

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January-- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>				
Hemp	metric ton	899	0	899
Jackets	each	223,024	0	223,024
Luggage	piece	7,731	0	7,731
Neckties	each	19,994	0	19,994
Overcoats	each	722	0	722
Ponchos	each	2,379	0	2,379
Sacks	metric ton	5,963 a/	86	6,049
Shirts	each	92,017	0	92,017
Slings, fiber, rope	each	2,426	0	2,426
Socks	pair	790,955	0	790,955
Suits	each	19,549	0	19,549
Sweaters	each	4,802	0	4,802
Tents	each	1	0	1
Trousers	each	338,467	0	338,467
Twine, sacking	pound	109,150	1,943	111,093
Underwear	each	132,600	0	132,600
Miscellaneous	each	6,597 a/	0	6,597
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Aden</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	8,237,207	124,155	8,361,362
<u>Afghanistan</u>				
Yarn, cotton	pound	24,800	0	24,800
<u>Anglo-Egyptian Sudan</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	17,034,590	0	17,034,590
<u>Arabia</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	5,236,990	0	5,236,990
<u>Argentina</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,000,600	0	1,000,600
<u>Australia</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	11,361,567	0	11,361,567
Silk, raw	pound	280,069	0	280,069
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,200	0	1,200
Yarn, rayon	pound	301,000	0	301,000
<u>Belgian Congo</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	817,479	0	817,479
<u>Belgium</u>				
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	7,375	0	7,375
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	5,000	5,000
Shoes, canvas	pair	55,080	13,200	68,280

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>British North Borneo</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	391,910	0	391,910
<u>Burma</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,000,400	5,527,988	7,528,388
Twine	pound	70,800	0	70,800
Yarn, cotton	pound	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
<u>Canada</u>				
Napkins	dozen	0	700	700
Tablecloths	set	0	1,164	1,164
Tablecloths	dozen	0	1,705	1,705
Tablecloths and napkins	set	103,812	0	103,812
Tea table sets, linen	set	375	0	375
Towels	dozen	0	920	920
<u>Ceylon</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	5,999,261	0	5,999,261
Pillow cases	dozen	449	0	449
Sheets	dozen	690	0	690
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
<u>China</u>				
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	338,305 a/	0	338,305
Felt, wool	pound	4,015	0	4,015
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,854,000	0	1,854,000
<u>Cyrenaica</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	150,400	0	150,400
<u>Egypt</u>				
Silk, raw	pound	0	6,583	6,583
Yarn, rayon	pound	0	200,000	200,000
<u>Eritrea</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,250,400	0	1,250,400
<u>French Indo-China</u>				
Fabric, silk	linear yard	195,033	0	195,033
<u>French Somaliland</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	200,120	0	200,120
<u>Gambia</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	180,285	0	180,285
<u>Gold Coast</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,799,800	0	1,799,800

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Guam</u>				
Fabric, cotton <u>a/</u>	linear yard	697,095	0	697,095
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,509,380 <u>a/</u>	0	3,509,380
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	608,837 <u>a/</u>	29,648	638,485
Fabric, silk	linear yard	175,276	0	175,276
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	259,544 <u>a/</u>	133,669	393,213
Yarn, cotton	pound	11,200,000	0	11,200,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,180,000	100,000	1,280,000
<u>India</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	23,573,741	0	23,573,741
Silk, raw	pound	0	398,195	398,195
Yarn, rayon	pound	0	2,200,000	2,200,000
<u>Iran</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	126,305	0	126,305
<u>Kenya</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,428,520	55,440	3,483,960
<u>Korea</u>				
Cotton, raw,				
American	metric ton	2,262	0	2,262
Fabric, silk	linear yard	67,582	0	67,582
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	159,952	0	159,952
Felt, wool	pound	2,268	0	2,268
Yarn, wool	pound	299,800	0	299,800
<u>Malaya</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	9,408,554	0	9,408,554
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	86,016,841 <u>a/</u>	320,529	86,337,370
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	486,410	0	486,410
Yarn, cotton	pound	100,000	0	100,000
<u>Manufactured products</u>				
Aprons	dozen	649	0	649
Blankets	dozen	285	0	285
Bootees	dozen	425	0	425
Child's sets	dozen	110	0	110
Facecloths,				
cotton	dozen	950	0	950
Handker- chiefs	dozen	18,492 <u>a/</u>	0	18,492
Hosiery	dozen	10,526	0	10,526
Knickers	dozen	120	0	120
Mufflers	dozen	3,526	0	3,526
Netting,				
mosquito	piece	348	0	348
Rompers	dozen	4,718	0	4,718
Sheets	dozen	61	0	61
Shirts	dozen	6,219 <u>a/</u>	0	6,219

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies (continued)</u>				
<u>Manufactured products (continued)</u>				
Table-				
cloths	dozen	600	0	600
table-				
cloths	set	660	0	660
Towels	dozen	28,398	0	28,398
Undershirts	dozen	511,767	0	511,767
Underwear, women's	dozen	592	0	592
<u>New Zealand</u>				
Silk, raw	pound	14,953	0	14,953
<u>Nigeria</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,660,600	0	3,660,600
<u>Northern Rhodesia</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,997,560	0	1,997,560
<u>Nyasaland</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	842,100	0	842,100
<u>Philippines</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	4,424,685	0	4,424,685
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	705,397	0	705,397
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	4,041	4,041
<u>Siam</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	25,057,346	0	25,057,346
<u>Sierra Leone</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	359,880	0	359,880
<u>Singapore</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	390,088	0	390,088
Fabric, silk	linear yard	183,118	0	183,118
Yarn, rayon	pound	0	2,000	2,000
<u>Sweden</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	19,243,879	1,644,480	20,888,359
<u>Switzerland</u>				
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	23,350	23,350
<u>Syria</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	299,040	0	299,040
<u>Tanganyika</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,392,781	0	2,392,781

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Triopolitania</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	600,800	0	600,800
Yarn, cotton	pound	56,000	0	56,000
<u>Turkey</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	45,170,495	0	45,170,495
Yarn, cotton	pound	6,000,000	0	6,000,000
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	63,698,518	0	63,698,518
Silk, raw	pound	867,020 a/	0	867,020
<u>United States</u>				
Braid, straw	piece	27,550	0	27,550
Cashmere, top	pound	7,500	5,500	13,000
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,255,880 a/	150,660	2,406,540
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	71,173	746,496	817,669
Fabric, silk	linear yard	14,003,969	84,484	14,088,453
Hair, Angora				
rabbit	pound	2,960	0	2,960
Hats, harvest	each	201,800	0	201,800
<u>Manufactured products</u>				
Dishcloths	dozen	260	0	260
Napkins	dozen	3,895	4,669	8,564
Napkins	set	120	100	220
Netting,				
minnow	piece	150	0	150
Rugs, wool	each	0	1	1
Shawls	dozen	0	200	200
Shoes, tabi	pair	2,400	14,140	16,540
Slippers,				
rush	pair	4,200	12,000	16,200
Table-				
cloths	dozen	4,514	3,321	7,835
Table-				
cloths	set	0	3,249	3,249
Tablecloths				
and nap-				
kins	set	4,827 a/	0	4,827
Tea table				
sets, lin-				
en	set	4,498	2,124	6,622
Towels	dozen	1,050	0	1,050
Silk, raw	pound	521,516 a/	0	521,516
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>				
Line, harpoon,				
manila	coil	162	0	162
Twine, net,				
fishing	pound	64,400	0	64,400

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Zanzibar</u>				
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	253,600	0	253,600

- a/ Revised.
- b/ Includes only completed shipments.
- c/ Diverted from military stocks.
- d/ Previously reported as miscellaneous end products.
- e/ Includes anklets, bags, belts, berets, blankets, blouses, braces, caps, covers, gaiters, hooks, hats, haversacks, jerkins, leggins, pillows, quilts, straps, nets, ponchos and slings.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

7. Export of cloisonne and lacquerware was resumed in December with shipments to the United States. Other initial exports to the United States included fishing hooks, glass beads, phonographs and records.

The first postwar shipments of consumers' goods to the Philippines made in December consisted of Christmas decorations and toys, leather brief cases and pearl necklaces.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Benches, stools and chairs	each	96	0	96
Bottles	each	1,136	710	1,846
Boxes	each	81	0	81
Brushes	each	136	0	136
Jars	each	70	0	70
Stretchers	each	2,691	4,700	7,391
Tables	each	56	0	56
<u>United States</u>				
Needles, sewing	each	3,972	72	4,044
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Canada</u>				
Books, slide rule instruction	each	2,500	0	2,500
Cases, cigarette	dozen	300	0	300
Cups and saucers	dozen	0	3,900	3,900
Cursors, slide rule	piece	350	0	350
Dinner sets	set	472	500	972
Slide rules	each	2,500	0	2,500
<u>China</u>				
Bulbs, light	each	0	101,600	101,600

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Bottles, beer	each	10,000	10,000	20,000
Buttons	great gross	3,921	0	3,921
Chinaware, ironstone	dozen pieces	900	4,390	5,290
Clocks	each	30,700	0	30,700
Decorations, Christmas	gross	0	289	289
Decorations, Christmas	set	0	480	480
Dinner sets, porcelain	set	500	0	500
Fans, electric	each	1,300	0	1,300
<u>Glassware</u>				
Ashtrays	dozen	600	0	600
Glasses, liquor	dozen	7,396	0	7,396
Jugs, water	dozen	499	0	499
Tumblers	dozen	8,505	0	8,505
Water bottles and cups	dozen	150	0	150
Pencils	gross	44,500	21,500	66,000
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	38,601 a/	10,082	48,683
Pots, aluminum	each	6,000	0	6,000
Sanitary ware	set	0	1,550	1,550
Tea sets	set	50	0	50
Tiles	dozen pieces	36,166	0	36,166
Tiles	square foot	0	10,020	10,020
Toys	dozen	0	1,200	1,200
Toy sets	set	0	1,020	1,020
<u>Korea</u>				
Blades, paper knife	each	80	0	80
Bulbs, light	each	240,360 a/	0	240,360
Glass, sheet	piece	1,206	0	1,206
Glass, window	kilogram	62,176	0	62,176
Instruments, musical	set	12	0	12
Insulator shackles, por- celain	set	4,800	0	4,800
Insulators, por- celain	each	58,061	0	58,061
Needles, sewing	gross	6,340 a/	0	6,340
Recording discs	each	750	0	750
Records, phono- graph	each	7,520	0	7,520
Typewriters, Japanese	each	20	0	20
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>				
Bottles, beer	dozen	529,167 a/	0	529,167
Bowls, rice, cast iron	set	1,100	0	1,100

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies (continued)</u>				
Chinaware, iron- stone	dozen pieces	3,562 a/	0	3,562
Clocks	each	1,500	0	1,500
Dinner sets, por- celain	each	488 a/	0	488
Earthenware	dozen pieces	1,355 a/	0	1,355
Earthenware cups a/	sets	216	0	216
Glass, window	kilogram	528,476	0	528,476
Glassware, tumblers	dozen	57,014 a/	0	57,014
Irons, smoothing	dozen	250	0	250
Jars, glass	dozen	3,016.	0	3,016
Mirrors	dozen	1,200	0	1,200
Fans	each	5,000	0	5,000
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	270,104 a/	0	270,104
Teapots, sugar and creamer a/	set	120	0	120
Tea sets	set	3,408 a/	0	3,408
<u>Philippines</u>				
Decorations, Christmas	set	0	500	500
Leather brief cases	each	0	200	200
Necklaces, pearl	gross	0	21	21
Toys, celluloid	gross	0	269	269
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>				
Bags, mail	each	13,740	0	13,740
Books	each	219	0	219
Calculators	each	17	0	17
Clocks	each	50	0	50
Glass, sheet	kilogram	13,772	0	13,772
Postal supplies	case	51	0	51
Pots, melting	each	3	0	3
Safes	each	80	0	80
Scales	set	93	0	93
Typewriters, Japanese	each	2	0	2
Watches, stop	each	10	0	10
<u>Singapore</u>				
Clocks	each	11,700	5,970	17,670
Dinner sets, por- celain	set	600	0	600
Fans, electric	each	100	0	100
Footlockers	each	0	1,000	1,000
Phonographs	each	0	24	24
Watches	each	1,300	24	1,324
<u>Sweden</u>				
Buttons	great gross	42	0	42

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>1947</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Canes, whanges	each	2,100	0	2,100
<u>United States</u>				
Antimony ware				
Pots	dozen	800	200	1,000
Vases	pair	1,610	0	1,610
Baskets	dozen	0	417	417
Baskets	set	0	183,200	183,200
Beads, alabaster	gross	1,351	200	1,551
Binoculars	each	2,285	0	2,285
Blinds, bamboo	each	6,865 a/	0	6,865
Books, Japanese a/	each	0	1,000	1,000
Books, slide rule instruction a/	each	15,000	0	15,000
Bulbs, radio panel	each	120,000	0	120,000
Cameras	each	244	0	244
Cards, playing	pack	3,500	1,500	5,000
Cards, playing	double packs	600	2,500	3,100
Ceramic ware	dozen pieces	197	0	197
Ceramic ware bowls	set	590	0	590
Ceramic ware tea sets a/	each	30	0	30
Chopsticks	dozen	20,000	0	20,000
Chopsticks	pair	18,250	52,250	70,500
Clogs, wooden	pair	0	7,000	7,000
Cloisonne ware	dozen	0	6	6
Crusts	dozen	0	510	510
Dinner sets, porcelain	set	14,128	176	14,304
Earthenware a/	pair	31,944	0	31,944
Earthenware	dozen pieces	18,333 a/	744	19,077
Earthenware	set	489	448	937
Fans, Japanese silk paper	each	5,000	5,000	10,000
Flowers, arti- ficial	dozen	20,000	0	20,000
Harmonicas	dozen	6,240	6,215	12,455
Hooks, fishing	each	0	28,100	28,100
Knives	each	300	1,200	1,500
Lacquerware	dozen pieces	0	18	18
Lamp bases a/	dozen	1,583	0	1,583
Lamps, electric a/	dozen	25,417	0	25,417
Lamps, miniature electric	dozen	448,748 a/	0	448,748
Leather goods				
Belts	dozen	120	0	120
Boston bags	each	600 a/	0	600
Portfolios	each	3,700	0	3,700
Suitcases	each	15	0	15

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>				
Magazines <u>a/</u>	each	15,990	4,650	20,640
Mats, bamboo table	set	4,320	0	4,320
Mats, chip, florists'	each	50,000	0	50,000
Necklaces, glass bead	each	0	30,000	30,000
Opera glasses	pair	4,200	1,000	5,200
Ornaments, Christmas	gross	10,204	0	10,204
Ornaments, shamrock	gross	2,140	1	2,141
Pearls, cultured	strand	13,761 <u>a/</u>	0	13,761
Phonographs	each	0	48	48
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	51,070 <u>a/</u>	13,487	64,557
Porcelainware <u>a/</u>	pair	4,174	0	4,174
Porcelainware	set	0	1,000	1,000
Records, phonograph	each	0	20,000	20,000
Rosaries, pearl	gross	40	0	40
Skins	each	190,054	38,100	228,154
Slide rules	each	20,000	0	20,000
Sockets, brass, for Christmas lamps	each	1,310,000	0	1,310,000
Squeakers for toys	dozen	10,800	0	10,800
Tea sets	set	20,278 <u>a/</u>	3,950	24,228
Toys, celluloid	dozen	19,025 <u>a/</u>	10,560	29,585
Toys, celluloid	set	0	8,488	8,488
Toys, tin	dozen	0	200	200
Umbrellas and parasols	dozen	167 <u>a/</u>	100	267
<u>a/ Revised.</u>				

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

8. The first Japanese automobile exported since the surrender, a "Toyopot," was shipped as a sample to the Egyptian Government in December.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Batteries, storage	each	1,449	0	1,449
Blocks and tackle	set	4	1 <u>a/</u>	5
Tires	each	724	0	724
<u>United States</u>				
Carriers, wire cutter	each	5,000	0	5,000
Cranes	each	47	0	47

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>				
Equipment for pest control	metric ton	20	0	20
Medical supplies				
Splints, asbestos	yard	292 b/	0	292
Splints, basswood	foot	9,858 b/	0	9,858
X-ray equipment	piece	31	0	31
Miscellaneous	package	697,675	0	697,675
Miscellaneous	pair	2,890	0	2,890
Miscellaneous	piece	493,480 b/	0	493,480
Miscellaneous	pound	7,831	0	7,831
Miscellaneous	set	7,789	0	7,789
Howers, towed type	each	1	0	1
Pumps, centrifugal	each	1	0	1
Refrigerators	each	54	0	54
Scrapers, road	each	65	0	65
Sewing machine heads	each	5	0	5
Tractors	each	69	0	69
Trailers	each	8,281	0	8,281
Transformers	each	407	0	407
Trucks	each	5,683 b/	0	5,683
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Canada</u>				
Syringes, glass	each	0	19,180	19,180
<u>China</u>				
Batteries, storage	each	1,500	0	1,500
Bicycles	each	2,600	0	2,600
Catalyzers, platinum gauze	kilogram	6	0	6
Communications equipment				
Parts, radio	piece	976 b/	0	976
Rectifiers and other transmitting equipment	piece	277	0	277
Transmitters and receivers	set	459	0	459
Tubes, vacuum	each	13,248	0	13,248
Wire rods, copper	kilogram	304,950	0	304,950
Indicators, gas	set	10	0	10
Lamps, miners' cap	set	3,000	0	3,000
Looms, automatic	set	384	0	384
Sewing machines	each	2,000	0	2,000
Spare parts, lamp, miners' cap	case	14	0	14

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>China (continued)</u>				
Transportation equipment				
Cars, freight	each	32	0	32
Lighters	each	1	0	1
Locomotives, elec- tric	each	10	0	10
Locomotives, steam, with tender	each	9	0	9
Turbines	each	1	0	1
Turbine parts	set	2 <u>b/</u>	0	2
Winches, steam	each	63	0	63
<u>French Indo-China</u>				
Blocks, chain	set	6	0	6
Engines, diesel	set	26	0	26
Engines, gasoline	set	25	0	25
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0	86
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Bicycles	each	600	0	600
Spokes, bicycle	gross	0	1,500	1,500
<u>Korea</u>				
Communications equipment				
Accessories, mixing console and amplifier	piece	139	0	139
Accessories, trans- mitter	piece	74	0	74
Accessories, trans- mitter and mix- ing console	piece	150	0	150
Amplifiers	set	8	0	8
Cable, lead cov- ered	meter	1,000	0	1,000
Copper bars	kilogram	3,200	0	3,200
Crystals for transmitters	piece	2	0	2
Meters	each	7	0	7
Oscillators	set	3	0	3
Oscillographs	set	4	0	4
Receivers, radio	set	23,800	0	23,800
Rectifiers <u>b/</u>	set	5	0	5
Switchboard parts	piece	23,822	0	23,822
Switches, outdoor cut-out <u>b/</u>	each	2,000	0	2,000
Switch-system parts <u>b/</u>	piece	61,324	0	61,324
Telephones, dis- patchers'	set	6	0	6
Telephone parts	each	22,060	0	22,060
Teleprinter parts.	each	225	0	225
Transformer	piece	152	0	152
Transmitters	set	56 <u>b/</u>	0	56

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>				
Communications equipment (continued)				
Transmitter parts	piece	541	0	541
Tubes, radio and vacuum	each	6,163	0	6,163
Voltmeters, valve	piece	3	0	3
Wire, copper	coil	944	0	944
Wire, other	kilogram	250	0	250
Miscellaneous	piece	536,456 b/	0	536,456
Medical equipment				
Cable, X-ray	meter	100	0	100
Dental supplies	piece	1,835	0	1,835
Film, X-ray	roll	1,000	0	1,000
Film, X-ray	dozen sheets	2,500	0	2,500
Needles, injection	each	4,200	0	4,200
Roentgen apparatus	piece	327	0	327
Tubes, diathermy	each	50	0	50
Textile machinery and equipment				
Aprons, leather	square foot	27,315	0	27,315
Belting, leather	yard	121,977	0	121,977
Burnishings	coil	200	0	200
Cloth, cleaner, sizing, wool flannel	yard	8,000	0	8,000
Clothing cards	set	778 b/	0	778
Coverings, leather	square foot	13,658	0	13,658
Fillets, emery	roll	15	0	15
Latch needles	gross	15,705	0	15,705
Loom parts and heddles	each	3,212,980 b/	0	3,212,980
Pins, card and hackle	each	5,950,000	0	5,950,000
Rotating hooks	set	2,000	0	2,000
Sewing machine parts	piece	5,280	0	5,280
Spindles	each	36,000 b/	0	36,000
Stripping, clothing card	coil	100	0	100
Travelers, G-type	kilogram	635	0	635
Travelers, V-belt type	each	10,552	0	10,552
Wire, carbon steel	kilogram	614	0	614
Wire, cylinder	coil	8	0	8
Wire, garnet	pound	2,000	0	2,000
Miscellaneous	piece	9,946,900 b/	0	9,946,900
Transportation equipment				
Automobile parts	piece	10,003 b/	0	10,003
Automobile parts	set	385 b/	0	385
Bicycle rear cars	each	400	0	400
Bicycle rims	pair	3,450	0	3,450

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
Korea (continued)				
Transportation equipment (continued)				
Lamps, headlight	set	2,720 b/	0	2,720
Locomotives	each	8	0	8
Locomotive spare parts				
Radiators	each	3	0	3
Spares, engine	package	1	0	1
Transmissions	set	1	0	1
Wheels and axles	pair	2	0	2
Pipe, bicycle	kilogram	27,934	0	27,934
Streetcar repair parts	piece	8,000	0	8,000
Tank cars, gasoline b/	each	7	0	7
Tires, automobile	each	5,700	0	5,700
Tubes, auto tire	each	5,700	0	5,700
Other machinery and equipment				
Boiler tubes	kilogram	241,457	0	241,457
Burner tips, oxygen	each	5	0	5
Caps, blasting	piece	50,000	0	50,000
Detonators, electric	piece	302,500	0	302,500
Dusters, insecticide	each	1,500	0	1,500
Engines, gasoline	each	3	0	3
Fuses a/	piece	500	0	500
Fuses, safety	kilometer	550	0	550
Gauges, pressure	each	100	0	100
Insulators, rail	set	19,334	0	19,334
Lamps, miners'	each	3,000 b/	0	3,000
Machines, glass-forming	each	3 b/	0	3
Pipe, copper	meter	2	0	2
Pumps	each	64 b/	0	64
Roller bearings	each	380	0	380
Rollers, rice hulling	each	6,710	0	6,710
Rope, hamp b/	meter	3,200	0	3,200
Sprayers, insect	each	250	0	250
Turbine generator parts	each	112	0	112
Valves, diesel engine	set	1	0	1
Wire cloths, paper mill	piece	71	0	71
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>				
Bicycles	each	3,200	0	3,200

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>				
Apparatus, weather	set	1	0	1
Belting	kilogram	1,764	0	1,764
Belting	foot	110	0	110
Bicycles	each	500	0	500
Cultivators, rice	set	21,000	0	21,000
Dusters, insecticide, hand	each	216	0	216
Engines, diesel	set	336	0	336
Engines, semi-diesel	set	12	0	12
Grinders, feed	set	20	0	20
Hoes	each	20,100	0	20,100
Incubators, chicken	each	1	0	1
Knives, sickle	each	20,000	0	20,000
Lacings, belt, diesel	dozen	30	0	30
Machines, rice clean- ing	each	164	0	164
Machines, rice hull- ing	each	40	0	40
Plants, lime grinding	set	1	0	1
Presses, printing	set	1	0	1
Pumps, vacuum	each	2	0	2
Sprayers, knapsack	each	248	0	248
Threshing machines	each	2,625	0	2,625
Trucks	each	1	0	1

Singapore

Chains, bicycle	each	13,700	0	13,700
Hubs, bicycle	each	1,000	0	1,000
Pedals, bicycle	pair	16,500	0	16,500

United Kingdom

Looms, automatic	each	192	0	192
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a/ Released from military stocks.

b/ Revised.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

9. Imports of salt during 1947 totaled 759,093 metric tons, completed shipments, 62,994 tons of which were received during December.

10. December exports of drugs and related products included initial shipments of cholera virus and serum to the Ryukyu Islands and miscellaneous medicinal supplies to the United States.

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>China</u>				
Carbon black	metric ton	182	0	182
Derris root	kilogram	40,502	0	40,502
Oil, wood	kilogram	794,429	0	794,429
Salt	metric ton	196,529	6,763	203,292

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Bark, wattle	metric ton	45	0	45
Cutch	metric ton	7	0	7
Dyes	metric ton	7	0	7
Salt	metric ton	955	0	955
Shellac	metric ton	56 <u>a/</u>	15	71
Soap	metric ton	473	0	473
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>				
Copal, gum	metric ton	48	0	48
Iles iles	metric ton	116	0	116
<u>Singapore</u>				
Bark, mangrove	metric ton	64	0	64
Cutch	metric ton	157	0	157
Gambier, block	metric ton	458	0	458
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Matches	box	181,811	0	181,811
Salt	metric ton	489,431	56,228 <u>b/</u>	545,659
<u>United States</u>				
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	197,246	27,381	224,627
Benzol	metric ton	2,082	1,149	3,231
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	303	0	303
Carbon black	metric ton	251	0	251
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	42	0	42
Drugs and medicines	metric ton	706	- <u>c/</u>	706
Dyes	metric ton	27 <u>a/</u>	52	79
Ether	metric ton	20	0	20
Glue, casein	metric ton	592	0	592
Gum, resin	metric ton	180	0	180
Pest control supplies				
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	228,789 <u>a/</u>	0	228,789
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	390 <u>a/</u>	0	390
Larvicide	metric ton	722	0	722
Potash	metric ton	62,181	8,120	70,301
Rongalite	metric ton	5	0	5
Salt	metric ton	9,184 <u>a/</u>	3 <u>d/</u>	9,187
Soap	pound	1,192	0	1,192
Sodium bicarbonate	metric ton	11	0	11
Sodium hydrosulfite	metric ton	166	0	166
Superphosphate	metric ton	2,685	0	2,685
Waterproofing liquid	metric ton	5	0	5
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Burma</u>				
Dyestuffs	metric ton	6	0	6

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>China</u>				
Dyestuffs	metric ton	432	0	432
Dynamite	metric ton	2	0	2
Pigment	metric ton	267	0	267
Sulfur	metric ton	1,993	0	1,993
<u>French Indo-China</u>				
Matches, safety	case	1,500	0	1,500
<u>Greece</u>				
Vaccine	ampoule	100	0	100
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Agar-agar	pound	40,000	0	40,000
Citric acid	kilogram	2,500	0	2,500
Dyestuffs	kilogram	936	0	936
Hair dyes	dozen bottles	2,500	0	2,500
Manganese dioxide	kilogram	125,000	0	125,000
Wax, vegetable	pound	131,936	0	131,936
Zinc oxide	metric ton	30	0	30
<u>Korea</u>				
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	750	0	750
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0	58
Ammonia	metric ton	5	0	5
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	300	0	300
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	150	0	150
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	150	0	150
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	2,050	0	2,050
Argon gas	cubic meter	6	0	6
Citric acid	kilogram	1,000	0	1,000
Coal-tar pitch	metric ton	993	0	993
Dyestuffs	metric ton	5	0	5
Dynamite	metric ton	50	0	50
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	14	0	14
Magnesium carbon- ate	metric ton	20	0	20
Matches, safety	case	450	0	450
Naphthalene	metric ton	6	0	6
Oil, drier	kilogram	1,300	0	1,300
Oil, laquatint	kilogram	2,560	0	2,560
Peptone	kilogram	206	50	256
Phenol	kilogram	200	20	220
Powder, developing	gross packages	70,224	0	70,224
Salt	metric ton	3,300	0	3,300
Sodium thiosulfate	kilogram	250	0	250
Sulfuric acid	gallon	3,000	0	3,000
Superphosphate	metric ton	83,415	0	83,415
Toluol	kilogram	1,020	0	1,020

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>				
Pigment, lithopone	metric ton	10	0	10
Zinc oxide	metric ton	70	0	70
<u>Philippines</u>				
Pills, jintan	dozen	0	2,000	2,000
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>				
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	3,303 <u>a/</u>	0	3,303
Drugs	case	2	0	2
Insecticide	pound	25,000	0	25,000
Larvicide	pound	25,000	0	25,000
Oil, chaulmoogra	kilogram	50	0	50
Serum, cholera	cubic centimeter	0	4,000	4,000
Superphosphate	metric ton	7,726	0	7,726
Vaccine	vial	120	0	120
Virus, cholera	cubic centimeter	0	500	500
<u>Singapore</u>				
Ginseng	pound	5,280	0	5,280
Matches, safety	match ton	500	0	500
Menthol crystal	pound	1,500	0	1,500
<u>Sweden</u>				
Camphor slab	kilogram	1,000	3,000	4,000
Menthol crystal	pound	2,160	0	2,160
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Agar-agar	pound	200,000	0	200,000
<u>United States</u>				
Agar-agar	pound	167,500	0	167,500
Camphor oil	pound	45,000	0	45,000
Camphor powder	kilogram	8,000	0	8,000
Camphor tablets	kilogram	7,000	0	7,000
Hair dyes	dozen	0	300	300
Incense	box	0	3,880	3,880
Medicinal supplies, miscellaneous	box	0	6,100	6,100
Oil, fish and whale	kilogram	217,255 <u>a/</u>	0	217,255
Pills, jintan	dozen	0	5,500	5,500
Powder, tooth	dozen boxes	0	510	510
Safrol	pound	22,500	0	22,500
Tablets, Vitamin B	bottle	0	14,400	14,400
Wax, vegetable	pound	267,900	0	267,900

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes salt from Egypt, Eritrea and Turks Island.

c/ Less than 0.5 metric ton.

d/ Includes 2.5 metric tons diverted from military stocks.

METALS AND MINERALS

11. Additional shipments of coal and semicoke were received during December from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Canada</u>				
Mica	metric ton	18	0	18
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Clay	metric ton	7,172 a/	1,893	9,065
<u>Korea</u>				
Copper, electro-lytic	metric ton	194	0	194
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	5,930	1,355	7,285
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	1,918	395	2,313
Iron, pig	metric ton	7,569	0	7,569
Kaolin	metric ton	96	0	96
Lead, concentrate	metric ton	511	0	511
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	5,105	0	5,105
Mica	metric ton	31	0	31
Talc	metric ton	754	0	754
Tungsten, concentrate	metric ton	5	0	5
Zinc, concentrate	metric ton	152	1,016	1,168
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>				
Phosphate rock	metric ton	7,250	0	7,250
<u>Singapore</u>				
Ilmenite ore	metric ton	1,463	0	1,463
Iron, pig	metric ton	183	0	183
<u>United States</u>				
Aluminum, scrap	metric ton	51	30	81
Clay	metric ton	0	141	141
Cobalt oxide	metric ton	10	0	10
Iron, scrap	metric ton	83 a/	43	126
Oil, finishing	metric ton	756	89	845
Ore, vanadium	metric ton	21	0	21
<u>Petroleum products b/</u>				
Gasoline, 62 octane	barrel	50,025	0	-
Gasoline, 80 octane	gallon	990 a/	0	-
Grease	metric ton	68	0	-
Indralatum	pound	3,200	0	-
Kerosene	barrel	109,721 a/	0	-
Oil, cylinder, steam a/	gallon	152,357	0	-
Oil, fog a/	drum	76,336	0	-

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>				
<u>Petroleum products b/</u> (continued)				
Oil, fuel	barrel	1,289,221 a/	0	-
Oil, insulating a/	drum	11,589	0	-
Oil, locomotive a/	gallon	5,512	0	-
Oil, lubricating	gallon	1,619,409 a/	0	-
Oil, pale a/	gallon	47,700	0	-
Phosphate rock (U. S.)	metric ton	898,259	34,118	932,377
Phosphate rock (Angaur)	metric ton	144,125	4,028	148,153
Basorite	metric ton	3,604	0	3,604
Strontium nitrate	metric ton	12	0	12
Talc	metric ton	1,629	543	2,172
Waste grease	pound	700	0	700
Waste oil	barrel	3,710	0	3,710
Wax paraffin	metric ton	23	0	23
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>				
Coal	metric ton	8,833	8,195	17,028
Graphite	metric ton	4,102	0	4,102
Semicoke	metric ton	14,730	1,290	16,020
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Canada</u>				
Coal, bunker	metric ton	0	1,056	1,056
<u>China</u>				
Clay	metric ton	8	0	8
Coal	metric ton	176	0	176
<u>France</u>				
Antimony	metric ton	240	0	240
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Cement	metric ton	1,000	0	1,000
Coal	metric ton	97,330	0	97,330
<u>Korea</u>				
Clay, refractory	metric ton	744	0	744
Coal	metric ton	615,266	22,771	638,037
Iron	kilogram	5	0	5
Mercury	kilogram	2,313	0	2,313
Oil, telebene	kilogram	240	0	240
<u>Petroleum products</u>				
Grease	kilogram	90	0	90
Oil	kilogram	6,080	0	6,080
Oil	liter	560	0	560

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>				
Phosphor bronze	kilogram	144	0	144
Steel, strip	roll	30	0	30
Zeolite	kilogram	7,500	0	7,500
Zinc	kilogram	3	0	3
<u>Singapore</u>				
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	5	0	5
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Coal, bunker	metric ton	7,231	0	7,231
<u>United States</u>				
Cobalt metal	metric ton	60	0	60
Copper	metric ton	2,000 <u>a/</u>	0	2,000
Lead	metric ton	5,001	0	5,001
Mercury	metric ton	100	0	100
Zinc slab	metric ton	15,987 <u>a/</u>	2,000	17,987

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes imports through August.

WOOD AND PAPER

12. Importation of sulfite pulp continued during December from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

13. Additional export shipments of telephone poles and railway sleepers were sent to China and initial shipments of cellophane and cigarette paper were made to Hongkong.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Sweden</u>				
Pulp, sulfite	metric ton	997	0	997
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Paper, scrap	pound	200	9,200	9,400
<u>United States</u>				
Lumber, scrap	metric ton	244	76	320
Paper	metric ton	1,979 <u>a/</u>	202	2,181
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>				
Paper, kraft	metric ton	1,544	0	1,544
Pulp, sulfite	metric ton	2,396	2,577	4,973
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Canada</u>				
Stakes, bamboo	piece	0	50,000	50,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>China</u>				
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	259 <u>a/</u>	0	259
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	1,308 <u>a/</u>	0	1,308
Paper, simili	ream	837	0	837
Poles, telephone	each	17,363	1,053	18,416
Sleepers, railway	each	347,370	24,000	371,370
Timber, mining	cubic foot	6,554,993	0	6,554,993
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Cellophane	ream	0	400	400
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	41	0	41
Paper, cigarette	ream	0	750	750
Paper, photographic	gross	300	0	300
Wood shavings for match boxes	set	12,000,000	0	12,000,000
<u>Korea</u>				
Bamboo	bundle	672,934 <u>a/</u>	0	672,934
Bamboo	piece	130,475 <u>a/</u>	0	130,475
Cardboard	sheet	50,000	0	50,000
Cartons, cigarette	box	4,600,000	0	4,600,000
Firewood	metric ton	2,473	0	2,473
Lumber	piece	1,671 <u>a/</u>	0	1,671
<u>Paper</u>				
Bank note	ream	23,761	0	23,761
Flooring	sheet	735,000	0	735,000
Cigarette	metric ton	34	0	34
Newsprint	metric ton	163	0	163
Postage stamp	sheet	776,000	0	776,000
Printing	ream	500	0	500
Stencil	sheet	10,000	0	10,000
Poles, telephone	each	78,109	0	78,109
Sleepers, railway	each	284,768	0	284,768
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>				
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	107	0	107
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>				
Paper, blueprint	pound	90	0	90
Paper, copying	ream	56	0	56
Stationery	piece	652	0	652
<u>Sweden</u>				
Paper, Tengujo	ream	3,000	0	3,000
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Paper, Tengujo	ream	5,500	0	5,500
<u>United States</u>				
Bamboo poles	each	196,215	0	196,215
Bamboo rakes	each	246,700	5,000	251,700
Bamboo stakes	piece	1,000,000	1,404,000	2,404,000
Bamboo table sets	set	250	0	250

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>				
Baskets, picnic, willow	nest of 3	576	0	576
Confetti	tube	50,000	0	50,000
Paper, Tengujo	ream	27,950	0	27,950
Paper, copying	roll	1,650	0	1,650

a/ Revised.

MISCELLANEOUS

14. Miscellaneous imports during December included shipments of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco from the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Guam</u>				
Shells	metric ton	85	0	85
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>				
Rubber, crude	metric ton	3,399	0	3,399
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>				
Seedlings, sugar cane	metric ton	45	0	45
Shells	metric ton	139	0	139
<u>Singapore</u>				
Latex	metric ton	253 a/	0	253
Rubber, crude	metric ton	11,293	0	11,293
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Boots and shoes	pair	31,568 a/	17,100	48,668
Cans, 5-gallon	each	10,265	0	10,265
Cigarettes	each	2,467,520	0	2,467,520
Drums, fuel	each	8,601	0	8,601
Mattresses	each	0	200	200
Offal, sheep	metric ton	19	0	19
Rubber, scrap	metric ton	0	2	2
<u>United States</u>				
Agricultural supplies				
Dairy feed b/	metric ton	12 a/	55	67
Livestock				
Bulls	head	25	0	25
Goats	head	0	193	193
Seed potatoes	metric ton	996	0	996
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	1,145 a/	0	1,145
Cabinets, field				
range	each	8	0	8
Cans, 5-gallon	each	736	0	736

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>				
Cans, scrap	each	19,413	0	19,413
Caskets, metal	each	28	0	28
Chests, mess of- ficers'	each	64	0	64
Cigarettes	carton	1,088,559 a/	496,889	1,585,448
Cigars	each	1,497,277	4,979,615	6,476,892
Desks	each	1,688	0	1,688
Drums, fuel	each	4,000	0	4,000
Dubbin	4-ounce can	129,000	0	129,000
Floats, lifesaving	each	486	0	486
Life preservers	each	13,172	0	13,172
Liners, helmet	each	4,500	0	4,500
Mattresses	each	5,080	0	5,080
Miscellaneous scrap	metric ton	1,164 a/	1,508	2,672
Pillows	each	2,686	0	2,686
Rafts, lifesaving	each	77	0	77
Rubber, scrap	metric ton	383 a/	20	403
Sandbags	metric ton	209	0	209
Shoes and boots	pair	154,242 a/	0	154,242
Tanks, 750 gallon	each	4	0	4
Tent walls	each	500	0	500
Tires and tubes	each	825	0	825
Tires, scrap	metric ton	820 a/	182	1,002
Tobacco	dozen	432,577	129,622	562,199
Tubes, scrap	metric ton	148 a/	24	172
Wire and screen, scrap	metric ton	35	0	35
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Canada</u>				
Leaf, metal	sheet	175,000	0	175,000
Seeds, yew	pound	150	0	150
<u>China</u>				
Seeds, flax	kilogram	3,900	0	3,900
<u>Egypt</u>				
Tobacco, leaf	metric ton	20	0	20
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Pianos	each	0	1	1
Sponges, loofah	piece	10,000	0	10,000
Stools, piano	each	0	1	1
<u>Korea</u>				
Horses, riding	head	50	58	108
Ink, printing	kilogram	14,250	0	14,250
Oil, printing c/				
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	71	0	71

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>				
Chicks, baby	each	20,000	0	20,000
Greenhouses	set	2	0	2
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	24	0	24
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Seeds, larch	pound	1,000	0	1,000
<u>United States</u>				
Bulbs	piece	97,290	60,975	158,265
Hat bodies	dozen	1,002	0	1,002
Leaf, metal	sheet	650,000	0	650,000
Seed oysters	metric ton	2,780	0	2,780
Seeds, vegetable	pound	4,180	0	4,180
Seeds, yew	pound	325	0	325

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes hay.

c/ Included in metals and minerals.

SECTION 10
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Food	1
Consumers' Goods	19
Producers' Goods	27
Enforcement.	29

FOOD

Staple Foods

1. Full rationing requirements during January were ensured by the favorable progress of staple-food collections.

2. The first distribution of imported foods under the "substitute rice program" was authorized on 24 December and consisted of 96,016 metric tons of cereals. There was a 21 January release of 125,000 tons.

Under the terms of this plan the Government is required to store a quantity of indigenous rice for summer consumption equivalent to each distribution of imported foods. The program makes possible:

- (1) More equal consumption of rice and imported cereals throughout the year.
- (2) A reduction in cost of living through elimination of attempts to procure rice on the black market in the summer in urban communities.
- (3) Smaller storage losses than would be experienced with corn or wheat.
- (4) Avoiding of peak milling and processing loads during the summer months.

3. By 31 January 4,156.2 metric tons of rice and rice equivalents were collected. Sweet potato collections totaled 1,858.6 metric tons while white potato collections amounted to 972.6 metric tons. Note the graphs on the following two pages.

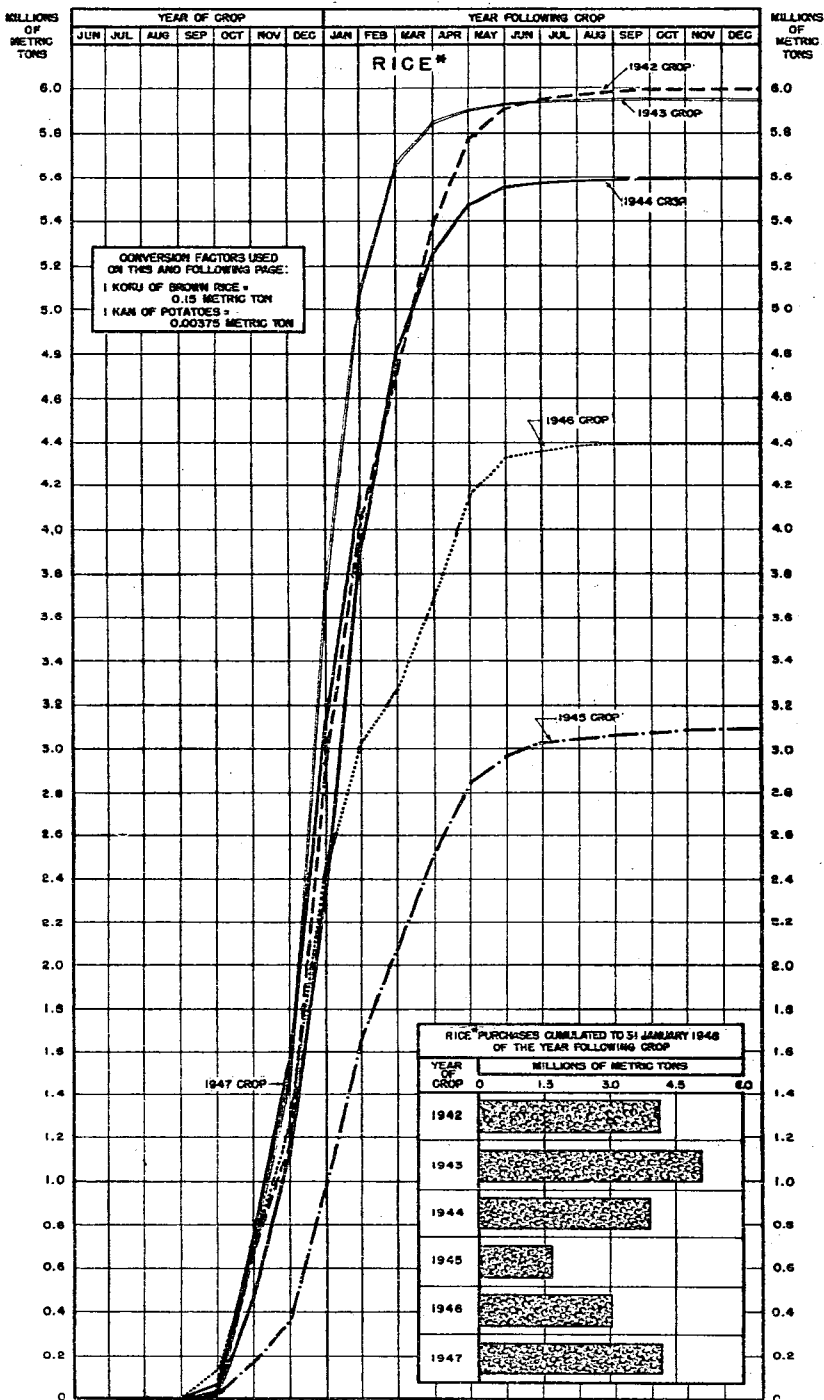
4. Stocks of staple food on hand, charted on page 256, totaled 157.4 days' supply on 1 January as compared with 96.3 days' supply on 1 December.

5. The total purchase of white seed potatoes for 1947 amounted to 116,937 metric tons of which 111,442 were shipped to distribution centers from Hokkaido and 5,545 from Honshu.

6. Collection of 1947 crops equaled 5,140,700 metric tons of rice and rice equivalents, 83.2 percent of the quota on 10 January. Of this amount, fall crops of rice, rice substitutes and sweet potatoes amounted to 4,137,100 metric tons of rice equivalents and

GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEARS



* 1946, 1946 AND 1947 CROP PURCHASE DATA INCLUDE RICE SUBSTITUTES (CORN, OATS, LEGUMES AND OTHER STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY ON FOLLOWING PAGE). RICE SUBSTITUTES HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.

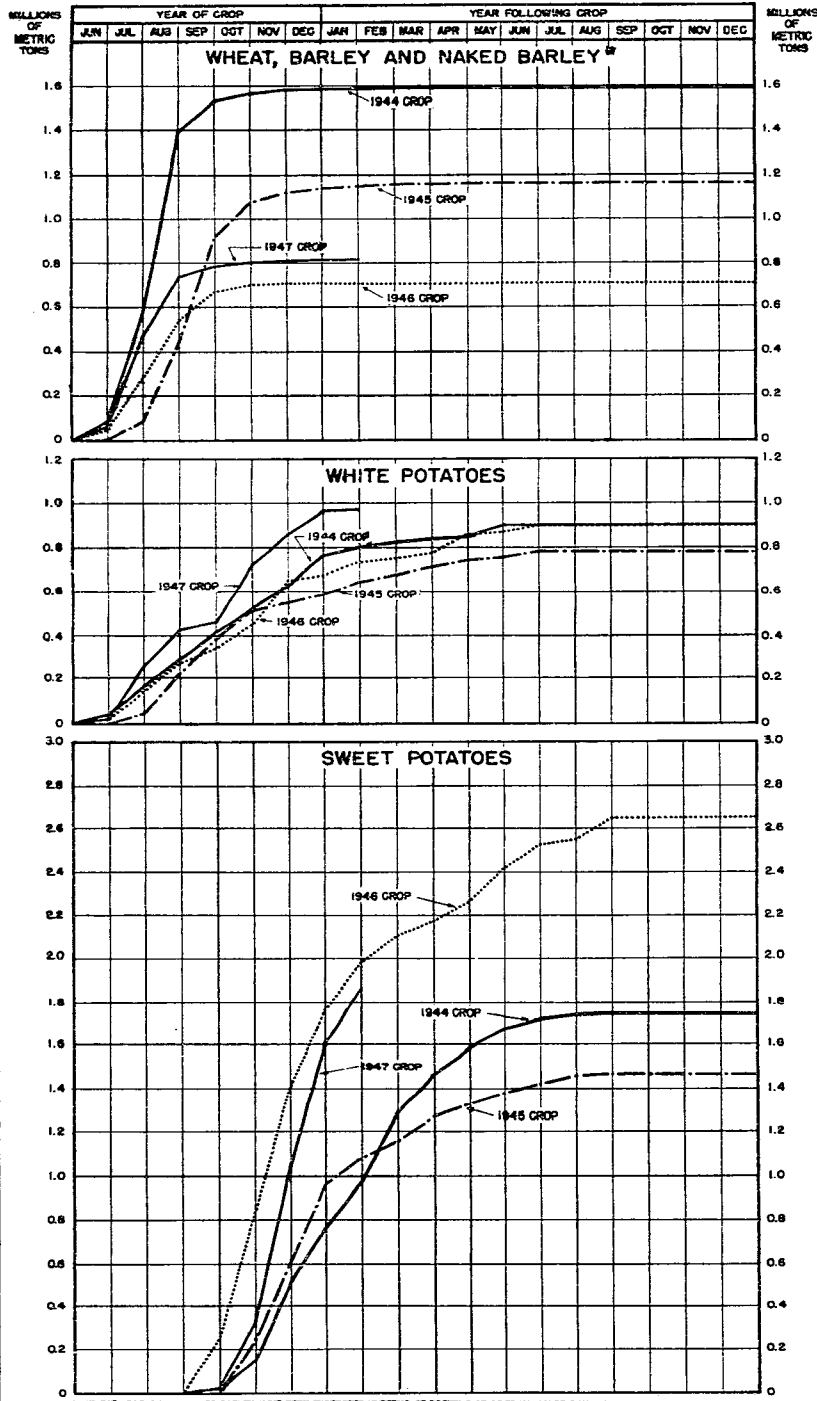
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP

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GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



* WHEAT, BARLEY AND NAKED BARLEY HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.

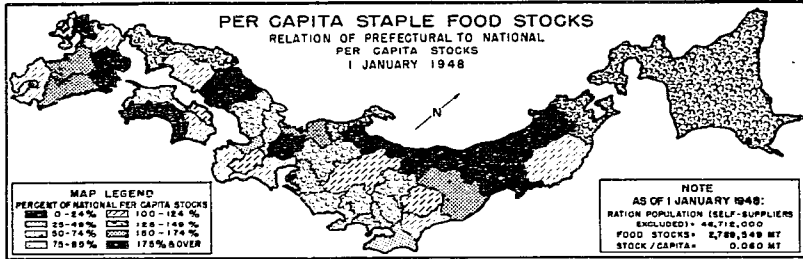
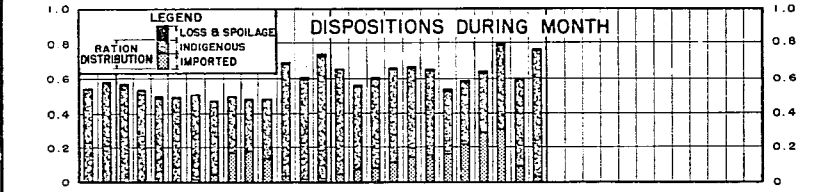
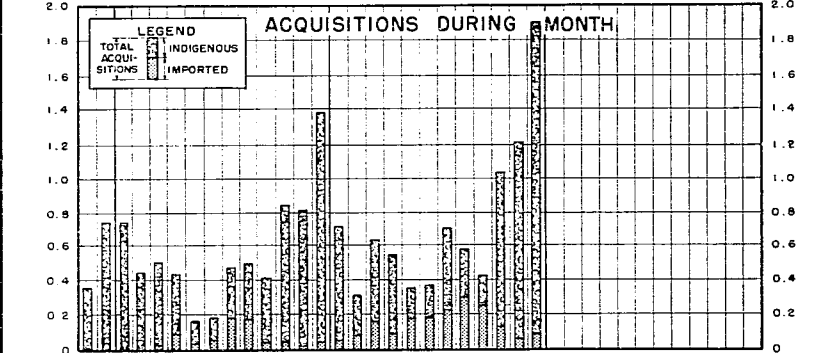
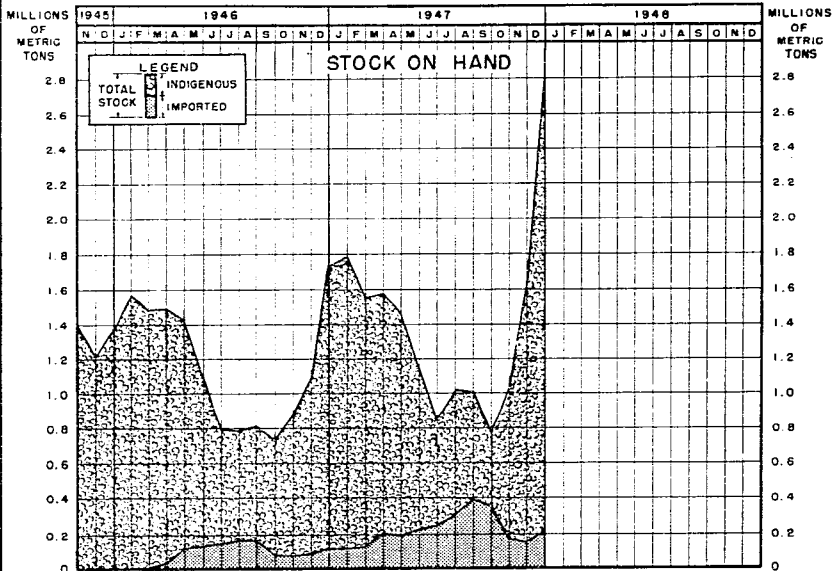
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 818

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE NOVEMBER 1946



PER CAPITA STAPLE FOOD STOCKS
RELATION OF PREFECTURAL TO NATIONAL
PER CAPITA STOCKS
1 JANUARY 1948

MAP LEGEND
PERCENT OF NATIONAL PER CAPITA STOCKS
0-24% 25-49% 50-74% 75-89% 100-124% 125-149%

NOTE
AS OF 1 JANUARY 1948:
RATION POPULATION (SELF-SUPPLIERS)
INCLUDED: 46,716,000
FOOD STOCKS: 2,789,549 MT
STOCK / CAPITA: 0.060 MT

* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF POTATOES, GRAINS AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUIVALENT CALORIC VALUE.
NOTE: MT = METRIC TONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
GHO - SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48 NUMBER 82

summer crops of wheat, barley, naked barley and white potatoes totaled 1,003,600 metric tons of rice equivalents.

COLLECTIONS OF STAPLE CROPS
10 January
(thousands of metric tons)

Crop	Quota	Cumulative Amount Collected a/	Percent of Quota Fulfilled	
			1946 Crop b/	1947 Crop a/
Rice and rice sub-stitutes	4,582.5	3,615.4	57.5	78.9
Sweet potatoes	2,163.8	1,688.2	70.4	78.0
Wheat, barley and naked barley	751.6	813.9	90.5	108.3
White potatoes	893.7	967.8	85.2	108.3

a/ Preliminary.

b/ As of 10 January 1947.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Staple Food Bureau.

7. A breakdown of the crop collections by prefectures shows 30 had collected 75 percent or more of their quotas as of 10 January. Only eight prefectures had collected this percentage of their quotas a year ago.

PERCENTAGE FULFILLMENT OF PREFECTURAL STAPLE CROP QUOTAS
10 January

Percent of Quota Fulfilled	Number of Prefectures				
	White Potatoes	Wheat and Barleys	Sweet Potatoes	Rice and Rice Substitutes	
				1946 a/	1947 b/
110 and over	30	20	4	0	0
100-109.9	7	19	7	0	2
95-99.9	6	2	6	0	5
90-94.9	2	0	4	0	6
85-89.9	0	1	3	4	4
80-84.9	0	1	3	3	6
75-79.9	0	1	4	1	7
70-74.9	1	1	1	2	6
60-69.9	0	0	2	12	4
50-59.9	0	0	4	11	5
Less than 50	0	0	2	13	1
Total	46	45 c/	40 d/	46	46

a/ Based on collections against 1946 quota as of 10 January 1947.

b/ Based on collections against 1947 quota as of 10 January 1948.

c/ One prefecture had no wheat and barley quota.

d/ Six prefectures had no sweet potato quota.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

8. The distribution of industrial workers' incentive rations is shown in relation to regular issues of staple rations monthly since the initial allotment in November 1945.

STAPLE-FOOD DISTRIBUTION

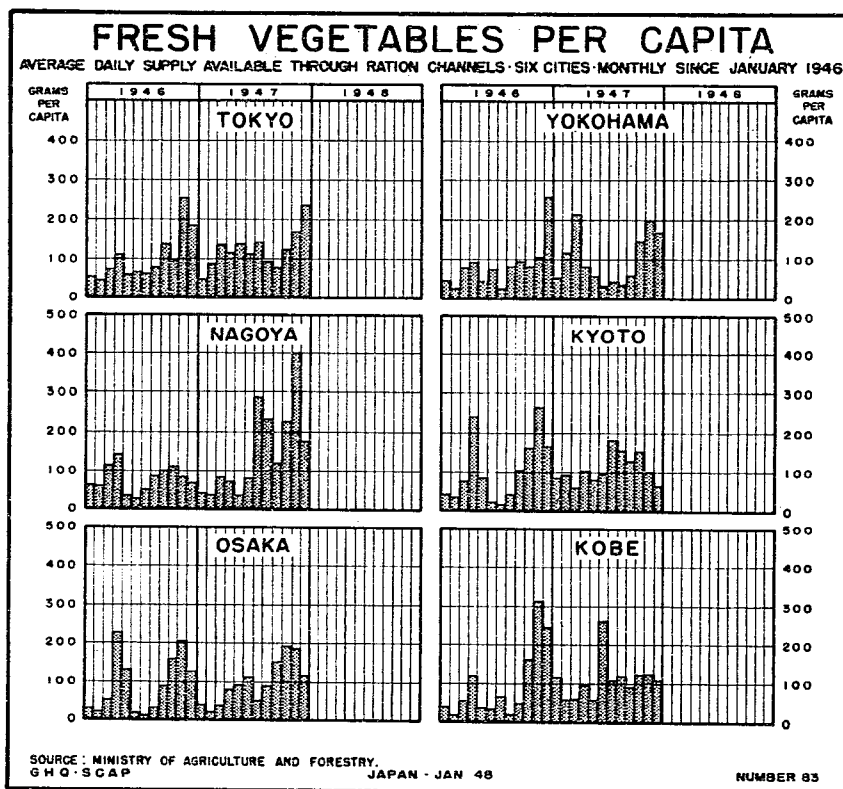
(thousands of metric tons of brown rice equivalents)

<u>First Ration Year</u>	<u>Staple</u>		
	<u>Ration</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1945</u>			
November	495	41	536
December	509	61	570
<u>1946</u>			
January	468	87	555
February	461	65	526
March	455	36	491
April	460	26	486
May	464	39	503
June	453	21	474
July	479	8	487
August	465	10	475
September	468	15	483
October	<u>647</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>685</u>
Total	5,824	447	6,271
<u>Second Ration Year</u>			
<u>1946</u>			
November	510	82	592
December	608	118	726
<u>1947</u>			
January	527	124	651
February	457	91	548
March	536	60	596
April	605	52	657
May	606	54	660
June	617	33	650
July	506	20	526
August	571	7	578
September	620	14	634
October	<u>738</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>783</u>
Total	6,901	700	7,601
<u>Third Ration Year</u>			
<u>1947</u>			
November	531	61	592
December	663	94	757

Perishable Foods

9. December vegetable shipments to legal markets of the six major cities totaled 66,850 metric tons compared with November's 75,259 metric tons.

10. The computed average distribution per capita per day in December was 227 grams as against 199 grams in December 1946. The amount reaching the consumers varied from 236 grams in Tokyo to 65 in Kyoto.



11. Total receipts of fresh vegetables at city markets in 1947 were 470,974 metric tons compared with 307,460 metric tons for the previous year.

This amount provided an average daily per capita distribution of 136 grams, an increase of 23 percent over the previous year.

VEGETABLE RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE SIX MAJOR CITIES ^{a/}

	Receipts (metric tons)			Distribution (grams per capita per day)		
	1946	1947	Percentage Increase	1946 b/	1947 c/	Percentage Increase
January	10,472	16,375	56	42	56	33
February	8,217	18,939	130	37	71	92
March	18,728	31,265	87	67	106	58
April	36,092	29,058	-19	150	102	-32
May	18,344	28,059	53	74	95	29
June	12,623	32,254	156	53	113	113
July	12,499	40,947	228	60	139	178
August	17,882	41,063	130	72	139	93

Subtotal 132,347 237,940

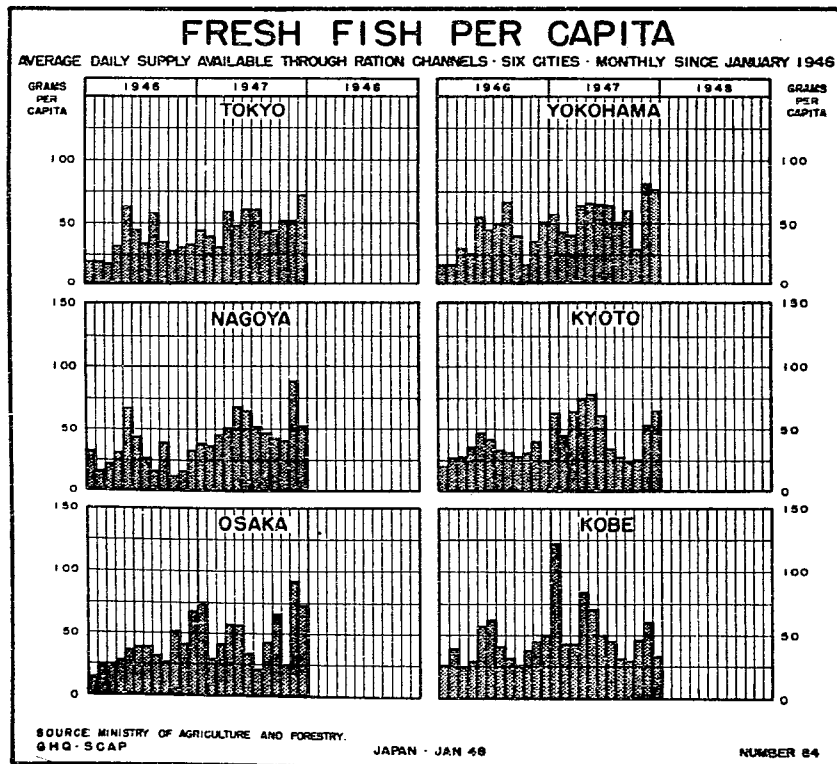
	Receipts (metric tons)			Distribution (grams per capita per day)		
	1946	1947	Percentage Increase	1946 b/	1947 c/	Percentage Increase
Carried forward	132,847	237,940				
September	30,929	35,441	15	129	124	-4
October	34,035	55,484	63	137	188	37
November	60,190	75,259	25	251	264	5
December	49,459	66,850	35	199	227	14
Total or average	307,460	470,974	53	106	136	28

- a/ Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe.
b/ Rationed population approximately 8,000,000 persons.
c/ Rationed population approximately 9,500,000 persons.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

12. December 1947 market receipts of fresh fruit totaled 21,690 metric tons, an increase of 6.8 percent from the November total. Fruit prices maintained approximately the same level as in November.

13. December fish shipments to the six major cities totaled 33,071 metric tons, the highest monthly record since September 1945. These receipts provided a computed average distribution of 89 grams per person per day, compared with the December 1946 distribution of 44 grams. The amounts actually consumed varied from 77 grams per capita in Yokohama to 33 in Kobe.



14. Total fish shipments for 1947 were 236,572 metric tons. This amount is 89,661 metric tons over the 1946 total and permitted an average daily per capita distribution of 54 grams in 1947 against the 37-gram average for 1946.

**FISH RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION
IN SIX MAJOR CITIES a/**

	Receipts (metric tons)			Distribution (grams per capita per day)		
	1946	1947	Percentage Increase	1946 <u>b/</u>	1947 <u>c/</u>	Percentage Increase
January	6,369	14,712	131	19	40	111
February	7,223	13,343	85	23	40	74
March	7,674	15,577	103	22	42	91
April	10,823	24,016	122	33	67	103
May	18,941	22,928	21	56	62	11
June	15,814	24,663	56	48	69	44
July	13,570	16,490	22	40	44	10
August	15,466	14,471	-6	45	39	-13
September	12,081	15,226 <u>d/</u>	26	37	42	14
October	10,831	17,527 <u>d/</u>	62	32	47	47
November	13,270	24,548	85	40	68	70
December	14,849	33,071	123	44	92	108

a/ Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe.

b/ Rationed population approximately 11,000,000 persons.

c/ Rationed population approximately 12,000,000 persons.

d/ Revised.

Miscellaneous Foods

15. Miso consumption averaged 8.9 grams per capita per day in December, approximately 41.4 percent of the weighted average official ration and 28.4 percent of prewar (1932-40) average consumption.

16. Shoyu distribution averaged 15.4 grams per capita per day, approximately 74.4 percent of the average standard ration allowance and 31.5 percent of prewar average per capita consumption.

17. December sugar distribution totaled 22,394 metric tons, an increase of 17,003 metric tons over the previous month, and brought the total sugar distribution for 1947 to 39,519 metric tons.

18. The total edible oil distributed for the year was 12,457 metric tons or an average of approximately 0.5 gram per day per capita.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

Incentive Goods

19. Distribution of incentive goods to wheat, barley and other summer-grain farmers has been practically completed.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS TO
SUMMER-GRAIN FARMERS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Percent Received by Prefectures</u>	<u>Percent Distributed to Farmers</u>
Work suits	piece	250,000	100	94
Silk fabric	rolls	100,000	100	88
Tabi, rubber soled	pairs	300,000	100	77
Sake	koku g/	52,417	100	88
Cigarettes	1,000 pieces	150,000	100	95
Salt	metric tons	13,512	100	72
Cotton cloth	yard	2,900,000	84	8

g/ One koku equals 47.6 gallons.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Textiles

20. Distribution of the textile stocks of the old control associations which are being liquidated continued in November, with 418,656 suits of work clothing and 8,653 two-piece school uniforms going to wholesalers. No distribution was made to retailers or consumers during November.

21. There has been a steady rise in consumer prices in 28 cities since September 1947. Prices in Osaka dropped in November. See chart on the opposite page.

22. Family expenditures in 28 cities increased 2.3 percent and family expenditures in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya rose 3.1 percent, as shown in the chart on page 264.

23. There was increased production and distribution of rubber footwear, notebooks, umbrellas, matches and electric light bulbs in December while bicycles showed increased production, as charted on page 265.

24. The November rental index, based on average rentals paid from August 1946 to March 1947, rose to 170.8 for all urban Japan, 171.5 for Tokyo and 151.6 for Osaka as compared with October figures of 160.1, 165.3 and 147.3 respectively.

Tobacco

25. To raise ¥ 2,600,000,000 with which to pay, in part, supplementary living allowances for government workers, prices on both rationed and unrationed tobaccos were raised in December.

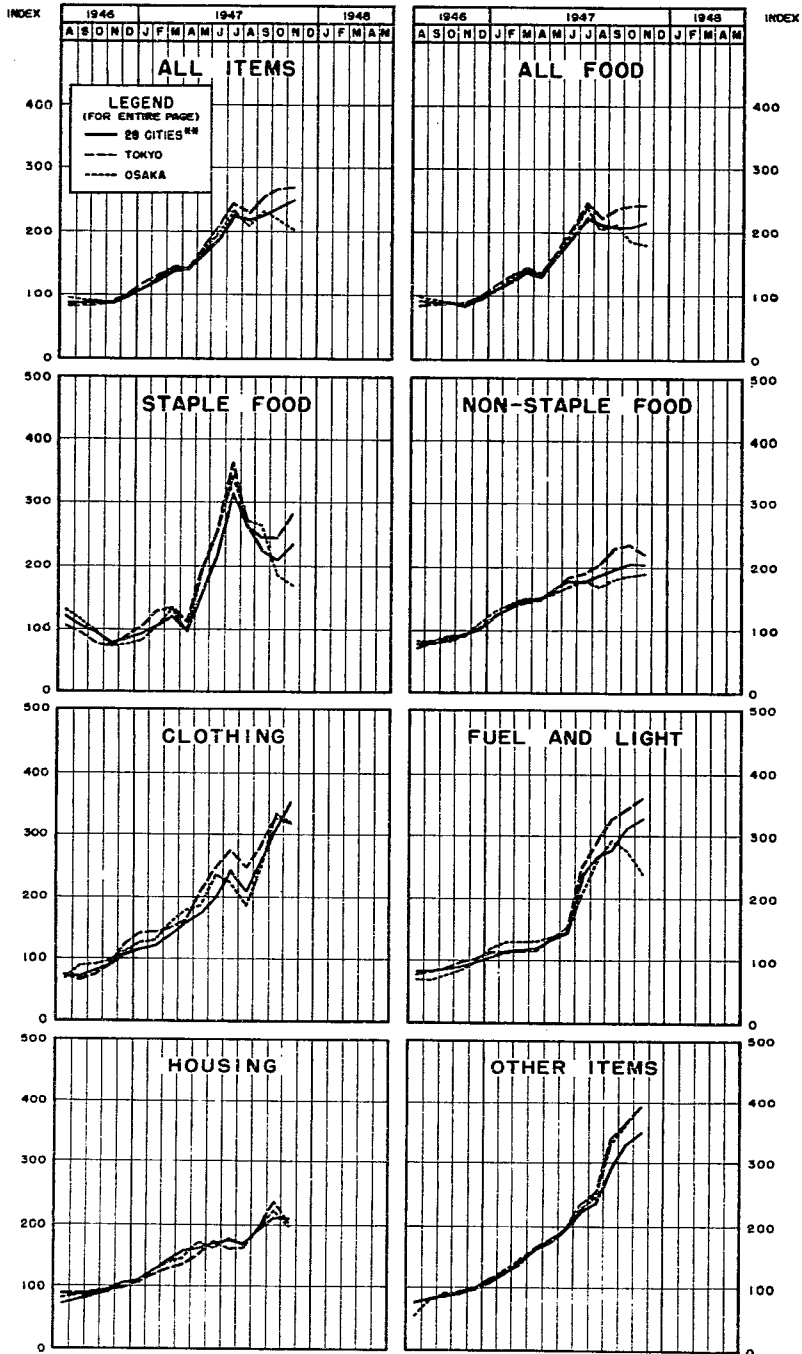
TOBACCO PRICE REVISIONS
(yen)

Unrationed Tobacco - Price Effective 20 December 1947

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Previous Price</u>	<u>Date of Previous Price</u>	<u>Revised Price</u>
Hikari cigarettes	10 pieces	4.00	Apr 47	50.00 g/
Astoria cigare	5 pieces	100.00	Nov 47	150.00
Momoyama pipe tobacco	100 grams	300.00	Nov 47	500.00

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100

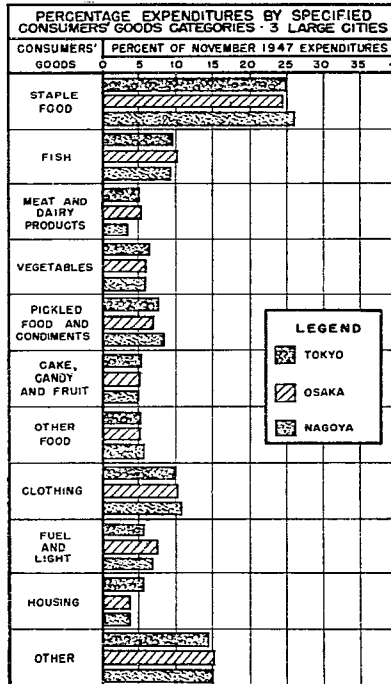
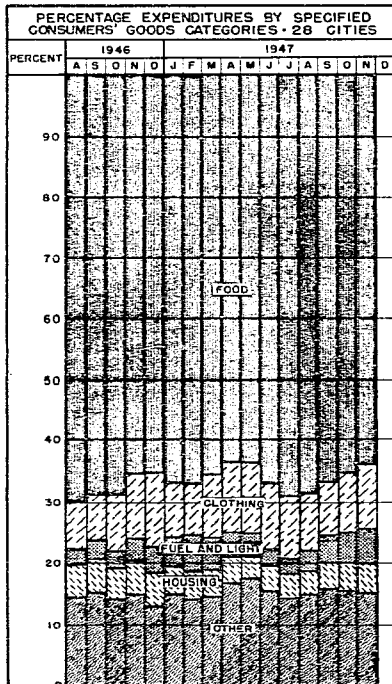
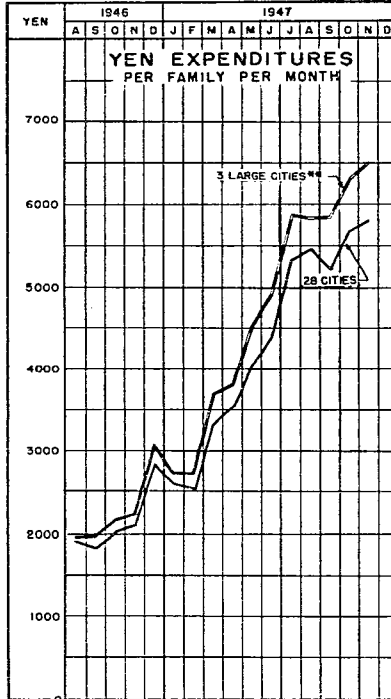
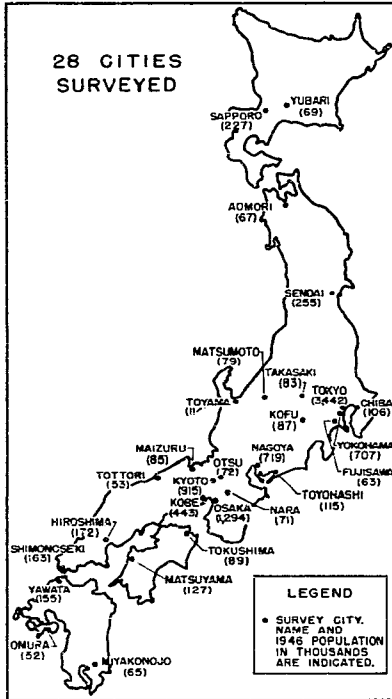


* INDEX CALCULATED FROM THE PRICES AND QUANTITIES PURCHASED OF 119 ITEMS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 65 TO 70 PERCENT OF AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURES:

$$P = \sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1}}$$
 P = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Σ = SUMMATION, P_1 = PRICE PAID IN BASE PERIOD, Q_1 = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN BASE PERIOD, P_0 = PRICE PAID IN GIVEN PERIOD, Q_0 = QUANTITY PURCHASED IN GIVEN PERIOD.
 ** 29 CITIES: AOMORI, CHIBA, FUJISAWA, HIROSHIMA, KOSÉ, KOFU, KYOTO, MAIZURU, MATSUNOTO, MATSUYAMA, MIYAKONOJO, NAGOYA, NARA, OKAZA, OSAKA, OTSU, SAPPORO, SENDAI, SHIMONOSEKI, TAKASAKI, TOKUSHIMA, TOKYO, FOTTON, TOYAMA, TOYONASHI, YAMÉ, YOKOHAMA, AND YUBARI.
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 5,000 URBAN FAMILIES.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48 NUMBER 85

URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES*

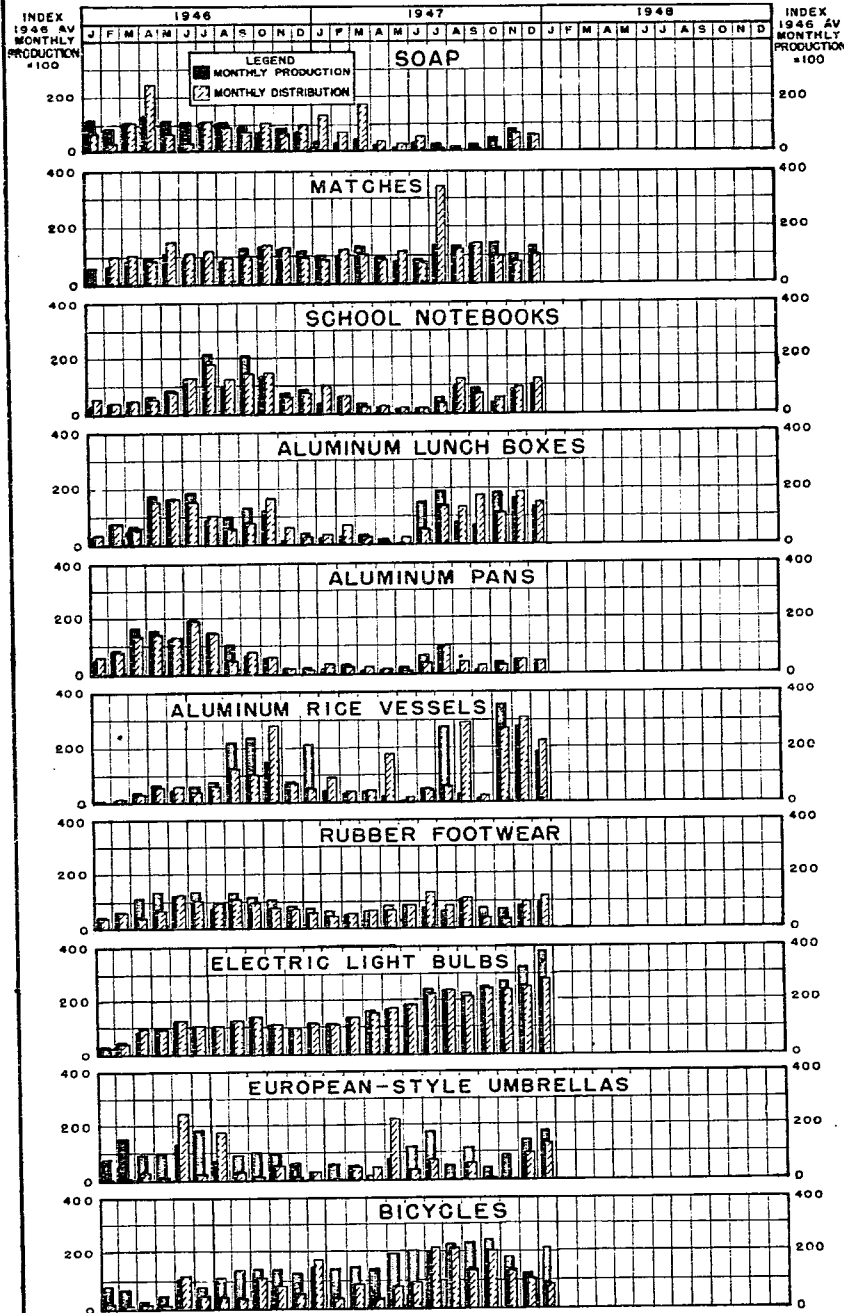
AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES SINCE AUGUST 1946



* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 3,000 FAMILIES SELECTED AT RANDOM IN 28 CITIES.
** TOKYO, OSAKA AND NAGOYA.
SOURCE: CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF THE CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS. GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48 NUMBER 86

TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	SOAP (KILOGRAMS)	MATCHES (MATCH TONS)	SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	ALUMINUM PANS	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	RUBBER FOOTWEAR (PAIRS)	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EUROPEAN-STYLE UMBRELLAS	BICYCLES
1946 AV MONTHLY PROD	1,288,158	12,671.55	4,060,347	107,091	418,775	21,427	2,309,081	2,244,951	38,983	7,981
DEC 1947 PRODUCTION	829,615	17,098.98	4,208,921	146,250	107,409	39,510	2,191,079	10,834,201	70,008	18,860
DEC 1947 DISTRIBUTION	790,685	15,413.56	5,002,235	164,500	174,592	47,839	2,700,692	7,369,918	51,940	6,713

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, JAPAN - JAN 48
 GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 87

Rationed Tobacco - Price Effective 1 January 1948

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Previous Price</u>	<u>Date of Previous Price</u>	<u>Revised Price</u>
Asahi cigarettes	10 pieces	3.00	Apr 47	7.50
Kinshi cigarettes	10 pieces	2.50	Apr 47	6.00
Minori pipe tobacco	10 grams	2.00	Apr 47	5.00
Nozomi pipe tobacco	10 grams	2.00	Apr 47	5.00

a/ This is a "close-out" measure for existing stocks.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Monopoly Bureau.

Bicycles

26. Prices were set on duralumin bicycles on 15 January. Making allowances for increased cost of production, prices were based on prices of ¥ 3,200 for producer, ¥ 3,392 for wholesaler and ¥ 3,721 for retailer of standard-type steel bicycles.

DURALUMIN BICYCLES
15 January
(yen)

	<u>Producer Price</u>	<u>Wholesale Price</u>	<u>Retail Price</u>
Okamoto	4,550	4,820	5,300
Mitsubishi	4,375	4,635	5,100

SOURCE: Price Board.

PRODUCERS' GOODS

Industrial Explosive Accessories

27. Prices of 12 industrial explosive accessories, set in July 1947, were reduced. The new prices range from 69 percent of the previous price for black powder fuses, reduced from ¥ 1,660 to ¥ 1,140 per 22.5 kilograms, to 94 percent for Murasakiogi Carlit, reduced from ¥ 2,020 to ¥ 1,890 per 22.5 kilograms, with most prices between 80 and 90 percent of the old prices.

Locomotives

28. A maximum price of ¥ 11,200,000 was set for the Deroi-type electric locomotive on 31 December 1947. This 135-ton, six-wheel-drive locomotive was previously priced at ¥ 8,379,000 in April 1946. Twelve locomotives have been completed for the Korean Transportation Board, one is presently being assembled and parts for the remaining three are on hand.

ENFORCEMENT

Fish and Vegetable Controls

29. Administrative reform and stricter enforcement in the field of perishable foodstuffs commenced on 15 December. Initial results of the program are as follows:

- (1) Fish shipments to large urban areas increased because of subsidized marine transportation and stricter compliance with governmental plans of allocation at the fishing ports.
- (2) Because of shortage of freight cars and the ban on payment of premium prices, inland prefectures have encountered a shortage of fish.
- (3) Both vegetable and fish producers demanded an increased supply of their necessities at official prices since they are now forced to observe ceiling prices in selling their products.
- (4) Consumers in the cities received frequent fish rations at official prices and for the first time indicated a belief that rationing controls over fish are both feasible and beneficial.
- (5) Reports from both producing and consuming areas indicated that the police measures undertaken have been effective.

30. There were 92,016 cases of rationing violations in December of which 55,661, about 60 percent, involved staple foods. There were 22,736 violations in other foods, 5,020 in fuel and 8,599 in other goods.

31. During December 104,357 tons of imported foods were transported by rail with a net loss of 1,515 kilograms.

32. A total of 850,050 kilograms of staple foods were confiscated at railway and highway check points in December and placed in legal channels. This was 832,742 kilograms over the November confiscations and involved 18,555 cases as compared with 1,200 cases in November. The rise was due to increased police vigilance rather than more numerous violations.

33. Cases involving illegal transportation and sale of coal and coke fell to 55 in December, a 55-percent decrease from the previous month. Total tonnage involved was 5,198 as compared with 7,622 in November.

34. There were 18 cases of smuggling reported in December, compared with 29 cases in November.

35. Hoarded goods valued at official prices of ¥ 10,680,325 were recovered in December, including ¥ 14,125 in foods and ¥ 2,920,868 in textiles.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking	1
Liquidation	9
Public Finance.	11

MONEY AND BANKING

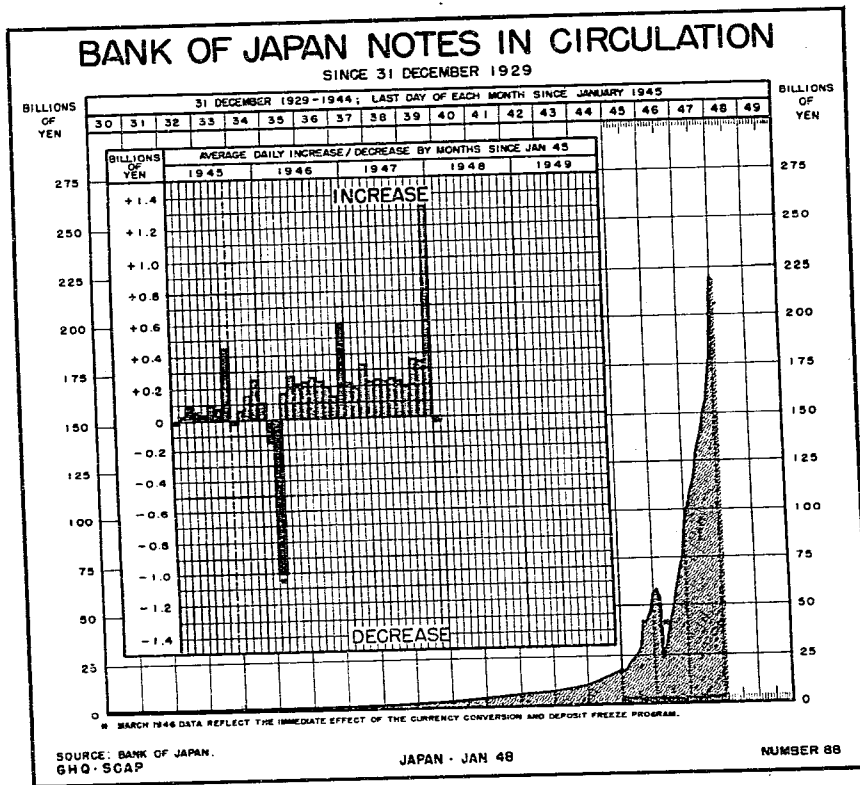
Foreign Exchange

1. The Japanese Government was notified that branches in Japan of foreign importing and exporting concerns may resume operations under existing directives provided that all foreign trade is conducted through the Board of Trade (Boeki Cho).

2. Koreans repatriated from Japan had exchanged a total of ¥ 48,196,390 in Bank of Japan notes for Bank of Chosen notes by 15 January. Under current repatriation directives each repatriate is authorized to exchange up to ¥ 1,000.

Currency

3. Bank of Japan notes outstanding on 31 January aggregated ¥ 218,049,000,000, a decrease of ¥ 1,093,000,000 during the month.



Bank of Japan

4. Holdings by the Bank of Japan of domestic National Government bonds and Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds increased by ¥ 9,420,000,000 and ¥ 3,619,000,000 respectively in January.

Government deposits increased ¥ 3,305,000,000 and other deposits increased ¥ 4,316,000,000, resulting in an expansion of loans amounting to ¥ 6,447,000,000 during the month.

Note issue accounted for 82.3 percent of the liabilities of the Bank of Japan on 31 January.

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>
Securities		
National Government	113,342	122,762
Reconstruction Finance Bank	32,336	35,955
Loans	32,302	38,749
Advances to Government	55,017	55,522
Agency accounts	2,714	995
Cash and bullion	2,856	3,264
Other assets a/	<u>16,104</u>	<u>7,838</u>
Total	254,671	265,085
Liabilities		
Note issue	219,142	218,049
Government deposits	6,703	10,008
Other deposits	20,953	25,269
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	2,074	2,762
Other liabilities	<u>5,799</u>	<u>8,997</u>
Total	254,671	265,085

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

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

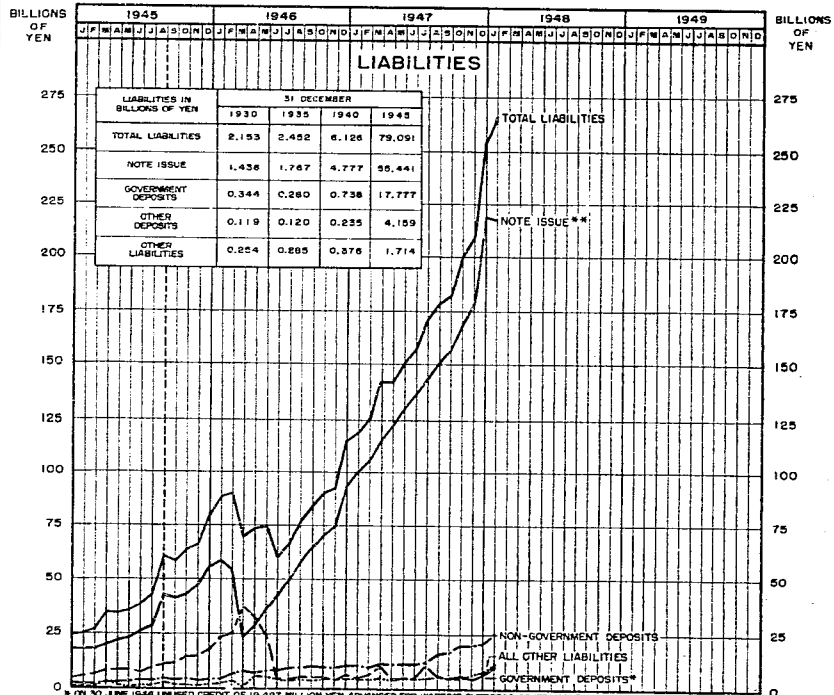
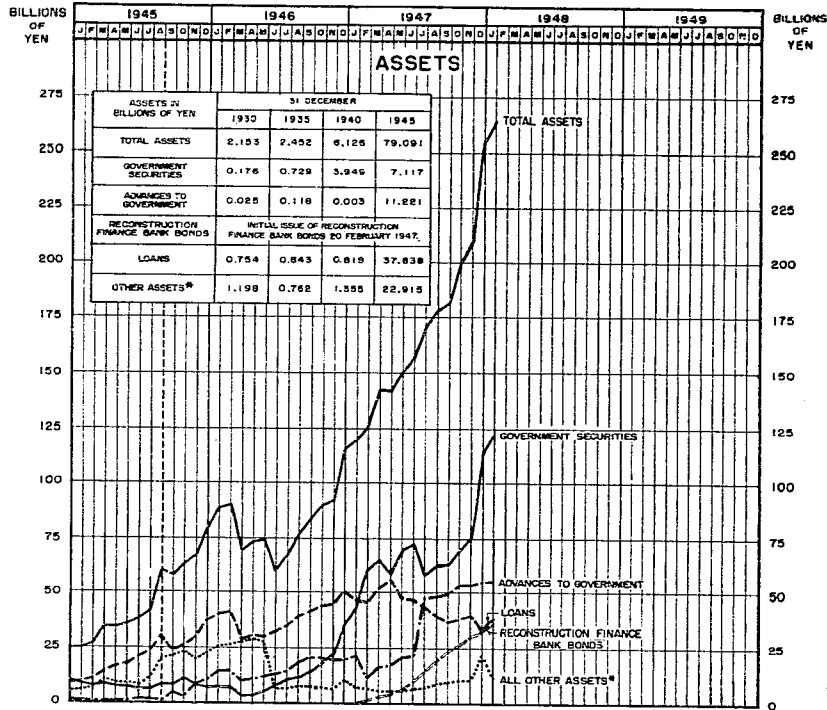
5. Free-yen deposits in ordinary banks increased ¥ 10,122,000,000 and first restricted deposits decreased ¥ 1,375,000,000 to result in a net increase of ¥ 8,747,000,000 in new-account deposits in November. Increased deposits were used to expand loans and repay borrowings from the Bank of Japan.

New-account holdings of securities increased ¥ 5,678,000,000 mainly as a result of transferring National Government War Insurance Indemnity bonds to the new account.

New-account loans granted by special banks increased ¥ 3,763,000,000 in November. Reconstruction Finance Bank loans outstanding registered an increase of ¥ 4,216,000,000 and Central Co-operative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry loans decreased by ¥ 1,325,000,000.

BANK OF JAPAN

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



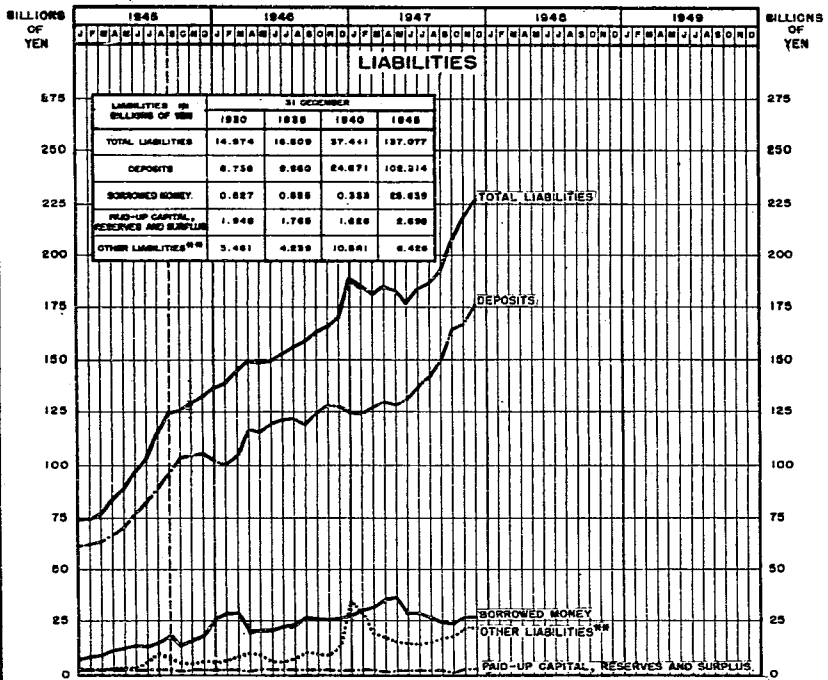
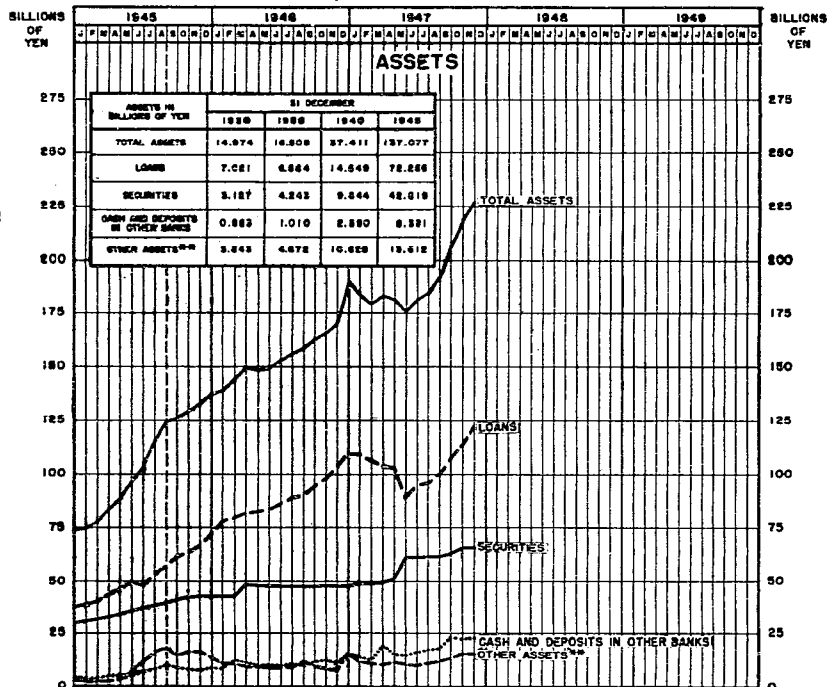
ON 30 JUNE 1948 EMERGENCY CREDIT OF 10,497 BILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR WARTIME OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED ("ALL OTHER ASSETS" AND "GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS").

* IN NOTE ISSUE REFLECTS THE TEN YEAR CROWDOUT PROGRAM BETWEEN 20 AND 30 MARCH 1948. ON 1 APRIL 1948 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE INVALIDATED AND TRANSFERRED TO "ALL OTHER LIABILITIES", SUBJECT TO BONA FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS.

SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JAN 48 NUMBER 89

ORDINARY BANKS *

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



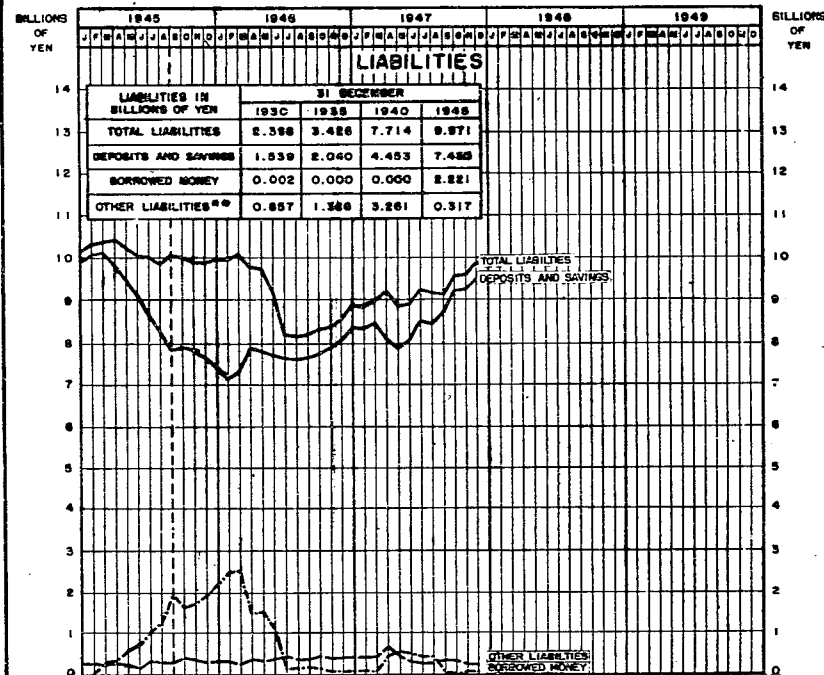
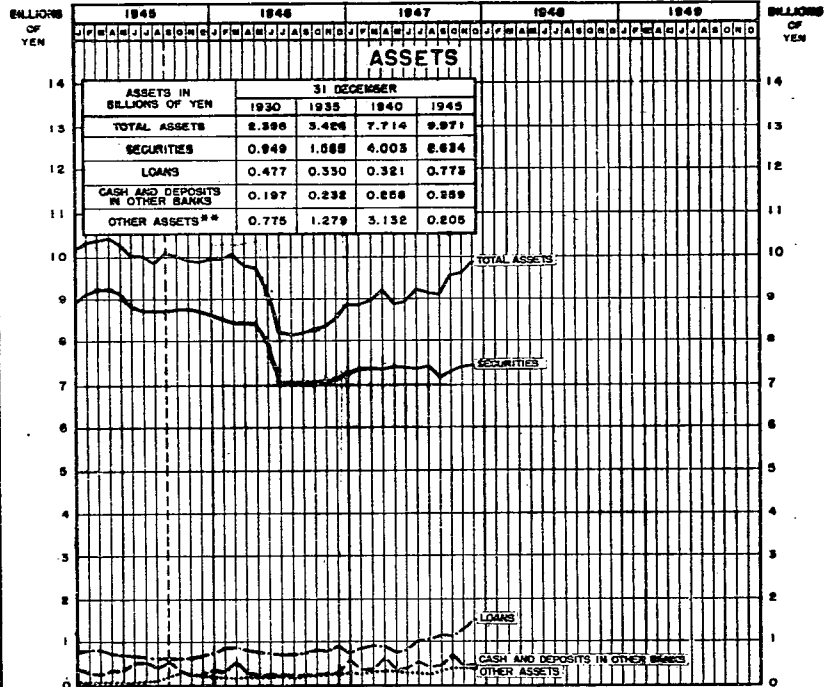
* FIGURES PRIOR TO 1945 INCLUDE ALL ORDINARY BANKS IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES. SUBSEQUENT FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY ORDINARY BANKS WITH HOME-ISLAND HEAD OFFICES AND INCLUDE ONLY THEIR HOME-ISLAND BRANCHES.
 ** PRIOR TO 1945, "OTHER ASSETS" AND "OTHER LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. BEGINNING WITH 1945, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.

SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1942 MINISTRY OF FINANCE; SUBSEQUENTLY BANK OF JAPAN.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 90

SAVINGS BANKS*

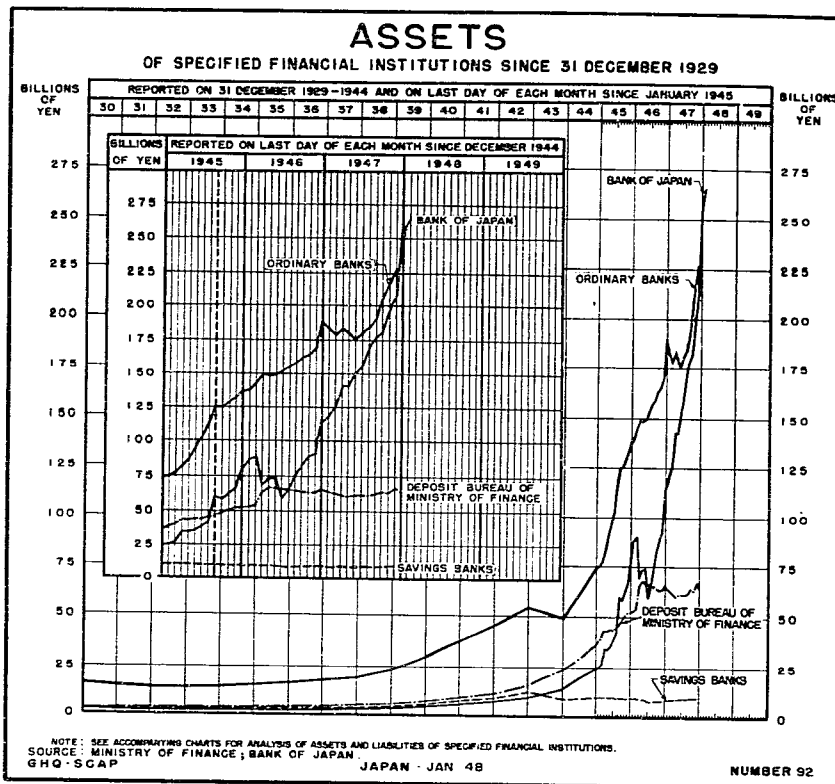
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



* FIGURES PRIOR TO 1946 INCLUDE SAVINGS BANKS AND BRANCHES IN HONOLULU AND KAMAHUO. SUBSEQUENT FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY SAVINGS BANKS WITH HONOLULU HEAD OFFICES AND THEIR HONOLULU BRANCHES.
 ** PRIOR TO 1945, "OTHER ASSETS" AND "OTHER LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. BEGINNING WITH 1945, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE; BANK OF JAPAN; FINANCE CONTROL ASSOCIATION.
 SHG-SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 91



ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS
30 November
(millions of yen)

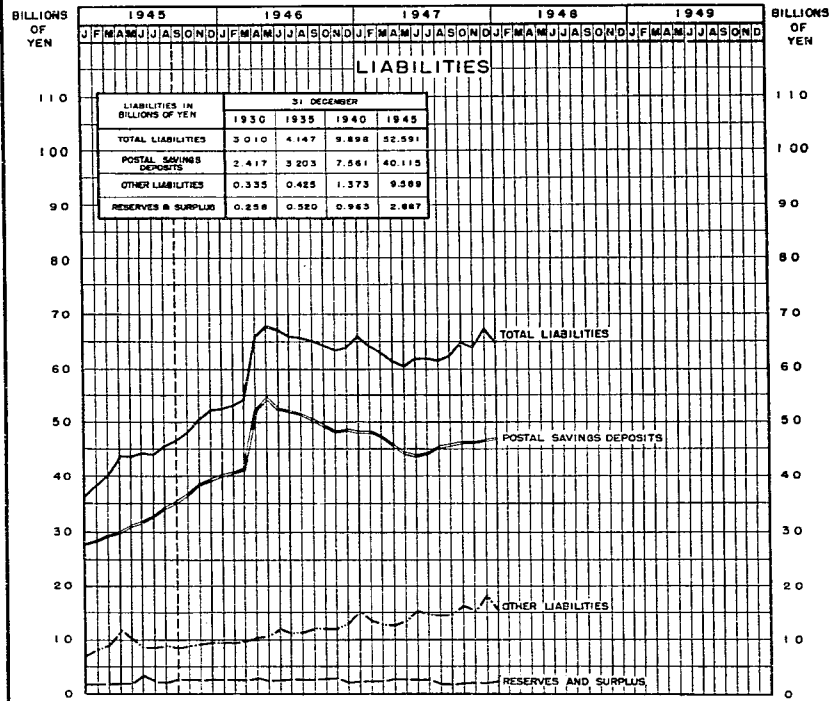
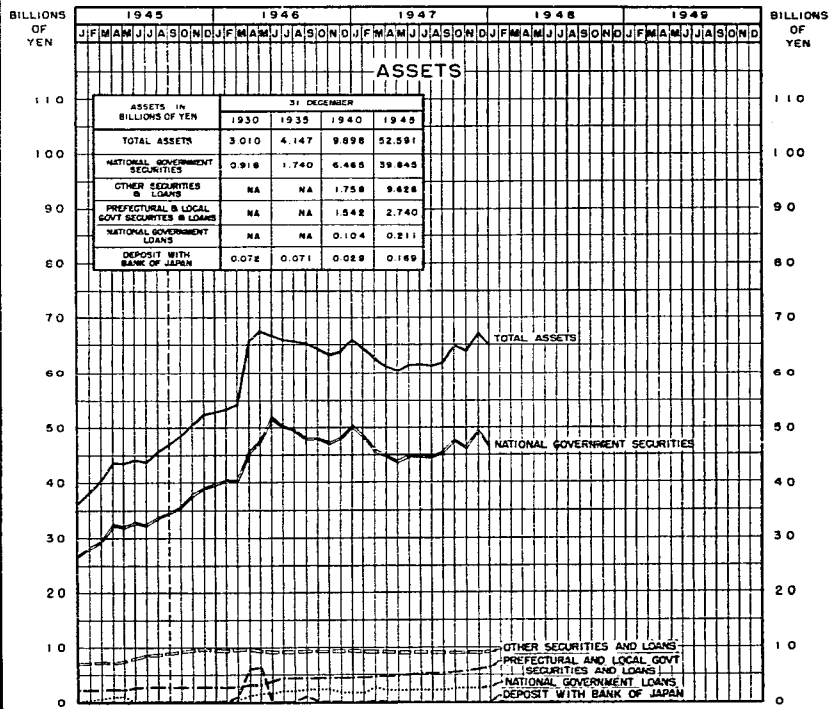
	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	160,784	14,953
Loans	84,863	37,430
Securities	57,515	8,191
Borrowings	26,671	0
Special banks		
Deposits	36,247	767
Loans	59,759	17,728
Securities	15,791	3,258
Borrowings	11,383	0
Savings banks		
Deposits	8,468	1,060
Loans	1,408	102
Securities	6,211	1,266
Borrowings	88	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

6. National Government securities deposited in the Deposit Funds Management Bureau declined ¥ 3,032,000,000 in December. Postal savings deposits and holdings of securities of and loans to local governments increased ¥ 212,000,000 and ¥ 567,000,000 respectively.

DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE; REPORTING CATEGORIES NOT COMPARABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
 GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 93

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU
(millions of yen)

	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Postal savings deposits	46,766	46,978
Securities of National Government	49,219	46,187
Loans to National Government	2,679	2,685
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	6,154	6,721
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,393	4,407
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,858

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Communications.

Reconstruction Finance Bank

7. The Reconstruction Finance Bank had a total of 6,621 loans aggregating ¥ 44,210,356,000 outstanding on 31 December. A total of ¥ 25,695,633,000 was granted to provide funds for operating expenditures of which ¥ 12,552,000,000 was advanced to government corporations.

In December loans outstanding increased ¥ 6,306,096,000 of which ¥ 3,209,994,000 was for the purchase, rehabilitation or expansion of capital equipment. The mining industry and government corporations accounted for 44.0 percent and 28.8 percent respectively of the increased loans in December.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE BANK LOANS OUTSTANDING
(thousands of yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>Increase in December</u>	<u>Total 31 December</u>
Mining	13,895,685	2,775,009	16,670,694
Chemical	3,585,214	334,349	3,919,563
Marine products	2,106,343	184,382	2,290,725
Machinery	1,871,805	226,892	2,098,697
Metal	1,510,325	123,047	1,633,372
Transportation	1,071,693	194,443	1,266,136
Electric	701,515	465,000	1,166,515
Textile	381,352	108,948	490,300
Ceramic	126,594	22,335	148,929
Gas	25,230	-1,415	23,815
Other	943,103	56,392	999,495
Government corporations (kojans)	<u>11,685,401</u>	<u>1,816,714</u>	<u>13,502,115</u>
Total	37,904,260	6,306,096	44,210,356

SOURCE: Reconstruction Finance Bank.

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

8. By 24 January 247 companies, designated under Article 14 of the Securities Disposal Law, had completed registration of their stockholders.

The Committee disposed of 242,015 shares of 10 companies to employees and local residents and 59,612 shares in 17 companies to the general public for a total of ¥ 14,316,875.

In addition 31,400 shares in three companies and 72,413 subscription rights of the West Japan Railway Company were offered to employees and local residents and to the general public respectively.

LIQUIDATION

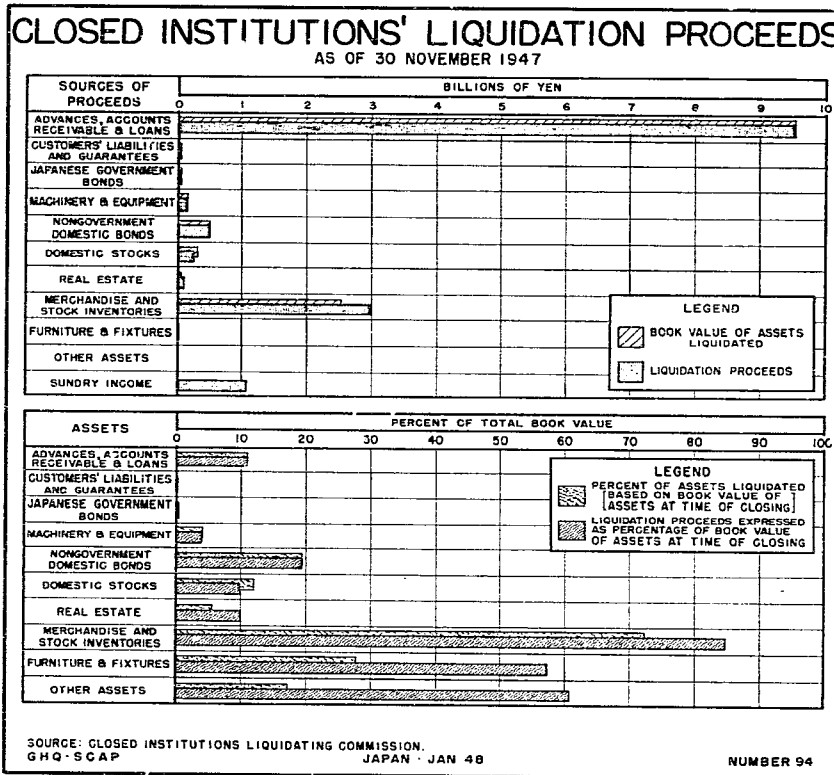
9. Twenty-one control organizations were closed in December, bringing the total of closed institutions under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission to 374, including 317 institutions closed during 1947.

Organisations closed and dates of closure were:

- (1) All-Japan Needles Conference (Senkoku Nuihari Kyogikai), 16 December.
- (2) Ammonia Derivatives Society (Ammonia Seihin Konvakai), 23 December.
- (3) Fishing Net and Twine Control Company, Ltd. (Gyomo Yoriito Tosei K. K.), 16 December.
- (4) Harbor Transportation Investment Association (Koun Shushi Kumiai), 2 December.
- (5) Japan By-products Wool Dealers Cooperative Union (Nippon Fukusan Yomo Shogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 9 December.
- (6) Japan Cast Pig-Iron Goods Wholesale Association (Zenkoku Senteteu Imono Oroshisho Kumiai), 16 December.
- (7) Japan Cork Industrial Association (Nippon Koroku Kogyo Kumiai), 23 December.
- (8) Japan Hemp Yarn Dealers Association (Nippon Asaito Moto Oroshi Kumiai), 9 December.
- (9) Japan Old Fiber Dealers and Manufacturers Cooperative Union (Nippon Koseni Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 9 December.
- (10) Japan Polished Steel Band Conference (Nippon Migaki Obi Ko Kyogikai), 16 December.
- (11) Japan Rayon and Silk Yarn Dealers Association (Nippon Jinkenshishe Dogyokai), 9 December.
- (12) Japan Rayon Staple Dealers Association (Nippon Sufusho Kyokai), 9 December.
- (13) Japan Recovered Wool Dealers and Manufacturers Cooperative Union (Nippon Keori Saisei Genryo Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 9 December.
- (14) Japan Special Silk Yarn Limited Company (Nippon Tokushu Kinuito Yugen K. K.), 9 December.
- (15) Japan Spun Silk Yarn Dealers Association (Nippon Kenboishishe Dogyokai), 9 December.

- (16) Japan Textile Sundries Wholesale Cooperative Association (Nippon Seni Zappin Oroshi Shogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 16 December.
- (17) Japan Waste Cotton Dealers and Manufacturers Cooperative Union (Nippon Rakumen Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 9 December.
- (18) Japan Waste Fiber Dealers Cooperative Union (Nippon Kuzu Seni Shogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 9 December.
- (19) Japan Wool Yarn Wholesalers Association (Nippon Keito Motouri Dogyokai), 9 December.
- (20) National Ragged Goods Association (Zenkoku Hanno Kyokai), 9 December.
- (21) Sulfuric Acid Conference (Byusan Konwakai), 23 December.

10. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation aggregated ¥ 14,742,446,000 on 30 November including November proceeds of ¥ 1,503,557,000.



Proceeds from sale of merchandise and stock inventories and collections on advances, accounts receivable and loans accounted for 56.9 percent and 37.8 percent of November receipts respectively.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Received</u>	<u>Received in November</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	8,971,286	567,725	9,539,011
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	5,648	41,706	47,354
Bonds, Japanese Government	45,834	0	45,834
Machinery and equipment	137,464	8,260	145,724
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	504,053	0	504,053
Stocks, domestic	257,352	1,301	258,653
Real estate	85,882	15,777	99,659
Merchandise and stock inventories	2,137,973	855,910	2,993,883
Furniture and fixtures	12,243	801	13,044
Miscellaneous assets	1,722	51	1,773
Sundry income; interest, dividends, etc.	<u>1,081,432</u>	<u>12,026</u>	<u>1,093,458</u>
Total	13,238,889	1,503,557	14,742,446

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

11. Tax collections from April through November totaled ¥ 38,888,000,000, compared with tax revenue estimates amounting to ¥ 123,873,000,000 included in the 1947-48 fiscal year's budgets.

Income-tax revenue accounted for 56.8 percent of November receipts amounting to ¥ 6,061,000,000.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION
(millions of yen)

	<u>Tax Receipts</u>			<u>Estimated Budget Tax Revenue Fiscal Year 1947-48</u>
	<u>April- October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Income tax	15,034 a/	3,444	18,478	68,501
Liquor tax	5,554	686	6,240	23,870
Increased income tax	3,776	343	4,119	9,000
Commodity tax	2,662 a/	461	3,123	7,845
Non-war-sufferers' special tax b/	0	0	0	6,541
Admission tax	1,860	335	2,195	6,518
Corporation tax	1,566	350	1,916	6,300
Other	<u>2,375 a/</u>	<u>442</u>	<u>2,817</u>	<u>5,298</u>
Total	32,827 a/	6,061	38,888	133,873

a/ Revised.

b/ Bill passed by the Diet on 29 November.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

12. A nationwide publicity campaign was initiated by the Japanese Government in December stressing responsibilities under the "Pay-As-You-Go" Income Tax Law, civil penalties and criminal punishment for taxpayers not complying with the Law and procedures for filing income-tax returns.

National Debt

13. The national debt aggregated ¥ 374,957,000,000 on 31 December. Short-term borrowing amounted to ¥ 69,340,000,000 accounting for 18.5 percent of the national debt.

14. National Government bonds amounting to ¥ 1,007,000,000 were issued and ¥ 131,000,000 were redeemed in December. Note the opposite chart.

NATIONAL DEBT
31 December
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	204,413
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>	881
Bank loans	100,323
Expenditures in Occupied areas	43,832
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	16,066
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>b/</u>	565
Other loans	39,860
Rice bills and food certificates	35,140
Treasury bills	34,000
Firewood and charcoal certificates	<u>200</u>
Total	374,957

- a/ Issued in foreign currencies converted at 1923 gold par rates.
b/ Overdraft resulting from withdrawal of Occupation currency type B from circulation.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

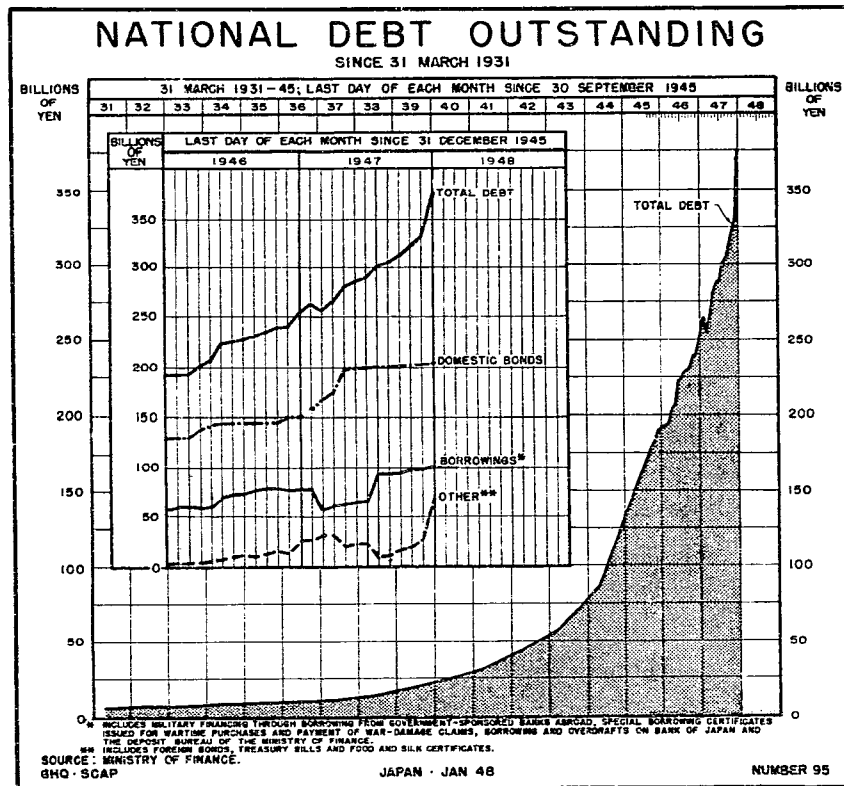
15. Government borrowing totaling ¥ 5,500,000,000 was authorized between 20 December and 20 January. The Communications Enterprise Special Account was given permission to borrow ¥ 2,000,000,000 to cover deficits in the construction and operation subaccounts and the Ministry of Finance was authorized to issue treasury bills up to ¥ 3,500,000,000 to cover a temporary deficit in general account receipts.

16. Transfers from the general account reserve fund to finance minor programs or budgetary deficits amounted to ¥ 653,264,000. The unexpended balance of the reserve fund was ¥ 433,702,000 on 20 January.

Local Government Finance

17. Original estimates of revenues and expenditures for the 1947-48 fiscal year increased 61.8 percent and 64.4 percent respectively between 1 April and 1 January.

Prefectural, city, town and village taxes accounted for 30.8 percent and fees, charges and other local revenues provided an additional 6.8 percent of the total revenue. National subsidies, grants, and aids and apportionment of national taxes provided the remainder.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Revenues and Expenditures (millions of yen)

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Original Estimate 1 April</u>	<u>Increases 1 April- 1 January</u>	<u>Total</u>
Local			
Prefectural taxes	13,986	5,452	19,438
City, town and village taxes	1,540	2,227	3,767
Fees and charges	1,926	1,383	3,309
Special purpose tax	73	0	73
Reserve	100	0	100
Other	<u>1,281</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>1,658</u>
Total	18,906	9,439	28,345
National			
Apportionment taxes	11,022	8,369	19,391
Subsidies, aids and grants	16,463	10,858	27,321
Restitution	<u>107</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>176</u>
Total	27,592	19,296	46,888
Grand total	46,498	28,735	75,233

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Original Estimate 1 April</u>	<u>Increases 1 April- 1 January</u>	<u>Total</u>
Education	11,841	11,304	23,145
Public works	8,879	6,167	15,046
Salaries and office expenses	7,295	6,181	13,476
Industry	7,307	3,174	10,481
Welfare	4,596	2,489	7,085
Police and fire	3,392	2,206	5,598
Rehabilitation	3,242	369	3,611
Transportation utilities	1,301	858	2,159
Sanitation	933	208	1,141
Interest, bond	625	167	792
Other	<u>3,787</u>	<u>1,163</u>	<u>4,950</u>
Total	53,198	34,286	87,484
Borrowings	6,700	5,551	12,251

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control	1
Antitrust and Cartels	11
Reparations	29

PROPERTY CONTROLNeutral and Allied Nationals' Property

1. Property of neutral and Allied nationals, chiefly French, American, British and Chinese, valued at ¥ 1,813,965,000 had been reported by 20 January.

Records on value of properties will no longer be maintained since prewar property either will be restored or is subject to future claim against the Japanese Government.

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

American	220,981 a/	Iraqi	1,772
Argentine	97	Lebanese	329
Armenian	76	Luxemburg	1,573
Belgian	272	Mexican	22
Bolivian	107	Norwegian	1,629
Brazilian	979	Panamanian	24
British	157,832 b/	Peruvian	685
Chilean	4	Philippine	3,678
Chinese	49,634	Polish	981
Colombian	3	Portuguese	394
Cuban	2	Russian	4,035
Czechoslovak	456	Saudi Arabian	12
Danish	4,513	Spanish	273
Dutch	10,989	Swedish	9
Ecuadoran	12	Swiss	51
Egyptian	70	Syrian	8,079
Estonian	42	Turkish	3,890
French	1,334,132 c/	Ukrainian	19
Greek	97	Uruguayan	30
Guatemalan	10	Venezuelan	16
Iranian	322	Stateless	5,781
		Unknown	<u>53</u>
		Total	1,813,965

a/ Additional property valued at \$ 5,000 reported.

b/ Additional property valued at \$ 30,000, £ 7,000, 9,000 taels and 9,000 gulden reported.

c/ Of this total, ¥ 1,320,941,884 represents bank accounts of the Banque de l'Indochine.

Cash and bank accounts, mainly the deposits of the Banque de l'Indochine, accounted for 91.7 percent of neutral and Allied nationals' property reported by 20 January. Cash predominated, accounting for 82.4 percent of American, 58.6 percent of British and 44.7 percent of Dutch property reported.

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

	<u>American</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Other Nationals'</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash	181,995	92,426	4,913	1,383,629 a/	1,662,963
Securities	15,663 b/	25,242 c/	362	8,776	50,043
Land and buildings	11,212	18,552	222	16,003	45,989
Movables	2,669	5,697	795	20,970	30,131
Other assets	<u>9,441</u>	<u>15,915</u>	<u>4,697</u>	<u>14,992</u>	<u>45,045</u>
Gross assets	220,980	157,832	10,989	1,444,370	1,834,171
Less liabil- ities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20,206</u>	<u>20,206</u>
Net assets	220,980	157,832	10,989	1,424,164	1,813,965

a/ Of this total, ¥ 1,320,941,884 represents bank accounts of the Banque de l'Indochine.

b/ Additional property valued at \$ 5,000 reported.

c/ Additional property valued at \$ 30,000, £ 7,000, 9,000 taels and 9,000 gulden reported.

German Property

2. Property of "nonobjectionable" German nationals residing in Japan was released from blocking and freezing restrictions imposed at the end of the war.

Net value of German assets in Japan on 20 January amounted to ¥ 146,558,000. Cash and bank accounts, principally of former German government and quasi-official organizations, accounted for 64.2 percent of the total assets.

STATUS OF GERMAN PROPERTY
20 January
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Government and Quasi- official Or- ganizations a/</u>	<u>Business Organiza- tions</u>	<u>Nonprofit Organ- izations</u>	<u>Individ- uals</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and bank accounts	283,812	63,545	36	8,506	355,899
Loans and accounts receivable	26,831	22,049	0	468	49,348

	Government and Quasi- official Or- ganizations a/	Business Organiza- tions	Nonprofit Organ- izations	Individ- uals	Total
Inventories b/	0	33,815	0	26,280	60,095
Securities	218	11,851	104	7,456	19,629
Land and buildings	809	5,290	1,700	15,844	23,643
Machinery, tools and equipment	731	6,654	40	29,540	36,965
Other assets	<u>1,830</u>	<u>6,830</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8,660</u>
Gross assets	314,231	150,034	1,880	88,094	554,239
Less liabil- ities	<u>311,834</u>	<u>93,180</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,667</u>	<u>407,681</u>
Net assets	2,397	56,854	1,880	85,427	146,558

a/ Excluding recognized church, mission and eleemosynary institutions.

b/ Includes personal effects.

Looted Property

3. One automobile and 21 statistical machines valued at ¥ 11,900 were returned to the Philippines and property accounts were revised downward by ¥ 30,000 as property was released for sale and duplications were corrected.

Newly evaluated property amounting to ¥ 345,000 was placed under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government between 21 December and 20 January.

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

Japanese Government custody

Warehoused	6,873
Immovable, not warehoused	13,530

Allied custody

Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1.106</u>
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Total	21,509
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a/ Valuations, based on exchange values as of 6 December 1941 in yen worth \$ 0.2343, include only those items on which yen value has been placed.

SCAP Custody Accounts

4. The Custody Account for SCAP increased ¥ 1,280,920

between 21 December and 20 January to aggregate ¥ 253,884,955 on 20 January. Deposits from German sources, mainly impounded cash and property sales, accounted for 43.1 percent and proceeds from Japanese dissolved organizations and impounded cash accounted for 31.5 percent of the account on 20 January.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP
20 January
(yen)

American		188,646
Return of confiscated cash	186,566	
Deceased national	2,080	
British		102,342
Royalties		102,342
Burman		1,141,830
Impounded cash	566,830	
Property sales	575,000	
Chinese		1,004,100
Sale of looted property	95,968	
Impounded cash <u>a/</u>	908,132	
Dutch		135,439
Sale of looted property		135,439
German		109,481,960
Impounded cash	68,087,624	
Property sales	39,691,441	
Royalties	1,293,542	
Property rentals	240,103	
Refund of contract guarantee	103,250	
Collection on accounts receivable	55,000	
Fire insurance proceeds	11,000	
Japanese		80,026,536
Dissolved organizations	77,792,315	
Impounded cash	2,234,221	
Korean		54,702,085
Yen exchanges, repatriates	46,308,865	
Miscellaneous	8,393,220	
Philippine		5,767,292
Impounded cash <u>b/</u>		5,767,292
Siamese		202,130
Impounded cash <u>c/</u>		202,130
International Red Cross <u>d/</u>		100,515
Unknown		1,032,080
Sale of looted property		<u>1,032,080</u>
Total		253,884,955

- a/ Chinese puppet government.
b/ Philippine puppet government.
c/ Thailand puppet government.
d/ Unexpended prisoner-of-war relief funds.

Foreign Exchange

5. Foreign currencies and financial instruments surrendered by repatriates entering and leaving Japan from the inception of the repatriation program to 31 December were valued at \$ 2,178,715.69, representing chiefly Siamese bahts.

Additional currencies and instruments, mainly Bank of Japan notes, were surrendered for which no quoted buying rate was available.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS a/
Surrendered by Repatriates
31 December

	Amount	U. S. Dollar Value b/
Argentine pesos	10,784	2,709.48
Australian pounds sterling	253/11/01	814.21
Belgian francs	1,615	36.88
Brazilian cruzeiros	36	1.97
British pounds sterling	2,228	8,978.84
Canadian dollars	7,389	6,676.91
Czechoslovak koruny	300	6.02
Danish kroner	665	138.73
French francs	34,117	286.82
French Indo-Chinese piastres	58,275	8,449.83
Hongkong dollars	257	64.76
Indian rupees	2,261	78.74
Netherlands gulden	325	122.69
Netherlands East Indian gulden	2,430	920.24
Philippine pesos	6,965	3,461.61
Portuguese escudos	20	0.81
Siamese bahts	19,090,607	1,956,787.22
Spanish pesetas	5,009	457.42
Swedish kronor	1,390	386.73
Swiss francs	623,831	145,745.52
United States dollars	42,590	42,590.26
Total		2,178,715.69

No Exchange Rate Available

Bank of Chosen yen	13,336,322
Bank of Japan yen	8,928,441,464
Bank of Taiwan yen	72,825,910
Chinese dollars	13,920,749
Chinese dollars (local currency)	241,995
Chinese Kwangchin notes	190,504,750
Chinese Kirin Province notes	230
German Reichsbank marks	1,249,433
Hungarian pengo	120,410
Italian lire	584,646
Polish zlotys	20
Tohoku bank notes	3,197
United States military type "B" yen	114,773

Amount

USSR Korean military yen 2,138,183
USSR rubles 1,931,620

- a/ Excludes invalid wartime puppet issues of Japanese Government and Japanese military occupation currency.
b/ Converted at 30 September 1947 rates..

6. Foreign currencies and instruments surrendered to the Bank of Japan by resident Japanese nationals were valued at \$ 586,549.68 of which 41.5 percent represented United States currency and instruments and 39 percent the value of Netherlands East Indian gulden.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS a/
Surrendered by Resident Japanese Nationals
31 December

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>U. S. Dollar Value b/</u>
Argentine pesos	32,235	8,099.04
Australian pounds sterling	3,134/10/-	10,644.31
Belgian francs	10,025	228.90
Bolivian bolivianos	942	22.42
Brazilian cruzeiros	9,161	498.41
British East African pounds sterling	3/9/-	12.15
British North Borneo dollars	59	239.79
British pounds sterling	347	1,398.41
Burmese rupees	155	45.97
Canadian dollars	6,823	6,823.25
Ceylon rupees	422	127.66
Chilean pesos	1,270	41.53
Ecuadoran sucres	2,265	169.88
Egyptian pounds	4	16.56
Finnish markkas	165	1.24
French francs	4,125	34.37
French Indo-Chinese piastres	272,395	39,497.27
Hongkong dollars	285	71.82
Indian rupees	5,921	1,786.19
Italian lire	177,890	800.51
Iranian rials	37,465	1,168.91
Malaya Straits Settlements dollars	13,136	6,223.00
Mexican pesos	4,070	837.52
Netherlands East Indian gulden	604,572	228,951.42
New Caledonian francs	1,700	34.00
New Zealand pounds sterling	65/10/-	211.82
Peruvian soles	3,541	531.15
Philippine pesos	37,893	18,832.82
Portuguese East African escudos	1,076	43.34
Portuguese escudos	60	2.41
Subtotal		<u>327,397.07</u>

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>U. S. Dollar Value b/</u>
Carried forward		327,397.07
Sarawak dollars	7,975	3,788.32
Siamese bahts	19,011	1,948.68
Swedish kronor	15	4.17
Swiss francs	41,755	9,755.22
Syrian pounds	241	110.26
Turkish pounds	20	7.15
Union of South Africa pounds sterling	3	12.02
United States dollars	243,520	243,520.00
United States military currency	5	5.00
Uruguayan pesos	3	1.62
Total		586,549.58

No Exchange Rate Available

Austrian kronen	1,100
Bank of Chosen yen	14,223,082
Bank of Taiwan yen, new	13,990
Bank of Taiwan yen, old	2,270,403
Chinese dollars	684,720
Chinese Kwangchin notes	30,854
German Reichsbank marks	256,183,569
Hungarian korona	100
USSR military notes	7,478
USSR rubles	1,622,572

- a/ Excludes invalid wartime puppet issues of Japanese Government and Japanese military occupation currency.
b/ Converted at 30 September 1947 rates.

Patents and Copyrights

7. Between 21 December and 20 January ¥ 189 was deposited in the American patent account and ¥ 128,404 in the German patent and copyright account.

British patent and copyright accounts were revised: ¥ 84,900 previously reported as royalties was determined to be proceeds from sale of property and ¥ 56,482 previously carried as patent royalty was corrected to copyright royalty.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS
20 January
(yen)

American		5,337,494
Patents	5,119,345	
Copyrights	218,149	
British		1,549,339
Patents	1,385,052 a/	
Copyrights	164,287 a/	
Subtotal		6,886,833

Carried forward		6,886,833
German		
Patents and copyrights		1,312,439
Other		1,234,506
Patents	1,138,524	
Copyrights	95,982	
Total		9,433,778

a/ Revised.

Allocation of Precious Metals

8. Allocations of precious metals were approved for use in the first quarter of 1948 to maintain a minimum standard of economy, maintain communications, railways, industry and handicraft skills and produce samples.

Additional allocation of precious metals was authorized to permit processors to maintain sufficient precious metals for the most economical processing operations.

All silver, gold, rhodium and iridosmine, 22,866.5 grams of platinum and 562.2 grams of palladium will be obtained from stocks of the Japanese Government. The remainder will be released to the Ministry of Finance from EIGHTH Army vaults of the Bank of Japan.

ALLOCATION OF PRECIOUS METALS
First Quarter of 1948
(grams)

	Industrial and Dental Purposes	Medical and Dental Purposes	Scientific Purposes	Processors' Inventories	Total
Silver	11,462,123.0	912,455.0	34,629.0	91,000.0	12,500,207.0
Gold	22,344.2	300,000.0	635.0	4,500.0	327,479.2
Platinum	15,617.9	725.0	3,074.4	5,000.0	24,417.3
Rhodium	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Palladium	100.0	594.8	0.0	0.0	694.8
Iridosmine	601.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0	1,601.0

Properties Released from Custody

9. Three radium needles were restored to the British Government, and property and household effects were returned to two British nationals between 21 December and 20 January.

10. Releases from stocks of Koeki Aidan, wartime procurement agency, included 145,000 linear yards of rayon fabrics for export; 1,300,000 linear yards of cloth, 50,000 pieces of toweling, 98 tons of potassium chloride and 1,228 pairs of shoes for use in the domestic economy; and approximately 36 metric tons of steel for the Occupation Forces.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted Concerns

11. No objection was offered to 358 applications by restricted concerns for permission to effect transactions not in the normal course of business including expenditures of ¥ 828,426,137 for the rehabilitation of essential plants, chiefly in the mining, textile and chemical industries.

12. In the mining industry the Japan Soda Company, Ltd., and the Seikai Mining Company, Ltd., were authorized to borrow ¥ 2,241,400 and ¥ 116,873,300 respectively for the construction and repair of coal miners' houses for the second half of the 1947-48 fiscal year ending 31 March 1948.

The Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 6,505,000 for prospecting and developing the western veins of its Akenobe mine, Hyogo Prefecture, and to borrow ¥ 19,461,000 to expand its Shinshimokawa copper mine in Hokkaido. The Dowa Mining Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 22,000,000 to finance the rehabilitation of its Yanahara mine in Okayama Prefecture.

No objection was offered to the Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., borrowing ¥ 1,150,000 for the repair of flood-damaged facilities at its Shinbibai mine, Hokkaido. The Imperial Sulfur Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 4,954,295 to expand its facilities at the Azuma mine, Gumma Prefecture, and the Ube Industrial Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 7,750,720 to complete rehabilitation of its Isa mine in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

13. In the textile industry the Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., was authorized borrowings of ¥ 2,879,214 to repair 80 automatic knitting machines at its Konan hosiery plant and to rehabilitate its Masu mill No. 2. The Fuji Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 12,118,525 to cover added costs of rehabilitating its Tohohama, Kawano, Mishima, Oita, Yao and Nyugawa cotton mills.

No objection was offered to the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., borrowing ¥ 58,251,350 to rehabilitate its Hirano, Gifu, Miyagawa, Ashikaga, Takaishi, Inuyama and Tokyo woolen mills and spending ¥ 18,650,000 to repair flood damage at its Ashikaga mill. The Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 11,215,350 to repair buildings and repair and install machinery at its Maruko, Takaoka and Yamashina silk factories.

14. In the chemical industry no objection was offered to the Mitsubishi Chemical Industry borrowing ¥ 67,934,000 to cover added costs arising from increases in wages and prices of materials for reconstruction of its Kuroaki ammonium sulfate factory. The Toyo High Pressure Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 15,935,900 to purchase additional equipment and construct buildings at its Hokkaido factory and the Toa Synthetic Chemical Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 16,275,000 to cover added costs of rehabilitating its Nagoya fertilizer factory.

15. In the electrical industry the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 4,024,200 to repair a water-gas generator and water-gas supplying equipment and to expend ¥ 509,175 from its free-yen account to install ageing and testing equipment for water-cooled vacuum tubes at its Horikawacho works, Kanagawa Prefecture. No objection was offered to the application

of the Oki Electric Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 1,725,195 to purchase vacuum tube and signal bulb manufacturing machinery for its Shinagawa works, Tokyo.

16. In the steel industry the Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., was authorized to withdraw ¥ 3,539,000 from its free-yen account and to use company labor and materials valued at ¥ 18,979,000 to restore facilities at its Kamaishi iron works, Iwate Prefecture.

17. In the shipbuilding industry the Japan Marine Products Company, Ltd., was permitted to spend ¥ 55,000,000 to convert an oil tanker into a whaling vessel and to borrow ¥ 39,370,000 to defray additional costs of reconstructing vessels for the antarctic whaling expedition. No objection was offered to the Taiyo Fishing Company, Ltd., borrowing ¥ 10,287,971 to construct an ice plant at Nagasaki to provide cold-storage facilities for fish products.

The Mitsui Steamship Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 36,300,000 to meet increased costs of labor and materials and to purchase and install equipment necessary to complete construction of a coastal liner. No objection was offered to the applications of the Nitto Steamship Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 13,475,000 to repair two cargo vessels and the Hitachi Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., to spend ¥ 2,965,500 for the reconstruction of a dry dock at Osaka.

Control Organizations

18. The Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission was ordered to close and liquidate 29 control organizations, previously designated under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act as necessary to the economy.

Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) The Leather Manufacturing Industrial Association, the Industrial Leather Association and the Shoemaking Industrial Association which prepared schedules for the distribution of leather among their members. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will assume all allocation functions.
- (2) The Hide and Leather Association which reported the production of leather products and the capacity and requirements of leather manufacturers to the Japanese Government. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will collect its own data directly from manufacturers.
- (3) The Japan Umbrella Industrial Cooperative Union Federation, the National Japanese Umbrella Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Federation and the Japan Umbrella Wholesalers' Association. The first two named associations allocated materials to manufacturers of Western-style and Japanese umbrellas, respectively, and the latter organization controlled the distribution. Materials will now be distributed directly to manufacturers of umbrellas.
- (4) The Urgent Lumber Delivery Association which had been designated by the Japanese Government to procure lumber for use in packing reparations materials.

- (5) The National Mat Placing Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Federation. All Japanese manufacturers of floor mats were compelled to belong to this organization or its affiliates. The association supplied its members with raw materials and purchased their entire production.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

19. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission on 27 December adopted a resolution to revise its articles of incorporation to include functions pertaining to the Law for the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power and to improve its administrative procedures and organization.

The Commission on 15 January adopted a resolution to amend its articles of incorporation to include exercise of voting rights to certain stocks held by individuals subject to the Law for the Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control and to approve a supplementary budget for the last quarter of the fiscal year to cover additional expenditures caused primarily by new legislation.

20. By 20 January the Commission had exercised voting rights on behalf of 4,371 companies.

A total of 368,236 shares of stock valued at ¥ 27,060,265 were disposed of by the Commission in January either directly to employees and local residents or by public offer through the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

21. The Commission transferred to the Japanese Government on behalf of the Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company, 175,910 shares of stock valued at ¥ 8,795,500 as payment in kind of the Wartime Special Indemnity Tax.

22. A dissolution plan submitted by Nomura Company, a designated holding company, was approved by the Commission.

Antitrust Legislation

23. The Japan Sporting Clothes Commercial and Industrial Guild and the Japan Clasp Industrial Cooperative Association filed written replies with the Fair Trade Commission admitting the charges made against them in the hearing notices issued on 22 December. The notices charged the members of the organizations with establishing successor organizations to continue to exercise control functions over the manufacture of judo uniforms and tabi clasps and fasteners, in violation of Article 5 of the Antitrust Act.

24. The defendants in three pending cases took affirmative steps to waive formal hearings and to have the cases against them disposed of by the entry of consent decisions. The organizations involved are the Shoehiku Company, Daisai Company and the Toho Company, three of the largest motion picture producers in Japan, the Reparations Packing and Shipping Association and the National Sanitary Materials Association.

25. The Fair Trade Commission and the Holding Company Liquidation Commission were informed on 6 January that under Article 19 of the Law for the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power the enforcement of final orders issued by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission is the responsibility of the Fair Trade Commission.

26. By 15 January a total of 418 reports had been filed under Government Orders Nos. 238 and 239 which require control organizations and holding companies, prohibited by Articles 5 and 9 of the Antitrust Act, to file informational reports and suggested plans of dissolution with the Commission.

27. In compliance with Articles 10, 14 and 15 of the Antitrust Act which require the filing of applications with the Fair Trade Commission to permit companies to own stocks in subsidiary companies, to merge with other companies or to transfer their business or entrust their management to other companies, 43 reports and applications were filed, bringing the total received by the Commission by 15 January to 222.

In addition, 138 applications were filed under Article 6 under which the Commission examines proposed foreign-trade agreements to ascertain if they contain any restrictive provisions inconsistent with the Antitrust Act. By 15 January 165 applications filed under Article 6 had been approved.

28. Preparatory to filing a formal accusation with the Public Procurator General under Article 73 of the Antitrust Act, the Commission requested the Public Procurator for Fukui Prefecture to investigate price-fixing, allocation of purchase rights, and other restraint-of-trade activities in the fisheries industry in Fukui Prefecture.

REPARATIONS

29. By 31 January approximately 10,000 machine tools and secondary metalworking equipment in the advance transfer arsenals were packaged including 4,000 packaged in January.

Initial shipments of these tools to the advance transfer claimants took place on 16, 23 and 27 January.

SHIPMENTS TO ADVANCE TRANSFER CLAIMANTS Machine Tools and Secondary Metalworking Equipment January

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Packages</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
China	974	1,012	1,694
Netherlands	<u>600</u>	<u>621</u>	<u>1,440</u>
Total	1,574	1,633	3,134

30. Advance transfer shares for laboratory and miscellaneous equipment located at the Tokyo First Army Arsenal were drawn by the four advance transfer claimants on 6 January.

SHARES OF LABORATORY AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT
Tokyo First Army Arsenal

<u>Claimant</u>	<u>Machines</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value a/</u>
China	1,710	694,283
Netherlands	571	231,424
Philippines	567	231,412
United Kingdom	<u>575</u>	<u>231,265</u>
Total	3,423	1,388,384

a/ In terms of 1939 yen.

31. Thirty-six inspections of packaging operations were made in the 17 advance transfer arsenals by the advance transfer claimants. In addition all claimant nations made 33 inspections, chiefly in the machine tool, precision bearing and synthetic rubber industries.

SECTION 13
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O N T E N T S

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ORGANIZATIONS

Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science

1. The fifth general meeting of the Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science was held at Tokyo on 22-23 December for discussion of the function and structure of the proposed deliberative body to be part of the new science organization.

It was tentatively decided that this deliberative body, acting as the representative of Japanese scientists, should offer criticism and encouragement in both scientific administration and in utilization of science in industry; that a specific law should establish the deliberative body with a membership between 200 and 300 members and with its expenses to be government-borne; and that the deliberative body should be independent of government supervision.

It was decided that over-all planning should be the function of the administrative body, while the deliberative body would: (1) deliberate on important scientific subjects and promote the solution of scientific problems, (2) represent Japanese scientists domestically and internationally, (3) act as liaison between research groups to promote efficiency and prevent overlapping, (4) protect, promote and aid government, public and private research organs and private researchers, (5) aid in the adjustment and development of research and experimental bodies of the National Government, (6) advance science education and (7) encourage the reflection of science in government administration, industry and national life.

Representatives at the meeting agreed that the deliberative body should be consultative in nature, answering inquiries of the Government and making proposals, but with no power to control government action. It was recommended that the law establishing the body list specific subjects upon which it should be consulted and provide for the establishment of an analogous implementing agency within the Government.

Geothermal Exploration Technical Committee

2. The Geothermal Exploration Technical Committee was organized in September to undertake scientific investigation of geothermal resources and to study methods of exploration and technique. The Committee is composed of 42 experienced scientists and engineers who, cooperating with the Geological Survey and the Mechanical Laboratory of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Electro-technical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications, outlined a five-year program to overcome the many technical and financial difficulties involved.

Proposed activity is divided into six sections: (1) preliminary investigation and research to determine priority in selection of geothermal resources to be exploited and developed, (2) research on techniques for drilling for high-temperature geothermal steam, (3) research on techniques for accumulation and utilization of such energy, (4) physical and chemical research on geothermal vapor or gas, (5) research on noncorrosive metallic materials and (6) research on power generation. The program has so far advanced to the research on techniques for drilling for high-temperature geothermal steam.

3. In Miyagi Prefecture, previous to the formation of the Committee, a commercially backed organization began investigations which included drilling, to a depth of from 100 to 240 meters, of eight wells from which large quantities of hot water and steam were obtained. Small-scale experiments in generating electricity were carried out and the development is continuing.

Japan Invention Association

4. The Japan Invention Association reported the following activities during December:

- (1) A meeting of directors and auditors on 16 December to discuss functions of branches of the Association.
- (2) Studies of 12 currently active projects under way. Two new projects were started: the design and pilot-scale manufacture of skates for use as either roller skates or ice skates, blades and rollers being interchangeable, and a portable device for measuring electric current without cutting distribution wires.
- (3) Publication of issues Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of "Invention Extra." All 18 inventions publicized pertained to nutrition and agriculture. One described a weeder, one a range for use over any source of heat and one a poultry feed to promote egg production; the other 15 related to the preparation, processing or storage of food for human consumption.

BUDGET PROVISIONS

Research Grants

5. The Ministry of Education, on advice of the National Research Council, granted a total of ¥ 5,500,000 during the fiscal year 1947-48 to 19 private research institutes, all Zaidan Hojin. All but the Nawa Entomological Institute, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, are among the 66 natural science organizations which, as Zaidan Hojin, are under the authority of the Ministry of Education. These subsidies were for the general support of the organizations rather than for specific research.

The funds were allotted in two sums of which the first was ¥ 2,700,000 and the second, appropriated late in 1947, was ¥ 2,800,000.

Grants totaling ¥ 1,063,600 for specific researches were given these laboratories by the National Research Council and the Consultation Committee of the Ministry of Education, making a total of ¥ 6,563,600 in government grants in the fiscal year 1947-48.

CIVILIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS
Fiscal Year 1947-48
(yen)

	<u>First Subsidy</u>	<u>Second Subsidy</u>	<u>National Research Council Grants</u>	<u>Consul- tation Committee Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Institute of Applied Electromagnetics	80,000	70,000	0	0	150,000
Casting Research In- stitute, Waseda University	150,000	150,000	26,000	0	326,000
Chromosome Research Institute	20,000	20,000	0	0	40,000
Electronics Science Research Institute	50,000	50,000	0	0	100,000
Genetics Research In- stitute	100,000	100,000	0	0	200,000
Applied Science Re- search Institute	80,000	80,000	14,000	0	174,000
Itsum Laboratory	100,000	100,000	10,000	0	210,000
Iwata Institute of Plant Biochemistry	50,000	100,000	5,000	0	155,000
Kihara Institute for Biological Research	100,000	100,000	4,000	110,000	314,000
Kobayashi Institute of Physical Research	200,000	250,000	89,100	0	539,100
Nagoya Industrial Sci- ence Research In- stitute	300,000	250,000	139,500	0	689,500
Natural Resources Re- search Institute	800,000	850,000	138,000	160,000	1,948,000
Nawa Entomological Institute	60,000	50,000	0	0	110,000
Numerical Computa- tion Bureau	50,000	50,000	22,000	20,000	142,000
Ohara Institute for Agricultural Re- search	250,000	300,000	69,500	100,000	719,500
Sasaki Medical In- stitute	50,000	50,000	2,500	0	102,500
Tokugawa Biological Institute	100,000	100,000	6,500	0	206,500
Welding Research In- stitute	80,000	50,000	0	90,000	220,000
Yamashina Ornitho- logical Institute	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>217,500</u>
Total	2,700,000	2,800,000	533,600	530,000	6,563,600

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Tuberculosis Treatment Research

6. Dr. Hajime Okamoto of Kanazawa Medical University's Tuberculosis Research Institute reported promising results from experiments using ortho-amino-phenol as an agent for treating tuberculosis. A marked retardation in the progress of tuberculosis in guinea pigs was noted when the compound, named "303," was administered. Approximately 180 tubercular patients received treatment with "303" and in all cases, except those classified as far advanced when treatment began, uniform clinical improvement occurred. The drug may be administered either subcutaneously or intravenously and apparently causes no toxic reaction. Clinical work with the new compound is not yet sufficiently advanced to warrant final conclusions as to its efficacy in the treatment of tuberculosis and the research is being continued.

Dr. Okamoto had considerable success along similar lines previously, particularly in the development of the use of the drug ethylsopoquinine in the treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia. This method preceded the discovery of sulfanilamide by several years.

Treatment for Tuberculous Eye Lesions

7. A Japanese-made vaccine which has received prominence in the treatment of tuberculous eye lesions is to be made available for export as well as for domestic use. The vaccine, known as "AO," is produced in the Arima Institute at Osaka under direction of Dr. Keiji Aoyama. Articles in the American Medical Association's "Archives of Ophthalmology" have attested to the effectiveness of the vaccine and in Japan a fairly extensive test was made by using it prophylactically in a village of 5,000 persons where its use reportedly gave promise of better results than any other available vaccine. Approximately 2,000,000 cubic centimeters of the vaccine were exported annually before the war and current production assures export availability of a similar quality.

TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Vacuum Engineering

8. Developments in the field of vacuum engineering were highlighted by the recent installation by a Tokyo optical concern of an oil-diffusion vacuum pump which reduced the time required for coating lenses from 36 hours to 30 minutes. The new technology was developed by personnel of the Physics Department of Tokyo University and is an example of the application to industry of principles in use in the research laboratories. It has also been made available to vacuum tube manufacturers and other industries concerned with achieving high vacuum; over 100 industrial applications of the principle have been made.

The university group has developed improved subsidiary materials, including a new and superior type of diffusion-pump oil and a new type of metal connector designed to make vacuum-tight joints between large-diameter glass tubes.

PATENTS AND STANDARDS

Patents and Utility Models

9. During December 433 patents and 858 registrations of utility models were applied for and 46 and 138 respectively were granted.

PATENT AND UTILITY MODEL APPLIAATIONS
December

	<u>Applied For</u>		<u>Granted</u>	
	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models</u>	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models</u>
Mechanical and physical devices	44	141	6	42
Transportation and communications	25	45	1	7
Medical, sanitary and safety materials and devices	39	34	7	5
Engineering devices and equipment	39	66	6	8
Agriculture, forestry, animal and food products and processing devices	85	128	3	23
Textile and clothing materials, processes and devices	31	74	6	9
Fuels, organic compounds and processing devices	42	13	4	3
Ceramics, inorganic compounds and processing devices	33	10	3	2
Electrical apparatus, devices, etc.	65	100	8	8
Miscellaneous (cultural devices, household equipment, etc.)	<u>30</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	433	858	46	138

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Bureau of Patents and Standards.

10. The Bureau of Patents and Standards inaugurated a new system of classification of inventions and designs on 1 January. General classes are reduced from 207 to 135, based on end uses, sub-classified in a decimal system. Existing files in the Patent Office will be reclassified under the new system to facilitate examination of records.

Significant New Patents

11. Among inventions described in the most recent issue of "Noteworthy Inventions and Designs," published under supervision of the Bureau of Patents and Standards were: (1) a device for accurate machining of ball bearings by vertical and horizontal motion under centrifugal force against a polishing surface, (2) a similar device using magnetic force, (3) a method for stimulation of pearl secreting tissue by which many pearls may be obtained from a single oyster and (4) a concave prism for use in natural-color photography.

Standards

12. The Japanese Industrial Standards Committee promulgated six official Japanese Standards during December. Four covered components of radios and two concerned electric lamps for railway cars. No standards were abrogated during the month, making a total of 1,898 standards, 892 of them new Japanese Standards, in effect at the end of the month.

13. Because the Diet did not extend ordinances for the inspection of straw works, fish oil other than vitamin oil, whale oil and processed marine products, the Economic Stabilization Board instructed the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to continue inspection of these products from 1 January to 2 May on the basis of provisions of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law.

NATURAL PHENOMENA

Annular Eclipse

14. The third of a series of meetings was held 7 January to coordinate the activities required in preparation for the Japanese Eclipse Expedition to observe the annular eclipse of the sun on 9 May. Scientists from many fields are planning to participate in an extensive expedition to Rebun Island, approximately 60 miles west of the northern tip of Hokkaido, where the eclipse will be approximately 98 percent total at sea level.

Fifteen different scientific organizations plan 23 projects including determination of exact contact time when the sun's radiation, reaching the observation point, is intercepted by the moon, investigation of the effects of ionospheric disturbances during the eclipse, determination of relative position of sun and moon and study of radio propagation changes. Observations will be made for United States scientists who are working under auspices of the National Geographic Society at six other points along the path of the eclipse.

The Japanese Eclipse Expedition is being coordinated by Dr. Yusuke Hagiwara, director of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, under auspices of the National Research Council of Japan. Part of the financing will be a grant of ¥ 400,000 from the National Research Council.

PUBLICATIONS

15. For use of libraries and research organizations in Japan and abroad, compilations are being made of data for scientific journals published during 1940-47 inclusive. First release of titles and publication schedules was of journals, a majority in English, published under sponsorship of the National Research Council.

JOURNALS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Published under Sponsorship of the National Research Council of Japan
1940-47

- (1) Japanese Journal of Astronomy and Geophysics (Nippon Tenmon-gaku, Chikyu Butsuri-gaku Shuho) (in English), Vol. 18, December 1940, through Vol. 21, Nos. 1 and 2, February 1944.
- (2) Japanese Journal of Botany (Nihon Shokubutsu-gaku Shuho) (in English and German), Vol. 11, October 1940, through Vol. 13, Nos. 1-3, November 1944.
- (3) Japanese Journal of Engineering (Nippon Kogaku Shuho) (in English), Vol. 20, (Annual) December 1941.
- (4) Japanese Journal of Geology and Geography (Nippon Chishitsu-gaku Chiri-gaku Shuho) (in English), Vol. 18, March 1941, through Vol. 20, March 1947.

(5) Japanese Journal of Mathematics (Nihon Sugaku Shuho) (in English and German), Vol. 17, July 1940, through Vol. 19, Nos. 1-3, March 1947.

(6) Japanese Journal of Physics (Nippon Butsuri-gaku Shuho) (in English), Vol. 13, March 1939, through Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3, February 1945.

(7) Japanese Journal of Zoology (Nippon Dobutsu-gaku Shuho) (in English), Vol. 9, October 1940, through Vol. 10, Nos. 1-3, November 1943.

(8) Japanese Journal of Medical Sciences (Nihon Igaku Shuho):

Part I, Anatomy (Dai-ichi Bunon, Kaibo-gaku) (in German), Vol. 3, January 1940, through Vol. 11, June 1944.

Part II, Biochemistry (Dai-ni Bunon, Seibutsu-gaku) (in German), Vol. 4, March 1938, through Vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 2, March 1944.

Part III, Biophysics (Dai-san Bunon, Seiri-gaku) (in German), Vol. 7, December 1940, through Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2, March 1945.

Part IV, Pharmacology (Dai-shi Bunon, Yakubutsu-gaku) (in German), Vol. 13, October 1940, through Vol. 16, Nos. 1 and 2, September 1944.

Part V, Pathology (Dai-go Bunon, Byori-gaku) (in German), Vol. 6, October 1941, through Vol. 7, December 1944.

Part VI, Bacteriology and Parasitology (Dai-roku Bunon, Saikin-gaku, Kisei-shu-gaku) (in English), Vol. 2, Nos. 1-4, March 1941 through February 1944.

Part VII, Social Medicine and Hygiene (Dai-shichi Bunon, Shakai-igaku, Eisei-gaku) (in German), Vol. 3, December 1940, through Vol. 4, No. 1, March 1943.

Part VIII, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics and Psychiatry (Dai-hachi Bunon, Naika, Shonika, Seishinbyo-kagaku) (in English), Vol. 5, December 1938, through Vol. 6, Nos. 1 and 2, March 1943.

Part IX, Surgery, Orthopedy and Odontology (Dai-ku Bunon, Geka-gaku Seikei-geka-gaku, Shika-gaku) (in English), Vol. 5, March 1937, through Vol. 6, Nos. 1 and 2, November 1943.

Part X, Ophthalmology (Dai-ju Bunon, Ganka-gaku) (in German), Vol. 2, March 1937, through Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2, December 1944.

Part XI, Gynecology and Tocology (Dai-juichi Bunon, Fujin-kagaku Sanka-gaku) (in English), Vol. 2, Nos. 1-4, January 1940 through March 1944.

Part XII, Oto-rhino-laryngology (Dai-juni Bunon, Jibi Inkoka-gaku) (in German), Vol. 3, October 1939, through Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2, March 1944.

Part XIII, Dermatology and Urology (Dai-jusan
Bumon, Hifuka Hinyokika) (in German), Vol. 2, Nos.
1-3, December 1940 through August 1942.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 28

January 1948

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control Drives

1. Reports from various sections of the country where typhus control drives are in progress list the following number of persons vaccinated during the period 1 December 1947 through 13 January 1948: (1) all prison inmates; (2) Osaka, 343,748 since 31 December; (3) Hyogo, 266,528; (4) Kobe, 94,295; (5) Kyoto, 51,034; and (6) Hokkaido, 90,157 since 31 December.

Sanitation

2. The Ministry of Welfare is conducting a series of short courses for waterworks engineers, bacteriologists and water chemists in six key cities, with members of the Japan Water Works and Sewerage Association instructing in improvement of water treatment in plant operations.

Health Education

3. The Public Health Train completed its tour of the Kanto region on 16 January with a reported attendance of 300,000 persons since 1 November.

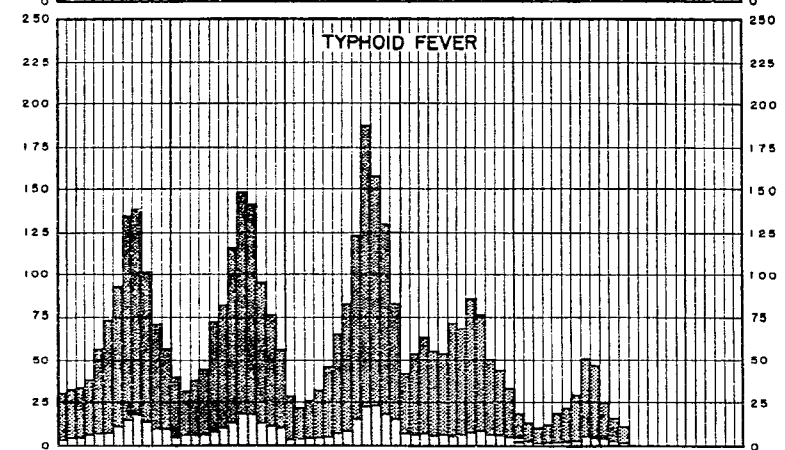
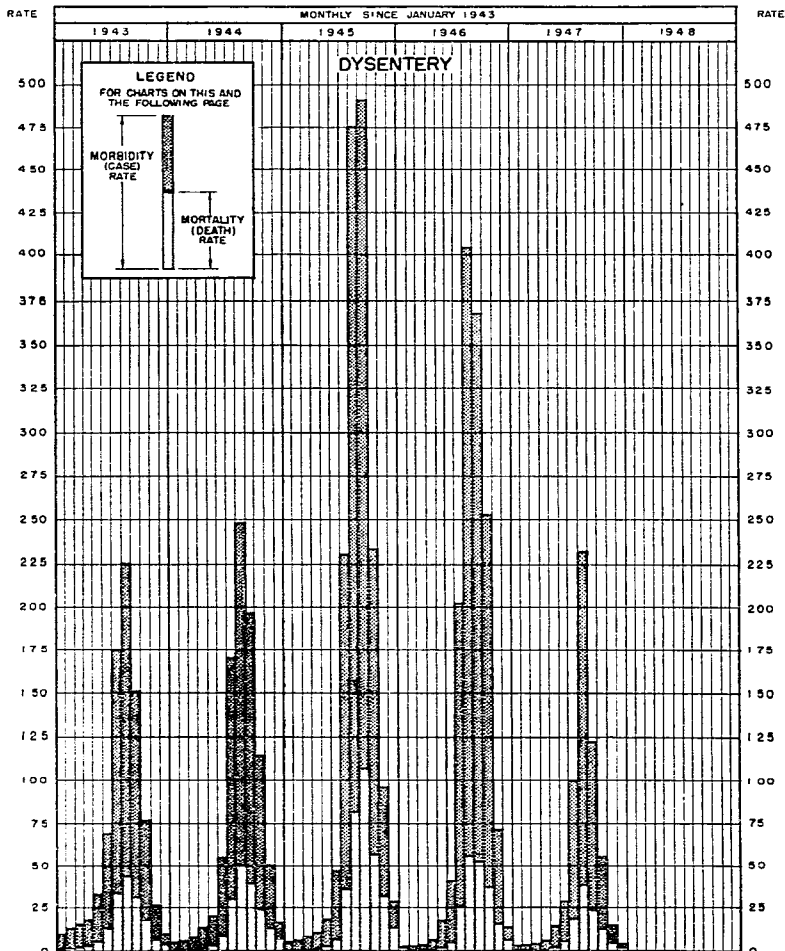
Communicable Disease Rates

4. All disease rates declined in December except typhus, epidemic meningitis and suspected Japanese B encephalitis. Dysentery fell to a rate of 4.2 per 100,000 per annum, a 71-percent decline from the November rate. See the charts on the following four pages.

Incidence of all acute communicable diseases except scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis was lower in 1947 than in 1946. The lowest annual rates in the last five years were recorded in 1947 for diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and typhus fever. Note the charts on pages 312 and 313.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



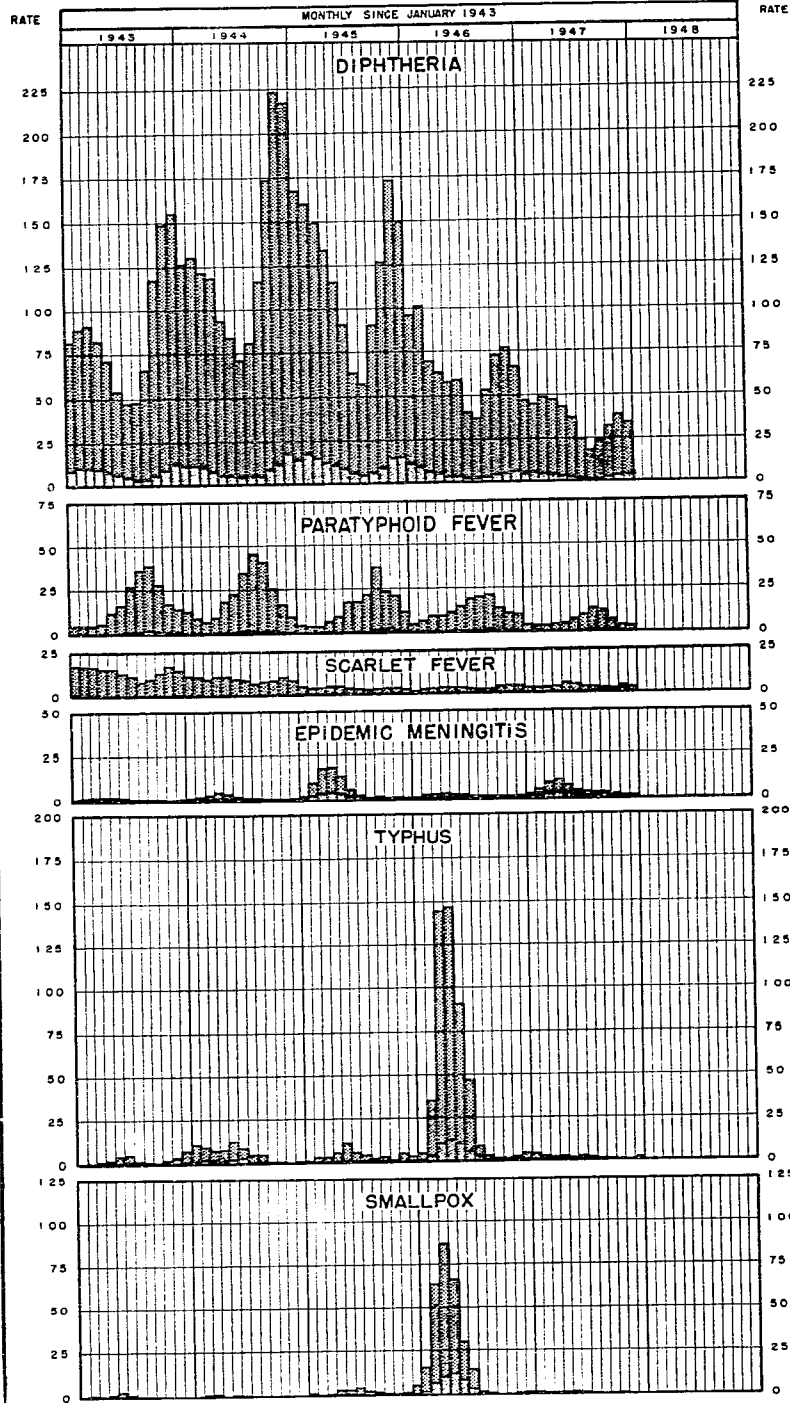
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
HQ-SCAP

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EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



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

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 96B

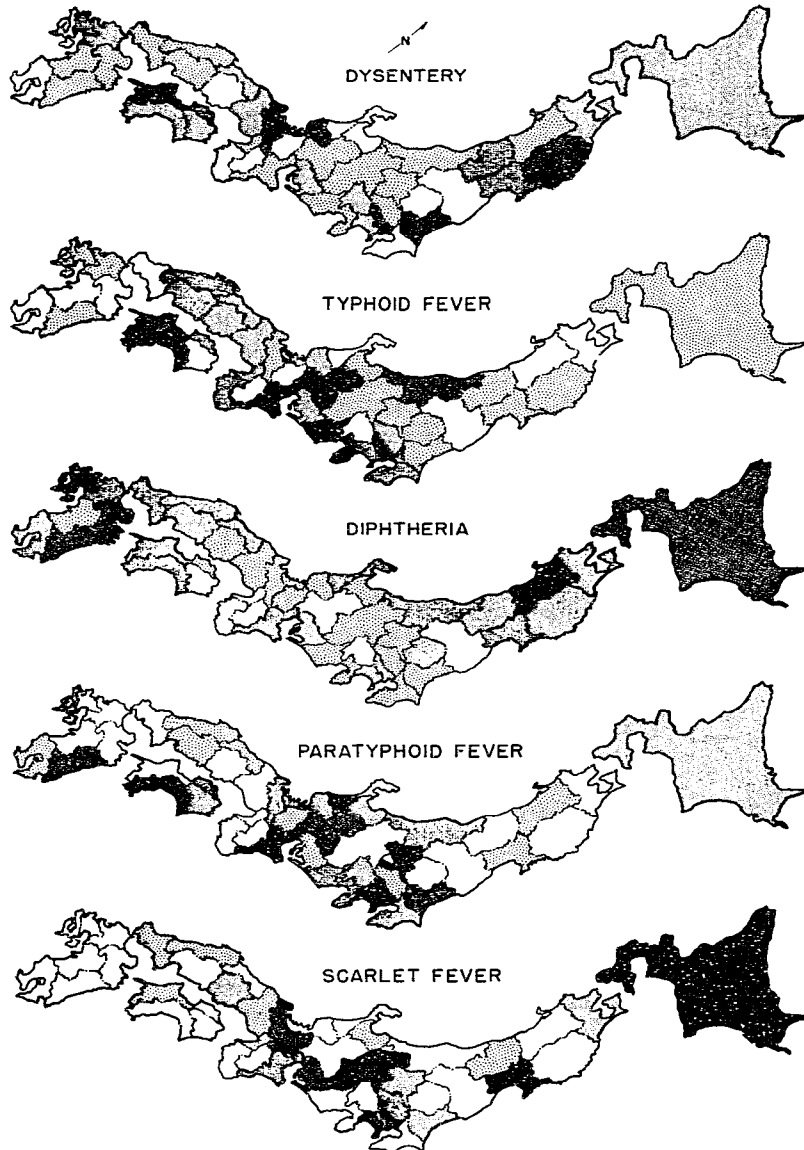
ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · DECEMBER 1947

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



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUUM		
	DEC 1947	DEC 1946	DEC 1945
DYSENTERY	4.2	13.5	26.9
TYPHOID FEVER	11.7	33.2	83.6
DIPHTHERIA	33.9	65.7	149.6
PARATYPHOID FEVER	3.4	9.0	11.0
SCARLET FEVER	3.0	4.0	2.7
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	1.6	1.5	1.2
TYPHUS	1.5	4.1	2.5
SMALLPOX	0.02	1.4	5.7
MALARIA	4.8	14.5	N.A.
CHOLERA	0.0	0.4	N.A.
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS*	0.1	0.03	N.A.



* SUSPECTED CASES.

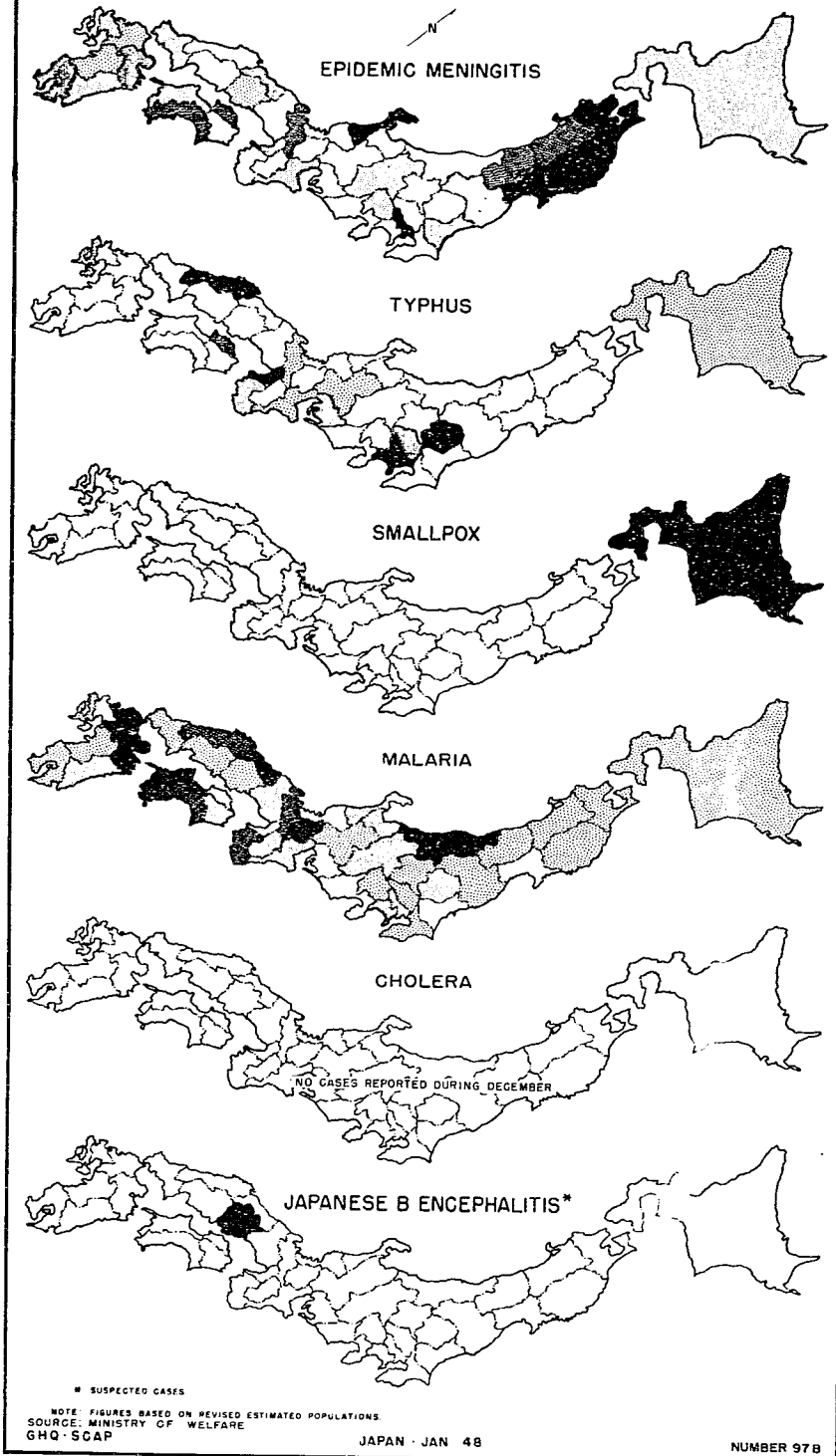
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS; NA* DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 97A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - DECEMBER 1947



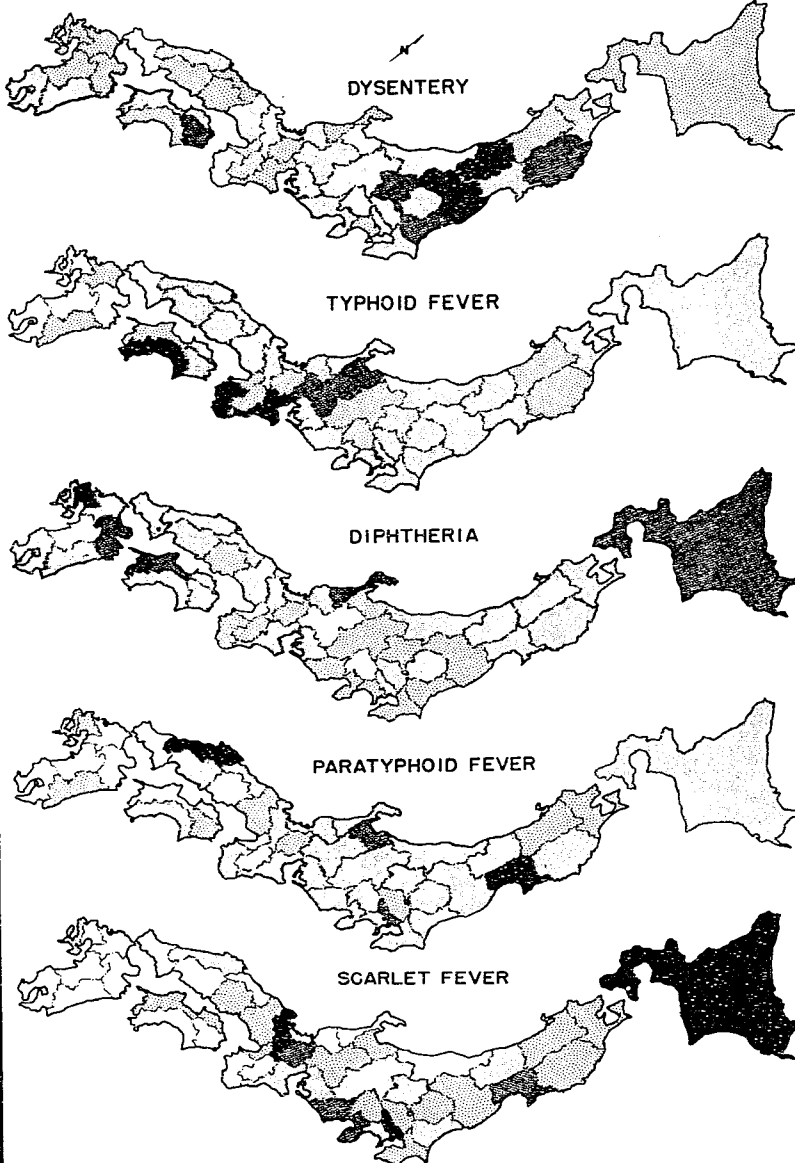
ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - 1947 CALENDAR YEAR

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

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

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM		
	1947	1946	1945
DYSENTERY	50.5	116.8	138.0
TYPHOID FEVER	22.9	59.2	82.9
DIPHTHERIA	36.4	65.5	122.8
PARATYPHOID FEVER	6.1	12.1	14.7
SCARLET FEVER	3.4	2.9	3.4
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	4.3	2.0	6.3
TYPHUS	1.4	41.5	3.5
SMALLPOX	0.5	23.7	2.3
MALARIA	15.2	NA	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	1.6	0.0
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.3	NA	NA



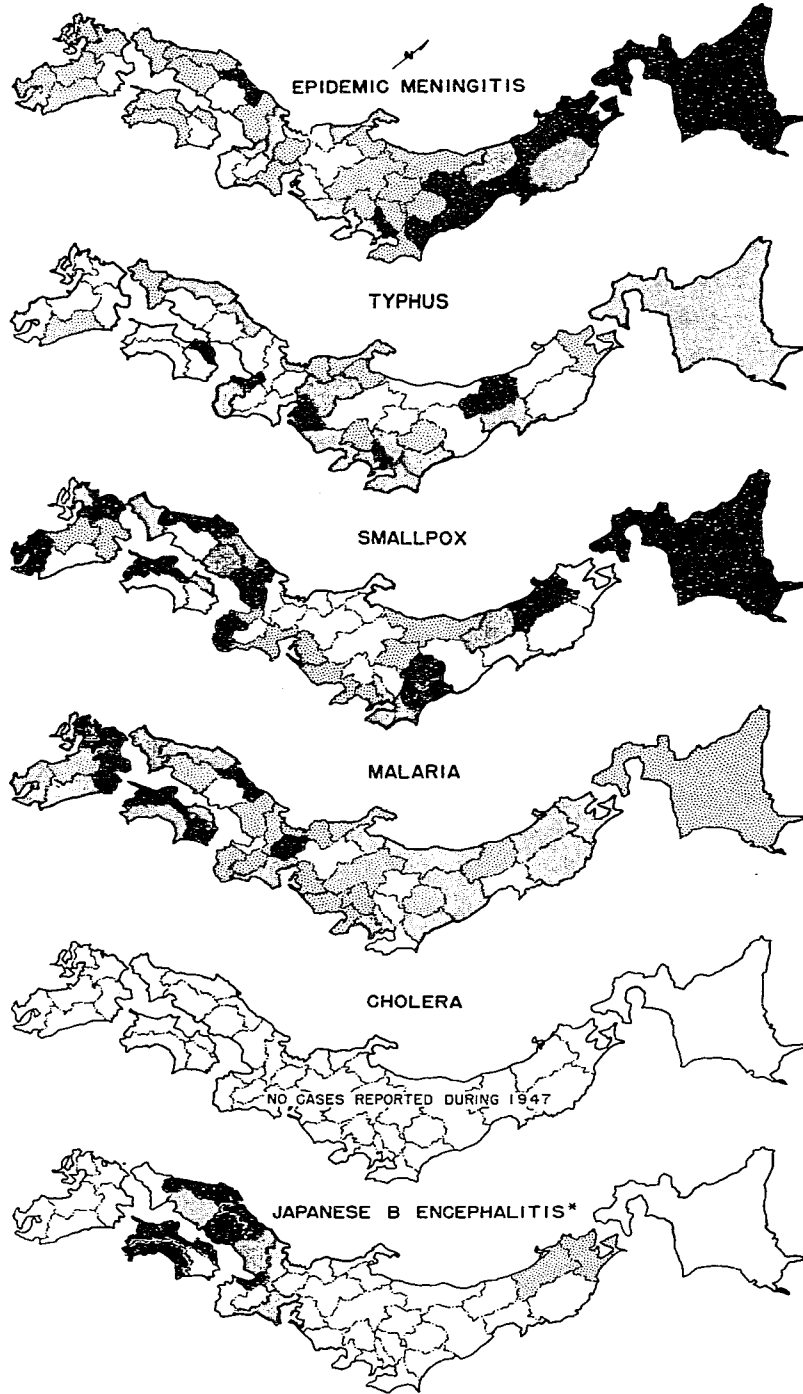
* SUSPECTED CASES
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS. NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 98A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · 1947 CALENDAR YEAR



* SUSPECTED CASES.
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
G·H·G · SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 98 B

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

5. The Public Health Institute initiated a comprehensive two-month refresher course for veterinarians on 9 January, with representatives of all prefectures in attendance.

6. Chick pullorum declined 43 percent while strangles increased 49 percent in December. No cases of equine encephalitis were reported for the month.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Brucellosis	16	13
Trichomoniasis	152	144
Texas fever	0	1
Swine erysipelas	3	9
Swine cholera	0	3
Swine plague	0	1
Strangles	131	195
Equine infectious abortion	66	63
Equine infectious anemia	66	50
Equine encephalitis	25	0
Chick pullorum	5,570	3,192

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

Meat and Dairy Industry

7. Slaughter of domestic animals decreased six percent in November.

MEAT INSPECTION
November

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	23,999	803	377	8,594	6,897
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	2
Condemned post mortem					
Total	12	0	0	2	15
Partial	267	14	0	104	272
Visceral	4,946	49	0	2,635	954

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

8. There were 28,104 samples of ordinary milk examined in November, 6,086 more than were examined in October.

MILK INSPECTION
November

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,028
Samples examined	28,104
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	660
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,234
Plant inspections	2,935
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	174
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	424

Special Milk

Farm inspection	4
Samples examined	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	10
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	13
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

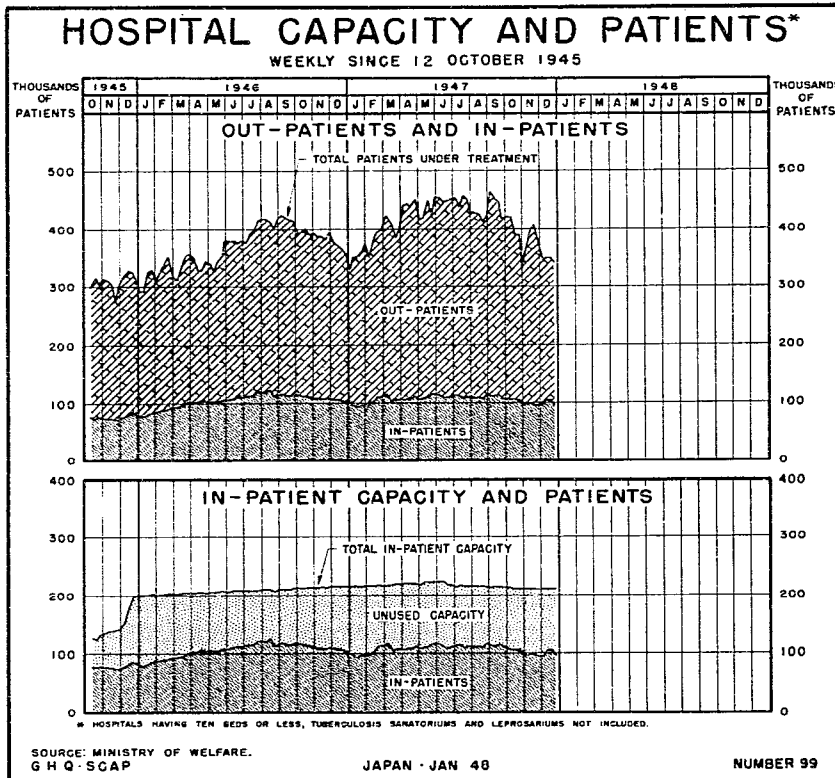
Goat Milk

Farm inspections	46
Samples examined	82
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	7
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	13

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

9. There were 3,390 hospitals with a capacity of 212,256 beds of which 96,621 were occupied on 31 December compared with 3,406 hospitals with a bed capacity of 211,315 of which 95,425 were occupied on 28 November.



Nursing Affairs

10. A program which will afford 200 Japanese nurses 160 hours of instruction and supervised ward demonstrations in modern nursing techniques was initiated in several Occupation Forces hospitals.

11. A recruiting program for nursing-school candidates was started among fourth year Tokyo high-school students. Each week a program consisting of an educational film, a lecture and a question period will be presented at six schools.

Dental Affairs

12. Persons accused of revealing examination questions to candidates for dental licensure received the following punishment in December:

- (1) The president of the Japan Dental Association was removed and his license was revoked.
- (2) Another official of the Association was removed from all boards, committees and councils, and his license was revoked.
- (3) Two professors of dentistry were permitted to resign from the faculty; their licenses were suspended for two months.
- (4) Three students were barred from taking the next two examinations.

13. One hundred fifty-eight of the 411 candidates who took the examination were successful. All had failed the spring examination.

SUPPLY

Production

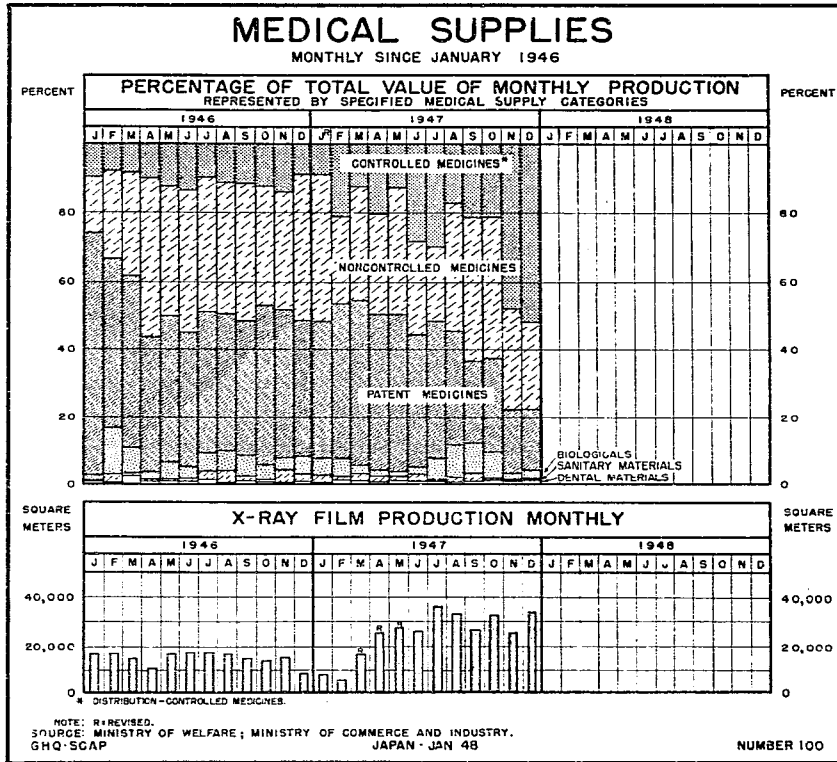
14. The total value of medical and dental supplies manufactured rose to 761,816,076 in December, a ¥ 49,497,645 increase over November production.

Production increased in all items reported except non-controlled medicines and sanitary rubber goods.

**MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES
(yen)**

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Controlled medicines	319,691,088	369,826,423
Noncontrolled medicines	202,480,741	185,100,041
Patent medicines	129,263,823	131,025,192
Biologicals	12,854,905	18,441,672
Medical instruments	14,480,933	16,675,711
Dental materials	6,215,352	7,748,067
Dental instruments	11,974,252	17,563,243
Sanitary materials	3,703,041	4,541,462
Sanitary rubber goods	11,654,296	10,894,265

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



15. Drug production in December showed the following comparison with November output:

- (1) Sulfathiazole: 5,930 kilograms, a 3,830-kilogram or 182-percent increase.
- (2) Bismuth subsalicylate: 818 liters, a 419-liter decrease.
- (3) Mapharsen: 126 kilograms, a five-kilogram decrease.
- (4) Penicillin: 5,972,070,000 oxford units, a 1,994,190,000-unit increase.

16. In the month's penicillin output, surface cultivation accounted for 5,017,350,000 oxford units and submerged cultivation for 954,720,000 oxford units. At present six plants are using the submerged method, one of them producing for the first time in December.

17. Production of biologicals increased by ¥ 5,586,767 from the previous month to a total value of ¥ 18,441,672 in December.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in December</u>		<u>On Hand 31 December</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	9,000	9,000	914,300	4,428,270
Typhus	-	670,740	-	1,177,107
Triple typhoid	120,000	2,203,900	2,161,500	6,878,500
Smallpox (doses)	2,574,525	655,925	16,830,095	1,096,070
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	30,000	-	220,000
Diphtheria toxoid	5,347,700	2,623,700	5,957,600	1,580,380

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. DDT concentrate and 10 percent DDT dust from American and Japanese concentrates gained in production in December.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	2,000	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	3,000	2,822
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,649	2,452
DDT dusters	each	7,580	0
10 percent DDT dust (from American concentrate)	pound	124,000	368,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	-	116,820
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	173,204	155,378
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	11,136	16,862

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy equipment in December totaled 547 units, a 43.6-percent increase over the previous month's production. Numbers of machines produced were: X-ray, 157; ultrashortwave, 49; ultraviolet ray, 81; infrared ray, 40; luminous screens, 35; intensifying screens, 173; and electro-surgical units, 12.

20. December X-ray film production totaled 34,507 square meters, 9,467 square meters over November production.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	736	418
6 x 6	0	1,321
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	1,479	1,630
5 x 7	730	1,674
8 x 10	2,141	5,690
10 x 12	15,434	17,224
11 x 14	1,638	2,038
14 x 17	2,818	4,966
Dental	762	602
35 millimeter (roll)	24,660	37,329

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

21. Cotton sanitary goods manufactured in December compared with November production figures as follows:

- (1) Gauze: 53,776 pounds, a decrease of 5,535 pounds.
- (2) Bandage cloth: 49,877 pounds, an increase of 14,994 pounds
- (3) Absorbent cotton: 209,252 pounds, a 52,622-pound decrease.

Production of cotton goods was hampered by electric power shortages.

22. Glass syringe production of 401,552 pieces was lower than the previous month's production by 35,448 items.

23. Laboratory animals supplied during December numbered 2,411 guinea pigs, 817 rats, 1,763 rabbits and 29,464 white mice. All figures except those for white mice are below the November supply.

Distribution

24. Former Japanese Army and Navy supplies sold during December were valued at ¥ 5,871,262, an 18-percent decrease from the previous month. The decline was due to reduction of available stocks.

25. Other medical supplies sold in December are shown in the following list in comparison with November sales:

- (1) Surgical instruments: ¥ 16,073,370, a 28.6-percent increase.
- (2) Dental supplies, exclusive of gold and silver: ¥ 20,309,040, a 23-percent increase.
Dental gold: 220,360 grams, almost 3 2/3 times the November figure.
Silver and silver alloys: 16,045 grams, a 50-percent decline.
- (3) Rubber medical items: ¥ 5,648,925, a decrease of approximately 39 percent.
- (4) Controlled medicines: ¥ 227,096,941, a 72-percent increase.

26. Drug distribution in December showed increases for sulfathiazol, penicillin and santonin but decreases in sales of sulfadiazine and the venereal disease control drugs, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate.

DRUG DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Mapharsen	gram	7,377.4	2,442.0
Bismuth subsalicylate injection	cubic centimeter	479,734.5	43,200.0
Sulfathiazole	tablet	3,835,700.0	5,023,560.0
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,846,000.0	2,437,500.0
Penicillin	oxford unit	2,352,210,000.0	2,952,180,000.0
Santonin	tablet	2,500,000.0	5,506,000.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

NARCOTICS

27. On 31 December there were 88,364 persons registered to handle narcotics.

28. There were 26 thefts of narcotics, one loss of supplies through flood and one through fire during December.

29. Of 60 persons arrested in December for narcotics violations, 14 were registered and 46 were unregistered.

Penalties for registrants varied from a ¥ 500 fine to six months' penal servitude, and for unregistered persons from a ¥ 200 fine to a three-year sentence.

30. Three persons were arrested in December for illegal cultivation of marihuana. One violator received a ¥ 5,000 fine.

31. As a result of routine inspections by narcotics agents, 85 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations during December.

32. A case in which 17 defendants were charged with smuggling seven and a half tons of opium into Japan in 1945 was concluded 27 December.

Twelve defendants who appealed to the Osaka Appeals Court lost the appeal and suffered the lower Osaka Court's sentences ranging from 8 to 12 months' imprisonment. The five who did not appeal are serving sentences handed down 31 October 1946.

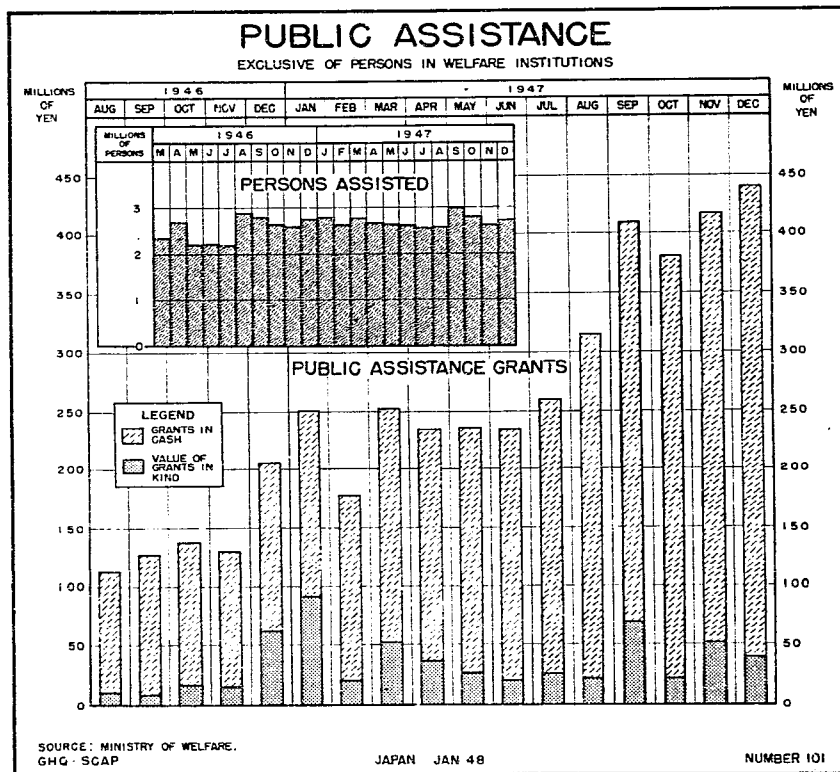
33. The Government increased narcotics personnel in population centers where illegal trafficking is believed to exist. One prefecture employed eight additional clerks to free its agents for investigative activities.

34. Physicians supplying narcotics to an addict can no longer escape prosecution by pleading ignorance of the person's addiction. The Ministries of Welfare and Justice issued strict instructions in December to procurators stressing the criminality of the supplier of drugs, previously often given suspended sentences while addicts were punished.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

35. Welfare payments in December increased to ¥ 399,638,024 as compared with revised figures of ¥ 366,094,622 for November. Assistance in kind decreased from ¥ 50,782,811 in November to ¥ 39,704,857 in December. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,841,273 of whom 138,623 were in institutions.



36. Five LARA shipments containing 267.5 tons of clothing, food, medicine and miscellaneous relief supplies were received from 12 to 26 January.

37. The National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies during 1948, was extended in many prefectures until 15 February so that more persons might be reached.

By 23 January ¥ 466,215,772 or 68.4 percent of the ¥ 681,500,000 quota had been collected with four prefectures over-subscribed, eight reporting 100-percent collections, 15 from 50 to 100 percent, 13 less than 50-percent collections and five prefectures abstaining completely from the drive. One prefecture did not report.

Rations for Foreign Nationals

38. The food rationing policy for foreign nationals was changed on 9 January to recognize physiological needs of the persons involved. In addition to the full Japanese ration, foreigners can purchase one of two supplementary rations, "A" or "B," the one suitable to oriental tastes and habits, the other to occidental standards. The new system eliminates the necessity for stocking three dietaries.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTARY RATIONS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>"A"</u>	<u>"B"</u>
Sugar	pound	1.32	0
Butter	pound	0	1.98
Wheat flour	pound	4.96	4.13
Canned goods	pound	5	7
Soy sauce	pint	1.14	0
Rice	kilogram	4.4	0
Edible oil	pint	1.14	1.14
Potatoes	pound	8.267	24.80
Beef, lean	pound	0	1.65

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

A certificate of registry from the respective consular office is needed to purchase the supplementary ration. Koreans desiring to remain in Japan are given the same rations as Japanese.

SOCIAL SECURITY

39. Appeal referees for the Welfare Pension and Health Insurance programs were appointed in all but two prefectures. They will implement recent legislation by assuring the democratic right of fair hearing to all interested parties.

40. The Ministry of Welfare set up a separate section in the Insurance Bureau to handle Seamen's Insurance, heretofore administered by the Pension Section. Addition of unemployment insurance provisions accounts for the rapid growth of the seamen's program.

REPATRIATION

41. Repatriates to Japan, charted on next page, numbered 928 from 1 January through 29 January. Of these, 469 returned from Netherlands East Indies, 253 from China, 138 from Southeast Asia, 38 from South Korea, 27 from the Ryukyus and one each from Manchuria, North Korea and the Pacific Ocean Area.

In the same period 485 repatriates were evacuated to the Ryukyus.

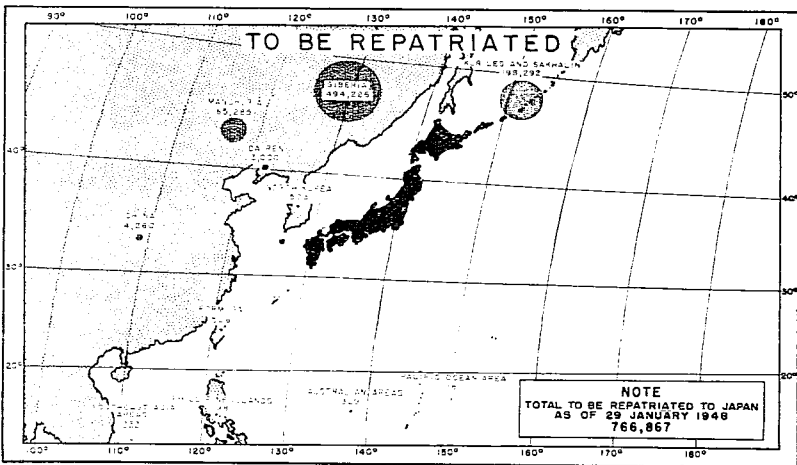
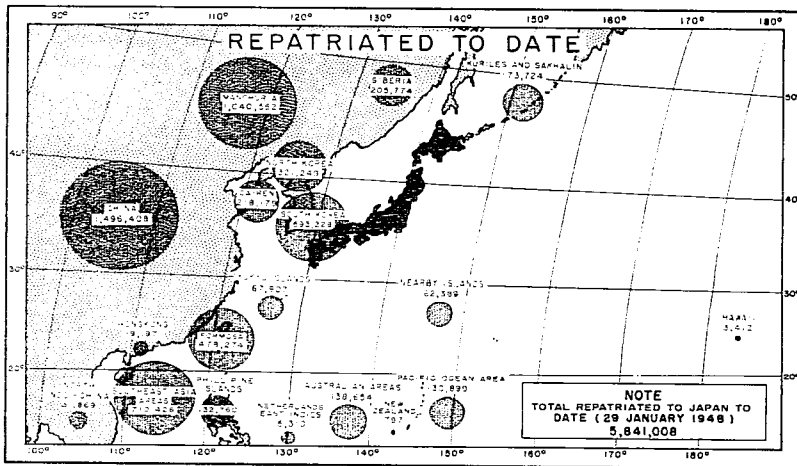
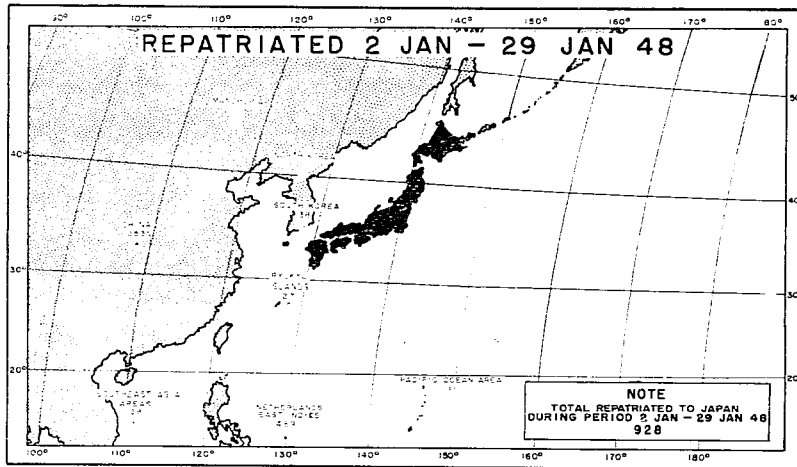
VITAL STATISTICS

42. Vital statistics records reported by the Ministry of Welfare for November were: births, 213,186; deaths, 79,143; stillbirths, 10,525; marriages, 65,142; and divorces, 5,662. Note the charts on pages 325 and 326.

The birth rate fell 5.1 percent and the death rate rose 4.2 percent as compared with October statistics.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 29 JANUARY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATED.
GMQ · SCAP JAPAN · JAN 48

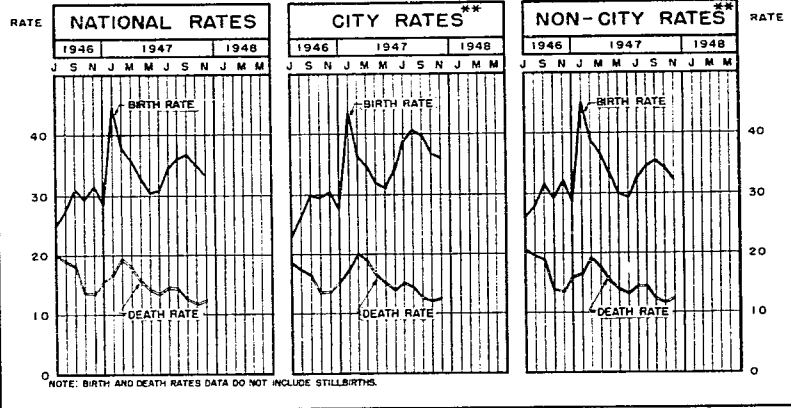
NUMBER 102

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

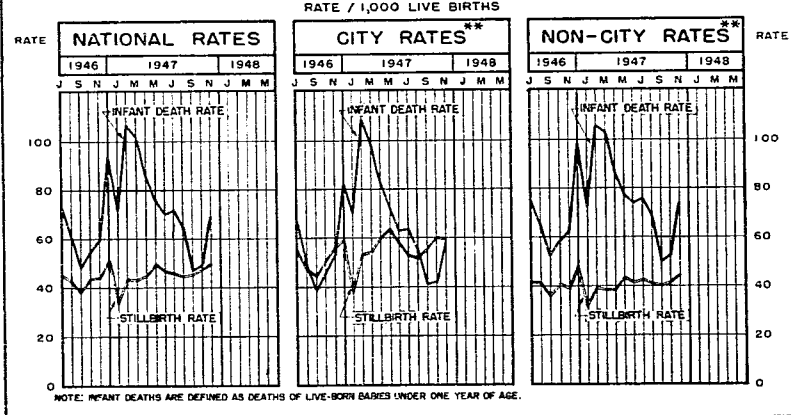
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM*



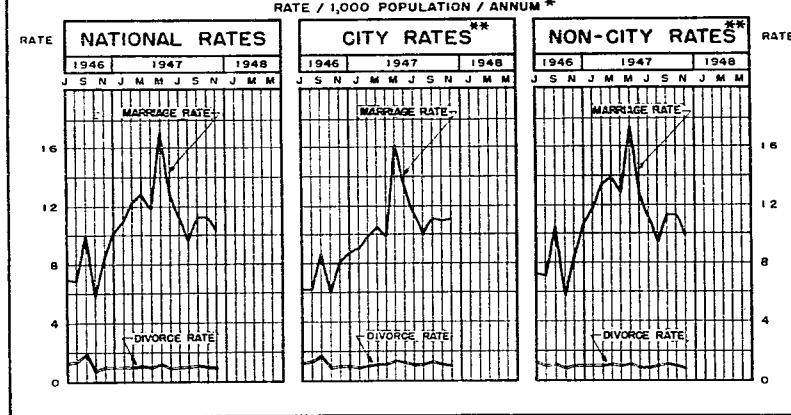
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

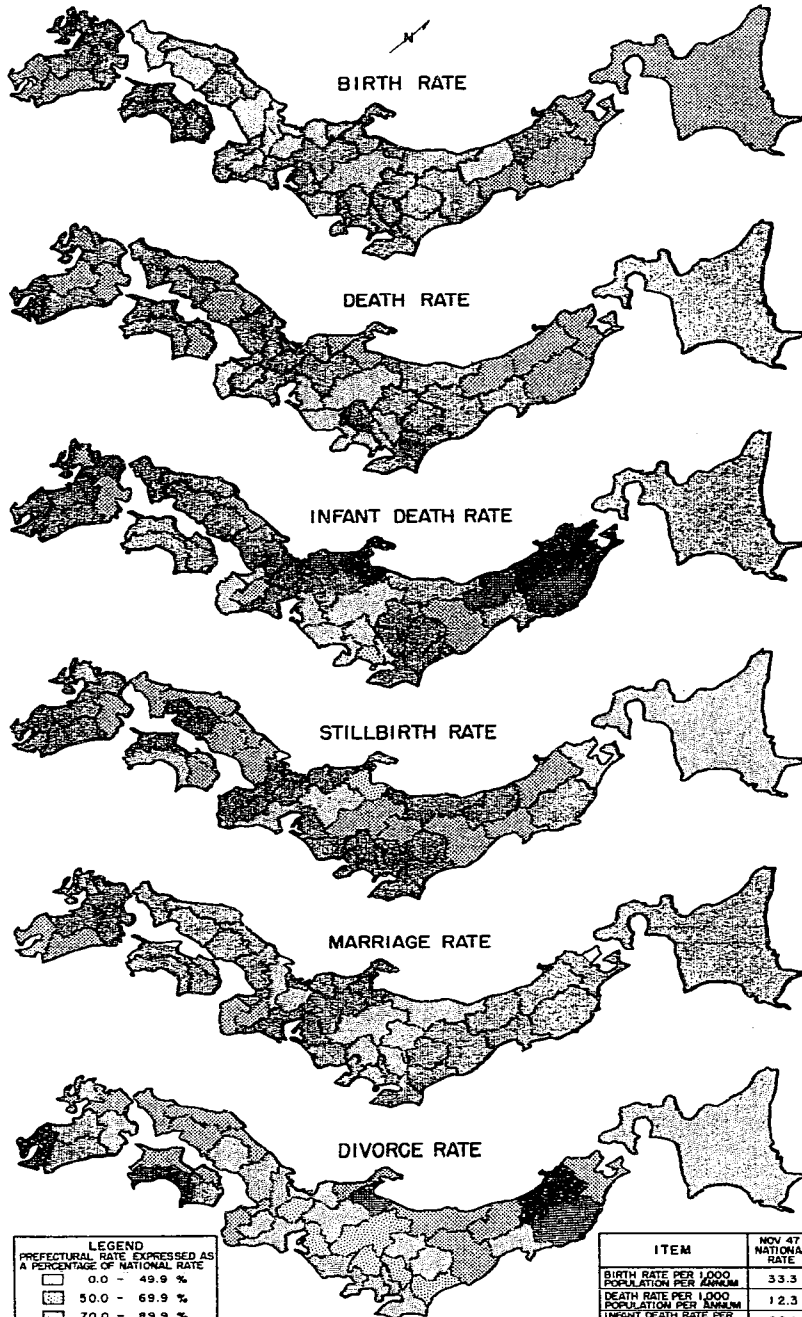
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM*



* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.
 ** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS. JAPAN · JAN 48 NUMBER 103
 GHQ · SCAP

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

NOVEMBER 1947



LEGEND
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL RATE

□	0.0 - 49.9 %
▤	50.0 - 69.9 %
▥	70.0 - 89.9 %
▧	90.0 - 109.9 %
▨	110.0 - 129.9 %
▩	130.0 - 149.9 %
■	150.0 % AND OVER

NOTE
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, MARRIAGE RATE AND DIVORCE RATE DATA ARE BASED ON 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION ESTIMATES.

ITEM	NOV 47 NATIONAL RATE
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	33.3
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	12.3
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	69.1
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	49.4
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	10.2
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	0.9

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS, GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 104

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION, CULTURAL RESOURCES AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion.	36
Cultural Resources.	41
Media of Expression	46

EDUCATION

School Construction

1. The Ministry of Education issued a notification to prefectural governors 19 December giving amounts available by subsidy and prefectural loans for the construction of buildings and purchase of furniture for lower secondary schools. The amount available from subsidies is now ¥ 700,000,000 for buildings and ¥ 56,000,000 for furniture; through prefectural loans the amount available is ¥ 1,700,000,000 of which ¥ 1,400,000,000 is for buildings and furniture and ¥ 300,000,000 for acquisition and clearing of new sites.

School Enrollments

2. The Research Bureau of the Ministry of Education, to provide the Bureau of Textbooks with a measure for estimation of textbook needs, compiled data on 1947-48 enrollments from reports made in May 1947 showing 17,682,938 students in elementary and secondary schools. See the table on the following page.

Elementary Education

3. The Ministry of Education on 26 January announced completion of plans for four major conferences of kindergarten teachers in Tokyo, Yamagata, Kumamoto and Osaka in March to study the draft outline of a new handbook on early childhood education. The handbook, designed to guide principals and teachers of kindergartens and preschools and to be of assistance to parents of two- to six-year-old children, offers guidance in a field that has been without adequate reference materials.

4. From an American Junior Red Cross gift of 25,000,000 sheets of paper, the Ministry of Education was able to complete on 31 January the printing of 400,000 copies of "Masao's Trip," the social studies text for grade 2. The text explains in simple terms such topics as world economic dependency, dependency on plants and animals for food and clothing, cooperation among people, the beneficial and adverse sides of nature, recreation at home, improvement in community life, respect for the rights of others, and sanitation. In format the textbook represents an outstanding achievement.

Secondary Education

5. The Ministry of Education's plan for the organization of the new upper secondary schools, including the part-time schools, was approved by the Cabinet in a conference on 30 December.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
May 1947

Type of School	Number of Schools	Teachers			Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary	20,303	134,985	132,091	267,076	5,336,176	5,201,229	10,537,405
Secondary							
New system	15,248	126,841	36,294	163,135	2,239,998	2,087,965	4,327,963
Old system							
Middle	803	19,825	1	19,826	270,019	0	270,019
Girls' high	1,388	15,660	11,339	26,999	0	366,240	366,240
Vocational							
Agricultural	449	7,177	723	7,900	74,345	17,531	91,876
Technological	357	10,109	115	10,224	104,164	0	104,164
Commercial	470	6,843	1,265	8,108	59,700	30,460	90,160
Fisheries	33	447	0	447	3,371	0	3,371
Other	130	986	930	1,916	1,722	18,278	20,000
Joint <u>a/</u>	64	1,295	41	1,334	13,992	989	14,981
Total	18,942	189,181	50,708	239,889	2,767,311	2,521,463	5,288,774
Youth school <u>b/</u>	10,237	35,299	14,894	50,193	1,114,809	731,249	1,846,058
School for the handicapped							
Blind	72	476	204	680	3,018	1,463	4,481
Deaf-mute	42	435	367	802	3,415	2,805	6,220
Total	114	911	571	1,482	6,433	4,268	10,701
Grand total	49,596	360,376	198,264	558,640	9,224,729	8,458,209	17,682,938

a/ Schools giving courses in more than one vocation.

b/ Full-time higher secondary (old system).

SOURCE: Ministry of Education, Research Bureau.

Old-type secondary schools which can qualify under the plan will be classified as new upper secondary schools on 1 April.

6. The Bureau of School Education printed and distributed 20,000 copies of "Handbook on the Organization of the New Upper Secondary School" in January. The Handbook, designed to acquaint parents and the general public as well as education officials, administrators and teachers, with the organization of the new upper secondary school, covers the first two of the following projected four parts: (1) Organization of the Full-time New Upper Secondary School, (2) Organization of the Part-time Course of the New Upper Secondary School, (3) Desirable Characteristics of the New Upper Secondary School and (4) List of Equipment for New Upper Secondary Schools.

7. In January 11,000 copies of "Handbook for Teacher Consultants for Secondary Schools," outlining the functions and responsibilities of teacher consultants in contrast to the old school inspectors, were printed. The educational background and experience needed to be good teacher consultants are discussed and a self-training course is outlined.

8. Two-day conferences on upper secondary school organization were held in Tokyo on 22-23 and 26-27 January. The first conference was attended by prefectural officials, principals and teachers from the prefectures of the Kanto region, the second by teachers from Niigata and Nagano Prefectures. Approximately 300 persons attended each conference. At each meeting the first day was spent in discussion of the organization of the new schools, curriculum, school staff, the elective system and the unit credit system, the second day on reports of prefectural officials on the status of plans for the new upper secondary schools in their areas.

9. Work was completed in January on the compilation of a "Bulletin on Selection of Secondary School Pupils," outlining a system for selection of pupils for the upper secondary school based directly upon the aims of the school and related closely to the regular program of evaluating student progress in the lower secondary school. Pupil selection was divided into three areas: (1) intellectual development as determined by intelligence tests, school marks and teacher-made achievement tests, (2) personal, social and civic development and (3) vocational development.

10. Upper secondary school teachers and principals, members of the municipal assembly and members of the prefectural government of Tokyo participated in a Tokyo conference 19 January on specific problems in the organization of the upper secondary school. Topics discussed included the use of youth school facilities in upper secondary programs for putting the comprehensive curriculum into effect, interpretation of the minimum qualifying standards and division of old-type secondary schools among new lower and upper secondary schools.

Higher Education

11. The Ministry of Education printed 200,000 copies of a scholastic aptitude test and two booklets, one explaining the construction of achievement tests and one explaining aptitude tests, for use in the selection of students for higher schools and colleges. Copies of the scholastic aptitude test, with directions for scoring, and 10,000 copies of the explanatory booklets will be distributed to nearly 250 testing centers. The booklet on achievement tests encourages teachers to replace test items based primarily on memory with items which are new to students and involve the application of knowledge of the subject.

Teachers of English are encouraged to write test questions which will appraise pupil progress in understanding, speaking, reading, writing and thinking in English. The booklet on scholastic aptitude testing includes illustrative items such as reading selections with words or phrases to be filled in to complete the thought, estimating the number of blocks in a diagram, interpreting graphic material and rearranging syllables to make complete words.

12. The Ministry of Education completed a study of students entering higher educational institutions to determine home localities. Of the 21,120 students who entered 108 higher educational institutions at the beginning of the 1947-48 school year, 47.1 percent came from schools in the same prefecture as the higher institution and 52.9 percent came from other prefectures.

STUDENTS ENTERING HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
1947-48

Institution	From Local Prefectures		From Other Prefectures		Total
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Universities (9)					
Tokyo	843	29.3	2,030	70.7	2,873
Osaka	162	29.7	384	70.3	546
Kyushu	199	26.8	543	73.2	742
Tokyo Commercial	261	74.3	90	25.7	351
Niigata Medical	46	53.5	40	46.5	86
Nagasaki Medical	0	0.0	41	100.0	41
Hiroshima	96	60.7	62	39.3	158
Tokyo Technical	389	29.9	909	70.1	1,298
Osaka Commercial	59	48.4	63	51.6	122
Total	2,055	33.0	4,162	67.0	6,217
Sammon Gakko (65)	3,368	51.5	3,169	48.5	6,537
Koto Gakko (34)	<u>4,526</u>	54.1	<u>3,840</u>	45.9	<u>8,366</u>
Grand total	9,949	47.1	11,171	52.9	21,120

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

Teacher Education

13. The Japanese Vocational Teacher Training Committee completed plans for the training of teachers of vocational subjects in lower and upper secondary schools. Plans envisage four types of courses to be given in three types of institutions. Course A is designed for graduates of upper secondary schools or their equivalent, Course B for graduates of vocational or technical colleges, Course C for persons possessing qualifying practical experience in a subject to be taught and Course D for vocational teachers now in service. The types of institutions in which the courses will be offered are: (1) vocational teachers' colleges, established for the sole purpose of training vocational teachers; (2) vocational teacher training departments in vocational or technical colleges or universities; and (3) regional vocational teacher training colleges set up to serve the needs of the several prefectures.

14. The Ministry of Education and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan announced the initiation on 12 January of a new "Teachers' Hour" program for the in-service training of teachers. The series, to last 39 weeks, will cover such topics as the goals of education, social science, teaching methods for developing a unit of learning, the school library, the application of principles of educational psychology to teaching situations, the professional development of teachers and pupil guidance. Material was prepared by experienced teachers in collaboration with radio writers and will be presented in round tables, forums, lectures, discussions and on-the-spot documentary-type recordings.

A second program for teachers, initiated 12 January and entitled "Great Educators of the World," is designed to give teachers historical perspective by dramatizing biographies of great figures who made important contributions in the field of education.

Correspondence Education

15. A notification was sent 11 January to all prefectural governors concerning correspondence education on the secondary level, scheduled to commence 15 March. Each prefecture is to designate two schools to offer correspondence courses with full-time teachers to administer them. Courses will follow the new secondary school curriculum exactly, with one full-time teacher provided for every 100 students.

16. The sixth general meeting of the Japanese Correspondence Education Committee was held in Tokyo on 10 January. Major topics of discussion were the plan for establishing a Correspondence Education Department in the University Accreditation Association and the plan for conducting correspondence education on the secondary school level. Two subcommittees were appointed to develop correspondence courses according to the provisions of Article 405 of the School Education Law and to handle matters pertaining to vocational and technical correspondence education. A report was made on the progress in developing guidebooks for correspondence education.

Vocational Education

17. Five prefectural vocational education conferences were held in January: in Osaka Prefecture on the 23rd-24th, in Mie and Kagawa Prefectures on the 24th and in Wakayama and Hiroshima Prefectures on the 26th. Each conference was attended by approximately 300 principals, representative teachers and others connected with vocational education activities. Topics included recent developments in the new vocational courses of study, vocational textbooks, methods of instruction, in-service training of teachers and school administration.

18. A general meeting of regional branches of the National Association of Industrial School Principals was held in Tokyo on 23-24 January, with approximately 100 representatives of regional branches in attendance. Discussion topics included types of industrial training required to meet current and anticipated labor needs, improvement of content of industrial education in the practical and technical phases by means of actual job analyses, revision and improvement of textbooks and methods of instruction, training of teachers of industrial subjects, policies of the Association and administration and supervision of industrial education in general.

Audio-visual Education

19. A scientific visual education exhibit was held in Osaka during January sponsored jointly by Osaka University and the Daimaru Department Store. The display, comprising 50 exhibits, illustrated the use of science in everyday relationships and is scheduled to be held later in Kyoto and Kobe.

20. The winter series of school broadcasts based on courses of study commenced 12 January. The programs are designed to supplement regular texts in the field of natural science and to provide material for grades one through nine.

21. A timetable of educational broadcasts shows seven and one-half hours per week given to programs for students and teachers over the national networks.