

(50) Talc Association (Taruku Kyogikai), 11 May.

(51) Tar Industry Association (Taru Kogyo Kyokai), 4 May.

9. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation to 25 May totaled ¥ 21,310,345,000 including receipts in the month of ¥ 2,270,748,000. Proceeds from advances, accounts receivable and loans accounted for 66.8 percent of the total collections.

Cumulative cost of liquidation to 25 May amounted to ¥ 735,390,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION
(thousands of yen)

	Total 25 April	Received 26 April - 25 May	Total 25 May
Advances, accounts re- ceivable and loans	12,661,303	1,575,659	14,236,962
Merchandise and stock inventories	3,504,526	360,352	3,864,878
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	548,504	3,390	551,894
Stocks, domestic	362,612	112,004	474,616
Machinery and equipment	260,755 a/	70,747	331,502
Real estate	152,747	18,752	171,499
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	52,852	829	53,681
Bonds, government domestic	45,964	0	45,964
Furniture and fixtures	29,227	6,698	35,925
Unpaid capital	20,013	1,676	21,689
Miscellaneous assets	2,654 a/	120	2,774
Sundry income; interest, dividends, etc.	<u>1,398,440</u>	<u>120,521</u>	<u>1,518,961</u>
Total	19,039,597	2,270,748	21,310,345

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

10. Tax collections for the 1947-48 fiscal year totaled ¥ 147,219,000,000 by 31 May, 108.7 percent of the budgetary tax-revenue estimates of ¥ 135,390,000,000. Income tax and liquor tax receipts accounted for 53.9 percent and 18.7 percent of the total tax collections respectively.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION
(millions of yen)

	<u>Tax Receipts</u>			Estimated Budget Tax Revenue Fiscal Year 1947-48
	April 1947-			
	April 1948 a/	May b/	Total	
Income tax	78,461	828	79,289	69,044
Liquor tax	27,304	182	27,486	23,870
Increased income tax	5,605	3	5,608	9,000
Commodity tax	8,304	14	8,318	7,845
Non-war-sufferers' special tax	6,120	31	6,151	6,541
Admission tax	5,566	53	5,619	6,518
Corporation tax	7,064	57	7,121	6,300
Other	<u>7,619</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7,627</u>	<u>6,272</u>
Total	146,043	1,176	147,219	135,390

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

National Budget

11. Interim budgets for the General and Special Accounts for June were passed by the Diet 28 May. The General Account budget contained appropriations of ¥ 25,884,902,000 and the Special Accounts expenditures totaled ¥ 56,662,760,000.

INTERIM BUDGET FOR JUNE
General Account
(thousands of yen)

Termination of war	6,000,000
Government investments	4,000,263
Local tax allocation	3,400,000
Administrative expenses of ministries	3,376,836
Price subsidies	2,500,000
Public works	2,000,000
National debt	1,721,009
Local police expenses	513,271
Relief payments	454,376
Civilian Merchant Marine Committee subsidy	379,141
Adjustment of commodity prices, administration	349,257
Reparations, maintenance and removal	336,000
Repatriation	258,432
Agricultural land reform	222,289
Housing materials	101,352
Reserve fund	100,000
Unemployment insurance	79,673
Prison expenses	71,137
Temporary state control of coal mines	11,866
National health insurance	<u>10,000</u>
Total appropriations	25,884,902

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

INTERIM BUDGET FOR JUNE
Special Accounts
(thousands of yen)

<u>Special Account</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Agricultural Reinsurance	48,413	48,413
Alcohol Monopoly	155,113	155,113
Capital Levy	1,026,006	429,541
Charcoal and Firewood	694,627	694,627
Communications Service	2,169,726	3,250,740
Debt Consolidation Fund	26,688,062	26,688,062
Deposit Bureau	321,030	142,202
Establishment of Landed Farmers	476,752	438,504
Farm Settlers	81,486	81,486
Fishing Boat Reinsurance	8,845	39,845
Foodstuff Control	9,439,245	9,439,245
Forest Fire Insurance	569	569
Hoarded Goods Special Measures	162,214	39,958
Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance	161,034	161,034
Life Insurance and Postal Annuities	1,104,089	565,434
Local Tax Allocation	3,400,000	3,400,000
Mariners' Insurance	84,342	34,395
Mint	39,037	40,543
Monopoly Bureau	5,237,943	2,634,254
Printing Bureau	208,196	208,196
State Forest Service	272,774	621,417
State Railway	3,998,986	7,052,393
Trade Fund	59,061	59,061
Unemployment Insurance	377,036	198,416
Welfare Insurance	408,480	240,312
Total	57,623,066	56,662,760

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

National Debt

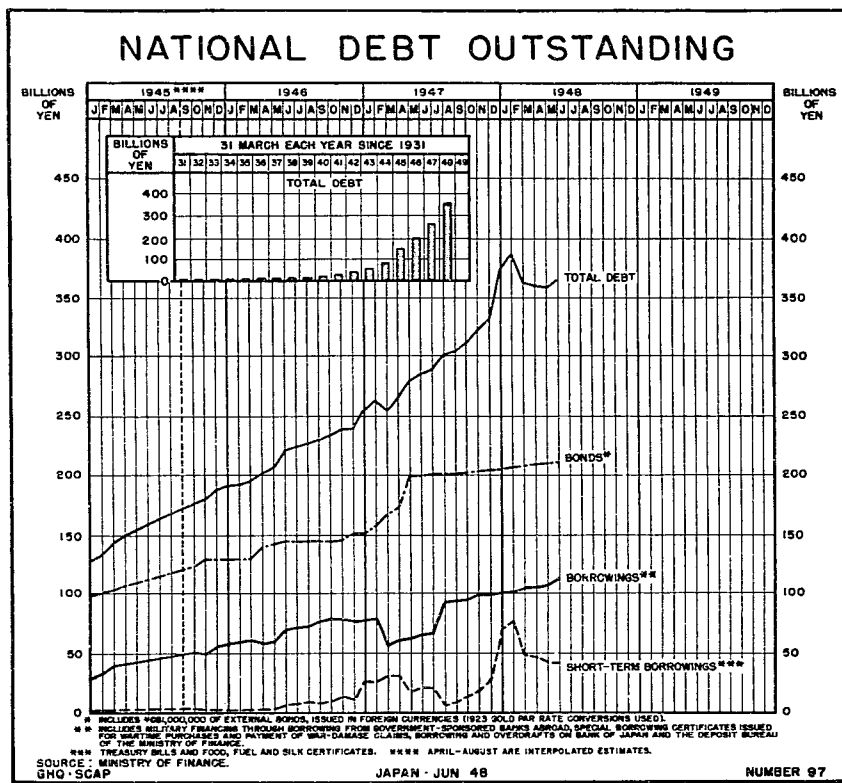
12. The national debt totaled ¥ 365,640,000,000 on 31 May.
National domestic bonds issued in May amounted to ¥ 908,000,000.

NATIONAL DEBT
31 May
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic	210,146
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>	881
Bank loans	113,593
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Borrowing by Government Railway	22,123
Special Account	47,436
Other loans	47,436
Rice bills and food certificates	36,120
Firewood and charcoal certificates	2,100
Treasury bills	3,000
Total	365,640

a/ Issued in foreign currencies converted at 1923 gold par rates.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.



13. Government borrowing of ¥ 1,400,000,000 was authorized from 21 May to 20 June. The Charcoal and Firewood Special Account was permitted to issue certificates up to ¥ 1,000,000,000; the Printing Bureau Special Account was authorized to make temporary borrowings of ¥ 150,000,000; the State Forest Enterprise Special Account was given permission to borrow ¥ 220,000,000; and the Fishing Boat Reinsurance Special Account was granted authority to borrow ¥ 30,000,000 temporarily.

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control.	1
Antitrust and Cartels	7
Reparations	22

PROPERTY CONTROL

Looted Property

1. Looted property taken into custody between 21 May and 20 June was valued at ¥ 39,617,000, principally cinchona bark removed from the Netherlands East Indies valued at ¥ 39,480,000. Two industrial machines valued at ¥ 3,405 were restored to the Republic of China,

STATUS OF LOOTED PROPERTY

20 June

(thousands of yen) a/

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	9,689
Immovable, not warehoused	54,478
Allied custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,223</u>
Total	65,390

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. Two hundred forty-six vessels previously reported by the Japanese Government as looted were deleted from the accounting records when it was ascertained that they are located outside Japanese territorial waters.

Between 21 May and 20 June repairs on four ships of German, Chinese, Panamanian and United States registry were completed.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED
20 June

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>		<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	3		41	126,378
Under repair	0		7	28,367
Status unknown	8		1	2,676
Miscellaneous	3		18	30,437
Restitutions a/	<u>1</u>		<u>25</u>	<u>14,137</u>
Total	15		92	201,995

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. Deposits totaling ¥ 16,690,030 were made in the Custody Account for SCAP between 21 May and 20 June. Of this amount ¥ 15,220,578 represented proceeds from the sale to the Japanese Government of former German-owned medical supplies and industrial materials in danger of deterioration.

Impounded cash of a vested German concern amounting to ¥ 24,852 was released to permit participation in a stock subscription.

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

Deposits

German		
Accounts receivable	55,000	15,310,978
Compensation for lost and destroyed property	25,000	
Property rentals	10,400	
Property sales	15,220,578	
Japanese		
Dissolved organizations		1,303,032
Korean		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>76,020</u>
Total		16,690,030

Withdrawals

German		
Impounded cash		24,852
Allied nationals		
Prisoners of war and civilian internees		<u>6,100</u>
Total		30,952

Net deposits	16,659,078
Balance 20 May	268,298,045
Balance 20 June	284,957,123

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

4. The German External Property Commission Account amounted to \$ 277,222 on 20 June, an increase of \$ 16,399 during the period, representing proceeds from the sale of warehoused vested German-owned property.

Properties Released from Custody

5. Releases of precious metals and stones between 21 April and 20 June were:

- (1) Gold and silver bullion, liquid gold, gold and silver dust and palladium valued at \$ 43,053 for manufacture and testing of articles for export.
- (2) Black industrial diamonds totaling 147.56 carats for use in essential Japanese industries.
- (3) 6,519 grams of gold valued at \$ 7,336 and 250,000 grams of silver valued at \$ 5,998 for manufacture of souvenir items.

6. Between 21 May and 20 June business properties including a warehouse, an apartment residence, staff houses and offices were restored to the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, a British concern.

A service station, land and offices including office equipment and fixtures were restored to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, joint owners.

Twenty shares of stock in a Dutch-Japanese firm were returned to the owner, a Dutch national.

The Japan Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists received varied shop equipment which had been appropriated during the war by the Japanese Government.

One residence in Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture, including land and household effects, was restored to the American owner.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted and Designated Concerns

7. No objection was offered to 775 applications submitted by restricted and designated concerns to effect transactions not in the normal course of business operations. These included expenditures of ¥ 4,552,221,528 chiefly for the rehabilitation of the electric power and textile industries.

8. In the electric power industry authorization was granted the Tohoku Electric Supply Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 808,288,000, the Chubu Electric Supply Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 310,000,000 and to withdraw ¥ 152,234,000 from its deposit account, and the Kansai Electric Supply Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 300,000,000 and to withdraw ¥ 127,000, for the repair and construction of their respective power plants, transmission lines and other electrical installations.

No objection was offered to the application of the Hitachi Engineering Works, Ltd., to withdraw ¥ 5,600,000 from its deposit account to repair and reconstruct its Shimizu factory, to expend ¥ 12,800,000 to complete the transfer of its Shimonomiya plant to its Densen plant and to repair and to expand its Mobera works and to borrow ¥ 10,885,000 to repair its Taga and Hitachi works.

The Mitsubishi Electric Engineering Company was permitted to borrow ¥ 1,279,570 for the rehabilitation and expansion of its Itami works and the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, Ltd., was authorized to expend ¥ 2,547,800 for the reconstruction of a thermometer shop at its Oigawa works. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 2,797,195 by the Oki Electric Company, Ltd., to purchase and install machinery at its Shinagawa plant.

9. In the textile industry the Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 214,954,231 to make improvements at its Aichi and Ehime factories. Kurashiki Rayon Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 226,197,071 to rehabilitate its Okayama mill. No objection was offered to the application of the Kowa Spinning Company, Ltd., to increase its capital by ¥ 20,000,000 and to borrow ¥ 116,184,670 to rehabilitate five mills.

Naigai Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., was permitted to exchange bonds for property and to borrow ¥ 25,880,000 to purchase spinning equipment. Authorization was given the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 3,290,000 for the rehabilitation of its Gifu mill and ¥ 18,650,000 for improvements at its Ashikaga mill. The Japan Textile Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 4,000,000 and to expend ¥ 8,950,000 from its deposit account to reconstruct a factory building at its Miyakonojo mill.

No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 9,889,000 by the Mitsubishi Chemical Industry, Ltd., for the repair of 220 looms at its Koda mill. The Gunze Silk Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 2,000,000 and to withdraw and expend ¥ 636,000 for the expansion of its Honko mill. The Nitto Spinning Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 8,360,404 to make improvements at its Fukushima plant and the Kobe Silk Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 3,450,373 to rehabilitate its Higo and Tatebayashi plants.

10. In the mining industry the Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd., and four other coal-mining companies were authorized to borrow a total of ¥ 31,056,400 for the purchase of coal-mining machinery. No objection was offered to the application of the Ishihara Industrial Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 6,000,000 and to withdraw ¥ 393,700 from its account to purchase equipment for and construct facilities at its Myoho copper mine, Wakayama Prefecture. The Hokuetsu Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 3,000,000 for improvements at its Aketani coal mine.

No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 2,778,000 by the Dai Nippon Mining Company, Ltd., to restore flood-damaged facilities at its Yoshino mine, Akita Prefecture. The Selka Mining Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 2,005,000 to complete construction of coal cars. Authorization was granted the Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., to withdraw ¥ 1,732,000 from its account to repair its Takehara refinery. The Japan Mining Company, Ltd., was given permission to withdraw ¥ 1,267,380 from its account to improve its Suwa mine and the Toa Mining and Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 1,156,313 to repair its Taro pyrite mine, Iwate Prefecture.

11. In the chemical industry the Nisshin Chemical Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 61,400,000 to repair and improve its Niihama ammonium sulfate factory and to expend ¥ 2,300,000 from its account to restore its Kasugade sulfuric acid plant. No objection was offered to the application of the Hodogaya Chemical Industry, Ltd., to borrow 13,200,000 and to expend ¥ 79,000 from its account to rehabilitate its Nakagawa factory. The Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 14,000,000 and to withdraw ¥ 291,466 from deposit to improve its facilities for production of narcotics, hexylresorcinol and sulfathiazole.

Authorization was given the Japan Soda Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 5,751,680 to repair and purchase equipment for its Ta-kaoka plant and the Mitsui Chemical Industry, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 9,653,339 to remodel and repair its Miike dyestuff and chemical works. The Nissan Chemical Industry, Ltd., was permitted to expend ¥ 2,612,240 from its account to improve its Hyogo oleomargarine factory and the Senyo Oil and Fat Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 1,001,953 to complete construction of its Nagoya penicillin plant.

12. In the shipbuilding and shipping industry the Taiyo Fishing Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 100,000,000 and to withdraw ¥ 50,000,000 from its account to construct a whale factory ship and to expend ¥ 14,538,964 from deposit to repair two vessels and to install transmitters and receivers in trawlers located at Shimonoseki harbor. No objection was offered to the application of the Japan Marine Products Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 27,488,000 to complete the conversion and repair of ships and to withdraw ¥ 1,218,085 from deposit to purchase and install boilers at its Kamaishi whaling base.

The Nichiro Fisheries Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 58,000,000 to construct fishing boats, refrigerating plants and processing installations. The Yamashita Steamship Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 18,750,000 for the renovation of three ships and the Japan Coastwise Steamship Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 3,133,000 for its share in repairing a cargo ship. Permission was given the Kansai Steamship Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 25,400,000 and to withdraw ¥ 2,847,415 from deposit to recondition five cargo ships.

The Nitto Steamship Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 13,940,000 to repair a cargo ship and the Hakodate Harbor Transport Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 1,968,571 to overhaul five barges. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 17,980,000 by the Taihei Steamship Company, Ltd., to salvage and repair a cargo vessel. The Koun Steamship Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 6,000,000 to replace the engine and winches of a cargo ship.

13. Authorization was given 14 restricted or designated companies to increase their capital, as follows:

- (1) Daiei Company, Ltd., from ¥ 20,000,000 to ¥ 50,000,000.
- (2) Dainippon Celluloid Company, Ltd., from ¥ 50,000,000 to ¥ 75,000,000.
- (3) Hokkaido Electric Supply Company, Ltd., from ¥ 97,500,000 to ¥ 150,000,000.
- (4) Kokoku Rayon Pulp Company, Ltd., from ¥ 30,000,000 to ¥ 50,000,000.

- (5) Komatsu Manufacturing Company, Ltd., from ¥ 40,000,000 to ¥ 100,000,000.
- (6) Kowa Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., from ¥ 10,000,000 to ¥ 30,000,000.
- (7) Meiji Confectionery Company, Ltd., from ¥ 23,000,000 to ¥ 70,000,000.
- (8) Nippon Insulator Manufacturing Company, Ltd., from ¥ 25,000,000 to ¥ 80,000,000.
- (9) Nisshin Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., from ¥ 30,750,000 to ¥ 63,400,000.
- (10) Nisshin Flour Mill Company, Ltd., from ¥ 25,930,000 to ¥ 80,000,000.
- (11) Shimadzu Manufacturing Company, Ltd., from ¥ 72,000,000 to ¥ 150,000,000.
- (12) Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., from ¥ 35,700,000 to ¥ 142,800,000.
- (13) Toyoko Motion Picture Company, Ltd., from ¥ 20,000,000 to ¥ 50,000,000.
- (14) Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd., from ¥ 35,375,000 to ¥ 200,000,000.

Control Organizations

14. In June the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission was directed to close and liquidate 21 nationwide control organizations.

Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) Six nationwide textile associations which controlled the production, allocation, distribution and prices of textile goods in a large segment of the textile industry. Associations ordered closed were the Silk Spinning Industry Association, the Japan Federation of Cotton and Rayon Staple Fabrics Industry Association, the Japan Silk and Rayon Staple Fabrics Industry Association, the Cotton Spinners' Association, the Japan Chemical Textile Industry Association and the Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.
- (2) The Japan Diamond Tools Industrial Association which controlled the allocation and distribution of industrial diamonds.
- (3) The Copper and Alloys Rolling Stock Company which exercised control functions within this industry and made fraudulent reports of its assets.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

15. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission issued proposed orders, under the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power Law, to 124 of the 144 companies which were either relatively minor concentrations of economic power or were so structurally constituted as to call for no change under the official standards. These orders provide for disposition of security holdings,

severance of subsidiary relationships and continued surveillance by the Fair Trade Commission.

By 24 June final orders were issued to 64 companies following completion of hearings.

16. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission received 717,395 shares of corporate securities with a par value of ¥ 30,958,612 from holding companies and exercised voting rights on behalf of 759 companies.

The commission advanced ¥ 63,088,900 to holding companies and Zaibatsu-designated persons, chiefly for the payment of taxes, liquidation of loans and meeting of calls on unpaid capital.

17. By 24 June a total of 982 stock disposal plans had been received by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission from Zaibatsu-controlled companies as required by cabinet order.

18. An application of the Toyota Industrial Company, Ltd., for permission to dissolve and establish a new company was approved 25 May. The second company will be established with a portion of the assets of the dissolved organization.

Dissolution plans of Ishiwara and Company were approved 25 May.

Antitrust Legislation

19. Between 15 May and 15 June 444 applications were filed with the Fair Trade Commission in conformity with the Antitrust Act. Of these applications 420 requested approval of foreign trade agreements; eight, mergers with other companies; seven, stock acquisition; six, directors' retention of stock in competing companies; and three, transfers of business.

By 15 June a revised total of 2,561 applications had been received and 2,121 had been processed.

20. The Fair Trade Commission by 15 June had received 165 proposed stock disposal plans under Cabinet Order No. 43, 1948. These reports were submitted by holding companies which had previously filed under Cabinet Order No. 239, 1947.

In addition the commission 17-19 June issued orders to 2,595 of the 2,762 companies which had disposal plans on file under Cabinet Order No. 43. The orders permit negotiated sales of securities to private individuals if carried out in accordance with the plans on file and sales through security dealers or brokers wherever requested, provided that:

- (1) Any sale involving 25,000 shares of one company or a block of 50,000 shares of two or more companies receives prior approval of the commission.
- (2) Price, time of delivery and name of buyer is furnished within 10 days of the order.
- (3) Name of the security broker or dealer and the estimated time required to complete sale of securities are submitted to the commission within 10 days.
- (4) Sales to employees, officials or local residents of the stock-issuing company receive prior approval of the commission.

The orders require reports to be filed 30 June and at 60-day intervals thereafter, specifying securities disposed of and detailed data relating to completed transaction.

21. Cabinet Order No. 138, promulgated 24 June, increases the maximum criminal penalties for violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 657, 1945, to ¥ 500,000 and three years' imprisonment. This ordinance prohibits restricted concerns from engaging in transactions not in the normal course of business without prior approval of SCAP.

REPARATIONS

22. Packaging of machine tools and secondary metalworking equipment and laboratory equipment in the advance transfer arsenals was completed by 30 June with the exception of a few supplemental acceptances.

By 30 June 14,122 tools weighing 41,809 metric tons had been shipped to the advance transfer claimants including June shipments of 3,008 tools weighing 8,020 metric tons.

SHIPMENTS TO ADVANCE TRANSFER CLAIMANTS
Machine Tools and Secondary Metalworking Equipment

	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Packages</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Previously shipped <u>a/</u>	11,114	13,173	33,789
Shipped in June			
China	1,576	1,900	4,642
Philippines	732	560	1,762
United Kingdom	<u>700</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>1,616</u>
Total	3,008	2,921	8,020
Total shipped through June	14,122	16,094	41,809

a/ Revised.

23. Forty-eight inspections of arsenals were made by reparations and restitution delegations in June.

SECTION 13
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Organizations	1
Natural Phenomena	8
Research Activities	23
Publications	28
Patents and Standards	34

ORGANIZATIONS

Science Council

1. The draft of the Science Council Bill was approved by the Cabinet 8 June and is now in committee for presentation to the Diet. The Science Council of Japan as set up by the bill is designed to promote the development and utilization of science in Japan and to serve as a representative body of scientists both nationally and internationally.

Japan Invention Association

2. One of the 12 projects currently under consideration by research workers of the Japan Invention Association is a study of the utilization of subterranean heat for such things as the manufacture of salt and the generation of electric power.

The association's experimental laboratory has been opened to the public.

3. The following inventions were publicized in Issue No. 2 of Volume 45 of the association's magazine, "Invention," published in May.

- (1) Ink which is said to dry immediately after writing. By incorporation of 10 percent alkyl ether of ethylene glycol in the ink, it is claimed that the vapor pressure of the ink is increased sufficiently when spread on a flat surface to double the drying speed. Drying speed is said to be still slow enough to prevent clogging.
- (2) Village plants for oil pressing. Rice bran contains an appreciable quantity of edible oil which decomposes if not pressed out within a few days after threshing. Satisfactory machines are too costly for individual families since it is necessary to apply heat and pressure of 200-250 kilograms per square centimeter. The proposal is that villages should be provided with one for community use. The same equipment may be used for pressing the excess oil from soybeans prior to making shoyu (soy sauce).
- (3) Reportedly improved silk gut. The silk glands are removed from silkworms and threads of the desired

diameter are drawn out. It is claimed that by a series of chemical treatments including immersion in solutions of tannin and acetic acid, sodium thiosulfate and acetic acid and mercuric chloride, gut of superior quality is produced. A method of selecting suitable silk moths for this use has been developed, it is claimed, by examining cocoon fibers after treatment with a diluted caustic soda. If the test fibers do not show split ends under magnification, the moths emerging from the cocoons are used for breeding worms for the manufacture of the new silk gut.

Learned Society Meetings

4. Two meetings of the Architectural Institute of Japan were held the last week of May. The first, a general lecture meeting, was held 29 May at the Chamber of Commerce in Osaka with 250 architects attending. Nearly 300 architects attended the second meeting held at Kyoto University 30 May. At this meeting 54 technical papers were presented.

5. The Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan met at the lecture hall of the Mining Society of Japan in Tokyo 3 June to hear three lectures on applications of electricity in the rayon industry.

6. Three important branch meetings of the Japanese Society of Mechanical Engineers were held in June. The first was held at Kyushu University in Fukuoka 5-6 June and included a special ceremony in recognition of the opening of the Kyushu branch of the society. Twenty technical papers were presented at the two-day meeting. A second meeting, held at the Engineering Faculty of Tokyo University 12 June, was attended by about 200 engineers and involved the reading of 15 technical papers. The third meeting was held at Sakai near Osaka 18 June at which eight papers were presented.

7. Eight committees of the Physical Society of Japan met at Tokyo University 12 June to discuss plans for the society for the next six months, including a number of divisional meetings to be held in October.

NATURAL PHENOMENA

Contribution to International Astronomical Union

8. A set of Japanese astronomical papers was forwarded 1 June to the International Astronomical Union as the Japanese contribution to the General Assembly of the union to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, 10-18 August. Included in the set was an extensive bibliography of Japanese papers in the field of astronomy covering the years 1940-48 and 62 other listed items such as reports and proposals to 25 of the union's 36 commissions and original papers on astronomical and astrophysical subjects.

9. The report to the Commission on Bibliography gave a listing of 109 original papers on astronomical topics published since 1940 in the "Japanese Journal of Astronomy and Geophysics" and other learned periodicals.

10. The report to the Commission on Instruments commented that the construction of a Schmidt camera of 18 centimeters aperture and speed of f 1.0 was completed and the camera is currently under test.

11. It was reported to the Commission on Sun Spots and Character Figures that daily observations were made during the war and have continued under the Occupation at the Tokyo Astronomical

Observatory, at Mt. Ikoma Astronomical Observatory, Nara Prefecture, and at the Kakioka Geomagnetic Observatory in Ibaraki Prefecture.

Incorporated in the report was a proposal for the formation of a definite plan "For the Prompt Coordination of the Observations of Solar Phenomena." The proposal pointed out that a continuous and uninterrupted record of various solar phenomena can be obtained only by the coordination of observations all over the world. An observational site in Japan could form "one leg of a tripod," the other legs being observational sites in Europe and America, the report stated.

Professor J. Ueda of Kyoto University reported on his studies of ancient Chinese records of sun spots. Previous studies on the periodicity of sun-spot maxima yielded 11.1 years as the mean period. Working from data obtained from the "Twenty-four Histories" of China, Dr. Ueda was able to determine maxima for the period 28 B.C. to 1639 A.D. The mean value of the periodicity of sun-spot maxima calculated from these and modern data was found to be 11.147 years.

12. The report to the Commission on Chromospheric Phenomena gave details of the newly constructed coronagraph installed in 1947 at Shibu Eminence in Nagano Prefecture. Initial tests of the instrument indicated that additional improvements are required but that the instrument would be satisfactory once the required modifications have been made.

13. Three important solar eclipses have occurred in Japan since 1940, two of them total. Reports on these were forwarded to the Commission on Solar Radiation and Solar Spectroscopy. The first took place 21 September 1941 and was observed by a large party of Japanese scientists at Ishigaki Island in the Southern Ryukyus. Observations were made of corona brightness, corona intensity distribution, flash spectra and contact times. The second eclipse occurred 5 February 1943 and was observed on Hokkaido. A considerable number of scientist carried out observations on such topics as polarization of the corona for 4,300 and 5,200 angstroms, coronal spectra, solar corona using natural color photography and the southern limit of the central line of the eclipse. The third eclipse which occurred 9 May 1948 was discussed in the May 1948 Summation.

14. The report to the Commission on Physical Observations of Planets commented on three items:

- (1) Observations were made of Mars' surface during the oppositions of 1941, 1943 and 1945-46. A number of sketches were obtained.
- (2) A study was made of the brightness of Jupiter's southern equatorial zone. The same worker also observed the recurrence of the Great Red Spot of Jupiter in 1946-47.
- (3) The variations in intensity of the asteroid Eros were systematically observed during the conjunctions of the last several years.

15. Seven original papers were forwarded to the Commission on the Moon. One paper proposed an analytical expression for the correction of the moon's mean longitude. Another paper discussed the effect of the observer's location on the lunar occultation of stars and the locality effect of equinox corrections, bringing attention to bear on the possible effects of plumb-line deviations on such observations and corrections.

16. The report to the Commission on Latitude Variation reported that latitude observations at the International Latitude Observatory at Mizusawa-machi, Iwate Prefecture, were continued without interruption through the war years and under the Occupation. Scientists at the observatory supplemented the standard visual observations with photographic observations using a Cookson floating zenith telescope. The latitude variations computed from the two methods were found to be essentially in agreement.

17. The report to the Commission on Minor Planets, Comets and Satellites included the following:

- (1) The organization in 1946 of the Research Committee for Asteroids and Comets of the Japanese National Research Council and the publication by them of a total of 672 ephemerides computed by a group of professional and amateur astronomers.
- (2) The position and the physical ephemeris for the asteroid Eros was computed for the oppositions of 1942, 1944 and 1947.
- (3) Observations of comets are now being made at both Tokyo Observatory and Kwasan Observatory in Kyoto. Periodic comets Encke, Giacobini, Brooks and Griff-Skjellerup were independently rediscovered in Japan during the period 1942-47. Comet 1947 m. was originally discovered by Professor Minoru Honda of Kurashiki Astronomical Observatory in Okayama Prefecture.
- (4) Tokyo Astronomical Observatory is planning to observe satellites when the observatory's 26-inch refracting telescope is repaired.

18. The report to the Commission on Meteors, Zodiacal Light and Light of the Night Sky said that the Tokyo Observatory is planning to carry out simultaneous photographic observations of meteors between Mitaka and Azabu Observatories near Tokyo. The base line connecting the sites is approximately 18 kilometers. Preliminary observations using three astrographs were begun in August 1947. Thirty-nine images have been obtained since then for the Perseids, the Leonids, the Geminids and the Quadrantids. Simultaneous observations for 10 meteors were carried on successfully.

Reflections of short radio waves by meteors were observed starting in late 1944 by the joint work of the Azabu Observatory, the Physical Institute for Radio Waves of the Ministry of Education and the Hiraizo Branch of the Electrotechnical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications.

Observations of zodiacal light and light of the night sky have been carried out since 1943 by several astronomers using photoelectric cells combined with various filters. An inverse correlation was found between the intensity of the light of the night sky and the electron density of the ionosphere.

19. The report to the Commission on Variable Stars told of the formation of the Research Committee for Peculiar Variables of the National Research Council in 1947. The members of this committee have undertaken a quantum investigation of the theoretical spectral characteristics of such stars. Results obtained include:

- (1) A calculation of the relative abundance of carbon and oxygen from the intensities of line and band spectra of several variable stars.

- (2) The solution of a system of cyclic equations of Fe II (ionized iron) in order to make possible the discussion of the simultaneous appearance of spectral lines of this ion both in the permitted and in the forbidden transitions in some peculiar variables.

The report also noted that the outbreak of the Nova Puppis and the recurrence of T Coronae Borealis have been observed in Japan.

20. The Commission on Time was given details of the time services now available in Japan. The International Time Station formerly associated with the Japanese Geodetic Commission was reassigned early in 1948 to the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory. Time information is broadcast over two radio stations:

- (1) Station JJC, operating on 13.89, 9.26 and 4.63 megacycles, broadcasts time signals from 0155 to 0203 and 1155 to 1203 (universal time) daily.
- (2) Station JJY, operating on a frequency of 4.00 megacycles, transmits both standard time and standard frequency signals continuously.

Four Riefler clocks of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory are employed for the time-keeping at present and time signals are transmitted using Leroy-type transmitting clocks. Specially constructed quartz-crystal-oscillator clocks are to be put into use shortly as supplementary time-keeping clocks.

21. The Commission on Spectrophotometry was forwarded a report which discussed a number of research papers published in Japan from 1940 to date. The report was divided into two sections.

The first section dealt with "Theoretical Works on Planetary Nebulae" giving details on the work done by a number of workers on physical problems associated with rarified celestial objects. Dr. Yusuke Hagihara and Dr. Takeo Hatanaka of Tokyo University developed Hagihara's method of attack for solving the radiative transfer for radiations of Lyman's continuum, Lyman series lines and other subordinate transitions in a planetary nebula composed of hydrogen. The same method was applied to interstellar matter by Hagihara and others. Hagihara and Hatanaka also claim to have solved the radiative transfer in an expanding nebula envelope with a suitable modification of the line radiations throughout the nebula. Hagihara reduced the functional equation for the radiative transfer for the continuous radiation in these tenuous atmospheres to the generalization of the boundary value problem of the Sturm-Liouville type and solved the problem by a method similar to Hilbert's theory of linear integral equations.

Dr. Hagihara also published, during the period, a series of papers developing his theory of the electron velocity distribution in rarified celestial objects. He found that the velocity distribution for electrons is not always of the Maxwellian type under these extreme physical conditions. Numerical calculations were carried out for model planetary nebulae. Dr. Hatanaka estimated the abundance of oxygen atoms from the intensities of forbidden lines for some planetary nebulae. He also discussed the mechanism of Bowen fluorescence in a planetary nebula with a detailed consideration of the radiative transfer for line radiations of helium and oxygen ions. He reported that the calculated values of intensities of fluorescent lines agree well with the observed values.

The second section of the report, dealing with "Quantum Mechanical Theories on Transition Probabilities," cited several papers in which quantum mechanical calculations of radiative and collisional processes for oxygen atoms were carried out.

New Comet

22. Tokyo Observatory confirmed 5 June the report by Professor Minoru Honda of Kurashiki Observatory of the discovery of an apparently new comet the night of 3 June. Report has been made to the Harvard Observatory in accordance with international agreements. This is the second comet discovered in Japan by Professor Honda in the last 10 months.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research

23. Dr. T. Ao, director of the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research of Osaka University, announced the successful operation at the institute of a pilot plant for producing ephedrine. Only moderate quantities of the drug are being produced at present but it is expected that larger-scale plants in commercial pharmaceutical houses using the techniques developed at the research institute will be put in operation soon.

24. The Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1939 for carrying on fundamental and developmental studies on problems related to industry. At the same time a foundation to support the research institute was formed by representatives of approximately 70 industrial concerns located mainly in the Osaka area.

The two principal fields of research at the institute are physics and chemistry, including applications. Research workers are drawn from the faculties and departments of Osaka University.

The institute now has more than 150 workers, including approximately 35 professional workers and more than 70 laboratory assistants and technicians. The buildings housing the laboratories are modern and in good condition.

25. It is reported that noteworthy work has been accomplished at the institute in development of electron tubes for the generation of ultra-short waves. Developmental work in this field has continued with considerable attention being devoted to vacuum tube design, design of special-purpose circuits and fundamental research on waveguides. Plans are under way for setting up a pilot plant utilizing the techniques of vacuum distillation for producing Vitamin A.

Some other projects under consideration at the institute at present include:

- (1) Studies on catalysts for the hydrogenation of vegetable and animal oils.
- (2) Studies on hydrogenation of paraldehyde.
- (3) Studies on the energy of plastic deformation.
- (4) Studies on the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds and their derivatives.
- (5) Studies on resinoid grinding wheels.
- (6) Studies on cellulose fermentation.

- (7) Investigations on electrolytic condensers.
- (8) X-ray investigations of the structure of solids.
- (9) Crystallographic investigations of semiconductors.

26. Approximately 60 percent of the income of the institute in the past year was derived from the Scientific and Industrial Research Foundation. The members of the foundation regularly suggest research problems whose solution would be of aid to themselves. The facilities of the institute are available, however, to other interested companies or individuals. So-called "entrusted research" projects are carried out whenever it seems mutually desirable.

New Zealand Conference

27. Manuscripts summarizing Japanese research progress are being prepared in response to an invitation from the secretary general of the Pacific Science Congress which will convene in New Zealand in February 1949.

PUBLICATIONS

"South Sea Science"

28. Abstracts of 107 articles from "South Sea Science" have been forwarded to the U. S. Department of Commerce Office of Technical Services and to the journal "Biological Abstracts." The reports covered by these abstracts appeared during the years 1938-42 and represent research results of the Palau Tropical Biological Station on Koror Island.

Biography of Scientists

29. The Ministry of Education's Scientific Data Section released Volumes III and IV of "A Short Biography of Japanese Scientists" in June. These volumes are a continuation of the series which appeared first in 1947. Volume III includes research personalities in geology, geophysics and physics. Volume IV includes data on more than 2,500 workers in all phases of agricultural research.

"Bibliographia Micronesia"

30. Dr. Fujio Uchinomi, lecturer at Kyoto University, has granted permission to the University of Hawaii Press to publish an English translation of his extensive bibliography on the natural and cultural science of Micronesia. The work, entitled "Bibliographia Micronesia--Scientiae Naturalis et Cultis--1944," was published in Japan as a reference guide for students of the Pacific islands. It aroused widespread interest outside Japan and one section on zoology was translated and published by Dr. H. I. Fisher in "Pacific Science," Issue No. 3, Volume I, 1947.

"Ships and Cirripedia"

31. A recent booklet written by Dr. Fujio Uchinomi entitled "Ships and Cirripedia" presents for the first time an exhaustive study of the fouling of ships by barnacles and other marine organisms. The 124-page publication describes the economic importance of barnacles, their biology and distribution and measures taken to control them.

Rotterdam Conference

32. Twelve copies of each of three volumes of the "Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation

Engineering," held at Rotterdam in June, have been received in Japan and will be distributed to organizations engaged in research and developmental work in civil engineering. The publication includes five papers submitted by Japanese engineers: two papers by Takeo Mogami of Tokyo University entitled "On the Law of Friction of Sand" and "Determination of the Bearing Power of Clay Foundation," two papers by Kano Hoshino, also of Tokyo University, on "A Fundamental Theory of Plastic Deformation and Breakage of Soil" and "A Practical Method of Rapid Measurement of Soil Moisture and Its Application" and one paper by Takaki Mizuno of Kyushu University, "On the Bearing Power of Soil in a Two-dimensional Problem." The publication of these papers marks one of the first occasions since the surrender of the inclusion of Japanese publications in international scientific conferences.

Translations

33. Permission was granted by the American Institute of Physics for the translation of articles in journals published through the institute and reproduction of these for circulation in Japan. Publication is limited to articles appearing in the issues for the calendar years 1941 through 1946.

PATENTS AND STANDARDS

34. Eighteen new Japanese Standards were promulgated in May by the Industrial Standards Association and 12 Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards were abrogated. The total Japanese Standards (those promulgated since the beginning of the Occupation) in effect 1 June was 1,327 and the total of all types of standards in effect was 2,297.

35. Nine of the new standards are in the electrical field, covering radio parts and wiring fitting; five are in the export classification, three of which define inspection methods for wool, silk and rayon, and cotton looms, one is for export packing and one for umbrellas; of the remaining four, one covers the "strength calculation of buildings." Ten of the abrogated standards were in electrical engineering and two were in building.

NUMBER OF JAPANESE STANDARDS IN EFFECT
1 June

	<u>Japanese Standards</u>	<u>Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards</u>	<u>Japanese Engineering Standards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture and wood industry	0	2	2	4
Automotive engineering	29	28	17	74
Building	6	24 a/	13 a/	43
Ceramics	1	38	0	39
Chemical	796	169	85	1,050
Electrical engineering	122	134	28	284
Export	9	0	0	9
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
Subtotal	1,232	665	241	2,138

	<u>Japanese Standards</u>	<u>Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards</u>	<u>Japanese Engineering Standards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carried forward	1,232	665	241	2,138
Railway	9	0	0	9
Skipbuilding	9	2	42	53
Textile industry	73	2	0	75
Transportation	1	7	0	8
Miscellaneous	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	1,327	683	287	2,297

a/ Revised.

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

36. A total of 123 patent and 189 utility-model registrations were granted in May as compared with 246 and 303 respectively in April.

PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL REGISTRATIONS GRANTED
May

	<u>Patent</u>	<u>Utility Model a/</u>
Mechanical and physical devices	17	33
Transportation and communication	6	21
Medical, sanitary and safety materials and devices	18	7
Engineering devices and equipment	15	34
Agriculture, forestry, animal and food products and processing devices	18	26
Textile and clothing materials and processing devices	7	11
Fuels, organic compounds and processing devices	10	2
Ceramics, inorganic compounds and processing devices	4	0
Electrical apparatus, devices, etc.	16	33
Miscellaneous, including cultural devices, household equipment, etc.	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	123	189

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

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

37. A total of 1,621 patent and 2,926 utility-model applications were filed with the Bureau of Patents and Standards in May as compared with 959 and 1,576 respectively in April.

PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL APPLICATIONS
May

	<u>Patent</u>	<u>Utility Model a/</u>
Agricultural and aquatic products	122	252
Mining, metallurgy and metal industry	67	27
Chemical industry	250	85
Medicine and food	152	96
Textile industry	160	182
Diversion and conduction of motive power	146	196
Pumping, heating, cooling and other mechanical techniques	126	251
Transportation	78	155
Construction, and sanitary and protective accommodations	80	267
Communication and measurement	241	341
Stationery and educational goods	91	361
Articles of daily use	<u>108</u>	<u>713</u>
Total	1,621	2,926

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

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

38. The Japanese Industrial Standards Committee met 4 June to discuss the work program of the various technical committees for the current fiscal year. The development of 1,013 standards is planned for the current fiscal year ending 31 March 1949 as compared with 572 actually developed during the last fiscal year. Greatly increased activity is planned for the export field. Other important increases planned are in the mechanical, shipbuilding, automotive, metallurgy and mining and railway fields.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 33

June 1948

PART IV

SOCIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	287
Section 2. Education, Religion, Cultural Resources and Media of Expression	307

0698

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine	1
Veterinary Affairs.	5
Medical and Hospital Administration	9
Supply.	14
Narcotics	26
Public Assistance	32
Social Security	42
Vital Statistics.	43
Repatriation.	50

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. A model health center was opened at Morioka in Iwate Prefecture 15 June, the first to be established since the model health center demonstration in Tokyo in March and April. Plans were to establish one complete model health center in each prefecture. These in turn were intended to aid in the creation of such centers throughout their respective prefectures.

2. A Preventive Vaccination Law, requiring immunization of all persons against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, whooping cough and tuberculosis, and a Venereal Disease Prevention Law, requiring premarital and prenatal examinations, the examination of venereal disease contacts and the treatment of cases diagnosed, were passed by the House of Councillors on 21 and 25 June respectively and were sent to the House of Representatives.

3. Prefectural insect and rodent control officials met in Kyoto, Kure, Fukuoka and Sendai and discussed problems of organization, training and financing insect and rodent control programs throughout the country.

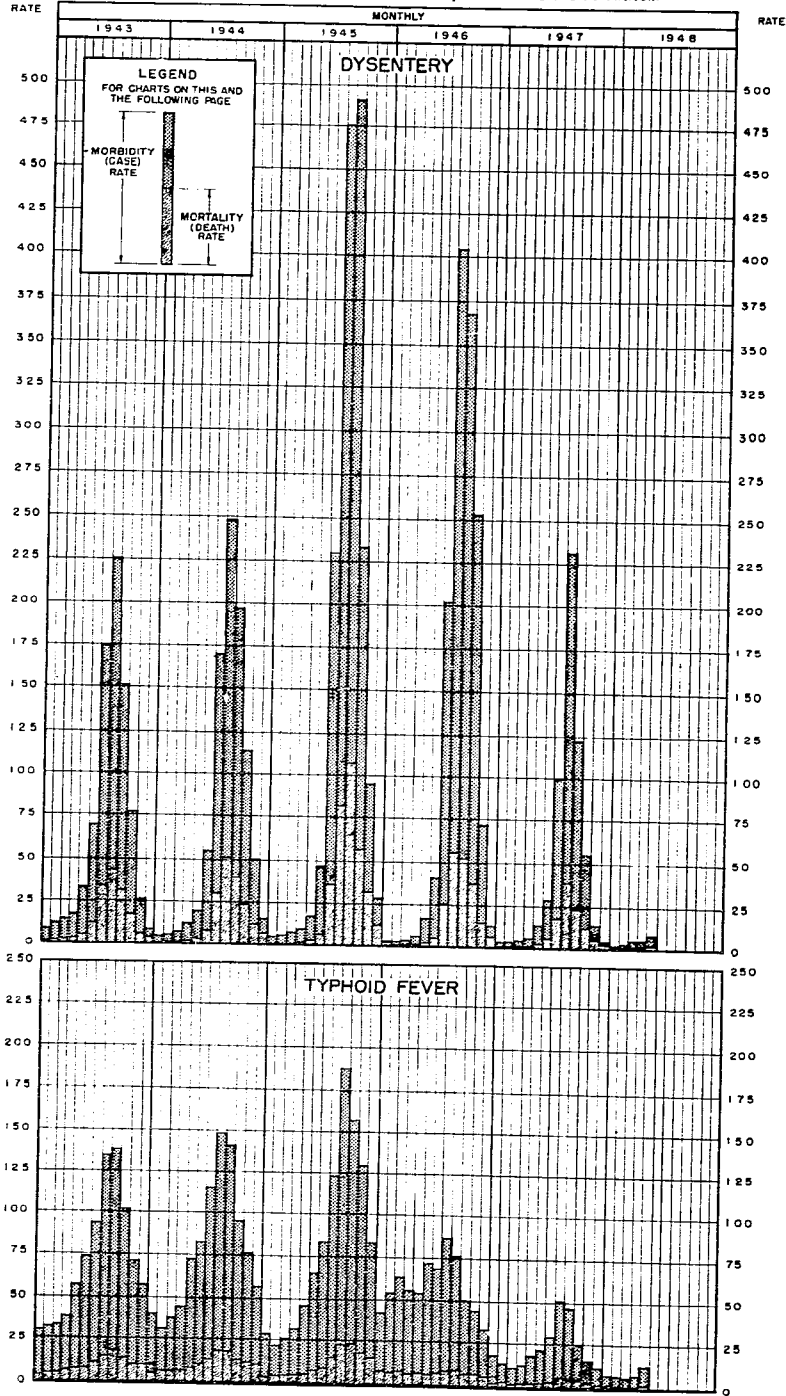
Communicable Diseases

4. The 11 principal communicable diseases accounted for 4,399 cases and 420 deaths in May, compared with 3,237 cases and 328 deaths in April. There was an increase in the rate of incidence of dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, malaria and scarlet fever. See the charts on the following four pages.

There were 10,410 cases of measles, 4,449 cases of whooping cough, 41,711 cases of tuberculosis, 11,259 cases of pneumonia and 363 cases of influenza.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



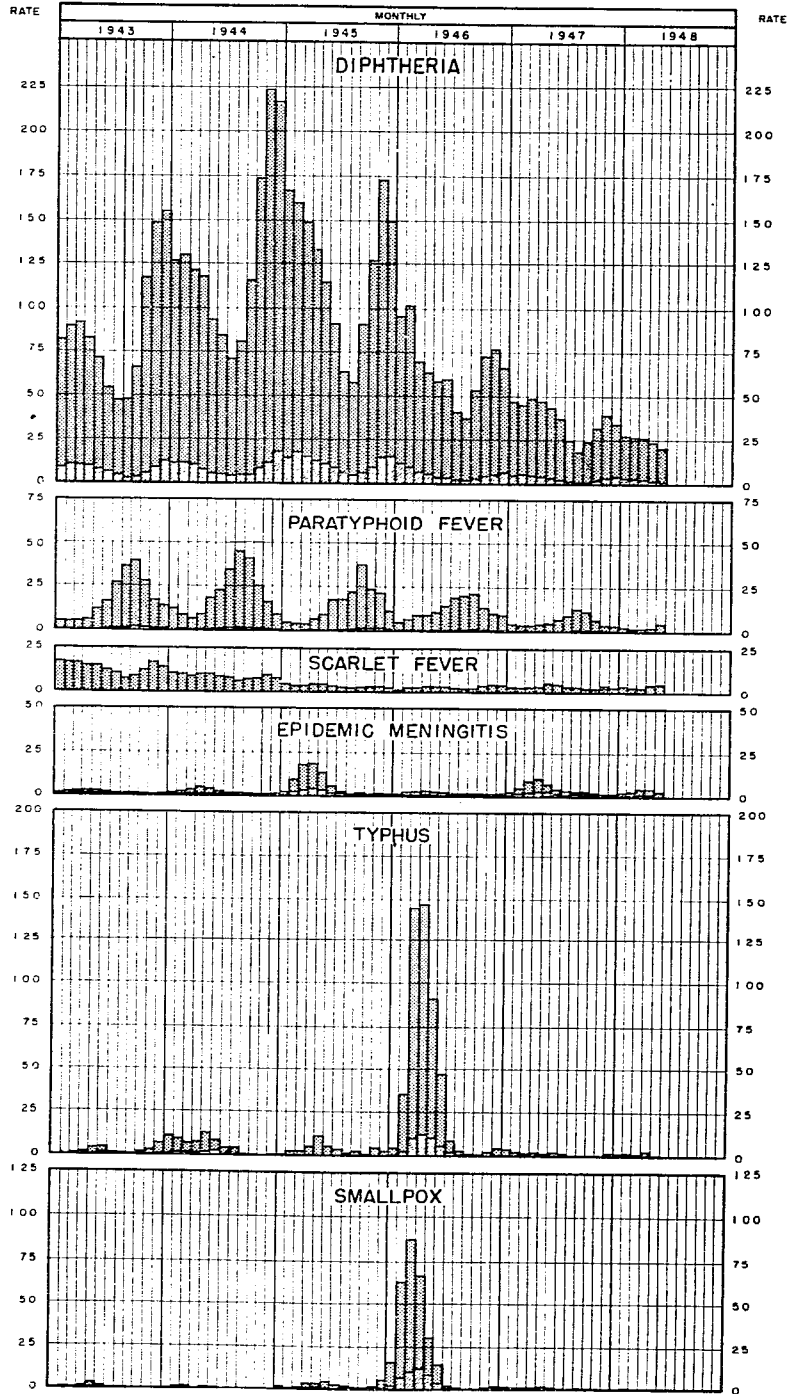
NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 48

NUMBER 98 A

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



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

JAPAN - JUN 48

NUMBER 98 B

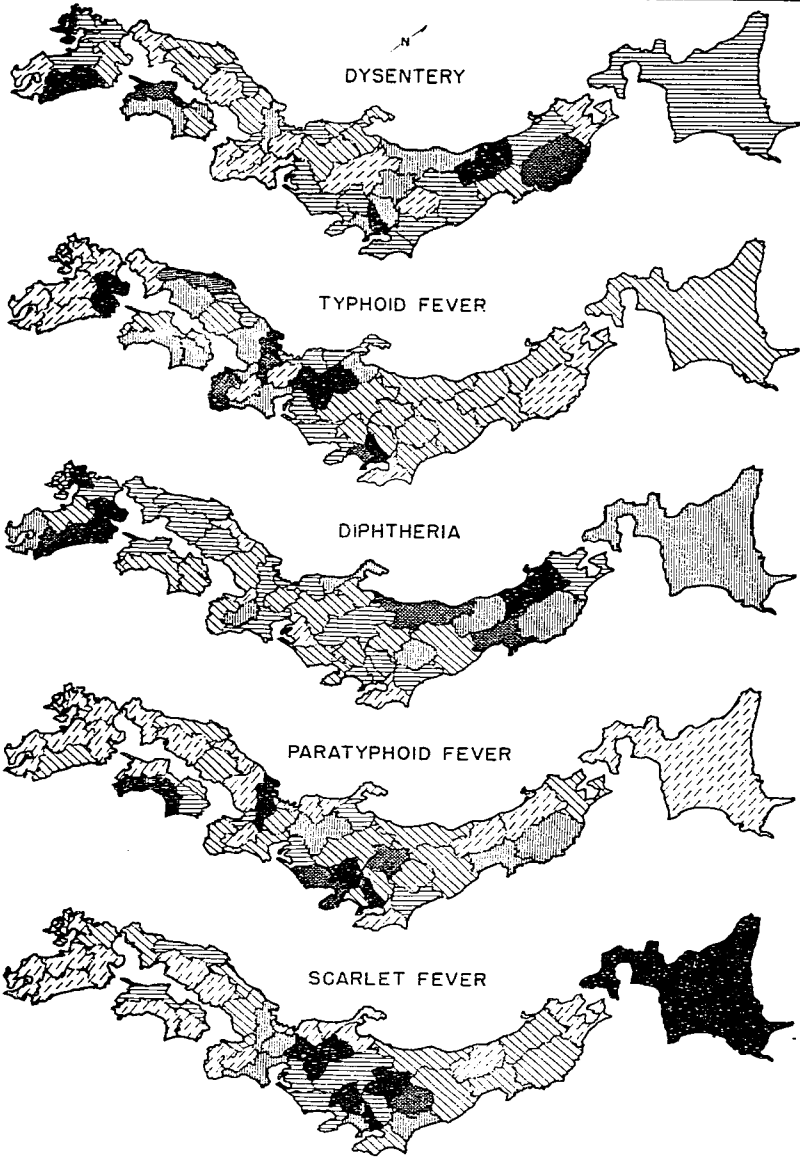
ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · MAY 1948

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

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

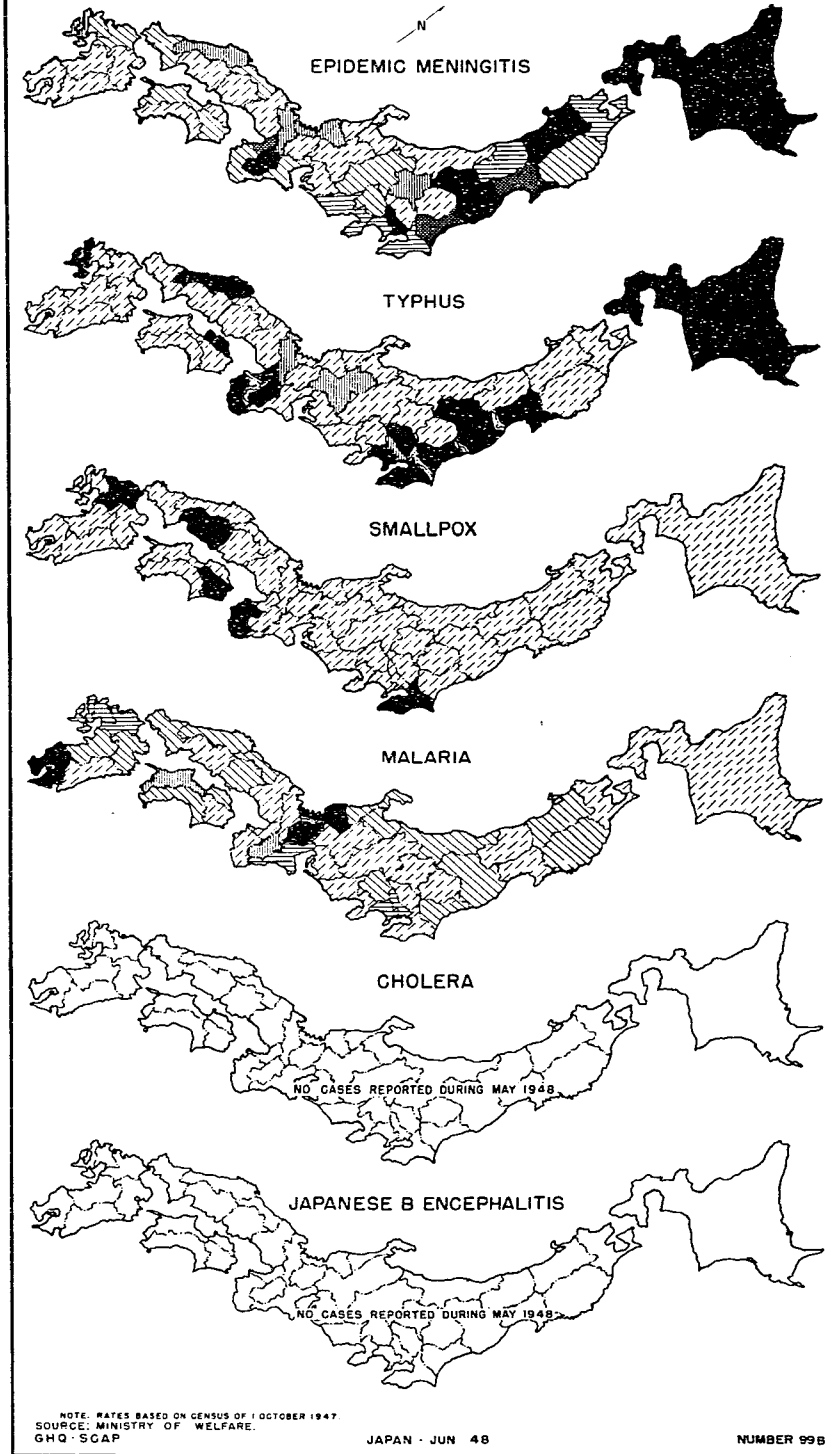
DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE /100,000/ANNUM		
	MAY 48	MAY 47	MAY 46
DYSENTERY	8.1	14.6	17.9
TYPHOID FEVER	12.5	18.3	54.6
DIPHThERIA	20.1	42.8	57.5
PARATYPHOID FEVER	4.4	4.4	10.7
SCARLET FEVER	4.8	5.6	3.2
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.7	6.1	2.8
TYPHUS	0.5	1.4	91.7
SMALLPOX	0.1	1.2	30.2
MALARIA	5.7	14.4	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.03
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.0	0.0	NA



NOTE: 1948 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1946 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
 NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ-SCAP

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · MAY 1948



VETERINARY AFFAIRS

5. Forty-four veterinarians of the prefectural health departments were graduated from the second two-month public health refresher course 13 June. The course was held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Welfare.

6. An outbreak of fowl cholera in Akita Prefecture in May caused the death of 508 chickens but immediately after the diagnosis was established vaccination succeeded in controlling spread of the disease. There were sporadic outbreaks of swine cholera, erysipelas and plague.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>1947</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Anthrax	11	0	0	0
Blackleg	8	2	0	1
Brucellosis	79	0	9	7
Rabies, canine	38	0	9	3
Trichomoniasis	1,065	342	129	174
Swine erysipelas	203	1	33	105
Swine cholera	16	27	43	67
Swine plague	17	7	8	43
Strangles	1,524	118	61	57
Equine infectious abortion	195	5	25	16
Equine infectious anemia	1,113	43	63	22
Texas fever	156	0	0	1
Chick pullorum	17,502	2,804	1,349	2,858
Fowl cholera	0	0	0	11,659

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

Meat Inspection

7. Total farm animals slaughtered in April declined 15 percent from the preceding month's figure but ante-mortem and total post-mortem condemnations increased 83 and 125 percent over the March total.

MEAT INSPECTION

April

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	13,566	698	27	288	15,891	4,395
Condemned ante mortem	0	39	0	0	0	5
Condemned post mortem						
Total	9	36	0	0	7	11
Partial	762	26	0	0	1,779	325
Visceral	2,649	65	4	9	4,593	682

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Dairy Inspection

8. Inspections of 8,588 dairy farms and 36,691 milk samples were made in April compared with 10,296 and 33,185 respectively the preceding month. Milk rated over bacterial standards was found in four percent fewer cases in April farm inspections than in March.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Farm inspections	10,263	8,544
Samples examined	33,133	36,630
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	657	628
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,031	1,040
Plant inspections	4,233	2,703
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	204	169
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	275	266
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	5	5
Samples examined	11	12
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	1
Plant inspections	11	12
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2	1
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	28	39
Samples examined	42	49
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	0	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	7	6

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

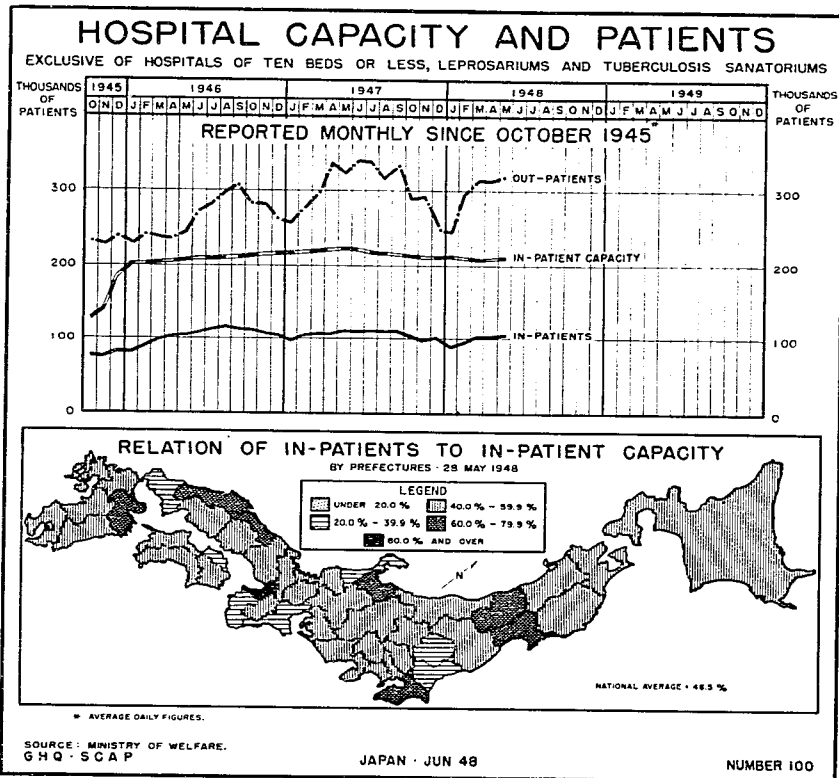
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

9. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law passed by the Diet 30 June provides that all drugs, devices and cosmetics conform to prescribed standards; that pharmacists will not be licensed unless they have been graduated from an accredited college or university and have passed the National Pharmacist Examination; and that maximum penalties for violation of the law will be three years' imprisonment or ¥ 30,000 fine or both. Most severe penalties are for sale or other distribution of poisons and powerful drugs, including sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin and streptomycin, except pursuant to prescription or under the direction of a licensed physician.

10. At a general meeting held 25 May the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association was organized on a voluntary basis, replacing the Japan Pharmacists' Association which had been operating under governmental supervision with membership compulsory for all pharmacists.

Temporary officers were elected to hold office until 15 July at which time permanent officers and directors are to be elected.

11. Japanese hospitals numbered 3,451 on 28 May with a total capacity of 210,562 beds of which 98,010 were occupied, compared with 3,502 hospitals 30 April with a total capacity of 210,321 beds of which 99,049 were occupied. Out-patients treated in May averaged 317,070 per day.



Nursing Affairs

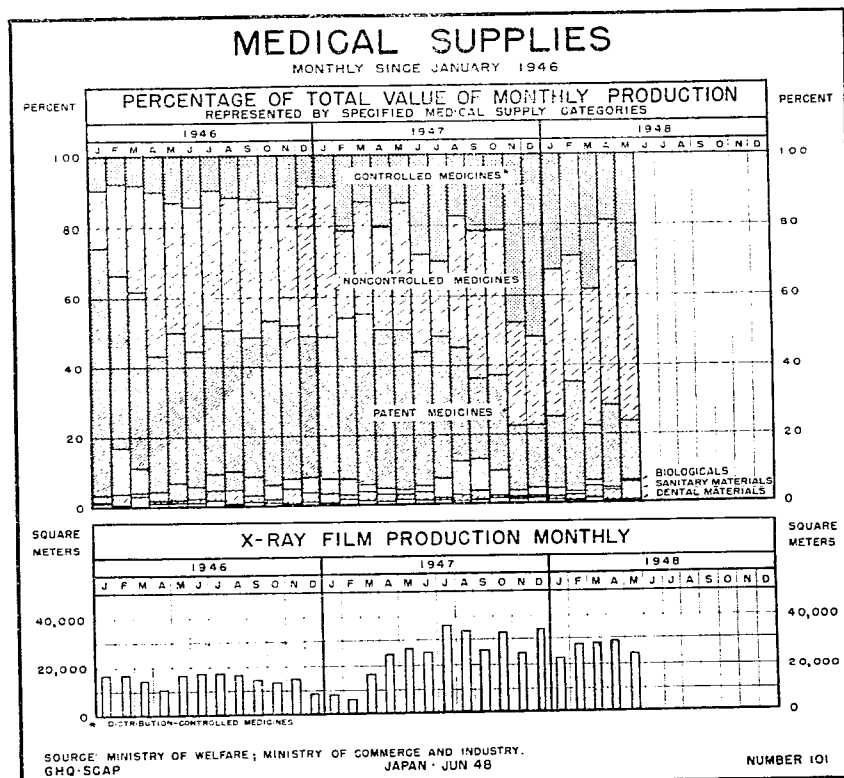
12. A 10-day course for public health nurses, called the Health Center Training Course, was begun at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo 21 June. Ninety-nine nurses representing all prefectures attended. Each prefecture was requested to have its chief prefectural nurse and the chief nurse of its model health center attend the course. Upon completion of the course they are to supervise public health nursing service in the health centers.

13. Ten-day midwifery refresher courses were given in Fukushima and Sapporo. These lecture courses were sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the midwifery section of the National Nurses' Association.

SUPPLY

Production

14. Medical and dental supplies produced in May were valued at ¥ 1,940,886,154, an increase of ¥ 58,805,714 over the April output. Production of cotton sanitary materials, controlled medicines and medical and dental instruments in May was the largest reported since the Occupation began.



MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES (yen)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Controlled medicines	341,415,929	573,741,631
Noncontrolled medicines	967,594,026	860,871,150
Patent medicines	444,139,317	315,857,545
Biologicals	13,041,688	12,907,272
Medical instruments	19,368,548	21,279,990
Dental instruments	17,184,603	18,540,857
Dental materials	8,977,009	9,722,734
Sanitary materials	55,251,858	105,394,724
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>15,107,462</u>	<u>21,570,251</u>
Total	1,882,080,440	1,940,886,154

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. The production of all venereal disease control drugs in May increased over the preceding month: sulfathiazole increased 3,680 kilograms, bismuth subsalicylate increased 215.8 liters, napharsen increased 66.2 kilograms and penicillin increased 111,516 vials of 100,000 oxford units.

DRUG PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Quarter 1948</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	3,569.0	2,806.0	6,486.0
Bismuth sub-salicylate	liter	671.3	431.1	646.9
Napharsen	kilogram	55.7	47.4	113.6
Penicillin	vial of 100,000 oxford units	88,400.0	118,754.0	230,270.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. Crude triple typhoid vaccine manufactured in May increased approximately 127 percent over the preceding month while there were no crude typhus, smallpox or diphtheria toxoid vaccines produced or stocked because sufficient amounts of finished products were on hand.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in May</u>		<u>On Hand 31 May</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	20,100	20,000	1,460,000	3,375,370
Typhus	0	0	0	606,960
Triple typhoid	19,532,000	840,000	32,593,200	1,811,150
Smallpox (doses)	0	1,220,145	0	417,745
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	74,600	0	217,435
Diphtheria toxoid	130,000	1,407,580	5,239,960	2,258,644

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. Five percent DDT residual-effect spray produced in May decreased 43,218 gallons from the April total of 137,635 gallons; DDT sprayer output in May was 9,660 pieces less than the preceding month's production.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	3,140	804
Rat poison, Nekoirasu	kilogram	9,796	13,306
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	pound	54,420	60,000
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	67,485	24,417
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	70,150	70,000
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	23,959	18,264
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	13,720	6,320
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	5,810	3,900
Sprayers, hand type, one-half gallon	each	3,800	3,450
DDT dusters	each	6,800	7,400
Power dusters	each	10	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. X-ray and electrotherapy equipment produced in May totaled 635 pieces compared with 649 pieces in April. The production of ultraviolet ray equipment, luminous screens and intensifying screens increased while all others decreased.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
X-ray equipment	278	189
Ultrashortwave equipment	39	21
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	51	66
Infrared-ray equipment	2	0
Luminous screens	65	139
Intensifying screens	196	230
Electrosurgical apparatus	18	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. X-ray film produced in May totaled 24,155 square meters, a decline of 4,801 square meters from the April production.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	0	3,562
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,574	782
5 x 7	1,814	658
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	1,158	1,124
8 x 10	4,154	2,010
10 x 12	20,328	18,226
11 x 14	100	0
14 x 17	2,754	2,640
Dental	560	594
R 120 rolls	1,012	296

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Cotton sanitary goods produced from American raw cotton in May totaled 690,924 pounds, an increase of 326,416 pounds over the preceding month and 437,393 pounds over the average monthly production of the first quarter of 1948.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>Monthly Av- erage First Quarter 1948</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Gause	67,361	81,153	119,466
Bandage cloth	54,112	55,235	123,873
Absorbent cotton	<u>132,058</u>	<u>228,120</u>	<u>447,585</u>
Total	253,531	364,508	690,924

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

21. The production of glass syringes in May totaled 403,539 pieces, an increase of 31,739 pieces over the April figure and 37,359 pieces over the average monthly output for the first quarter of 1948.

22. The number of animals supplied to laboratories in May was 60,392, an increase of 1,900 over the preceding month's total and 13,353 over the average monthly output for the first quarter of 1948.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Guinea pigs	2,917	3,472
Rats	1,074	1,104
Rabbits	1,886	2,051
White mice	<u>52,615</u>	<u>53,765</u>
Total	58,492	60,392

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

23. Production of hexylresorcinol crystals increased from 70.25 kilograms in April to 164.87 kilograms in May while pills and tablets produced declined from 469,910 in April to 323,138 in May. The total production of hexylresorcinol since the beginning of its production program in January was 358.10 kilograms of crystals and 909,848 pills.

Distribution

24. Medical and dental supplies and instruments distributed in May were valued at ¥ 1,734,055,757, a decline of ¥ 140,212,792 from the April total. The distribution of patent medicines dropped 38 percent from the April figure.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS
(yen)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Former army and navy medicines	3,252,588	0
Former army and navy surgical instruments	0	0
Other surgical instruments	22,851,379	23,451,936
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	24,458,481	29,685,232
Rubber medical items	11,554,321	12,865,210
Cotton sanitary materials	27,050,527	110,222,021 a/
Controlled medicines	284,234,034	275,316,865
Noncontrolled medicines	1,084,698,314	1,025,595,541
Patent medicines	<u>416,168,905</u>	<u>256,918,952</u>
Total	1,874,268,549	1,734,055,757

a/ Includes ¥ 24,995,724 staple fiber bandage.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

25. Precious metals for dental use distributed in May totaled 84 grams of platinum-gold plate and 91,651 grams of silver alloy.

NARCOTICS

26. A Narcotics Control Law and a Marijuana Control Law were passed by the Diet 28 June to be effective 10 July. The former law includes provisions of SCAP directives and ministerial regulations under which narcotics have been controlled since the start of the Occupation and in addition provides that addicts who are a menace to the public welfare shall be subject to penal servitude of not less than six months. The latter law provides that marijuana may be grown only for fiber purposes and limits its production area. It also includes the same controls which have been enforced since the Occupation.

27. The second training course for narcotics agents was given in Tokyo 15-22 June with 51 agents enrolled. They received instructions in modern investigation methods, arrest and search techniques and other phases of narcotics control.

28. Registered narcotics handlers increased from 81,536 on 31 March to 82,324 on 30 April.

29. Violators of narcotics regulations arrested in April totaled 100, of whom 23 were registered narcotics handlers and 77 were nonregistrants. Five registered narcotics handlers and 41 nonregistrants were convicted. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to eight months' penal sentence and the nonregistrants received sentences varying from ¥ 500 to two years' penal servitude, with 23 of the defendants being sentenced to prison terms. Charges against 83 defendants, including 79 professional people eligible for registration, were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Eighty-two registrants were admonished and 10 minor violations were disposed of administratively.

30. Thefts of narcotics in April numbered 29 and losses of supplies through fires totaled three.

31. The Narcotics Section of the Ministry of Welfare reported that in the past 16 months ending 30 April the 150 narcotics agents inspected 34,340 registered narcotics handlers and arrested 249 registrants and 725 nonregistrants for violations of the narcotics regulations. Of the total arrested 86 registrants were convicted with 24 persons receiving prison sentences and 62 fined. The prison sentences totaled 22 years and the fines amounted to ¥ 145,196. The nonregistrants convicted numbered 318 with 130 persons receiving prison sentences and 55 suspended sentences. One hundred eighty-two nonregistrants including 49 sentenced to penal servitude were fined. The prison sentences totaled 175 years and 10 months and the fines amounted to ¥ 465,000.

During this period 20,014.1 grams of crude opium, 7,265.61 grams of morphine and 8,683.3 grams of cocaine were seized.

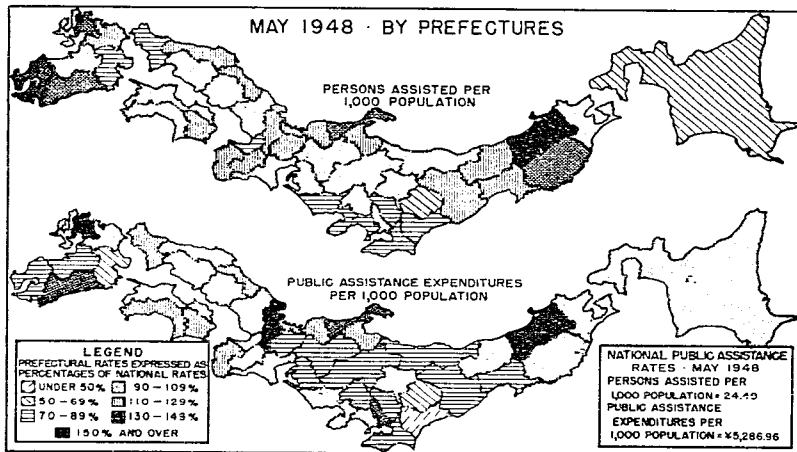
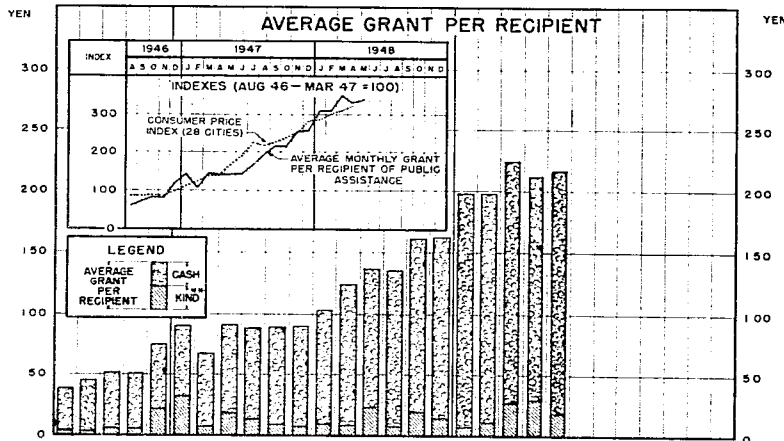
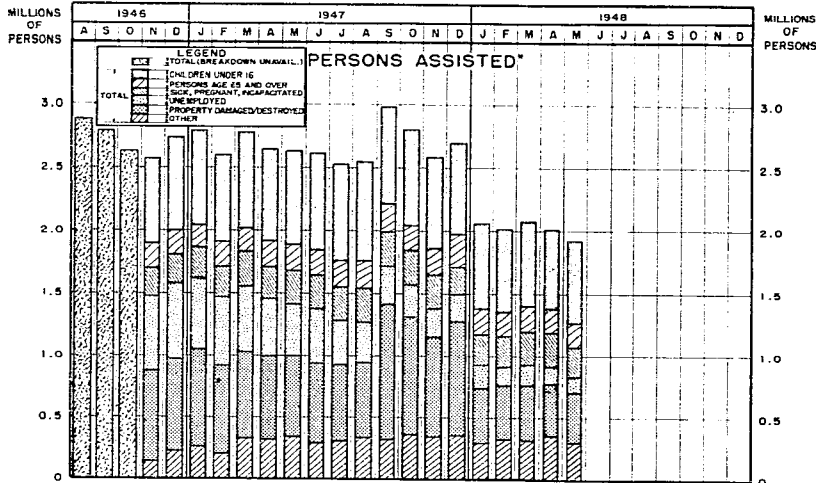
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

32. Welfare payments in May amounted to ¥ 377,359,593 and assistance in kind was valued at ¥ 35,361,528, compared with ¥ 366,200,622 and ¥ 59,685,650 respectively in April. Persons receiving aid in May numbered 1,911,666 of whom 136,898 were in institutions, compared with 2,013,927 and 135,944 respectively during the preceding month.

33. The first of 12 institutions for physically handicapped persons in Japan opened 7 June in Tokyo. One hundred sixteen persons are registered and housed at the project and will be given individual training in radio repair, shoe repair, machine work, printing, dressmaking and woodworking.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



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

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE, CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 48

NUMBER 102

34. Two shipments of LARA relief supplies totaling 101 metric tons arrived in Yokohama 15 June. The supplies consisted of 46 metric tons of food, 53 metric tons of clothing including shoes, and two metric tons of miscellaneous items. This brings the total shipments since 1 November 1946 to 4,726.32 metric tons.

35. The Welfare Commissioner Law passed by the Diet 30 June, to be effective 1 August, provides a new legal basis for the appointment and responsibilities of welfare commissioners who administer certain provisions of the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law.

36. Officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the National Interdependence Campaign conferred 1 June and agreed on conducting a "joint fund campaign" in October for the fiscal year 1948. It was further agreed that both organizations reserve the right to conduct separate campaigns after 1948.

37. Officials of the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society held a conference with prefectural Red Cross managers 16-18 June in Tokyo and discussed plans and responsibilities for the fund-raising campaign between the Red Cross and the National Interdependence Campaign.

38. A national meeting of all prefectural officials of the National Interdependence Campaign was held in Tokyo 3-4 June to discuss administrative and operational problems of the fund-raising campaign to be conducted jointly with the Red Cross.

39. Of the 284 goats received from the Raiders for Relief Committee 22 June, the Ministry of Welfare was allocated 157 for welfare institutions. The remaining 127 goats were allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education.

40. Entrance into Japan of certain social service workers with projects designed to demonstrate recognized theories of modern social service practices was approved by SCAP. Supervised by qualified personnel and operated under democratic principles, these projects must be designed specially to benefit Japanese welfare workers who are ready to receive and accept modern concepts in welfare administration. It was also stipulated that all projects which are established as a result of this plan will offer services rather than relief.

Opportunity will be afforded Japanese welfare workers to be integrated into these project staffs so that they may learn through actual experience and association with well trained specialists.

The plan requires recognized welfare organizations and individuals outside Japan to submit complete plans of their projects to SCAP for review in order that their suitability and necessity may be determined. Planners must assure SCAP that the project and its personnel will not be dependent upon the Occupation, the Japanese Government or the Japanese economy for logistic support as it relates to food, clothing and shelter and that all needed supplies will be shipped to Japan from outside sources on a space-available revenue basis.

After permission is granted, social workers will be permitted to enter Japan to complete details incident to the opening of the project. These workers will be required to provide their own transportation to Japan and they will reside in approved Japanese-operated commercial hotels pending development of the project.

41. Permission was granted the Mennonite Central Committee of Akron, Pennsylvania, to establish community service centers in Japan. The Mennonites will furnish the necessary personnel and resources to establish sewing rooms, shoe repair shops, kindergarten and study room facilities for children, boys' and girls' group activities and craft works. In all these activities the Mennonites are prepared to furnish equipment and materials not available within the Japanese economy together with quarters to house their project and personnel.

SOCIAL SECURITY

42. Amendments to the National Health Insurance Law, passed by the Diet 30 June to be effective 1 July, assigned primary responsibility for operation of National Health Insurance Associations to local governments contingent upon majority decision by the local representative assemblies. Existing associations are permitted to continue operation indefinitely in localities failing to exercise such option. In either case membership will be extended to all local residents not given full health insurance protection by the other social insurances.

VITAL STATISTICS

43. Births, numbering 224,293 in April, declined 33,080 from the March total. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum decreased from 38.9 per 1,000 population per annum in March to 35.0 in April, but the rate was the highest for April in the past 29 years.

44. Deaths in April totaled 79,756, a decline of 12,672 from the March figure. The rate dropped from 14.0 per 1,000 population per annum in March to 12.5, the lowest April rate recorded for the past 29 years.

45. Infant deaths in April numbered 13,569, a decrease of 5,183 from the March total. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births declined from 72.9 in March to 60.5 in April and was the lowest April rate in 11 years.

46. Stillbirths in April numbered 11,304 compared with 12,427 in March. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births increased from 48.3 in March to 50.4 in April. The median April rate for the period 1935 to 1941 was 53.3 per 1,000 live births.

47. Marriages in April totaled 102,887 compared with 106,775 in March. The marriage rate per 1,000 population per annum was 16.1 in April, the highest ever recorded for April.

48. Divorces declined from 7,612 in March to 7,311 in April. The rate per 1,000 population per annum was 1.1 in April, a decline from 1.2 the preceding month but the highest April rate recorded.

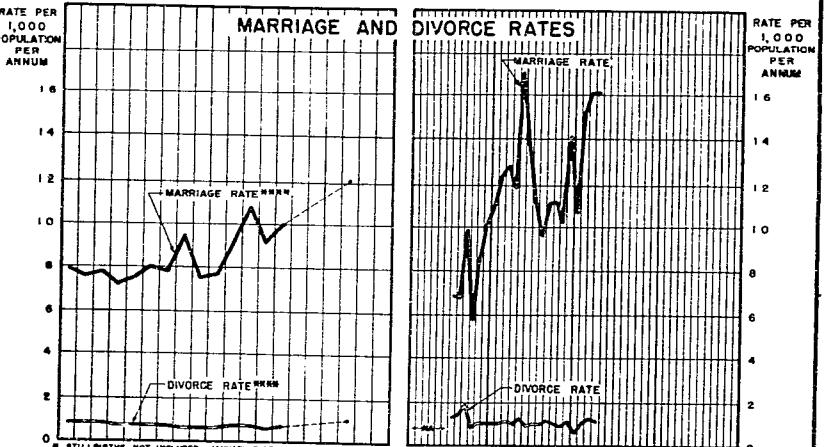
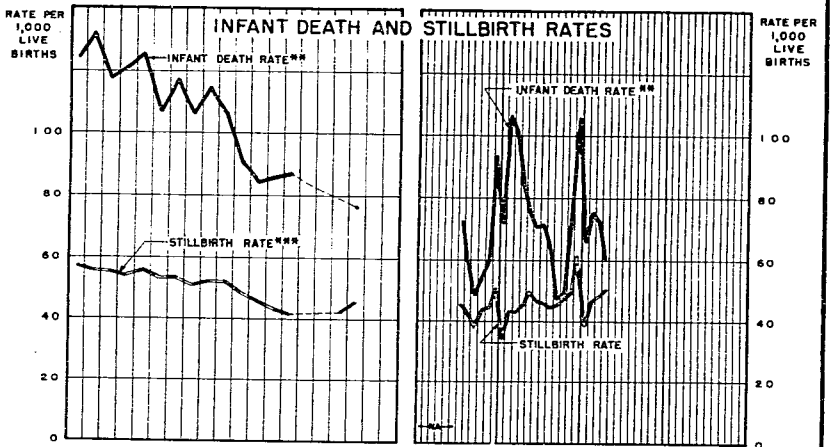
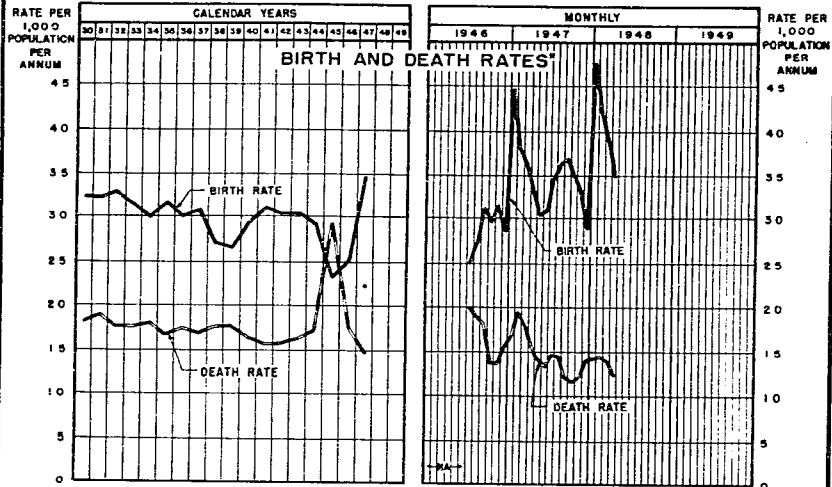
49. The following nine causes accounted for 52,239 or approximately 65 percent of all deaths in April:

CAUSES OF DEATHS
April

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Tuberculosis, all types	12,988	202.9
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	7,913	123.6
Senility	5,687	88.8

VITAL STATISTICS

REPORTED FOR POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF JAPANESE ABSENT FROM JAPAN PROPER



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

JAPAN - JUN 48

NUMBER 103

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annus</u>
Pneumonia, all types	5,382	84.1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,388	69.6
Heart diseases	4,170	65.1
Congenital debility	2,952	46.1
Nephritis	2,951	46.1
Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines		
Children under two years old	2,929	45.9
Children over two years old	2,869	44.8

REPATRIATION

50. From 23 May to 1 July 59,198 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 54,980 returned from Soviet areas, 4,088 from Manchuria, 84 from the Ryukyus, 37 from South Korea, five from the Australian area and four from China. Persons evacuated to date number 5,934,928 while 672,555 Japanese remain to be repatriated of whom approximately 90 percent are in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION, CULTURAL RESOURCES AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion.	34
Cultural Resources.	40
Media of Expression	42

EDUCATION

Imperial Rescript on Education Rescinded

1. The House of Councillors adopted 18 June a resolution reaffirming the invalidity of the 1890 Imperial Rescript on Education. The rescript had been virtually defunct since the effectuation of the new Constitution 3 May 1947.

The text of the resolution reads:

"Whereas the Diet has legalized a Basic Law of Education in accordance with the universal human principles of the Japanese Constitution, eliminating thoroughly the error of an education that would put our state and nation at the center of the universe and instead proclaiming solemnly the concepts of democratic education aimed at rearing a humanity that stands for truth and peace,

"Whereas the Imperial Rescript on Education, as well as the Imperial Rescript to the Army and Navy, the Imperial Rescript to Students, and the like, have thereby lost their validity,

"Whereas we fear that some ill-advised elements may entertain the notion that these documents still retain their validity and wish to make clear the fact that they are no longer valid and to cause the Government to collect all copies of such documents in the possession of universities and schools,

"Let it be resolved, therefore, that we shall conscientiously strive to disseminate the new educational concepts manifested by the Basic Law of Education, so that the true dignity of education may be upheld and national morals may be uplifted."

From the time of its promulgation by Emperor Meiji 30 October 1890 until the end of the war, the Imperial Rescript on Education had served as the standard for national morality as well as of education.

The general aim of Japanese education, as expressed in the Rescript, was to emphasize the fundamental virtue of "filial piety" and at the same time to link those virtues inextricably with loyalty to the imperial throne and the destiny of Japan.

Administration and Finance

2. The 1948 national budget submitted to the Diet 8 June appropriated ¥ 26,742,647,000 to the Ministry of Education including ¥ 1,200,000,000 to cover the 1947 deficit in teachers' salaries.

The ¥ 647,000,000 needed to cover the 1947 deficit subsidies for lower secondary school buildings is included in the ¥ 5,391,230,000 allotted for the repair and construction of school buildings and equipment. The breakdown of the budget submitted for educational purposes is as follows:

1948 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BUDGET
(thousands of yen)

Minister's Secretariat	23,234
School Education Bureau	14,412,706
Social Education Bureau	69,079
Science Education Bureau	172,106
Physical Education Bureau	29,949
Textbook Bureau	13,327
Research Bureau	15,330
Facilities Bureau	29,096
Loans to war-damaged private schools	265,865
Institutes and libraries	84,030
National schools	3,297,493
Miscellaneous	2,949,202
Public works for education	<u>5,391,230</u>
Total	26,742,647
Less deficiency appropriations for 1947	<u>1,847,000</u>
Net total	24,895,647

3. A bill establishing boards of education in all cities, towns and villages of over 10,000 population was passed by the Cabinet, submitted to the Diet 15 June and referred to the Committee on Education for revision.

4. The Ministry of Education announced that the Economic Stabilization Board had allotted 18,000 tons of cement for the second quarter of 1948, with individual allotments as follows: 12,300 tons for new buildings and repairs, 700 tons for cultural facilities, 2,000 tons for construction of school lunch facilities and 3,000 tons as a supplementary allocation for new lower secondary school buildings.

Elementary Education

5. In preparation for the normal-school summer courses for elementary and lower secondary education, seven regional three-day conferences were held by the Ministry of Education to train the normal-school instructors who will teach at the summer sessions. Summer school courses will be attended by approximately one third of all elementary and lower secondary school teachers.

A total of 552 instructors, 12 from each prefecture, attended. Each prefecture sent three participants for the general orientation course of the conferences, two for the social studies course, two for the national language course, two for the mathematics course and three for the course in educational psychology.

Group discussion in the general orientation courses centered about aims of the new education system, desirable standards for schools, democratic and efficient school staffs, in-service training of staffs, in-service teacher training programs and school libraries. Two SCAP documentary films, "A Day at School" and "Everyone's School," were shown during the courses.

The nature of educational psychology, understanding the growth and development of pupils, mental hygiene, how children learn, evaluation of learning and cooperative planning of guidance programs formed the basis of discussion in the educational psychology courses.

6. The Ministry of Education informed all prefectural education sections 25 June that 5,000 sets of music appreciation records were ready for distribution to elementary schools throughout Japan. The collections, the first to be completed in a two-year program, will be purchased tax-free by the schools directly from the manufacturers.

7. The National Association of Principals of Upper Secondary Schools was organized 28 May at a conference of principals to assist in the development of upper secondary schools under the new educational system.

8. The Ministry of Education completed social studies textbook units entitled "Japanese Cities" and "How Social Organizations Provide Expression of Esthetic Impulses" for use in the seventh and eighth grades respectively.

A handbook on in-service training of secondary school teachers was also completed by the Ministry of Education.

Higher Education

9. The University Accreditation Association's Tokyo and Kyoto committees on education in the social sciences met in Tokyo 22 June to inaugurate publication of a booklet giving suggested course outlines for general education in the social sciences. The committees were organized during May as a result of the University Accreditation Association's regulation which requires that accredited universities require each student to take approximately one third of his work in the field of general education. The committees have been meeting weekly since early May.

10. Four intercollegiate conferences, held in Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Sendai and Sapporo to discuss the place of social sciences in general education, were attended by representatives of all higher educational institutions in Japan. Delegates were urged to organize local campus committees on social science education to develop new courses in the field.

11. The Ministry of Education announced 4 June that annual college-entrance examinations will be held 2-6 August in every prefecture except Ibaraki and Gifu.

Adult Education

12. The last 37 of the 103 three-day adult education conferences held throughout Japan were completed in June. Conducted jointly by the Ministry of Education and the prefectural governments, the conferences of government officials and representatives of the press, radio, citizens' public halls, libraries, youth associations, women's organizations, schools, labor unions, and cultural, social and religious groups discussed all phases of civic problems. Reference materials prepared by the Ministry of Education for use in the conferences were printed in booklet form by the prefectural governments' education sections while SCAP poster exhibits and educational films were shown at the conferences.

13. The National Movement for the Establishment of a New Japan distributed 23,000 sets of an exhibit on the rights and

duties of citizens to all prefectures and to ports receiving Japanese repatriates. As part of the repatriation education program, the Ministry of Education distributed its "Postwar Japan," containing articles on the new Constitution, housing and reconstruction, to these ports of debarkation while the Culture Section of the National Rural Police Headquarters published and distributed 1,000 copies of an illustrated leaflet "Guide to the New Police System."

14. The newly established Institute for Homemaking, modeled after the Good Housekeeping Institute of the United States, held its first two meetings in Tokyo 2 June at which plans and aims of the institute were explained to 4,000 persons. Meeting quarterly, the institute plans studies of food, clothing, family life and consumers' goods in the coming year.

15. The Ministry of Education dispatched to prefectural governors a note outlining the procedure for distribution of books for correspondence education and announcing that textbooks of Japanese language studies and mathematics for the lower and upper secondary schools are now being distributed. Approximately 18,000 correspondence students of lower and upper secondary school age have enrolled in the Japanese language course and approximately 15,000 in mathematics.

Vocational Education

16. The Nippon Vocational Guidance Association announced the publication of a new professional book, "The New Secondary School and Vocational Guidance," a 400-page symposium of 1947 summer lectures presented at the Institute on Vocational Guidance at Tokyo University. Topics include the nature of the new secondary school, elements of vocational guidance, study of vocations, study of individuals, educational and vocational counseling and labor problems and policies.

17. A Tokyo conference 3 June of the National Association of Commercial School Principals, attended by 154 principals of commercial schools throughout Japan, emphasized the importance of commercial education in the economic recovery of Japan and discussed the need for increasing the number of commercial teacher training institutions, the admission of commercial school graduates to colleges, the new curriculums in the upper secondary school and revisions in the Board of Education Bill.

18. The Ministry of Education announced 4 June that the 24th qualifying examination for vocational school graduation level would be held 2-6 August in 31 prefectures. Applicants will have the opportunity of qualifying for vocational school certificates in the fields of machinery, architecture, electrical engineering, industrial chemistry, mining, metallurgy, civil engineering, agriculture and commerce.

19. The Nippon Vocational Guidance Association, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, sponsored a conference on vocational aptitude tests in Tokyo 15 June. Fifty-five principals and teachers of lower secondary schools discussed general intelligence tests, vocational aptitude tests, vocational interest inventories and similar tests designed to help vocational counselors advise students regarding the choice of suitable careers. Information was given on the various types of vocational aptitude tests used in schools in the United States.

20. The National Association of Industrial School Principals held its annual conference in Tokyo 10-11 June with approximately 100 principals of industrial schools, teacher consultants and representatives of the Ministry of Education participating. At the

conference it was decided to affiliate with the National Association of New Upper Secondary School Principals.

21. The National Firemen Instructors' Training School, established by the National Fire Bureau, opened 14 June in Tokyo. The school occupies buildings formerly used by the Japanese Army. The initial class of 98 student firemen instructors selected from fire departments throughout Japan will undergo an intensive eight-week course in technical fire fighting, instructor training and such supplementary subjects as fire insurance and legal problems.

Physical Education

22. The National Health Conference for Prefectural School Representatives was held in Tokyo 15-16 June to discuss plans and make arrangements for seven regional conferences for school nurses and health instructors to be held in July.

23. A Ministry of Education Committee on the Teacher Guide for Health Programs in Secondary Schools was organized. At its first meeting 4 June three subcommittees were formed to study and write on the three major divisions of the guide: healthful school environment and school life, instruction in health education, and health services.

24. Fukuoka Prefecture was officially selected as the site of the Third National Athletic Meet to be held this fall.

25. Three thousand rubber balls have been manufactured and distributed under the plan set up by the Ministry of Education to meet the needs of elementary schools throughout Japan. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported that it had tentatively allotted 40 tons of raw rubber for the manufacture of physical education equipment in the second quarter of the 1948-49 fiscal year.

26. Fifty bamboo vaulting poles, a gift from the Japan Track and Field Association to the United States Olympic Team, were shipped from Yokohama 9 June.

Libraries

27. Over 1,300 persons attended the formal opening ceremony of the National Diet Library, now housed in the Akasaka Detached Palace in Tokyo, 12 June. Speakers included the President of the House of Councillors, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minister of Education, the Chief Justice and the Librarian. Average daily attendance since the library opened has been 85.

28. The annual conference of the Japan Library Association, held in Tokyo 14-15 June, discussed library legislation, the establishment and operation of branch libraries, the new educational system and school libraries, reading materials for rural areas, subject headings for cataloguing, book-week programs, reader guidance and future trends in library practice.

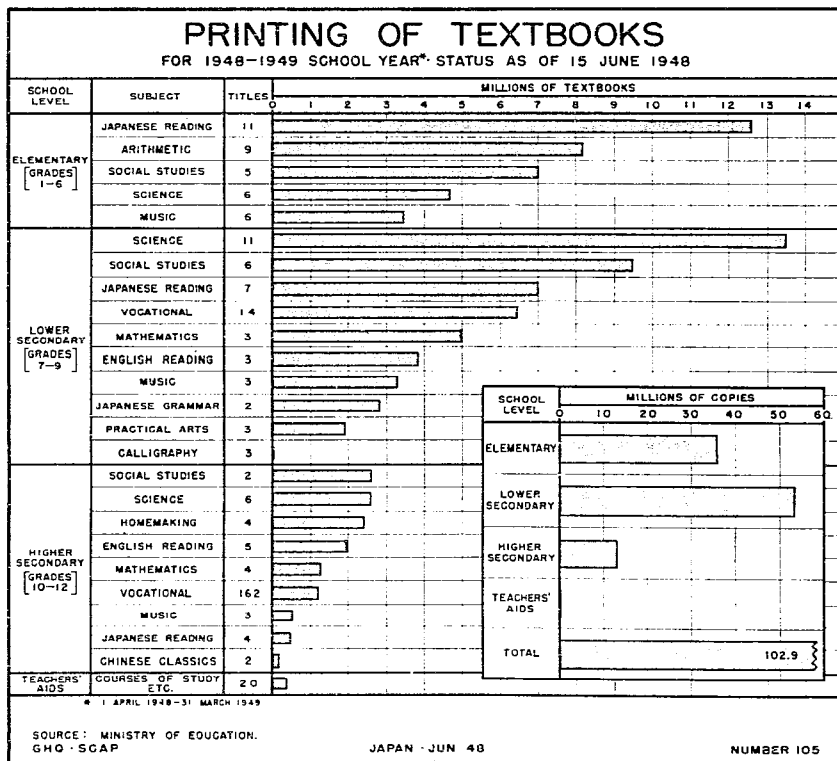
29. To promote the establishment of prefectural film libraries, the Ministry of Education held 15 two-day conferences to train prefectural personnel in the operation of the equipment to be loaned to the libraries. A number of projectionists have been licensed to operate the equipment. A visual aid officer in the social education bureau of each prefecture will assist in the program and insure the widest possible distribution and use of the new films.

Textbooks

30. The last four of a series of conferences on the new textbook authorization system were held 1-2 June at Kanazawa, 9-10 June at Fukuoka, 12-14 June at Kumamoto and 21 June at Tokyo. Prefectural education officials, publishers, authors and local school authorities were instructed in the processing of textbooks on a competitive basis by Ministry of Education officials and members of the Textbook Committee.

The Ministry of Education announced that after 6 June manuscripts compiled under the new textbook authorization plan would be accepted for examination. As of 4 June the Ministry had received notifications from authors and publishers of intentions to submit 687 manuscripts, of which 239 texts were in Japanese language studies, 81 in social studies, 30 in mathematics, 132 in science, 56 in music, 29 in practical arts, 92 in foreign language studies and 28 in vocational studies.

31. As of 15 June the Ministry of Education had authorized the printing of 124,935,633 copies of textbooks for all school levels, including vocational texts and courses of study for the 1948-49 school year. Of the authorized number, 102,855,610 had been printed as of 15 June.



Language Simplification

32. The National Language Advisory Council approved a type-face-standardization plan prepared by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education.

On 1 June the Japanese Language Investigation Committee, organized by the Ministry of Education, met and approved a standard form for the writing of 1,850 Chinese characters commonly used in Japanese. Standardization of the form of these characters will simplify the teaching and printing of Japanese.

33. The second and third of a series of sample tests in the literacy research program were conducted in Saitama and Chiba Prefectures 30 May and 20 June respectively.

RELIGION

Christian Missions

34. Francis Cardinal Spellman and 14 high officials of the Roman Catholic Church arrived in Tokyo 7 June for three days of conferences with Catholic Church authorities in Japan.

35. The Tosei Agency, recently established by the Roman Catholic Church for dissemination of Catholic news, issued its first press release 5 June. The first volume of a projected five-volume Catholic Encyclopedia was published by St. Sophia University.

36. Clearances for entry into Japan were approved for 46 religious workers, including 25 Protestant missionaries and six dependents and 15 Roman Catholic missionaries. Clearances for departure were given eight Roman Catholic and two Protestant missionaries while three Protestant missionaries were granted exit and re-entry permits. Nine Japanese delegates were cleared to attend the Moral Rearmament Convention in the United States.

Buddhist and Shinto Activities

37. The Tenri Shinto Sect Assembly held early in June decided on a new three-point program to extend their social welfare, educational and propaganda activities. Sect authorities announced that the Tenri budget for the 1948-49 fiscal year is expected to total ¥ 134,881,000.

The Aizen-en Shinto Sect, formerly Omoto-kyo, reported that as of 31 May it had 22,491 adherents and 395 meeting places, an increase of 3,037 adherents and 50 meeting places from reports of 31 December 1947.

The Seicho no Ie religious sect reported that as of 1 June it had 75,583 adherents in 2,262 groups.

38. The Ministry of Finance terminated applications for transfer of title to state-owned precincts 31 May. The Ministry reported that applications were received from 72,000 shrines and 30,000 Buddhist temples, involving a total of 81,666 acres.

Repair of Churches and Temples

39. The Japanese Christian Newspaper reported 19 June that between August 1947 and March 1948, 125 Christian churches, 719 Buddhist temples and 375 Shinto shrines and churches had been repaired, reconstructed or rehoused. In proportion to the total destroyed, these figures represent a recovery of 28 percent of the Christian churches, 16 percent of the Buddhist temples and 10 percent of the Shinto shrines and churches. The greater part of the recovery reported consists of housing in temporary structures.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Exhibitions

40. There were six exhibitions of Western painting, five of Japanese painting, six of applied art, a special exhibit for children, an exhibit of industrial art prepared for export and three miscellaneous exhibitions. In addition the noted Yokogawa collection of Oriental ceramics was displayed at the newly opened ceramics gallery of the National Museum in Tokyo.

41. The Government announced it would no longer sponsor or subsidize exhibitions of contemporary Japanese art.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Public Opinion.	42
Information Programs.	48
Press and Publications.	66
Radio	83
Motion Pictures	87
Theater	91
Music	95
Exhibits.	96
Libraries	97

PUBLIC OPINION

New Public Opinion Organization

42. The formation of a Newspaper Public Opinion League (Shimbun Yoren Renmei) marked an important new development in Japanese public opinion polling. The league, comprising 19 newspapers and one news agency, was organized 26 May by the Jiji News Agency in cooperation with the Hokkaido Shinbun, Chubu Nihon Shinbun and Nishi Nihon, demonstrating the growing interest of prefectural newspapers in the development of sound public opinion research. The league's principal objectives are to develop new survey methods and to conduct cooperative surveys. The planning committee of the league decided upon a survey of general economic problems, dealing primarily with inflation.

Japan Public Opinion Society

43. The Japan Public Opinion Society, at its third monthly technical conference in Tokyo 24 June, discussed practical sampling designs. Attendance at these meetings has increased rapidly and the meetings have provided guidance and improvement of technical procedures in public opinion research. Over 100 representatives of public opinion organizations and other interested persons attended. The four-hour discussion covered the development of sampling statistical theory; the development of sampling practice in American public opinion research; the relative cost and efficiency of unrestricted random sampling, quota sampling and area sampling; and the possibilities of compromise between quota and area techniques.

Radio Listeners Survey

44. To learn the program tastes of the public and to develop a more effective radio programming, the Radio Culture Institute of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan completed preparations for a continuous survey of attitudes and opinions of radio listeners. A national cross section of 5,700 radio-owning households in 72 cities, towns and villages is to be interviewed at least twice a month.

Recent Surveys

45. A survey of attitudes of a sample of 2,500 settlers toward the land reclamation program and related problems was completed by the Association for Public Opinion Science at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Preliminary analysis of the findings showed that those interviewed resettled principally because of food shortage, unemployment, housing needs, or because they felt it was in conformity with national policy. Eighty-nine percent of the resettlers felt that the program was going much more slowly than originally expected.

46. In order to determine the public attitude toward Japan's first daylight saving time, the Mainichi Newspaper Public Opinion Room conducted a survey of attitudes of 500 in the Tokyo area. Fifty-five percent of the respondents reported in favor, 30 percent against and 15 percent were uncertain.

47. A survey of attitudes of a sample of 500 toward democratization of police, conducted in Kyoto by the Nagasue Public Opinion Research Institute, showed that 40 percent of the respondents consider that the police force has improved since the end of the war, nine percent that it had grown worse, 23 percent that there was no change and 28 percent were unable to judge.

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Economic Affairs

48. The Economic Stabilization Board continued its information program on the rationing of perishable foodstuffs with 16 national radio programs, a daily "Distribution News" radio program, spot announcements and six mass meetings of Japanese women to discuss fish and vegetable rationing. At each meeting approximately 500 copies of the board's leaflet, "Instructions for Purchasing Perishables," were distributed. On 18 June officials attended a conference of Osaka fish retailers at which regulations and methods of eliminating delays in rationing were discussed. The Economic Stabilization Board reported that its request for ¥ 20,000,000 to be used for the information programs on rationing of perishable foodstuffs had been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

49. The nationwide information campaign to increase coal production was implemented by 25 national and local radio broadcasts and spot announcements in the mining areas of Kyushu and Hokkaido. Wide press, radio and newscast coverage was given the campaign to raise Japan's coal production this year to 35,000,000 tons. The Economic Stabilization Board distributed 15,000 copies of a poster urging miners to meet this goal. A documentary motion picture, "Coal Mine Classroom," designed to improve mining techniques, was shown throughout the coal-mining areas.

50. An information program on labor-management relations stressed stabilization of labor relations through greater utilization of grievance machinery to settle disputes without work stoppages. A three-day labor school on grievance machinery was opened

in Sapporo 21 June as the first of 11 labor schools to be held throughout Japan this summer. The Ministry of Labor's publication "Labor Weekly" continued to carry information on wage and price policies abroad, worker participation in management and various labor problems. The poster exhibit "Labor in America" was shown to approximately 500 labor leaders at the Tokyo Central Labor College.

51. A special June savings campaign opened 6 June over the "Report to the Nation" radio program. The Ministry of Finance sponsored two press conferences and produced three savings posters urging the public to increase savings and help combat inflation. Five hundred thousand copies of a "Savings Sheet" leaflet were distributed to school children while 2,000 sets of lantern slides encouraging citizens to deposit their yen in anticipation of tax payments were shown at commercial theaters throughout Japan.

52. Housing, reconstruction and city planning were stressed in 10 radio programs over the national network and in a press conference. The Construction Board distributed 700 copies of a pamphlet "The Housing Situation" to prefectural and municipal building officials throughout Japan. The board published the June issue of its magazine "New City," containing a number of articles on reconstruction problems, and distributed its "Guide to General Local Development" to all city construction officials.

53. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Investigation Committee published 50,000 copies each of two posters urging the Japanese to aid decentralization and stop inflation by purchasing shares and bonds.

54. The information programs on power conservation and inventory of critical materials continued through press, radio and newsreel media.

Political Affairs

55. The Civil Liberties Union announced the opening 29 May of its fourth branch in Osaka with a membership of 100. Because some of the basic civil liberties are involved in the revised Code of Criminal Procedure Bill before the Diet, the union participated in the Diet deliberations on the revised code and in discussion meetings sponsored by the Bar Association Federation. The compilation of a book explaining the new code was announced by the union. The Civil Liberties Bureau of the Attorney-general's Office submitted to the Cabinet its plan for the establishment of Civil Liberties Protection Committees in all prefectures, whose duties will be to investigate infringement of civil rights and assist in the defense of the destitute in litigation proceedings.

56. The League for Political Education continued its series of lectures and displays and reported a total attendance of 59,540 people at a 10-day showing of a political education kami-shibai in prefectures adjacent to Tokyo.

57. The Temporary Personnel Commission, comparable to a civil-service commission, publicized the holding for the first time of free competitive examinations for civil-service positions. Plans were also formulated for the establishment of an information bureau which would disseminate civil-service information to the public.

58. Newsreels shown at commercial theaters featured the activities of the Diet's Illegal Property Transactions Investigation

Committee and budget debate. Various phases of political information and education such as the Election Law, Local Autonomy Law, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Civil Code were covered in 34 radio programs.

Public Health and Welfare

59. In addition to the regular "Your Health" radio program, the "Bell Hill" radio show carried information on child welfare while 50 programs broadcast over the national network carried public health and welfare information.

The Ministry of Welfare published the first postwar issue of "Welfare Times," carrying the texts of radio talks presented on the "Your Health" program. Fifteen thousand copies of a public health poster were distributed throughout Japan by the Ministry of Welfare.

An exhibit on scientific sex education, which was opened at a downtown Tokyo department store 10 June, was visited daily by an average of 3,000 persons. A training lecture for public health doctors was held in Tokyo at the Suginami Health Center and four American documentary films on public health were shown in Yamaguchi, Hyogo and Saitama Prefectures.

The Ministry of Welfare sponsored two press conferences on juvenile delinquency and tuberculosis among children.

Rural Affairs

60. A total of 64 radio programs over the national network emphasized use of improved food crop production techniques and called on farmers to increase their efforts in this direction.

61. The Agricultural Rehabilitation Council, a private non-profit organization, published its fourth issue of "Agricultural Cooperative News" which circulates to 3,000 farm leaders throughout Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the printing of its 15 June issue of "Illustrated Farm News" containing information on electrical cooperatives, activities of farm cooperatives and agricultural techniques.

62. The land resale phase of the agrarian reform program was given strong impetus during the month through concentrated radio coverage over the national network. A total of 20 radio programs offered the farmers information on land purchases, reasons for tenant ownership of land, obstacles to the land resale program and on rental contracts for farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry completed distribution to farm villages throughout Japan of 50,000 copies of a poster "Regaining the Right of Cultivation," and sponsored a press conference to discuss the land reform law and regulations. Spot announcements over the radio and railway station public address systems in farming areas supplemented the information program.

Women's Affairs

63. A mass meeting of members of Tokyo women's organizations, representing the Diet, YWCA, Nursery and Recreation Sections of the Ministry of Welfare, the Ministry of Labor, the Japan Women's University and the Women's Democratic Club, were held in Tokyo 28 May. The program included discussions of prevention of juvenile delinquency, child health, women's occupations, coeducation and the community service activities of women's organizations.

64. Mrs. Chiyo Nishibayashi, president of the Miyagi Prefectural First Girls' Senior High School, was appointed chief of the Children's Section of the Miyagi Prefectural Government 10 May, becoming the first Japanese woman to be appointed as a section chief in a prefectural government. The Committee for the Protection of Human Rights reported that several prominent Japanese women leaders had been appointed to the committee.

65. The Ministry of Labor reported the opening of the Tokyo Branch of its Women's and Minors' Bureau 17 May.

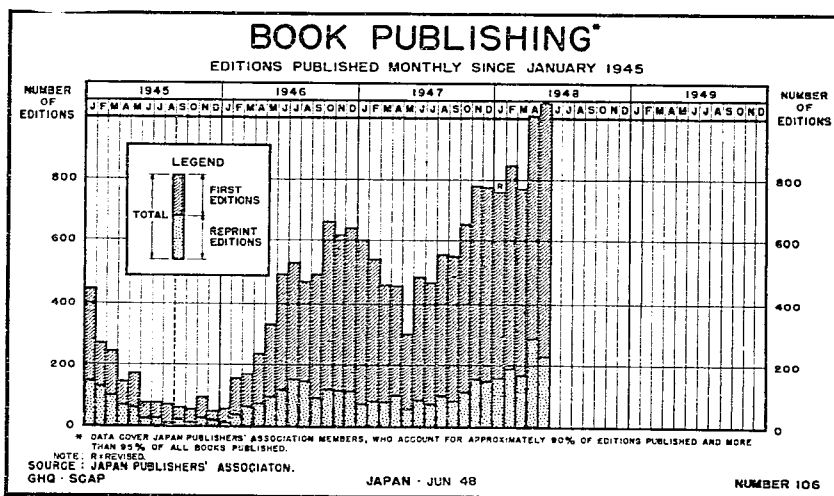
The Women's and Minors' Bureau held a discussion meeting on the proposed Consumers' Cooperative Bill, which was attended by representatives of women's organizations in Tokyo.

The Social Education Bureau of Tokyo sponsored a women's meeting at which the problems of working women were discussed. On 9 June the Women's Law Popularization Society, composed of women lawyers and law students, sponsored a combined meeting of Tokyo women's organizations to disseminate information on legal matters.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Book Production

66. The Japan Publishers' Association reported that 821 editions of new books and 230 reprints had been published in May. As of 1 June, printings of new titles in 1948, according to the latest revisions, totaled 3,409 while reprintings totaled 1,021.



Journalism Institutes

67. Six forums of editors and reporters in Nito, Sendai, Horieka, Aomori, Hakodate and Sapporo were conducted to encourage journalists to improve writing of news copy, to credit news from other sources, to eliminate unidentified opinion from news copy and to broaden coverage of local news. Topics discussed at the forums included advantages to the press of high ethical and technical standards of reporting.

Foreign Book Translation Program

68. On 5 June Japanese book publishers bid for commercial translation rights on 91 of the 98 American and British books for which licensing arrangements were consummated in May. A total of 1,012 bids were received from 238 publishers. Publishers plan to bring out 2,237,000 copies for which they will pay the copyright owners royalties ranging from 5.5 to 36 percent of the retail prices. The average for all royalties was 15 percent. The United Kingdom Liaison Mission has firm acceptance on bids for 11 British books, and indicated tentative acceptance on bids for 10 others. Arrangements were made to issue letters of authorization on all books on which firm contracts are held and the Japan Publishers' Association advised that contracts would be prepared as soon as minor technical details were arranged.

Charge of Press Code Violation

69. In the first criminal prosecution instigated by SCAP against a Japanese publication for violation of the SCAP press code, the editor of Nihkan Sports, a daily Tokyo newspaper, was arrested in June and is awaiting prosecution by Occupation authorities.

Tokyo Press Comment

70. Restlessness in the ranks of the Democratic Party, whose right wing was discontented by compromises with the Social Democrats on fiscal policies, brought politics to the front page of Tokyo newspapers, where the subject remained dominant for virtually the entire month. Secession of six members of the party's conservative Taiyo-kai after the decision to suspend war bond interest payments for one year brought press speculation that the secession would spread throughout the party, hastening the formation of a new conservative group powerful enough to seize the Government.

Although little was accomplished toward creation of the long-proposed Center Party, appointment of Wataru Nishihashi as chief Democratic adviser was regarded by the press as an initial step in that direction. Some editors believed that the Social Democratic left wing would assume the opposition if a new cabinet were formed, while others felt that fears of a dominantly conservative cabinet would compel the party to remain in the Government.

Deputy Prime Minister Suehiro Nishio's statement early in the month that he had received and distributed ¥ 500,000 donated by Tokyo contractors brought demands from the opposition that Nishio be prosecuted under a political funds ordinance. A scheduled re-examination of Nishio at the behest of Attorney General Suzuki brought loud and widespread cries of "politics" from the press. Editorials were almost unanimously in favor of indicting the Deputy Prime Minister, but Nishio refused to resign and toward the end of the month the left-wing pressure had abated.

71. Pessimism over passing the budget ran high and newspapers of all political shades attacked the alleged political considerations of contending groups. Difficulties were foreseen in the proposed increase in rail freight and passenger rates, although the month-end compromise between Social Democrats and Democrats strengthened the Government's position. Editorials demanded that budget hearings be speeded, even though the financial program was variously criticized as impractical, inconsistent or weak.

72. Although disputes dominated the labor scene, editorials were preoccupied with fears of a labor offensive in July or August over union demands for a ¥ 5,200 wage level. Some quarters of the

press believed this level was unattainable with economic conditions as they were. Workers were asked to coordinate their wage demands with the present trends in Japanese economy.

Prefectural Press Comment

73. Comment on the five-year rehabilitation plan, the second economic "White Paper" and the budget dominated prefectural editorial columns. Critics alleged that the "White Paper" failed to incorporate specific policies to improve the people's livelihood through increased production of commodity goods.

74. As to the five-year program, many journals claimed that the plan had come too late to stave off an economic crisis, while others contended that it failed to win public enthusiasm because it lacked new ideas. Writers censured the alleged impracticality and ambiguity of the plan and overdependence on foreign aid in the economic remedies suggested.

75. Testimony before the Diet's Illegal Property Transactions Investigation Committee received prominent attention with papers uniting in demands for more thorough investigation and for enactment of stringent legislation. Concerning Deputy Prime Minister Nishio's statement on distribution of funds received from contractors, journals emphasized that the Social Democratic Party had suffered a heavy loss of prestige. In contrast with the Tokyo press, they avoided partisan aspects of the case. As the budget and the Nishio issue threatened the stability of the Administration, many editorialists voiced hope that all parties would subordinate their differences long enough for the adoption of a national financial policy.

76. On the development of agricultural cooperative unions, papers generally agreed that local organizations should unite and utilize their joint political strength. Food distribution administrators were criticized for alleged inequitable allocations and overoptimistic reports.

77. Demands for strong personalities in the political world were registered by journals which commented on abolition of the Central Screening Committee. Several writers warned against belief that the abolition of the Central Screening Committee meant that "everything is settled in the political, financial and literary world."

Magazine Comment

78. Political writers continued to argue the legitimacy of the methods which brought the Ashida coalition into power. It was generally assumed that the Cabinet would seek primarily to stabilize economic conditions in order to protect capital, to introduce foreign aid and to promote industrial production.

79. Detailed surveys of the 1947 fiscal year coal output began to appear in economic magazines. Failure to reach the 30,000,000-ton goal was considered somewhat alleviated by the superior production of the second half-year period. Some writers predicted that the upward trend would continue into fiscal year 1948 provided necessary raw materials were furnished according to plan. As to the 1948 goal of 36,000,000 tons, it was pointed out that the National Control Law, effective 1 April, must be held responsible for attainment of full output, especially since the scheduled quota represents capacity estimates for all mines concerned. The relationship of production costs to the official sales

price was scrutinized, and the present disparate ratio was criticized even by those writers who admitted the necessity for an officially established price for coal. Critics suggested periodic surveys of cost-price structure with adjustments at necessary intervals and observed that operating efficiency of enterprisers might best be encouraged through the elimination of present deductions for subsidies to less efficient mines.

80. Economic writers contended that Japan's economic recovery will depend to a considerable extent on her transportation facilities. While the full development of Japan's carrying trade necessitates the construction of merchant vessels as soon as possible, at present her primary objective must be the maintenance and repair of existing marine tonnage, the writers stated. Shipping circles were reported generally optimistic over the Strike Report and were reported confident that Japan could construct 4,000,000 tons of shipping in the next seven years if raw materials were made available. Shipbuilders were urged to construct steel vessels of practical design to replace the "wartime standard" craft in general use today.

81. Comment on the new police system noted operational problems, financial support of local police forces, election of competent officials for public security committees, and proper coordination between local and national police and advocated various solutions. The rising crime rate brought increasing attention to the need for correcting and guiding the criminal as well as punishing him for his crime.

82. Development of agricultural cooperatives, promotion of mechanized farm processes, scientific livestock breeding and large-scale dairy farming and experiments in fertilizer production were some of the major topics of agricultural magazines.

RADIO

Broadcast Schedule Extended

83. Beginning 1 June the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan extended its national broadcast schedule to 2300. The 16 regional stations will continue broadcasting over the first and second networks until 2330.

Radio Broadcasting Law

84. The Cabinet 14 June approved the proposed radio broadcasting law which provides for the legalization of the present status of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and allows for the inauguration of private broadcasting on all wave bands except the international broadcasting band reserved for the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. One provision of the bill makes it mandatory that stations correct errors or false statements in broadcasts or be subjected to court action with punishment by fine or imprisonment of persons involved if found guilty.

Listener Groups

85. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported that 18 listener groups with a total membership of 641 held meetings in May to discuss informational broadcasts. Greatest interest was shown in the National Radio Forum, Citizens' Hour, Students' Hour and the Farm Hour.

Programming

86. An account of the establishment of a new world's record in 800-meter free-style swimming by a Japanese athlete was covered by a special broadcast recorded at the Meiji Shrine pool 13 June.

The New Farm Village program dealt with improvements in agricultural techniques in Japan and with various aspects of the Land Reform Law.

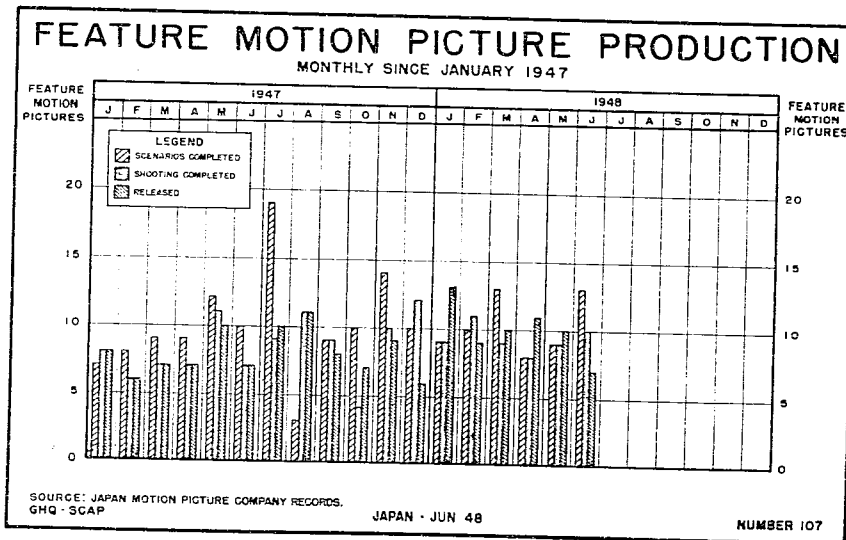
The Report to the Nation program, broadcast over the national network 13 June, featured a recorded portion of a labor-management discussion held at a large industrial plant.

Nine Man-on-the-Street radio programs discussed Japanese sports, superstitions, religion, the raising of prices of goods produced by government monopoly enterprises, hoarded goods, national hospitals and housekeeping problems. The National Radio Forum emphasized world government, the labor law and the rehabilitation of Japanese education.

MOTION PICTURES

Japanese Film Production

87. Seven feature motion pictures and 18 newsreels were released by Japanese companies between 21 May and 21 June.



Educational Film

88. Six educational motion pictures, two entertainment films and one current events short were produced by commercial companies in June. Thirty film strips produced included nine on education, six for children, six on news, three on labor, two on art and one each on savings, medicine, religion and entertainment.

Foreign Motion Picture Distribution

89. Seven American, two British and four French motion pictures and five American newsreels were previewed for release in the period 21 May to 21 June. One Japanese-owned Italian film and one Japanese-owned German film were found suitable for re-release.

Educational Film Exchange

90. Total Japanese attendance at exhibitions of Allied educational films for the period 28 May to 23 June was 4,301,179.

THEATER

Petition for Tokyo Theater

91. The International Civil Association and the New Dramatists Association petitioned the Government for permission to construct a theater in Tokyo.

Forum on American Plays

92. A forum on American plays, sponsored by the Mainichi Press and conducted by the American Drama Study Group, was held in Tokyo 5 June. Members of the theatrical profession and drama students from institutions of higher education in Tokyo gathered to hear a series of lectures on Robert Sherwood, Eugene O'Neill, William Saroyan and other American playwrights.

Drama by League for Political Education

93. A special drama to disseminate information on the new status of women under the Constitution was sponsored by the League for Political Education.

Stage Productions

94. Modern plays received unprecedented support during June from both Japanese producers and the public. Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" and Holm and Abbot's "Three Men on a Horse" played to capacity audiences. Also successful were two European plays, Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard" and Moliere's "Les Femmes Savantes," and two Shakespearean productions for students, "The Merchant of Venice" and "Much Ado About Nothing."

MUSIC

95. Musical highlights in June were the first performances in Japan of Edward MacDowell's "Piano Concerto No. 2," broadcast from Tokyo 5 June by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, and of Aaron Copland's violin and piano sonata played at a concert of modern music at the Tokyo Academy of Music.

The third benefit concert for the Elizabeth Sanders Orphanage 2 June included a performance of contemporary American music.

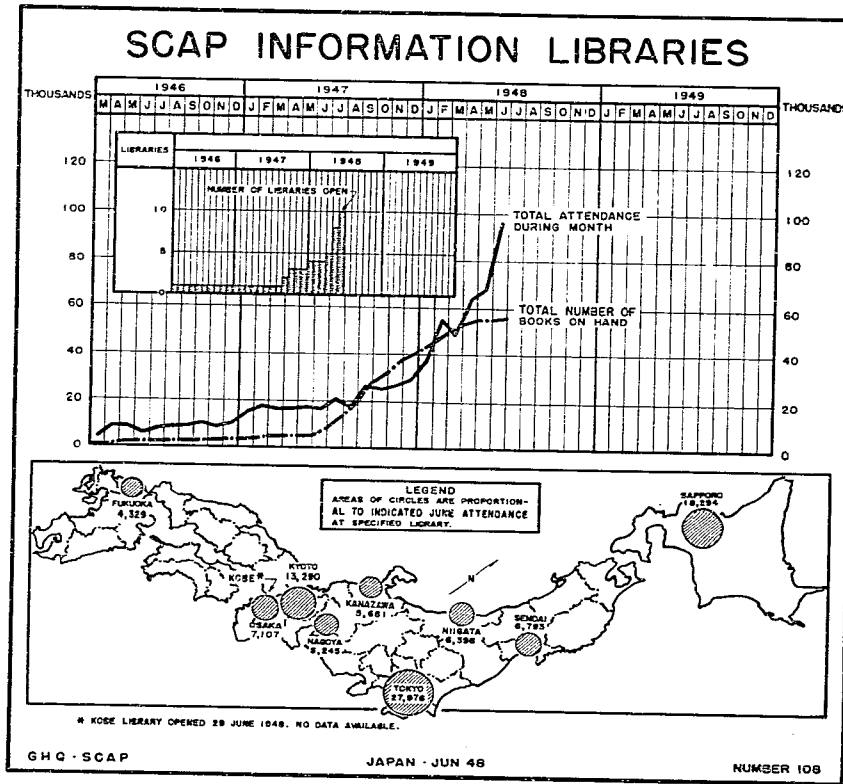
Record concerts on contemporary American music were held at the Omori Music School and the Musashino Music School.

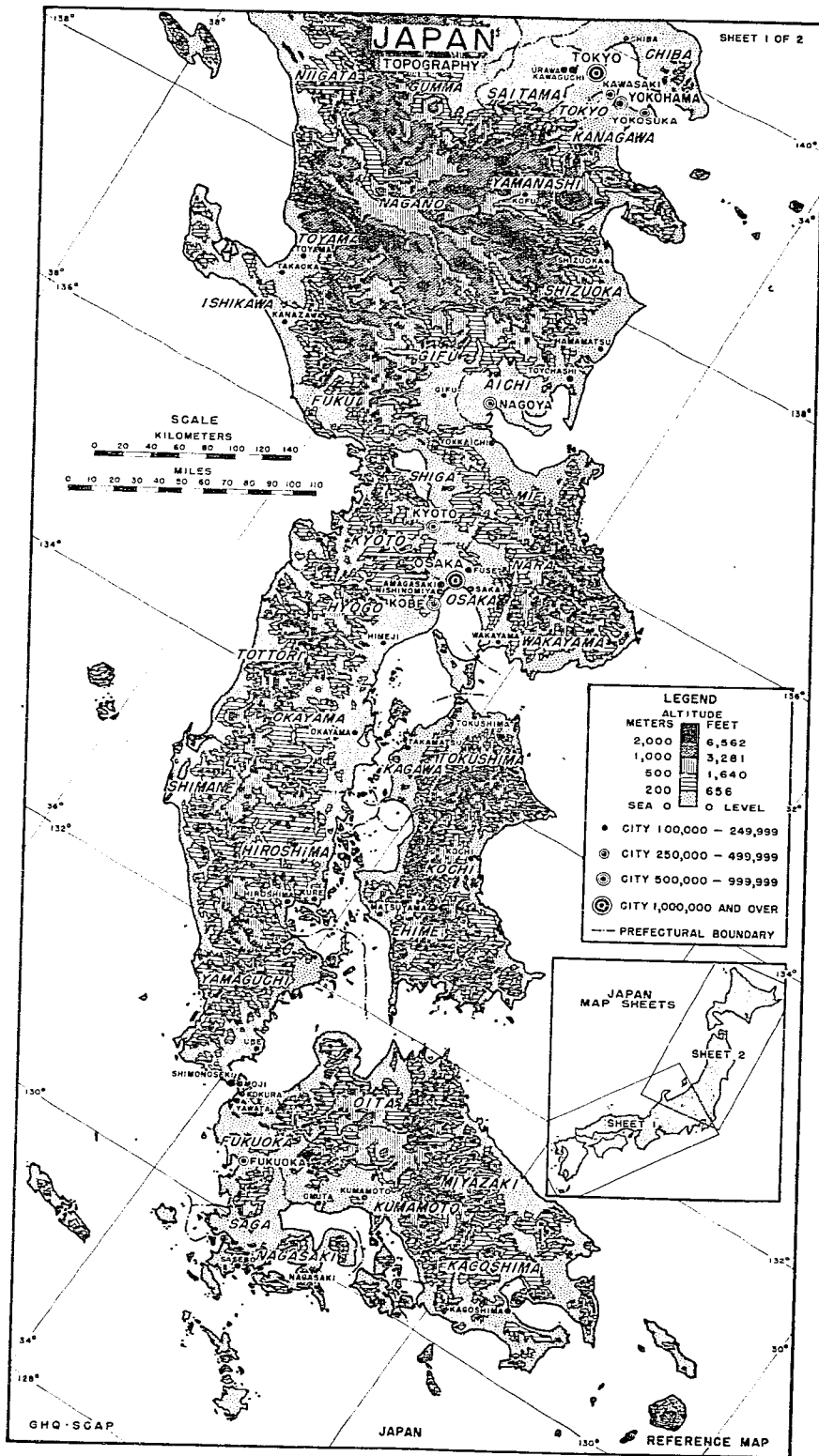
EXHIBITS

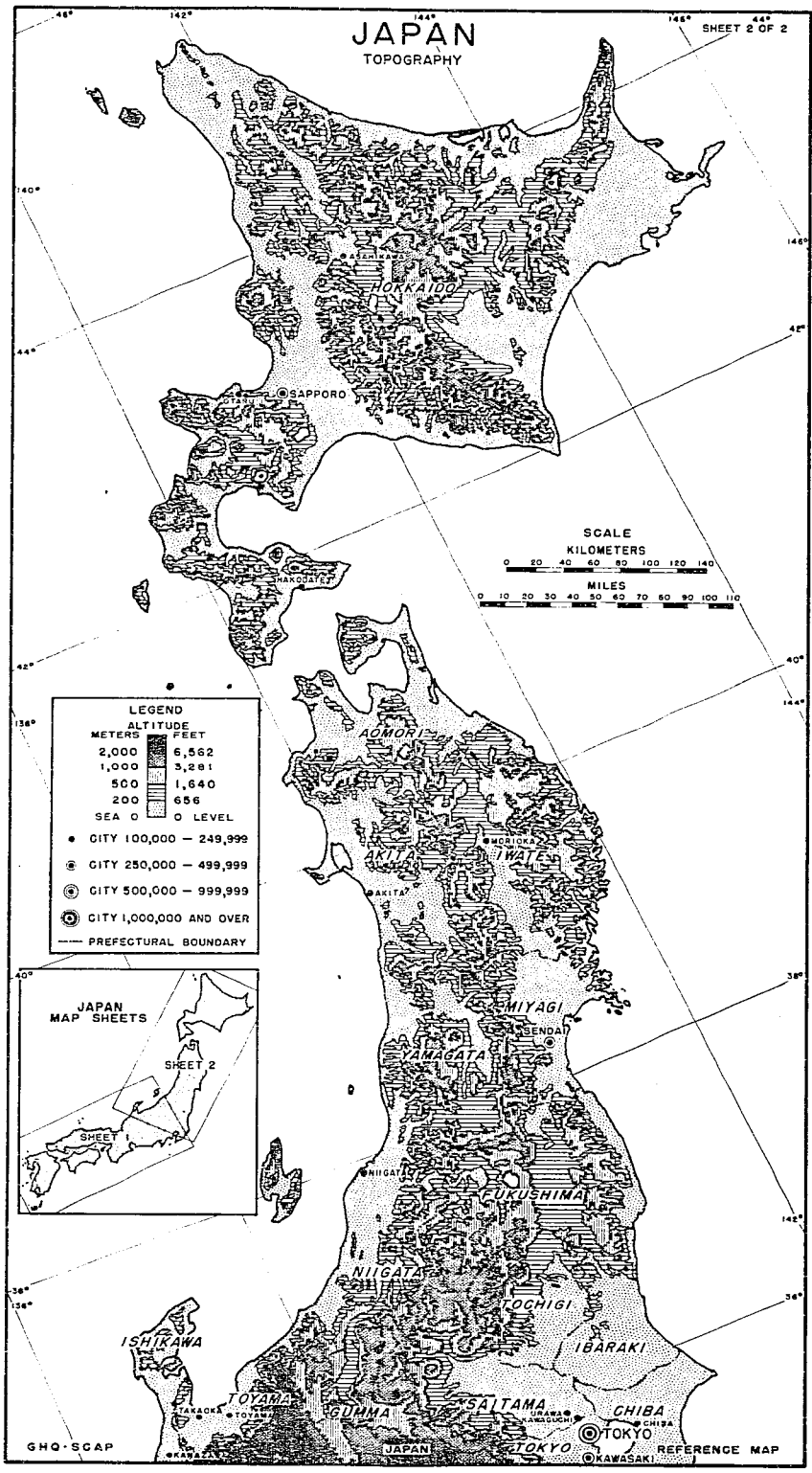
96. Seventy-nine SCAP poster exhibits were shown to the Japanese public. The architectural exhibit "U. S. Houses" was displayed in Sapporo and Osaka while the 48-panel exhibit on modern interior design was shown in Tokyo with a Japanese display of local handicraft goods designed for export. A large wooden panel display on United States labor was shown at Tokyo Central Station and at the Tokyo Labor College. Copies of the displays "American Leisure Time" and "Farming in America" were sent to Military Government regions for permanent use.

LIBRARIES

97. The ninth and tenth SCAP Information Libraries of publications in English were opened in Kanazawa 4 June and in Kobe 29 June.







外務省記録

リール NO. A - 0087

END

外務省文書課