

Arogon crassiceps (Garman)
Cheilodipterus macrodon (Lacepede)
Pseudochromis taceinosoma Bleeker
Pomacentrus notophthalmus Bleeker

Chrysiptera parasema (Fowler)
Dascyllus marginatus (Ruppel)
Halichoeres reichel (Bleeker)
Halichoeres trimaculatus (Quoy et Gaimard)

Thalassoma melanochir (Bleeker)
Callyodon erythrodon (Cuvier et Valenciennes)
Callyodon kelloggi Jordan et Seale
Naso lituratus (Schneider)

Monacanthus tomentosus (Linnaeus)
Paradiodon novemmaculatus Bleeker
Brachirus zebra (Quoy et Gaimard)
Petroscirtes anema Bleeker

PUBLICATIONS

15. Early resumption of professional journal publication is planned by 52 natural science and 21 cultural science societies following special allocations for this purpose by the Economic Stabilization Board. The paper allocations, specifically intended to encourage publication of research results, have been made available in the following amounts: January, 13,500 pounds; February, 27,000 pounds; March, 40,500 pounds; April-December, 90,000 pounds.

Subsidies totaling ¥ 2,000,000 have been authorized by the Diet to defray partially the cost of printing.

16. During the month approximately 300 publications were received from various agencies in the United States for dissemination to universities, institutes and scientific personnel. These publications included journals, monographs, books and reprints comprising recent and cumulative developments in the fields of chemistry, physics, mathematics, mechanical and electrical engineering, genetics and miscellaneous scientific activities.

17. Recent establishment of two new monthly scientific journals dealing with various phases of scientific activity rather than with a single field gives evidence of the trend toward integration in Japanese science.

- (1) The Journal, "Basis of Science," first published in November 1947, aims to promote "inner understanding rather than outward or mere technical correlation between scientists of different fields" according to one of its editors. Two mathematicians, three physicists, two biologists and two philosophers are included on the editorial board.
- (2) Science, the first issue of which appeared in October 1947, has an editorial staff drawn from such diverse fields as botany, engineering, mining, geology, chemistry, geophysics, archeology, philology, law and physics. The periodical is printed in Romaji rather than the traditional Kanji. A resume in English is provided at the end of many of the articles.

18. A 141-page publication entitled "A Short Biography of Japanese Scientists" was recently released by the Bureau of Scientific Education, Ministry of Education. This compilation presents

professional and biographical data for scientific and technical personnel in the fields of anthropology, zoology, botany, geography and astronomy. Additional compilations in the series are nearing completion. The finished work will include 28 fields of specialization in science, agriculture, engineering and medicine.

19. The following is a summary of the number of issues of research publications, including journals, published by or in association with Kyushu University during the war and under the Occupation.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

<u>Title</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Journals of the Department of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (in English)			1	3	4	2	1	1	0
Memoirs of the Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Series A, Mathematics (Kyushu Daigaku Rigaku-bu) (in German)	1		2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Reports of the Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Geology Series (Kyushu Daigaku Rigaku-bu Kenkyu Hokoku) (Chisuitsu-gaku-no-bu) (in Japanese)	0		1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Reports of the Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Physics Series (Kyushu Daigaku Rigaku-bu, Kenkyu Hokoku, Butsurigaku-no-bu) (in Japanese)	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Memoirs of the Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (Kyushu Daigaku Kogaku-bu Kiyo) (in English)	2		0	2	1	0	0	0	2
Clinics and Researches (Rinshoto-Kenkyu) (in Japanese)	12		12	12	13	12	9	12	11
Historical Studies (Shien), Kyushu Historical Society c/o Faculty of Law, Kyushu University (in Japanese)			2	2	1	3	1	2	2
Studies on Literature (Bungaku Kenkyu) (in Japanese)			3	2	1	0	1	1	0

<u>Title</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Zephyrus (Chorui Dokokai, Kikan Zasshi), Butterfly Hunters' Club, c/o Entomology Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture (in Japanese)			2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bulletins of the Kyushu University Forests (Kyushu Nogaku-bu Enshu-rin Hokoku) (in Japanese)	1		0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Scientific Bulletins of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University (Kyushu Daigaku Nogaku-bu Gakugei Zasshi) (in Japanese)			2	2	2	1	2	0	0
Memoirs of the Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Series D, Geology (Kyushu Daigaku Rigaku-bu Kiyo) (in English)	1		1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Reports of the Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Mathematics Series (Kyushu Daigaku Rigaku-bu, Kenkyu Hokoku, Sugaku-nobu) (in Japanese)	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Fukuoka Acta Medica (Fukuoka Igaku Zasshi) (in Japanese)	12		12	12	12	9	0	0	4
Reports of the Faculty of Medicine Kyushu University (Kyudai-I-ho) (in Japanese)	12		12	12	12	3	0	0	0
Studies on Law and Politics (Hosei Kenkyu) (in Japanese)			2	2	2	3	1	2	2
Annual Report of Philosophy (Tetsugaku Nenpo) (in Japanese)			-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Studies on Economics (Keizai gaku Kenkyu), Economic Society of Kyushu University (in Japanese)			2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Mushi (Insects), Entomology Department, Faculty of Agriculture (in English, German, French, Italian and Japanese)			2	0	2	2	9	6	18

a/ 1940 included only when volume overlaps with 1941.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 29

February 1948

PART IV
SOCIAL

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

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Section 2. Education, Religion, Cultural Resources and Media of Expression	291

SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Nutrition	1
Preventive Medicine	2
Veterinary Affairs.	7
Medical and Hospital Administration	10
Supply.	13
Narcotics	25
Public Assistance	29
Social Security	35
Repatriation.	36
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NUTRITION

1. Results of the November 1947 nutrition surveys, as shown in charts on pages 264 through 269, show caloric consumption in all localities increased approximately 13 percent over the August figures due largely to the increase in food ration.

Fats and carbohydrate consumption increased in all areas surveyed while the average proportion of population underweight in all ages decreased.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

2. A Health Education Liaison Committee composed of representatives from all the ministries was organized in February to coordinate information and education programs on public health and welfare on a nationwide basis.

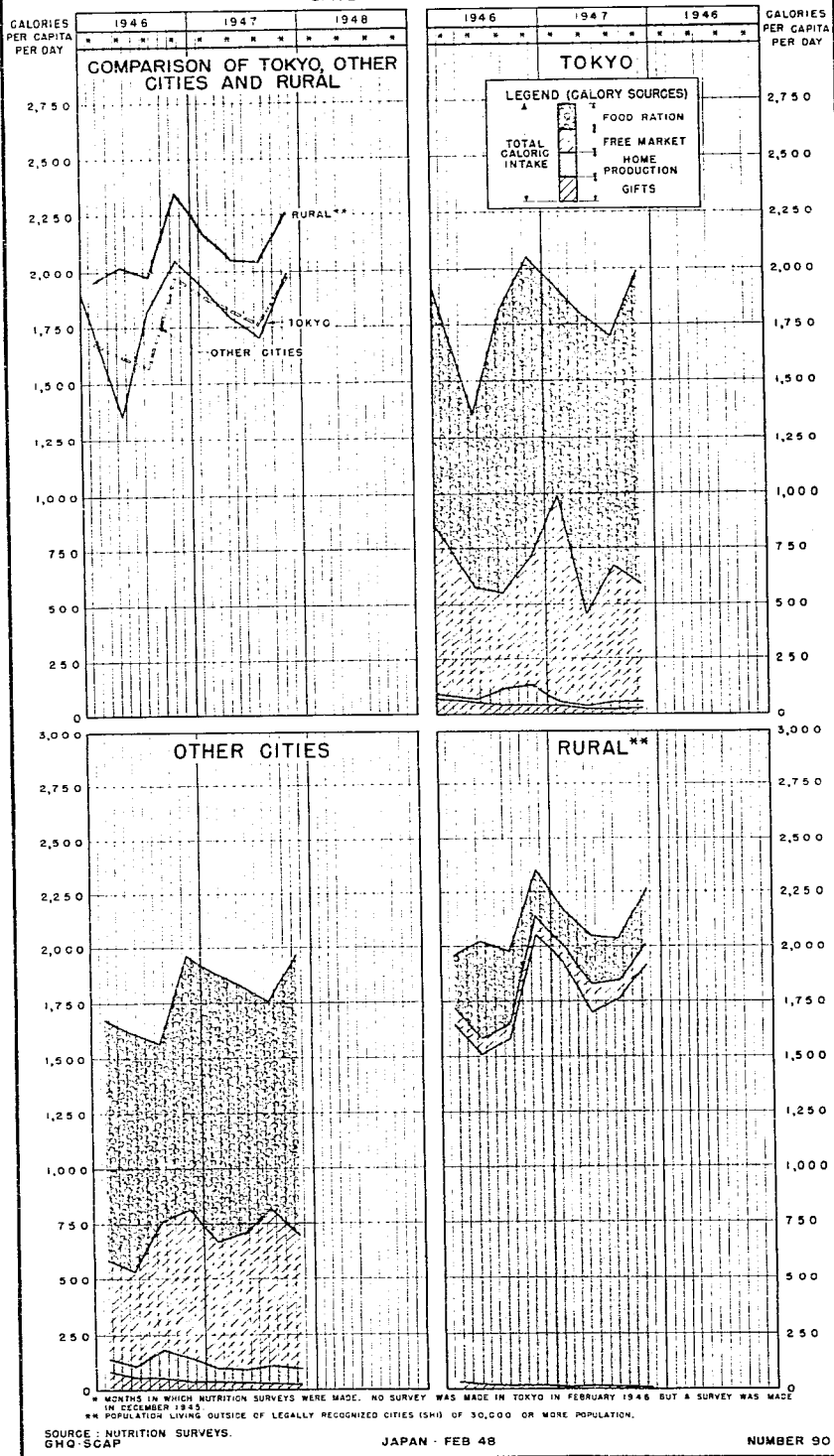
3. As of 23 February 34,505,034 persons had received triple-typhoid vaccination under the nationwide program which began in September 1947.

4. A nationwide program of case finding and treatment of venereal diseases was initiated by the Ministry of Welfare in February. Provisions were made for the treatment of more than 750,000 patients and subsidies exceeding 50 percent will be granted by the national and prefectural governments to individuals who cannot afford the treatment.

5. Prefectural governments were directed by the Ministry of Welfare to require all pregnant women to receive serological tests for syphilis prior to the fifth month of pregnancy. The enforcement of this regulation is made effective by the ration board through which the women receive extra rations at the fifth month.

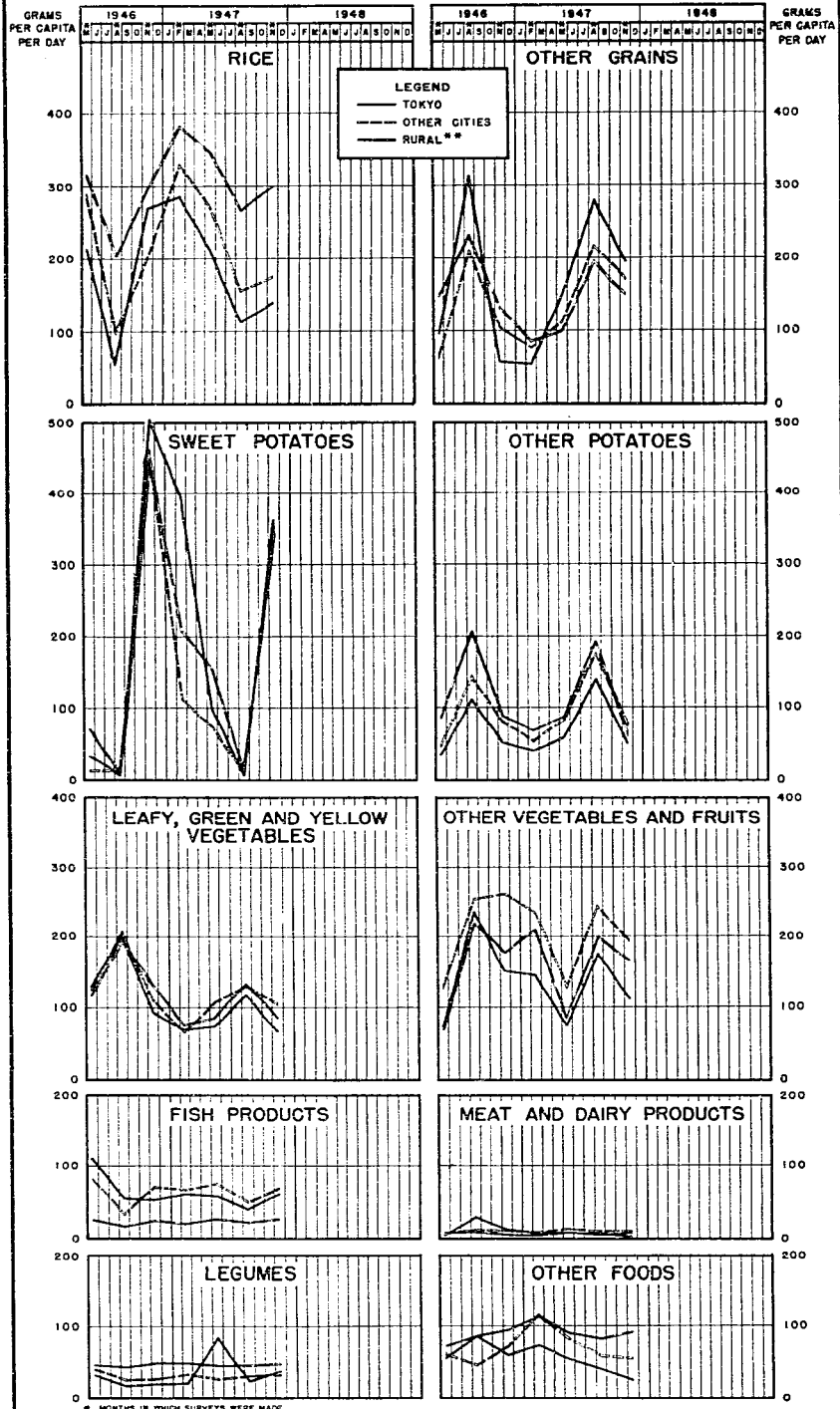
AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946*



AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

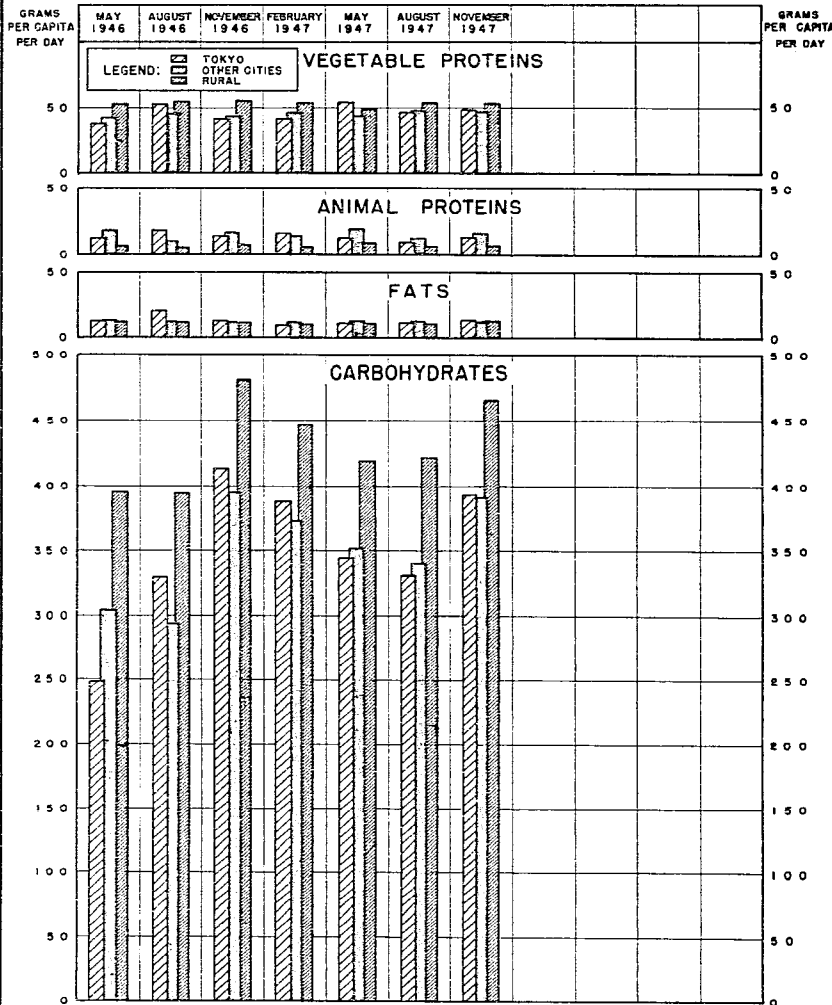
SINCE MAY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.
 ** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.
 SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - FEB 48 NUMBER 91

PROTEINS, FATS, CARBOHYDRATES, MINERALS AND VITAMINS

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA - SINCE MAY 1946



MINERALS AND VITAMINS - AVERAGE / CAPITA / DAY

ITEM	UNITS	SURVEY GROUP	MAY 1946	AUGUST 1946	NOVEMBER 1946	FEBRUARY 1947	MAY 1947	AUGUST 1947	NOVEMBER 1947
CALCIUM	GRAMS	TOKYO	0.31	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.21
		OTHER CITIES	0.37	0.23	0.39	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.18
		RURAL*	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.18
IRON	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	52.00	46.00	55.00	48.00	43.00	41.00	54.00
		OTHER CITIES	52.00	47.00	75.00	48.00	38.00	46.00	35.00
		RURAL*	52.00	75.00	86.00	48.00	37.00	55.00	33.00
NIACIN	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	8.50	9.40	12.50	10.90	9.10	7.80	10.70
		OTHER CITIES	8.00	8.10	13.10	9.90	8.60	8.00	12.00
		RURAL*	9.20	9.10	12.20	9.20	9.00	8.90	10.50
PHOSPHORUS	GRAMS	TOKYO	1.28	1.66	1.44	1.77	1.75	1.54	1.78
		OTHER CITIES	1.37	1.46	2.07	1.72	1.55	1.63	1.93
		RURAL*	1.75	1.77	2.22	1.58	1.68	1.73	1.97
VITAMIN A	THOUSANDS OF INT'L UNITS	TOKYO	4.21	8.32	3.02	2.24	1.75	3.82	2.03
		OTHER CITIES	3.72	8.90	4.03	2.24	3.50	4.15	3.19
		RURAL*	5.66	7.90	3.39	2.40	2.57	4.15	2.33
VITAMIN B1	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	1.06	1.94	1.03	1.53	1.67	1.74	1.67
		OTHER CITIES	2.42	1.55	1.82	1.41	1.37	1.64	1.83
		RURAL*	1.96	1.85	2.23	1.55	1.51	1.73	1.64
VITAMIN B2	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	0.57	0.77	0.87	0.82	0.82	0.87	0.88
		OTHER CITIES	0.70	0.88	0.94	0.81	0.83	0.72	0.82
		RURAL*	0.64	0.97	0.99	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.70
VITAMIN C	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	101.00	183.00	242.00	192.00	94.00	132.00	177.00
		OTHER CITIES	147.00	216.00	269.00	188.00	118.00	194.00	207.00
		RURAL*	119.00	204.00	254.00	154.00	125.00	156.00	190.00

* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SM) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

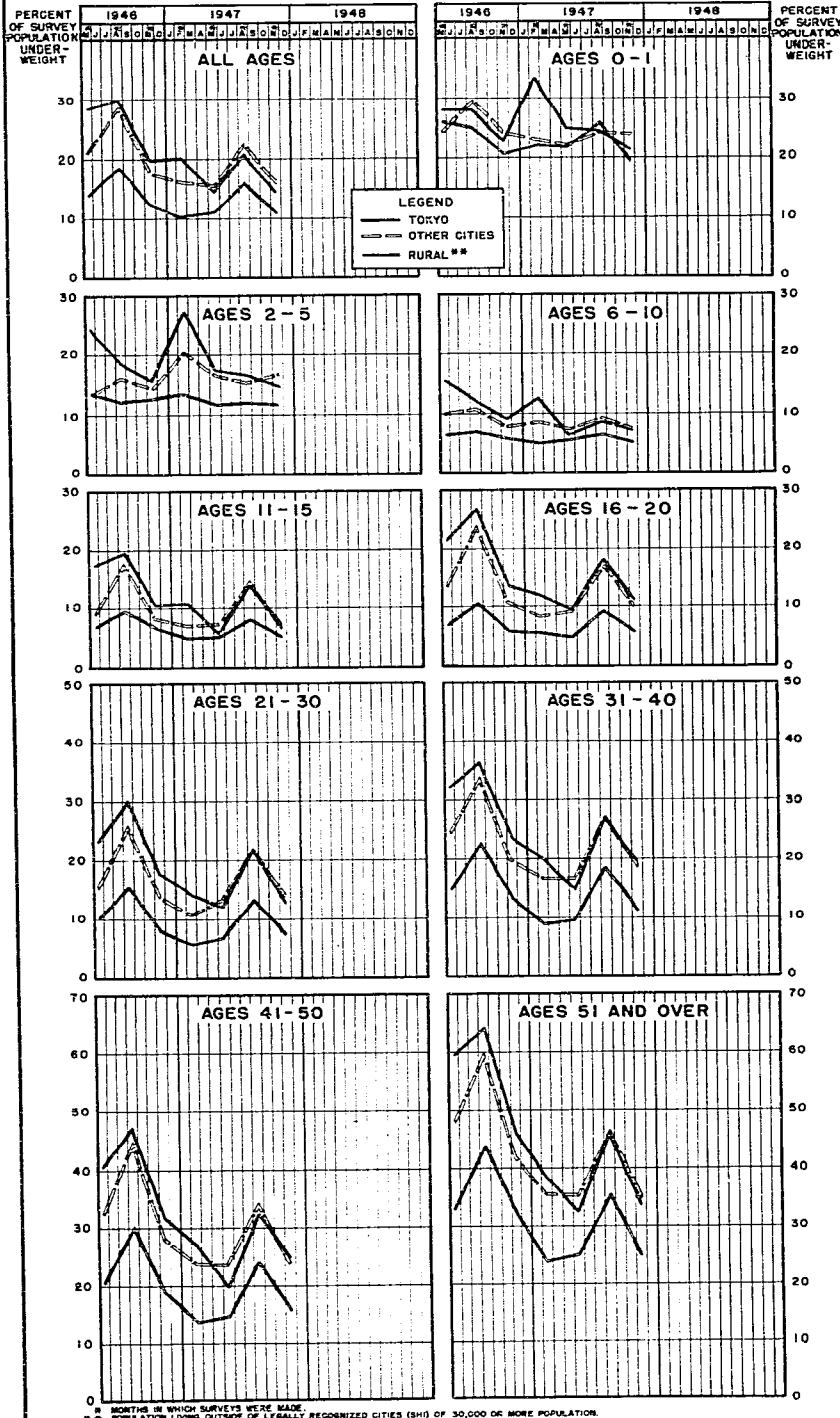
SOURCE - NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - FEB 48

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PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION 10 PERCENT OR MORE BELOW NORMS SET IN STANDARD AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES



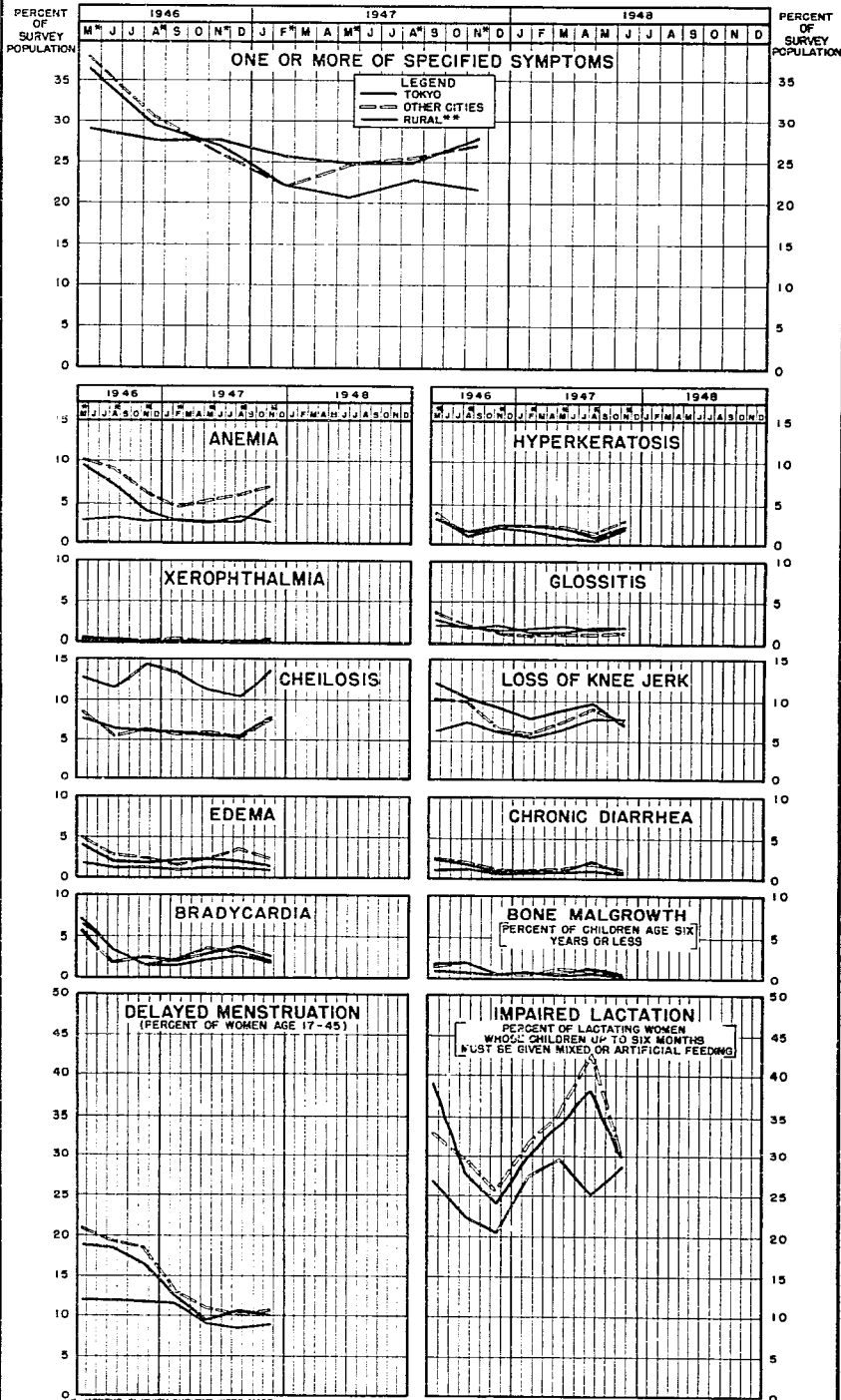
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHQ - SCAP

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NUMBER 93

SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS - SINCE MAY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.
 ** R POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
 GHQ - SCAP

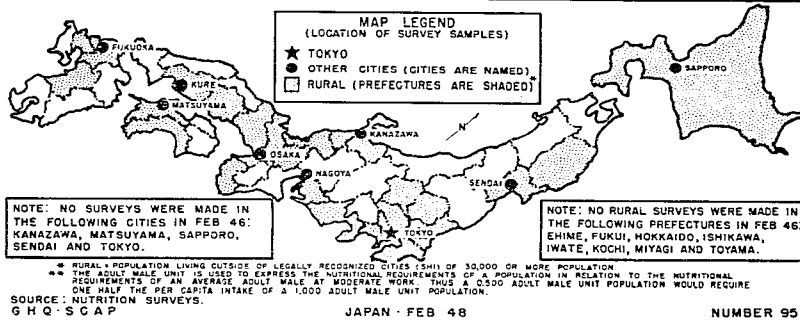
JAPAN - FEB 48

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NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

SURVEY GROUP	DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47	AUG 47	NOV 47				
NUMBER OF PERSONS FROM WHOM FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA WERE OBTAINED													
TOKYO	16,020	NONE	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316	12,919	12,613	12,860				
OTHER CITIES	NONE	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803	22,393	22,416	22,695				
RURAL*	NONE	37,636	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206	49,391	50,928	47,114				
NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED FOR SYMPTOMS OF NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES													
TOKYO	31,965	NONE	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691	28,858	28,054	28,022				
OTHER CITIES	NONE	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750	46,298	47,185	45,666				
RURAL*	NONE	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335	79,786	77,744	74,845				
AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF CONSUMPTION SURVEY SAMPLE**													
TOKYO	0.875	—	0.822	0.829	0.828	0.834	0.831	0.820	0.821				
OTHER CITIES	—	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	0.817	0.814	0.815				
RURAL*	—	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840	0.882	0.887	0.920				



6. With the exception of smallpox, scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis, communicable disease incidence rates declined and the death rates also decreased or remained constant in January, as shown on charts on the following four pages.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

7. With the exception of swine plague animal diseases declined in January. Ten cases of scabies appeared as a result of bad weather which permitted mild development of dermatitis.

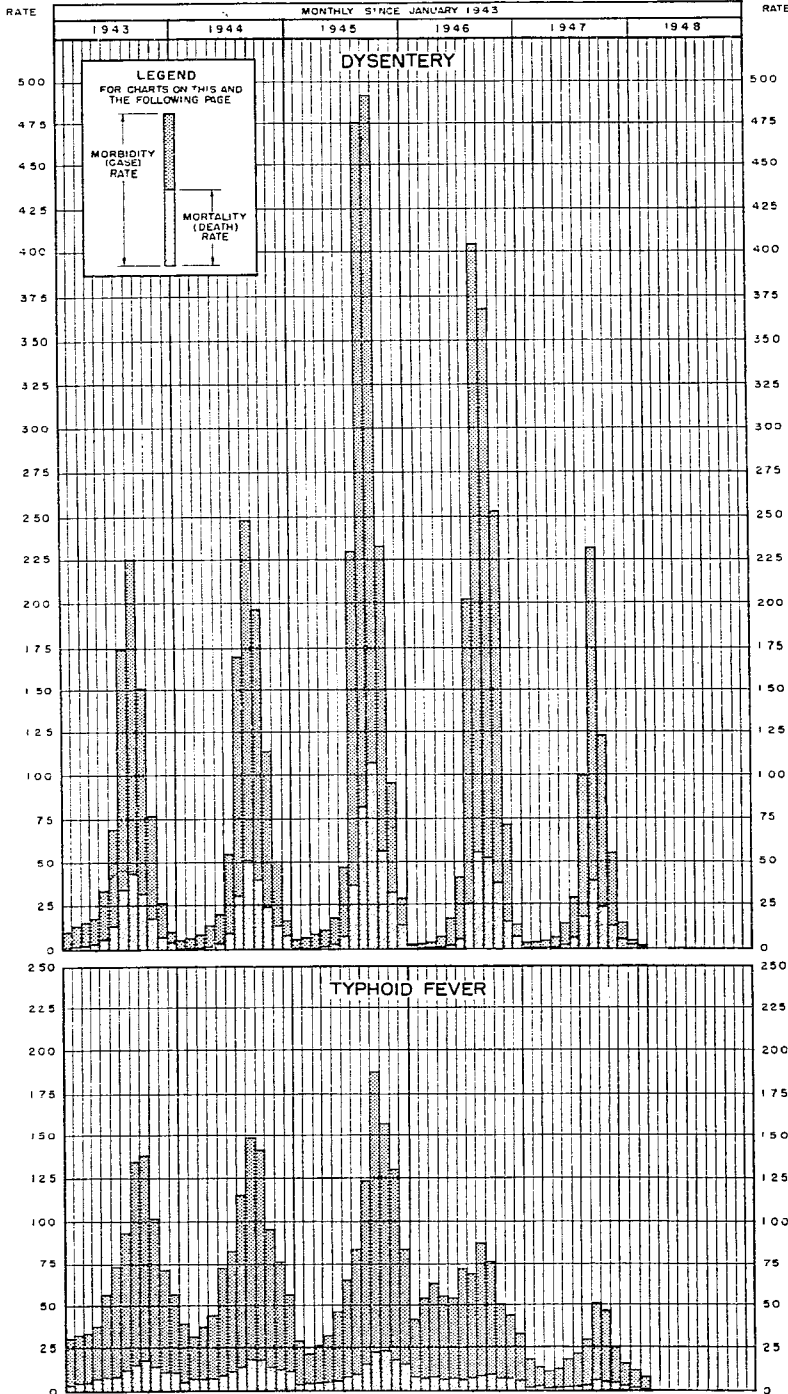
ANIMAL DISEASES

	December	January
Brucellosis	13	1
Trichomoniasis	144	65
Texas fever	1	0
Swine erysipelas	9	0
Swine cholera	3	0
Swine plague	1	21
Strangles	195	160
Equine infectious abortion	63	0
Equine infectious anemia	50	21
Chick pullorum	3,192	2,149

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

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



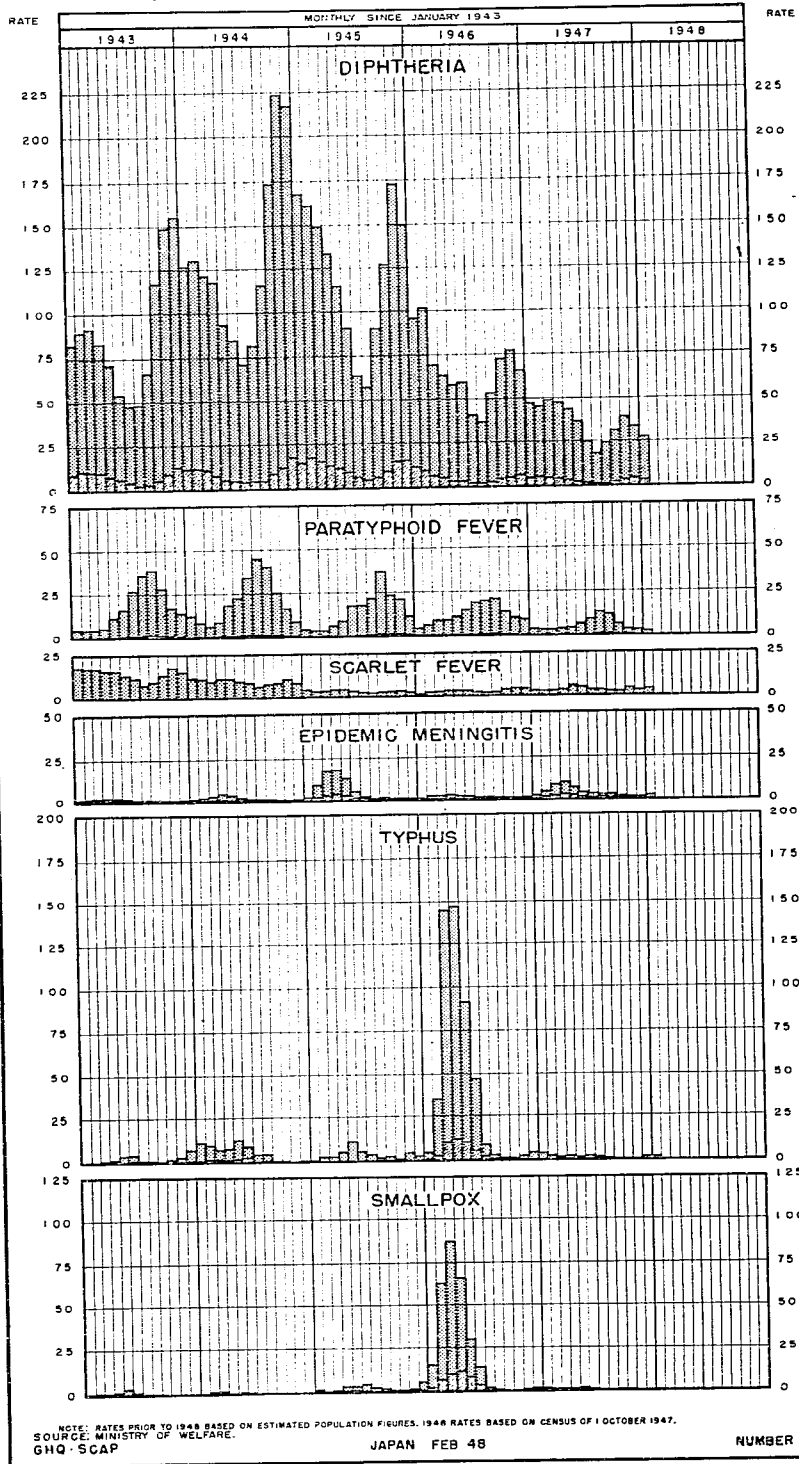
NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - FEB 48

NUMBER 96A

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM

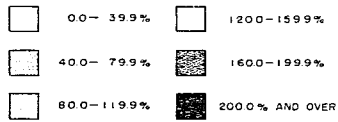


ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

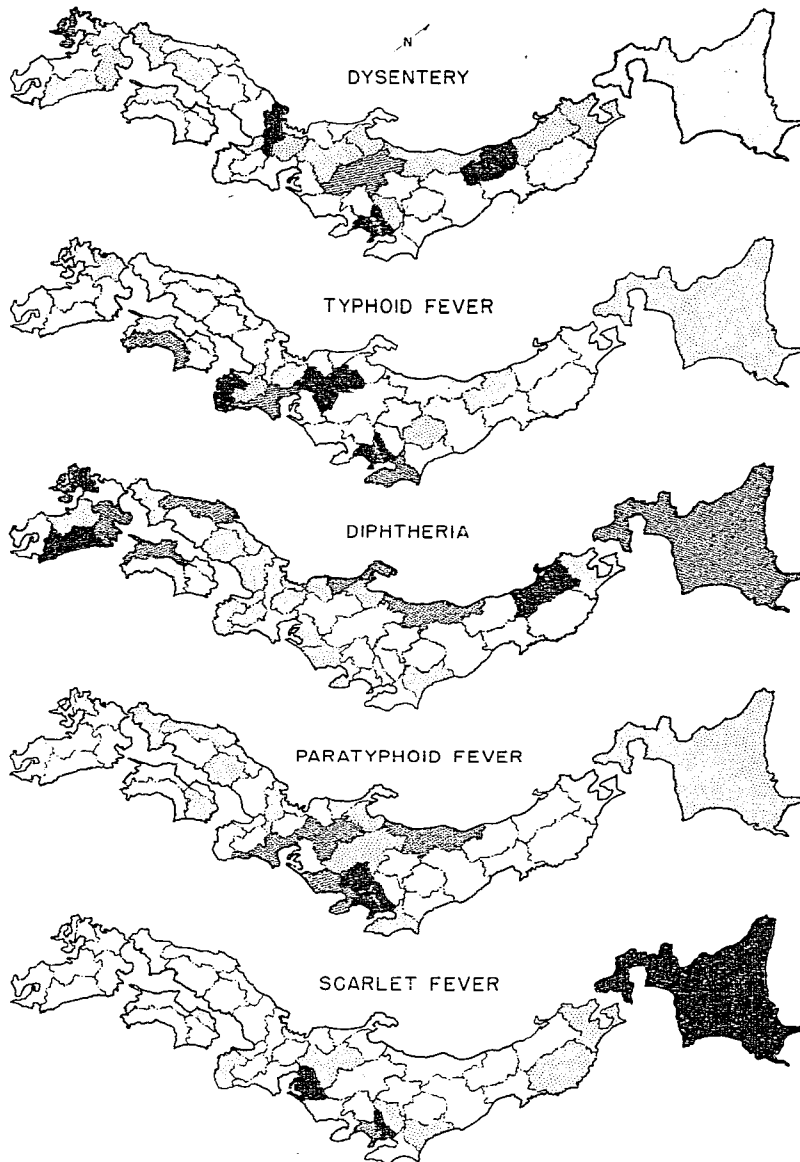
BY PREFECTURES - JANUARY 1948

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/ANNUM		
	JAN 48	JAN 47	JAN 46
DYSENTERY	1.9	3.9	3.2
TYPHOID FEVER	7.4	18.4	42.7
DIPHTHERIA	27.7	47.0	95.9
PARATYPHOID FEVER	2.5	3.7	4.4
SCARLET FEVER	3.8	3.0	1.2
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.1	2.6	0.9
TYPHUS	1.3	4.0	4.7
SMALLPOX	0.03	1.1	15.7
MALARIA	3.6	10.6	N.A.
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.0
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS*	0.0	0.02	N.A.



* SUSPECTED CASES

NOTE: 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

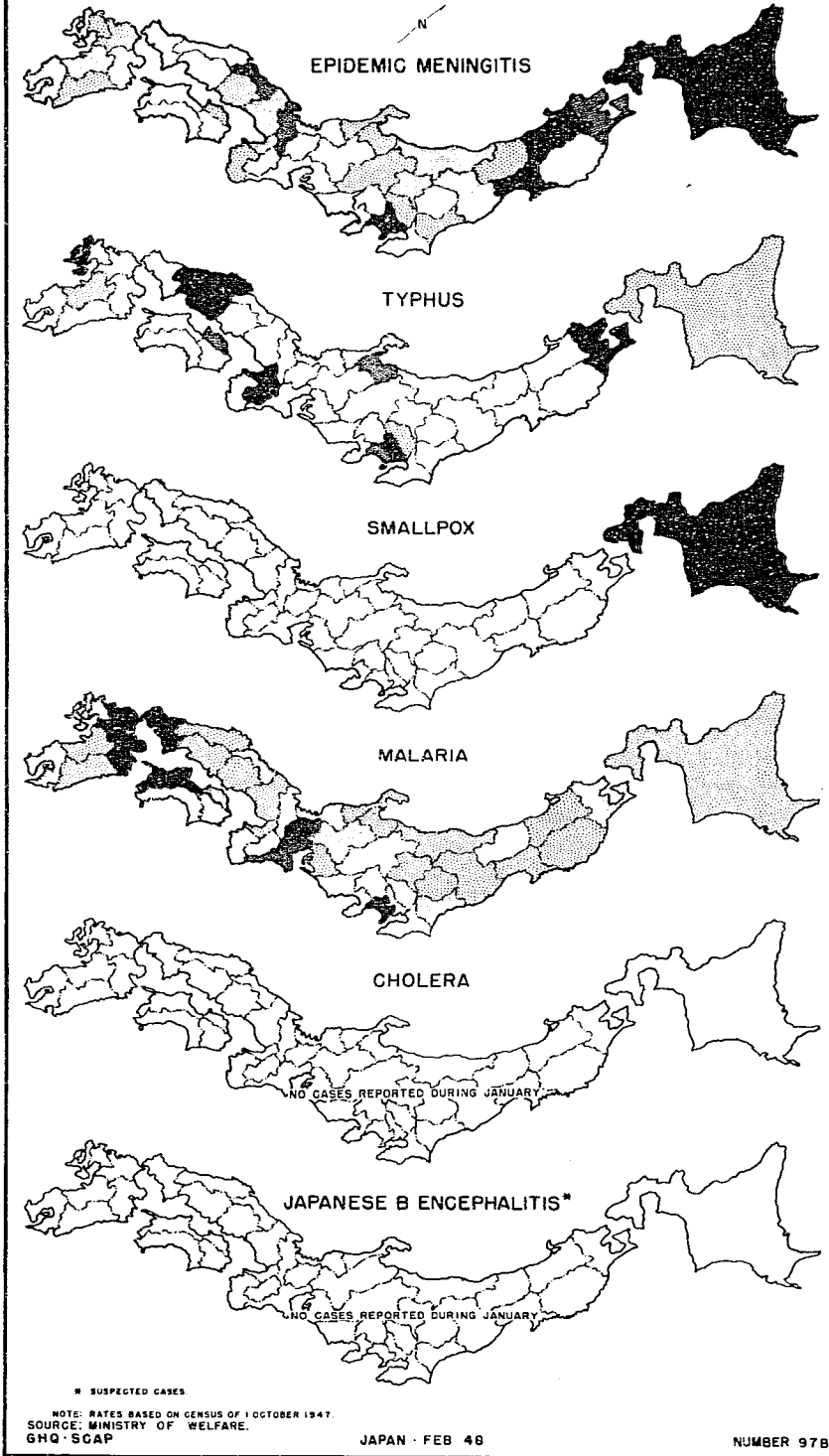
GHC - SCAP

JAPAN - FEB 48

NUMBER 97A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - JANUARY 1948



Meat and Dairy Industry

8. Although farm animals slaughtered in December increased 63 percent over the 40,670 reported in November, partial post-mortem condemnations decreased approximately eight percent.

MEAT INSPECTION
December

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	36,633	845	627	17,899	9,878
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	1	4
Condemned post mortem					
Total	10	0	0	0	2
Partial	311	9	0	73	214
Visceral	7,039	40	0	5,082	926

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

9. Samples of ordinary and goat milk inspected in December increased 43 and 109 percent over the 28,104 and 82 samples reported in November.

MILK INSPECTION
December

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	9,806
Samples examined	40,062
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	621
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	994
Plant inspections	3,650
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	180
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	298

Special Milk

Farm inspections	4
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

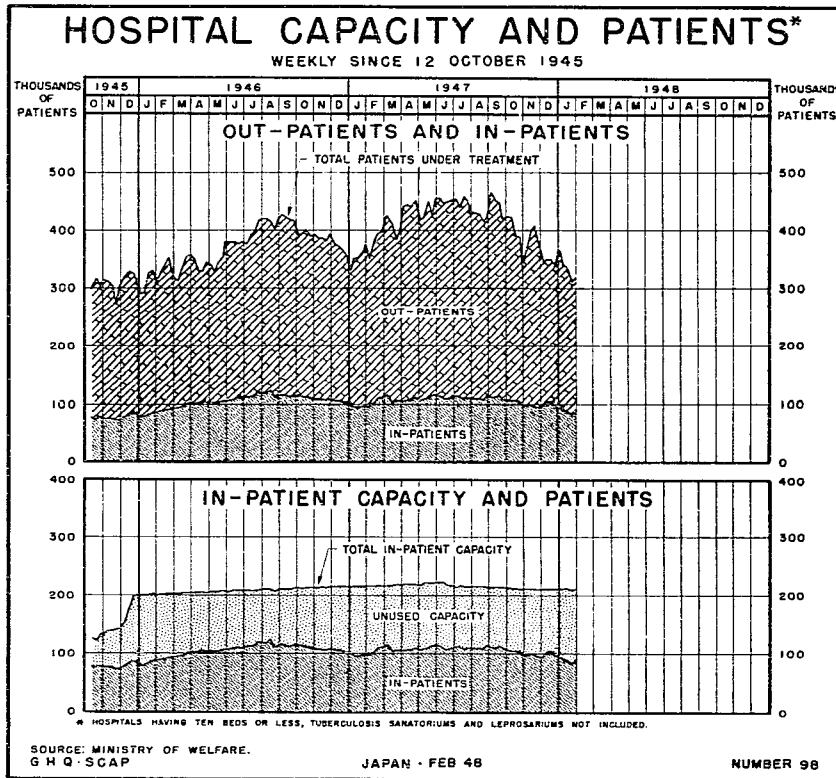
Goat Milk

Farm inspections	81
Samples examined	171
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	4

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. There were 3,412 hospitals with a capacity of 211,101 beds of which 89,886 were occupied on 30 January, compared with 3,390 hospitals with a capacity of 212,256 beds of which 96,621 were occupied on 31 December. Out-patients treated during this period numbered 1,226,339.



Nursing Affairs

11. Arrangements were completed at the Okayama National Hospital to begin a three-year clinical nurses' training program with the required curriculum for a class A school. Application blanks and other entrance forms were prepared and distributed to select 40 students in the first-year course which is scheduled to commence on 1 May. Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Hiroshima Prefectures were allocated a quota of the initial enrollment capacity.

12. On 20 February 46 nurses representing 31 Red Cross schools of nursing throughout the country completed the four-week Nurse Instructors' Course held at the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross.

SUPPLY

Production

13. Medical and dental supplies manufactured in January amounted to ¥ 1,119,413,884, an increase of ¥ 357,597,808 over the December production and ¥ 655,368,177 over the average monthly

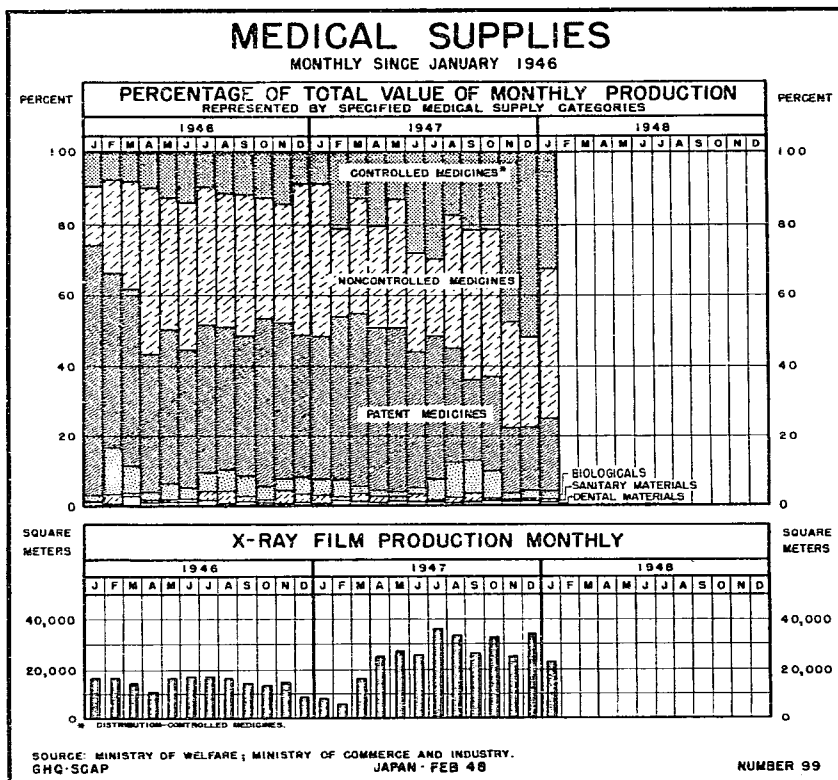


figure of 1947. The increase in production figures was partly due to increased price schedules effected in December and the availability of additional fuel and power.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES (yen)

	<u>1947 Monthly</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Controlled medicines	122,575,138	369,826,423	338,378,442
Noncontrolled medicines	145,154,863	185,100,041	477,720,726
Patent medicines	138,339,888	131,025,192	324,559,906
Biologicals	22,009,946	18,441,673	26,485,195
Medical instruments	10,223,865	16,675,711	13,008,972
Dental materials	4,224,578	7,748,067	7,540,385
Dental instruments	8,915,947	17,563,243	9,567,989
Sanitary materials	5,855,477	4,541,462	9,405,379
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>6,756,005</u>	<u>10,894,265</u>	<u>12,747,780</u>
Total	464,045,707	761,816,076	1,119,413,884

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

14. Drug production in January showed the following decreases compared with the December output:

- (1) Sulfathiazole - 3,668 kilograms, a 2,262-kilogram or 38-percent decline.

- (2) Bismuth subsalicylate - 526 liters, a 292-liter or 36-percent drop.
- (3) Mapharsen - 86 kilograms, a 40-kilogram or 32-percent decrease.
- (4) Penicillin - 4,208,310,000 oxford units, a 1,763,760,000-oxford-unit or 30-percent decline.

The decrease in the over-all drug production in January was partly due to the cessation of production activities for approximately seven days during the New Year holiday.

15. Production of biologicals increased 44 percent over the December output of ¥ 18,441,672 and 20 percent over the 1947 average of ¥ 22,009,946. Because sufficient amounts were on hand in December, cholera, typhus and diphtheria vaccines were not produced in January.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in January</u>		<u>On Hand 31 January</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	0	0	914,300	4,432,370
Typhus	0	0	0	684,947
Triple typhoid	6,473,000	9,156,000	147,500	12,825,650
Smallpox (doses)	1,678,050	2,605,735	15,902,410	1,677,485
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	35,585	0	186,981
Diphtheria toxoid	3,174,900	4,041,500	5,442,500	3,320,800

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment decreased in January as compared with the previous month but adequate stocks of all supplies and equipment were on hand to meet emergency requirements.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	1,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	2,822	1,869
Rat poison, Nekoirasu	kilogram	2,452	1,738
DDT dusters	each	0	4,770
10 percent DDT dust (from American concentrate)	pound	368,000	161,100
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese concentrate)	pound	116,820	0
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	155,378	100,000
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	16,862	14,136

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. X-ray and electrotherapy equipment produced in January declined to 480 units from 547 units in December, but was 87 units over the monthly production average for 1947. Machines produced included 143 X-ray, 49 ultrashortwave, 60 ultraviolet ray, 67 luminous screens, 151 intensifying screens and 10 electrosurgical units.

18. There were 22,467 square meters of X-ray film produced in January, a decline from the December output of 34,507 square meters.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozen)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	418	934
5 x 7	1,674	540
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	1,630	788
8 x 10	5,690	1,514
10 x 12	17,224	14,386
11 x 14	2,038	684
14 x 17	4,966	1,826

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

19. With the exception of bandage cloth, cotton sanitary goods production decreased in January and was also below the average monthly production in 1947.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS
(pounds)

	<u>Monthly Average</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Gauze	57,537	53,775	50,110
Bandage cloth	40,226	49,877	76,915
Absorbent cotton	214,371	209,252	111,965

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Glass syringe production declined from 401,552 pieces in December to 357,623 in January.

21. Laboratory animals supplied in January increased over the previous month and numbered 2,676 guinea pigs, 909 rats, 2,065 rabbits and 33,530 white mice.

Distribution

22. Former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies sold in January were valued at ¥ 3,806,987, a decrease of approximately 35 percent from the ¥ 5,871,262 reported in December. The decline in sales of these supplies was due to the depletion of stocks.

23. Other medical supplies sold in January are shown in the following list in comparison with the previous month's sales:

- (1) Surgical instruments - ¥ 11,681,697, a 27-percent decrease.

- (2) Dental supplies, exclusive of gold and silver - ¥ 15,333,419, a 25-percent decrease; dental gold - 14,755 grams, a 93-percent decline; silver and silver alloy - 5,550 grams, a 65-percent decrease; gold and platinum alloy - 1,556 grams.
- (3) Rubber medical items - ¥ 14,408,535, a 150-percent increase.
- (4) Controlled medicine - ¥ 132,258,793 a 42-percent decrease.
- (5) Noncontrolled medicines - ¥ 350,649,001, a 101-percent increase.
- (6) Cotton sanitary materials - ¥ 24,379,372, a 1,790-percent increase.
- (7) Patent medicines - ¥ 219,136,281, an 82-percent increase.

24. Distribution of drugs in January showed increases in napharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfadiazine and penicillin.

DRUG DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Napharsen	gram	2,442	23,011
Bismuth subsalicylate	cubic centimeter	43,200	573,918
Sulfathiazole	tablet	5,023,560	4,913,600
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,437,500	5,549,700
Penicillin	oxford unit	2,952,180,000	5,756,160,000
Santonin	tablet	5,506,000	2,000,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

NARCOTICS

25. On 31 January there were 88,420 persons registered to handle narcotics.

26. Persons arrested in January for narcotics violations numbered 46, of whom 10 were registered and 36 unregistered. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 100 to ¥ 5,000 fine, and for unregistered persons from ¥ 400 fine to one year and six months' penal servitude.

27. There were 42 thefts of narcotics and 13 losses of supplies through fire.

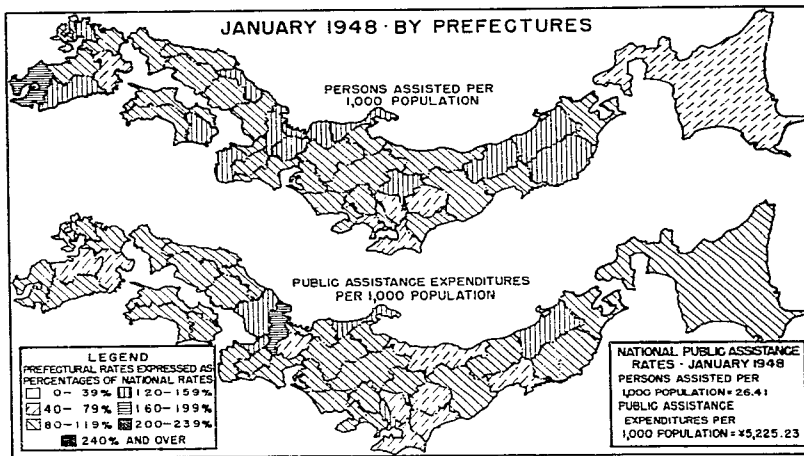
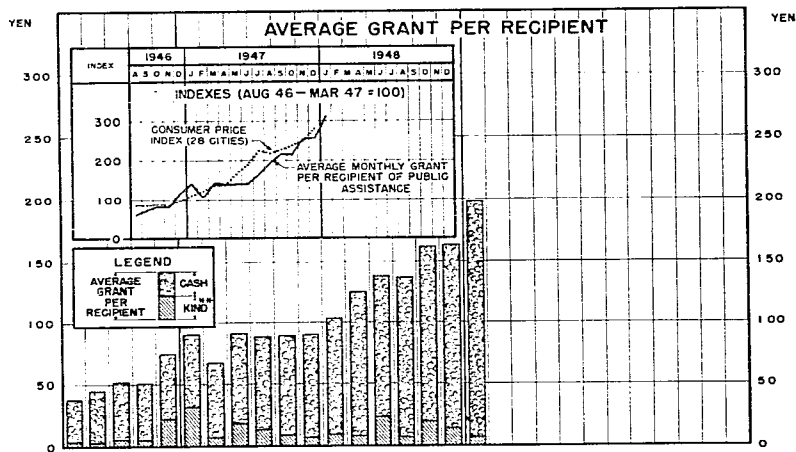
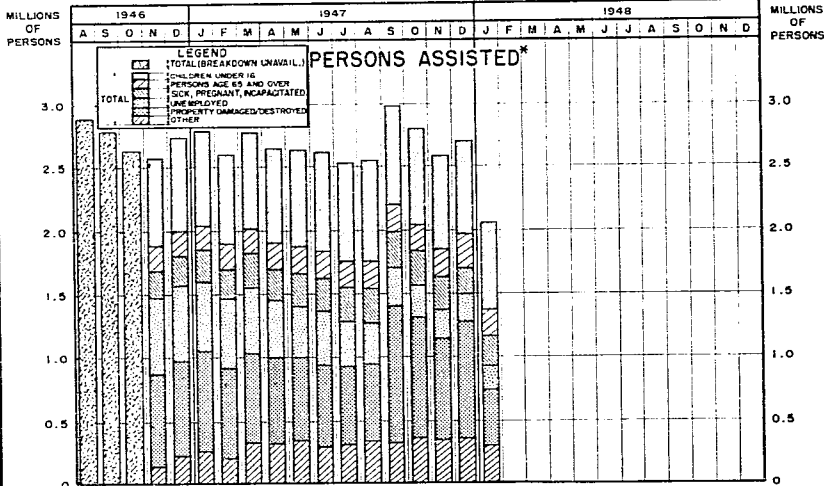
28. Through routine inspections by narcotics agents 81 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations and one was fined ¥ 3,000 for illegal cultivation of marijuana.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

29. Welfare payments in January amounted to ¥ 395,573,119, a decrease of ¥ 6,064,905 from the December figure. Assistance in kind was ¥ 14,329,113 compared with ¥ 39,704,857 in December. There were 2,199,594 persons receiving assistance during the month of whom 137,796 were in institutions.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS - MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1946



* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
 ** CHIEFLY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - FEB 48

NUMBER 100

- (2) Dental supplies, exclusive of gold and silver - ₹ 15,333,419, a 25-percent decrease; dental gold - 14,755 grams, a 93-percent decline; silver and silver alloy - 5,550 grams, a 65-percent decrease; gold and platinum alloy - 1,556 grams.
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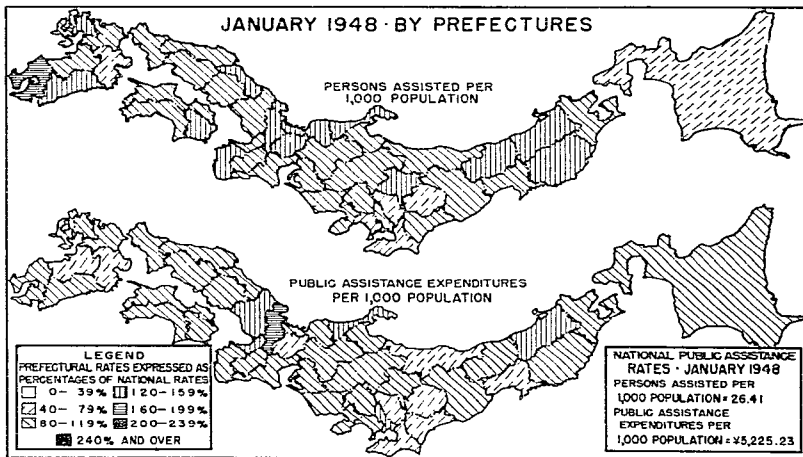
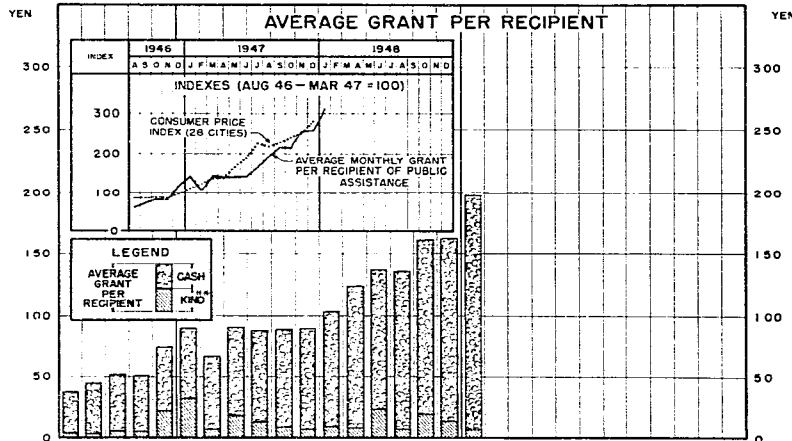
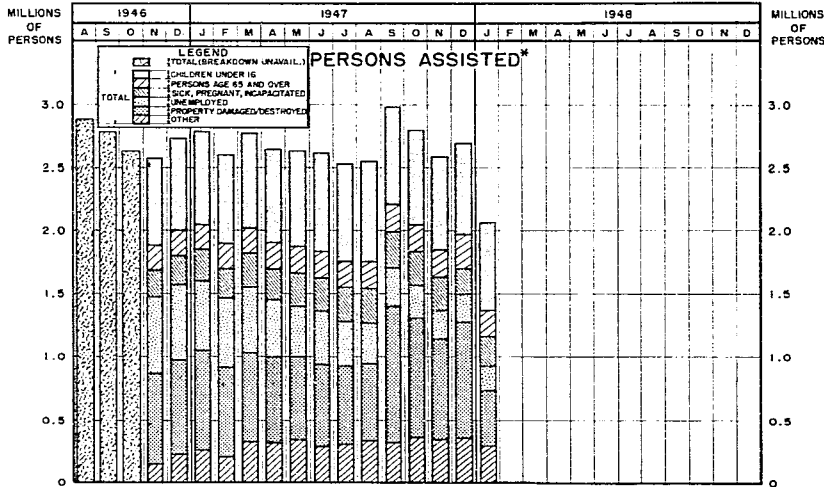
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* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
 ** CHEFET CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT.

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - FEB 48

NUMBER 100

30. From 26 January to 23 February eight shipments of IAEA relief supplies totaling 414 metric tons of clothing, food, medicines and other items arrived in Yokohama.

31. The National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to aid private relief agencies, revised its original goal in February from ¥ 681,500,000 to ¥ 683,500,000. By 21 February ¥ 558,260,046 or 81.7 percent of the revised quota had been collected with eight prefectures oversubscribed, eight reporting 100 percent collections, 21 over 53 percent, four less than 48 percent and five prefectures abstaining from the drive.

Red Cross Activities

32. The National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society established a Volunteer Service Section to formulate plans for specific volunteer services to be carried on by every prefectural chapter. Currently a survey of community needs is being conducted through each chapter to determine policies and programs for Red Cross Volunteer Service.

33. On 13 February a four-day Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Conference was completed at Gora, Kanagawa Prefecture. Forty-two delegates from Tokushima, Chiba, Ibaraki, Gumma, Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa and Nara Prefectures attended.

34. A Junior Red Cross Handbook, printed in Japanese, to assist teaching personnel in expanding Junior Red Cross activities within public and private schools, was completed.

SOCIAL SECURITY

35. The Ministry of Welfare, upon recommendation by the Medical Fee Calculating Council for Social Insurances, authorized an increase of ¥ 1.50 per point in fee-for-service for medical care under social insurances retroactive to 1 February 1948. The previous official rate varied from ¥ 3.50 to ¥ 4.50 per point depending upon the locality.

REPATRIATION

36. From 30 January to 26 February 257 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 93 were from China, 93 from Ryukyus, 45 from South Korea, 19 from the Philippines, six from North Korea and one from Hawaii. There were 246 persons evacuated from Japan to the Ryukyus and 19 to South Korea. Note the chart on the next page.

VITAL STATISTICS

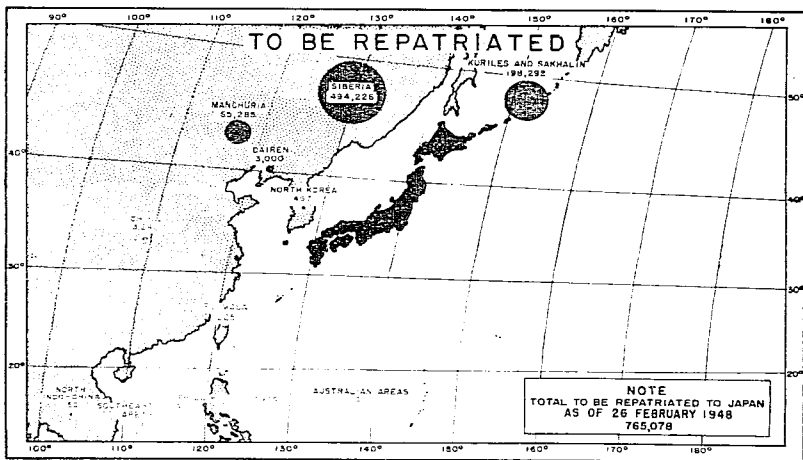
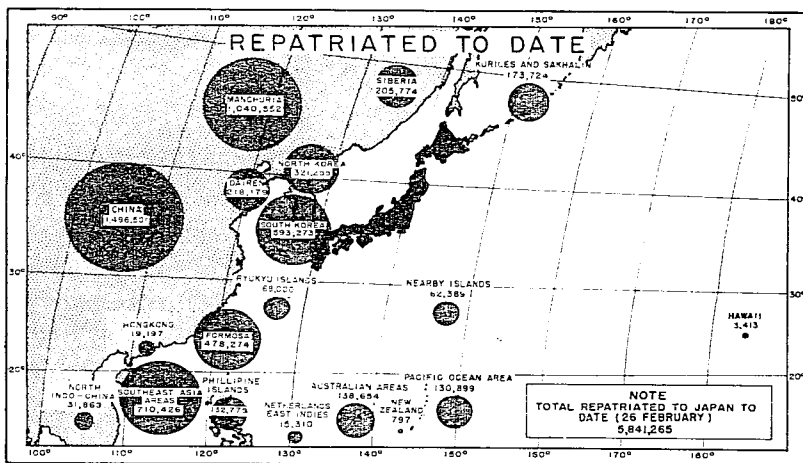
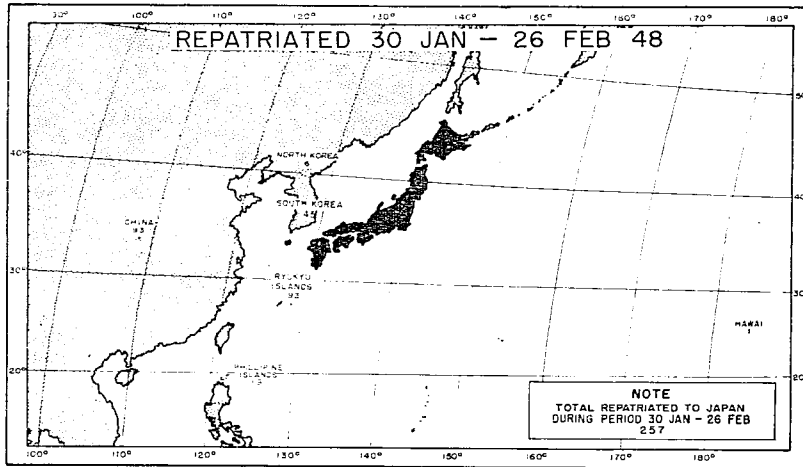
37. The Ministry of Welfare reported 192,106 births, 93,053 deaths, 20,410 infant deaths, 11,740 stillbirths, 93,652 marriages and 7,435 divorces in December.

The birth rate declined from 33.3 per 1,000 population per annum in November to 29.0 in December, while the death rate rose from 12.3 per 1,000 population per annum in November to 14.0 in December. Infant death and stillbirth rates also increased in December, due partially to the cold weather.

Marriages and divorces also increased approximately 40 and 30 percent respectively over the November figures of 65,142 and 5,662. See graphs on pages 283 and 284.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 26 FEBRUARY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES
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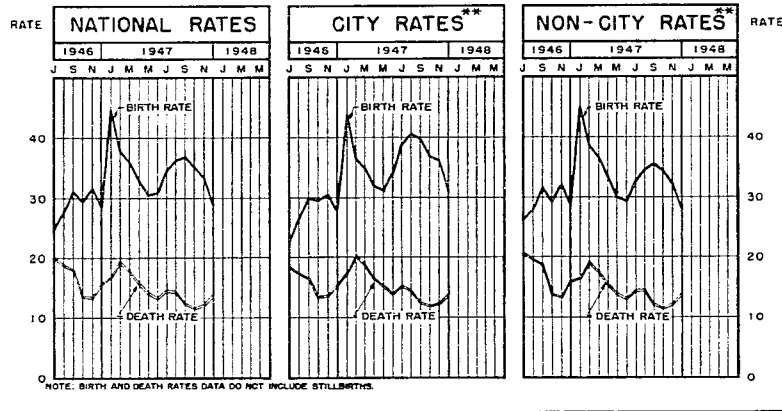
NUMBER 101

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

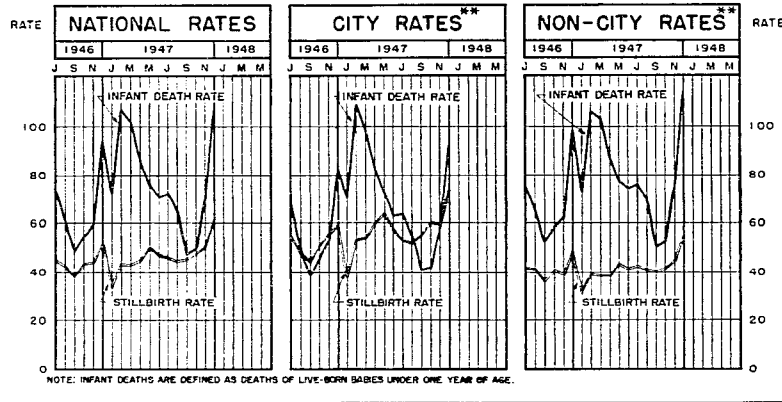
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



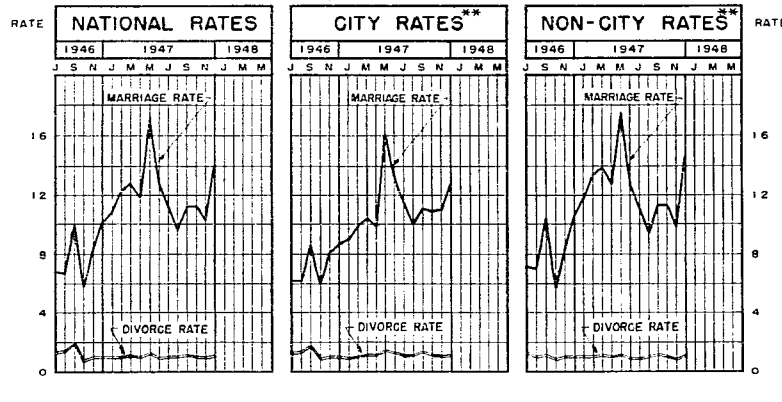
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



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

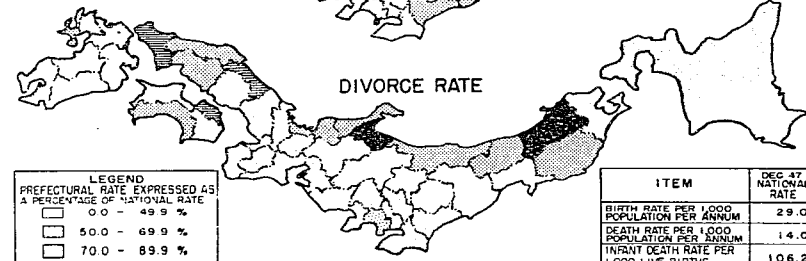
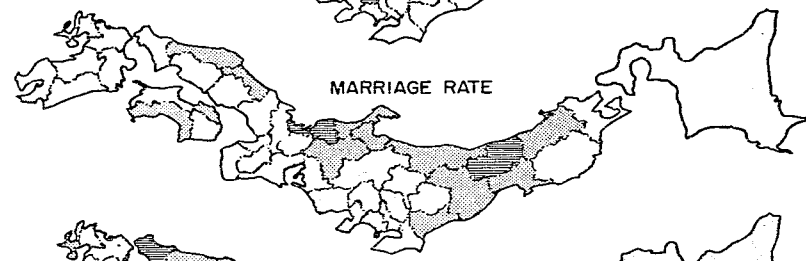
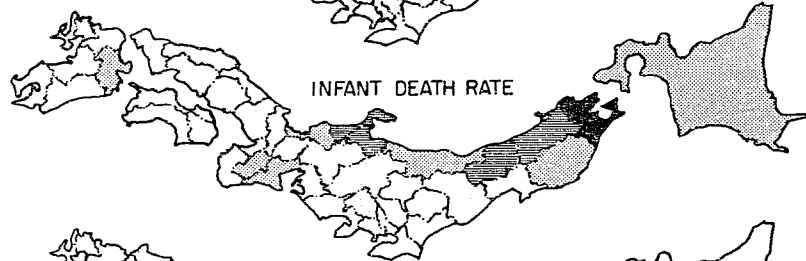
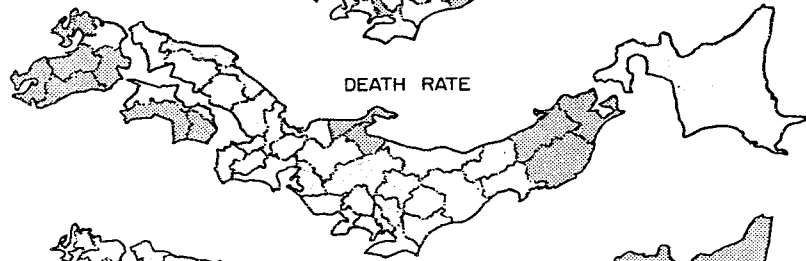
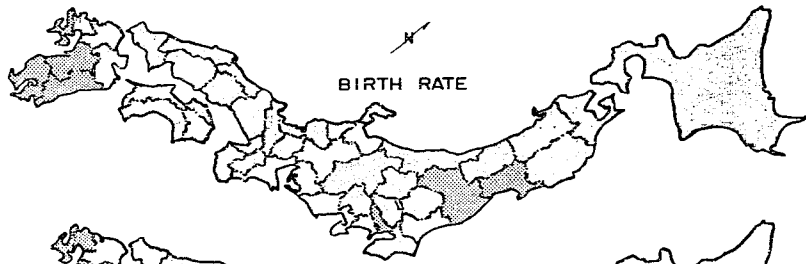
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - FEB 48

NUMBER 102

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

DECEMBER 1947



LEGEND
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS
A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL RATE

□	00 - 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	DEC 47 NATIONAL RATE
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	29.0
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.0
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	106.2
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	61.1
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.1
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	1.1

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
GHQ · SCAP

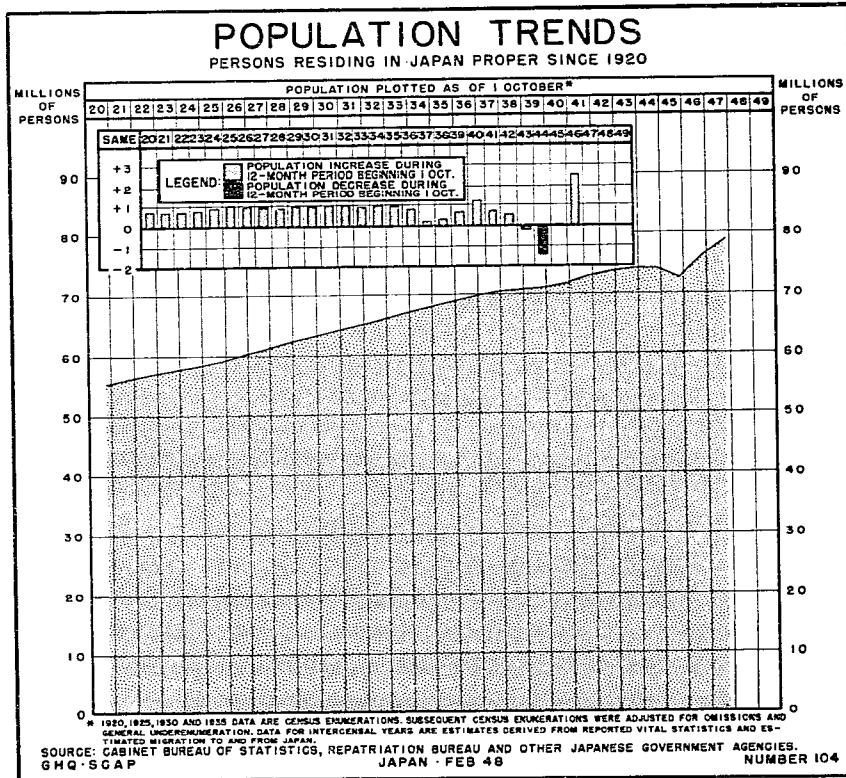
JAPAN · FEB 48

NUMBER 103

Population Census

38. The 31st national census compiled on 1 October 1947 showed 78,626,719 persons in Japan of whom 38,385,826 were male and 40,240,893 were female, an increase of approximately 3.2 percent over the 1946 total and 42 percent over the first census in 1920.

There were 52 cities with population exceeding 100,000 and an increase in population exceeding 30 percent over the 1946 census was recorded in Kagoshima, Kobe, Amagasaki, Okayama, and Hiroshima. See the following five charts for population statistics.

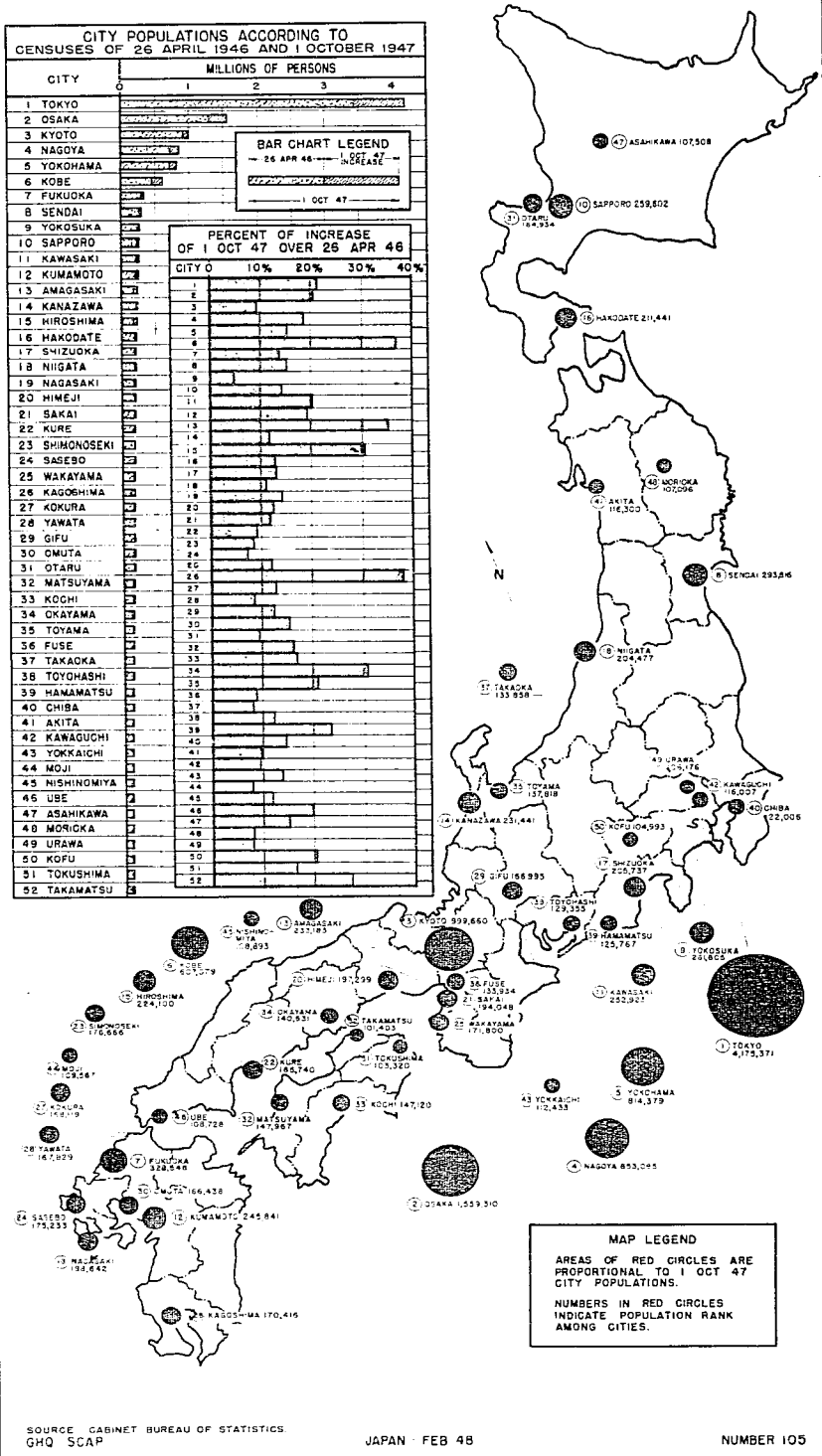


POPULATION OF CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER

CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947

CITY POPULATIONS ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF 26 APRIL 1946 AND 1 OCTOBER 1947	
CITY	MILLIONS OF PERSONS
	0 1 2 3 4
1 TOKYO	3,759,374
2 OSAKA	1,559,310
3 KYOTO	939,860
4 NAGOYA	893,065
5 YOKOHAMA	715,800
6 KOBE	517,829
7 FUKUOKA	412,433
8 SENDAI	393,846
9 YOKOSUKA	252,021
10 SAPPORO	259,602
11 KAWASAKI	251,785
12 KUMAMOTO	245,841
13 AMAGASAKI	237,185
14 KANAZAWA	231,441
15 HIROSHIMA	228,546
16 HAKODATE	211,441
17 SHIZUOKA	192,599
18 NIIGATA	187,829
19 NAGASAKI	186,935
20 HIMEJI	170,415
21 SAKAI	166,438
22 KURE	162,006
23 SHIMONOSEKI	162,006
24 SASEBO	157,918
25 WAKAYAMA	157,918
26 KAGOSHIMA	157,918
27 KOKURA	147,820
28 YAWATA	147,820
29 GIFU	147,820
30 OMTA	147,820
31 OTARU	147,820
32 MATSUYAMA	147,820
33 KOCHI	147,820
34 OKAYAMA	147,820
35 TOYAMA	147,820
36 FUSE	147,820
37 TAKAOKA	147,820
38 TOYOHASHI	147,820
39 HAMAMATSU	147,820
40 CHIBA	147,820
41 ANITA	147,820
42 KANAGUCHI	147,820
43 YOKKAICHI	147,820
44 MOJI	147,820
45 NISHINOMIYA	147,820
46 USE	147,820
47 ASAHIKAWA	147,820
48 MORIOKA	147,820
49 URAWA	147,820
50 KOFU	147,820
51 TOKUSHIMA	147,820
52 TAKAMATSU	147,820

BAR CHART LEGEND					
PERCENT OF INCREASE OF 1 OCT 47 OVER 26 APR 46					
CITY	0	10%	20%	30%	40%
1	0	10	20	30	40
2	0	10	20	30	40
3	0	10	20	30	40
4	0	10	20	30	40
5	0	10	20	30	40
6	0	10	20	30	40
7	0	10	20	30	40
8	0	10	20	30	40
9	0	10	20	30	40
10	0	10	20	30	40
11	0	10	20	30	40
12	0	10	20	30	40
13	0	10	20	30	40
14	0	10	20	30	40
15	0	10	20	30	40
16	0	10	20	30	40
17	0	10	20	30	40
18	0	10	20	30	40
19	0	10	20	30	40
20	0	10	20	30	40
21	0	10	20	30	40
22	0	10	20	30	40
23	0	10	20	30	40
24	0	10	20	30	40
25	0	10	20	30	40
26	0	10	20	30	40
27	0	10	20	30	40
28	0	10	20	30	40
29	0	10	20	30	40
30	0	10	20	30	40
31	0	10	20	30	40
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33	0	10	20	30	40
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35	0	10	20	30	40
36	0	10	20	30	40
37	0	10	20	30	40
38	0	10	20	30	40
39	0	10	20	30	40
40	0	10	20	30	40
41	0	10	20	30	40
42	0	10	20	30	40
43	0	10	20	30	40
44	0	10	20	30	40
45	0	10	20	30	40
46	0	10	20	30	40
47	0	10	20	30	40
48	0	10	20	30	40
49	0	10	20	30	40
50	0	10	20	30	40
51	0	10	20	30	40
52	0	10	20	30	40



MAP LEGEND
 AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO 1 OCT 47 CITY POPULATIONS.
 NUMBERS IN RED CIRCLES INDICATE POPULATION RANK AMONG CITIES.

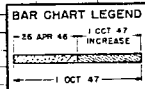
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POPULATION BY PREFECTURES

CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947

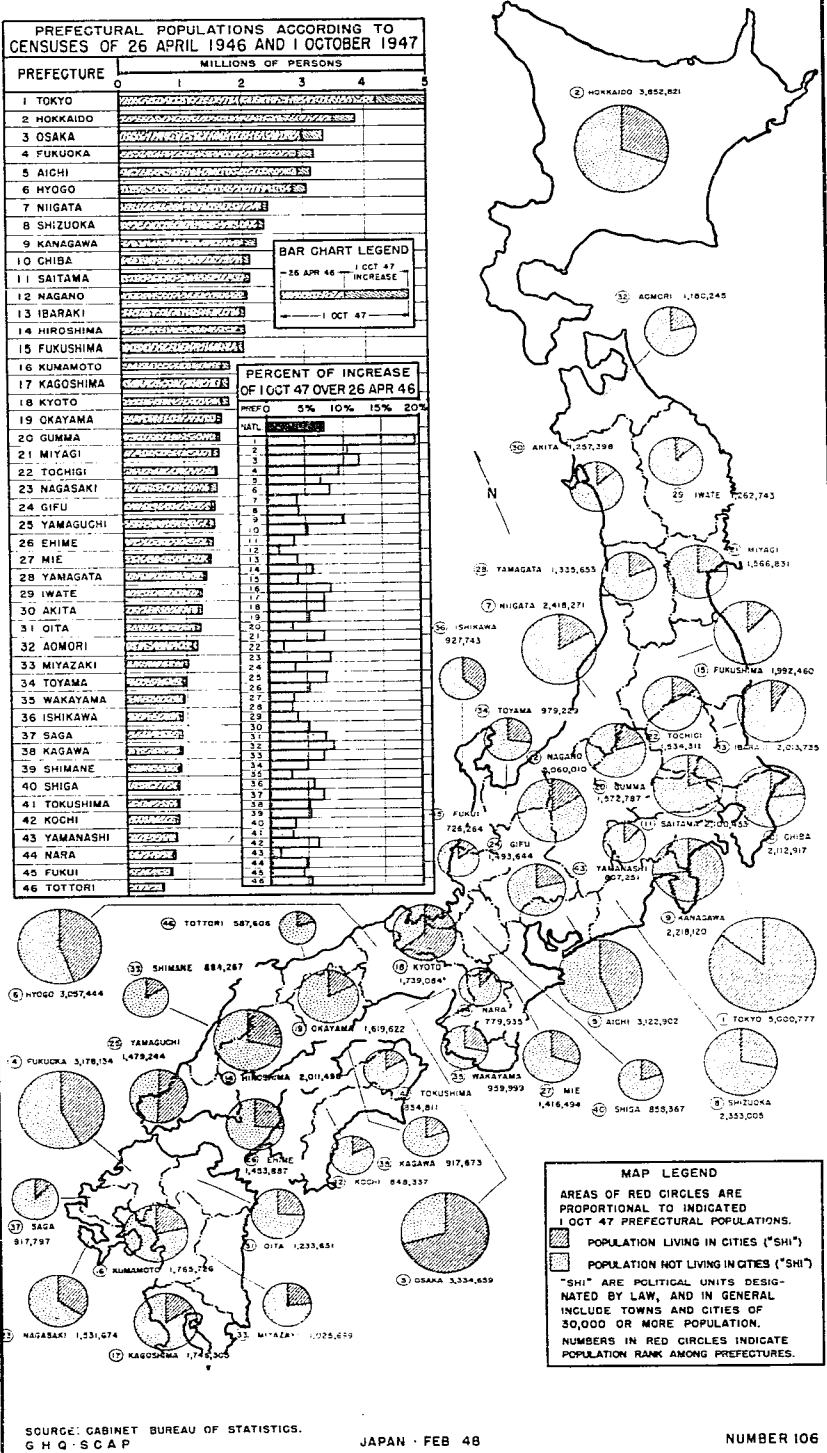
PREFECTURAL POPULATIONS ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF 26 APRIL 1946 AND 1 OCTOBER 1947

PREFECTURE	MILLIONS OF PERSONS				
	0	1	2	3	4
1 TOKYO	[Bar chart]				
2 HOKKAIDO	[Bar chart]				
3 OSAKA	[Bar chart]				
4 FUKUOKA	[Bar chart]				
5 AICHI	[Bar chart]				
6 HYOGO	[Bar chart]				
7 NIIGATA	[Bar chart]				
8 SHIZUOKA	[Bar chart]				
9 KANAGAWA	[Bar chart]				
10 CHIBA	[Bar chart]				
11 SAITAMA	[Bar chart]				
12 NAGANO	[Bar chart]				
13 IBARAKI	[Bar chart]				
14 HIROSHIMA	[Bar chart]				
15 FUKUSHIMA	[Bar chart]				
16 KUMAMOTO	[Bar chart]				
17 KAGOSHIMA	[Bar chart]				
18 KYOTO	[Bar chart]				
19 OKAYAMA	[Bar chart]				
20 GUMMA	[Bar chart]				
21 MIYAGI	[Bar chart]				
22 TOCHIGI	[Bar chart]				
23 NAGASAKI	[Bar chart]				
24 GIFU	[Bar chart]				
25 YAMAGUCHI	[Bar chart]				
26 EHIME	[Bar chart]				
27 MIE	[Bar chart]				
28 YAMAGATA	[Bar chart]				
29 IWATE	[Bar chart]				
30 AKITA	[Bar chart]				
31 OITA	[Bar chart]				
32 AOMORI	[Bar chart]				
33 MIYAZAKI	[Bar chart]				
34 TOYAMA	[Bar chart]				
35 WAKAYAMA	[Bar chart]				
36 ISHIKAWA	[Bar chart]				
37 SAGA	[Bar chart]				
38 KAGAWA	[Bar chart]				
39 SHIMANE	[Bar chart]				
40 SHIGA	[Bar chart]				
41 TOKUSHIMA	[Bar chart]				
42 KOCHI	[Bar chart]				
43 YAMANASHI	[Bar chart]				
44 NARA	[Bar chart]				
45 FUKUI	[Bar chart]				
46 TOTTORI	[Bar chart]				



PERCENT OF INCREASE OF 1 OCT 47 OVER 26 APR 46

PREF. NO.	5%	10%	15%	20%
1	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
2	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
3	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
4	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
5	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
6	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
7	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
8	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
9	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
10	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
11	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
12	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
13	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
14	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
15	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
16	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
17	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
18	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
19	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
20	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
21	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
22	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
23	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
24	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
25	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
26	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
27	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
28	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
29	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
30	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
31	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
32	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
33	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
34	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
35	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
36	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
37	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
38	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
39	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
40	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
41	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
42	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
43	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
44	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
45	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]
46	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]	[Bar]



MAP LEGEND

AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED 1 OCT 47 PREFECTURAL POPULATIONS.

[Red circle with diagonal lines] POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES ("SHI")

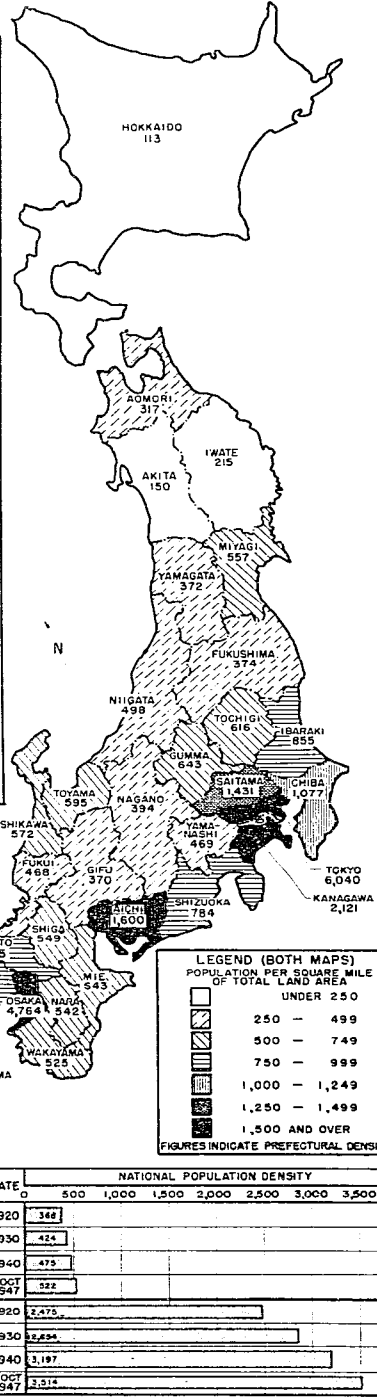
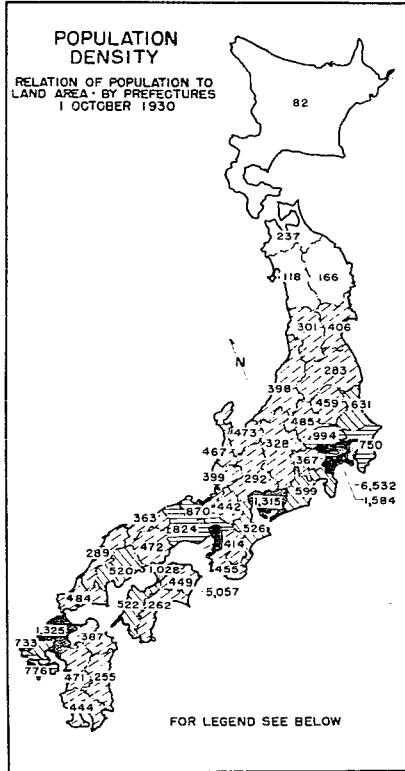
[Red circle with horizontal lines] POPULATION NOT LIVING IN CITIES ("SHI")

"SHI" ARE POLITICAL UNITS DESIGNATED BY LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE TOWNS AND CITIES OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

NUMBERS IN RED CIRCLES INDICATE POPULATION RANK AMONG PREFECTURES.

POPULATION DENSITY

RELATION OF POPULATION TO LAND AREA - BY PREFECTURES - 1 OCTOBER 1947

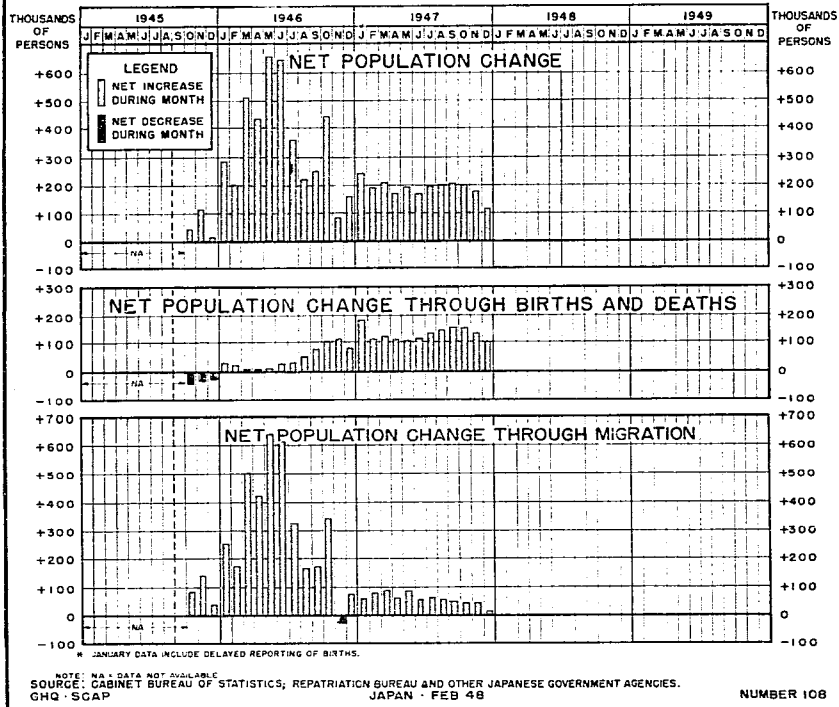


* BASED ON 1944 AREA UNDER CULTIVATION - 22,376 SQUARE MILES.

SOURCE : CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS (POPULATION CENSUS DATA); MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (TOTAL LAND AND CROPLAND AREAS).
GHQ : SCAP JAPAN : FEB 48 NUMBER 107

POPULATION CHANGE

MONTHLY SINCE 1 OCTOBER 1945



NUMBER 108

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION, CULTURAL RESOURCES AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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EDUCATION

Elementary Education

1. The Ministry of Education on 13 February completed plans for four three-day regional conferences, based on the newly published Handbook for Preschool Education, to be held in Tokyo 10-12 March, at Kumamoto 15-17 March, at Osaka 19-21 March and at Yamagata 23-25 March. Kindergarten and preschool educators from all prefectures are scheduled to attend the conferences to discuss practical kindergarten education problems and programs, child psychology, parent education and recent trends in kindergarten education.

2. Five of eight scheduled three-day regional conferences on elementary-school social studies and Japanese language courses of study were held by the Ministry of Education in February.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER CONFERENCES

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Prefectures Represented</u>	<u>attendance</u>
4-6 Feb	Fukuoka	Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Saga, Oita, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Kagoshima	136
9-11 Feb	Matsue	Shimane, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Hiroshima	111
14-16 Feb	Kagawa	Kagawa, Ehime, Tokushima, Kochi	84
18-20 Feb	Hyogo	Kyoto, Osaka, Mie, Nara, Wakayama, Shiga, Hyogo	139
25-27 Feb	Shizuoka	Ishikawa, Toyama, Gifu, Nagano, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Aichi, Fukui, Niigata	200

Secondary Education

3. Five of the eight planned Ministry of Education regional conferences on introduction to courses of study in language arts, vocational subjects, and social studies and teacher consultants were held during the month. Approximately 95 members of prefectural education bureaus joined prefectural officials, secondary-school principals and teachers to discuss the handbook for teacher consultants, in-service training for teachers, school inspection and organization of the teacher consultant system. During each

conference a demonstration visit was made to a newly established lower secondary school.

SECONDARY SCHOOL CONFERENCES

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Prefectures Represented</u>	<u>Local Participants</u>
4-6 Feb	Fukuoka	Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Saga, Oita, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Kagoshima	35 prefectural officials 147 from middle schools <u>105</u> from higher schools 287 Total
9-11 Feb	Matsue	Shimane, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Hiroshima	25 prefectural officials 135 from middle schools <u>90</u> from higher schools 250 Total
14-16 Feb	Zentsuji	Kagawa, Ehime, Tokushima, Kochi	20 prefectural officials 108 from middle schools <u>72</u> from higher schools 200 Total
18-20 Feb	Kobe	Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Wakayama, Mie, Shiga, Hyogo	35 prefectural officials 147 from middle schools <u>105</u> from higher schools 287 Total
25-27 Feb	Ito	Ishikawa, Gifu, Nagano, Yamanashi, Toyama, Shizuoka, Aichi, Fukui, Niigata	45 prefectural officials 135 from middle schools <u>108</u> from higher schools 288 Total

Higher Education

4. The Ministry of Education on 10 February conducted scholastic aptitude tests at 250 centers throughout Japan for approximately 180,000 middle-school students seeking entrance to higher schools. The tests appraised students' ability to handle scholastic work, capability of original thinking and application of learning. Tabulated results will be made available to government and private schools. Three factors determine the choice of students: aptitude test scores, middle-school records including health and deportment records and subject achievement.

5. The Japan University Accreditation Association on 10 February reported completion of professional curriculums for pharmacy, journalism, veterinary medicine, home economics and social service. At a meeting on 14 February the Chartering Committee of the Association decided upon regulations and procedures for the reorganization of higher educational institutions into new four-year universities. The Committee set up subject matter subcommittees for each teaching field to examine the qualifications of teachers in petitioning institutions. Final action by the Chartering Committee on all such petitions is to be completed by 25 March.

The Minimum Standards Committee of the University Accreditation Association at its meeting in Tokyo 3 February set minimum requirements of one year's residence and 30 semester credits for a master's degree and three years' residence requirement for a doctorate.

The Association's General Education Committee met on 20 February to decide upon guiding principles for subcommittees on natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities.

Teacher Education

6. The Tokyo Area Association for the Improvement of Teacher Preparation held its first weekly workshop on 27 January. The group, comprising normal-school and university professors, is studying improvement of courses in normal schools and new teaching methods.

7. Approximately 500 teachers attended a conference on 29 January at Ueda, Nagano Prefecture, and discussed the development of science study units, methods of teaching science, and means of appraising pupil progress in understanding and applying scientific concepts.

8. Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education, a national conference on commercial education in upper secondary schools was held at Shimoda 12 February. The main topics of discussion were coeducation in vocational schools, simulated business practice, new curriculums, courses of study and textbooks in commercial education.

9. Sponsored by the local normal school, prefectural education officials and the Ministry of Education, a two-day Secondary School Teacher Training Conference held in Shizuoka Prefecture 20-21 February was attended by approximately 1,000 teachers, parents and students. Features of the conference were exhibits of pupils' work, visual aids, charts, graphs and relief maps made as part of a community study. Demonstration classes taught by student teachers were held in elementary and secondary schools, followed by panel discussions.

10. A committee chosen by the Japanese Association of Directors of Normal Schools completed plans for a workshop on principles of education for professors. To be held in Tokyo 25-29 March, the workshop will consider the problem of general education for teacher training with special discussions on the place of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

Adult Education

11. The Bureau of Social Education of the Ministry of Education on 3 February notified prefectural governors that five regional conferences of managers of Citizens' Public Halls would be held in March in Ibaraki, Nagano, Gifu, Fukui and Shimane Prefectures. Sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Education, prefectural governments and local communities, discussion will include management of Citizens' Public Halls, inspection of halls, reports from hall managers, and the activities of the National Movement for the Establishment of a New Japan and its relation to the Citizens' Public Halls. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan is to distribute 300 pamphlets concerning radio listener groups to hall managers.

The Bureau also notified all prefectural governments of the three-day adult education conferences to be held in 104 localities throughout Japan from 20 April to 30 June. Local community representatives such as women's organizations' leaders, adult education leaders, librarians, representatives of the press and radio,

labor union officials and youth and cultural groups' leaders were invited to participate.

12. Three thousand copies of a new magazine on Parent-Teachers' Associations, printed by a commercial publishing company, were distributed throughout Japan.

Correspondence Education

13. The Correspondence Education Committee of the Ministry of Education on 14 February authorized two noncredit correspondence courses: a course in radio engineering published by the Radio Education Research Institute and a course in English prepared by the Japanese English Society.

14. To acquaint teachers and prefectural education officials with the procedures and operations of correspondence courses, guidance methods, textbooks and other problems involved in inaugurating correspondence education programs in selected secondary schools, the Ministry of Education held the first of five regional meetings at Tokyo 27-28 February.

15. The Ministry of Education on 29 January completed the "Course of Study for Secondary Correspondence Instructors." Contents include the objectives of correspondence courses, characteristics of correspondence education, preliminary investigations to be made, enrollment, transfer and dismissal of pupils from courses, material to be used in the courses and training of instructors. In February the Ministry printed the first unit of the guidebook for correspondence students in educational psychology.

The Education Research Institute published the first issue of the "Citizens' Correspondence Bulletin" and distributed copies to all teachers enrolled in the Institute's correspondence courses. The Bulletin contains detailed information on the operation of the correspondence education program, methods of guidance, announcement of subjects to be offered and plans for recognition of satisfactory work.

Vocational Education

16. To improve vocational guidance in the new school system, the Ministries of Education and Labor sent a joint communication to prefectural governors on 15 February outlining the needs and procedures for attaining cooperation between the public schools and public employment exchanges. The communication stated that the public employment exchanges should provide schools with opportunities for vocational practice in plants, help in constructing aptitude tests and perform functions relating to employment security such as vocational counseling, job placement and follow-up after employment.

17. On 18 February the Ministry of Education promulgated a ministerial ordinance which provides that graduates of vocational schools will not be required to take college entrance examinations in those subjects which they completed successfully in vocational schools.

18. Approximately 250 principals, teachers and educational administrators participated in the regional conferences on experimental vocational schools held in Shimoda, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, on 23 and 26 February respectively. Major topics of discussion included coeducation, courses of study and curriculums in commercial education, new textbooks, improved methods of instruction, vocational guidance and commercial teacher re-education.

Correctional Institutions Education

19. The National Council on Education and Training in Correctional Institutions on 6 February approved regulations for its organization and functions. The purposes of the Council as stated are to deliberate and to make decisions on guiding measures, educational programs for persons in houses of juvenile training and education, reformatories, juvenile prisons and other correctional institutions; and to make recommendations to competent authorities and agencies. The Council may request any ministry or competent authority to submit data necessary for investigation or inspection of correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Physical Education

20. The first meeting of the Physical Education Promotion Committee of the Ministry of Education was held 10 February in Tokyo. Discussion covered such subjects as the function of the Promotion Committee in the planning of physical education activities under the new educational system and future policies of physical education.

21. The Ministry of Education's Bureau of Physical Education on 11 February sent an instruction to all prefectural governors concerning school athletic competition. The instruction stipulated: (1) elementary schools will not participate in interschool competition, (2) new middle schools will participate only in local competition not requiring overnight trips, (3) new high schools will participate in only one national tournament yearly and will emphasize local activities, (4) athletic tournaments should be sponsored only by educational institutions, (5) higher level schools will not sponsor activities for lower schools, (6) school principals will be responsible for the selection of participating students on the basis of student interest, health, character and academic standing, (7) whenever possible, competitions will be conducted on Sundays and holidays, (8) competition for girls will be handled in accordance with their physical abilities.

22. Approximately 20,000 persons attended the winter sports carnival sponsored by the Niigata Recreation Association at Ojiya on 22-25 February for participants from the Hokuriku region.

23. Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education short courses on educational hygiene were given on 6, 7, 13 and 14 February to teachers of such subjects in normal schools.

24. The Ministry of Education, Fukushima prefectural education officials and the Japan School Hygiene Association held a conference at Fukushima 24-25 February for nurse teachers of the Kanto, Tohoku and Hokuriku regions to orient them in a better understanding of their work.

25. To encourage the school lunch program, the Economic Stabilization Board allocated 3,000 tons of fuel to schools for February and March.

Libraries

26. The Diet on 4 February enacted the National Diet Library Law establishing a National Library similar to the United States Library of Congress. The Law includes provisions for (1) nonpolitical appointment of a chief librarian with rank equal to that of a Minister of State, (2) establishment of a legislative reference department within the Library offering bill drafting and research services, (3) designation of all national government libraries as

branches of the National Diet Library, (4) establishment of a Library Building Commission in the Diet to select a site for a new library and to prepare necessary plans and cost estimates for its construction and (5) publication of annual catalogs and indexes.

Tokujiro Kanamori and Masakazu Nakai were appointed Chief Librarian and Assistant Chief Librarian respectively by leaders of Upper and Lower Houses with approval of the Diet.

27. The Tokyo Branch of the Japanese Association of Women College Alumnae on 7 February opened a community library at the Sakurada Primary School in Tokyo. This project began with a donation from SCAP and Japanese Government agencies of approximately 500 books and magazines and is maintained on a voluntary basis. Nominal fees are charged, to be used for purchase of new publications. The national board at its meeting on 14 February authorized new branches of the Association at Kofu and Kumamoto, bringing the total number of branches to 22.

Textbooks

28. The Ministry of Education during the month was allotted 27,343,500 pounds of paper for textbooks for the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year. The allocation for the same period a year ago was 4,500,000 pounds.

As of 15 February the Ministry had authorized the printing of 147,214,307 copies of textbooks for all school levels for the 1947-48 school year. Of the authorized number 146,866,639 had been printed as of 15 February and 145,646,274 had been distributed. Note the chart on the facing page.

The decrease from the 154,078,921 copies authorized in January resulted from the withdrawal of five volumes which will be incorporated in the 1948-49 printing schedule for distribution during the new school year. Copies of the books printed under the 1947-48 schedule which have not yet been distributed will also become part of the 1948-49 program.

A total of 71,121,774 textbooks and other educational materials have already been authorized for printing as part of the 1948-49 program, of which 25,739,192 had been printed by 15 February, an amount not obtained under the previous year's schedule until early in May.

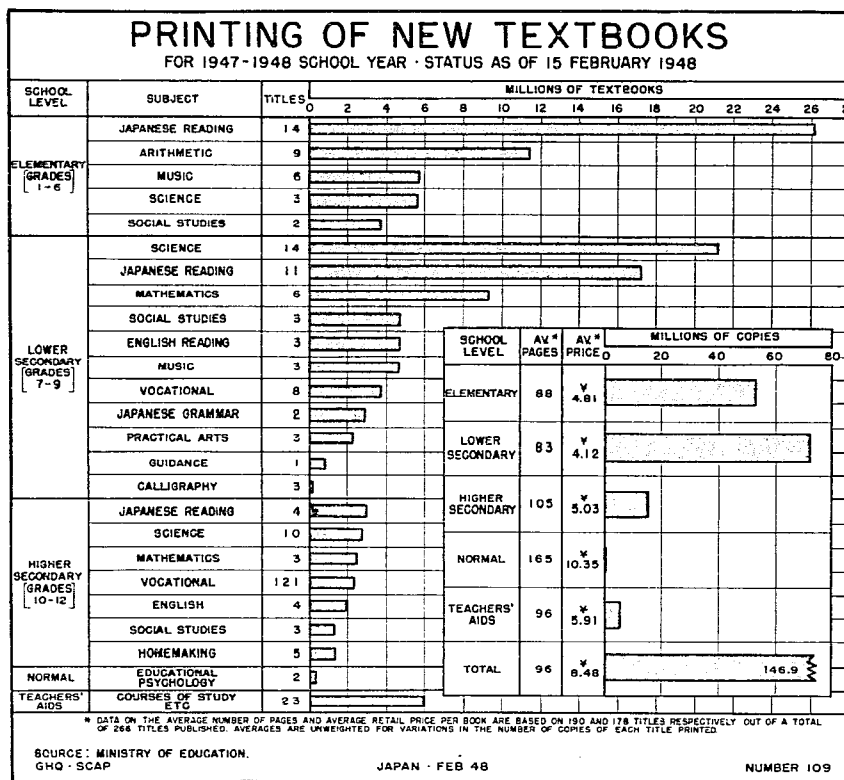
29. The Bureau of Textbooks of the Ministry of Education on 5 February distributed questionnaires to teachers in approximately 50,000 elementary and secondary schools to obtain views on the new courses of study in terms of the needs of pupils and problems of the local community.

Organizations

30. The National Boy Scout Committee held its first monthly meeting 30 January in Tokyo, establishing subcommittees on finance, education and publicity. It was decided that orientation courses for training prospective scoutmasters would be administered through the national office of the Boy Scout Federation.

31. The annual All-Japan Conference of Young Men's Christian Association secretaries was held 3 February in Kanagawa Prefecture. Problems relating to organizing and conducting youth work were discussed.

32. Representatives from 35 prefectures attended the First Liaison Conference of Youth Federation Officers in Chiba Prefecture.



Topics ranging from interprefectural athletic meets and nationwide oratorical contests to the need for lowering the voting age and obtaining more electric power for villages were included in the conference program. Major attention was given to discussion of UNESCO activities and problems of administering and financing youth organizations.

The Social Education Section of the Tochigi Prefectural Government sponsored a prefectural conference of 400 youth leaders at Utsunomiya on 2 February to discuss bases of organization, problems of age groupings, financing and purposes of youth groups.

Under the sponsorship of the prefectural Social Section, officials, schoolteachers, and representatives of all voluntary agencies in the prefecture, including youth associations, Parent-Teachers' Associations, women's clubs and labor unions met in Shizuoka on 10 February to discuss the importance of youth work in the prefecture, to suggest community service projects and to appraise the role of recreation in youth work.

Similar conferences held in Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, on 20-21 February were attended by 1,100 youth-organization officers.

33. The national officers of the Japan Youth Hostels, Inc., met in Tokyo on 9 February to discuss the role of youth organizations in economic reconstruction and community service, democracy in youth groups, problems of juvenile delinquency and social and recreational programs.

34. From 2 to 10 February an exhibition of the uses made of dry-cell batteries in science education was held in a Tokyo department

store under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the Tokyo Scientific Education Research Society. The batteries were donated to the Japanese schools by the United States Government. The apparatus on display, which showed the various uses of the batteries in scientific educational work, was constructed by students.

Educational Publications

35. The Bureau of Social Education, Ministry of Education, on 3 February published issue No. 17 of "Social Education News." Contents included reports on the Parent-Teachers' Association National Committee meeting held 12 January, the Japanese art exhibition at Okayama in January, the Minister of Education Art Awards for outstanding paintings exhibited at the first Shiga Prefectural Art Exhibition, the competitive exhibition of kami-shibai held by the Japan Kami-Shibai Association in Tokyo in December 1947, a survey of war damage to national art treasures and local activities in social education.

36. Issue No. 18, published 25 February, announced correspondence courses to be offered by selected secondary schools, a regional meeting concerning correspondence education at the secondary level to be held during February and March, and adult education conferences to be held throughout Japan 20 April to 30 June; details of five regional conferences for managers of Citizens' Public Halls, the Japan Education Rehabilitation Council's Special Committee for Cultural Problems, and the Children's Culture Committee; a conference on the National Movement for the Establishment of a New Japan; activities of the Education Film Review Board; activities of the Sex Educational Committee; the enactment of the National Diet Library Law; preliminary conferences on furnishing buildings for SCAP Information Libraries; UNESCO plans; and local activities in social education.

School Funds Released

37. On 29 January the Ministry of Finance released the remaining ¥ 40,000,000 of the total ¥ 105,000,000 of blocked accounts of private schools.

RELIGION

Christian Round-table Conference

38. A Christian Round-table Conference on Culture and Peace was held at the Prime Minister's residence on 28 January, attended by approximately 40 Christian members of the Diet, Japanese church leaders and foreign missionaries. The Conference decided to establish a permanent organization under the name, "Christian Culture and Peace Conference," and to engage a paid staff with permanent headquarters.

Christian Missions

39. The first meeting of the newly organized Council of Cooperation for liaison among the Foreign Missions Conference of North America missionaries, the Church of Christ in Japan and the Christian Education Association of Japan was held in Tokyo 12-13 February.

A deputation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America arrived in Japan 24 February to determine further possibilities of audio-visual techniques by church mission groups.

Buddhist and Shinto Activities

40. The National Buddhist Students' League held its second general conference in Kyoto 14-15 February to discuss activities for 1948 and particularly the need for a Buddhist Union University.

41. The Japanese Shinto Shrine Association observed its second anniversary on 3 February with a round-table conference attended by approximately 100 Shinto leaders.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

First Cultural Exchange

42. Two Matisse paintings from the Ohara collection, an early portrait of Mile. Matisse and an early landscape, were shipped 7 February as a loan to the Philadelphia Museum for its all-Matisse exhibition. The shipment represents Japan's first participation in a cultural exchange since the termination of the war.

Establishment of Japanese Archeological Committee

43. An Archeological Committee headed by Professor Sueji Umehara was established during the month within the Ministry of Education to advise the Ministry on excavations and archeological discoveries.

Exhibits

44. An Asiatic Stone Sculpture Gallery containing representative examples of Chinese, Cambodian, Javanese and Siamese art was opened during February at the National Museum in Tokyo.

Other exhibitions during the month included a comprehensive exhibit of Western paintings and a show of avant-garde paintings at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gallery and a special exhibition of ancient glass from Egypt, Italy, China, Korea and Japan at the National Museum.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Public Opinion Surveys

45. Eight major public opinion surveys were completed during February. The Mainichi completed its fourth nationwide survey on the Katayama cabinet. The Jiji News Agency conducted two nationwide

surveys on revision of national holidays and the new educational system; the Yomiuri completed three surveys during the month: two on the selection of a new prime minister and cabinet and one on the use of private school reports of student work compiled by teachers. The Cabinet Deliberation Room's Public Opinion Unit also conducted a survey on revision of national holidays; the Tokyo Shimbun, on the formation of the new cabinet.

46. In a nationwide survey on the revision of national holidays, the Cabinet Public Opinion Unit distributed 6,097 questionnaires containing a list of 30 traditional and new holidays from which each person was to select 12 holidays. Some of the official and formal titles of holidays were changed to more common ones. Survey results were as follows:

TWELVE OF MOST POPULAR PROPOSED HOLIDAYS
Cabinet Public Opinion Unit Survey

Holiday	Favorable Responses	
	Number	Percent
1. Shinnen (New Year)	6,094	100
2. Tenchosetsu (Emperor's Birthday)	5,285	87
3. Shinkempo Kinen-bi (Constitution Day)	5,119	84
4. Bon (Feast of Lanterns)	4,884	80
5. Heiwa Kinen-bi (Peace Day)	4,387	72
6. Kenkoku Kinen-bi (National Foundation Memorial Day)	4,329	71
7. Shimbun (Spring Equinox)	4,055	67
8. Shubun (Autumn Equinox)	4,042	66
9. Shinkokukansha no hi (Thanksgiving)	3,901	64
10. Shokansai (Memorial Day)	3,644	60
11. Kokusai Shinzen-bi (International Good Will Day)	3,423	56
12. Hina Matsuri (Doll Festival)	2,689	44

The Jiji News Agency Survey polled 4,012 persons including 1,982 men and 2,030 women.

RETENTION OR ABOLITION OF PRESENT NATIONAL HOLIDAYS
Jiji News Agency Survey

Holiday	Date	Percent of Total	
		Retain	Abolish
1. Saitan sai (New Year's Day)	Jan 1	92.1	7.9
2. Tenchosetsu (Emperor's Birthday)	Apr 29	91.3	8.7
3. Kigensetsu (Origin or Foundation Day)	Feb 11	89.0	11.0
4. Shunki-korei-sai (Spring Equinox)	Mar 21	86.5	13.5
5. Shuki-korei-sai (Fall Equinox)	Sept 21	96.3	13.7

<u>Holiday</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	
		<u>Retain</u>	<u>Abolish</u>
6. Niinamesai (Harvest)	Nov 23	77.7	22.3
7. Kannamesai (Harvest Thanksgiving)	Oct 17	75.7	24.3
8. Meiji Setsu (Emperor Meiji's Birthday)	Nov 3	74.4	25.6
9. Genshisai (Emperor's New Year Festival)	Jan 3	64.5	35.5
10. Jimmu Tenno-sai (Accession Day)	Apr 3	60.5	39.5
11. Shinnen-enkai (Imperial New Year Banquet)	Jan 5	51.3	48.7
12. Taisho Tenno-sai (Death of Emperor Taisho)	Dec 25	42.3	57.7

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Exhibits

47. Sixty-five SCAP poster exhibits were displayed in Japan during February. Charts illustrating rationing of perishable foods were used in a series of six regional conferences throughout Japan attended by 6,000 Japanese women. Copies of "Children in America," an exhibit made up of 26 offset photolithographs, were released for local display throughout Japan.

Economic Affairs

48. An increase in coal production during the first 10 days of February to 33.3 percent above the same period for the previous year was attributed in part to the information programs sponsored by the Economic Stabilization Board. Coal production teams consisting of officials, technicians and research experts returned early in the month from mining areas in Kyushu and Hokkaido. Two conferences were held with Japanese newspapermen to discuss problems of increasing technical efficiency, improving and stabilizing labor-management relations, and keeping the public informed about coal production.

The Economic Stabilization Board sponsored the production of a documentary film "One More Ton" produced by the Nippon Motion Picture Company. Work continued on the feature motion picture, "The Man Who Was Talked About," with sequences completed on selected locations in the mining areas. Distribution of posters to metropolitan and industrial areas continued during the month. Nine radio programs on coal production were broadcast over the national network, three of them on the weekly "Industrial Hour." These radio programs were supplemented by spot announcements twice daily over the radio and railway public address systems. Programs and spot announcements were broadcast daily over the Sapporo and Fukuoka Central Stations for the mining areas of Hokkaido and Kyushu, and over strategic local stations for the scattered mining regions.

49. Completion of the first phase of the income tax collection information program ending 31 January received favorable and wide press coverage. The second phase of the program stressed maintenance of a high rate of tax collection, interpretation of tax laws, procedures for filing returns and paying taxes, and elimination of tax brokerage and evasion.

During the month the Ministry of Finance distributed 78,000 copies of a series of three posters on income tax collection to regional and local tax offices, railway and tram stations and schools. On 4 February the Ministry of Finance unveiled the "Tax Collection Recording Tower" erected in downtown Tokyo. The ceremony was covered by the press and radio, and newsreel companies added short trailers to one week's newsreel issue. Five radio programs on income tax collection and daily spot announcements over the radio and railway loud-speakers continued.

50. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan cooperated with power distribution companies to intensify the electric power conservation information programs. Ten radio programs were broadcast over the national network, supplemented by radio spot announcements. Posters and billboard material were distributed throughout Japan. A Power Conservation Exhibition was shown in Osaka.

51. The Economic Stabilization Board continued its information program on the rationing of perishable foods with the publication and distribution of a leaflet on fish and vegetable rationing. The leaflet was distributed at meetings in Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kanazawa attended by more than 5,000 housewives. Newsreels gave wide coverage to the Economic Police raids on black-market operations. One radio program over the national network, daily radio comment and spot announcements over the radio and railway loud-speaker systems continued.

The information program on housing and reconstruction was implemented with four broadcasts over the national network. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan continued its regular weekly "Labor Hour" and "Industrial Hour" radio programs to support the labor education press program. Two conferences were held on the subject.

Political Affairs

52. The Civil Liberties Union announcement of the opening of a Kyoto branch on 8 February received extensive local radio and press comments. During the month the Union conducted lectures on the Civil Code, the Census Registration Law, Courts of Domestic Relations, the Police Law, the Agricultural Cooperatives Law, the Labor Standards Law and other important legislation. An average of 400 persons attended the lectures in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki and Gumma Prefectures.

Two radio programs broadcast over the national network during the month explained the functions of the newly established courts of domestic relations, and one Tokyo daily newspaper instituted a question and answer column covering the objectives and procedures of the new courts.

Functions of political parties in a free society and the workings of a modern democracy were the subjects of three conferences of newspapermen and one conference of magazine editors, writers and publishers.

53. Extensive press and radio coverage was given the efforts of the Chief Procurator's Office to wipe out blackmailing newspapers, which resulted in exposure and prosecution of 92 cases.

Public Health, Welfare and Safety

54. With the passage of legislation providing for the establishment of 780 health centers throughout Japan, the Ministry of Welfare began work on a model health center in Tokyo. Press and radio combined efforts to publicize the projects. The "Your Health"

radio programs, broadcast 19 times during the month, featured prominent Japanese medical specialists. Spot announcements on typhoid, typhus, rodent control and other important public health matters broadcast over the radio and over railway public address systems throughout Japan augmented the information program. Problems relating to midwifery were discussed at a conference of newspapermen and the progress of the National Institute of Health was outlined at a conference of magazine editors, writers and publishers.

Rural Affairs

55. The land reform information program emphasized land resale and the need for land commissions to complete their land purchase programs. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan continued to supply information to tenant farmers on how to purchase land and become owner-operators, and emphasized cash payment of rent rather than payment in kind. National broadcasts of a series of nine radio programs, a special program "Tomorrow's Food" broadcast nationally 10 times during the month and spot radio announcements brought matters of lease and purchase of land to public notice.

56. Active and intelligent participation in the organization of the new agricultural cooperatives that are replacing the National Agricultural Association (Nogyokai) was the primary information emphasis to farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry held meetings in each prefecture to train lecturers and farm leaders to conduct local discussions. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan supported the program with eight programs over the national network during the month, one-minute nightly items on various phases of the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law and numerous spot announcements.

Progress in rice collection continued to be recorded each week on a chart at Tokyo Central Station Plaza, while ceremonies were fully covered by press, radio and newsreels.

Women's Affairs

57. Japanese women lawyers in Tokyo established a legal consultation service at Meiji Women's College to provide legal advice at ¥ 10 per case on the changes wrought by the new Civil Code.

Thirty thousand copies of the pamphlet "Committee and Programs for Democratic Organizations" were distributed throughout Japan during the month by the Social Education Federation. The pamphlet supplements a previously issued publication "Democratic Organizations" and was compiled by SC&P at the request of Japanese women leaders.

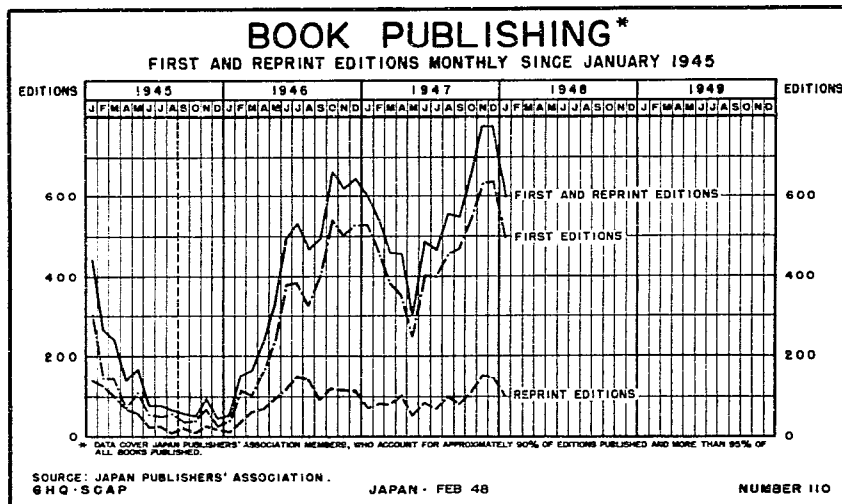
The Social Democratic Party at its recent convention elected Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu, member of the House of Councillors and former head of the Women's Section of the Party, to its Central Steering Committee.

A documentary motion picture on Japanese women's activities was released in commercial theaters throughout Japan.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Book Publication

58. The Japan Publishers' Association reported 596 book titles published during January including 495 first editions and 101 reprints.



Survey of the Economic Press in Japan

59. A survey completed during the month disclosed that 40 magazines with a combined circulation of almost 500,000 are interpreting basic economic problems and reporting economic news. Four daily general newspapers with almost 450,000 subscribers, and three news services circulated to over 45,000 homes, business firms, or government agencies, are concerned primarily with basic trends in commerce, business and industry.

60. Another survey of Japanese newspapers as of 14 February showed an estimated total of 2,978 newspapers with a total of 38,319,000 subscriptions.

NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN 14 February 1948

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Total Subscription</u>
	<u>40 Prefectures (Actual)</u>	<u>Total Japan (Estimated)</u>	
General coverage			
Daily	181	199	19,300,000
Weekly	285	313	2,400,000
Monthly	<u>413</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>1,160,000</u>
Total	879	966	22,860,000
Special coverage			
Agriculture and dairying	80	38	788,000
Business firm journal	117	129	360,000
Children's	85	93	3,000,000
Club and society	122	134	350,000
Coal industry	10	11	35,000
Commercial and financial	91	100	700,000
Construction industry	25	27	70,000
Culture and recreation	169	185	1,800,000
Educational a/	<u>240</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>
Subtotal	939	1,032	8,503,000

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Total Subscription</u>
	<u>40 Prefectures (Actual)</u>	<u>Total Japan (Estimated)</u>	
Carried forward	939	1,032	8,503,000
Special coverage (continued)			
Foodstuff and fishing	53	58	250,000
Government	57	62	150,000
Korean and Chinese	19	20	1,700,000
Labor	210	231	1,500,000
Lumber and forestry	20	22	120,000
Manufacturing	73	80	280,000
Motion picture and theater	39	43	350,000
News services	95	104	400,000
Political party organs	8	9	348,000
Printing and publishing	13	14	53,000
Religions	60	66	380,000
Scientific and medical	20	22	152,000
Transportation	27	30	147,000
Women's	22	24	726,000
Youth	71	78	260,000
Miscellaneous	38	117	140,000
Total	1,764	2,012	15,459,000
Grand total	2,643	2,978	38,319,000

a/ Includes school publications.

Press Conferences

61. Functions of political parties in a free society and agricultural problems were the primary topics of interest of Japanese newspapermen in conferences during February. Other topics of discussion included public health centers and midwifery, taxation, housing, labor problems, financial credit policy, police training, American libraries, coal production and modern democracy.

Tokyo Press Comment

62. Resignation of the Katayama cabinet and designation of Democratic Party president and outgoing Minister of Foreign Affairs Hitoshi Ashida as the new Prime Minister occasioned much political theorizing, speculation and commentary. The metropolitan press, which had initially and unanimously anticipated Liberal leader Shigeru Yoshida's election as the normal constitutional procedure, was critical of the maneuvers which brought about Ashida's election. However, no single journal unqualifiedly called for a cabinet under conservative rule. Press opinion held the view that deviations from expected socialist policy and compromises with conservatives had caused the Administration to lose popular support.

Divergence of interest among parties and Liberal determination to form a new conservative opposition were believed to inhibit speedy formulation of a new coalition policy as well as selection of new cabinet members, although writers agreed that the destiny of the coming administration will be decided by the Social Democratic Party, particularly its left wing.

63. On the economic front, budget revenue sources remained undetermined after left-wing Social Democratic opposition to increased rail and postal rates contributed to the downfall of the Katayama administration. Plans for widespread administrative readjustment continued, with corresponding labor opposition to any policy reducing the number of government personnel. Expected revisions of price and wage levels, relaxation of restrictions on the entry of foreign traders, designation of allegedly monopolistic manufacturing and mining companies by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, determination of a new exchange rate, and the sudden drop in agricultural market prices in the United States also received attention from the metropolitan press.

The formation of a Democratization League within the National Congress of Industrial Unions drew press comments ranging from outright opposition to the move, as provoking a split in the labor front at a crucial moment, to enthusiastic support of what was considered a long-needed attempt to rid the Congress of Communist domination.

64. In the foreign news, the assassination of Mohandas Gandhi commanded almost unprecedented interest, as Tokyo journals expressed sentiments of grief and shock.

Prefectural Press Comment

65. With the resignation of the Katayama cabinet most prefectural journals supported and predicted the return to the premiership of Shigeru Yoshida. Little support, however, was expressed for policies of the Liberal Party. The cabinet collapse was attributed to the inability to check the growing economic crisis and to the fundamental ideological divergencies within the Cabinet. Earlier, the policy victory of Social Democratic left wing at the Party's national convention drew extensive comments. There were few exceptions to the belief that other ministerial groups would oppose such leftist demands as the second property tax and suspension of war bond interest. Anticipating a general election as a consequence, many editorialists called for revision of the Election Law, and emphasized the need for controlling campaign expenses to eliminate "boss and black-market" influence.

66. The Administration's third supplementary budget, which proposed increased railway and postal rates to obtain additional funds for government employees' livelihood allowances, evoked virtually unanimous opposition. Editorials denounced the plan as further aggravating inflation and expressed fears that rate increases would alienate private laborers from government workers.

67. Prospects for success of the new agricultural cooperative unions were considered dependent upon the ability of the member farmers to grasp control from the hands of "bosses" formerly identified with agricultural associations and to make intelligent use of new opportunities for mutual profit and progress.

68. Progress in rice delivery aroused congratulatory editorials in several journals, with some commentators citing the farmers' "heightened consciousness of national responsibility." Editorials on the possibility of a 10-percent increase in food production were pessimistic with writers emphasizing need for efficient distribution of fertilizer and farming implements.

Magazine Comment

69. The favorable progress of food deliveries in recent months has shifted magazine attention to long-range plans for increased

production and importation. Need for accurate food statistics and correct crop estimates, greater utilization of rice substitute cereals and maximum production of indigenous foods were emphasized. Criticizing current methods of food distribution, dieticians charged that the officials were concerned merely with distributing specific quantities without regard to nutritive value. In view of the world food shortage, the people were warned to expect difficulties so long as even victor nations are undergoing extreme hardship.

70. Many magazine writers were concerned by the ideological confusion following the shattering of Japan's war philosophy. Charging the public with lethargy and indifference to matters of national importance, several prominent commentators stressed the need for a new ideology in accordance with current political reform and a development of a realistic and responsible attitude in contrast to wartime emotionalism.

71. Coal production continued to be a major topic of discussion in economic magazines with emphasis shifting from the subject of nationalization of mines to production problems. A note of optimism accompanied discussion of the high December output, attributed in part to the efforts of government coal production teams. Operators and laborers were cautioned that "full cooperation" and maintenance of the 24-hour operating schedule are necessary prerequisites to continued success of the program.

72. The witness stand testimony of ex-Premier Hideki Tojo, Koichi Kido and other wartime leaders on trial by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East furnished topics for numerous articles in current periodicals. Writers contrasted the Tokyo trials with their Nuremberg counterparts, discussed specific difficulties encountered by the Tribunal, praised the fairness and impartiality of the proceedings and attempted evaluations of the trials' significance. Primary attention was directed to the testimony and conduct of individual defendants under direct and cross-examination.

73. Promulgation of the new Police Law increased the number of magazine articles on the general subject of crime and law enforcement. Some writers elucidated on the nature, aims and significance of the measure while other commentaries dealt with the present high incidence of crime resulting from postwar economic and social conditions. The much discussed provisions of the new Code of Criminal Procedure continued to be a popular subject.

RADIO

Local Broadcasting

74. The name of the JOAK Tokyo local program was changed to the "Kanto Area Program (Eastern Japan)." Most local broadcasts throughout Japan followed the lead of the "Kanto Program" and on the weekly "Local Hour" offered discussions of labor management cooperation, electric power conservation and income tax collection.

Listener Groups

75. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan on 20 February completed distribution to all central, local and fee-collecting stations of 3,000 copies of a pamphlet to guide the formation and operation of listener groups.

Regular Programming

76. The official announcement of the resignation of the Cabinet on 10 February was broadcast as a special news service over the national network, the first on-the-spot broadcast of an important political event since the war. A special 30-minute documentary program on the history of the Katayama cabinet was also broadcast using the "March of Time" technique. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan held a "Man-on-the-Street" recording in Tokyo on the subject of the next Prime Minister, which drew a crowd of over 3,000 persons.

77. A new weekly radio program, "Report from America," was inaugurated on 14 February. Written by the correspondent of the BCJ in the United States, this program features comment on the current American scene.

Eight "Man-on-the-Street" radio programs were broadcast over the national network during February; five of them were recorded in Tokyo, two in Kanagawa and one in Chiba. Subjects discussed included national holidays, fall of the Cabinet, the rural police system, transportation, national hospitals, women's opinions on current events, student part-time jobs and student opinion on Japanese industry.

Five "National Radio Forum" broadcasts were made during the month covering similar pertinent subjects with recordings of the program made in Tokyo, Hokkaido and Kagoshima.

During the month 18 commentaries were broadcast, the most significant dealing with the Cabinet crisis, food production, the new Police Law and land reform problems. Coal production problems were the main topics on the four "Industrial Hour" programs.

The program "Twenty Gates," patterned after the American program, "Twenty Questions," received a daily average of 12,000 pieces of mail during the first two weeks of February. During the month the "Farmers' Hour" radio program drew over 500 letters.

MOTION PICTURES

Information Programs

78. Newsreel companies cooperated in information programs by producing newsreels and trailers concerning elimination of black-market activities, the whaling, income tax collection, the American gift battery exhibit, coal production, the new courts of domestic relations, increased rice deliveries and establishment of agricultural cooperatives.

Motion Picture Awards

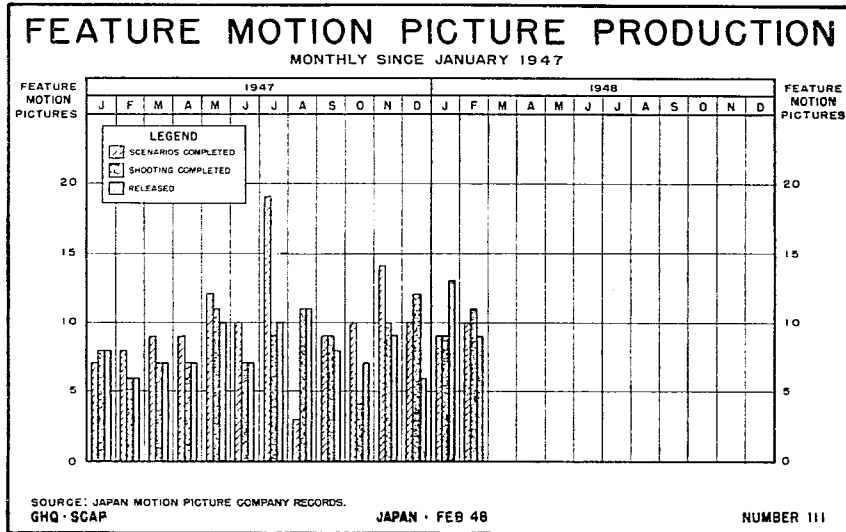
79. The Tokyo Metropolitan Office on 9 February presented the Tokyo Citizens' award to the Shochiku Company for production of the best motion picture, "Ball of the Anjos," produced in the fall of 1947. This picture won second place in a nationwide contest sponsored by the Mainichi in January.

Foreign Motion Picture Distribution

80. Eight American, four Russian, three British and two French feature motion pictures were previewed during the period 22 January to 20 February.

Japanese Feature Film Production

81. Nine feature motion pictures were released by Japanese companies between 22 January and 20 February.



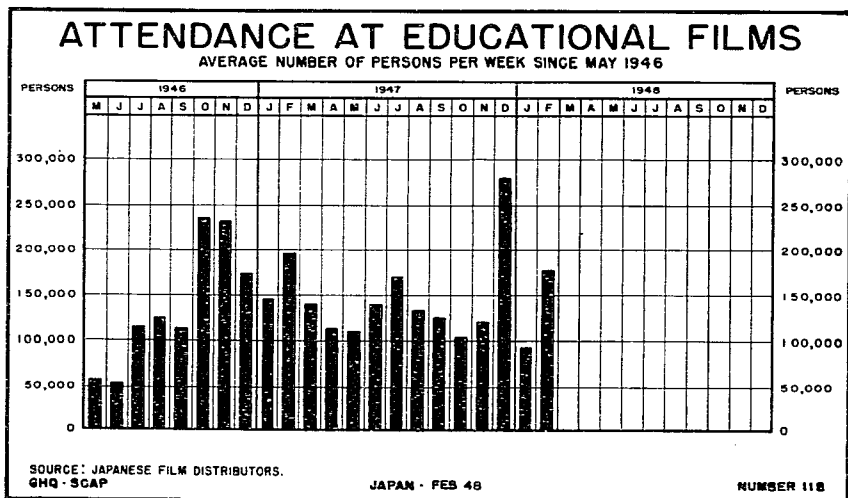
Educational Films and Slides

82. Commercial companies in January produced 16 educational motion pictures including six travel films, four documentary films, two on an inspection tour by the Emperor and one each on labor, the telephone system, coal and current events.

Of the seven film strips produced in February, three were children's stories, three on visual educational aids and one dealt with coal production.

Educational Film Exchange

83. Total Japanese attendance at exhibitions of Allied educational films for the period 29 January to 25 February was 709,227.



THEATER

Student Drama

84. Student drama groups in Tokyo and the Kansai area completed arrangements for combined production by various groups in an effort to produce better plays.

February Stage Production

85. A variety of stage productions was featured in commercial theaters during February. The most notable was "Life of Musashi Miyamoto," a period play performed in Tokyo.

A kabuki drama, "Yoshitsune Sembonzakura," (Thousand Cherry Trees of Yoshitsune) was received favorably by Tokyo theatergoers. Drama critics pointed out that potential stars are plentiful among the young kabuki actors.

The Zenshinza Troupe's production of "The Merchant of Venice" toured Kyushu.

Theatrical companies authorized production of nine foreign plays: three French, two English, and one each of Swiss, Danish, German and Russian plays.

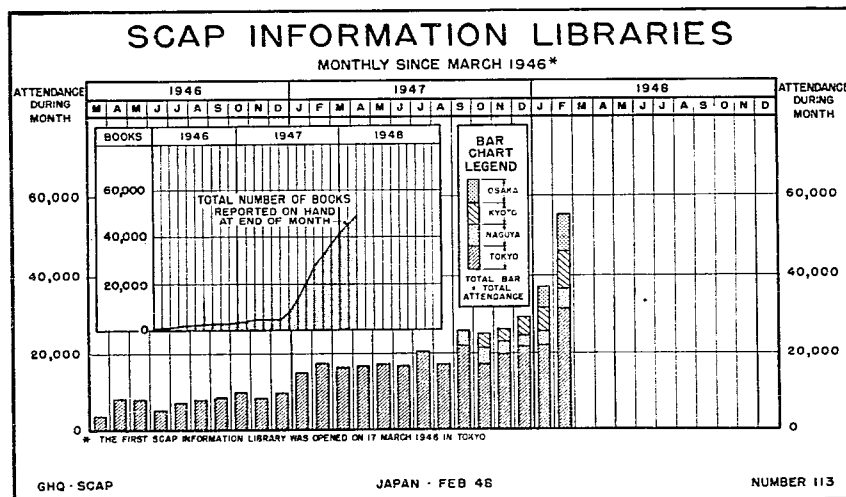
MUSIC

86. At its initial presentation in Tokyo, Vincent Persichetti's "Dance Overture" was played by the Toho Philharmonic Orchestra on 6 February. The composition was repeated over the BCJ national network on 11 February.

Two additional American compositions, Samuel Barber's "Adagio for Strings" and Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass," were presented by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra at a benefit concert in Tokyo on 9 February.

LIBRARIES

87. Attendance of Japanese at the four SCAP Information Libraries of Publications in English for the period 25 January to 21 February totaled 55,493.



A new attendance record for the Kyoto SCAP Information Library was achieved during February.

88. A preliminary study of attendance of Japanese in community reading rooms disclosed that of 152 reading rooms, the average daily attendance numbered 4,928 with students comprising the largest group of readers.

JAPANESE ATTENDANCE AT COMMUNITY READING ROOMS
1-31 January

	Number of Reading Rooms	<u>Average Daily Attendance</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Reading Room</u>
Chugoku	7	154	22
Hokkaido	0	-	-
Kanagawa	9	52	6
Kanto	26	751	29
Kinki	17	1,035	61
Kyushu	18	312	17
Shikoku	18	304	17
Tohoku	24	680	28
Tokai-Hokuriku	27	1,512	56
Tokyo-to	<u>6</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	152	4,928	32

<u>Readers' Occupation</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Student	60
Teacher	6
Government employee	11
Business	5
Professional	5
Housewife	3
Laborer	4
Farmer	2
Other	<u>4</u>
Total	100

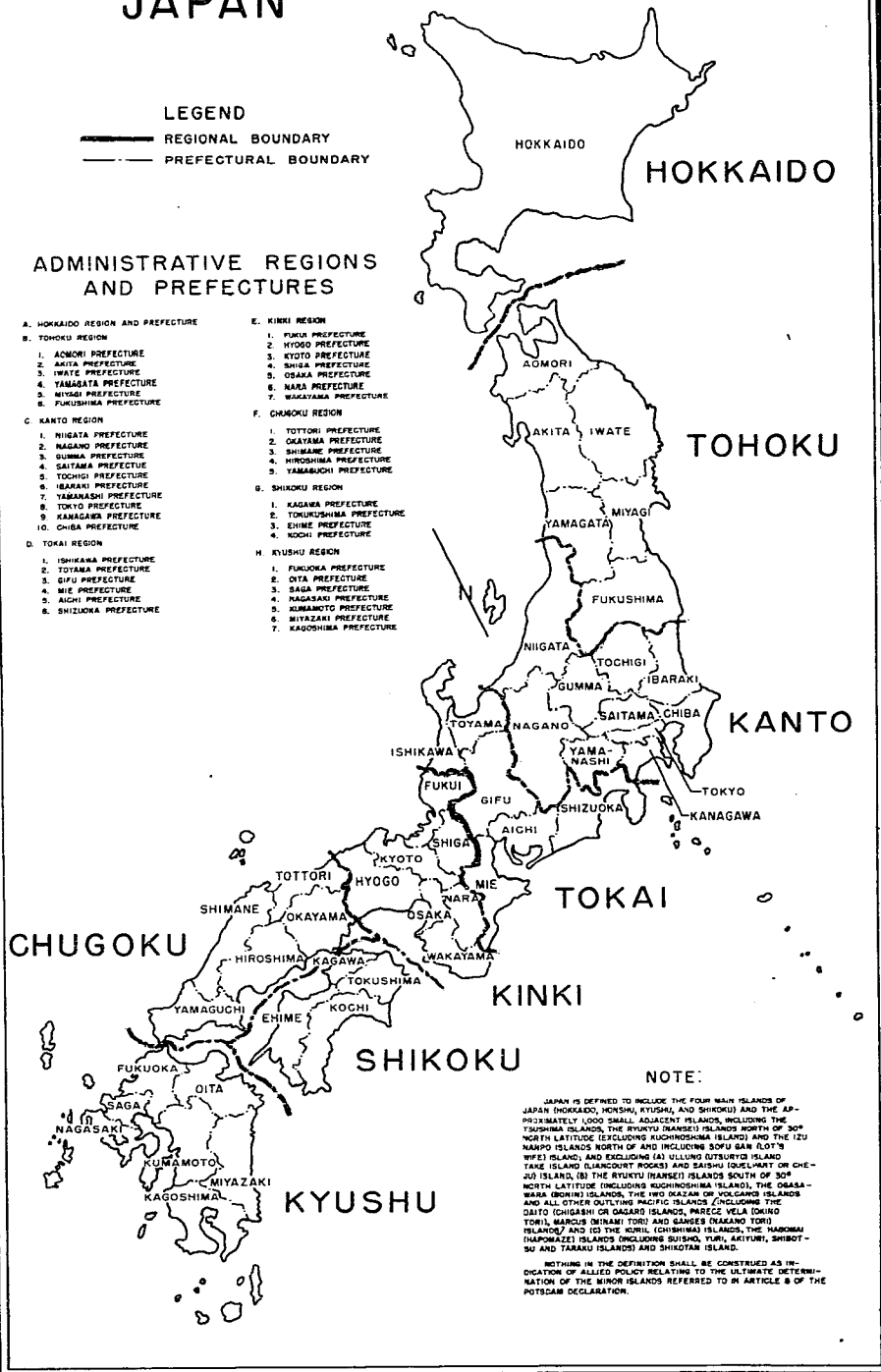
JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</p> <p>B. TOHOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE 2. AKITA PREFECTURE 3. IWATE PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE <p>C. KANTO REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE 2. NAGANO PREFECTURE 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. TOCHIGI PREFECTURE 6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE 7. YAMANASHI PREFECTURE 8. TOKYO PREFECTURE 9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE 10. CHIBA PREFECTURE <p>D. TOKAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE 3. GIFU PREFECTURE 4. AICHI PREFECTURE 5. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE 6. YAMANASHI PREFECTURE | <p>E. KINKI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE 2. KYOTO PREFECTURE 3. SHIGA PREFECTURE 4. NARA PREFECTURE 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE 6. NAGANO PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE <p>F. CHUGOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE 2. OKAYAMA PREFECTURE 3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE 4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE 5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KAGAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. EHIME PREFECTURE 4. KOCHI PREFECTURE <p>H. KYUSHU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. OITA PREFECTURE 3. SAGA PREFECTURE 4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE 5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE 6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE |
|---|--|



NOTE:

JAPAN IS DEFINED TO INCLUDE THE FOUR MAIN ISLANDS OF JAPAN (HOKKAIDO, HONSHU, KYUSHU, AND SHIKOKU) AND THE APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SMALL ADJACENT ISLANDS, INCLUDING THE TSUSHIMA ISLANDS, THE RYUKYU (NANSEI) ISLANDS NORTH OF 30° NORTH LATITUDE (EXCLUDING RYUSHIMA ISLAND) AND THE IZU NANPO ISLANDS NORTH OF AND INCLUDING SOFU SAN FLO'S WPEI ISLAND, AND EXCLUDING (A) ULLUNG DO (SUYOI ISLAND TAKE ISLAND (LUNCHEON ROCKS) AND SAISHU (DOKUWAY OR CHEJU ISLAND, (B) THE RYUKYU (NANSEI) ISLANDS SOUTH OF 30° NORTH LATITUDE INCLUDING RYUSHIMA ISLAND), THE OSAKA-SAGA DOKUING ISLANDS, THE TWO ISLANDS OF VOLCANIC ISLANDS AND ALL OTHER OUTLYING PACIFIC ISLANDS (INCLUDING THE DAITO (CHUSHU) OF OAKARI ISLANDS, PHRECE VELA (DOKU TORI), MARCUS (MITSAMI) TORI AND GANGES (NAGANO TORI) ISLANDS) AND (C) THE KORIJI (ICHIBANMAI) ISLANDS, THE HANNOUJI (HAPONAZZE) ISLANDS (INCLUDING SUISHO, TURI, AKIYURI, SHIBOTSU AND TARAUKI ISLANDS) AND SHIKOTAN ISLAND.

NEITHER IN THE DEFINITION SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS INDICATION OF ALLIED POLICY RELATING TO THE ULTIMATE DETERMINATION OF THE MINOR ISLANDS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 8 OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION.

外務省記録

リール NO. A-00086

END

外務省文書課