior to elections, the earliest date and order of elections were thus dependent upon the speed with which screening could be completed. A third complication was introduced by the local government laws which required that where elections of local assemblies and of local chief executives were to be held, those of chief executives should precede and, further, that neither of these two elections might be combined with that of the House of Representatives.

Since elections for one office at a time would require a total of eight elections in some localities, including runoff elections, it was decided to double up elections where possible. Thus the total was reduced to four, with a fifth election necessary in those localities in which candidates for local chief executive failed to obtain the requisite minimum number of votes.

42. Screening of candidates for local assemblies could not be carried out prior to 3 May, since approximately a half-million purge questionnaires would be involved. It was therefore decided to hold this election last to make possible prior screening for all other

elections, and then to ensure that all victorious candidates for local assemblies be screened before the assemblies actually met.

43. Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, which applied the principles of the national purge to local public offices, was issued on 4 January. Soon thereafter the schedule of elections was prepared as follows:

Local chief executives	5 April
Local chief executives runoff where necessary	15 April
House of Councillors	20 April
House of Representatives	25 April
Local assemblies	30 April

Public Interest in Elections

44. Public interest stemmed from a wide variety of sources; whether the Social Democrats and Communists would be strong enough to oust the Liberals and Democrats from power, as had been suggested by a year-long series of demonstrations and strikes; the uncertain political leanings of more than 4,000,000 enfranchised repatriates, some of whom had undergone political indoctrination while awaiting return to Japan; uncertainty as to the true strength of the Communist Party; the fact that these were the first postwar local elections; and realization that the elections would be viewed internationally as a yardstick of progress toward the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies which is a requirement of the Potsdam Declaration.

Demonstrations and strikes throughout 1946 and early 1947, which had culminated in the proposed general strike of 1 February, had indicated substantial dissatisfaction with the Yoshida Cabinet, particularly in respect to its financial and food policies.

To enable repatriates to be integrated as speedily as possible into Japanese life, special provision was made to permit all repatriates to vote in national elections without reference to the usual six-months' residence requirement. With approximately 4,000,000 repatriates eligible to vote out of a total electorate of approximately 40,000,000, a close election could be markedly influenced by the repatriates.

The true strength of the Communist Party was a matter of great interest. So certain were the Party's leaders of their strength that they had freely and confidently predicted an increase in the number of their Diet seats from 6 to 50.

The Japanese were aware of the importance of free and fair elections as one of the significant methods of achieving the aims of the Potsdam Declaration. The Miyako News commented on 28 April: "The local assembly elections will close the curtain on a drama which the world has been waiting to see. . . whether or not Japan is becoming democratic."

Political Battle Over House of Representatives Election Law

45. Of the laws which govern Japanese elections, the most important is the House of Representatives Election Law, many provisions of which are applied to other elections. Any change in the Law thus affects all other national and local elections.

The struggle in the Diet over the passage of certain amendments continued so long that for a while it was doubted whether the Law would be passed in time for the first election on 5 April.

The Bill for Partial Amendment of the House of Representatives Election Law had been scheduled for passage by a plenary session of the Lower House on 23 March. The Social Democrats, People's Cooperatives, Communists and independents held the Bill in committee and thus prevented the House from conducting business through 26 March, since the Liberal and Progressive Parties had a plan to introduce in the plenary session of the House an amendment of their own which would radically alter the substance of the Election Law by providing for the substitution of the single ballot and medium-size electoral district for the restricted plural ballot and constituency.

These amendments would have increased the number of electoral districts for the House of Representatives from 53 to 117 and would have limited the number of votes cast by any elector to one, as opposed to two to three permitted by the old system. The opposition parties objected to these changes because they felt the majority parties manifested a lack of sincerity by refusing to reveal and to submit their projected amendments to the committee for discussion, and because the Government parties had pledged not to propose important alterations in the Election Law Bill until such time as the House could deliberate them thoroughly.

The Government parties finally made public their intentions. With no less determination, the nongovernment parties announced that they would employ every possible parliamentary device to thwart "the trickery and underhandedness" of the majority parties. If the business of the House could be held up through 27 March, they reasoned, the session would end and their purpose would be accomplished.

On 27 March, the Cabinet extended the 92nd Diet for four days. Simultaneously, upon the insistence of the Speaker, the five-day deadlock ended when the Government parties agreed to the Social Democrat demand to deliberate in committee all amendments proposed to the Election Law Bill, and the Social Democrats in turn agreed to give up their obstructionist program and carry on "with sincerity." All factions introduced their amendments in plenary session, after which they were fully discussed by a new committee of 30 members. By a vote of 16 to 14 in the committee, the Government parties' amendments carried and the amendments of the minor parties were lost. The Election Law Bill, as amended in the committee, was passed by the House of Representatives on 30 March and by the House of Peers on the following day.

Mechanics of Elections

46. Since the form of parliamentary government has existed in Japan for over 50 years, the opening of the postwar period found Japan with election laws modeled upon those of the Western democracies. A limited number of amendments were made late in 1945; the ensuing elections for the House of Representatives had indicated that these revised laws, if properly enforced, could ensure fair and democratic elections. Prior to the April 1947 elections, a few additional changes were made. Supervision of the 1947 elections accordingly involved not so much changes in the laws as insurance that the laws were applied and enforced with consistency and impartiality.

47. Once the dates of election had been set, necessary schedules for screening and the opening of election campaigns were established and screening commenced. The schedule follows:

- 1 February - 15 February: Screening of local screening committee members.
- 5 February - 11 March: Collection and forwarding to the Cabinet of questionnaires of candidates for members of House of Councillors, prefectural governors and mayors of five principal cities.
- 10 February - 11 March: Collection of questionnaires of mayors (excluding five principal cities), ward, town and village chiefs, superintendents of polls and ballot opening stations and presiding officers of elections.
- 16 February - 25 February: Screening of holders of principal public offices.
- 20 February - 25 February: Screening of electoral committee members and holders of public offices in local public organizations.
- 25 February - 21 April: Collection of questionnaires for candidates for House of Representatives.
- 28 February - 2 March: Screening of candidates for members of House of Councillors, prefectural governors and mayors of five principal cities.
- 8 March - 17 March: Screening of candidates for mayors (excluding five principal cities), ward, town or village chiefs, superintendents of polls and ballot opening stations, and presiding officers of elections.
- 12 April - 14 April: Issuance of certificates of eligibility to candidates for members of House of Councillors, prefectural governors and mayors of five principal cities.
- 15 March: Opening of campaign for election of governors.
- 16 March - 23 April: Screening of candidates for members of House of Representatives.
- 18 March - 30 March: Issuance of certificates of eligibility to candidates for mayors, and ward, town and village chiefs.
- 20 March: Opening of campaign for House of Councillors, mayors of cities and chiefs of Tokyo wards.
- 25 March - 14 April: Collection of questionnaires of candidates for assemblymen in prefectures and five principal cities.
- 26 March: Opening of campaign for chiefs of towns and villages.
- 26 March - 23 April: Issuance of certificate of eligibility to candidates for House of Representatives.
- 26 March - 30 April: Screening of present principal public office holders of public information media, political parties and economic organizations.

- 29 March - 7 April: Collection of questionnaires of municipal and ward assembly candidates.
- 31 March: Opening of campaign for House of Representatives.
- 5 April: Election of prefectural governors, mayors, and ward, town and village chiefs.
- 9 April: Opening of campaign for runoff election of prefectural governors, mayors, and ward, town and village chiefs.
- 10 April: Opening of campaign for assemblyman of prefectures, cities and Tokyo wards.
- 11 April - 20 April: Collection of questionnaires of candidates for town and village assemblymen.
- 15 April: Runoff election of prefectural governors, mayors, and ward, town and village chiefs.
- 20 April: Election of members of House of Councillors.
- 23 April: Opening of campaign for election of town and village assemblymen.
- 25 April: Election of members of House of Representatives.
- 30 April: Election of prefectural assemblymen and assemblymen of cities, towns, villages and wards.
- 7 May - 27 May: Screening of successful candidates for prefectural, municipal, ward, town and village assemblies.

48. The laws applicable to the elections may be summarized as follows:

Suffrage: With a few exceptions, all Japanese citizens, 20 years or older, regardless of sex, were eligible to vote in localities in which they had resided for at least six months. In addition, all repatriates otherwise eligible to vote were released from the six-months requirement insofar as Diet elections were concerned. Exceptions included individuals who had been declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent or who were serving jail sentences.

Eligibility for voting was contingent upon the appearance of an individual's name on the poll books of his voting district or upon his presentation, on election day, of a court certificate directing that his name be added to the list of voters. For the April elections supplementary registration periods were held from 18 to 24 March and from 5 April to 10 April, with inspection and complaint periods from 29 to 31 March and from 14 to 16 April.

Candidates: In general, any Japanese citizen who met age requirements and had been passed by a purge committee was eligible for candidacy for the Diet or for major local offices; candidates for minor local offices were also required to meet a six-months' residence requirement. Exceptions included certain public officials, such as judges and revenue officers, who were required to resign their positions before they were eligible for candidacy.

Election campaigns: Japanese election laws provided for stringent regulation of election campaigns. Candidates were not permitted to announce their candidacy before the official opening

of a campaign, generally 20 days before an election. Strict limitations were placed on the amount of campaign funds and the way in which they might be spent. In view of the shortage of paper, comparable limitations were placed on the use of campaign letters, posters and the like. Candidates were permitted to send a limited number of post cards free of charge to voters in their constituencies and were also permitted to utilize public schools and other buildings for their campaign meetings. Election bulletins providing biographical information about all candidates for major offices were also published by each prefecture.

Supervision: With rare exceptions all Japanese voting districts coincide with the boundaries of local entities of government. Each prefecture, city, town, village and Tokyo ward thus has an election committee responsible to the public at large and charged with responsibility for all elections held in the corresponding voting district.

49. Election procedures on vote casting and ballot counting were the same for all April elections. Under the general supervision of the respective election administration committees, elections in each local entity were directed by a superintendent of elections, chosen by the committee. The superintendent was assisted by superintendents of the polls and polling witnesses, superintendents of the counting of ballots and ballot counting witnesses, and election witnesses. In general these officials were required to possess the right to vote in the particular elections they were supervising.

Each city, town, village or ward, constituting a voting district, included one or more polling places. Each polling place had a superintendent of the poll, appointed by the chairman of election, minor officials and a number of polling witnesses, appointed by the candidates.

The superintendent and officials were neutral; the polling witnesses were the direct representatives of the candidates and enjoyed the normal prerogatives of challenge, etc. Procedure at the polls was relatively simple; names of prospective voters were checked against the polling lists, voters received their ballot papers and designated their choice thereupon, the necessity of writing the candidate's name serving as a type of literacy test.

Except in cases in which the superintendent of the poll was also a superintendent of the counting of votes, at the close of the election the superintendent of the poll, accompanied by at least one witness, delivered the ballot box, the record of the poll, and the register of electors to a superintendent of the counting of the votes, at the nearest ballot counting station.

The latter superintendent was appointed by the election administration committee and was assisted by a number of witnesses for the counting of the votes, appointed by the candidates in the same way as the witnesses at the polls. All electors had the right to attend the counting of ballots in their respective districts.

The final step in election procedure was the election meeting, the final tabulation of all votes cast in any given election, as received from the ballot counting stations. Such meetings were presided over by superintendents of elections, assisted by election witnesses appointed by the candidates. Meetings were open to all electors.

50. Complaints concerning the validity of elections were filed with election administration committees or the appropriate courts. When the legal provisions governing elections were violated, the

elections could be voided either in whole or in part, if the violation was deemed likely to affect returns. Other stringent penalties were provided for all possible violations of the election laws, with fines or penal sentences as punishment.

PRECAUTIONS TO INSURE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

National Election Laws

51. Changes made early in 1947 in the House of Representatives election law fell into two general categories: those designed specifically to strengthen the democratic character of the legislation and those technical changes deemed necessary by the Government but in respect to which the question of democratic character was not an issue.

52. Of the first type, perhaps the most important was the proviso that supervision of the elections be transferred from the Government to the election administration committee.

Respect for age in Japan had led to a provision in the House of Representatives election laws that in case of a tie the elder candidate should be declared elected. This article was altered to provide for determination by drawing of lots, if a recheck of ballots still confirmed the existence of a tie.

Another proviso in the law which permitted a candidate for the House of Representatives to run for election simultaneously in as many districts as he desired was altered to permit candidacy from only one district at a time, although candidates could still run from any district they wished without regard to their own residence.

In previous elections candidates had been required to report the location of their campaign office to the nearest police station. This was altered to make the local election administration committee the recipient of the report.

To combat the practice of teachers utilizing students in their campaigns, the following article was inserted in the law:

"No persons shall conduct their election campaign by making use of their positions specially related to children, pupils or students under the age of 20."

Previous legislation had permitted Diet members to hold certain local offices concurrently with membership in the Diet. Continuance of this dual role being undesirable, officials of local public entities were prohibited from combining their offices with membership in the House of Representatives.

In the past, Japanese laws had been designed to avoid elections to fill vacancies wherever possible. These regulations were changed and the period during which a runner-up might succeed to a vacancy was limited to a period of five days from the date of announcement of results--the period allowed the winning candidate to decide if he wished to accept the position.

53. Technical changes in the law provided for the increase in election districts from 53 to 117, for a tenfold increase in fines assessed for violations of the election law, and for an upper limit of 20,000 on the number of post cards which could be sent to electors by candidates. Previously a candidate had been permitted to send free of charge one piece of mail matter to each elector in his district.

54. Since popular election of members of the House of Councillors was inaugurated in Japan only with the April elections, the House of Councillors Election Law was necessarily a new law. In all of its major provisions, however, it was based on the House of Representatives Election Law, variations stemming from differences in the corporate structure of the two Houses rather than from an attempt to establish separate standards.

The bill provided for the election of 150 members of the House of Councillors from the prefectural constituencies and 100 from the national constituency, the entire nation comprising one electoral district for this latter election. In the April elections, therefore, each voter cast two votes, on separate ballots, one for a prefectural constituency candidate and one for a national constituency candidate. Fixed period of office is six years, with half the members of the House being elected every three years. In this first election, however, the 50 percent of the candidates who polled the greatest number of votes in each of the prefectural and national constituencies qualified for six-year terms and the remaining 50 percent for three-year terms.

Individuals were permitted to file from only one of the two types of constituencies; in order to be elected, a prefectural constituency candidate needed to poll at least one fourth and a national constituency candidate at least one eighth of the total number of valid votes cast in the district concerned, divided by the number of members to be elected from that district.

Local Government Reform Legislation

55. Local government reform legislation, passed in 1946, was incorporated in four laws, one applying to prefectures, another to cities, a third to towns and villages, and a fourth to the Tokyo Metropolis.

The bills introduced the principle of popular election of local chief executives and paved the way for strong local assemblies. With reference to the processes of election, the same fundamental guarantees which appeared in the House of Representatives law were applied.

56. Provision was made for a wide variety of methods by which the populace might exercise continuing control over elected officials: recall, by which officials could be removed from office; initiative, by which voters might request the passage of legislation; and reform, by which they might cancel legislation of which they disapproved. These provisions appear in no other Japanese laws. Another reform of great interest abolished provisions which in the past had prevented public school teachers, as government officials, from serving in local assemblies.

Support Measures

57. The election laws were further strengthened by a series of laws and ordinances providing for limitation of election expenses, for limitations on the use of paper, and for supplementary registration immediately prior to elections to ensure the registration of all those eligible to vote.

The election expenses ordinance was designed both to limit expenses and to ensure that full publicity was given to all contributions and expenditures. The following limitations were established for campaign expenditures:

A.1.0.0.2 1946