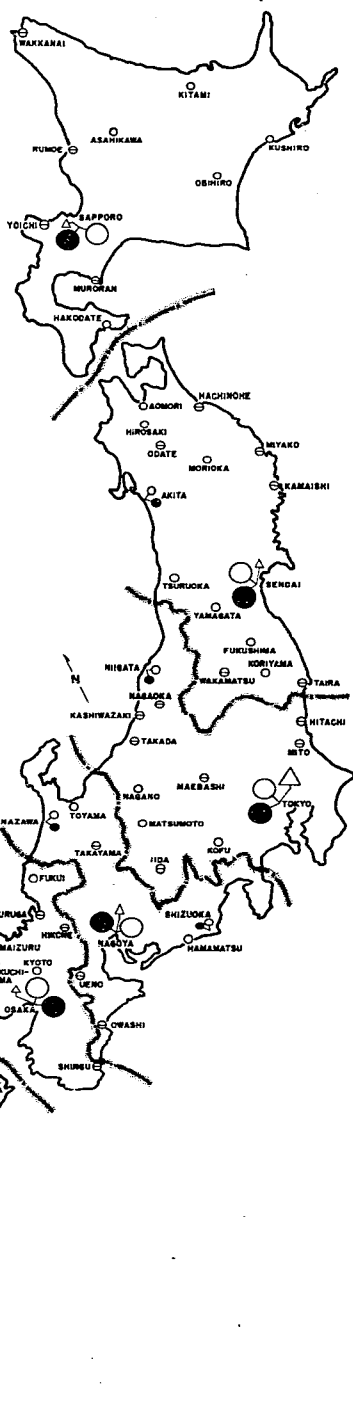


# BROADCASTING FACILITIES OF THE BCJ

1 JULY 1948

**LEGEND**

- LOCAL STATION OF NETWORK NO.1
- ⊙ LOCAL STATION OF NETWORK NO.1 (REBROADCAST ONLY)
- LOCAL STATION OF NETWORK NO.2
- △ LOCAL STATION OF OCCUPATION FORCE FACILITIES
- CENTRAL STATION OF NETWORK NO.1
- CENTRAL STATION OF NETWORK NO.2
- △ CENTRAL STATION OF OCCUPATION FORCE FACILITIES
- BOUNDARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



SOURCE: BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · AUG 48

NUMBER 71

31 July was 6,858,814 of which 6,774,574 paid the monthly listening fees of ¥ 35 and 84,240 held free listening privileges. On 31 July 43.2 percent of all households in Japan were radio equipped; the percentage 31 May was 41.9. The campaign to detect illegal listeners continued in several areas and was responsible for part of the increase in registered radio homes.

In addition to its campaign to increase the listening audience, the Broadcasting Corporation during July and August intensified efforts to promote the sale of radio receivers, to repair and utilize existing reception facilities and to improve broadcasting services.

16. A BCJ report in July described operations of 1,500 "BCJ Recommended Radio Shops" which met certain criteria of technical proficiency and business integrity. The shops reported that they had repaired nearly 1,000,000 radio receivers during the fiscal year 1947-48 and that during the same period they sold a total of nearly 80,000 new radios.

BCJ's 1947-48 fiscal year report also described activities of the 91 repair stations in Japan operated by the corporation as a public service. These shops, according to the report, repaired a total of 175,000 radio sets during the year, of which about 70 percent were repaired in the BCJ shops and about 30 percent in service cars which toured 3,080 rural areas where private servicing is not available.

BCJ repair stations are not intended to compete with private radio servicing, but only to set a model of competence and integrity for private enterprise.

#### POSTAL SERVICES

##### Domestic Mail

17. The volume of domestic letter mail (first through fifth class) in July declined 29,336,821 pieces, approximately 15 percent, from 194,608,173 in June to 165,271,352 in July. This is attributable primarily to the postage and service rate increase effective 11 July.

A decline of 15 percent attributable to the increase in postage and service rates occurred in domestic parcel post in July as compared with June. See the top chart on next page.

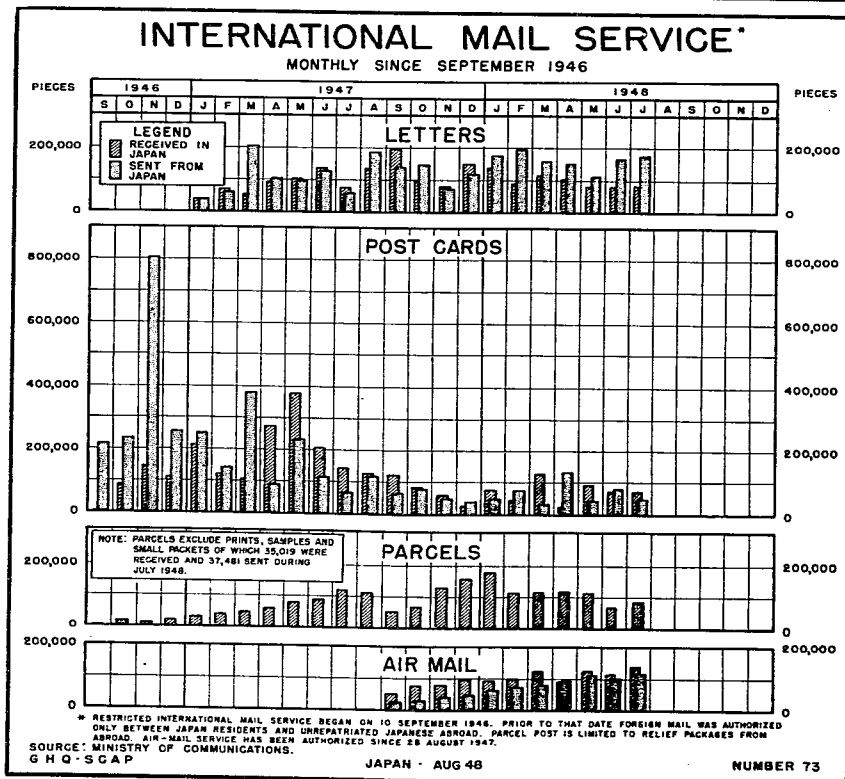
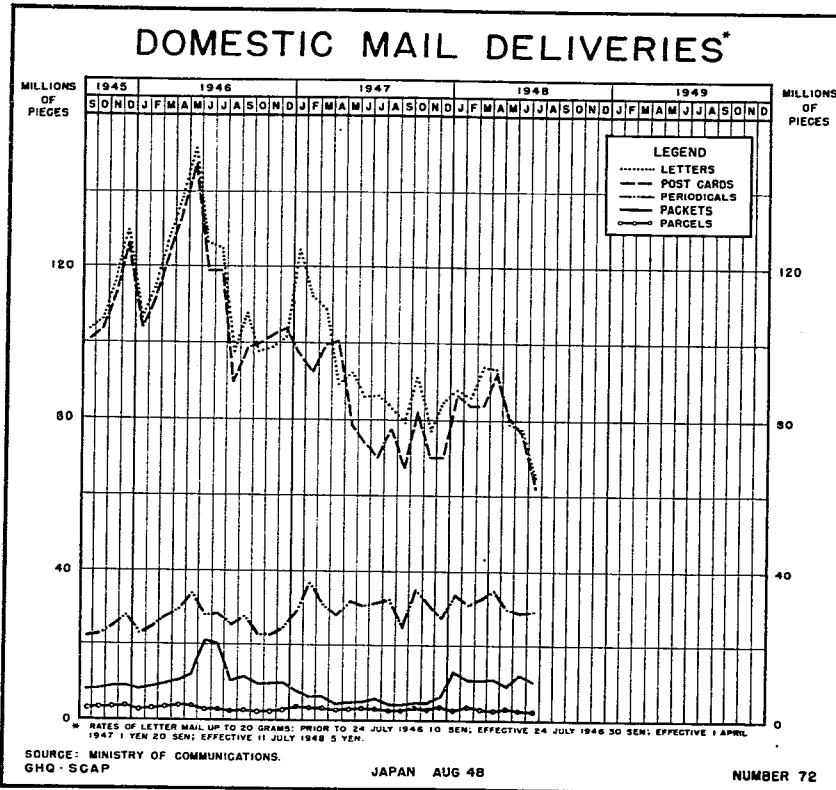
##### International Mail

18. The volume of international letter mail (letters, post cards, air mail, prints and samples) in July increased about two percent from a total of 687,120 pieces handled in June to 703,870 pieces in July. Note the bottom chart on the facing page.

The postage and service rate increases of 11 July applied to domestic mail only. The increase of 16 percent in international relief packages is a normal seasonal fluctuation.

##### Post Offices

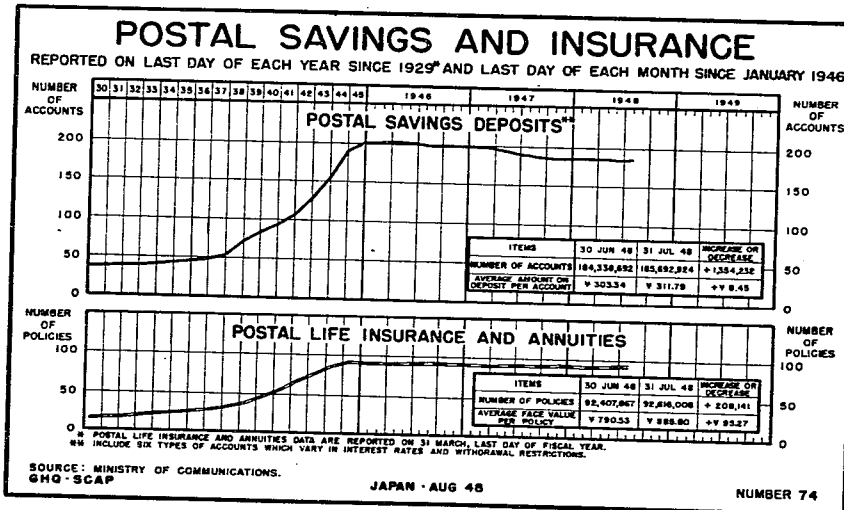
19. On 31 July 567 ordinary and 13,385 special post offices were in operation. This is an increase of one ordinary and six special post offices.



Postal Insurance

20. Under the provisions of a ministerial ordinance issued 30 August and effective 15 September, a discount of three percent will be allowed when postal life insurance premiums are paid on or before due date.

21. Outstanding postal life insurance and annuity policies increased from ¥ 73,051,075,704 in June to ¥ 82,039,440,627 in July. The increase is attributable to the larger policies. The maximum value of individual policies was increased from ¥ 10,000 to ¥ 25,000 effective the first of the year.



Postal Savings

22. Restoration of ledgers and records destroyed at postal savings branches during the war continued in June.

**RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS**  
(thousands of accounts)

Type of Ledger or Record	Lost or Destroyed During War	Restored in June	Total Restored 30 June	Percent Restored 30 June
Ordinary savings	42,710	88	25,460	60
Special savings	9,040	51	3,506	39
Postal transfer	214	1	98	46
Bond custody	2,126	2	1,431	67
Bond cards	146,780	101	140,575	96

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

23. Thirty-one mail cars were retired from service in July. Eighteen previously unserviceable cars were restored to use.

24. In July six new and 13 used mail trucks were placed in service while 14 mail trucks were scrapped.

25. The original mailbag project is about complete. In July 68,000 mailbags were produced, which is normal production. These are used for replacement and normal growth of the postal industry.

PERSONNEL

26. Personnel employed by the Ministry of Communications 30 June numbered 432,548, a decrease of 1,968 from 31 May.

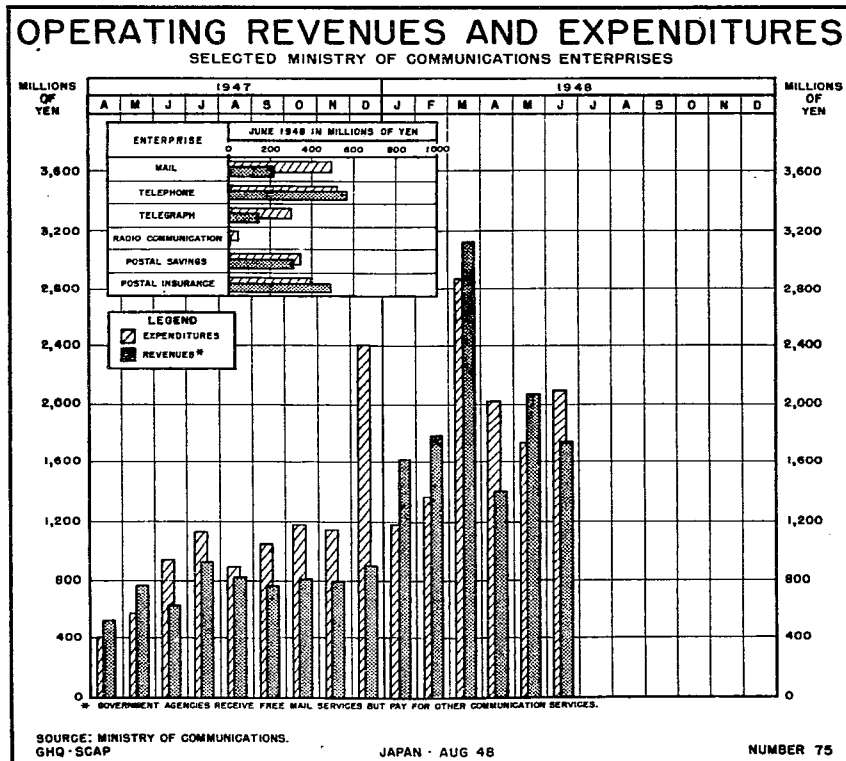
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

	Men		Women	
	31 May	30 June	31 May	30 June
Administrative	20,431	20,145	5,616	5,527
Postal system	95,396	93,148	16,169	16,237
Postal savings	36,404	35,856	31,143	31,072
Postal life insurance	40,145	39,444	17,254	16,785
Telephone	49,506	50,336	56,099	57,375
Telegraph	50,245	50,980	8,281	7,483
Radio	7,152	7,403	675	757
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,279</b>	<b>297,312</b>	<b>135,237</b>	<b>135,236</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

27. The Ministry of Communications operated at a net loss of ¥ 359,120,606 during June. Contributing to the loss were increased expenses due to bonus payments to adjust the difference between ¥ 2,500 and ¥ 2,920 wage levels for January to May inclusive.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

28. Life tests of new-type telephone dials produced by five manufacturers continued under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications. New designs have produced dials that have been successfully operated more than 500,000 times, thus quintupling life of dials.

29. An application from Tokyo University for permission to use a radar device for locating clouds for meteorological purposes was denied.

30. The Ministry of Communications formally opened its new Electrical Communication Laboratory on 1 August. This concentrates desired communication research and development activities in the ministry. Dr. Goro Yoshida, communication chief in the former Electrotechnical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications, was appointed director of the new laboratory organization.

SECTION 9

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor and Employer Organizations . . . . .	1
Labor Relations. . . . .	6
Labor Education. . . . .	14
Wages and Working Conditions . . . . .	22
Women and Minors . . . . .	30
Employment and Unemployment. . . . .	33

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

1. On 14 August the Japan Labor Union Liaison Council sponsored a rally in Tokyo by members of NCIU-affiliated unions and of government and public workers' unions. The meeting adopted resolutions criticizing the Ashida cabinet and approving an appeal to the Far Eastern Commission "for protection of Japan's democracy." A message was sent to the World Federation of Trade Unions stating disapproval of the proposed revision of the National Public Service Law.

The All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions issued a joint statement denouncing the rally as a scheme to incite labor against the Government, stating that such action was not proper union activity and declaring that unreasonable opposition to the revision of the National Public Service Law might jeopardize the position of labor.

2. The majority of representatives of the All-Japan Federation of Employers' Associations at an executive committee meeting 18 August did not press for revision of labor legislation although they favored strengthening management's position.

3. The inaugural convention of the National Newspaper and Press Workers' Union, held 29 July - 1 August, included all major newspaper workers' unions except that of the Mainichi. The main convention issue was whether employee unions of political newspapers should be permitted to join the new union. The Akahata local, representing Communist Party publications, agreed to withdraw from the union if the union's charter would "recognize free political action." The Yomiuri local, which had previously threatened to withdraw if political party newspapers were allowed to affiliate, opposed the condition but the convention voted to accept it.

The convention elected Shonosuke Suenaga of the Asahi local chairman; Rokuro Motosugi of the Yomiuri and Norio Yamazaki of Kyodo as vice-chairmen; and Keiji Ono of the Chugoku union as chief secretary.

4. One of the few all-women's unions in Japan was organized by 240 girls of the Takarazuka Opera Company, a famous theatrical troupe. The union said that its main demands are for more time for study and self-improvement rather than pay considerations.

Labor Union Statistics

5. Labor unions numbered 33,940 on 30 June and had 6,636,710 members. During June 1,483 new unions were formed with 157,314 members while 237 unions with 53,237 members were dissolved.

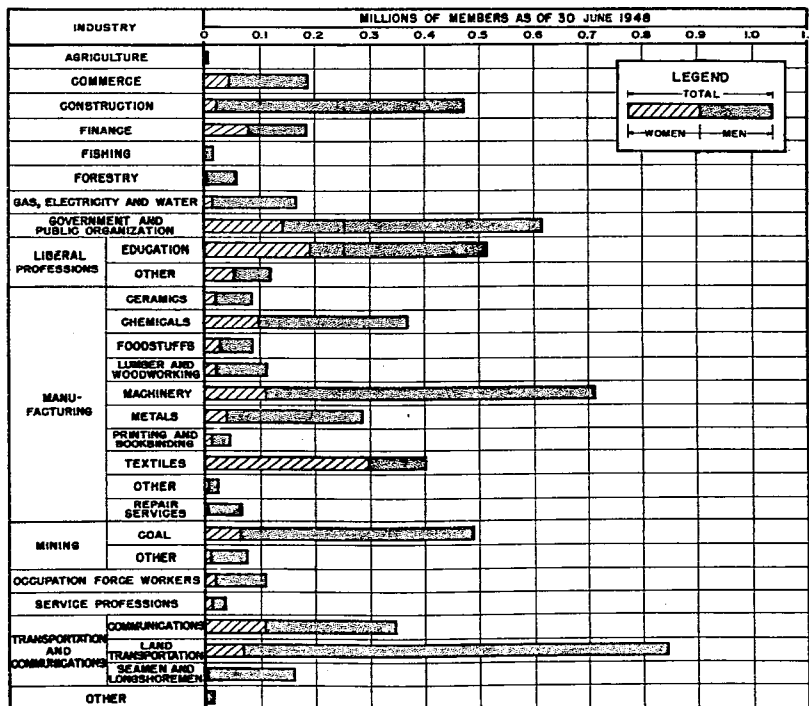
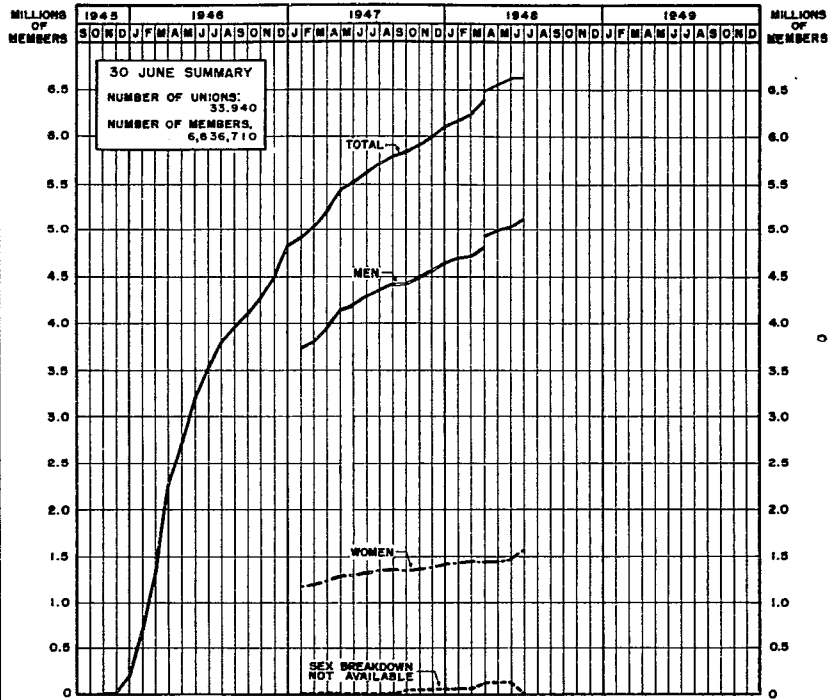
LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/  
June

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture	143	6,370	1,922	8,292
Forestry	566	53,146	6,104	59,250
Fishing	105	16,427	1,304	17,731
<b>Mining</b>				
Coal	1,035	425,761	64,340	490,101
Other	<u>341</u>	<u>65,298</u>	<u>11,188</u>	<u>76,486</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>491,059</b>	<b>75,528</b>	<b>566,587</b>
Construction	1,854	450,326	23,534	473,860
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metal	1,401	247,013	40,968	287,981
Machinery	3,802	598,068	114,885	712,953
Chemicals	2,042	273,578	98,254	371,832
Ceramics	651	64,965	21,913	86,878
Textiles	1,368	104,873	298,208	403,081
Lumber and wood- working	1,928	90,154	22,316	112,470
Foodstuffs	907	60,021	28,114	88,135
Printing and book- binding	380	31,454	13,692	45,146
Other	322	15,298	8,780	24,078
Repair services	<u>389</u>	<u>52,159</u>	<u>5,065</u>	<u>67,224</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,190</b>	<b>1,547,583</b>	<b>652,195</b>	<b>2,199,778</b>
Gas, electricity and water supply	747	151,319	15,429	166,748
<b>Commerce</b>				
Wholesale trades	408	35,315	10,806	46,121
Retail trades	527	62,115	21,236	83,351
Other	<u>358</u>	<u>46,665</u>	<u>13,678</u>	<u>60,343</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>144,095</b>	<b>45,720</b>	<b>189,915</b>
Finance	779	105,225	80,344	185,569
<b>Transportation and communications</b>				
Land transpor- tation	2,575	775,881	69,057	844,938
Seamen	40	102,756	-	102,756
Longshoremen	288	53,439	6,128	59,567
Communications	<u>1,449</u>	<u>238,188</u>	<u>108,516</u>	<u>346,704</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>1,170,264</b>	<b>183,701</b>	<b>1,353,965</b>



# LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP\*

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY



\* DATA PRIOR TO MARCH 1948 DO NOT INCLUDE ALL JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION FOR WHICH ONLY ESTIMATES ARE AVAILABLE. SEX BREAKDOWN NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1948.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - AUG 48

NUMBER 76

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Service professions				
Amusement and recreation	182	12,473	6,818	19,291
Advertising and publicity	20	2,305	577	2,882
Other	156	9,013	5,916	14,929
Total	358	23,791	13,311	37,102
Liberal professions				
Education	1,623	324,422	191,441	515,863
Other	1,259	66,757	53,243	120,000
Total	2,882	391,179	244,684	635,863
Government and public organisations	5,928	473,792	142,330	616,122
Not elsewhere classified				
Occupation Forces workers	298	90,700	19,177	109,877
Other	69	14,417	1,734	16,151
Total	367	105,117	20,911	126,028
Grand total	33,940	5,129,693	1,507,017	6,636,710

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Data adjusted on basis of 30 June 1948 survey.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

#### LABOR RELATIONS

6. Negotiations for wage adjustments continued in August. No significant work stoppages occurred as a result of strikes or lockouts but approximately 1,000 railway workers in Hokkaido abandoned their jobs. The causes were complicated, stemming from a year-old dispute over special bonuses for tunnel work. Communist agitators, headed by Sanzo Nosaka, arrived in Hokkaido in mid-July.

7. Hokkaido union officers and coal operators reached an agreement 11 August on wage differentials and on reduction of overtime rates. The agreement provided a monthly allowance of ¥ 580 and a reduction of the overtime rate from the 70 percent hitherto allowed to the 37 percent rate allowed elsewhere in Japan.

8. National wage contracts for coal miners remained under negotiation.

9. Coal mine explosions in July and August killed more than 100 miners. The two coal mine workers' unions demanded enforcement of the safety codes by the Ministry of Labor. In the meantime miners refused to enter those mines deemed unsafe.

#### Electric Power Industry

10. A dispute arose in the electric power industry over refusals to increase wages in accordance with contract provisions

that wages be adjusted quarterly on a sliding-scale basis. The refusal by management was based on the defense of financial inability in that low power rates did not provide enough revenue to meet increased wage demands. Further complications arose when the union refused to accept the Central Labor Relations Committee's specification that wage adjustments be based on the Consumers' Price Index.

Because of the failure to reach an agreement on the national level the union authorized regional dispute tactics. These instructions were rescinded 24 August when the union's central executive committee was notified by SCAP that any dispute tactics interrupting electric power supplies to industrial establishments would be inimical to Occupation objectives.

#### Other Disputes and Negotiations

11. The CLRC rendered a mediation proposal on 10 August in the case of the Imperial Oil Company Union which demanded increased wages and opposed discharge of surplus workers. The proposal provided:

- (1) Wage increases to ¥ 4,322 (including tax) retroactively from March through June and to ¥ 5,094 beginning with July.
- (2) Retirement and dismissal allowances in amounts to be agreed upon by the union and by management.
- (3) Appointment of a committee of union members, company members and CLRC-recommended impartial representatives to study the proposed five-year petroleum industry development plan and make recommendations within five weeks after its establishment.

On 20 August both parties accepted the mediation proposal conditionally, and on 24 August the union called off the strike which had begun 26 July. Negotiations were begun on remaining points of disagreement with the understanding that if full agreement could not be reached within a month the dispute would be submitted to an arbitrator for a final binding ruling.

12. At the request of the Toho Studio Company the Tokyo District Court issued an order authorizing the eviction of striking union members barricaded in the Toho Motion Picture Company studio. On 18 August Japanese police surrounded the studio, and the strikers and their sympathizers withdrew without incident. The Toho management later agreed to allow the strikers access to union offices and other buildings on studio premises.

#### Disputes Statistics

13. In June 308,836 workers were involved in 106 labor disputes accompanied by work stoppages and work disruptions. This compares with 290,962 persons involved in 80 cases in May. A total of 181,483 workers were involved in 104 other labor disputes in which work stoppages did not occur but in which a third party intervened to assist in settlement after negotiations had broken down. The 504,986 man-days idle were primarily due to 24-hour work stoppages by employees of private and government railways, teachers and workers in the chemical industry.

LABOR DISPUTES AND MAN-DAYS IDLE

	Beginning In June		Carried Over from May		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
Accompanied by acts of dispute						
Strikes	49	289,777	11	1,954	60	291,731
Lockouts	6	180	6	560	12	740
Slowdowns	10	12,844	5	1,585	15	14,429
Production control	2	108	17	1,828	19	1,936
Total	67	302,909	39	5,927	106	308,836
Not accompanied by act of dispute a/	35	45,231	69	136,252	104	181,483
Grand total	102	348,140	108	142,179	210	490,319
Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts b/	-	-	-	-	504,986	292,471

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY  
June

Industry	Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Not Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
Manufacturing	75	41,874	67	77,756	142	119,630
Mining	4	9,394	8	6,388	12	15,782
Transportation and communications	12	244,495	4	82,867	16	327,362
Education and lib- eral professions	7	11,853	9	4,148	16	16,001
All other a/	8	1,220	16	10,324	24	11,544
Total	106	308,836	104	181,483	210	490,319

- a/ Includes agriculture, marine products, commerce and other.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR EDUCATION

14. Permanent labor schools were operating in more than 30 prefectures by 31 August. The second series of the 10 regional one-week summer schools sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Labor

and prefectural governments were held in four prefectures, attended by approximately 600 students. The Kobe Labor School conducted by the Hyogo Prefecture Labor Research Institute opened 20 July for a six-week term. A labor study group was organized by the Kishiwada Labor Administration Section of Osaka Prefecture. The Hachinohe Labor School administered by the Aomori Prefectural Government offered students considerable voice in the selection of instructors. The Ikaho Hot Springs Labor School in Gumma Prefecture featured a model union club room.

15. To enable workers to attend lectures at higher institutions, the Ministry of Education Advisory Committee on Workers' Adult Education recommended special courses at these schools; scholarships for worker-students; selection of students for the special courses and scholarships jointly by unions and by education authorities; and free access for labor students to libraries, research institutions and laboratories.

16. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions held its first summer labor school in Kanagawa Prefecture 17-22 August. Expenses of ¥ 1,200 per student were paid by the workers' respective unions.

17. To reach a larger audience the weekly half-hour radio broadcast on labor was changed to two 15-minute programs per week.

18. Because the Government Railway Workers' Union believed that newsreel coverage of union affairs by commercial companies was biased in favor of left-wing elements, it filmed its own newsreel of the union's 1948 national convention in Nara.

19. To guard labor unions against infiltration tactics used by Communists, officials of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, members of the Osaka Prefecture Labor Relations Committee and other labor experts set up an information committee to disseminate information on Communist Party tactics.

20. Two leading labor organizations sought to use their publications as channels for constructive labor education. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions through a 16 July editorial in its official paper "Labor" criticized its own educational inactivity. The editorial pledged the federation to a vigorous educational program in cooperation with member unions. The Government Railway Workers' Union replaced its newspaper "Forward," which had dealt primarily with strike and struggle news, by the weekly "Government Railway Workers' Union News" which is to serve as an education medium.

21. From January through August over 1,246,000 copies of 205 labor bulletins were published. Government agencies issued 773,000 copies of 110 publications covering labor laws, labor union activity and labor relations. Labor organizations published 199,500 copies of 42 different pamphlets during the same period. Employers issued 35,500 copies of 14 labor publications and private organizations or persons published 238,000 copies of 39 publications.

PUBLICATIONS ON LABOR  
1948

	Government		Union		Employer		Private	
	No. of Publi- cations	No. of Copies	No. of Publi- cations	No. of Copies	No. of Publi- cations	No. of Copies	No. of Publi- cations	No. of Copies
January	2	8,000	1	5,000	2	3,500	3	43,000
February	11	125,000	2	6,000	2	3,500	9	45,000
March	9	106,000	3	14,000	1	5,000	4	16,000
April	12	84,000	2	13,000	4	9,000	5	24,000
May	25	94,000	7	57,000	3	6,500	1	20,000
June	7	71,000	23	76,700	0	0	6	42,000
July	33	208,000	4	27,800	2	8,000	7	37,000
August	11	77,000	0	0	0	0	4	11,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>773,000</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>199,500</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>238,000</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor, labor unions, employer organizations and private organizations.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

22. Average money wage payments for June reached an all-time high with the upward revision of official price-wage levels in June and payment of the customary semiannual bonuses. According to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics monthly wage survey, wages in all manufacturing, including special bonuses, increased nearly 17 percent over May while regular wages, including base pay and regular monthly allowances, advanced nearly 14 percent.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS <sup>a/</sup>  
June  
(yen)

Industry	Average All Wages	Men	Women
All manufacturing	4,297	5,087	2,288
Metallurgy	5,421	5,741	2,756
Machines and tools	4,596	4,907	2,627
Chemicals	4,308	5,053	2,341
Ceramics	4,576	5,228	2,399
Textiles	2,487	4,785	1,941
Lumber and woodworking	3,011	3,294	1,660
Foodstuffs	4,558	5,477	2,678
Printing and bookbinding	6,566	7,477	4,613
Other	3,511	4,210	2,261
Gas, electricity and water supply	6,150	6,413	3,097
Coal mining	6,479	6,992	2,858
Metal mining	3,626	3,916	1,808
Transportation	4,954	5,245	3,102
Commerce	5,005	6,931	2,841

<sup>a/</sup> 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 to staff and labor during the month.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

### Occupation Forces Workers' Wages

23. In accordance with the policy that Occupation Forces workers receive wage increases equal to those obtained by government employees, personnel in professional, clerical and domestic categories received a 27-percent increase in base pay 19 August to ¥ 3,791 retroactive to 1 June. The family allowance was also raised to ¥ 250 monthly per dependent. To adjust the disparity between wages of top level specialists employed for the Occupation Forces and similar government employees, the classification of "adviser" was split into two categories. Top monthly base pay for positions requiring normal training and experience was set at ¥ 5,246; positions of more importance were to pay ¥ 8,600.

24. The Special Procurement Board instructed prefectural governments to pay retroactively to 1 January a language differential to English-speaking Occupation Forces workers whose work required use of the English language. This brings wages of such workers in line with wages for similar jobs in private industry and is designed to curtail the excessive turnover in this group of workers.

25. Revised regional wage rates for key positions in construction and transportation were approved 18 August by the Minister of Labor. This step conforms to the "Law to Protect the Government from Unjust Claims" which requires that prevailing prices and wages be paid on Occupation Forces projects. The new rates include for the first time a family allowance set at ¥ 250, the same as for government workers. The rates represent an over-all increase of 34 percent above the prevailing wage rates in April 1948. The highest rates were ¥ 355 per eight-hour day for plasterers and pipe fitters in the Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe area while the lowest rates were ¥ 120 for light unskilled laborers in southern Honahu, Shikoku and all of Kyushu except Fukuoka.

### Labor Standards

26. Preliminary reports from prefectural labor standards offices on inspections for compliance with the Labor Standards Law showed that in June 15,454 inspections were made in establishments employing a total of 1,068,791 individuals. Of these inspections 14,687 were routine and 767 were upon complaint. Eighty-nine percent of the inspections were in establishments employing fewer than 100 workers. A total of 44,938 violations of the Labor Standards Law were found in 14,393 establishments inspected. More than half the violations concerned failure to keep proper records and 9,595 involved breach of provisions relating to working time provisions. A total of 5,157 violations involved illegalities in the employment of women and minors. More than half of these were failures to file age certificates. Violation of safety and sanitation provisions totaled 6,277. In 805 cases back wages amounting to ¥ 24,174,301 were restored.

27. A cabinet order issued 13 August authorized appointment of section chiefs or chiefs of prefectural labor standards offices without examination for a period of six months or until the National Public Service Law provisions relating to examination and appointment became effective.

### Seamen's Law

28. The first report on inspections made under the Seamen's Law covering the period 21-31 July showed that 164 vessels employing 3,428 seamen had been inspected. In addition, records of 10 ship-owners were inspected. Violations were found on 142 of the vessels

inspected. Of the 384 violations found, 85 percent involved failure to maintain required records and certificates. The others included noncompliance with regulations relating to age payments, overtime, dismissal allowances and paid holidays. Minors, under the minimum age set by law, were found employed on 13 vessels. In one case where method of wage payment was incorrect restitution of ¥ 40,613 was made to seamen.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

29. Preliminary figures on the operation of the workmen's compensation insurance program from September 1947, when it was introduced, through June 1948 follow:

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

<u>Date</u>	<u>Employers Covered</u>	<u>Premium Payments (yen)</u>	<u>New Benefit Cases</u>	<u>Benefit Payments (yen)</u>
1947				
September	36,523	28,768,160	7	92,638
October	57,648	128,334,729	2,120	9,782,504
November	70,374	66,680,921	6,763	16,737,408
December	82,604	62,035,226	12,060	35,763,709
1948				
January	94,863	55,649,328	14,249	35,073,445
February	105,551	43,737,928	12,512	33,269,571
March	115,332	33,034,408	20,644	61,926,064
April	121,259	86,433,408	30,453	92,696,501
May	127,547	135,492,908	32,374	120,062,411
June	139,069	152,153,986	32,797	141,867,715

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

WOMEN AND MINORS

Advisory Committee

30. The subcommittees of the Women's and Minors' Advisory Committee met in late July. One clarified interpretations of the maternity-leave provisions of the Labor Standards Law and suggested ways to increase employment opportunities for women. The advisory subcommittee on minors recommended improvements in vocational training and guidance programs and urged enforcement by prefectural officials of relief provisions of the Livelihood Protection Law.

Women's and Minors' Bureau

31. With a meeting on 4-5 August for 14 Tohoku region and Hokkaido field representatives, the Women's and Minors' Bureau opened a series of monthly regional conferences to give field representatives detailed advice concerning their activities.

After a visit by officials of the Minor Workers' Section to Iwate Prefecture, field representatives and labor standards officials planned immediate and specific enforcement of the employment certificate system for young workers. All labor officials were informed of the importance of this program.

The Women's and Minors' Bureau published 1,000 copies of a translation of the U. S. Women's Bureau publication on the care to be exercised in heavy weight lifting.



### Women Workers' Activities

32. Two conferences for women union members in the Chugoku region were held on 16-17 and 21-22 August by local labor administration, Labor Standards Bureau and Women's and Minors' Bureau officials. Women workers were urged to increase their activity in general union affairs, to improve their working conditions and to solve other worker problems.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

#### Employment Security System

33. The Minister of Labor on 13 August appointed a National Employment Security Advisory Committee of seven employer representatives, five labor representatives and seven public representatives, since the National Congress of Industrial Unions refused to submit sufficient nominations for the two vacancies existing in the labor representatives' group. If the NCIU does not submit nominees the vacancies will be filled from other nominations. The first meeting of the committee was held 20 August to select officers, appoint subcommittees, adopt rules of procedures and recommend licensees to conduct private placement services.

34. The Employment Security Bureau decided 12 August that upon completion of plans and procedures itinerant representatives would replace local liaison agents now recruiting in areas where no public employment security offices are easily accessible. While some local liaison agents were paid by private industry and by employment security offices the representatives would be paid by the public employment security offices only.

35. A new method of determining location and size of employment security offices was announced by the Employment Security Bureau 12 August. Ratings will be based on the following criteria: (1) industrial labor force, (2) estimated school graduates, (3) number of establishments and employees covered by unemployment insurance and (4) activity of employment exchanges, including number of job openings filed, number of job applicants and number of placements for a given period.

36. The Saitama Prefecture demonstration project for supervision of local employment security offices continued during August. Key prefectural officials received intensive training from Employment Security Bureau officials. On the basis of the experience of this project the main line of action adopted to improve public employment security office operations was to: (1) provide specific information to workers and employers of the services offered in the local office area, (2) encourage the largest number of employers and applicants to use the placement services, (3) fill job openings promptly with the best available candidate and (4) refer job applicants promptly to suitable jobs.

#### Coal Mine Employment

37. The Coal Board's investigation to determine whether the increase in coal mine employment was justified disclosed that the apparent increase resulted partly from lack of standardization in reporting procedures and partly from hiring labor before coal mines received orders freezing employment.

Revised reports of coal mine employment presented by the Coal Board are as follows:

COAL MINE EMPLOYMENT

<u>Date</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Underground</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Underground Workers</u>
April	251,998	264,771	516,769	51.2
May	252,996	267,211	520,207	51.3
June	249,469	269,377	518,846	51.9

SOURCE: Coal Board.

Vocational Training

38. In May 12,903 persons attended 427 vocational training centers. Of these 9,901 were men and 3,002 were women.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance

39. Although unemployment remained low, discharge increases were noted in August in several industries. This tendency was partly attributed to shortages of materials and to the tight credit situation.

40. Preliminary figures from 45 prefectures on the operation of the unemployment insurance program showed that out of 6,794 applicants for benefits in May 5,493 were eligible, and of the 5,738 in June 4,710 were eligible. An average of 3,604 persons drew benefits in May, 5,625 in June.

41. To improve collection of unemployment insurance premiums the Ministry of Labor authorized medium-sized prefectures to set up Unemployment Insurance Premium Collection Sections in their Labor Departments separate from the employment security section.

Because prefectural employment security sections are using the recently appointed field auditors to collect monthly reports and premium payments instead of auditing employer liability and checking the accuracy of premium reports, the Ministry of Labor issued new instructions concerning the duties of these field auditors. Field auditors will however be permitted to continue collections through September.

SECTION 10  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. SCAP ordered elimination of the major Japanese Government controls over Japan's export trade 15 August. Foreign buyers can deal directly with Japanese sellers to conclude export contracts under provisions of the new order.

The seller now files with the Board of Trade his export contract and an application for an export license. The application must detail the type and quantity of commodity to be exported, the raw materials required, the price to the buyer in acceptable foreign currencies and the price to the seller in yen. The contract and the application for license are forwarded to SCAP for validation.

Fiscal and shipping arrangements, documentation and other details now are handled by the Japanese seller directly with banks and other commercial concerns. Foreign exchange involved in buyer-seller transactions will be paid into the SCAP commercial account.

SCAP retains controls over foreign exchange, international prices and allocation of critical raw materials.

2. A trade arrangement was drafted providing for the balanced exchange between Japan and the sterling area of a minimum of \$ 242,000,000 worth of goods before 30 June 1949. The arrangement, completed after a series of conferences in Tokyo in July and August, had been referred to the sterling area governments for approval. Under the terms of the draft, the volume of sterling area trade with Japan would increase threefold over the volume of such trade in the 1947 calendar year.

Japan expects to sell goods valued at a minimum of \$ 121,000,000 to the sterling area. Major export commodities specified in the trade plan are cotton textiles, raw silk, silk, rayon and wool manufactures, industrial machinery and parts, rolling stock, paper and paper products, and various chemicals. In turn Japan will purchase from the sterling area raw cotton, raw wool, jute, wool waste and rags, hides and skins, cereals, iron and other ores, gums and resins, crude rubber, coal, salt, oilseeds, coconut oil and other goods also valued at a minimum of \$ 121,000,000.

3. Contracts between Japanese buyers and American sellers for \$ 10,000,000 worth of raw cotton were signed in August. Import letters

of credit supporting the contracts were established by the Tokyo branches of the National City Bank of New York, the Bank of America and the Chase National Bank.

These purchases were the first to be financed through the \$ 60,000,000 combination government and private cotton credit under the Occupied Japan Export-Import Revolving Fund. The credit, approved by SCAP 6 June, may be used on a revolving basis until 31 December 1949. Security for the credit is provided by the approximately \$ 137,000,000 of impounded Japanese precious metals held by the Occupied Japan Export-Import Revolving Fund. Participants in the credit are headed by the Export-Import Bank which has been authorized to furnish \$ 29,000,000 worth of credit, some of which will be parceled out to other banks in the United States wishing to participate. The remaining \$ 31,000,000 will be subscribed by four private banking firms: the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank of New York and the Bank of America each taking \$ 10,000,000 of credit and the W. W. Schroder Investment Company of New York taking \$ 1,000,000. Proceeds of resulting cotton textile sales are expected to pay for the cotton procured under this arrangement.

4. Two American oil companies, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company and Caltex Oil (Japan), Ltd., and one British company, Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., were licensed 13 August to receive, store and buy petroleum and petroleum products and to sell them to specifically authorized personnel and commercial firms.

5. Regulations for mailing small packets from Japan were announced by SCAP 22 August. Under Universal Postal Union rules a small packet weighs less than two pounds three ounces and is less than 24 inches long and 12 inches wide. Packets must have a SCAP license number stamped or printed on the wrapper and a copy of the license inclosed with the merchandise. All applications for export licenses should be addressed to the Japanese Board of Trade. Occupation personnel and members of diplomatic missions are exempt from export license requirements.

6. The limited seven-day \$ 175 tour of Japan originally planned for tourists from abroad was made available after 30 July to any commercial entrant or foreign national authorized to use acceptable foreign currency.

7. The first of 16 Japanese tankers scheduled to haul industrial oil from Bahrain in the Persian Gulf to Japan left Yokohama 6 August. This marks the first postwar sailing of a Japanese commercial tanker into foreign waters.

8. SCAP announced that Japan had purchased \$ 47,277,000 worth of U. S. Government surplus goods between the beginning of the Occupation and 31 August. The bulk of Japan's purchases were motor vehicles, surplus clothing, textiles, food and medicines.

#### COMMERCIAL CONFERENCES

9. A joint SCAP-Siam trade conference to draft an over-all financial and trade plan between Japan and Siam began in Tokyo 20 August. Japan hopes to import foodstuffs, tin and other goods from Siam and to export spindles and textiles.

#### PRIVATE FOREIGN TRADE

10. Japan's most important private purchases in August included: 705,000 long tons of iron ore and 25,000 long tons of raw magnesite ore from India, \$ 6,800,000 worth of raw cotton from Egypt, \$ 9,641,000 worth of raw cotton from the United States, \$ 60,000 worth of slack coal from China, \$ 60,000 worth of coconut oil from Singapore,

\$ 415,000 worth of iron ore from Brazil through a private American firm and \$ 1,250,000 worth of Canadian flaxseed through a French private firm.

11. Outstanding private trade sales were 20,000 yards of woollen textiles worth \$ 70,000 to India and Toyoda looms valued at \$ 31,000 to Egypt.

12. Private trade transactions approved in June included 106 import contracts valued at \$ 29,835,939 and 1,620 export contracts valued at \$ 22,982,285, compared with May's revised totals of 186 import contracts totaling \$ 22,733,688 and 704 export contracts valued at \$ 13,695,558.

PRIVATE TRADE CONTRACTS a/

	June		1948 Cumulative <u>b/</u>	
	Number of Contracts	Value (dollars)	Number of Contracts	Value (dollars)
Imports	106	29,835,939	470	85,488,350
Exports	1,620	22,982,285	4,373	69,559,275

a/ Includes dollar equivalent of contracts executed in sterling.

b/ Revised.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

Imports

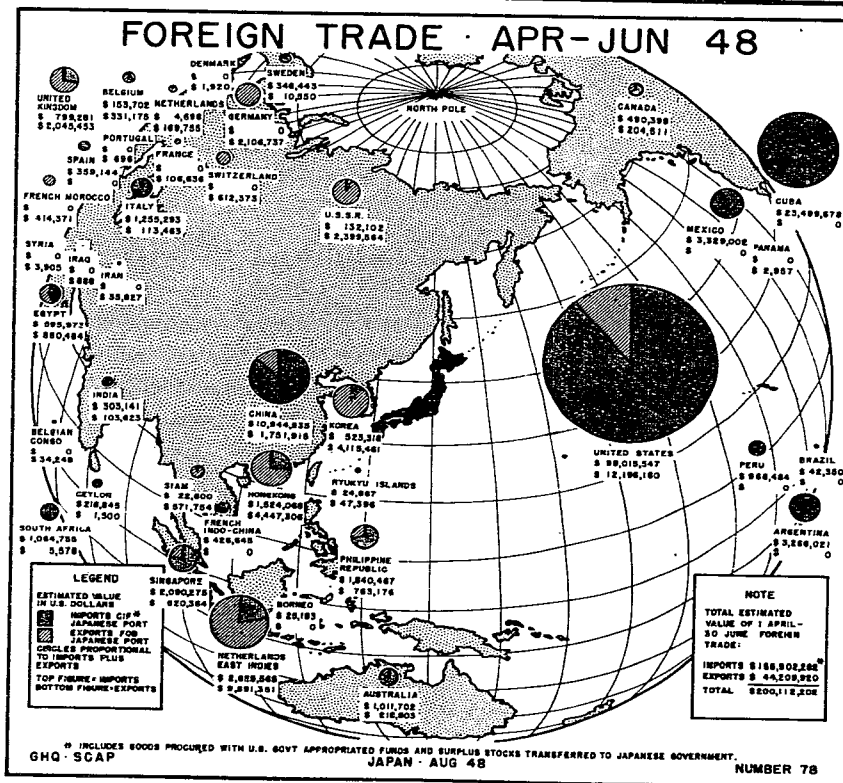
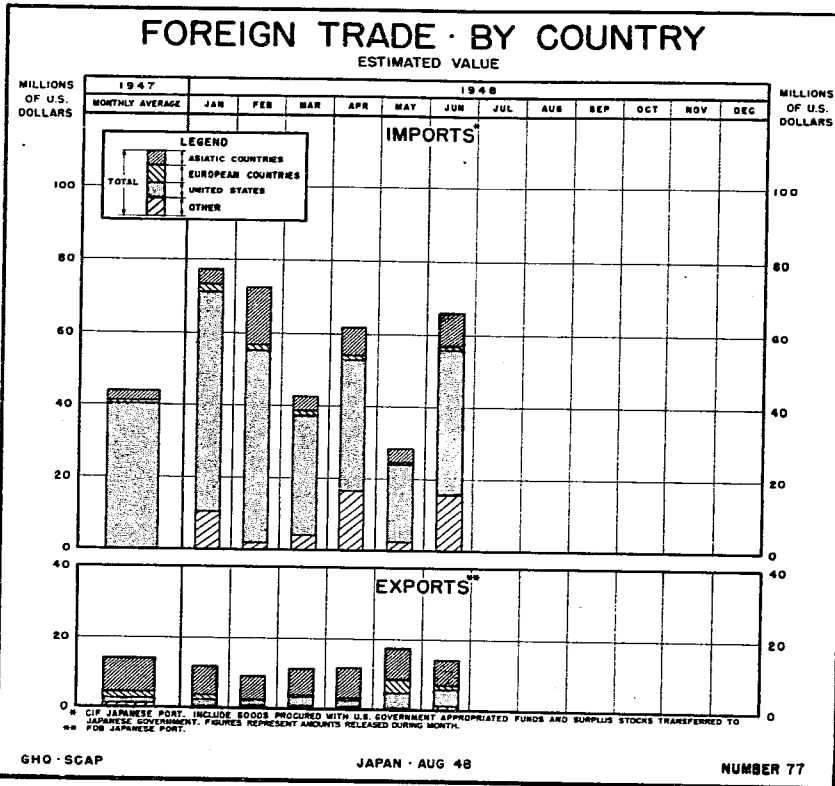
13. Japan received 61 percent of the estimated dollar value of her total June imports from the United States, 16 percent from Cuba, 14 percent from Asia, five percent from South America, one percent from Europe and a total of three percent from Australia, Canada and South Africa.

China, Singapore, Argentina, Cuba and South Africa each exported more than \$ 1,000,000 worth of commodities to Japan in June.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS INTO JAPAN a/

By Country of Origin  
(dollars)

	June	1948 Cumulative
United States <u>b/</u>	40,301,380	245,345,416
<u>Asia</u>		
Borneo	0	25,183
Ceylon	135,394	216,845
China	5,113,847	11,316,848
French Indo-China	154,395	426,645
Hongkong	899,672	3,221,180
India	0	12,940,435
Korea	58,610	2,130,131
Netherlands East Indies	832,335	3,504,672
Philippines	448,196	6,748,377
Ryukyu Islands	14,248	42,966
Siam	22,800	22,800
Singapore	1,275,360	3,561,628
U. S. S. R.	<u>132,102</u>	<u>132,134</u>
Total	9,086,959	44,289,744



	<u>June</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
<b>Europe</b>		
Belgium	90,046	429,702
Italy	241,292	2,573,094
Netherlands	4,698	22,040
Spain	359,144	359,144
Sweden	0	346,443
United Kingdom <u>c/</u>	<u>246,550</u>	<u>4,149,929</u>
Total	941,730	7,880,352
<b>South America</b>		
Argentina	2,073,427	4,274,151
Brazil	42,350	42,350
Peru	968,484	968,484
Uruguay	<u>0</u>	<u>88,749</u>
Total	3,084,261	5,373,734
<b>Other</b>		
Australia	730,755	1,011,702
Canada	253,980	490,398
Cuba	10,402,130	38,260,880
Egypt	0	1,424,503
Guam	0	20,140
Mexico	-52 <u>d/</u>	3,329,002
South Africa	<u>1,040,691</u>	<u>1,064,755</u>
Total	12,427,504	45,601,380
Grand total	65,841,834	<u>348,490,626</u>

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.

c/ Includes British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

d/ Represents correction of data reported in previous months. There was no trade with Mexico during June.

#### Exports

14. Asia received 48 percent of the estimated dollar value of Japan's total exports in June. Commodity shipments to the United States represented 37 percent and those to Europe represented nine percent of total June exports.

The United States imported \$ 5,278,492 worth of Japanese commodities in June. Russia imported merchandise valued at \$ 2,257,147 and the Netherlands East Indies merchandise valued at \$ 2,293,933.

Hongkong, Korea and the United Kingdom each received between \$ 500,000 and \$ 1,000,000 worth of Japan's exports in June.

#### ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM JAPAN a/ By Country of Destination (dollars)

	<u>June</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
United States	5,278,492	18,791,284

	<u>June</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
<b>Asia</b>		
Afghanistan	0	13,003
Burma	0	389,394
Ceylon	1,500	23,500
China	43,028	3,407,628
French Indo-China	0	13,300
Hongkong	721,280	7,926,196
India	97,713	103,623
Iran	19,969	44,151
Iraq	888	888
Korea	878,548	6,861,715
Netherlands East Indies	2,293,933	21,838,147
Philippines	127,423	1,431,246
Ryukyu Islands	33,069	633,798
Siam	409,980	698,655
Singapore	81,078	1,759,363
Syria	3,905	53,652
U. S. S. R.	<u>2,257,147</u>	<u>2,399,564</u>
Total	6,969,461	47,597,823
<b>Europe</b>		
Belgium	254,194	474,449
Denmark	0	1,920
France	900	106,636
Germany	0	2,861,040
Italy	0	113,463
Netherlands	55,116	469,908
Portugal	0	696
Sweden	0	13,900
Switzerland	154,057	652,501
United Kingdom	<u>775,505</u>	<u>2,961,556</u>
Total	1,239,772	7,656,069
<b>Others</b>		
Argentina	0	31,235
Australia	218,803	779,102
Belgian Congo	29,604	179,484
Canada	137,457	346,995
Egypt	319,937	1,562,281
French Morocco	256,359	414,371
Peru	0	2,957
South Africa	<u>5,578</u>	<u>5,578</u>
Total	967,738	3,322,003
Grand total	14,455,463	77,367,179

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

#### TRADE BALANCES

15. Japan's over-all trade balance for the first half of 1948 was \$ 271,123,447 negative. Her trade balance with the United States for the same period was unfavorable in the amount of \$ 226,554,132.

Japan's positive balance of trade with Asia was \$ 3,038,079 at the end of the first half of 1948. Her negative trade balance with Europe dropped from \$ 522,325 at the end of May to \$ 224,283 at the end of the first half of 1948.



Unfavorable trade balances were developed with South America, Africa, Central America, Australia, Canada, Cuba and Guam during the first half of 1948.

TRADE BALANCES  
(estimated dollar value)

	Imports <u>June</u>	Exports <u>June</u>	1948 <u>Balances</u>
United States a/	40,301,380	5,278,492	-226,554,132
<b>Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	0	0	13,003
Borneo	0	0	-25,183
Burma	0	0	389,394
Ceylon	135,394	1,500	-193,345
China	5,113,847	43,028	-7,909,220
French Indo-China	154,395	0	-413,345
Hongkong	899,672	721,280	4,705,016
India	0	97,713	-12,836,812
Iran	0	19,969	44,151
Iraq	0	888	888
Korea	58,610	878,548	4,731,584
Netherlands East Indies	832,335	2,293,933	18,333,475
Philippines	448,196	127,423	-5,317,031
Ryukyu Islands	14,248	33,069	590,832
Siam	22,800	409,980	675,855
Singapore	1,275,360	81,078	-1,802,265
Syria	0	3,905	53,652
U. S. S. R.	<u>132,102</u>	<u>2,257,147</u>	<u>2,267,430</u>
Total	9,086,959	6,969,461	3,308,079
<b>Europe</b>			
Belgium	90,046	254,194	44,747
Denmark	0	0	1,920
France	0	900	106,636
Germany	0	0	2,861,040
Italy	241,292	0	-2,459,631
Netherlands	4,698	55,116	447,868
Portugal	0	0	696
Spain	359,144	0	-359,144
Sweden	0	0	-332,543
Switzerland	0	154,057	652,501
United Kingdom b/	<u>246,550</u>	<u>775,505</u>	<u>-1,199,373</u>
Total	941,730	1,239,772	-224,283
<b>Africa</b>			
Belgian Congo	0	29,604	179,484
Egypt	0	319,937	137,778
French Morocco	0	256,359	414,371
South Africa	<u>1,040,691</u>	<u>5,578</u>	<u>-1,059,177</u>
Total	1,040,691	611,478	-327,544
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	2,073,427	0	-4,242,916
Brazil	42,350	0	-42,350
Peru	968,484	0	-968,484
Uruguay	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-88,749</u>
Total	3,084,261	0	-5,342,499

	<u>Imports</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Exports</u> <u>June</u>	1948 <u>Balances</u>
Central America			
Mexico	-52 <sup>c/</sup>	0	-3,329,002
Panama Republic	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,957</u>
Total	-52	0	-3,326,045
Others			
Australia	730,755	218,803	-232,600
Canada	253,980	137,457	-143,403
Cuba	10,402,130	0	-38,260,880
Guam	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-20,140</u>
Total	11,386,865	356,260	-38,657,023
Grand total	65,841,834	14,455,463	-271,123,447

<sup>a/</sup> Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government.

<sup>b/</sup> Includes British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

<sup>c/</sup> Represents correction of data reported in previous months.

There was no trade with Mexico in June.

#### TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES

##### Imports

16. The estimated dollar value of foodstuffs received by Japan in May was \$ 30,554,910, approximately 46 percent of the month's total imports. Included in shipments from the United States were more than \$ 6,000,000 worth of grains and over \$ 4,000,000 worth of beans and soybean flour. Sugar imported from Cuba was valued at \$ 10,402,130 and sugar, nuts, miso and soybeans imported from China were valued at \$ 4,388,841. Foodstuffs imported in smaller amounts included vegetables from the United Kingdom, vegetable oil from Hongkong, sugar from Peru, molasses from the Philippines and sago flour from Singapore.

Nonmetallic minerals received by Japan in June were valued at \$ 14,024,791, approximately 21 percent of the month's total imports. Petroleum valued at \$ 7,552,151, imported from the United States, was the most important item. Other imports in this classification were industrial salt from China, French Indo-China, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States; coal from Canada, the United States and Russia; clay from Hongkong and Korea; asbestos from the United Kingdom and the United States; and mica from Brazil.

The estimated dollar value of textile fibers and manufactures received by Japan in June was \$ 11,029,961, 17 percent of the month's total imports. Textile commodities imported from the United States were valued at \$ 4,710,920 and included cotton and wool manufactures. Raw wool was imported from Argentina, Australia and South Africa; raw cotton from Hongkong; hemp from Korea and the Philippines; and flax from Korea.

Chemicals and related products imported in June were valued at \$ 6,664,885, 10 percent of the month's total imports. Value of fertilizers imported from the United States was \$ 5,020,497. Other chemical products imported in June included dyes from Hongkong, the Netherlands, Italy and the United States and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States.

Inedible vegetable food products imported in June were valued at \$ 2,024,146 and represented three percent of the month's total imports. Crude rubber from the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore and linseed oil and cornstarch from the United States were the most important commodity imports in this classification.

Metals and manufactures, including iron ore from China, bauxite from the Netherlands East Indies, lead ingots from Korea and lead bars from the United States, represented two percent of Japan's total imports in June.

Machinery and vehicles, inedible animal products, wood and paper products and miscellaneous products accounted for the remaining one percent of total June imports. Commodities imported in these classifications included wire from the United States, hides from Ceylon, China, the Philippines and Siam, and photographic goods from Canada.

**ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS**  
By Type of Commodity  
(dollars)

	June	1948 Cumulative
<b>Animals and animal products, edible</b>		
Meat products	38,735	859,392
Animal oils and fats	1,591	2,847
Dairy products	13,276	1,411,023
Fish and fish products	4,204	460,578
Other	<u>2,259</u>	<u>256,578</u>
<b>Total</b>	60,065	2,990,418
<b>Animals and animal products, inedible</b>		
Hides and skins	73,107	455,791
Leather	395	287,173
Leather manufactures	179,283	522,356
Other	<u>1,159</u>	<u>1,026,407</u>
<b>Total</b>	253,944	2,291,727
<b>Vegetable food products and beverages</b>		
Grains and preparations	7,876,467	59,615,387
Vegetables and vegetable preparations	7,000,761	33,724,756
Fodders and feeds	51,660	66,055
Fruits and fruit preparations	12,587	6,168,761
Nuts and nut preparations	887,607	1,708,299
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	13,723	70,496
Table beverage materials	10,610	139,534
Spices	1,703	194,916
Sugar and related products	14,579,168	48,137,137
Beverages	60,559	1,003,899
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>212,621</u>
<b>Total</b>	30,494,845	151,041,861

	June	1948 Cumulative
<b>Vegetable food products, inedible, except fiber and wood</b>		
Rubber and rubber manufactures	1,214,836	6,264,452
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2,716	1,812,699
Oil seeds	0	5,452,987
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	200,463	985,296
Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts	210,630	544,585
Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible	216,240	4,037,856
Seeds, except oil seeds	1,895	317,102
Naval stores, gums and resins	<u>177,366</u>	<u>872,962</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,024,146</b>	<b>20,287,939</b>
<b>Textile fibers and manufactures</b>		
Cotton, unmanufactured	797,824	68,074,208
Cotton, semimanufactured	14,662	757,178
Cotton manufactures	912,746	1,452,334
Wool, unmanufactured	3,801,493	5,509,730
Wool, semimanufactured	1,072	65,905
Wool manufactures	1,602,375	7,532,081
Vegetable fibers and vegetable fiber manufactures	488,707	2,382,490
Miscellaneous textile products	<u>3,411,082</u>	<u>13,189,646</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,029,961</b>	<b>98,963,672</b>
<b>Wood and paper</b>		
Wood, unmanufactured	0	1,350
Sawmill products	0	34,132
Wood manufactures	2,662	70,945
Paper base stocks	0	346,475
Paper, related products and manufactures	<u>809</u>	<u>175,075</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>627,977</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>		
Coal and related fuels	1,198,807	4,517,821
Stone, hydraulic cement and lime	79	79
Clay and clay products	52,413	248,987
Glass and glass products	179	197
Petroleum and petroleum products	7,561,466	21,899,596
Salt	4,895,523	13,963,205
Other nonmetallic minerals	<u>316,324</u>	<u>1,232,329</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,024,791</b>	<b>41,862,214</b>
<b>Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles</b>		
Iron and steel manufactures	19,299	34,381
Iron ore and iron ore concentrates	577,346	4,598,531
Steel mill products	34,318	380,212
Aluminum and aluminum manufactures	1,136	78,835
Bauxite	327,510	327,510
Lead and lead manufactures	303,520	336,734
Zinc and zinc manufactures	0	15,880
Other nonferrous ores and metals	<u>0</u>	<u>2,086</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263,129</b>	<b>5,774,169</b>

	<u>June</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>Cumulative</u>
Machinery and vehicles		
Electrical machinery and apparatus	7,214	8,214
Automobiles, parts, accessories and service equipment	0	67,293
Textile, sewing and shoe machinery	0	3,295
Office appliances	3,025	113,092
Other vehicles and parts	<u>0</u>	<u>876</u>
Total	10,239	192,770
Chemicals and related products		
Coal-tar products	457,856	1,550,260
Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals	913,222	1,520,299
Chemical specialties	166,443	1,087,182
Industrial chemicals	90,747	297,433
Pigments, paints and varnishes	598	58,883
Ammonium nitrate	3,437,584	14,077,189
Phosphate rock	1,579,413	5,754,599
Potassium chloride	17,748	17,748
Soap and toilet preparations	2,461	3,886
Explosives, fuses and blasting caps	<u>0</u>	<u>4,643</u>
Total	6,664,885	24,372,122
Miscellaneous commodities	12,358	85,857
Grand total	65,841,834	348,490,626

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.

#### Exports

17. Textile products shipped from Japan in June were valued at \$ 6,081,091, 42 percent of the month's total exports.

Silk, wool, rayon, fiber and miscellaneous textile manufactures and cotton fabric exported to the United States were valued at \$ 2,238,136. The Netherlands East Indies bought cotton fabrics valued at \$ 2,181,665.

Textile commodities were exported in lesser amounts to Australia, the Belgian Congo, Canada, Egypt, French Morocco, Hongkong, India, Iran, Iraq, the Philippines, Siam, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria and the United Kingdom.

Machinery and vehicles, representing 17 percent of June's total exports, were valued at \$ 2,432,094. Three tugboats and one barge having a total value of \$ 2,257,147 were sent to Russia. Other exports in this classification were electrical equipment to China, Egypt, Hongkong, Korea and the United States; bicycle parts to Singapore and Korea; and looms to the United Kingdom.

Metals and metal manufactures exported in June were valued at \$ 1,286,639 and represented nine percent of the month's total exports. Zinc slab and electrolytic zinc were shipped to Belgium, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Iron, aluminum and steel utensils, tableware and sanitary ware were

exported to Hongkong, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and the United States. Ball pin bearings, iron and steel needles, precious metals and plated wares, wire cloth and netting wire were other exports in this classification.

Foodstuffs exported in June were valued at \$ 1,150,518 and represented eight percent of the month's total exports. Fish products were shipped to Hongkong, Siam, Singapore and the United States, tea to French Morocco and vegetables to the United States.

Nonmetallic minerals exported in June were valued at \$ 1,080,975 and represented seven percent of the month's total exports. Included in these shipments were bunker coal to Canada, China, Hongkong and Korea; china, porcelain and earthenware to Canada, Hongkong, India, Iran, the Philippines, Siam, Singapore, Switzerland and the United States; and glassware to Canada, Hongkong, the Netherlands East Indies, Singapore and the United States.

Chemicals and related products exported in June were valued at \$ 677,957 and represented five percent of the month's total exports. Included in these shipments were fertilizers to Korea, crude iodine to Switzerland, calcium carbonate and zinc oxide to Hongkong and paints, varnishes and carbon dioxide gas to the United States.

Inedible vegetable products and inedible animal products each represented three percent of June's total exports. Tires and tubes were shipped to Hongkong, the Philippines, Siam and the United States; canvas shoes went to Belgium; and agar-agar to Hongkong and Switzerland. Leather brief cases were exported to the Philippines and skins, furs, fish liver oil and leather manufactures to the United States.

The remaining six percent of total exports in June included wood and paper products, one percent, and miscellaneous products, five percent.

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

	<u>June</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
<b>Animals and animal products, edible</b>		
Fish and fish products	794,013	2,781,847
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>24,526</u>
Total	794,013	2,806,373
<b>Animals and animal products, inedible</b>		
Leather manufactures	18,274	200,212
Furs and fur manufactures	1,112	101,292
Hides and skins, raw, except furs	144,084	250,132
Animal and fish oils and greases	153,060	3,229,192
Other	<u>53,946</u>	<u>105,941</u>
Total	370,476	3,886,769
<b>Vegetable food products and beverages</b>		
Vegetables and vegetable preparations, edible	82,224	410,153
Fruits and fruit preparations	15,929	133,435
Table beverage materials	256,352	844,713
Beverages	<u>0</u>	<u>6,500</u>
Total	356,505	1,394,801

	<u>June</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
<b>Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood</b>		
Rubber and rubber manufactures	28,368	447,883
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude	908	63,358
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	0	47,985
Seeds, except oil seeds	17,798	70,815
Nursery and greenhouse stock	0	48,179
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0	275,170
Miscellaneous	<u>435,735</u>	<u>1,210,883</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>482,809</b>	<b>2,164,273</b>
<b>Textile fibers and manufactures</b>		
Cotton manufactures	3,697,557	24,947,418
Vegetable fibers and vegetable fiber manufactures	50,329	272,881
Wool manufactures	235,129	2,026,157
Silk and silk manufactures	1,625,304	9,980,083
Synthetic fibers and synthetic fiber manufactures	349,749	4,246,819
Miscellaneous products	<u>123,023</u>	<u>1,940,033</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,081,091</b>	<b>43,413,391</b>
<b>Wood and paper</b>		
Wood, unmanufactured	245	1,315,367
Wood manufactures	90,343	273,671
Sawmill products	1,723	5,280
Paper and related products, and paper manufactures and related products	<u>29,356</u>	<u>282,944</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,667</b>	<b>1,877,262</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>		
Coal and related fuels	283,514	4,098,194
Stone, hydraulic cement and lime	2,042	211,042
Glass and glass products	92,278	588,428
Clay and clay products	647,648	1,891,576
Other	<u>55,493</u>	<u>491,977</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080,975</b>	<b>7,281,217</b>
<b>Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles</b>		
Steel mill products	23,325	89,527
Iron and steel manufactures	122,392	1,001,095
Aluminum and aluminum manufactures	51,489	150,986
Copper and copper manufactures	0	51,622
Brass and bronze manufactures	0	840
Zinc and zinc manufactures	971,640	2,799,601
Precious metals and plated ware	33,896	99,301
Other nonferrous ores, metals and alloys	<u>83,897</u>	<u>221,473</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,286,639</b>	<b>4,414,445</b>

	<u>June</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>Cumulative</u>
<b>Machinery and vehicles</b>		
Electrical machinery and apparatus	83,889	636,099
Construction and conveying machinery	0	117,100
Engines, turbines and parts	0	491,836
Textile, sewing and shoe machinery	27,577	218,624
Agricultural machinery and implements	0	128,618
Automobiles, parts, accessories and service equipment	362	405,752
Other vehicles and parts	2,314,572	3,082,089
Printing and bookbinding machinery	0	2,056
Other industrial machinery	<u>5,694</u>	<u>5,823</u>
Total	2,432,094	4,987,997
<b>Chemicals and related products</b>		
Coal-tar products	0	12,308
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	7,368	364,480
Chemical specialties	0	4,959
Industrial chemicals	599	306,746
Pigments, paints and varnishes	15,956	58,308
Superphosphate	158,257	853,298
Ammonium sulfate	465,780	650,553
Other fertilizers	0	5,836
Explosives, fuses and blasting caps	<u>29,997</u>	<u>69,103</u>
Total	677,957	2,325,591
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Photographic and projection goods	66,178	196,811
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies	41,381	236,447
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	26,125	132,095
Miscellaneous office supplies	0	28,043
Toys, athletic and sporting goods	382,568	754,170
Books, maps, pictures and other printed matter	23,886	85,842
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>231,099</u>	<u>1,381,652</u>
Total	771,237	2,815,060
Grand total	14,455,463	<u>77,367,179</u>

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.



SECTION 11  
PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Supply. . . . .	1
Prices . . . . .	10
Distribution . . . . .	18
Enforcement. . . . .	22

FOOD SUPPLY

Staple Foods

1. Staple food rations were delivered in full during the summer scarcity period for the first time since the beginning of the Occupation. The August ration requirement of 621,210 metric tons was met by indigenous food plus the release of 231,732 metric tons of imported food, of which 53,119 metric tons were sugar, and 108,825 metric tons of indigenous substitute rice. The rice component of the August ration totaled seven days compared with 14.8 days of rice in July.

2. To improve the control over distribution of staple foods all staple food ration ledger books and ration evidence were standardized 1 August

3. The 1948 summer crop collections were progressing favorably with the wheat and barley collections 87.7 percent of quota and the white potatoes 52.6 percent of quota.

COLLECTION OF 1948 SUMMER CROPS  
31 August  
(metric tons)

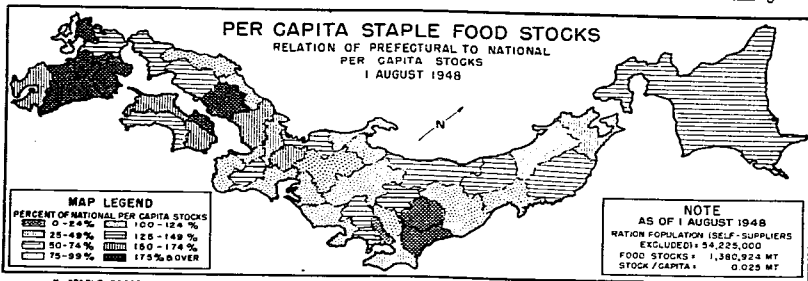
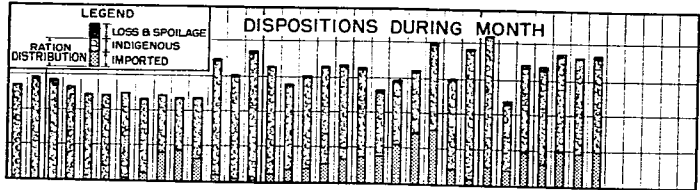
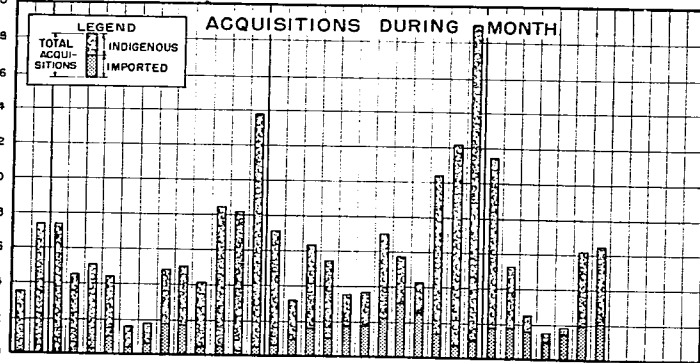
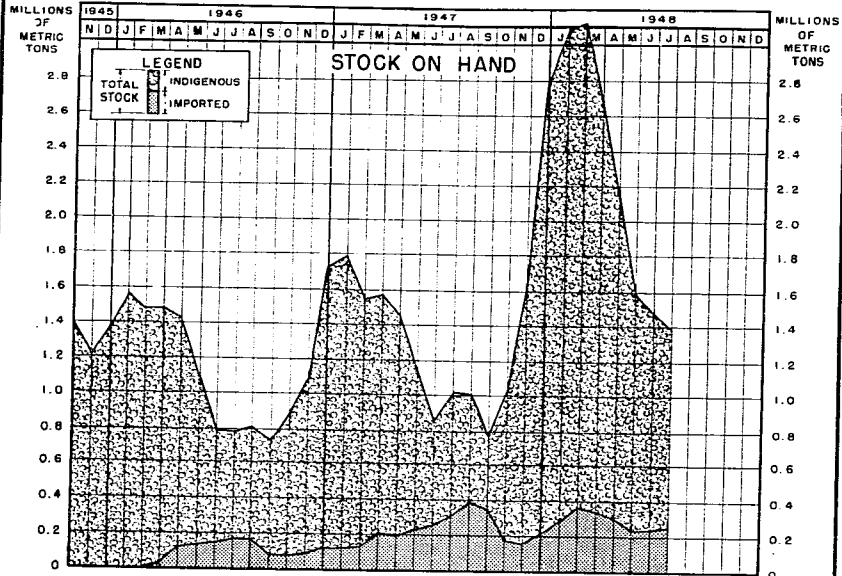
<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Cumulative Amount Collected</u>	<u>Percent Quota Fulfilled</u>	
			<u>1947 a/</u>	<u>1948</u>
<b>Wheat and barley b/</b>				
Hokkaido	22,215 c/	417	0.7	1.9
Other prefectures	<u>933,930</u>	<u>838,007</u>	100.4	89.7
Total	956,145	838,424	97.8	87.7
<b>White potatoes</b>				
Hokkaido	522,199 c/	381	0	0.1
Aomori	22,256 c/	697	5.1	3.1
Other prefectures	<u>609,128</u>	<u>605,140</u>	103.4	99.3
Total	1,153,583	606,218	47.9	52.6

- a/ As of 31 August 1947.  
b/ Brown rice equivalents.  
c/ Preplanting quota.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS\*

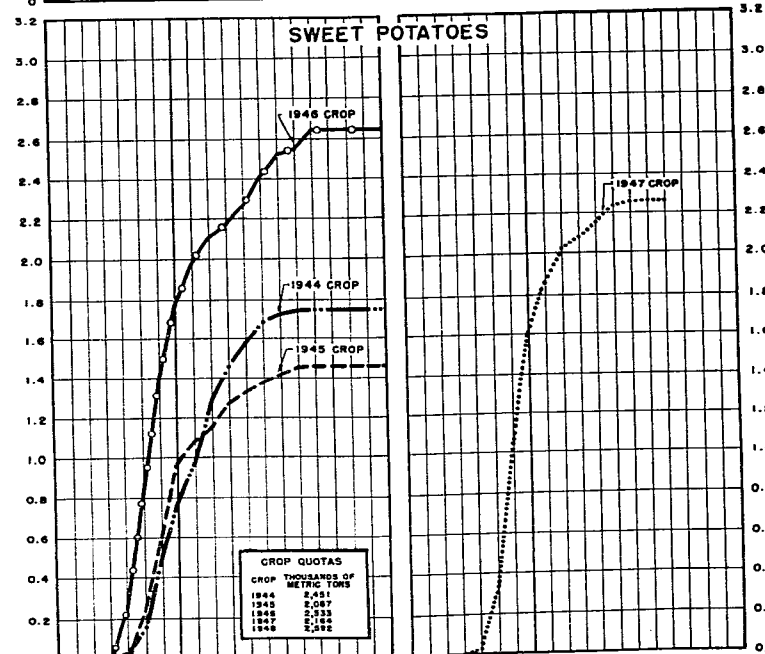
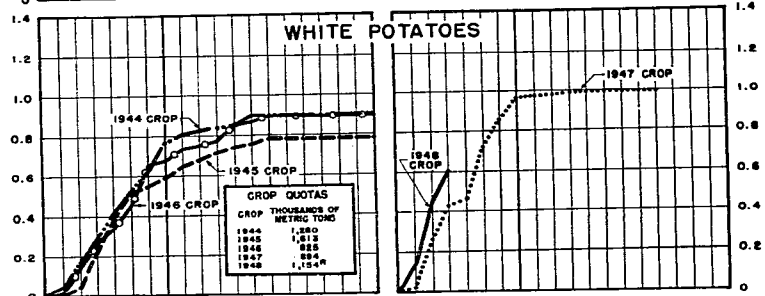
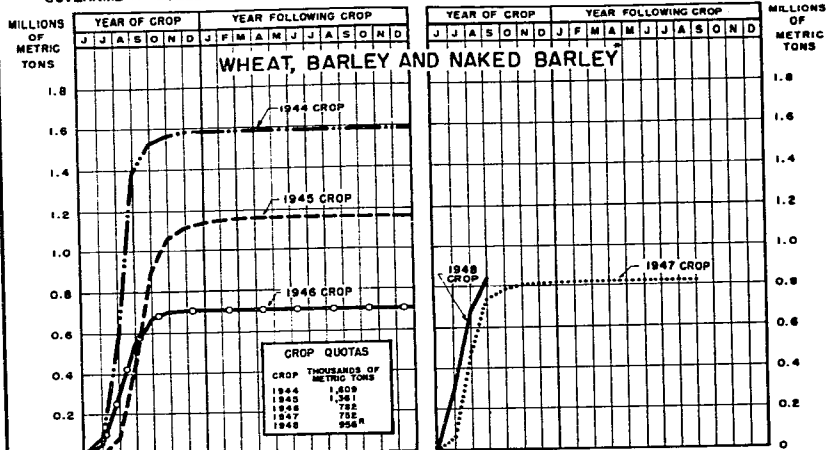
STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS



\* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF POTATOES, GRAINS AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUIVALENT CALORIC VALUE.  
 NOTE: JUNE 1948 DATA REVISED.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ-SCAP

# WHEAT, BARLEYS AND POTATOES

GOVERNMENT COLLECTIONS CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



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

NOTE: R = REVISED.

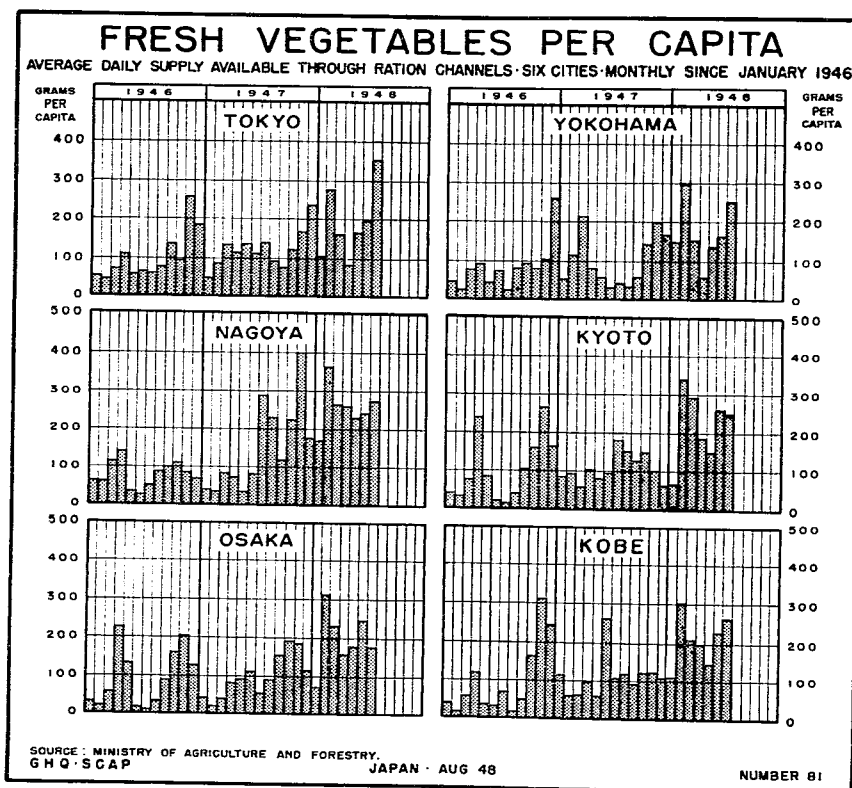
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - AUG 48

NUMBER 80

Perishable Foods

4. Good crop weather and larger allocations of fertilizer to vegetable producers resulted in a postwar record harvest of summer vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant and pumpkins. The six major cities received a total of 99,425 metric tons, permitting an average household distribution of 274 grams per capita per day compared with 150 grams in July 1947. The July supply resulted in all but the highest quality vegetables being sold at prices far below the Government-set ceilings.



**WHOLESALE VEGETABLES PRICES - TOKYO**  
(yen/kan) a/

	Average Price June	Maximum Ceiling Price July	Average Price July	Percent Decrease From June	Percent Lower than Ceiling Price
Cucumber	41.80	41.80	26.20	37	37
Eggplant	58.56	54.30	38.36	34	29
Tomato	54.30	54.30	43.50	20	20
Pumpkin	46.00	46.00	44.40	3	3
Onion	38.90	43.20	40.90	+5	5
Radish	10.00	15.10	9.90	1	34
Cabbage	30.00	31.10	31.10	+4	0
Leek	28.00	38.40	17.70	37	54
Turnip	13.00	17.90	15.52	+19	13

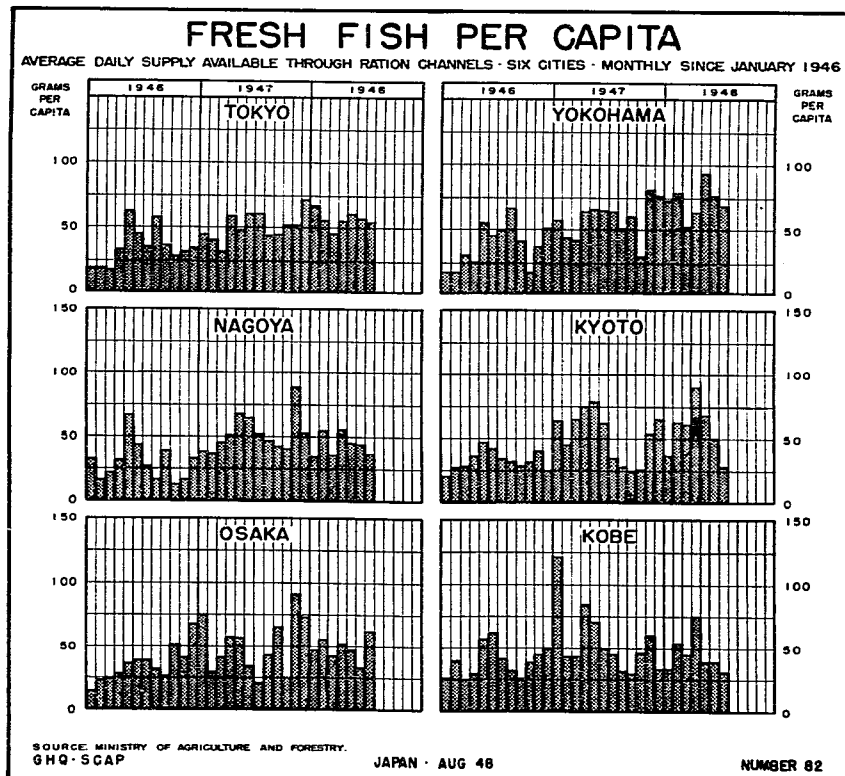
	Average Price June	Maximum Ceiling Price July	Average Price July	Percent Decrease From June	Percent Lower than Ceiling Price
Greens	10.00	15.10	9.00	10	40
Carrot	33.21	38.50	25.80	22	33
Burdock	42.98	50.10	50.10	+17	0

a/ One kan equals 3.75 kilograms.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

5. Markets in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe<sup>a</sup> in July received and distributed 18,343 metric tons of fruit, mainly watermelon, peaches, apples and summer oranges. The weighted average wholesale price was ¥ 144.56 per kan, 18.5 percent lower than the June price.

6. A total of 23,850 metric tons of marine products was distributed by the fish markets in the six large cities in July. Household consumers received through the official ration an average 40.8 grams per person per day. Fresh fish accounted for 59 percent of the distribution, processed fish for 17 percent, frozen fish for nine percent, whale meat for four percent and other miscellaneous seafood including shellfish for the rest. Fresh fish species predominating the market were mackerel, tuna, bonito and croaker. Due to inadequate transportation and refrigeration facilities during the hot weather, four percent of the marine products shipped to the markets was spoiled and had to be diverted to the manufacture of fertilizer and fish bait. In addition 17 percent was allotted to the manufacture of fish cakes and other processed food because of partial spoilage.



### Miscellaneous Foods

7. Miso (soy paste) consumption averaged 9.5 grams per capita in July, approximately 44.2 percent of the average weighted official ration and 30.4 percent of 1932-40 average consumption. Shoyu (soy sauce) distribution in July averaged 17.4 grams per capita, 84.1 percent of the average standard ration allowance and 35.7 percent of prewar average per capita consumption.

8. All imported sugar releases amounting to 53,119 metric tons in July were made as staple food substitutes. Indigenous sugar released amounted to 1,444.9 metric tons for food processing and incentive goods.

9. Fats and oils distributed in July totaled 82 metric tons of which 26 metric tons were edible oil and the rest was margarine.

### PRICES

#### Price Stabilization Program

10. Three additional groups of raised producer and consumer prices under the new price stabilization program, begun 23 June, were announced in July and August. A 30 July announcement covered 52 commodity price revisions, primarily for automotive equipment, fertilizers and both prices and processing charges for textiles. Thirty-seven commodities, including rubber, some nonferrous metals and ores, were affected by a 6 August announcement which also covered prices and processing charges for silk and rayon. New prices for textile machinery and additional textile prices and processing charges were included among the 18 commodities in the 13 August revision.

The new price stabilization program was virtually completed with these revisions. Note table on facing page.

#### Textile Prices

11. Textile prices and processing charges were increased approximately 90 percent and were based on both a 130-percent increase in wage rates and a substantial increase in the import prices of raw cotton and wool.

12. Prices of all indigenous textile fibers were increased 110 times over the 1934-36 prices. The new prices of silk and flax products do not reflect completely the new parity prices of cocoons and flax straw because large reserve stocks are held by the primary processors.

#### Food Prices

13. Price revisions of foods and related commodities, except canned foods and vitamin oils, were announced separately. The Price Board decontrolled such items as wines (except sake), pickles, certain types of smoked fish and salted salmon trout. This action will not adversely affect most consumers and will allow better enforcement of controlled food prices. The decontrol of wines became effective 17 July with the imposition of an additional tax.

14. Meat prices were revised 23 August. The new prices per 100 momme (0.375 kilogram) were set at ¥ 170 for first-grade beef, ¥ 140 for second-grade beef, ¥ 180 for pork and ¥ 95 for horse meat. A 20-percent reduction in prices was allowed for special consumers such as invalids, expectant mothers and foreign nationals. Meat is not part of the general Japanese diet.

GENERAL PRICE REVISION  
July-August  
(yen/unit)

	Unit	1946-36 Prices		July 1947 Prices		Revised Prices	
		Producer	Consumer	Producer	Consumer	Producer	Consumer
<b>Fifth Group - 30 July</b>							
Standard transformer, 10 kva	each	97.00	105.25	7,246.00	7,862.00	12,582.00	13,651.00
Small truck, "Orient" model	each	New model		64,638.00	66,438.00	114,539.00	121,411.00
Motor scooter, "Rabbit" model	each	New model		22,870.00	24,170.00	43,500.00	46,100.00
Carbon tool steel	metric ton	620.00	713.00	18,100.00	19,000.00	30,000.00	31,500.00
Film, 120, panchromatic	roll	No base period price		35.83	87.80	70.71	132.00
Manila hemp, imported abaca	100 lbs		24.00		1,399.00		2,646.00
Ammonium nitrate, imported, 30 percent nitrogen	metric ton	No base period price		8,775.33	9,750.00	12,698.00 a/	16,689.00 a/
Cotton twisting charge, 20/3 yarn	100 lbs	80.00		4,434.81		8,426.00	
<b>Sixth Group - 6 August</b>							
Manganese ore, 37 percent	metric ton	33.00		2,050.00		4,933.00	
Reclaimed rubber	metric ton	900.00		28,500.00		55,400.00	
Spun silk yarn, 140/2 gassed	10 kan b/	331.72		27,657.01		53,618.00	
Silk fabric, No. 4 habutae	3/4 x 25 yd	14.67		1,750.00		3,180.00	
<b>Seventh Group - 13 August</b>							
Silk yarn dyeing and finishing charge	20 kan b/	110.13		10,212.49		18,274.00	
Work suit sewing charge	each	1.31		58.85		105.00	
Cotton loom, 44 inches	each	533.00		35,000.00		58,300.00	
Silk and rayon loom, 44 inches	each	630.00		37,607.00		64,970.00	
<b>Foodstuffs, completed 31 July</b>							
Bread	45 momme c/	-	0.06	2.21	2.34	4.43	4.64
Sake, with tax	sho d/	1.50	1.83	263.00	295.00	404.40	450.00
Beer, with tax	3.51 go e/	0.28	0.33	37.48	41.50	63.41	70.00
Lined oil	16.5 kg	7.75		554.00		704.00 e/	
Fish oil	16.5 kg	3.44		1,150.00		1,802.00	
Shale oil, coastal (spere)	16.5 kg	6.50		767.00		1,235.00	
Margarine	16.5 kg	12.71	19.61	1,053.00 e/	1,254.50 e/	2,300.00 b/	2,163.00 b/
Dried herring, 1st grade	10 kan b/	-	-	2,680.00	4,000.00	2,680.00	4,300.00
Tanpasa i/	10 kan e/	29.12	-	1,521.10	1,812.00	2,704.00	3,080.00
Salt, white	metric ton	41.00	-	5,166.00	5,295.00	9,745.00	13,277.00
Kiso (soy paste)	10 kan b/	6.46	7.43	233.40	315.00	541.00	770.00

a/ Exclusive of retail commission.  
b/ One kan equals 3.75 kilograms.  
c/ One momme equals 3.75 grams.  
d/ One sho equals 1.8039 liters.  
e/ One go equals 0.1804 liter.  
f/ Based on 1947 crop.  
g/ Including tax.  
h/ Excluding tax.  
i/ Seaweed used in making agar-agar.

SOURCE: Price Board.

**Rents**

15. Although there has been no change in the official rent ceilings since September 1947, the actual amounts paid in rents have increased due to adjustments and new construction. Strict rent controls exercised by the Government have kept rents from rising at the same rate as other household and living expenses. Effective rents, weighted average of official and black-market rents, increased generally in June with the index showing an increase of 3.18 percent for all urban Japan and 0.40 percent for Tokyo. The Osaka rent index remained stable.

EFFECTIVE RENT INDEX  
August 1946 - March 1947 = 100

	All Urban Japan	Tokyo	Osaka
January	180.4	182.3	157.5
February	184.5	185.6	160.7
March	186.4	188.3	168.5
April	193.3	194.7	171.5
May	198.0	199.2	179.0
June	204.3	200.0	179.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

### Consumer Prices

16. The consumer price index for 28 cities rose to 343.9 in June from May's 328.7. Clothing prices increased at a greater rate than food prices. Prices for all items increased approximately 14 percent in Tokyo while prices in Osaka increased eight percent. Note chart on the facing page.

### Family Expenditures

17. June expenditures of representative urban families averaging 4.75 persons rose in cities with a population of 100,000 and over, but declined slightly in cities with a population of 50,000 to 100,000. Distribution of expenditures per family in 28 cities indicated that food expenses accounted for 64.3 percent; clothing for 12.2 percent; housing, which includes expenses for pots and pans, furniture, repairs and maintenance as well as rents, accounted for 3.7 percent; and fuel, light and miscellaneous expenses for 19.8 percent. See the chart on page 210.

### DISTRIBUTION

#### Incentive Goods

18. Substantial progress was made in July shipments of incentive goods for the summer-grain collection program. Cotton cloth shipments lagged because manufacturers and wholesalers were withholding stocks until new official prices were announced. Saccharin was dropped from the summer-grain incentive program when distribution controls over saccharin were removed in July, but prefectures may request deliveries of saccharin.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS FOR SALE TO SUMMER-GRAIN FARMERS 31 July

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Percent Shipped to Prefectures</u>	<u>Percent Delivered to Farmers</u>
Bicycle tires	each	50,000	82	13
Bicycle tubes	each	50,000	84	13
Cloth, cotton	roll <u>a/</u>	2,000,000	24	8
Jikatabi	pair	500,000	100	17
Sake	koku <u>b/</u>	26,321	100	7
Tobacco, domestic	piece <u>c/</u>	131,820,000	100	7

a/ Each roll approximately five square yards.

b/ One koku equals 180.3907 liters.

c/ Cigarettes and assorted pipe tobacco expressed in terms of cigarettes.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

19. The following items were distributed to coal miners as incentive goods for purchase at official prices during the first quarter of the 1948 fiscal year:

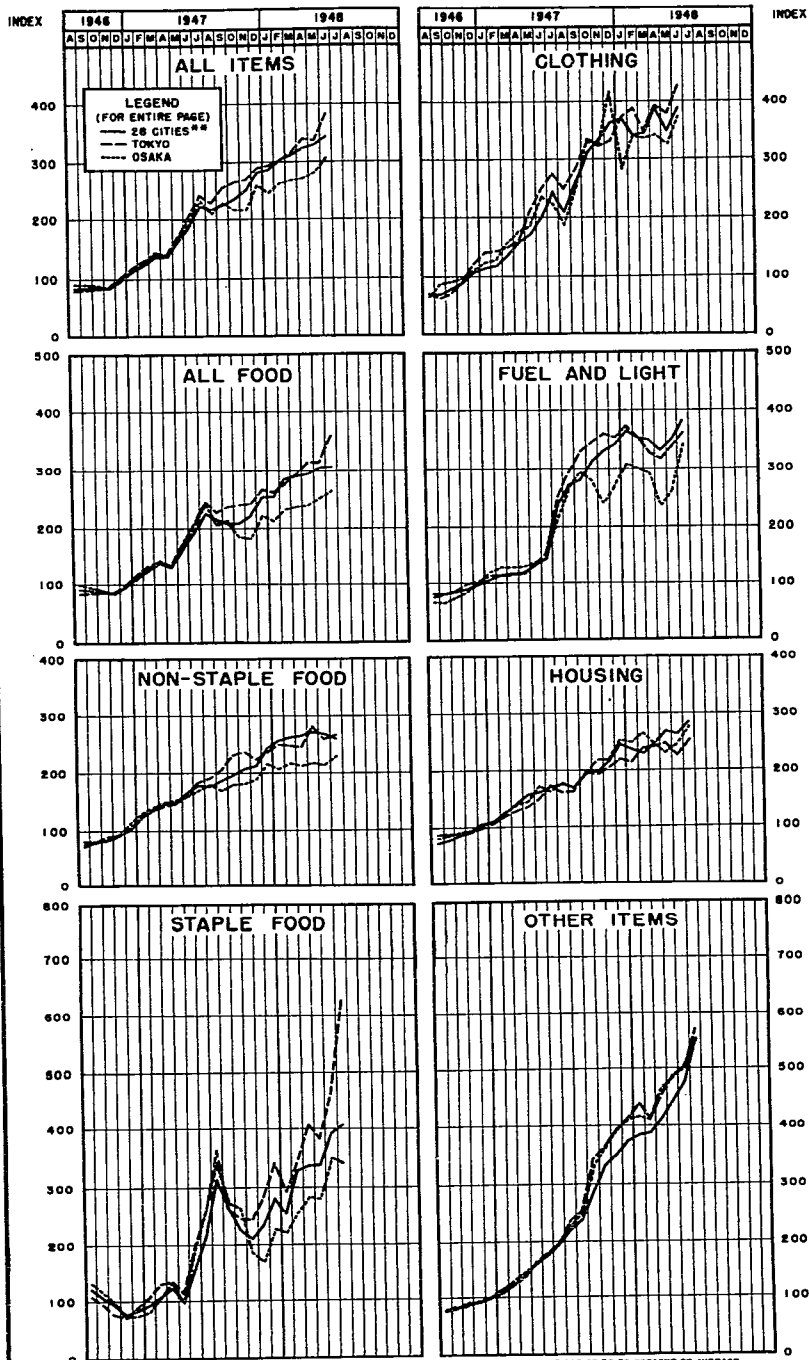
#### DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS TO COAL MINERS 1 April - 30 June

Bedding	4,692 sets
Boots and shoes, rubber	69,457 pairs
Caramels	385,688 kilograms
Cigarettes, Japanese	14,928,300



# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX\*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100



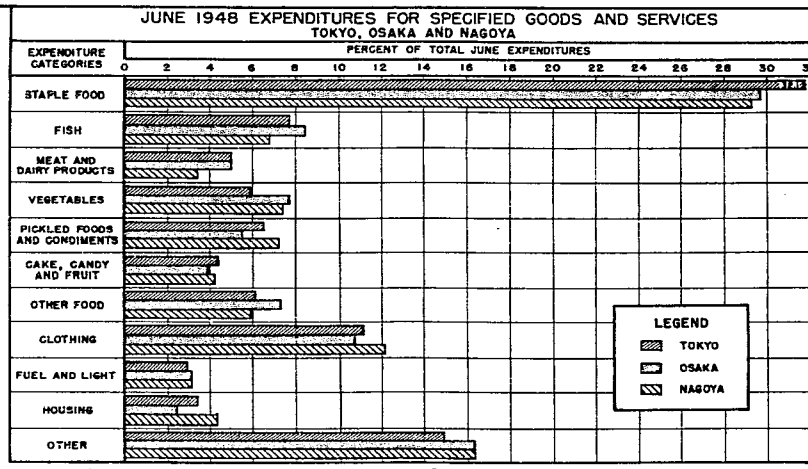
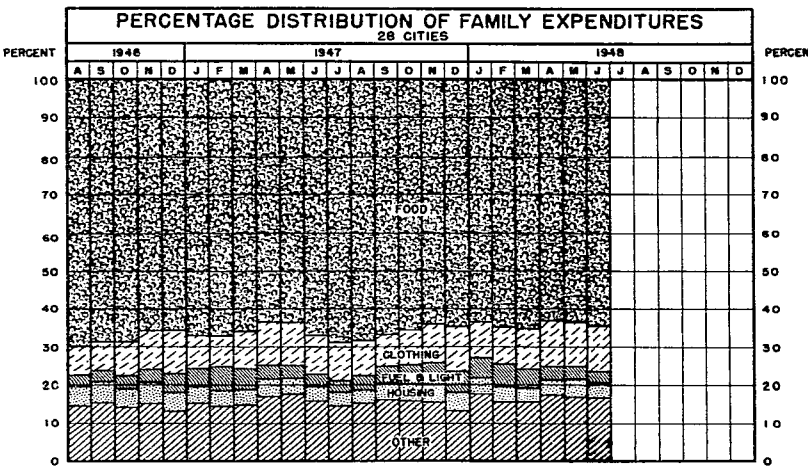
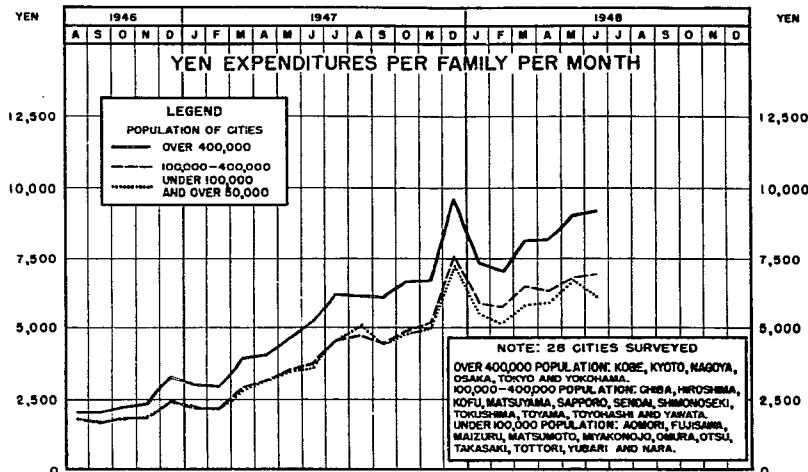
\* INDEX CALCULATED FROM THE PRICES AND QUANTITIES PURCHASED OF 119 ITEMS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 68 TO 70 PERCENT OF AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURES:  

$$P = \frac{2.2 \times \sum (P_i \times Q_i)}{2.2 \times \sum (P_{i0} \times Q_i)}$$
 P = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX; P<sub>i</sub> = BUREAU-AVERAGE PRICE PAID IN BASE PERIOD; Q<sub>i</sub> = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN BASE PERIOD; P<sub>i0</sub> = PRICE PAID IN SEVEN PERIOD; Q<sub>i0</sub> = QUANTITY PURCHASED IN SEVEN PERIOD.  
 \* 28 CITIES: AOMORI, OHMAI, FUJISAWA, MICHINOCHI, KOBE, KOFU, KYOTO, MAIZURU, MATSUMOTO, NAITA, NAGANO, NAGOTSU, NARA, OMIYA, OSAKA, OTSU, SAPPORO, SENDAI, SHIMIZU, TAKASAKI, YOKOHAMA, YOKYU, YUTON, TOTTA, TOKYU, YOSHIDA, YOSHIDA, YOSHIDA AND YUBARI.  
 NOTE: AUGUST 1946 "OTHER ITEMS" DATA FOR OSAKA REVISED.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 5,000 URBAN FAMILIES.  
 9HQ-SCAP JAPAN - AUG 46 NUMBER 63

# URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES\*

AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES



\* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 9,000 REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES IN 28 CITIES. AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES SURVEYED DURING MAY AND JUNE 1947-48.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - AUG 48 NUMBER 84

Cigarettes, U. S. <u>a/</u>	24,432,300
Clothing, work	727,260 pieces <u>b/</u>
Gaiters	99,200 pairs
Gloves	750,807 pairs
Jikatabi	584,443 pairs
Oil, edible	49,005 kilograms
Sake	450,728 sho <u>c/</u>
Shoes, leather <u>a/</u>	80,000 pairs
Soap	2,245,553 pieces
Socks	620,000 pairs
Sugar	142,253 kilograms
Tobacco, U. S., pipe <u>a/</u>	95,074 packages
Towels	409,285
Underwear <u>a/</u>	309,135 pieces

a/ Surplus U. S. Army stocks.

b/ Includes 347,638 pieces of surplus U. S. Army stocks.

c/ One sho equals 1.8039 liters.

SOURCE: Coal Board.

20. The following quantities of surplus U. S. Army stocks were released for distribution to coal miners for purchase at official prices during the second quarter of the 1948 fiscal year.

RELEASE OF SURPLUS U. S. ARMY GOODS  
For Distribution to Coal Miners  
1 July - 30 September

Blankets	170,000
Drawers	110,000 pairs
Gloves	150,000 pairs
Jackets	65,000
Shirts	45,000
Socks	240,000 pairs
Sweaters	20,000
Towels	200,000
Trousers	160,000 pairs
Undershirts	110,000
Work suits	45,000

21. A total of 26,476,680 packages of surplus U. S. Army cigarettes were released for distribution to producers under the various incentive programs during the 1948 fiscal year. Farmers and coal miners were entitled to purchase at official prices the bulk of the released cigarettes.

SURPLUS U. S. ARMY CIGARETTES RELEASED AS INCENTIVE GOODS  
1 April 1948 - 31 March 1949

	<u>Packages a/</u>	<u>Distribution Period</u>
Rice farmers	4,000,000	1947 winter crop
Wheat and barley farmers	4,400,000	1948 winter crop
Vegetable farmers	3,500,000	1948 summer crop
	<u>154,500</u>	1948 fiscal year
Subtotal	12,054,500	

	<u>Packages a/</u>	<u>Distribution Period</u>
Carried Forward	12,054,500	
Coal miners	1,401,965	January-March 1948
	6,050,000	First half 1948 fiscal year
	6,050,000	Second half 1948 fiscal year
Tax collectors	391,650	April-June 1948
Fertilizer industry	374,565	April-July 1948
Charcoal producers	115,000	1948 fiscal year
Whalers	<u>39,000</u>	1948 season
Total	26,476,680	

a/ Of 20 cigarettes each.

SOURCE: Monopoly Bureau.

#### ENFORCEMENT

##### Economic Investigation Board

22. The Economic Investigation Board was established 1 August to coordinate enforcement of economic control laws. The board does not possess police powers but supplies evidence of any violations of economic laws to the police and procurators for the arrest and prosecution of the offenders.

The board has cabinet status and the director general of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Price Board, Takeo Kurusu, was appointed director general. The board consists of 3,500 investigators and from 2,000 to 3,000 administrative personnel. The central office is located in Tokyo and there are eight regional bureaus and 49 local units.

##### Routine Enforcement Activities

23. In July 155,212 metric tons of imported foods were transported over the railways with a net loss of 150 kilograms. Domestic foods amounting to 355,581 metric tons were transported with a net loss of 9,698 kilograms.

24. A total of 57,863 kilograms of staple foods was confiscated at railway freight stations in July and placed in legal rationing channels.

25. Smuggling cases reported in July numbered 59 involving 249 persons, compared with 83 cases in June involving 296 persons.

26. Communist-led demonstrations were held in August in Shinagawa, Adachi, Hongo, Katsushika, Chuo and Shibuya wards in Tokyo. A demonstration by 500 housewives induced Shinagawa ward officials to release supplies of reserve rice held for relief purposes. After the Economics Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government had explained that releases were not authorized and had outlined the nature and purpose of the relief rations, 131 housewives returned their allotments.

SECTION 12

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking . . . . .	1
Liquidation . . . . .	9
Public Finance. . . . .	11

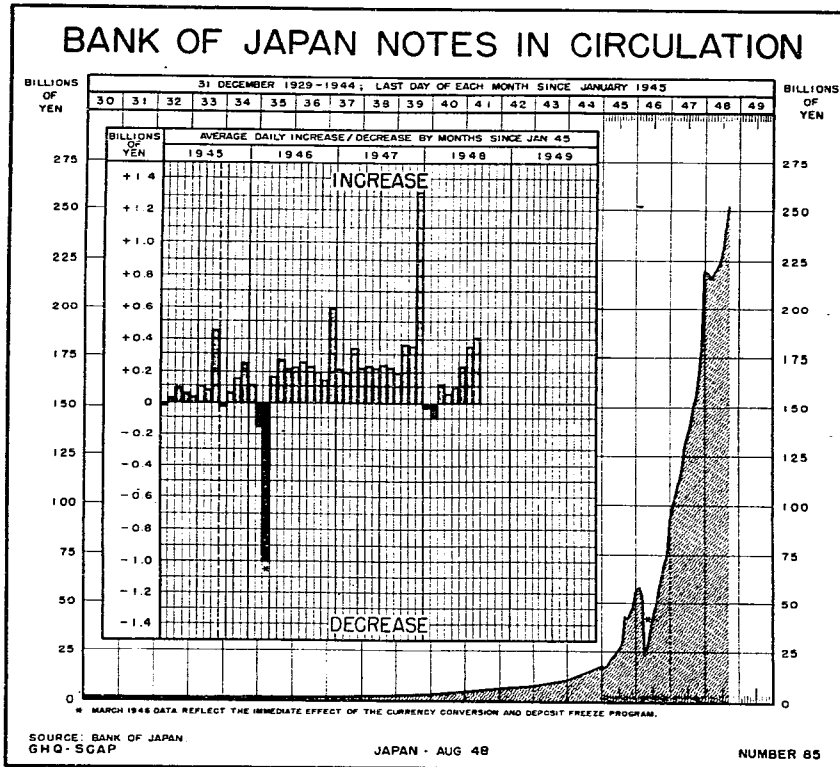
MONEY AND BANKING

Insurance

1. The Life Insurance Company of America, licensed 13 August to operate in Japan, was the fifth foreign insurance organization authorized to engage in the general insurance business.

Currency

2. Bank of Japan notes in circulation 31 August totaled ¥ 254,209,000,000.



Bank of Japan

3. Bank of Japan advances to the Government increased ¥ 6,643,000,000 in August to provide the Government with operating funds as tax and other revenues lagged behind increased expenditures. Loans to private banks rose by ¥ 9,153,000,000 when businesses and industrial enterprises needed operating loans to meet the increased July price level. Holdings of national government securities declined ¥ 2,114,000,000.

Notes outstanding accounted for 86.9 percent of the liabilities of the Bank of Japan 31 August.

BANK OF JAPAN  
Condensed Statement  
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Securities		
National government	96,031	93,917
Reconstruction Finance Bank	49,856	48,924
Loans	48,871	58,024
Advances to Government	70,953	77,596
Agency accounts	1,304	2,946
Cash and bullion	620	642
Other assets	<u>8,694</u>	<u>10,452</u>
Total	276,329	292,501
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	241,365	254,209
Government deposits	8,007	8,808
Other deposits	18,042	17,924
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	5,001	4,155
Other liabilities	<u>3,914</u>	<u>7,405</u>
Total	276,329	292,501

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

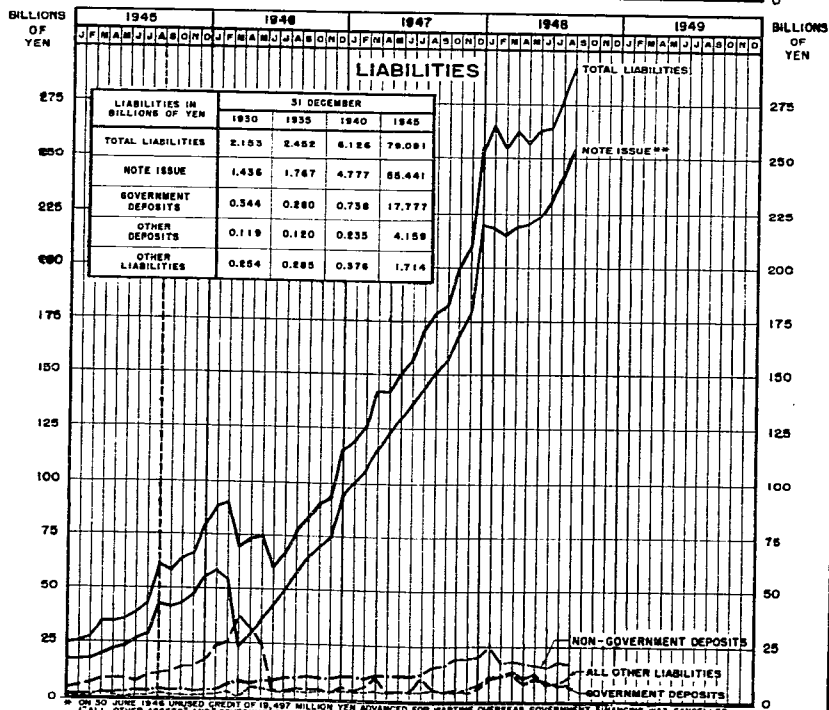
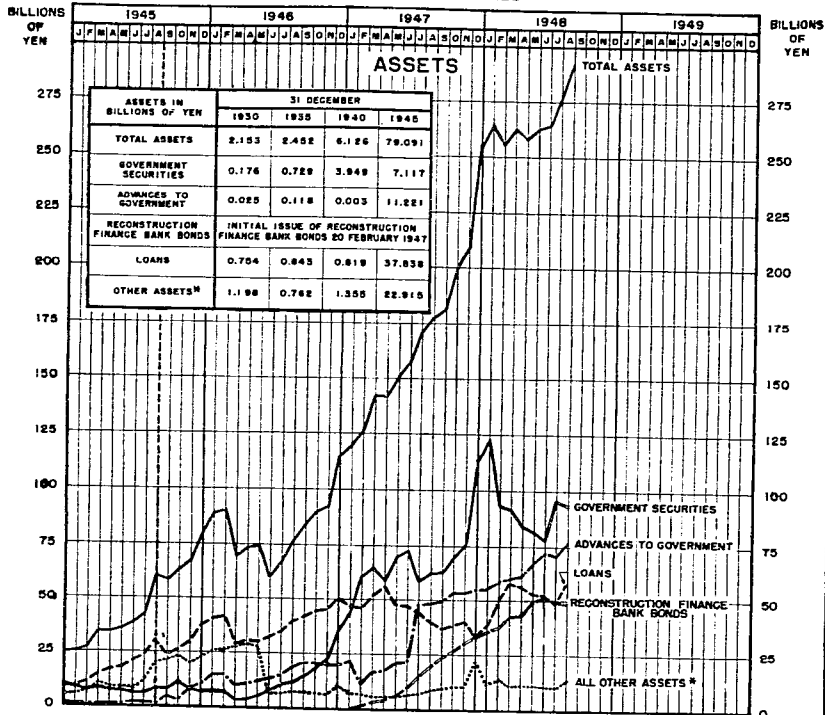
Ordinary, Special and Savings Banks

4. Deposits in the 62 major ordinary banks increased ¥ 9,460,000,000 in May compared with ¥ 455,000,000 in April. April deposits were curtailed by large withdrawals following the close of the fiscal year. Loans outstanding increased ¥ 4,252,000,000 in April and ¥ 5,069,000,000 in May; funds were obtained from increased deposits in March and May and large April borrowings from the Bank of Japan.

Deposits in the eight special banks decreased ¥ 208,000,000 in April and ¥ 581,000,000 in May due chiefly to withdrawals from the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry. Loans registered increases of ¥ 5,752,000,000 in April and ¥ 6,318,000,000 in May. The major portion of these loans was granted by the Reconstruction Finance Bank. Borrowings from the Bank of Japan declined by ¥ 3,071,000,000 in April as a result of disposal of ¥ 3,232,000,000 in securities.

# BANK OF JAPAN

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



\* ON 30 JUNE 1945 UNLIDED CREDIT OF 19,497 MILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR WARTIME OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED  
 \*\* ALL OTHER ASSETS AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS  
 \*\*\* MARCH 1946 INCREASE REFLECTS THE YEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 8 MARCH 1946. ON 1 APRIL 1946 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE DEVALUED AND TRANSFERRED TO "ALL OTHER LIABILITIES" SUBJECT TO 1944 70% REDEMPTION CLAIMS

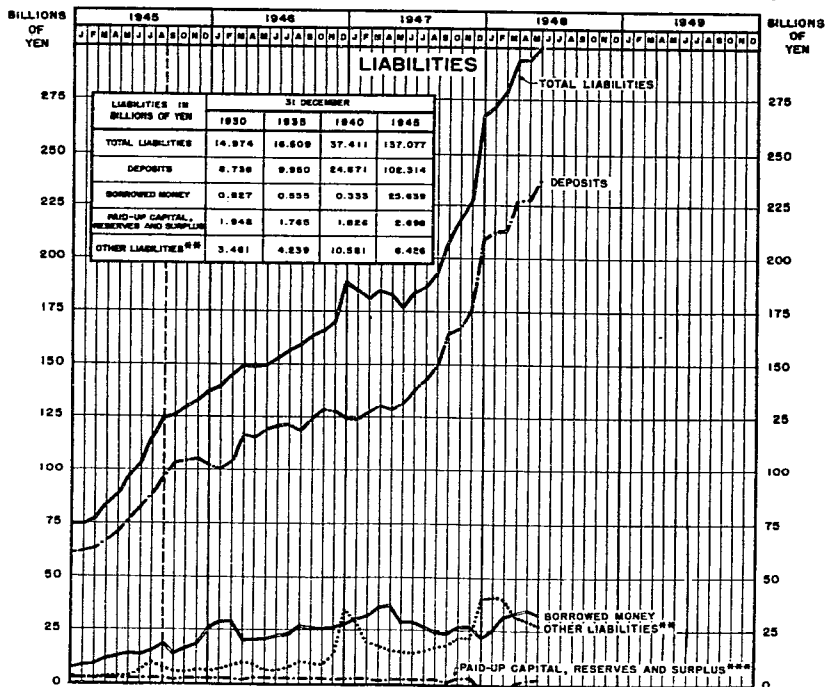
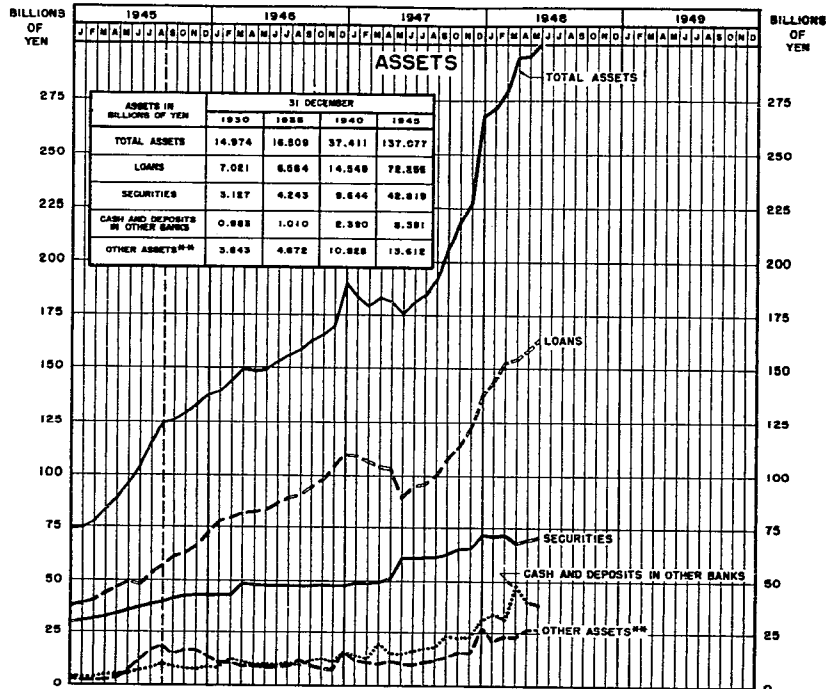
SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN, GHQ-SCAP

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# ORDINARY BANKS<sup>\*</sup>

## 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 1945, "OTHER ASSETS" AND "OTHER LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. BEGINNING WITH 1945, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.

\*\*\* PAID-UP CAPITAL, RESERVES AND SURPLUS: DECEMBER 1947 - ¥ 2,468,000,000; JANUARY 1948 - ¥ 3,587,000,000; FEBRUARY 1948 - ¥ 3,886,000,000.

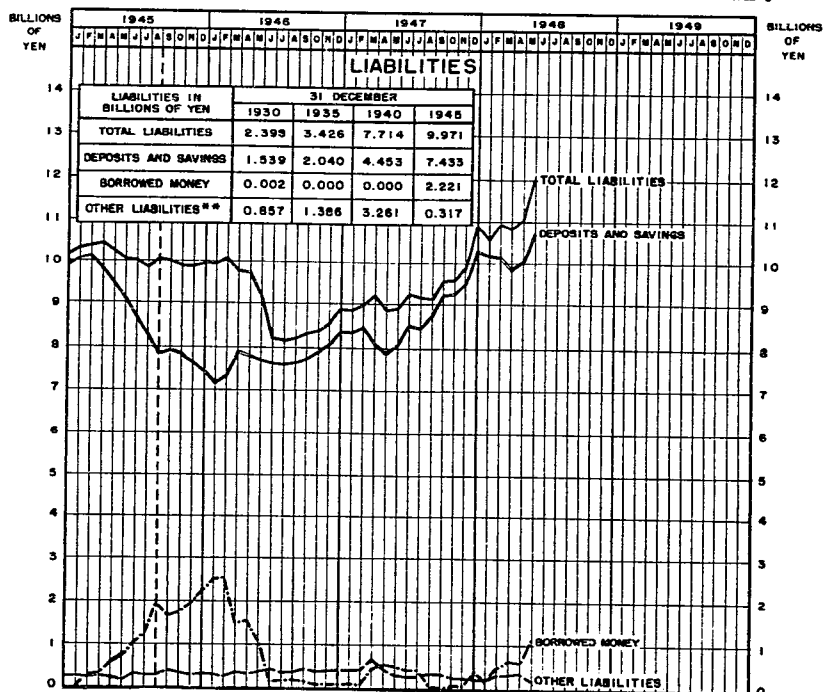
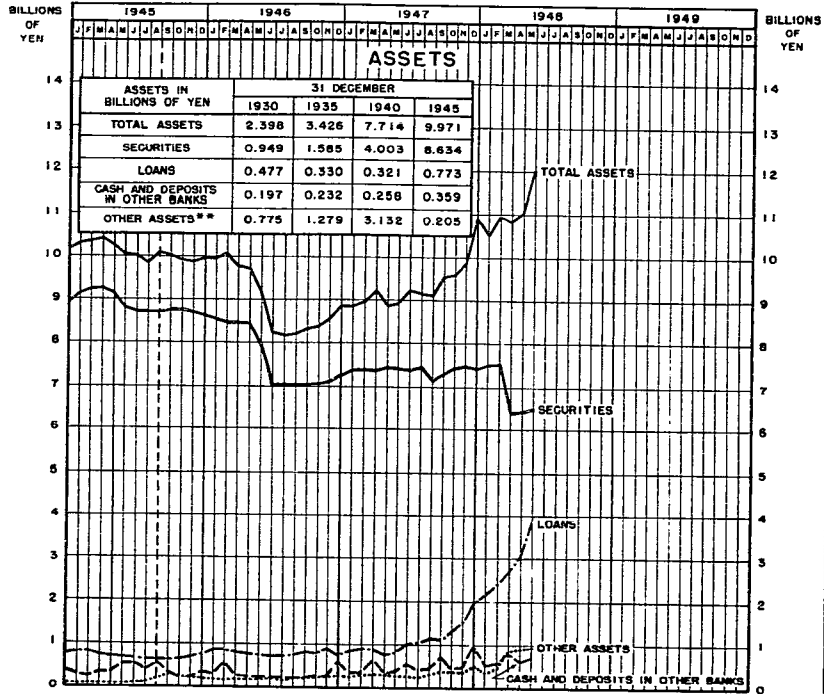
SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1942 MINISTRY OF FINANCE; SUBSEQUENTLY BANK OF JAPAN.  
GHQ - SCAP

NUMBER 87



# SAVINGS BANKS\*

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



\* FIGURES PRIOR TO 1942 INCLUDE SAVINGS BANKS AND BRANCHES IN FORMOSA AND KANGFUO. 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.

**ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS**  
Major Accounts  
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 March a/</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
<b>Ordinary banks</b>			
Deposits	227,255	227,710	237,170
Loans	154,248	158,500	163,569
Securities	68,464	69,492	70,967
Borrowings	33,697	34,807	32,975
<b>Special banks</b>			
Deposits	38,684	38,476	37,895
Loans	102,717	108,469	114,787
Securities	21,302	18,070	16,795
Borrowings	24,127	21,056	22,628
<b>Savings banks</b>			
Deposits	9,852	10,040	10,680
Loans	2,717	3,068	3,868
Securities	6,427	6,448	6,509
Borrowings	656	626	1,144

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Deposit Funds Bureau

5. Postal savings deposited with the Deposit Funds Bureau, Ministry of Finance, increased ¥ 2,984,000,000 and holdings of national government securities declined ¥ 4,891,000,000 in July. See the chart opposite.

DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU  
(millions of yen)

	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Postal savings deposits	52,281	55,265
Securities of national government	52,453	47,562
Loans to national government	3,208	3,212
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	14,692	15,625
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,409	4,421
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,857	2,857

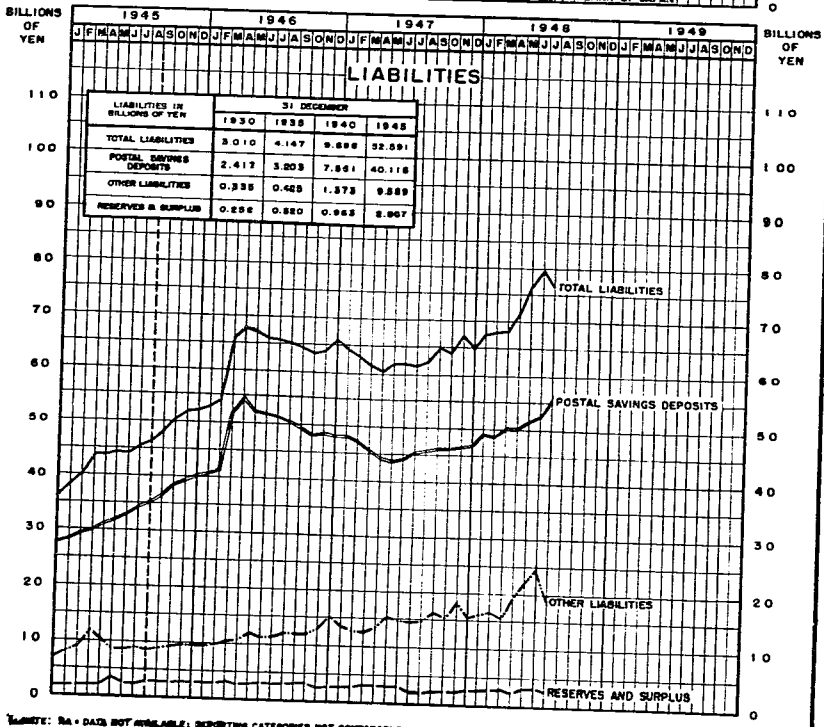
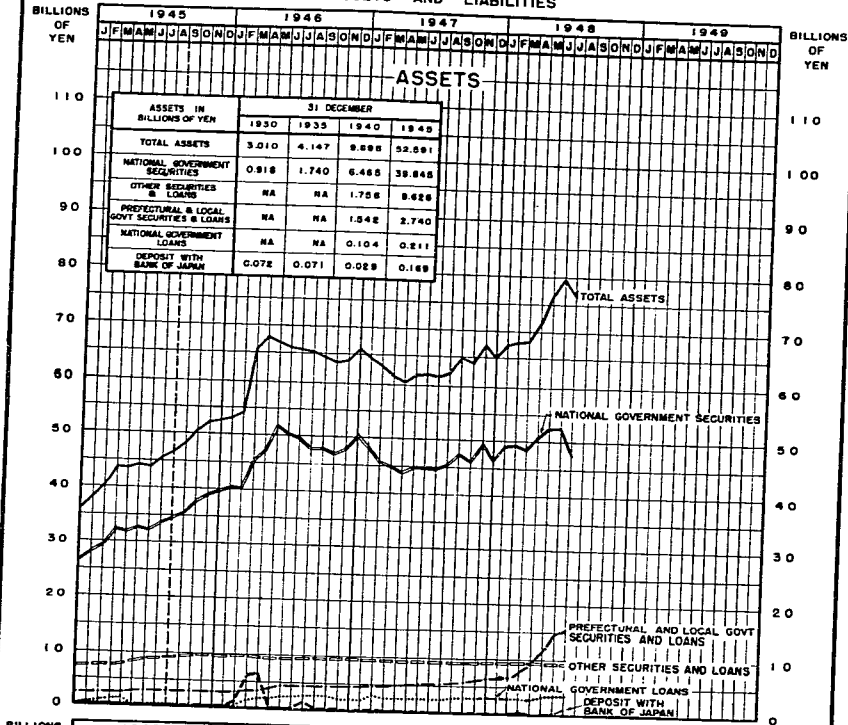
SOURCE: Ministries of Finance and Communications.

Reconstruction Finance Bank

6. The Cabinet 11 August approved an ESB plan whereby the Reconstruction Finance Bank will advance to industry loans totaling up to ¥ 26,390,000,000 in the second quarter of the 1948-49 fiscal year. Of this total ¥ 23,710,000,000 will be lent to general industry with priority for the coal, electric power, iron and steel and transportation industries. The balance will be available to government corporations.

# MINISTRY OF FINANCE DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



REMARKS: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE; REPORTING CATEGORIES NOT COMPARABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE; MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
 GHO-SCAP

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The Reconstruction Finance Bank had loans outstanding of ¥ 81,761,858,000 31 July of which 51.3 percent was granted for the purchase, manufacture or rehabilitation of capital equipment. Loans outstanding increased by ¥ 5,673,708,000 in July. The larger portion of this amount was advanced for mining and electric power. Because of repayment of short-term borrowings advances to government corporations declined by ¥ 1,016,950,000.

**LOANS OUTSTANDING**  
Reconstruction Finance Bank  
(thousands of yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>31 July</u>
Mining	31,119,179	2,833,312	33,952,491
Electric power	6,816,215	1,374,400	8,190,615
Chemical	6,089,515	892,956	6,982,471
Machine and tools	3,646,009	108,943	3,754,952
Marine products	3,333,788	148,402	3,482,190
Transportation	2,565,799	692,872	3,258,671
Metal	2,235,331	70,526	2,305,857
Textile	1,367,028	396,246	1,763,274
Ceramic	229,589	27,855	257,444
Gas	9,553	-25	9,528
Other	1,279,762	145,171	1,424,933
Government corporations (kodans)	<u>17,396,382</u>	<u>-1,016,950</u>	<u>16,379,432</u>
Total	76,088,150	5,673,708	81,761,858

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

7. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee sold 5,167,783 shares of corporate securities for ¥ 354,019,054 between 25 July and 24 August. Proceeds were chiefly from sale to employees and by national tender. By 24 August the committee had sold 25,471,645 shares for ¥ 2,123,004,942.

**LIQUIDATION OF SECURITIES**  
Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

	<u>Number of</u> <u>Shares</u>	<u>Proceeds</u> <u>(yen)</u>
Liquidation 25 July - 24 August		
To employees	1,705,591	129,667,998
By national tender	2,313,419	171,384,192
By local tender	909,531	41,607,946
By public offering <u>a/</u>	<u>239,242</u>	<u>11,358,918</u>
Total	5,167,783	354,019,054
Total 24 July <u>b/</u>	<u>20,303,862</u>	<u>1,768,985,888</u>
Total to date	25,471,645	2,123,004,942

a/ At a fixed price through security brokers and dealers.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

8. Among the representative securities sold were 288,008 shares of Oji Paper Manufacturing Company for ¥ 27,160,560, an average price of ¥ 94.30 per share. These securities were 100 percent subscribed to by company employees. By national tender 15,445 shares of Mitsubishi Chemical Company were sold for ¥ 5,927,819, an average price of ¥ 383.80 per share. This offering represented 0.7 percent of the company's outstanding stock.

**DISPOSITION OF REPRESENTATIVE SECURITIES**  
Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee  
25 July - 24 August

<u>Company</u>	<u>Shares Issued</u>	<u>Shares Offered</u>	<u>Shares Sold</u>	<u>Proceeds (yen)</u>
<b>To employees</b>				
Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance (old)	480,000	14,467	14,467	144,670
(new)	480,000	37,889	87,689	615,223
Oji Paper Manufacturing	6,200,000	288,008	288,008	27,160,560
Osaka Shipbuilding	220,000	14,900	14,900	2,220,100
<b>By national tender</b>				
Furukawa Electric Industry	2,000,000	108,000	108,000	8,455,960
Japan Iron Sand and Steel	1,000,000	83,950	83,950	3,081,190
Mitsubishi Chemical	2,215,800	15,445	15,445	5,927,819
Mitsui Chemical	1,900,000	50,000	109,200	11,024,270
<b>By local tender</b>				
Japan Rayon	777,800	84,610	84,610	4,092,950
Nisshin Flour Mills	518,600	4,672	4,672	595,946
Takeda Drugs Industry	714,000	23,690	123,690	657,510
<b>By public offering</b>				
Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship (old)	1,500,000	39,032	39,032	1,792,158
(new)	1,400,000	55,900	55,900	1,481,100
Kureha Chemical Industry	300,000	144,310	144,310	7,937,050

SOURCE: Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

LIQUIDATION

9. The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission on 1 and 2 July closed eight industrial associations, nine cooperative federations and one dealers' association, as control organizations. Those closed were:

- (1) Japan Knitting Industry Association (Nippon Meriyasu Kogyokai).
- (2) Industrial Machine Industry Association (Sangyo Kikai Kogyokai).
- (3) Industrial Vehicle Industry Association (Sangyo Sharyo Kogyokai).
- (4) Japan Bearing Association (Nippon Bearingu Kyokai).
- (5) Japan Electric Bulb Industrial Association (Nippon Denkyu Kogyokai).

- (6) Japan Valve and Cork Industrial Association (Nippon Barubu Kokku Kogyo Kyokai).
- (7) Japan Electric Machine Manufacturing Association (Nippon Denki Kikai Seizo Kai).
- (8) Japan Machine Tool Association (Nippon Kosaku Kikai Kyokai).
- (9) Japan Warp-knitting Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Tateami Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (10) Japan Mosquito-net Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Kaya Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (11) Japan Ready-made Suits Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Nippon Kisei Yofuku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (12) Japan Sewing Thread Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Nuiito Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (13) Japan Socks Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Tabi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (14) Japan Towel Industry Cooperative Union (Nippon Taoru Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (15) National Clothing Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Hifuku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (16) National Clothing Products Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Fuhaku Seihin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (17) National Middle-school Boys' Suits Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Chutogakkofuku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (18) Japan Cotton Yarn and Staple Rayon Dealers' Association (Nippon Mensufuitosho Dogyokai).

10. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation aggregated ¥ 30,974,244,000 on 25 July. Included were receipts of ¥ 4,751,226,000 in the preceding 30-day period. Loans and accounts receivable accounted for 26.4 percent and 22.6 percent of total proceeds respectively.

Book value of assets of 621 closed institutions undergoing liquidation 25 July amounted to ¥ 175,443,501,000. Cumulative costs of liquidation totaled ¥ 995,662,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION <sup>a/</sup>  
(thousands of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>25 June</u>	<u>Received</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>25 July</u>
Loans	7,896,783	294,906	8,191,689
Accounts receivable	5,668,041 <sup>b/</sup>	1,331,861	6,999,902
Merchandise inventory	3,272,684 <sup>b/</sup>	481,827	3,754,511
Deposits	2,624,925	1,627,628	4,252,553
Advances	2,262,672	439,705	2,702,377
Machinery and equipment	1,100,978 <sup>b/</sup>	9,772	1,110,750
Bonds, domestic	135,656 <sup>b/</sup>	0	135,656
Cash	803,551	6,304	809,855
Stocks, domestic	528,712	217,803	746,515
Real estate	201,738	22,815	224,553
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	53,879 <sup>b/</sup>	0	53,879
Bonds, government, domestic	45,964	0	45,964
Furniture and fixtures	37,812	5,862	43,674
Unpaid capital	26,961	78,942	105,903
Miscellaneous assets	<u>2,873</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>6,398</u>
Total	24,663,229 <sup>b/</sup>	4,520,950	29,184,179
Sundry income: interest, dividends, etc.	<u>1,559,789</u>	<u>230,276</u>	<u>1,790,065</u>
Grand total	26,223,018 <sup>b/</sup>	4,751,226	30,974,244

<sup>a/</sup> Six hundred twenty-one closed institutions undergoing liquidation.  
<sup>b/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Tax Revenue

11. Receipts from national government taxes totaled ¥ 15,311,000,000 in July of which 54.6 percent represented income-tax collections. Total cumulative tax receipts amounted to ¥ 43,917,000,000 by 31 July, 16.4 percent of the 1948-49 fiscal year budgetary goal of ¥ 267,704,000,000.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION  
1948-49 Fiscal Year  
(millions of yen)

	<u>Tax Receipts</u>			<u>Estimated</u> <u>Budget Tax</u> <u>Revenue</u>
	<u>April-June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Income tax	16,713	8,353	25,066	146,371
Liquor tax	3,729	2,721	6,450	45,776
Commodity tax	1,788	1,025	2,813	17,508
Corporation tax	1,794	882	2,676	15,000
Other	<u>4,582</u>	<u>2,330</u>	<u>6,912</u>	<u>45,049</u>
Total	28,606	15,311	43,917	267,704

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

### Tax Reform and Administration

12. For the first time in the history of Japan tax evaders were given prison sentences. On 28 July the Kyoto District Court imposed a sentence of two months' imprisonment and a fine of ¥ 400,000 upon a defendant convicted of evading ¥ 392,000 in 1947 personal income taxes. On 7 August another Kyoto defendant received a sentence of six months' imprisonment for misrepresenting his business income.

13. Sales transaction tax stamps have been distributed to all post offices. These stamps, ranging in value from ¥ 0.10 to ¥ 10,000, are to be purchased and used by all Japanese merchants selling taxable goods or services.

### Monopoly Bureau Revenue

14. Monopoly Bureau gross receipts in July totaled ¥ 8,096,000,000, bringing total receipts for the first four months of the 1948-49 fiscal year to ¥ 21,699,000,000. Sales of unrationed tobacco provided the largest source of revenue. Effective 2 July prices of rationed tobacco were increased approximately 85 percent and three new brands of unrationed tobacco were introduced. Budgetary gross receipt estimates for the 1948-49 fiscal year are ¥ 129,614,000,000.

#### MONOPOLY BUREAU REVENUE <sup>a/</sup> 1948-49 Fiscal Year (millions of yen)

	<u>Gross Receipts</u>			<u>Estimated Budget Gross Receipts</u>
	<u>April-June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Unrationed tobacco	8,720	5,579	14,299	84,888
Rationed tobacco	3,824	2,320	6,144	26,614
Released tobacco <sup>b/</sup>	38	60	98	684
Other commodities <sup>c/</sup>	<u>1,021</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>1,158</u>	<u>17,428</u>
Total	13,603	8,096	21,699	129,614

<sup>a/</sup> Excludes receipts not connected with monopoly operations.

<sup>b/</sup> U. S. Army surplus tobacco distributed through the Monopoly Bureau.

<sup>c/</sup> Includes salt and camphor monopolies.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

### National Debt

15. The national debt aggregated ¥ 379,303,000,000 31 July. National government bonds amounting to ¥ 1,026,000,000 were issued in July.

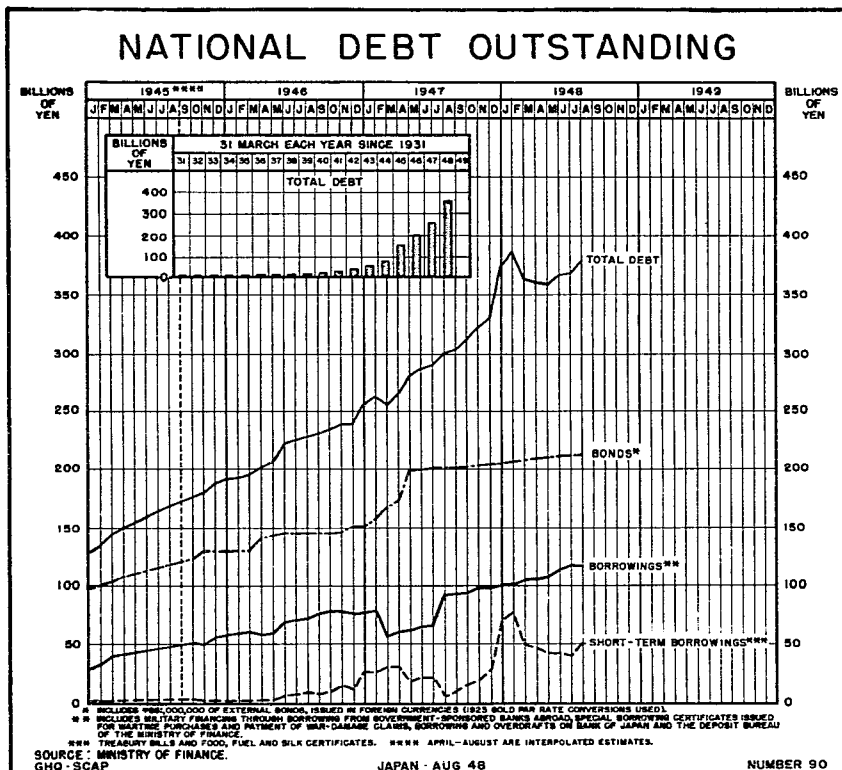


**NATIONAL DEBT**  
31 July  
(millions of yen)

Government bonds, domestic		211,416
Government bonds, external <u>a/</u>		881
Bank loans		116,786
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834	
Borrowing by State Railway Special Account	26,792	
Other loans	46,160	
Rice bills and food certificates		36,120
Treasury bills		12,000
Firewood and charcoal certificates		<u>2,100</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b>379,303</b>

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.



16. Government borrowing totaling ¥ 14,760,000,000 was authorized from 21 July to 20 August. The Foreign Trade Fund Special Account was permitted to make temporary borrowings of ¥ 1,500,000,000 to provide operating funds from July and August; the Farm Settlers' Special Account was authorized to borrow ¥ 1,260,000,000 to make loans for the first six months of the 1948-49 fiscal year; and the Government was permitted to issue treasury bills amounting to ¥ 12,000,000,000 to cover General Account operations in August and September.

17. Transfers from the General Account Reserve Fund to finance programs not covered in the budget amounted to ¥ 24,070,000 between 21 July and 20 August. The fund totaled ¥ 1,824,297,000 on 20 August.

SECTION 13

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control. . . . .	1
Antitrust and Cartels . . . . .	11
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PROPERTY CONTROL

1. Looted property placed under Allied and Japanese Government custody between 21 July and 20 August was valued at ¥ 517,916. Looted property restored in the period included one ivory religious object to the British Government; one automobile to the Republic of China; and one organ, 94 high-pressure gas containers and one automobile to the Philippine Government. This property had a 1941 value of ¥ 26,151.

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

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	12,742
Immovable or not officially warehoused	52,516
Allied custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,097</u>
Total	66,355

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. In accordance with a redefining of looted property to include all property in Japan which was produced in areas occupied by the Japanese armed forces and illegally brought to Japan, the Japanese Government reported between 21 June and 20 August looted nonferrous base metals valued at approximately \$ 10,000,000.

LOOTED NONFERROUS METALS  
21 June - 20 August  
(metric tons)

Tin	2,990
Zinc	1,450
Lead	1,290
Brass	1,000
Bronze	500
Copper	132
Antimony	27
Nickel	5

3. The Japanese Government is searching approximately 100,000 industrial plants and shops for looted machinery and equipment. The Government is also inspecting plants designated for reparations in order to identify and remove looted items of this property.

A complete paper-manufacturing plant looted from the Kwangtung Provincial Government Paper Manufacturing Plant, China, is being dismantled and packaged preparatory to return to China. The plant was operated at Yufutsu, Hokkaido, by the Kokusaku Pulp Industry Company, Ltd. Its replacement value is estimated at approximately \$ 5,000,000.

4. Between 21 July and 20 August one British vessel, the S/S Ming Sang, was refloated and placed in drydock and repairs were completed on one Panamanian ship. Marine surveys were conducted on one British, one American and one Philippine vessel to determine cost of repairs and critical materials required to restore vessels to their prelooted condition. By 30 June the Japanese Government had expended approximately ¥ 375,000,000 to repair and refit looted vessels.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED  
20 August

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>		<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	3		31	74,795
Under repair	0		4	24,794
Status unknown	8		0	0
Miscellaneous	2		21	30,252
Restitutions a/	<u>1</u>		<u>9 b/</u>	<u>13,259</u>
Total	14		65	143,100

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

b/ Does not include 16 Korean vessels previously restored which were dropped from accounting records as technically not looted property.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Dissolved Organizations

5. The Cabinet issued an order 19 August authorizing the Attorney-general's Office to administer liquidation of properties of dissolved ultranationalistic organizations. The office will review all claims against these properties, transfer approved properties and arrange for sale of those properties subject to the Lend Reform Law.

Security holdings of dissolved organizations will be sold through the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee. All income and proceeds from property sales will be held in a special account.

6. By 20 August 193 ultranationalistic patriotic organizations, including nine dissolved between 21 July and 20 August, had been closed.

SCAP Custody Account

7. The SCAP Custody Account totaled ¥ 286,599,347 on 20 August, an increase of ¥ 126,649 since 21 July. Deposits in the reporting period totaled ¥ 526,399, including ¥ 345,604 for the German account, ¥ 98,965 for the Japanese account and ¥ 81,830 for the Korean account. Releases consisted of ¥ 354,550 to a Korean national and ¥ 45,200 to a former German-owned firm for the purchase of stock necessary to maintain its assets.

CUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP  
20 August  
(yen)

American		186,566
British		102,342
Burmese Puppet Government		1,141,830
Impounded cash	575,000	
Property sales	566,830	
Chinese		
Looted property sales		95,968
Chinese Puppet Government		
Impounded cash		908,132
Dutch		
Looted property sales		135,439
German		132,698,738
Collection of accounts receivable	440,000	
Compensation for property lost or destroyed	25,000	
Dividends received	29,999	
Fire insurance proceeds	109,438	
Impounded cash	68,083,366	
Property rentals	742,293	
Property sales	60,880,182	
Refund of construction contract guarantees	8,000	
Royalties	2,380,460	
International Red Cross		100,515
Japanese		93,448,528
Dissolved organizations	91,214,307	
Impounded cash	2,234,221	
Korean		49,613,385
Yen exchanges, repatriates	41,574,715	
Miscellaneous	8,038,670	
Philippine Puppet Government		
Impounded cash		5,767,292
Thailand Puppet Government		
Impounded cash		202,130
Unknown		
Looted property sales		1,032,060
Other Allied nationals		
Prisoners of war and civilian internee funds		<u>1,166,402</u>
Total		286,599,347

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

German External Property Commission Account

8. Proceeds of \$ 12,075 from the sale of former German-owned property in danger of deterioration and rental of \$ 350 from one real-estate property were deposited in the German External Property Commission Account between 21 July and 20 August. Insurance premiums of \$ 193 were paid to protect cash proceeds of sales. The account totaled \$ 305,789 on 20 August.

Properties Released from Custody

9. Two Japanese branches of concerns with head offices formerly in China were authorized to sell property. One branch was permitted to sell alcohol manufacturing equipment with a book value of ¥ 136,000 and the other branch was authorized to sell sufficient securities to obtain ¥ 2,500,000 for maintenance of its assets.

10. Real properties consisting of land, houses and movables at Lake Nojiri and Karuizawa were restored to five American nationals.

Personal property and household effects were restored to one American. This property had been left with the person's brother, a German national, prior to the war and had been impounded as enemy property pending proof of ownership.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted and Designated Concerns

11. No objection was offered in August to 981 of 1,133 applications submitted by restricted and designated concerns for permission to effect transactions not in their normal course of business. These included expenditures of ¥ 8,090,168,898 chiefly for restoration of the mining and electric power industries.

12. Twenty-four mining concerns were permitted to borrow a total of ¥ 4,100,085,026 to construct coal miners' houses. This is part of the over-all program designed to increase coal production. Companies authorized borrowings included:

- (1) Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd., ¥ 1,173,996,010.
- (2) Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, Ltd., ¥ 877,218,820.
- (3) Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd., ¥ 851,951,209.
- (4) Seika Mining Company, Ltd., ¥ 421,635,872.
- (5) Joban Coal-mining Company, Ltd., ¥ 115,573,900.
- (6) Furukawa Mining Company, Ltd., ¥ 112,882,762.
- (7) Kayanuma Mining Company, Ltd., ¥ 110,001,400.
- (8) Nittetsu Mining Company, Ltd., ¥ 82,884,715.
- (9) Ube Industrial Company, Ltd., ¥ 79,957,313.
- (10) Japan Soda Company, Ltd., ¥ 62,279,350.

13. No objection was offered to expenditures by other restricted and designated companies including the Kanto Electric Power Company, Ltd., to improve substations and power facilities

in the Kanto area; the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, Ltd., to install additional equipment at its Tobata power plant; and the Japan Marine Products Company, Ltd., to construct and repair three vessels.

**MAJOR AUTHORIZED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES**  
Restricted and Designated Concerns  
August

<u>Mining</u>	<u>Authorized Borrowings and Withdrawals</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Mitsui Mining Company	¥ 75,000,000	Repair Miike smelter
Mitsubishi Mining Company	31,755,000	Improve Hashima coal mine
Furukawa Mining Company	25,117,000	Repairs at Omine coal mine
	12,427,086	Enlarge Imoro pyrite mine
Showa Electric Industry	11,000,000	Complete coal mine repairs
 <u>Electric Power</u>		
Kanto Electric Power Company	985,053,010	Improve substations and power facilities
Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company	480,000,000	Install equipment at Tobata power plant
Hokuriku Electric Power Company	59,000,000	Increase power facilities
Sumitomo Electric Industry	22,000,000	Build a tide wall at Osaka
Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company	16,727,900	Increase watt-hour meter production facilities at Fukuyama
Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company	10,357,970	Repair and improve Kofu and Horikawacho works
 <u>Textile</u>		
Omi Silk Spinning Company	47,927,000	Install spindles at Hikone plant
Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company	33,471,013	Repair chemical fiber plant, Okayama
Japan Cotton Spinning Company	14,170,320	Restore Tsu woolen mill
Nitto Cotton Spinning Company	27,141,000	Repair woolen spinning equipment
	23,248,654	Improve Itami plant and repair fiber spinning equipment at Fukuyama
Fuji Cotton Spinning Company	20,532,497	Restore Oyama No. 4 mill
Mitsui Cotton Company	19,500,000	Install equipment at Komano mill
Japan Woolen Textile Company	18,780,731	Restore Nakayama mill
Toyo Cotton Spinning Company	15,926,000	Repair Tsuruga mill
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company	15,786,378	Renovate Yodogawa dyeing plant and improve Mariko and Yamashima mills

<u>Shipping and Shipbuilding</u>	<u>Authorized Borrowings and Withdrawals</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Japan Marine Products Company	¥ 166,512,000	Construct or repair three vessels
Japan Iron and Steel Company	28,875,540	Salvage and overhaul one vessel and repair four others
Taiyo Fishing Company	21,350,000	Purchase and install engines in fishing vessels
	18,500,000	Complete whale-scouting boat
Japan Sea Steamship Company	26,800,000	Construct cargo vessel
Yamashita Coastwise Steamship Company	10,170,000	Build ship
Shofuku Steamship Company	10,170,000	Construct cargo vessel
<u>Iron and Steel</u>		
Japan Steel Works	20,122,000	Repair Muroran works
Fuso Metal Industry	32,459,000	Rehabilitate Amagasaki steel tube works and Osaka steel works
Japan Iron and Steel Company	30,110,587	Repair and replace equipment at Yawata
Japan Steel Tube Company	10,337,134	Install equipment at Tsurumi and overhaul equipment at Kawasaki
<u>Chemical</u>		
Toyo High Pressure Company	20,000,000	Repair oxygen equipment in Hokkaido
Japan Mining Company	14,766,900	Enlarge sulfuric acid plant at Saganoseki

14. Authorization was given 10 restricted or designated companies to increase their capital, as follows:

- (1) Asahi Chemical Industry, Ltd., from ¥ 54,400,000 to ¥ 200,000,000.
- (2) Daiken Industrial Company, Ltd., from ¥ 150,000,000 to ¥ 200,000,000.
- (3) Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., from ¥ 147,179,000 to ¥ 330,000,000.
- (4) Daito Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., from ¥ 15,702,600 to ¥ 50,000,000.
- (5) Japan Flour Mill Company, Ltd., from ¥ 20,000,000 to ¥ 55,000,000.
- (6) Kawasaki Rolling Stock Company, Ltd., from ¥ 30,000,000 to ¥ 80,000,000.
- (7) Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., from ¥ 67,000,000 to ¥ 150,000,000.
- (8) Niigata Iron Works Company, Ltd., from ¥ 70,000,000 to ¥ 150,000,000.



- (9) Showa Industrial Company, Ltd., from ¥ 22,000,000 to ¥ 44,000,000.
- (10) Steam-locomotive Manufacturing Company, Ltd., from ¥ 40,000,000 to ¥ 120,000,000.

#### Control Organizations

15. The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission was directed to close the Tokyo Electric Bulb Materials Company, Ltd., a national control organization. This company controlled allocation of brass to bulb manufacturers and had compelled manufacturers to sell their products at a fixed price in violation of the Trade Association Law and the Antitrust Act.

#### Holding Company Liquidation Commission

16. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission issued its first final order for structural reorganization to the Japan Soda Company 22 August after hearings with the interested parties 10 August. The order provides for the dissolution of the company and the establishment of six new companies.

Proposed orders involving no structural reorganization were issued 11 August to seven companies. The orders directed the designated companies to dispose of their stock holdings. Public hearings on the orders were set for 31 August.

17. The commission announced 30 July that commercial banks would not be designated under the Law for Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power. Examination of the over-all banking structure showed that divesting financial institutions of Zai-batsu-family stock ownership, changes effected through the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law and voluntary readjustment measures, had removed the need to break up banking institutions. Surveillance of the operation of the banks to insure strict compliance with the Antitrust Act will continue under the Fair Trade Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

18. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission received 236,135 shares of stocks with a par value of ¥ 8,453,150 from holding companies and Zai-batsu-designated individuals between 16 July and 15 August. The commission advanced holding companies and designated persons ¥ 88,855,837 and exercised voting rights on behalf of 207 companies.

19. Reorganization plans submitted by Katakura Contracting Company and Kyodo Industrial Company under the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law were approved by SCAP 24 July and 6 August respectively. The Bank of Japan approved the Wakasa Industrial Company's reorganization plan submitted under the same law.

#### Antitrust Legislation

20. The Osaka Book and Magazine Retailers' Cooperative Association, charged with participating in a price-fixing arrangement in violation of the Antitrust Act, filed replies with the Fair Trade Commission 19 July. The association denied that a 10-percent price increase of books, put into effect by 200 Osaka book retailers, constituted a violation of the Antitrust Act. A hearing was set for 8 September.

21. The Fair Trade Commission 31 July issued regulations for the filing of registration statements, applications, reports and

other documents under the new Trade Association Law. These rules include procedures for conducting research and for obtaining time extensions to dispose of stocks, debentures, patents and business properties.

22. The Cabinet promulgated 31 July the enforcement ordinance for the Smaller Enterprise Board Law. It gave the director general of the Smaller Enterprise Board power to appoint and dismiss staff personnel, defined the status and authority of bureau directors and fixed the number of secretaries and technological officials assigned to the board. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued organizational regulations of the Board of Smaller Enterprises. The regulations named and defined the functions of the board's two bureaus and six operating sections.

23. The Cabinet issued an ordinance 29 July amending the organization regulations of the Fair Trade Commission. It authorized the commission to establish a Securities Bureau, to enforce the Trade Association Law and to increase its staff personnel.

24. Between 16 July and 15 August 626 applications were filed with the Fair Trade Commission pursuant to the Antitrust Act. Of these 569 requested approval of foreign trade agreements; 27, mergers with other companies; 18, transfer of business; 10, stock acquisitions; one, lease of business; and one, directors' retention of stock in competing companies.

By 15 August a revised total of 3,662 applications had been received and 3,161 had been processed.

25. By 15 August a revised total of 3,363 concerns, exclusive of holding companies, had filed stock disposal plans with the Fair Trade Commission as ordered by the Cabinet. One hundred forty-six plans were filed after 15 July. The commission directed 2,826 companies to execute proposed sales through security dealers and brokers and to consummate negotiated sales. These organizations have reported stock holdings of approximately 41,826,000 shares.

The commission also received stock disposal plans from 323 of the 327 holding companies, exclusive of the 83 major companies designated by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission. Security holdings of 294 companies total 14,946,000 shares; the other 29 organizations have disposed of their security holdings.

26. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission issued final stock disposal orders to two nonrestricted concerns from 15 July to 15 August. The orders directed the filing of stock disposal plans with the Fair Trade Commission. By 15 August 74 of the 80 companies which are to report stock holdings had submitted plans to the commission for disposal of approximately 9,553,918 shares.

#### REPARATIONS

27. Shipments from 16 January to 31 August of machine tools and secondary metalworking equipment from the 17 advance transfer arsenals totaled 16,736 tools weighing 50,823 metric tons. August shipments, chiefly to the Republic of China, amounted to 2,020 tools weighing 7,350 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	14,716	16,290	43,473
Shipped in August			
China	1,665	1,428	6,504
Philippines	<u>355</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>846</u>
Total	2,020	1,834	7,350
Total shipped through August	16,736	18,124	50,823

Five notices allocating electrical equipment in four of the advance transfer arsenals were issued in August.

28. Twenty-one inspections of advance transfer arsenals were made by the four advance transfer claimants. Twenty-eight other reparations inspections were made by various delegations in the month.



SECTION 14  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Technological Processes . . . . .	1
Organizations . . . . .	5
Financial . . . . .	8
International Scientific Cooperation. . . . .	9
Patents and Standards . . . . .	12
Climate . . . . .	20

TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Ramie

1. The Mihara factories of the Toyo Sen-i Company and the Hikone factories of the Kanegafuchi Boseki Company have inaugurated research programs to improve the method of retting ramie fiber by fermentation, thus eliminating the use of caustic soda and coal.

2. Two methods of refining ramie are now in use in Japan: (1) bacterial fermentation and (2) boiling with a dilute solution of caustic soda. Currently 20 percent of the ramie fiber used by the Toyo Sen-i Company is purified by fermentation, the remainder by caustic scouring. Boiling the fiber has been found the more satisfactory method. A shorter time is needed for the process, the fiber has a higher tensile strength and is more resistant to decay, and the removal of pectin and other impurities takes place more evenly.

Methods to be investigated involve the use of bacillus subtilis and bacillus mesentericus and of aspergillus niger mold. Dr. Hideo Katagiri, professor of agriculture at Kyoto University, is conducting the work at Hikone while Dr. Toshinobu Asai, professor of agriculture at Tokyo University, is in charge of the Mihara investigations.

3. To refine ramie by fermentation a pure culture of bacteria or mold is added to the fiber, after which, in the case of bacterial fermentation, air and steam are used to promote the growth of aerobic bacteria and to maintain the temperature required. Neither air nor steam is used in mold fermentation.

Both processes require five days under carefully controlled conditions.

Auramine

4. The Yokohama factory of the Hodogaya Chemical Manufacturing Company resumed production of auramine, a basic dyestuff, in July following rehabilitation of equipment. When the plant was shut down early in the war, it had an operating capacity of 10 metric tons of dyestuff per month; current monthly production is 1.7

metric tons. Auramine, a yellow dyestuff synthesized from dimethyl aniline, formalin, liquid ammonia and ammonium chloride, is used for dyeing cotton.

#### ORGANIZATIONS

##### Industrial Technique Management Council

5. The Industrial Technique Management Council of the newly established Agency of Industrial Science and Technology of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry held an orientation meeting 11 August for laboratory directors and chiefs of the ministry's agencies and bureaus.

##### Seto Marine Biological Laboratory

6. Reconstruction of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory at Shirahama, Wakayama Prefecture, was completed 5 August. The laboratory, affiliated with Kyoto University, was established in 1922 but was severely damaged by earthquake and tidal wave 21 December 1946. More than ¥ 1,400,000 was spent in restoring the facilities.

##### Metallic Surface Technology Association

7. The Metallic Surface Technology Association, formed to foster research and development in metal finishing, held its first meeting 21 July in Tokyo. Papers were presented on galvanizing, electrolytic polishing, surface hardening and the treatment of metal surfaces.

#### FINANCIAL

8. The Consultative Committee of the Bureau of Scientific Education of the Ministry of Education has recommended disbursement of ¥ 47,551,000 of the total ¥ 62,000,000 appropriated for promotion of research for the 1948-49 fiscal year. Expenditures were recommended in three general fields: (1) engineering (¥ 24,367,000, 206 projects), (2) agriculture (¥ 12,944,000, 99 projects) and (3) medicine (¥ 10,240,000, 100 projects). Four hundred five allocations ranging in amount from ¥ 10,000 to ¥ 850,000 have been granted.

#### INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

##### International Travel

9. Dr. Hideki Yukawa of Kyoto University, a physicist specializing in elementary particle theory, and Dr. Shizuo Kakutani of Osaka University, a mathematician specializing in topology and probability theory, received permission to leave Japan to become members of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. Dr. Kakutani is a former staff member of the institute.

##### Gift Publications

10. Ten sets of the "Physical Review" and "Reviews of Modern Physics" covering the period from July 1941 to June 1948 have been made available to Japanese physicists by the American Physical Society. These journals will be distributed to nine government universities and to a scientific research institute in Tokyo.

##### Reports and Abstracts

11. Manuscripts and abstracts submitted to Washington included:

- (1) Three sets of manuscripts, each consisting of a "Provisional Report on the Results of Geomagnetic and Ionospheric Observations in Japan During the Annular Eclipse of May 9, 1948," forwarded in August for delivery to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, the U. S. Department of Commerce and the International Association of Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity.
- (2) Two sets of medical entomological papers, translated in full, transmitted in August to the U. S. Army Medical School.
- (3) Four sets of abstracts, each covering 106 articles appearing in Zephyrus and 48 articles in the Journal of Applied Entomology, forwarded in July for distribution to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts and the British Museum Review of Applied Entomology.
- (4) A manuscript, "Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra of Sulfanilamide Derivatives," to the Department of Commerce and the Journal of the American Chemical Society.
- (5) Abstracts of 167 articles appearing in the Journal of the Japanese Society of Aeronautical Science, 1941-44, to the Department of Commerce, Chemical Abstracts and the Air Materiel Command.
- (6) A manuscript, "Electron Diffraction Studies on the Anti-corrosive Nature of Stainless Steel--on the Ferrous Nickel Chromate Formed on the Surface of Stainless Steel," to the Department of Commerce and the Journal of Colloid Science.
- (7) Manuscripts of three articles in the field of neurophysiology to the Department of Commerce and to Yale University School of Medicine.
- (8) Insect specimens collected in Micronesia by Dr. Teiso Esaki of Kyushu University from 1936 to 1938, forwarded in July to the University of Hawaii. The current shipment included economic and non-economic forms in the family Psyllidae (jumping plant lice) and will be used by Dr. Leonard D. Tuthill in his Pacific-wide studies of this group. Collections of other Micronesian biological material have formed the basis for 77 manuscripts appearing under the general title "Results of Dr. Esaki's Micronesian Expeditions."

#### PATENTS AND STANDARDS

12. Forty Japanese Standards were promulgated in July and 21 wartime and four prewar standards were abrogated, bringing the number of Japanese Standards in effect 1 August to 1,380 and the number of all types of standards to 2,319.

Twenty of the new standards cover pig iron, steel plate, rolled steel, forgings and steel hoops. Twelve are in the mechanical field covering ammonia compressors, condensers and their parts or attachments. The remaining are shipbuilding, three; building, three; electrical engineering, one; and miscellaneous, one.

NUMBER OF JAPANESE STANDARDS IN EFFECT  
1 August

	Japanese Standards (Postwar)	Wartime Emergency Standards	Japanese Engineering Standards (Prewar)	Total
Agriculture and wood industry	0	2	2	4
Automotive engineering	29	28	17	74
Building	10	22	12	44
Ceramics	3	38	0	41
Chemicals	799	169	84	1,052
Electrical engineering	127	131	28	286
Export	10	0	0	10
Mechanical engineering	158	176	56	390
Metallic industry	125	0	0	125
Metallurgy and mining	6	63	31	100
Packing	12	0	0	12
Pulp and paper industry	0	12	5	17
Railway	9	0	0	9
Shipbuilding	13	2	42	57
Textile industry	74	2	0	76
Transportation	1	7	0	8
Miscellaneous	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2,319</b>

SOURCE: Agency of Industrial Science and Technology and Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Standards Division.

13. The Government was directed 6 August to give technical representatives of the governments represented on the Far Eastern Commission access to details of any scientific or technical process of industrial or commercial value of Japanese origin or ownership developed prior to 31 December 1945. Each country is allowed two technical representatives and the total number of investigators present in Japan from all countries at any one time may not exceed 25. The period of access expires 31 March 1949.

Proof that processes are not of Japanese ownership or origin or that they were developed after 31 December 1945 rests with the Japanese. In order to protect further information or details of non-Japanese origin or ownership all diplomatic missions in Tokyo were asked to supply necessary information regarding agreements affecting their nationals and Japanese organizations.

14. The number of patent and utility-model registrations granted in July rose slightly above the June level. Continued personnel shortages precluded reduction of the backlog of applications.



PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL REGISTRATIONS GRANTED

	<u>Patents</u>		<u>Utility Models</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Mechanical and physical devices	11	14	21	2
Transportation and communication devices	5	3	8	0
Medical, sanitary and safety materials and devices	9	12	0	2
Engineering devices and equipment	16	20	9	9
Agriculture, forestry, animal and food products and processing devices	23	27	47	79
Textile and clothing materials and processing devices	12	8	21	12
Fuels, organic compounds and processing devices	12	14	2	1
Ceramics, inorganic compounds and processing devices	13	21	0	0
Electrical apparatus and devices	24	16	18	4
Miscellaneous, including cultural devices and household equipment	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>46</u>
Total	130	144	153	155

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Patent Bureau.

15. A few of the inventions considered by the Patent Bureau to offer the best prospects for industrialization are listed below:

- (1) A method of electrolytic deposition of lead dioxide in any desired shape for use as an electrode for electrolytic oxidation. An iron anode of the desired shape is coated with a mixture of a nonconductor such as paraffin or hardened oil and a conductor such as graphite, iron, nickel or lead dioxide. Lead dioxide is then deposited by electrolysis. The lead dioxide electrode is subsequently detached. The coated anode may be used repeatedly.
- (2) A method of calcining cement by heat generated from an arc between electrodes placed in a rotary kiln. The advantages claimed include: no contamination from coal ash, possibility of raising temperature rapidly to over 1,500 degrees Centigrade, and easily controlled temperature.
- (3) A method of manufacturing ammonium salts (sulfate and phosphate) in which the exhaust gas from the reaction chamber, after adjustment of temperature and humidity, is refluxed.
- (4) A method of manufacturing homogeneous nickel-copper alloys. A mixture of powdered nickel and powdered iron or zinc is treated with a solution of copper

sulfate or chloride and calcined after washing, drying and pressing. The copper which is evenly deposited on the nickel is diffused uniformly when calcined. Under separate patent applications similar methods are supplied for production of other alloys.

16. The number of patent applications remained at a relatively low level in July and the number of utility-model applications decreased below June's low because of increased application fees effective in May and June.

PATENT AND UTILITY-MODEL APPLICATIONS

	<u>Patents</u>		<u>Utility Models</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Agricultural and aquatic products	49	70	85	73
Mining, metallurgy and metal industry	31	30	8	9
Chemical industry	118	132	20	19
Medicine and foods	75	96	37	18
Textile industry	90	85	92	57
Diversions and conduction of motive power	62	80	80	66
Pumping, heating, cooling and mechanical techniques	55	131	106	77
Transportation	32	46	58	47
Construction and sanitary and protective accommodations	39	36	137	83
Communication and measurement	82	89	91	119
Stationery and educational goods	44	42	139	118
Articles of daily use	<u>55</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>230</u>
Total	732	925	1,159	916

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Patent Bureau.

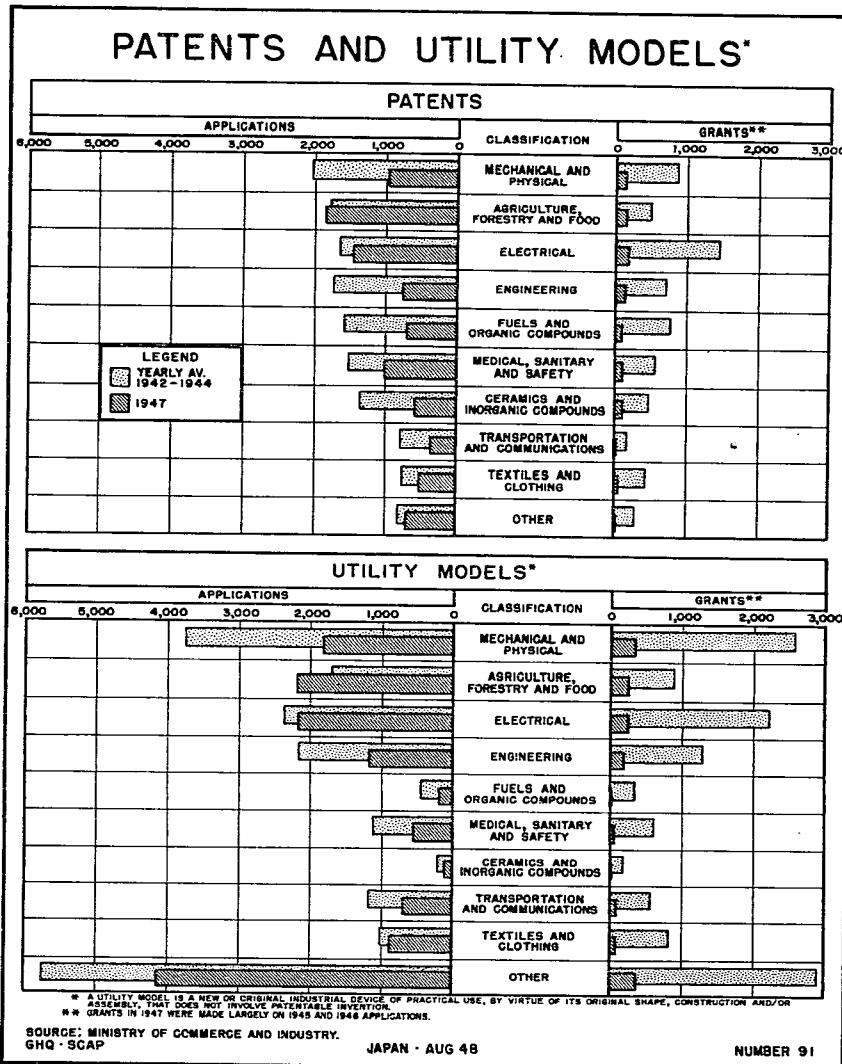
17. The Bureau of Patents and Standards issued a "Statistical Report of Industrial Property" covering the years 1942-47. The report classifies applications for and registrations of patents, utility models, trade-marks and designs in each year by prefecture, by items and by fees collected. It also includes data on interviews, patent litigation and transfer of property rights. Since annual reports were suspended during the war, available data thus appears for the first time.

SUMMARY OF PATENTS AND UTILITY MODELS  
Applications and Grants

	Annual Average						
	<u>1934-1938</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944 a/</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Patent applications	17,094	15,789	17,231	9,236	4,258	7,492	8,958
Patent grants	4,727	7,065	6,110	5,512	2,340	2,404	1,056
Utility-model applications	38,919	25,141	23,793	10,271	4,427	11,942	13,956
Utility-model grants	14,528	14,714	12,445	10,210	3,076	2,968	1,676

a/ Figures cover January to August only.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Patent Bureau.



18. Patent and utility-model applications show development of science and technology not only by professional researchers but also by amateur inventors. The chart above indicates the effect of economic pressures in directing attention toward specific problems.

Patent and utility-model applications in the field of food processing, increase of food production and substitutes were greater in 1947 than during the war years. The fuel shortage encouraged use of electric power to replace scarce coal and oil. In wartime the fuel and organic compounds category included explosives and various military uses of oils and fats which have been forbidden under the Occupation.

The shift in thought from science with a war potential to science for peace is best shown in the "other" category. During the war this section was largely composed of applications for design of small arms, ordnance, torpedoes, mines and other implements

of war; in 1947 it included primarily cultural, educational and entertainment devices, toilet articles, furniture, household utensils and printing and photographic devices.

The relatively small number of applications in mechanical and physical engineering and transportation and communications reflect the level of industry rather than lack of interest, need or personnel. In 1947 the general level of industry was roughly 40 percent of prewar years and even less of the wartime peak years. Large-scale research required by heavy industry at peak production is not required when industry is barely above mere maintenance levels. Investigations for heavy industries such as rock crushers for the mining industry, furnaces for metallurgy, locomotive engines or battleship propellers are either not necessary or cannot be financed. Bomb and fire damage and war attrition also contributed toward lowering the level of invention in the severely damaged heavy industries.

19. Reorganization of the Patent Bureau and shortage of adequately trained personnel have caused a postwar backlog of as much as two and one-half years in 1947 patent and utility-model applications. The grants in 1947 were made largely on patents applied for in 1945 and 1946 when democratized research and technology in Japan was first being instituted.

#### CLIMATE

##### General

20. The weather of Japan is a mixture of continental and maritime climates, with the former predominating due to the country's location near the large Asiatic land mass. The monsoon effect of winter winds from the cold Siberian area and summer winds from the Pacific is the most important factor in the climate of the country. Japan has a colder winter climate than is normal for its latitude, and year-round precipitation. The latitudinal range of the country is the next most important factor in climate. Extending from 31 degrees to 45 degrees north latitude, Japan has marked contrasts between north and south. Intricacy of surface configuration and differences in altitude of more than 10,000 feet are other important factors affecting her climate. Other controls of the Japanese climate are tropical storms, insularity and the nature of the ocean currents surrounding the islands.

##### Extratropical Disturbances

21. There are eight types of storms originating in temperate latitudes which affect Japan. Most of these storms or low-pressure areas form in western China where reporting stations are scarce, so that exact determination of the entire trajectories of these storms is difficult.

EXTRATROPICAL DISTURBANCES a/

<u>Type</u>	<u>Time of Maximum Occurrence</u>	<u>Average Annual Number</u>	<u>Average Speed b/</u>
South Mongolia	All seasons	21.3	37
South China	Winter and spring	19.2	40
Baikal	All seasons	18.1	42
Eastern Sea	Winter and early spring	7.1	45
Trans-Yangtze	Summer	5.9	35
Hwang-Ho-Yangtze	Spring	5.2	33
Manchuria	Autumn	4.7	38
Central mountain	Autumn	2.6	40
Total		84.1	38

a/ Based on a 10-year average.

b/ Kilometers per hour.

22. The pronounced tendency of all storm tracks that cross China to converge over Japan, particularly toward Hokkaido, is illustrated in the chart on the next page. Many of the lows deepen as they approach the Chinese coast and intensify even more over the Pacific. It is these storms that produce most of Japan's precipitation and clouds. The variety and changeableness of Japan's weather result from the passage of these extratropical cyclones with their associated air masses and fronts. Chinese lows are relatively small. Their east-west diameter is usually 600-900 miles and their meridional diameter is approximately 300-500 miles. Southern disturbances are smaller in area than those of the north; winter lows are smaller than summer lows.

Tropical Storms

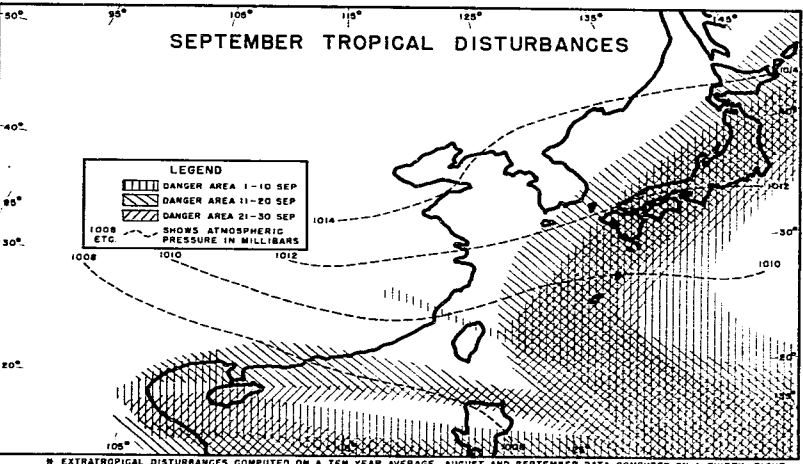
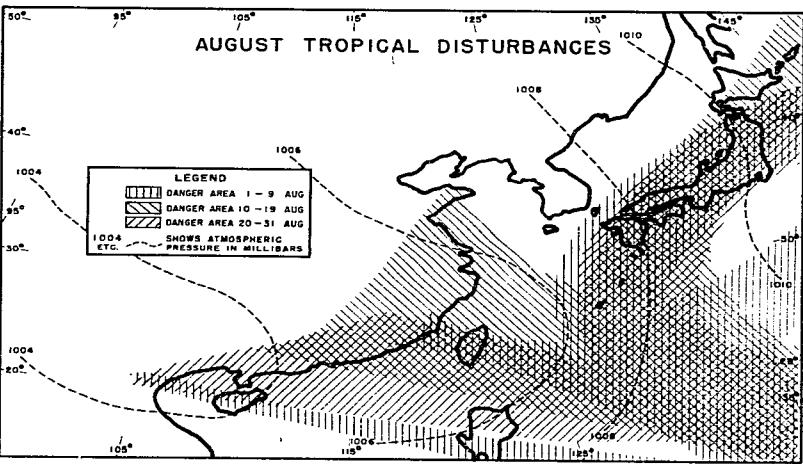
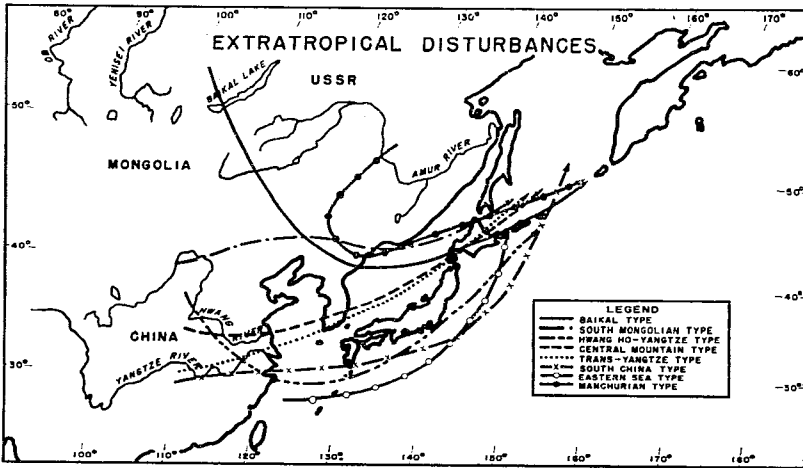
23. Typhoons, the intense cyclones of tropical origin, are an important factor in the weather of southern Japan. These storms originate in the Pacific doldrum area. About half of them enter South China across the Philippines and the rest swerve to the northeast and pass over southwestern Japan or adjacent seas. During a 38-year period ending about 1937, on which the charts on the next page are based, typhoons have occurred at least once in every month. They are least frequent when a strong winter high-pressure area is built up over the Asiatic mainland and most frequent from July through October. An average of 4.1 storms develop in August and September, but many of these are so weakened when they reach Japan that they are no longer technically typhoons. On the average one or two full-fledged typhoons strike Japan yearly. The violent wind and rain accompanying typhoons often do great damage. Since these storms occur primarily during the rice harvesting season, they are of great importance to agriculture. The violent wind and rain beat down the ripening grain and flood rice fields and river villages.

Climate and Native Vegetation

24. Having so wide a range in latitude and altitude, Japan has contrasting latitudinal and altitudinal forest zones. See the chart on page 249. In general there are three vegetation zones:

- (1) The subtropical region of southern Japan which descends to sea level at about the Kanto Plain. This is in general a good forest zone but not very rich in timber trees. Several varieties of bamboo in small groves are common, along with the Japanese

# STORM PATHS\*



\* EXTRATROPICAL DISTURBANCES COMPUTED ON A TEN YEAR AVERAGE. AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER DATA COMPUTED ON A THIRTY-EIGHT YEAR AVERAGE.

tallow or wax tree and the camphor tree. In extreme southern Kyushu a number of tropical elements such as palms and bananas are present. The original vegetation of the subtropical forests consisted of broadleaf evergreen trees, remnants of which still survive in isolated mountain districts of Shikoku and Kyushu. Under human occupancy and with only partial reforestation there has been an intrusion of deciduous broadleaf species.

- (2) The temperate mixed-forest zone covers most of Honshu and the higher elevations in the southern islands. The original cover in this region was composed of broadleaf forests and stands of hardwoods and conifers. Deciduous trees still predominate but since conifers are more important commercially, in planted woodlands they far outnumber all others. Within this temperate zone of deciduous and mixed woodland are included the larger part of Japanese economically valuable forests. Among the most valuable trees commercially are the Japanese cypress, the Japanese cedar, fir, beech, ash, chestnut, poplar and oak.
- (3) The boreal forest zone in northern and eastern Hokkaido and higher elevations further south is the third main original vegetational division. Conifers predominate, principally fir and spruce. A great variety of broadleaf deciduous trees of little value for timber is also present. Undergrowth is thick and penetration is difficult. Many of the river valleys in this region are wet, tundra-like areas.

#### Climate and Agricultural Practices

25. In Japan rice dominates the agricultural economy. Only in the extreme northern and eastern parts of Hokkaido does it disappear entirely from the landscape. Three significant boundaries are associated with rice culture:

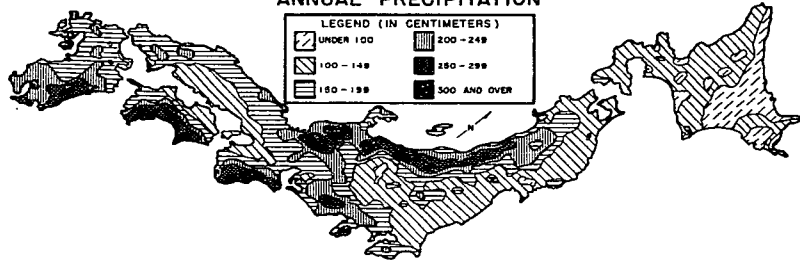
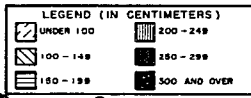
- (1) Southern part of Shikoku and southernmost Kii Peninsula, which are the only regions producing two rice crops yearly.
- (2) Line at about 37 degrees north latitude which marks the boundary between one and two-crop paddy lands (early rice crop and later another cereal).
- (3) Limits of cultivation in northern and eastern Hokkaido.

Rice is grown primarily on the low, gently sloping alluvial plains. Some is grown on the smooth but sloping depositional surfaces of diluvial uplands and terraced lower slopes of hardrock hills. Since most irrigation comes from rivers, relatively little rice is grown at any great altitude.

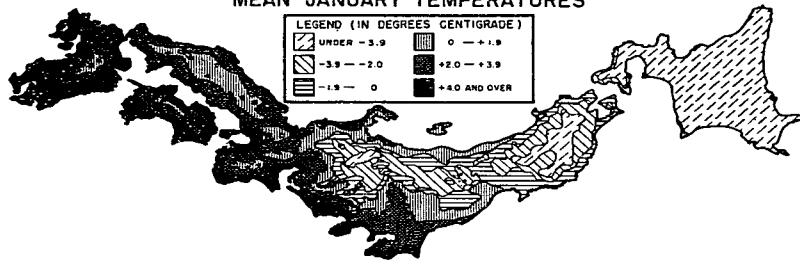
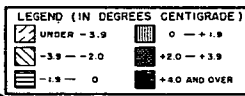
26. The most important fruit crop grown in Japan is the mandarin orange. The northern limit for citrus fruit is about the 37th parallel. The larger part of the crop is raised south of Tokyo. Principal producing areas are located near the Pacific coast of Shizuoka Prefecture and along the borders of the Inland Sea.

# CLIMATE

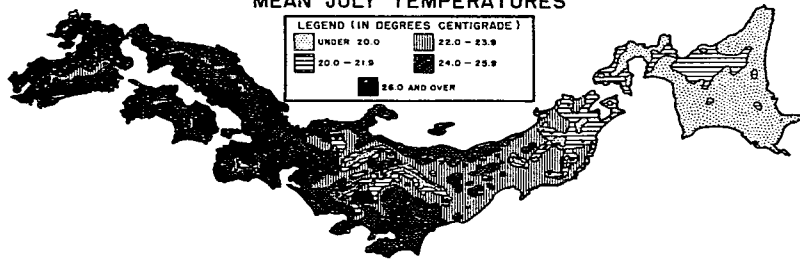
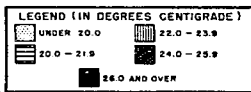
## ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



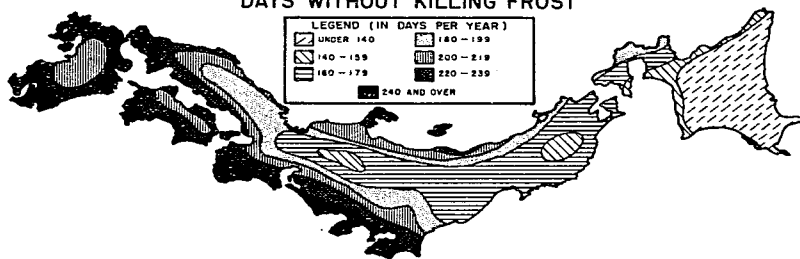
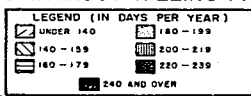
## MEAN JANUARY TEMPERATURES



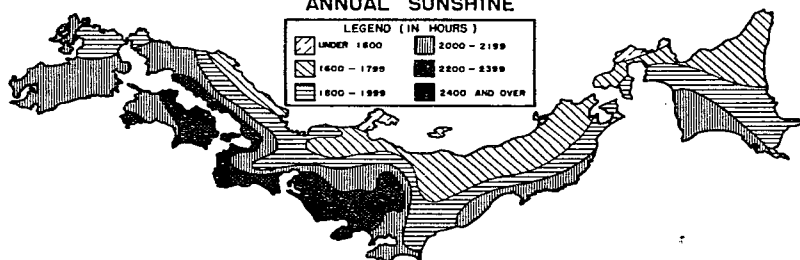
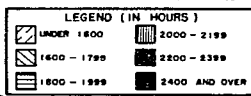
## MEAN JULY TEMPERATURES



## DAYS WITHOUT KILLING FROST





## ANNUAL SUNSHINE

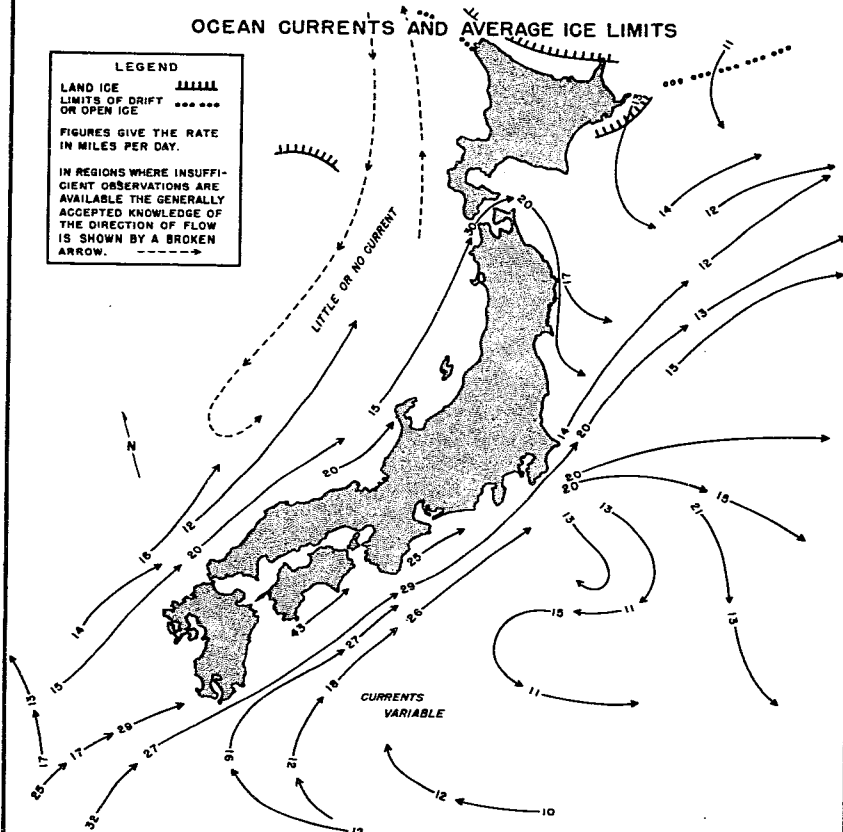




# CLIMATE

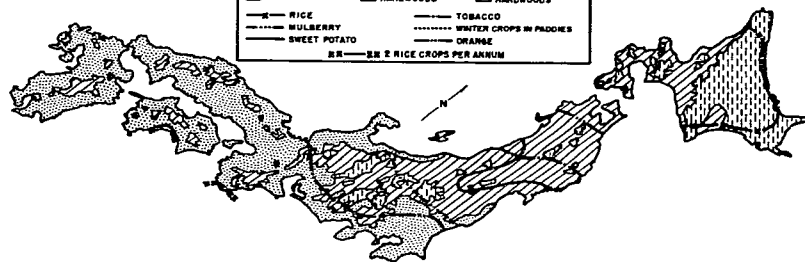
## OCEAN CURRENTS AND AVERAGE ICE LIMITS

**LEGEND**  
 LAND ICE   
 LIMITS OF DRIFT OR OPEN ICE   
 FIGURES GIVE THE RATE IN MILES PER DAY.  
 IN REGIONS WHERE INSUFFICIENT OBSERVATIONS ARE AVAILABLE THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED KNOWLEDGE OF THE DIRECTION OF FLOW IS SHOWN BY A BROKEN ARROW.












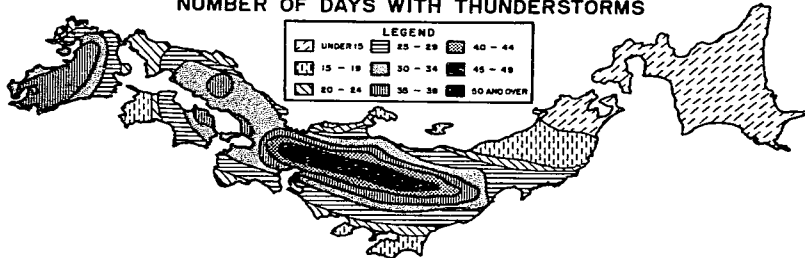
## TIMBER ZONES AND APPROXIMATE NORTHERN LIMITS OF SPECIFIED CROPS

**LEGEND**  
 CONIFERS  
 DECIDUOUS BROADLEAVES  
 EVERGREEN BROADLEAVES  
 RICE  
 MULBERRY  
 SWEET POTATO  
 TOBACCO  
 WINTER CROPS IN PADDIES  
 ORANGE  
 RR— 2-2 RICE CROPS PER ANNUM



## NUMBER OF DAYS WITH THUNDERSTORMS

**LEGEND**  
 UNDER 15  
 15 - 19  
 20 - 24  
 25 - 29  
 30 - 34  
 35 - 39  
 40 - 44  
 45 - 49  
 50 AND OVER



27. The sweet potato, raised in most of Japan except northern Honshu and Hokkaido, is an important staple crop. Acreage increased from 242,000 hectares in 1940 to 376,000 hectares in 1947 largely as a result of wartime decreases of mulberry acreage. In the northern regions white potatoes are important. Tobacco is grown in the same regions as sweet potatoes. The largest production is in the Kanto Plain area and in southern Kyushu.

28. The most important nonfood crop raised in Japan is the mulberry. Since it does not require irrigation and is soil-tolerant it is often planted on elevated sandy ridges near the sea, on river levees and embankments and on the lower slopes of hills in mountain areas. Mulberry is grown extensively in all parts of Japan except Hokkaido and Aomori Prefecture in northernmost Honshu. Tea is grown in small gardens in most parts of southern Japan but in Shizuoka Prefecture large fields of tea are grown. About 50 percent of Japan's 26,000 hectares of the crop are grown in Shizuoka Prefecture.

#### Growing Season

29. A rough indication of the length of the growing season may be obtained from the length of the period between the last hoar frost in the spring and the first hoar frost in the fall. Based on data from 980 stations for an average period of more than 20 years, this period ranges from about 120 days in central Hokkaido to more than 250 days along the extreme southern coast. In humid Japan any temperature drop below freezing is usually accompanied by a white deposit of frost, and hoar frost is usually associated with temperatures destructive to vegetation that is not winter hardy.

Early autumn frosts or late spring frosts, occurring in Hokkaido one year in every five, seriously damage the rice crop. In the northernmost part of subtropical Japan, late spring frosts frequently cause considerable damage to vegetable, mulberry and tea crops. Such a frost resulted in heavy losses of vegetable and mulberries in the Tokyo area in late April 1947.

The fact that the isotherms paralleled the coast indicates that land and water distribution and altitude controls operate quite as much as latitude in frost distribution.

#### Precipitation

30. Although Japan is strongly affected by the winter monsoon, these prevailing dry winter air masses have been sufficiently humidified over the Japan Sea to furnish an abundance of cold-season precipitation on the Japan Sea coast.

Large precipitation patterns are obscured on a map of Japan by the numerous closed isohyets due largely to varying altitude. There are, however, three areas of large precipitation:

- (1) The Pacific side of Kyushu extending north to the Izu Peninsula.
- (2) Japan Sea coast north of 35 degrees to Akita.
- (3) Gifu highlands of Central Honshu.

31. Precipitation (based on data from 1,635 stations for an average period of more than 40 years) is heaviest in the warm months. This is normal for a monsoon country but the small difference in precipitation between the wet and dry season is unusual.

There is no month in which at least two or three inches of precipitation do not fall. There are two secondary maximums of precipitation associated with the bai-u rains and the late-summer typhoons. It is in these periods that flood damage is greatest.

Snow is an important factor in winter cropping. Snow falls in all parts of Japan Proper, and remains on the ground all winter on Hokkaido, on the Pacific coast of Honshu down to about 37 degrees and on the Japan Sea coast down to Kyushu. On the Japan Sea coast winter grain production is limited by heavy snows. About 90 percent of the winter grain produced in Japan is grown in areas not covered by snow. In many of the mountainous regions of northern Japan snow reaches a depth of six feet in January. A number of stations report snow cover for more than 100 days in the year. In the northern regions snowfall on as many as 25 days a month during the mid-winter months is not uncommon.

#### Climatic Effects of Ocean Currents

32. The warm Kuroshio current which flows in its main stream along the Pacific coast of Japan as far north as the Tokyo area has a pronounced effect on summer climate in southern regions since the prevailing winds blow onshore across it. In winter, however, its effect is slight except in the extreme shore areas since the prevailing winds are offshore. The branch of Kuroshio which enters the Japan Sea contains less warm water than the main stream and is consequently less important except in the southern Honshu and Kyushu regions.

The cold Oyashio current flowing south along the Pacific coast of Hokkaido and Northern Honshu until it sinks below the Kuroshio has an important effect on northern Japan in summer. Onshore winds blowing across it are cooled and consequently the Pacific coast is cooler and somewhat foggier in summer than the Japan Sea side.

#### Temperatures

33. January temperatures (based on data from 1,485 stations for an average period of more than 20 years) give an indication of the climate in general. They range from -10 degrees Centigrade in central Hokkaido to +8 degrees Centigrade in the southernmost parts of Shikoku and Kyushu, an unusually steep latitudinal temperature gradient. Because of the continental influence Japan's climate is distinctly colder than normal for its latitude in winter. It has an average mean January temperature of about 15 degrees Fahrenheit

34. The insular effect is strong. Although the west coast faces the cold Asiatic continent from which polar air masses arrive in winter, there is little difference between the winter air temperature on the Pacific side and that on the Japan Sea side at a given latitude. In fact the Japan Sea side is slightly warmer than the Pacific due to rather constant cloudiness and heavy precipitation. Clear skies on the Pacific side accelerate earth radiation and produce colder nights and sunnier days.

35. High temperatures combined with high relative humidity make the summer weather in much of Japan extremely sultry and oppressive. The temperature gradient is less in summer than in winter.

#### Hail Storms and Crop Damage

36. Crop damage due to hail storms frequently occurs in early summer. Since hail is associated only with well-developed

cumulonimbus clouds, the regions of greatest thunderstorm frequency are also the regions most subject to hail storms. Heavy damage to crops occurred in Gumma and Ibaraki Prefectures in June 1948.

Sunshine Distribution and Crops

37. There is enough sunshine for agriculture in all Japan. However, in eastern Hokkaido fog and cool, cloudy days during the summer are prevalent and more sunshine would be beneficial to agriculture. A correlation between hours of sunshine and the yield of rice per unit area for specific districts has been determined. Throughout Japan water is usually available for irrigation and except for isolated localities sunshine is of greater importance to irrigated rice than is heavy rainfall during the summer. See the chart on page 248, based on a 10 year average.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 35

August 1948

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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DISSOLUTION OF REMAINING SANITATION ASSOCIATIONS

1. The Japanese Government was directed by SCAP 16 August to dissolve all remaining sanitation associations (eisei kumiai) and other similar organizations by 31 August.

When the Government was ordered to dissolve neighborhood, block and similar associations by 31 May 1947 certain sanitary and public health associations were provisionally exempted from the order. It was prescribed that they were not to assume any functions properly belonging to governmental agencies and that membership was to be strictly on a voluntary basis. These conditions had not been met and violations were reported in increasing numbers.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

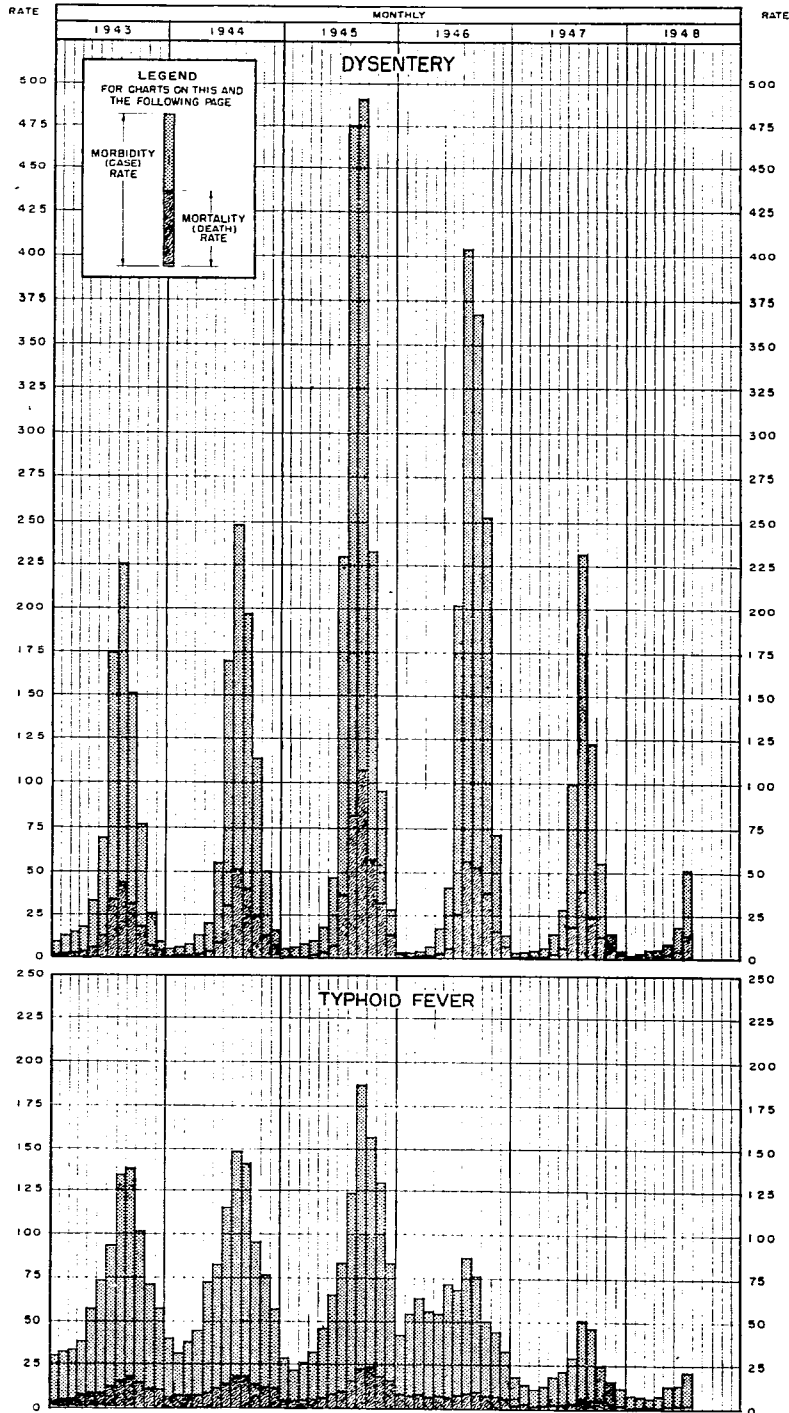
2. An outbreak of Japanese B encephalitis in central Honshu was first reported 26 July and reached epidemic proportions in August. In July 20 cases and six deaths were reported. Eighteen of the cases and five of the deaths occurred in Tokyo Prefecture and two cases and one death were in Okayama Prefecture. By 25 August about 4,100 cases and 219 deaths had been reported, 1,754 of the cases in Tokyo. Six prefectures in the Kanto region reported 1,242 cases and the others were spread throughout the country.

Control measures employed consisted chiefly of intensified insect and rodent control, especially in eliminating mosquitoes. Approximately 500 sanitary teams were formed to aid the 4,087 teams already in existence 1 August. In addition to these teams of paid public employees many volunteers assisted in epidemic control.

3. As of 31 July the principal communicable diseases afflicted 8,131 persons and caused 1,260 deaths. Diphtheria, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis case rates decreased from the June figures

# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



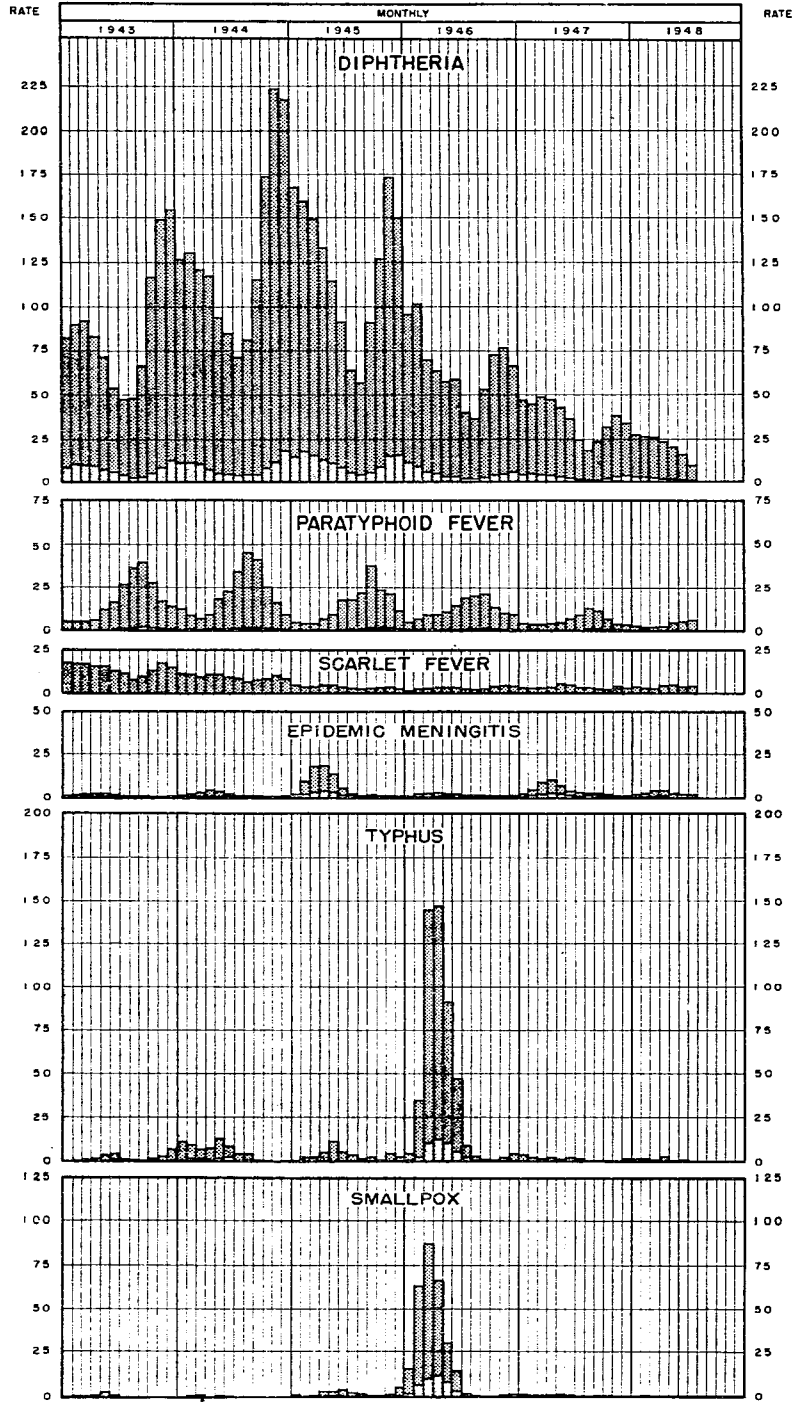
NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN AUG 48 NUMBER 94A

0621



# 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 · AUG 48

NUMBER 94B

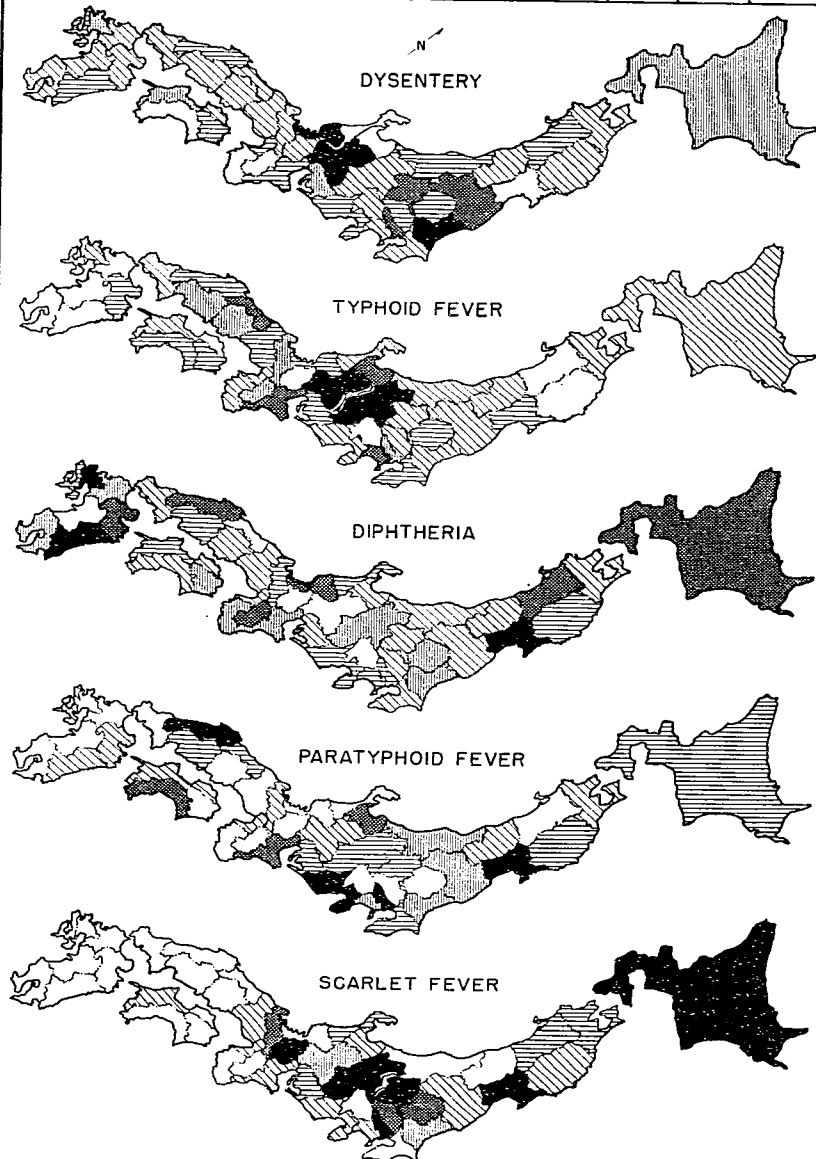
# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JULY 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		
	JUL 48	JUL 47	JUL 46
DYSENTERY	51.7	99.6	202.4
TYPHOID FEVER	21.3	29.0	69.2
DIPHTHERIA	9.8	24.8	40.0
PARATYPHOID FEVER	6.1	9.3	18.7
SCARLET FEVER	3.9	3.0	2.4
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	1.8	3.2	1.4
TYPHUS	0.3	1.5	8.8
SMALLPOX	0.1	0.1	2.0
MALARIA	13.4	25.4	112.0
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	4.4
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.3	0.1	0.6



NOTE: 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
 GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · AUG 48

NUMBER 95A

