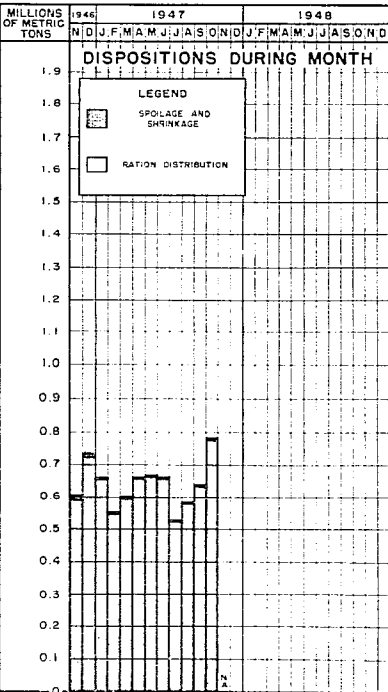
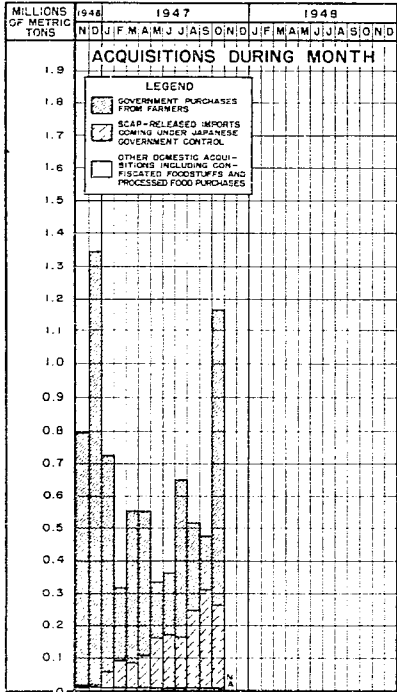
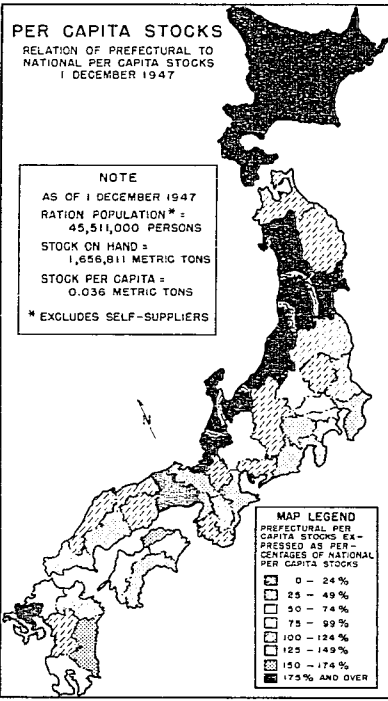
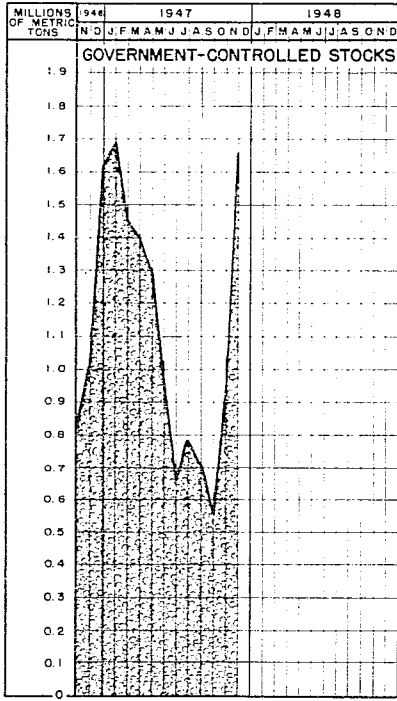


# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS\*

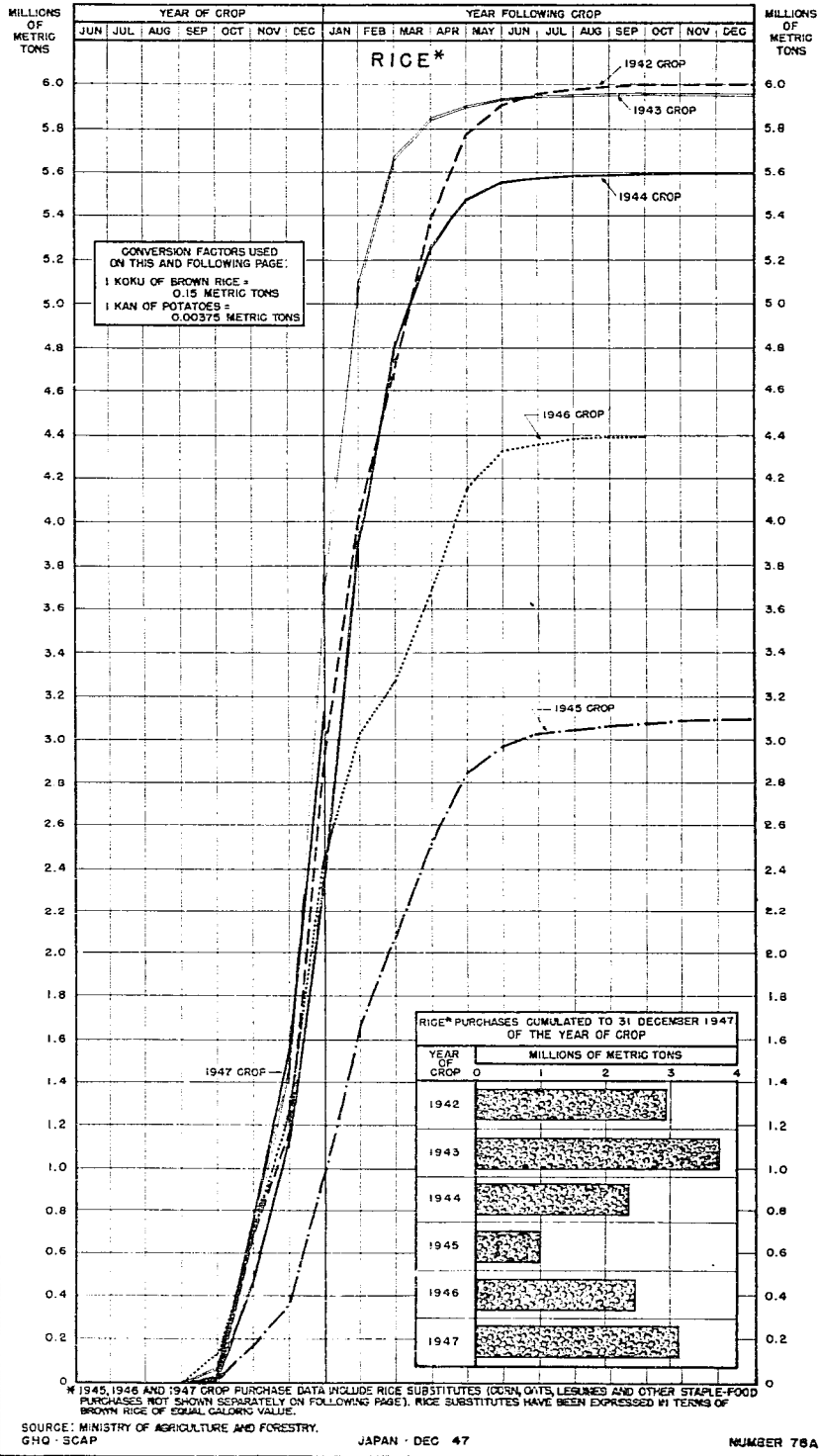
STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE NOVEMBER 1946



\* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF POTATOES, GRAINS AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS. FOODS OTHER THAN RICE ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF RICE OF EQUIVALENT CALORIC VALUE.  
NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. JAPAN · DEC 47 NUMBER 77

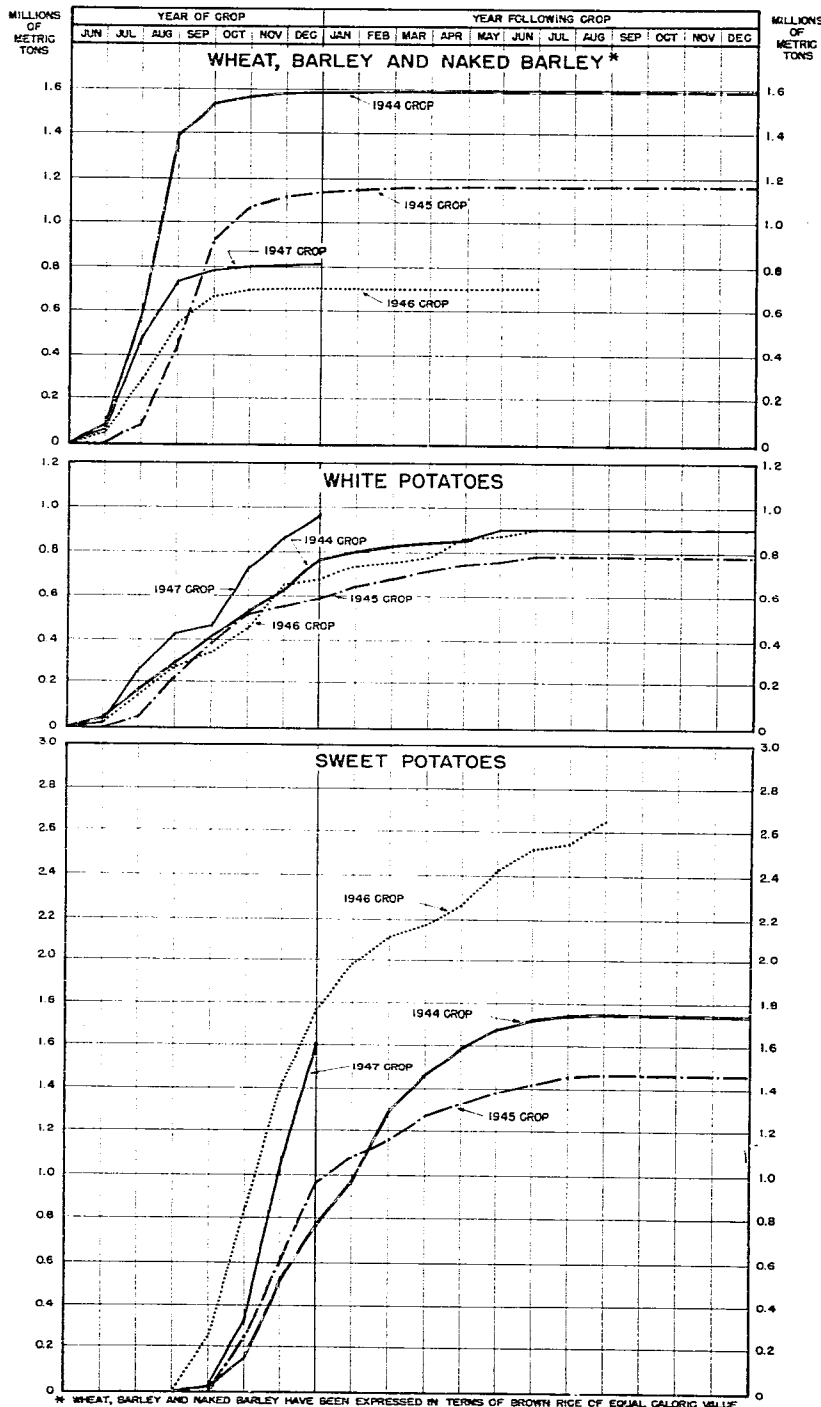
# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEARS



# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



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

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ-SCAP

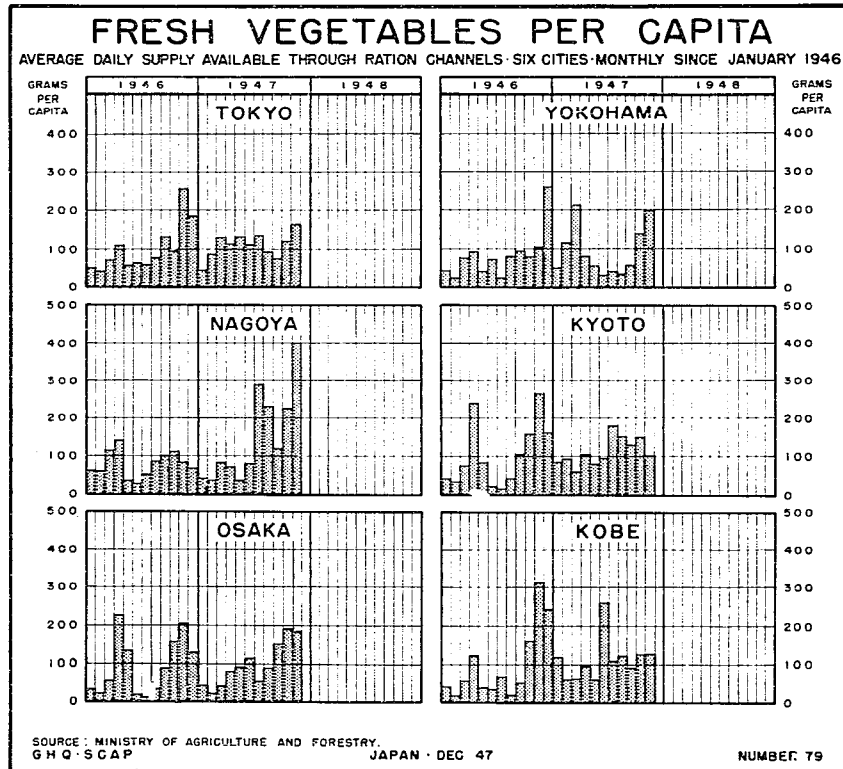
JAPAN · DEC 47

NUMBER 78B

- (2) 5,927 metric tons of wheat to produce industrial wheat starch for finishing cotton textiles for export.
- (3) 18,989 metric tons of imported refined sugar for incentive distribution to farmers. Farmers filling delivery quotas of rice receive 1.8 kilograms of sugar per household; those delivering rice beyond their quotas receive 1.5 kilograms of sugar for each 60 kilograms of rice or 375 kilograms of sweet potatoes delivered over and above their quotas.
- (4) 14,335 metric tons of imported raw sugar for distribution in substitution for one day's staple-food ration. This will make possible distribution of 300 grams per capita.

Perishable Foods

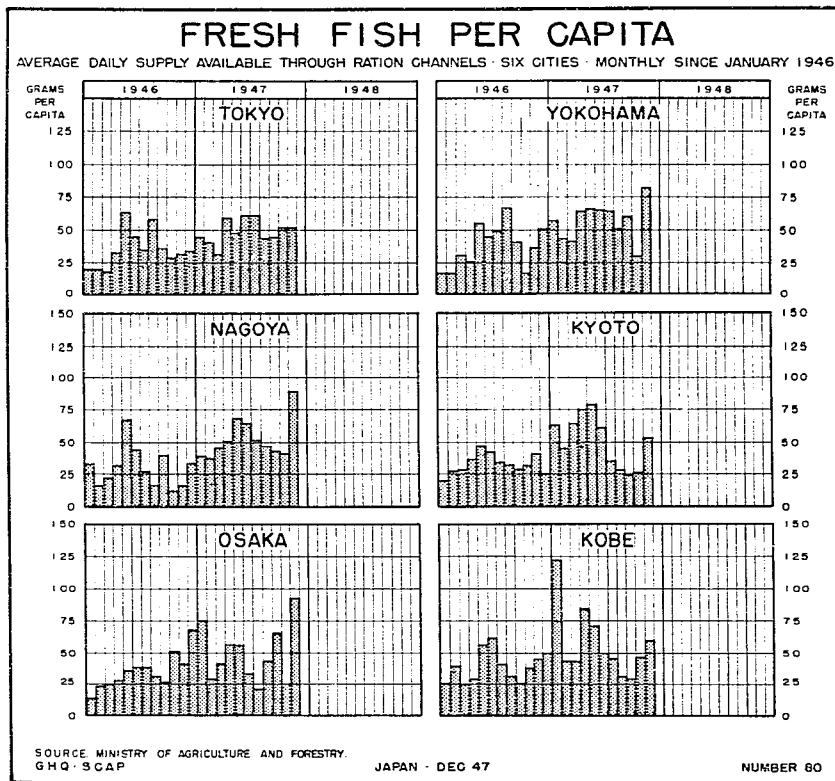
6. November vegetable shipments to legal markets of the six major cities totaled 75,259 metric tons, compared with October's 55,484 metric tons.



November was a peak season because of large harvests of greens and root vegetables.

7. Fish shipments to six major cities totaled 24,548 metric tons in November, a 63-percent increase over October shipments. See the chart on the opposite page.

8. Large harvests forced a slight reduction in the price of



apples and tangerines in November although such fruits were still beyond the means of the average consumer.

In Tokyo, ordinary grade apples ranged from ¥ 25 to ¥ 40 per 100 monme (375 grams) while tangerines sold for ¥ 20 to ¥ 30 each.

9. During the summer and early fall, controls on distribution and prices of fish and vegetables deteriorated.

To remedy this situation the Cabinet on 18 November approved a comprehensive plan, prepared by the Economic Stabilization Board, for the over-all strengthening of price and rationing controls over fish and vegetable distribution.

Details of the program and instructions for its implementation were outlined at a conference of prefectural governors in Tokyo on 27 November. The plan provides for some of the most far-reaching measures yet to be applied in this field, including:

- (1) Allocation of definite quantities of consumers' goods to be linked as incentive goods to fish and vegetable collections. These are in addition to "link" distribution of fuel oil to fishermen and fertilizer to farmers which will continue.
- (2) Employment of additional government personnel on all levels to provide more effective planning and administration of collection, allocation, shipment and rationing of perishable foods. The National

Government will bear 50 percent of the additional expense entailed for the prefectures.

- (3) Strengthening of the transportation system for fish and vegetables.
- (4) Stringent police enforcement of distribution regulations, with an initial two-month all-out drive against the fish and vegetable black markets.
- (5) Provision of funds to subsidize "long haul" marine and rail shipments in order to encourage collections from distant producing areas for the large consuming centers.
- (6) Reform of the structure of organizations supervising the central markets in the large cities in order to ensure a tighter control over fish and vegetable receipts.
- (7) Posting by all retailers of an official list of maximum prices in order that consumers may be aware of overcharges.
- (8) An extensive publicity program designed to induce consumer interest and participation in the program and promote compliance by producers and distributors.

Miscellaneous Foods

10. Miso consumption averaged 9.4 grams per capita per day in November, a seven-percent decrease from October. Shoyu distribution in November averaged 15.5 grams per capita per day, 0.1 gram higher than October's figure.

11. November sugar distribution was 5,391 metric tons, bringing total sugar consumption for the first 11 months of 1947 to 17,125 metric tons.

12. A total of 126 metric tons of edible oil was distributed, bringing the total for the year through November to 12,457 metric tons or an average of slightly less than half a gram per capita per day.

13. Prices of sake and beer were revised on 1 December when an upward revision of beverage taxes also went into effect. The revised price schedule follows:

SAKE AND BEER PRICES  
(yen/sho) a/

Commodity	Previous Prices (27 August 1947)		Revised Prices			
			Rationed Sale		Special Sale <u>b/</u>	
	Excl. Tax	Incl. Tax	Excl. Tax	Incl. Tax	Excl. Tax	Incl. Tax
Sake, refined						
second class	38.00	102.00	46.50	200.00	46.50	500.00
Sake, synthetic	38.80	102.00	47.00	200.00	47.00	500.00
Beer (3.51 go) <u>c/</u>	7.35	23.00	9.12	40.00	9.14	100.00

a/ One sho equals 0.476 gallon.

b/ No special-sale liquor prices prior to 1 December 1947.

c/ One go equals 0.381 pint.

SOURCE: Price Board.

The Government has two categories of beer and sake: rationed and special sale. The latter is sold at a high price to those with sufficient money to pay, thus increasing government revenue.

#### PRODUCERS' GOODS

14. There were no major price revisions on producers' goods in November.

15. A minor revision was made on prices of straw products as a result of the dissolution of the monopoly controlling distribution of agricultural products.

The consumer now pays the official price plus freight where previously he paid the company's price, freight included. The pooling of freight rates has been discontinued. For example, a number 3 straw bag, used for packing ammonium sulfate, which formerly cost ¥ 23 freight included, now costs ¥ 21.80 plus freight.

16. Prices were set on imported graphite as follows: ¥ 8,600 through ¥ 31,400 per metric ton for Korean crystalline, ¥ 3,136 to ¥ 7,760 for Korean amorphous. ¥ 8,400 to ¥ 23,800 for Ceylonese crystalline, and ¥ 7,700 to ¥ 12,200 for Ceylonese amorphous.

The revision was made necessary because imported graphite was so much cheaper than the native product that domestic production was being discouraged.

17. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry initiated an intensive campaign to increase production of straw bags and rope necessary to package grains, potatoes, fertilizer, salt and other products for transport and storage. To stimulate increased home production in 1948, wide publicity was given to the problem and fertilizer was made available as an incentive to farmers delivering straw goods.

#### CONSUMERS' GOODS

18. The first general distribution of textiles and clothing under the new distributing system, utilizing stocks of the old control associations, was begun during the first week of December.

19. October distribution of textile stocks to wholesalers in domestic consumption is shown below:

##### DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILES TO WHOLESALERS October

Hard and bast fiber products	14,580 square yards
Adults' foreign-style clothing	31,927 pieces
School uniforms	12,580

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

20. Changes in textile prices made in October and November are shown in the following table:

TEXTILE WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES

October  
(yen)

Commodity	Unit	Average		Dates of	
		1934-1936 Price	Old Price	Previous Price	Revised Price
Silk homespun suiting	30" x 1 yd	7.50	69.50	Mar 46	303.40
Cloth for tabi soles	22.5" x 24 yd	9.24	178.11	Oct 46	612.77
Cotton yarn for sewing thread	1 doz	1.21	12.72	Jun 46	70.00
Sewing thread	60/6 200 yd				
Cotton	0.66 oz	.06	.77	Jun 46	4.10
Silk	0.13 oz	.125	1.76	Jun 46	9.13
Garabo cotton yarn, No. 5					
single a/	10 kan b/	36.05	560.00	May 46	2,053.00
Long felt	1 sq m x 1 mm	2.00	17.33	Jun 47	68.76 c/

a/ For Garabo homespun, used for work clothes.

b/ 1 kan equals 8.27 pounds.

c/ November 1947.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Rents

21. A revised rent index based on total housing payments of 15,000 families for two consecutive months during the period August 1946 to March 1947 follows:

RENT INDEX  
August 1946 - March 1947=100

	All Urban	Tokyo	Osaka
<u>1946</u>			
August	89.7	96.4	99.4
September	95.0	96.4	99.4
October	97.2	98.3	99.4
November	97.2	98.3	99.5
December	103.0	98.3	99.4
<u>1947</u>			
January	104.1	101.2	99.4
February	106.0	104.1	100.9
March	107.8	106.9	102.5
April	109.7	109.9	104.1
May	111.8	111.7	107.0
June	114.0	113.5	110.0
July	110.1	115.4	112.9
August	117.7	118.2	115.4
September a/	141.6	144.4	134.4
October	160.1	165.3	147.3

a/ On 1 September rents were set at two and one-half times those of 1938

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.



22. Family expenditures in 28 cities, as shown in the chart on the following page, rose approximately nine percent while in Tokyo the increase was 16 percent in October.

23. Of 10 rationed commodities, all but bicycles and matches showed increased distribution in November. See chart on page 268.

24. The Consumer Price Index, shown in the chart on page 269, is based on cost of 119 items of goods and services of 5,000 urban families living in 28 cities on the four main islands.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

25. Producer prices of miscellaneous consumers' goods were revised as follows:

MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS' GOODS Price Changes				
Item	Base Period (1934-36) Price	Previous Price	Date of New Price	Revised Price
"Jinnie" motor-cycle <u>a/</u>	(new product)		24 Nov	31,481.00
European-style umbrellas <u>b/</u>	7.50	108.10	3 Dec	563.90
Storage batteries, type AR 5-6	17.00	920.00	8 Dec	1,012.00

a/ Two cycles, one cylinder, 3.1 horsepower.

b/ No. 1 pure silk, 68 centimeters, 8 ribs.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Tramway and subway fares in Osaka were raised from ¥ 1.50, the price set in July, to ¥ 2.00 in late November.

#### ENFORCEMENT

26. There were 118,243 cases of rationing violations in November of which 77,437 or about 65.5 percent involved staple foods. There were 21,120 violations in other foods, 3,631 in fuel and 14,055 in other goods.

27. Of 98,750 metric tons of imported foods transported over railways in November, 1,793 kilograms or .002 percent were lost. October's loss was .003 percent.

28. Staple foods totaling 17,308 kilograms were confiscated at railway freight stations and at highway check points and placed in legal channels. The number of cases of illegal transportation of foods involved fell from 2,040 in October to 1,200 in November.

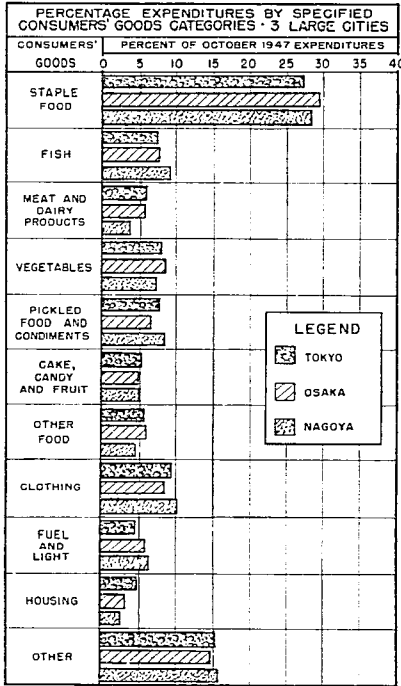
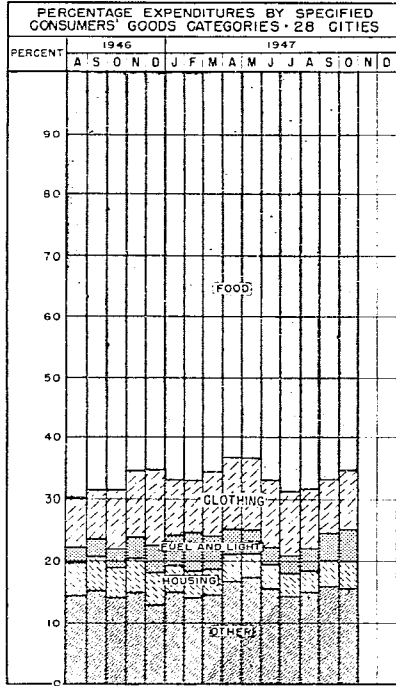
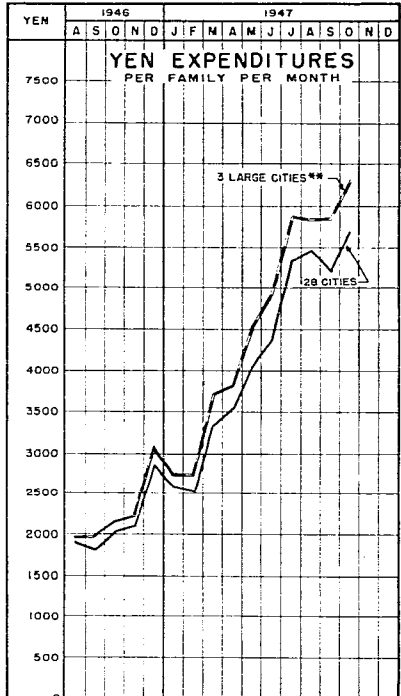
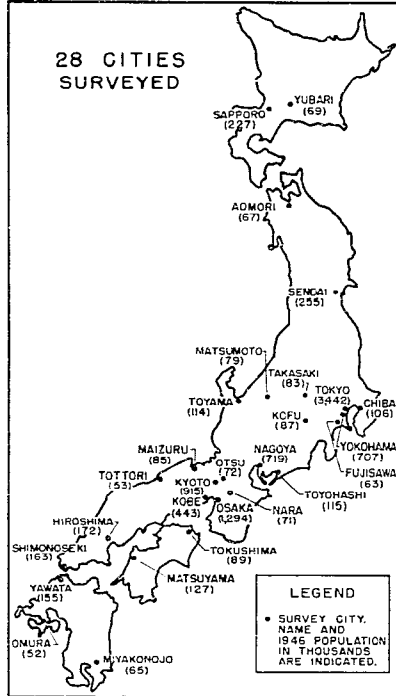
29. Cases of illegal transportation of coal and coke rose from 76 in October to 122 in November, but tonnage involved decreased from 7,733 in October to 7,622 in November.

30. Twenty-nine cases of smuggling were reported in November, a decrease of nine cases from October.

31. Hoarded goods valued at official prices at ¥ 14,391,476 were recovered in November, including ¥ 8,441,671 in foods and ¥ 1,880,090 in textiles.

# URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES\*

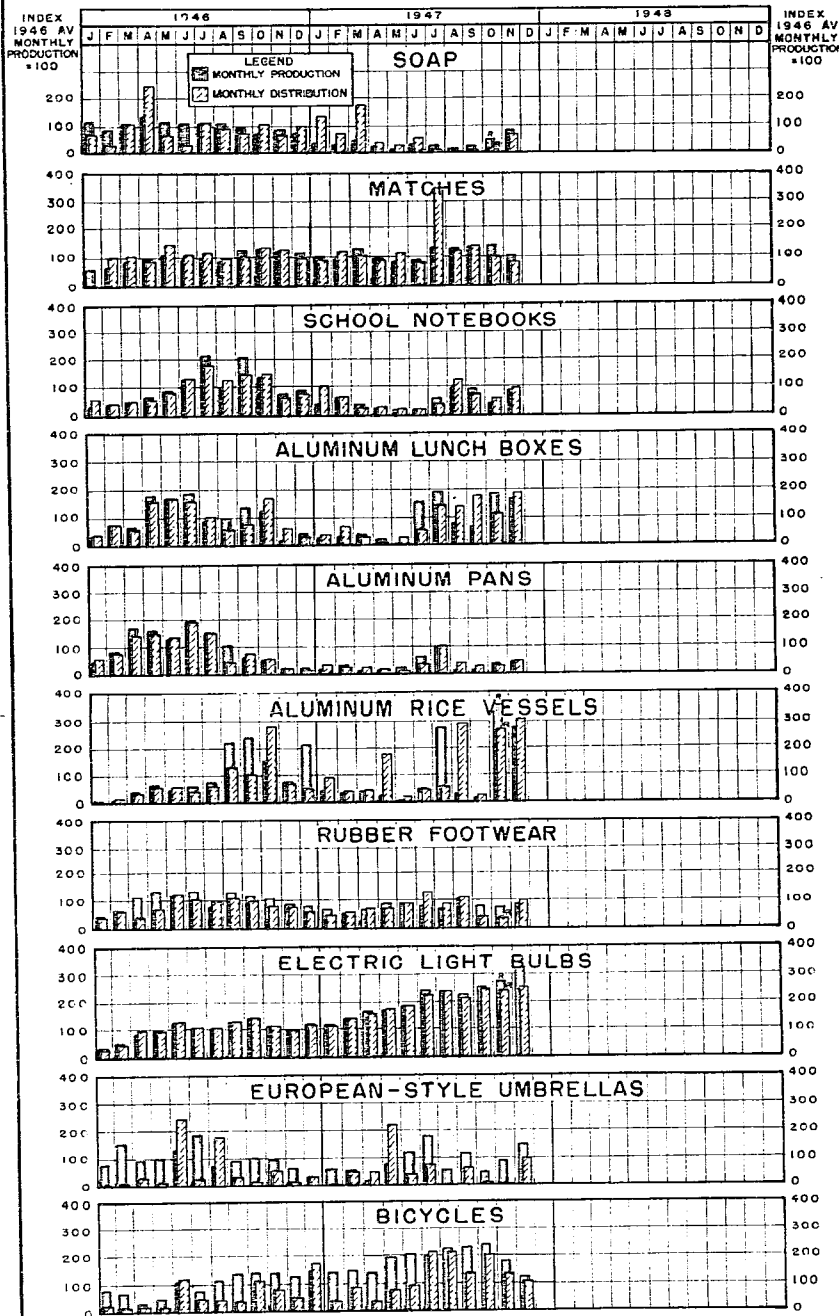
AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES SINCE AUGUST 1946



\* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 5,000 FAMILIES SELECTED AT RANDOM IN 28 CITIES  
 \*\* TOKYO, OSAKA AND NAGOYA  
 SOURCE: CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF THE CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
 GHQ:SCAP JAPAN · DEC 47 NUMBER 81

# TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	SOAP (KILOGRAMS)	MATCHES (MATCH TONS)	SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	ALUMINUM PANS	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	RUBBER FOOTWEAR (PAIRS)	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EUROPEAN-STYLE UMBRELLAS	BICYCLES
1944-47 MONTHLY PROD	1,088,188	12,671.55	4,080,347	107,091	418,775	21,427	2,309,091	8,944,591	38,983	7,361
NOV 1947 PRODUCTION	1,071,071	16,508.00	3,420,346	176,183	206,355	58,310	1,878,322	5,293,549	55,551	9,631
NOV 1947 DISTRIBUTION	800,638	10,108.00	3,887,446	200,532	207,110	66,027	2,305,287	7,140,841	38,199	8,633

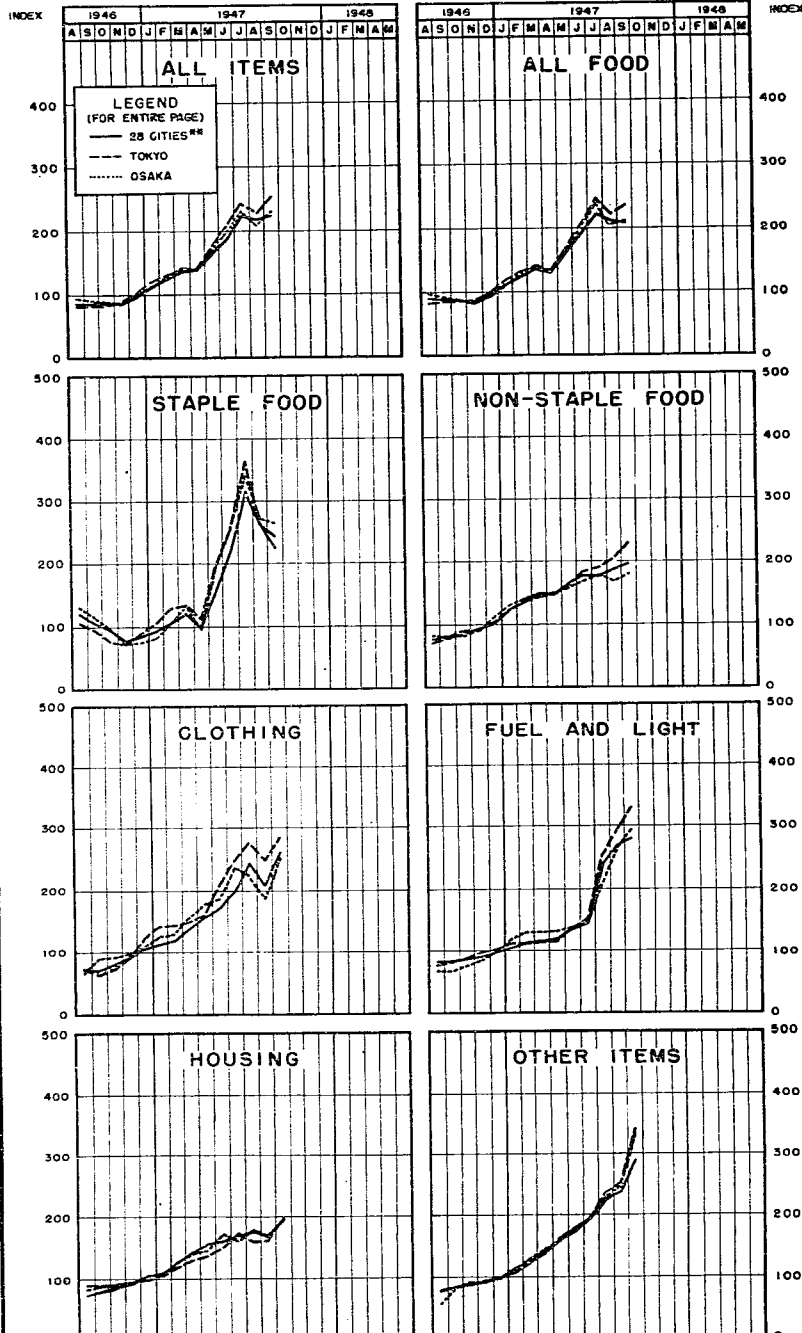
NOTE: R=REVISED.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
GHQ-SCAP

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# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX\*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100



SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 5,000 URBAN FAMILIES.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - DEC 47 NUMBER 83



SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking . . . . .	1
Liquidation . . . . .	13
Public Finance. . . . .	15

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. Commercial facilities between the United States and Japan were expanded to permit any person in Japan, including Japanese nationals, to receive the yen equivalent of up to \$ 1,000 per month. Arrangements were completed with three licensed American banks in Tokyo to handle these transactions.

2. The Japanese Government was directed to pay a total of ¥ 135,710 to 15 Japanese repatriates from Canada. The amount represents the proceeds realized by the Canadian Government from the sale of property left in Canada by the repatriates.

The Canadian Government has deposited the dollar amount of the sales to the U. S. Treasury trust fund account to be used for imports into Japan.

Currency

3. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 31 December totaled ¥ 219,142,000,000. See chart, page 273.

4. The Board of Investigation, instituted under Law No. 197 of 1947 to make recommendations on currency control to the Prime Minister, held its first meeting on 20 December.

Members of the Board are the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, the Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, four representatives of financial institutions, three industrial representatives and two educational representatives.

Bank of Japan

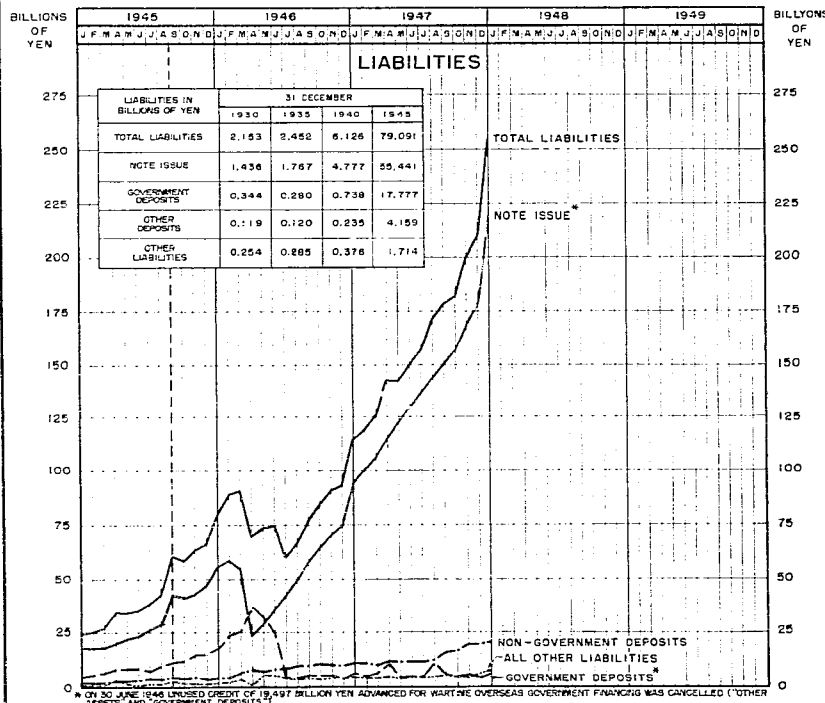
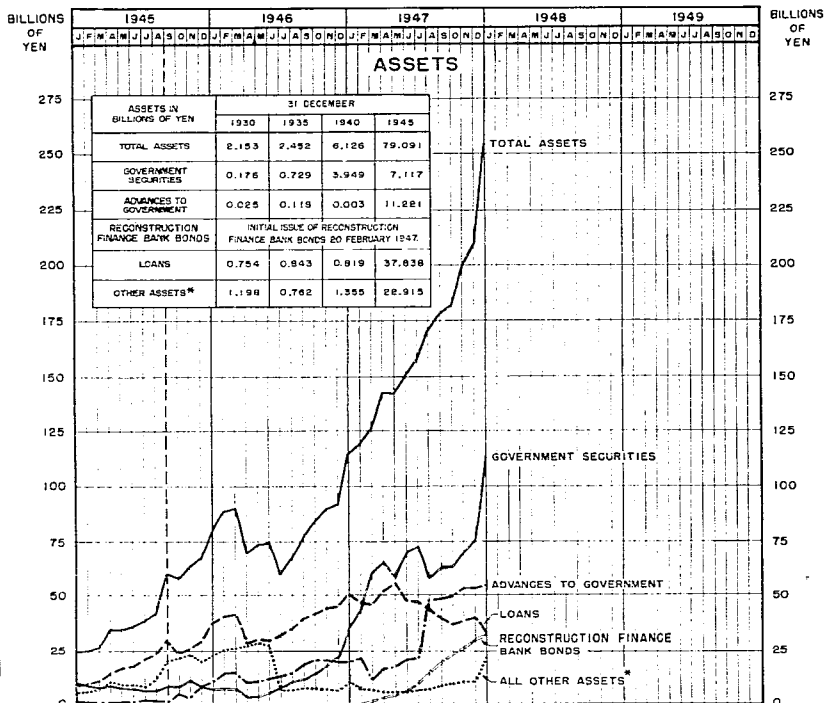
5. National Government securities held by the Bank of Japan registered an increase of ¥ 38,295,000,000 in December. This increase was due chiefly to the issuance of short-term certificates to provide funds for large year-end disbursements including the purchase of foodstuffs and a two-month bonus to government employees.

Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds and advances to the Government increased ¥ 2,202,000,000 and ¥ 1,447,000,000 respectively.

Note issue accounted for 86 percent of the liabilities of the Bank of Japan on 31 December.

# BANK OF JAPAN

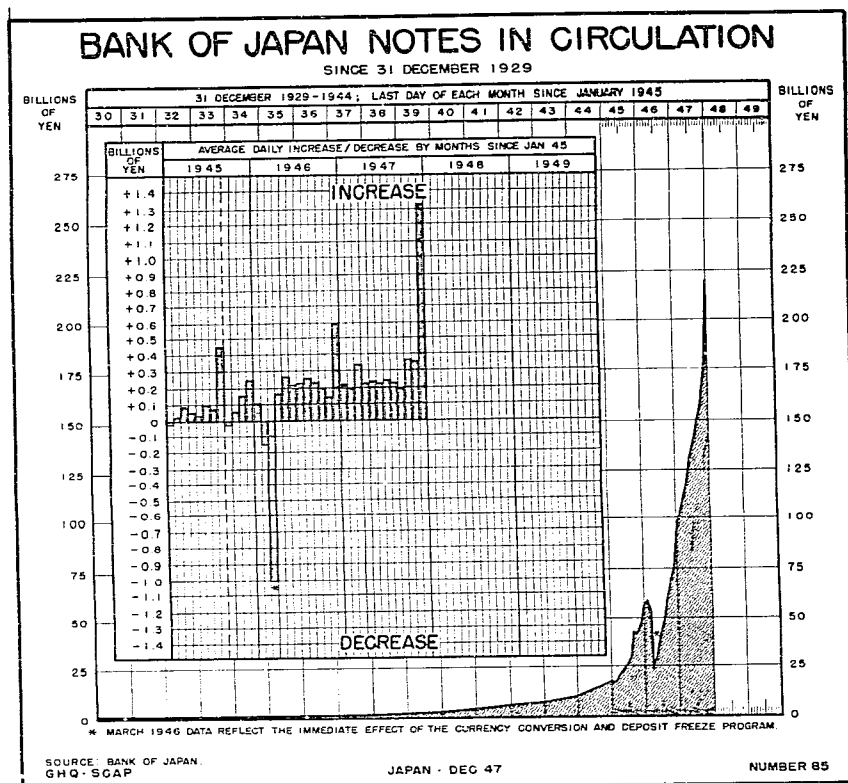
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



ON 30 JUNE 1946 UNISSUED CREDIT OF 19,497 BILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR WARTIME OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED ("OTHER ASSETS" AND "GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS")

\* NOTE ISSUE REFLECTS THE YEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 3 MARCH 1946. ON 1 APRIL 1946 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE INVALIDATED AND TRANSFERRED TO "OTHER LIABILITIES", SUBJECT TO BONA FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS.

SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.



BANK OF JAPAN  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Securities		
National Government bonds	75,047	113,342
Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds	30,134	32,336
Loans	40,004	32,302
Advances to Government	53,570	55,017
Agency accounts	1,494	2,714
Cash and bullion	2,876	2,856
Other assets <u>a/</u>	<u>6,017</u>	<u>16,104</u>
Total	209,142	254,671
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	178,158	219,142
Government deposits	4,759	6,703
Other deposits	19,903	20,953
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	1,396	2,074
Other liabilities	<u>4,926</u>	<u>5,799</u>
Total	209,142	254,671

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

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.



Other Financial Institutions

6. New account holdings of securities by ordinary banks increased ¥ 5,274,000,000 in October due to purchases of National Government bonds for the rehabilitation of the railway system which carry 4.0 percent interest compared to 3.5 percent interest ordinarily paid by national securities. In addition old account securities were revised downward by ¥ 2,120,000,000 under a fixed valuation rate and transferred to the new account securities.

New account loans expanded by ¥ 7,204,000,000, deposits increased ¥ 2,775,000,000 and borrowings rose ¥ 3,029,000,000.

Deposits and loans in new accounts of special banks registered increases of ¥ 4,937,000,000 and ¥ 5,620,000,000 in October. Holdings of securities decreased ¥ 626,000,000 due to disposal of Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds amounting to ¥ 950,000,000 and borrowings decreased ¥ 1,097,000,000.

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

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary Banks		
Deposits	152,037	14,981
Loans	76,879	37,491
Securities	51,837	13,622
Borrowings	26,762	0
Special Banks		
Deposits	35,785	768
Loans	55,996	17,761
Securities	14,351	3,595
Borrowings	9,633	0
Savings Banks		
Deposits	8,199	1,061
Loans	1,212	104
Securities	6,168	1,266
Borrowings	89	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

7. National Government securities deposited in the Deposit Funds Management Bureau increased ¥ 3,212,000,000 and postal savings deposits increased ¥ 391,000,000 in November. See chart, page 277.

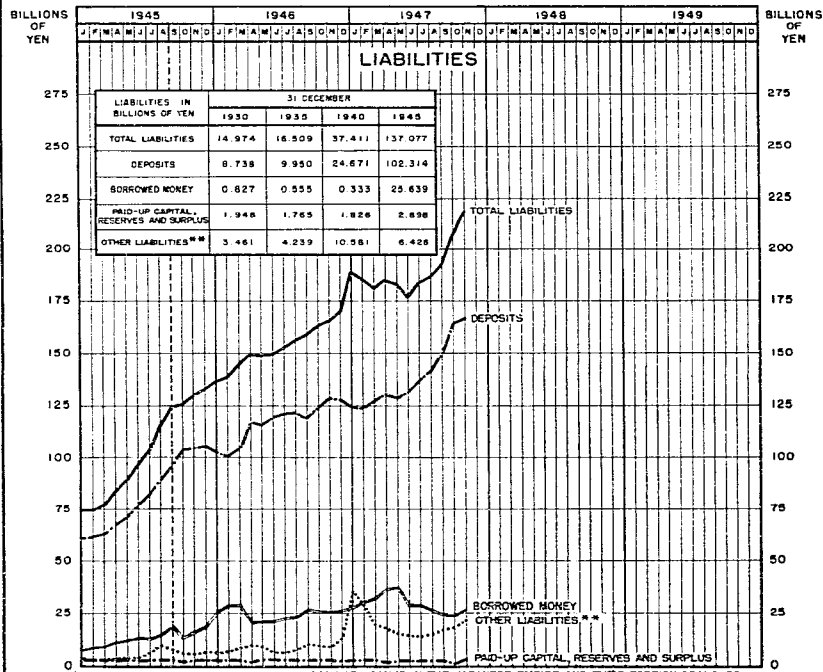
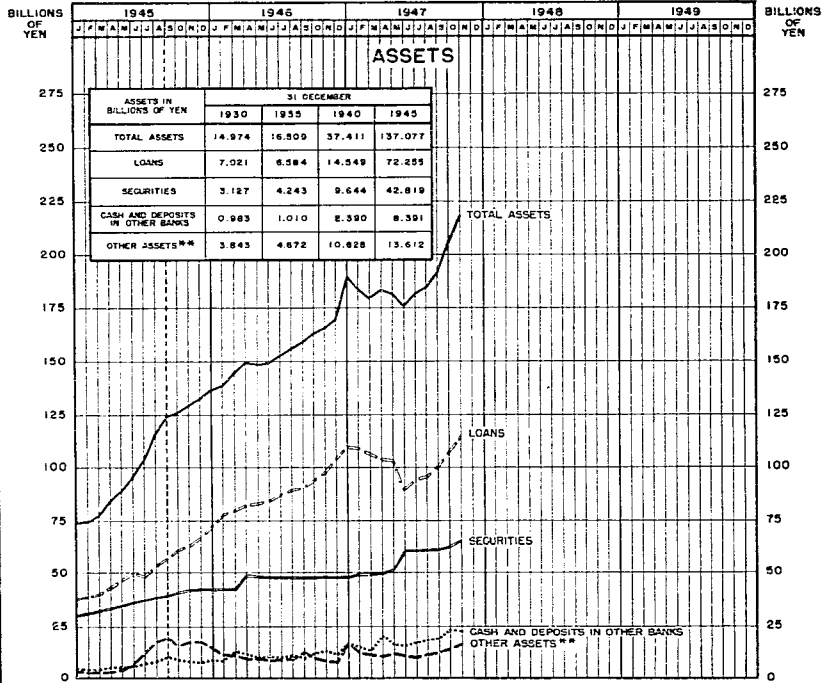
DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU  
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Postal savings deposits	46,375	46,766
Securities of National Government	46,007	49,219
Loans to National Government	2,679	2,679
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	5,867	6,154
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,402	4,393
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,858

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Communications.

# ORDINARY BANKS \*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



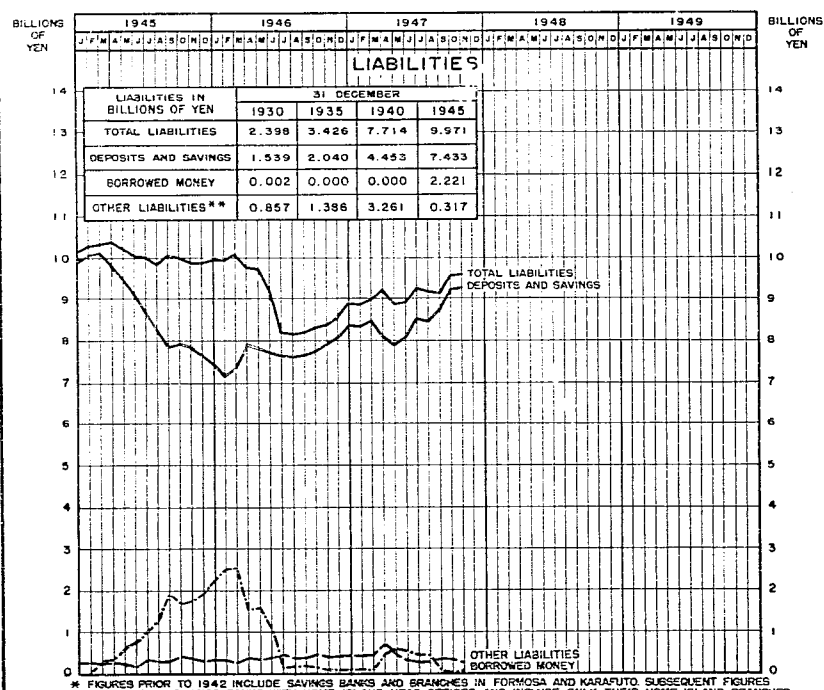
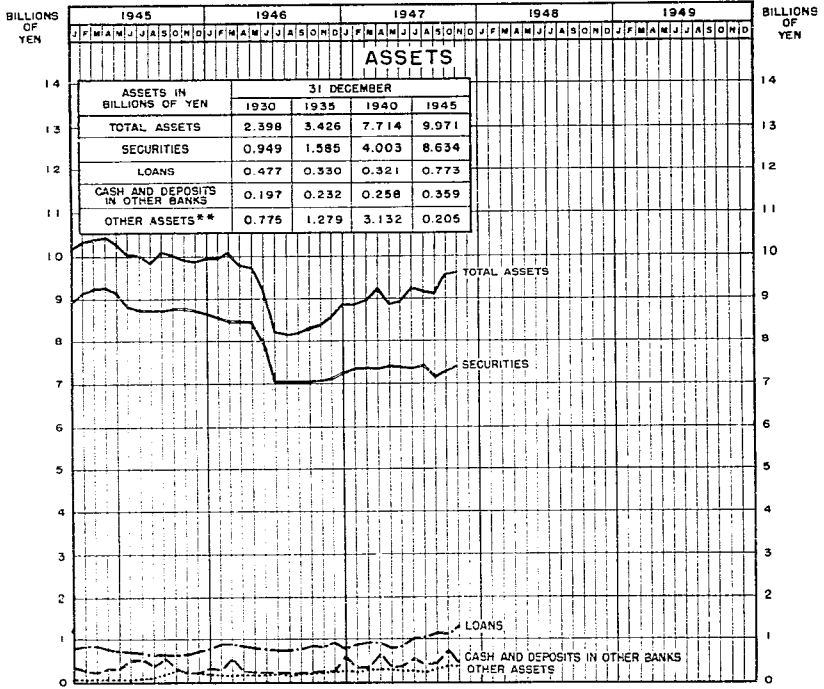
\* FIGURES PRIOR TO 1942 INCLUDE ALL ORDINARY BANKS IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES. SUBSEQUENT FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY ORDINARY BANKS WITH HOME-ISLAND HEAD OFFICES AND INCLUDE ONLY THEIR HOME-ISLAND BRANCHES.

\*\* PRIOR TO 1943, "OTHER ASSETS" AND "OTHER LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. BEGINNING WITH 1943, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.

SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1942 MINISTRY OF FINANCE; SUBSEQUENTLY BANK OF JAPAN.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - DEC 47 NUMBER 86

# SAVINGS BANKS \*

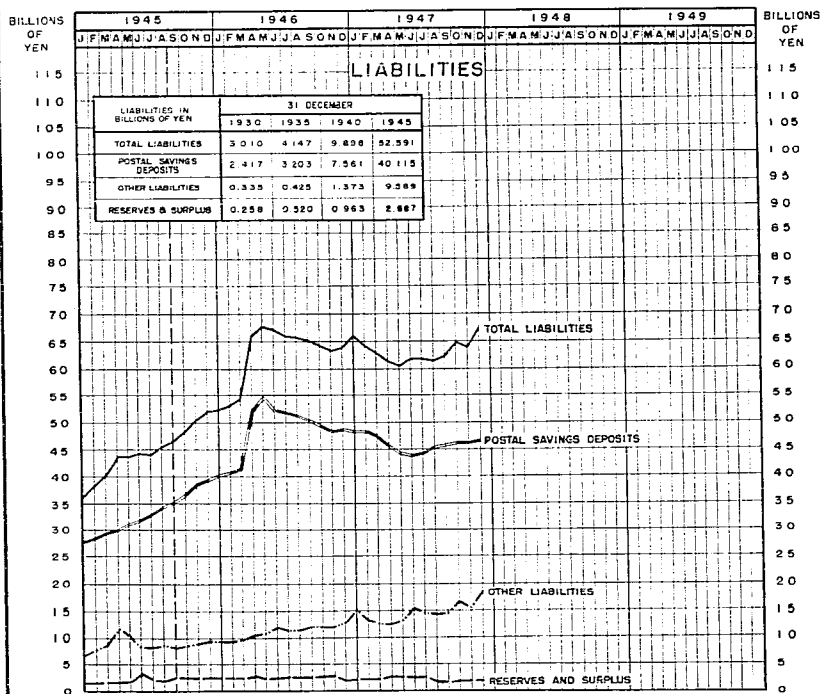
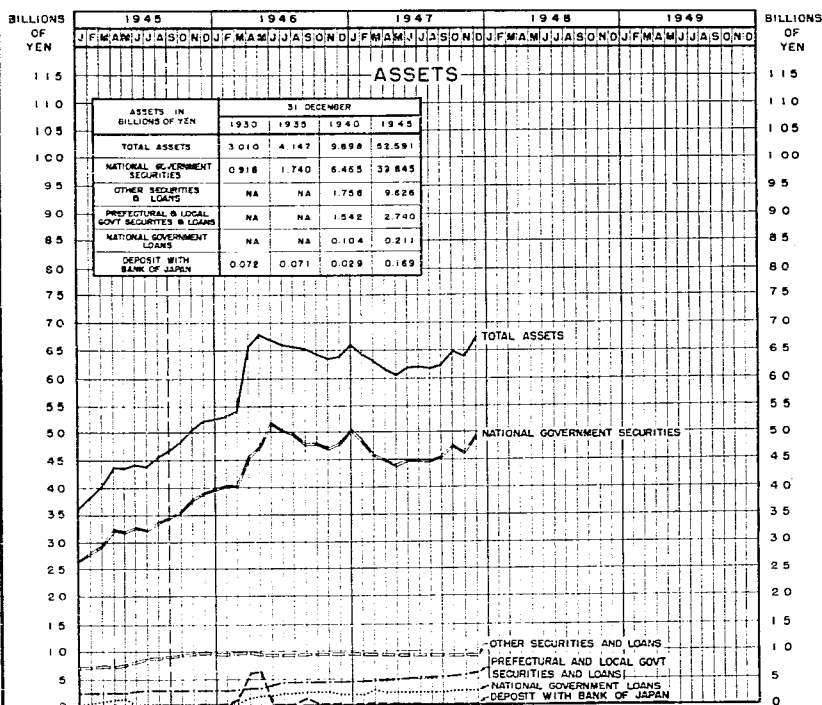
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



\* FIGURES PRIOR TO 1942 INCLUDE SAVINGS BANKS AND BRANCHES IN FORMOSA AND KARAFUTO. SUBSEQUENT FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY SAVINGS BANKS WITH HOME-ISLAND HEAD OFFICES AND INCLUDE ONLY THEIR HOME-ISLAND BRANCHES.  
 \*\* PRIOR TO 1943, "OTHER ASSETS" AND "OTHER LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. BEGINNING WITH 1943, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.

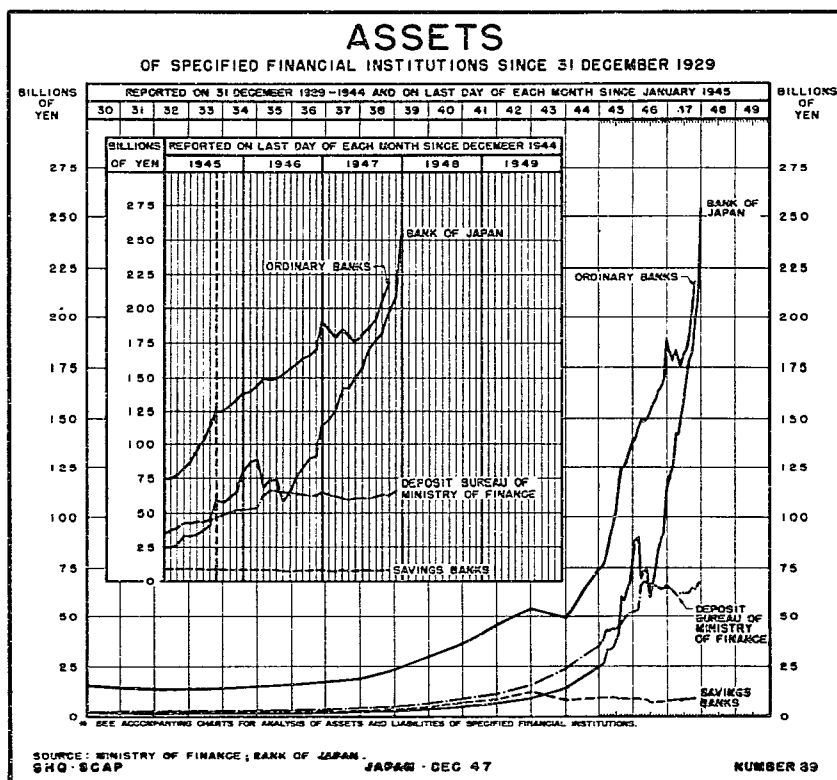
# DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



NOTE: NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE; REPORTING CATEGORIES NOT COMPARABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
 GHQ: SCAP JAPAN - DEC 47

NUMBER 88



#### Reconstruction Finance Bank

8. Reconstruction Finance Bank loans amounted to ¥ 37,904,260,000 by 30 November of which ¥ 15,304,729,000 or 40.4 percent was for the purchase, rehabilitation or expansion of capital equipment.

Loans outstanding increased ¥ 4,216,386,000 in November due largely to grants to the mining industry and government corporations. Capital expenditures accounted for 54.3 percent of the loans in November.

#### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE BANK LOANS 30 November (thousands of yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Mining	13,895,685
Chemical	3,585,214
Marine products	2,106,343
Machinery	1,871,805
Metal	1,510,325
Transportation	1,071,693
Electric	701,515
Textile	<u>381,352</u>
Subtotal	25,123,932

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Carried forward	25,123,932
Ceramic	126,594
Gas	25,230
Other	943,103
Government corporations (kodans)	<u>11,685,401</u>
Total	37,904,260

SOURCE: Reconstruction Finance Bank.

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

9. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee by 15 December had disposed of 2,447,470 shares of stock for ¥ 96,979,000.

The Committee approved disposition plans for 338,466 shares of stock comprising 31 different descriptions. These issues are being offered to the employees of the issuing companies and the residents in the respective localities.

LIQUIDATION OF SECURITIES  
Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee  
7 July-15 December  
(thousands of yen)

<u>Liquidating Agent</u>	<u>By Tender</u>	<u>To Employees</u>	<u>To Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
Holding Company Liquidation Commission	11,706	14,597	9,600	35,903
Property Bureau, Ministry of Finance	0	0	35,061	35,061
Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission	25,002	965	0	25,967
Bank of Japan	<u>0</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>48</u>
Total	36,708	15,610	44,661	96,979

SOURCE: Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

Insurance

10. A successful life insurance campaign conducted in November, which was designated as "Life Insurance Month," resulted in applications amounting to ¥ 26,040,000,000 against a goal of ¥ 20,000,000,000.

Total life insurance in force on 30 November aggregated over ¥ 100,000,000,000 represented by more than 30,000,000 policies.

Legislation

11. The Interest Rate Adjustment Law which provides the means for determining the maximum interest rates on loans and deposits of financial institutions was passed by the Diet on 9 December. The Governor of the Bank of Japan will determine the rates upon advice

from a financial committee. His decision is subject to review by the Minister of Finance.

Previously ceilings on interest rates have been set by mutual agreement of financial institutions.

12. A bill permitting the payment of dividends by corporations under specified conditions was passed by the Diet on 8 December.

Corporations may pay dividends provided that:

- (1) The company does not borrow money for such purpose.
- (2) The dividend is paid from earned surplus or current earnings.
- (3) The company has no past-due obligations.
- (4) A report of dividend paid is filed with the Minister of Finance together with a current financial statement after each dividend is paid.
- (5) Companies undergoing reorganization under the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law and companies designated under the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Powers Law receive prior approval by the Minister of Finance.

#### LIQUIDATION

13. Fifty-two additional control organizations were closed in November, bringing the total number of closures under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission to 353.

- (1) Aichi Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Aichi Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (2) Akita Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Akita Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (3) Aomori Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Aomori Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (4) Central Fisheries Association (Chuo Suisangyo Kai), 14 November.
- (5) Chiba Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Chiba Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (6) Ehime Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Ehime Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (7) Fukui Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Fukui Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (8) Fukuoka Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Fukuoka Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (9) Fukushima Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Fukushima Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (10) Gifu Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Gifu Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.

- (11) Gunma Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Gunma Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (12) Hiroshima Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Hiroshima Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (13) Hokkaido Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Hokkaido Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (14) Hyogo Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Hyogo Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (15) Ibaraki Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Ibaraki Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (16) Ishikawa Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Ishikawa Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (17) Iwate Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Iwate Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (18) Japan Communications Equipment Manufacturing Association  
(Nippon Tsushin Kidai Kogyo Kai), 14 November.
- (19) Japan Export Silk and Staple Fiber Association  
(Shadanhojin Nippon Yushutsu Kimu Jinsen Kyokai),  
18 November.
- (20) Japan Pipe Works Control Association (Nippon Kuda  
Eoji Tosei Kumiai), 18 November.
- (21) Japan Raw Silk Association (Nippon Sanshigyo Kai),  
1 November.
- (22) Japan Vegetable Wax and Forest Products Association  
(Nippon Mokuro Rinsan Kumiai), 14 November.
- (23) Kagawa Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Kagawa Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (24) Kanagawa Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Kanagawa Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (25) Kagoshima Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Kagoshima Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (26) Kochi Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Kochi Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (27) Kumamoto Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Kumamoto Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (28) Kyoto Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Kyoto Fu Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (29) Mie Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Mie  
Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (30) Miyagi Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Miyagi Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (31) Miyazaki Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Miyazaki Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.



- (32) Nagano Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Nagano Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (33) Nagasaki Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Nagasaki Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (34) Nara Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Nara  
Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (35) Niigata Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Niigata Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (36) Oita Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Oita  
Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (37) Okayama Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Okayama Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (38) Osaka Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Osaka Fu Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (39) Saitama Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Saitama Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (40) Saga Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Saga  
Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (41) Shiga Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Shiga Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (42) Shimane Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Shimane Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (43) Shizuoka Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Shizuoka Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (44) Tochigi Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Tochigi Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (45) Tokushima Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Tokushima Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (46) Tokyo To Fiber Products Company, Ltd. (Tokyo To  
Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (47) Tottori Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Tottori Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (48) Toyama Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Toyama Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (49) Wakayama Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Wakayama Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (50) Yamagata Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Yamagata Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (51) Yamaguchi Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Yamaguchi Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.
- (52) Yamanashi Prefectural Fiber Products Company, Ltd.  
(Yamanashi Ken Seni Seihin K. K.), 4 November.

14. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation on 31 October aggregated ¥ 13,238,889,000. Proceeds from merchandise and stock inventories and advances, accounts receivable and loans accounted for 45.8 percent and 42.8 percent respectively of October proceeds amounting to ¥ 1,301,312,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION  
(thousands of yen)

	Previously <u>Received</u>	Received <u>In October</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	8,414,293	556,993	8,971,286
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	8	5,640	5,648
Bonds, Japanese Government	654	45,180	45,834
Machinery and equipment	108,205	29,259	137,464
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	504,053	0	504,053
Stocks, domestic	255,914	1,438	257,352
Real estate	73,533	10,349	83,882
Merchandise and stock inventories	1,542,536	595,437	2,137,973
Furniture and fixtures	11,231	1,012	12,243
Miscellaneous assets	1,212	510	1,722
Sundry income; interest, dividends, etc.	<u>1,025,938</u>	<u>55,494</u>	<u>1,081,432</u>
Total	<u>11,937,577</u>	<u>1,301,312</u>	<u>13,238,889</u>

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

15. Tax collections from April through October as reported by the Ministry of Finance amounted to ¥ 32,781,000,000 compared with budgetary estimated tax revenues of ¥ 133,873,000,000 for the 1947-48 fiscal year.

16. A total of ¥ 15,052,000,000 in income taxes was collected from April through October compared with budgetary estimates of ¥ 68,501,000,000 for the 1947-48 fiscal year. Income tax collections not withheld at source amounted to only ¥ 4,400,000,000 compared with budgetary expected revenues of ¥ 45,000,000,000. In filing their last quarterly return by 31 January taxpayers are required to correct prior assessments to conform to actual income.

17. The Income Tax Law, as revised in December, provides for a 25-percent automatic penalty on taxes not reported by 31 January. Effective in December interest rates on late payments were increased to five sen per ¥ 100 per diem, equivalent to 18.25 percent per year. However, any taxpayer filing a correct final return in January will be absolved of any penalties or interest charges that he ordinarily would have incurred.

Under the Income Tax Law, as amended, individuals convicted of tax evasion are liable to imprisonment up to three years and/or fines up to three times the amount of tax evaded. Those

guilty of submitting fraudulent returns are liable to one year of imprisonment or fines up to ¥ 50,000.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION  
(millions of yen)

	<u>Tax Receipts</u>			Estimated Budget Tax Revenue
	<u>April- September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1947-48</u>
Income tax	12,000	3,052	15,052	68,501
Liquor tax	4,675	879	5,554	23,870
Increased income tax	3,328	448	3,776	9,000
Commodity tax	2,160	509	2,669	7,845
Non-war-sufferers' special tax <u>a/</u>	0	0	0	6,541
Admission tax	1,502	358	1,860	6,518
Corporation tax	1,250	316	1,566	6,300
Other	<u>1,883</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>2,304</u>	<u>5,298</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,798</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>32,781</b>	<b>133,873</b>

a/ Bill passed by the Diet on 29 November.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

National Budget

18. Supplementary Budgets Nos. 9 through 12 of the General Account and 4 through 6 of the Special Accounts for the fiscal year 1947-48 were passed by the Diet in December.

Supplementary Budget No. 9 of the General Account appropriated ¥ 642,000,000 for miscellaneous programs including coal allowances to government officials in Hokkaido, police and fire subsidy, compulsory education and laboratories and materials.

Supplementary Budget No. 10 appropriated ¥ 1,510,285,000 to pay a one-month bonus to government employees.

Supplementary Budget No. 11 provided ¥ 619,785,000 mainly for an enlarged tax collection program.

Supplementary Budget No. 12 appropriated ¥ 3,474,990,000 to pay an additional one-month bonus to government employees and to loan local governments ¥ 1,300,000,000 to pay local employees in addition to miscellaneous programs.

Supplementary Budget No. 4 of the Special Accounts mainly allocated funds from existing programs or from reserves to provide coal allowances to government officials in Hokkaido.

Supplementary Budgets Nos. 5 and 6 each appropriated funds to pay a one-month bonus to government employees of special account projects.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE  
Fiscal Year 1947-48  
(millions of yen)

	Original Budget	Supplementary Budgets		Total
		Passed Through November a/	Passed in December b/	
<b>General account budget</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Taxes	68,799	63,553	1,782	134,134
Tobacco profit	22,658	25,962	2,645	51,265
Capital levy special account	7,543	0	0	7,543
Price differential profit	1,082	6,066	0	7,148
Other	<u>9,548</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>1,821</u>	<u>12,767</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,630</b>	<b>96,979</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>212,857</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Termination of war	25,270	39,003	0	64,273
Price subsidies	10,628	15,800	0	26,428
Local government tax allocation	11,063	8,176	366	19,605
Public works	9,500	5,246	0	14,746
Personnel expenses	7,700	3,589	909	12,198
Rail and communication subsidies	0	7,500	3,184	10,684
Reconstruction Finance Bank	6,000	4,000	0	10,000
Debt service	8,158	0	0	8,158
Foreign trade subsidy	950	5,500	-760	5,690
Relief payments	3,600	1,800	0	5,400
Education subsidy	2,435	1,385	619	4,439
Reparations, maintenance and removal	1,730	2,270	0	4,000
Repatriation	3,623	197	0	3,820
Material allocation and government corporation operation	2,200	240	0	2,440
Police and fire subsidy	1,296	530	245	2,071
Civil Merchant Marine Corporation	1,211	662	0	1,873
Land reform	635	622	39	1,296
Hospital material	679	514	0	1,193
Investment in government corporations	1,100	0	0	1,100
Unemployment allowances	0	1,000	0	1,000
Deposit Bureau subsidy	0	1,000	0	1,000
Laboratory materials	726	55	106	887
Housing construction	700	0	0	700
Businessmen's housing	0	639	0	639
Prison expenses	186	245	0	431
Flood relief	<u>0</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>410</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>99,390</b>	<b>100,383</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>204,481</b>

	<u>Supplementary Budgets</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Passed Through November a/</u>	<u>Passed in December b/</u>	
<b>General account budget (continued)</b>				
<b>Expenditures (continued)</b>				
Carried forward	99,390	100,333	4,708	204,481
Annuities and pensions	368	0	0	368
Agricultural adjustment	0	191	0	191
Post office life insurance subsidy	0	0	177	177
Deposit guarantee	10,000	-10,000	0	0
Reserve fund	3,000	0	-1,000	2,000
Other	<u>1,745</u>	<u>1,532</u>	<u>2,363</u>	<u>5,640</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,503</b>	<b>92,106</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>212,857</b>
<b>Borrowing, general account</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>-4,873</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Special account borrowings</b>				
Agriculture reinsurance	39	1,263	0	1,302
Annuity insurance	-1,790	0	0	-1,790
Capital levy	-6,912	0	0	-6,912
Charcoal and firewood	-371	1,053	0	682
Communications capital	2,166	3,653	72	5,891
Communications operations	5,294	-3,431	0	1,863
Farm settlers' loans	905	20	0	925
Food control	9,332	17,414	0	26,746
Foreign trade administration	10	155	2	167
Foreign trade fund	0	8,155	0	8,155
Monopoly Bureau	1,477	2,222	0	3,699
Post office life insurance	-1,190	597	0	-593
Railway construction	5,307	3,287	140	8,734
Railway operations	8,359	-1,155	0	7,204
State forests	297	686	0	983
Other	<u>652</u>	<u>-1,178</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-526</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,575</b>	<b>32,741</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>56,530</b>
<b>Reconstruction Finance</b>				
Bank <u>c/</u>	15,000	26,000	0	41,000
Local governments <u>d/</u>	<u>6,900</u>	<u>3,406</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,306</u>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>50,348</b>	<b>57,274</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>107,836</b>

a/ Includes Supplementary Budgets Nos. 1 through 8 to the General Account excepting No. 2, not used, and Nos. 1 through 3 to the Special Accounts for the 1947-48 fiscal year.

b/ Includes Supplementary Budgets Nos. 9 through 12 to the General Account and Nos. 4 through 6 to the Special Accounts for the 1947-48 fiscal year.

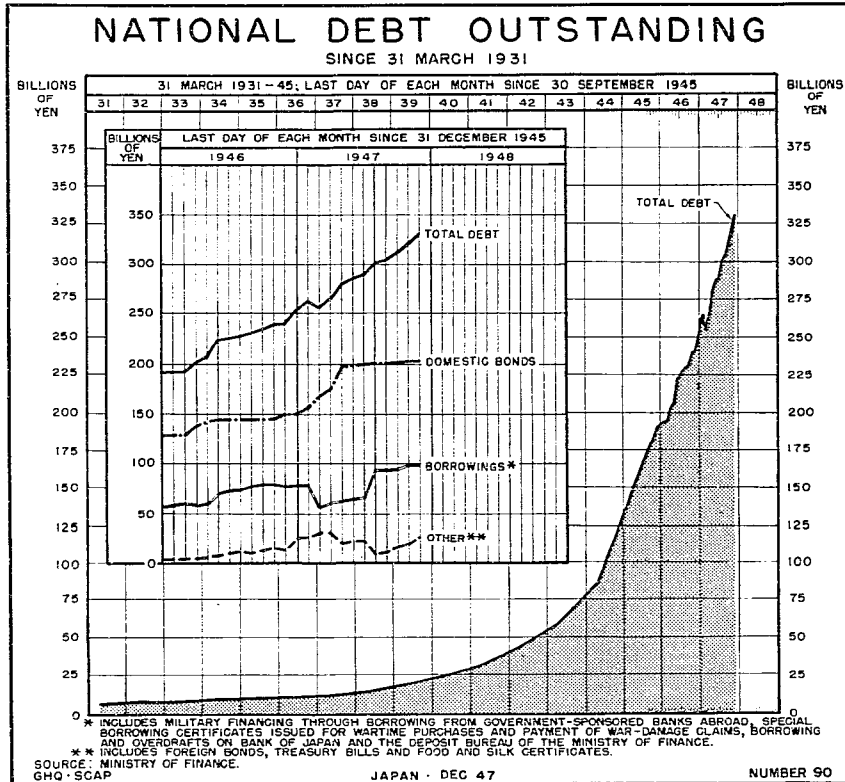
c/ Represents authorized borrowings as passed by the Diet.

d/ Reflects estimated borrowing requirements of local governments.

National Debt

19. The national debt totaled ¥ 330,927,000,000 on 30 November including short-term borrowing accounting for 8.4 percent.

Domestic National Government bonds issued in November amounted to ¥ 728,000,000 and ¥ 100,000,000 were redeemed.



**NATIONAL DEBT**  
30 November  
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	203,537
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>	881
Bank loans	98,869
Expenditures in Occupied areas	43,832
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	14,550
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>b/</u>	565
Other loans	39,922
Rice bills and food certificates	17,440
Treasury bills	<u>10,200</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,927</b>

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

20. Transfers from the General Account Reserve Fund amounted to ¥ 44,474,000 in November. These transfers were necessary to finance minor programs and cover budgetary deficiencies.

21. Government borrowing totaling ¥ 46,170,000,000 was authorized in December including ¥ 21,583,000,000 in treasury bills to cover temporary deficits in general account receipts and ¥ 20,357,000,000 in certificates to provide funds for the purchase of foodstuffs in December. The Farm Settlers' Special Account was authorized borrowings of up to ¥ 431,000,000 to grant loans to families settling reclaimed land under the government land reclamation and land reform programs. The State Forest Enterprise and the Charcoal and Firewood Special Accounts were each permitted to borrow up to ¥ 500,000,000.

#### Local Government Finance

22. Supplementary Budget No. 11 of the General Account passed by the Diet on 9 December included allocations of ¥ 180,751,000 to the Construction Board, the Domestic Affairs Bureau and the Local Finance Committee. These new offices were organized to assume local government functions previously under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

23. In order to provide local governments with funds for the payment of year-end bonuses to local government employees, the inhabitants' tax limit was raised to provide approximately ¥ 1,600,000,000, the National Government approved loans of ¥ 1,300,000,000 to local bodies and local government tax allocations were increased ¥ 190,000,000.

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control . . . . .	1
Antitrust and Cartels. . . . .	8
Reparations. . . . .	33

PROPERTY CONTROL

Neutral and Allied Nationals' Property

1. Basic property reports of 8,183 property owners of neutral and Allied nationality exclusive of Americans, British and Dutch had been tabulated by 20 December.

Between 21 November and 20 December 621 reports on properties, chiefly of French, Danish and Philippine nationals, were received and processed.

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

Cash on hand	11,533
Cash in bank <u>b/</u>	1,372,096 <u>c/</u>
Securities	8,776
Land and buildings	16,003 <u>c/</u>
Movables	20,970
Personal effects	7,303
Other assets	<u>7,689</u>
Gross assets	1,444,370
Less liabilities	<u>20,206</u>
Net assets	1,424,164

a/ Exclusive of American, British and Dutch properties.

b/ Of this deposit ¥ 1,320,941,884 represents the accounts of the Banque de l'Indochine.

c/ Revised.

Looted Property

2. Newly evaluated looted property valued at ¥ 2,765,000, in terms of prewar yen worth \$ 0.2343, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government between 21 November and 20 December.



Nine automobiles valued at ¥ 46,000 were returned to the Philippines and medicines and other merchandise valued at ¥ 19,000 were sold. Property accounts were revised downward by ¥ 51,000 as duplications were corrected.

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

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	6,912
Immovable, not warehoused	13,188
Allied custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,106</u>
Total	21,206

a/ Valuations, based on exchange values as of 6 December 1941 in yen worth \$ 0.2343, include only these items on which yen value has been placed.

3. Between 21 November and 20 December one Chinese and two British vessels, presently operating in Japanese waters, were reported as looted property.

Of the 340 looted ships reported by 20 December 54.1 per cent were determined to have been sunk, mainly in naval engagements during the war, and the present status of 27.1 per cent is unknown.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED  
20 December

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>		<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	35		149	492,040
Under repair	1		14	42,072
Status unknown	18		74	183,524
Miscellaneous	4		22	49,429
Restitutions <u>a/</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>22</u>	<u>11,743</u>
Total	59		281	778,808

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

SCAP Custody Accounts

4. A net increase of ¥ 7,593,091.40 was recorded in the Custody Account for SCAP between 21 November and 20 December due mainly to large proceeds received from the sale of assets of dissolved Japanese organizations.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP  
(yen)

Collections 21 November - 20 December

German	98,951.68
Impounded bank accounts	45,969.72
Property rental	17,010.77
Property sales	35,971.19
Japanese	
Dissolved organizations	<u>8,494,139.72</u>
Total	8,593,091.40

Withdrawals 21 November - 20 December

Korean	
Yen exchanges, repatriates	<u>1,000,000.00</u>
Net total	7,593,091.40

Balance 20 November 245,010,944.01

Balance 20 December 252,604,035.41

5. The dollar Custody Account for SCAP was unchanged, remaining at \$ 382,399.16 on 20 December.

Properties Released from Custody

6. Land and buildings were returned to the Association of Presbyterian Missionaries in Japan and personal effects were restored to two Dutch nationals.

7. Releases from stocks of Koeki Eidan, wartime procurement agency, included 2,000,000 linear yards of wool fabrics for export; 6,760 meters and 3,220 kilograms of copper wire for use in the domestic economy; 63,625 pieces of china and glassware; and 1,000 meters and 125 kilograms of copper wire for the Occupation Forces.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted Concerns

8. SCAP offered no objection to 325 applications by restricted concerns including expenditures of ¥ 3,764,911,838 for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of essential industries.

No objection was offered to the application of 23 coal-mining companies to borrow ¥ 1,861,314,050 for the construction and repair of coal-miners' houses for the second half of the fiscal year ending 31 March 1948.

AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES  
Coal-mining Industry  
(yen)

Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd.	762,733,150
Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd.	484,334,525
Furukawa Mining Company, Ltd.	115,481,500
Nittetsu Mining Company, Ltd.	110,007,425
Joban Coal Mining Company, Ltd.	53,657,650
Ube Industrial Company, Ltd.	53,342,550
Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, Ltd.	48,712,800
Matsushima Coal Mining Company, Ltd.	43,056,000
Kaho Mining Company, Ltd.	33,063,000
Kawaminami Mining Company, Ltd.	30,871,125
Taisho Mining Company, Ltd.	27,087,850
Kayanuma Coal Mining Company, Ltd.	25,155,000
Nagasaki Mining Company, Ltd.	24,617,350
Nitchitsu Mining Company, Ltd.	19,730,500
Hoshiyama Mining Company, Ltd.	9,149,250
Saitozaki Mining Company, Ltd.	8,120,675
Yamaichi Coal Mining Company, Ltd.	5,642,700
Azuma Mining Company, Ltd.	3,414,000
Showa Electric Industry, Ltd.	1,287,000
Electric Chemical Industry, Ltd.	609,000
Ohama Coal Mining Company, Ltd.	572,000
Dainihon Mining Company, Ltd.	435,000
Oniki Mining Company, Ltd.	<u>234,000</u>
Total	1,861,314,050

9. The Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 6,899,800 to repair its Sunagawa, Ashibetsu and Bibai mines. The Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd., was permitted to expend ¥ 2,100,000 from its free-yen account to repair its Hosokura mine, to borrow ¥ 19,502,000 to rehabilitate four flood-damaged mines, to expend ¥ 2,231,000 to exploit a shaft at its Akenobe mine and to borrow ¥ 4,200,000 to construct a slime depot at its Obira mine.

No objection was offered to the application of the Japan Mining Company, Ltd., to expend ¥ 24,763,000 to rehabilitate its flood-damaged Hitachi mine and the Furukawa Mining Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 6,000,000 to purchase mine machinery, construct houses and rehabilitate its Iimori mine.

10. No objection was offered to the joint application of Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd., and four other rayon companies for permission to borrow an additional ¥ 353,777,628.55 to complete the previously approved rehabilitation program of the rayon industry.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES  
Rayon Industry  
(yen)

Asahi Chemical Industrial Company, Ltd.	110,887,596.00
Kurashiki Rayon Company, Ltd.	81,635,596.97
Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd.	72,314,214.58
Imperial Rayon Company, Ltd.	56,359,399.00
Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd.	32,580,822.00

11. The Gunze Silk Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 2,018,000 to rehabilitate its Miyaza sewing plant.

12. The Taiyo Fishing Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 15,000,000 and to expend ¥ 4,000,000 from cash on hand to complete construction of two 300-ton whaling vessels.

13. No objection was offered to the Oriental Synthetic Chemical Industry Company, Ltd., borrowing ¥ 36,957,439 to complete the conversion of its Niigata factory to the production of ammonium sulfate.

14. The Showa Electric Industrial Company, Ltd., was authorized to negotiate a loan of ¥ 1,284,236,741 to provide additional funds to complete reconstruction and reconversion projects at its Kawasaki, Kanose, Toyama, Shiojiri, Chichibu and Asahigawa fertilizer factories.

15. The Nitto Acid and Soda Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 6,000,000 to complete rehabilitation of its Niigata superphosphate of lime and sulfuric acid factory.

16. No objection was offered to the application of the Mitsubishi Chemical Industry, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 5,952,636.24 to reconstruct its Kawasaki factory. The Kureha Chemical Industry, Ltd., was authorized borrowings of ¥ 6,000,000 to convert a portion of its Nishiki factory to the production of EDT.

No objection was offered to the Japan Paper Industry Company, Ltd., withdrawing ¥ 2,400,000 to repair its Kameari Plant and the Mitsubishi Paper Mill, Ltd., withdrawing ¥ 3,812,617.30 to repair its Nakagawa mill.

#### Control Organizations

17. SCAP ordered the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission to close and liquidate 144 control associations and one control company including 50 previously designated under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act as necessary to the Japanese economy.

The Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act provides for certain control organizations to continue temporarily to operate under the supervision of the Economic Stabilization Board until control is unnecessary or adequate governmental control is operative.

#### Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) The National Civil Works Association Federation and 38 local civil works associations which allocated tools, materials and supplemental rations to small contractors and skilled laborers. These federations retained undesirable functions of the wartime control association and were perpetuating the control of local bosses over the construction industry. The Japanese Government has been instructed to institute an equitable system for the distribution of necessary items directly to small contractors and skilled artisans.
- (2) The Japan Ship Store Supply Company which was established in 1941 to assume the functions of approximately 3,000 independent ship chandlers and was later designated by the Government as a control company. After the close of hostilities the Company was changed

to an ordinary commercial organization but continued to exercise control through the exclusive purchase of scarce essential items specially rationed by the Government for outfitting ships. The stocks of this Company will be distributed to the Shipping Public Corporation (Sempaku Kodan) and current production will go directly to local ship chandlery companies.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

18. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission received 3,513,062 shares of stock with a par value of ¥ 159,417,607 and public and corporate bonds worth ¥ 451,240 from 16 recently designated holding companies.

19. The transfer of art objects and curios owned by designated persons to the National Museum of Arts began on 19 December with those items owned jointly by the Mitsui families.

20. The creation of six independent lumber companies was authorized from the assets of the forestry department of the Sumitomo Honsha.

#### Antitrust Legislation

21. One of the most important pieces of legislation concerning the elimination of Zaibatsu control, the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power Law, was passed by the Diet on 9 December and promulgated as Law No. 207 of 1947 on 18 December.

This legislation gives the Holding Company Liquidation Commission authority to designate excessive economic concentrations and to reorganize such combines into independent companies to insure a reasonable degree of competition and freedom of enterprise.

An excessive concentration of economic power is defined as any enterprise conducted for profit, or combination of such enterprises, which by reason of its relative size in any line or the cumulative power of its position in many lines restricts competition or impairs the opportunity for others to engage in business independently.

The Holding Company Liquidation Commission will hold hearings prior to issuing final orders for reorganization. If any findings are not supported by substantial evidence or if the Commission neglected substantial evidence, an appeal may be made to the Prime Minister provided that the omission of evidence was specifically raised at the hearing or that substantial evidence was wilfully withheld from the Commission.

In addition, the Law provides for public issuance of standards for designation of excessive concentrations and for reorganization of those companies determined to be excessive concentrations. Where a reorganization of companies would cause drastic effects upon the operation of the economy, the concentration will be placed under the surveillance of the Fair Trade Commission.

Designation of companies, associations or individuals means only that the designees are of sufficient economic influence to be considered for reorganization. It shall not be construed that such organizations have committed illegal acts or that reorganization is required.

Government-owned enterprises and labor unions are excluded from application of this Law.

22. The law revising the Holding Company Liquidation Commission Ordinance, the law coordinating the provisions of the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law with the Elimination of Excessive Concentrations of Economic Power Law, and the Elimination of the Zaibatsu Families' Power of Control Law were also passed on 9 December.

23. The Japanese Diet approved legislation repealing three laws which delegated governmental powers to private organizations.

The laws repealed were:

- (1) The Road Transportation Law which compelled all trucking and bus companies to join local associations. These associations had authority to supervise such enterprises for the Government. The repeal of this Law, promulgated on 16 December, necessitates the dissolution of these associations and the central federation.
- (2) The Shipbuilding Industry Law which required the licensing of all shipbuilders. Shipbuilding associations acting for the Government controlled the type and quantity of all ships which were built. The abolishment of the Law, promulgated on 13 December as Law No. 177 of 1947, terminates the close supervision by special interests and requires the dissolution of the 50 prefectural associations and the national federation.
- (3) The Department Store Act which prohibited the formation of new department stores or the expansion of existing stores without permission of the Government. In addition it compelled all department store companies to belong to an association which supervised the management of department stores for the Government.

24. The Fair Trade Commission issued hearing notices against the Japan Sporting Clothes Commercial and Industrial Guild and the Japan Clasp Industrial Cooperative Association on 22 December. In each case former members of a control association were charged with establishing successor control organizations in violation of Article 5 of the Antitrust Act.

Article 5 of the Antitrust Act prohibits the formation of organizations which restrain competition through control over the allocation or distribution of materials and supplies in a given industry by methods of exclusive purchase and sale.

25. On 22 December the Commission entered a decision against the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., and 27 other principal banks. This action closes proceedings against the banks which were charged with fixing interest rates on loans and deposits by private agreement in violation of Article 3 of the Antitrust Act.

26. The members of the National Sanitary Materials Association and the Reparations Packing and Shipping Association filed written replies with the Commission admitting the charges made against them in the hearing notices issued on 14 November.

The National Sanitary Materials Association, comprising virtually all of the producers of sanitary medical supplies, was charged with violating Article 5 of the Antitrust Act by establishing a new organization, with the same officers and headquarters, to continue the functions of the control association after its formal dissolution.

The Reparations Packing and Shipping Association was charged with organizing an association to set prices and accomplish the dismantling, transporting and stevedoring of reparations equipment.

27. The Shochiku Company, Ltd., Daiei Company, Ltd., and Toho Company, Ltd., filed separate written replies to the hearing notices issued against them. The Commission charged that the companies had restrained competition by maintaining an agreement to rent films produced by them only if the exhibitors agreed not to show double-feature programs, in addition to refraining from showing double features in theaters directly operated by the companies. The replies admitted the existence of such an agreement but denied that it constituted a restraint of competition under the Antitrust Act. The case will now have a formal hearing before the Commission.

28. The Fair Trade Commission conducted an investigation into the competitive relationships between newly established receivers, collectors and wholesalers of fresh fruits and vegetables in the Tokyo area and former members of an illegal control association. It obtained considerable evidence that the new, independently established dealers have been able to operate in the eight principal Tokyo markets without coercion or threats of boycott from the former control group.

29. By 7 December 151 reports had been filed under Government Order No. 238 and 154 under Government Order No. 239. These Government Orders required control organizations and holding companies, prohibited by Articles 5 and 9 of the Antitrust Act, to file informational reports and suggested plans of dissolution with the Commission.

30. One hundred seventy-nine reports and applications had been filed pursuant to Articles 10, 14, 15 and 16 of the Antitrust Act. These articles provide for the filing of applications to permit companies to own stocks in a subsidiary company, to merge with other companies or to transfer their business or entrust their management to another company and to report stockholdings in competing companies. In addition 177 applications were filed with the Commission under Article 6 of the Antitrust Act which requires prior approval for foreign-trade agreements between Japanese and foreign companies. The Commission examines proposed international trade agreements to determine any inconsistencies with the Antitrust Act.

31. Laws Nos. 123, 177, 191, 202 and 212 were promulgated in December repealing the Foreign Trade Association Act, the Ship Construction Enterprise Act, the Motor Transportation Enterprise Act, the Animal Food Distribution Control Act and the Department Store Act. These Acts were in conflict with provisions of the Antitrust Act.

32. The Cabinet approved a Bill for the Establishment of a Board of Smaller Enterprises. The proposed measure authorizes the creation of a board within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to disseminate information to small-scale businessmen.

REPARATIONS

33. The Chinese, Netherlands, Philippine and United Kingdom reparations and restitution delegations completed inspections of the 17 arsenals designated for advance transfer removal to determine which machine tools and secondary metalworking machines tentatively assigned to them were acceptable. Items not immediately accepted were reserved for barter or later claim.

METALWORKING MACHINES  
17 Arsenals

	<u>Assigned and Inspected</u>	<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Percent Accepted</u>
China	9,405	6,551	69.7
Netherlands	3,126	1,545	49.4
Philippines	3,269	3,017	92.3
United Kingdom	<u>3,252</u>	<u>825</u>	25.4
Total	19,052	11,938	62.7

Approximately 6,000 machine tools and secondary metalworking tools have been packaged and are awaiting removal by the advance transfer claimants.





SECTION 13

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O N T E N T S

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ORGANIZATIONS

Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science

1. The fourth general meeting of the Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science was held 21-22 November at the Imperial Academy Building, Tokyo. Reports of activities of subcommittees and results of liaison with Japanese Government officials on reorganization plans were received and discussed.

A chief topic of discussion was the nature of administration of scientific matters on the national level. Questions included the domain of such administration, its functions and its relation to the proposed deliberative body of scientists and the advisability of a central administrative body or separate bodies in each ministry.

Another problem dealt with the manner in which decisions of a deliberative body of elected scientists would be carried out by governmental political agencies and whether scientists should be in the political administrative groups.

The Deliberative and Administrative Subcommittees, in meetings held 4 and 19 December, prepared plans to be presented at the fifth general meeting.

Institute of Physical and Chemical Research Co., Ltd.

2. The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research Co., Ltd., was reorganized by Law No. 131 promulgated 17 November. The Institute, with a capital of ¥ 5,000,000, aims to develop science and industry and promote the welfare of the people through the following activities: (1) research in fundamental science and its application, (2) industrialization of the results of scientific research, (3) furnishing scientific advice and guidance to industry, (4) manufacture and sale of medicinals and (5) manufacture and sale of articles produced as a result of research performed at the Institute.

The Institute was set up because of the disruption in industrial research caused by Zaibatsu dissolution. The organization has been divested of Zaibatsu control and changed from a Zaidan Hojin (foundational juridical person) to a corporation.

### Preparatory Committee of the Association of Private Institutes

3. The Preparatory Committee of the Association of Private Institutes petitioned the Diet for emergency funds to support private research foundations now in financial straits because of the devalued returns on invested capital. The Committee, composed primarily of representatives of foundations in the Tokyo area, represents 121 such institutions throughout Japan, all legal entities known as Zaidan Hojin. The petition asked for ¥ 25,000,000 for 1947-48 and ¥ 50,000,000 for 1948-49, covering about half of expected expenses. The remainder is expected to come from contributions, consultation fees, sales of patent rights, royalties and similar sources.

### Zaidan Hojin

4. The Ministry of Education, which sponsors 66 Zaidan Hojin, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are now studying whether such organizations can carry out their original objectives and whether they have a place in the forthcoming scientific program. A subsidy of ¥ 2,550,000 from the Ministry of Education is currently shared by 13 Zaidan Hojin.

Just prior to 1900 the usefulness of special organizations for the promotion of scientific and technological research was recognized and both government and private organizations were formed for the purpose. The government groups, supported by taxes, were automatically considered to be in the public interest and not subject to tax encumbrances. The private groups operated both in the public and private interest and, to encourage work in the public welfare, were allowed special legal status as Zaidan Hojin, thereby gaining exemption from income taxes. Many such groups were formed and 121 Zaidan Hojin organizations connected with research in natural science now exist. Most engaged actively in research in their own laboratories but some acted as collection agencies to accumulate funds to support research.

Private organizations became Zaidan Hojin by applying to appropriate ministries. Criteria for judging suitability were based on judgment as to the scientific competence of the personnel, the financial soundness of the organization and whether the proposed objectives were in the public interest. Income from industry and wealthy individuals has been drastically cut since the war and income from invested founding capital has been devalued, making it difficult for private foundations operating in the public interest to exist.

### Japanese Society of Applied Mechanics

5. The recently organized Japanese Society of Applied Mechanics held its first meeting 22-23 November at Tokyo University where 48 papers on engineering subjects were read and discussed. The Society, with approximately 1,400 members, is an outgrowth of the former Japanese Aeronautical Society, which became the Japan Association of Science and Culture during the war, establishing a foundation of aeronautics with a membership of 7,000. The technologists and scientists of this Society represent the fields of aerodynamics, mechanics, civil, electrical, architectural, marine and automotive engineering, mathematics, hydrodynamics and thermodynamics.

Announced objectives are: (1) to develop science and technology through applied mechanics in a broad sense, (2) to publish a bimonthly journal entitled "Applied Mechanics" to be distributed free to members, (3) to hold lectures, short courses and inspection visits to exchange knowledge, (4) to hold round-table conferences in each section to exchange knowledge, (5) to

introduce science and technology abroad and interchange such knowledge internationally, (6) to publish and distribute books concerning science and technology and (7) to execute other matters concerning the progress of applied mechanics in general.

Japan Invention Association

6. The Japan Invention Association reported the following activities: (1) the Kanagawa Branch Exhibition of Inventions and Designs for Export, 29 November-5 December, displayed 96 entries, first prize being awarded to a method of heat-treatment hardening of steel with organic matter and second to a lead dioxide electrode for electrodeposition; (2) six branches held local exhibitions for the sixth National Exhibition of Inventions and Designs by Young People, whose central exhibition in Tokyo is scheduled for March 1948; (3) the Association's supplemental journal, "Invention Extra No. 5," was published, reporting six inventions pertaining to nutrition; and (4) the research section reported 10 currently active projects, 22 completed and six dropped.

BUDGET PROVISIONS

Research Grants

7. The Ministry of Education, on recommendation of the Consultation Committee, distributed grants totaling ¥ 14,024,000 from the 1947-48 budget fund called Subsidy for the Utilization of the Results of Scientific Research for research in the fields of engineering, agriculture, medicine and penicillin. This is part of the total of ¥ 56,000,000 appropriated for disbursement by the Ministry as grants in aid for research.

RESEARCH GRANTS

Subsidy for the Utilization of the Results of Scientific Research (yen)

Hokkaido University	451,000
Kyoto University	548,000
Kyushu University	270,000
Nagoya University	46,000
Osaka University	220,000
Tohoku University	604,000
Tokyo Institute of Technology	328,000
Tokyo University	4,418,000
Waseda University	<u>264,000</u>
Total	7,149,000
6 other universities, colleges and schools	380,000
23 government laboratories	1,784,000
60 private laboratories	<u>4,711,000</u>
Grand total	14,024,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

Keio University received a grant of ¥ 205,000 from the funds allocated to other universities, colleges and schools. Government and private laboratories receiving ¥ 200,000 or more were: Geological Survey of Japan, ¥ 200,000; Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, ¥ 715,000; Mitsui Chemical Industry, ¥ 200,000; Nippon Association for Refrigeration, ¥ 200,000 and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., ¥ 320,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS FOR RESEARCH  
Subsidy for the Utilization of the Results of Scientific Research  
(yen)

Field	Distribution by Type of Laboratory				Total
	University	Schools	Government	Private	
Agriculture and Forestry	1,935,000	0	147,000	510,000	2,592,000
Biochemistry	648,000	0	355,000	465,000	1,468,000
Biology	165,000	0	50,000	245,000	460,000
Chemical technology	1,859,000	155,000	125,000	1,297,000	3,436,000
Fundamental chemistry	0	0	75,000	250,000	325,000
Civil engineering	410,000	0	230,000	200,000	840,000
Electrical technology	491,000	0	200,000	430,000	1,121,000
Geophysics	60,000	0	170,000	0	230,000
Mathematics	0	0	0	20,000	20,000
Mechanical technology	642,000	0	104,000	514,000	1,260,000
Medicine	373,000	185,000	138,000	60,000	756,000
Metallurgy	380,000	0	90,000	50,000	520,000
Mining technology	122,000	40,000	100,000	100,000	362,000
Optical technology	0	0	0	30,000	30,000
Physics	40,000	0	0	250,000	290,000
Textiles	24,000	0	0	290,000	314,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,149,000</b>	<b>380,000</b>	<b>1,784,000</b>	<b>4,711,000</b>	<b>14,024,000</b>

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Cancer Diagnosis Research

8. Results of research on a diagnostic test for cancer by Dr. Arao Imamura, president and professor of medicine, Osaka University, were announced in a report covering a study made during several years on 643 cases, the diagnoses of which were substantiated clinically at the time of surgery or by pathological examination or both.

The test consists of mixing serum from a patient with antigen prepared as an extract of various kinds of tumor tissues after which the turbidity at different pH levels is determined with Pulfrich's photometer. The difference in turbidity readings for control serum without antigen and serum with antigen gives evidence of the presence or absence of cancer. For 114 persons without cancer the test was negative in 96.5 percent of the cases; for 229 persons with carcinoma and 22 with sarcoma, the test was positive in 96.9 and 100 percent of the instances respectively. Many additional "blind" examinations have been performed.

By attention to the type of tumor tissue used for the preparation of the antigen, the type of cancer, carcinoma or sarcoma, can be revealed. While the tests often were performed on patients with advanced stages of the disease, it was stated that the test became positive in animals within nine days after transplantation of tumor fragments to a new host.

PATENTS AND STANDARDS

Applications for Patents and Utility Models

9. During November 382 patents and 949 registrations for utility models were applied for and 158 and 314 respectively were granted.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND UTILITY MODELS  
November

	<u>Applied for</u>		<u>Granted</u>	
	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models a/</u>	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models a/</u>
Mechanical and physical devices	50	124	21	83
Transportation and communications	9	50	1	14
Medical, sanitary and safety materials and devices	53	53	10	21
Engineering devices and equipment	31	69	32	50
Agriculture, forestry, animal and food products and processing devices	64	148	20	45
Textile and clothing materials, processes and devices	30	75	8	11
Fuels, organic compounds and processing devices	31	14	14	3
Ceramics, inorganic compounds and processing devices	15	4	14	7
Electrical apparatus, devices, etc.	70	135	36	21
Miscellaneous (cultural devices, household equipment, etc.)	<u>29</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>59</u>
Total	382	949	158	314

a/ A new or original industrial model of practical use not involving patentable invention.

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

10. A new patent law increasing fees approximately 300 percent and penalties for infringement approximately 1,000 percent and deleting the provisions relating to secret patents became effective in November and is believed to account for the large decrease in the number of applications filed in November in comparison with the number of filings in October.

11. November patent grants regarded as offering the greatest promise of successful industrialization were:

- (1) A preparation of high purity alumina powder for insulation of the filament of indirectly heated cathode tubes. Extreme purity is claimed by preparation of amalgam, oxidation with moist air and eventual heating to 1,300 degrees centigrade.

- (2) An aluminum coating on steel surfaces, prepared by coating the steel which has been heated to 400 degrees centigrade with an oil-base paste of aluminum mixed with small amounts of manganese oxide, chromium oxide, borax, quicklime and carbon heated to 900 degrees centigrade. The production of an alloy surface highly resistant to heat and corrosion is claimed.
- (3) An electric current regulator operated by a metallic spiral attached to a mercury switch. The spiral is deformed by excessive current and operates the mercury switch.
- (4) An improved luggage carrier for bicycles claimed to increase stability and reduce production costs.
- (5) An induction motor electric clock combined with a pendulum. It is claimed that action of the pendulum compensates for small variations of voltage and frequency.
- (6) A fluorescent lamp for miners provided with a fuse in the automatic relay circuit which, it is claimed, prevents explosions which might result from broken tubes.
- (7) Lacquerware with bodies of light metal in lieu of wood. It is claimed that permanent adherence between base and finish is obtained, distortion from humidity changes is avoided and the time required for finishing is reduced sufficiently to make mass production practicable.

#### Industrial Standards

12. The Japanese Standards Committee completed and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry promulgated 48 standards during November as official Japanese standards, bringing the total number of industrial standards promulgated since the war to 886. During October and November seven wartime Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards were abrogated. This class of standards and prewar standards are being reviewed and will be abrogated or reworked and reissued as Japanese standards. The net number of standards of all three types is 1,892.

#### JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS 1 December

<u>Type</u>	<u>Emergency</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	
	<u>Standards</u>	<u>Engineering</u>	<u>Engineering</u>	
Chemical	490	169	85	744
Mechanical engineering	108	213	57	378
Electrical engineering	86	160	30	276
Metallurgical and mining	2	73	35	110
Metal industries	103	0	0	103
Automotive engineering	<u>15</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>70</u>
Subtotal	804	649	228	1,681

Type	Japanese	Emergency	Japanese	Total
	Standards	Japanese	Japanese	
	Standards	Engineering	Engineering	
Carried forward	804	649	228	1,681
Textile industry	57	5	2	64
Shipbuilding	6	2	42	50
Ceramics	1	38	0	39
Pulp and paper industry	0	12	5	17
Packing	12	0	0	12
Transportation	0	7	0	7
Agriculture and wood industry	0	2	2	4
Building	3	0	0	3
Railway	2	0	0	2
Miscellaneous	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	886	723	283	1,892

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### NATURAL PHENOMENA

##### Earthquake Forecasting

13. Indications of the likelihood of major earthquakes in the Kanto district near Tokyo and the Kinki district near Kyoto have been announced. Dr. Seichi Yamaguchi, Geographical Survey Bureau, Home Ministry, in investigations of tide gauge records at Aburatsubo, Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, discovered that abnormal vertical land displacements are occurring in the former area and Professor Kenzo Sassa, Kyoto University, from records on horizontal land contraction obtained in a railway tunnel near Osaka, found evidence of land deformation in that area. These observations were taken by these scientists as indicating that major earthquakes may occur in these localities in the near future. In order to coordinate the accumulation of such data and to make studies regarding land positions as they may pertain to earthquake forecasting, the Earthquake Forecasting Research Liaison Committee was formed.

On 15 December Dr. Kiyoo Wadachi, director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo, chairman of the Earthquake Forecasting Research and Liaison Committee, commented on the "difference between foreknowledge and forecasting of earthquakes." He said, "Foreknowledge means that there may be a large earthquake, when and where being uncertain; whereas forecasting means to foretell with some degree of accuracy the magnitude and time of an earthquake as in weather forecasting. I am convinced of the possibility of foreknowledge of a large earthquake but as yet our accumulated information and our equipment are not adequate to make precise forecasting. The announcements of Dr. Yamaguchi and Dr. Sassa drew attention, of course, to certain land instability and the possibility of an earthquake in the respective areas. Their observations are based on earth crust movements such as upheavals, tilting and horizontal land displacement. These form the basis for foreknowledge of earthquakes."

Instruments used for detecting the various earth changes are mareographs which continuously record the sea level, tilt meters which measure changes in inclination, extensometers consisting of super-invar wires between fixed points to detect land



contraction or expansion, electrical instruments placed at strategic geographical locations for recording earth currents and seismographs which give continuous records of the earth's tremors. Periodical leveling and triangulation along important structural lines give additional information.

In spite of 93 seismographic stations maintained by the Central Meteorological Observatory for gathering land shift information, war-caused shortage of instruments and other materials and lack of support since the war have prevented many of the observations needed in this activity. The Earthquake Forecasting Research and Liaison Committee is taking steps to re-establish and coordinate the observational work.

#### LABORATORY APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES

##### Reparations Materials

14. Army and Navy arsenals and research laboratories listed for reparations claims contain reagent chemicals, laboratory glassware and scrap laboratory apparatus not suitable for reparations claims and not in authorized use which are deteriorating rapidly. Because of the extreme shortage of such materials for essential research and technical instruction, release of this material upon receipt of application from the Home Ministry has been directed.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 27

December 1947

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SOCIAL

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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1. The Local Autonomy Law was amended by the Diet on 7 December to require a Department of Health and a Department of Welfare in each prefecture, effective 1 January 1948.

At present 18 such prefectural health departments and 22 welfare departments are in existence.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control Drives

2. Reports from Hokkaido show 234,504 individuals of the previously inoculated 1,256,312 received a one-cubic-centimeter booster dose of typhus vaccine by 20 December.

3. An intensive program initiated in mid-December covers immunization of the following against typhus:

- (1) 83,875 prison inmates.
- (2) 300,000 railroad workers.
- (3) Railway commuters in and out of Osaka-Kobe, Kyoto-Nagoya, Tokyo-Yokohama and Sendai.

4. Three hundred seventy thousand residents of Osaka received initial one-cubic-centimeter doses in December in the drive to inoculate the city's 1,500,000 residents because of an outbreak of typhus there in November.

Health Education

5. The public health train exhibits were inspected by 116,495 persons in the Kanto area between 21 November and 15 December.

### Sanitation

6. A law establishing controls over barber shops and beauty parlors was enacted by the Diet on 7 December. Provisions cover licensing procedures, operators' training and sanitary operation.

7. The Preventive Medicine Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare organized a Sanitation Section which supervises all public works and sanitary engineering projects covering water supply, waste disposal and environmental sanitation.

### Communicable Disease Rates

8. Incidence rates of all diseases except diphtheria, typhus and scarlet fever declined in November.

9. Amoebic dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and epidemic meningitis decreased 74, 36, 47 and 46 percent respectively in incidence from October to November. Note the charts on the next four pages.

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

10. The Brethren's Service Committee, a member agency of LARA, donated 193 goats on 25 November. Sixty-one of these were allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture for experimental and breeding purposes while the remainder were distributed to 30 welfare institutions.

11. Fifty-eight horses were inspected and passed for shipment to Korea.

12. Equine encephalitis decreased from 332 cases in October to 25 suspected cases in November.

13. All other animal diseases decreased except brucellosis, equine infectious abortion and chick pullorum.

### ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	1	16
Trichomoniasis	224	152
Texas fever	71	0
Swine erysipelas	89	3
Swine cholera	8	0
Swine plague	2	0
Rabies	9	0
Strangles	235	131
Equine infectious abortion	13	66
Equine infectious anemia	202	66
Equine encephalitis	332	25
Chick pullorum	3,547	5,570

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

### Meat and Dairy Industry

14. Slaughter of domestic animals increased 25 percent in October due to increased killings of cattle, swine and horses.

# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · NOVEMBER 1947

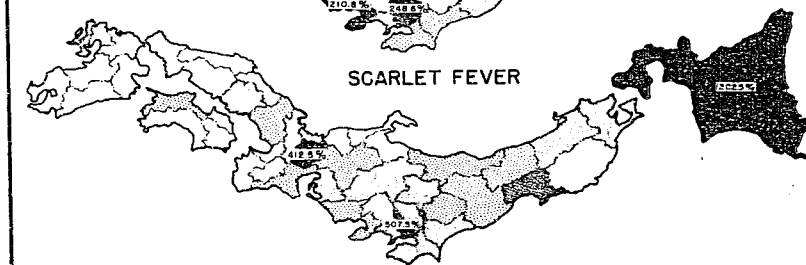
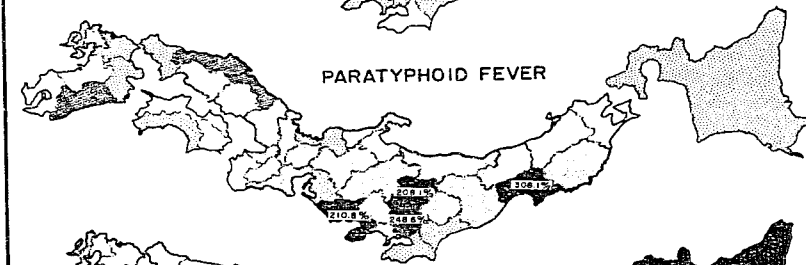
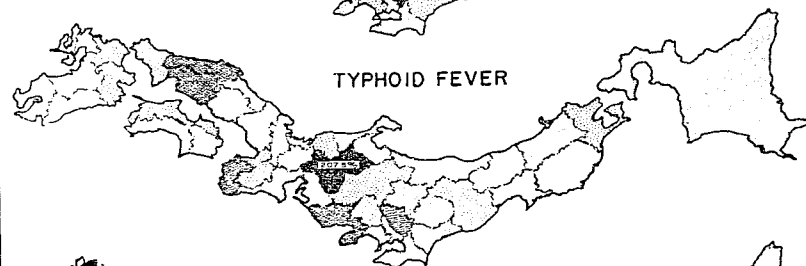
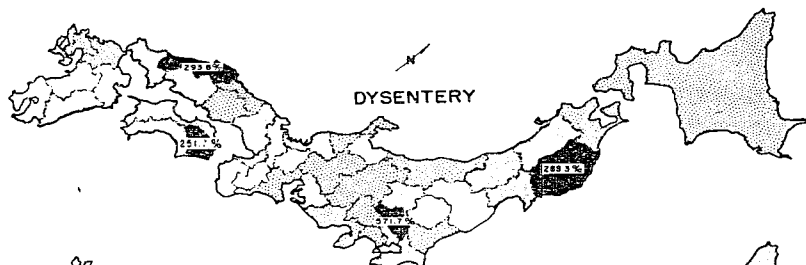
**MAP LEGEND**

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

□	00 - 39.9 %	■	120.0 - 159.9 %
▨	40.0 - 79.9 %	■	160.0 - 199.9 %
▩	80.0 - 119.9 %	■	200.0 % AND OVER

FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUM		
	NOV 1947	NOV 1946	NOV 1945
DYSENTERY	14.5	71.2	95.6
TYPHOID FEVER	16.0	44.1	130.2
DIPHTHERIA	38.7	76.3	172.6
PARATYPHOID FEVER	3.7	9.8	21.1
SCARLET FEVER	4.0	4.3	3.3
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	1.4	1.1	1.5
TYPHUS	0.3	2.0	4.8
SMALLPOX	0.04	0.8	1.4
MALARIA	6.9	24.2	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.1	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.04	0.1	NA



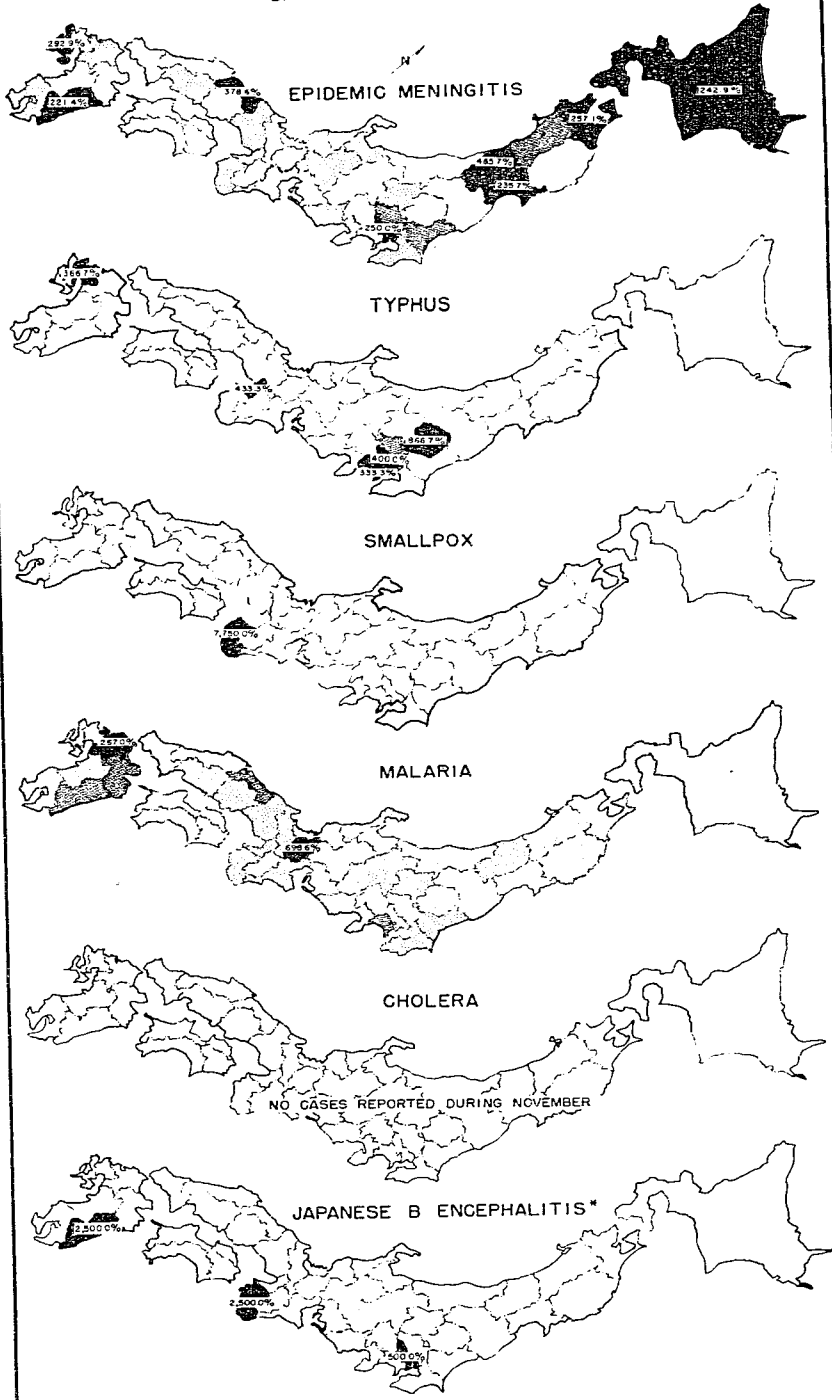
\* SUSPECTED CASES.  
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
 GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · DEC 47

NUMBER 91A

# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

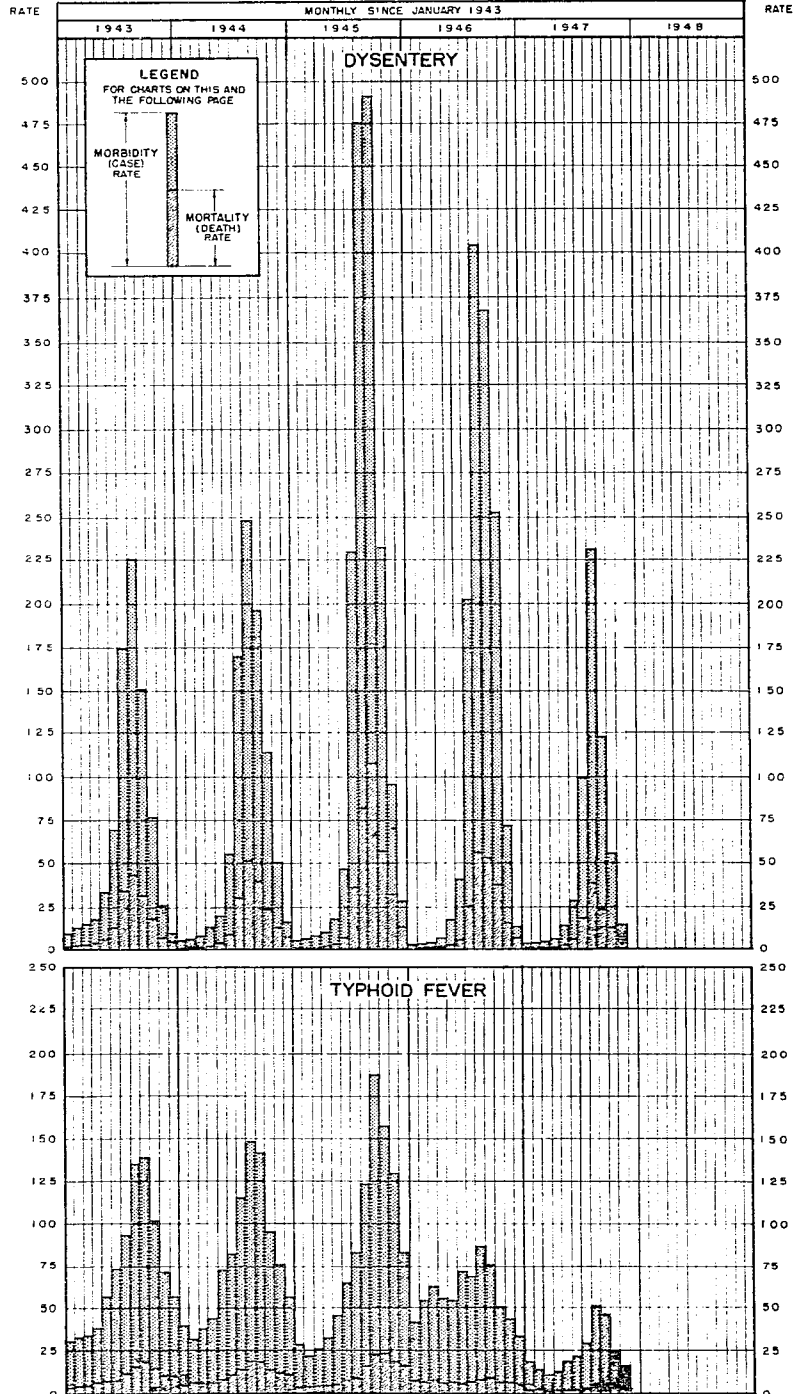
BY PREFECTURES · NOVEMBER 1947



\* SUSPECTED CASES  
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE  
 GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · DEC 47 NUMBER 91B

# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE,  
GHQ - SCAP

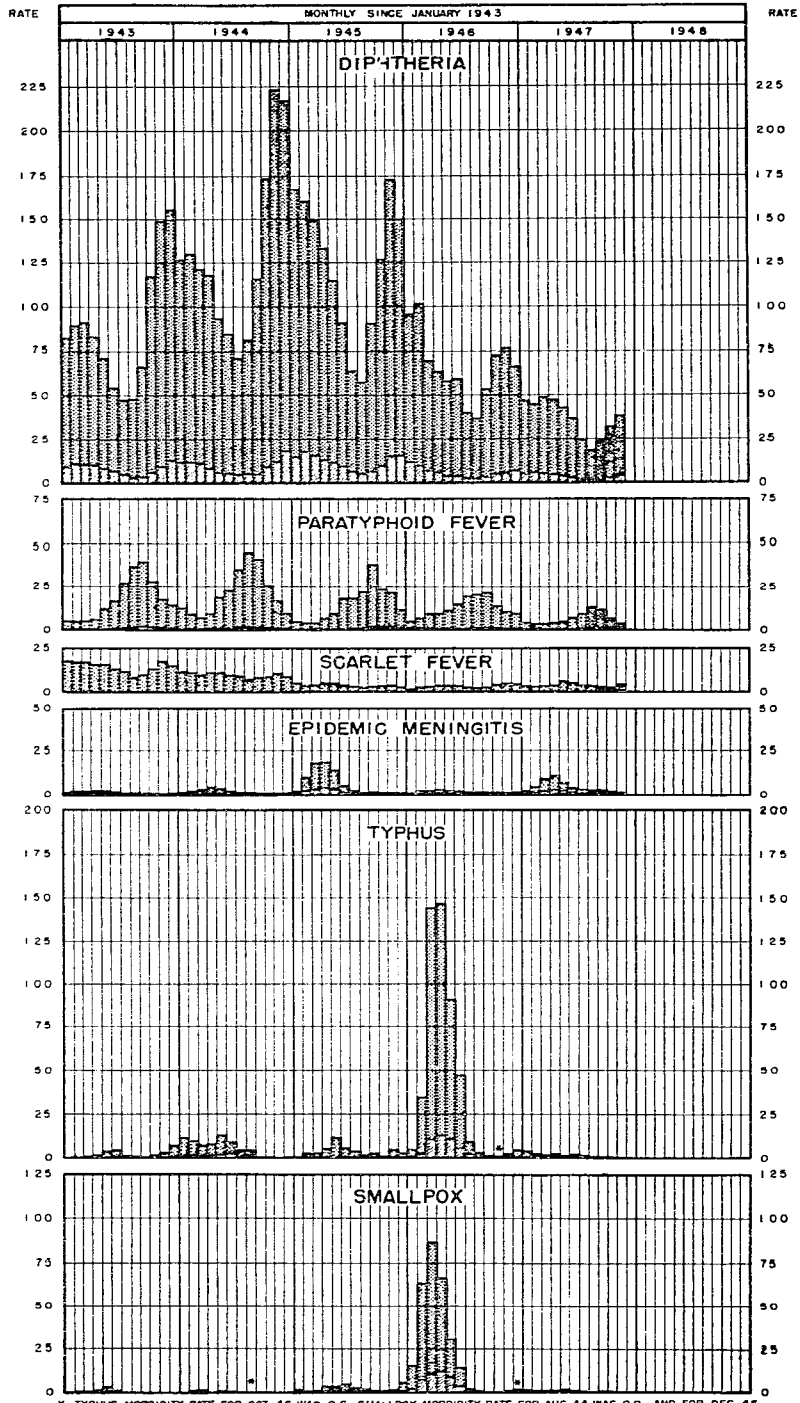
JAPAN - DEC 47

NUMBER 92A



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - DEC 47 NUMBER 92B

0320

**MEAT INSPECTION**  
October

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Shsep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	27,041	633	425	8,131	7,177
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	3	2
Condemned post mortem					
Total	8	1	0	3	9
Partial	455	19	0	39	384
Visceral	5,038	43	0	2,860	954

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. There were 484 more inspections of ordinary milk processing plants in October than in September but fewer farms were inspected.

**MILK INSPECTION**  
October

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,355
Samples examined	22,018
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	825
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,251
Plant inspections	3,379
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	294
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	596

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

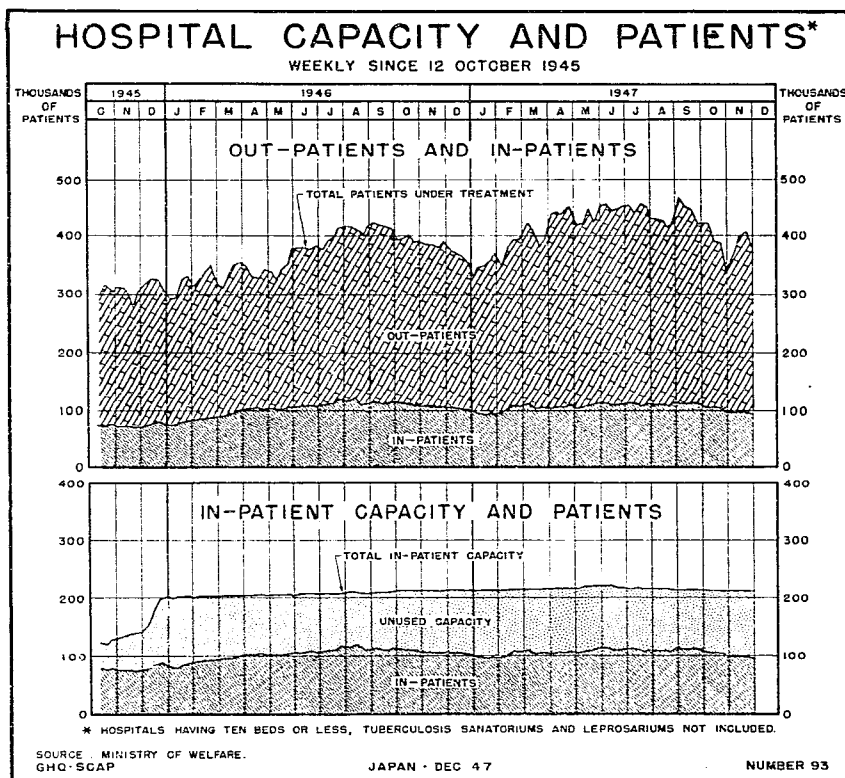
Goat Milk

Farm inspections	51
Samples examined	83
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	12

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

16. There were 3,406 hospitals with a capacity of 211,315 beds of which 95,425 were occupied on 28 November, compared with 3,389 hospitals with a bed capacity of 212,100 of which 97,991 were occupied on 31 October.



### Nursing Affairs

17. A midwifery manual was completed in December by a number of prominent physicians working in collaboration.

18. A clinical nurses' Procedure Manual, designed for student nurses, was published on 25 November.

19. The Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 26 November completed its second refresher course for nurses. Fifty-one nurses received certificates.

The Institute has scheduled three such courses annually. The final six weeks of each course are spent in field training.

The third 1947 course, attended by 52 nurses from 42 prefectures, began on 5 December.

### SUPPLY

#### Production

20. Electric power shortages curtailed production of medical supplies in November.

21. Total value of medical and dental supplies manufactured fell ¥ 20,035,113 from the previous month's production to ¥ 712,318,431.

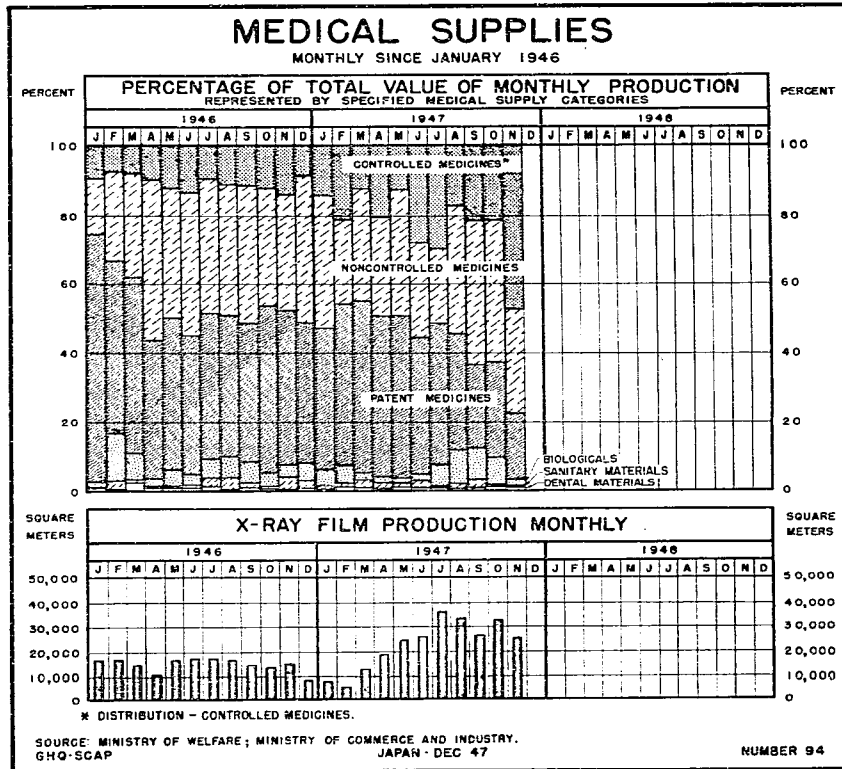
22. Despite this decline, medical instruments and rubber sanitary goods increased production, both reaching the highest output yet recorded.

23. There was a large increase in the value of controlled medicines produced, reflecting the 4 November price revision rather than production gains.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES  
(yen)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Controlled medicines	145,341,864	319,691,088
Noncontrolled medicines	287,829,118	202,480,741
Patent medicines	191,192,530	129,263,823
Biologicals	53,402,259	12,854,905
Medical instruments	11,983,185	14,480,933
Dental materials	7,740,120	6,215,352
Dental instruments	17,560,551	11,974,252
Sanitary materials	5,764,992	3,703,041
Sanitary rubber goods	11,538,925	11,654,296

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



24. The following drugs showed production gains in November:

- (1) Sulfathiazole increased 286 kilograms to 2,100 kilograms.
- (2) Penicillin increased by 2,372,430,000 oxford units to 3,977,880,000 oxford units.
- (3) Bismuth subsalicylate totaled 1,237 liters, an increase of 377 liters.
- (4) Mapharsen production was 131 kilograms, an increase of 118.1 kilograms.

25. Production of biologicals was up to schedule in November, providing ample stocks for immunizations.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in November</u>		<u>On Hand 31 November</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	103,700	200,000	1,074,300	4,451,170
Typhus	-	547,000	-	2,849,797
Triple typhoid	1,282,300	2,531,500	2,303,500	11,615,100
Smallpox (doses)	154,200	781,550	14,912,695	1,243,020
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	-	-	190,007
Diphtheria toxoid	5,612,620	500,240	3,893,800	422,240

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. Production of insect and rodent control items showed gains for most items, with a 74-percent increase in output of five percent DDT residual-effect spray.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	48,300	2,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	1,185	3,000
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,300	2,649
DDT dusts	each	-	7,580
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	459,090	124,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	111,880	-
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	99,623	173,304
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	9,960	11,136

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

27. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in November decreased 24 percent from October figures due to electric power shortages. Of the 381 new machines 44 were ultrashortwave, 62 ultraviolet ray, one infrared ray, 155 X-ray, 99 luminous screens and 20 electrosurgical machines.

28. Because of the power shortage X-ray film manufacturing decreased 24 percent to 25,040 square meters in November.

**X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION**  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	610	736
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	2,304	1,479
5 x 7	1,714	730
8 x 10	2,441	2,141
10 x 12	32,022	15,434
11 x 14	282	1,638
14 x 17	3,923	2,818
Dental	970	762
35 millimeter (roll)	33,091	24,660

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

29. Electric power shortages likewise effected decreases in output of cotton sanitary goods in November: gauze and bandage production fell approximately 25 percent to 59,310 and 34,883 pounds respectively while absorbent cotton production totaled 261,874 pounds, 47,611 pounds less than October production.

30. Glass syringe production for domestic use increased 77,620 pieces over October production. The 437,000 syringes made in November were of varied sizes in four types: hypodermic, tuberculin, dental and enema.

Distribution

31. Medical supply sales generally decreased in volume from October. Amounts distributed in November were valued as follows:

- (1) Japanese Army and Navy medical stocks ¥ 7,132,486, a ¥ 14,198,059 decrease.
- (2) Controlled medicines ¥ 131,583,618, a ¥ 38,519,659 decrease.
- (3) Sanitary materials ¥ 2,671,408, a ¥ 2,543,502 decrease.
- (4) Dental supplies, exclusive of gold and silver, ¥ 16,537,286, a ¥ 6,855,698 decrease.

32. Sales volume of surgical instruments was ¥ 12,493,625 in November, a ¥ 168,075 increase over October, and sales of rubber medical items totaled ¥ 9,293,727, a ¥ 2,029,854 increase.

33. Precious metals distributed for dental use amounted to 60,160 grams of gold and 32,350 grams of silver and silver alloys.

34. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in November numbered 301, a 38-percent decrease from October distribution.

#### X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
X-ray	206	133
Ultrashortwave	68	37
Ultraviolet ray	17	23
Infrared ray	1	1
Luminous screens	68	99
Intensifying screens	125	0
Electrosurgical units	3	9

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

35. Drugs distributed in November showed the following comparisons with October sales:

Penicillin, 31 percent higher than October.

Sulfa drugs, 13 percent higher.

Bismuth subsalicylate, approximately the same.

Mapharsen, approximately one third of the October figure.

#### NARCOTICS

36. On 31 October there were 88,147 persons registered to handle narcotics.

37. Fifty-five persons were arrested for narcotics violations in October. Of these, 20 were registered persons and 35 were unregistered.

Penalties for registrants varied from a ¥ 2,000 to a ¥ 5,000 fine and for unregistered persons from a ¥ 300 fine to five years' penal servitude.

38. The Ministry of Justice issued instructions to procurators demanding severe sentences for narcotics violations and confinement, followed by a probationary period, for addicts.

39. Codeine stocks reached local wholesalers in adequate amounts in November.

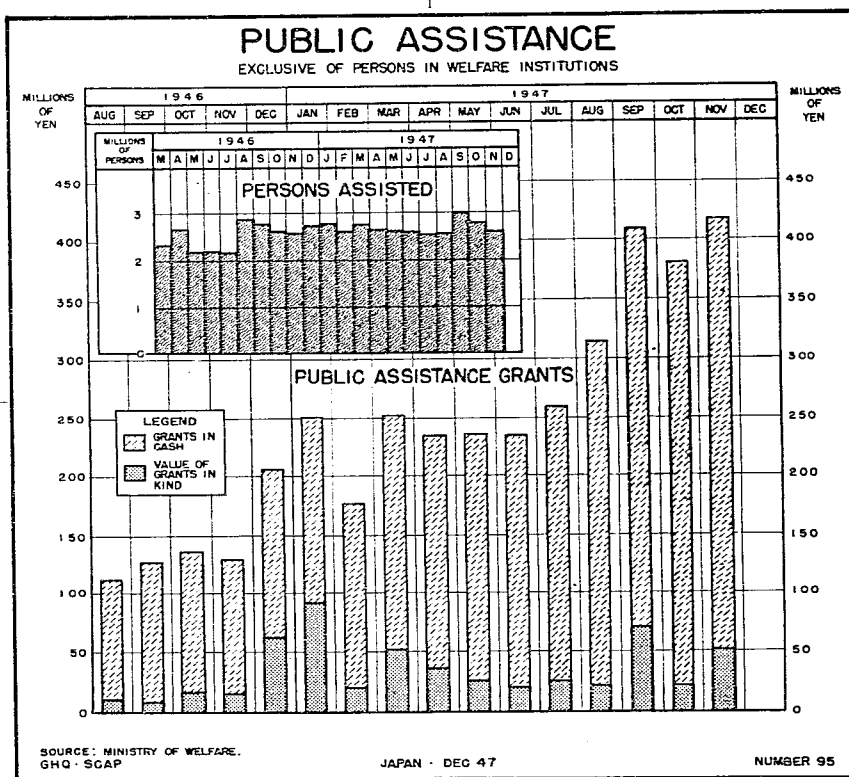
40. Prefectural narcotics agents are investigating metal-safe storage of narcotics by hospitals.

41. Five persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana. Of these, four were found to have received insufficient information regarding the new marihuana control law. The Ministry of Welfare has taken steps to improve dissemination of information before the 1948 planting season begins.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

42. Welfare payments in November totaled ¥ 365,818,492 compared with ¥ 358,731,288 for October. Assistance in kind increased from ¥ 21,824,752 in October to ¥ 50,782,811 in November. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,582,720 of whom 138,596 were in institutions.



43. Four LARA shipments totaling 55.96 tons of clothing, 190.03 tons of food, 0.03 ton of medical supplies and 0.13 ton of miscellaneous items were received from 8 December to 31 December.

44. Several directives were issued by the Ministry of Welfare in December to insure efficient operation of the Community Chest drive during that month:

- (1) Prefectural governors were asked to assist in publicizing and guiding the drive but were cautioned not to collect, account for, safeguard, allocate or distribute funds or to transfer funds into accounts of local, prefectural or national public institutions.



- (2) Restricted concerns were permitted to make cash donations not in excess of ¥ 25,000 to the drive. Larger contributions required government approval.
- (3) Restricted concerns were not permitted to borrow to make a donation. Contributions were permitted to be made from free-yen accounts only.

#### Red Cross

45. Law Number 159, "Protection of the Emblem and Appellation of the Red Cross," was promulgated on 7 December.

It authorizes the Japanese Red Cross to use the official emblem, but other individuals may not do so without permission of the Japanese Red Cross.

Fines and punishment are provided for violations of the Law.

#### Child Welfare

46. Children's institutions were granted a 25-percent increase in rice or rice substitutes. The new amount is based on a distribution of 40 grams for children from one to five years and 80 grams for those from six to 19 years of age.

47. 11 December was the first anniversary of the school lunch program. At the time of its initiation 300 schools in Kanagawa Prefecture with an enrollment of 297,646 children were served lunch twice a week, consisting mainly of LARA donations of powdered skim milk.

As of 1 December 1947, 4,105,560 children in 3,504 urban and 1,558 rural schools were getting school lunches from three to five times weekly.

Results were noticeable in the August nutritional survey which showed that children in the 6-10-year age group had a higher percentage of overweight and included fewer underweight children than any other age group.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

48. Amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law were passed by the Diet on 9 December retroactive to 1 November.

Unemployment insurance and allowances are provided approximately 200,000 seamen on terms similar to those accorded land workers in previous legislation.

The unemployment insurance program began collections as of November but will not pay benefits until May 1948. It also provides vocational training for the unemployed.

The unemployment allowance program is an interim measure designed to cover seamen's insurance until May, at which time the unemployment insurance program begins to pay benefits.

49. Health Insurance and National Health Insurance agencies received an initial allotment of rationed building materials for constructing 700 clinics and repairing more than 40 hospitals.

50. The Ministry of Welfare released a portion of Health Insurance and National Health Insurance subsidy funds for the establishment and repair of medical treatment facilities.

The allocation is one third of the cost, the remaining two thirds being the responsibility of the prefectural or local health insurance agency receiving the grant.

#### REPATRIATION

51. From 28 November through 31 December 16,420 Japanese were repatriated of whom 13,491 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, four from Manchuria, 327 from China, 103 from South Korea, 113 from Formosa, 2,302 from Southeast Asia areas, 79 from the Ryukyus and one from Hawaii.

During the same period 2,534 repatriates left Japan for South Korea, the Ryukyus and Pacific Ocean Areas. Note the chart on the following page.

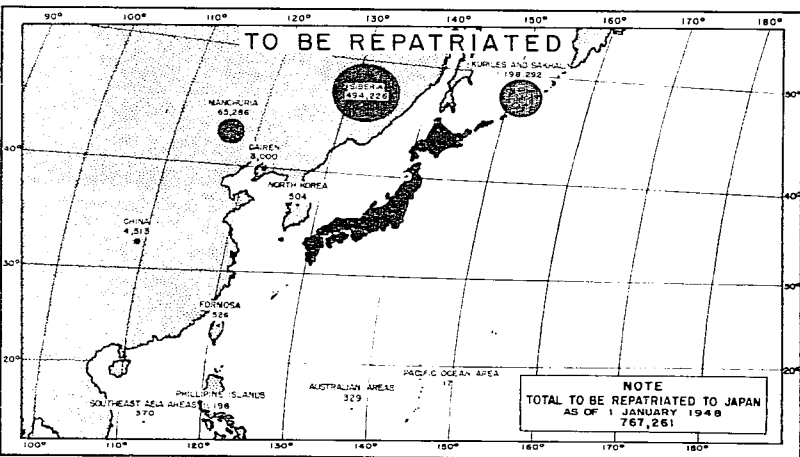
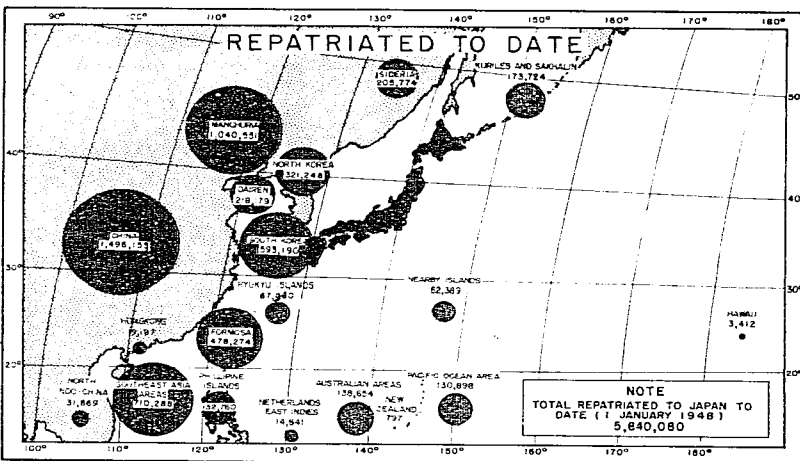
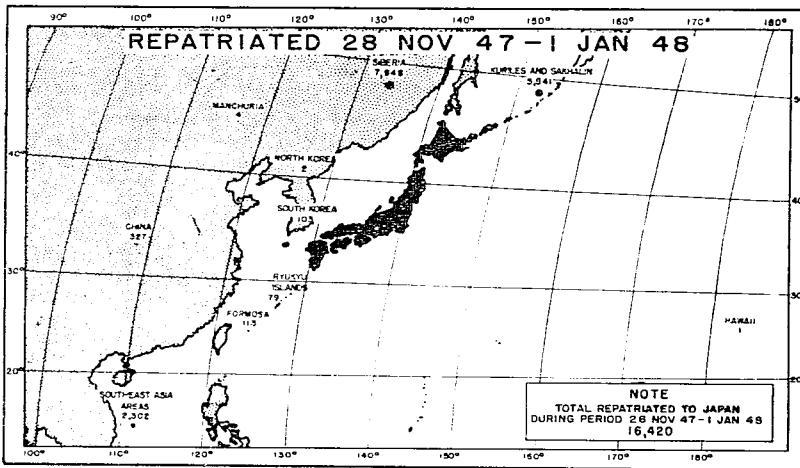
#### VITAL STATISTICS

52. The Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, reported the following vital statistics for October: births, 232,559; deaths, 78,398; stillbirths, 10,986; marriages, 74,103; and divorces, 6,780; see the charts on pages 325 and 326.

53. The death rate continued its downward trend in October. Six percent lower than the September rate, it was nearly 27 percent below the October median for the seven-year period 1935-1941 and 14 percent less than the rate for the same month last year.

# REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 1 JANUARY 1948



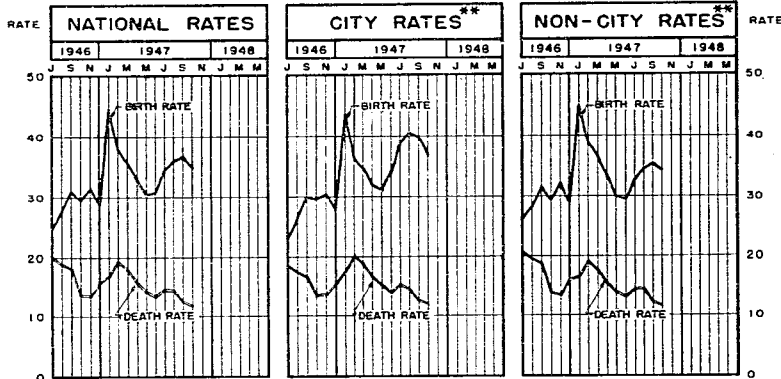
NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.  
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - DEC 47 NUMBER 96

# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

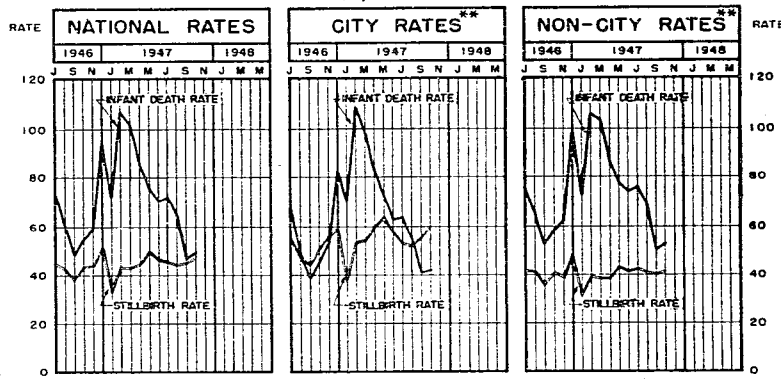
## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



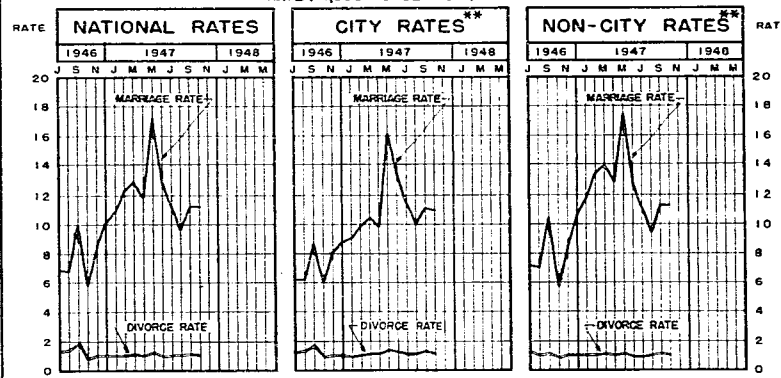
## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

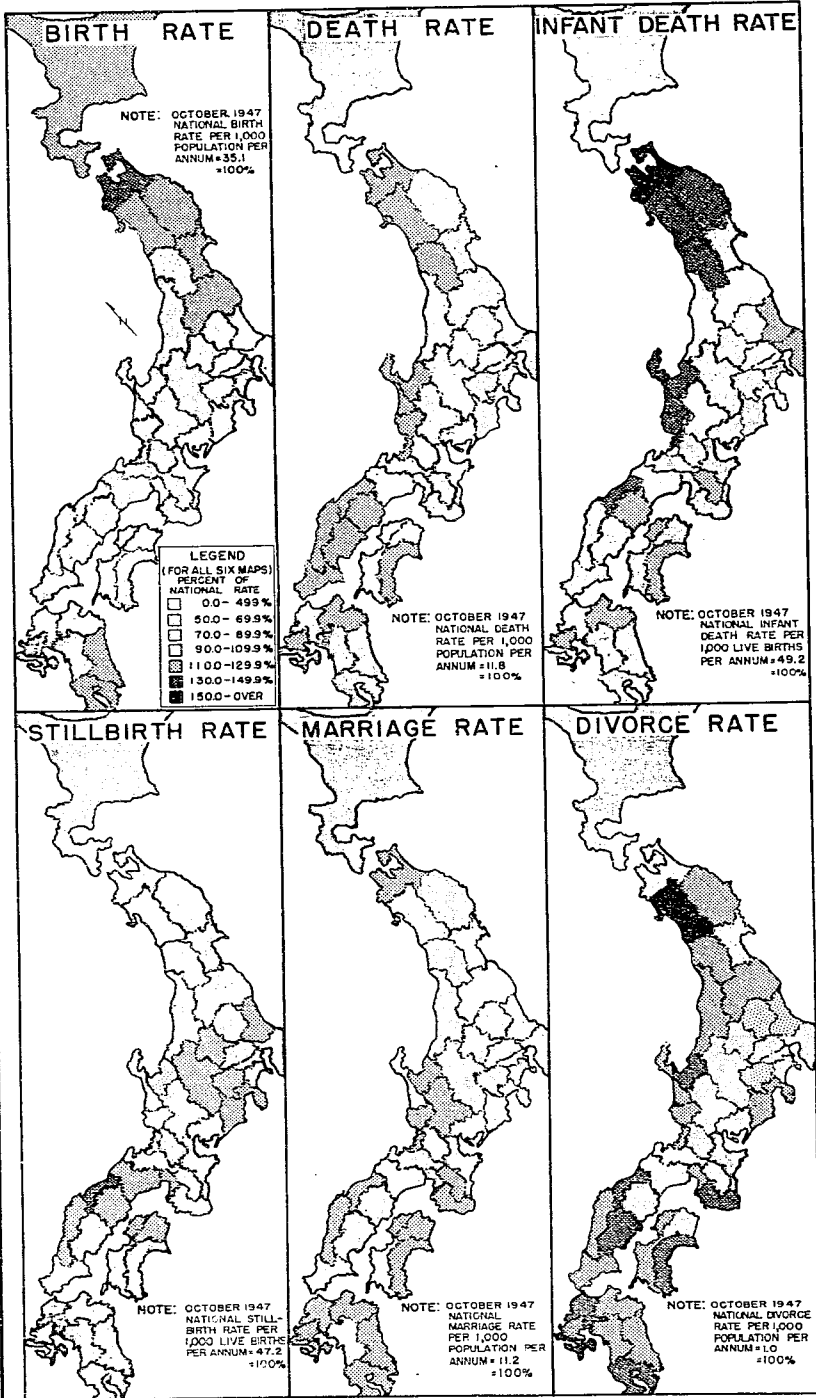
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



\* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.  
 \*\* CITIES (SH) 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 - DEC 47 NUMBER 97

# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

OCTOBER 1947



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.  
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS. JAPAN - DEC 47 NUMBER 98  
 GMQ-SCAP

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
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Religion . . . . .	31
Arts and Monuments . . . . .	35
Media of Expression . . . . .	39

EDUCATION

School Administration and Finance

1. The Metropolitan Assembly of Tokyo on 4 December approved contracts covering the last five months of the 1947-48 school year to reimburse private schools for accepting pupils from overcrowded public schools. Total cost will be approximately ¥ 12,000,000.

2. The allocation of window glass to public and private schools, churches, shrines and temples by the Economic Stabilization Board for the fourth quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year totaled 40,050 boxes. Allocation for the year totaled 129,250 boxes plus an additional 1,440 boxes for flood-damaged schools in the Kanto region. The entire allocation will provide a total of 19,603,500 panes of window glass.

Secondary Education

3. The last two in the series of nine two-day conferences sponsored by the Ministry of Education on the organization of the new upper secondary school were held at Morioka, Aomori Prefecture, on 11-12 December and at Sapporo, Hokkaido, on 16-17 December, attended respectively by 500 and 350 teachers, principals and prefectural education officials. The first day of each conference was given to discussion of the organization of the new schools, curriculum, the school staff, the elective system and the unit credit system; the second day to reports of prefectural officials on the status of planning for the new secondary schools in their respective areas.

Higher Education

4. A general meeting of the University Accreditation Association was held 15 December at Nippon University, Tokyo, with representatives of 36 universities in attendance. Chairmen of various committees reported on plans for the changeover to the new four-year university, decentralization of higher education, minimum standards and correspondence courses.

5. On 16 December the Ministry of Education completed a "Plan for the Execution of an Aptitude Test for Admittance to Government Higher Schools and Colleges in the Year 1948." The test is scheduled to be given throughout the nation on 31 January 1948. A committee set up in each prefecture will act as an executive organ and other committees will handle administrative details.

The supervising committee will publicize examination methods, accept applications, prepare lists, select examination places, arrange for transportation, report results and deliberate on exceptional cases. A central locality will be chosen for examination of each 1,500 candidates and results of the examination, recorded on the original assembly lists, will become a permanent record. Students are to make application through schools from which they were graduated and results will be sent by the supervising committee to the school principal for transmission to the higher school of the student's choice.

With completion of the formal plan for administering aptitude tests, two-day conferences were held at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto and Fukuoka to discuss them. Approximately 200 delegates from government and private higher schools and colleges and Ministry of Education officials attended the meetings.

6. A meeting of the Federation of Private Schools of Japan was held 29 November in Tokyo to discuss a proposed educational rehabilitation fund, a campaign to acquire former military buildings for school use, the status of the distribution of educational materials and problems of student aid.

7. The International Students' Association held a meeting at Meiji University, Tokyo, 28-30 November attended by approximately 200 persons. Discussion concerned economics, student democracy, the family system, religion and education.

#### Teacher Education

8. The last two of six four-day regional teacher education workshops were held at Hiroshima 10-14 December and at Fukuoka 16-20 December. Participants included administrators and professors of universities, higher normal schools, regular and youth normal schools, women's colleges, technical colleges and institutions attached to higher schools. Local representatives planned each workshop and organized and administered the meetings while Ministry of Education personnel acted in advisory capacities. Emphasis was placed on the need for general education in the preparation of teachers and study groups discussed child growth and development, educational sociology, supervision and curriculum for teacher preparation.

As a follow-up to the regional workshops the Tokyo Metropolitan Education Department sponsored between 21 November and 22 December four local conferences on teacher retraining. A total of approximately 2,700 teachers and principals representing 13 primary, secondary, normal and commercial schools in Tokyo attended. Topics of discussion included the new Constitution, the School Education Law, school management, principles of education and courses of study.

9. A survey was completed in December by the Ministry of Education showing the educational background of the 4,211 normal-school teachers, 3,441 of whom are in regular normal schools and 770 in Youth Normal Schools.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF NORMAL-SCHOOL TEACHERS

<u>Graduating Training Institution</u>	<u>Percent of Normal-School Teachers</u>	<u>Percent of Youth Normal- School Teachers</u>
Imperial universities	22.8	29.2
Government colleges	0.9	1.3
Bunrika universities	21.8	7.1
Private universities and colleges	3.5	5.4
Government and public technical colleges	11.5	25.2
Private technical colleges	5.0	9.6
Higher normal schools	17.2	7.1
Vocational teacher training schools	3.7	2.7
Normal schools	0.6	0.3
Youth normal schools	0.0	2.3
<u>Other Means</u>		
Certification examinations	10.5	4.8
Miscellaneous	<u>2.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0

Education for the Handicapped

10. The Ministry of Education on 28 November appointed a 41-member committee to prepare a series of handbooks on education for the deaf and dumb, blind and mentally retarded prior to enforcement of the law for compulsory education for the handicapped which becomes effective in April 1948. The committee was divided into three subcommittees, each to specialize in one of the three activities areas into which education for the handicapped is divided. Seven handbooks are being prepared on the following subjects: (1) the significance of special education for handicapped children, (2) objectives of special education, (3) characteristics of the handicapped child, (4) curriculum, (5) methods of instructing the handicapped, (6) evaluation of learning and (7) vocational training for the handicapped. Other topics being considered by the committee are the acquainting of parents with the progress of special education, establishing standards for the selection of handicapped children for special education, development of adequate vocational courses and the rehabilitation of adult blind, deaf, dumb and partially handicapped persons.

11. As of 1 December the Osaka Mainichi Braille Press had completed the printing of nine Braille textbooks including Japanese Language for grades 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Book of Science for grades 5 and 6 and Development of the Country, volumes 1 and 2.

Correspondence Education

12. The Japan Correspondence Education Association, composed of 15 publishers of textbooks for correspondence courses, sponsored a meeting 14 December at Chuo University, Tokyo, to disseminate information concerning the new system of education by correspondence. In attendance were Ministry of Education officials, members of the Japanese Correspondence Education Committee, publishers, textbook authors and university professors who discussed the significance of the new educational philosophy in Japan and the part correspondence education could play in raising its cultural level.



13. The Japan University Accreditation Association on 15 December announced minimum standards for the accrediting of correspondence instruction on the university level. The Association recommended that a department be set up within the university to administer correspondence courses, that wherever possible correspondence staffs should be drawn from the regular faculty and that enrollment of students be in proportion to the number of staff members. Other recommendations were that at least 30 of the required 120 units be taken in residence and the same final examination be given both correspondence and resident students.

14. Special correspondence courses in mining and metallurgy commenced at the Akita Mining College on 20 December. Maximum enrollment based on the number of teachers was set at 1,500 each for the mining and metallurgy courses and the sole educational prerequisite was "ability to profit from the instruction." Courses in mining include ore-dressing, geology, surveying, explosives, English, mathematics, physics, chemistry and civil engineering; courses in metallurgy include physical metallurgy, assaying and analysis, mathematics, physics and mineralogy. College credit will be given. Texts and study guides are furnished each student, a bulletin is published for supplementary information and tutors are assigned to assist students in mines and workshops.

#### Vocational Education

15. More than 100 persons attended a regional conference for agricultural school principals, teachers and others concerned with agricultural education held at Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, 2-3 December under sponsorship of the Ministry of Education and the local prefectural education department. Various problems related to the new program in agricultural education were discussed and consideration was given the new courses of study, curriculums, methods of instruction and problems connected with the establishment and operation of school farms.

16. Approximately 90 commercial-school principals, teachers, vocational counselors and others concerned with commercial-course education attended each of two regional conferences held 5 December at Nagasaki and 8 December at Kumamoto. Problems discussed included the new commercial courses of study, textbooks, methods of instruction, part-time classes and employment possibilities in commercial occupations. Demonstrations of various new commercial-course teaching practices were given.

17. The last of a series of five two-day regional conferences on school farms was held 2-3 December at Isahara, Kanagawa Prefecture. Previous conferences were held 13-14 November at Kagawa, 18-19 November at Akita, 20-21 November at Aichi and 24-25 November at Saga. Approximately 100 school principals and faculty advisers of secondary and college level institutions and others interested in the management of school farms attended each conference, discussing various technical, economic and educational problems connected with school farms.

18. A permanent Japanese National Council on Education and Training in Prisons and Reformatories was organized on 19 December to develop curriculums and training methods suitable for delinquents in correctional institutions. The 13-member executive committee is composed of representatives of the Ministries of Labor, Education, Justice and Welfare, a physician, a sociologist, an educator, a prison official and representatives of Parent-Teacher Associations and religious groups. The National Council will act as a clearinghouse for information from local councils operating in various penal and correctional institutions, two of which presently are operating experimental education-training programs at the Hagiwara Home for Juveniles and at the Kawagoe Juvenile Prison.

### Physical Education

19. The University Accreditation Association at its general meeting at Nippon University 15 December accepted the recommendation of the Minimum Standards Committee to add four units of physical education to the 120 units previously established as a required total for graduation from the new four-year universities. Two of the units will be composed of lectures and discussions on different aspects of physical education and two of actual participation in games and exercises.

20. The first meeting of the Japan School Hygiene Society, held in Tokyo 29-30 November, was attended by approximately 170 members of the Society and officials of the Ministry of Education. Discussion concerned methods of promoting and encouraging health education under the new Constitution, revision of the Elementary School Law to include physicians and dentists on boards of education, inclusion of school hygiene inspectors in local education offices and employment of dietitians in schools having lunch programs.

21. The Ministry of Education held a meeting 11 December to review the school lunch program of the past year. Approximately 40 representatives of the Ministries of Education, Welfare and Agriculture and Forestry and of relief agencies attended. A comprehensive report of the activities of the lunch program was given and problems of further implementation during the coming year were discussed.

### Science Education

22. The Ministry of Education reported 24 December that the third donation of surplus dry cells had been delivered to Japanese schools and colleges throughout Kyushu. This third release by the Department of State Foreign Liquidation Commission comprised 180,411 batteries, bringing the total donated to date to 2,302,275. The batteries were distributed to a wide variety of public and private institutions, including medical and technical training schools.

### Textbook Printing

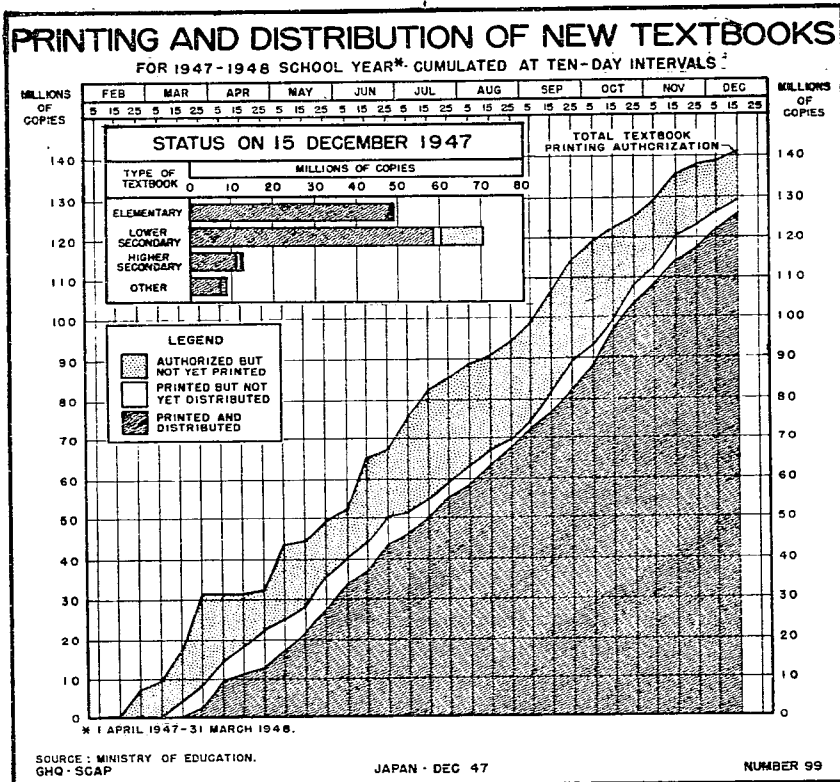
23. As of 15 December the Ministry of Education had authorized the printing for the 1947-48 school year of 141,038,394 copies of textbooks for all school levels. Of the authorized number, 129,296,313 had been printed and 125,909,736 had been distributed to schools. See the charts on the following two pages.

24. Authorization was begun in November for the printing of textbooks for the 1948-49 school year. Because of the high rate of deterioration most textbooks printed in 1948-49 will be reprints of previous issues. For the new school year 18,863,713 had been authorized by 15 December and 1,410,437 printed.

Of the total authorized, 14,883,158 were in the elementary field, 3,243,681 in the lower secondary field, 546,416 in the higher secondary field and 190,458 were courses of study. The only new texts authorized were 98,399 copies of Volume I and 77,206 of Volume II of Chinese Classics for grades 10 and 11.

### Book Gifts

25. The Ministry of Education distributed more than 600 books donated by the United States Education Mission to Japan to



98 normal schools with attached primary schools. Each school received six or seven selected books designated by name for each school. Among subjects covered in the books for children were folk tales, religion, humor, arts and crafts, literature, science, biographies, technology, economics, useful arts, communication and transportation, aviation, vocations, sports, hobbies, history and geography. Books for adults included some on American educational theory and practice and some on American life and history.

26. A total of 129,800 copies of U. S. Army surplus paperbacked books and approximately 106,400 copies of popular American magazines were released on 23 December to the Ministry of Education for distribution to Japanese schools, colleges, universities and libraries.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

<u>Types of Institutions</u>	<u>Number of Institutions</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Magazines</u>
Government universities	18	3,600	3,600
Public universities	3	600	600
Private universities	29	5,800	5,800
Preparatory departments of government universities	<u>5</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	55	11,000	10,000

<u>Types of Institutions</u>	<u>Number of Institutions</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Magazines</u>
Carried forward	55	11,000	10,000
Preparatory departments of public universities	13	2,600	0
Preparatory departments of private universities	41	8,200	0
Government higher schools	28	5,600	0
Public higher schools	5	1,000	0
Private higher schools	7	1,400	0
Government colleges	87	17,400	17,400
Public colleges	73	14,600	14,600
Private colleges	203	40,600	40,600
Higher normal schools	9	1,800	0
Normal schools	55	11,000	0
Youth normal schools	46	0	9,200
Prefectural libraries	73	14,600	14,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>129,800</b>	<b>106,400</b>

SCHOOL LEVEL		TEXTBOOKS	MILLIONS OF TEXTBOOKS																									
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PRIMARY GRADES (1-6)	JAPANESE READER	0.1																										
	ARITHMETIC	0.1																										
	SCIENCE	0.1																										
	MUSIC	0.1																										
	SOCIAL STUDIES	0.1																										
LOWER SECONDARY GRADES (7-9)	SCIENCE	0.1																										
	JAPANESE READER	0.1																										
	MATHEMATICS	0.1																										
	SOCIAL STUDIES	0.1																										
	ENGLISH READER	0.1																										
	MUSIC	0.1																										
	JAPANESE GRAMMAR	0.1																										
	AGRICULTURE	0.1																										
	PRACTICAL ARTS	0.1																										
	COMMERCE	0.1																										
	VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	0.1																										
	BOOKKEEPING	0.1																										
	MARINE PRODUCTS	0.1																										
HIGHER SECONDARY GRADES (10-12)	CALLIGRAPHY	0.1																										
	JAPANESE READER	0.1																										
	ALGEBRA & ANALYTICS	0.1																										
	ENGLISH READER	0.1																										
	WORLD THRU ENGLISH	0.1																										
	CHEMISTRY	0.1																										
	PHYSICS	0.1																										
	SOCIAL STUDIES	0.1																										
	SCIENCE TABLE	0.1																										
	CLOTHING	0.1																										
	FOOD	0.1																										
	HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	0.1																										
	HISTORY OF WEST	0.1																										
	HOME NURSING	0.1																										
NORMAL	BIOLOGY	0.1																										
	PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	0.1																										
	HOME MANAGEMENT	0.1																										
	CHILD CARE	0.1																										
	EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	0.1																										
	REPRINTS OF 1946 EDITIONS	0.1																										
	COMMERCE & ECONOMICS	0.1																										
	AGRICULTURE	0.1																										
	BOOKKEEPING	0.1																										
	COMMERCE & ECONOMICS	0.1																										
VOCATIONAL	SOIL & MANURE	0.1																										
	MECHANICAL DRAWING	0.1																										
	OTHERS	0.1																										
	PRIMER ON CONSTITUTION	0.1																										
	GENERAL	0.1																										
	SOCIAL STUDIES	0.1																										
	MATHEMATICS	0.1																										
	SCIENCE	0.1																										
	VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	0.1																										
	LANGUAGE ARTS	0.1																										
	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	0.1																										
COURSES OF STUDY AND OTHER TEACHER AIDS	PRACTICAL ARTS	0.1																										
	DRAWING & HANDICRAFT	0.1																										
	MUSIC	0.1																										
	HANDBOOK ON REORGANIZATION	0.1																										
	OTHERS	0.1																										
	OTHERS	0.1																										

LEGEND

PRINTED

AUTHORIZED BUT NOT YET PRINTED

\* 1 APRIL 1947 - 31 MARCH 1948.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.  
 SMO - SCAP

JAPAN - DEC 47

NUMBER 100

### Citizens' Public Halls

27. The Bureau of Social Education, Ministry of Education, sent a notification to all prefectural governors on 20 December concerning grants to be given Citizens' Public Halls for instituting cultural courses during 1947-48. The communication requested that funds allocated for the movement be distributed to "Citizens' Public Halls which are already in existence as a result of popular desire and which are being managed by committees of the people democratically elected," and to Halls "which have contributed much to the promotion of social education and self-government of local communities by regularly holding social or adult classes and training courses, or by lively activities of youth organizations and women's associations."

Amounts of subsidies granted each prefecture are based on the number of towns and villages in the prefecture and the amount of money the prefecture and local communities gave for the development of Citizens' Public Halls last year. Grants are to be spent on instituting cultural courses and for the purchase of cultural materials. Prefectural governors must account for all money spent.

### Youth Organizations

28. A series of five conferences for youth leaders of Shikoku was held at Tokushima, Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Kotohira and Kochi on 9, 11, 13, 15 and 16 December respectively. Topics of discussion included youth association problems, youth association activities abroad and methods of democratic organization.

#### ATTENDANCE AT SHIKOKU YOUTH CONFERENCES

	Prefecture				Total
	<u>Tokushima</u>	<u>Kagawa a/</u>	<u> Ehime</u>	<u>Kochi</u>	
Officers of youth organizations	109	180	200	31	520
Farmers	35	68	500	0	603
Office workers	34	30	0	0	64
Teachers	10	125	100	0	235
Domestics	6	13	0	0	19
Industrial workers	6	17	50	0	73
Shopkeepers	5	18	140	0	163
Fishermen	2	10	20	0	32
Doctors	2	0	0	0	2
Students	0	0	300	370	670
Social education officers	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	215	468	1,317	404	2,404

a/ Covers conferences at Takamatsu and Kotohira.

### Girl Scout Training Course

29. The first Girl Scout training course to be given in Japan commenced 4 December in Tokyo under auspices of the Japanese

National Girl Scout Committee with a registration of 21 youth organization leaders. Discussion concerned the history of the movement, organizational patterns, sponsoring organizations, the purpose and program of Girl Scouting, the need for Scouting and the principles governing the Girl Scout and Girl Guide world movements.

#### Parent-Teacher Associations

30. The first and second meetings of the new Japanese Parent-Teacher Committee were held in Tokyo 4 and 19 December. In addition to 12 members of the Committee, 10 education officials and other personnel attended. Major topic of discussion was the development of materials for promoting PTA activities and a survey of the movement in Japan was proposed. Consideration was also given to matters concerning regulations for the management of the PTA committees.

#### RELIGION

31. The Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Nazarene Church on 2 and 6 December announced their withdrawal from the United Church of Christ in Japan and their reorganization as independent religious organizations.

32. Chion-in, one of the two Grand Head Temples of the Jodo Sect of Buddhism, which claims more than 4,000,000 adherents and more than 9,000 temples, announced on 8 December its withdrawal from the Jodo Sect and its establishment as the Honpa Jodo Sect.

#### Christian Missions

33. A Council of Cooperation was formed in December by representatives of the Church of Christ in Japan, the Christian Education Association and the Interboard Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. The Council will consider all matters of cooperation between the Church of Christ in Japan, the Christian Education Association and the eight fully cooperating mission boards of the Foreign Missions Conference. The functions of the Council will include consideration of requests for funds and personnel, recommendations relating to property and the assignment of missionaries.

34. Fundamentalist missionaries on 28 November organized a National Association of Evangelicals, made up of missionaries from eight mission bodies, to counteract alleged "modernism and unbelief" of missionaries affiliated with the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

##### Newly Designated National Treasures

35. The Japanese National Treasures Preservation Society on 16 December designated an additional 194 objects and structures as National Treasures, bringing the total to 8,211. Included among the new designations were 26 paintings, 32 pieces of sculpture, 86 documents, 17 swords, 13 industrial art objects and 20 buildings.

##### Memorial Service

36. The Shiga Prefectural Library at Otsu sponsored a meeting 14 December of approximately 30 noted Japanese scholars in memory of Ernest Fenollosa, eminent American scholar who is given a large share of the credit for introducing Japanese art to the western world. Talks were given by Japanese educators and an

exhibition of Fenollosa's personal belongings was shown. Fenollosa died in 1908 and was buried in Japan.

Art Exhibitions

37. Total attendance at the 43-day exhibition of western painting at the National Museum was 228,091. A display of art from the Chinese T'ang (618-906 A.D.) and Japanese Nara (710-794 A.D.) periods was shown from 15 November to 8 December at the Hakutsuru Museum at Mikage, near Kobe. Another important exhibition was a showing of contemporary Japanese art at the Tokyo Municipal Art Gallery 9-18 December.

Protection and Preservation

38. Registered images at the Todai Temple, Nara Prefecture, and sculpture at the Nara Branch of the National Museum were inspected during December. As of 24 December a total of 2,733 National Treasure objects and 774 National Treasure structures had been inspected.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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PUBLIC OPINION

Public Opinion Surveys

39. Six major public opinion surveys were completed during December. Jiji News Agency completed a survey on the supply of and demand for salt; the Public Opinion Research Institute conducted two surveys, one on the Katayama Cabinet and one on public support for political parties; the newspaper Yomiuri conducted a survey of opinions on the most important news story of 1947; Kyodo News Agency completed a survey on the Katayama Cabinet; and the Nagasue Public Opinion Research Institute, Kyoto, completed a study of bookbuying habits.

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Exhibits

40. During December 33 showings of SCAF exhibits were held and 53 pictures from exhibits were released to Japanese publications for reproduction.

## Economic Affairs

41. The Japanese Government launched a concerted information campaign 3 December to increase the production of coal. Two information teams composed of technical experts, government officials and public relations personnel were organized to tour Hokkaido and Kyushu mining areas with information materials on the drastic need for more coal. Among materials shown were SCAP-prepared poster exhibits "Safety in the Mines" and "Mining in America" and the British exhibit "Training School for Miners." The long-threatened strike of coal miners was called off by an official of the Federation of National Coal Miners' Unions in a nationwide address 7 December. The Economic Stabilization Board held a special press conference on 10 December which was widely reported in all publications. Full press coverage was also given the passage of the Temporary State Control of Coal Mines Law.

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's Sapporo central station broadcast 25 radio programs during December dealing with coal problems and similar programs were broadcast by stations in the Kyushu mining areas. Four "Miners' Hour" broadcasts on the nationwide network brought mining news to all; loudspeakers in 60 key railway stations in the mining areas urged increased coal production and announcements at less frequent intervals were broadcast over 250 additional railway station public address systems.

Kyodo News Agency released news stories of the progress of coal production and other matters relating to the coal situation. Commercial newsreel companies cooperated by filming important developments of the coal production campaign.

42. The Economic Stabilization Board during the last week of December launched an information-campaign to make the public more aware of abnormal and illicit uses of electric power, to stimulate proper use of power and fuel and to inculcate habits of conservation of these critical items. Previous to the new concerted campaign, power and fuel savings appeals had been regularly aired by spot announcements over both radio and railway station public address systems.

43. The housing and reconstruction information campaign was intensified during December with the formation of the new Construction Board to take over certain bureaus from the dissolved Home Ministry. The program was aired over the national network in five radio programs and covered by newspapers and magazines as a result of two conferences of newspapermen and magazine editors.

44. The long-range information program on labor-management relations was continued throughout the month with four broadcasts each on the Management Program and the Labor Program. Subject matter of radio broadcasts included the position of management under the Labor Union Law, the duties of labor and management, arbitration and collective bargaining. The press also gave attention to labor education and labor-management relations.

## Political Affairs

45. The peak of the information campaign on the new Civil Code culminated in December with passage of the Code during the closing sessions of the Diet. The Civil Code was the most widely discussed legislation in Japan during the past year and was the occasion for the formation of such discussion groups as the Family Law Democratization League, the inclusion of question-and-answer columns in daily newspapers and extensive radio and press comment. During December nine radio programs were broadcast on the subject over the national network.



46. The Japanese press continued to give coverage to the evils of the Oyabun-kobun, highlights being the trial and conviction of a leading underworld character, arrests of owners of several gangster newspapers and of others in gangster circles, findings of the Diet's Kato Hoarded Goods Committee and the release of the results of the public opinion poll conducted by Asahi on the Oyabun-kobun system.

47. Political education activities of the Japanese Civil Liberties Union continued to receive press and radio publicity. Despite financial difficulties the Union has expanded its membership activities; the Tokyo membership now totals more than 300 persons.

48. Revisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure were subjects of seven radio programs during December and the topic of discussion at two conferences of Japanese newspapermen. Press comment on the new Code continued throughout the month.

#### Public Health and Welfare Affairs

49. Approximately 200,000 persons in the Kanto area have visited the Public Health Train which is now in the second month of its information tour. The train stopped at Chiba, Choshi, Mito and Utsunomiya, with each stop preceded by publicity over the local radio station. In December organized tours through the train by student bodies were initiated and examinations were given on items on exhibit.

50. A recent increase of typhus in some areas occasioned an intensification of the Ministry of Welfare's informational campaign on disease control. A special campaign was launched in Chiba to rid the city of rats and results of experimental rodent control methods used there will be publicized throughout Japan.

51. The new Child Welfare Law was the subject of a special conference of writers, editors and publishers on 12 December. The conference resulted in elaborate coverage of various provisions of the Law and general comments on the juvenile delinquency problem.

52. The Home Ministry launched a campaign to recruit 14,000 young men for an in-service police training program, special attention being devoted to boys from rural areas interested in career police work. Since passage by the Diet on 8 December of the Home Ministry Dissolution Act, police jurisdiction has been transferred to the Domestic Affairs Bureau under control of the Prime Minister. This arrangement will continue until 7 March 1948 when a National Public Safety Commission will assume all police responsibility.

#### Rural Affairs

53. Dissolution of the Nogyokai and formation of agricultural cooperatives received wide coverage in all publications. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan presented 17 programs on agricultural cooperatives over the national network as well as numerous local programs and spot announcements. The eight-month-old Information Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry completed an intensified over-all information campaign on cooperatives, using news releases, pamphlets, poster displays and radio programs. A series of four news releases for use by prefectural newspapers and local radio stations and two special news stories for use by 190 selected newspapers was distributed. By the end of December 6,000,000 copies of the pamphlet "The 1-2-3 of Agricultural Cooperatives" and 30,000 copies of a poster display announcing dissolution of the Nogyokai were printed and distributed.

54. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officially inaugurated an intensive seasonal campaign on rice collection 9 December with the dedication of a "rice collection tower," the

ceremony being reported by all information media and given full news-reel coverage. The "tower" is a large chart which will mark the progress of rice collections and will be brought up to date every 10 days. Rice collection progress was also featured on 18 radio programs of a newly established daily series of farm news. News-reels showing the payment of bonuses to farmers exceeding their quotas and a two-reel documentary on rice production and distribution were released.

55. Coupled with the information program on rice collections was one to stimulate the manufacture of straw-bag containers to meet the needs of increased deliveries and solve the problem of shortage in packing material. Three national network broadcasts emphasized the need for more straw bags and two feature news stories on the subject were distributed to prefectural newspapers.

56. The continuous rural land reform program was furthered in mid-December with a conference of newspapermen. Nineteen radio programs on the progress of reform were broadcast during the month.

57. The information program on conservation of wild life continued throughout December. The program included radio publicity for the organization of the Japanese Junior Audubon Society and for general information about game laws, prohibitions and punishments and spot announcements on game laws over both radio and railway station loudspeakers.

#### Women's Affairs

58. Heads of five national women's organizations, the chief of the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Ministry of Labor and women Diet members representing all political parties conferred on women's affairs at a three-day conference in Yokohama 1-3 December. Topics of discussion included the function of prefectural social education sections, the function of women's organizations in the reorganization of the educational system, the necessity for broadening the informational aspects of women's activities and the need for encouraging coordinated work and discussion among men and women in the implementation of informational campaigns.

59. A new women's organization, the Women's Law Propagation Society, was formed on 10 December to undertake the task of acquainting women with their legal rights under the new Civil and Criminal Codes. Charter membership consists of women lawyers and women law students.

60. A special committee of 15 members, including three women leaders, was appointed 8 December by the Tokyo District Court to establish a Court of Domestic Relations in the Tokyo area. The revised Civil Code provides for such a court to handle divorce cases and other domestic problems having legal aspects.

61. Women leaders in Saga Prefecture led, in action taken late in November, in severing connections between women's organizations and local governments. The official publication of the Saga Women's League denounced the activities of the local government with the League, charging use of the League by the mayor and his agencies as a channel for doing normal governmental business. A complete reorganization of the League is now in progress.

62. A woman Social Democratic Party member, Toshi Matsuo, was appointed chief of the Women's Section of the Japan Farmers' Union, the first appointment of its kind among farm organizations. The appointment was interpreted as an indication of the Union's desire to gain the active cooperation of women.

Special Affairs

63. The Economic Stabilization Board initiated an information campaign 15 December to accompany a series of emergency measures to accelerate the distribution of perishable foods. Copies of large charts showing official prices for foods were sent to eight major cities for posting in fish and vegetable shops. One hundred thousand copies of a large news poster giving complete rationing information and urging consumers to buy only at official prices were displayed in railroad stations and other public gathering places. A daily radio program informed consumers of the type of ration to be delivered each day and the areas to which deliveries would be made.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Printing Facilities

64. A nationwide survey on the status as of 20 May of equipment of printing firms was completed on 18 December. Various parts of the survey were gathered from job printers who are members of the Japan Printers' Union which estimates that the resultant data are over 90 percent complete.

INCOME, PAPER CONSUMPTION AND TYPES OF PRINTING EQUIPMENT  
Member Firms of the Japan Printers' Union

	<u>Size of Firm by Number of Employees</u>				<u>All Firms</u>
	<u>Under 6</u>	<u>6-20</u>	<u>21-100</u>	<u>Over 100</u>	
Number of firms re- sponding to survey a/	2,162	1,791	679	77	4,709
Active Apr 46- Mar 47	1,408	1,441	625	73	3,547
Idle Apr 46- Mar 47	288	115	16	1	420
Incomplete report	400	191	21	3	615
Gross income Apr 46-Mar 47 (thou- sands of yen)	107,692	362,358	880,285	1,123,733	2,474,068
Number reporting	1,368	1,401	615	69	3,453
Paper consumption Apr 46-Mar 47					
Western (short tons)	1,350	5,455	10,756	14,880	32,441
Japanese (short tons)	456	1,222	1,949	62,305	65,932
Cardboard (short tons)	122	942	1,855	1,015	3,934
Number reporting	1,386	1,413	597	71	3,469
Equipment 20 May					
Presses:					
Rotary	2	17	22	143	184
Roll	2,873	4,227	2,997	1,181	11,278
Vertical	1,779	1,582	746	264	4,371
Offset	169	483	548	755	1,955
Lithographic hand press	277	310	244	119	950
Lithographic transfer press	160	379	324	184	1,047
Collotype	92	64	70	18	244
Other b/	646	1,104	2,050	1,583	5,383

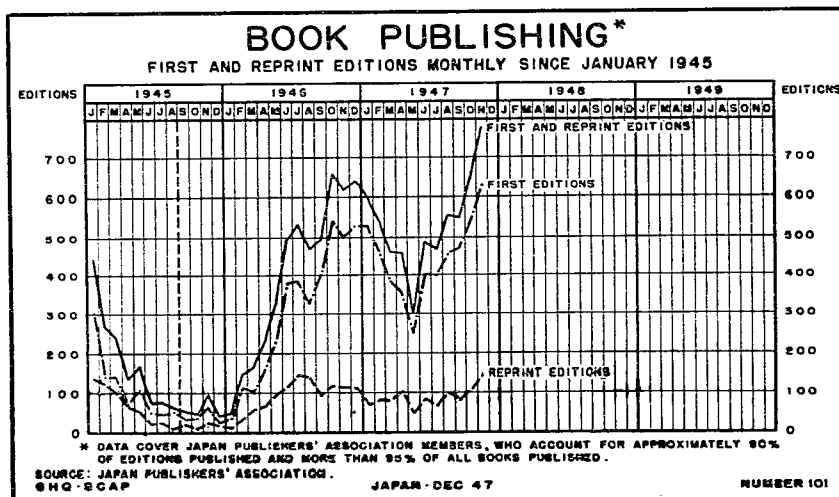
Size of Firm by Number of Employees

	<u>Under 6</u>	<u>6-20</u>	<u>21-100</u>	<u>Over 100</u>	<u>All Firms</u>
Equipment 20 May (continued)					
Grinding machines	35	111	142	197	485
Gravure	18	2	4	141	165
Embossing	50	12	16	8	85
Bookbinding					
Staplers	69	304	399	188	960
Other c/	1,324	2,645	1,960	833	6,762
Cutting machines	1,119	1,739	1,103	481	4,442

- a/ Because of incomplete Kanagawa statistics this item is not total of three succeeding items.
- b/ Includes type casting, linotypes, phototype setting machines, composing table, collecting table, lithographic proof pressure, flat proof presses, bronzing and minor auxiliary machines.
- c/ Includes folding machines and other auxiliary binding machines.

Book Production

65. November book production showed a 20-percent increase over that of the previous month. A total of 778 titles were published including 628 first editions and 150 reprints. This was the greatest number of books produced in any month since the beginning of the Occupation.



Magazine Licensed

66. The Catholic Digest was licensed to engage in business in Japan and will publish and distribute a Japanese-language edition of the magazine. All newsprint and other critical items will be imported by the licensee.

"Newspaper Week"

67. The first "Newspaper Week" to be held in Japan commenced 1 December and was sponsored by Ehime Shimbun, a prefectural newspaper with a circulation of 45,000. It was local in character and dedicated to teaching the general population of the prefecture the meaning and importance of a free and responsible press. Displays of Japanese and American journals were featured during the week.

### Press Conferences

68. Japanese newspapermen at December press conferences showed greatest interest in the subjects of the coal problem, labor relations and government control of fish and vegetables. Other topics of discussion included the new Employment Security Bill, the organization of radio listening groups, silk manufacturing, contemporary music, trade-union constitutions, connection between Government and women's organizations, food production and collection, reform of the penal code, functions of the new Attorney General's Office and the decentralization of Japan's industry.

### Tokyo Press Comment

69. Involved political maneuvers with cleavage between right- and left-wing factions within all parties, leading to press predictions of a serious Cabinet crisis in January, dominated both news and editorial attention during December. In spite of last-minute Diet approval of long-debated Cabinet-sponsored legislation, particularly the State Coal Control and Economic Decentralization Bills, and the filling of three controversial ministerial posts without open rupture, the press generally held that the coalition Cabinet could not withstand the continued strain of intraparty dissension. At the end of the month Social Democratic "moderates" were thought to be maintaining an uncertain balance between a leftist revolt over alleged sabotage of the Party's fundamental objectives through compromise and a threat of losing right-wing support to a group centering about former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Rikizo Hirano.

Criticism of the Diet's record and behavior and dissatisfaction with the Administration's failure to evolve an effective economic program were voiced by journals of all shades of political opinion. Passage of the Coal Bill met with unenthusiastic editorial reaction, with the expressions that it would not bring increased production. New controls, such as measures for strengthening food regulations and reducing electric power consumption, were criticized as things never yet carried beyond "paper" which would continue to be met with inefficient and corrupt administration.

Proposals for increased savings and completed tax collection were widely endorsed but difficulties were expected for budget compilation; projected imposition of a second property tax and suspension of interest payments on war bonds were opposed as inadequate to stem mounting inflation.

70. Press comment reflected belief that labor unrest was only temporarily curbed by government decision to pay its employees a 2.8-month wage livelihood allowance as recommended by the Central Labor Relations Committee. The Committee's recognition of a "sliding-scale wage system" for electric workers was regarded with apprehension as likely to be demanded by other unions, thus adding to inflation. In a number of instances the press gave serious and sympathetic consideration to union demands for a minimum wage to cope with inflated living costs but government employees were asked to consider their responsibility as public servants as well as the effect which the fulfillment of their demands would have on the national economy. Severe censure was accorded slow-downs and strike tactics continued by some workers.

71. Unusually complete coverage was accorded the London Conference of Foreign Ministers with interest in foreign and international news continuing on a broad scale. Interpretations of the conference breakdown were made in terms of growing antagonism

between the major powers, clash of the Marshall and Molotov Plans and current disturbances in France and Italy.

#### Prefectural Press Comment

72. Newspapers throughout Japan reflected the intensification of political activity during the month. Early in the month the Liberal Party's call for formation of a new conservative party held attention but sustained interest through the month went to developments regarding the Temporary State Coal Control Bill. Withdrawal of 24 dissidents from the Democratic Party because of disagreement over the measure was regarded as inevitable and as serving to clarify the position of conservatives and progressives. A number of writers thought that the break would enable both the revolting and the remaining groups to act independently and thereby contribute to elimination of political unrest. Violence in Diet discussions aroused severe criticism, writers unanimously branding Diet rowdiness as a "national disgrace."

73. The Central Labor Relations Committee's mediation of the communication workers' dispute led to demands that the Government forestall labor unrest by establishing a wage system based upon full distribution of reasonably priced commodities. Journals agreed that further efforts to revise the ¥ 1,800 wage standards would come and called for stronger Administration action to stabilize the wage-price level. Opinion generally supported demands for increased pay, particularly in the case of government employees, but unions were cautioned against taking action which might have an adverse effect upon the nation's economy.

74. Recognition of the national food plight by farmers and speedier and more efficient distribution of necessities by the Government were urged in editorials. Generally sympathetic to producers, many writers charged that foods were being diverted into the black market. Farmers were urged to acquaint themselves with their responsibilities in connection with the proposed Agriculture Cooperative Associations so that the organizations might be kept from the influence of reactionary landholders and old-line political bosses. Emergency measures for rationing fuel and perishable foods were evaluated, many journals stressing the Government's alleged failure in previous administration of controls.

75. The Administration's "White Paper on Public Finance" aroused considerable interest; the proposals for increased savings and completed tax returns were widely endorsed but few prefectural papers commented on reference to foreign loans as a financial aid.

76. Commentators, in referring to the reported existence of a "hidden" government of militaristic and political extremists, expressed belief that democratization would automatically destroy any underground movement in Japan. Many editorials disputed Cabinet Secretary Nishio's statement that the alleged organization was ineffective, some writers branching into general condemnation of Cabinet economic policies as a cause of the social unrest.

77. Economic writers were primarily concerned with the crisis in electric power and little consolation was seen for domestic consumers, with industrial users regarded as being in little better position. Such optimism as appeared was based on long-range production plans which some writers regarded as showing bright prospects on Honshu as regards water power and on Hokkaido in the thermal field. Householders were warned to take every precaution against excessive use of electric appliances and to conserve supplies of all fuels.

### Magazine Comment

78. The coal shortage and problems connected with attainment of the year's coal production goal were subjects of increasing numbers of magazine articles. In spite of difficulties many writers felt that production could reach even more than the 30,000,000-ton goal, the keynote of comment being one of aggressiveness and hope rather than of resignation and despair.

79. Charges of bureaucracy were renewed. In particular, the present Government was accused of being run by bureaucrats, especially through the Economic Stabilization Board whose influential position was attributed to lack of positive power on the part of political parties. The latter were considered to have insufficient research and informational facilities upon which to draw and too few persons with technical experience and background to formulate plans and policies.

80. Few articles about the coming peace treaty for Japan appeared, reflecting the feeling that Japan will have little or no voice in determining treaty details. Most writers urged that Japan would profit most by hastening democratization and convincing the world of her determination to be a peaceful nation. People were told that the essential conditions for the treaty have already been determined and made known and writers expressed confidence that the United States would seek a fair and possibly lenient treaty. The idea that a treaty would be an immediate cure-all for Japan's ills was denounced and one writer said that the treaty would be no more than an "insignificant milestone" in the process of democratization.

### RADIO

#### Local Broadcasting

81. A survey of programs originated by local stations on the Community Program, broadcast once each week at a peak evening listening period, was made. Programs broadcast 6-20 December were classified by subject matter; more than one third dealt with social problems and nearly another third were purely entertainment.

#### SUBJECT MATTER OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Percent of Total Programs</u>
Social problems	34
Entertainment	30
Economic	15
Cultural	8
Agricultural	7
Industrial	3
Educational	3
Total	100

#### New Programs

82. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan initiated on 8 December a series of five-minute programs entitled "Tomorrow's Food" to spur production and distribution of rice. The program was broadcast at 2055-2100, a peak listening period, Monday through Friday, and consisted of news and commentary of special interest to farmers and distributors. Each program concludes with the slogan, "Tomorrow's food--what are you doing about it?"