

### Economic Reconstruction Council

3. The year-old Economic Reconstruction Council was dissolved 28 April when the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, the Government Railway Workers' Union and other right-wing labor unions and the management withdrew. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions charged that the work of the Council was hindered by left-wing elements and the National Congress of Industrial Unions' attempts to use it as a bargaining rather than as a cooperative body, and proposed dissolution and formation of a new body.

Management, on withdrawing from the Council, declared that on the basis of the past year's experience it was obvious that the Council could not function when certain elements prevented political neutrality, and that with the changing economic and international conditions a new labor-management body should be formed with an entirely new point of view.

The NCIU vigorously objected to dissolution of the Council and proposed reorganization to strengthen its functions. After the opposing labor group and management withdrew, Congress representatives and several supporting unions set up a reconstruction council of their own.

### Employers' Organizations

4. The Federation of Employers, a nationwide employers' organization heretofore largely inactive, reorganized 12 April as the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nippon Keieisha Dantai Renmei), including all industries and employers' organizations. The objectives of the new organization were stated to be development of healthy capital-labor relations, information and educational services to employers or labor legislation and labor matters, liaison with government labor agencies and labor relations committees, coordinated research and publication of labor information, and liaison on international labor affairs. The first year's budget, chiefly financed by membership dues, was set at more than ¥ 6,500,000.

5. The Japan Chemical Industry Association (Nippon Kagaku Kogyo Kyokai) was inaugurated 21 April, supplanting the defunct Japan Chemical Industrialists' League.

### Anti-Communist and Democratization Movements

6. Although small labor union groups continued to join the anti-Communist and democratization leagues, the movement lost impetus because the government workers' unions which led the movement were preoccupied with settlement of their disputes.

The Osaka Communication Bureau Democratization League, part of the All-Japan Government Communications Workers' Union Democratization League, was inaugurated 14 April. The new league immediately accepted the Government's offer in the wage dispute and refused to participate in a projected Osaka district communications workers strike scheduled for 16 April.

### Union Elections and Conventions

7. The Communist fraction dominating the Aomori Council of the Government Railway Workers' Union was defeated in the 7 April election of the executive committee. Of the 43 officers elected to the Council's executive committee nearly half were non-Communist, replacing either Communist or pro-Communist members of the outgoing committee. Under the direction of the old Communist-dominated committee, government railway workers in Aomori Prefecture

had staged a series of wildcat strikes in defiance of the national union after the national headquarters accepted the new wage level.

8. In preparation for the regular national convention scheduled for 30 May - 3 June, the Government Railway Workers' Union adopted new rules for election of convention delegates. According to the new rules 450 delegates instead of 650 will be elected to the convention and members of the central committee, which previously had no voice at the national convention, will participate as regular delegates.

9. The All-Japan Electrical Equipment Workers' Union, a leading NCIU affiliate representing 85,000 workers, at its 12-15 April national convention elected Junkichi Nakahara, Communist, as chairman, replacing Eiichi Ochiai, leader of the NCIU Democratization League. Seiichi Shundo, Tasuo Ono and Keichiro Miyazaki, considered moderates, were elected vice-chairmen and Michio Watanabe, Communist, was named secretary general.

10. The central committee of the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union unanimously voted 16 April to accept the ¥ 2,920 wage level on the terms offered by the Government.

The other major issue taken up at the Union's convention 15-18 April was the formation of democratization leagues by the right-wing unions of the NCIU and Communication Workers. Certain central committee members who considered the move as threatening a split of the NCIU and the Union proposed a five-point resolution calling for measures against any future secessionist action. The resolution was shelved when the middle-of-the-road group and the democratization league members strongly opposed it.

#### Union Statistics

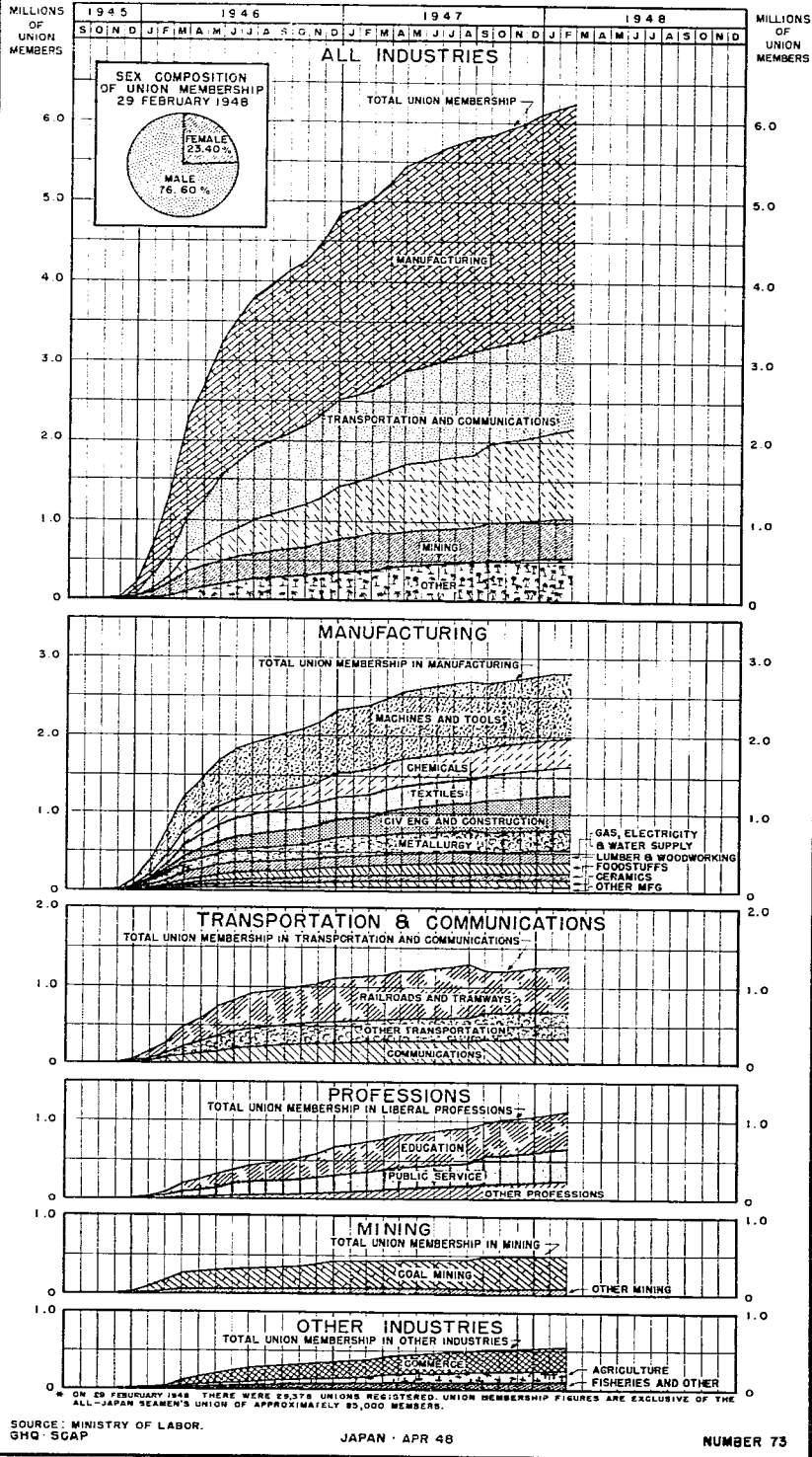
11. Labor unions 29 February numbered 29,378 with 6,243,017 workers, exclusive of 85,000 members in the All-Japan Seamen's Union. Of this number 1,179 unions with 109,730 members were organized in February, while 240 unions with 54,150 members were discontinued.

#### LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP <sup>a/</sup> 29 February

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u> <sup>b/</sup>
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metallurgy	1,296	229,774	37,865	267,639
Machines and tools	3,977	685,068	137,043	822,166
Chemicals	1,898	262,615	99,838	362,453
Gas, electricity and water supply	708	137,547	15,643	153,920
Ceramics	564	61,860	20,565	82,425
Textiles	1,235	97,476	269,462	366,938
Lumber and woodworking	1,739	106,872	32,122	138,994
Foodstuffs	808	58,280	28,344	86,624
Printing and binding	321	26,522	12,758	39,280
Civil engineering and construction	1,311	435,888	20,218	456,130
Other	<u>320</u>	<u>19,299</u>	<u>9,158</u>	<u>28,457</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,177</b>	<b>2,121,201</b>	<b>683,016</b>	<b>2,805,026</b>

# LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP\*

MONTHLY SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
Mining				
Metal	217	47,093	9,653	56,746
Coal	824	363,743	58,616	422,359
Other	<u>141</u>	<u>17,507</u>	<u>2,847</u>	<u>20,354</u>
Total	1,182	428,343	71,116	499,459
Transportation and communications				
Railway and tramway	1,016	511,532	60,640	576,634
Automobile	429	52,867	7,773	60,640
Water (inland)	193	26,041	4,252	79,231
Other transportation	885	189,867	20,655	210,607
Communication	<u>1,388</u>	<u>225,860</u>	<u>111,483</u>	<u>337,343</u>
Total	3,911	1,006,167	204,803	1,264,455
Agriculture	1,574	111,103	27,350	138,453
Marine products	168	26,850	3,030	29,880
Commerce	1,762	203,859	107,371	311,256
Education and liberal professions				
Public service	3,355	321,810	96,957	418,777
Education	1,531	289,548	181,679	473,957
Other	<u>1,496</u>	<u>175,626</u>	<u>60,469</u>	<u>236,145</u>
Total	6,382	786,984	339,105	1,128,879
All others	<u>222</u>	<u>53,956</u>	<u>11,653</u>	<u>65,609</u>
Grand total	29,378	4,738,463	1,447,444	6,243,017

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Excludes All-Japan Seamen's Union with 85,000 members.

b/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: manufacturing 809 (machines and tools 55, gas, electricity and water supply 730, civil engineering and construction 24); transportation and communications 53,485 (railroad and tramway 4,462, water (inland) 48,938, other 85); commerce 26; education and liberal professions 2,790 (public service 10, education 2,730, other 50); total 57,110.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

#### LABOR RELATIONS

##### Government Workers' Dispute

12. One by one the government workers' unions accepted the Government's settlement terms with the communication workers holding out to the last.

The ¥ 2,920 wage scale was officially accepted by all government workers in an agreement with the following stipulations, signed by government and union representatives 16 April:

- (1) The union shall accept the ¥ 2,920 wage level as final settlement of the present dispute.
- (2) The union shall refrain from any dispute tactics relating to the ¥ 2,920 wage scale.

- (3) The difference between the ¥ 1,800 and ¥ 2,500 wage level for January through March shall be paid immediately in accordance with the recommendations of the Temporary Wage Committee.
- (4) Wages for April shall be paid on the basis of the ¥ 2,500 level.
- (5) The Pay Adjustment Committee composed of government and union representatives shall start functioning immediately to work out a job classification system according to which the remaining ¥ 420 shall be paid.
- (6) As soon as a job classification system is recommended by the Pay Adjustment Committee and approved by the Diet, all amounts due from January through April shall be paid in a lump sum.
- (7) May wages shall be paid on basis of the job classification system.
- (8) Existing pay differentials based on personal considerations shall not be increased; however, proper differentials based on job content shall not be prevented.
- (9) Except in special cases the lowest salary after application of the job classification system shall not be less than 160 percent of the ¥ 1,800 level.

Demands on which the unions had held out, that there be (1) no detrimental revision of labor laws, (2) no pay deduction for workers while on strike and (3) no further punishment of strike leaders, were set aside for consideration separately as unrelated to the main issue involved.

13. The Pay Adjustment Committee set up to work out the job classification system was composed of eight government and eight union representatives, one expert from each union concerned and observers representing unorganized workers. Since union representation on the Committee was contingent on the unions' acceptance of the settlement terms, the Committee did not start to function until 19 April, although the Government had made arrangements for its operation early in April and preliminary meetings were being held.

The final recommendations of the Pay Adjustment Committee, made 27 April and to be enacted into a law, provided for:

- (1) Base pay to be determined on the basis of work performed.
- (2) A base pay classification plan with 15 grades divided into varying number of steps within each grade.
- (3) A minimum wage of ¥ 1,000 for grade one and a maximum of ¥ 10,000 for grade 14, with grade 15 as a special classification for ranking positions, the salary to be determined in accordance with the responsibilities involved.
- (4) Guarantees of minimum wage according to age to be raised, with maximum monthly base wage for a 40-year-old worker set at ¥ 2,000.
- (5) Family allowances to be raised from ¥ 170 to ¥ 225 per dependent.

- (6) Special committees to be appointed to recommend revision of area allowances, and in the meantime the existing allowances to be paid.
- (7) No worker to receive less than his present salary even if his job is allocated to a pay grade lower than his present pay.
- (8) Establishment of a Pay Administration Committee and a Pay Grievance Committee.

14. The Pay Administration Committee, appointed by the Prime Minister and headed by the chief secretary of the Cabinet, was to make the specific rules for application of the plan and designate criteria for allocation of the jobs. Each ministry was delegated to make its own allocation of jobs in accordance with the pay classification plan, subject to review and approval of the Pay Administration Committee. The Pay Grievance Committee was to handle disagreements arising from application of the plan in cases where employees were dissatisfied with decisions of the administration.

The draft law for effectuating the recommendations of the Pay Adjustment Committee stipulated that its provisions in no way would amend, repeal or supersede provisions of the Public Service Law when that law goes into operation.

15. Individual locals of the communications workers' union, which was holding out against the Government's settlement terms, about the middle of April began work stoppages, claiming these were autonomous actions not in conflict with the SCAP directives. On 15 April SCAP instructed the national union officials that all communications work stoppages came within the definition of the 29 March SCAP memorandum and were to be called off.

16. Although teachers accepted the ¥ 2,920 wage level, negotiations were not completed since a majority of the teachers are paid by funds matched by prefectural or local governments requiring local arrangements. As a result negotiations broke down in several prefectures and teachers went on strike.

#### Government Railway Workers

17. In defiance of the national leadership of the Government Railway Workers' Union which accepted the Government's wage offer, the officers of the left-wing Shimbashi chapter of the Union in the Tokyo area directed its 76 sublocals to carry out coordinated work stoppages.

Strong opposition was expressed against the strike order by almost 50 percent of the affiliated locals. Delegates from 10 sublocals met to criticize the strike order and held a rally attended by some 500 delegates of various sublocals to discuss ways and means to revamp the chapter. A three-point resolution was adopted demanding that the chapter rescind the strike order, refusing to obey the order and demanding that disciplinary action be taken against the strike committee and some locals who acted in violation of national orders.

During the month workers in several of the locals engaged in mass absenteeism.

#### Coal Industry

18. The All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions and the coal operators 21 April signed a six-month agreement retroactive to 1 April providing for:

- (1) Average base wage of ¥ 6,380 for pit workers and ¥ 4,000 for surface workers with the take-home pay, including all allowances and bonuses and prior-to-tax deductions, averaging ¥ 7,847 and ¥ 4,418 respectively.
- (2) Group incentive bonuses of ¥ 100 for each two-percent increase in production over 99 percent of average production at each individual mine from October 1947 through January 1948.
- (3) Grievance machinery, included for the first time in Japanese collective bargaining agreements, to be worked out jointly by the unions and operators by the end of May.
- (4) An advance of ¥ 1,000 per worker to be deducted from wages in 12 equal payments.

19. Negotiations on the plan were started with the All-Japan Coal Industry Labor Union 8 April but due to disagreements chiefly involving grievance machinery an extraordinary convention was called 21 April to determine policy. The convention agreed to resume collective bargaining with the operators but unanimously voted that all locals of the unions should conduct vigorous campaigns to oppose the clause governing grievance machinery. Both parties still had failed to reach an agreement by 27 April.

20. The Kajima mine workers' dispute over the company's proposal to sell or lease part of the mine was being investigated by a special mediation committee appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry after the Coal Board's arbitration plan 31 March failed to settle the dispute.

#### Metal Mine Industry

21. The dispute over a national wage agreement between the All-Japan Metal Mining Workers' Union and the Metal Mine Operators' Association, in negotiation since 12 March when the union submitted a three-point demand for an increase in wages, enforcement of a sliding-scale wage system and conclusion of a labor contract, was settled 28 April through the mediation of the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The settlement, which averted a general strike, provided that:

- (1) Wages be raised to the same level as coal miners, averaging ¥ 6,380 for underground workers and ¥ 4,000 for surface workers.
- (2) The Government would extend a loan to the Association pending upward revision of ore prices under consideration by the Price Board to provide funds for this increase.
- (3) A grievance procedure plan be set up by the end of May to settle disputes that may arise out of the agreement.

#### Electric Power Industry

22. In accordance with the Central Labor Relations Committee's 19 December ruling in the electric power industry dispute, the Government appointed a 19-member Electric Power Industry Democratization Commission composed of representatives of management, government, labor and public, including general and agricultural

consumers. The Commission was to propose means for unification and democratization of the electric power industry.

#### Private Railways

23. The Central Labor Relations Committee, for the first time using its prerogative to initiate mediation, rendered an award 17 April in the wage dispute between the Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions and the Private Railway Employers' Association. The CLRC proposed a new wage scale of ¥ 5,400 a month, including tax, as a national average, with higher wages in the special areas of large metropolitan cities, and ¥ 3,923, including tax, for the railways in small cities and towns as a temporary measure from April to June to be adjusted for the different areas in Japan. Employers alleged that their acceptance of this award was contingent on a fare increase.

Pending settlement of the private railways dispute by the CLRC, strikes and threats of strikes occurred in various companies throughout the country. The Tokyo Electric Express Railway Union workers' dispute over a temporary wage settlement was settled 13 April, providing for an average wage of ¥ 4,472 in April, an additional ¥ 738 in May plus a one-time allowance of ¥ 1,500 per person payable 20 May, the anniversary of the reorganization of the company.

The dispute of private railway workers in Kyoto, on strike during April for increased wages, was settled 29 April.

Workers on the Tobu line in Tokyo, claiming that the company had paid only 50 percent of the allowances due them in April, engaged in slowdown tactics during the month. The dispute over March wages was temporarily settled 24 April by conciliation of the Tokyo Labor Relations Committee while April wages were under mediation by the Committee.

#### Textile Industry

24. Wage disputes arose in 10 cotton spinning companies over the March mediation proposal by the Minister of Commerce and Industry which only established an over-all wage formula requiring individual companies to negotiate with the local unions to establish a detailed wage contract.

Workers of the Toyo Spinning Company threatened to strike when the company claimed that the union's demand of a ¥ 3,407 average monthly wage did not conform to the mediation proposal. After further negotiations the dispute was settled 8 April with the union accepting a compromise of ¥ 2,806 average monthly wage from January to March, an efficiency allowance of ¥ 250 after April and doubled overtime pay retroactive to January 1948.

The Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, the only company in the Cotton Spinning Association having a peace clause in its agreement, withdrew its case from the Central Labor Relations Committee after reaching a settlement 21 April providing for an average monthly wage of ¥ 2,960 retroactive to January and doubled allowances.

25. The wage dispute between the Wool Manufacturing Association and the All-Japan Woolen Industry Union arising out of negotiations for wages on a national basis was settled 29 April, thereby averting a threatened strike. The settlement provided for ¥ 1,600 monthly average wage for a 16-year-old inexperienced woman worker, plus ¥ 500 for the period from March to July, and ¥ 6,700 for a



35-year-old man with four dependents and 10 years' experience. The Association claimed that the conditions of settlement were contingent on loans until a new price formula for their products enabled them to overcome past deficits of operations.

#### Seamen

26. On 20 March the All-Japan Seamen's Union submitted demands for a wage increase of 60 percent plus a 50-percent increase in certain fixed allowances, continuation of other types of allowances and a bonus equivalent to two months' basic salary as a subsistence allowance from July 1947 through March 1948. Negotiations between the union and the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee failed to resolve the issues and the Seamen's Labor Relations Committee submitted a mediation proposal now under consideration by both parties.

27. Seamen on government ships, previously bargaining together with government workers' unions, requested the Seamen's Union to undertake negotiations in their behalf. The Seamen's Union arrived at agreements on three of the eight demands for various kinds of allowances and the remaining five demands were presented to the Seamen's Labor Relations Committee for mediation. The SLRC submitted a mediation proposal providing for an average wage of ¥ 4,383 which has not yet been finally accepted by both sides.

#### Production Control

28. The Tokyo Procurator's office and the Attorney-general's office, seeking to make a test case of the legality of production control, brought charges against the employees of the Aikodo Printing Company alleging interference in property rights. The Procurator's office arrested 11 union officials who led the production control. These men were subsequently released on bail, whereupon they returned to the plant and again resumed production control. The NCIU has given the union active support and supplied legal aid. During the month the All-Japan Printing and Publishing Workers' Union, an NCIU affiliate, went on a 24-hour sympathy strike.

29. In a similar production control case at the Nippon Typewriter Company, to regain possession of its four plants the company brought suit against its employees under the Civil Code. The court appointed a receiver who put the Maebashi plant under provisional disposition without incident. Efforts of the receivership to regain possession of the other three plants in Chofu, Mita and Hata-gaya were resisted by workers and resulted in violence and arrests. At the end of the month the court receiver had obtained possession of the four plants but the issues involved in the dispute remained unsettled.

#### Other Disputes and Negotiations

30. Negotiations were resumed in April in the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company dispute which began in June 1947 over increased wages, the proposed reorganization of the company, rationalization and selling of some of the factories which might involve discharges and transfer of workers. The union, demanding a monthly wage of ¥ 3,500 without tax for a 28-year-old worker with an average of 0.7 dependent and seven years' experience, refused the company's offer of ¥ 2,700 without tax. During the month operations were intermittently interrupted and the union engaged in slowdowns by reducing the normal work shift of eight hours to five. Both parties were reluctant to seek assistance from the Labor Relations Committee.

31. The Toho Studio dispute began in late March when the company announced its intention to discharge 270 surplus employees, alleging that it was an economy move designed to cover deficits in operations. The management added that the company would be able to pay retirement allowances to discharged workers now but not in the future because of lack of funds. The union alleged that the main purpose of the layoffs was to rid the company of active trade-unionists and Communists who dominate the local.

The Toho Artists Council, organized to back the disputing unions, attempted to mediate the dispute by proposing that the company withdraw its notices of discharge and the workers would turn out 28 pictures a year with improved efficiency and decreased production costs. The company refused to retract its decision.

The union filed proceedings with the Tokyo LRC 19 April, charging that management had violated Article 11 of the Trade Union Law. In a move to enlist public support, claiming that the discharges would lower the cultural standard of Japanese movies, a public hearing was held by the House of Representatives Cultural Committee and the case was brought to the notice of the Diet. At the end of the month the discharged workers were occupying the studio, ignoring the dismissal notices. The management announced a lockout and warned employees that those already discharged would be subject to prosecution if they attempt to enter the studio.

32. The dispute at the Sakata plant of the Tekkosha Co., Ltd., manufacturers of fertilizer, pig iron and DDT, was settled 29 March in accordance with the mediation award rendered by the Yamagata Labor Relations Committee. The dispute started in January when the Sakata plant local union of the company seceded from the Tekkosha Workers' Union after refusing a wage settlement which the remaining unions accepted. Subsequently the electrical department went on strike, making it virtually impossible for operations of the other workers to continue. The company's announced intention not to pay wages to any employees during the strike, on grounds that no work was performed by them, precipitated a general walkout. Under the settlement the average monthly wage was set at ¥ 2,850 plus an area differential of ¥ 300 and a bonus of ¥ 4,000 as a one-time payment. Fifty percent of the wages were to be paid to all workers for the time the electrical workers were on strike, but no wages during the general walkout.

33. The Union of Employees of the High School Liberal Text-book Manufacturing Company voted 20 March to withdraw from the All-Japan Printing and Publishing Workers' Union and the NCIU. The union sought a new contract eliminating reference to the NCIU. The company told the union that it would not recognize the union's withdrawal from the NCIU and therefore refused to sign a new contract.

#### Labor Relations Committees

34. In the first four months of 1948 the terms of office of most of the prefectural labor relations committees expired and a number of new committees were appointed by administration authorities in April.

#### Disputes Statistics

35. In February 189,558 workers were involved in 66 labor disputes accompanied by work stoppages and work disruptions. In addition 1,908,521 workers, most of whom were government employees, were involved in 102 labor relations cases where there were no work stoppages or work disruptions but negotiations had broken down and a third party intervened to assist in adjustment.

LABOR DISPUTES AND MAN-DAYS IDLE  
February

	Beginning During The Month		Carried Over From The Preceding Month		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
Accompanied by acts of dispute						
Strikes	20	64,848	13	12,415	33	77,263
Lockouts	3	35	1	19	4	54
Slowdowns	8	111,437	5	214	13	111,651
Production control	<u>6</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>590</u>
Total	37	176,557	29	13,001	66	189,558
Not accompanied by acts of dis- pute <u>a/</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>50,779</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,857,742</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>1,908,521</u>
Grand total	67	227,336	101	1,870,743	168	2,098,079
Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts <u>b/</u>	-	-	-	-	225,469	77,317

a/ Includes disputes where negotiations have broken down and a third party has intervened to assist in adjustment.  
b/ Assumes a six-day work-week.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY  
February

	Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Not Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
Manufacturing	47	183,224	44	11,036	91	194,260
Mining	8	3,285	11	14,864	19	18,149
Transportation and communications	1	65	22	1,048,430	23	1,048,495
Education and liberal pro- fessions	5	1,631	16	824,538	21	826,169
All other <u>a/</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,353</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9,653</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11,006</u>
Total	66	189,558	102	1,908,521	168	2,098,079

a/ Includes agriculture, marine products, commerce and others.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

### LABOR EDUCATION

36. A survey of approximately 30 newspapers and magazines published by the prefectural labor administration offices for local trade-unions indicated a steady growth in local labor libraries, local labor institutes and labor schools.

37. The Government Railway Workers' Union appropriated ¥ 1,000,000 for launching an extensive labor education program during the current year.

#### Radio Program

38. Continued public interest in the workers' weekly radio hour broadcast since January was reflected in the receipt of some 800 to 900 letters weekly. During the month information on the Unemployment Compensation Law and the Employment Security Act was featured.

#### Visual Aids Program

39. Film strips prepared by the Ministry of Labor since 1 January have won sufficient rank-and-file interest and have grown in such volume that movie companies undertook production of labor education films in April.

Twenty film strips on labor are available to trade-unions and other interested groups on a free loan basis from prefectural government agencies or for purchase from producers at nominal fees. The film strips cover such subjects as union activities and organization, histories of foreign trade-unions, safety techniques, labor legislation and the Constitution.

40. To aid in the labor education of the rank and file the Hokkaido Prefectural Labor Department installed magic lanterns and distributed slides on "Proper Union Movement" to labor administration offices.

41. The Central Labor Relations Committee distributed to unions its first set of posters dealing with membership, functions and administration of the labor relations committees, outlining the processes of mediation, conciliation and arbitration and explaining collective bargaining.

#### Labor Publications

42. The All-Japan Coal Operators' Association distributed to its 300 members a 56-page pamphlet entitled "Collective Bargaining Notes" which discusses regional and district strife techniques of the unions and collective bargaining conferences with the two coal miners' groups.

43. To counteract Communist fraction activities the Ministry of Labor sent a copy of the anti-Communist fraction pamphlet entitled "Labor Movement at the Crossroads" to every labor administration office at the local level. The pamphlet was written by Matsuta Hosoza, expelled Communist Party member and present chairman of the NCIU Democratization League.

44. The Government continued to be the largest contributor of publications on labor.

PUBLICATIONS ON LABOR  
April

	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government</u>		
"Safety Regulations for Factories," Part I	Ministry of Labor	2,000
"Labor Dialogues"	Ministry of Labor	5,000
"Trade Agreements"	Ministry of Labor	5,000
"Explanation of Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law"	Ministry of Labor	10,000
"Laws and Regulations"	Ministry of Labor	20,000
"Wage Policy Based on Job Classification"	Ministry of Labor	2,000
"A Short History of the American Labor Movement"	Ministry of Labor	5,000
"The Labor Standards Law: An Explanation of Practice and Procedures"	Ministry of Labor	10,000
"A Short History of the British Labor Movement"	Ministry of Labor	5,000
"Collective Bargaining and Trade Agreements in the U. S. A."	Ministry of Labor	10,000
"American Union Agreement Provisions"	Ministry of Labor	5,000
"Laws and Ordinances of Labor"	Labor Administration Bureau, Ministry of Communications	5,000
<u>Unions</u>		
"The Tactics of the Japan Communist Party and Criticism Thereof"	All-Japan Textile Workers' Union	3,000
"Errors and Mistakes of Communism"	Government Railway Workers' Anti-Communist League	10,000
<u>Employers</u>		
"Examples of Trade Agreements in Nagano Prefecture"	Nagano Prefecture Employers' Association	2,000
"Rehabilitation of Industry and Severance Wage Problems"	All-Japan Iron and Steel Industry Employers' Association	3,000
"Short History of the Japanese Labor Movement"	All-Japan Iron and Steel Industry Employers' Association	3,000

	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Employers (continued)</u>		
"Steel Labor Yearbook"	All-Japan Iron and Steel Industry Employers' Association	1,000

Private

"Labor Yearbook for 1948"	Central Labor College	3,000
"American Labor Movement, History of"	Shichiro Matsui	3,000
"Labor Movement at the Crossroads"	Matsuto Hosoya	10,000
"The Trend of Social Thoughts"	Masao Takahashi	-
"Labor Economics"	Seiji Rumada	5,000

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

45. The increase in average monthly wages during April was about the same as during the preceding six months, an average of about 10 percent for all manufacturing industries.

46. The Bureau of Statistics' monthly wage survey for February showed the following average monthly money payments in major industries.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY PAYMENTS a/  
February  
(yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Wages b/</u>	<u>Men c/</u>	<u>Women c/</u>
Manufacturing	2,897	3,442	1,471
Metallurgy	3,379	3,555	1,858
Machines and tools	3,196	3,399	1,920
Chemicals	3,145	3,707	1,708
Ceramics	3,391	3,890	3,832
Textiles	1,388	2,696	1,075
Lumber and woodworking	2,246	2,459	1,227
Foodstuffs	3,062	3,763	1,667
Printing and book-binding	3,363	3,911	2,165
Other	1,954	2,375	1,222
Gas, electricity and water supply	3,527	3,678	1,741
Coal mining	4,404	4,728	2,085
Metal mining	2,774	3,002	1,438
Transportation	3,670	3,879	2,252
Commerce	3,418	4,681	1,885

a/ Includes all cash money payments which consist of base pay, production bonuses, overtime, differentials, piece rates, family and dependency allowances, all cost-of-living allowances, and all periodic or special bonuses paid during the month.

b/ Includes staff and labor, men and women.

c/ Includes staff and labor.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

#### Occupation Force Workers' Wages

47. In accordance with the established policy that Occupation Force workers receive wage increases similar to those obtained by government workers, Occupation Force workers in professional categories were given a pay raise retroactive from January through March amounting to 67 percent of total pay.

#### Workmen's Compensation Insurance

48. Revised cumulative reports on the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law showed that by 29 February, six months after the law was put in effect, 105,551 employers had applied for coverage and paid ¥ 385,207,294 in premiums. Of this number 11,281 applications were made and ¥ 43,737,928 were paid in premiums during February. A total of 47,762 workers had received compensation of various types amounting to ¥ 130,719,378 since the program began, of which ¥ 33,269,671 were paid to 12,512 workers during February.

The Workmen's Compensation Section sent demands for payment of premiums to delinquent employers who by 29 February were estimated to number 7,240 and owed approximately ¥ 51,217,000. Liens were made against the property of eight employers for refusal to pay premiums.

49. Independent Workmen's Compensation Sections were set up 1 April in the 39 prefectures where the workmen's compensation program was administered through the inspection sections of the prefectural labor standards offices. To localize administration 126 workmen's compensation offices were set up on the same premises with the local labor standards inspection offices to handle matters pertaining exclusively to workmen's compensation. An additional staff of 809 employees was authorized, making a total of 2,150 employees engaged in the administration of the program.

#### Labor Standards Law

50. Preliminary figures from 35 prefectural labor standards offices on inspections made in February under the Labor Standards Law showed that a total of 3,868 inspections were made of which 3,538 were routine and 330 were complaint inspections. Nearly three fourths of the total inspections were made in manufacturing establishments. Of the 3,240 violations discovered almost half involved noncompliance with provisions on working hours, recess, holidays and annual vacations. Employers were ordered to correct the violations in some cases and restitution of back wages was made in others.

51. Niigata women stevedores, who must be released from their jobs 1 May as a result of the enforcement of the Labor Standards Law, sent delegates to the Minister of Labor and the Women's and Minors' Bureau to request revision of the provisions of the law on weight lifting. The Bureau stated that the law must be upheld and that adjustments had been made in other ports.

52. The Women's and Minors' Bureau emphasized the enforcement of employment certificate requirements for working minors and the prohibition of hazardous occupations for women and minors by issuing publicity material for dissemination to the public.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

##### Employment Security System

53. The supervision program of the Employment Security Bureau

was started in April with the establishment of 79 supervisory positions in the prefectural offices. The country was divided into six areas with a chief supervisor working out of the national office in charge of each area. After supervisory methods are developed in Saitama Prefecture that office is to be used as a training center.

#### Coal Mine Employment

54. A survey conducted in March of the relationship of surface to underground workers at the representative Sunagawa mine in Hokkaido, Nakoso mine in Fukushima and Senryo mine in Nagasaki showed that:

- (1) The pattern of employment of surface workers has not changed substantially since the surrender except that additional workers are now employed in welfare work, handling of special rations, etc.
- (2) New surface workers are mostly newly hired, with only a small number of transfers from underground employment.
- (3) The same quantity of surface work could be accomplished by a 20 percent reduced work force with better supervision and a reorganization of work methods, it was estimated.

The survey further revealed that rates of attendance were high compared with Western standards. The supplying of workers through labor bosses was diminishing and such workers were being put on regular company payrolls. The mines were found to be using a classification of "temporary workers" who are not on regular company payrolls to provide a cheap source of labor for temporary and irregular jobs.

55. Employment in the coal mines increased from 462,961 workers in February to 464,875 in March, of whom 244,947 were underground workers and 219,928 were surface workers. Women workers in coal mines totaled 61,581.

#### Textile Employment

56. Employment in the major spinning and weaving mills increased from 608,483 in February to 623,676 in March. Of this number 140,714 were men and 482,962 were women. Employment in silk reeling mills on 31 March was 83,593 of which 72,005 were women.

57. The textile industry, depending mainly on new school graduates for additional workers, set recruitment goals from April to June at 108,000. To ensure that recruitment was in accordance with the Labor Standards Law and the Employment Security Law, the Employment Security Bureau in April issued detailed instructions to each prefecture on the method of recruitment.

To utilize local labor before recruiting further afield, recruitment goals were allocated to each prefecture. Company recruiting agents were limited in April to recruit only at Public Employment Service Offices. In May agents may recruit from house to house until prefectural goals are met, and in June, to meet any deficits in prefectural goals, agents may recruit throughout Japan to meet national goals.

#### Labor Supply Projects

58. Ministry of Labor reports from 40 prefectures indicated



that since 1 March when the ordinance banning labor supply projects went into effect 4,863 labor supply projects employing 143,293 workers have been declared illegal. The figure represented less than 10 percent of the total number of workers estimated to be under the control of labor suppliers.

Application of the law continued with the Ministry of Labor issuing additional information on the banning of labor supply projects. There was a conference of employment security officials on the same subject in the Kansai region 15 April.

The labor standards offices were instructed to cooperate with employment security offices in inspection and supervision of illegal labor supply projects. The employment security offices, as service organizations, do not have the right of inspecting establishments.

#### Vocational Training

59. The Vocational Training Section of the Ministry of Labor transferred operational responsibility 1 April for the two nationally operated vocational training centers for the handicapped to the prefectures in which they were located. The centers are to continue to serve the whole country with the National Government financing them entirely through subsidies to the prefectures and retaining final control.

60. When the Ministry of Labor took over on 1 April the financial responsibility for the vocational training program, previously financed by public works funds, training in cooperative workshops which had proved unsuccessful was dropped, while the training program carried on through the vocational training centers continued. The on-the-job training program, operating with limited success, was to be decreased to one experimental on-the-job training center in each prefecture.

As a result of the change in on-the-job training, only 46 out of 2,080 relief workshops (*jusanjo*) would be subsidized as part of the training program. About 500 of these shops were expected to qualify for subsidy under the public works program as work relief projects and the rest would revert to the status of private industry.

#### Unemployment Insurance

61. The first preliminary report on the operation of the unemployment allowance system showed that in January allowance benefits were paid to 27 persons, in February to 387 persons and in March to 762 persons. These small numbers were attributed in part to unawareness of rights to unemployment insurance and to the small number of involuntarily unemployed.

The unemployment insurance system under which benefits become effective 1 May was still in the stage of premium collection. Preliminary reports showed that 75,850 employers reported liability for premiums in November, 67,460 in December and 65,527 in January.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

62. Since the total public works budget for the 1948-49 fiscal year had not yet been determined, another interim budget amounting to ¥ 2,200,000,000 was approved by the Diet for May. The increase of ¥ 1,020,330,000 over April was allotted primarily to cover the revision of the basic wage for government workers from ¥ 1,800 to ¥ 2,920.

63. After nearly a year's experimentation the Inspection Section of the Economic Stabilization Board completed new instructions on inspection procedures to expand the scope and thoroughness of inspections of public works projects.

64. To ensure that flood and earthquake damage rehabilitation emergency programs under the over-all public works program include only projects of that description, the Economic Stabilization Board started requiring written certification from the chiefs of the prefectural or regional sections supervising such projects.

#### ADMINISTRATION

65. Prefectural representatives for the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Ministry of Labor were appointed in 38 prefectures. The Bureau was authorized to have from four to seven field representatives in each prefecture. Half of the representatives were second- or third-class officials and half clerical staff.



SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Private Foreign Commerce. . . . .	1
Trade by Countries. . . . .	2
Trade in Specified Commodities. . . . .	4

PRIVATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. Private trade transactions approved during February included 34 import contracts valued at \$ 5,970,310 and 604 export contracts valued at \$ 6,302,812. Total value of the import contracts was 44 percent higher than the monthly average of the same type of contracts from 1 September 1947 to 31 January 1948, while the value of export contracts was 40 percent above the previous five months' average.

PRIVATE TRADE CONTRACTS

	<u>1 September 1947 - 31 January 1948</u>		<u>February</u>	
	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
Imports	73	20,665,414	34	5,970,310
Exports	2,006	22,495,199	604	6,302,812

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

2. Approximately 73 percent of the estimated dollar value of February imports was received from the United States. Asia accounted for approximately 22 percent of the month's total imports, Europe for two percent and Cuba, Egypt, Uruguay and Argentina for almost three percent.

Sources furnishing more than \$ 1,000,000 worth of imports during February were the United States, India, Cuba and the Philippine Republic.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS INTO JAPAN a/  
By Country of Origin  
(dollars)

	<u>February</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
United States	51,082,760 <u>b/</u>	108,673,837 <u>b/</u>
Asia		
China	49,770	357,918
Hongkong	473,040	1,556,647
India	12,514,882	12,514,882
Korea	914,104	1,293,273
Netherlands East Indies	<u>272,261</u>	<u>478,924</u>
Subtotal	14,224,057	16,201,644

	<u>February</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
<b>Asia (continued)</b>		
Carried forward	14,224,057	16,201,644
Philippine Republic	1,417,551	2,226,847
Ryukyu Islands	0	12,516
Singapore	147,445	1,372,989
U. S. S. R.	<u>0</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	15,789,053	19,814,028
<b>Europe</b>		
Belgium	184,000	184,000
Italy	314,241	836,866
United Kingdom (including British Commonwealth Oc- cupation Forces)	<u>957,883</u>	<u>2,765,105</u>
Total	1,456,124	3,785,971
<b>Others</b>		
Argentina	30,214	220,762
Cuba	1,474,193	11,870,524
Egypt	340,591	340,591
Uruguay	88,749	88,749
Guam	<u>0</u>	<u>20,140</u>
Total	1,933,747	12,540,766
Grand total	70,261,684	144,814,602

a/ C.I.F. Japanese ports.

b/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government; excludes the value of petroleum imports, data for which are not available.

3. Asia received approximately 73 percent of the estimated dollar value of Japan's total exports in February. Shipments to the United States accounted for more than 19 percent; those to Africa, four percent; to Europe about 1.5 percent; and to Australia, Canada and Argentina, two percent.

More than \$ 1,000,000 worth of Japanese exports were received in February by Hongkong, the United States and Korea, while the Netherlands East Indies, China, the Philippine Republic and Singapore each received merchandise valued at between \$ 500,000 and \$ 1,000,000.



	<u>February</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
<b>Europe</b>		
Belgium	41,778	115,832
Germany	0	754,303
Netherlands	48,009	82,353
Switzerland	19,514	34,453
United Kingdom (including British Commonwealth Oc- cupation Forces)	<u>30,891</u>	<u>544,580</u>
Total	140,192	1,531,511
<b>Africa</b>		
Belgian Congo	0	145,236
Egypt	<u>385,601</u>	<u>544,343</u>
Total	385,601	689,579
<b>Others</b>		
Argentina	22,417	22,417
Canada	30,791	59,116
Australia	<u>135,617</u>	<u>135,617</u>
Total	188,825	217,150
Grand total	9,400,019	21,550,958

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

#### TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES

4. The dollar value of foodstuffs received in February was estimated at \$ 30,976,361, approximately 44 percent of the month's total imports. Most important among the foods imported were vegetable food products and preparations from the United States and sugar from Cuba. Other countries contributing small amounts of foodstuffs were Korea, Singapore and Hongkong.

5. The estimated dollar value of textile products imported during February was \$ 28,531,769, approximately 41 percent of the month's total imports. The principal textile commodity imported was raw cotton valued at \$ 25,025,641, of which 50 percent was supplied by India, more than 48 percent by the United States and 1.36 percent by Egypt.

6. Other February imports were fertilizers from the United States, accounting for almost six percent of the month's total imports; nonmetallic minerals, including salt from the United Kingdom, Italy and China, coal from the United States and mica from Italy, almost three percent; and inedible vegetables and vegetable products, including cornstarch from the United States, crude rubber from the Netherlands East Indies, the United States and Singapore and copra from the Philippine Republic, approximately five percent.

7. Included in the remaining two percent of February total imports were chemicals other than fertilizers, from the United States, and iron ore from Hongkong.





ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS TO JAPAN a/  
By Type of Commodity  
(dollars)

	<u>February</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
<b>Animals and animal products, edible</b>		
Meat products	226,535	438,061
Animal oils and fats	12	330
Dairy products	992,058	1,354,788
Fish and fish products	36,137	36,641
Other	<u>130,557</u>	<u>150,801</u>
Total	1,385,299	1,980,621
<b>Animals and animal products, inedible</b>		
Hides and skins	0	23,562
Leather	2,149	2,149
Leather manufactures	24,179	32,846
Other	<u>174,014</u>	<u>245,642</u>
Total	200,342	304,199
<b>Vegetable food products and beverages</b>		
Grains and preparations	15,925,491	28,237,376
Vegetables and preparations, edible	9,373,061	18,810,060
Fruits and preparations	1,302,288	3,164,204
Nuts and preparations	252,346	618,205
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	101	55,162
Table beverage materials	2,058	3,236
Spices	96,402	137,341
Sugar and related products	1,930,521	12,448,246
Beverages	<u>708,794</u>	<u>813,432</u>
Total	29,591,062	64,287,262
<b>Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood</b>		
Rubber and manufactures	328,280	1,624,746
Naval stores, gums and resins	400,031	506,219
Oil seeds	1,417,551	2,226,847
Tobacco and manufactures	8,743	553,231
Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible	<u>1,228,882</u>	<u>1,459,401</u>
Total	3,383,487	6,370,444
<b>Textile fibers and manufactures</b>		
Cotton, unmanufactured	25,025,641	51,551,904
Cotton manufactures	93,128	204,801
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	301,866	710,054
Wool, unmanufactured	118,963	309,511
Wool manufactures	1,368,933	1,368,933
Miscellaneous products	<u>1,623,238</u>	<u>2,552,249</u>
Total	28,531,769	56,697,452
<b>Wood and paper</b>		
Wood, unmanufactured	0	1,350
Sawmill products	75	75
Paper base stocks	0	32
Paper, related products and manufactures	<u>28,063</u>	<u>43,967</u>
Total	28,138	45,424

	<u>February</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>		
Coal and related fuels	740,493	915,129
Clay and clay products	0	72,862
Other nonmetallic minerals	<u>1,335,239</u>	<u>3,768,719</u>
Total	2,075,732	4,756,710
<b>Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles</b>		
Iron ore and concentrates	135,606	135,606
Steel mill products	7,106	33,796
Aluminum and aluminum manufactures	7,693	7,693
Zinc and zinc manufactures	<u>15,880</u>	<u>15,880</u>
Total	166,285	192,975
<b>Machinery and vehicles</b>		
Office appliances	51,210	51,210
<b>Chemicals and related products</b>		
Coal-tar products	228,983	744,816
Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals	179,134	554,064
Chemical specialties	56,938	331,895
Industrial chemicals	212,632	365,866
Pigments, paints and varnishes	3,700	3,700
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	<u>4,166,973</u>	<u>8,126,644</u>
Total	4,848,360	10,126,985
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>0</u>	<u>1,320</u>
Grand total	70,261,684	144,814,602

a/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government, C.I.F. Japanese ports; excludes the value of petroleum imports, data for which are not available.

8. Textiles shipped from Japan in February were valued at \$ 3,845,944, approximately 41 percent of the month's total exports. Countries receiving more than \$ 500,000 worth of textile exports were Hongkong, the United States and the Philippine Republic. Those receiving more than \$ 300,000 but less than \$ 500,000 worth of textiles were the Netherlands East Indies, Burma and Egypt. Textiles were exported in lesser amounts to Australia, Singapore, Syria, Belgium, Argentina, Siam, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Afghanistan and Korea.

9. Nonmetallic minerals accounted for almost 16 percent of total exports during February. These shipments included coal to Korea, Hongkong and the United Kingdom; glass and glass products to the United States, Hongkong, Korea and the Netherlands East Indies; clay products to Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies, the Netherlands, Hongkong, Belgium and the United States; and cement to Ceylon and Hongkong.

10. Foodstuffs exported during February accounted for approximately 11 percent of the month's total exports. Fish and fish products shipped to Hongkong, Singapore, the United States and

Egypt represented almost 73 percent of total foodstuff shipments. Included in the remaining 27 percent were tea shipped to Canada and vegetables and vegetable products to the United States, French Indo-China and Hongkong.

11. Chemicals and related products, accounting for almost seven percent of February exports and including medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, fertilizer, industrial camphor, zinc oxide and dyestuffs, were shipped to the United States, Hongkong, Korea, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippine Republic, the Ryukyu Islands, Singapore and Switzerland.

12. Among the remaining commodities exported during February were wood and paper products, approximately six percent of total exports and shipped mostly to China, the United States and Hongkong; machinery and vehicles, almost five percent, sent for the most part to China, Korea and the Netherlands East Indies; inedible vegetable products, more than five percent, shipped chiefly to Hongkong and the United States; metals and manufactures, almost four percent, principally to the Netherlands East Indies; and miscellaneous products, approximately five percent.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM JAPAN a/  
By Type of Commodity  
(dollars)

	<u>February</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Animals and animal products, edible		
Fish and fish products	744,302	1,232,819
Animal and animal products, inedible		
Leather manufactures	67,422	83,942
Furs and manufactures	916	76,001
Animal and fish oils and greases	0	754,303
Other	<u>671</u>	<u>1,603</u>
Total	69,009	915,849
Vegetable food products and beverages		
Vegetables and preparations, edible	89,660	239,898
Fruits and preparations	0	61,700
Table beverage materials	189,075	409,659
Beverages	<u>0</u>	<u>6,500</u>
Total	278,735	717,757
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood		
Rubber and manufactures	48,207	118,668
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude	8,200	8,200
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	0	40,210
Seeds, except oil seeds	11,900	12,963
Nursery and greenhouse stock	5,445	26,570
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0	71,606
Miscellaneous	<u>422,397</u>	<u>557,103</u>
Total	496,149	835,320

	<u>February</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
Textile fibers and manufactures		
Cotton manufactures	2,116,708	8,210,433
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	25,729	51,742
Wool manufactures	290,389	702,311
Silk and silk manufactures	190,705	839,775
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	1,124,584	1,378,919
Miscellaneous products	<u>97,829</u>	<u>206,495</u>
Total	3,845,944	11,389,675
Wood and paper		
Wood, unmanufactured	513,819	1,079,530
Wood manufactures	11,261	19,968
Paper and related products, and paper manufactures and related products	<u>40,739</u>	<u>61,801</u>
Total	565,819	1,161,299
Nonmetallic minerals		
Coal and related fuels	974,124	1,097,604
Stone, hydraulic cement and lime	44,000	66,000
Glass and glass products	154,570	249,298
Clay and clay products	324,189	503,483
Other	<u>2,167</u>	<u>84,939</u>
Total	1,499,050	2,001,324
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles		
Steel mill products	12,825	37,069
Iron and steel manufactures	263,637	304,648
Ferroalloys	8,370	8,370
Aluminum and aluminum manufactures	13,321	13,321
Copper and copper manufactures	12,900	13,005
Brass and bronze manufactures	5,460	5,460
Zinc and zinc manufactures	0	89,999
Other nonferrous ores, metals and alloys, except precious	10,733	16,219
Precious metals and plated ware	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Total	333,246	494,091
Machinery and vehicles		
Electrical machinery and apparatus	61,453	130,198
Engines, turbines, and parts	0	8,400
Textile, sewing and shoe machinery	89,735	137,602
Agricultural machinery and implements	0	128,618
Automobiles, parts, accessories and service equipment	4,874	212,648
Other vehicles and parts	<u>293,095</u>	<u>605,795</u>
Total	449,157	1,223,261

	<u>February</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Chemicals and related products		
Coal-tar products	153	4,762
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	228,538	300,455
Industrial chemicals	103,987	138,219
Pigments, paints and varnishes	39,662	40,892
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	258,168	421,411
Explosives, fuses and blasting caps	<u>0</u>	<u>6,109</u>
Total	630,508	911,848
Miscellaneous		
Photographic and projection goods	3,986	11,415
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies	11,595	12,698
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	12,634	16,239
Miscellaneous office supplies	7,918	13,925
Toys, athletic, and sporting goods	71,681	105,972
Firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnics	1,275	4,275
Books, maps, pictures and other printed matter	7,542	11,379
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>371,469</u>	<u>491,812</u>
Total	488,100	667,715
Grand total	9,400,019	21,550,958

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

SECTION 10  
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food . . . . .	1
Producers' Goods . . . . .	10
Consumers' Goods . . . . .	12
Enforcement. . . . .	17

FOOD

Staple Foods

1. Full ration requirements were met in April. Minor localized ration delays which had occurred because of transportation delays were eliminated by the end of the month.

2. Because crop collection quotas were fulfilled in March, April ration requirements were met entirely from carryover stocks. The "substitute rice program," in which the Government stored indigenous rice against the release of imported food, was completed early in April.

3. The 1947 staple crop quota was met in March but small amounts of crops continued to be collected. Note the charts on the following three pages.

COLLECTIONS OF 1947 STAPLE CROPS  
30 April  
(thousands of metric tons)

Crop	Quota	Cumulative Amount Collected	<u>Percent of Quota Fulfilled</u>	
			<u>1946 Crop a/</u>	<u>1947 Crop</u>
Rice and rice substitutes <u>b/</u>	4,582.5	4,585.9	90.5	100.1
Wheat, barley and naked barley <u>b/</u>	751.6	817.0	90.2	108.7
Sweet potatoes	2,163.8	2,153.0	89.3	99.5
White potatoes	893.7	990.1	103.2	110.8

a/ As of 30 April 1947.  
b/ Brown rice equivalents.

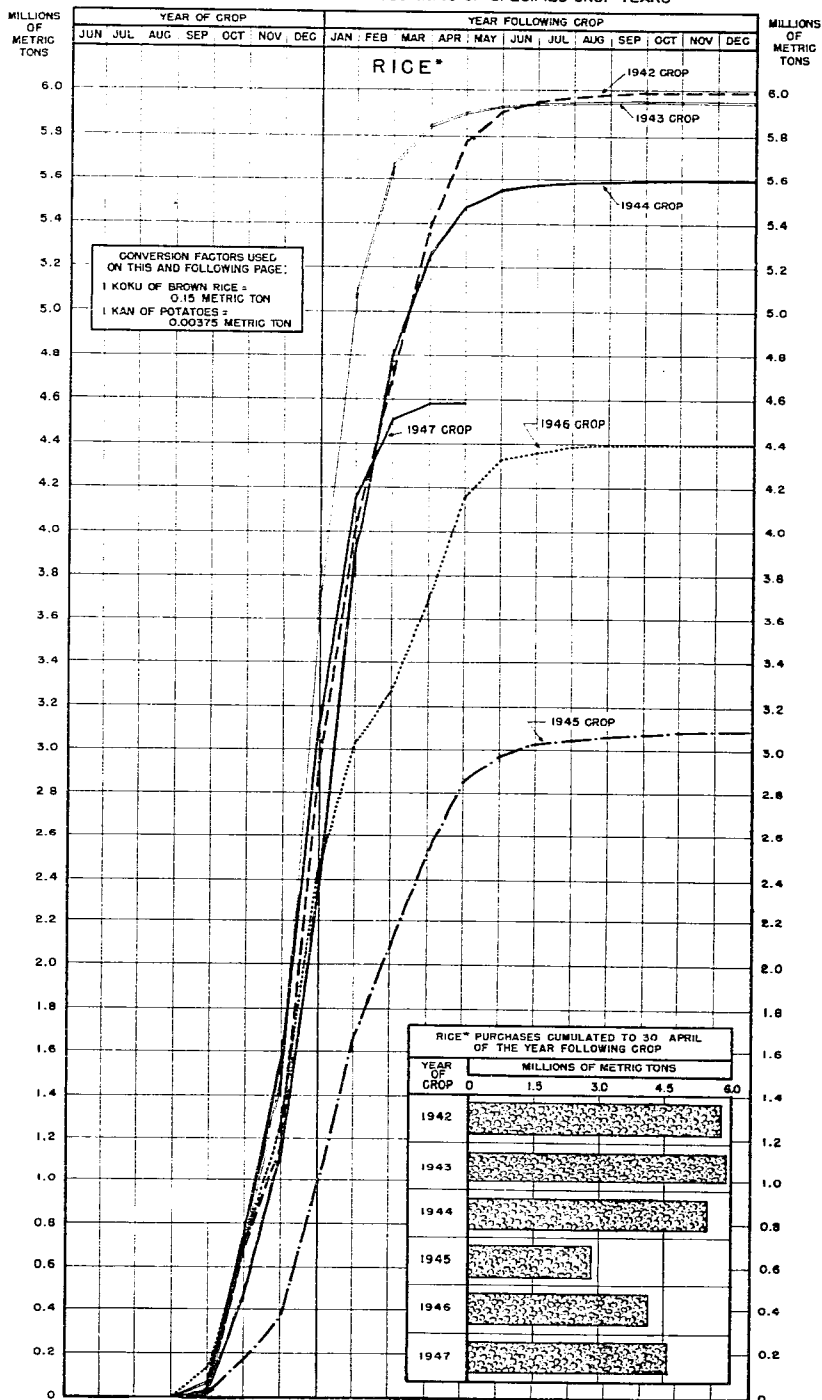
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Perishable Foods

4. March shipments of fresh vegetables to the six major cities totaled 78,395 metric tons, a decrease of 25 percent from February. Urban consumers received a daily average ration of 200 grams per person, compared with the March 1947 computed consumption of 106 grams.

# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

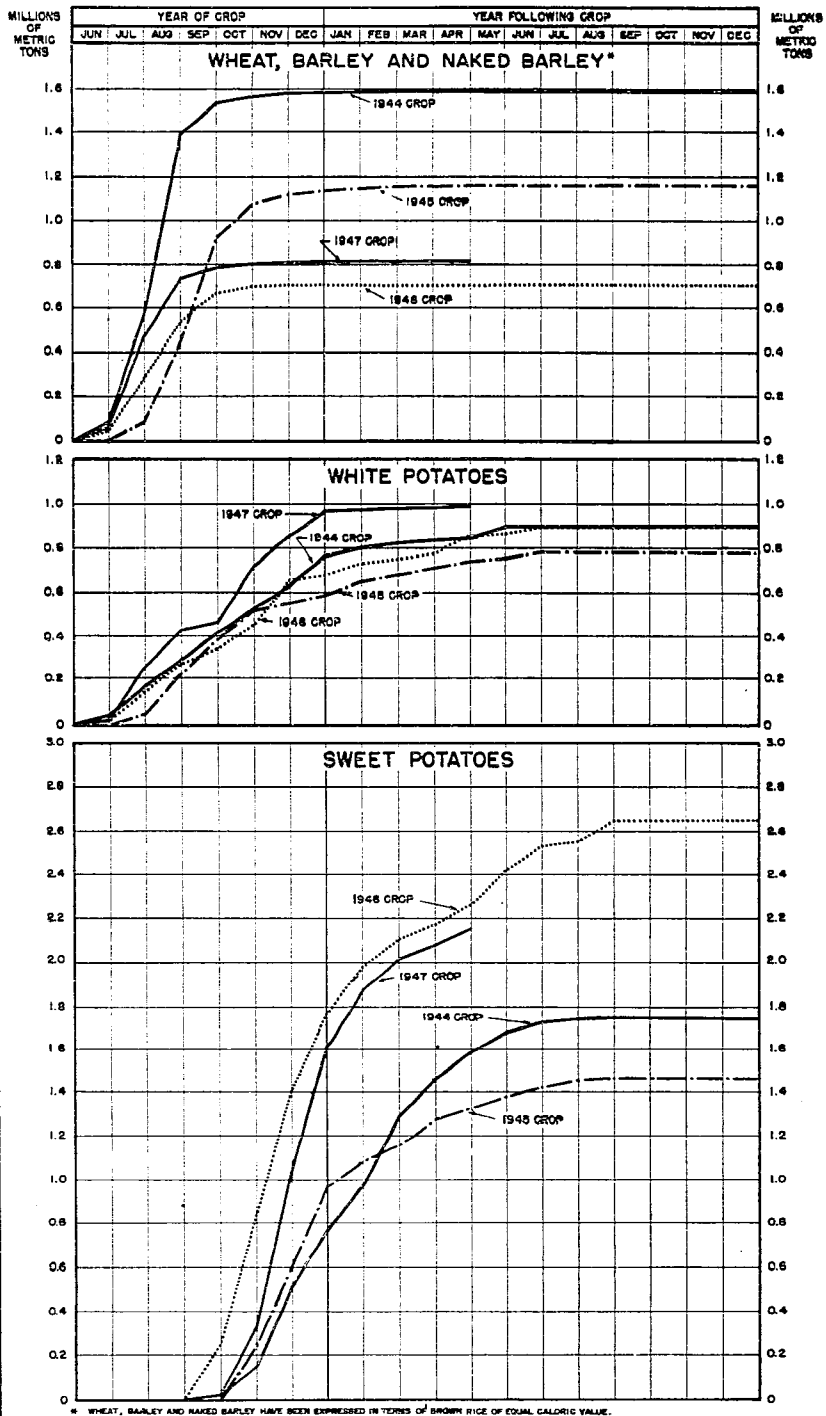
CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEARS



\* 1945, 1946 and 1947 CROP PURCHASE DATA INCLUDE RICE SUBSTITUTES (CORN, OATS, LEGUMES AND OTHER STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY ON FOLLOWING PAGE). RICE SUBSTITUTES HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 76A

# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



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

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ - SCAP

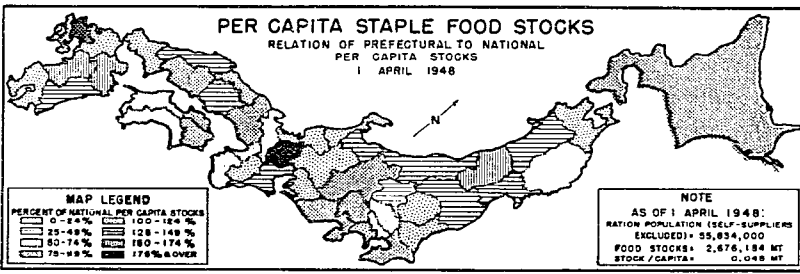
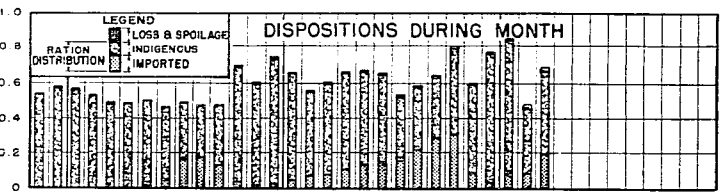
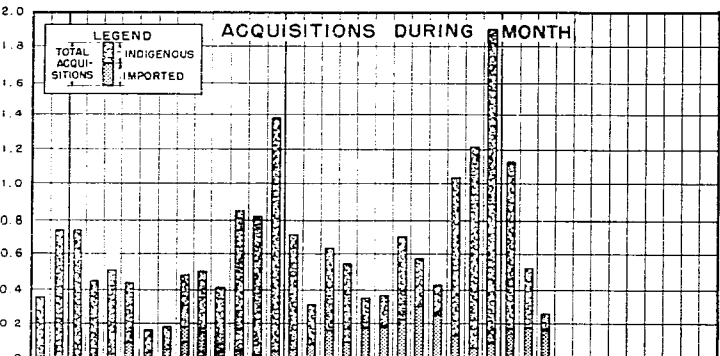
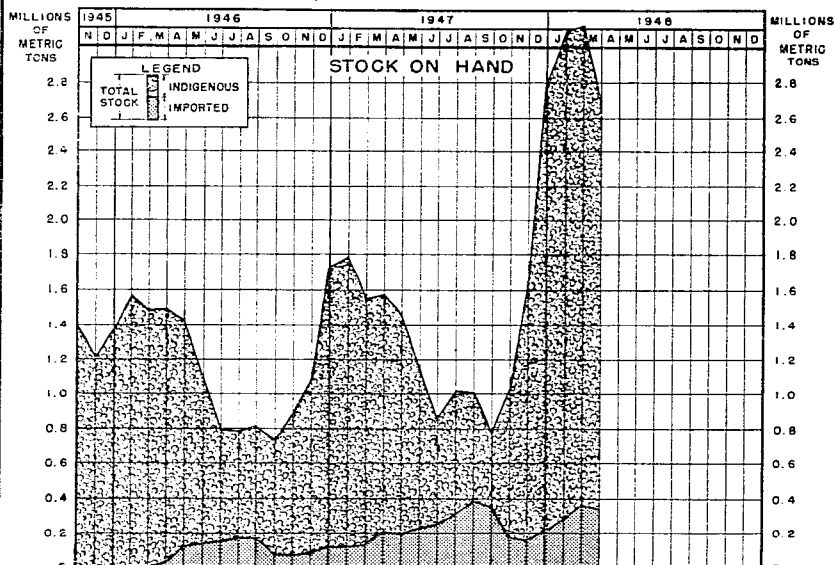
JAPAN - APR 48

NUMBER 76 B



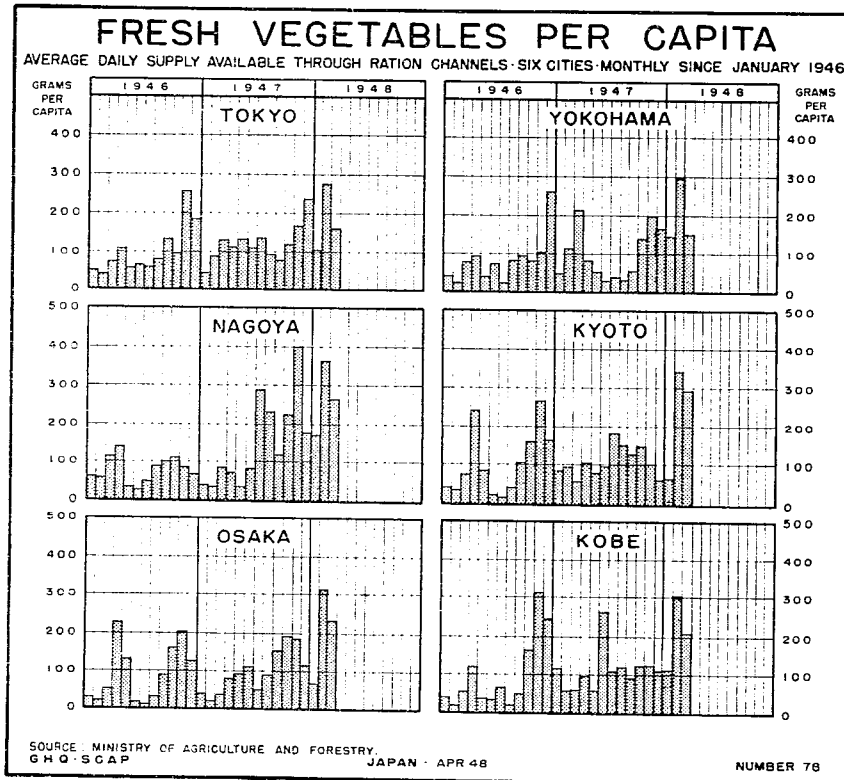
# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS\*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS



\* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF POTATOES, GRAINS AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUIVALENT CALORIC VALUE.  
NOTE: MT = METRIC TONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
CHO - SCAP

Vegetables reaching the markets in the greatest volume during February and March were daikon, leeks, greens, carrots, Chinese cabbage and turnips.

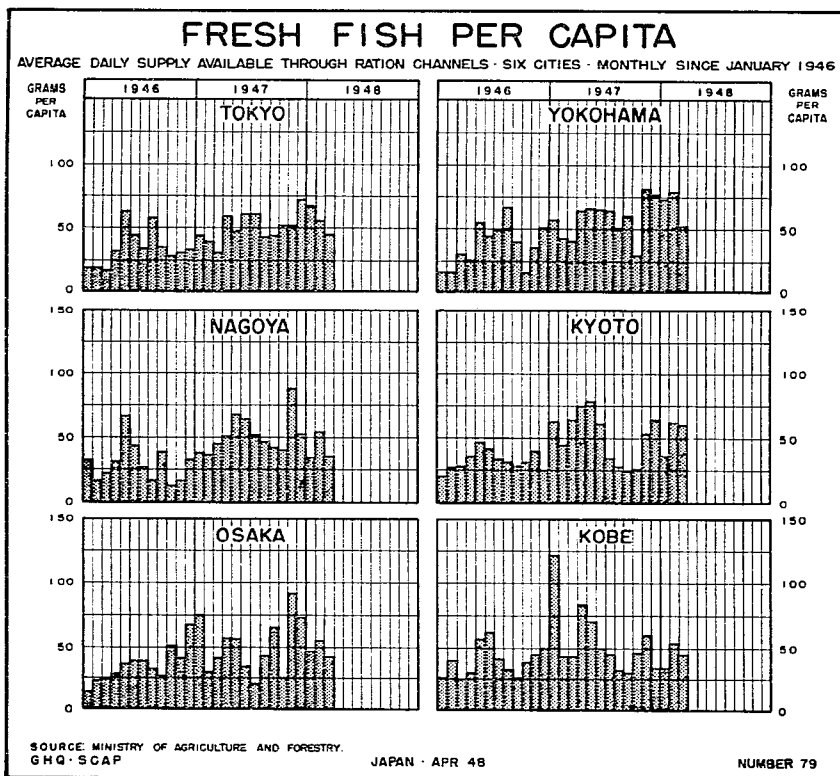


5. Central fish markets in the six large cities received during March a total of 27,000 metric tons of marine products, 100 percent of February's supply and an increase of 73.3 percent over March 1947. The household ration of fish averaged 47 grams per person per day. See the chart on the following page.

6. The Price Board established new official prices for processed fish in April. In general the percentage of increase in the price of processed fish was held to a lower level than the increase granted in the 8 March revision of prices for fresh fish.

WHOLESALE PRICES - FISH  
(yen/kan) a/

	Fresh Fish (at Fish Ports)		Processed Fish (at Tokyo)	
	Former Price b/	Revised Price c/	Former Price b/	Revised Price d/
Cod (dried)	27.00	39.00	369.90	525.60
Cod (salted, dried and split)	27.00	39.00	329.80	466.60
Sardines (dried and salted)	28.80	42.00	122.40	146.60



	Fresh Fish (at Fish Ports)		Processed Fish (at Tokyo)	
	Former Price b/	Revised Price c/	Former Price b/	Revised Price d/
Sardines, small (boiled and dried)	28.80	42.00	266.55	345.60
Pollack, Alaska (salted)	22.70	39.00	97.50	123.80
Fish cake, boiled	56.25 <u>a/</u>	88.30 <u>a/</u>	238.40	326.00
Fish cake, baked (chikuwa)	51.00 <u>a/</u>	87.00 <u>a/</u>	222.00	385.50

a/ One kan equals 8.27 pounds or 3.75 kilograms.

b/ September 1947.

c/ 8 March 1948.

d/ 19 April 1948.

e/ Weighted average price of fresh fish used in fish cakes.

SOURCE: Price Board.

#### Miscellaneous Foods

7. Miso (soy paste) consumption averaged 12.8 grams per capita per day in March, approximately 59.5 percent of the weighted average official ration and 40.9 percent of 1932-40 average consumption. Shoyu (soy sauce) distribution in March averaged 12.9 grams per

capita per day, approximately 62.3 percent of the average standard ration allowance and 26.4 percent of prewar average consumption.

8. On 20 April 18,451 metric tons of imported soybean flour were released for the manufacture of miso, which will be distributed during the summer to alleviate protein deficiency of the diet during this period. In addition 694 metric tons of inferior soybean cake imported from China were released for the production of dairy cattle feed.

9. On 2 April 6,204 metric tons of copra meal were released, one half for use in shoyu production and the rest for animal feed production.

#### PRODUCERS' GOODS

10. An initial price of ¥ 5,170,000 was set 28 March for the E-10 tank-type steam locomotive. Five of these locomotives were built for the government railways by the end of March.

11. Prices were raised 9 April on all standard oil-cooled single- and three-phase electric power transformers ranging from one to 200 KVA. Prices of these transformers, which are used for residential and small industrial installations to reduce the high transmission-line voltages to the lower voltages required for electric lighting and similar power uses, were based on the following price schedule established for a 10 KVA single-phase transformer.

#### TEN KVA SINGLE-PHASE STANDARD TRANSFORMER PRICES April (yen/unit)

<u>Distribution Level</u>	<u>1934-1936 Average Price</u>	<u>Previous Price a/</u>	<u>Revised Price</u>
Producer	97.00	6,116	7,246
Dealer	105.25	6,636	7,862

a/ 30 August 1947.

SOURCE: Price Board.

#### CONSUMERS' GOODS

##### Incentive Goods

12. Distribution of incentive goods to rice farmers neared completion in March, coinciding with the completion of delivery of rice quota.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS TO RICE FARMERS 30 March

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Percent Shipped to Prefectures</u>	<u>Percent Delivered to Farmers</u>
Bicycles	each 1,500	99	53
Bicycle tires	each 100,000	100	93
Bicycle tubes	each 100,000	100	93
Bicycle trailers	each 2,500	92	65
Bicycle trailer tires	each 15,000	100	95
Bicycle trailer tubes	each 15,000	100	95
Boots, rubber, high	pair 120,000	100	100

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Percent Shipped to Prefectures</u>	<u>Percent Delivered to Farmers</u>
Boots, rubber, short	pair	60,000	100	100
Charcoal	kyo <u>a/</u>	785,000	63	60
Cigarettes, imported	pack <u>b/</u>	4,000,000	100	54
Cloth, silk and rayon	roll <u>c/</u>	3,305,000	59	38
Cotton cloth, blue dyed	roll <u>c/</u>	2,757,000	90	70
Cold cream	jar <u>d/</u>	145,536	88	49
Hair oil	bottle <u>d/</u>	134,464	85	52
Jikatabi <u>e/</u>	pair	856,677	100	94
Kettles	each	52,312	73	34
Fans	each	131,834	47	36
Radios	each	18,759	46	37
Saccharin tablets	box <u>f/</u>	2,029,200	96	75
Sake	koku <u>g/</u>	114,064	100	97
Sandals, rubber	pair	195,000	100	92
Shoes, leather <u>h/</u>	pair	47,000	100	83
Shoes, rubber	pair	15,000	100	100
Sugar <u>i/</u>	metric ton	12,561	72	53
Tobacco, domestic	piece <u>i/</u>	255,395,000	100	90
Work clothing	piece	4,000,000	100	84
Work gloves	pair	2,000,000	100	80

- a/ One kyo equals 4 kan or 33.08 pounds.  
b/ 20 cigarettes.  
c/ Each roll 32 inches by 50 yards.  
d/ 50 grams.  
e/ Rubber-soled socks.  
f/ 100 tablets.  
g/ One koku equals 39.7 gallons.  
h/ From surplus U. S. Army stocks.  
i/ Imported stocks procured from U. S. appropriated funds.  
j/ Cigarettes and assorted pipe tobacco expressed in terms of cigarettes.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### Rents

13. The February rental index, based on average rentals paid from August 1946 to March 1947, rose to 184.5 for all urban Japan, 188.3 for Tokyo and 160.7 for Osaka.

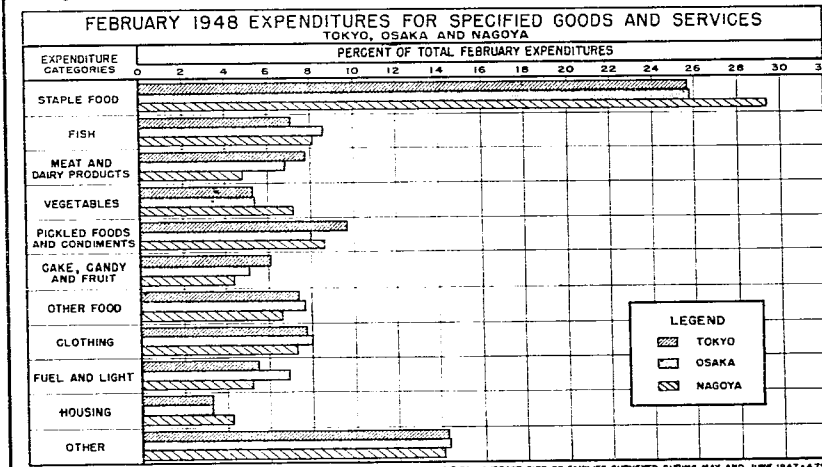
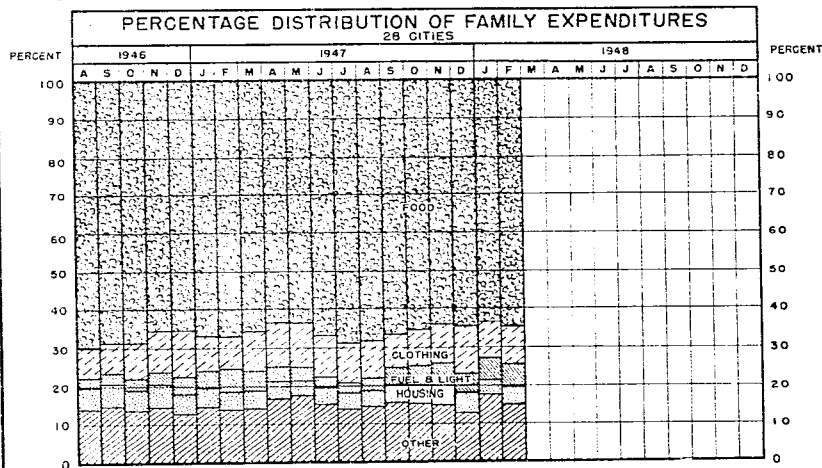
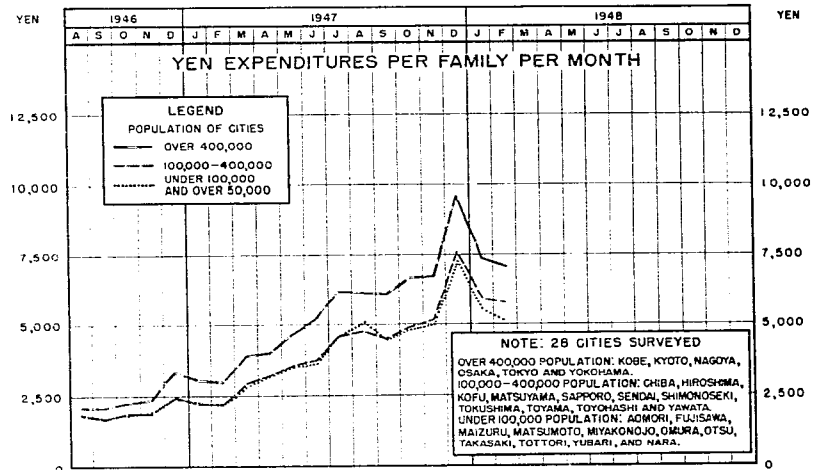
14. Expenditures of representative families in 28 cities decreased from ¥ 6,498 per family in January to ¥ 6,214 in February. Food expenditures accounted for 64.2 percent of the total, clothing for 10 percent, fuel and light for six, and housing and miscellaneous expenditures for the rest. See the chart on the following page.

15. Consumer prices for all items in 28 cities rose in February. The price index, based on prices paid from August 1946 through March 1947, rose to 298.3 for Tokyo and 260.2 for Osaka. Note the graphs on page 242.

16. In the March distribution of 10 rationed commodities, charted on page 243, increases were registered by soap, matches, aluminum lunch boxes and pans, electric light bulbs and bicycles. Distribution of aluminum rice vessels, rubber footwear and European-style umbrellas decreased in March from February. There was no distribution of school notebooks in March.

# URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES\*

AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES



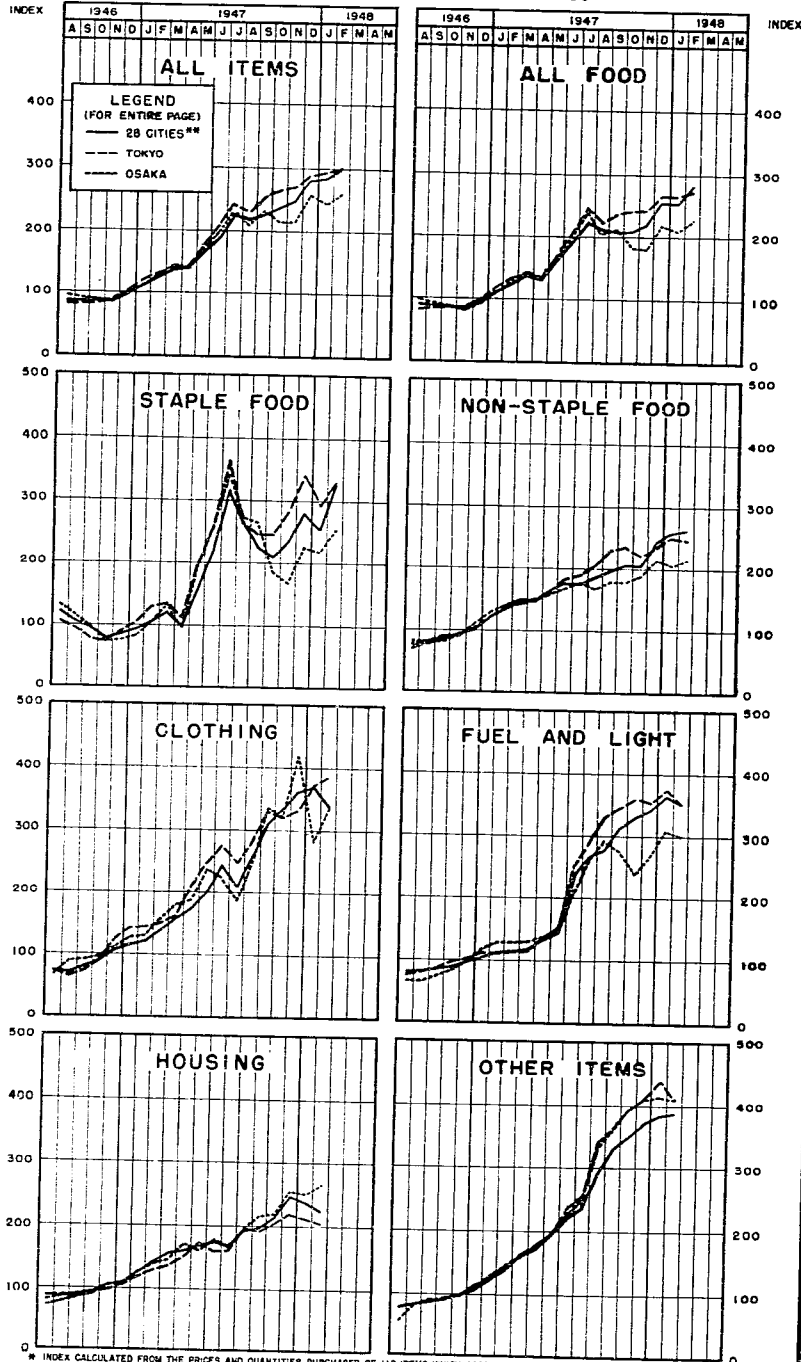
\* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 3,000 REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES IN 28 CITIES. AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES SURVEYED DURING MAY AND JUNE 1947-47S.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY. JAPAN - APR 48  
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# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX\*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100

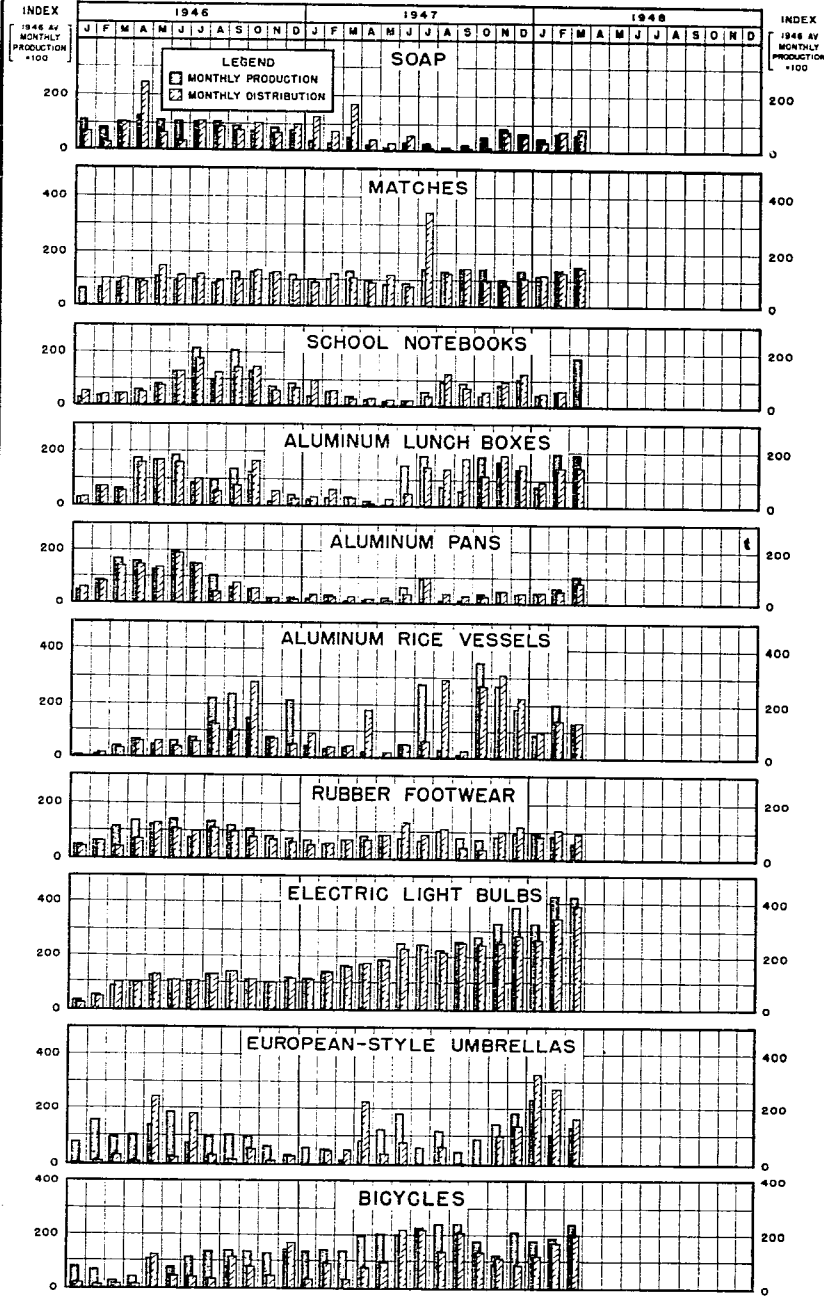


\* INDEX CALCULATED FROM THE PRICES AND QUANTITIES PURCHASED OF 119 ITEMS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 65 TO 70 PER-CENT OF AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURES:  
 $P = \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1}$  P = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX;  $\sum$  = SUMMATION;  $P_1$  = PRICE PAID IN BASE PERIOD;  $Q_1$  = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN BASE PERIOD;  
 $P = \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1}$  P = PRICE PAID IN GIVEN PERIOD;  $Q_1$  = QUANTITY PURCHASED IN GIVEN PERIOD.  
 \*\* 48 CITIES: AGARI, CHIBA, FUJISAWA, MIYOSHIMA, KOBE, KOFU, KYOTO, MAZUJI, MATSUMOTO, MATSUYAMA, MIYAZONOJO, NAGOYA, NARA, OKUSA, OSAKA, OTSU, SAPPORO, SENDAI, SHIMOKAWA, TAKASAKI, TORUJIMA, TOKYO, TOTTORI, TOTAMA, TOTOHASHI, YAMATA, YOKOHAMA, AND YUSARI.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 5,000 URBAN FAMILIES.  
 GHQ-SCAF JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 81

# TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION



ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	SOAP (KILOGRAMS)	MATCHES (MATCH) (TONS)	SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS	ALUMINUM LUNCH BOXES	ALUMINUM PANS	ALUMINUM RICE VESSELS	RUBBER FOOTWEAR (PAIRS)	ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS	EUROPEAN-STYLE UMBRELLAS	BICYCLES
1946 AV MONTHLY PROD	1,288,156	12,571.55	4,060,347	107,091	478,773	21,427	2,309,091	2,844,951	38,993	7,961
MAR 48 PRODUCTION	778,269	19,994.77	7,305,860	205,594	437,144	27,926	1,355,356	12,039,448	50,413	19,075
MAR 48 DISTRIBUTION	1,066,140	18,616.56	0	192,172	342,034	26,140	2,176,697	11,058,561	61,953	15,844

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
GHO: SCAP

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ENFORCEMENT

17. During March 219,293 metric tons of imported foods were transported over the railways with a net loss of 1,038 kilograms or 0.0005 percent. Domestic foods totaling 521,930 metric tons were transported over the railways with a net loss of 12,259 kilograms or 0.002 percent.

18. Police confiscated 60,996 kilograms of staple foods at freight stations and check points during March and placed them in legal rationing channels. Cases involved totaled 6,646, a decrease of 6,766 cases from February.

19. Smuggling cases in March increased to 39 involving 251 persons.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

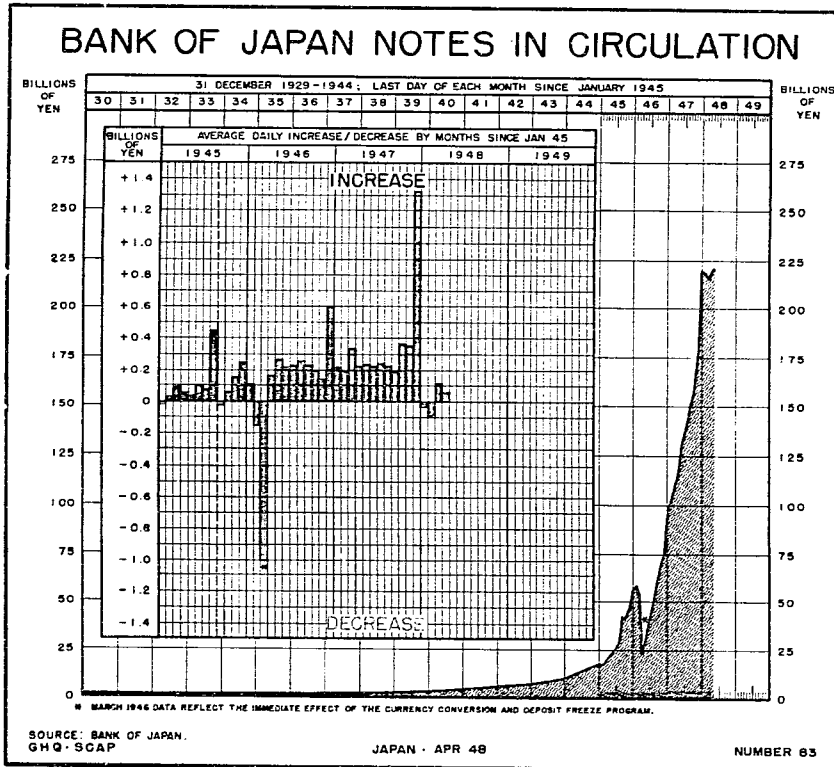
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking . . . . .	1
Liquidation . . . . .	11
Public Finance. . . . .	13

MONEY AND BANKING

Currency

1. Bank of Japan notes outstanding on 30 April aggregated ¥ 220,440,000,000.

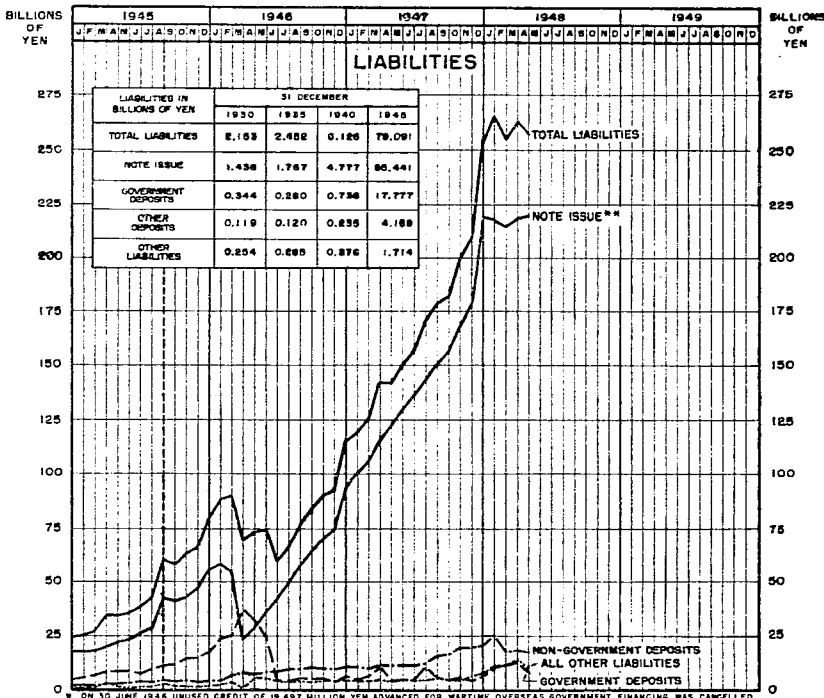
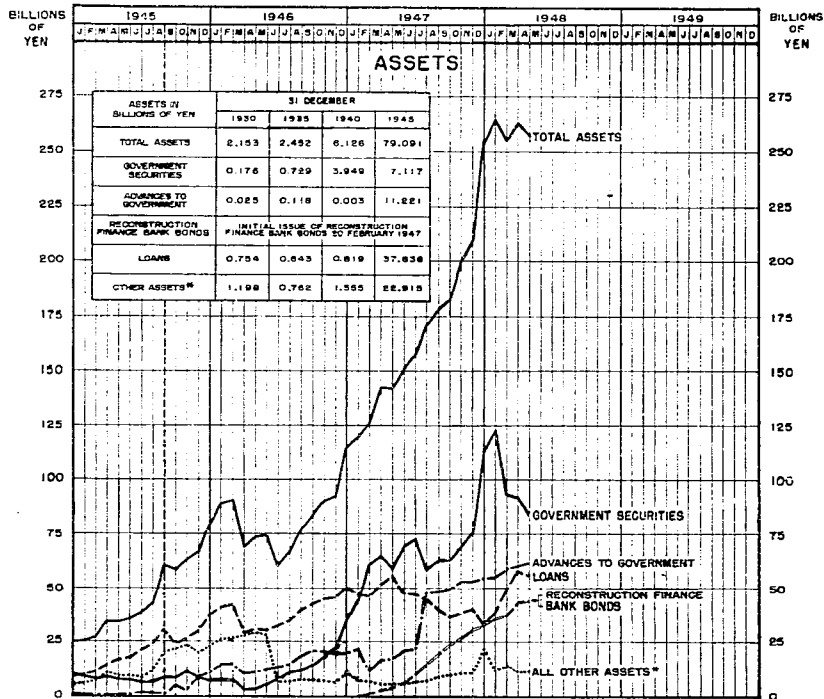


Bank of Japan

2. National Government securities held by the Bank of Japan decreased ¥ 6,732,000,000 chiefly as a result of the Government's redeeming short-term treasury bills outstanding amounting to ¥ 5,700,000,000. All other asset accounts increased except loans which decreased ¥ 1,622,000,000.

# BANK OF JAPAN

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



\* ON 30 JUNE 1946 UNUSED CREDIT OF 19,497 MILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR WARTIME OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED (ALL OTHER ASSETS AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS)  
 \*\* NOTE ISSUE AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS THE YEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 9 MARCH 1948. ON 1 APRIL 1948 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE RECALLED AND TRANSFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIABILITIES, SUBJECT TO BONA FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS

SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN.  
GHQ - SCAP

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Note issue accounted for 85.5 percent of the liabilities of the Bank of Japan on 30 April.

BANK OF JAPAN  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
<b>Securities</b>		
National Government	91,349	84,617
Reconstruction Finance Bank	42,476	43,392
<b>Loans</b>	58,058	56,436
Advances to Government	59,828	61,681
Agency accounts	1,226	1,393
Cash and bullion	574	584
Other assets	<u>9,339 a/</u>	<u>9,737</u>
<b>Total</b>	262,850	257,840
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	218,775	220,440
Government deposits	12,421	8,972
Other deposits	18,240	17,584
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	198	2,058
Other liabilities	<u>13,216</u>	<u>8,786</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Total</b>	262,850	257,840

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

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

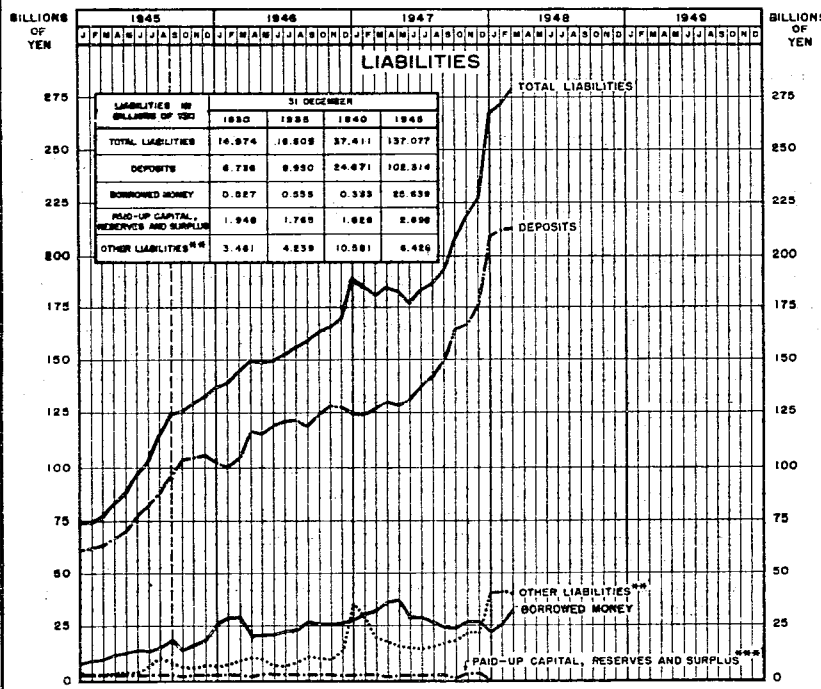
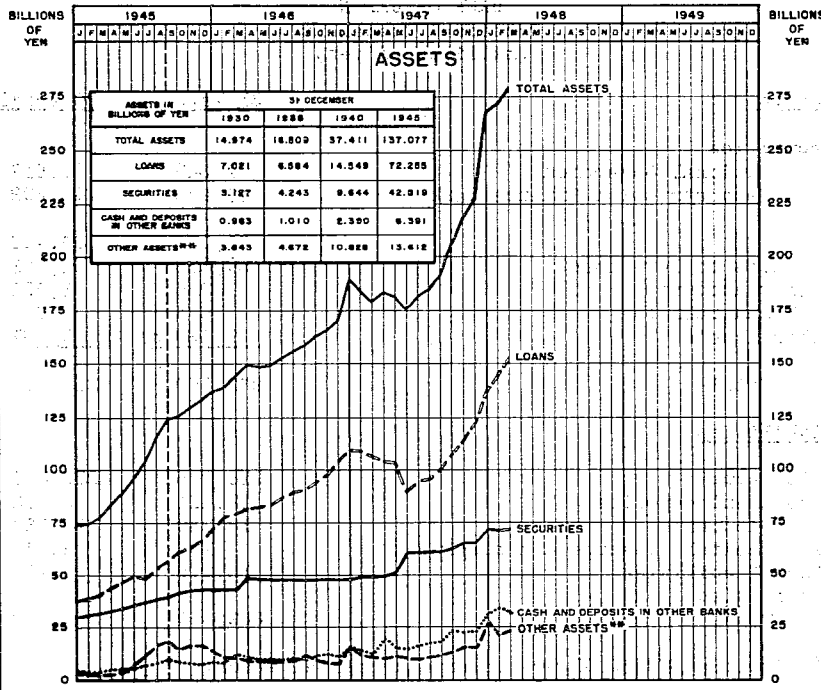
3. New-account deposits in ordinary banks increased ¥ 853,000,000 in February as free deposits increased ¥ 5,749,000,000 and first restricted deposits decreased ¥ 4,896,000,000. Decreased first restricted deposits resulted mainly from withdrawals for payment of the Non-war-sufferers' Special Tax.

New-account loans registered an expansion of ¥ 7,360,000,000, mainly advanced to essential productive industries. Securities holdings increased ¥ 369,000,000; purchases by ordinary banks of approximately ¥ 1,000,000,000 in Reconstruction Finance Bank debentures being largely offset by sale of treasury bills and food certificates. Borrowings chiefly from the Bank of Japan by ordinary banks increased ¥ 6,824,000,000 to meet heavy loan requirements not covered by increased deposits.

New-account deposits in special banks decreased ¥ 3,988,000,000, due chiefly to withdrawal of deposits from the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry for tax payments. Loans increased ¥ 10,691,000,000 principally as a result of advances by the Reconstruction Finance Bank to government corporations and coal companies and loans by the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry to local agricultural associations.

# ORDINARY BANKS\*

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

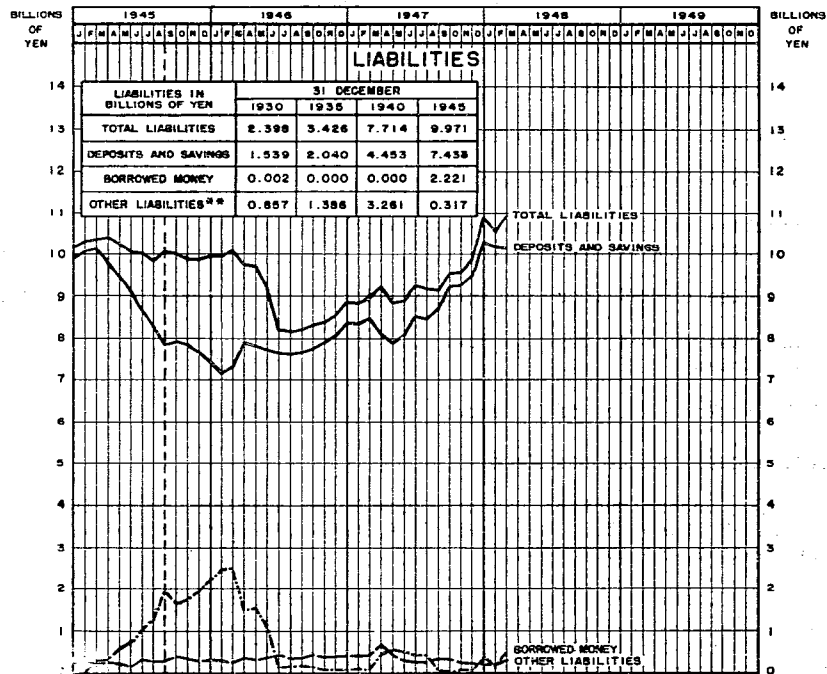
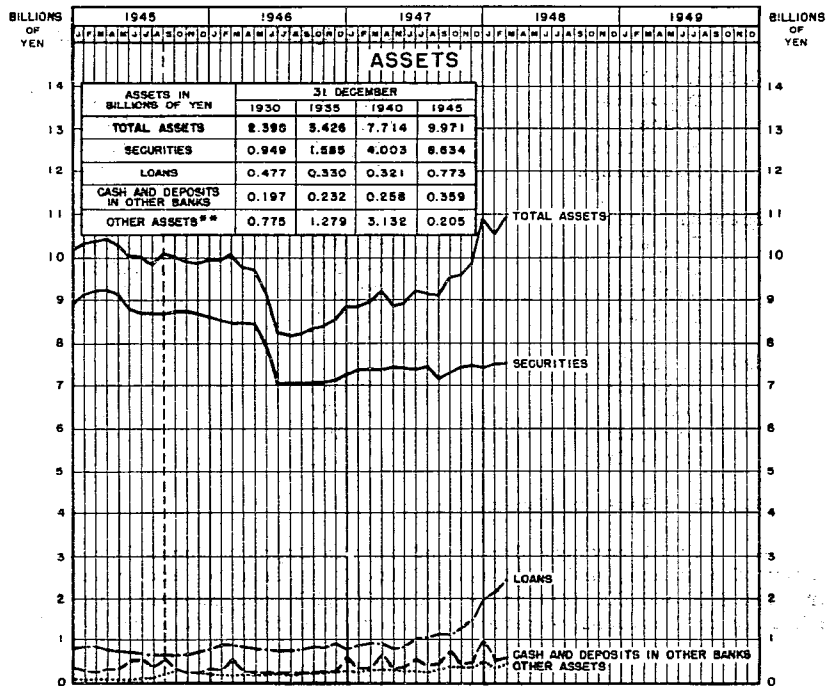


\* FIGURES PRIOR TO 1942 INCLUDE ALL ORDINARY BANKS IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES. SUBSEQUENT FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY ORDINARY BANKS WITH HOME-ISLAND HEAD OFFICES AND INCLUDE ONLY THEIR HOME-ISLAND BRANCHES.  
 \*\* PRIOR TO 1943, "OTHER ASSETS" AND "OTHER LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. BEGINNING WITH 1943, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.  
 \*\*\* PAID-UP CAPITAL, RESERVES AND SURPLUS: DECEMBER 1947--¥2,668,000,000; JANUARY 1948--¥5,987,000,000; FEBRUARY 1949--¥5,888,000,000.

SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1942 MINISTRY OF FINANCE; SUBSEQUENTLY BANK OF JAPAN.  
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# SAVINGS BANKS\*

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



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

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, BANK OF JAPAN.  
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ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS  
29 February  
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	200,139	12,718
Loans	114,982	37,044
Securities	66,763	5,132
Borrowings	31,872	0
Special banks		
Deposits	41,039	629
Loans	84,832	17,492
Securities	20,689	3,884
Borrowings	16,932	0
Savings banks		
Deposits	9,085	1,058
Loans	2,333	79
Securities	6,358	1,169
Borrowings	511	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

4. Postal savings deposited in the Deposit Funds Bureau, Ministry of Finance, and holdings of local government securities increased ¥ 1,360,000,000 and ¥ 1,096,000,000 respectively in March. Holdings of National Government securities declined ¥ 931,000,000.

DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU  
(millions of yen)

	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Postal savings deposits	48,749	50,109
Securities of National Government	49,290	48,359
Loans to National Government	2,685	2,567
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	6,767	7,863
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,407	4,483
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,857	2,857

SOURCE: Ministries of Finance and Communications.

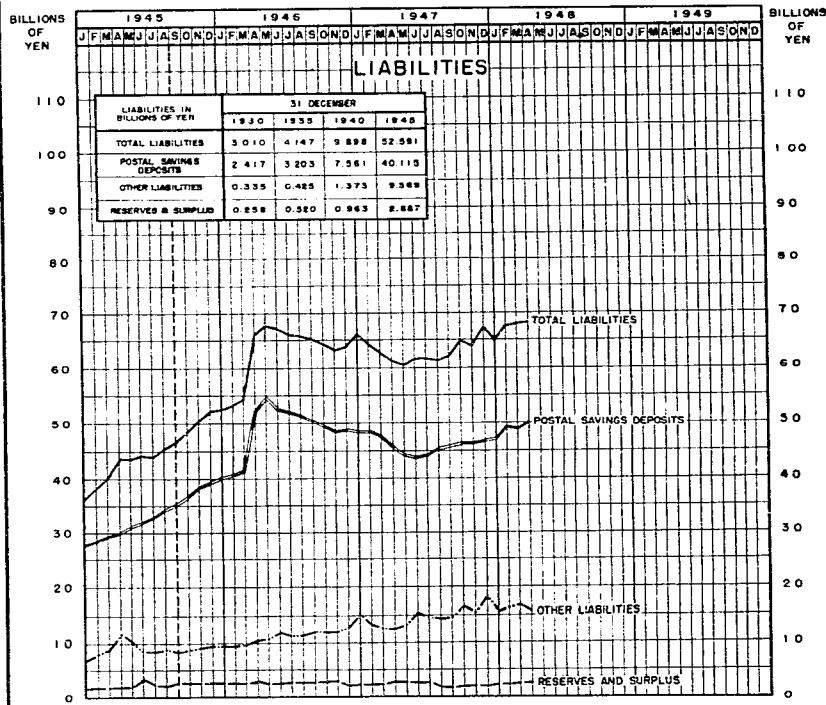
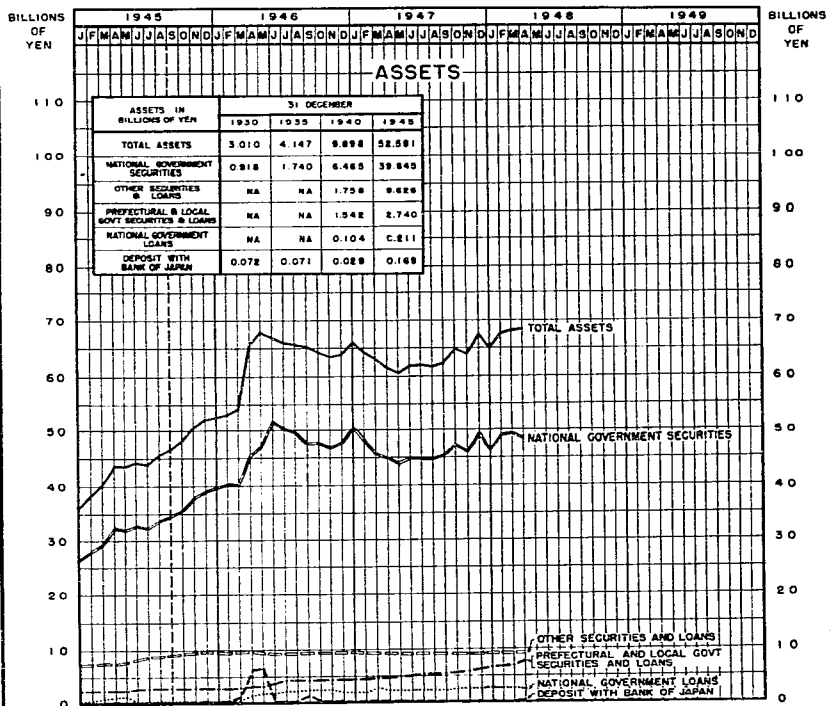
Reconstruction Finance Bank

5. Reconstruction Finance Bank loans outstanding on 31 March totaled ¥ 59,463,565,000 of which ¥ 26,039,912,000 had been granted for capital expenditures.

Loans outstanding increased ¥ 5,024,365,000 in March of which 30.6 percent and 24.3 percent were advanced to the mining and electric power industries respectively. During March 55.9 percent of funds granted were for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, production or procurement of capital equipment.

# MINISTRY OF FINANCE DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



NOTE: NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE; REPORTING CATEGORIES NOT COMPARABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
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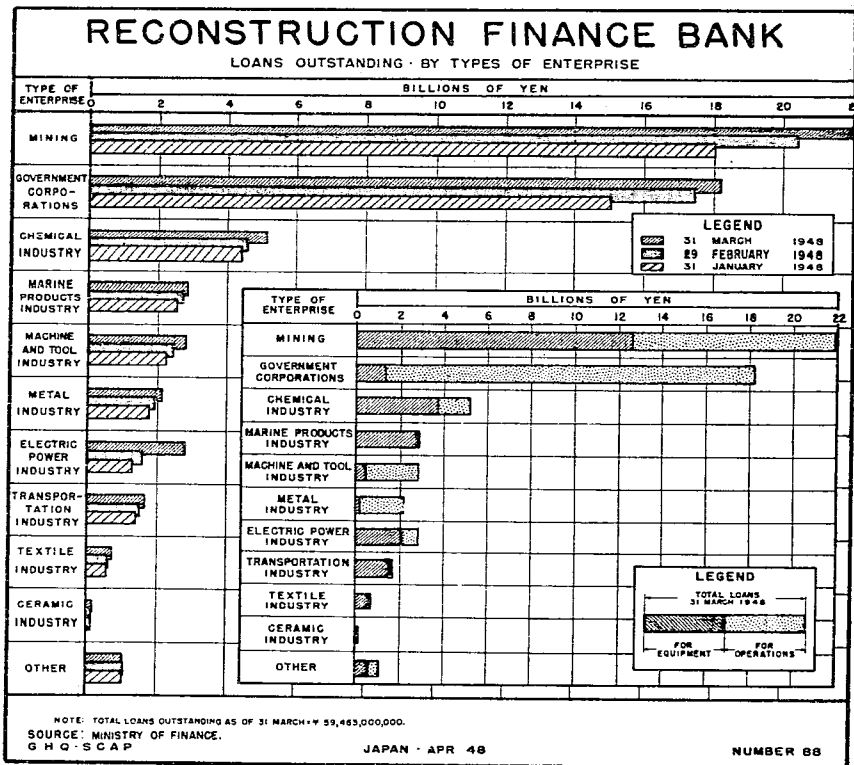
NUMBER 87



**RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE BANK**  
**Loans Outstanding**  
 (thousands of yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>Increase March</u>	<u>Total 31 March</u>
Mining	20,405,923	1,535,609	21,941,532
Chemical	4,562,883	586,145	5,155,028
Marine products	2,710,942	138,349	2,839,291
Electric power	1,586,165	1,221,250	2,807,415
Machine and tool	2,443,806	363,112	2,806,918
Metal	1,929,915	192,934	2,122,849
Transportation	1,504,411	152,666	1,657,077
Textile	605,903	105,645	711,548
Ceramic	159,763	9,820	169,583
Gas	19,285	-15	19,270
Other	1,050,454	-17,060	1,033,394
Government corporations (kodans)	<u>17,453,750</u>	<u>745,910</u>	<u>18,199,660</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,439,200</b>	<b>5,024,365</b>	<b>59,463,565</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.



**Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee**

6. Between 26 March and 16 April the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee sold 1,429,484 shares of corporate securities

for ¥ 66,183,357. Cumulative proceeds on 16 April amounted to ¥ 627,498,830.

The Committee was planning the disposition of an additional 211 descriptions comprising 6,910,204 shares received from the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, liquidating agency for holding companies and Zaibatsu-designated persons; the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission, liquidating agency for closed control organizations; the Ministry of Finance, liquidating agency for capital levy tax collections in kind; and the Bank of Japan, liquidating agency for five closed financial institutions.

#### Insurance

7. Nineteen life-insurance companies merged their old and new accounts 31 March. Fourteen of them, required to establish second companies, transferred their merged accounts to the regular accounts of their successor companies. The other five companies combined their old and new accounts with their regular accounts.

The merger of accounts and the transfer to the successor companies was the final step in the dissolution of seven restricted Zaibatsu life-insurance companies. In addition seven nonrestricted organizations entered the final stage of dissolution with the establishment of six mutual and one stock successor companies.

8. Sixteen fire and marine insurance organizations combined and transferred their old and new accounts to the companies' regular accounts 31 March.

#### Legislation

9. A Law to Amend the Securities and Exchanges Law was enacted by the Diet 6 April. This law abrogates the Securities Dealers' Regulation Law, the Securities Underwriting Law and the Securities Discounting Sales Law and amends the former Securities and Exchanges Law.

It establishes a Securities and Exchange Commission which is to administer the law, issue necessary regulations and conduct hearings, investigations and audits. This commission is under the Ministry of Finance.

The law provides for compulsory disclosure of corporate information when securities are to be offered publicly, sets penalties for misinformation or misrepresentation and requires the registration of securities dealers, underwriters and brokers. It defines matters referring to the control of trading, limits extension of credit, short sales, wash sales and stabilization activities and prescribes severe penalties for manipulation of security prices.

The act provides safeguards to the public, including restitution of profits made by corporate officers through the unfair use of information, right of appeal to the appropriate court from any decision of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the right to restoration where loss was caused through misinformation or misrepresentation.

10. The Temporary Funds Adjustment Law was repealed by the Diet on 1 April. This emergency wartime legislation gave the Government drastic controls over capital and was especially discriminatory against small corporations.

### LIQUIDATION

11. One hundred thirty-four control organizations, including 46 prefectural liquor distribution control companies, were closed in March, bringing the total number of closures under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institution Liquidating Commission to 815.

Organizations closed were:

- (1) Forty-six Prefectural Liquor Distribution Control Companies (Shurui Hanbai K. K.).
- (2) Adjacent Countries Clothing Goods Export Union (Rinpo Yushutsu Iryo Seihin Kumiai).
- (3) Adjacent Countries Towel and Blanket Export Union (Rinpo Yushutsu Taoru Mofu Kumiai).
- (4) Agriculture Medicine Control Company, Ltd. (Noyaku Tosei K. K.).
- (5) Alcohol Distribution Company, Ltd. (Shusei Haikyu K. K.).
- (6) Beer Distribution Company, Ltd. (Biru Haikyu K. K.).
- (7) Bicycle Manufacturing Association (Jitensha Seizo Kumiai).
- (8) Bicycle and Rear-car Parts Manufacturing Union (Jitensha Riya-ka Buhin Seizo Kumiai).
- (9) Carbon Black Industrial Association (Karbon Buraku Kogyo Kai).
- (10) Central Barrel Association (Wataru Chuo Kai).
- (11) Central Foodstuffs Corporation (Chuo Shokuryo Eidan).
- (12) Chemical Industrial Control Association (Kagaku Kogyo Tosei Kai).
- (13) Convective Radiator Association (Tairyu Honetsuki Kyogikai).
- (14) Cotton Textile Exporters Association Shadan Hojin (Shadan Hojin Yushutsu Menshifu Kyokai).
- (15) Electric Wire Distribution Control Company, Ltd. (Densen Kaikyu K. K.).
- (16) Great Japan Liquor Sales Company, Ltd. (Dainippon Shurui Hanbai K. K.).
- (17) Japan Alcohol Cake Manufacturing Control Union (Nippon Shusei Kasu Seizo Tosei Kumiai).
- (18) Japan Caramel Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Karameru Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (19) Japan Cereals Distribution Control Union (Nippon Zakoku Haikyu Tosei Kumiai).
- (20) Japan Chemicals Control Company, Ltd. (Nippon Kagaku Kogyo Yakuhin Tosei K. K.).

- (21) Japan Civil Engineering Machines Industrial Association (Nippon Doboku Kikai Kogyo Kai).
- (22) Japan Civil Engineering Machine Industrial Control Union (Nippon Doboku Kikai Kogyo Tosei Kumiai).
- (23) Japan Cotton-like Fiber Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Men Jo Seni Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (24) Japan Electric Wiring Appliances Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Denki Haisenkigu Kogyo Kumiai).
- (25) Japan Export Agriculture Products Company, Ltd. (Nippon Yushutsu Nosanbutsu K. E. ).
- (26) Japan Felt Industrial Association (Nippon Fueruto Kogyo Kai).
- (27) Japan File Industrial Association (Nippon Yasuri Kogyo Kai).
- (28) Japan Firemen's Socks Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Shobo Tabi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (29) Japan Floss Silk Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Kemen Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (30) Japan Furnace Industrial Association (Nippon Yoro Kogyo Kai).
- (31) Japan Gallnut Company, Ltd. (Nippon Gobaishi K. K.).
- (32) Japan Gear Wheels Industrial Association (Nippon Haguruma Kogyo Kai).
- (33) Japan General Contractors Association (Nippon Kensetsu Kogyo Kai).
- (34) Japan Inorganic Fiber Products Industrial Control Union (Nippon Muki Seni Seihin Kogyo Tosei Kumiai).
- (35) Japan Licorice Industrial Control Union (Nippon Amakusa Kogyo Tosei Kumiai).
- (36) Japan Lumberworking Saws Industrial Association (Nippon Seizaiyo Nokogiri Kogyo Kai).
- (37) Japan Machine Cutting Industrial Association (Nippon Kikai Hamono Kogyo Kai).
- (38) Japan Mat-border Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Tatamiberi Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (39) Japan Millet-jelly Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Mizuame Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (40) Japan Mimeographs Control Union (Nippon Toshaban Tosei Kumiai).
- (41) Japan Oil-extracted Soybeans Distributing Control Union (Nippon Dasshi Daizu Haikyu Tosei Kumiai).
- (42) Japan Original Malt Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Tanekoji Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).

- (43) Japan Paint Association (Nippon Toryo Kyokai).
- (44) Japan Pharmaceutical Exporting Company, Ltd. (Nippon Yakuhin Yushutsu K. K.).
- (45) Japan Printing and Bookbinding Machine Manufacturing Industrial Union (Nippon Insatsu Seihon Kikai Seizo Kogyo Kumiai).
- (46) Japan Pyrethrum Industrial Control Union (Nippon Jochugiku Kogyo Tosei Kumiai).
- (47) Japan Raw Fur Control Union (Nippon Genmo Tosei Kumiai).
- (48) Japan Raw Hemp Control Company, Ltd. (Nippon Genma Tosei K. K.).
- (49) Japan Rubber for Farm Implements Distributing Company, Ltd. (Nippon Nokigomu Kaikyu K. K.).
- (50) Japan Sauce Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Nippon Sosu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (51) Japan Saws Industrial Union (Nippon Nekogiri Kogyo Kumiai).
- (52) Japan Sifted Silk Commercial Cooperative Union (Nippon Furuiginu Shogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (53) Japan Socks Finishing Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Tabisoko Kako Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (54) Japan Spark Plug Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Shihatsuto Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (55) Japan Starch Chemical Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Dempun Kagaku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (56) Japan Sundry Textile Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Nippon Seisen Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (57) Japan Text Chemicals Industrial Association (Nippon Shiyaku Kogyo Kai).
- (58) Japan Textile Sundry Goods Dryers Association (Nippon Seni Zappin Senshoku Kyokai).
- (59) Japan Tools Association (Nippon Kogu Kyokigai).
- (60) Japan Valve Industrial Union (Nippon Barubu Kogyo Kumiai).
- (61) Japan Wool Association (Nippon Yomo Kyokai).
- (62) Japan Woolen Spinners' Association (Nippon Yomo Kogyo Kai).
- (63) Japan Woolen Weavers' Association (Nippon Keori Kogyo Kai).
- (64) Japan Working Tools Industrial Association (Nippon Sagyo Kogu Kogyo Kai).

- (65) Light Metal Control Association (Keikinzoku Tosei Kai).
- (66) Mustard Powder Industrial Control Union (Karashiko Kogyo Tosei Kumiai).
- (67) National Aquatic Paste Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zankoku Suisan Renseihin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (68) National Coal Beverage Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Seiryō Inryō Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (69) National Coffee Control Union (Zenkoku Kohi Tosei Kumiai).
- (70) National Fruit Wine Wholesale Association (Zenkoku Kaijitsushu Oroshi Kyohan Kumiai).
- (71) National Laundry Dyeing Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Seneen Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (72) National Miscellaneous Liquor Wholesale Association (Zenkoku Zassu Oroshi Kyohan Kumiai).
- (73) National New Specialists Salt Producers Association Zaidan Hojin (Zaidan Hojin Zenkoku Seien Kyokai).
- (74) National Storage Battery Insulating Plate Industrial Association (Zenkoku Chikudenchī Kakuriban Kogyo Kai).
- (75) National Tangle Processing Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Konbu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (76) National Tsukudani Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Tsukudani Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai (Rengokai)).
- (77) National Vinegar Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Shokusu Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (78) National Wadding-cotton Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Seimen Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (79) National Woodworking Machines Association (Zenkoku Mokuko Kikai Kyokai).
- (80) Oil and Fat Industrial Control Union (Yushi Kako Tosei Kumiai).
- (81) Raw Material of Oil and Fat Industrial Control Union (Yuzai Kogyo Tosei Kumiai).
- (82) Rear-car Manufacturing Union (Riya-ka Seizo Kumiai).
- (83) Rolled Metal Distribution Control Company, Ltd. (Atsusen Kinzoku Haikyu Tosei K. K.).
- (84) Salt Producers' Central Association (Engyo Kumiai Chuokai).

- (85) Soap Industrial Control Union (Sekken Kogyo Tosei Kumiai).
- (86) Steel-plate Radiator Association (Koban Honetsuki Kyogikai).
- (87) Test Machines Association (Shikenki Kyokai).
- (88) Textile Handicrafts Association (Seni Shugeihin Kogyokai).
- (89) Textile Waste Control Company, Ltd. (Seni Kuzu Tosei K. K.).

12. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation on 29 February totaled ¥ 17,987,201,000 including February proceeds of ¥ 711,886,000.

Cost of liquidation on 29 February amounted to ¥ 466,805,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Received</u>	<u>Received February</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	11,490,105 a/	517,133	12,007,238
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	52,852	0	52,852
Bonds, Japanese Government	45,964 a/	0	45,964
Machinery and equipment	158,195	92,296	250,491
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	504,089	12	504,101
Stocks, domestic	261,182	407	261,589
Real estate	117,864	5,806	123,670
Merchandise and stock inventories	3,368,353 a/	78,219	3,446,572
Furniture and fixtures	14,953	1,624	16,577
Miscellaneous assets	1,424 a/	0	1,424
Sundry income, interest, dividends, etc.	<u>1,260,334</u>	<u>16,389</u>	<u>1,276,723</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,275,315</b>	<b>711,886</b>	<b>17,987,201</b>

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

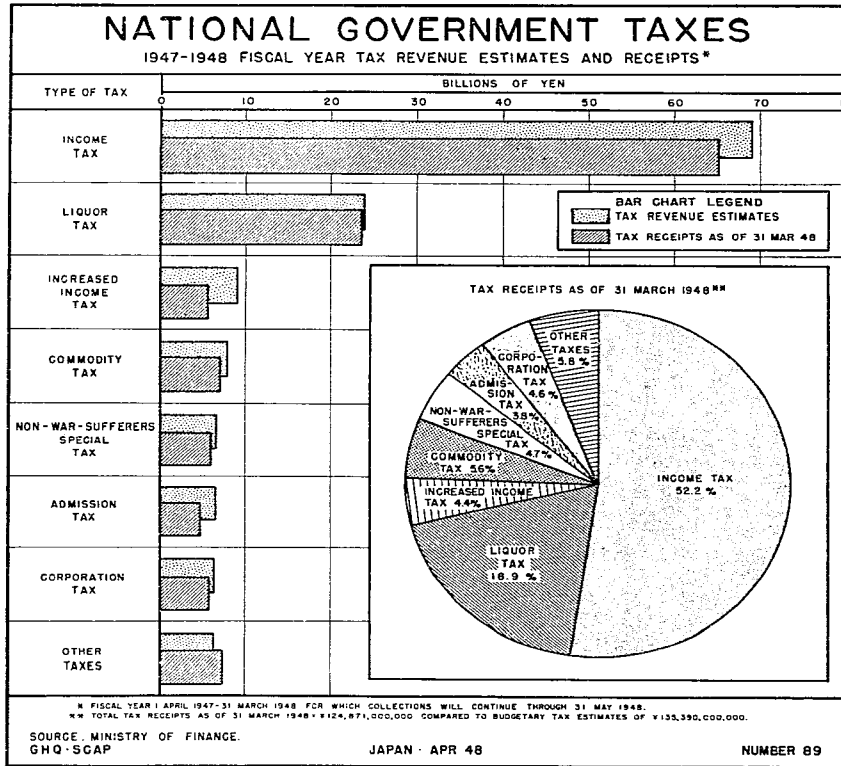
13. Tax collections for the 1947-48 fiscal year passed the budgetary goal of ¥ 135,390,000,000 on 16 April. Collections were to continue through May. Collections made within the fiscal year, from April 1947 through March 1948, had amounted to ¥ 124,871,000,000.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION  
(millions of yen)

	Tax Receipts			Estimated Budget Tax Revenue Fiscal Year 1947-48 b/
	April-February a/	March	Total	
Income tax	47,593	17,564	65,157	69,044
Liquor tax	17,475	6,130	23,605	23,870
Increased income tax	5,208	320	5,528	9,000
Commodity tax	5,741	1,247	6,988	7,845
Non-war-sufferers' special tax	5,456	443	5,899	6,541
Admission tax	3,742	971	4,713	6,518
Corporation tax	4,408	1,312	5,720	6,300
Other	5,322	1,939	7,261	6,272
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,945</b>	<b>29,926</b>	<b>124,871</b>	<b>135,390</b>

a/ Revised.  
b/ 31 March 1948.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.



National Budget

14. Provisional General and Special Accounts budgets for April



were passed by the Diet 1 April. Expenditures of ¥ 24,590,461,000 were listed for the General Account and ¥ 64,418,046,000 for the Special Accounts. No provisions were made for new programs or for increasing existing programs. Expenditures were limited to the minimum necessary to maintain government operation.

Supplementary Budget No. 1 of the General Account, appropriating ¥ 647,000,000 for the construction of school buildings, was passed by the Diet 5 April.

National Debt

15. The national debt decreased ¥ 1,330,000,000 in March, totaling ¥ 360,817,000,000 on 31 March. Retirement of treasury bills was chiefly responsible for the decline.

National bonds amounting to ¥ 732,000,000 were issued and ¥ 149,000,000 were redeemed in March.

NATIONAL DEBT  
31 March  
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic		208,561
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>		881
Bank loans		105,015
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,832	
Borrowing by Government Railway account	16,053	
Overdraft on Bank of Japan <u>b/</u>	151	
Other loans	44,979	
Rice bills and food certificates		40,140
Treasury bills		5,700
Firewood and charcoal certificates		<u>500</u>
Total		360,817

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

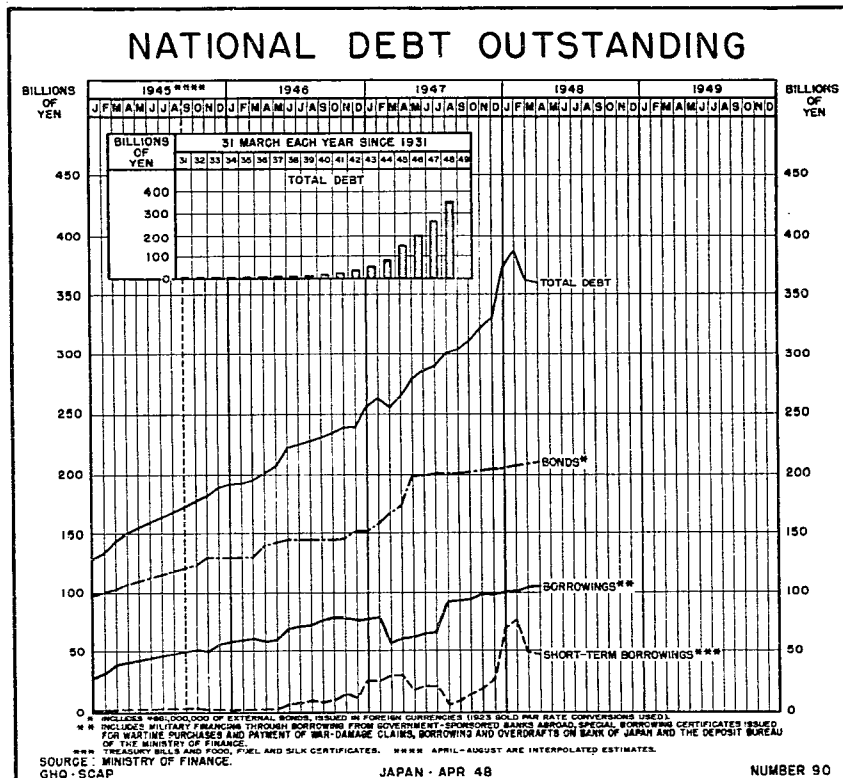
SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Local Government

16. No objection was offered to local governments' issuing bonds totaling ¥ 10,566,259,000 to finance expenditures incurred during the 1947-48 fiscal year. In addition the national budget authorized local governments loans of ¥ 2,424,320,000.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING  
1947-48 Fiscal Year  
(thousands of yen)

Local bonds to be absorbed by the Deposit Funds Bureau and financial institutions		
Rehabilitation		2,457,096
Public works, calamity		2,226,591
Public works, ordinary		1,792,441
Education		<u>1,048,544</u>
Subtotal		7,524,672



**Local bonds to be absorbed by the Deposit Funds Bureau and financial institutions (continued)**

Carried forward	7,524,672
Industry	836,014
Sanitation	609,473
Transportation	347,566
Public welfare works	94,558
Police and fire	90,958
Other	<u>422,718</u>
Total	9,925,959
Local bonds to be absorbed by public	
Public Housing Corporation	353,300
Japan Medical Treatment Corporation	280,000
Other	<u>7,000</u>
Total	640,300
Local bonds to be issued directly to National Government for authorized loans	
War-damaged private schools	43,820
Year-end bonuses	<u>2,380,500</u>
Total	2,424,320
Grand total	12,990,579

**SOURCE:** Local Finance Committee.

17. Expenditures by local governments for the 1947-48 fiscal year amounted to ¥ 89,033,000,000, of which education and public works received 26.0 percent and 16.9 percent respectively.

Revenue from local sources provided 31.8 percent of local government expenditures. The remainder was financed with payments by the National Government and borrowings.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE  
Revenues and Expenditures  
1947-48 Fiscal Year  
(millions of yen)

Expenditures

Education	23,145
Public works	15,046
Salaries and office expenses	15,025
Industry	10,481
Welfare	7,085
Police and fire	5,598
Rehabilitation	3,611
Transportation	2,159
Sanitation	1,141
Interest, bonds	792
Other	<u>4,950</u>
Total	89,033

Revenues

From local government sources	
Independent taxes, prefectures	19,438
Independent taxes, cities, town and villages	3,767
Fees and charges	3,309
Special purpose taxes	73
Reserve carried forward	100
Miscellaneous	<u>1,658</u>
Subtotal	28,345
From national government sources	
Subsidy	27,321
Apportionment tax	19,391
Restitution tax	176
Advance for pay increases, bonuses and loans	<u>2,424</u>
Subtotal	49,312
Total	77,657

Deficit

National borrowing	9,926
Middle school building program carried over to 1948-49 fiscal year	810
Local borrowing	<u>640</u>
Total	11,376
Grand total	89,033

SOURCE: Local Finance Committee.

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control . . . . .	1
Antitrust and Cartels. . . . .	8
Reparations. . . . .	26

PROPERTY CONTROL

Looted Property

1. Looted property taken into custody or newly appraised between 21 March and 20 April was valued at ¥ 3,761,000. Restitution to the Netherlands Government of one 52.75-carat diamond valued at ¥ 30,382 and of an automobile valued at ¥ 5,000 to the Chinese Government was completed. Three jade objects valued at ¥ 4,300 and an automobile valued at ¥ 5,000 were returned to the Chinese and British Governments respectively.

Accounts were revised downward by ¥ 698,000 due to re-evaluation, discovery of duplications and identification of property as not looted.

STATUS OF LOOTED PROPERTY

20 April

(thousands of yen) a/

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	9,723
Immovable, not warehoused	15,579
Allied custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,117</u>
Total	26,419

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

2. Between 21 March and 20 April one sunken British ship of unknown tonnage was newly reported as looted and restitution to the British Government of one vessel of 1,108 tons was completed.

By 20 April ships reported as looted numbered 353, of which 299 aggregated 801,290 tons and 54 were of unknown tonnage. Among all ships reported 55 percent were determined to have been sunk, mostly by enemy naval action.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED  
20 April

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>		<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	32		162	511,534 <u>a/</u>
Under repair	0		13	40,099
Status unknown	17		73	179,707
Miscellaneous	4		27	56,179
Restitutions <u>b/</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>24</u>	<u>13,771</u>
Total	54		299	801,290

a/ Revised.

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

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

SCAP Custody Account

3. The Custody Account for SCAP increased ¥ 3,555,391 between 21 March and 20 April to aggregate ¥ 265,212,998 on 20 April. Proceeds from Japanese dissolved organizations accounted for 91.2 percent of the deposits during the period.

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

German		291,842
Accounts receivable	55,000	
Impounded cash	352	
Property rental	33,996	
Property sales	11,371	
Royalties	191,123	
Japanese		
Dissolved organizations		3,242,449
Korean		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>21,100</u>
Total		3,555,391
Balance 20 March		<u>261,657,607</u>
Balance 20 April		265,212,998

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Patents and Copyrights

4. Between 21 March and 20 April a total of ¥ 191,123 was deposited in the Custody Account for SCAP to the credit of German accounts. Included were ¥ 76,041 in royalties on current production and ¥ 115,082 in royalties on past production.

American patent accounts were increased by ¥ 86,212 with the discovery of deposits in the Bank of Japan, and ¥ 14,167 previously credited to American copyright accounts was identified as a British copyright payment. In addition American and British copyright accounts were revised downward by ¥ 644 and ¥ 57 respectively during the period.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT ROYALTY DEPOSITS  
20 April  
(yen)

American		5,449,031
Patents	5,245,693	
Copyrights	203,338	
British		1,570,072
Patents	1,391,675	
Copyrights	178,397	
German		
Patents and copyrights		1,774,614
Other		1,234,506
Patents	1,138,524	
Copyrights	95,982	
Total		10,028,223

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

Properties Released from Custody

5. In the first restitution of an entire plant, an ammonia plant of the Yung Li Chemical Works, Nanking, China, was restored to the Republic of China.

6. Precious metals and diamonds valued at \$ 704,608 were released between 21 March and 20 April for use in the domestic Japanese economy and for manufacture of export goods. Allocations were approved to maintain a minimum civilian standard of economy, to produce medical products necessary for minimum health and to manufacture samples and other items necessary to attain approved foreign trade levels.

Releases of all industrial diamonds and portions of the platinum and palladium were made from stocks under SCAP custody and were compensated by deposits of Japanese Government gold and silver of an equal dollar value.

RELEASE OF PRECIOUS METALS AND DIAMONDS  
21 March - 20 April  
(dollars) a/

	<u>First Quarter 1948 Supplemental Allocations</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1948 Allocations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gold	1,367	357,466	358,833
Silver	9,500	281,690	291,190
Gold and silver dust	367	0	367
Platinum family	0	21,466 <u>b/</u>	21,466
Diamonds, industrial	<u>32,752</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32,752</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,986</b>	<b>660,622</b>	<b>704,608</b>

a/ Conversion rates per gram: gold, \$ 1.125; silver, \$ 0.024; platinum, \$ 2.218; palladium, \$ 0.772; iridosmine, \$ 2.733; rhodium, \$ 4.018; and iridium \$ 3,000.

b/ Includes platinum, \$ 20,623; palladium, \$ 625; iridosmine, \$ 195; rhodium, \$ 20; and iridium, \$ 3.

7. Eight cases of cardamom seed detained in Japan since the outbreak of war were released for return to a Swedish firm.

Church-school property in Tokyo was restored to the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Association.

Restitution of 283 insect specimens was made to the British Government and property of former Burmese diplomats was restored to the Burmese Government.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted and Designated Concerns

8. Between 15 March and 15 April SCAP offered no objection to 282 applications submitted by restricted and designated concerns to effect transactions not in the normal course of business. These included expenditures of ¥ 1,786,656,656 for the rehabilitation of essential industries, chiefly in the mining and textile fields.

9. In the mining industry the Seika Mining Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 50,938,000 to rehabilitate its Konomai gold mine in Hokkaido. No objection was offered to the application of 13 coal mining companies to borrow ¥ 43,416,946 to complete construction of coal cars. Authorization was given the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, Ltd., the Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd., and the Kayanuma Mining Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 38,334,752, ¥ 4,972,000 and ¥ 1,052,000 respectively for the repair of flood-damaged facilities. In addition the Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd., was given permission to expend ¥ 2,918,000 to complete a housing project at its Shin-shimokawa pyrite mine, Hokkaido. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 4,880,000 by the Toho Zinc Company, Ltd., to complete installation of a steam power plant at its Taishu mine, Nagasaki Prefecture.

10. In the textile industry five rayon concerns, Kurashiki Rayon Company, Ltd., Toyo Rayon Company, Ltd., Imperial Rayon Company, Ltd., Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., and the Asahi Chemical Industry, Ltd., were given permission to borrow a total of ¥ 1,189,334,327 for the expansion and rehabilitation of plants and machinery necessary to raise daily production capacity of rayon filament yarn and staple fiber from 100 to 135 metric tons. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 65,316,059 by the Japan Woolen Textile Company, Ltd., to rehabilitate its Yatomi mill, Aichi Prefecture. The Imperial Rayon Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 6,061,623 for repair of buildings at its Iwakuni rayon plant, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Authorization was given the Fuji Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 3,870,000 to complete repairs of flood-damaged facilities at its Kiryu mill, Gumma Prefecture. No objection was offered to the application of the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., to withdraw ¥ 3,400,000 from its first restricted account to complete rehabilitation of its Yamazaki mill, Osaka.

The Nitto Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 1,542,650 to complete a rehabilitation project at its Fukushima plant. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 1,990,200 by the Shikishima Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., to renovate equipment at its Sasazu mill, Toyama Prefecture.

11. In the chemical industry the Toa Synthetic Chemical Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 34,318,000 for the reconstruction of its Nagoya chemical fertilizer plant. The Edogawa Chemical Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 6,000,000 and to expend ¥ 97,400 from its free account to complete repair of flood-damaged facilities at its Tokyo plant. No objection was offered to the application of the Nissan Chemical Industry, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 4,418,250 to reconstruct and repair its Taketoyo factory, Aichi Prefecture. Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 7,054,855 to rehabilitate its Tokyo and Osaka plants.

12. In the iron and steel industry the Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., was authorized to expend ¥ 5,958,725 from its free account and ¥ 1,058,544 from its first restricted account and to use company labor and materials valued at ¥ 10,491,477 to renovate its Wanishi iron works, Hokkaido. In addition the Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., was given permission to expend ¥ 5,141,850 from its free account and to use company labor and materials valued at ¥ 2,558,650 to repair coking ovens and a coal-washing plant at its Yawata iron works, Fukuoka Prefecture. No objection was offered to the application of the Japan Electrolytic Iron Works, Ltd., to expend ¥ 1,957,211 from its free account to purchase and install a high-frequency induction furnace at its Yokohama works.

13. In the shipping industry the Yamashita Steamship Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 41,900,000 to repair a vessel and the Japan Marine Products Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 19,749,000 to complete salvage and repair of a vessel. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 2,530,000 by the Nissan Coastwise Shipping Company, Ltd., to complete construction of a cargo vessel. Authorization was given the Otaru Harbor Transport Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 3,000,000 to repair six lighters and the Hokkai Steamship Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 2,530,000 to complete construction of a cargo ship.



#### Control Organizations

14. In April the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission was directed to close and liquidate 73 control organizations including 12 previously designated under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act as temporarily necessary to the Japanese economy.

Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) The Japan Woolen Dyers' and Finishers' Association, the Japan Textile Dyers' Association and the All-Japan Federation of Twisted Yarn Industry Cooperative Unions. These associations prepared all allocation schedules of raw materials for distribution to the dyeing and finishing and to the twisted yarn industries. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will assume temporary control over the allocations of raw materials to these industries.
- (2) The Japan Railway Association, the Railroad Signal Manufacturing Association and the Railway Rolling Stock Industrial Association, which controlled the allocation and distribution of materials to private railway companies. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Transportation will assume temporary responsibility over allocation and distribution of materials in this field.
- (3) The Japan United Pearl Company and the Japan Pearl Manufacturing Association, which were organized in 1942 as the exclusive agencies for the manufacture of pearl necklaces. Individual fishermen now can market their own pearls and select their own manufacturing facilities.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

15. The 325 industrial, distributive and service concerns designated in February under the Law for the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power filed reorganization plans and other data in April with the Holding Company Liquidation Commission.

16. The Commission received 303,497 shares of stock from holding companies and Zaibatsu-designated persons, and transferred 933,128 shares valued at ¥ 46,556,400 to the Tax Bureau, Ministry of Finance, as payment in kind of holding companies' war indemnity taxes.

The Commission exercised voting rights on behalf of 364 companies during April.

17. Holding companies and Zaibatsu-designated persons received advances of ¥ 23,976,180 from income accruing from properties transferred to the Commission.

18. Dissolution plans of the Okura Mining Company and Terada and Company were approved in April.

Hattori and Company filed an application for dissolution and shareholders of the Daiwa Transportation Company adopted a resolution to dissolve.

19. The Mitsui family contracted to transfer art objects to the National Museum for ¥ 4,700,000.

Antitrust Legislation

20. By 15 April 225 control organizations had filed reports with the Fair Trade Commission under Cabinet Order No. 238. This order required control organizations, prohibited by Articles 5 and 9 of the Antitrust Act, to file reports and plans of dissolution with the Commission.

In coordination with the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission the Fair Trade Commission issued dissolution orders directing 31 organizations to liquidate and report to the Commission within 60 days.

Investigation has been completed in 92 other cases and dissolution orders are being prepared.

Ninety-seven motor-carrier and bus transportation enterprises will be liquidated under the supervision of the Minister of Transportation in accordance with the Road Transportation Act.

Five remaining cases were withdrawn because of erroneous filing or prior designation.

21. A total of 299 holding companies have filed reports and suggested stock disposal plans under Cabinet Order No. 239. This order required companies holding 25 percent or more of their assets in stocks or debentures of other companies to report their holdings to the Fair Trade Commission. These companies reported combined assets of ¥ 1,322,602,000, including 18,718,971 shares of securities of other companies with a face value of ¥ 622,579,000.

Of these 299 holding companies 20 had adopted resolutions to dissolve by 8 November when Cabinet Order No. 239 was promulgated, 86 admitted their holding-company status and 193 denied holding-company status within the meaning of Article 9 of the Antitrust Act.

22. Approximately 4,500 companies have submitted stock disposal plans under Cabinet Order No. 43 which required companies owning stocks of other organizations to report to the Commission their stock holdings and proposed disposition plans.

23. Between 15 March and 15 April 384 applications were filed with the Fair Trade Commission pursuant to the Antitrust Act. Of these applications 326 desired approval of foreign trade agreements; 31, transfers of business; 14, mergers with other companies; seven, stock acquisitions; and six, directors' retention of stock in competing companies.

By 15 April 1,578 applications had been received and 1,111 processed.

24. The Fair Trade Commission informed the appropriate ministries that the following laws contained provisions inconsistent with the Antitrust Act:

- (1) Salt Monopoly Act, Article 17-6, paragraph 1, item 3.
- (2) Savings Bank Act, Article 12.
- (3) Insurance Act Enforcement Regulations, Article 19, paragraph 3.

- (4) Dairy-farming Adjustment Act, Article 3; Article 10, paragraph 1; and Article 14.
- (5) Fisheries Industry Organizations Act, Article 2.
- (6) Sericultural Industry Act, Article 30; Article 30, paragraph 1, item 2; and Enforcement Order, Article 5.
- (7) Law Regulating Export of Marine Products, Article 6.
- (8) Sericultural Industry Law: Cocoon, Waste Cocoon, Silk Yarn Waste, Floss-silk Control Regulation.
- (9) Forest and Industry Association Law, Article 4, paragraph 2, items 1 and 3; and Article 67, paragraph 2, items 1 and 3.
- (10) House Owners' Association Law, Article 2.

A majority of the inconsistent provisions authorized private business groups to exercise control functions and permitted savings banks and insurance companies to hold stocks in other companies in excess of the limits specified by Article 11 of the Antitrust Act.

25. The Bill for the Establishment of a Board of Smaller Enterprises was approved by the Lower House of the Diet on 6 April. It was then referred to a committee of the House of Councillors with directions to report by 26 April.

#### REPARATIONS

26. By 30 April packaging had been completed on all machine tools and secondary metalworking equipment under the Advance Transfer Program with the exception of recent supplemental acceptances. Fifty-seven and four-tenths percent of the allocated items, including supplemental acceptances, had been shipped to the advance claimant nations.

Shipments in April of machine tools and secondary metalworking equipment from 17 arsenals designated for advance transfer removal consisted of 3,885 tools weighing 11,433 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 <sup>a/</sup>	3,920	4,576	10,957
Shipped in April			
China	2,180	2,915	6,993
Philippines	1,368	1,628	3,452
United Kingdom	337	381	988
Total	3,885	4,924	11,433
Total shipped through April	7,805	9,500	22,390

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

27. During April China accepted an additional 385 tools and the United Kingdom accepted two more machine tools. Claimants were notified that additional machines could not be accepted after

15 April, six months from the date equipment was made available for claim.

28. Ninety inspections were made during April by reparations and restitution delegations.



SECTION 13  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O N T E N T S

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ORGANIZATIONS

Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science

1. The eighth and final general meeting of the Renewal Committee for the Organization of Science was held 25-27 March at the Japan Academy to confirm tentative decisions reached at the seventh meeting.

2. A preparatory committee was appointed to complete and follow through the Science Council Bill in order to provide continuity of organization until the Science Council has its inaugural meeting.

3. The Renewal Committee decided to recommend:

- (1) That the Government be requested to establish by law the Science Council of Japan under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Prime Minister or other office under which the Council can execute its duties and responsibilities.
- (2) That the Government be requested to establish, under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet, a Committee of Scientific and Technical Administration consisting of representatives of the Science Council of Japan, industry and the ministries, to coordinate ministry action on scientific matters and to perform administrative liaison among the Council, industry and the ministries.
- (3) That self-governing district assemblies, having regional responsibilities corresponding to the national responsibilities of the Council, be elected by scientists.
- (4) That the chairman of the Renewal Committee report the proceedings and final proposals to the Prime Minister.

4. Summaries of the proceedings and drafts of the principles of the Science Council Bill, regulations governing procedure and election of members, and recommendations concerning the administration of science in Japan were brought to the attention of the Prime Minister who gave assurance of every possible assistance.

Japan Invention Association

5. A new branch of the Japan Invention Association was opened

1 March in Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture. The Association now has 44 branches. An address on the "Methods for Encouraging Invention" was delivered by the chief of the Bureau of Patents and Standards and an address on "The Mission of the Invention Association in Development of Japanese Culture" was delivered by the managing director of the Association.

6. Reflecting concern with the low nutritional level of the Japanese people, recent inventions concerning the preparation, growth and processing of food received major attention in the two latest issues of "Invention Extra," one of the Association's publications.

7. Association research workers are currently engaged in developmental study on 16 projects. New projects include: (1) utilization of short waste fiber produced in spinning, (2) utilization of extract from soapberry (*Sapindus mukorosi*) peel as an external medicine, (3) fixation of ammonia by combining with tuff for use as fertilizer and (4) design of a simple water wheel.

#### Scientific Society Meetings

8. Scientists throughout Japan took advantage of the university holidays during late March and early April to attend a number of nationally important scientific meetings held in Tokyo and Kyoto.

#### Physical Society of Japan

9. Approximately 80 scientists interested in applied mathematics attended a meeting of the Applied Mathematics and Dynamics Division of the Physical Society of Japan at Tokyo University 28 March. Eighteen papers were presented, including "Separation of Solutions by Centrifugal Force," "Stream of Vapor in a Diffusion Pump," "A Solution of Two-dimensional Supersonic Flow" and "Diffusion by Turbulence."

10. Another divisional meeting of the Society was held at Tokyo University 29-30 March for consideration of scientific papers on problems of matter, particularly problems of surfaces. Approximately 100 scientists attended the meeting at which 14 papers were presented dealing with such subjects as "Phase Change of Light Transmitted Through Metallic Films," "On the Structure of Electrolytically Polished Surface of Beta Brass," "Surface Tension of Molten Metal" and "Order-Disorder of Crystals."

Two special lectures were presented, one by Dr. Nobuji Sasaki on "Selected Problems on Solid Surfaces" and one by Dr. Sakao Suge on "Adsorption of Gases in Metallic Catalysis."

11. The Magnetism Division of the Society held a meeting at Tokyo University 10-11 April. Approximately 60 scientists attended the meeting to hear 15 papers including such matters as "Structure of Magnetic Domain Wall," "Ferromagnetism of Artificial Magnetite" and "Irreversible Thermal Hysteresis of Fe-Ni Alloys."

#### Japanese Applied Physics Society

12. Nearly 100 scientists attended the meeting of the Japanese Allied Physics Society at Tokyo University 1-2 April when a total of 44 papers on applied physics were presented. Typical of the papers presented at the meeting were "Flame Velocity in a Mixture of Acetylene and Air," "Temperature Distribution in the Interior of a Diffusion Pump" and "Grain Form of Metallic Crystals."

#### Chemical Society of Japan

13. One of the larger meetings during the spring vacation period was that of the Chemical Society of Japan at Tokyo University 3 April. Approximately 300 scientists attended the meeting and heard 19 papers on various phases of chemical research. Papers of general interest included "Electron Diffraction Study of Iron Catalysts Used in Ammonia Synthesis," "Influence of the Distribution of Samples on the X-ray Diffraction of Graphite Powder" and "The Structure of Nitric Acid and of the Aqueous Solution of Nitric Acid."

#### Botanical Society of Japan

14. At Kyoto 3-4 April the Botanical Society of Japan held its first general meeting since 1943. The congress, attended by 148 members from all parts of Japan, was the largest in the history of Japanese botany. Forty-one technical papers were presented at the academic sessions, in three groups: (1) taxonomy; (2) morphology, cytology and genetics; and (3) physiology.

Two public lectures were given. Dr. H. Tamiya of Tokyo University spoke on "The Mechanism of Photosynthesis" and Dr. H. Matsuura of Hokkaido University spoke on "The Chiasma Theory of Chromosome Fusion."

An excursion to the Shimadzu Manufacturing Company 5 April included electron-microscope demonstrations using botanical subject material.

#### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

##### Institute for Chemical Research

15. An active research program for the development of a new synthetic fiber with properties which compare favorably with nylon, wool and cotton is being carried on by the Institute for Chemical Research at Kyoto University. The fiber, called "Gosei-Ichigo" or "Synthesis Number 1," is produced from polyvinyl alcohol. Development has proceeded to the point where a pilot plant, capable of producing sufficient quantities of the fiber for testing quality and sales value, is now in operation at the Institute.

16. The Institute, one of the largest in Japan, traces its origin to a special chemical laboratory founded at Kyoto University in 1915. The activities of the laboratory in its early years were directed toward meeting the need for necessary chemicals which could not be obtained in Japan during the first World War. The work of the laboratory continued on a large scale after the war and its activities were enlarged still further with the formal establishment of the Institute for Chemical Research of Kyoto University in 1926. Several buildings were erected at Takatsuki, near Kyoto, at that time and a considerable amount of equipment was installed.

The laboratories on the Kyoto University campus which had formerly been used by the workers of the special chemical laboratory remained in use as part of the newly established Institute for Chemical Research. As the Institute has grown, a total of 26 laboratories have been established. Eleven are located on the campus in Kyoto and 15 are at Takatsuki.

Accomplishments of the Institute in the past 20 years include the publication of numerous papers dealing with chemical research findings, public lecture meetings designed to bring about a greater appreciation of the contribution of chemical research,



and nearly 80 patented inventions developed by the workers at the Institute.

17. Under consideration at the Institute at present are 96 research projects ranging through organic, inorganic and physical chemistry and including both fundamental and applied research. Including the part-time workers at both the University proper and the Institute, over 350 scientists are engaged in research at the Institute.

#### Temperature and Heart Rate

18. In investigating the fundamental processes involved in heart action, Dr. Kizo Matsui of Tokyo University of Literature and Science, has performed experiments on the embryonic heart of the fish *Oryzias latipes*. Portions of the 16-day (from fertilization) heart were placed in tap water in a small thermostatically controlled bath and the heart rate was observed under the microscope at varying temperatures.

It was found that the heart rate varied according to the length of time of subjection to the various experimental temperatures. The rate obtained by a short subjection bore an exponential relationship to temperature fitting well with the Arrhenius equation, whereas that obtained by a longer subjection tended to bear a linear relationship to temperature, accordingly fitting the Belerhadek formulas.

When the temperature was changed rapidly and a new temperature continued, the heart rate changed rapidly at first, then continued at an irregular rate for a while, gradually decreasing to the constant rate characteristic of that temperature. The heart rate change associated with a sudden change of temperature occurred more rapidly as the temperature became higher. The length of time required to attain a constant rate, as well as the magnitude of the difference between the maximum and constant heart rate, became larger as the difference in temperature became larger.

The temperature-heart-rate effect took place in all stages of development from initiation of the heart beat in the embryo until hatching.

#### Fruit Fly Mutants

19. Discovery of 135 new mutants in the fruit fly *Drosophila virilis-virilis* was announced by Dr. Mitsushige Chino of Kyoto University in the Japanese Journal of Genetics. Forty-nine of the new mutants observed were found to be due to the modification of genes already present. On the basis of observations made, revised chromosome maps were prepared and a chart was published giving to each new mutant a name, a symbol, the actual location on the chromosomes, the part of the adult animal which is affected by this mutant and the origin of stocks used.

#### Hydromedusa Fission

20. The marine jellyfish *Gastroblasta chengshanensis*, a type of hydromedusa, is noted for its multiplication by a peculiar type of fission, but the process has not been clearly understood. Dr. Taku Komai and Dr. Isamu Yamazi of Kyoto University have discovered this small animal at Misaki and Seto in Japan and have elaborated considerably the information concerning multiplication.

Fission is initiated by formation of a new manubrium, or veil-like mouth organ, along one of the radial canals. This appears

first as a slight node-like dilation of the wall of the canal, which enlarges and acquires an elliptical opening elongate in the radial direction, thus completing a new manubrium. Soon a tertiary manubrium appears and the number may reach as high as five or six. Usually before this number is formed the animal cleaves into two parts, part of the manubria going to one animal and the remainder to the other. After fission all but one of the manubria in each part degenerate. The animal then grows in size and forms a normal appearing adult.

The remarkable feature of this process of multiplication is that supernumerary parts form for no apparent reason and later degenerate.

#### Sterility in Hybrids

21. Dr. Yoshimaro Yamashina of Hokkaido University has completed studies extending the information on the cause of sterility in hybrid fowls. Crosses were made between: (1) the domestic fowl and the common pheasant, (2) the Japanese copper pheasant and the golden pheasant, and (3) the golden pheasant and the Lady Amherst pheasant. The first cross was completely sterile, the second partially sterile and third fertile.

Careful cytological studies were performed on the germinal elements of the testes and ovaries of the hybrid birds. In particular, the number and morphological characteristics of the chromosomes were determined. It was found that sterility in hybrid birds of the type studied was due to chromosome dissimilarity and disharmonious relation existing between the maternal cytoplasm and the paternal chromosomes. In the case of the second type of cross an extremely small proportion of the normal sperm was formed and the females developed only rudimentary genital organs.

#### Honda's Comet

22. Minoru Honda of the Kurashiki Astronomical Observatory in Okayama Prefecture was presented with a prize 17 April by the Astronomical Society of Japan for his discovery in November 1947 of the comet now known as Honda's Comet. The prize, which consisted of a cash award and a certificate of merit, was awarded during a ceremony at the Tokyo Science Museum in Ueno Park, Tokyo. Officials of the Astronomical Society of Japan and SCAP representatives participated.

Dr. Yusuke Hagihara, president of the Society, who made the presentation, also announced the receipt from Professor Harlow Shapley of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, acting on behalf of the International Astronomical Union, of an announcement card officially recognizing Honda's discovery of the new comet.

#### PATENTS AND STANDARDS

23. Promulgation of 23 Japanese Standards and abrogation of seven Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards and three Japanese Engineering Standards brought the total number of Japanese Standards in effect on 1 March to 1,009 and of all types to 1,956.

24. Of the 23 newly promulgated standards 16 were in the textile field, mainly concerning parts for looms and spinning machines. Four standards for tools used in railway maintenance and three new standards in electrical engineering, covering two knife switches and a coupling for steel conduit tubes, were promulgated.

NUMBER OF JAPANESE STANDARDS IN EFFECT  
1 March

	<u>Japanese Standards</u>	<u>Emergency Japanese Standards</u>	<u>Japanese Engineering Standards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture and wood industry	0	2	2	4
Automotive engineering	25	28	17	70
Building	3	0	0	3
Ceramics	1	38	0	39
Chemical	506	169	85	760
Electrical engineering	109	148	28	285
Export	4	0	0	4
Mechanical engineering	146	186	56	388
Metallic industry	104	0	0	104
Metallurgy and mining	6	72	35	113
Packing	12	0	0	12
Pulp and paper industry	0	12	5	17
Railway	9	0	0	9
Shipbuilding	8	2	42	52
Textile industry	73	2	0	75
Transportation	1	7	0	8
Miscellaneous	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	1,009	673	274	1,956

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

25. During the six months from 1 October 1947 to 1 April 1948, a total of 189 Japanese Standards were promulgated. The greatest activity was shown in the following fields: mechanical, 76; electrical and textile, 26 each; chemical, 24; automotive, 10; metallurgical, eight; and railway, seven standards. From one to four standards were promulgated in each of the export, mining, shipbuilding, transportation and miscellaneous classifications. None were completed in agriculture and forestry, building, ceramics, paper and pulp, or packing.

Compared with the 189 new standards, 66 Emergency Japanese Engineering Standards and Japanese Engineering Standards were abrogated between 1 October and 1 April. This resulted in a net increase of 123, bringing the total of official standards in all three classifications up from 1,833 as of 1 October to 1,956 as of 1 April.

26. One hundred seventy-five patents and 310 utility-model registrations were granted during March.

PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL REGISTRATIONS GRANTED  
March

	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models</u>
Mechanical and physical devices	28	65
Transportation and communication	1	7
Medical, sanitary and safety materials and devices	22	13
Engineering devices and equipment	<u>14</u>	<u>36</u>
Subtotal	65	121

	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models</u>
Carried forward	65	121
Agriculture, forestry, animal and food products and processing devices	32	57
Textile and clothing materials and processing devices	11	15
Fuels, organic compounds and processing devices	19	1
Ceramics, inorganic compounds and processing devices	10	2
Electrical apparatus, devices, etc.	26	70
Miscellaneous, including cultural devices, household equipment, etc.	<u>12</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	175	310

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

27. The Bureau of Patents and Standards reported that 661 patent and 1,193 utility-model applications were submitted during February.

PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL APPLICATIONS  
February

	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Utility Models</u>
Agricultural and aquatic products	39	110
Mining, metallurgy and metal industry	39	13
Chemical industry	104	35
Medicine and food	95	45
Textile industry	46	56
Diversaion and conduction of motive power	81	103
Pumping, heating, cooling and other mechanical techniques	57	130
Transportation	26	48
Construction and sanitary and protective accommodations	36	134
Communication and measurement	70	109
Stationery and educational goods	31	123
Articles of daily use	<u>37</u>	<u>297</u>
Total	661	1,193

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

Scientific Terminology

28. A preliminary decision on standards for 20,810 terms used in various fields of fundamental and applied science has been reached through the work of committees representing the major learned societies concerned with each field. The committee organization was initiated and sponsored by the Bureau of Scientific Education of the Ministry of Education.

Breakdown of the number of terms decided upon is as follows: physics, 1,000; mathematics, 1,200; chemistry, 1,980; botany,

3,000; earth sciences, 500; mechanical engineering, 5,940; electrical engineering, 5,400; library science, 1,600; and industrial chemistry, 190.

The work of standardizing scientific terminology was handled previously by the Natural Resources Board of the Cabinet and by the All-Japan Scientific and Technical League, both now dissolved.

The problem was handled in the past largely as a matter of establishing a preferred variant among numerous terms with the same meaning used by different writers. The variation among translators was especially great. Present efforts of the Ministry of Education continue this work but place greater emphasis on the selection of terms which conform to the list of 1,850 basic Chinese characters prepared by the National Language Advisory Council and promulgated by the Cabinet in November 1947. To date it has been found that of approximately 1,000 Chinese characters which are felt to be indispensable to terminology in such fields as physics, chemistry, mathematics and engineering, 800 are included in the list of 1,850 basic characters and 200 are not. Preference is generally given to the adoption of terms which are nearly identical in several European languages as substitutes for terms of purely Japanese origin.

Changes have been recommended in approximately 30 percent of the terms reviewed up to the present time and further possible changes are under consideration. Committee decisions are to be published and general reaction by scientists and technologists obtained before promulgation.

#### PUBLICATIONS

##### National Research Council

29. The National Research Council of Japan has formed a special committee to expedite problems involving scientific literature. The 16-man committee, composed of one representative from each of 15 council sections and one member-at-large, will devote particular attention to:

- (1) Encouragement of foreign literature influx through exchange or other means.
- (2) Preparation of lists of the limited foreign literature now available in Japan.
- (3) Microfilm dissemination of foreign literature now in Japan in limited amounts.

30. A microfilm unit has recently been made available for part-time Japanese use by the U. S. Library of Congress. The Literature Committee of the National Research Council of Japan is assigning the filming priority for scientific publications.

##### "The Science Digest"

31. The first issue of a new journal, "The Science Digest," was published during March by the newly formed Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge. The purpose of the journal is to aid in the dissemination of information on foreign scientific and technical developments by publishing Japanese language abstracts of articles appearing in available foreign periodicals. The journal's first issue covers only the fields of civil engineering and architecture but the Society intends to en-

large the scope of the journal and to engage in other activities designed to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge in as widespread fields as possible.

Celestial Mechanics

32. The first of a four-volume series on "Foundation of Celestial Mechanics" has just been published by Dr. Yusuke Hagihara of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory. The second volume of the series is now ready for publication.

Topics discussed in the first volume include: "Object and Method of Celestial Mechanics," "The Principle of Analytic Mechanics," "Canonical Transformation," "Hamilton-Jacobi's Partial Differential Equations," "Quasi-periodic Motion," and "Relativistic One-body Problem."



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 31

April 1948

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Medical and Hospital Administration . . . . .	10
Supply. . . . .	13
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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. A special research program on Japanese B encephalitis was begun in March at the National Institute of Health in Tokyo in cooperation with Occupation Force medical authorities, the prefectural health department of Okayama and the Okayama Medical School. The purpose of the program is to continue research on Japanese B encephalitis with reference to the survey of distribution of the virus in the endemic areas, evaluation of the effectiveness of the American-made vaccine against the disease and comparative evaluation of effectiveness of intracutaneous and subcutaneous injections of vaccine.

2. By 26 April approximately 36,371,000 persons had received typhoid and paratyphoid inoculations under the immunization program which began in September 1947.

3. An outbreak of typhus fever at the Sakai Mental Hospital in Osaka, which occurred in the last week of March, was brought under control in April. Ninety-eight cases were reported.

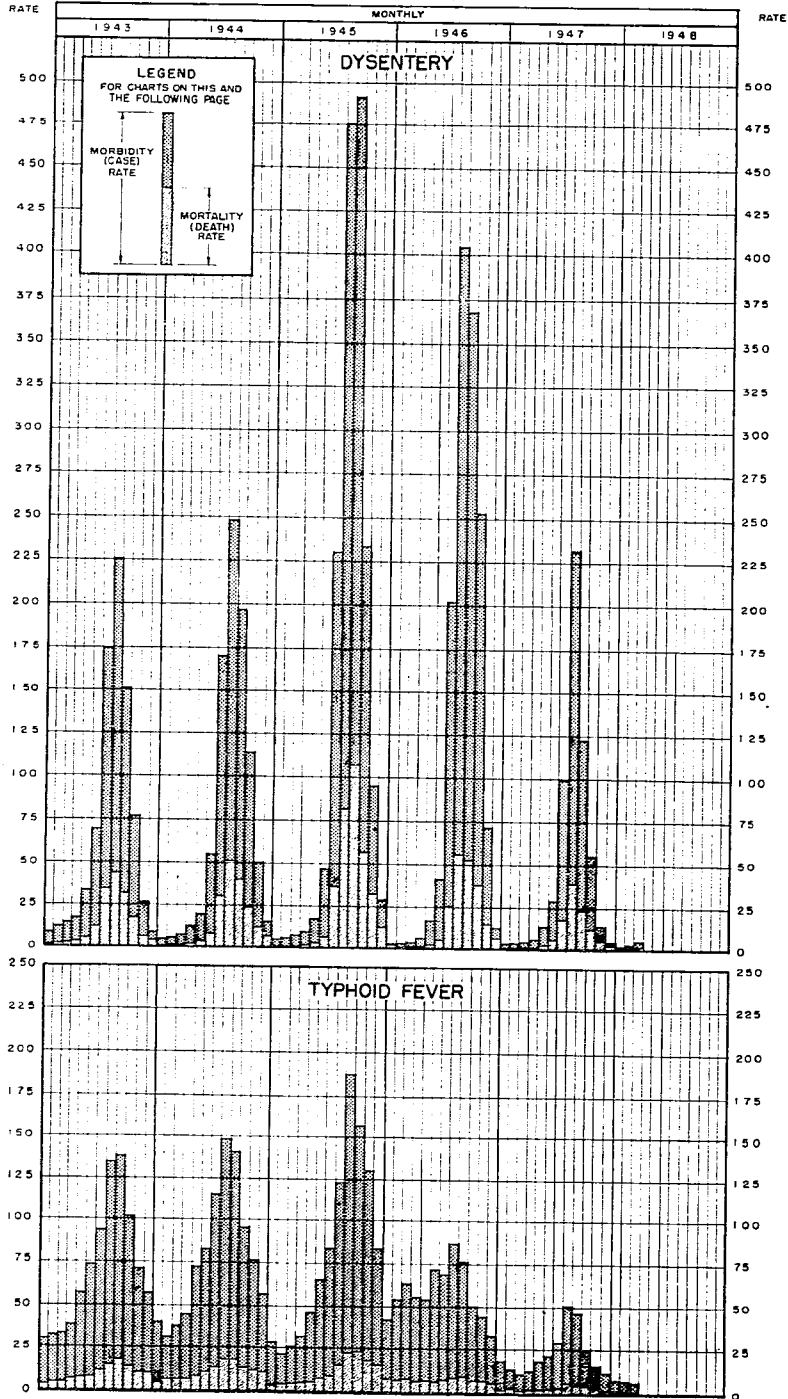
4. The Public Health Train completed its tour of the Kyushu region 26 March with a reported attendance of 150,000 since 9 March.

5. Acute communicable diseases accounted for 3,040 cases and 335 deaths in March, compared with 2,894 and 324 the preceding month. See the graphs and maps on the following four pages. Approximately 52 percent of the cases and 47 percent of the deaths were from diphtheria. There were no cholera and Japanese B encephalitis cases reported in March.

There were 6,083 cases of measles, 2,667 cases of whooping cough, 26,839 cases of tuberculosis, 17,532 cases of pneumonia and 381 cases of influenza reported in March, compared with 25,716 cases of measles, 22,675 cases of whooping cough, 27,336 cases of tuberculosis and 28,378 cases of pneumonia in March 1947.

# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



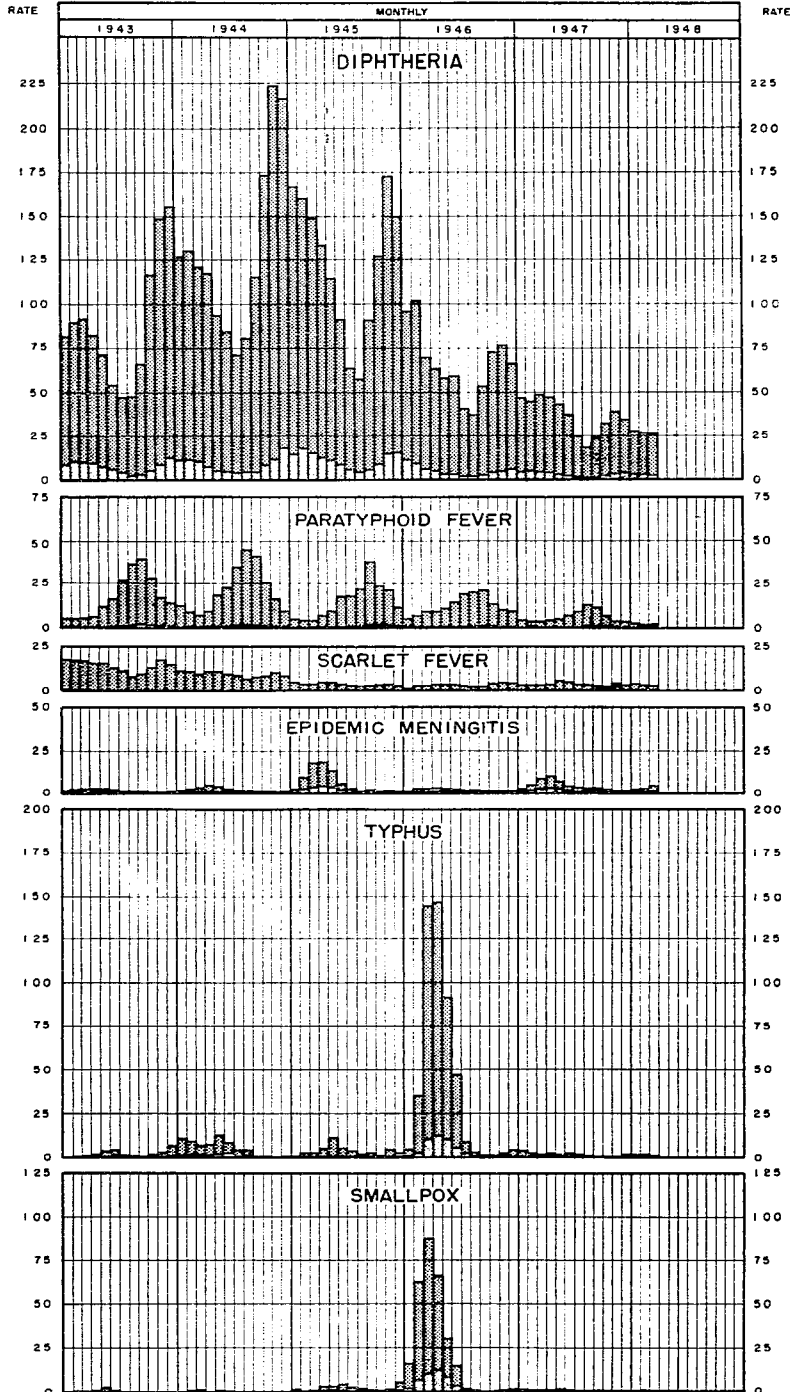
NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - APR 48

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# 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

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# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

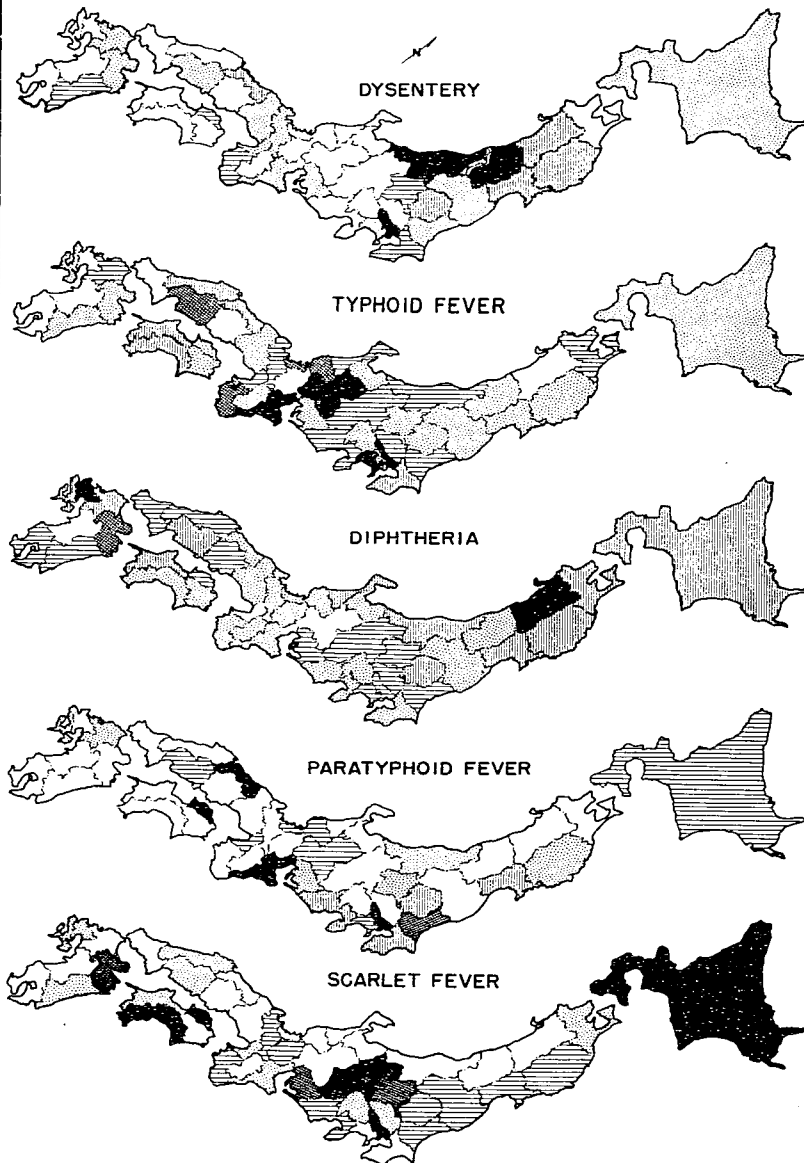
BY PREFECTURES · MARCH 1948

**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

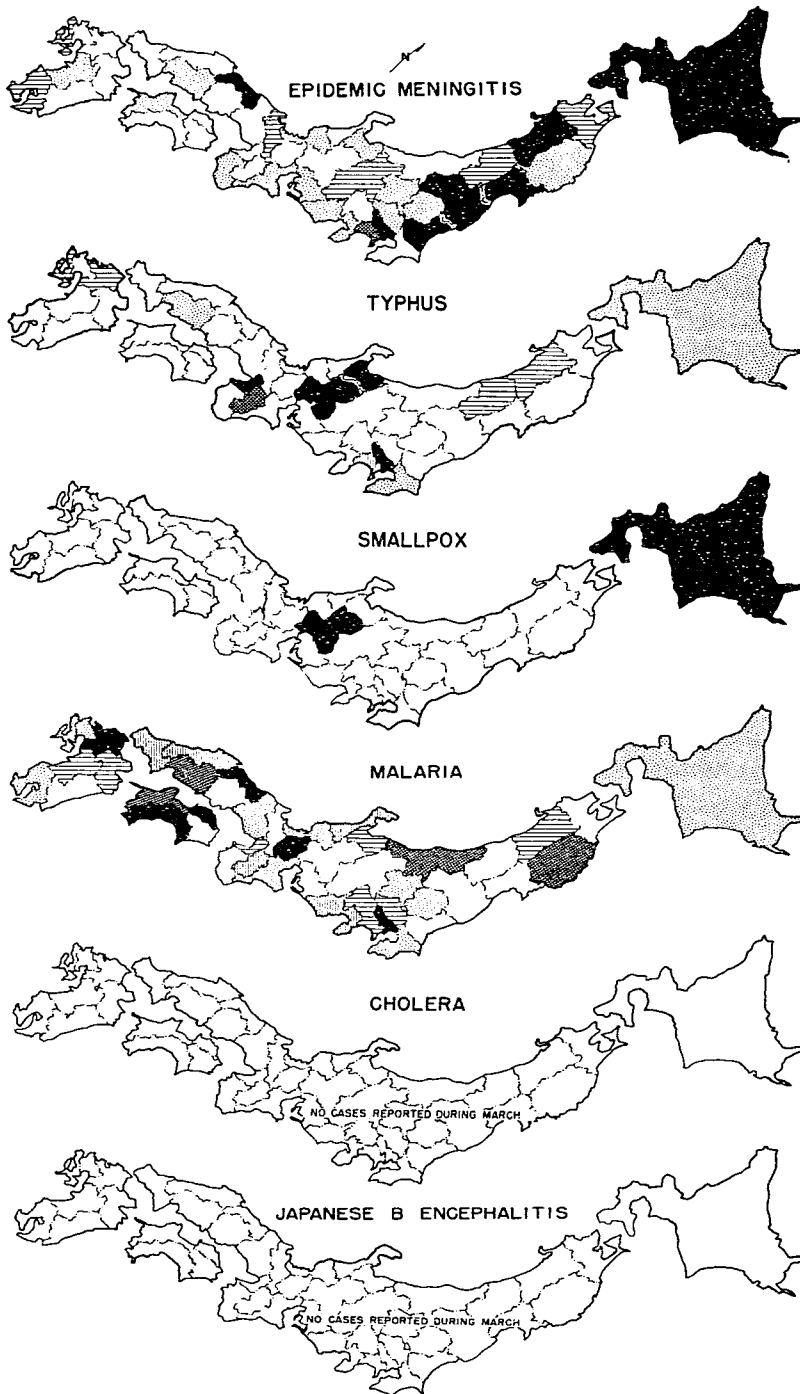
DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUM		
	MAR 48	MAR 47	MAR 46
DYSENTERY	4.9	4.7	4.0
TYPHOID FEVER	5.9	10.9	62.9
DIPHTHERIA	26.3	48.8	69.7
PARATYPHOID FEVER	2.0	3.1	8.3
SCARLET FEVER	2.7	3.0	2.9
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	4.2	8.6	2.7
TYPHUS	0.9	1.4	144.5
SMALLPOX	0.0*	0.9	87.3
MALARIA	3.8	13.7	N.A.
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.0
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.0	0.0	N.A.



\* 2 CASES REPORTED.  
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS. NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
 GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · APR 48 NUMBER 92 A

# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · MARCH 1948



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

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VETERINARY AFFAIRS

6. A set of the 1947 American Veterinary Journal was issued to the Veterinary College of Tokyo University through the circulating library program, which is designed to bring the outdated literature now in use by veterinary schools to a more current status.

7. Animal disease incidence in March remained relatively constant as compared with the preceding month. Additional laboratory tests on trichomoniasis and pullorum disease showed a higher percentage of positive tests than in February.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Anthrax	0	4	0
Blackleg	0	2	2
Brucellosis	1	13	0
Trichomoniasis	65	197	342
Swine erysipelas	0	1	1
Swine cholera	0	40	27
Swine plague	21	10	7
Strangles	160	114	118
Equine infectious abortion	0	31	5
Equine infectious anemia	21	35	43
Chick pullorum	2,149	2,042	2,804

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Dairy Inspection

8. Inspectors examined 29,228 samples of ordinary milk in February, four percent less than the number in the preceding month. Farm samples with substandard butterfat content increased 13 percent to 981. The number of special and goat milk inspections in February remained relatively constant.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Farm inspections	8,814	10,335
Samples examined	30,476	29,228
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	557	516
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	867	981
Plant inspections	3,304	5,289
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	137	222
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	268	246
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	4	4
Samples examined	6	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0	1
Plant inspections	6	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0	0

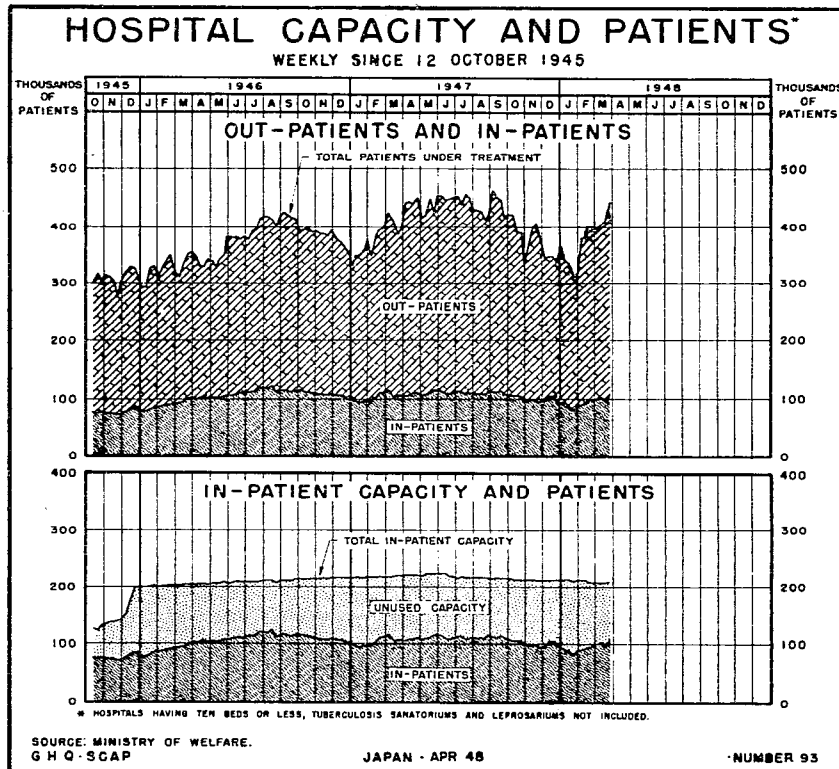
<u>Goat Milk</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Farm inspections	35	33
Samples examined	52	50
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	2	1
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	9	8

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

9. A total of 193 goats, 108 light draft horses, 70 Yorkshire hogs and 25 Holstein bulls were processed through the animal quarantine stations at Hakodate, Yokohama and Moji in 1947.

#### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. Japanese civilian hospitals numbered 3,472 in March and had a total capacity of 208,996, an increase of 43 hospitals and 863 beds over the February figure.



#### Nursing Affairs

11. The fourth public health refresher course commenced 5 April at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, with 63 students representing 45 prefectures.

12. The third series of midwifery courses was completed 10 April in Takashima City in Kagawa Prefecture. Three hundred twenty-seven midwives representing Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi and Kagawa Prefectures attended the course.



SUPPLY

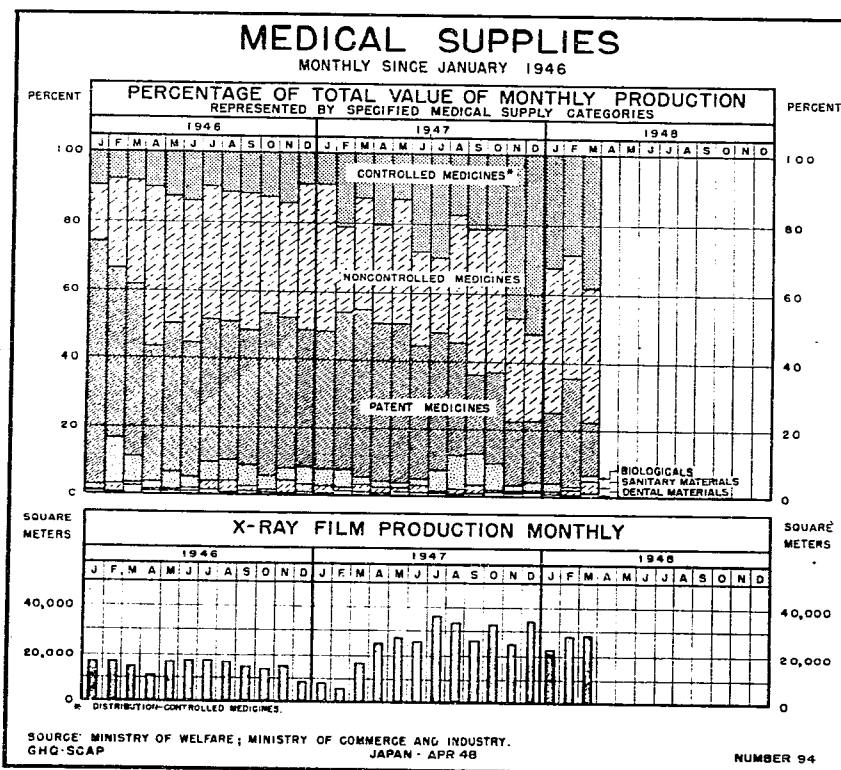
Production

13. Medical and dental supplies produced in March were valued at ¥ 926,971,436, a decrease of ¥ 127,522,614 from February but almost double the 1947 monthly average.

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES  
(yen)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Controlled medicines	290,491,252	337,559,363
Noncontrolled medicines	363,513,917	343,623,144
Patent medicines	325,794,165	138,555,402
Biologicals	9,282,600	16,495,544
Medical instruments	17,115,012	18,577,834
Dental instruments	15,119,439	16,405,688
Dental materials	6,765,114	10,409,544
Sanitary materials	14,832,289	33,029,225
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>11,580,262</u>	<u>12,315,692</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,054,494,050</b>	<b>926,971,436</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



14. Penicillin produced in March amounted to 157,019 vials of 100,000 oxford units each, an increase of 138 percent over the February production and the largest monthly output since the initiation of the program. The surface method of cultivation in March accounted for 111,941 vials of 100,000 oxford units each, and the submerged cultivation for 45,078 vials.

DRUG PRODUCTION

	Unit	Monthly Average First Quarter 1948	February	March	Percent Increase
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	3,569.0	2,928	4,111	40
Bismuth subsalicylate	liter	671.3	907	581	-36
Mapharsen	kilogram	55.6	48	33	-31
Penicillin	vials of 100,000 oxford units	88,400.0	66,100	157,019	138

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. March production of finished smallpox vaccine increased 570,150 doses over the preceding month to 2,210,360 doses and finished diphtheria toxoid vaccine output increased over 132 percent over the 1,550,540 cubic centimeters produced in February. Vaccines on hand 31 March were sufficient to meet emergency needs.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	Produced in March		On Hand 31 March	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera	-	-	875,300	4,233,870
Typhus	-	-	-	608,865
Triple typhoid	8,420,160	-	6,653,460	4,013,890
Smallpox (doses)	1,449,710	2,210,360	14,266,200	1,335,200
Diphtheria anti-toxin	-	88,720	-	212,978
Diphtheria toxoid	3,109,200	3,603,960	6,158,280	2,492,492

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. With the exception of 10 percent DDT dust, production of all DDT products and DDT sprayers increased in March. Adequate stocks of all types of insect and rodent control supplies were on hand to meet requirements.

PRODUCTION OF INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	1,200
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	1,500	0
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	3,370	3,333
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American concentrate)	pound	605,000	408,980
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	5,287	134,181
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	0	70,000
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	12,762	18,407
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	7,326	10,360
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	3,160	4,150
Sprayers, hand type, one-half	each	3,400	3,500
DDT dusters	each	9,000	7,000
Power dusters	each	27	24

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. With the exception of ultrashortwave and infrared-ray equipment production of X-ray and electrotherapy equipment in March increased over the preceding month.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
X-ray equipment	170	352
Ultrashortwave equipment	71	38
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	6	101
Infrared-ray equipment	1	1
Luminous screen	21	188
Intensifying screen	138	489
Electrosurgical apparatus	7	14

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. Production of X-ray film in March amounted to 28,209 square meters, compared with 28,111 square meters in February. It was approximately 14 percent over the average 1947 monthly output and 16 percent more than the average 1946 monthly production.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	3,201	0
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,158	1,084
5 x 7	3,376	3,086
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	5,282	2,389
8 x 10	3,547	2,798
10 x 12	13,111	12,916
11 x 14	422	0
14 x 17	2,654	4,266
Dental	500	940
R 120	0	256

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. Production of gauze, bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton was lower in March than the average 1947 monthly output because of the decreased deliveries of American raw cotton to the spinning and weaving mills.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION  
(pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Gauze	108,638	43,340
Bandage cloth	53,493	31,933
Absorbent cotton	<u>128,876</u>	<u>155,335</u>
Total	291,004	230,608

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Glass syringes manufactured in March numbered 352,409 pieces, a decrease of 36,399 pieces from the February production and 46,902 from the average 1947 monthly output. Production declined because sufficient stocks of all types and sizes of glass syringes were on hand.

21. Number of laboratory animals supplied to laboratories in March increased 31 percent over the 44,029 animals supplied in February and 77 percent over the average 1947 monthly figure.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Guinea pigs	2,393	2,677
Rats	742	694
Rabbits	1,005	1,305
White mice	<u>39,889</u>	<u>52,963</u>
Total	44,029	57,909

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Distribution

22. Medical supplies and instruments distributed in March were valued at ¥ 991,651,358, a decrease of ¥ 87,828,662 from the revised February total. The value of patent medicines distributed in March declined to ¥ 160,692,183, about 48 percent of the February total.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS  
(yen)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Former Army and Navy medicines	-	1,192,359
Former Army and Navy surgical instruments	32,146	2,244,747
Surgical instruments	14,280,921	18,552,442
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	19,928,041	24,818,294

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Rubber medical items	8,166,716	8,235,446
Cotton sanitary materials	17,524,532	23,416,592
Controlled medicines	112,433,735	312,687,422
Noncontrolled medicines	394,856,319	439,811,873
Patent medicines	336,600,286	160,692,183

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

23. The number of medicines designated for controlled distribution was reduced from 124 to 85 on 10 March due to production increases in those items released from the controlled list.

24. In March 9,085 grams of gold were distributed for dental use.

#### NARCOTICS

25. On 29 February 80,019 persons were registered to handle narcotics, an increase of 3,766 over the January total.

26. Persons arrested for violations of narcotics regulations in February numbered 71, of whom 13 were registered persons and 58 were nonregistrants. Six registered narcotics handlers and 23 unregistered persons were convicted. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 3,000 fine to six months' penal sentence and ¥ 1,000 fine and for nonregistrants from ¥ 1,000 fine to two years' penal servitude. In addition charges against 17 defendants were dropped because of lack of evidence.

Forty-eight narcotics registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations.

27. Thefts of narcotics in February totaled 25 and losses of supplies through fires numbered six.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

28. Welfare payments in March amounted to ¥ 408,285,028, an increase of ¥ 32,065,880 over the preceding month. Assistance in kind was ¥ 56,131,208, compared with ¥ 23,435,969 in February. Persons receiving aid during the month numbered 2,077,031, of whom 137,450 were in institutions, compared with 2,020,410 and 135,684 in February. See chart on the opposite page.

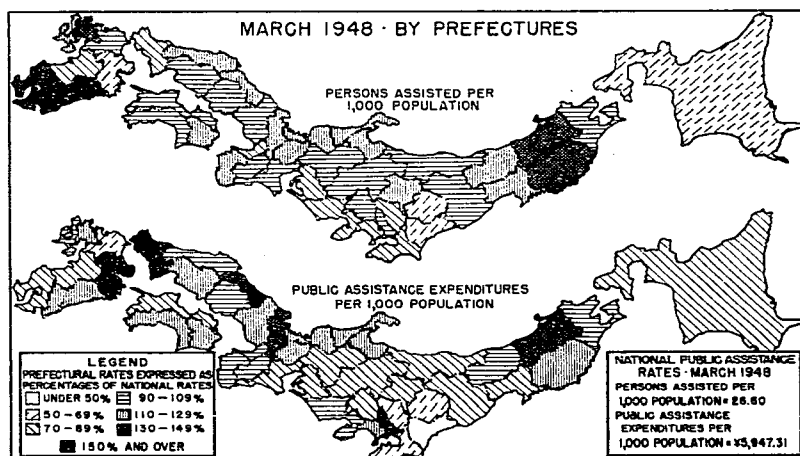
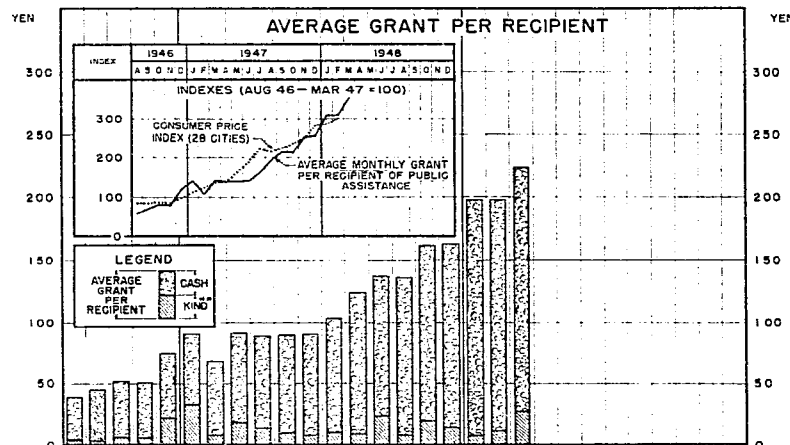
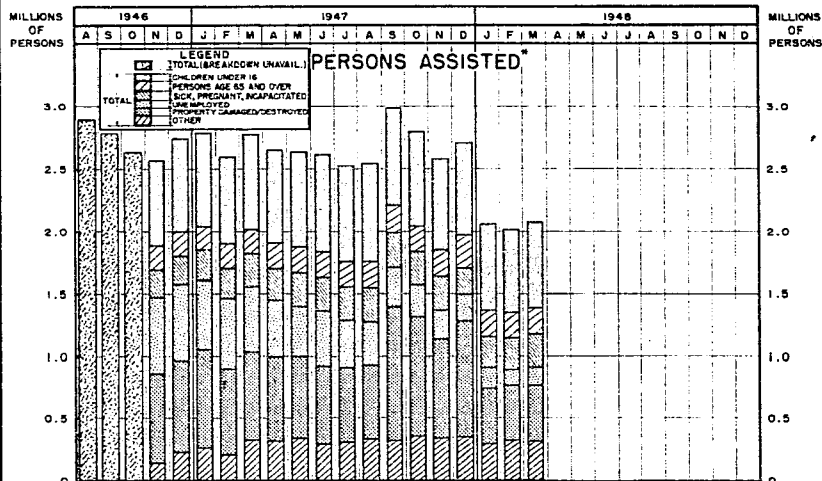
29. The National Central Child Welfare Board, created under the Child Welfare Law which was made effective 1 April, held its initial meeting 22 April. The Board, appointed by the Minister of Welfare, is composed of 45 members representing industrial groups, labor organizations, religious bodies, social workers, newspaper publishers, broadcasting industry and other groups interested in the welfare of children. The purpose of the Board is to advise the Minister of Welfare concerning the problems of pregnant and nursing mothers and children.

30. Ten shipments of LARA relief supplies, including 361.81 metric tons of food, 107.88 metric tons of clothing and shoes and 4.05 metric tons of miscellaneous supplies, were received in Yokohama from 5 to 19 April.

LARA supplies received in Japan since the arrival of the first shipment 1 November 1946 and until the 64th shipment 19 April totaled 4,437.37 metric tons, of which 3,384.07 were food, 914.39 were clothing including shoes, 59.24 were medicines and 79.67 were miscellaneous items.

# 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.  
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31. The official closing date of the National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to aid private relief agencies, was extended to 30 April. By 23 April ¥ 566,080,566 or 83.4 percent of the national quota of ¥ 678,200,000 was collected.

#### Japanese Red Cross

32. Picture displays depicting Japanese Red Cross activities were exhibited at the Japanese Red Cross Society's exhibition at a department store in Tokyo from 6 to 25 April. The exhibit is scheduled to be displayed at the Hiroshima Goodwill Festival beginning 3 May.

33. The Japanese Red Cross and the Ministry of Welfare decided 13 April that under the provisions of the National Disaster Law the responsibilities of the Red Cross in times of disaster are to carry out administration of emergency medical and nursing services including maternity care and to coordinate services of non-governmental agencies.

34. The Japanese Red Cross decided to maintain its own fundraising organization and not to affiliate with the National Community Chest. The Society desires to maintain its identity as the single agency in Japan responsible for the direction and administration of Red Cross services.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

35. The budget of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare for the 1948 fiscal year, amounting to ¥ 910,256,000, was approved by the Ministry of Finance. The budget includes ¥ 5,797,000 for cost of administration, appeals procedure and research, ¥ 58,239,000 for partial cost of administering health insurance, ¥ 182,482,000 for total administrative and partial benefit cost of Welfare Pension Insurance, ¥ 565,958,000 for partial cost of National Health Insurance administration, personnel and establishment of clinics and ¥ 97,780,000 for total administrative and partial benefit cost of Seamen's Insurance.

#### REPATRIATION

36. From 2 to 29 April 396 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 159 were from the Netherlands East Indies, 125 were from the Ryukyus, 88 were from South Korea, 13 were from South East Asia areas, five were from China, three were from Manchuria, two were from the Philippines and one was from Hawaii.

By 29 April 5,842,095 persons were repatriated to Japan and 764,900 persons were awaiting repatriation. See map on opposite page.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

37. Births in February numbered 260,481, a decline of 17 percent from the preceding month. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum dropped from 47.6 in January to 42.1, but was the highest rate recorded for February since 1929 when the rate was 43.0. The median February figure for the seven-year period 1935 to 1941 was 37.4 per 1,000 population per annum.

Deaths in February totaled 89,283 compared with 93,681 in January. The death rate per 1,000 population per annum was 14.4, an increase of 0.2 over January but the lowest rate ever recorded for the month of February. The median February rate for the seven-year period 1935 to 1941 was 19.7 per 1,000 population per annum.