

- (61) National Packing Wooden Cases Control Union (Zenkoku Hoso Kibako Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (62) National Paper Box Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Kamiki Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 6 April.
- (63) National Paper Goods Manufacturing Control Union (Zenkoku Kamiseihin Seizo Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (64) National Reclaimed Rubber Association (Zenkoku Kosei Gomu Kyokai), 6 April.
- (65) National Restored Tire Industrial Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Saisei Taiya Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 6 April.
- (66) Optical and Precision Instrument Industrial Association (Kogaku Seiki Kogyo Kyokai), 30 April.
- (67) Shoemaking Industry Association (Seika Kogyo Kai), 1 April.

9. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation on 25 April totaled ¥ 19,039,597,000. Receipts from advances, accounts receivable and loans accounted for 66.5 percent and merchandise and stock inventories for 18.4 percent respectively.

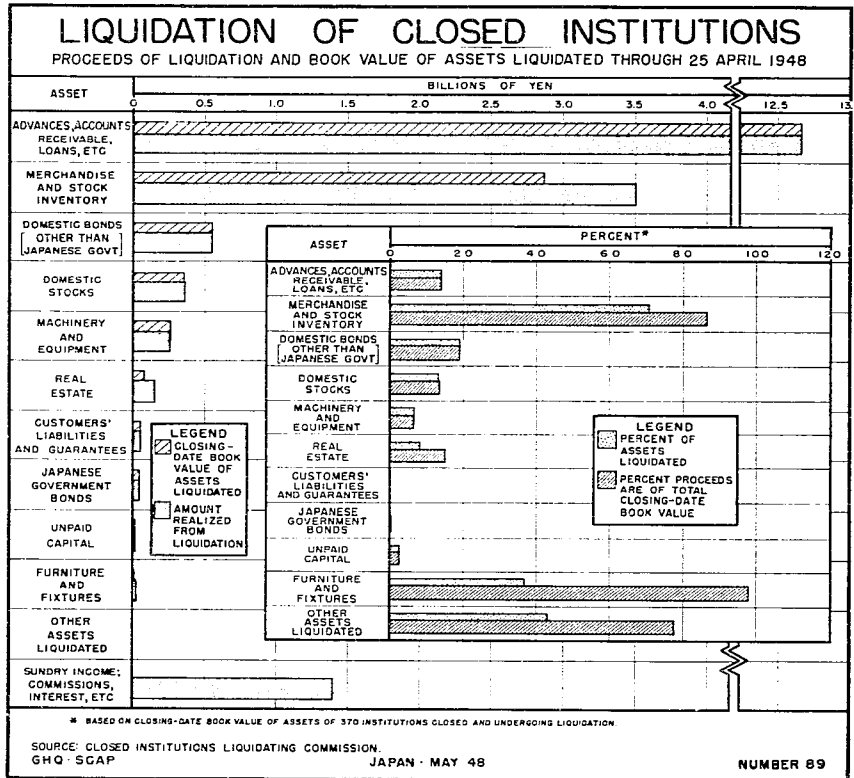
Cost of liquidation up to 25 April aggregated ¥ 571,342,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Total</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Received March</u> <u>and April a/</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>25 April</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	12,007,238	654,065	12,661,303
Merchandise and stock inventories	3,446,572	57,954	3,504,526
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	504,101	44,403	548,504
Stocks, domestic	261,589	101,023	362,612
Machinery and equipment	250,491	9,640	260,131
Real estate	123,670	29,077	152,747
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	52,852	0	52,852
Bonds, government domestic	45,964	0	45,964
Furniture and fixtures	16,577	12,650	29,227
Unpaid capital	0	20,013	20,013
Miscellaneous assets	1,424	1,854	3,278
Sundry income; interest, dividends, etc.	<u>1,276,723</u>	<u>121,717</u>	<u>1,398,440</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,987,201</b>	<b>1,052,396</b>	<b>19,039,597</b>

a/ To 25 April.

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.



### PUBLIC FINANCE

#### Taxation

10. Tax collections for the 1947-48 fiscal year totaled ¥ 146,121,000,000 by 30 April compared with budgetary tax-revenue estimates of ¥ 135,390,000,000. Income tax and liquor tax collections amounted to 112.9 percent and 114.0 percent respectively of budgetary goals.

Total receipts of the National Government from tax collections, Monopoly Bureau receipts and miscellaneous revenues for the 1947-48 fiscal year amounted to ¥ 208,800,000,000 on 30 April.

#### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION (millions of yen)

	Tax Receipts a/			Estimated Budget Tax Revenue Fiscal Year 1947-48
	April 1947- March 1948	April	Total	
Income tax	65,157	12,795	77,952	69,044
Liquor tax	23,605	3,602	27,207	23,870
Increased income tax	5,528	80	5,608	9,000
Commodity tax	6,988	1,270	8,258	7,845

	<u>Tax Receipts a/</u>			Estimated Budget Tax Revenue Fiscal Year 1947-48
	April 1947- March 1948	April	Total	
Non-war-sufferers' special tax	5,899	231	6,130	6,541
Admission tax	4,713	811	5,524	6,518
Corporation tax	5,720	1,272	6,992	6,300
Other	<u>7,261</u>	<u>1,189</u>	<u>8,450</u>	<u>6,272</u>
Total	124,871	21,250	146,121	135,390

a/ Collection for the 1947-48 fiscal year will continue through May 1948.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

#### National Budget

11. May provisional budgets for the General and Special Accounts were passed by the Diet 1 May. The General Account Budget contained provision for expenditures of ¥ 24,537,334,000 and the Special Accounts Budget totaled ¥ 48,137,340,000. A percentage of the estimated yearly revenue was assigned to finance the expenditures of the interim budgets.

Funds were not appropriated for new programs or to increase existing programs. Expenditures were limited to the minimum necessary to maintain government operation.

#### National Debt

12. The national debt decreased ¥ 2,489,000,000 in April, aggregating ¥ 358,328,000,000 on 30 April. This decline was due to the retirement of short-term treasury bills.

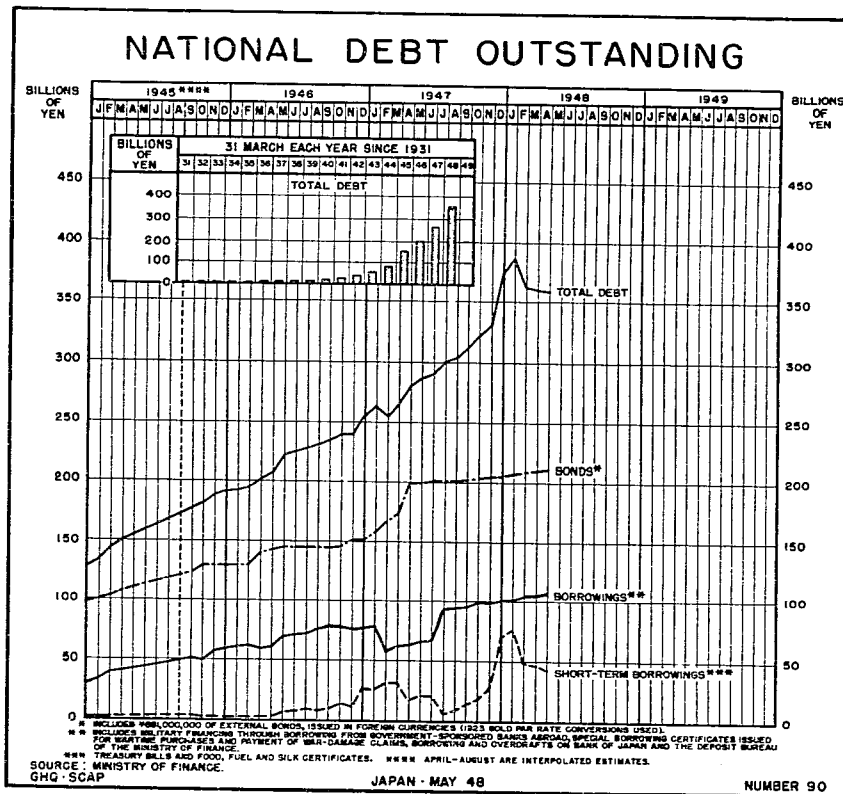
National domestic bonds amounting to ¥ 809,000,000 were issued and ¥ 52,000,000 were redeemed in April.

NATIONAL DEBT	
30 April	
(millions of yen)	
Government bonds, domestic	209,338
Government bonds, external a/	881
Bank loans	106,869
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,832
Borrowing by Government Railway Account	17,907
Overdraft on Bank of Japan b/	151
Other loans	44,979
Rice bills and food certificates	40,140
Firewood and charcoal certificates	<u>1,100</u>
Total	358,328

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.



13. Government borrowing of ¥ 19,040,000,000 was authorized between 21 April and 20 May. The Ministry of Finance was permitted to issue treasury bills amounting to ¥ 12,000,000,000 to cover the temporary deficit in General Account receipts. Authorization was given the Government Railway Special Account to borrow ¥ 5,000,000,000; the Communications Enterprise Special Account to make temporary borrowings of ¥ 1,160,000,000; the State Forest Enterprise Special Account to make short-term borrowing of ¥ 280,000,000; and the Charcoal and Firewood Special Account to issue certificates aggregating ¥ 600,000,000.

#### Local Government

14. No objection was offered to the issuance by local governments of bonds totaling ¥ 4,783,192,000. The six major cities' transportation and waterworks enterprises were scheduled to receive ¥ 1,015,985,000 and ¥ 159,104,000 respectively; ¥ 809,103,000 was marked for the construction of schools; and ¥ 2,799,000,000 was to provide local governments with funds to meet the increased wage scale.



SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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PROPERTY CONTROL

Looted Property

1. Looted property taken into custody between 21 April and 20 May was valued at ¥ 278,781. Restitution of property valued at ¥ 727,044 was effected, and unidentified and deteriorating property valued at ¥ 79,835 was released for use in the domestic economy.

Property accounts were revised downward by approximately ¥ 115,000 as property was definitely identified as not looted and duplications were discovered.

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

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	9,672
Immovable, not warehoused	14,975
Allied custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,129</u>
Total	25,776

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.

2. Between 21 April and 20 May one ship of 366 tons was restored to the British Government. One British ship of unknown tonnage formerly reported as sunk was discovered to have had a tonnage of 5,356. One vessel of Chinese registry was newly reported and one sunken British ship of unknown tonnage was removed from the accounts due to inconclusive information regarding its status.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED  
20 May

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>	<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	30	163	516,890
Under repair	0	13	39,733
Status unknown	17	73	179,707
Miscellaneous	5	27	56,179
Restitutions <u>a/</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>14,137</u>
Total	53	300	806,646

a/ Restitution of ships is not reported until notification of receipt by claimant nation is received.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

SCAP Custody Account

3. The Custody Account for SCAP totaled ¥ 268,298,045 on 20 May, a net increase of ¥ 3,085,047 since 21 April.

Deposits, chiefly derived from sale of German property, amounted to ¥ 8,186,745 between 21 April and 20 May. Withdrawals, mainly to refund yen collected from Korean nationals repatriated from Japan, aggregated ¥ 5,101,698.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP  
21 April - 20 May  
(yen)

Deposits

German		6,039,294
Accounts receivable	55,000	
Impounded cash	1,085	
Property rentals	258,768	
Property sales	5,502,674	
Royalties	221,767	
Japanese		
Dissolved organizations		<u>2,147,451</u>
Total		8,186,745

Withdrawals

British		
Prisoners of war and civilian internees		144,618
Korean		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>4,957,080</u>
Total		5,101,698
Net deposits		3,085,047
Balance 20 April		265,212,998
Balance 20 May		268,298,045

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

German External Property Commission Account

4. An account for the German External Property Commission was opened 29 April. This account will receive all dollar proceeds from the sale or conversion of former German property vested in the commission. Initial deposits into the account were derived from conversion of valid currencies and sale of warehoused property.

GERMAN EXTERNAL PROPERTY COMMISSION ACCOUNT

29 April - 30 May  
(dollars)

Deposits	
Converted validated currencies	268,765
Sale, warehoused property	<u>22,657</u>
Total	291,422
Withdrawals	
Special expenses in repatriation of German nationals	30,438 a/
Agent bonding premium	<u>161</u>
Total	30,599
Balance 30 May	260,823

a/ Includes \$ 28,871 advanced 1 April.

Patents and Copyrights

5. Between 21 April and 30 May a total of ¥ 373,524 was deposited to the credit of German patent and copyright accounts. Included were ¥ 221,767 deposited in the Custody Account for SCAP for royalties on current production and ¥ 151,757 on past production previously recorded in the custody account.

Copyright royalty payments amounting to ¥ 129,462 were placed to the credit of a Swiss firm. The American patent royalty account was revised upward by ¥ 75,016 on the basis of corrected reports.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT ROYALTY DEPOSITS

20 May  
(yen)

American		5,524,047
Patents	5,320,709	
Copyrights	203,338	
British		1,570,072
Patents	1,391,675	
Copyrights	178,397	
German		2,148,138
Patents and copyrights		
Others		1,363,968
Patents	1,138,524	
Copyrights	225,444	
Total		<u>10,606,225</u>

SOURCE: Bank of Japan, Patent Office and Teikoku Bank.



Properties Released from Custody

6. Real property belonging to the Yokohama Union Church was restored to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, trustee.

7. Between 21 April and 20 May restoration of looted property consisting of 15,543 books and 27 tapestries and embroideries to the Chinese Government, one gold and diamond necklace and one office machine to the Netherlands Government and six automobiles to the Philippines, was completed.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted and Designated Concerns

8. No objection was offered to 477 applications submitted by restricted and designated concerns to effect transactions not considered to be in the normal course of business. These included expenditures of ¥ 6,749,197,313 chiefly for the rehabilitation of the mining and textile industries.

9. In the mining industry the Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., and 24 other restricted concerns were authorized to borrow ¥ 3,790,527,000 to rehabilitate their coal mines in the first half of the 1948-49 fiscal year.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES  
Coal Mining Industry  
(thousands of yen)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Mitsui Mining Company	1,215,000
Mitsubishi Mining Company	864,000
Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company	585,000
Joban Mining Company	224,000
Seika Mining Company	215,000
Ube Industrial Company	145,000
Furukawa Mining Company	138,000
Nittetsu Mining Company	103,000
Matsushima Colliery Company	45,920
Kayanuma Mining Company	42,000
Japan Soda Company	33,000
Kaha Mining Company	25,000
Nagasaki Mining Company	25,000
Taisho Mining Company	25,000
Yamaichi Coal Mining Company	25,000
Nichitsu Mining Development Company	15,340
Kawaminami Mining Company	15,000
Hoahiyama Mining Company	14,140
Ohama Coal Mining Company	13,000
Saitozaki Mining Company	8,110
Showa Electric Industry	7,000
Oniki Coal Mining Company	2,800
Dai Nihon Mining Company	2,600
Electric Chemical Industry	1,462
Azuma Mining Company	1,155
Total	3,790,527

In addition the Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 29,004,500 for the repair and improvement of its Kamioka mine and Hikoshima and Hibi smelters. No objection was offered to the application of the Toa Mining and Industry Company, Ltd., to expend ¥ 29,804,387 for construction work at its Tagawa coal mine, Yamagata Prefecture. Authorization was given the Dowa Mining Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 1,251,300 for emergency repairs at its Kosaka smeltery and Furukawa Mining Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 39,297,574 to develop its Ashio copper mine, Tochigi Prefecture.

No objection was offered to the application of the Japan Steel Tube Mining Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 3,000,000 and to withdraw ¥ 17,070 to rehabilitate its Musashino, Agano and Shiraiwa limestone mines. The Japan Iron Mining Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 6,981,000 to develop quarries at its Ikura, Higashi-shikagoe, Irihirose and Youra mines, and to borrow ¥ 5,043,000 to purchase equipment for its Kamaishi and Akatani mines.

10. In the textile industry 10 cotton spinning companies were authorized to borrow ¥ 870,818,169 to complete previously authorized rehabilitation of their cotton mills.

AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES  
Cotton Industry  
(yen)

Daiwa Cotton Spinning Company	211,420,500
Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company	153,497,460
Daiken Industrial Company	110,807,804
Toyo Cotton Spinning Company	110,800,000
Nitto Cotton Spinning Company	82,000,000
Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company	76,454,246
Shikishima Cotton Spinning Company	50,941,946
Fuji Cotton Spinning Company	35,482,468
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company	23,480,293
Nisshin Cotton Spinning Company	<u>16,933,452</u>
Total	870,818,169

The Toyota Automobile Industry, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 169,253,500 to purchase and repair machinery for use at its South Kariya textile plant. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 14,930,130 by the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., to rehabilitate its Takaoka mill, Osaka Prefecture. Authorization was granted the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., to expend ¥ 6,863,715 to improve its Mie and Kusu woolen mills and the Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 2,842,660 to restore an acid plant at its Shiga factory, Otsu city.

11. In the chemical industry the Toyo High Pressure Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 43,813,000 and ¥ 10,470,000 to complete the rehabilitation of its Omuta and Hikoshima fertilizer plants, respectively. The Nisshin Chemical Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 5,526,000 to restore flood-damaged facilities at its Hakodate factory, ¥ 4,000,000 to complete its Okayama sulfuric acid plant and ¥ 2,780,000 to complete the rehabilitation of its Okayama caustic soda plant.

No objection was offered to the application of the Asahi Chemical Industry, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 21,403,550 to complete its Noeoka fertilizer factory. The Mitsubishi Chemical Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 5,344,280 and to utilize company materials valued at ¥ 206,549 to construct flood-preventive facilities at its Amagasaki factory.

The Showa Agricultural Products Chemical Industry, Ltd., and the United Alcohol Company, Ltd., were permitted to expend ¥ 4,025,720 and ¥ 11,007,372 respectively to construct and install machinery at their penicillin plants. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 2,500,000 by the Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd., to complete construction at its Otsu penicillin plant.

12. In the electrical industry the Japan Radio Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 14,633,700 to provide repairs to and purchase equipment for its Mitaka plant, Tokyo. The Hitachi Engineering Works, Ltd., was permitted to withdraw ¥ 6,339,400 to purchase equipment for its Totsuka works, Kanagawa Prefecture, and the Mitsubishi Electric Engineering Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 1,764,500 to repair factory buildings at Nagasaki city. No objection was offered to the application of the Hokuriku Electric Supply Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 10,080,000 to install power lines in Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures.

13. In the food products field Ajinomoto and Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 3,218,057 to repair and expand its Yokohama bean-glue plant and to borrow ¥ 19,733,510 for the improvement of its Kawasaki wheat-starch factory. No objection was offered to the application of the Sankyo Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 10,025,720 and to withdraw ¥ 199,378 to rehabilitate its Tanashi yeast plant, Tokyo. The Japan Flour Milling Company, Ltd., was authorized to withdraw and expend ¥ 3,196,000 to reconstruct its Oyama flour mill, Tochigi Prefecture.

14. In the shipbuilding and shipping industry the Taiyo Fishing Company, Ltd., was authorized to withdraw ¥ 49,600,000 to install an engine in a factory ship used in whaling operations. The Kawaminami Industrial Company, Ltd., was permitted to withdraw ¥ 6,000,000 and to borrow ¥ 43,000,000 to install engines in fishing trawlers. Authorization was given the Mitsui Steamship Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 29,600,000 to construct a cargo vessel and to the Osaka Commercial Steamship Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 11,500,000 to install winches and engines in two vessels. No objection was offered to the application of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 44,710,000 to repair two cargo ships.

The Kansai Steamship Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 8,524,015 to salvage a vessel and to repair two steamships, to expend ¥ 1,130,000 to restore pier facilities at Kochi city and to withdraw ¥ 4,012,595 to construct two warehouses in Osaka. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 3,762,000 by the Nitto Steamship Company, Ltd., to complete the repair of a cargo vessel.

15. In the warehousing and land transportation field the Mitsui Warehouse Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 1,515,000 to complete construction of four warehouses in Osaka. No objection was offered to the application of the Japan Express Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 65,000,000 and to withdraw ¥ 207,500 for the purchase of transportation equipment, and to borrow ¥ 2,484,000 to construct a warehouse in Kagoshima city. The Yasuda Warehouse Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 1,300,000 and to withdraw ¥ 400,000 to build a warehouse in Tokyo.

#### Control Organizations

16. In May the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission was directed to close and liquidate 50 control organizations, including 48 previously designated under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act as temporarily necessary to the Japanese economy.

Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) The Japan Match Industrial Company which controlled the distribution of matches throughout Japan. A government rationing system is to be instituted for the distribution of matches.
- (2) The Japan Coal Association which, under the name Japan Coal Control Association, supervised the production of coal and the distribution of raw materials to coal mines. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will assume temporary control functions in this field.
- (3) The Metal Collection Company which was designated by the Government in wartime as the sole collector of scrap metals. No control will be maintained over the collection of scrap metals.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

17. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission on 1 May canceled the designation of 50 of the 325 companies investigated under the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power Law. These concerns did not meet the commission's standards of excessive concentrations of economic power.

Major organizations among the 50 companies whose designations were canceled included:

- (1) Polar Whaling Company, Ltd. (Kyokuyo Hogeï K. K.).
- (2) Matsuzakaya Company, Ltd. (Matsuzakaya K. K.).
- (3) Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Company, Ltd. (Meiji Seito K. K.).
- (4) Mitsukoshi Company, Ltd. (Mitsukoshi K. K.).
- (5) Miyata Works, Ltd. (Miyata Seisakusho K. K.).
- (6) Japan Aluminum Industrial Company, Ltd. (Nippon Aluminum Kogyo K. K.).
- (7) Japan Shipping Company, Ltd. (Nippon Kaiun K. K.).
- (8) Japan Pulp Industrial Company, Ltd. (Nippon Parupu Kogyo K. K.).
- (9) Shimizu Construction Company, Ltd. (Shimizu Kensetsu K. K.).
- (10) Syoei Silk Industrial Company, Ltd. (Syoei Kogyo K. K.).
- (11) Oriental Cotton Trading Company, Ltd. (Toyo Menka K. K.).

Investigation revealed that an additional 144 of the 325 companies were either relatively minor concentrations of economic power or were so structurally constituted as to call for no change under the official standards. The commission made it clear that while the companies would not be required to undergo any substantial structural reorganization, certain organizational readjustments designed to remove monopolistic and excessive concentration characteristics would be directed. In addition these 144 companies were placed under the surveillance of the Fair Trade Commission to

ensure their compliance with the Antitrust Act and other statutes and regulations.

Major organizations among the 144 companies which will not be required to undergo any structural reorganization include:

- (1) Great Japan Celluloid Company, Ltd. (Dai Nippon Seruroido K. K.).
- (2) Hayakawa Electric Company, Ltd. (Hayakawa Denki K. K.).
- (3) Hodogaya Chemical Industrial Company, Ltd. (Hodogaya Kagaku Kogyo K. K.).
- (4) Imperial Oxygen Company, Ltd. (Teikoku Sanso K. K.).
- (5) Ishikawajima Heavy Industries Company, Ltd. (Ishikawajima Jukogyo K. K.).
- (6) Iwai Industrial Company, Ltd. (Iwai Sangyo K. K.).
- (7) Japan Rubber Company, Ltd. (Nippon Gomu K. K.).
- (8) Japan Steel Tube Mining Company, Ltd. (Nippon Kokan Kogyo K. K.).
- (9) Kokusaku Pulp Company, Ltd. (Kokusaku Pulp K. K.).
- (10) Matsuo Mining Company, Ltd. (Matsuo Kogyo K. K.).
- (11) Mitsubishi Chemical Machine Manufacturing Company, Ltd. (Mitsubishi Kakoki K. K.).
- (12) Mitsubishi Oil Company, Ltd. (Mitsubishi Sekiyu K. K.).
- (13) Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing Company, Ltd. (Mitsubishi Seiko K. K.).
- (14) Mitsui Precision Tool Company, Ltd. (Mitsui Seiki Kogyo K. K.).
- (15) Oriental Commercial Machine Company, Ltd. (Toyo Tsushinki K. K.).
- (16) Osaka Ceramic Cement Company, Ltd. (Osaka Yogyo K. K.).
- (17) Tokuyama Soda Company, Ltd. (Tokuyama Soda K. K.).
- (18) Ube Industrial Company, Ltd. (Ube Kosan K. K.).

18. In May the Holding Company Liquidation Commission received 598,986 shares of corporate securities from holding companies and Zaibatsu-designated persons and exercised voting rights on behalf of 285 companies.

The commission advanced ¥ 11,156,191 to holding companies and Zaibatsu-designated persons for the payment of taxes, settlement of debts and meeting of calls on unpaid capital.

19. Nomura and Company and Hattori and Company began liquidation proceedings 30 April and 10 May respectively.

The Ministry of Finance transferred control of Ishiwara and Company to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission pending authority to dissolve.

#### Antitrust Legislation

20. The Fair Trade Commission rendered final decision 13 May against the Shochiku, Daisai and Toho motion picture companies. These companies were charged with violating the Antitrust Act by maintaining an agreement to rent films produced by them only to exhibitors who agreed not to show double-feature programs and to refrain from showing double features in theaters directly operated by the companies.

The decision rendered by the commission directed the termination and prohibited the resumption of this restrictive agreement, required notification to exhibitors of the cessation of restrictive practices and directed the filing of compliance reports with the commission.

21. Between 15 April and 15 May 548 applications were filed with the Fair Trade Commission in conformance with provisions of the Antitrust Act. Of these applications 461 requested approval of foreign trade agreements; 37, transfers of business; 23, stock acquisitions; 18, mergers with other companies; and nine, directors' retention of stock in competing companies.

By 15 May a revised total of 2,170 applications had been received and 1,635 had been processed.

22. By 15 May 227 control organizations had filed reports with the Fair Trade Commission under Cabinet Order No. 238. This order required control organizations prohibited by Articles 5 and 9 of the Antitrust Act to file reports and plans of dissolution with the commission.

The commission issued dissolution orders between 15 April and 15 May directing 91 control organizations to liquidate their assets and to report the results to the commission within 60 days.

23. A total of 344 holding companies have filed reports and suggested stock disposal plans under Cabinet Order No. 239. This includes 45 reports submitted to the Fair Trade Commission during the reporting period.

The commission instructed approximately 40 restricted concerns to dispose of their securities as ordered in Imperial Ordinance No. 567, 1946, under supervision of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission. Nonrestricted concerns, involving over 300 of the companies, were directed to file detailed securities disposal plans under Cabinet Order No. 238.

24. The Fair Trade Commission by 15 May had received 13,013 reports and suggested disposal plans involving approximately ¥ 5,000,000,000 in securities, filed pursuant to Cabinet Order No. 43. This order directed companies owning securities of other companies, financial organizations holding securities in excess of the limits permitted by the Antitrust Act, directors owning stocks in competing companies and individual stockholders owning more than 10 percent of the total issue of two or more competing companies, to report their holdings to the commission.

#### REPARATIONS

25. By 31 May 9,967 tools of approximately 14,000 machine tools and secondary metalworking equipment packaged under the

interim advance transfer program had been shipped to the advance transfer claimants.

Shipments in May consisted of 2,162 tools weighing 8,140 metric tons. This equipment was removed from 17 arsenals designated for advance transfer removals.

SHIPMENTS TO ADVANCE TRANSFER CLAIMANTS  
Machine Tools and Secondary Metalworking Equipment

	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Packages</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Previously shipped	7,805	9,500	22,390
Shipped in May			
China	678	1,003	3,857
Netherlands	811	541	1,464
Philippines	295	432	1,541
United Kingdom	<u>378</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>1,278</u>
Total	2,162	2,438	8,140
Total shipped through May	9,967	11,938	30,530

26. One hundred two inspections of arsenals were made by reparations and restitution delegations in May. The majority of these inspections were in 19 army and navy arsenals not designated for removal under the advance transfer program.

SECTION 13  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL PHENOMENA

1. Twenty-one major observational groups conducted important astronomical, geophysical and meteorological observations in connection with the annular eclipse on 9 May.

The principal Japanese observations were made at Rebus Jima, a small Japanese island about 60 miles west of the northern tip of Hokkaido directly on the path of the eclipse. Observations by scientists from other countries were made at strategic points in the eclipse zone from the Aleutians to Burma.

2. Calculations to reduce the raw data to final results will require several months. Most of the scientific parties felt that their observations had been successful. In a preliminary evaluation of the data obtained, eight of the 21 groups classified their observations as excellent; six as good; three as fair; one, poor; and three, undetermined. Note the table on the following page.

3. A significant aspect of the eclipse observations was the cooperation between Japanese scientists and a group of American scientists and technicians who had set up an observational site on Rebus Jima to make a photographic record of the eclipse. Similarly, Chinese and Japanese scientists cooperated in studying the effect of the eclipse on long-distance radio transmission involving a single reflection of radio waves from the ionized upper atmosphere. The eclipse thus marked an important step in re-establishing collaboration between Japanese scientists and scientists in other countries.

Astronomical Observations

4. The eclipse which was observed at Rebus Jima between 1026 hours and 1319 hours Japan Daylight Saving Time was approximately 99.96 percent of the diameter of the sun's disc.

5. A principal observation concerned the accurate determination of contact times when the edge of the moon's disc touched the edge of the sun's disc. This information is important in plotting precisely the slightly erratic motion of the moon and in determining the factors causing the irregularities in the moon's motion.

6. Another project concerning contact-time observations



ECLIPSE OBSERVATIONS  
9 May

<u>Observational Group</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Observation Site</u>	<u>Preliminary Evaluation of Results</u>
Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, group 1	Measuring of astronomical latitude and longitude	Ebun Jima	Excellent
Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, group 2	Photographic observation of partial phases of the eclipse with a telescope of five-meter focal length to make an accurate determination of the relative position of the sun and moon	Ebun Jima	Excellent
Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, group 3	Measurement of the variation of the solar spectrum by using a small-dispersion spectrograph and a moving plate equipment; measurement of the brightness distribution of the solar disc.	Ebun Jima	Excellent
International Latitude Observatory	Determination of time of contact; photographing eclipse with coronagraph	Ebun Jima	Excellent
Ministry of Transportation, Hydrographic Department	Confirmation of location of northern and southern limits of the annular eclipse	Ebun Jima	Good
Kyoto University, Department of Astronomy	Precise determination of central line of eclipse	Ebun Jima	Excellent
Tohoku University, Department of Astronomy	Observation of shadow-band with specially designed camera	Ebun Jima	Excellent
Central Meteorological Observatory, group 1	Observation of upper air currents using free balloons; observation of temperature, pressure and humidity of the upper atmosphere using radiosonde methods	Wakkanai	Good
Central Meteorological Observatory, group 2	Observation of turbulence in the lower atmosphere; observation of minute changes of air pressure at ground level	Wakkanai	Fair
Central Meteorological Observatory, group 3	Study of the effects of the eclipse on cloud formations	Wakkanai	Good
Central Meteorological Observatory, group 4	Study of variation of cosmic ray intensity at the time of eclipse; investigation of the existence of neutrons in solar radiation	Tokyo	Undetermined
Central Meteorological Observatory, group 5	Intermittent observation of the intensity of ultraviolet radiation by chemical methods	Ebun Jima	Good
Kakioka Magnetic Observatory	Observation of: variation of earth's magnetic field; earth current; atmospheric electric potential; atmospheric electric conductivity	Ebun Jima	Good
Tohoku University, Geophysics Department, group 1	Observation of changes in terrestrial magnetism and terrestrial electricity at the time of the eclipse	Wakkanai	Excellent
Tohoku University, Geophysics Department, group 2	Research on variation of solar radiation with time lapses; hourly variations of earth magnetism	Wakkanai	Fair
Aerological Observatory at Tateno	Observations to detect variations in upper air currents caused by the annular eclipse	Ebun Jima	Fair
Tokyo University, Geophysics Department, group 1	Observation of the microvariation of the atmospheric pressure, temperature and winds at the time of the eclipse	Wakkanai	Poor
Tokyo University, Geophysics Department, group 2	Change in terrestrial magnetic fields; change in earth current	Kanazawa	Undetermined
Physical Institute for Radio Waves	Observation of ionospheric changes during the eclipse	Wakkanai	Excellent
Ministry of Communications, International Telecommunication Installation Division	Observation of effect of the eclipse on single-hop oblique-incidence radio path approximately 2,000 kilometers long; the reflection point of which lies on the central line of the eclipse	Chungking and Okinawa	Undetermined
Mukiyama Observatory	Observation of sky and solar radiation (ultraviolet radiation) and the radiation from the earth's surface and correlation of these observations with upper atmosphere conditions	Ebun Jima	Good

involved the determination of contact times at widely separated geographic points along the central line of the eclipse in order to learn more accurately the size and shape of the earth. Observation parties were located at Rebus Jima and five other sites extending from Burma to the Aleutian Islands. Bad weather prevented observations at all stations except the Rebus Jima site and the site at Bangkok, Siam. The observing party at Rebus Jima was composed of both Japanese and American scientists.

7. Other astronomical observations concerned the location of the northern and southern limits of the central line of the eclipse path, observation of the rate of emission of radiant energy from various portions of the sun's disc, studies on the variation of solar radiation intensity and observation of the change in ultraviolet radiation as the eclipse progressed.

#### Geophysical Observations

8. Several groups of observers investigated variations in the earth's magnetic field and the condition of the earth's electrical characteristics during the eclipse. Measurements of earth current, atmospheric electric potential and atmospheric electric conductivity were made in an effort to correlate such changes with the eclipse.

9. It has been recognized for a number of years that the sun plays an important part in creating magnetic storms which interfere with radio transmission and reception. Several groups of observers proposed to use the opportunity afforded by the eclipse to investigate changes in ionospheric conditions and their relation to solar radiation. Preliminary analysis of the data indicates that good observational results were obtained.

10. Notable among the ionospheric observations were those made cooperatively by the Radio Wave Research Laboratory of China and the International Telecommunications Installation Division of the Japanese Ministry of Communications. Observation was made of the effect of the eclipse on a single-hop oblique-incidence radio wave path approximately 2,000 kilometers long, the reflection point of which lay in the central line of the eclipse.

A pulse transmitter for this work was located in Chungking. The reflection point, according to calculations, was above Nanking, China, where a second Chinese observation party made measurements of the height of the ionosphere during the course of the eclipse.

A group of Japanese scientists, supported logistically by the United States Army, received the radio signals at Okinawa. These scientists were to determine the effect of the eclipse on the ionosphere by measuring the angle, mode of arrival and absorption characteristics of the transmitted pulse. Two antennas were utilized at the receiving site: one a  $3/4$ -wave-length dipole and the other a  $1/4$ -wave-length dipole.

The results of the observations made in connection with this work have not been evaluated; the magnetic storm associated with a large sun spot which appeared a few days prior to the eclipse may have reduced seriously the value of these observations.

11. A group of observers at the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo carried out a series of observations in an attempt to determine whether there was a variation in the intensity of cosmic radiation associated with the eclipse. These same observers attempted to determine whether there were neutrons present in the radiation reaching the earth from the sun.

#### Meteorological Observations

12. Weather conditions at Rebus Jima which were very poor early on the morning of 9 May became good by the time of the beginning of the eclipse. The rapid change in weather conditions made some of the meteorological observations less significant than they would have been had weather conditions been more stable.

13. At Wakkanai meteorological balloons were sent up at close intervals during the eclipse in order to study upper-air currents to a height of 10 kilometers.

14. Radiosonde apparatus was also sent aloft during the eclipse. Transmissions of temperature, pressure and humidity data were recorded throughout the duration of the eclipse. These data indicated that at a height of five kilometers there was a drop of five degrees centigrade in the free-air temperature at the time of maximum obscuration.

15. Investigations were made concerning turbulence occasioned by temperature changes in the lower atmosphere. Temperature changes of as much as eight degrees centigrade were registered at and near ground level in approximately one hour.

16. Other meteorological observations were made concerning minute changes in air pressure at ground level, vertical air currents in the upper atmosphere, the direct effect of solar radiation acting on clouds and the change in number of cloud-and-fog-forming droplet nuclei effected by the eclipse.

#### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

##### Colorimetric Tests for Vitamin B-1

17. A recognized test for measuring directly the quantity of Vitamin B-1 in any biological material is a colorimetric method using Prebulda's reagent. In this test certain colored substances appear and a knowledge of the chemical structure of these substances is necessary in order to be certain that the test yields accurate quantitative information. Dr. Kiku Murata, working at the Osaka Municipal Institute for Domestic Science, completed a study which clearly indicates the structural formula of the colored substances which appear in the test and appears to demonstrate that the test is valid quantitatively.

##### Japan Academy Prizes

18. The Ministry of Education announced 1 May the names of the three winners of the 1948 Japan Academy Prizes.

- (1) Dr. Issaku Koga of Tokyo University received a prize for his work on properties of piezoelectric crystals for controlling oscillators and clocks. Dr. Koga has been an outstanding investigator in the field of piezoelectricity for many years. Included among his studies have been research on the oscillation modes of piezoelectric oscillators, studies of the relation between the frequency of oscillation and the elastic properties of quartz crystals, standardization of methods of preparing quartz crystals, development of the "R-cut" quartz crystal and use of precision quartz oscillators as time-regulating devices in standard clocks.
- (2) Dr. Takeo Fujiwara of the Hiroshima University of Literature and Science was awarded a prize for

developing processes for preparing special aluminum and iron single crystals. Dr. Fujiwara's work involved the preparation of rod- or ribbon-form single crystals which have crystal orientations in any desired direction. To obtain single crystals having a specified orientation a preliminary annealing was done and the samples were stressed. A single-crystal "seed" was then made at the end of the sample rod or strip of material, using a moving furnace technique. The orientation of the single crystal thus formed was determined by X-ray analysis. Next the end of the sample was bent to orient the "seed" in the desired direction. Further treatment in a moving furnace was then used to bring about the growth of a single crystal having the desired orientation.

- (3) Dr. Masao Kotani and Dr. Shinchiro Tomonaga, both of Tokyo University of Literature and Science, received a joint award for their developmental work on magnetron tubes. Dr. Kotani and Dr. Tomonaga have done extensive work on the oscillation mechanism of magnetron tubes. Assuming in their calculations that the potential at a given point in the magnetron tube was proportional to the square of the distance from the cathode, they obtained linear equations for the motion of electrons. Their work has led to a method of analysis of experimental results using magnetrons and has enabled them to point out significant factors in the design of magnetrons.

#### Institute of Metals Awards

19. Three awards were made at a meeting of the Japan Institute of Metals at the Institute's sixth such ceremony held at Tokyo University. Certificates of merit and cash prizes were awarded to:

- (1) Professor Zenji Nishiyama of Osaka University for his work on the mechanism of quenching and tempering steels using X-ray methods.
- (2) Professor Masuo Kawakami of Tokyo University of Engineering for his work on the surface treatment of metals and thermal measurements of molten metals.
- (3) Assistant Professor Ryukichi Hashiguchi of Tokyo University for his work on the theory of metallic recrystallization and softening, and diffusion in worked metals.

#### Botanical Collections

20. Receipt has been acknowledged of a shipment of botanical material made by the Government Hygienic Laboratory in Tokyo to the New York Botanical Gardens. The plant materials included seeds and tubers of *Stephania cephalantha*, from which cephalantin used in the treatment of tuberculosis is obtained.

21. An outstanding collection of Japanese botanical material was presented recently to the Botany Department of the University of Michigan by Dr. Shinsuke Hattori, director of the Hattori Botanical Research Laboratory, Obi-machi, Miyazaki Prefecture. The collection, consisting of 100 herbarium specimens of bryophytes including several type and co-type specimens, was assembled by Dr. Hattori. An earlier collection by Dr. Hattori has gone to the Sullivant Moss Society of America.

## TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES

### Polyvinyl-alcohol Fiber

22. Production of about 200 kilograms per day of a synthetic textile fiber made from polyvinyl alcohol was begun at the Kurashiki Rayon Company, Ltd., in April. Fibers produced are used experimentally to determine new uses for the product.

Polyvinyl acetate is saponified by alcoholic caustic soda. The resulting polyvinyl alcohol solution is spun in a bath containing zinc sulfate and Glauber's salt. The fiber is rendered insoluble by acetylation in the presence of formalin, Glauber's salt and sulfuric acid.

Fiber from polyvinyl alcohol has many advantages over other synthetic fibers: it is resistant to acid, alkali and oil; it is very strong and more resistant to abrasion than ordinary fibers; because of its superior strength it can be used in the manufacture of fish lines and nets; in clothing manufacture it approaches wool in elasticity and preservation of warmth; as a single filament it can be used in manufacturing a substitute for wire gauze and for brush bristles.

### Viscose Filament Yarn

23. A recent development in the manufacture of viscose filament yarn is a device invented by the Teikoku Rayon Company, Ltd., to spin, wash, desulfurize, bleach and dry yarn in a continuous operation. The equipment, which simplifies the production of viscose rayon, consists of a reel composed of eight rollers arranged in hyperboloidal order. These reels are to be installed on spinning units at the company's Iwakuni factory in the near future.

### "Bojuntan"

24. A process for producing coke of a quality suitable for use in large blast furnaces has been developed by the Fuel Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Indigenous coal, which under normal coke-making processes does not produce coke of sufficient calorific value for blast-furnace operations, is used as the raw material. In the new process, which has reached the pilot plant stage, pulverized coal is mixed with an equal amount of creosote oil and heated to 350 degrees centigrade for 10 hours. The result is a pitch-like substance called "bojuntan" (swelled coal) from which a high-calorific-value coke can be made by the regular high-temperature methods of coke manufacture. Both non-coking and coking coals have been used successfully. The product can be used for blending with light coking coals to supplement the supply of imported coking coal.

### Caustic Soda

25. In an effort to relieve the critical shortage of caustic soda which exists in Japan, research work on the production of caustic soda by direct electrolysis of sea water is being conducted by the Teikoku Rayon Company. Eight small electrolyzers which have been installed by the company at its Iwakuni plant in Yamaguchi Prefecture are producing approximately 15 kilograms of caustic soda daily. The company reports that caustic soda of 99.8 percent purity is produced and is recovered at 15-20 percent concentration. Chlorine and bromine are collected as coproducts.

A disadvantage of the method is that each ton of caustic soda produced by direct electrolysis of sea water requires 12,000

kilowatt hours of electricity as compared with 3,000 necessary for producing one ton by the usual electrolytic methods. This disadvantage is offset to a large extent by the saving in power, fuel and labor required to produce and purify the salt normally used in production of caustic soda.

#### PUBLICATIONS

26. "Eclipse," a book designed to provide information concerning the astronomical problems encountered in connection with eclipses, was recently published by the Japan Astronomical Society. The book contains eight articles on such subjects as "The Cause and Forecasting of Eclipses," "What is the Corona?" "The Ionosphere and Eclipses" and "Terrestrial Magnetism and Eclipses." A number of leading astronomers contributed to the book, which was edited by Dr. Yusuke Hagihara, director of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory and head of Managers of the Japan Astronomical Society.

27. Volume II of "A Short Biography of Japanese Scientists" has been completed by the Scientific Data Section of the Ministry of Education. This publication presents an extensive listing of Japanese scientific workers in mathematics, chemistry and psychology. It makes available data on present address, date and place of birth, field of major scientific interest, present organization and activity, and an abbreviated professional and educational background of each scientist.

28. Abstracting was completed in May for the wartime and postwar periods of scientific articles appearing in the Journal of the Chemical Society of Japan. These abstracts have been sent to the United States for publication in the journal "Chemical Abstracts."

29. One hundred seven abstracts of articles appearing in the journal "South Sea Science" in the period 1938 to 1942 were forwarded to the United States in May for publication in "Biological Abstracts," the recognized international abstracting journal in the field of biochemistry. These abstracts deal principally with marine research accomplished at the Palau Tropical Biological Station.

30. A shipment of 230 issues of foreign technical journals was distributed in May to the libraries of Kyushu University, Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, Keio University and Waseda University. The publications were donated by the Office of Technical Services of the United States Department of Commerce. The gift publications in the current shipment included technical journals in the fields of chemistry, radio, mechanical and electrical engineering and general science.

#### ORGANIZATIONS

##### Training Program

31. The Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company, recognizing the advantages of thoroughly training recent engineer graduates in factory processes, has worked out the following long-range program:

During a one-year probational period new graduates are to spend about one month in each of the five divisions of the company, working in selected branches and studying the operations of the other branches. This will be followed by assignment as assistants in the research laboratory for six months. Those with special aptitude will be permanently assigned to the research laboratory.

In the middle period the engineers will be thoroughly trained in each of two or three branches, acquiring two years' actual experience studying operating technique, repair, management and relation to other branches of the factory.

The engineers then will be permanently assigned according to their aptitudes and the openings available in the various divisions. They will be required to prepare a thesis based on at least two years' study in their field of specialization.

#### Research Tools

32. The Ministry of Education completed distribution of 152 machine-tool items in excess of current requirements at the Institute of Science and Technology of Tokyo University. These critical research and instructional items were made available by the Government on long-term loans to the following agencies: Tokyo Higher Technical School, Chiba Prefecture; First Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo University, Tokyo; Second Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo University, Chiba Prefecture; Engineering Department, Waseda University, Tokyo; and Engineering Department, Keio University, Kanagawa Prefecture.

#### Japan Invention Association

33. Sixteen projects are currently being studied by research workers of the Japan Invention Association. Two new projects started in April are the experimental manufacture of an automatic fly catcher operated by an electromagnet and the experimental manufacture of an automatic relay for accumulating and transmitting signals.

34. Two issues of "Invention Extra" were published in April. As usual, emphasis was placed on food processing. One convenient utility model discussed was a cooking vessel consisting of an outside pan and lid, an inner pan and lid and a perforated plate, designed compactly for storage. When suitably arranged the units may be used as a double boiler, a roaster or steamer with the inner pan inverted over the outer, two separate cooking pots or one pot and a steamer.

#### Agricultural Society of Japan

35. The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Japan was held 17-18 April in the Agriculture Faculty, Tokyo University. Approximately 4,000 delegates, divided into 13 sectional meetings, were in attendance. About 450 original papers were presented.

36. Awards to seven persons were made at the meeting in recognition of outstanding research accomplishments:

- (1) To Kenji Yamamoto of Gifu Agricultural College for studies on fermentation (miso and soy sauce) and their practical application.
- (2) To Katsuhichi Hirado of Hokkaido University for studies on infecticus abortion and other diseases of young horses.
- (3) To Toshio Kojima of Tokyo University for his history of agriculture in Japan.
- (4) To Takamine Matsuo, Tadashi Nomura and Rin Iwakiri of Niigata Agricultural Experiment Station for experimental studies on snow damage to crops.

- (5) To Juichi Kuwana of Sericultural Experiment Station for studies of parasites of mulberry insects.

37. The Suzuki Prize of ¥ 1,000 was presented to Takamine Matsuo of the Niigata Agricultural Experiment Station.

Japan Association of Engineering Liaison

38. The 16th regular monthly meeting of the Japan Association of Engineering Liaison was held 6 May at the Tokyo Industrial Experiment Station to discuss committee reports.

The organization is making studies on the establishment and maintenance of private research laboratories.

A report on the investigation of industrial technology has been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which will publish the results. The investigation, which is to develop medium and small industries, will continue.

Chemical Industrial Technique Committee

39. The second general subcommittee meeting of the Chemical Industrial Technique Committee for the promotion of Japan's chemical industry was held 10 May.

The following subcommittees submitted reports for discussion: Soda, Dyestuff, Oil and Fat, Paint, Rubber, Cement, Calcium and Carbide and Calcium Cyanamide.

Activities of the committees included investigation of methods of improvement in production technique, more efficient utilization of available materials in order to increase production, efficient production, efficient utilization of natural resources not yet used for the nation's welfare, development of new products to overcome shortages and determining quality standards for dyestuffs and rubber manufactured articles.

40. Some of the reports of the committees were as follows:

- (1) Research was conducted on the manufacture of dye intermediates. Standards for the quality control of dyes were determined and submitted to the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee for review. Application was made for obtaining procedures for the manufacture of dyestuffs new to Japan.
- (2) Application was made to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to establish an Oil and Fat Technical Research Association for the benefit of all phases of the oil and fat industry. This research association would work in conjunction with the Chemical Industrial Technique Committee to develop oil and fat resources.
- (3) Research work on the manufacture of soap was conducted by manufacturers in a program planned by the committee. Fatty acids produced by the oxidation of paraffin were made into soap, and an inorganic soap addend which was produced by alkali treatment of acid clay. A soap was also developed in which a high percentage of rosin was substituted for fat.
- (4) An emulsion-type paint was developed which met Japanese standards and which used less oil than usually



required in paints. It is claimed that employment of phthalic rosins resulted in better quality paints, especially lacquers and oil enamels.

- (5) Rubber was reclaimed from scrap by using 10 parts of pine tar to 100 parts of scrap and heating from four to six hours at 80 pounds pressure. The rubber recovered is made into such products as bicycle tires, canvas shoes, rubber cloth and rubber hose.
- (6) Standards were determined for the qualitative improvement of canvas shoes and were made known to manufacturers of this product. A pamphlet containing standards for the manufacture of rubber footwear was made available to all rubber factories in Japan.
- (7) Studies are being made on the utilization of coal of inferior quality, the manufacture of cement by low-temperature firing and the utilization of granulated blast-furnace slag for making cement.
- (8) To overcome the shortage of graphite used in the manufacture of calcium carbide, anthracite coal was partially burned and the resultant product was mixed with graphite for use in carbon electrodes. It was found that 10 percent of the burned anthracite mixed with 90 percent graphite gave good results for use as electrodes.

#### Engineering Society of Japan

41. The first general meeting since 1940 of the Engineering Society of Japan was held at Tokyo University 8-9 May. The Society is a federation of 20 of the most prominent national engineering societies in Japan.

Problems of reconstruction of Japanese industry and of foreign trade were emphasized in the papers presented at the meeting.

The Engineering Society of Japan is the oldest engineering society in Japan. It was founded in 1879 and included all branches of engineering. In 1922, after many specialized societies had been organized, the Engineering Society was reorganized as a federation and assumed its present form. In addition to its general meetings held every four years the Society holds monthly business meetings. Occasionally it has published works of general interest. Until 1943 it published "Engineering and Industry," a technical journal and an annual report of engineering and industry. Budget difficulties and the shortage of paper have prevented the resumption of publication.

#### Other Meetings

42. The Japanese Society of Applied Entomology and the Society of Applied Zoology combined for their first postwar meetings 24-25 April at the Central Agricultural Experiment Station in Tokyo. More than 2,000 delegates came from all parts of Japan to hear the reading of original papers and to participate in a symposium held on 25 April. The symposium considered problems facing the applied entomologists and applied zoologists of Japan.

The initial issue of a new entomological journal, "New Insects," appeared at the meeting.

43. The third annual meeting of the Physical Society of Japan was held 21-23 May at Kyoto University. Nearly 1,000 Japanese physicists attended the meeting and heard 372 technical papers presented.

The three-day schedule included divisional discussions of fundamental theory, elementary particles, theoretical physics, properties of matter, optics and spectroscopy, semiconductors, dynamics and applied mathematics and geophysics.

From the afternoon of 21 May the Japan Astronomical Society met concurrently with the Physical Society.

44. The Physiological Society of Japan held its 25th annual meeting 6-8 May at Niigata University. This meeting, the Society's third since the end of the war, was attended by 300 scientists. One hundred eighty scientific papers were presented.

45. The Geological Society of Japan, meeting in conjunction with the Japanese Association of Mineralogists, Petrologists and Economic Geologists, held its 55th General Meeting at Tokyo University 31 April - 3 May. Special addresses were presented by leading Japanese geologists and Occupation representatives. A total of 187 scientific papers in the field of geology were presented.

#### International Meetings

46. Nine technical papers by Japanese scientists, assembled by the National Research Council of Japan, have been forwarded for presentation at the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology scheduled to convene in Paris in July. Included in the nine technical papers were reports of original research in the fields of cytology, embryology, physiology, biochemistry and general zoology.

47. Two scientific papers concerning thermometry were transmitted to the United States National Bureau of Standards, which will arrange for the papers to be presented in behalf of the Japanese at the meeting of the Committee on Thermometry to be held beginning 25 May in France. The committee meeting is held in connection with the Ninth General Convention on Weights and Measures scheduled to convene in October.

The papers sent to Washington were "Error of the Thermocouple Owing to Thermal Conduction and Its Influence on the International Temperature Scale," prepared by M. Tanaka and K. Okada of the Electrotechnical Laboratory, and "°C and 100°C Isotherms of Helium, Hydrogen, Neon, Argon, Air and Carbon Dioxide at Pressures Below Two Atmospheres and the Absolute Temperature of 0°C," prepared by J. Oishi of the Scientific Research Institute.

#### PATENTS AND STANDARDS

48. The Japanese Standards Committee was particularly active in the chemical field in April. Of the 300 standards promulgated during the month, 289 were for laboratory reagents. Four newly promulgated standards covered assemblies and parts for automotive vehicles; four were in the electrical field defining characteristics of alternating-current arc welders, small single-phase motors and silicon steel sheets; two were in the building and one in the metal industries field. Four standards in the electrical field were abrogated and replaced by the revised editions mentioned above.

The total of all types of standards in effect 1 May was 2,252 and the total of Japanese Standards (those promulgated since September 1945) was 1,309.

NUMBER OF JAPANESE STANDARDS IN EFFECT  
1 May

	Japanese Standards	Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards	Japanese Engineering Standards	Total
Agriculture and wood industry	0	2	2	4
Automotive engineering	29	28	17	74
Building	5	0	0	5
Ceramics	1	38	0	39
Chemical	795	169	85	1,049
Electrical engineering	113	144	28	285
Export	4	0	0	4
Mechanical engineering	146	186	56	388
Metallic industry	105	0	0	105
Metallurgy and mining	6	72	35	113
Packing	12	0	0	12
Pulp and paper industry	0	12	5	17
Railway	9	0	0	9
Shipbuilding	8	2	42	52
Textile industry	73	2	0	75
Transportation	1	7	0	8
Miscellaneous	2	7	4	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2,252</b>

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

49. As the first step in resumption of international exchange of standards, complete sets of the latest industrial standards of the Standards Association of Australia and the American Standards Association were transmitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. These documents will be added to the ministry's Library of Standards, which before the war carried on a successful exchange of such standards with many other countries. Addresses of the national standards committees in 31 countries were also forwarded by the American Standards Association. Relaxation of postal restrictions made it possible for persons in Japan to resume direct international interchange of standards information.

50. During the fiscal year ending 1 April the Japanese Standards Committee developed 573 standards. The breakdown by field is as follows: metallic industries, 127; mechanical engineering, 126; electrical engineering, 113; chemical, 104; textile industry, 47; automotive engineering, 19; railway, 8; shipbuilding, 8; export, 7; packing, 4; building, 3; ceramic, 2; mining industry, 2; and basic, 2.

51. The Japanese Standards Association, the nongovernmental agency which prints, distributes and promotes the use of standards developed by the Japanese Standards Committee, sold 1,700 complete sets of standards, 9,700 collections of standards (e.g., electrical standards) and approximately 100,000 individual standards during the fiscal year ending 1 April. The association compiled and distributed 129 commentaries on the use of particular standards or groups of standards; edited and sent monthly bulletins; and edited and distributed four issues of its magazine "Standardization" to members and other interested persons.

While the association receives a moderate grant from the Government, a larger portion of its income is derived from membership fees and the greatest share from the sale of standards.

The number of subscribing members paying ¥ 1,000 annual dues increased from 296 to 526 during the fiscal year just ended and the number of individual members paying ¥ 100 annual dues increased from 542 to 602.

52. A total of 246 patents and 303 utility-model registrations were granted in April as compared with 175 and 310 respectively in March.

PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL REGISTRATIONS GRANTED  
April

	Patent	Utility Model
Mechanical and physical devices	61	53
Transportation and communication	0	18
Medical, sanitary and safety material and devices	14	9
Engineering devices and equipment	39	35
Agriculture, forestry, animal and food products and processing devices	25	34
Textile and clothing materials and processing devices	8	21
Fuels, organic compounds and processing devices	28	3
Ceramics, inorganic compounds and processing devices	26	0
Electrical apparatus, devices, etc.	37	81
Miscellaneous, including cultural devices, household equipment, etc.	8	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>303</b>

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

53. A few of the inventions selected by the Bureau of Patents and Standards as offering the best prospects for successful industrialization are listed below. The specifications for these inventions were published 16 April and patents will be granted unless objections are presented and sustained.

- (1) A solution consisting of sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid and water, for use in cleaning mineral material and stone buildings and for removing camouflage paint. The claimed advantage of this cleaning agent is that the acids form insoluble compounds with the calcium in cement and limestone, thus preventing corrosion by rainwater after cleaning.
- (2) The use of waste middle oil (boiling point 250-300 degrees centigrade) after repeated use in separation of benzene and heavy oil from coal gas until it no longer possesses absorbing power, as the basic vehicle for printing ink. The characteristic feature lies in changing phenolic compounds, naphthalene, etc., in the spent oil into oil-soluble resins with good drying properties.

- (3) A pyrotechnic alloy prepared by direct reduction through the addition of required components such as magnesium to the alkaline earth material used in the reduction of anhydrous cerium chloride. It is claimed that the reduction is carried out at a lower temperature, the yield of cerium is higher since the loss by vaporization is diminished, and the presence of rare earths other than cerium is not deleterious.
- (4) Simultaneous manufacture of white phosphorous and phosphate-potash fertilizer accompanied by mixing limestone and potassic feldspar or other ores containing potassium to phosphate rock, adding a small amount of carbon as a reducing agent, and fusing by heating in a closed electric furnace. The molecular ratio of silicon dioxide and calcium oxide in the slag is from 0.3 to 1.0. The characteristic feature of the method lies in the use of potassic feldspar in place of silica in the manufacture of white phosphorous and in obtaining phosphate-potash fertilizer at the same time. The method utilizes any kind of phosphate rock as raw material and produces phosphorous of high purity and yield.
- (5) A horizontal cave cut into a hillside to be used as a charcoal kiln. Advantages of the cave-method are economy of construction costs and a considerable shortening of the time required for carbonization due to the efficient utilization of heat stored in the kiln.

54. The Bureau of Patents and Standards reported that 944 patent and 1,575 utility-model applications were submitted in March as compared with 959 and 1,576 in April.

PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL APPLICATIONS

	<u>Patent</u>		<u>Utility Model</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Agricultural and aquatic products	66	77	133	143
Mining, metallurgy and metal industry	47	33	16	17
Chemical industry	159	160	54	35
Medicine and food	123	114	53	55
Textile industry	59	84	76	102
Diversion and conduction of motive power	103	96	103	123
Pumping, heating, cooling and other mechanical techniques	72	76	151	150
Transportation	43	32	79	74
Construction and sanitary and protective accommodations	62	56	147	145
Communication and measurement	101	104	164	136
Stationery and education goods	46	65	200	186
Articles of daily use	<u>63</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>410</u>
Total	944	959	1,575	1,576

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 32

May 1948

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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

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SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

1. There were 3,237 cases of 11 principal communicable diseases in April which caused 328 deaths, compared with 3,040 cases and 335 deaths in March. With the exception of cholera and diphtheria the number of cases of all communicable diseases increased in April. Diphtheria cases declined from 1,572 in March to 1,400 in April, while there were no cases reported for cholera. See charts, pages 358 through 362.

There were 6,364 cases of measles, 3,109 cases of whooping cough, 31,694 cases of tuberculosis, 15,309 cases of pneumonia and 460 cases of influenza in April.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

2. Incidence of animal diseases totaled 409 in April, a decline from 545 in March and 449 in February. Chick pullorum in April declined 1,455 cases from the March total and 693 cases from February.

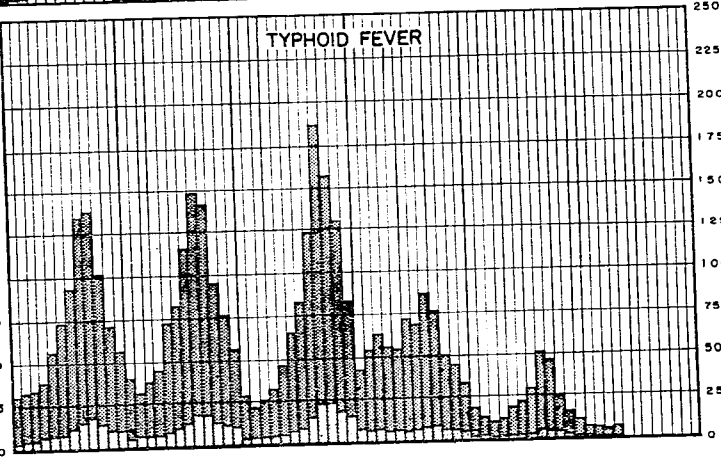
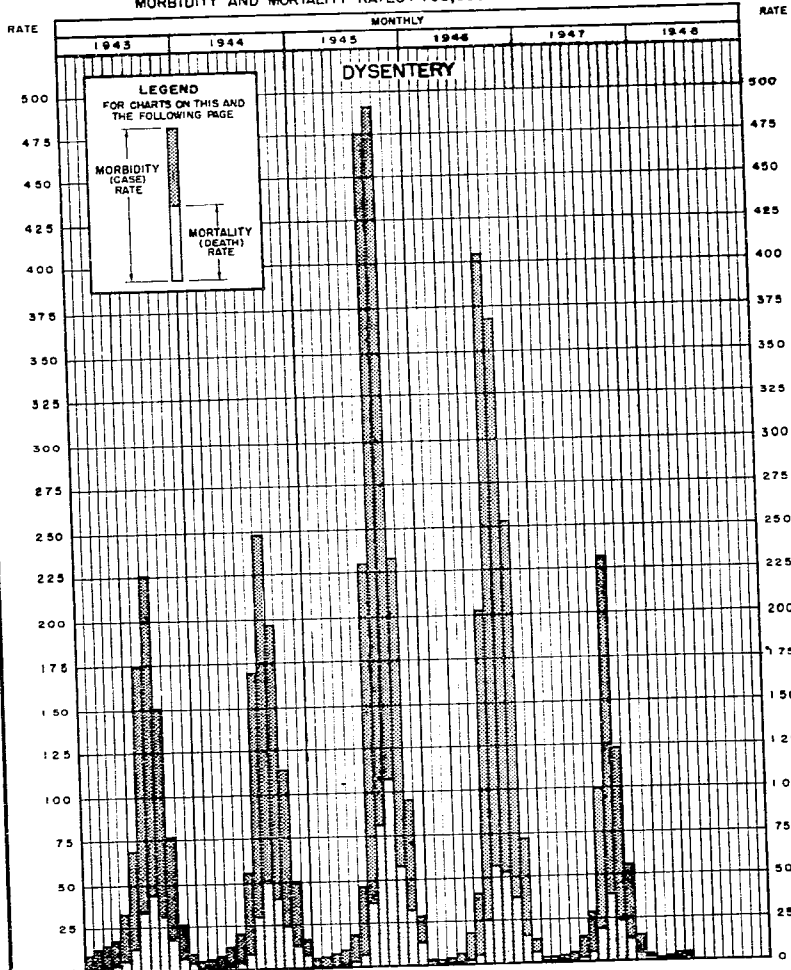
ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Anthrax	4	0	0
Blackleg	2	2	0
Brucellosis	13	0	9
Rabies, canine	2	0	9
Trichomoniasis	197	342	139
Swine erysipelas	1	1	32
Swine cholera	40	27	43
Swine plague	10	7	8



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1946 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1946 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
 GHQ - SCAP

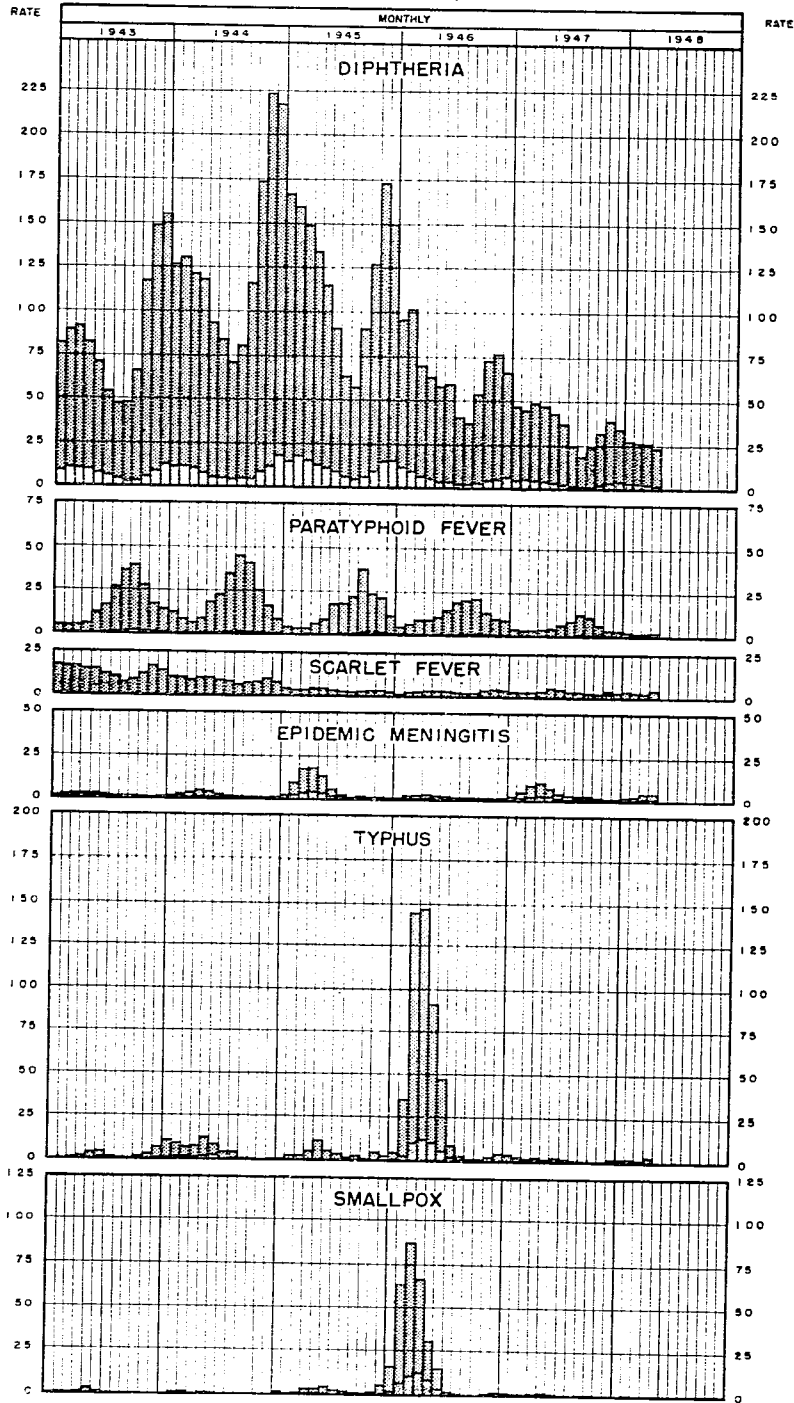
JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 91 A

0364

# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



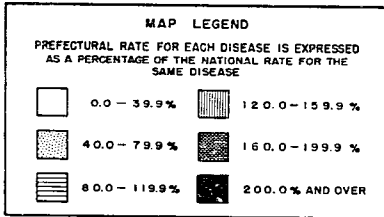
NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHO - SCAP

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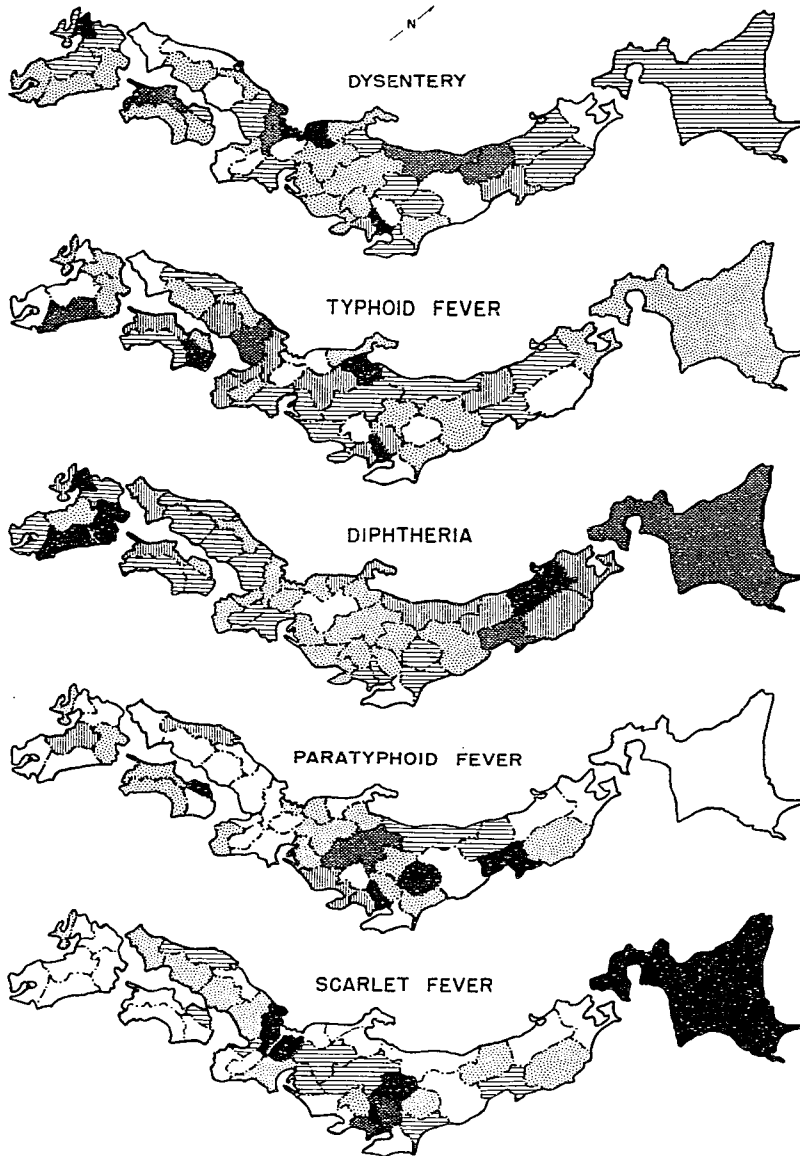
NUMBER 91B

# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · APRIL 1948



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE /100,000/ ANNUM		
	APR 48	APR 47	APR 46
DYSENTERY	5.0	5.9	7.2
TYPHOID FEVER	7.1	12.3	55.6
DIPHTHERIA	23.4	46.8	63.0
PARATYPHOID FEVER	2.4	4.0	9.1
SCARLET FEVER	4.2	3.5	5.3
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	4.4	10.2	3.1
TYPHUS	2.7	2.3	146.9
SMALLPOX	0.1	1.0	66.7
MALARIA	4.9	11.4	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.03
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.0	0.0	NA



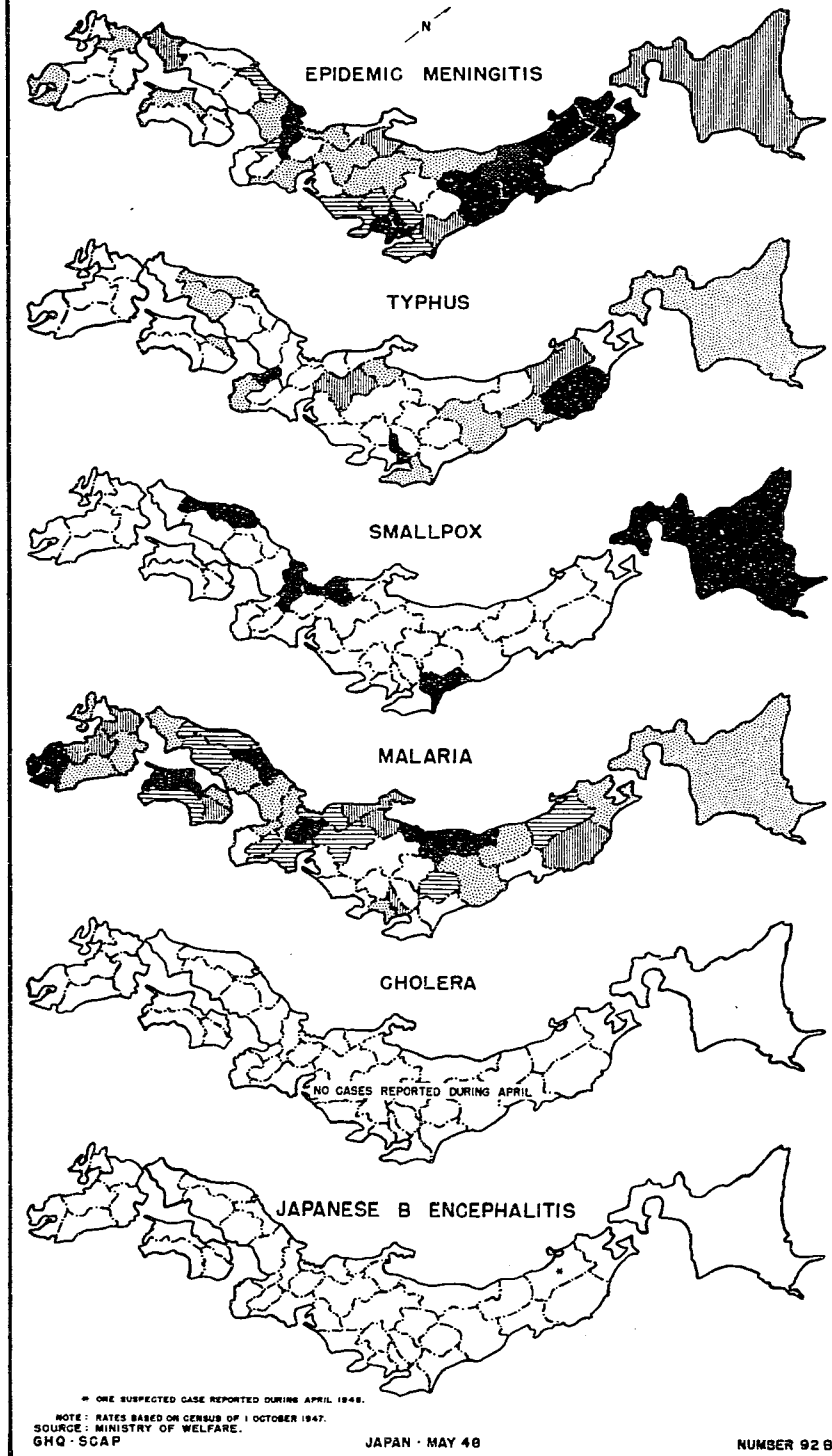
• ONE SUSPECTED CASE REPORTED DURING APRIL 1948.  
 NOTE: 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
 NA\* DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
 GHQ · SCAP

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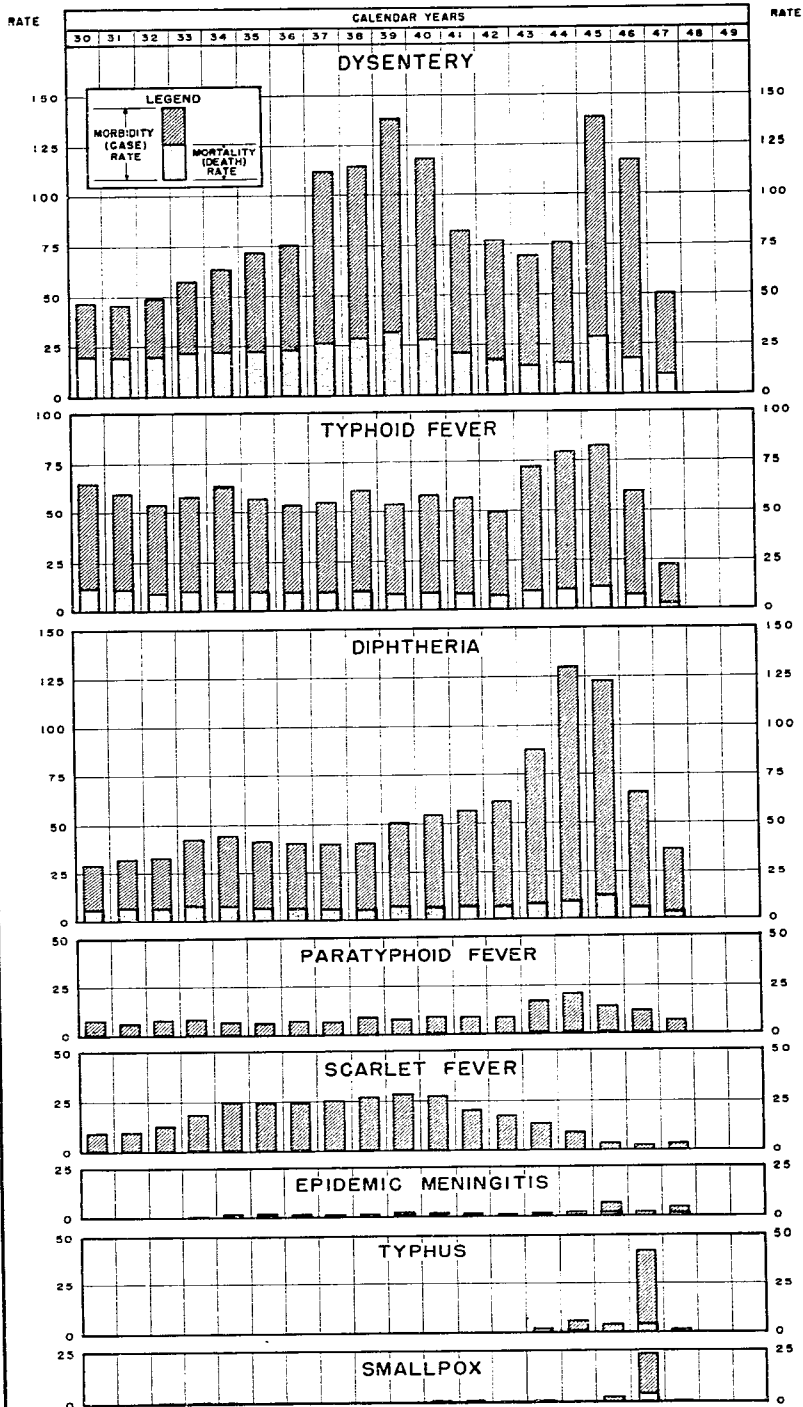
# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - APRIL 1948



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM\*



\* BASED ON ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION. OKINAWA PREFECTURE INCLUDED, 1930-1936.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ - SCAP

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0368

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Strangles	114	118	81
Equine infectious abortion	31	5	25
Equine infectious anemia	35	43	63
Chick pullorum	2,042	2,804	1,349

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

Meat Inspection

3. Farm animals slaughtered numbered 47,573 in February and 41,049 in March. There were no ante-mortem condemnations in February but in March 24 animals were condemned. Post-mortem condemnations of total carcasses in March were more than twice the February total.

MEAT INSPECTION

<u>February</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	22,627	651	19	439	17,027	6,810
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem						
Total carcass	7	0	0	0	0	5
Partial	167	14	0	0	46	168
Visceral	3,056	32	2	13	2,729	667

March

Number slaughtered	18,707	644	30	396	17,333	3,939
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	1	21
Condemned post mortem						
Total carcass	14	3	0	0	4	7
Partial	870	27	1	5	1,151	334
Visceral	6,268	70	4	26	4,688	737

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Dairy Inspection

4. There were 10,296 inspections of dairy farms conducted in March, 76 less than in February, while milk samples examined in March totaled 33,185, an increase of 3,900 over February.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Farm inspections	10,335	10,263
Samples examined	29,228	33,132
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	516	657
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	981	1,031
Plant inspections	5,289	4,233
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	222	204
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	246	275
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	4	5
Samples examined	7	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	1

<u>Special Milk</u> (continued)	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Plant inspections	6	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0	2

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	33	28
Samples examined	50	42
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	1	0
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

5. There were 3,502 Japanese civilian hospitals 30 April with a total capacity of 210,321 beds, of which 99,049 were occupied. Hospitals and their total bed capacity increased 30 and 1,325 over the March figure. Out-patients treated in April numbered 1,557,406.

Nursing Affairs

6. The annual meeting of the Japanese National Nurses' Association was held in Kyoto from 26 to 28 April. Approximately 2,000 members representing all the prefectures were present. Lectures and discussions on nursing programs were held, publications were displayed and officers were elected.

7. Ten-day midwifery refresher courses were given in Nagano, Aichi and Osaka Prefectures in May. These courses were sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurses' Association.

SUPPLY

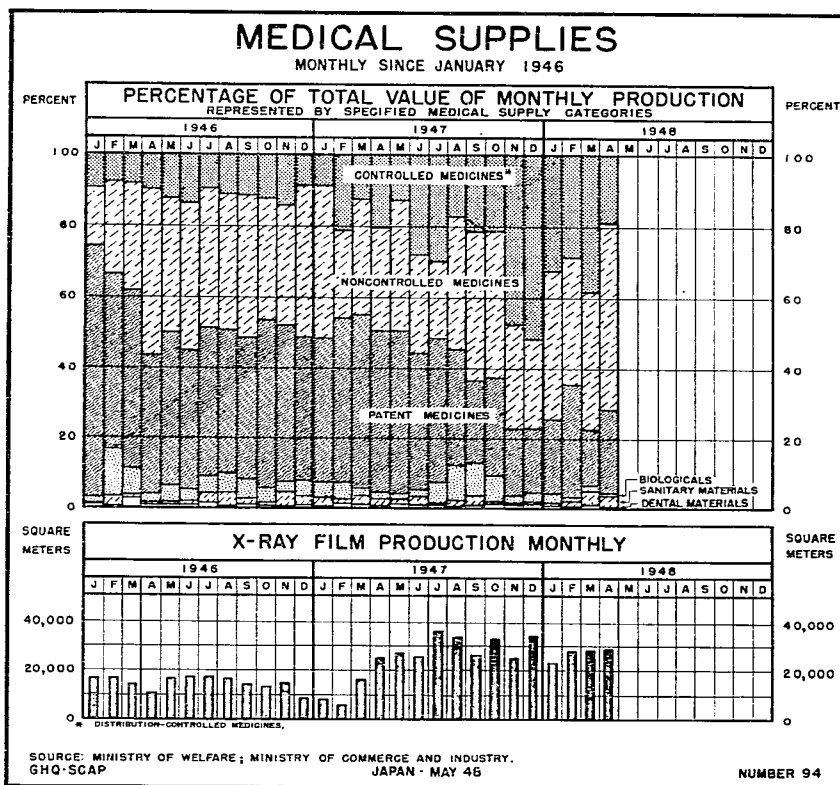
Production

8. Production of medical and dental supplies in April were valued at ¥ 1,882,080,440, an increase of ¥ 955,109,004 over the preceding month and ¥ 1,419,034,733 over the 1947 monthly average. With the exception of dental materials and biologicals, production of all other supplies increased.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES  
(yen)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Controlled medicines	337,559,555	341,415,929
Noncontrolled medicines	343,623,144	967,594,026
Patent medicines	138,555,402	444,139,317
Biologicals	16,495,544	13,041,688
Medical instruments	18,577,834	19,368,548
Dental instruments	16,405,688	17,184,603
Dental materials	10,409,544	8,977,009
Sanitary materials	33,029,225	55,251,858
Sanitary rubber goods	12,315,692	15,107,462
Total	926,971,436	1,882,080,440

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



9. With the exception of mapharsen production of all venereal disease control drugs declined in April. Mapharsen produced in April totaled 47.4 kilograms compared with 33 kilograms in March and the average monthly output for the first quarter of 1948 of 55.7 kilograms.

#### DRUG PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Quarter 1948</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	3,569.0	4,111	2,806.0
Bismuth sub-salicylate	liter	671.3	581	431.1
Mapharsen	kilogram	55.7	33	47.4
Penicillin	vial of 100,000 oxford units	88,400.0	157,019	118,754.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

10. Production of crude and finished cholera and typhus vaccines was temporarily suspended because sufficient amounts were on hand to meet all needs. Of the 8,420,160 cubic centimeters of crude triple typhoid vaccines produced in March, 1,040,000 cubic centimeters were finished in April.



STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in April</u>		<u>On Hand 30 April</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	1,460,000 a/	4,176,020
Typhus	-	-	-	607,220
Triple typhoid	8,600,000	1,040,000	14,061,200	1,346,810
Smallpox (doses)	-	2,595,830	-	565,235
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	50,000	-	196,767
Diphtheria toxoid	100,000	2,356,000	7,584,540 a/	1,800,084

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

11. Production of DDT sprayers increased from 18,010 of all types in March to 23,330 in April while production of five percent DDT residual-effect sprays declined from 204,181 gallons in March to 137,635 gallons in April.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Batraps, spring type	each	1,200	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	0	3,140
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	3,333	9,796
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	pound	408,980	54,420
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	134,181	67,485
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	70,000	70,150
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	18,407	23,959
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	10,360	13,720
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	4,150	5,810
Sprayers, hand type, one-half gallon	each	3,500	3,800
DDT dusters	each	7,000	6,800
Power dusters	each	24	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

12. X-ray and electrotherapy production in April totaled 649 pieces of equipment, a decline of 534 pieces from the March output but 148 pieces over the average 1947 monthly production.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
X-ray equipment	352	278
Ultrashortwave equipment	38	39
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	101	51

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Infrared-ray equipment	1	2
Luminous screens	188	65
Intensifying screens	489	196
Electrosurgical apparatus	14	18

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

13. X-ray films produced in April totaled 28,956 square meters, an increase of 747 square meters over the March output. The 1947 average monthly production was 24,760 square meters and the average monthly production for the first quarter of 1948 was 26,262 square meters.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,084	1,574
5 x 7	3,086	1,814
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	2,389	1,158
8 x 10	2,798	4,154
10 x 12	12,916	20,328
11 x 14	0	100
14 x 17	4,266	2,754
Dental	940	560
R 120	256	1,012

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

14. Cotton sanitary goods produced in April amounted to 364,508 pounds, or 133,900 pounds greater than the March output and 110,977 pounds more than the average monthly production for the first quarter of 1948.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION  
(pounds)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Quarter 1948</u>
Gauze	43,340	81,153	67,361
Bandage cloth	31,933	55,235	54,112
Absorbent cotton	<u>155,335</u>	<u>228,120</u>	<u>132,058</u>
Total	230,608	364,508	253,531

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. Glass syringes produced in April numbered 371,900 pieces, an increase of 19,491 pieces over March and 5,620 pieces over the average monthly production for the first quarter of 1948.

16. The number of laboratory animals supplied to laboratories in April increased 583 over the March figure of 57,909. The average monthly distribution for the first quarter of 1948 was 47,039 animals.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Guinea pigs	2,677	2,917
Rats	964	1,074
Rabbits	1,305	1,886
White mice	<u>52,963</u>	<u>52,615</u>
Total	57,909	58,492

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Distribution

17. Medical supplies and instruments distributed in April were valued at ¥ 1,874,268,549, an increase of ¥ 878,956,241 over the revised March total. Medicines distributed in April amounted to ¥ 1,788,353,841 compared with ¥ 914,383,837 in March.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS  
(yen)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Former army and navy medicines	1,192,359	3,252,588
Former army and navy surgical instruments	2,244,747	-
Other surgical instruments	18,552,442	22,851,379
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	24,818,294	24,458,481
Rubber medical items	8,235,446	11,554,321
Cotton sanitary materials	27,077,542 <u>a/</u>	27,050,527
Controlled medicines	312,687,422	284,234,034
Noncontrolled medicines	439,811,873	1,084,698,314
Patent medicines	<u>160,692,183</u>	<u>416,168,905</u>
Total	995,312,308 <u>a/</u>	1,874,268,549

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. Precious metals for dental use distributed in April totaled 301,803 grams of which 286,165 grams were gold and 15,638 grams were silver alloys.

NARCOTICS

19. Persons registered to handle narcotics numbered 81,536 by 31 March, an increase of 1,517 since 29 February.

20. Violators of narcotics regulations arrested in March numbered 73, of whom 14 were registered narcotics handlers and 59 unregistered. Six registered narcotics handlers and 16 nonregistrants were convicted. Penalties for registrants varied from three months' penal servitude and ¥ 500 fine to three years' prison sentence and ¥ 5,000 fine. The nonregistrants received penalties varying from ¥ 300 fine to two years' penal sentence and ¥ 5,000 fine. Charges against 15 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Thirty-five registrants were admonished and three minor violations were disposed of administratively.

21. Thefts of narcotics in March numbered 22 and losses of supplies through fires totaled two.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

22. Welfare payments in April amounted to ¥ 366,200,622 compared with ¥ 408,285,022 the preceding month. Assistance in kind was valued at ¥ 59,685,650 compared with ¥ 56,131,208 in March. Persons receiving aid during the month numbered 2,013,927 of whom 135,944 were in institutions, compared with 2,077,031 persons and the revised total of 138,195 in institutions in March. See the chart on the following page.

23. Eleven shipments of LARA relief supplies totaling 187.77 metric tons arrived in Yokohama from 20 April to 15 May. The supplies consisted of 89.53 metric tons of food, 86.46 metric tons of clothing and shoes, 0.10 metric ton of medicine and 11.68 metric tons of miscellaneous items.

24. The total LARA relief supplies received from the first shipment 1 November 1946 to the 75th shipment on 15 May totaled 4,625.14 metric tons, of which 3,473.60 metric tons were food, 1,000.85 metric tons were clothing and shoes, 59.34 metric tons were medicine and 91.35 metric tons were miscellaneous items.

25. The National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to aid private relief agencies, collected ¥ 571,071,682 or 84.2 percent of the national goal up to 6 May.

Fifteen prefectures oversubscribed their prefectural quotas, four prefectures made 100-percent collections, 22 prefectures' collections ranged from 99.2 to 37 percent of their prefectural goal and five prefectures did not participate due to damages suffered in the October 1947 flood.

26. The Ministry of Welfare reported 123,511 orphans in Japan as of 30 April, of whom 68,487 were boys and 55,024 were girls. Their ages, according to the Japanese system of counting, were as follows: 554 one and two years old, 719 three years old, 13,213 four to seven years old, 57,731 eight to 14 years old and 51,294 from 15 to 20 years old.

There were 12,202 orphans in institutions, 107,108 with guardians and 4,201 older boys and girls who were self-supporting.

27. Investigations showed that of the 123,511 orphans 28,248 were orphaned as a direct result of the war and 4,055 are presently in institutions; 11,351 were repatriated orphans with 1,140 now in institutions; 2,647 were abandoned or lost children of whom 1,501 are in institutions; and 81,265 were orphaned through various other causes of whom 5,506 are in institutions.

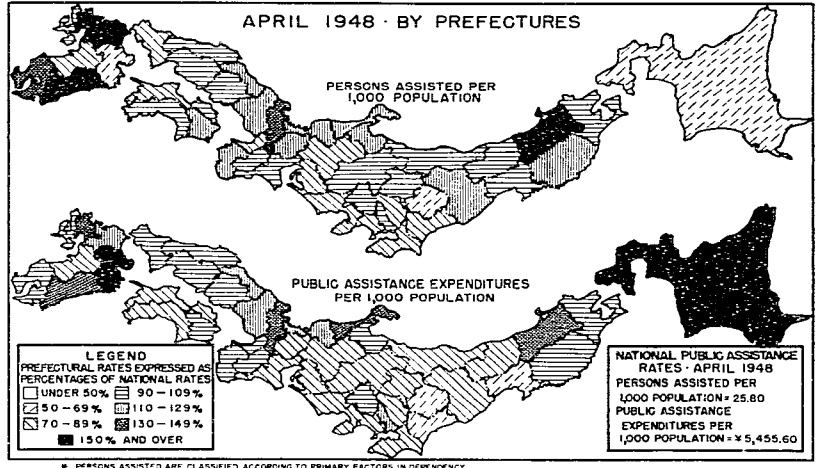
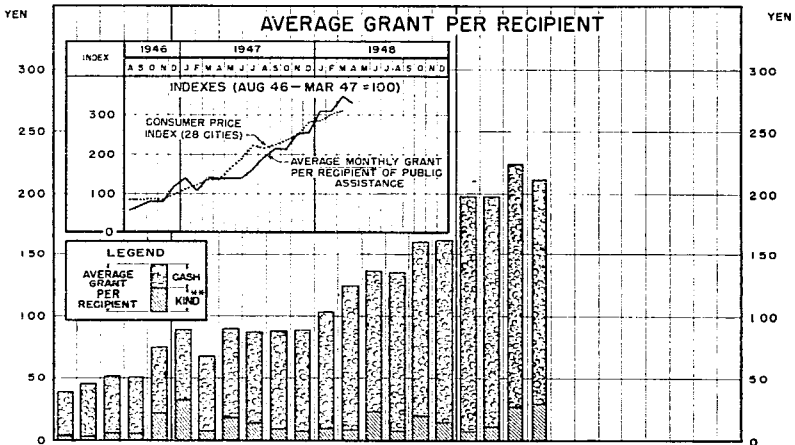
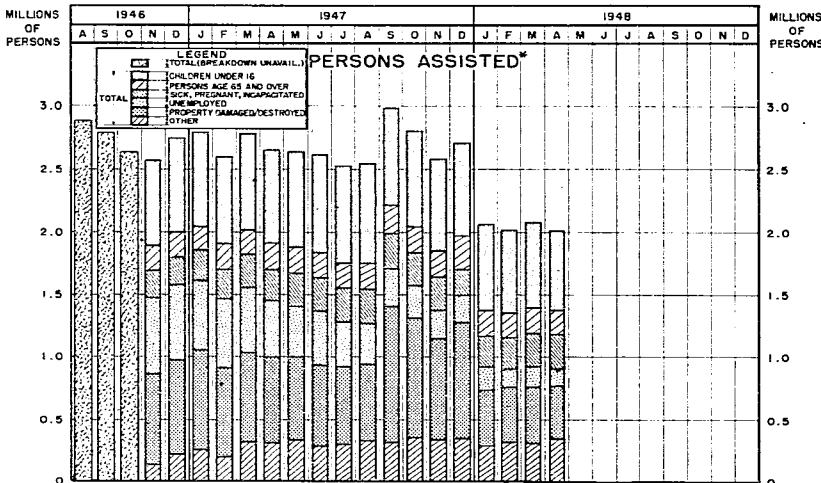
#### Japanese Red Cross

28. A national training conference on volunteer service and disaster relief was held 4 and 5 May at the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society in Tokyo. The Society developed administrative channels through which Red Cross services are extended to all communities through volunteer service and disaster relief organizational programs.

29. The Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee decided 13 May to make arrangements for Junior Red Cross leadership training centers at Tamano in Okayama Prefecture 25-31 July and at Gora in Kanagawa Prefecture 15-21 August.

# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



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

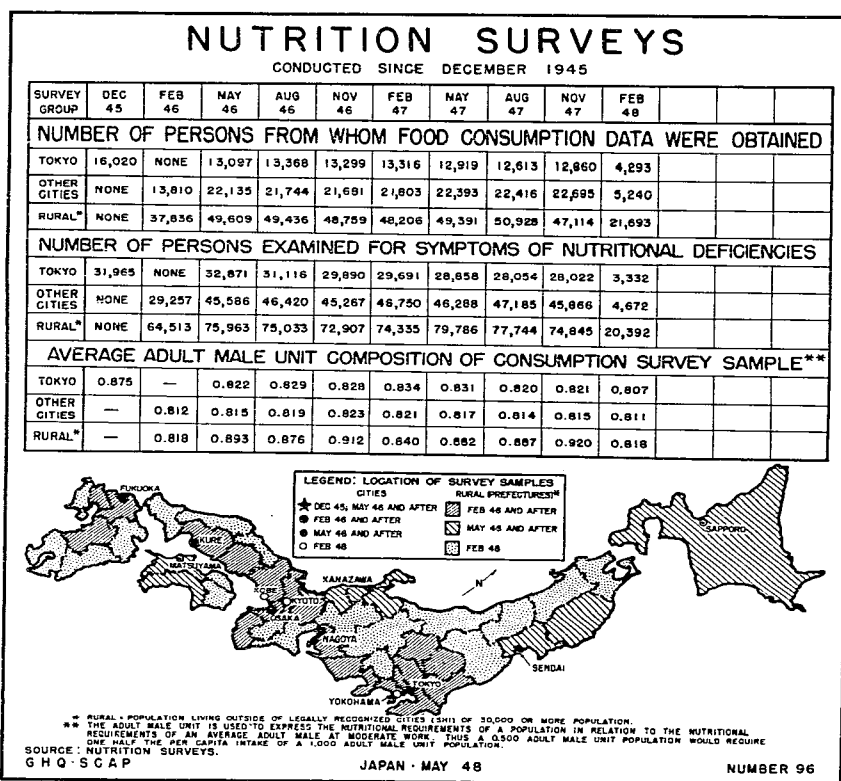
SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE, CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 95

SOCIAL SECURITY

30. Government-subsidized programs of unemployment allowances were succeeded 1 May by unemployment insurance laws based on employer-employee contributions. Persons eligible for benefits under unemployment insurance are those who became unemployed after 1 May, having been engaged in covered employment for at least six months prior to that date.

NUTRITION

31. The February nutrition surveys showed average caloric consumption per capita per day in all areas except in the Akita copper mines decreased as compared with the November surveys. Consumption of carbohydrates in the rural areas was slightly greater than in the cities but the amount of fats and proteins consumed in the urban areas remained higher than in rural areas. Note the charts on the following three pages.

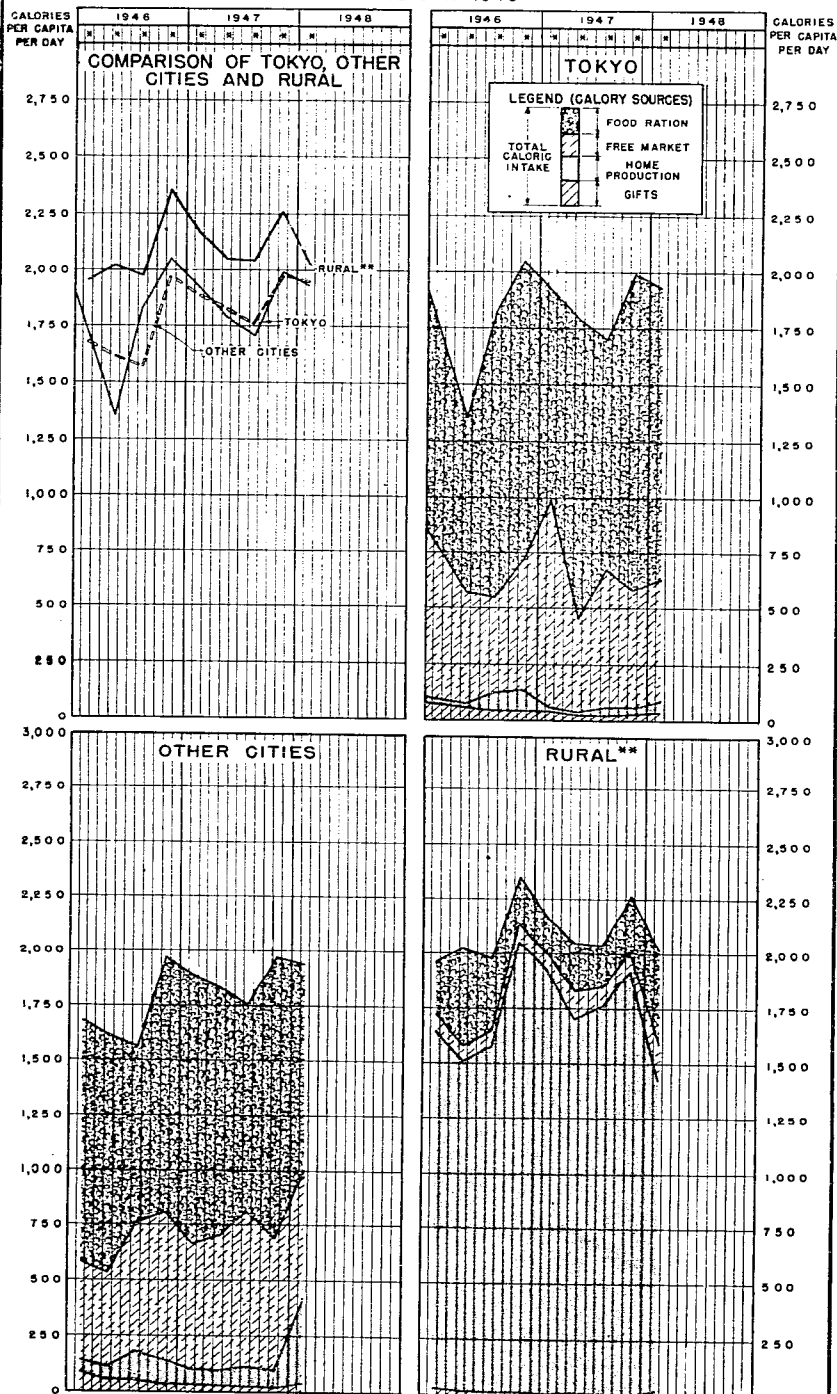


32. The symptoms associated with nutritional deficiency declined in February compared with the November survey, but xerophthalmia and glossitis rose in the rural areas. There were increases in hyperkeratosis, glossitis, bradycardia and edema in the urban areas in February. This was partly due to the low nutritive value of the diet and also to the deficiency of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. See the chart on page 375.

33. The percentage of individuals underweight was greatest among infants less than 12 months old in the urban area and among persons over 51 years old in all areas, as shown in the chart on page 376.

# AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



\* 8 MONTHS IN WHICH NUTRITION SURVEYS WERE MADE. NO SURVEY WAS MADE IN TOKYO IN FEBRUARY 1946 BUT A SURVEY WAS MADE IN DECEMBER 1946.  
 \*\* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

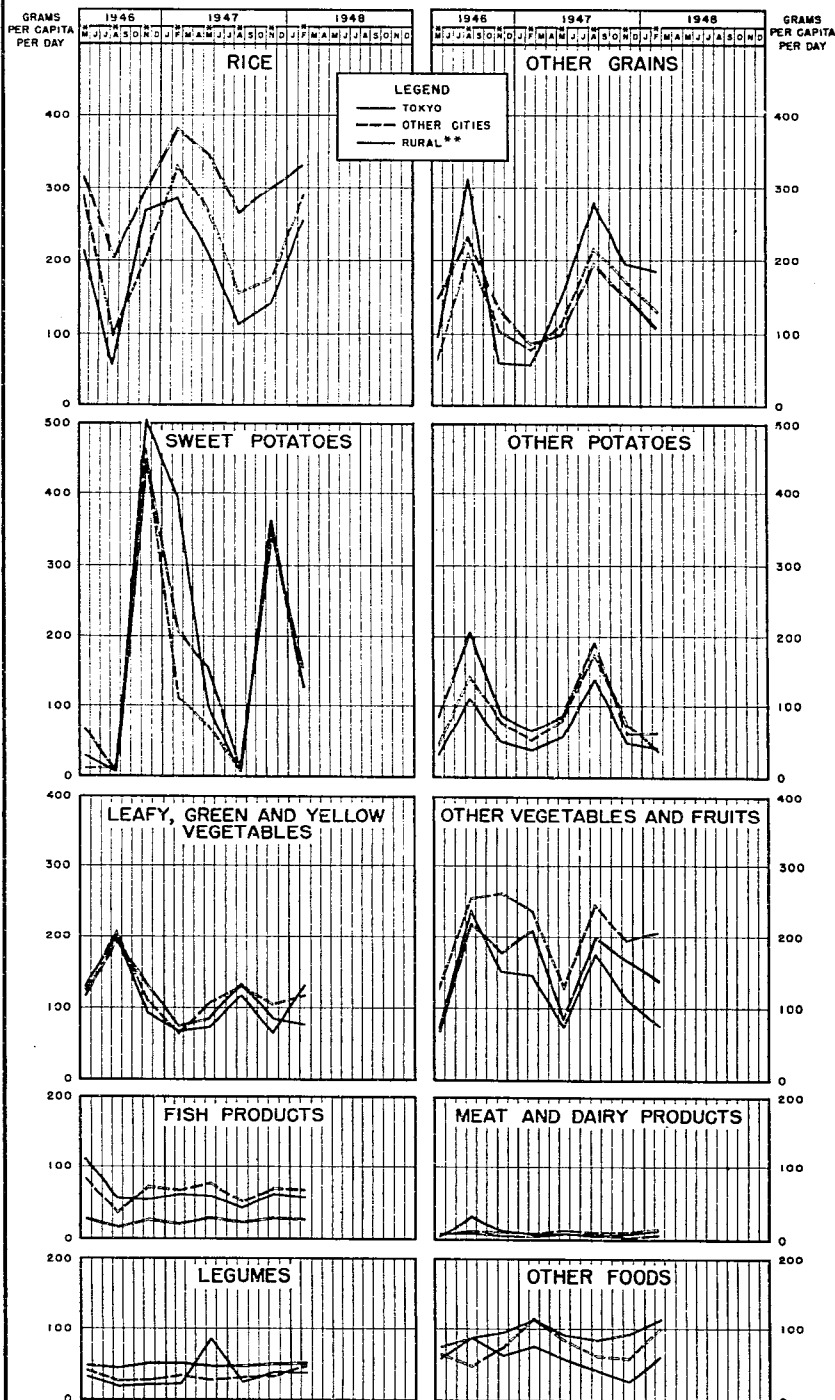
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
 GHQ-SCAP

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# AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



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

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
 GHQ - SCAP

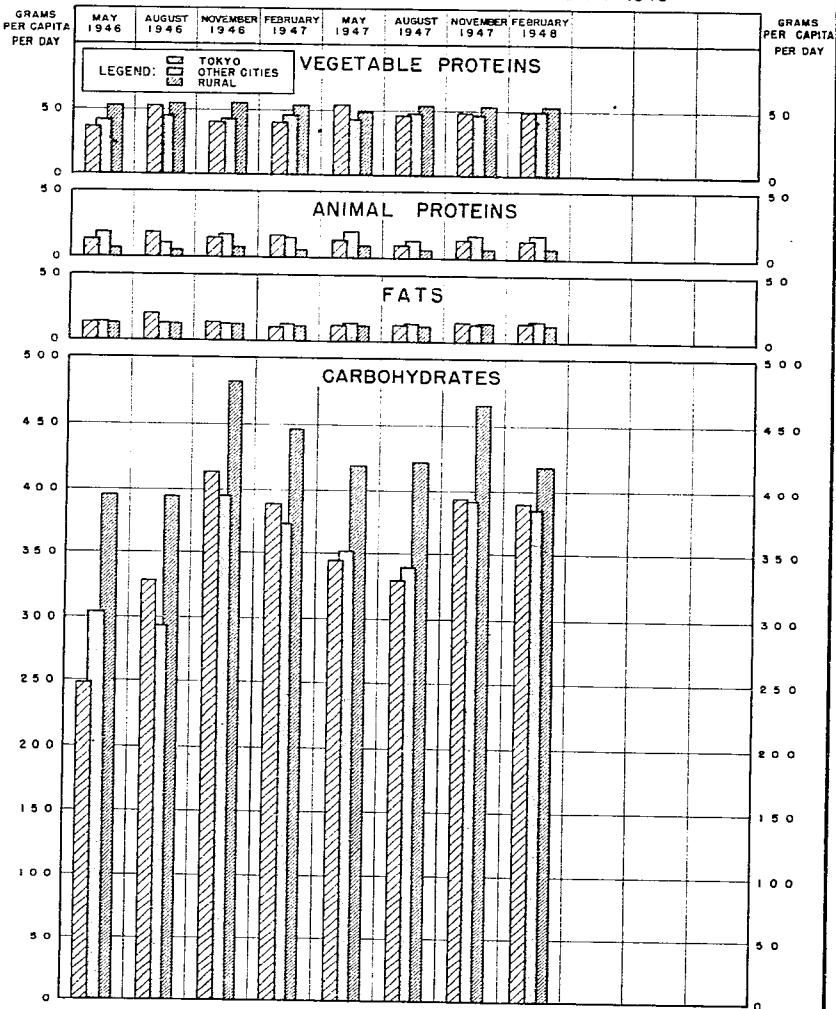
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# PROTEINS, FATS, CARBOHYDRATES, MINERALS AND VITAMINS

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA SINCE MAY 1946



## MINERALS AND VITAMINS - AVERAGE /CAPITA /DAY

ITEM	UNITS	SURVEY GROUP	MAY 1946	AUGUST 1946	NOVEMBER 1946	FEBRUARY 1947	MAY 1947	AUGUST 1947	NOVEMBER 1947	FEBRUARY 1948
CALCIUM	GRAMS	TOKYO	0.31	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.18	0.21	0.23
		OTHER CITIES	0.37	0.23	0.39	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.23
		RURAL*	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.24
IRON	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	35.00	48.00	35.00	48.00	43.00	41.00	34.00	45.00
		OTHER CITIES	52.00	67.00	75.00	42.00	38.00	46.00	38.00	50.00
		RURAL*	38.00	76.00	86.00	48.00	37.00	35.00	33.00	47.00
NIACIN	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	8.30	8.40	12.30	10.00	9.10	7.90	10.70	9.20
		OTHER CITIES	6.00	8.10	13.10	8.90	9.80	6.00	12.00	10.10
		RURAL*	8.20	9.10	12.20	9.60	9.00	8.90	10.50	8.60
PHOSPHORUS	GRAMS	TOKYO	1.28	1.66	1.44	1.77	1.75	1.54	1.78	1.69
		OTHER CITIES	1.37	1.46	2.07	1.72	1.55	1.63	1.93	1.78
		RURAL*	1.75	1.77	2.22	1.58	1.68	1.73	1.97	1.70
VITAMIN A	THOUSANDS OF INT'L UNITS	TOKYO	4.21	6.32	3.02	2.24	1.75	3.22	2.03	3.97
		OTHER CITIES	3.72	8.90	6.09	2.24	3.30	4.15	3.19	3.56
		RURAL*	5.66	7.90	5.59	2.40	2.37	4.15	2.63	2.34
VITAMIN B1	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	1.08	1.94	1.03	1.53	1.67	1.74	1.87	1.63
		OTHER CITIES	2.42	1.55	1.88	1.41	1.37	1.64	1.85	1.52
		RURAL*	1.96	1.88	2.25	1.53	1.31	1.73	1.84	1.50
VITAMIN B2	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	0.57	0.77	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.68	0.70
		OTHER CITIES	0.78	0.88	0.94	0.81	0.63	0.78	0.86	0.72
		RURAL*	0.84	0.97	0.99	0.79	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.84
VITAMIN C	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	101.00	185.00	242.00	192.00	94.00	132.00	177.00	184.00
		OTHER CITIES	147.00	218.00	259.00	188.00	118.00	154.00	207.00	181.00
		RURAL*	119.00	204.00	254.00	154.00	123.00	132.00	190.00	187.00

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

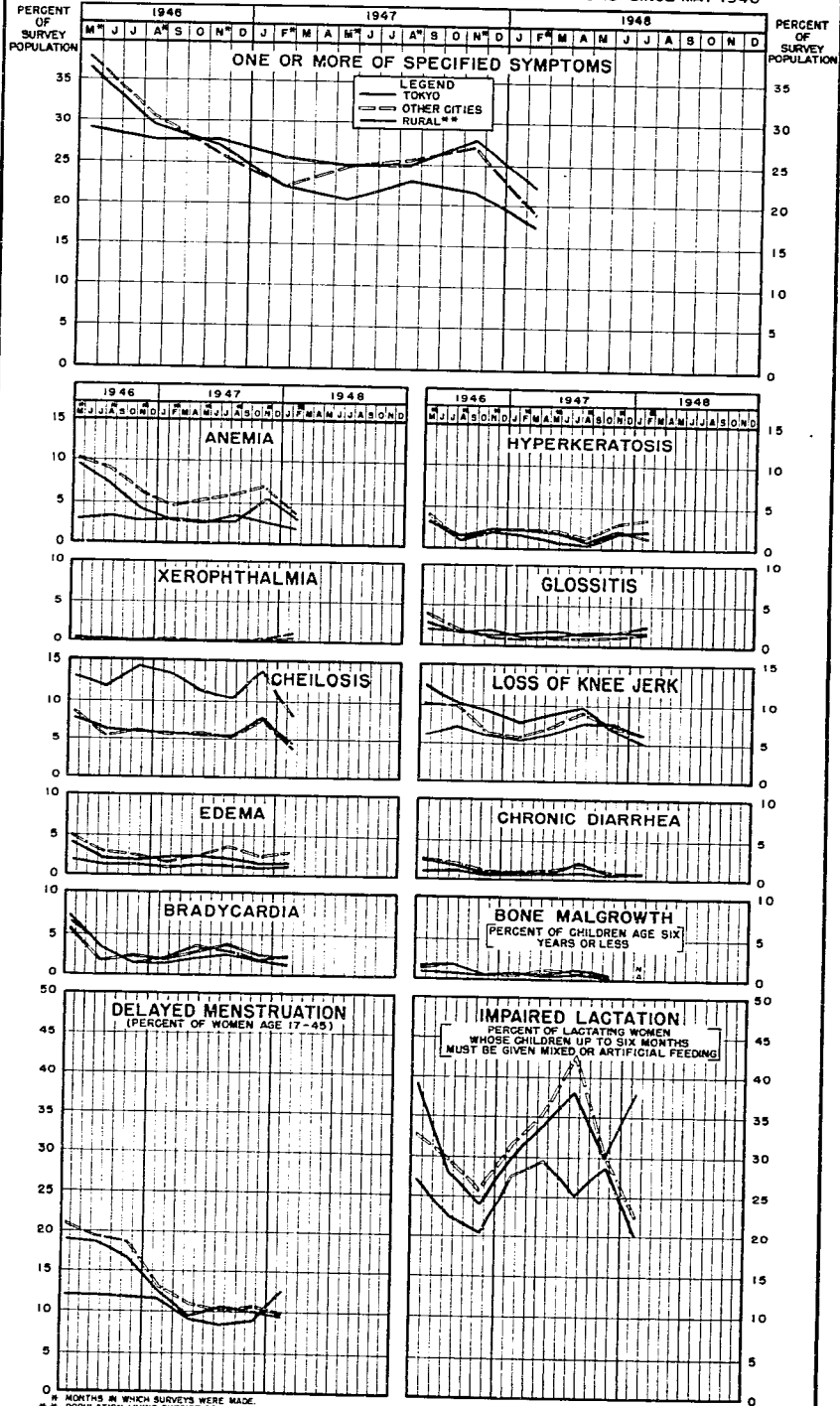
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
GHQ SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 99

# SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS - SINCE MAY 1946

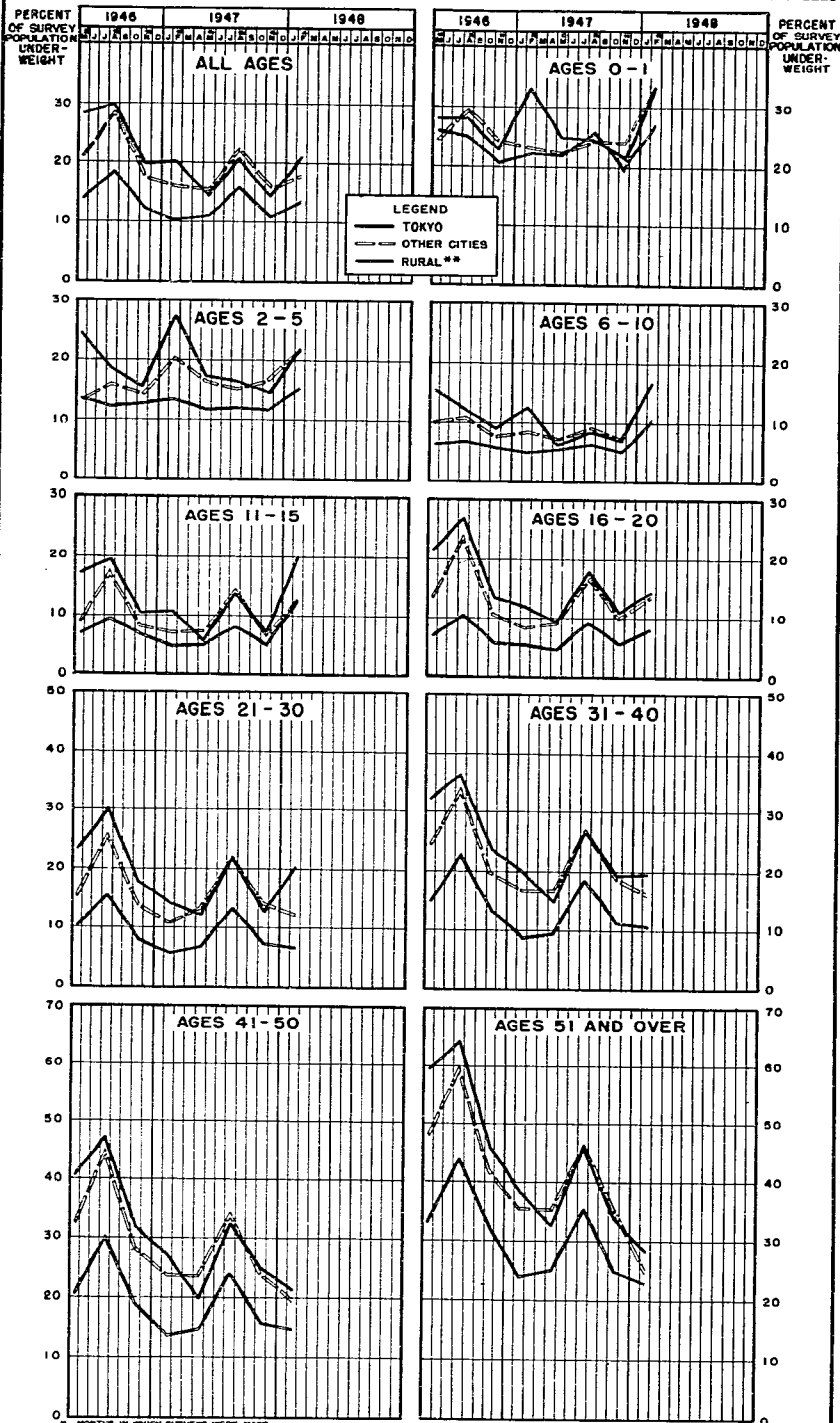


\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.  
 \*\* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (80% OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION).  
 NOTE: NA= DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

0381

## PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT

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



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

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
GHO - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 101

VITAL STATISTICS

34. Births in March totaled 257,373, a decline of 3,108 from the February figure. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum dropped from 42.1 in February to 38.9, but was the highest recorded for March since 1935, when the rate was 40.3 per 1,000 population per annum. The rate for March 1947 was 36.0 per 1,000 population per annum while the median March rate from 1935 to 1941 was 35.6 per 1,000 population per annum. Note charts on following two pages.

35. Deaths in March increased 3,145 over February to 92,428, but the rate per 1,000 population per annum declined from 14.4 to 14.0, the lowest recorded since 1919. The rate for March 1947 was 18.0 per 1,000 population per annum while the median March rate for the period 1935 to 1941 was 18.3 per 1,000 population per annum.

36. Infant deaths in March decreased 878 from the preceding month to 18,752. The rate per 1,000 live births was 72.9 compared with 75.4 in February. The rate for the corresponding period of 1947 was 101.8 per 1,000 live births and the March median rate for the period 1938 to 1942 was 101.2 per 1,000 live births.

Stillbirths totaled 12,427 in March, an increase of 256 over February. The rate per 1,000 live births increased from 46.7 in February to 48.3 in March. The rate for March 1947 was 43.1 per 1,000 live births and the median March rate for the period 1935 to 1941 was 43.7.

37. Marriages increased 11,808 over the February total to 106,775 in March. The rate per 1,000 population per annum was 16.1 compared with 15.3 per 1,000 per annum in February. The rate for March 1947 was 12.8 per 1,000 population per annum and the median March rate for the period 1932 to 1938 was 10.3 per 1,000 population per annum.

Divorces increased from 6,265 in February to 7,612 in March. The March rate per 1,000 population per annum was 1.2 compared with 1.0 in February. The rate for March 1947 was 1.1 per 1,000 population per annum while the March median during the period 1932 to 1938 was 0.8 per 1,000 population per annum.

38. The following ten causes accounted for 60,895 or approximately two thirds of all deaths in March.

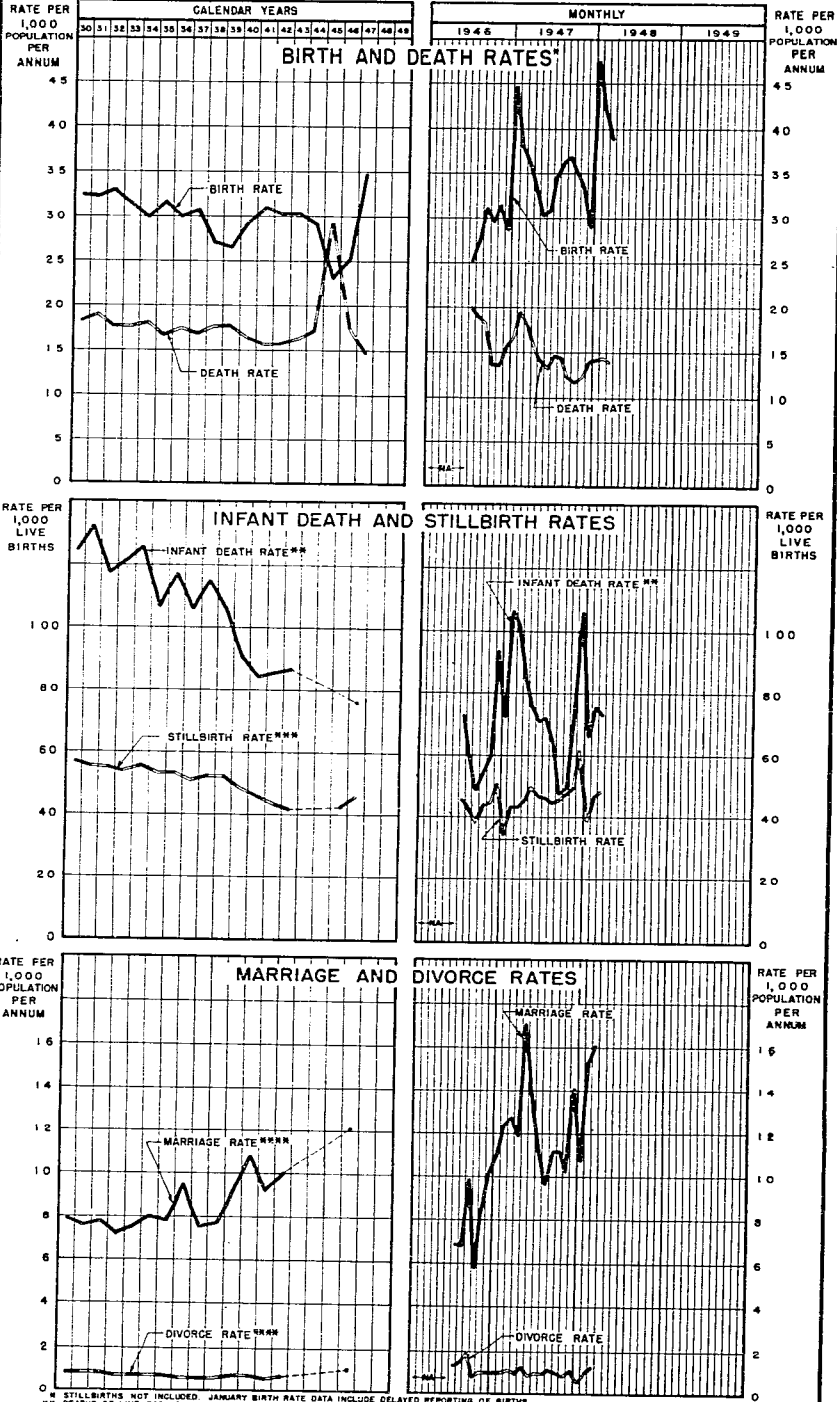
CAUSES OF DEATHS  
March

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Tuberculosis, all types	12,697	192.0
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	9,608	145.3
Pneumonia, all types	7,526	113.8
Congenital debility	4,661	70.5
Heart diseases	4,948	74.8
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,427	66.9
Bronchitis	3,315	50.1
Nephritis	3,343	50.5
Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines of infants over two years of age	3,148	47.6
Senility	7,222	109.2

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

# VITAL STATISTICS

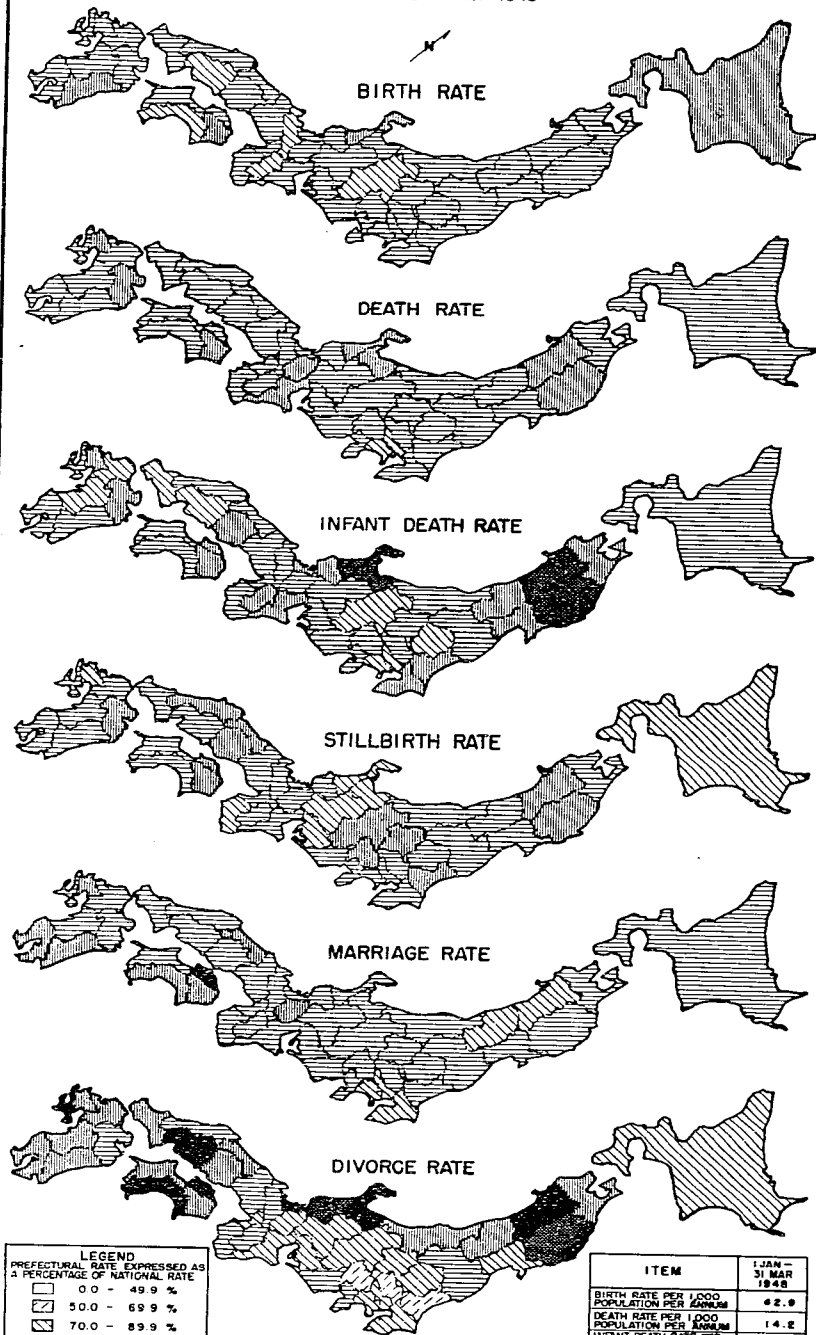
REPORTED FOR POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF JAPANESE ABSENT FROM JAPAN PROPER



\* STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED. JANUARY BIRTH RATE DATA INCLUDE DELAYED REPORTING OF BIRTHS.  
 \*\* DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. 1944-8 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 \*\*\* 1944-8 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 \*\*\*\* 1944-8 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
 GHQ-SCAP

# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948



**LEGEND**  
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS  
A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL RATE

[White box]	0.0 - 49.9 %
[Diagonal lines /]	50.0 - 69.9 %
[Diagonal lines \]	70.0 - 89.9 %
[Horizontal lines]	90.0 - 109.9 %
[Vertical lines]	110.0 - 129.9 %
[Dense horizontal lines]	130.0 - 149.9 %
[Dense vertical lines]	150.0 % AND OVER

**NOTE**  
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, MARRIAGE RATE  
AND DIVORCE RATE DATA ARE BASED ON  
CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

ITEM	1 JAN - 31 MAR 1948
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	62.9
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.2
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	71.4
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	44.7
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.0
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	0.9

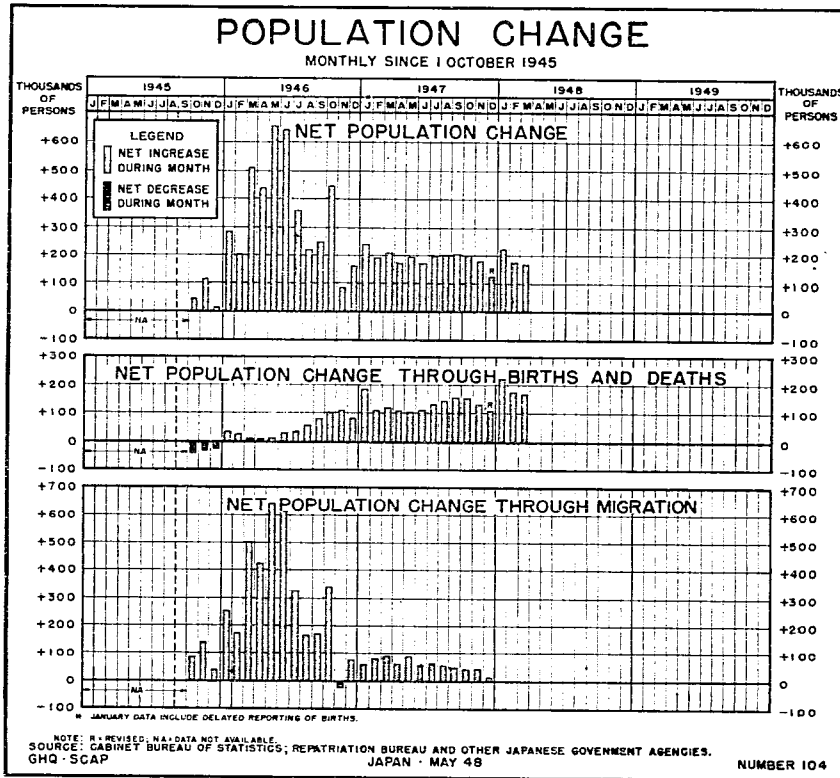
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE,  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 103

Population

39. The population increased an estimated 166,455 over the March figure to 79,690,953 in April. The net increase through births and deaths was 166,451 and the net increase through migration was four.

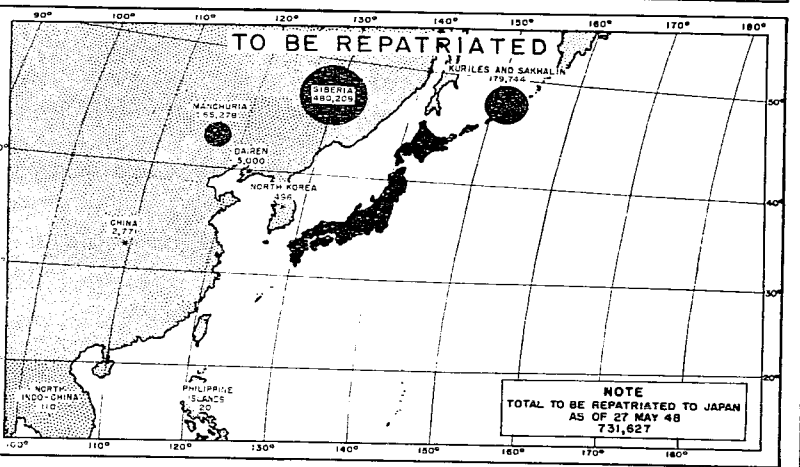
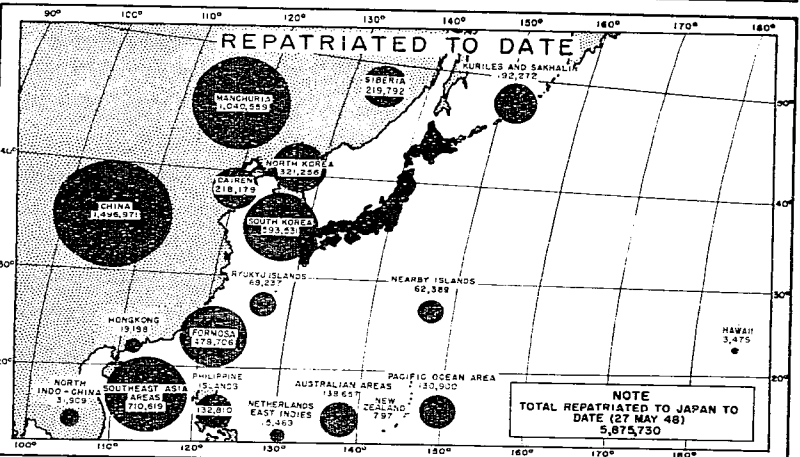
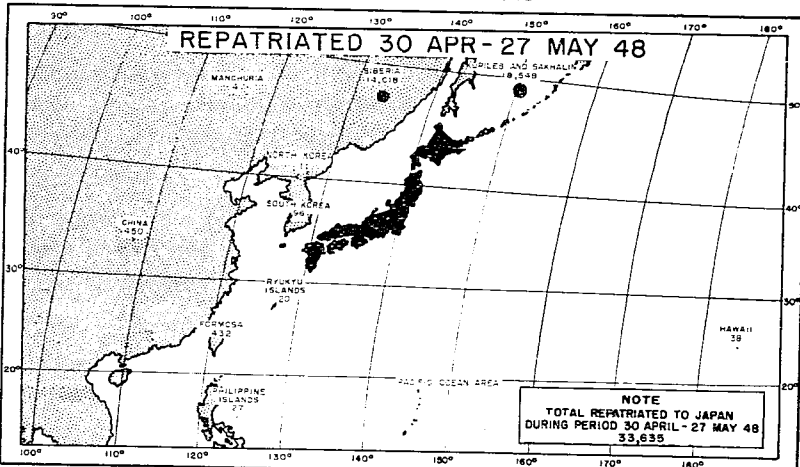


REPATRIATION

40. From 30 April to 27 May 33,635 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 32,567 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 450 from China, 432 from Formosa, 96 from South Korea, 38 from Hawaii, 27 from the Philippines, 20 from the Ryukyus, four from Manchuria and one from the Pacific Ocean area.

# REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 27 MAY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES  
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 105





SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION, CULTURAL RESOURCES AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

CONTENTS

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EDUCATION.

Administration and Finance

1. The Ministry of Education announced that of the 19,399.21 tons of cement allotted by the Economic Stabilization Board for repair and construction of educational institutions for the first quarter of the year, 8,265.21 tons were designated for general repair; 6,857 tons, for new schools; 2,979 tons, to build and repair facilities for the school lunch program; 593 tons, for cultural institutions; 70 tons, for religious institutions; 35.7 tons, for construction to facilitate educational research; and 599.3 tons reserved for emergencies.

Elementary Education

2. The Ministry of Education announced 7 May its policy on Korean schools. The teaching of the Korean language, history, literature and culture will be permitted in optional courses for private school students. Private schools operated by Koreans will follow the prescribed curriculum and use authorized textbooks. Prefectural governors were instructed to expedite the inspection and authorization of Korean schools and to assure Korean students transferring to Japanese schools the same treatment as Japanese students. In order to avoid closing Korean private schools during the inspections, the Ministry announced that such schools will be allowed to operate during a one-month period pending inspection and authorization, and that under special circumstances a two-month period would be permitted.

3. The Ministry of Education established a committee of school principals and supervisors from the Tokyo area to develop a handbook on elementary school administration.

4. The Ministry of Education completed criteria for the evaluation of arithmetic texts, revised the form for evaluating social studies textbooks and finished units of the Supplement to the Course of Study in the Social Studies for grades two and six.

Secondary Education

5. The Committee on Upper Secondary School Standards completed a tentative list of recommended standards which provide that completion of a national minimum culture course be required for all upper secondary students; that 85 units of credit be required for graduation from an upper secondary school; that the curriculum of the upper secondary school not be divided into

departments; that vocational subjects be considered as elective except in vocational schools, which will make certain vocational training compulsory; and that the total school week constitute 30 to 34 hours.

#### Higher Education

6. A conference of Niigata Prefecture normal-school instructors was held 4-7 May in Niigata city to examine and discuss applications from schools desiring experimental school status. Proposed revisions of curriculum to meet the minimum standards set by the Japanese University Accreditation Association also were discussed.

7. The Japanese University Accreditation Association 22 April approved correspondence courses at Keio and Hosei Universities and established committees to set standards for organizing new upper secondary school courses of study and standards in business administration. The Tokyo and Kyoto subcommittees met 4 May and 6 May respectively to study the purpose of general education in the social sciences and to develop procedures for future meetings.

On 21 May the Committee on Minimum Standards of the University Accreditation Association approved standards of graduate instruction which include a minimum of 90 credits for the three-year course leading to the doctorate with a maximum of 40 credits for the thesis or dissertation.

8. The Ministry of Education's Handbook on the Reorganization of Higher Education was published early in the month and distributed throughout Japan on 20 May.

To assist normal schools in providing adequate general education in the reorganized curriculum, conferences of normal-school teachers were held 20-22 May in Tokyo and 26-28 May in Yamaguchi. Three teachers from each normal school in Japan attended the conferences, which were sponsored by the Ministry of Education, the Japan Association of Directors of Normal Schools and the League of Professors of Normal Schools.

The first in the series of seven pretraining conferences sponsored by the Ministry of Education for instructors who will teach short summer courses in the regular normal schools for elementary and secondary school teachers was held in Tokyo 27-29 May. It is estimated that total attendance for the seven conferences will be 1,104, made up of 12 elementary and 12 secondary course teachers from each prefecture.

#### Adult Education

9. The three-day conferences on adult education sponsored by the Ministry of Education continued through May and included discussions of basic problems in the fields of libraries, correspondence courses, science education, school extension work, youth and women's organizations, religious education, physical education, workers' education, recreation, art, Citizens' Public Halls and Parent-Teachers Associations. Information exhibits and educational films were shown.

10. The Ministry of Education issued regulations 1 May for new upper secondary school correspondence education providing that schools submit applications to conduct correspondence education for students within their prefectures, that admittance of students from other prefectures must be approved by competent prefectural education authorities and that such correspondence education must

conform to standards indicated in the Course of Study for Correspondence Education.

11. The Ministry of Education notified all prefectural governors in May that ¥ 2,676,660 was the total subsidy for correspondence education in 1948.

#### Vocational Education

12. The Advisory Committee on Vocational Education and Guidance and the Nippon Vocational Guidance Association organized a special subcommittee on aptitude testing in May. The Committee was composed of representatives from the Ministries of Education, Labor, Welfare, Transportation and Communications. Groups were selected to study general aptitude tests, personality and vocational inventories, vocational aptitude tests and educational achievement tests.

13. The New Upper Secondary School Curriculum Revision Committee and members of secondary and vocational education groups of the Ministry of Education met in Tokyo 5 May to discuss revision of the vocational curriculum and desirable balances between specialized vocational courses and general education courses. More than 30 principals and teachers of vocational schools in Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Shizuoka, Sendai, Niigata and Tokyo participated in the Central Honshu Conference on Vocational Education in Tokyo 12 May to discuss the same subject.

14. The Nippon Vocational Guidance Association reported completion in May of three more vocational information pamphlets, "People Who Work in the Architectural Industry," "People Who Work in Land Transportation" and "People Who Work in Finance." Plans call for distribution of 15,000 copies of each pamphlet to vocational schools throughout Japan.

15. Principals and teachers of agricultural schools conferring in Niigata prefecture 17 May recommended an increase in the average farm size, establishment of cooperative organizations for the purchase and operation of small-scale powered equipment and establishment of sufficient light industry to absorb displaced farm labor. The conference established committees for study of home-project methods, agricultural economics and home industry and manufacturing.

16. A meeting of directors of agricultural experimental stations and extension farms in Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui and Nagano Prefectures was held at Takada 13-14 May to initiate the agricultural extension worker program. It was decided that each prefecture, under the direction of the prefectural boards including an agricultural educator appointed by the governor and an advisory agricultural extension consultant chosen by the board, will initiate an extension worker program for the education of farmers.

17. Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia announced in May that they had allocated 400 milk goats to agricultural schools for experimental herding.

The Ministry of Education and the Education Department of Ishikawa Prefecture sponsored a conference on vocational teacher training in Kanazawa 26-27 May.

A National Abacus Contest sponsored by the Nippon Chamber of Commerce and the Ministries of Education, Finance, Communications and Transportation was held 25 May in Tokyo.

### Scientific Education

18. The Niigata Prefectural Committee on the Improvement of Science Teaching sponsored a conference at Takada 4 May which was attended by approximately 800 elementary and secondary school science teachers.

The National Biology Teachers' Association held a conference 24 May at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, attended by two biology teachers from each prefecture in Japan. Lectures on basic biological concepts were followed by teaching demonstrations and discussions of teaching methods.

19. At its annual spring meeting on 14-15 May the Cultural Science Committee allocated ¥ 1,400,000 in fellowship funds, decided on the method of cooperating with the Reception Committee for the Board of Cultural Science Consultants, and made plans for a meeting to be held in October when the problem of feudalism will be discussed. The third issue of the committee magazine, "The Cultural Sciences," was published.

### Physical Education

20. Prefectural physical education officials conferred in Tokyo 14-15 May at a meeting sponsored by the Physical Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education.

The All-Japan Recreation Council held a two-day conference in Tokyo 18-19 May to fill vacancies existing in the council's staff and to discuss plans for the second national recreation meeting.

21. Arrangements for special allotment of food were made by LARA. The Ministry of Education will distribute 104,872 pounds of food, including sugar, rice flour, lunch meat, lard, salt and wheat flour, to institutions of higher education for the student lunch program.

### Libraries

22. One hundred thirty-five members of the professional staff of the National Diet Library and 35 members of the custodial staff have been appointed so far out of a total planned staff of 350. The English collection of the Society for International Cultural Relations was moved into the library. Although the collection is under the management of the National Diet Library, the society retains full property rights.

23. To promote the establishment of school libraries a meeting was sponsored by the Book Service Association for Schools, the Tokyo Children's Cultural Group Federation and the newspaper Mainichi 21 May. Teachers, representatives of Parent-Teachers Associations and students participated in discussions including management of school libraries, problem of book selection and recreational reading for children.

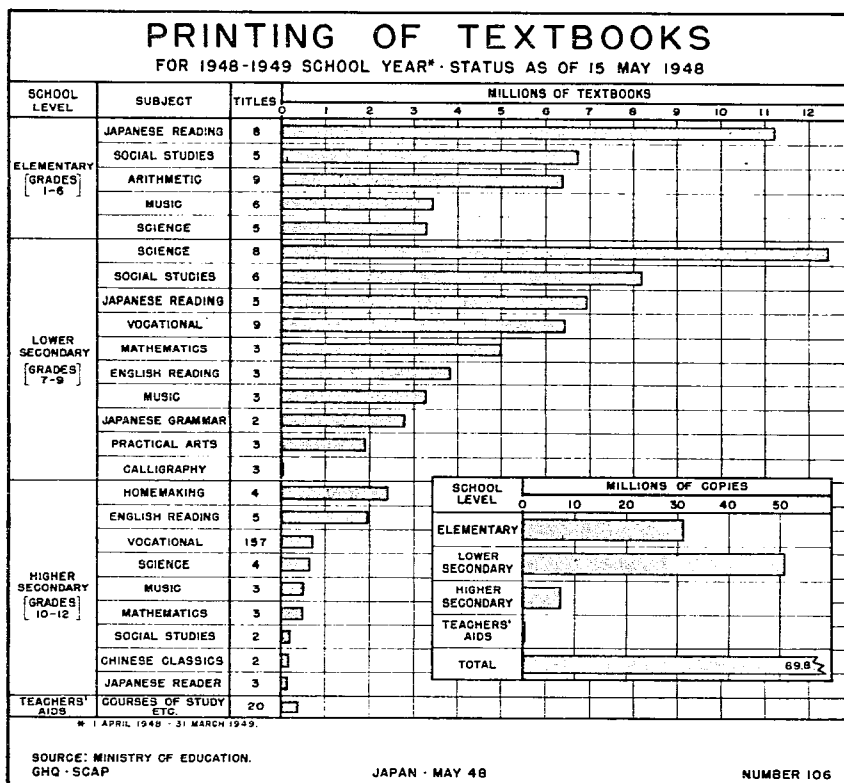
24. Inspection of the five regions of western Japan showed that 75 percent of the prefectural film library units will be ready for operation by 15 June and that interest in the use of educational and documentary films was uniformly high.

### Textbooks

25. Four conferences to acquaint school officials with the new textbook authorization system were held 5-6 May in Marugame,

7-8 May in Hiroshima, 18-19 May in Sendai and 22-24 May in Sapporo.

26. As of 15 May the Ministry of Education had authorized the printing of 107,265,434 copies of textbooks for all school levels, including vocational texts and courses of study for the 1948-49 school year. Of the authorized number 89,791,492 had been printed.



Youth Organizations and Activities

27. The National Boy Scout Committee met 30 April to discuss plans for financing such national office activities as leadership and resources for training of scout leaders, publications and materials for troop use, national registration, supervision of and assistance to prefectural scout offices, liaison relationships within Japan and abroad, development of camp plans for the federation, and national public relations. Fifty-one Boy Scout leaders and committeemen of Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya met in Kyoto 14 May to hear reports on leadership training, organization of new troops and plans for the development of prefectural Boy Scout Committees.

28. The Girl Scouts held a two-day training course in Tokyo 23-24 May with experienced English and American Girl Scout leaders assisting them in an instruction program including courses in the Girl Scout oath and laws, craft activities, organization of troop committees and initiation of new troop activities.

29. The two-day youth association leaders' training conferences held in Kyoto and Nagoya for the Kinki and Tokai-Hokuriku regions 13-18 May were attended by a total of 231 persons. Subjects discussed at the two conferences included youth

association problems, juvenile delinquency, youth programs, characteristics of a democratic organization, the role and function of a prefectural federation of youth associations, and recreation. Similar conferences were held in Iwate and Aomori Prefectures 23-24 May.

Aichi prefectural education officers met at Nagoya University 16 May to discuss plans for the establishment of a training course for volunteer and professional youth workers in the university.

30. Thirty-two officers of Osaka youth associations recommended 19 May that the functions of a federation should consist of conducting conferences, assisting organization of new units, collecting and disseminating informational materials, supervising liaison, publication of reports, purchase and loan of program equipment and the development of program materials. It was proposed that responsibilities of the Social Education Office be confined to provision of facilities and equipment for meetings, study of community needs, conduct of adult education classes, recording of youth work accomplished and cooperation in training of youth work leaders.

#### Education Publications

31. The May issue of Social Education News included articles on the three-day adult education conferences, visual education conferences, the conference of prefectural education chiefs held 21-22 April in Tokyo, the committee for adult education for workers, activities of Citizens' Public Halls and reports on social education activities in selected prefectures.

32. A four-page newspaper-type document, "Postwar Japan," was published by the Ministry of Education in May as part of its information and education program for repatriated Japanese. The paper contained articles on current conditions, the National Movement for the Establishment of a New Japan, democratic government, means of obtaining a livelihood, the new Constitution, the education program, reconstruction in Japan, the Potsdam Declaration, inflation and land reform. Lectures, film strips, kamishibai, motion pictures and radio programs were completed for use in this information and education program.

#### Language Simplification

33. A test conducted by the Ministry of Education in 12 Tokyo schools to determine the extent to which the new kana spelling has been successfully adopted by fifth and sixth grade students showed that the average acceptance was approximately 72 percent.

The first of three projected tests on the literacy research program of the Ministry of Education was conducted 15 May in Odawara. Purposes of the sample test were to determine the validity of the test paper, of the population sample method and of the plans for the test administration. Analysis of the sample against age and sex figures indicated an adequate representation.

### RELIGION

#### Christian Missions

34. The National Christian Council of Japan was organized 17 May with representation including the United Church of Christ in Japan, Episcopal, Lutheran, Nazarene and Baptist churches, the Christian Education Association, YMCA and YWCA, the Women's

Christian Temperance Union, the National Council of Christian Education, the National Association of Social Welfare Organizations, the Bible Society and the Christian Cultural Association.

The council was organized into Departments of General Affairs, Church Education, Literature, Social Work, Rural Evangelism and Women's Work. The Rev. Michio Kozaki, moderator of the Church of Christ, and the Rt. Rev. Michael H. Yeshiro, bishop of Kobe and primate of the Japan Episcopal Church, were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Two members were named to represent the council at the August executive meeting of the International Missionary Council in Amsterdam.

35. Representatives of Japanese Protestant churches not affiliated with the United Church of Christ in Japan met 12 May and established the Japan Protestant Federation for the purpose of providing aid to the smaller churches of the nation.

36. Three delegates from the Episcopal Church in Japan left the country 12 May to attend the Lambeth Conference in London, 4 July to 8 August.

37. The Tokyo District of the Church of Christ in Japan reported in May that 13 new churches and evangelistic centers have been established and that five churches and one social center were built during the previous 12 months.

38. At the annual meeting of the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Tokyo 19 to 22 May it was decided that the following organizations would be established: a national charities organization to be called "Caritas" to coordinate all Catholic charitable institutions, a Catholic Publishers' Association and a Catholic News Agency.

39. Forty-two clearances for entry into Japan were given in May. Cleared were six special missionary visitors, 27 operating missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, seven operating missionaries and two dependents of Protestant churches. Clearances were given to two Christian Japanese nationals wishing to attend a conference in the United States and to five Japanese Roman Catholic sisters for study in Rome.

#### Purge Directives Applied to Religious Associations

40. The Attorney-general's Office and the Ministry of Education issued a joint notification 30 April to directors of religious sects and denominations interpreting purge regulations as applying to associations of religious bodies but not to individual shrines, temples and churches. According to the notification, persons who have been purged may become officials in such religious organizations but are advised to avoid responsible positions in large denominations, sects or similar associations. In case more than one fourth the membership of a religious organization consists of purgees, the organization will be subject to investigation by the Attorney-general's Office.

#### Shinto and Buddhist Activities

41. The Festival of Ten Thousand Lanterns, which was not observed for a period of about 800 years, was observed 1-7 May on Mount Koya, the center of Shingon Buddhism. The number of participants was estimated to be 100,000. The Festival commemorates the devotion of a poor woman who offered only one taper which was said to excel 10,000 tapers offered by the rich.



42. The period given shrines and temples to apply for transfer of title to their state-owned precincts expired 30 April. The Ministry of Finance estimated that completion of all transactions would require approximately three years.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

43. The Emperor's Award was presented 1 May to Dr. Saburo Ienaga of the Tokyo Higher Normal School for his work in the field of fine arts, publication of his book "Jodai Yamato E" (Ancient Japanese Paintings).

Registered Historic Sites

44. On 20 May the Ministry of Education announced the declassification of 379 historic sites associated with the Emperor Meiji. They were declassified because there was excessive veneration for the imperial system at the sites and the financial burden incurred by them was heavy.

Exhibitions

45. The Japanese held 11 exhibitions of Western painting and three of Japanese painting in May; four of applied art including lacquerware, dyeing, wrought metal and pottery; one special exhibit for children; and three miscellaneous exhibitions. The comprehensive Japanese art exhibition which opened 1 April at the National Museum was continued throughout the month.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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PUBLIC OPINION

Public Opinion Surveys

46. The Japan Public Opinion Society held its second monthly meeting in Tokyo 20 May with approximately 50 representatives from public opinion organizations, universities and government research branches attending. The subject of discussion was a comparison of two surveys on attitudes toward national holidays conducted by the Cabinet Deliberation Room's Public Opinion Unit and by the Jiji News Agency Public Opinion Room. A complete stenographic record of the first national Public Opinion Workshop Conference held in Tokyo in March was published in May.

47. Five major public opinion surveys were completed by agencies in May. The Osaka Public Opinion Survey Research Institute surveyed attitudes toward branch agencies of the national government and toward rationing of perishable foods, and the Jiji News Agency Public Opinion Room surveyed attitudes toward the purchase of stocks and bonds in Osaka also. The Nagasue Public Opinion Research Institute in Kyoto covered strikes on public carriers while the Association for Public Opinion Science in Tokyo sampled attitudes of parents toward current educational problems.

#### INFORMATION PROGRAMS

##### Economic Affairs

48. The Economic Stabilization Board and the press continued to encourage the cooperation of citizens in enforcing rationing, and emphasized the rights and responsibilities of citizens in working with enforcement bodies and taking measures to remove corrupt rationing officials.

A ¥ 20,000,000 budget was requested to cover the expenses of the information campaign on rationing of fish and vegetables for the 1948 fiscal year.

49. The Government's nationwide information campaign to increase coal production continued, publicizing the new incentive point-system plan for miners, entitling them to purchase additional rationed items for overtime compensation. The actual transportation and allocation of such incentive goods was started in May and received widespread press, newsreel and radio coverage in the mining areas.

50. The Ministry of Labor's long-range information program on labor-management relations continued. Press conferences dealt with the peace clause and grievance machinery in labor union contracts, organization of unions and general aspects of the labor union movement. There were 10 radio programs on the subject over the national network.

51. Housing, reconstruction and city planning were stressed in four radio programs over the national network, and a conference of newspapermen discussed city planning. An exhibit on housing opened in Tokyo late in May.

52. Stock quotations continued to be broadcast daily as part of the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee's information program on industrial decentralization.

##### Political Affairs

53. In support of the Government's campaign for education in civil liberties, the League for Political Education published 100,000 copies of a pamphlet, "Passport to Freedom," which were distributed to civic organizations throughout Japan 3 May, the anniversary of the promulgation of the new Constitution. The league reported May attendance of 199,000 at its nine-day historical and political exhibit. Free legal advice was given to the public for three days of the exhibit. The league continued to sponsor lectures, motion pictures and kami-shibai in various prefectures to an estimated total of 34,450 persons.

54. The Civil Liberties Union announced the opening of a branch in Nagano in May and a total national membership of 1,000. The union cooperated with the Attorney-general's Office in drafting a Habeas Corpus Act and in revisions of the Code of Criminal

Procedure for presentation to the Diet.

The Mainichi reported that attendance at the 10 Civil Liberties Forums held in April averaged 2,500 persons each and that active audience participation often caused the forums to extend beyond the allotted time. Audiences were made up largely of women and students. The newspapers Mainichi and Yomiuri continued their weekly legal question-and-answer columns covering revisions of the Civil and Criminal Codes.

55. The first anniversary of the promulgation of the new Constitution was the subject of six radio programs broadcast over the national network 3 May. Celebrations throughout Japan were given wide coverage in the press and newsreels. The opening ceremony in the auditorium of the Children's Cultural Center at Hiroshima 3 May, attended by the Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture and the Mayor of Hiroshima city and 30,000 children, was broadcast over the national network. Cost of the construction of the auditorium building was met from contributions by residents of the prefecture.

#### Public Health and Welfare

56. In addition to the regular "Your Health" radio program, 22 programs broadcast over the national network carried public health and welfare information. The Ministry of Welfare designated 5-11 May as Child Welfare Week.

#### Rural Affairs

57. An Agriculture Improvement Service was established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to supervise agricultural extension education. The ministry's Information Section was charged with the handling of the initial information phase of the extension program.

A total of 49 radio programs over the national network emphasized the need for increased crop production and carried information on improved farming methods. Press conferences discussed the world rice situation and the responsibilities of local food committees in allocating crop delivery quotas to farmers.

The ministry continued work on the development of posters and pamphlets on land reform. Interpretations of the various aspects of the land reform program were made on 20 programs broadcast over the national network in May.

#### Women's Affairs

58. The Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Ministry of Labor conducted a three-day training course from 10 to 12 May in Tokyo for local bureau representatives from each prefecture. Two SCAP documentary films, "Library of Congress" and "The World Food Situation," and five SCAP poster exhibits, "Nursing in America," "American Types," "Rationing of Perishables," "Home Demonstration Agent" and "Women in Unions," were shown in connection with the training course. The Ministry of Education's Bureau of Social Education reprinted 10,000 copies of the pamphlet "Committees and Programs in Democratic Organizations" which were used for social education leaders' conferences held throughout Japan in May. The bureau also completed the writing of a leaflet on the courts of domestic relations.

59. The Welfare Commissioners' League appointed approximately 1,300 women as welfare commissioners. The New Japan

Women's League held a convention in Tokyo 15-16 May to elect officers and to pass a peace resolution. At the instigation of representatives of the Ministry of Labor, the Vice-minister of Education sent a notification of nondiscrimination against women to all prefectural governors. Three women social welfare workers were appointed to serve on the Central Children's Welfare Committee of the Ministry of Welfare.

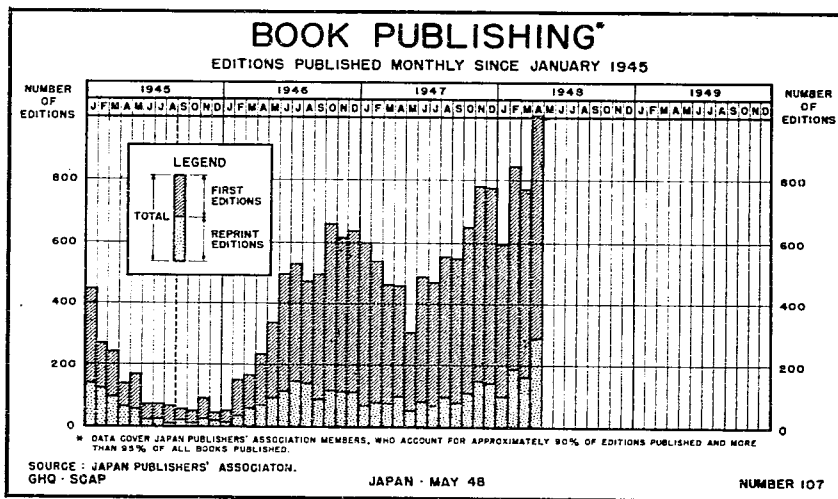
60. To commemorate the anniversary of the promulgation of the new Constitution a special issue of a women's documentary film entitled "The Emergence of Japanese Women" was released for showing in commercial theaters throughout Japan.

A Mother's Day rally in Tokyo 9 May was attended by approximately 3,000 Japanese mothers and children.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Book Production

61. The Japan Publishers' Association reported that 718 editions of new books and 288 reissues had been published in April. As of 1 May printings of new titles during the year totaled 2,479 and printings of reissues totaled 736.



Press Conferences

62. Greatest interest among Japanese newspapermen in May press conferences was shown in labor problems, repatriation of Japanese from Siberia, industrial management problems, distribution of perishable foods, the fishing industry and the new police systems.

Survey of Selected Daily Newspapers in Japan

63. A survey of 22 important newspapers in Japan revealed that these newspapers print over 13,300,000 copies; the total number of copies issued by all daily newspapers published with officially allocated newsprint is 18,300,000. Newspapers in the survey included 18 general dailies, two financial dailies, the Communist organ Akahata and the English-language Nippon Times. Of the 13,300,000 circulation over 8,000,000 copies represent the

combined circulation of Japan's three leading dailies, Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri. The survey also showed that since the termination of the war newspapers are improving in editorial responsibility and technique despite the extremely limited amount of newsprint.

Foreign Book Translation Program

64. Japanese publishers were offered translation rights to an initial list of 98 American and British books in May on a competitive-bid basis.

About three fourths of the books were for the general reader and will be supplemented if interest shown by the Japanese publishers is sufficient and if paper for printing is available. To secure accurate translations the Japan Publishers' Association set up a committee of language specialists to review and give assistance on translations before their publication.

INITIAL LIST OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOOKS TO BE OFFERED  
TO JAPANESE PUBLISHERS FOR COMPETITIVE BIDDING

1. Abe Lincoln Grows Up, by Carl Sandburg
2. American Labor Unions, by Florence Peterson
3. Americans: A Book of Lives, by Hermann Hagedorn
4. An Almanac for Moderne, by Donald Culross Peattie
  
5. Animal Farm, by George Orwell (British)
6. Britain's Way to Social Security, by Frances Lafitte (British)
7. Children's Games from Many Lands, by Nina Miller
8. Child Welfare Outside the School, by Mitchell Kaye (British)
9. China, edited by Harley Farnsworth MacNair
  
10. Christian Ethics and Modern Problems, by William Ralph Inge (British)
11. The Chrysanthemum and the Sword, by Ruth Benedict
12. Democracy, by R. C. Alexander and O. P. Goslin
13. Democratic Education in Practice, by Rose Schneideman
14. Economic Policy and Full Employment, by Alvin H. Hansen
  
15. Economics of Peace, by Kenneth Ewart Boulding
16. Education in England, by W. Kenneth Richmond (British)
17. Education Today and Tomorrow, by R. W. Moore (British)
18. Einstein, His Life and Times, by Philip Frank
19. Electronics in Industry, by G. M. Chute
  
20. The English Heritage, by Maurice W. Thomas (British)
21. English Local Government System, by John H. Warren (British)
22. English Political Institutions, by Sir John A. R. Marriott (British)
23. English Social History, by G. M. Trevelyan (British)
24. An Essay on Man, by Ernet Cassirer
  
25. Essentials of Nursing, by Helen Young and Eleanor Lee
26. Frequency Modulation, by August Hund
27. From Economic Theory to Policy, by E. Ronald Walker
28. Gauging Public Opinion, by Hadley Cantril
29. Gladstone, by Francis Birrell (British)
  
30. Great Teachers, edited by Houston Peterson
31. Growth of the Law, by Benjamin N. Cardozo
32. Handling Personality Adjustment in Industry, by Robert N. McMurray
33. Heroes of Civilization, by Joseph Cottler and Haym Jaffe
34. A History of Local Government, by K. B. Smellie (British)

35. Home and Family Life, by the British Council of Churches
36. How Britain is Governed, by Ramsy Muir (British)
37. How English Law Works, by W. T. Wells (British)
38. Human Destiny, by Lecomte Du Nouy
39. Of Human Freedom, by Jacques Barzun
  
40. The Humanities and the Common Man, by Norman Foerster
41. Human Leadership in Industry, the Challenge of Tomorrow, by Sam A. Lewisohn
42. Huxley, by E. W. MacBride (British)
43. Industrial Waste Treatment Practice, by E. F. Eldridge
44. Introduction to the Theory of Relativity, by P. G. Bergmann
  
45. Japan, Past and Present, by Edwin Reschauer
46. Let's Do Better, by Munro Leaf
47. Liberal Education, by Mark Van Doren
48. The Long Winter, by L. I. Wilder
49. Mankind So Far, by William White Howells
  
50. Meeting of East and West, by Northrup
51. Mind in the Making, by James Harvey Robinson
52. The Miracle of America, by Andre Maurois
53. Modern Democracy, by Carl L. Becker
54. Modern Education, by T. Raymond (British)
  
55. The Moffats, by Eleanor Estes
56. Mr. Popper's Penguins, by R. T. and Mrs. F. H. C. Atwater
57. Natural Development of the Child, by Agatha H. Bowley (British)
58. New Adventures in Democracy, by Ordway Tead
59. The New Belief in the Common Man, by Carl J. Friedrich
  
60. New City Patterns, by S. E. Sanders and A. J. Rabuck
61. The Newspaper, Its Making and Its Meaning, by members of the staff of the New York Times
62. The Nuremberg Trial and Aggressive War, by Sheldon Glueck
63. Our Civil Liberties, by Osmond K. Fraenkel
64. Parliamentary Usage, by Emma A. Fox
  
65. Penicillin: Its Practical Application, by Sir Alexander Fleming (British)
66. Philosophies of Science, by Albert G. Ramsperger
67. The Plans of Men, by Leonard Dobb
68. Plastics, by J. H. DuBois
69. Practical Applications of Democracy, by George B. de Huszar
  
70. Practical Electricity for Home Study, by Raeth
71. Preface to Logic, by Morris Raphael Cohen
72. Public Health Administration, by Wilson George Smillie
73. The Republic, by Charles A. Beard
74. The Robe, by Lloyd C. Douglas
  
75. Science for the Elementary School Teacher, by Craig
76. Science of Man in the World Crisis, edited by Ralph Linton
77. Seeing the Invisible, by G. G. Hawley
78. Selling with Color, by Faber Birren
79. Small Communities in Action, by Jean and Jess Ogden
  
80. Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization, by Elton Mayo
81. Spirit of the Common Law, by Roscoe Pound
82. A Study of History, by Arnold J. Toynbee (British)
83. Systematic Politics, by Charles Edward Merriam
84. Techniques and Guidance, by Arthur Edwin Traxler
  
85. Ten Years in Japan, by Joseph C. Grew
86. Theology and Sanity, by Frank J. Sheed (British)

87. TVA: Democracy on the March, by David E. Lilienthal
88. On Understanding Science, by James Bryant Conant
89. Walt Whitman, An American, by Henry Seidel Canby
90. What Makes the Wheels Go Round, by Edward G. Huey
91. What Man Can Make of Man, by William Earnest Hocking
92. When Democracy Builds, by Frank Lloyd Wright
93. Wilberforce, by Reginald Coupland (British)
94. William Morris, by Montague Weekly (British)
95. Women at Work, by Mary Agnes Hamilton (British)
96. World Labour Comes of Age, by Betty Wallace (British)
97. The World of Industry, by A. P. Young
98. Writing History, by Sherman Kent

Tokyo Press Comment

65. Japan's third postwar May Day evoked wide press coverage and editorial comment as journals called for the development of sturdy labor organizations as essential to democracy. Discerning an increasing reliance on collective bargaining, the majority of commentators asserted that this rational trend reflected the continuing democratic growth of the nation as a whole. Ideological discussions continued with special concern manifested over the acute antagonism between pro- and anti-Communists in the unions.

66. Comment on the celebration of Constitution Day called particular attention to the changed status of women, the altered position of the Emperor and the historical significance of Japan's renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. Opinion was expressed that the public still had not attained the high level of the Constitution's spirit and must be encouraged to continue to regard the document as a guide to democracy.

67. Tentative administration approval of a tax revision plan, wage and price adjustments and the 1948-49 fiscal year budget were subjected to severe press censure. A 70-percent expansion of the budget was considered excessive as writers accused the Administration of spearheading price increases and leading the nation into ruinous inflation. Projected increases in railway fares and communication rates, which journalists expected to affect seriously the people's livelihood, were believed to be unjustified unless service were considerably improved. Editorial reaction to the Administration's five-year economic rehabilitation plan revealed apprehension over implementation of such a plan. Unless adequate methods to control inflation, stabilize the currency and improve industrial financing plans were evolved, no optimism was warranted, journals agreed. The Johnston Report, on the other hand, was accepted with particular satisfaction as an indication of lenient treatment and relaxation of reparations burdens to facilitate Japan's recovery as a stabilizing factor in the economy of Asia.

68. Concern grew over intracoalition differences of long standing as an attack on the Cabinet by opposition Democratic-Liberals was anticipated.

69. News reports mirrored labor protest against the establishment of compulsory grievance or complaint arbitration bodies, although the press in a number of instances explained that such mediation was intended to settle "interpretive disputes" and would not infringe upon the right of collective bargaining.

Prefectural Press Comment

70. Political commentaries in the prefectural press, which

centered largely around cabinet disunity, led to pessimism, especially with the Democratic renunciation of the triparty pact. Others speculated on the possible merger of Democrats and Democratic-Liberals. Journals voiced concern over the possibility that the rivalry stemming from fundamental ideological differences might hamper introduction of foreign aid.

71. Disclosures by a Diet Committee investigating illegal property transactions brought demands for an inquiry of wider scope and enactment of appropriate legislation, although writers contended that true reform would come only with an end to postwar confusion and insecurity.

72. May Day editorials declared that the growth of a sound labor movement was deemed essential to Japan's democratization. In contrast to the Tokyo press, which emphasized the broader economic and political aspects of unionism, rural commentators concentrated on the spiritual and cultural enlightenment of the laboring class. Writers construed the "decline in violence and confusion" as a hopeful indication of labor's progress since the surrender.

Reminders that mere existence of a national charter does not guarantee development of democracy figured heavily in editorials on the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution.

#### Magazine Comment

73. Changes effected by the rural land reform program and the expected activities of the new agricultural cooperative associations were discussed by magazine writers. Food shortages and the national economic situation were said to be retarding the healthy development of rural communities despite temporary monetary benefits to some farmers. Most commentators viewed the cooperative associations as agents which must be responsible for modernization not only of farming methods but also of the rural economic and social structure. Writers advocated absorbing surplus village populations in small industrial establishments but opposed the large-scale, urban-controlled industry which exploits the local reservoirs of labor.

74. In numerous current articles writers have encouraged the manufacture of synthetic fibers as an export product since they can be produced from domestically available raw materials.

The provisional agreement for the settlement of accounts making possible increased imports of raw wool from the sterling areas were viewed with optimism as writers reported the progress in the restoration of spindles and carding machines despite difficulties in the procurement of dyes and oils.

75. In the field of motion picture industry, emphasis was placed on the industry's financial problems such as the mounting cost of production in contrast to fixed admission charges, on the question of separation of production and distribution and on the emphasis of visual education.

#### RADIO

##### Broadcasting Corporation of Japan

76. Representatives of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan met with officials of the newly created Information Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 30 April to discuss means to obtain cooperation in serving local agricultural interests



through the appointment of Radio Farm Directors in every central station.

#### Programming

77. Six special programs were broadcast on the anniversary of the promulgation of the new Constitution, including direct relays from the opening ceremonies of the Children's Cultural Center at Hiroshima, the House of Councilors' Constitution Day ceremonies and a round-table discussion by leading Japanese political figures.

78. Broadcast of a 15-minute daily summary of the Yokohama War Crimes Trials started 10 May. This 5-day a week feature will be supplemented by a 30-minute weekly summary of the trials broadcast on the first transmission each Saturday from 1800 to 1830. Plans were completed in May to make full recordings in Japanese and in English of the final session of the International Military Tribunal of the Far East and to broadcast the key portions of the judgments.

79. A program in memory of the late Father Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys' Town, was broadcast 17 May using a recording made during Father Flanagan's recent Tokyo visit.

80. Infant nutrition, establishment of basic human rights, the problems of war widows, reduction of medical expenses, and governors and mayors as representatives of the people were the subjects of the National Radio Forum during the month.

#### Local Broadcasts

81. Most central and local broadcasts continued discussions on public health centers, formation of agricultural cooperatives and reforestation. BCJ permitted the Toyama local station to originate a new weekly program for farmers as an experiment to determine the value of such a program on a larger scale.

#### MOTION PICTURES

##### Information Programs

82. Newsreel companies continued to cooperate with the Government by producing trailers and covering information programs concerning coal production, labor-management relations, political education and economic decentralization.

##### The Shin Toho Studio

83. The Shin Toho Studio, heretofore subsidiary to the Toho Company, Ltd., became an independent motion picture production company in May. The company announced its intention of increasing its present capital of ¥ 15,000,000 to ¥ 35,000,000 and stated plans to produce 24 feature pictures annually. The Nippon Motion Picture Company produced a documentary film and a cartoon using locally produced color film in May.

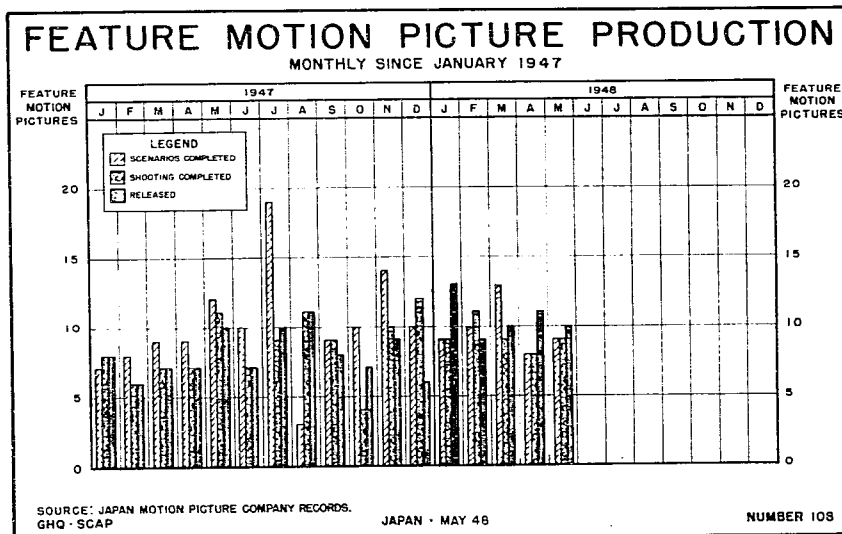
##### Foreign Motion Picture Distribution

84. Six American, two British, one French, one Chinese and one prewar Austrian feature motion pictures were released in the period 23 April to 20 May.

##### Japanese Film Production

85. Ten feature motion pictures were released by Japanese

companies in the period 23 April to 20 May.



86. Nine educational motion pictures were produced by Japanese commercial companies including two each of documentaries, news films, entertainment films and labor films and one cartoon. Nineteen film strips produced in May included 11 children's stories, four educational pieces, two on news, one on coal and one on savings.

#### Educational Film Exchange

87. Arrangements were completed in May to show Allied educational films to the Japanese public by release through Japanese commercial theater chains. Japanese distributors will be supplied weekly with films to be rotated among Japanese theater audiences throughout Japan. Japanese companies will submit attendance records of audiences seeing the films.

Total attendance by Japanese at exhibitions of Allied educational films for the period 29 April to 26 May was reported as 678,629.

#### THEATER

##### Modern Drama

88. The Ministry of Transportation and the Government Railroad Workers' Union reported in May that on 21-22 April they had sponsored a concourse of amateur plays in Tokyo. Modern Japanese plays were performed by troupes of the various union locals throughout Japan that survived the regional eliminations.

A theater in the Nippon Gekijo building in Tokyo, which has a seating capacity of approximately 500, announced in May that it would produce contemporary Japanese and foreign drama exclusively if a sufficient number of plays can be authorized for performance in Japan.

##### Stage Productions

89. The outstanding productions in the Tokyo area in May were "Intrigue and Love" by Schiller, and a Kabuki play, "Chushingura" ("The 47 Ronin"), which played to capacity houses. The German play,

favorably reviewed by drama critics, was not a financial success.

MUSIC

90. Musical highlights of the month were the first performance in Japan of the Roy Harris "Chorale" in Tokyo 16 May by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra and the second performance 5 May at a benefit concert in Tokyo of songs by Samuel Barber, Theodore Chanler, Charles Griffes, Clara Edwards and Richard Hageman, and piano compositions by Charles Griffes and George Gershwin.

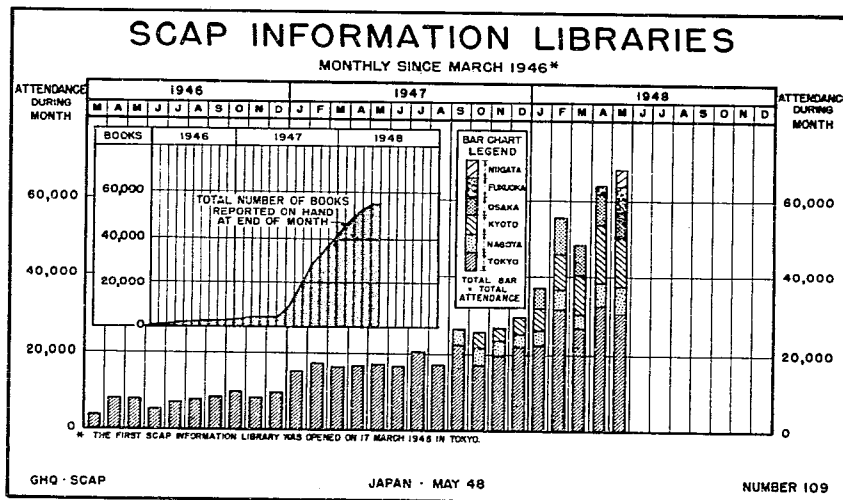
On 7 May 350 students of the Kunitachi Music School in Tokyo attended a record concert of contemporary American music and operatic selections.

EXHIBITS

91. Eighty-three SCAP poster exhibits were shown to the public in May. The architectural exhibit, "United States Houses," was displayed in Sendai early in May and opened in Tokyo 20 May at the National Museum for 10 days. The exhibits, "Soil Conservation," "Large-Scale Truck Farming," "TVA" and "Clinic and VD," attracted 50,000 visitors at the annual May Festival at Tokyo University. The large wooden panel display on United States labor was shown in downtown Tokyo 15-20 May after which it was displayed together with "Women in Unions in the United States" at the labor conference before an audience of 10,000.

LIBRARIES

92. The sixth, seventh and eighth SCAP Information Libraries of publications in English were opened to the Japanese public in Niigata, Sapporo and Sendai on 8, 26, and 27 May respectively. Each library has a stock of approximately 3,000 American books and 400 periodicals.



# JAPAN

## LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

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

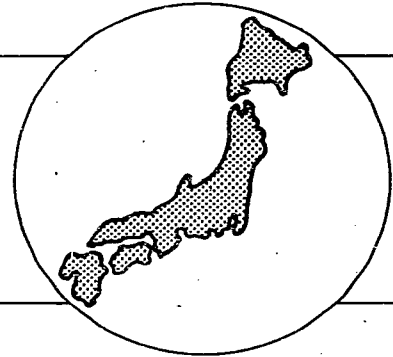
JAPAN IS DEFINED TO INCLUDE THE FOUR MAIN ISLANDS OF JAPAN (HOKKAIDO, HONSHU, KYUSHU, AND SHIKOKU) AND THE APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SMALL ADJACENT ISLANDS, INCLUDING THE TSUSHIMA ISLANDS, THE RYUKYU (NANSEI) ISLANDS NORTH OF 30° NORTH LATITUDE (INCLUDING KUCHINOISIMA ISLAND) AND THE IZU ISLANDS NORTH OF AND INCLUDING SOFU ISLAND (SUO ISLAND); AND EXCLUDING (A) ULLUNG (OTSURTOI) ISLAND (THE ISLAND (UNINCORPORATED) AND SAISHU (OUTPART OF CHEJU) ISLAND, (B) THE RYUKYU (NANSEI) ISLANDS SOUTH OF 30° NORTH LATITUDE (INCLUDING KUCHINOISIMA ISLAND), THE OGIWARA (ONJIN) ISLANDS, THE IHO ISLANDS OR VOLCANIC ISLANDS AND ALL OTHER OUTLYING PACIFIC ISLANDS (INCLUDING THE DAITO (CHAGASHI OR QAGARS) ISLANDS, PARECE VELA (OKINO TORI), MARCOS (MIYAMI TORI) AND GANDES (NAGANO TORI) ISLANDS) AND (C) THE KURIL (ICHISHIMA) ISLANDS, THE HAKODAI (HAKODATE) ISLANDS (INCLUDING SUISHO, YUMI, AKIYURI, SHIBOTSU AND TABARA) ISLANDS AND SHOOTER ISLAND.

NOTHING IN THE DEFINITION SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS INDICATION OF ALLIED POLICY RELATING TO THE ULTIMATE DETERMINATION OF THE MINOR ISLANDS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 8 OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION.

陸外課長  
報道課長  
部長

陸外保存

Supreme Commander  
For The Allied Powers



# SUMMATION

of

## NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

# JAPAN

情報部渉外課

No 33

JUNE

1948

0408

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**SUMMATION NO 33**  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
**JAPAN**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
JUNE 1948

0409

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 33

June 1948

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 33

June 1948

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. There was no change in the non-military organization of General Headquarters, SCAP, in June.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Political Developments

1. The charge that Deputy Prime Minister Suetaro Nishio had illegally failed to report political funds created a crisis in Social Democratic and cabinet affairs. His resignation was demanded but action was deferred pending settlement of the budget controversy; a House of Representatives vote of nonconfidence in Nishio was lost 209 to 178.

2. Further delays in submitting the budget to the Diet were encountered when the Social Democratic Party refused concurrence with decisions reached by the Cabinet. Dissidents forced adoption of changes in the draft bill which total ¥ 30,100,000,000 in decreased revenues and increased expenditures, the unbalance being compensated for by substitute sources of revenue.

3. Prime Minister Hitoshi Ashida announced that dissolution of Zaibatsu enterprises was virtually completed.

4. A statement to the Diet indicated that the Government at present entertains little hope of any considerable investment of private foreign capital for some time.

5. Investigations of illegal transactions continued to uncover new evidence of illegal political donations involving a number of prominent political personages; the involvement of Deputy Prime Minister Nishio continued to engage major public and official attention.

Governmental Activities

6. The Diet enacted a National Property Law 28 June which will govern the acquisition, management, classification and disposition of all public property under control of the national government. This legislation marks a significant advance toward complete reorganization of the governmental structure.

7. Local government financial problems continued to engage

attention of the Government; three measures to provide funds for local governments were submitted to the Diet.

8. Further decentralization of government was achieved by the closing of many local offices of national agencies and the transfer of their functions to prefectural governments.

9. One hundred thirteen bills were introduced into the Diet between 26 May and 25 June and 31 bills were enacted into law.

#### Political Parties

10. A serious rift in the Democratic Party developed when eight members, dissatisfied with the agreement about suspension of war bond interest and other party decisions, announced a decision to leave the party; six subsequently resigned.

11. Democratic Party Secretary General Kozaemon Kimura was dissuaded from resigning when Wataru Narahashi, former provisional purgee, was appointed adviser to the party.

12. The Social Democratic Party organized a congress of Social Democratic members of local legislative bodies to meet periodically to insure unified action to implement party policies.

13. The People's Cooperative Party united with the Democrats in opposing Social Democratic demands for budget changes; a formal public statement 22 June outlined the party views on budget revisions.

14. The Democratic Liberal Party increased its pressure on the government parties in deliberations prior to and following submission of the draft budget; a resume of major party policies was issued 15 June.

15. The Ryokufu-kai, an officially nonpartisan group of 90 members of the House of Councillors, took steps to change its status to that of a political party.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

16. An earthquake of severe intensity struck the north-central coast of Japan 28 June, affecting principally Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures. Approximately 70 percent of Fukui city was destroyed, where 3,195 persons died and 9,858 persons were injured. In Ishikawa Prefecture 43 persons died and 299 persons were injured.

17. Sixty-two miners were killed and eight others were injured in a mine disaster in Fukuoka Prefecture 19 June.

18. Rail accidents numbered 595 in May with 199 persons killed and 353 persons injured.

19. Eight Koreans and 10 Japanese involved in the disorders concerning Korean schools 23-26 June were found guilty of actions prejudicial to the Occupation by an EIGHTH Army military commission in Osaka 28 June. The Koreans were sentenced to imprisonment and subsequent deportation while the Japanese were given prison sentences ranging from three to four years.

20. The value of hoarded and concealed goods recovered by the Economic Stabilization Board declined from ¥ 123,396,141 in April to ¥ 30,720,600 in May.

21. Criminal offenses reported in April numbered 196,951 while arrests totaled 111,723.

22. Thirty-seven persons were graduated from the special teacher training course at the Central Guards' Training School and were assigned to juvenile correction institutions, while 66 prisoner classification officers began a one-month advanced training course.

23. The prison population 30 April was 92,607 of whom 72,164 persons were sentenced and 20,443 were awaiting trial.

24. A two-month training course for fire department inspectors and a six-week training course for arson investigators were opened at the National Fire Research Institute 14 June.

25. There were 1,907 fires in April with losses amounting to ¥ 950,411,160; 42 persons were killed and 192 injured.

#### LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

26. Two laws concerning the compensation of judges and procurators enacted 25 June by the Diet granted increases in salaries to judges and procurators of Japan.

27. The Supreme Court accepted jurisdiction of 17 new civil and 156 new criminal cases and disposed of 10 civil and 107 criminal cases in May.

28. The Supreme Court, by explicit reference to the Potsdam Declaration, made a rule to be enforced 1 July requiring special treatment of criminal cases involving violation of the purge ordinances.

29. One hundred one atrocity investigations were completed in June, reducing cases on hand to 796. During the June reporting period the Japanese Government was directed to apprehend and deliver to Sugamo Prison 35 persons wanted in connection with war crimes.

The total number of persons interned in Sugamo Prison as of 24 June was 1,136.

30. From 21 May to 20 June three trials were completed involving seven suspected war criminals. Six were found guilty and were given sentences ranging from four to 25 years' imprisonment at hard labor and one was acquitted.

#### International Prosecution of War Criminals

31. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East held no session in June. The tribunal adjourned 16 April to prepare its judgment and sentence for the 25 accused.





SECTION 3  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The Government sold 101,498 cho (100,660 hectares) of land to tenant farmers in May.
2. On 31 March the Ministry of Finance stopped accepting land in payment of taxes. Land was to be sold directly for land bonds which were to be accepted as tax payment.
3. A total of 567,873 cho (563,180 hectares) of reclaimable land was acquired by 9 April for resale to tenant farmers.
4. April marine production increased by 110,934 metric tons over the March catch to 222,509 metric tons. Increases in fish landings accounted for the increase.

Forestry and Mining

5. May log production decreased 3,134,900 cubic feet under April to 60,355,400 cubic feet.
6. Production of charcoal and gasumaki increased in May while firewood output decreased. Deliveries of gasumaki and firewood increased while charcoal deliveries declined.
7. June coal production increased by six percent to 2,788,500 metric tons from the revised May output of 2,635,000 tons. Coal deliveries increased in May to 2,786,000 metric tons which was an increase of 134,000 tons over April's deliveries.  

Coal stockpiles increased in May to 640,000 metric tons compared with the preceding month's 590,300 tons.
8. One new gas well producing 910 cubic meters daily was brought in during May in Niigata Prefecture.
9. Production of 13 of 32 mineral commodities increased in April, with principal gains in asbestos, fire clay, gold, iron sand, low-grade gypsum concentrate, limestone, pyrophyllite, sulfur and tungsten.

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### Heavy Industries

10. May coke production of 254,819 metric tons was 20,879 over April's previous postwar peak output of 233,940 metric tons.

11. Rolled steel products increased 8.6 percent over April while pig-iron output declined 3.7 percent. Production of seven out of nine selected secondary iron and steel products declined.

12. Production of aluminum, blister copper, zinc, bismuth, mercury and antimony increased in May over the April output while the production of refined copper and crude lead declined.

13. Construction completed in May gained 17 percent over April while construction started increased 14 percent. Building permits issued dropped 11,521 under April to a total of 100,500.

14. Chemical industries showed May increases in 18 of 34 selected major chemical products with chief gains in the output of ammonium sulfate, domestic salt and chlorine.

15. Although total value of textile machinery increased in April, the total weight of new production and parts, excluding repairs, dropped 13 percent under March to a total of 8,317 metric tons.

### Manufacturing

16. Pulp production generally declined in May though paper production increased two percent, with chief gains in the output of paperboard which rose 15 percent and wrapping and bag papers which increased five percent.

17. May increases were noted in six of 11 selected glass, glassware and optical products, as well as in the production of refractory brick and graphite crucibles. Pottery, asbestos cement and abrasive products all showed declines.

18. Standard truck production of 1,211 in May exceeded the monthly goal by 81 trucks while output of small trucks hit a postwar peak of 243.

19. Typewriter production increased 361 percent in May while the total value of business machines followed a general upward trend.

20. May production of 358 electromagnetic clocks was reported for the first time. Production of all watches and clocks reached a postwar peak in May with the total output of 197,039 units, 8,075 over April.

### Textile Industries

21. May production of cotton yarn was held a little under the April output in line with the industry's policy of keeping production at levels commensurate with availability of raw cotton. Cotton fabric output continued to rise as production of materials allocated for domestic consumption was accelerated.

22. Raw silk output exceeded the 10,000-bale monthly production level, while spun silk yarn decreased.