

production rendered the "production council powerless." The Council stated it would refuse to participate in any organs of state control if the revised bill were enforced.

18. Unification of the labor front was the keynote of the second annual convention of the National Congress of Industrial Unions held 17-20 November. The "self-criticism" policy adopted by the Congress at its July convention, following extensive charges that it was dominated by left-wing elements obstructing unified action by labor, resulted in limited reorientation in organizational policies. Taking the stand that unification of the labor front should be carried out even at the expense of dissolving the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the convention adopted resolutions:

- (1) To extend merger bids not only to the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions but also to individual unions, regardless of their affiliation.
- (2) To promote amalgamation of its unions as well as Federation affiliates and neutral unions into national industrial unions.
- (3) To permit its member unions to drop their affiliation with the Congress if necessary to facilitate amalgamation with other unions in order to expand industrial unionism.
- (4) To strengthen the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions.

On economic issues the convention restated the Congress' stand which recommended:

- (1) Reorganization and democratization of industry with primary emphasis on the electric power and coal industries.
- (2) Opposition to the Government's ¥ 1,800 standard wage.
- (3) Assurance of a minimum wage system which would enable each worker to purchase food equivalent to 2,400 calories per day with 60 percent of total wages.
- (4) Opposition to dismissal of workers and to nonpayment of wages on the pretense of shortages in capital, material or power, or rationalization of industry.

In a motion approved by the convention the Congress offered respects and cooperation to the American Federation of Labor, American Congress of Industrial Organizations and the World Federation of Trade Unions, and expressed hope of eventually becoming a member of the World Federation.

With the re-election of Makoto Kan as chairman, Jinsuke Mitsumura and Togo Kameda as vice-chairmen and Sukeji Yoshida as secretary general the top leadership of the National Congress of Industrial Unions remained unchanged.

19. The fourth national convention of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union held on 2-5 November centered around the Union's dispute with the Government under consideration during the

month by the Central Labor Relations Committee. The Union, claiming that the nature of the communications work required consideration of wage scales by areas, emphasized the necessity for the "zonal negotiation method" adopted at the June convention. The method whereby local branches applied their own tactics and filed individual cases with the prefectural labor relations committees, rather than a joint demand at the national level was employed in a number of instances during the current dispute.

Kazuyoshi Dobashi, who has been the Union's chairman since its formation, was again re-elected. The other executive officers, Shinichi Takahara, Tetsu Ebihara and Suku Hoshino, vice-chairmen, and Koji Nagaoka, secretary general, were newly elected.

Dobashi, speaking before the convention, declared that "we are unable to regard the present Katayama Cabinet based upon a three-party coalition as a Cabinet representing the laboring classes."

20. Formation of the Anti-Communist League by the conservative bloc of the Government Railway Workers' Union, following the deadlocked convention in October and resignation of the central committee, represented the most determined action taken so far by the Japanese labor movement in opposition to Communist influence. With the support of more than two thirds of the Union membership, the League expressed "outright and categorical opposition to Communism." Basic policies approved at the inaugural meeting on 7 November called for: (1) establishment of a completely independent union; (2) opposition to any attempt to split the union; (3) safeguarding the union from any Communist attempt to use it as a means for a social revolution; (4) promotion of political activities around the National Assembly and development of political consciousness among union members; and (5) support of social democracy and the socialistic system.

In the Government Railway Workers' Unions' elections of 117 members to the central committee 16 allegedly were Communists, 14 others radicals, 37 middle-of-the-road, 26 anti-Communists, 14 left-wing Socialists and 10 had no party affiliation.

21. The National Motion Picture and Theater Workers' Union at its 12-13 November national convention passed a resolution recommending ouster of all Communist factions from the moving picture and theater industry. The Union, made up mostly of the Toho chain of movie houses and theaters, seceded in the spring of 1947 from the All-Japan Motion Picture and Theater Workers' Union, an affiliate of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, charging it with Communist domination.

22. The All-Japan Council of Coal Miners' Unions, following the secession of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Union affiliates and pro-Federation neutral unions, agreed during November to dissolve in favor of amalgamating into a single industrial union which would represent over 200,000 workers in the coal-mining industry.

23. On 14 November the All-Japan Chemical Workers' Union, affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the Kyushu Federation of Chemical Industry Workers' Unions, together representing over 100,000 workers, amalgamated into the All-Japan Chemical Industry Workers' Union.

24. The first labor union in the history of the Japanese Imperial Household was organized on 21 November by employees of the engineering section of the Imperial Household Board's Imperial

Palace Keepers' Bureau. The objectives of the new union were to obtain the right of collective bargaining and conclusion of a collective-bargaining agreement.

Labor Union Statistics

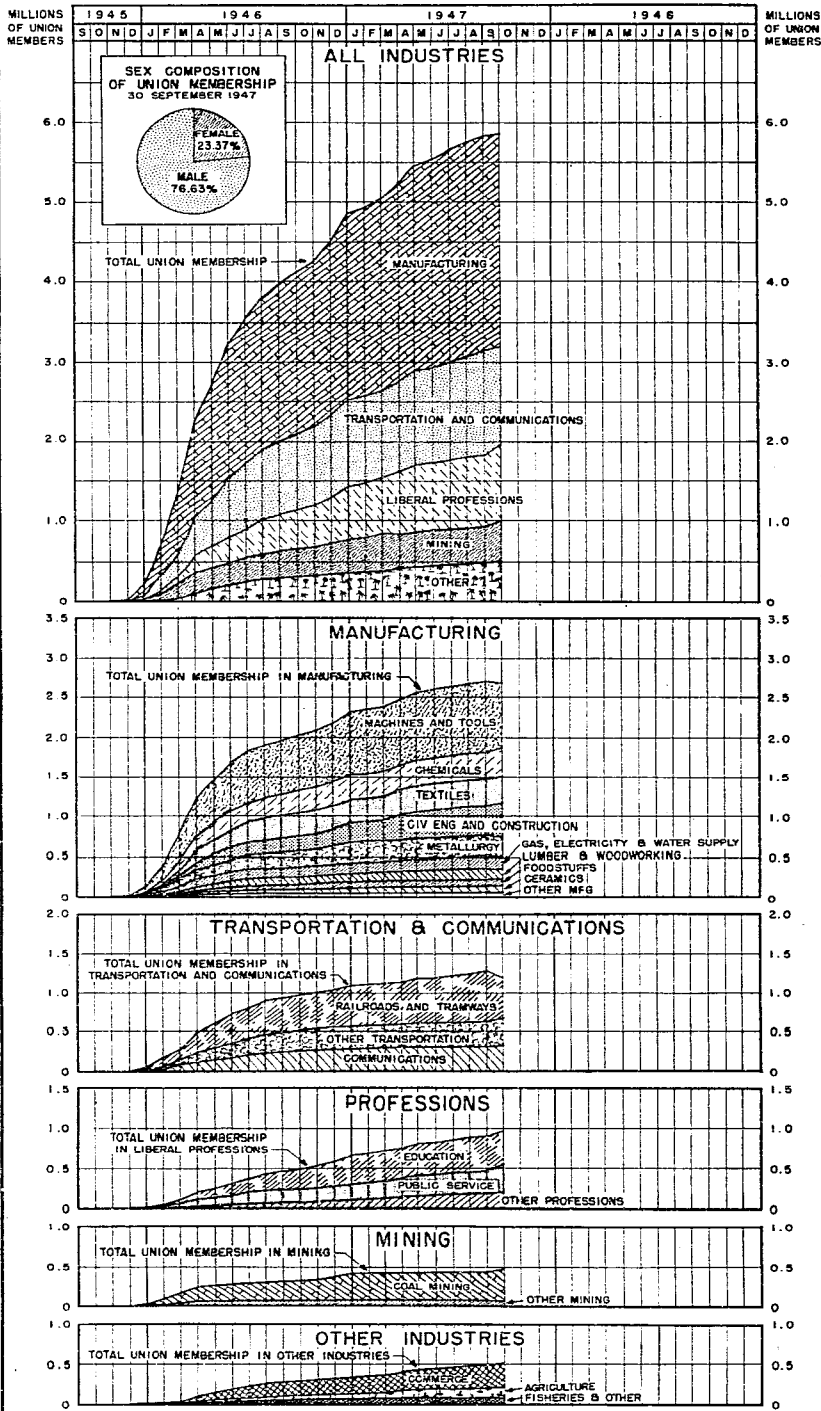
25. Labor unions on 30 September numbered 25,060 with 5,840,251 members. Of this number 1,101 unions with 181,360 members were organized in September.

LABOR UNIONS BY INDUSTRY AND SEX a/  
30 September

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metallurgy	1,157	224,564	36,851	261,415
Machines and tools	3,513	668,355	132,224	800,634
Chemicals	1,722	254,913	94,235	349,148
Gas, electricity and water supply	665	130,305	14,908	145,943
Ceramics	498	59,872	20,114	79,986
Textiles	1,054	91,100	253,845	344,945
Lumber and wood- working	1,468	99,000	28,943	127,943
Foodstuffs	647	52,859	25,781	78,640
Printing and binding	260	25,017	12,106	37,123
Civil engineering and construction	1,113	394,663	18,486	413,173
Other	<u>259</u>	<u>17,315</u>	<u>7,972</u>	<u>25,287</u>
Total	12,356	2,017,963	645,465	2,664,237
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal	224	47,712	9,777	57,489
Coal	685	360,978	57,166	418,144
Other	<u>114</u>	<u>13,236</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>15,508</u>
Total	1,023	421,926	69,215	491,141
<b>Transportation and com- munications</b>				
Railroad and tramway	877	468,973	58,103	531,538
Automobile	374	53,256	7,752	61,008
Water (inland)	178	28,334	4,147	81,419
Other transportation	843	185,610	20,242	205,937
Communications	<u>1,324</u>	<u>219,336</u>	<u>107,502</u>	<u>326,838</u>
Total	3,596	955,509	197,746	1,206,740
Agriculture	1,309	102,604	24,135	126,739
Marine products	135	24,240	2,732	26,972
Commerce	1,475	188,811	100,861	289,698

# LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP\*

MONTHLY SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



\* ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1947 THERE WERE 25,050 UNIONS REGISTERED. UNION MEMBERSHIP FIGURES ARE EXCLUSIVE OF THE ALL-JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION OF APPROXIMATELY 80,000 MEMBERS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.  
GHQ-SCAP

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
Education and liberal professions				
Public service	2,487	266,202	82,891	349,093
Education	1,410	263,095	167,400	431,109
Other	<u>1,073</u>	<u>141,467</u>	<u>49,952</u>	<u>191,469</u>
Total	4,970	670,764	300,243	971,671
All others	<u>196</u>	<u>51,703</u>	<u>11,350</u>	<u>63,053</u>
Grand total	25,060	4,433,520	1,351,747	5,840,251

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Does not include All-Japan Seamen's Union which reported approximately 80,000 members as of 1 August 1947.

b/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: manufacturing 809 (machines and tools 55, gas, electricity and water supply 730, civil engineering and construction 24); transportation and communications 53,485 (railroads and tramways 4,462, water 48,938, other 85); commerce 26; education and liberal professions 664 (education 614, other 50); total 54,984.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

#### LABOR RELATIONS

26. Although during early November negotiations and work stoppages involving a substantial number of workers occurred, by the end of the month many of the disputes were settled or specific action was in progress to reach agreement. The disputes were primarily over wage demands resulting from the continued rise in cost of living and the employers' inability or unwillingness to meet the demands under the prevailing economic conditions.

27. Employers increasingly refused to pay wages during work stoppages due to labor disputes, which they had previously paid because of the paternalistic relationship existing between employers and employees. However, there was a general trend towards payment of "going-back-to-work" allowances in lieu of wages.

28. In the first case on the application of the Labor Standards Law, the Osaka Labor Standards Office on 8 November ruled that the employer was not legally liable to pay wages during work stoppages due to labor disputes, stating: (1) nonpayment of wages to workers who did not work could not be recognized as a violation of Article 24 of the Labor Standards Law, and (2) wages must be paid to those workers who worked faithfully during the period of dispute.

The case was filed by the All-Japan Iron and Steel Workers' Union on behalf of the employees of the Yamato Manufacturing Company on the contention that the employer's refusal to pay wages for the time during the dispute, in progress since 4 August, was a violation of the Labor Standards Law.

#### Government Workers' Disputes

29. On 14 November the Central Labor Relations Committee rendered its ruling on wage demands in the dispute between the Government and the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union which had been under mediation by the Committee since late September. The proposed

mediation plan was to serve as a basis for wage adjustment for all other government workers.

While agreeing with the Union's idea of establishing a minimum wage system based on stabilized prices and certain minimum food requirements, the Committee stated it could not approve wage increases in the amounts demanded. Recognizing the disparity of existing salaries of all government workers in relation to prevailing cost of living and wages for comparable work in private industry as well as the urgent need of the workers, the Committee recommended:

- (1) Establishment of a new wage scale effective January 1948.
- (2) Immediate appointment of a technical committee to draft plans for the new wage scale, taking into consideration past and future price changes as well as prevailing wage standards in private industry.
- (3) Payment of deficit allowances for the current year at approximately 2.8 times monthly wages based on the ₹ 1,800 standard, or approximately ₹ 5,000 for the average worker.

The Union, although claiming that the mediation plan "fell far short of the workers' aspiration," accepted the proposed terms on 30 November on conditions that:

- (1) Acceptance of the minimum wage system would not mean rejection of the Union's right to bargain collectively or be made a condition for discharge of workers.
- (2) The proposed minimum wage system would be based on just and equitable prices and recognition of the right of locals of the Union to bargain for regional differentials.
- (3) The payment of deficit allowances would be made in a lump sum by 5 December.
- (4) Income tax would not be deducted from the deficit allowance.

Upholding the Central Labor Relations Committee ruling, the Government accepted the mediation proposal "in principle," contingent upon the Government's ability to finance the provisions. Although taking exception to the concept of paying allowances in terms of "past deficits," on 28 November the Government decided to pay a "winter allowance." The first payment, corresponding to one month's pay for each worker, was to be paid by 15 December. Revenue sources were being explored to determine the Government's ability to pay the proposed amount in full as soon as possible.

30. On 21 November the Central Labor Relations Committee rendered a similar award to the Government Railway Workers' Union. A spokesman for the Union, commenting on the ruling, paid respect to members of the Central Labor Relations Committee for their "self-sacrificing efforts to settle the issue."

31. While the Government deliberated on the acceptance of the Central Labor Relations Committee's mediation proposal, employees of various government agencies filed petitions and resorted to various tactics to bring pressure on the Government to alleviate their

economic plight without delay. Tax collectors, employees of the Ministry of Finance, resigned in several prefectures. In a number of ministries which were rushed with work the employees refused to work overtime, while employees of the Price Board who devised the ¥ 1,800 wage standard and employees of the Central Labor Relations Committee made special appeals to the Committee and the Diet.

#### Negotiations and Agreements in Private Enterprises

32. After a 40-day strike the 32,000 employees of Hitachi, Ltd., returned to work on 13 November. Under the settlement reached on 23 November, to be submitted to the membership for vote about 1 December, the average monthly wage was set at ¥ 3,150 plus ¥ 500 emergency allowance, and dependency allowances at ¥ 300 for a wife and ¥ 150 for each additional dependent.

The Company refused to pay the workers for the time during the strike but offered ¥ 36,000,000 as a "going-back-to-work" allowance to be divided among the workers. This amount netted each worker on the average ¥ 1,200, or about one third of what his earnings would have been during the strike period.

33. The 12,800 employees of the Japan Electric Company, on strike since 1 October, voted on 8 November to accept the ¥ 3,100 monthly average wage which they voted down earlier in the month. Although the workers received no pay for the strike period the Company paid each worker ¥ 400 for the months of August and September as "food shortage and ration delay" allowance. The Company also agreed to loan the union ¥ 17,000,000 without interest as a fund to aid workers to return to work. In addition, if the monthly production of the Company scheduled at ¥ 120,000,000 exceeded ¥ 110,000,000 an efficiency bonus of 25 percent of the excess was to be paid to the workers.

34. The 4,500 workers of the Japan Radio Manufacturing Company, who went on strike 15 October over proposed dismissal of workers and demands for wage increases, returned to work on 17 November. The new wages agreed upon averaged ¥ 2,600, excluding tax, for workers in local plants. The Company agreed to complete revision of the collective-bargaining agreement and readjustment of the enterprise in cooperation with the union, including participation in any contemplated dismissals.

Although the workers were not paid for the strike period the Company agreed to pay the union ¥ 1,500,000 as a "livelihood-aid-to-start-work" allowance, and a "hunger-conquer" allowance of approximately ¥ 5,000,000 financed by money to be obtained through disposition of the Company's semifinished products and materials.

#### Disputes in Private Enterprises

35. Coal miners under the Federation of Japan Coal Mine Labor Unions on 12 November presented demands to the Coal Mine Operators' Association for wages averaging ¥ 6,270 monthly for miners, ¥ 4,825 for other underground workers and ¥ 3,920 for surface workers. In addition, if the demands were not met by 25 November, the miners asked payment of ¥ 1,200 for production workers and ¥ 1,500 for office workers per month, pending final settlement.

Since the Association could not reply by the set date, the Federation at a general meeting of Union officials on 28 November extended the deadline until 1 December. The miners told the operators that if no reply was made by that date they would make special efforts to increase production from 2 to 7 December to demonstrate to the public the good faith of the miners and that

they were doing their utmost to increase production, and if no reply was made by 7 December they would strike.

On 28 November the Minister of Commerce and Industry requested the parties to exert all efforts to avoid a strike and increase production and promised that the Government, in turn, would make every effort to arrange a loan to the Association to pay the interim cost-of-living allowance.

36. The All-Japan Seamen's Union made wage demands upon the Civil Merchant Marine Committee for double the present wages and an increase of the dependency allowance from ¥ 150 per dependent to ¥ 300, plus minor revisions of other special allowances. The case was referred to the Seamen's Labor Relations Committee for mediation on 17 November.

37. The All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union, representing some 96,000 workers, on 24 November appealed to the Central Labor Relations Committee for mediation of its dispute in which negotiations, started on 11 October, had broken off. The dispute was over demands for an increase of the ¥ 2,530 base wage established in July to ¥ 4,400 and an emergency allowance of ¥ 2,000 per worker for November and December.

The Company rejected the demand for an increase in the base pay on the grounds that it was bound by the ¥ 1,800 formula since the Government controlled freight rates and allowed no increases in the rates since the present wages were set, but offered an emergency allowance of ¥ 1,600 which was rejected by the Union.

38. Upon instructions of the Supreme Procurator's Office to the Yamagata District Procurator, two officials of the Jintan Thermometer Company were to be prosecuted for violation of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law. The accused officials were allegedly responsible for discriminatory treatment in payment of bonuses of 33 employees of the Company who were active labor union members and participated in a walkout during a dispute last April.

#### Disputes Statistics

39. In addition to some 2,500,000 government workers affected by negotiations during October and November, which were accompanied by only a few "wildcat" work disruptions involving a relatively insignificant number of workers, the Ministry of Labor reported the following number of workers involved in work stoppages and disruptions in private enterprises:

#### DISPUTES OCCURRING IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

	<u>Strikes</u>		<u>Lockouts</u>		<u>Slowdowns</u>		<u>Production Control</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	Workers	No.	Workers	No.	Workers	No.	Workers	No.	Workers
As of 1 Oct	23	61,448	6	217	8	4,159	4	2,518	41	68,342
10-17 Oct	23	61,088	6	652	7	12,012	9	378	45	74,130
18-25 Oct	38	60,540	8	818	3	1,284	11	619	60	63,261
26 Oct-1 Nov	37	57,468	6	705	10	3,292	18	1,082	71	62,547
2-8 Nov	33	58,740	7	425	5	995	13	685	58	60,845
9-15 Nov	31	10,502	8	448	7	1,039	16	734	62	12,723
16-22 Nov	29	9,986	6	272	9	4,231	15	1,331	59	15,820
23-29 Nov	20	8,182	5	245	4	11,435	15	3,560	44	23,422



40. A total of 1,132,352 workers were involved in 168 disputes during September, the highest since the December 1946-February 1947 high when Government Workers' were previously involved. Note the charts on the following two pages.

Man-days idle numbered 459,424, or 0.2 percent of available working time.

#### Labor Relations Committees

41. The Government, upholding its pledge to promote peaceful settlement of labor disputes, late in November appropriated ¥ 2,460,000 to government labor agencies. Of this amount, ¥ 960,000 was given to the Central Labor Relations Committee, ¥ 750,000 to prefectural labor relations committees and ¥ 750,000 to labor administration at both national and local levels.

42. The president of the Nakayama Taiyodo Company, Ltd., manufacturers of toilet articles and medical supplies, filed a petition with the Osaka Prefectural Labor Relations Committee requesting that the Company's labor union be dissolved on the grounds that it was a "company union." Basing his charge on the Labor Union Law the employer claimed that 56 of the union's 134 members accorded treatment on the managerial level were not only receiving executives' salaries but were also participating in management of the Company.

#### LABOR EDUCATION

43. Labor education activities, although still meager, showed healthy development at the local level. According to the Ministry of Labor survey of labor education activities during the period April through September, five percent of the rank-and-file union members and leaders received or attended at least one lecture during the six-month period. Local unions were the most active in labor education, followed by the Workers' Education Section of the Ministry of Labor. Educational activities of political parties were limited and divided evenly between the Social Democratic and Communist Parties.

Shortages of publications, materials and other media confined labor education methods almost entirely to lectures. The lectures, primarily for the rank-and-file, were given by union leaders, staffs of various government agencies, professors and political leaders.

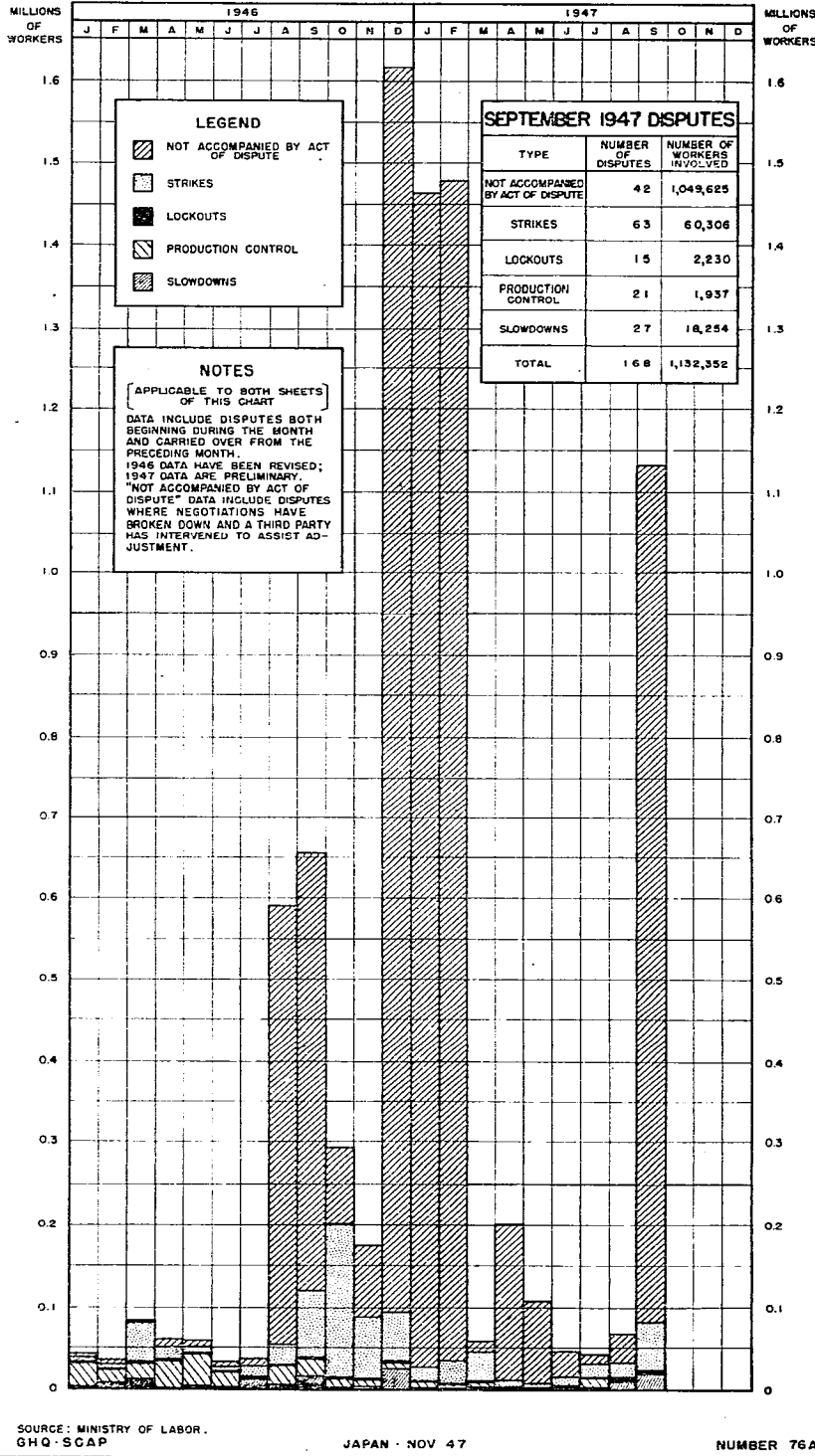
#### Labor Schools

44. At the end of September there were 11 resident schools, three in Tokyo, two in Kyoto and the remainder scattered throughout the prefectures. The Kyoto and Osaka schools were beginning their second terms, a new school was opened during the month in Gifu and plans were under way to open a full-time school in Kyushu. The schools in Sapporo and Osaka were reported to be under considerable left-wing influence and had a heavy political curriculum, while the schools in Kyoto and Gifu were nonideological.

45. The Kobe Labor Research Institute, operated jointly by the prefectural government and labor unions, conducted two one-week labor institutes, one for men and the other for women. A third institute for both men and women was scheduled for December. The Institute has the most complete reference library on labor in Japan and in addition publishes a monthly magazine for unions and employers.

# WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946

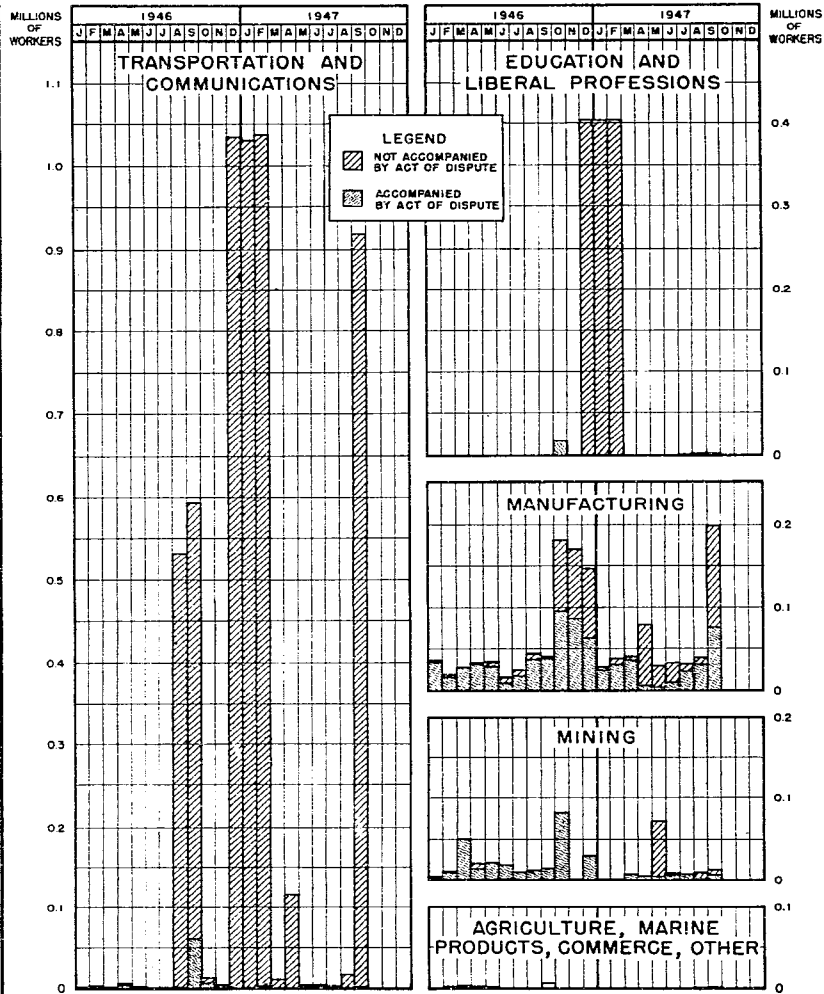


SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · NOV 47

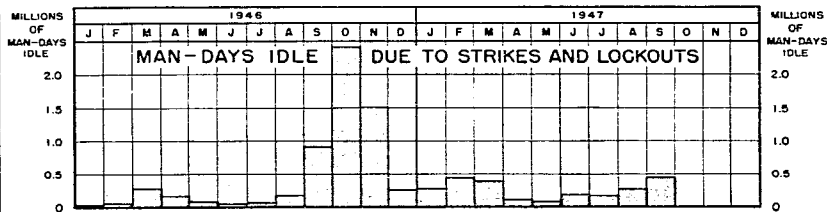
NUMBER 76A

## WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



### SEPTEMBER 1947 DISPUTES

INDUSTRY	NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		TOTAL	
	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	6	917,382	4	303	10	917,685
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	3	1,313	1	7	4	1,320
MANUFACTURING	29	122,887	93	76,525	122	199,412
MINING	2	7,622	22	5,507	24	13,129
AGRIC, MARINE PROD, COMMERCE, OTHER	2	421	6	385	8	806
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,049,625</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>82,727</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,132,352</b>



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 76B

Government Labor Education

46. The Government continued to contribute extensively to labor education programs, largely by making available its labor personnel and publications on practical labor subjects.

47. On 29 November the Ministry of Labor received some 4,000 books and publications donated by the U. S. Department of Labor.

48. During November there was considerable expansion in labor publications which markedly turned to coverage of practical labor subjects. Major publications during the month, all in Japanese, included the following:

Issuing Organization

Publication

Ministry of Labor

Workers' Education Section, Ministry of Labor, "American CIO and AFL National Union and Local Union Constitutions"; first edition, 10,000 copies.

Seamen's Union Publication Department

Seamen's Union Educational Department's "Foundation for Tomorrow." Includes new Constitution of Japan, new laws for seamen and SCAP pamphlet on trade-unionism, "The Dangers of Totalitarian Control." First edition, 5,000 copies.

General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions

K. Matsuoka's "Questions and Answers About the Trade-union Law"; first edition, 10,000 copies.

Social Education Federation

SCAP's "Trade-union Schools"; distributed through Ministry of Education; first edition, 10,000 copies.

Central Labor College

Ministry of Labor's "Labor Statistics"; first edition, 3,000 copies.

Labor Democratic Association

SCAP's "The Shop Steward System"; reprint, 10,000 copies.

All-Japan Communications Workers' Union

Members of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union's "In Prison," four prize-winning essays; first edition, 5,000 copies.

All-Japan Communications Workers' Union

All-Japan Communications Workers' Union Educational Department's "World Trade-union Story"; first edition, 5,000 copies.

Issuing Organization

Publication

All-Japan Iron and Steel  
Industry Workers' Union

All-Japan Iron and Steel In-  
dustry Workers' Union Edu-  
cational Department's "Con-  
ception of Socialization of  
the Iron and Steel Indus-  
tries"; first edition, 3,000  
copies.

National Congress of Industrial  
Unions

National Congress of Industrial  
Unions Legal Department's  
"The Trade-union Act and the  
Workers"; first edition,  
5,000 copies.

National Congress of Industrial  
Unions

National Congress of Industrial  
Unions Publication Depart-  
ment's "Present Situation  
and Direction of the National  
Congress of Industrial Un-  
ions"; published for the No-  
vember 1947 National Conven-  
tion; 5,000 copies.

National Congress of Industrial  
Unions

National Congress of Industrial  
Unions Propaganda and Educa-  
tion Department's "How to  
Open Labor Schools"; first  
edition, 5,000 copies.

Japan Farmer and Labor  
Correspondence Company

SCAP's "Financial Activities  
of Trade-unions From Actual  
Observations"; first edition,  
5,000 copies.

Hyogo Prefecture Labor  
Administration Section

"Labor Problems," a monthly  
publication, first of its  
kind by a prefectural gov-  
ernment; 3,000 copies per  
month.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

49. The Government's ¥ 1,800 standard wage was not upheld by the Central Labor Relations Committee in its ruling on the communications and railway workers' disputes. The Committee's ruling was based on the conclusion that all government workers' earnings were considerably below the prevailing cost of living and should be raised to the level of comparable workers in private industry.

50. Wage agreements reached during November in highly unionized industries set monthly average wages between ¥ 2,500 and ¥ 3,500.

51. On 1 November the three major rayon manufacturing companies, Kurashiki, Teikoku and Toyo Rayon, and their employees agreed to a monthly wage of ¥ 2,700. This was considerably above the ¥ 1,526 average wage set in July under the ¥ 1,800 formula.

52. According to the Bureau of Statistics' Monthly Wage Survey, wages in September in general did not increase as much as in August except for average wages in gas, electricity and water supply.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY PAYMENTS  
OF LABORERS AND STAFF EMPLOYEES <sup>a/</sup>  
August - September  
(yen)

Industry	Laborers		Staff	
	August	September	August	September
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metallurgy	2,311	2,482	2,657	2,697
Machines and tools	2,114	2,297	2,684	2,838
Chemicals	1,761	1,906	2,576 <sup>b/</sup>	2,610
Ceramics	1,981	2,151	2,554 <sup>b/</sup>	2,776
Textiles	793	820	2,344	2,384
Lumbering and wood- working	1,489	1,621	1,788	1,863
Foodstuffs	2,018	2,201	2,391 <sup>b/</sup>	2,841
Printing and book- binding	1,933 <sup>b/</sup>	2,297	2,821 <sup>b/</sup>	3,169
Other	1,371	1,391	2,269	2,257 <sup>b/</sup>
Average	1,822	1,964	2,590	2,743
Gas, electricity and water supply	2,576	2,875	2,698	2,869
<b>Coal mining</b>				
Underground	3,457	3,489	-	-
Surface	2,213	2,235	-	-
Average	2,917	2,940 <sup>b/</sup>	3,112	3,656
<b>Metal mining</b>				
Underground	2,535	2,501	-	-
Surface	1,884	1,883	-	-
Average	2,066	2,073 <sup>b/</sup>	2,758	2,827
Transportation	2,758	2,651 <sup>b/</sup>	3,087	2,792 <sup>b/</sup>
Commerce	1,878	1,943	2,421	2,730

<sup>a/</sup> Average for male and female workers. Includes all regular and special wages prior to tax and social insurance deductions.  
<sup>b/</sup> No increase over previous month. Changes in wage amounts due to mechanics of sampling.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

53. Government workers were paid the differences between their ¥ 1,600 average wage and the ¥ 1,800 standard wage for the months of July, August and September. The amounts equalled between 20 percent and 120 percent of the monthly base pay, the total per worker not exceeding ¥ 600. The payments were made in a lump sum during late October and through November.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### Vocational Training

54. The Economic Stabilization Board decided to suspend allocations of Public Works Funds for the Ministry of Transportation's program for retraining surplus seamen and to recover title to the capital assets purchased by the Seamen's Foundation under the guise of the retraining program. The Ministry of Labor has taken over the responsibility for retraining surplus seamen who desire such retraining.

55. During November there were no significant changes in the enrollment of vocational training programs operated by the Ministry of Labor.

### Textile Recruitment Program

56. Employment in the textile industry decreased by 2,109 workers to a total of 536,391 workers.

Workers in the silk reeling industry numbered 8,537 men and 70,203 women, a decrease of 766 from September.

### Coal Mine Employment

57. In line with the emergency plan for increasing coal production the Government began investigating means for increasing the proportion of underground coal miners as compared with surface workers. The Government is also investigating the feasibility of moving trained surplus metal-mine workers into the coal pits.

58. During October 19,919 workers were hired while 13,020 workers left the mines, increasing total employment over the end of September by 6,899 additional workers. Total employment in the coal mines at the end of October was 438,291, surpassing the war-time peak in February 1945 of some 426,000. Of the total number of workers at the end of October 230,298 were underground workers and 207,993 surface workers. Women employed in the coal mines numbered 58,916.

## PUBLIC WORKS

59. Certifications of the public works projects for the third quarter in accordance with the plan for expenditures amounted to ¥ 980,597,681 at the end of November.

60. The Inspection Section of the Construction Bureau of the Economic Stabilization Board carried out seven inspections during its first month of operation as a separate section. Work was completed on new pre-inspection instructions to be issued to prefectures, and new and more complete report forms were devised. A pilot inspection, using such new forms and instructions, was carried on in Nagasaki Prefecture. Although found to be imperfect, it materially reduced the amount of time hitherto required for correction and representation of data on particular segments of the program and on individual projects of the prefectural public works program.

## ADMINISTRATION

61. The Employment Security Bureau training institute for prefectural and local officials began in Tokyo on 6 November and was scheduled to continue until 5 December. The 100 trainees attending the institute were selected from among third-class officials

who were considered qualified for promotion to more responsible positions. The course included material on the Employment Security Law, Unemployment Insurance and Allowance Laws and other legislation, International Labor Organization standards for employment exchanges, operation of the United States Employment Service, and the various specific functions of the Employment Security Offices in Japan, such as interviewing, referral, vocational training and labor-market analysis.

This is the first course of its type in Japan and represents a new policy in training and promotion of officials within a particular government agency.



SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Private Foreign Commerce . . . . .	1
Food . . . . .	2
Textiles and Related Products . . . . .	3
Consumers' Goods . . . . .	4
Machinery and Equipment . . . . .	5
Chemicals and Drugs . . . . .	6
Metals and Minerals . . . . .	7
Wood and Paper . . . . .	8
Miscellaneous . . . . .	9

PRIVATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. In September 103 private foreign-trade export contracts valued at \$ 1,357,977 were authorized, while October authorizations included 268 export contracts valued at \$ 2,714,272 and 14 import contracts totaling \$ 4,104,685.

FOOD

2. Food imports for October include an initial postwar shipment of beans from China.

FOOD  
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>China</u>		
Beans	0	2,690
Miso	378	0
Wheat bran	2,554	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Beans	666 <u>b/</u>	0
Beans and peas, mixed	18 <u>b/</u>	0
Peas	775 <u>b/</u>	0
Sugar	771	0
Vegetable oil	348	296
Miscellaneous	1,040	0
<u>Korea</u>		
Apples	294	0
Laver	211	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Philippines</u>		
Copra	11,675	0
<u>United Kingdom c/</u>		
Flour, Indian grain	4	0
Sugar	1	0
Miscellaneous	102	0
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	183,279	8,384 d/
Beans	30,406 b/	1,605 e/
Corn	415,934 b/	0
Flour	192,358 b/	21,516 f/
Milo	78,929	8,458
Peas	56,003	2,970
Rations (units)	24,344 b/	0
Rice	2,666	15 g/
Sugar	37,092 b/	4,175 h/
Wheat	598,944 b/	119,458
Miscellaneous	32,341	6,346 i/
<u>EXPORTS</u>		
<u>Belgium</u>		
Crab meat, canned	93	0
<u>Canada</u>		
Oranges, bitter	108	0
Tea	40	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	107	0
Scallops, ligament	110	0
Shark fins, dried	12	0
<u>Malaya</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	5	0
<u>Singapore</u>		
Abalone, dried	27	0
Asparagus, canned	20	41
Comboy, dried	19	- k/
Cuttlefish, dried	56	0
Mushrooms, dried	28	31
Oranges, canned	3	0
Peaches, canned	4	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Oranges, canned	748	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United States</u>		
Ajinomoto (monosodium glutamate)	11	0
Frog legs, frozen	4	0
Mushrooms, dried	7	0
Tea	2,304	104

- a/ Preliminary.  
b/ Revised.  
c/ Diverted from military stocks.  
d/ Includes 0.2 metric ton diverted from military stocks.  
e/ Includes 30 metric tons diverted from military stocks.  
f/ Includes 181 metric tons diverted from military stocks.  
g/ Includes 10 metric tons diverted from military stocks.  
h/ Includes 24 metric tons of canned sugar diverted from military stocks.  
i/ Includes 2,573 metric tons diverted from military stocks and 193 metric tons from U. S. surplus property.  
k/ Less than 0.5 metric ton.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

3. Tablecloth and napkin sets were exported to Canada and cotton fabrics to the United States in October for the first time since the surrender.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Australia</u>			
Wool, greasy	metric ton	1,104	0
<u>China</u>			
Hemp	metric ton	109	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cloth, hessian	metric ton	82	- b/
<u>India</u>			
Cotton, raw	metric ton	0	323
<u>Philippines</u>			
Hemp, Davao	metric ton	201	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Sizing, tapioca	metric ton	314	0
Wool, greasy	metric ton	39	0
<u>United Kingdom c/</u>			
Canvas, scrap	metric ton	2	0
Capes	each	1,562	0
Jackets	each	2,296	0
Jerseys	each	3,572	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United Kingdom (con- tinued) c/</u>			
Overcoats	each	1,819	
Skins, sheep	each	3,200	0
Socks	pair	23,422	0
Tarpauline	each	22	0
Tents	each	430	0
Trousers	pair	2,706	0
Miscellaneous	each	7,811	0
<u>United States</u>			
Blankets	each	20	0
Blouses	each	21,519	0
Caps	each	319,794	0
Cloth, asbestos separators	pound	44,451	8,286
Coats	each	119,417	235
Comforters	pound	222,687	0
Cotton, raw	metric ton	100,259,966 d/	30,406,240
Coveralls	each	5,747	0
Covers	each	160	0
Dresses	each	108	0
Gloves	pair	6,725	0
Hats	each	2,503	0
Hemp fiber	metric ton	899	0
Jackets	each	223,024	0
Leggings	pair	7,731	0
Neckties	each	19,994	0
Ponchos	each	2,379	0
Sacks, empty	metric ton	5,019	684
Shirts	each	86,804	0
Slings, fiber rope	each	0	2,426
Socks	pair	787,720	0
Suits	each	19,516	33
Sweaters	each	4,802	0
Tents, pavilion	each	1	0
Trousers	pair	334,092 d/	260
Twine, sacking	pound	66,420	16,815
Underwear	piece	121,708	0
Miscellaneous	each	4,247	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Aden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	8,237,207	0
<u>Afghanistan</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	24,800	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Anglo-Egyptian Sudan</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	14,357,990	826,800
<u>Arabia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	999,200	0
<u>Argentina</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,000,600	0
<u>Australia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	5,742,917	5,618,650
Silk, raw	pound	223,850	56,218
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,200	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	301,000	0
<u>Belgian Congo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	721,273 d/	96,206
<u>Belgium</u>			
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	7,375	0
<u>British North Borneo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	391,910	0
<u>Burma</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,009,200	991,200
Twine	pound	70,800	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	5,000,000	0
<u>Canada</u>			
Tablecloth and nap- kin sets	each	0	103,812
<u>Ceylon</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	4,220,390	1,493,301
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,000,000	0
Miscellaneous manufac- tured end products	dozen	1,139	0
<u>China</u>			
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	339,305	0
Felt, wool	pound	4,015	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,854,000	0
<u>Cyrenaica</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	150,400	0
<u>Eritrea</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,250,400	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Fabric, silk	linear yard	65,686	129,347
<u>French Somaliland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	200,120	0
<u>Gambia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	180,285	0
<u>Gold Coast</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,799,800	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,546,433 d/	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	535,035 d/	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	175,276	0
Fabric, wool	linear yard	259,546	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	9,200,000	1,000,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,180,000	0
<u>India</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	23,573,741 d/	0
<u>Iran</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	126,305	0
<u>Kenya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,358,960	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw (American)	pound	4,985,754	0
Fabric, serge, khaki	linear yard	113,000	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	67,582 d/	0
Fabric, wool	linear yard	159,952	0
Felt, wool	pound	2,263	0
Yarn, wool	pound	299,800	0
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	9,408,554 d/	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	77,388,757 d/	926,127
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	486,410	0
<u>Manufactured products</u>			
Aprons	dozen	649	0
Blankets	dozen	285	0
Bootees	dozen	425	0
Child's sets	dozen	110	0
Facecloths, cotton	dozen	950	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies (continued)</u>			
Manufactured products (continued)			
Handkerchiefs	dozen	18,491	0
Hosiery e/	dozen pairs	10,525	0
Knickers	dozen	120	0
Mufflers	dozen	3,527	0
Netting, mosquito	piece	348	0
Rompers	dozen	4,718	0
Sheets	dozen	61	0
Shirts	dozen	6,219	0
Towels	dozen	28,398	0
Tablecloths	set	660	0
Tablecloths	dozen	600	0
Undershirts	dozen	511,767 d/	0
Underwear, women's	dozen pieces	592	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	100,000	0
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	8,404	6,549
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,660,600	0
<u>North Rhodesia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,997,560	0
<u>Nyasaland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	842,100	0
<u>Philippines</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	4,424,685 d/	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	705,397 d/	0
<u>Siam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	24,057,266	0
<u>Sierra Leone</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	359,880	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	390,088	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	133,118	50,000
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	13,391,519	1,924,140
<u>Tanganyika</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,392,781	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Tripolitania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	600,800	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	56,000	0
<u>Turkey</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	45,214,895	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	6,000,000	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	63,046,333	652,185
Silk, raw	pound	666,684	99,966
<u>United States</u>			
Braid, straw	piece	27,550	0
Cashmere, top	pound	7,500	0
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	550,136	2,224,240
Fabric, silk	linear yard	13,346,708	56,851
Hair, Angora rabbit	pound	2,960	0
Hats, harvest	each	201,800	0
Silk, raw	pound	521,516	0
Slippers, rush	pair	4,200	0
<u>Zanzibar</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	253,600	0

- a/ Preliminary.  
b/ Less than 0.5 metric ton.  
c/ Diverted from military stocks.  
d/ Revised.  
e/ Includes socks, socklets and stockings.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

4. An additional shipment of sewing needles was received from the United States during October. Exports during October include, for the first time since the end of the war, aluminum cooking pots to Hongkong and leather suitcases to the United States. Samples of tiles, chinaware, thermos bottles and figured sheet glass were shipped to Singapore and Hongkong. Samples of watches, clocks and binoculars were sent to Belgium.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United Kingdom b/</u>			
Benches, dining	each	44	0
Bottles	each	146	0
Boxes	each	81	0
Brushes	each	136	0
Chairs	each	30	0
Jars	each	70	0
Stools	each	22	0
Stretchers	each	2,181	0
Tables	each	56	0



<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Needles, sewing	each	3,224	532
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Cases, cigarette	dozen	300	0
<u>China</u>			
Bicycles	each	2,600	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	each	600	0
Bottles, beer	each	10,000	0
Buttons	great gross	3,921	0
Chinaware, ironstone	dozen	900 c/	0
Clocks, alarm	each	30,700	0
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	500	0
Fans, electric	each	1,300	0
<u>Glassware</u>			
Asntrays	dozen	324	0
Glasses, liquor	dozen	4,601	0
Jugs, water	dozen	308	0
Tumblers	dozen	7,950	0
Water bottles and cups	dozen	105	0
Pencils	gross	22,500	22,000
Porcelainware	dozen	39,850 c/	0
Pots, aluminum	each	0	6,000
Tea sets	set	50	0
Tile, semiporcelain	dozen	36,166	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Blades, paper knife	each	80	0
Bulbs, light	each	240,580	0
Glass, sheet	piece	1,206	0
Instruments, musical	set	12	0
Insulators, porcelain	each	58,061	0
Insulator shackles, porcelain	set	4,800	0
Needles, sewing	gross	1,660	0
Recording discs	each	750	0
Records, phonograph	each	7,520	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	20	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bicycles	each	3,200	0
Bottles, beer	each	4,990,000	0
Bowls, rice, cast iron	set	1,100	0
Chinaware, ironstone	dozen	3,670	0
Dinner sets, porcelain	set	500	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies (continued)</u>			
Earthenware	dozen	1,391	0
Glass, window	pound	1,165,086	0
Glassware, tumblers	dozen	58,228	0
Irons, smoothing	dozen	250	0
Jars, glass	dozen	3,016	0
Mirrors	dozen	1,200	0
Pins	each	5,000	0
Porcelainware	dozen	425,834	0
Tea sets	each	3,372	0
Valves, bicycle tire	each	260,000	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Books	each	219	0
Bicycles	each	500	0
Calculators	each	17	0
Clocks	each	50	0
Glass, sheet	kilogram	13,772	0
Postal supplies	case	51	0
Safes	each	80	0
Scales	set	93	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	2	0
Watches, stop	each	10	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Clocks	each	7,880	3,820
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	600	0
Watches	each	1,300	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Buttons	great gross	42	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Canes, whangee	piece	2,100	0
<u>United States</u>			
Binoculars	each	2,285	0
Blinds, bamboo	each	6,965	0
Bulbs, radio panel	each	120,000	0
Cameras	each	244	0
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	13,498	50
Earthenware	piece	274,928	0
Earthenware	set	489	0
Flowers, artificial	dozen	20,000	0
Harmonicas	dozen	6,240	0
Lamps, miniature electric	dozen	320,833	162,500
<u>Leather goods</u>			
Belts	dozen	120	0
Boston bags	each	840 c/	0
Portfolios	each	3,700	0
Suitcases	each	0	15

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United States (continued) b/</u>			
Mats, chip, florist	each	50,000	0
Mats, table	set	4,320	0
Opera glasses	each	4,200	0
Ornaments, shamrock	gross	2,140	0
Parasols	dozen	2,242	0
Pearls, cultured	strand	15,821	0
Porcelainware	dozen	102,168	33,708
Skins	each	179,300	0
Slide rules	each	20,000	0
Sockets, brass, for Christmas lamps	each	950,000	0
Squeakers for toys	dozen	10,800	0
Tea sets	each	6,996	0
Toys, celluloid	dozen	2,400	0

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Diverted from military stocks.

c/ Revised.

#### MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

5. The first postwar imports from the United States of tractors and shipyard cranes were received in October. Platinum gauze catalyzers, steam winches and lighters for loading and unloading ships were exported in October to China and gasoline engines were exported to Korea for the first time since the end of the war. Samples of electrical equipment and spare parts for trucks of Japanese make were sent to Singapore.

#### MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United Kingdom b/</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	884	0
Blocks and tackle	each	4	0
Tires	each	724	0
<u>United States b/</u>			
Carriers, wire cutter	each	5,000	0
Cranes, shipyard	each	0	47
Equipment for pest control	metric ton	26	0
<u>Medical supplies</u>			
Equipment, X-ray	each	0	31
Splints	yard	146	0
Splints, basswood	foot	7,890	0
Miscellaneous c/	piece	701,000	379,173
Mowers, towed type	each	1	0
Pumps, centrifugal	each	1	0
Refrigerators	each	51	3
Scrapers, road	each	65	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United States (continued) b/</u>			
Tractors	each	0	69
Trailers	each	8,281	0
Transformers	each	407	0
Trucks	each	7,833	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	1,500	0
Catalyzers, gauze, platinum	kilogram	0	6
Communications equipment			
Parts, radio	piece	926	0
Rectifiers and other transmitting equip- ment	piece	277	0
Transmitters and receivers	set	459	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	13,248	0
Wire rods, copper	kilogram	304,950	0
Indicators, gas	set	0	10
Lamps, miners' cap	set	1,000	0
Looms, automatic	set	384	0
Sewing machines	each	2,000	0
Spare parts, lamp, miners' cap	case	14	0
Transportation equipment			
Lighters	each	0	1
Locomotives, electric	each	10	0
Locomotives, steam, with tender	each	5	2
Turbine parts	set	3	0
Winches, steam	each	0	63
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Blocks, chain	set	6	0
Engines, diesel	set	26	0
Engines, gasoline	set	25	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Accessories, mixing console and ampli- fier	piece	9	130
Accessories, trans- mitter	piece	0	74
Accessories, trans- mitter and mixing console	piece	0	150
Amplifiers, line	set	5	3

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Communications equipment (continued)			
Cables, lead covered	meter	1,000	0
Copper bars	kilogram	3,200	0
Meters	each	0	7
Oscillators	set	0	3
Oscillographs	set	0	4
Receivers, radio	each	17,800 d/	6,000
Rectifiers	set	5	0
Switchboard parts	piece	23,512	310
Telephone parts	each	22,060 d/	0
Telephones, dis- patchers'	set	6	0
Teleprinter parts	each	225	0
Transmitters	set	60 d/	0
Transmitter parts, spare	piece	540	1
Transformers g/	piece	150	2
Tubes, radio and vacuum	each	6,161 d/	2
Voltmeters, valve	piece	0	3
Wire, copper	coil	944	0
Wire, other	kilogram	250 d/	0
Miscellaneous f/	piece	776,929 d/	12,797
Medical equipment			
Cable, X-ray	meter	100	0
Dental supplies	piece	1,855	0
Film, X-ray	roll	1,000	0
Film, X-ray	dozen sheets	2,500	0
Needles, injection	each	4,200	0
Roentgen apparatus	piece	327	0
Tubes, diathermy	each	50	0
Textile equipment			
Aprons, leather	square foot	27,315	0
Belting, leather	yard	131,977	0
Burnishings	coil	200	0
Cards, clothing	each	300	0
Cloth, clearer, siz- ing, wool flannel	yard	8,000	0
Covering, leather	square foot	13,658	0
Fillets, emery	roll	15	0
Latch needles	gross	13,290	2,415
Loom parts	each	3,373,407 d/	860
Pins, card and hackle	each	2,450,000 d/	3,500,000
Rotating hooks	set	2,000	0
Sewing-machine parts	each	5,280	0
Spindles	each	26,000	0
Stripping, clothing card	coil	200	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Korea</u> (continued)			
Textile equipment (continued)			
Travelers, G-type	kilogram	393	242
Travelers, V-belt type	each	10,450	0
Wire, carbon steel	kilogram	614	0
Wire, cylinder	coil	16	0
Wire, garnet	pound	2,000	0
Miscellaneous g/	piece	9,929,971 d/	2,142,860
Transportation equipment			
Automobile parts	piece	11,978	0
Automobile parts	set	95	38
Bicycle rear cars	each	400	0
Bicycle rims	pair	3,450	0
Lamps, headlight	each	2,060	0
Locomotives	each	7	1
Locomotives, gasoline, spare parts			
Radiators	each	0	3
Spares, engine, gasoline	package	0	1
Transmission	set	0	1
Wheels and axles	pair	0	2
Pipe, bicycle	kilogram	0	27,934
Streetcar repair parts	piece	8,000	0
Tires, auto	each	5,000	700
Tubes, auto	each	5,000	700
Other machinery and equip- ment			
Boiler tubes	kilogram	241,457	0
Burner tips, oxygen	each	5	0
Caps, blasting	piece	50,000	0
Detonators, electric	piece	302,500	0
Dusters	each	1,500	0
Engines, gasoline	each	0	3
Fuses, safety	kilometer	550 d/	0
Gauges, pressure	each	0	100
Insulators, rail	set	19,334	0
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Machines, glass			
forming	each	4	0
Pumps	each	53	0
Pipe, copper	meter	0	2
Roller bearings	each	5,080	100
Rollers, rice hulling	each	6,710	0
Sprayers, insect	each	250	0
Turbine generator parts	each	112	0
Valves, diesel engine	set	1 d/	0
Wire cloths, paper mill	each	71	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Apparatus, weather	set	1	0
Belting	kilogram	1,764	0
Belting	foot	110	0
Cultivators, rice	each	21,000	0
Dusters, insecticide, hand	each	216	0
Engines, diesel	set	300	0
Engines, semidiesel	set	12	0
Hoes	each	20,100	0
Knives, sickle	each	20,000	0
Lacings, belt, diesel	dozen	30	0
Machines, rice cleaning	each	44	0
Presses, printing	each	1	0
Pumps, vacuum	each	2	0
Sprayers, insecticide, knapsack	each	248	0
Threshing machines	each	2,625	0
Trucks	each	1	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Looms, automatic	each	192	0

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Imports from surplus property.

c/ Includes bandages, baths, beakers, dental chairs, first-aid kits, surgical sponges, sutures, glass vials and others.

d/ Revised.

e/ Formerly included in miscellaneous communications equipment.

f/ Includes filaments, ballast lamps, batteries, switches and switch-system parts.

g/ Includes reeds, drop wires and other textile equipment.

#### CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

6. October shipments included the first postwar import of shellac from Hongkong and the first postwar export of safety matches to Singapore and dyestuffs to Korea.

#### CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Carbon black	kilogram	182	0
Derris root	kilogram	40,502	0
Oil, wood	kilogram	794,429	0
Salt	metric ton	187,453 b/	9,076
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cutch	metric ton	7	0
Salt	metric ton	955	0
Shellac	metric ton	0	17

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Copal, gum	metric ton	48	0
Iles ilee	metric ton	116	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Cutch	metric ton	56	51
Gambier, block	metric ton	351	0
Mangrove bark	metric ton	64	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Matches	box	181,811	0
Salt c/	metric ton	421,097	16,102
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	150,506	28,481
Benzol	metric ton	2,082	0
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	303	0
Carbon black	metric ton	127	125
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	42	0
Drugs and medicines d/	metric ton	635	59 e/
Dyes	metric ton	7	20
Ether	metric ton	20	0
Glue, casein	metric ton	592	0
Gum, resin	metric ton	180	0
Pest-control supplies			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	256,281	0
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	570	0
Larvicide	metric ton	802	0
Potash	metric ton	62,181	0
Rongalite	metric ton	5	0
Salt	metric ton	9,164 b/	1 f/
Soap	pound	1,192	0
Sodium bicarbonate	metric ton	11	0
Sodium hydrosulfite	metric ton	166	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	2,685	0
Waterproofing liquid	metric ton	5	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Burma</u>			
Dyestuff	metric ton	6	0
<u>China</u>			
Dyestuff	metric ton	432	0
Dynamite	metric ton	2	0
Pigment	metric ton	232	0
Sulfur	metric ton	1,993	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Matches, safety	case	150	0



<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Greece</u>			
Vaccine	ampoule	100	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	40,000	0
Citric acid	kilogram	2,500	0
Dyestuff	kilogram	936	0
Hair dye	dozen bottles	2,500	0
Manganese dioxide	kilogram	125,000	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	131,936	0
Zinc oxide	metric ton	30	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	750	0
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0
Ammonia	metric ton	5	0
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	300	0
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium sulfate	kilogram	2,050	0
Argon gas	cubic meter	6	0
Citric acid	kilogram	1,000	0
Coal-tar pitch	metric ton	993	0
Dyestuffs	metric ton	0	5
Dynamite	metric ton	50 b/	0
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	14	0
Magnesium	kilogram	3	0
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	20	0
Matches, safety	case	450	0
Naphthalene	metric ton	6	0
Oil, drier	kilogram	1,300	0
Oil, laquatint	kilogram	2,560	0
Peptone	kilogram	206	0
Phenol	kilogram	200	0
Powder, developing	gross packages	70,224	0
Salt	metric ton	3,300	0
Sodium thiosulfate	kilogram	250	0
Sulfuric acid	gallon	3,000	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	73,808	2,916
Toluol	kilogram	1,020	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	2,400	450
Insecticide	pound	25,000	0
Larvicide	pound	25,000	0
Oil, chaulmoogra	kilogram	50	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	6,022	840
Vaccines	vial	120	0.

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Singapore</u>			
Ginseng	pound	5,280	0
Matches, safety	match ton	0	500
Menthol crystal	pound	1,500	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Camphor slab	kilogram	1,000	0
Menthol crystal	pound	2,160	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	200,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	167,500	0
Camphor oil	pound	45,000	0
Camphor powder	kilogram	8,000	0
Camphor tablets	kilogram	7,000	0
Oil, fish liver	kilogram	98,545	0
Saffrole	pound	22,500	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	267,900	0

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

c/ Includes salt from Aden, Egypt and Turks Island, West Indies.

d/ Rough estimate of serums, vaccines and medicines reported in miscellaneous units.

e/ Includes 39 metric tons from U. S. surplus property.

f/ Diverted from military stocks.

#### METALS AND MINERALS

7. Initial postwar imports of ilmenite ore from Singapore, coal from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, mica from Canada and talc from the United States were received in October. Cement was exported for the first time to Hongkong.

#### METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Canada</u>			
Mica	metric ton	0	18
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Clay	metric ton	6,310 b/	98
<u>Korea</u>			
Copper, electrolytic	metric ton	194	0
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	3,652	1,111
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	1,849	0
Iron, pig	metric ton	7,569	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Lead, concentrate	metric ton	291	0
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	5,105	0
Mica	metric ton	31	0
Talc	metric ton	657	97
Tungsten, concentrate	metric ton	5	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate, rock	metric ton	7,250	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Ilmenite ore	metric ton	0	1,463
<u>United States</u>			
Cobalt, oxide	metric ton	10	0
Oil, finishing	metric ton	378	156
<u>Petroleum products c/</u>			
Gasoline, 62 octane	barrel	50,025	-
Gasoline, 80 octane	gallon	290	-
Grease	metric ton	68	-
Indralatum	pound	3,200	-
Kerosene	barrel	61,960	-
Oil, fuel	barrel	1,873,614	-
Oil, lubricating	gallon	7,659,006	-
Waste, grease	pound	700	-
Waste, cil	barrel	3,710	-
Wax, paraffin	metric ton	23	0
Phosphate rock (U. S.)	metric ton	820,185 <u>b/</u>	61,104
Phosphate rock (Angaur)	metric ton	141,000	0
Basorite	metric ton	3,605	0
Strontium nitrate	metric ton	12	0
Talc	metric ton	0	1,090
Vanadium ore	metric ton	21	0
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>			
Coal	metric ton	0	8,833
Semicoke	metric ton	1,410	2,974
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Clay	metric ton	8	0
Ccal	metric ton	176	0
<u>France</u>			
Antimony	metric ton	240	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cement	metric ton	0	1,000
Coal	metric ton	77,852	9,957

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	744	0
Coal	metric ton	509,624 <u>b/</u>	50,303
Iron	kilogram	5	0
Mercury	kilogram	2,313	0
Oil, telebene	kilogram	240	0
Petroleum products			
Grease	kilogram	90	0
Oil	kilogram	6,080	0
Oil	liter	560	0
Phosphor bronze	kilogram	144	0
Steel, strip	roll	30	0
Zeolite	kilogram	7,500	0
Zinc	kilogram	3	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	5	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Coal, bunker <u>d/</u>	metric ton	7,231	0
<u>United States</u>			
Cobalt metal	metric ton	60	0
Copper	metric ton	200	0
Lead	metric ton	5,001	0
Mercury	metric ton	100	0
Zinc slab	metric ton	11,600	0

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

c/ Covers receipts through 31 August only.

d/ Includes 1,758 metric tons previously reported for Canada.

#### WOOD AND PAPER

8. In October telephone poles were shipped to China for the first time since hostilities ended.

#### WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Paper, scrap	pound	200	0
<u>United States</u>			
Lumber, scrap	metric ton	81 <u>b/</u>	71 <u>c/</u>
Paper, barrier, water- proof	metric ton	1,834	0
Paper, wrapping	metric ton	145	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	256	0
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	2,883	0
Poles, telephone	each	0	5,255
Sleepers, railway	each	269,747 b/	76,623
Timbers, mining	cubic foot	6,554,993	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	41	0
Paper, photographic	gross	300	0
Wood shavings for match boxes	set d/	12,000,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	bundle	673,534	0
Bamboo	piece	129,875 b/	0
Cardboard	sheet	50,000	0
Cartons, cigarette	each	4,600,000	0
Firewood	metric ton	2,473	0
Lumber	piece	5,013	0
<u>Paper</u>			
Bank note	ream	23,761	0
Cigarette	metric ton	34	0
Flooring	sheet	735,000	0
Newsprint	metric ton	163	0
Postage stamp	sheet	776,000	0
Printing	ream	500	0
Stencil	sheet	10,000	0
Poles, telephone	each	63,901 b/	8,848
Sleepers, railway	each	292,221 b/	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	107	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Paper, blueprint	pound	90	0
Paper, copying	ream	56	0
Stationery	piece	652	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Paper, Tengujo	ream	5,500	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles	each	196,215	0
Bamboo rakes	each	246,700	0
Bamboo table sets	set	250	0
Baskets, picnic, willow	nest of 3	576	0
Confetti	tube	50,000	0
Paper, Tengujo	ream	27,950	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Paper, copying	ream	1,650	0
a/ Preliminary.			
b/ Revised.			
c/ Released by U. S. Army			
d/ Includes bottoms and sides.			

MISCELLANEOUS

9. Shells were imported from Guam during October for the first time since the end of the war.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>Guam</u>			
Shells	metric ton	0	85
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	2,131	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Seedlings, sugar cane	metric ton	45	0
Shells	metric ton	39	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Latex	metric ton	143	64
Rubber, crude	metric ton	8,400	1,066
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Boots and shoes b/	pair	22,967	0
Cans, 5 gallon	each	10,265	0
Cigarettes	each	2,467,520 c/	0
Drums, fuel	each	8,601	0
Offal, sheep	metric ton	12	0
<u>United States b/</u>			
<u>Agricultural supplies</u>			
Dairy feed	metric ton	5	0
Hay	metric ton	8	0
Livestock, bulls	each	25	0
Seed potatoes	metric ton	996	0
Seeds	metric ton	1,145	0
Cabinets, field range	each	8	0
Caskets, metal	each	28	0
Cans, 5 gallon	each	736	0
Chests, mess officers'	each	64	0
Cigarettes	carton	227,585 c/	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United States (continued) b/</u>			
Cigars	each	1,472,277 <u>c/</u>	0
Desks	each	1,688	0
Drums, fuel	each	4,000	0
Dubbin	4-ounce can	129,000	0
Floats, lifesaving	each	486	0
Life preservers	each	13,172	0
Liners, helmet	each	4,500	0
Mattresses	each	5,080	0
Pillows	each	2,686	0
Rafts, lifesaving	each	77	0
Rubber, scrap	metric ton	23	0
Sandbags	metric ton	209	0
Shoes	pair	53,916 <u>c/</u>	0
Tanks, 750 gallon	each	4	0
Tent walls	each	500	0
Tires, scrap <u>d/</u>	metric ton	667	53
Tires and tubes, scrap <u>d/</u>	each	825	0
Tobacco	dozen	168,629 <u>c/</u>	0
Tubes, scrap <u>d/</u>	metric ton	111	8
Miscellaneous scrap	metric ton	1,263 <u>c/</u>	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Leaf, metal	sheet	175,000	0
Seeds, yew	pound	150	0
<u>China</u>			
Seeds, flax	kilogram	3,900	0
<u>Egypt</u>			
Tobacco, leaf	metric ton	20	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Sponges, loofah	piece	10,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Horses, riding	head	50	0
Ink, printing	kilogram	14,250	0
Oil, printing	kilogram	6,080	0
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	53 <u>c/</u>	18
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Chicks, baby	each	20,000	0
Greenhouses	set	2	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seeds, larch	pound	1,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Hat bodies	dozen	2	0
Leaf, metal	sheet	650,000	0
Seed oysters, broken	metric ton	1,355	0
Seed oysters, unbroken	metric ton	1,425	0
Seeds, yew	pound	325	0

- a/ Preliminary.
- b/ Diverted from military stocks.
- c/ Revised.
- d/ Included previously in miscellaneous scrap.



SECTION 10  
 RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Decontrol of Minor Commodities. . . . .	1
Food. . . . .	2
Producers' Goods. . . . .	13
Consumers' Goods. . . . .	14
Enforcement . . . . .	22

DECONTROL OF MINOR COMMODITIES

1. Effective 27 October the Japanese Government removed price controls on about 200 minor commodities and services. These commodities, such as gold leaf, office supplies, and musical instruments, are not necessities of life nor do they require critical materials for their manufacture.

The most important item decontrolled was fresh fruit. Decontrol will not cause land to be diverted to fruit cultivation because of the time required to grow fruits and the measure will permit concentration on control of more important foods.

FOOD

Staple Food

2. By 30 November 1,530,000 metric tons, in brown rice equivalents, of rice and rice substitutes had been collected. Sweet potato collections amounted to 1,043,000 metric tons. See chart on following page.

3. Collections of white potatoes totaled 856,000 metric tons on 30 November; summer grains, 809,000 tons of brown rice equivalents.

4. Staple foods held by the Government at the end of the rice year on 31 October totalled 935,000 metric tons in brown rice equivalents, of which 83,000 metric tons were imported. See charts on pages 217, 218 and 219.

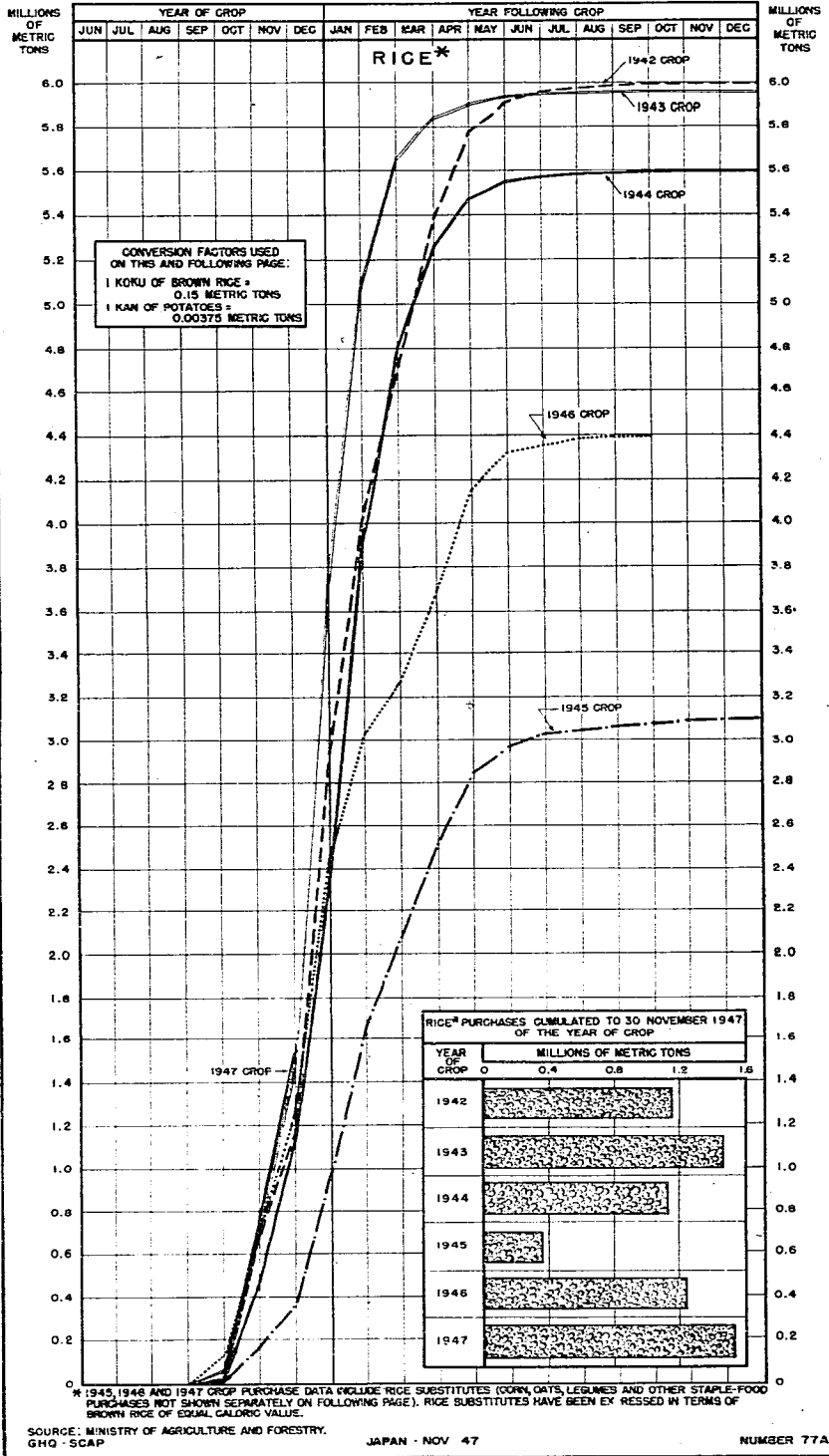
5. Consumer prices of major cereals and potatoes were revised 1 November. Subsidies and price pooling were discontinued except that rice and sweet potato early-delivery bonuses were spread over all staple foods.

REVISED CONSUMER PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS  
 1 November  
 (yen/10 kilograms)

	Price of <u>1946 Crop</u>	Price of <u>1947 Crop</u>
Polished rice	99.00	148.50
Polished barley	98.50	127.00
Haked barley	98.50	127.00

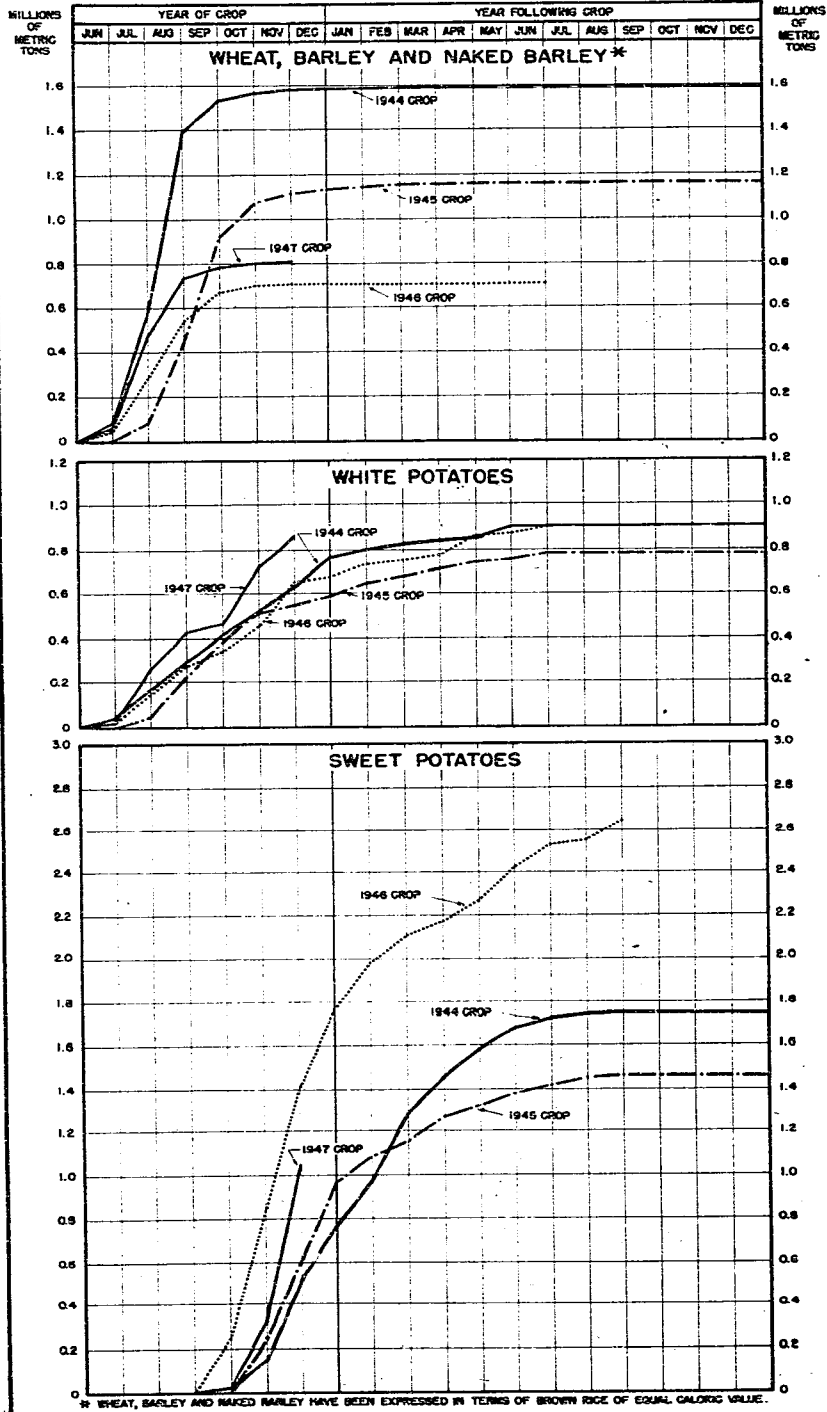
# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEARS



# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



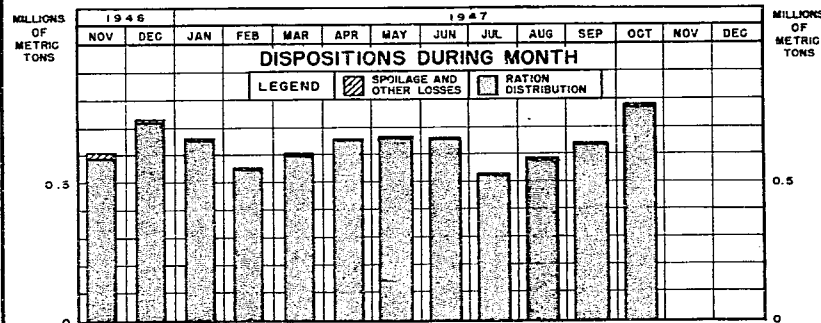
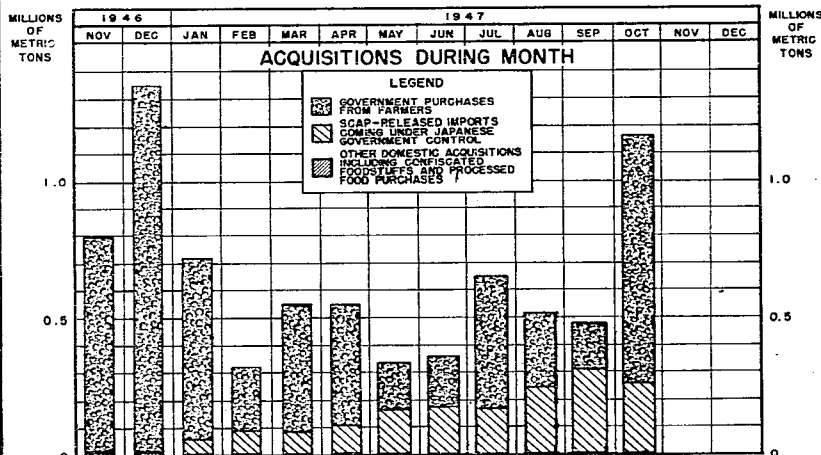
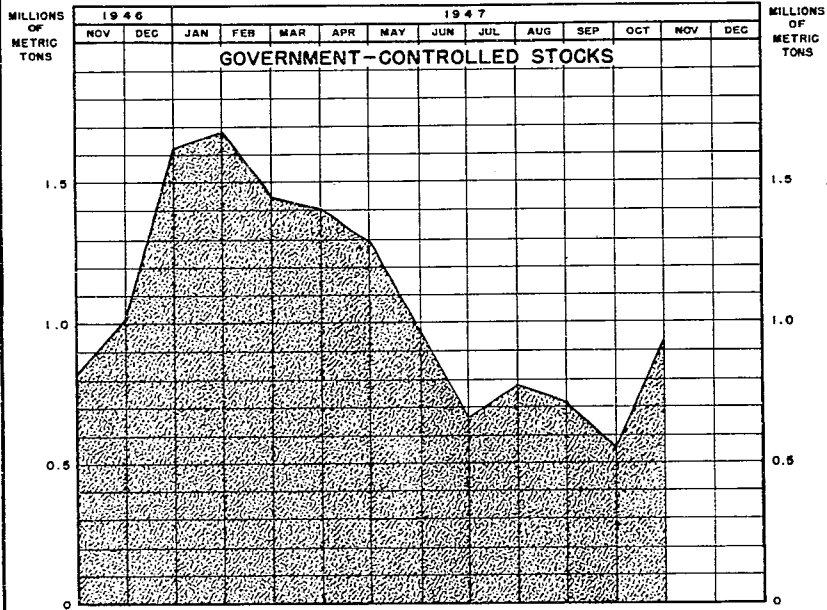
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 77 B

# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS\*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS SINCE 1 NOVEMBER 1946



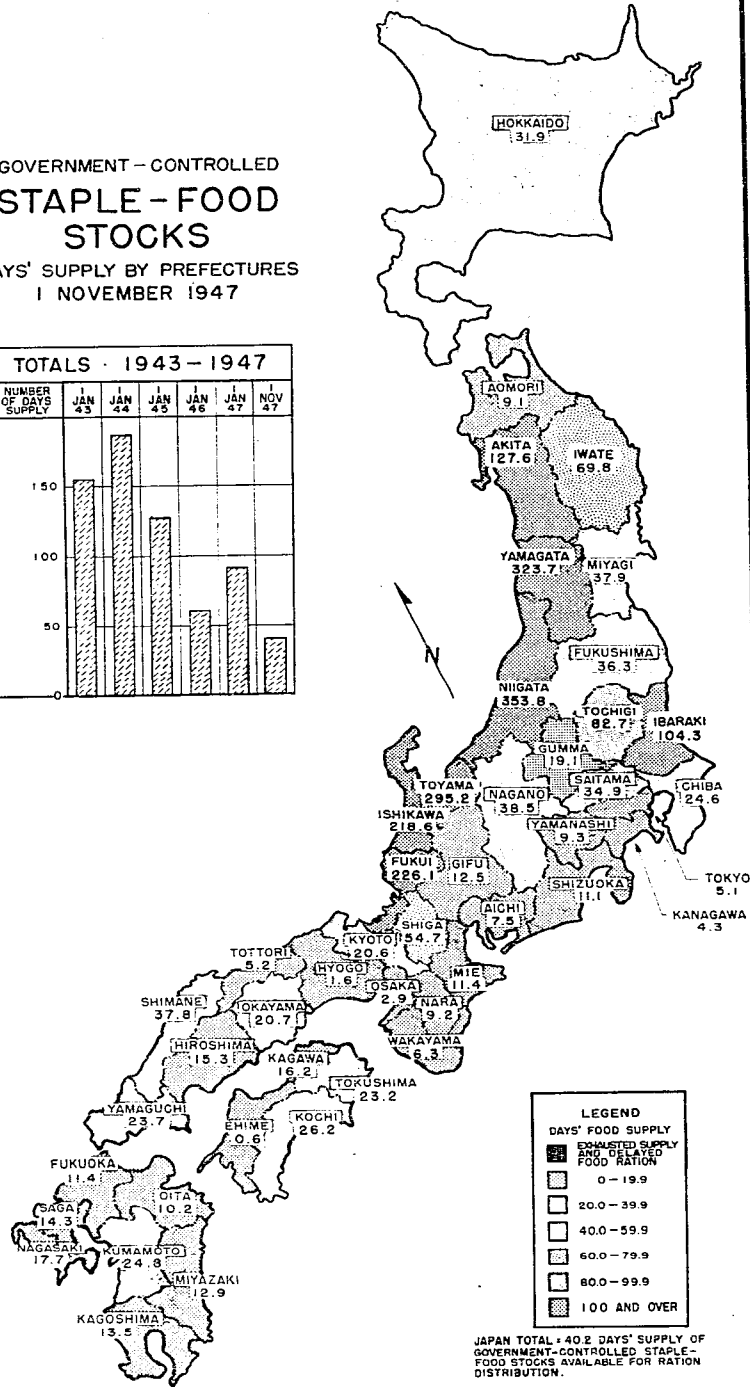
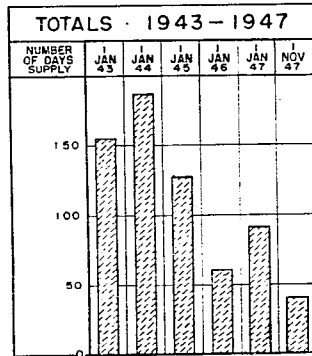
\* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF GRAINS, POTATOES AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS. FOODS OTHER THAN RICE ARE CONVERTED TO CALORIC EQUIVALENTS OF RICE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 78

GOVERNMENT - CONTROLLED  
**STAPLE - FOOD STOCKS**  
 DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES  
 1 NOVEMBER 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 79

	Price of 1946 Crop	Price of 1947 Crop
Wheat	98.50	127.00
Wheat flour	104.00	131.50
Sweet potatoes a/	106.00	151.00
White potatoes a/	85.00	130.00

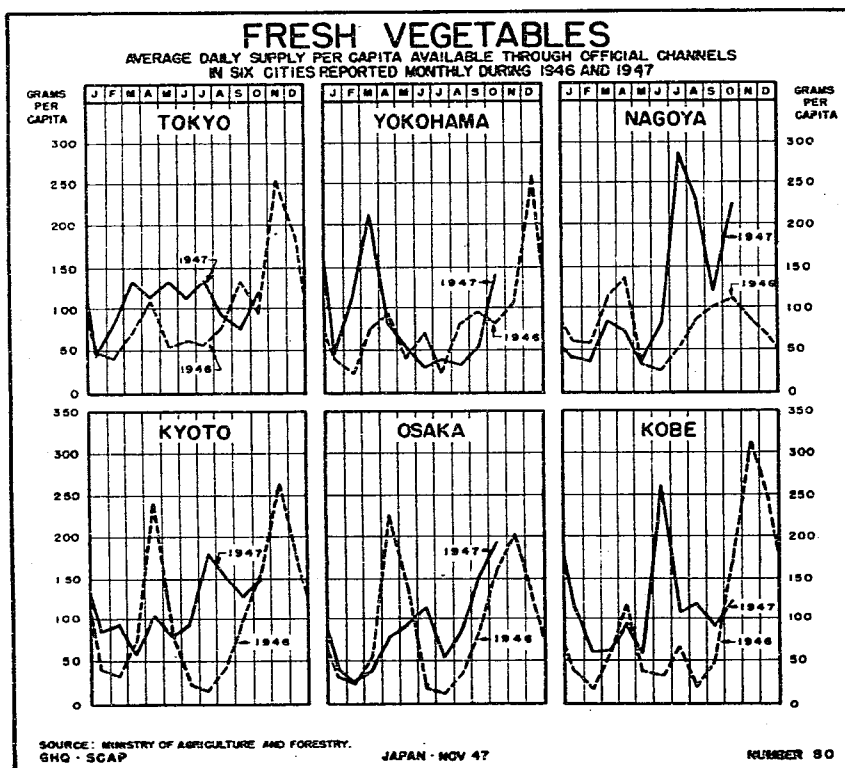
a/ Prices are in yen per 10 kan (one kan equals 8.27 pounds).

SOURCE: Price Board.

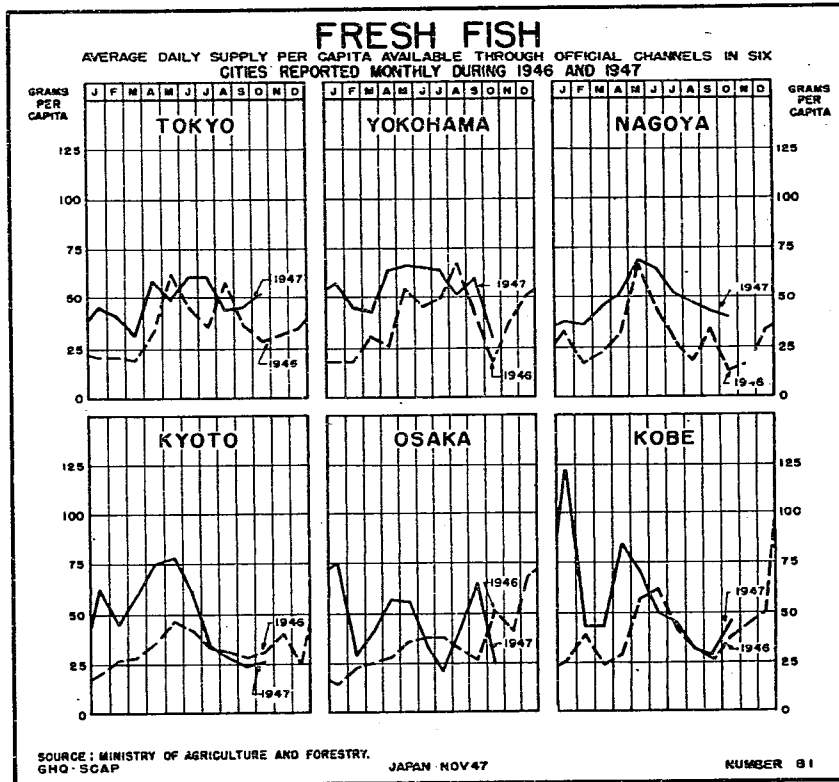
6. On 18 November prices were raised on corn, millet, other grains and legumes to maintain the former ratio between prices of those crops and rice.

#### Other Foods

7. October vegetable shipments to the legal markets of Japan's six major cities totaled 55,484 metric tons compared with September's 35,441 and last October's 34,035. Per capita daily distribution reached 170.3 grams.



8. Fish shipments to the six major cities totaled 15,022 metric tons in October, four percent under September and 39 percent over October 1946. Daily per capita distribution was 40 grams.



9. October miso consumption averaged 10.1 grams per capita per day, a four-percent decrease from September. Shoyu distribution in October averaged 15.4 grams per capita per day, four percent less than in September.

10. October sugar distribution totaled 68 metric tons. Total sugar distribution for the first 10 months of 1947 was 11,734 metric tons or about 1.5 percent of prewar (1932-40) consumption.

11. A total of 1,066 metric tons of edible oil was distributed in October, bringing total distribution during the first 10 months of 1947 to 12,331 metric tons or about 0.5 gram per capita per day.

12. Retail prices of miscellaneous imported canned foods were approximately doubled, eliminating part of the government subsidy.

#### PRODUCERS' GOODS

13. No major price actions were taken in late October and early November in producers' goods. Prices were set on two types of railway cars which had not been made since 1941, the price of industrial leather belting was approximately doubled and the price of paper cement bags was raised about 50 percent.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

Textiles

14. Prices of textiles were generally raised during September. Important examples are shown below.

WHOLESALE TEXTILE PRICES  
September  
(yen)

	Unit	Previous Price	Date of Previous Price	Revised Price
Yarn, cotton, 20's, cheese	400 pounds	2,415.00	Mar 46	10,317
Yarn, spun silk, 140/2, nongassed	82.67 pounds	6,050.00	Nov 46	26,780
Yarn, woolen, 1/5's, 100 percent wool	pound	18.62	Mar 46	57.96
Yarn, worsted, 2/36's, 100 percent wool	pound	35.53	Mar 46	97.03
Cotton tenjiku, No. 2A, 30 inches x 40 yards <u>a/</u>	piece	124.07	Mar 46	514.94
Cotton drill, No. 8, 30 inches x 40 yards <u>a/</u>	piece	156.26	Mar 46	644.68
Cotton sheeting, No. 12, 36 inches x 40 yards <u>a/</u>	piece	140.45	Mar 46	581.29
Silk habutae fabric, plain No. 4 degummed, 27 inches x 25 yards <u>b/</u>	piece	423.25	Mar 46	1,872.50
Woolen cloth, No. 3, 70 percent wool, 30 percent spun rayon, 145 centimeters wide <u>b/</u>	meter	121.50	June 46	482.30

a/ Includes 10 percent tax.

b/ Includes 40 percent tax.

SOURCE: Price Board.

15. On 20 November the cotton spinning charge was set at ¥ 3,593 per 400-pound bale of 20 singles yarn. The previous charge of ¥ 1,924 was established in January 1947.

16. By 20 October textile distribution for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1947 was completed. The distribution plan called for 46,606,569 pounds of textiles, but only about 70 percent was actually distributed because of low production.

17. The following table shows the quantity of textiles distributed to wholesalers under the new 1947-48 ration plan.



**TEXTILE DISTRIBUTION TO WHOLESALERS**  
September

Fabric

Cotton	3,212,319 square yards
Narrow width	40,412.90 pounds
Rayon	1,268,379 square yards
Rayon staple	2,934,045 square yards
Silk	2,197,513 square yards
Worsted and woolen	3,175 square yards

Clothing

Adults' foreign-style clothing	70,687 suits
Gloves	460,527 pairs
Japanese kimono	200
Knitted underwear	51,832 pieces
School uniforms	337,123 suits
Stockings	314,322 pairs
Tabi	2,463 pairs
Work clothing	83,838 suits

Other

Blankets	1,722,073.6 square yards
Braid	62,249.73 pounds
Japanese comforters	11,646 2-piece sets
Lace	8,770 square yards
Miscellaneous	167 pounds
Mosquito nets	4,645
Towels	272,394 square yards

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Miscellaneous

18. Distribution of incentive goods to wheat, barley and white potato growers is practically complete. This distribution had been delayed by the reorganization of textile distribution machinery.

Plans for distribution of incentive goods to rice and sweet potato growers were completed and sake, salt and tobacco distribution has begun.

19. Prices of various consumers' goods were raised during late October and November.

PRICES OF CONSUMERS' GOODS  
(yen)

	<u>Previous Price</u>	Date of <u>Previous Price</u>	Revised <u>Price</u>
Bicycles, 26 inch	3,030.00	Aug 1947	3,200.00
Bicycle rear cars	2,030.00	Aug 1947	2,471.00
Radio receiving sets, type C	1,600.00	Aug 1947	1,500.00
Absorbent gauze	1.07	Aug 1946	5.52
Absorbent bandage	9.38	Aug 1946	29.94

	<u>Previous Price</u>	<u>Date of Previous Price</u>	<u>Revised Price</u>
Leather shoes	140.00	Sep 1946	470.00
Glass bottles, 70-100 monne	.43	May 1947	.75
School notebooks	2.31	Aug 1947	4.10
Japan-Europe radiogram rates	.70	1930	55.40
Truck chassis	172,000.00	Aug 1947	182,494.00

SOURCE: Price Board.

20. Family expenditures in 28 cities decreased approximately five percent in September. See chart on following page.

21. Of the 10 rationed items shown on the chart on page 226 only aluminum, rice vessels increased distribution in October.

#### ENFORCEMENT

22. There were 132,826 price and rationing violations reported in October. The final figure for September was 124,512. Of October violations, 86,184 or about 65 percent involved staple foods. There were 23,914 violations in other foods, 4,409 in fuel and 18,319 in other goods.

23. About 31 metric tons of staple foods were confiscated at rail freight stations and highway check points and placed in legal channels. The number of cases of illegal transportation of foods rose from 1,962 in September to 2,040 in October.

24. Of 150,798 metric tons of imported foods transported over Japanese railways in October, 4.4 metric tons or .003 percent were lost. September's loss was .004 percent.

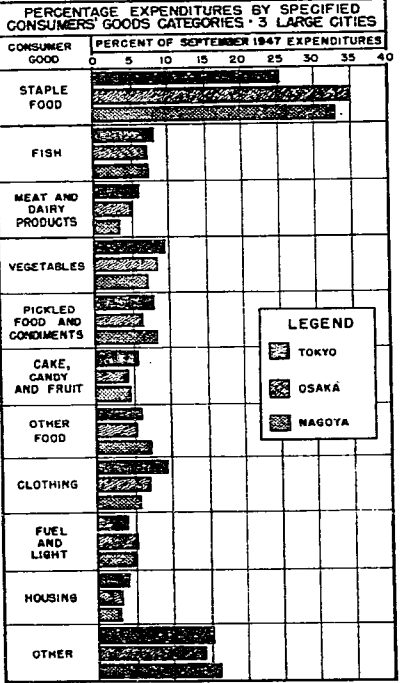
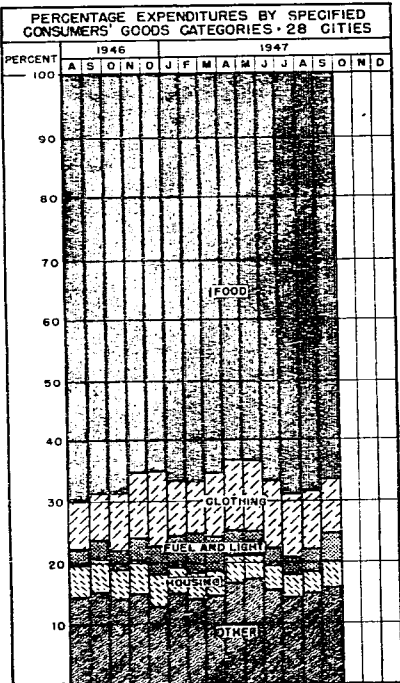
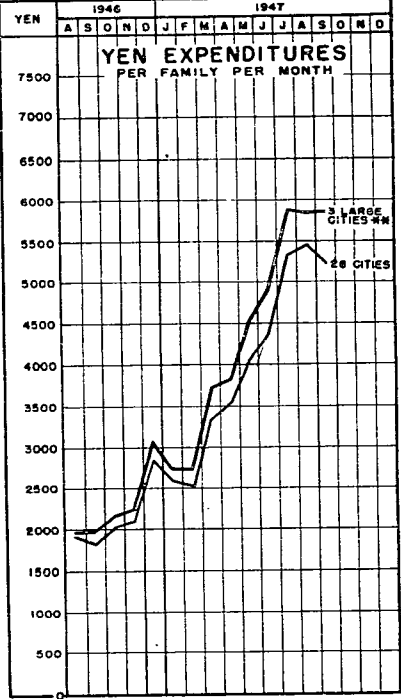
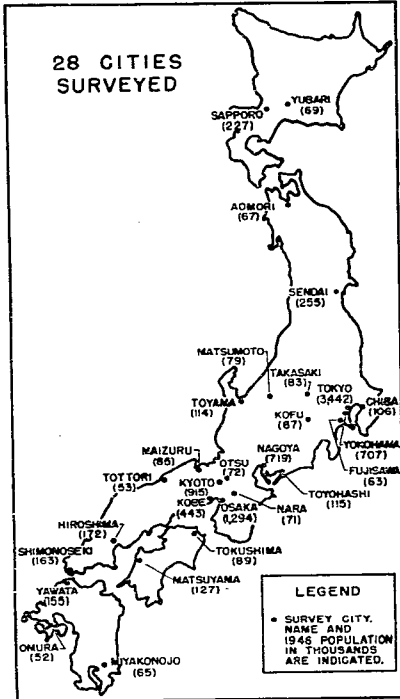
25. Cases of illegal transportation of coal and coke dropped from 126 in September to 76 in October. Tonnage involved increased from 6,733 to 7,733.

26. Thirty-eight cases of smuggling involving 167 persons were reported in October. This is eight more cases than in September.

27. Hoarded goods valued at official prices of ¥ 19,885,253 were recovered in October, including ¥ 9,018,191 in textiles.

# URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES\*

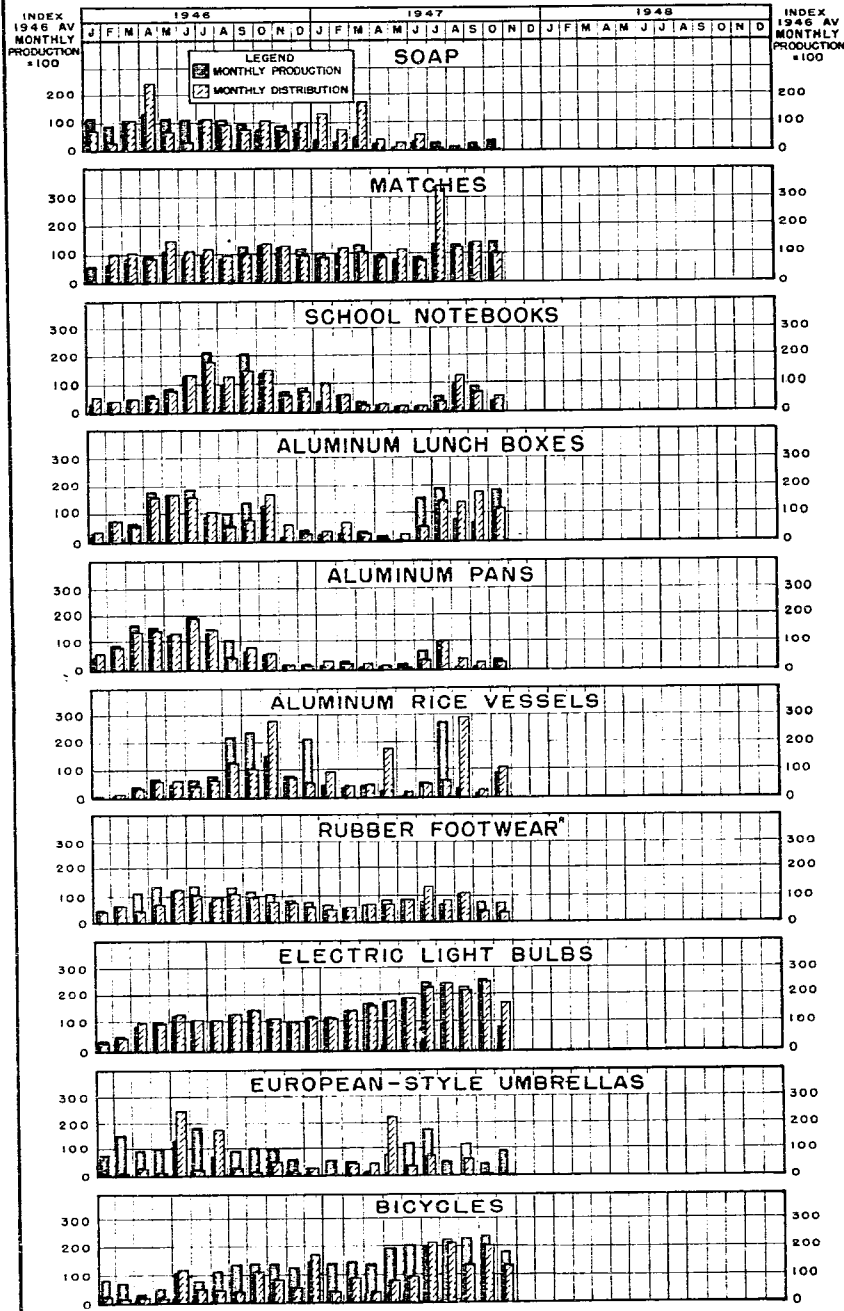
AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES SINCE AUGUST 1946



\* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 5000 FAMILIES SELECTED AT RANDOM IN 28 CITIES.  
 \*\* TOKYO, OSAKA AND NAGOYA.  
 SOURCE: CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF THE CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - NOV 47 NUMBER 82

# TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	SOAP (KILOGRAMS)	MATCHES (MATCH TONS)	SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	ALUMINUM PANS	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	RUBBER FOOTWEAR (PAIRS)	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EUROPEAN-STYLE UMBRELLAS	BICYCLES
1946 AV MONTHLY PROD	1,282,136	12,671.55	4,060,347	107,091	418,775	21,427	2,309,091	2,944,591	39,993	7,961
OCT 1947 PRODUCTION	483,180	18,039.39	1,527,016	195,525	162,568	18,386	1,655,460	2,208,964	33,931	14,211
OCT 1947 DISTRIBUTION	29,224	12,839.03	2,267,226	121,320	119,627	22,496	729,608	4,492,503	742	1,0291

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

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 53

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking . . . . .	1
Liquidation . . . . .	12
Public Finance. . . . .	14

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. The American Foreign Insurance Association, the British Insurance Group and the North American Insurance Company were licensed to engage in business in Japan. Each concern will represent a number of insurance companies incorporated in their respective countries. They will provide all types of insurance for personnel serving with or accredited to the Occupation and for specifically authorized individuals, agencies, firms, partnerships and corporations.

2. Announcement was made that the payment of principal and interest on Japanese government bonds owned by United Nations nationals, as authorized 16 June 1947, applies only to National Government bonds.

Currency

3. On 30 November Bank of Japan notes in circulation aggregated ¥ 178,158,000,000. See the chart on page 229.

Bank of Japan

4. National Government bonds held by the Bank of Japan increased ¥ 5,515,000,000, Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds increased ¥ 3,852,000,000 and Government deposits decreased ¥ 1,634,000,000 in November, reflecting large Government disbursements and slow tax collections.

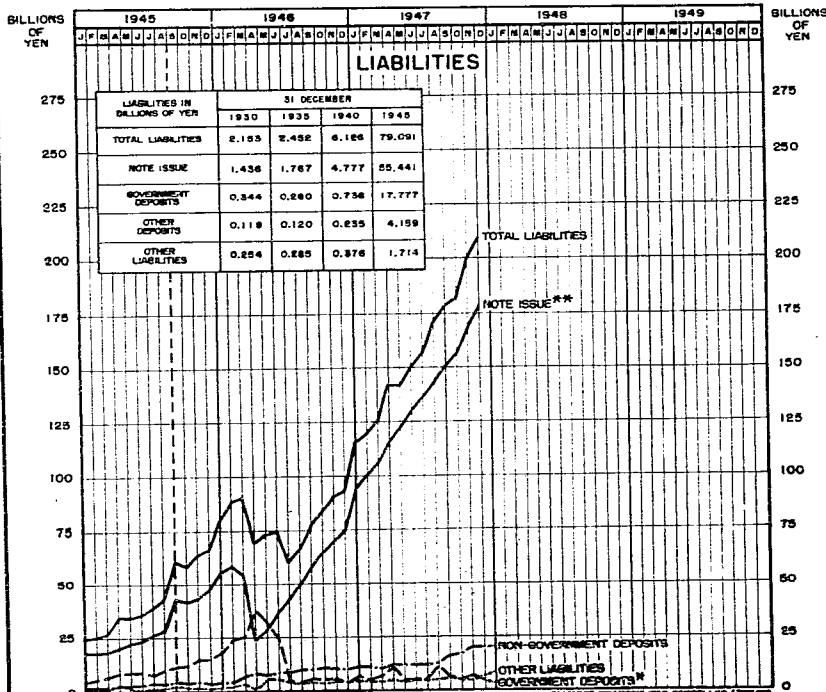
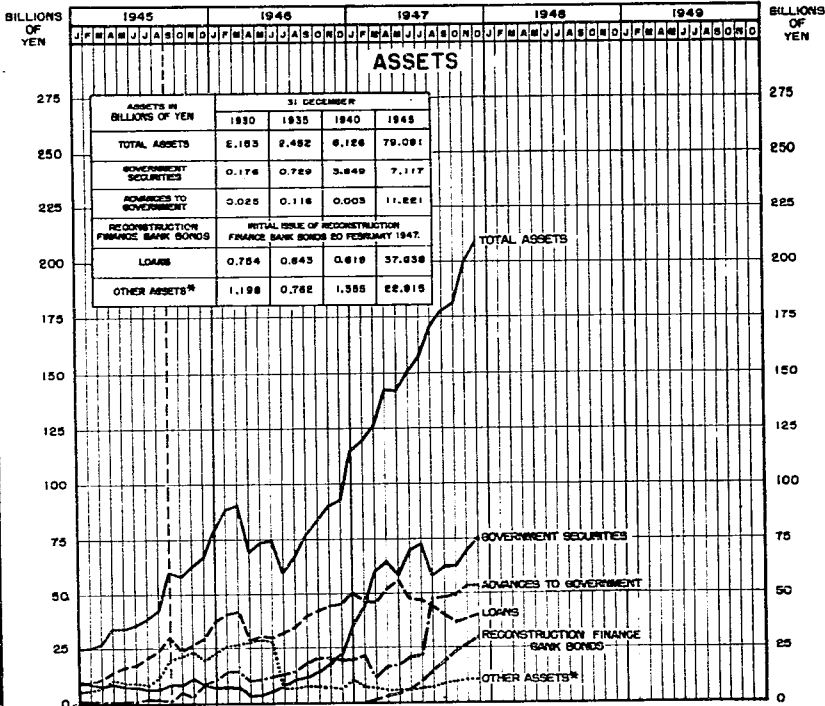
Note issue accounted for 85.2 percent of the liabilities of the Bank of Japan on 30 November.

BANK OF JAPAN  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
<u>Securities</u>		
National Government bonds	69,532	75,047
Reconstruction Finance Bank bonds	26,282	30,134
<u>Loans</u>	38,546	40,004
Advances to Government	53,509	53,570
Agency accounts	2,197	1,494
Cash and bullion	2,871	2,876
Other assets <u>a/</u>	<u>5,290</u>	<u>6,017</u>
<u>Total</u>	198,227	209,142

# BANK OF JAPAN

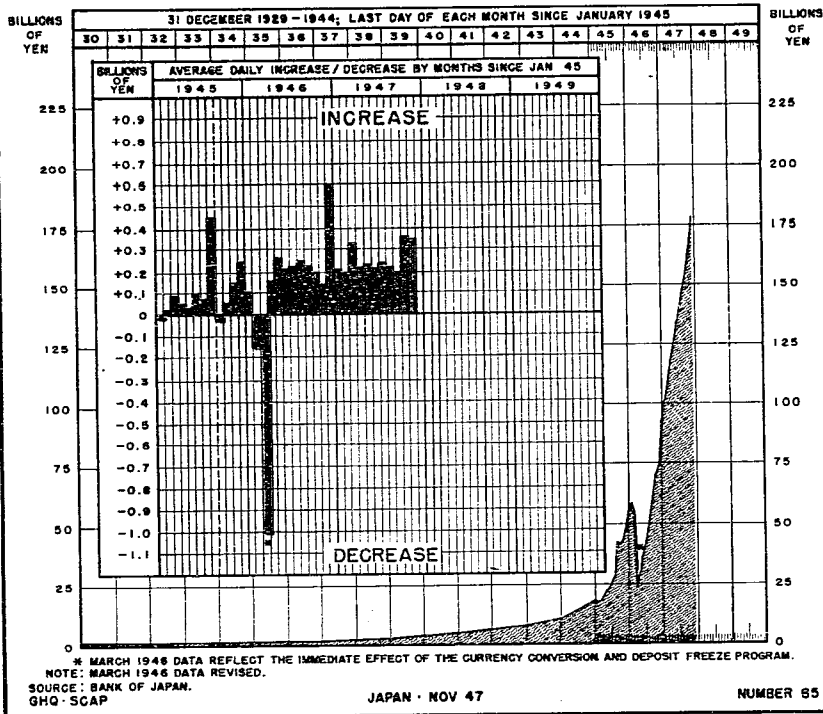
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



\* ON 30 JUNE 1945 UNLID CREDIT OF 500 BILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR SWITZER OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED (OTHER ASSETS IN BALANCE SHEET OF BANK)  
 \*\* NOTE ISSUE EXCEPTS THE YEN CONVERSION PROGRAMS BETWEEN 2 AND 9 MARCH 1946. ON 1 APRIL 1946 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE EXULATED AND TRANSFERRED TO OTHER LIABILITIES, SUBJECT TO BANK FIVE RECEIPTOR CLAIMS.

# BANK OF JAPAN NOTES IN CIRCULATION

SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1929



## Liabilities

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Note issue	167,665	178,158
Government deposits	6,393	4,759
Other deposits	19,620	19,903
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	1,293	1,396
Other liabilities	<u>3,256</u>	<u>4,926</u>
Total	198,227	209,142

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

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

## Other Financial Institutions

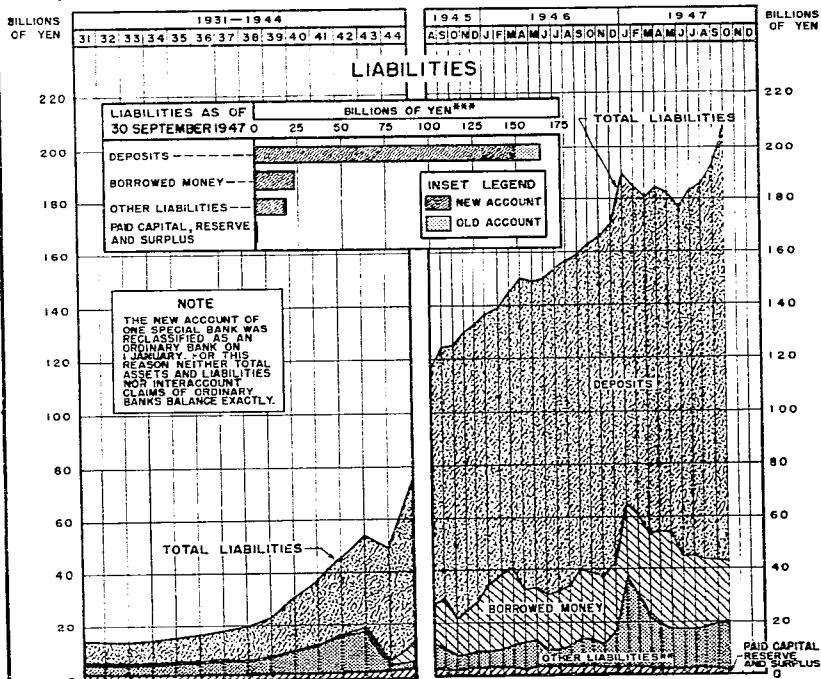
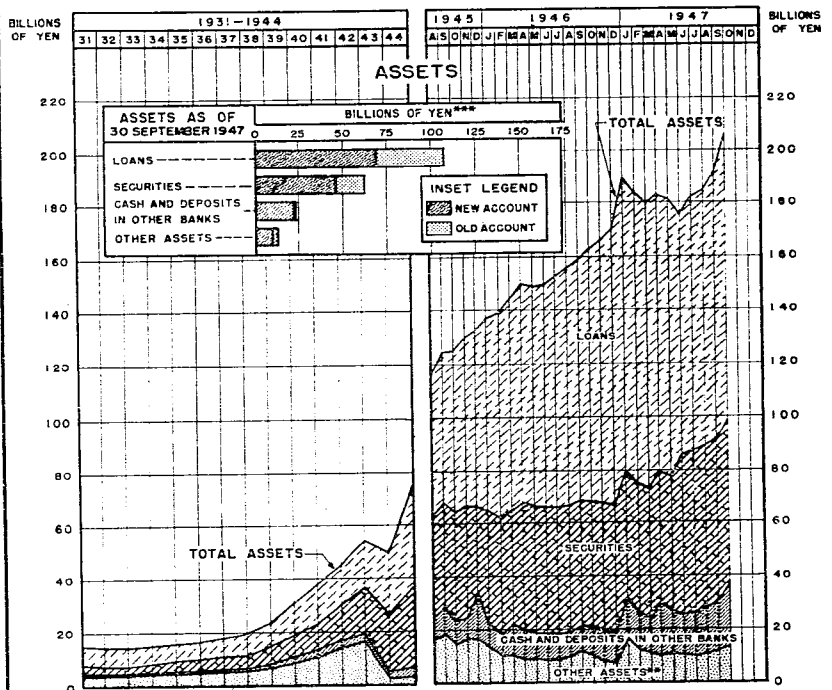
5. Free-yen deposits and first restricted deposits amounted to ¥ 103,985,000,000 and ¥ 45,277,000,000 respectively on 30 September. Loans expanded by ¥ 7,326,000,000 largely as a result of an increase of ¥ 14,971,000,000 in new-account deposits.

An increase of ¥ 4,083,000,000 in new-account deposits in special banks reflected the close of the second quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year and government payments on farm harvests.

Increased deposits in new accounts of ordinary, special and savings banks resulted in an expansion of loans, a decrease in borrowings and increased securities holdings.

# ORDINARY BANKS\*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES · SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1930



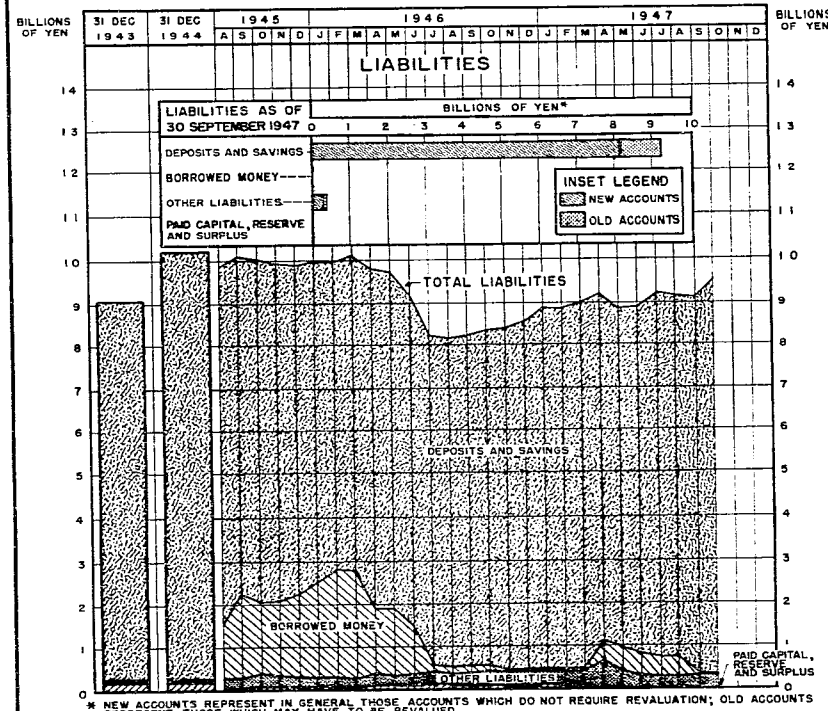
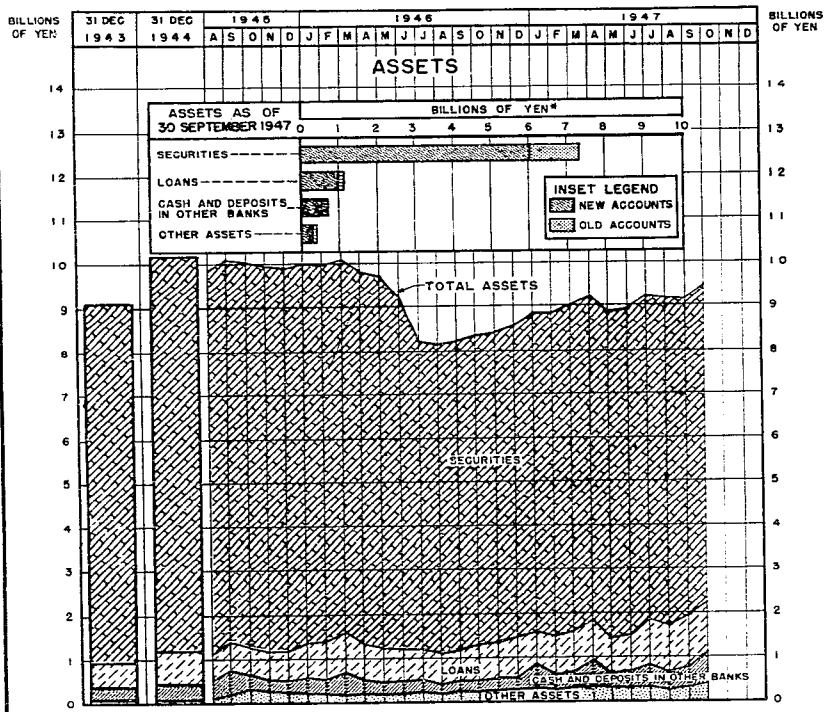
\* 1930-41 FIGURES INCLUDE ALL ORDINARY BANKS IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES. LATER FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY BANKS WITH HOME-ISLAND HEAD OFFICES AND INCLUDE ONLY THEIR HOME-ISLAND BRANCHES.  
 \*\* 1930-42 "OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. FROM 1943 ON, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.  
 \*\*\* NEW ACCOUNTS REPRESENT IN GENERAL THOSE ACCOUNTS WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE REVALUATION; OLD ACCOUNTS REPRESENT THOSE WHICH MAY HAVE TO BE REVALUED.

SOURCE: 1931-42, MINISTRY OF FINANCE; 1943 AND AFTER, BANK OF JAPAN. GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · NOV 47 NUMBER 86

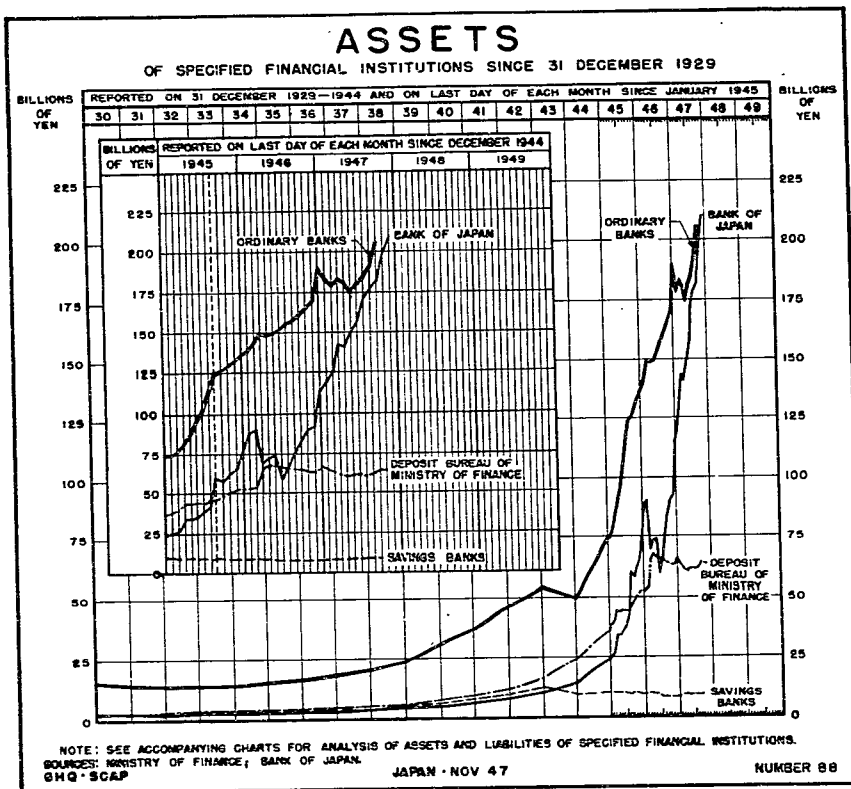


# SAVINGS BANKS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1943



\* NEW ACCOUNTS REPRESENT IN GENERAL THOSE ACCOUNTS WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE REVALUATION; OLD ACCOUNTS REPRESENT THOSE WHICH MAY HAVE TO BE REVALUED.



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

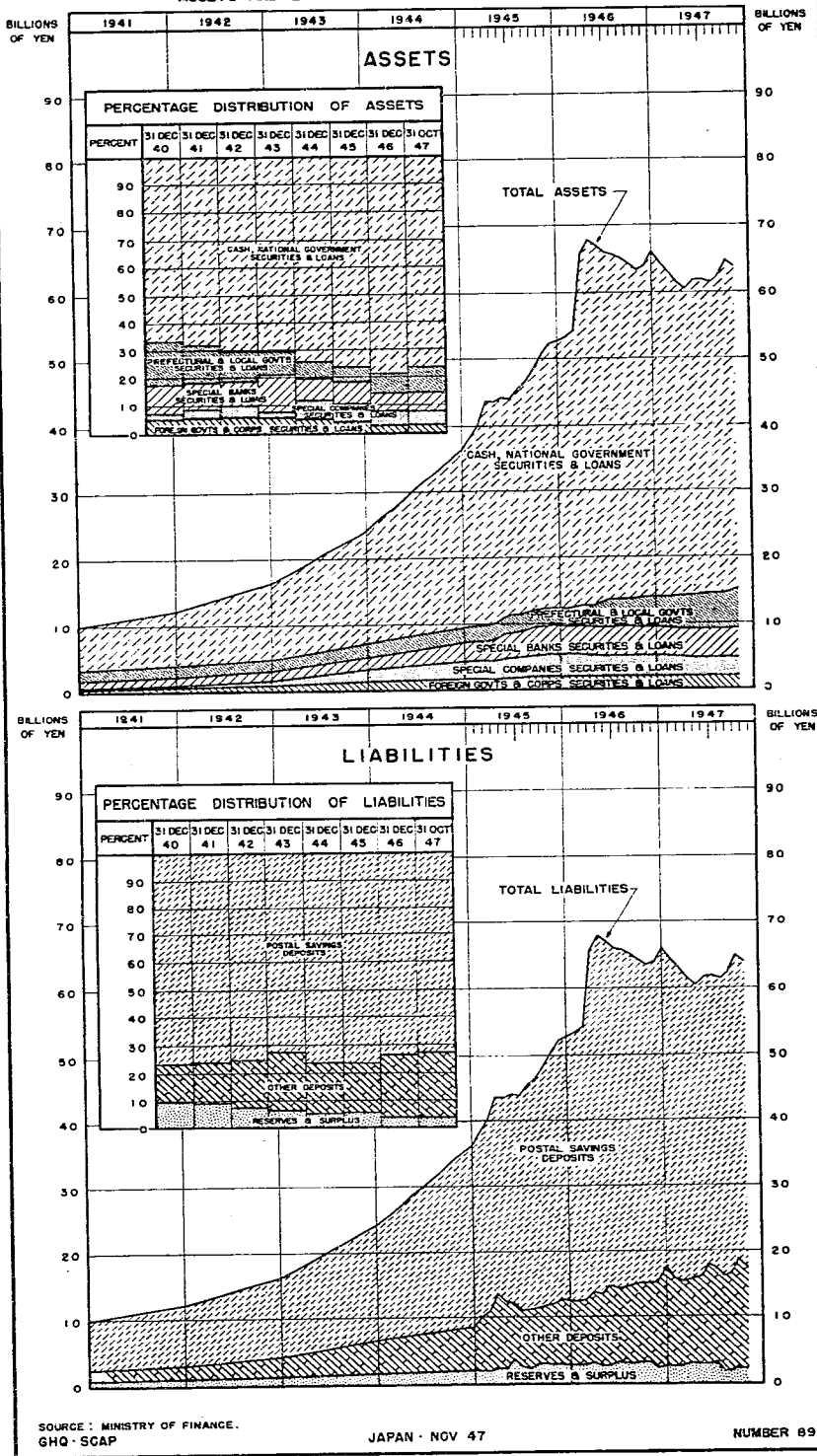
	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
<b>Ordinary banks</b>		
Deposits	149,262	15,008
Loans	69,675	37,635
Securities	46,563	15,742
Borrowings	23,733	0
<b>Special banks</b>		
Deposits	30,848	773
Loans	50,376	17,861
Securities	14,977	3,595
Borrowings	10,730	0
<b>Savings banks</b>		
Deposits	8,156	1,062
Loans	1,022	105
Securities	6,050	1,268
Borrowings	2	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

6. Postal savings deposited in the Deposit Funds Management Bureau of the Ministry of Finance increased ¥ 222,000,000 and holdings of National Government securities decreased ¥ 1,299,000,000 in October.

# DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES · SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1940



DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU  
(millions of yen)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Postal savings deposits	46,153	46,375
Securities of National Government	47,306	46,007
Loans to National Government	2,683	2,679
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	5,570	5,867
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,396	4,402
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,858

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

7. The Securities Democratization Committee was formed on 4 November to coordinate the publicity and educational program relative to the redistribution of the corporate wealth of Japan.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Education, Currency Stabilization Board, National Federation of Security Dealers' Associations and the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

8. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee announced on 8 November that a total of 2,220,731 shares of stock had been sold for ¥ 87,179,475.50. The Registration Bureau of the Committee began registering the owners of the initial 248 companies designated by the Minister of Finance to assure that the liquidated stocks do not return to the former owners.

Insurance

9. The reorganization of 20 private Japanese life insurance companies has been completed under the provisions of the Financial Institutions Reorganization and Readjustment Law. The Central Life Insurance Corporation, established during the war by the Government, and the Nippon Kyoiku Life Insurance Company, owned by the Taisho Life Insurance Company, were dissolved.

The names of six of the seven Zaibatus-controlled insurance companies were changed to eliminate any suggestion of further family control.

10. The Post Office Life Insurance and Annuity Law was amended to permit an increase in the maximum amount of life insurance for any one person from ¥ 5,000 to ¥ 25,000 and annuities from ¥ 6,000 to ¥ 24,000.

11. Marine hull and cargo insurance amounting to more than ¥ 3,000,000,000 was provided to cover the operations of the antarctic whaling fleet. Private companies retained approximately ¥ 1,000,000,000, and the Government, for an equitable proportion of the gross premium, provided the necessary reinsurance coverage.

LIQUIDATION

12. Twenty-two control organizations were closed in October and placed under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

- (1) All-Japan Fiber Sundry Goods Industry Association (Zenkoku Seni Zappin Kogyo-kai), 1 October.
- (2) All-Japan Refrigeration Commerce and Industry Association (Zenkoku Reito Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 23 October.
- (3) All-Japan Seed and Seedlings Association (Dai Nihon Shubyo Kyokai), 28 October.
- (4) Central Hat Company, Ltd. (Boshi Chuo K. K.), 1 October.
- (5) Japan Bedding Commercial Association (Zenkoku Shingu Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 1 October.
- (6) Japan Clothing Products Company, Ltd. (Nippon Iryo Seihin K. K.), 1 October.
- (7) Japan Cotton Fishing Net and Twine Association (Nippon Mengyomo Nenshi Kumiai), 28 October.
- (8) Japan Fine Arts and Industrial Arts Company, Ltd. (Nippon Bijutsu Oyobi Kogeiin K. K.), 7 October.
- (9) Japan Hand Knitting Yarn Commerce Association (Nippon Teamito Kumiai), 1 October.
- (10) Japan Hemp and Linen Fabrics Sales Company, Ltd. (Nippon Asaorimono Hanbai K. K.), 1 October.
- (11) Japan Knitted Goods Company, Ltd. (Zen Nippon Meriyasu K. K.), 1 October.
- (12) Japan Mosquito Net Wholesale Association (Nippon Kaya Oroshi Uri Shogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 1 October.
- (13) Japan Seed and Seedlings Association (Nippon Shubyo Kai), 28 October.
- (14) Japan Sewing Thread Company, Ltd. (Nippon Nuiito K. K.), 1 October.
- (15) Japan Tabi Distribution Company, Ltd. (Nippon Tabi Haikyu K. K.), 1 October.
- (16) Japan Textile Company, Ltd. (Nippon Orimono K. K.), 1 October.
- (17) Marine Electric Federation (Senpaku Denki Rengokai), 14 October.
- (18) Marine Steel Casting Cooperative Association (Hakuyo Chuko Kyoryoku-kai), 14 October.
- (19) Marine Steel Forging Association (Hakuyo Tanko Kyokai), 14 October.
- (20) National Sailing-ship Owners' Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Kihansen Kaiun Kumiai Rengokai), 14 October.
- (21) Navigational Instrument Makers' Association (Hakuyo Keiki Kyokai), 14 October.
- (22) Shiphandlers Manufacturing Cooperative Association (Senyohin Seiso Kyoryoku-kai), 14 October.

13. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation on 30 September amounted to ¥ 11,937,577,000 including September proceeds of ¥ 969,259,000. Collections on advances, accounts receivable and loans accounted for 70.5 percent of the total proceeds.

Aggregate cost of liquidation to 30 September was ¥ 69,375,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Received</u>	<u>Received in September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	7,909,130 a/	505,163	8,414,293
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	8 a/	0	8
Bonds, Japanese Government	654	0	654
Machinery and equipment	89,151 a/	19,054	108,205
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	504,053	0	504,053
Stocks, domestic	247,019	8,895	255,914
Real estate	72,690	843	73,533
Merchandise and stock inven- tories	1,212,979	329,557	1,542,536
Furniture and fixtures	9,869	1,362	11,231
Miscellaneous assets	789	423	1,212
Sundry income: interest, dividends, etc.	<u>921,976</u>	<u>103,962</u>	<u>1,025,938</u>
Total	10,968,318 a/	969,259	11,937,577

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

14. No objection was offered to the following three new tax bills submitted to the Diet in November.

The Non-war-sufferers Special Tax Bill provides for a non-recurrent levy on individuals and corporations based upon ownership or use of real properties which were undamaged in the war. United Nations nationals and their properties are exempt from the levy.

The Bill for Partial Amendment to the Income Tax and Other Laws provides for increased gradation in personal income-tax rates. The present earned income deduction is to be increased to 25 percent of gross earned income up to a ¥ 12,500 maximum annual deduction. Dependency credit will be increased from the present ¥ 240 annual credit to ¥ 480.

The rate of taxation on annual incomes between ¥ 70,000 and ¥ 90,000 will be increased from 55 percent to 57 percent and the tax on incomes exceeding ¥ 1,000,000 will be raised from 75 to 85 percent. Incomes between the two limits are to be taxed at from 64 to 84 percent.

Other provisions of the Bill increased the taxes on sake, patent and trade-mark registration, commodities and hunting permits.

The upward revision of the tax rate is aimed at balancing the budget in the face of increased expenditures while, at the same time, equalizing the tax burdens on all strata of the population.

The third bill extends favorable tax treatment to sufferers from earthquakes, floods and similar acts of nature.

#### National Budget

15. The over-all budget bill, Supplementary Budget No. 7 of the General Account for fiscal year 1947-48, was introduced in the Diet on 1 November, passed by the House of Representatives on 23 November and approved by the Diet on 29 November.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET NO. 7 OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNT 1947-48 Fiscal Year (thousands of yen)

##### Revenues

Taxes and stamp revenues	57,521,000
Receipts from Government enterprises and properties	26,006,945
Miscellaneous revenues	6,946,954
Transfer from preceding fiscal year	469
Public debt <u>a/</u>	<u>-4,873,000</u>
Total	85,602,368

##### Appropriations

Imperial Household	13,462
Diet	71,286
Judicial establishments	161,080
Board of Audit	11,596
Cabinet	22,299,015
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	82,431
Ministry of Home Affairs	8,547,966
Ministry of Finance	30,860,539
Ministry of Justice	273,013
Ministry of Education	1,618,321
Ministry of Welfare	4,604,539
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	1,177,077
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5,963,954
Ministry of Transportation	6,341,839
Ministry of Communications	2,518,074
Ministry of Labor	<u>1,058,176</u>
Total	85,602,368

a/ To balance deficit appearing in original budget.

16. By 30 November a total of ¥ 106,257,000,000 in government borrowing had been authorized by the Diet and local governments for the 1947-48 fiscal year. Over 90 percent of the borrowing is for

financing inventories, capital improvements for government enterprises and loans to industry.

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

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Supplemental Budgets a/</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>General account budget</b>			
<b>Revenues</b>			
Taxes	68,799	63,553	132,352
Tobacco profit	22,658	25,962	48,620
Capital levy special account	7,543	0	7,543
Price differential profit	1,082	6,066	7,148
Others	<u>9,548</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>10,946</u>
Total	109,630	96,979	206,609
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Termination of war	25,270	39,000	64,270
Price subsidies	10,628	15,800	26,428
Local government tax allocation	11,063	8,176	19,239
Public works	9,500	5,246	14,746
Personal services (in- cludes subsidy for local officials)	7,760	5,434	13,194
Reconstruction Finance Bank	6,000	4,000	10,000
Debt service	8,158	0	8,158
Rail and communi- cation subsidy	0	7,500	7,500
Foreign-trade sub- sidy	950	5,500	6,450
Relief payments	3,600	2,210	5,810
Reparations	1,730	2,270	4,000
Material allocation and government cor- poration operation	2,200	460	2,660
Compulsory education subsidy	2,433	57	2,490
Repatriation	2,039	354	2,393
Police and fire sub- sidy	1,323	0	1,323
Bank deposit guaran- tees	10,000	-10,000	0
Reserve	3,000	0	3,000
Others	<u>8,849</u>	<u>6,099</u>	<u>14,948</u>
Total	114,503	92,106	206,609
Borrowings, general account	4,873	-4,873	0



	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Supplemental Budgets a/</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Special account borrowings</b>			
Agriculture reinsurance	39	1,263	1,302
Annuity insurance	-1,790	0	-1,790
Capital levy	-6,912	0	-6,912
Charcoal and firewood	-371	1,053	682
Communications capital	2,166	3,653	5,819
Communications operation	5,294	-3,431	1,863
Farm settlers' loans	905	20	925
Food control	9,332	17,414	26,746
Foreign-trade admin- istration	10	156	166
Foreign-trade fund	0	8,000	8,000
Monopoly bureau	1,477	2,222	3,699
Post-office life in- surance	-1,190	597	-593
Railway construction	5,307	3,287	8,594
Railway operations	8,359	-2,168	6,191
State forests	297	686	983
Others	<u>652</u>	<u>-1,173</u>	<u>-526</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,575</b>	<b>31,574</b>	<b>55,149</b>
<b>Reconstruction Finance</b>			
Bank <u>b/</u>	15,000	26,000	41,000
Local government <u>c/</u>	<u>6,700</u>	<u>3,408</u>	<u>10,108</u>
<b>Grand total, bor- rowings</b>	<b>50,148</b>	<b>56,109</b>	<b>106,257</b>

a/ Includes supplemental budgets numbers one through eight to the General Account excepting number two, not used, and numbers one through three to the Special Accounts.

b/ Represents authorized borrowings as passed by the Diet.

c/ Reflects estimated borrowing requirements of local governments.

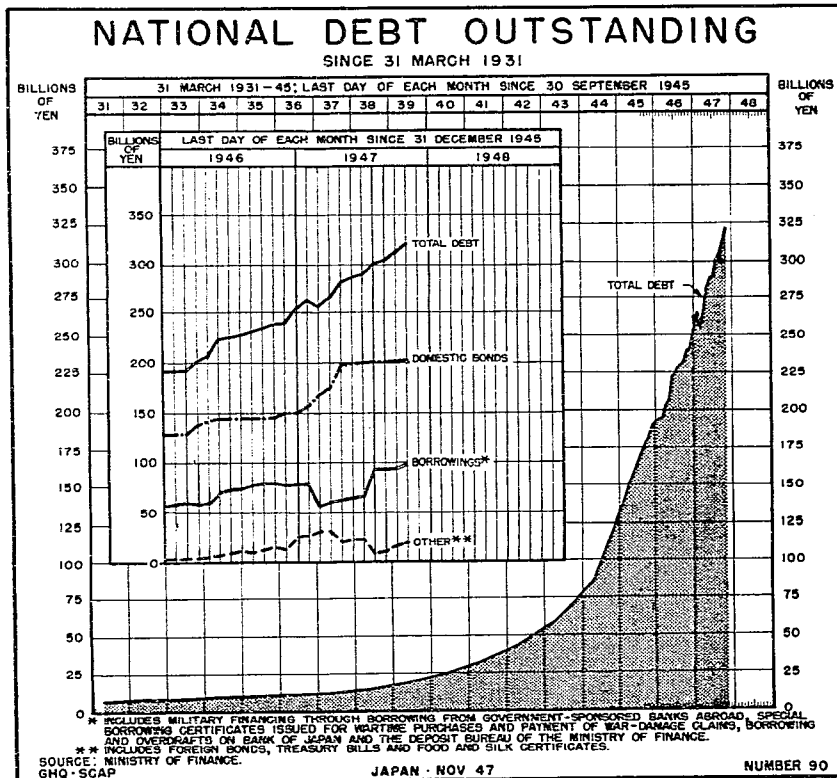
#### National Debt

17. The national debt on 31 October amounted to ¥ 321,424,000,000.

Domestic National Government bonds issued in October totaled ¥ 1,360,000,000 and ¥ 129,000,000 were redeemed.

#### NATIONAL DEBT 31 October (millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	202,909
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>	881
Bank loans	98,809
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,832
Borrowing by Imperial Railway Account	14,550
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>b/</u>	564
Other loans	39,863
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>302,599</b>



Carried forward	302,599
Rice bills and food certificates	12,625
Treasury bills	<u>6,200</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,424</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.

18. Transfers from the General Account Reserve Fund in November amounting to ¥ 42,347,000 were made to finance programs not provided for in the budget and to finance budgetary deficiencies. The unexpended balance of the reserve fund on 20 October was ¥ 2,135,149,000.

Government borrowing totaling ¥ 11,909,000,000 was authorized in November. The Communications Enterprise Special Account borrowed ¥ 894,000,000 to finance construction expenditures. The Foreign Trade Fund Special Account was authorized to make temporary borrowings up to ¥ 3,500,000,000. The Foodstuff Control Account was given permission to issue ¥ 7,515,000,000 in certificates to provide funds for the purchase of food in November.

Local Finance

19. No objection was offered to an amendment to the enforcement regulations of the Settlers' Fund Financing Law providing an increase in the ceiling of housing construction loans to ¥ 25,000 per household. The present loan ceiling of ¥ 10,500 per household has proved inadequate due to the increase in wage levels and prices of building materials. The new approved ceiling price for housing construction loans will permit approximately 8,000 houses to be constructed upon land made available by the land reclamation program and settlement under the farm settlers' plan.



SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control . . . . .	1
Antitrust and Cartels . . . . .	12
Reparations . . . . .	29

PROPERTY CONTROL

Neutral and Allied Nationals' Property

1. Property reports of 7,562 property owners of neutral and Allied nationality exclusive of Americans, British and Dutch were received and processed by 20 November.

Between 21 October and 20 November 378 reports were tabulated, chiefly on properties of Danish, Portuguese, French, Swiss and stateless nationals.

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

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Newly Reported</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash on hand	11,517	2	11,519
Cash in bank	1,372,071	43	1,372,114 b/
Securities	7,133	1,516	8,649
Land and buildings	16,299	293	16,592
Movables	20,471	144	20,615
Personal effects	7,067	81	7,148
Other assets	<u>7,597</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7,598</u>
Gross assets	1,442,155	2,080	1,444,235
Less liabilities	<u>20,206</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20,206</u>
Net assets	1,421,949	2,080	1,424,029

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, Saigon, and five other branches.

Looted Property

2. Newly evaluated looted property, placed in warehouses under control of the Japanese Government, amounted to ¥ 240,000 and value of property in custody was revised upward by ¥ 99,000 between 21 October and 20 November.

Restitution to the United Kingdom of 1,450 ammonia gas cylinders valued at ¥ 290,400 was completed. Property accounts were revised downward by ¥ 8,000 as duplications and erroneous reports were corrected.

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

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	5,866
Immovable, not warehoused	11,555
Allied custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,136</u>
Total	18,557

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

3. Between 21 October and 20 November tonnage of one British and one Chinese vessel, previously carried as sunk and of unknown tonnage, was reported. Two Korean ships, upon completion of repairs, were restored and one French ship was reported as looted.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED  
20 November

	<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		19	48,670
Restitutions a/	<u>1</u>		<u>22</u>	<u>11,743</u>
Total	59		278	778,049

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

Arrested Persons' Property

4. One hundred forty-five new reports on property of persons arrested as possible war criminals were received and 85 releases of property were recorded between 21 October and 20 November.

Property of 914 individuals was reported under custody on 20 November.

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

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Newly Reported</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash, deposits and savings	11,524	509	683	11,350
Land and buildings	12,340	708	243	12,805
Art, personal property, furniture and fixtures	1,944	12	2	1,954
Insurance and investments	<u>31,540 a/</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>31,560</u>
Total	57,348 a/	1,376	1,055	57,669

a/ Revised.

Dissolved Organizations

5. Assets of the Kodo Seika K. K. (Cooperative Shoe Manufacturing Company) amounting to ¥ 788,000 were reported in November. By 20 November total assets of dissolved organizations valued at ¥ 160,848,000 and expenses or disposals of ¥ 271,299,000 immediately prior to dissolution had been reported.

SCAP Custody Accounts

6. Proceeds from sale of assets of Japanese dissolved ultra-nationalistic organizations accounted for 64.5 percent of deposits in the SCAP yen custody account between 21 October and 20 November.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP  
(yen)

Collections 21 October-20 November

Burmese		
Property sale <u>a/</u>		566,830.10
German		929,498.80
Guarantee refund	8,000.00	
Impounded bank accounts	373,347.93	
Property rental	11,517.00	
Property sale	374,050.38	
Royalties	162,583.49	
Japanese		3,901,159.49
Dissolved organizations		
Korean		65,530.00
Yen exchanges, repatriates		
Unknown		588,950.94
Sale of medicines		
Total		6,051,969.33

Withdrawals 21 October-20 November

German		6,015,000.00
Release of impounded funds <u>b/</u>	6,000,000.00	
Released for current expenses	15,000.00	
Net total		36,969.33
Balance 20 October		<u>244,973,974.68</u>
Balance 20 November		245,010,944.01

a/ Property of Burma State Bank, wartime puppet organization.  
b/ Impounded as German property. Released to Japanese firm after investigation of extent of German ownership.

7. The SCAP dollar custody account increased 25.1 percent in the period, amounting to \$ 382,399.16 on 20 November.

Properties Released from Custody

8. Five hundred ninety-seven biological specimens, 8,840 books, 20,576 pamphlets and three sets of periodicals were

returned to the United Kingdom and 8,161 books were restored to China.

9. Land, buildings and movable property were restored to a French national and four Americans or their authorized agents.

10. Personal effects of 105 repatriated Japanese diplomats were restored.

11. Releases from stocks of Koeki Eidan, wartime procurement agency, included gum dammar for manufacture of paint and wool fabrics for export; gum copal and gum dammar for manufacture of paint for maintenance of domestic railway equipment, miscellaneous consumer goods including cooking utensils and household tools for use in the domestic economy, and lacquered cigarette cases for sale to the Occupation Forces.

#### ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

##### Restricted Concerns

12. No objection was offered to 466 applications by restricted concerns to effect transactions not in the normal course of business, including expenditures of ¥ 327,683,925 for the rehabilitation of essential industries.

13. No objection was offered to the expenditure of ¥ 25,000,000 by the Dowa Mining Company, Ltd., for the rehabilitation of its Yanahara pyrite mine. The Toho Zinc Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 11,000,000 to purchase and install a thermoelectric generator. No objection was offered to the Japan Mining Company, Ltd., expending ¥ 11,723,130 for the repair and construction of transportation facilities, mills, employees' houses and welfare facilities at its Kawayama mine.

14. The Sumitomo Electric Industry, Ltd., was authorized to expend ¥ 16,373,000 for renovation of plants at Osaka, Itami and Nagoya and the Mitsubishi Electric Engineering Company, Ltd., was authorized to spend ¥ 3,600,000 to repair a casting shop and pattern warehouse at Nagasaki.

15. No objection was offered to the expenditure of ¥ 22,697,090 by the Nisshin Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., for the rehabilitation of its Toyama mill, and borrowings of ¥ 2,913,667 by the Kurashiki Rayon Company, Ltd., for repair of its Saijo mill.

16. The Ibikawa Electric Industry Company, Ltd., was authorized to expend ¥ 4,011,000 to complete its calcium cyanamide fertilizer plant at Ogaki.

17. The Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was authorized to expend ¥ 7,132,712 for the rehabilitation of the sulfate plant at its Fuji mills and ¥ 3,337,450 to purchase land and construct employees' houses at the Miyakojima and Nakatsu mills.

18. No objection was offered to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Ltd., expending ¥ 4,521,610 for the construction of salvage facilities at Shimonoseki.

19. The Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., was authorized to expend ¥ 6,721,000 to reconstruct a sulfuric acid plant at its Yawata works.



### Control Organizations

20. The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission was directed to close and liquidate 28 control associations and two control companies including 13 previously designated under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act as necessary to the Japanese economy. These organizations were either successors to former control organizations or exercised control through price fixing, distribution or allocation of equipment and material.

Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) Twelve silk yarn, staple fiber, wool yarn, waste fiber and miscellaneous textile distribution control associations permitted to continue under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act. Control of distribution of some of the products handled by these associations is no longer necessary while the allocation of textile products in short supply will be rationed directly to mills by the competent government agency.
- (2) The Japan Cotton Fishing Net and Twine Company, originally known as the Japan Cotton Fishing Net and Twine Control Company. This Company which controlled the distribution of fishing nets and twine under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act is no longer necessary as an adequate rationing system is now in operation.
- (3) The Federation of Truck Carriers Associations of Japan which represented 96 motor transportation enterprise associations. These associations, operating under the Motor Transportation Enterprise Law as amended in 1943, controlled motor transportation enterprises by determining rates and allocating and distributing fuel, equipment and other materials.
- (4) The Japan International Trade Association, established on 4 May 1943 as a partial successor to the Foreign Trade Control Association. The Association was a quasi-governmental organization under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and was designed to coordinate Japanese exporting companies and associations and to inspect goods. It was also utilized by the Government to subsidize certain manufacturers, exporters and control organizations.
- (5) The Kagoshima Lumber Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Japan Lumber Company. These companies were ordered dissolved on 26 June 1946 and the Japanese Government was directed to return properties taken by forced sale and amalgamations to their former owners. This provision was not being carried out in the course of the liquidation of the Kagoshima Lumber Company, Ltd.

### Industrial Recovery Corporation (Sangyo Fukko Kodan)

21. The Japanese Government was informed on 24 November that the Industrial Recovery Corporation may procure and lease or resell to private industry the equipment and facilities necessary to rehabilitate or expand an essential industry only after the program has been approved by SCAP as a designated rehabilitation program.

The Corporation will not maintain any control over the management or operation of any business to which it has leased or loaned facilities, plants or equipment.

The Economic Stabilization Board may authorize the Industrial Recovery Corporation to deal in producers' and consumers' goods where the goods have been obtained by the Japanese Government by confiscation of goods, redistribution of excessive inventories or redistribution of goods for which the Japanese Government is responsible. The Corporation may deal in producers' and consumers' goods to be distributed under a government program for the rehabilitation of industry where normal distribution channels are inadequate.

The Corporation will establish a procedure for competitive bidding, auctioning or other manner of sale where required, provided that it complies with allocation, rationing and price control regulations.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

22. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission by 14 November had received a total of 141,377,250 shares from 67 holding companies and 7,225,586 shares from 54 individuals designated as Zaibatsu persons, with a total value of ¥ 6,306,075,502. The Commission has disposed of 613,519 shares of securities for ¥ 41,109,118.

The Commission had exercised voting rights on behalf of 4,268 companies by 20 November.

#### Antitrust Legislation

23. The Agricultural Cooperative Association Bills were enacted by the Diet on 7 November. This legislation will eliminate the monopolistic All-Japan Federation of Agricultural Associations, 46 prefectural, 11,000 village and 55,000 neighborhood associations. These associations, in which membership was compulsory, had control over agricultural prices and production, collections and rationing in rural areas and mobilization of local capital in support of the war effort.

24. Government Orders Nos. 238 and 239 issued on 8 November require control organizations and holding companies prohibited by the Antitrust Act to file informational reports and plans of dissolution and liquidation with the Fair Trade Commission. On 10 November the Commission promulgated in the Official Gazette supplementary rules pertaining to the preparation and filing of such reports and suggested plans.

25. The Commission issued hearing notices against the National Sanitary Materials Association and the Reparations Packing and Shipping Association 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 monopolize among the association's members the dismantling, transporting and stevedoring of reparations equipment.

26. The Teikoku Bank, Ltd., and 27 other banks, charged with arbitrarily fixing interest rates on deposits and loans in violation of Articles 3 and 4 of the Antitrust Act, filed a written reply with the Fair Trade Commission admitting the accusations.

27. A law was promulgated on 20 November exempting certain special laws from the applicability of the Antitrust Act and declaring all other laws inconsistent with the Antitrust Act to be nullified.

28. The House of Councillors approved bills repealing the Major Fertilizer Industry Control Act and Japan Export Agricultural Products Control Act on 5 November and the Sericultural Association Act and Agricultural Association Act on 7 November.

#### REPARATIONS

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

#### METALWORKING MACHINES Seven Arsenals

	<u>Assigned and Inspected</u>	<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Percent Accepted</u>
China	4,751	2,789	58.7
Netherlands	1,605	639	39.8
Philippines	1,657	1,518	91.6
United Kingdom	<u>1,732</u>	<u>343</u>	19.8
Total	9,745	5,289	54.3

Full scale packaging operations were started with 750 items packaged by 30 November.

30. Twelve inspections of plants other than advance transfer arsenals were made in November, chiefly in the ball- and roller-bearing industry.

31. Costs of materials and labor and man-hours used in maintaining reparations equipment located in arsenals, aircraft factories and private munitions plants from date of custody to 1 July were ¥ 1,285,266,200 and 119,026,568 man-hours respectively.



SECTION 13  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Organizations . . . . .	1
Budget Provisions . . . . .	8
Research Activities . . . . .	10
Patents and Standards . . . . .	11
Natural Phenomena . . . . .	17
Publications. . . . .	19

ORGANIZATIONS

Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science

1. The third general meeting of the Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science was held 24-25 October at Imperial Academy Hall, Tokyo, to continue planning for the reorganization of science in Japan. It adopted a resolution pledging "a plan for a new scientific organization which will promote the peaceful reconstruction of Japan, contribute to the development of science in the world and enhance the welfare of humanity." March 1948 was set as the time for presentation to the Diet of a charter for the new organization.

2. Seven regional liaison committees were established to broaden interest in the movement, the regions set up being Tohoku, Hokkaido, Kanto, Tokai, first Kansai, second Kansai and Kyushu. Reports were made on election of members of the committees.

Japan Invention Association

3. The Japan Invention Association, which has branches in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto and in 40 prefectures, made a report of its activities for August-October 1947. The Association, founded in 1904, is devoted to stimulating originality and invention and to encouraging inventors in the development and industrialization of inventions.

4. Three items in the report of activities are typical of the current operations of the organization: (1) the July-August issue of the Association's journal, "Hatsumei," contained an important article on the relation of the centralization law to industrial property rights; (2) on 29 November the Kanagawa branch opened a one-week exhibition of designs of worth-while inventions from all parts of Japan; and (3) a special committee selected for development to a stage of industrialization 11 of the most promising of 66 inventions submitted to it, the chosen inventions dealing with nutrition, insecticides, fertilizers and transportation.

The Association maintains its own research laboratory and is now conducting a study of 37 projects concerned with utilization of waste and with the development of manufacturing methods of various consumer goods.

### Ship Research Institute

5. All research papers and experimental reports on fuel, lubricating oil and marine engines which belonged to the Maizuru Naval Arsenal were screened and turned over to the Ship Research Institute of the Ministry of Transportation to facilitate its research and experimental work. The Institute's research activities had been hampered as a consequence of wartime destruction of its Osaka laboratory and severe damage to its Tokyo facilities.

### Electrical Societies

6. The Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, the Institute of Electrical Communication Engineers of Japan and the Illuminating Engineer Society of Japan, the nation's three leading electrical societies, held a joint meeting 25 October-3 November at Tokyo University Engineering School. The meeting, at which 291 papers on peacetime applications of wartime research were read, was considered the most important since the close of hostilities.

The papers read at the meeting fell into the following general subject groups:

Wireless communications	54
Electricity and physics	42
Electronic devices	38
Electrical generation and transmission	29
Electrical measurements	28
Wire communications	27
Electrical machines	17
Electrical materials	16
Electrical heating	14
General application of electricity	14
Lamps and illumination	8
Electrochemistry	4
Total	291

### Mathematical Society of Japan

7. The Mathematical Society of Japan held its fourth meeting since the war at Tokyo University 25-27 October, with an attendance of 200 of its 1,100 members. Papers presented included 19 on algebra, 10 on functional equations, 13 on functions of a real variable, 10 on foundation and topological analysis, 13 on theory of functions, 21 on geometry, nine on topological analysis and five on probability and statistics.

### BUDGET PROVISIONS

#### Scientific Research Grants

8. The budget for 1947-48, carrying Ministry of Education appropriations for scientific research, provides grants totaling ¥ 27,853,520 to establishments in the field of natural science and engineering. The grants have been distributed or earmarked on recommendation of the National Research Council as follows:

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH GRANTS  
(yen)

11 large universities	20,244,960
201 other universities, colleges and schools	4,641,460
47 government laboratories	1,070,900
91 private laboratories	<u>1,896,200</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,853,520</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH GRANTS TO LARGE UNIVERSITIES  
(yen)

Hiroshima University of Literature and Science	175,800
Hokkaido University	1,470,900
Kyoto University	2,488,700
Kyushu University	1,751,840
Nagoya University	982,500
Osaka University	1,306,900
Tohoku University	1,489,740
Tokyo College of Literature and Science	187,800
Tokyo Institute of Technology	1,372,950
Tokyo University	6,057,230
Waseda University	613,300
Undistributed reserve	<u>2,347,300</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,244,960</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

9. A few of the 201 other universities, colleges and schools received grants of ¥ 200,000 or more out of the ¥ 4,641,460 allocated. These included Keio University, ¥ 372,500, Chiba Medical College, ¥ 223,000, Nihon University, ¥ 214,900, and Tokyo Jikeikai Medical College, ¥ 209,800. Of the amount earmarked for government laboratories, grants of more than ¥ 100,000 were made to two laboratories, the Physical Institute for Radio Waves, ¥ 131,000, and the Institute of Public Health and Welfare, ¥ 117,500. Largest grants to private laboratories included ¥ 860,400 to Kitazato Institute for Infectious Diseases, ¥ 551,200 to the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, ¥ 130,500 to the Nagoya Industrial Science Research Institute and ¥ 138,000 to the Research Institute for Natural Resources.

**BUDGET PROVISIONS FOR RESEARCH**  
By Fields of Research  
(yen)

<u>Field</u>	<u>Distribution by Type of Laboratory</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>University</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	
Agriculture and forestry	1,239,200	495,000	95,500	70,000	1,899,700
Astronomy	380,000	0	9,000	3,000	392,000
Biochemistry	927,300	313,300	101,000	194,500	1,536,100
Biology	830,100	117,500	23,000	104,000	1,074,600
Chemical technology	2,778,500	589,400	125,500	171,700	3,665,100
Civil engineering	1,506,700	184,000	98,000	34,000	1,822,700
Electrical technology	1,271,900	207,800	96,500	188,000	1,764,200
Fundamental chemistry	469,200	89,100	6,000	37,500	601,800
Geography	34,000	57,500	0	15,000	106,500
Geology	479,100	54,700	9,000	28,000	570,800
Geophysics	1,149,100	48,600	242,000	55,000	1,494,700
Mathematics	270,400	29,000	7,300	69,300	376,000
Mechanical technology	2,376,450	305,600	28,000	260,500	2,970,550
Medicine	2,315,110	1,711,160	163,700	289,800	4,479,770
Metallurgy	1,392,000	161,100	8,000	54,200	1,615,300
Mining	423,100	49,900	13,400	14,200	500,600
Optical technology	41,100	4,000	0	0	45,100
Physics	2,198,000	144,500	43,000	307,500	2,693,000
Textiles	163,700	79,300	2,000	0	245,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,244,960</b>	<b>4,641,460</b>	<b>1,070,900</b>	<b>1,896,200</b>	<b>27,853,520</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

SUMP (Suzuki's Universal Micro Print)

10. A lecture given 1 November at Science Museum explained SUMP (Suzuki's Universal Micro Print), a simple and effective method of preparation of photomicrographs through softening of a celluloid against the material of which the print is being prepared. The resulting print may be photographed by transmitted rather than reflected light with accurate rendition of detail, providing an inexpensive and valuable aid for schools and educational research. The method is regarded as unique in its simplicity but is used in research in only a few places outside Japan.

PATENTS AND STANDARDS

Applications for Patents and Utility Models

11. The Bureau of Patents and Standards, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, reported applications in October for 1,279 patents and 1,892 utility models.



APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND UTILITY MODELS  
October

	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models a/</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mechanical and physical devices	130	238	368
Transportation and communication devices	56	95	151
Medical, sanitary and safety materials and devices	117	95	212
Engineering equipment and devices	104	135	239
Agriculture, forestry, animal and food products and processing devices	232	300	532
Textile and clothing material and processing devices	84	121	205
Fuels, organic compounds and processing devices	123	27	150
Ceramics, inorganic compounds and processing devices	93	19	112
Electrical apparatus, devices, etc.	230	282	512
Miscellaneous (cultural devices, household equipment, etc.)	<u>110</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>690</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>3,171</b>

a/ A new or original industrial model of practical use relative to shape, construction and assembly but not involving patentable invention.

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

Patents Granted

12. Patents granted in October included two regarded by the Bureau of Patents and Standards as of particular potential economic significance: a new sizing material for paper, and the manufacture of perilla aldehyde from hydrocarbon of the terpene series.

The sizing material is made from caoutchouc which is polymerized, heat treated, saponified and used as an emulsion. The inventor claims the resulting product to be superior to resin.

The inventor who claims the discovery of a means of manufacturing perilla aldehyde from hydrocarbon of the terpene series holds that his method achieves greatly increased yields over those obtained from perilla. The aldehyde is readily converted into perilla aldehyde oxime which is in demand as a sweetening agent.

Light Measurement Standards

13. Japanese electrical and photometric standards, consisting of cells, resistors and lamps, were shipped to the United States 5 November under special arrangement to insure compliance with strict rules of care required under international agreements. In the United States the standards will be checked and then transmitted to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at

Sevres, France, for comparison with similar standards from other countries.

From 1908 to the outbreak in Europe of the last world war, Japanese delegates from the Electrotechnical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications attended various international conferences on electrical units and standards held in England and France. Japan by law adopted international units in 1910 and has since maintained these standards, conforming to standards of other industrial countries.

The standards forwarded to France are basic for all electrical and light measurements throughout Japanese science and industry and on their return will replace the present set in the Electrotechnical Laboratory; all secondary standards in other Japanese Laboratories will be calibrated by them.

#### Industrial Standards

14. For the guidance of the nation's industry and trade 18 new industrial standards were promulgated during October by the Japanese Standards Committee bringing the total number of industrial standards established since the war to 838 specifications in the various fields of technology.

15. As of 1 October there were 1,833 Japanese national industrial standards, nearly half of postwar establishment, reflecting the activity of the Japanese Standards Committee, whose purpose includes the reviewing, discarding or revising of all prewar and wartime emergency standards to insure meeting current conditions. The review is regarded as necessary because most Japanese standards in effect at the end of hostilities were wartime "Japanese Emergency Engineering Standards."

Both wartime and prewar standards were the work of the Japanese Engineering Standards Committee which was recognized as the national standards body of Japan in the industrial field. Because the Committee and personnel of its many technical committees were closely allied with the war effort, the Government in 1946 changed the name to Japanese Standards Committee and revised the Committee's structure and composition.

16. Standards issued since February 1946 are known as "Japanese Standards" to distinguish them from the prewar "Japanese Engineering Standards" and the wartime "Japanese Emergency Engineering Standards." A nongovernmental organization called Japanese Standards Association was formed to assume responsibility for printing and distributing standards and promoting their use. The Association, with wide membership in industry and trade, is working to speed the process of more general voluntary adoption of the new standards.

NUMBER OF JAPANESE STANDARDS PROMULGATED  
To 1 October

<u>Type</u>	<u>Japanese Standards</u>	<u>Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards</u>	<u>Japanese Engineering Standards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chemical	482	169	85	736
Mechanical engineering	70	214	57	341
Electrical engineering	83	162	30	275
Metallurgy and mining	2	77	35	114
Metal industries	96			96
Automotive engineering	15	34	21	70
Textile industries	47	5	2	54
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	820	730	283	1,833

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

NATURAL PHENOMENA

Annular Eclipse

17. In preparation for observations of the annular eclipse 9 May 1948 a coordinating meeting was held on 5 November to insure full understanding of responsibilities and proper coverage of all critical phenomena. A special committee was organized in August 1946 to carry out the observations under auspices of the National Research Council. A second meeting of the committee 29 October 1947 advanced plans for the expedition to Rebun Island, 50 miles west of the northern tip of Hokkaido, where observations will be made.

New Comet

18. Observation on 14 November of an apparently new comet was reported to Harvard Observatory in accordance with international agreement. The comet's orbit was determined to be parabolic and it was moving in a direction to make it observable in the southern hemisphere.

PUBLICATIONS

19. Abstracts of 43 mathematical papers published in the periodical Tensor, issued by the Tensor Society of Hokkaido University during 1941-44, were sent to the United States for publication by the Mathematical Review. Abstracting was done by Professor Akitsugu Kawaguchi of the Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, editor of Tensor.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 26

November 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	261
Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . . .	279



SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	1
Veterinary Affairs. . . . .	6
Medical and Hospital Administration . . . . .	10
Supply. . . . .	20
Narcotics . . . . .	44
Public Assistance . . . . .	49
Social Security . . . . .	56
Repatriation. . . . .	57
Vital Statistics. . . . .	58

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

1. The current typhus immunization program initiated on Hokkaido in November involves two objectives: a one-cubic-centimeter booster dose for the 1,256,312 previously inoculated residents and an initial dose of vaccine for all others.

2. A typhus control conference was held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November for health officials from northern Honshu.

3. Incidence rates of all diseases except diphtheria declined with amoebic dysentery and suspected Japanese B encephalitis rates falling approximately 50 percent. See the charts on the following four pages.

Health Education

4. A public health train, dedicated on 1 November, has since been touring the country. Its three cars contain pictorial material dealing with nutrition, communicable diseases, sanitation, hygiene and provisions of the Labor Standards Law.

An intensive publicity campaign utilizing the press, radio and newsreel preceded the inaugural ceremony in Tokyo and is to continue locally for the duration of the two-year tour.

Sanitation

5. A committee was formed to solve major sanitation problems of water supply, waste disposal and environmental sanitation.

Functioning as part of the Resources Committee, an advisory body to the Economic Stabilization Board, the new group is composed of three members of the College of Engineering, Tokyo University, and representatives from the Ministries of Welfare, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce and Industry.

# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · OCTOBER 1947

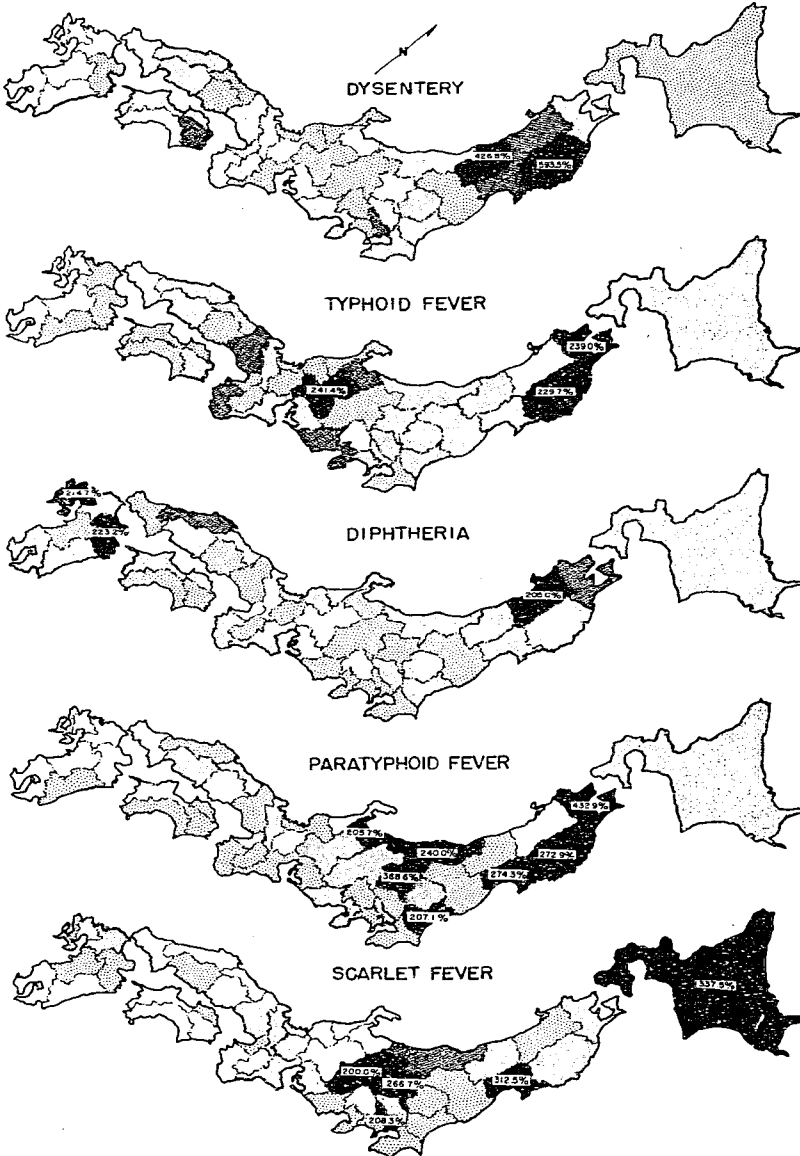
**MAP LEGEND**

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

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

FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200% AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM		
	OCT 1947	OCT 1946	OCT 1945
DYSENTERY	55.5	253.1	233.3
TYPHOID FEVER	24.9	50.3	157.8
DIPHTHERIA	31.9	72.7	126.6
PARATYPHOID FEVER	7.0	13.0	23.5
SCARLET FEVER	2.4	3.7	3.1
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.2	1.4	1.3
TYPHUS	0.2	0.6	0.7
SMALLPOX	0.1	0.1	0.6
MALARIA	12.5	44.4	NA
CHOLERA	0	0.1	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.9	0.3	NA



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

JAPAN · NOV 47

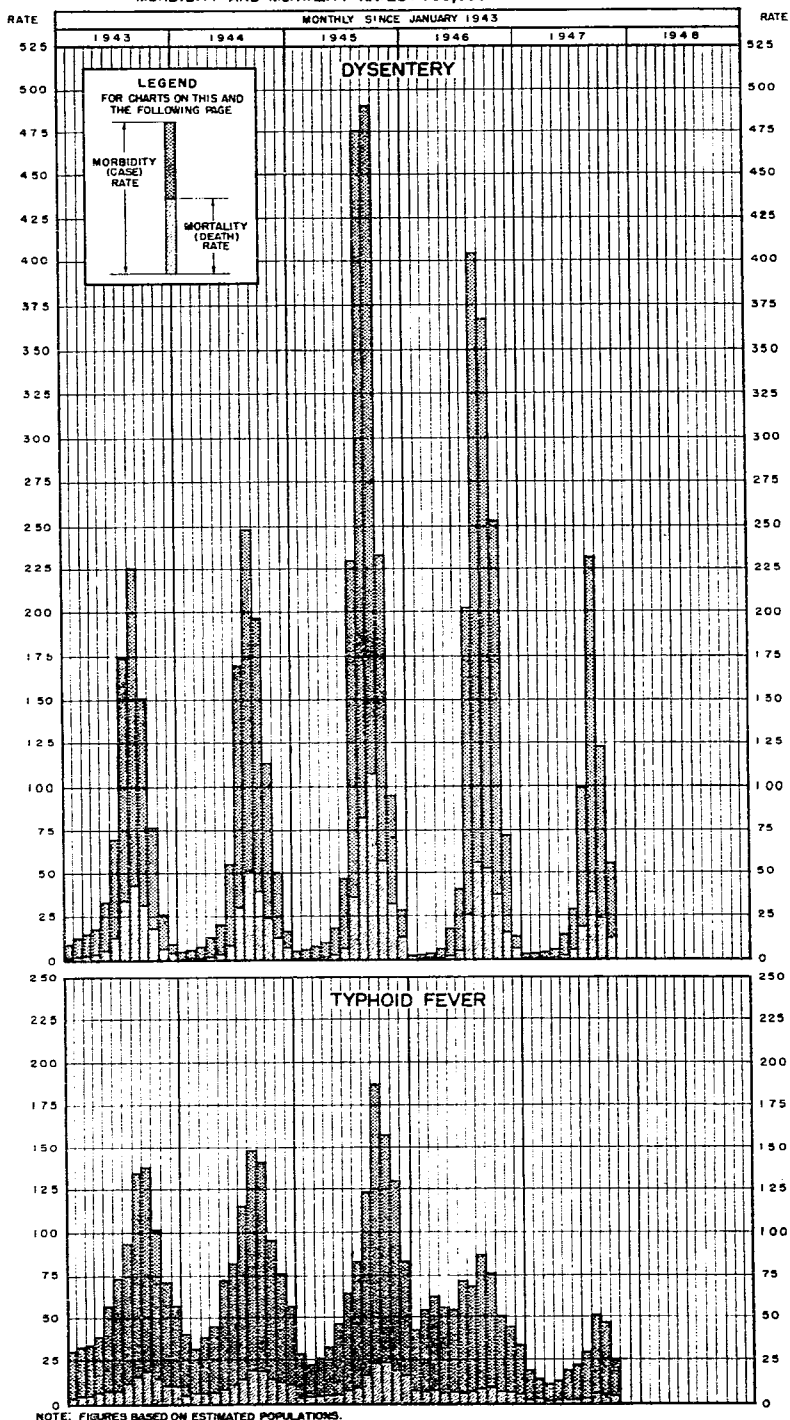
NUMBER 91A





# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

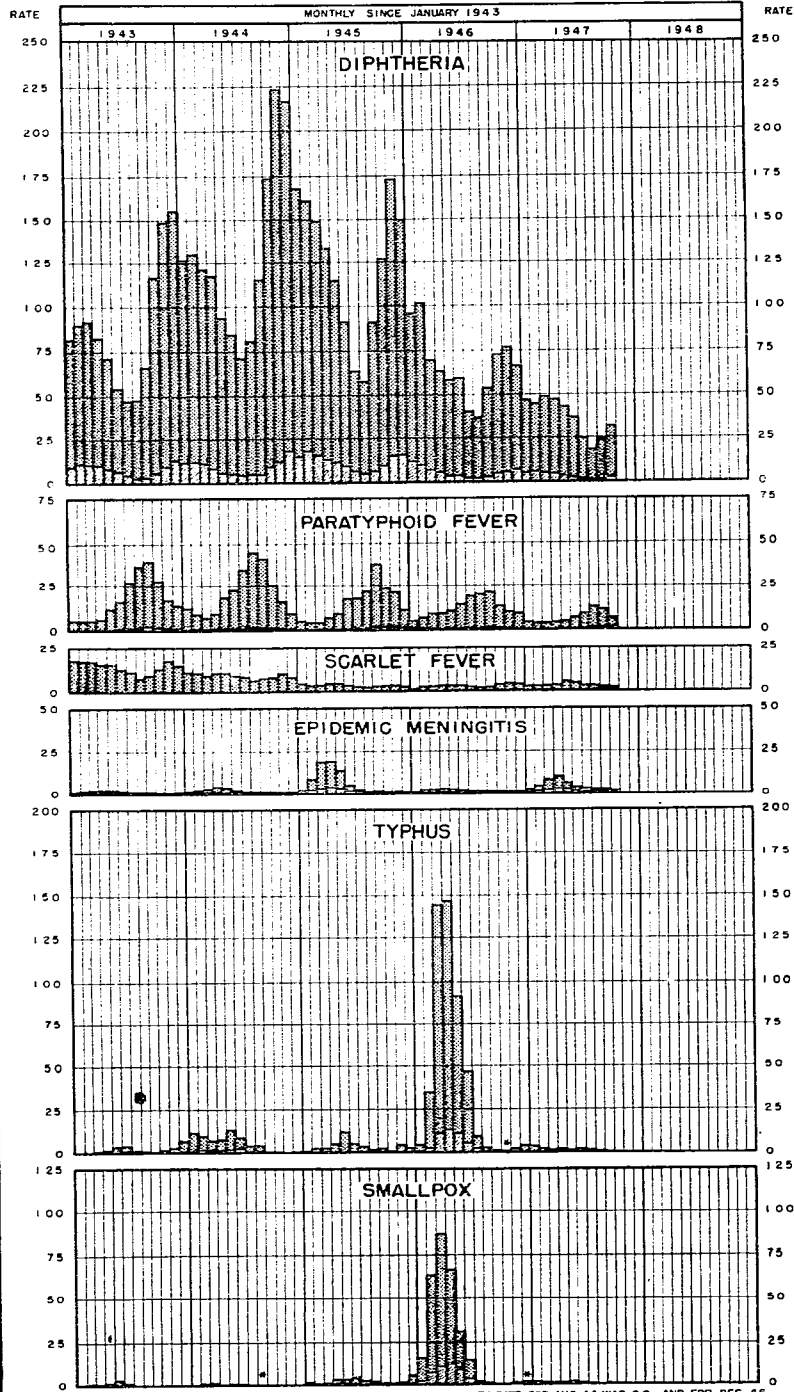
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 92 A

# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



\* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT 46 WAS 0.6. SMALLPOX MORBIDITY RATE FOR AUG.44 WAS 0.0 AND FOR DEC 46 WAS 1.4. THE FATAL CASES WERE REPORTED THE PREVIOUS MONTH.  
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
 GHQ - SCAP

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

6. There were 662 suspected cases of equine encephalitis in 25 prefectures in October. These reports are on a clinical diagnosis basis since absolute laboratory confirmation was not obtained and no virus was isolated.

7. Animal diseases increased in October with the exception of brucellosis and equine encephalitis.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Brucellosis	1	1
Trichomoniasis	25	224
Texas fever	6	71
Swine erysipelas	1	89
Swine cholera	0	8
Swine plague	0	2
Rabies	4	9
Strangles	35	235
Equine infectious abortion	0	13
Equine infectious anemia	100	202
Equine encephalitis	411	332
Chick pullorum	702	3,547

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

Meat and Dairy Industry

8. The over-all slaughter of domestic animals increased 24 percent in September; slaughter of calves declined.

MEAT INSPECTION  
September

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	21,467	662	486	6,010	5,981
Condemed ante mortem	0	1	0	6	6
Condemed post mortem					
Total	16	1	0	2	10
Partial	209	15	0	77	390
Visceral	4,598	56	0	2,169	814

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

9. Approximately 42 percent more dairy farms were inspected in September than in August.

**MILK INSPECTION**  
September

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	9,954
Samples examined	23,863
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	879
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,262
Plant inspections	2,895
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	304
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	514

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	3

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	40
Samples examined	68
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	13

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. There were 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,100 beds of which 97,991 were occupied on 31 October, compared with 3,386 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,053 of which 108,045 were occupied on 26 September. Note the chart at top of the next page.

11. The National Institute of Health charged a committee of scientists on 25 November with the choice of a director for the genetics studies to be carried on in conjunction with the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission.

Dental Affairs

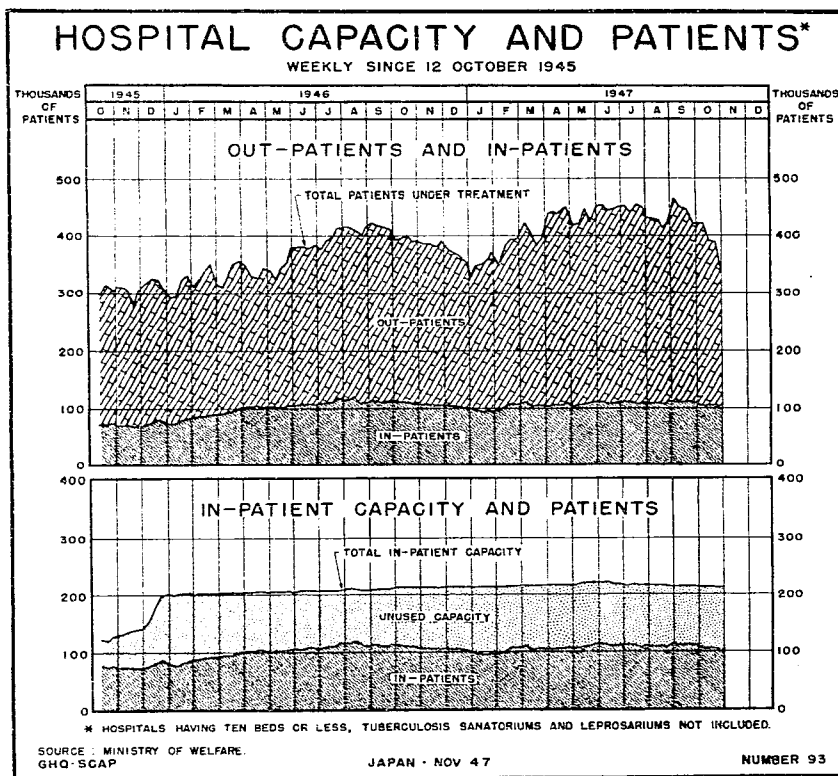
12. Five dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in October, bringing the total of rehabilitated practitioners to 4,989.

13. Ten dentists of Iwate Prefecture were granted a loan of ¥ 251,700 by the Ministry of Finance for rehabilitation of their offices, damaged in recent floods.

14. A new oral hygiene textbook was published for use in the public schools and health centers of Wakayama Prefecture.

Nursing Affairs

15. The chief of the Public Health Nursing Division of the Institute of Public Health was promoted from a third to a second class official on 30 October. This is an unusually high rating for a woman to achieve.



16. A four-month tuberculosis training course for nurses opened 4 November at the Toin School, Tokyo, with 25 nurses from 20 prefectures attending.

17. The National Nurses' Association sponsored a three-week refresher course in Fukushima Prefecture beginning on 10 November. The course was attended by 150 nurses and midwives.

#### Laboratory Supervision

18. Control of manufacture and distribution of sulfonamide compounds was tightened to ensure proper specification of dosage on packages with dispensation upon prescription only.

19. Unauthorized distribution of unassayed triple typhoid vaccine in Kumamoto Prefecture was investigated by the Ministry of Welfare.

#### SUPPLY

#### Production

20. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in October was ¥ 732,353,544, an increase of ¥ 122,903,286 from September due principally to price increases granted during October.

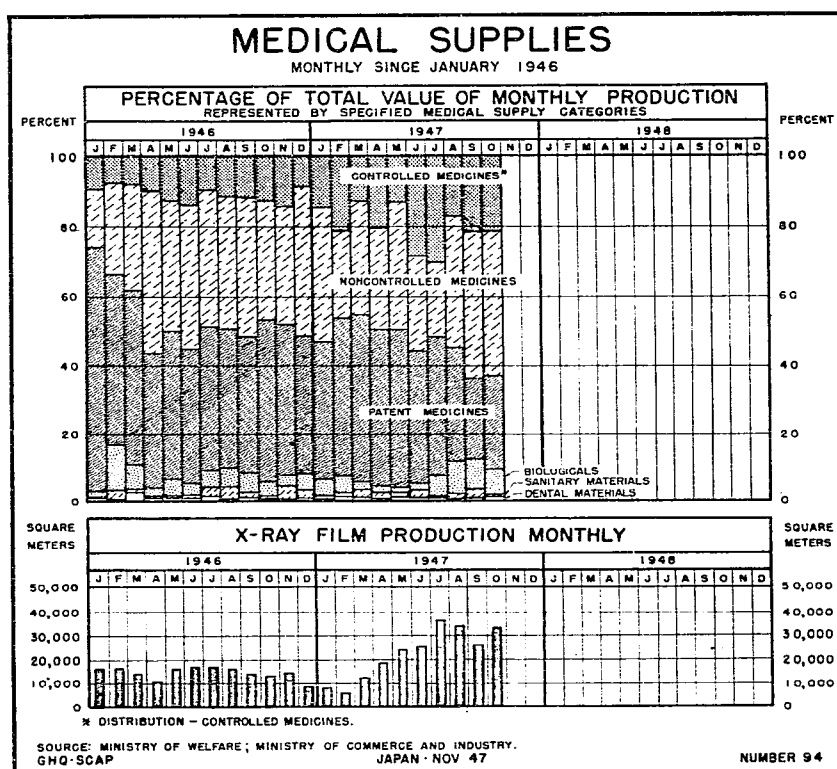
21. Although the volume of controlled and noncontrolled medicines increased, patent medicines and rubber sanitary goods decreased while medical and dental instruments and materials remained at about the same production level.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

October  
(yen)

Controlled medicines	145,341,864
Noncontrolled medicines	287,829,118
Patent medicines	191,192,530
Biologicals	53,402,259
Medical instruments	11,983,185
Dental materials	7,740,120
Dental instruments	17,560,551
Sanitary materials	5,764,992
Sanitary rubber goods	11,538,925

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



22. Production of sulfathiazole decreased by 118 kilograms from September to an October output of 1,814 kilograms.

23. Penicillin production totaled 1,605,450,000 oxford units in October, a gain of 1,085,790,000 oxford units over September production as five concerns installed pilot plants for the open-tank method of production.

24. Production of bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen is now sufficient to supply minimum requirements of public clinics. Assayed bismuth subsalicylate for October amounted to 178.8 liters.

25. The Ministry of Welfare reported that stocks of typhus vaccine on hand were sufficient to take care of all requirements.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in October</u>		<u>On Hand 31 October</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	274,500	619,850	1,074,300	4,414,020
Typhus	-	1,103,000	-	2,323,000
Triple typhoid	2,710,000	4,382,400	2,673,500	20,614,700
Smallpox (doses)	2,131,150	2,239,900	15,541,900	1,735,670
Diphtheria anti-toxin	-	80,000	-	228,926
Diphtheria toxoid	2,806,800	93,200	2,634,380	58,840

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. A revised assay procedure was initiated to increase diphtheria toxoid available for distribution.

27. The quota for 1947 production of dusters and sprayers is near completion.

Rattraps and 10 percent DDT dust production increased in October.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Rattraps, spring type	each	5,000	48,300
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	4,352	1,185
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,778	2,300
DDT dusters	each	7,660	-
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	550	-
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	500	-
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	0	-
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	280,000	459,090
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	104,610	111,880
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	106,673	99,623
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	11,945	9,960

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

28. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in October decreased 11 percent from September figures. Of the 500 new machines produced 23 were ultrashortwave, 57 ultraviolet ray, one infrared ray, 220 X-ray, 68 luminous screens and 125 intensifying screens, and six electrosurgical machines produced for the first time.

29. X-ray film production rose from the September figure of 26,222 square meters to 32,950 square meters in October.



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

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
4-3/4 x 6 1/2	152	610
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	452	2,304
5 x 7	-	1,714
8 x 10	812	2,441
10 x 12	14,489	32,022
11 x 14	1,608	282
14 x 17	1,644	3,923
Dental	50	970
35 millimeter (rolls)	67,094	33,091

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

30. Production of gauze and bandage from stocks of American raw cotton totaled 68,692 and 57,172 pounds respectively in October, an increase of approximately 22 percent over the previous month's output.

31. Absorbent cotton production gained 7,568 pounds over September output, totaling 309,485 pounds in October.

32. Production of glass syringes for domestic use was reported for the first time. A total of 359,380 pieces of hypodermic, tuberculin, dental and enema syringes were manufactured.

33. Production of laboratory animals received a serious setback due to the September flood in Saitama Prefecture where the central breeding, collecting and distribution point was located. All production figures except those of rabbits were lower in October than in August, the last pre-flood figure.

Distribution

34. Sales of Japanese Army and Navy medicines in October totaled ¥ 21,330,545, an increase of ¥ 6,827,707 over September sales.

35. Controlled medicines sold in October for ¥ 170,103,277, an increase of more than 100 percent over September sales.

36. Surgical instruments and appliances decreased in sales value approximately 14 percent to ¥ 12,325,550 in October although actual count of pieces of equipment rose by 203,019.

37. Sanitary materials dropped approximately 50 percent in sales volume to ¥ 5,214,910. Withholding of stocks in anticipation of an expected rise in official prices was partially responsible for the decline.

38. Rubber medical items recorded a substantial rise in sales from ¥ 3,103,661 in September to ¥ 7,263,873 in October, reflecting in part rising prices but also a quantitative increase.

39. Dental supplies valued at ¥ 23,392,984 were sold during October.

Precious metals distributed for dental use amounted to 32,032.5 grams of gold and 293,111 grams of silver and silver alloys.

40. September floods necessitated emergency shipments during October of medical supplies valued at ¥ 3,439,011 to supplement available stocks in Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma and Iwate Prefectures.

41. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in October numbered 292, a five-percent decrease from September distribution.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
X-ray	239	206
Ultrashortwave	63	68
Ultraviolet ray	3	17
Infrared ray	2	1

Three electrosurgical units were also distributed.

42. Luminous and intensifying screens distributed numbered 68 and 125, an increase of 12 and a decrease of 127 respectively from September figures.

43. Most drugs distributed in October showed increases over September figures: morpharsen, 400 percent, sulfa drugs, 15 percent, and penicillin, 43 percent.

Bismuth subsalicylate distribution declined 46 percent in October.

NARCOTICS

44. There were 87,508 persons registered by 30 September to handle narcotics.

45. Of 114 arrests for narcotics violations in September, 64 were registered persons while 50 were unregistered persons.

46. Six unregistered persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marijuana.

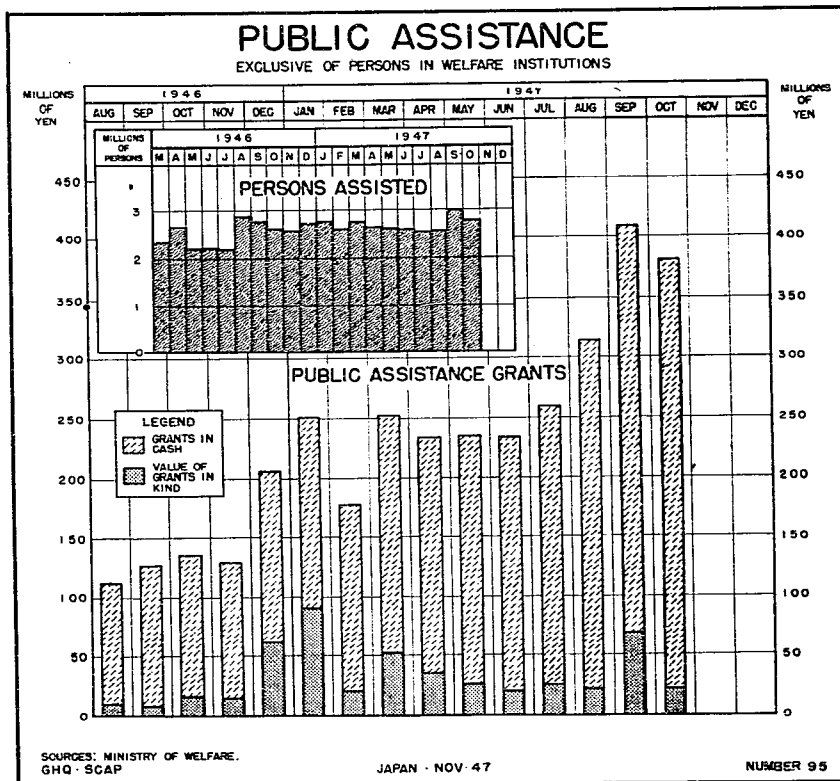
47. Law 112, effective 27 September, empowered 95 narcotics agents with authority to arrest, thus facilitating investigations of violators and in at least one case making possible the spot arrest of a large-scale illegal dealer.

48. Imported codeine phosphate and dionine were repackaged and labelled prior to release for medical needs.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

49. Welfare payments in October totaled ¥ 358,731,288 compared with ¥ 339,282,546 for September. Assistance in kind decreased from ¥ 70,371,751 in September to ¥ 21,824,752 in October. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,947,295 of whom 147,734 were in institutions.



50. Public assistance grants were increased 10 percent, effective 1 November, based on the rise in the official price of rice.

51. Six LARA shipments totaling 37.52 tons of clothing, 63.70 tons of food, 2.50 tons of soap and 9.08 tons of medicine were received from 3 October to 15 November.

52. A nationwide one-month campaign to raise ¥ 686,800,000 for private welfare and relief agencies was initiated on 25 November.

#### Child Welfare Law

53. The Child Welfare Bill became law on 21 November. The new legislation provides for:

- (1) Establishment of prefectural Child Welfare Stations for mental and physical care and for adoption placement.
- (2) Paid, full-time child welfare officials for community work.
- (3) National and Prefectural Child Welfare Boards to facilitate solution of problems of children and expectant and nursing mothers.
- (4) Additional ration privileges for pregnant women.
- (5) Free medical examination for poor children.

0634

- (6) A program of physical rehabilitation for crippled children.
- (7) Free care for pregnant women unable to pay for such treatment.
- (8) Free hospital services for children when necessary.
- (9) Prevention of abuse and exploitation of children.
- (10) Government-matched funds for maternity and infant homes and children's sanitariums operated by a municipality or prefecture.
- (11) Supervision of maintenance of set standards for mothers' and children's institutions.

#### Social Work Education

54. A national Social Work Education Committee was formed to encourage inclusion of social work courses in the curricula of colleges and universities. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Welfare, private welfare agencies and universities.

55. The series of 10 conferences sponsored by the Japan Social Work Association for training welfare personnel terminated the week of 17 November in Shizuoka.

Initiated in November 1946, the week-long conferences were held in various prefectures with an average attendance of 50 persons.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

56. The Diet passed two new social security laws on 21 November: the Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law. The former is an interim six-month measure to provide benefits until the latter will have accumulated sufficient funds to start payments.

Both laws further eliminate the paternalistic relationship between employers and workers and establish a basis for a modern social security structure.

Over 7,000,000 persons working in establishments employing five or more, engaged in manufacturing, transportation, communications, commerce, finance, mining and similar industries, are now covered by unemployment benefits.

Government workers not provided for by other legislation are also included in the above category.

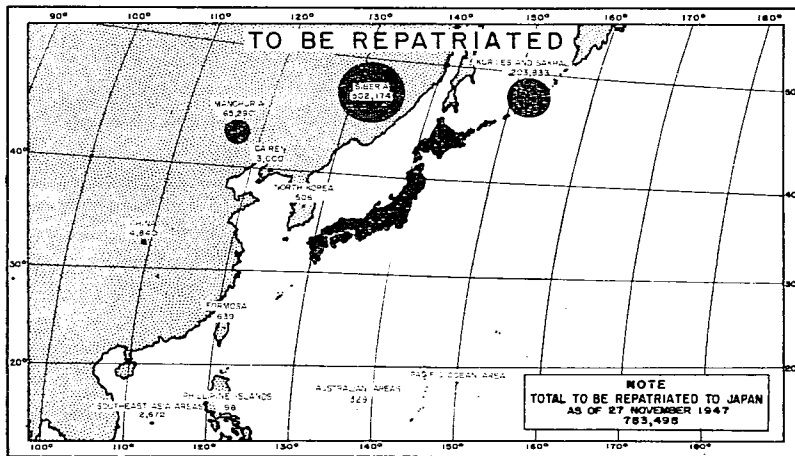
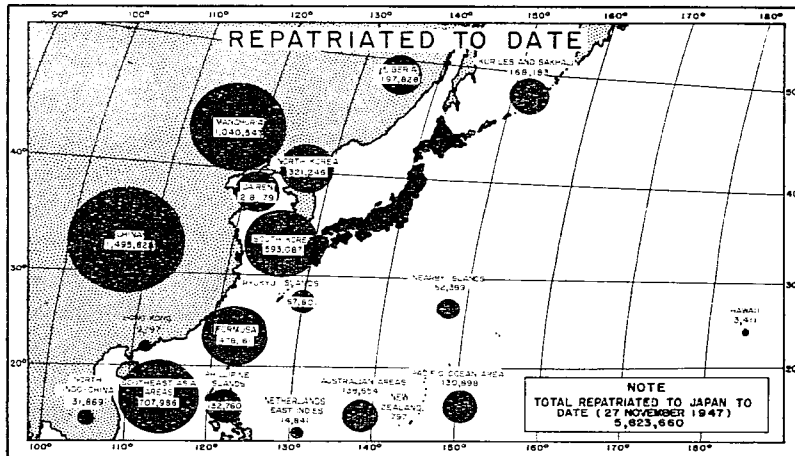
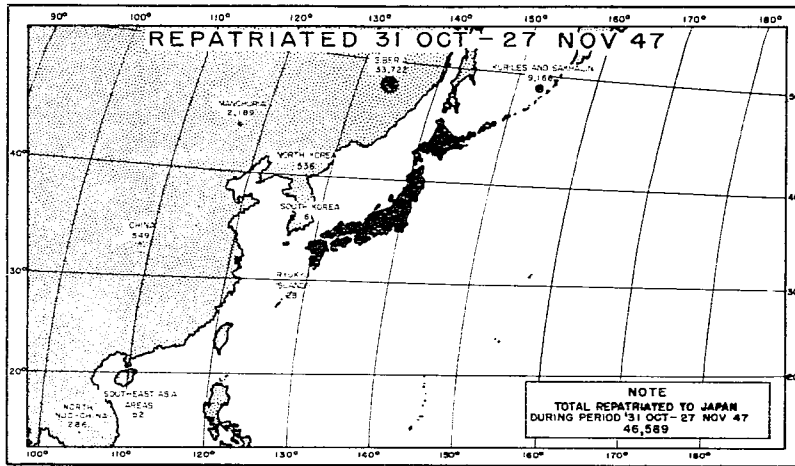
#### REPATRIATION

57. From 31 October to 27 November 46,589 Japanese were repatriated of whom 43,424 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 2,189 from Manchuria, 549 from China, 286 from northern Indo-China, 61 from South Korea, 52 from Southeastern Asia and 28 from Ryukyus.

During the same period 1,085 repatriates left Japan for Formosa, China and the Ryukyus.

# REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 27 NOVEMBER 1947



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

GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 96