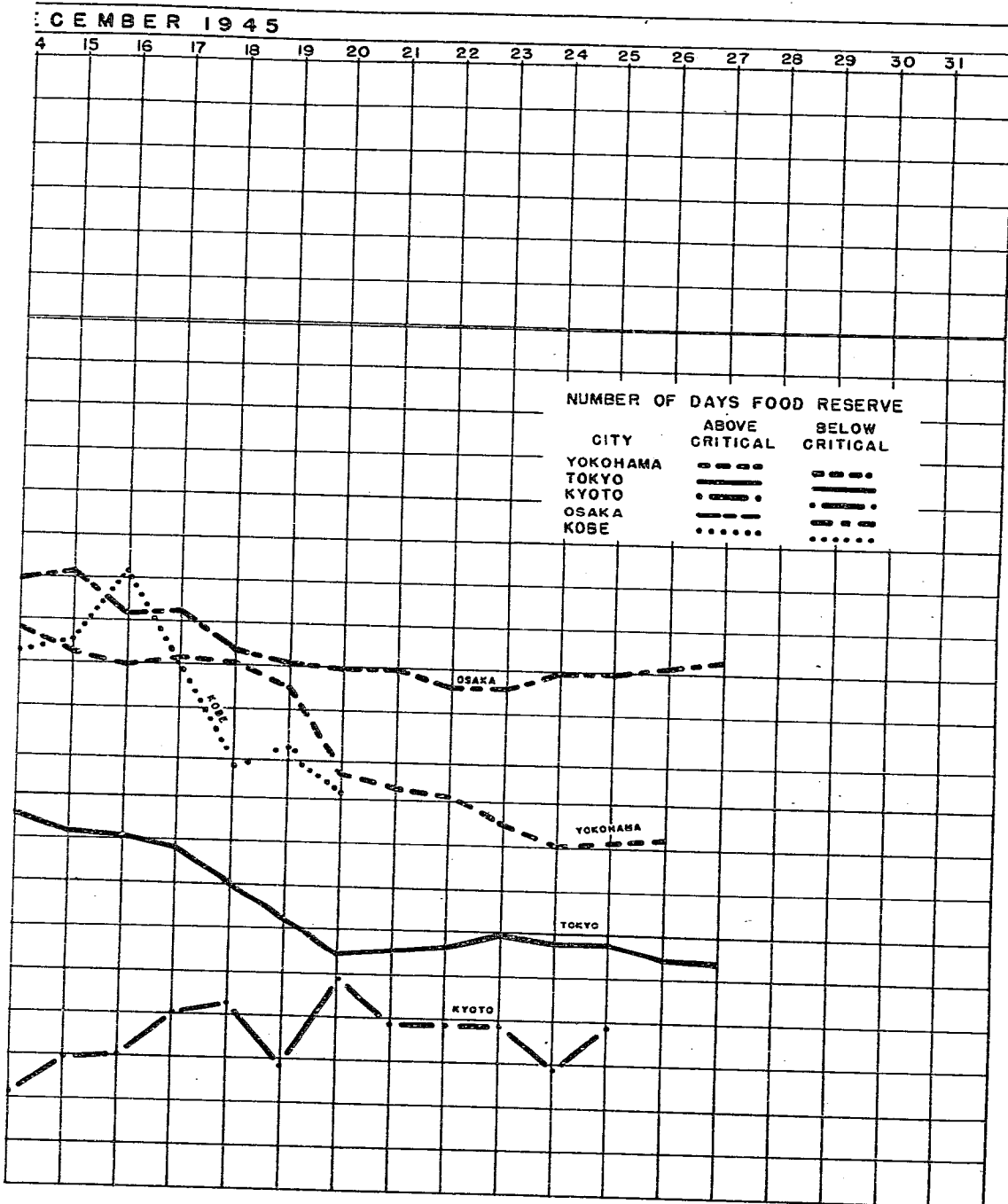


MAJOR JAPANESE CITIES DAYS FOOD RESERVE



0609 1/2

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION FC

1945 (BY QUARTERS) AND 1944

ITEM	UNIT	1st QUARTER	2nd QUARTER	3rd QUARTER
1. Cotton Cloth	Sq. Yd.	6,116,998	1,665,021	3,815,238
2. Staple Fibre Cloth	" "	6,594,820	1,518,599	5,260,794
3. Silk Cloth	" "	2,684,628	948,196	527,917
4. Rayon Cloth	" "	1,365,424	516,399	763,950
5. Worsted and Woolen Cloth	" "	304,193	95,666	367,491
6. Blankets	Sheet	430,174	110,149	211,439
7. Working Dress	Piece	1,585,700	1,386,131	2,442,373
8. Elementary School Uniform	"	373,400	125,449	210,050
9. Ready-made Clothing	"	215,100	126,395	310,253
10. Japanese Clothing	"	1,778,200	827,033	1,069,020
11. Cloth Goods	"	3,760,500	1,287,186	6,191,278
12. Secondary School Uniform	"	122,500	44,728	404,105
13. Tabi (Jap Footgear)	Pair	9,160,355	13,548,320	6,771,841
14. Undershirts	Doz.	217,962	72,127	215,114
15. Stockings	"	451,596	158,242	324,157
16. Gloves	"	716,903	528,946	528,946
17. Bedding	Set	116,998	164,614	76,820
18. Hand Knitting Yarn	Lbs.	220,680	241,290	164,814
19. Fibre Twine	1,000 Yds.	2,900	0	0
20. Fibre Tape	"	8,200	0	0
21. Fibre Lace	Sq. Yd.	6,100	0	0
22. Mosquito Net	Piece		127,368	129,382
23. Sewing Thread	Lbs.	996,529	794,207	1,001,165
24. Hats	Doz.	50,611	17,770	18,537

* To include Okinawa for first half

** To include Okinawa

0610 1/2

IBUTION FOR JAPAN

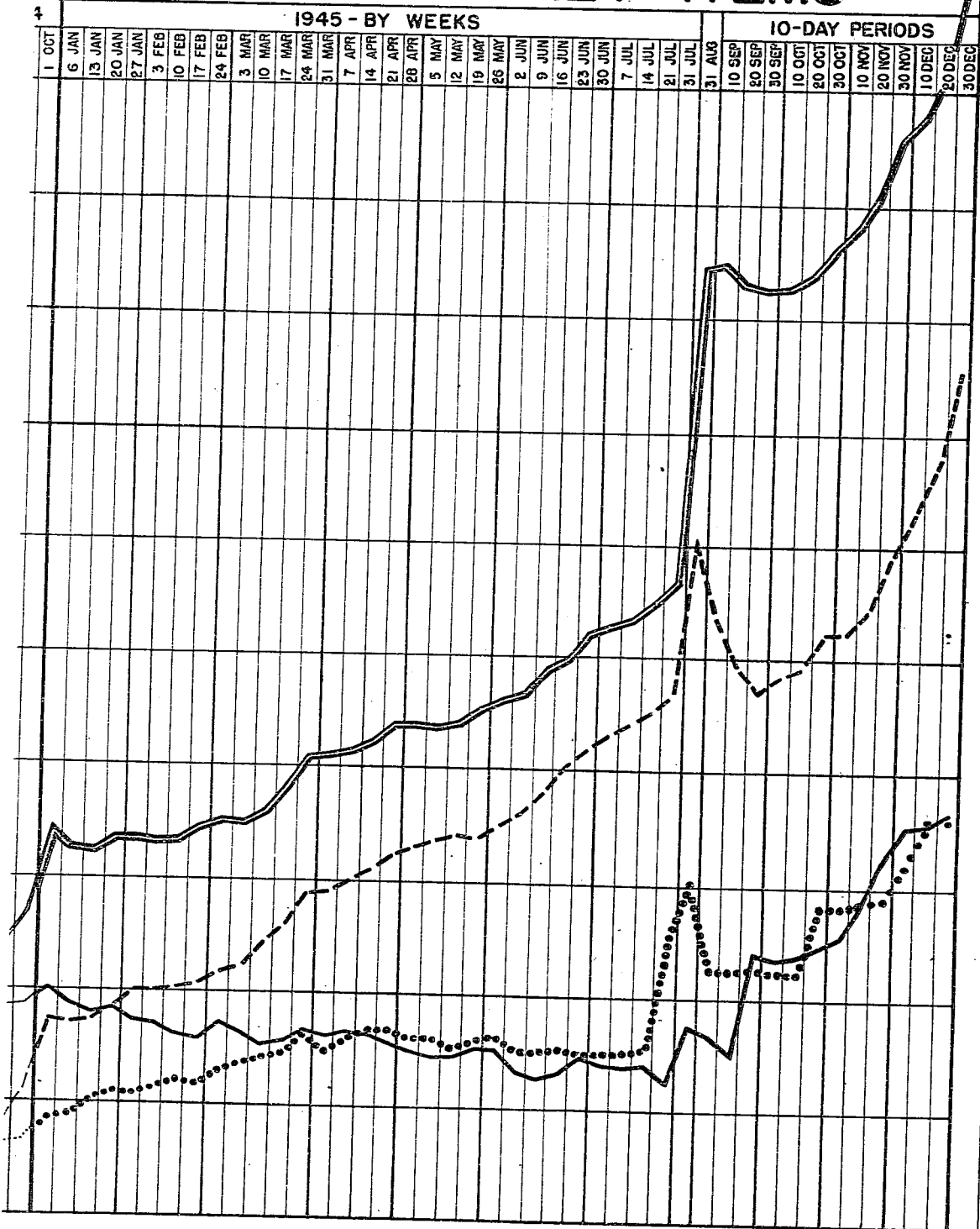
ARTERS) AND 1944

1st QUARTER	3rd QUARTER	4th QUARTER	1945 TOTAL *	1944 TOTAL **
665,021	3,815,238	17,273,131	28,870,388	42,649,452
518,599	5,260,794	5,378,427	18,752,640	29,009,542
948,196	527,917	1,035,632	5,196,373	21,922,904
516,399	763,950	732,000	3,377,773	12,500,674
95,666	367,491	22,880	790,230	4,289,853
110,149	211,439	316,319	1,068,081	265,659
386,131	2,442,373	3,086,108	8,500,312	3,127,700
125,449	210,050	318,778	1,027,677	5,704,600
126,395	310,253	668,100	1,319,848	2,669,800
827,033	1,069,020	636,200	4,310,453	2,749,500
287,186	6,191,278	2,518,800	13,757,764	42,010,100
44,728	404,105	432,200	1,003,533	1,326,400
548,320	6,771,841	7,509,674	36,990,190	56,818,884
72,127	215,114	91,951	597,154	875,636
158,242	324,157	205,826	1,139,821	1,813,560
528,946	528,946	616,843	2,391,638	2,234,210
164,614	76,820	51,731	410,163	818,219
241,290	164,814	77,523	704,307	1,272,648
0	0	0	2,900	49,300
0	0	0	8,200	162,400
0	0	0	6,100	97,000
127,368	129,382	99,441	356,191	440,376
794,207	1,001,165	1,250,000	4,041,901	4,274,360
17,770	18,537	124,655	211,573	493,598

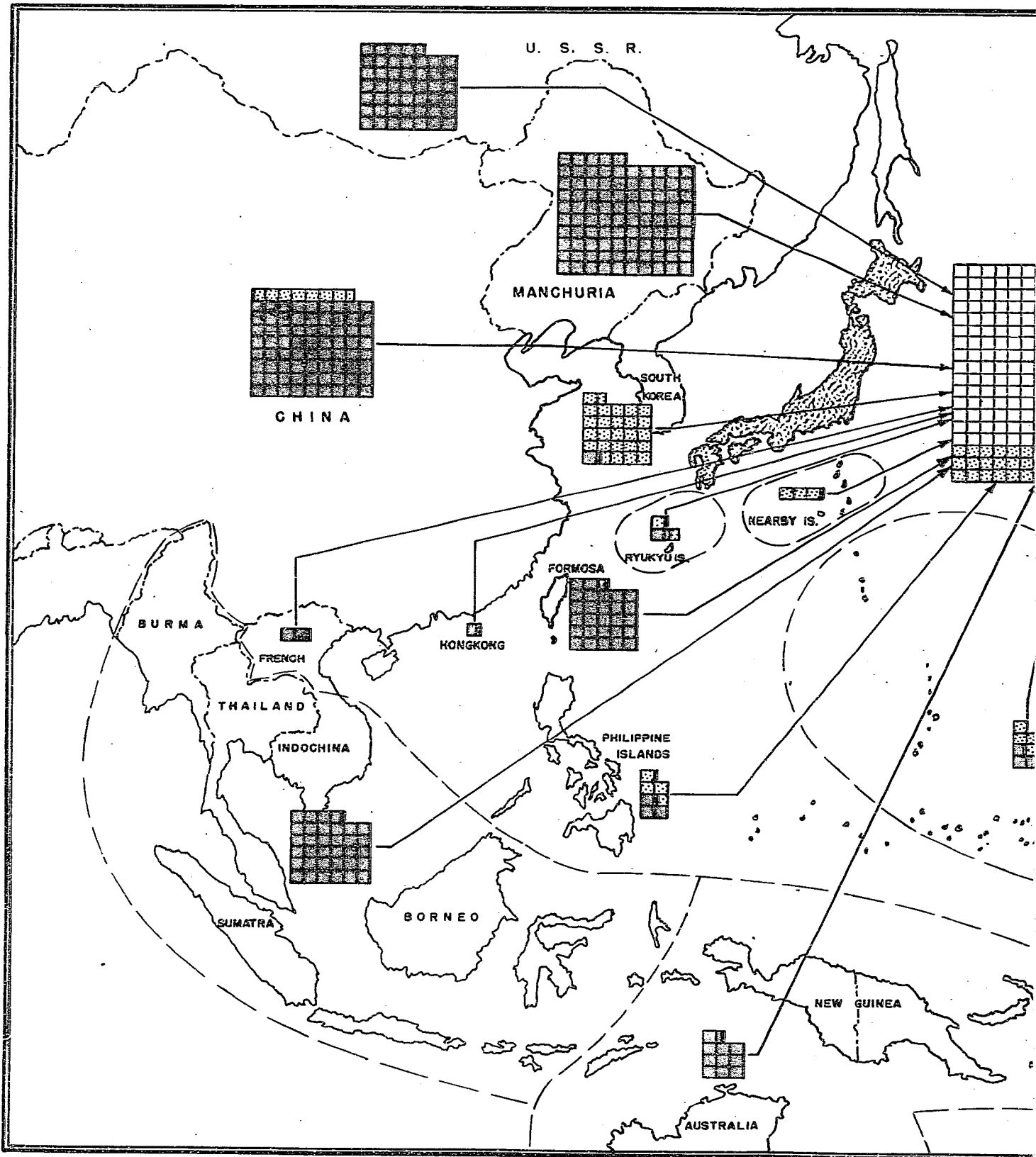
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ED BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

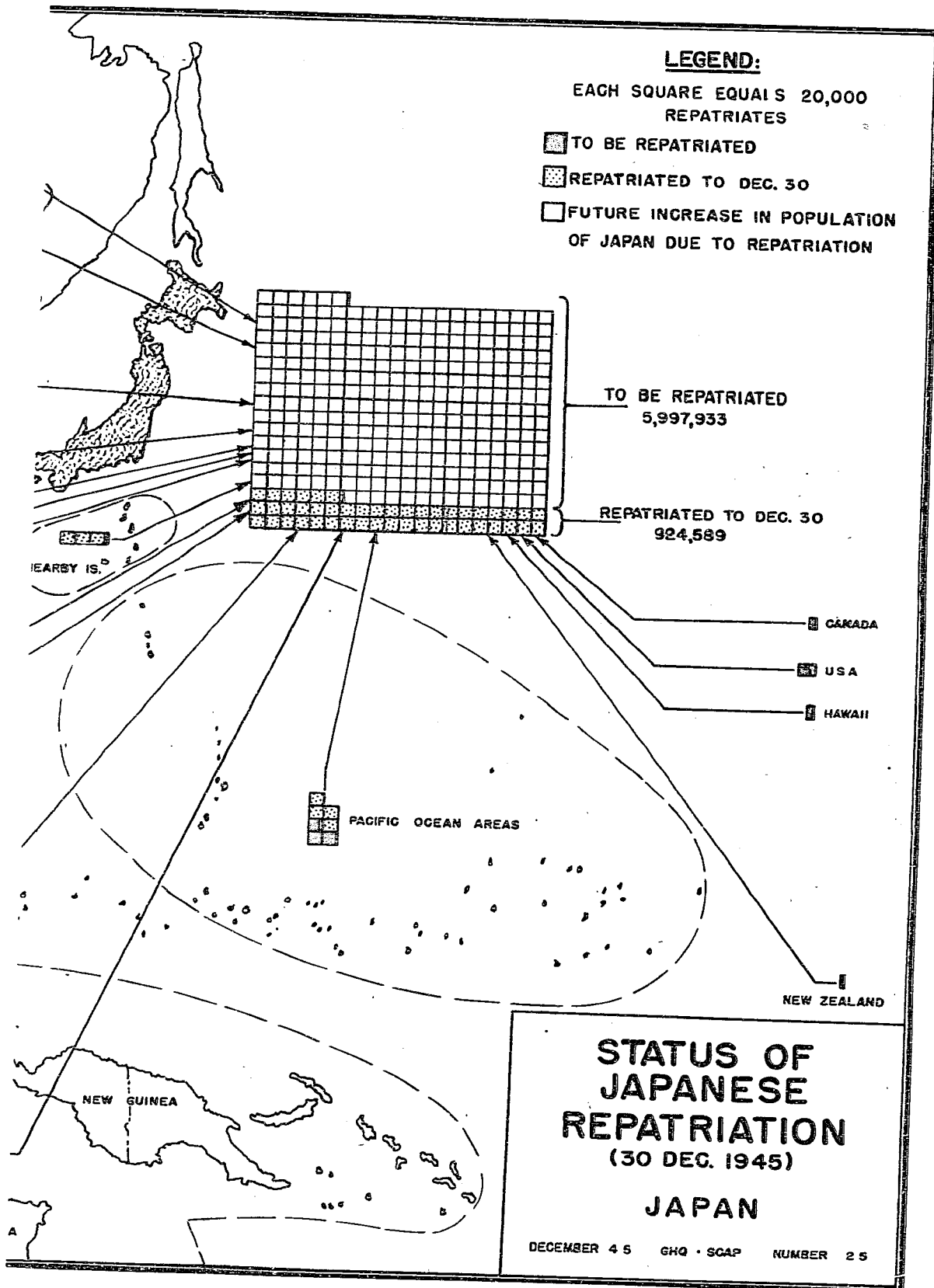
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0612 1/2



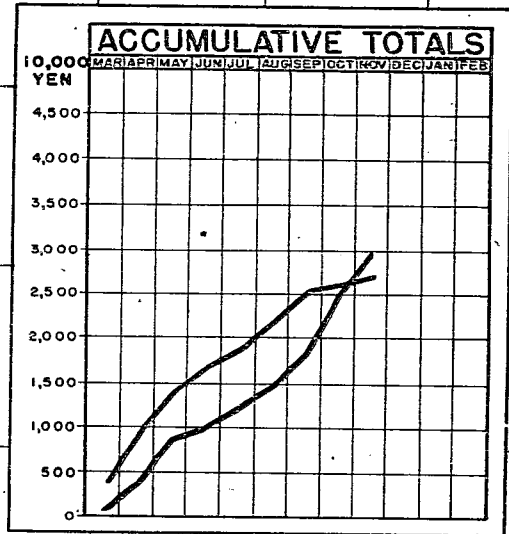
0612³/₂

TREND IN PURCHASE AND SALE

10,000
YEN

MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP 1945

700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0



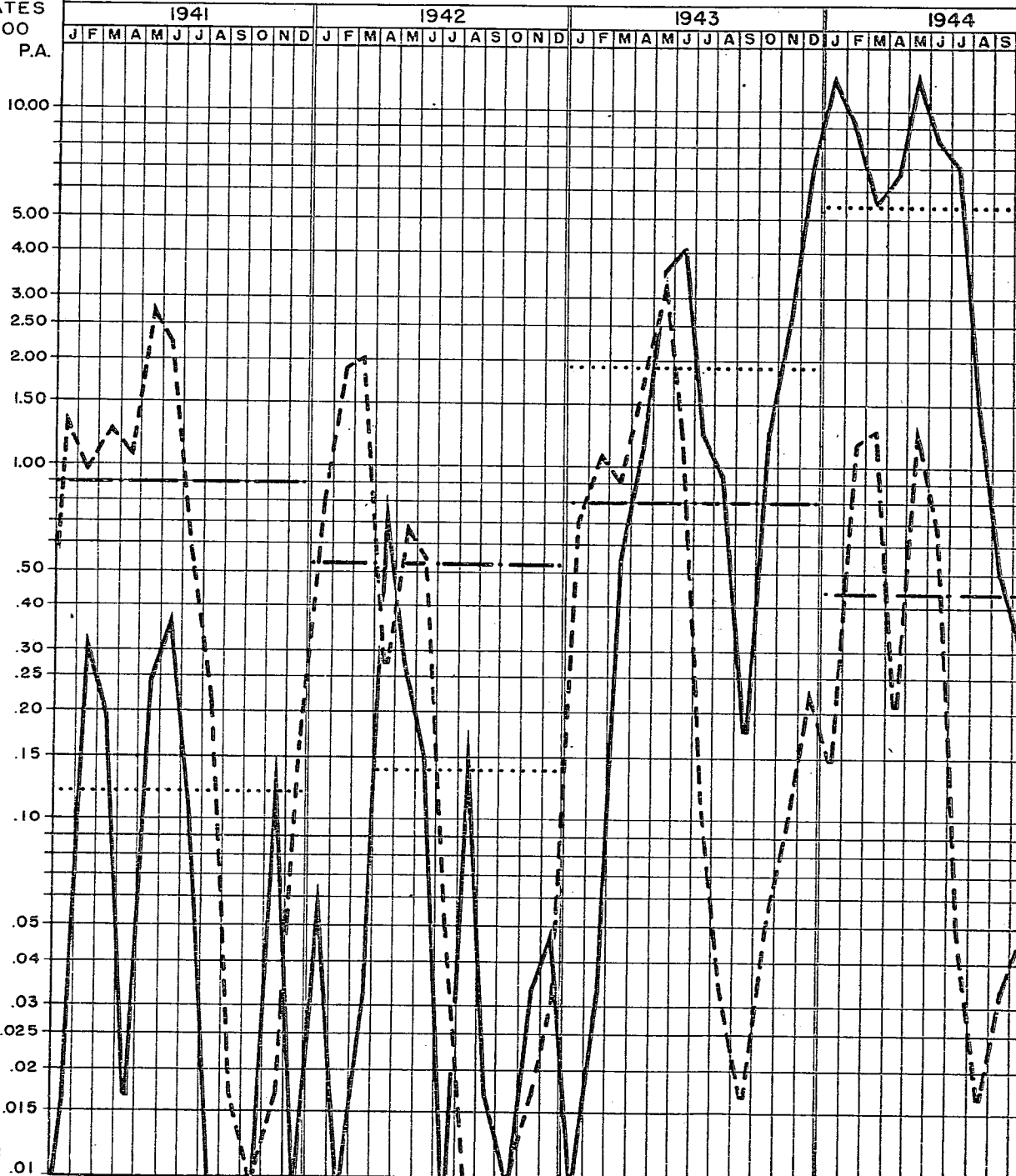
NOTE: SEPTEMBER SALES AND RECEIPTS
INCLUDE ¥1,883,000 OF QUININE SULFATE
NOT REPORTED PREVIOUSLY

LEGEND: PURCHASES SALES

0613 1/2

TYPHUS FEVER AND SMALL

MONTHLY RATES
PER 100,000
POPULATION P.A.



LEGEND

MONTHLY RATE

— TYPHUS FEVER

- - - SMALL POX

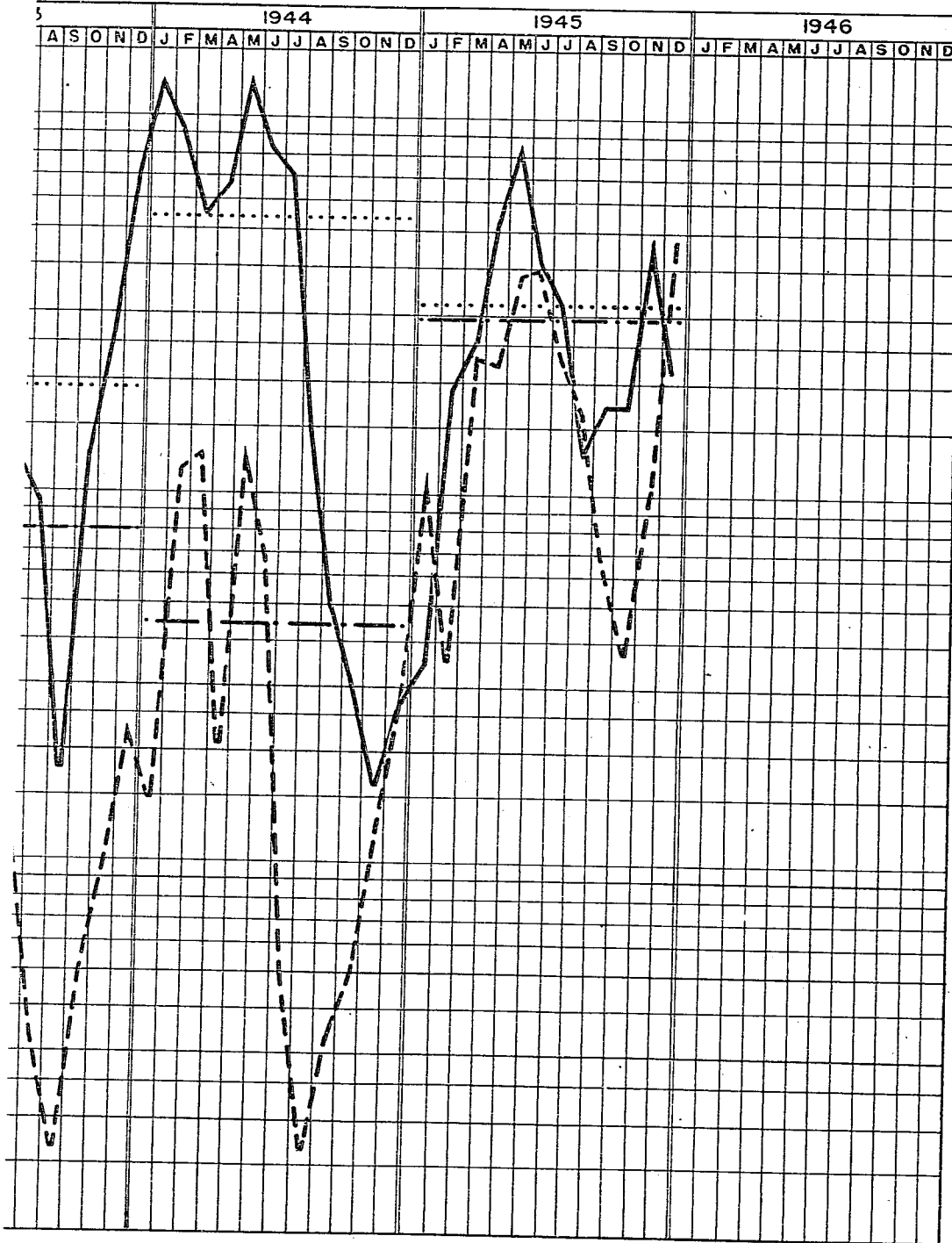
RATE PER YEAR

..... TYPHUS FEVER

..... SMALL POX

0614 1/2

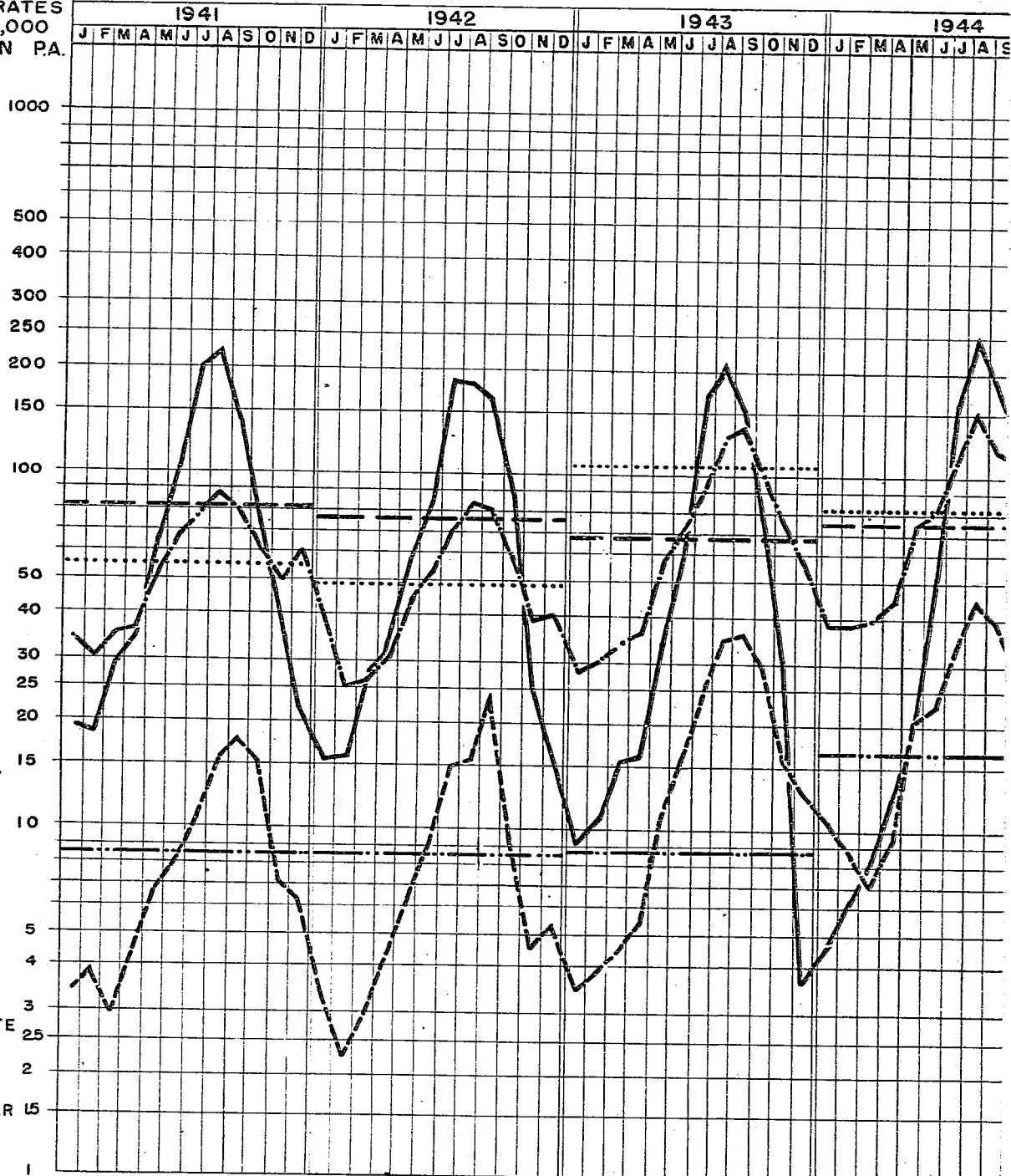
AND SMALL POX - JAPAN



061425

DYSENTERY, TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID

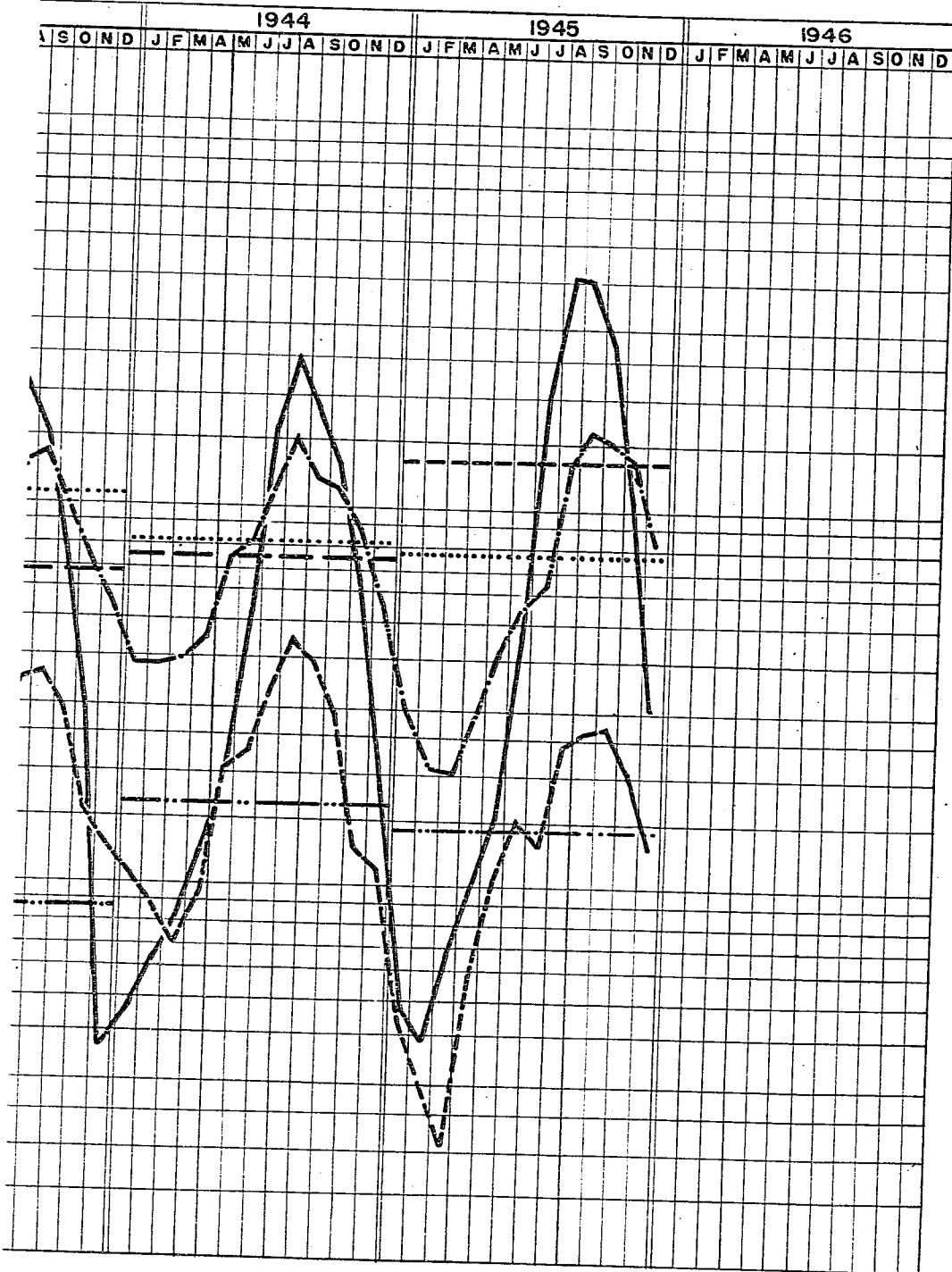
MONTHLY RATES
PER 100,000
POPULATION P.A.



LEGEND
MONTHLY RATE
— DYSENTERY
- - - TYPHOID
- - - PARATYPHOID
RATE PER YEAR
— DYSENTERY
..... TYPHOID
- - - PARATYPHOID

0615 1/2

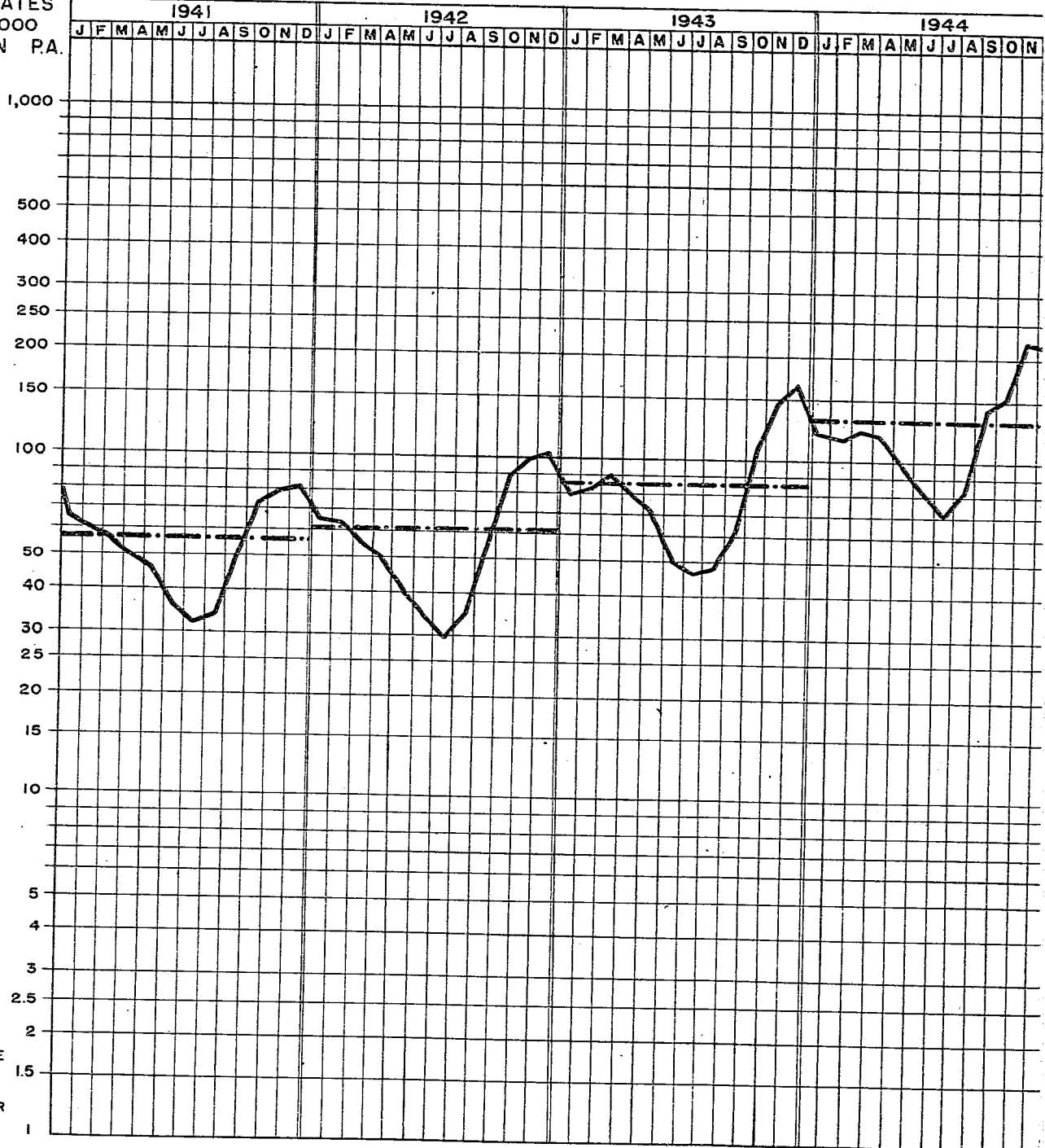
OID AND PARATYPHOID - JAPAN



0615 3/2

DIPHTHERIA - JAPAN

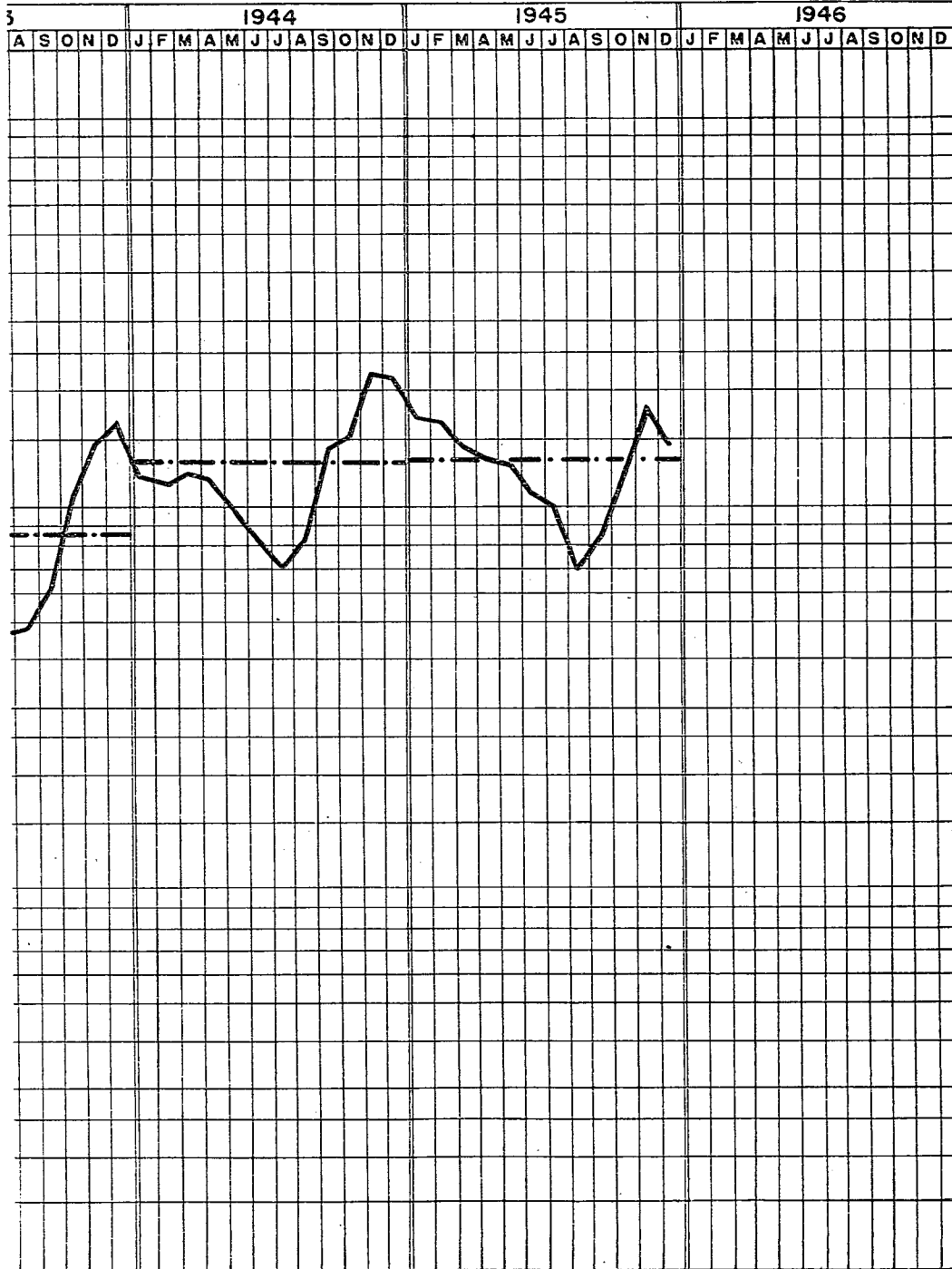
MONTHLY RATES
PER 100,000
POPULATION P.A.



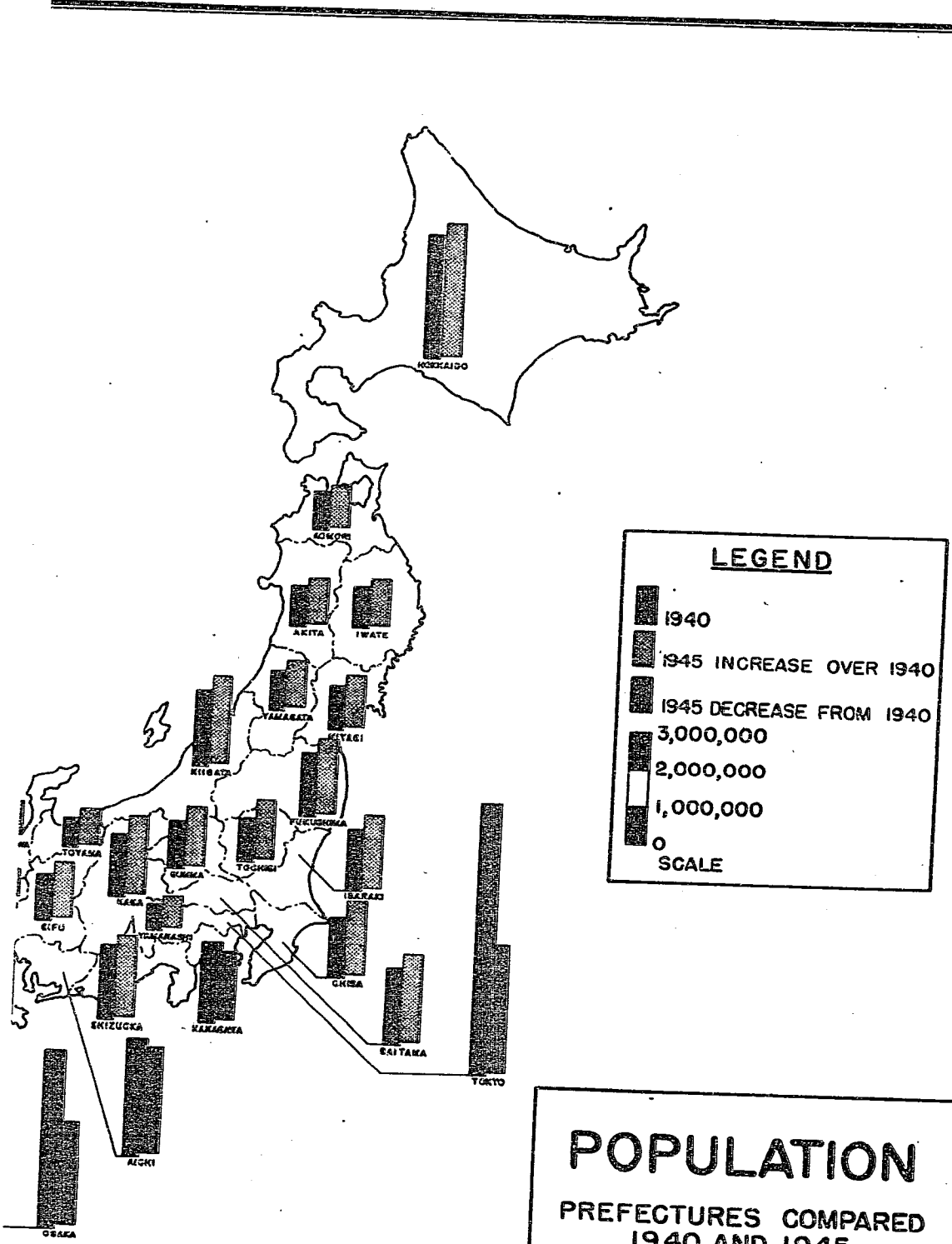
LEGEND
MONTHLY RATE
—— DIPHTHERIA
RATE PER YEAR
- - - - - DIPHTHERIA

0616 1/2

HERIA - JAPAN



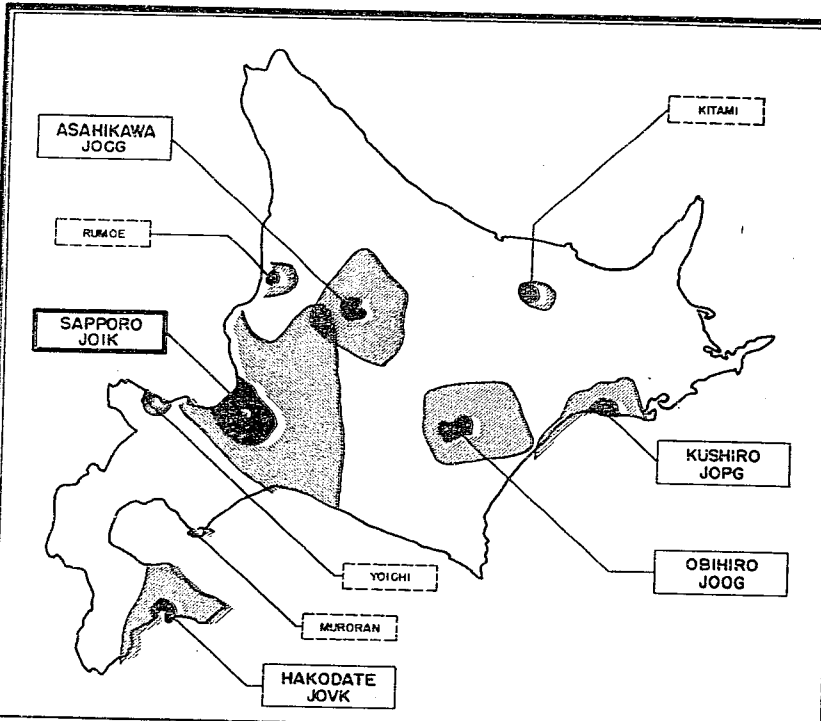
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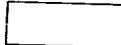
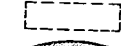

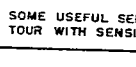
POPULATION
PREFECTURES COMPARED
1940 AND 1945
JAPAN
 DECEMBER 45 GHO-SCAP NUMBER 31

84,670 EXCLUDES OKINAWA KER
 JDES KURILE ISLANDS
 OSKWA SUN

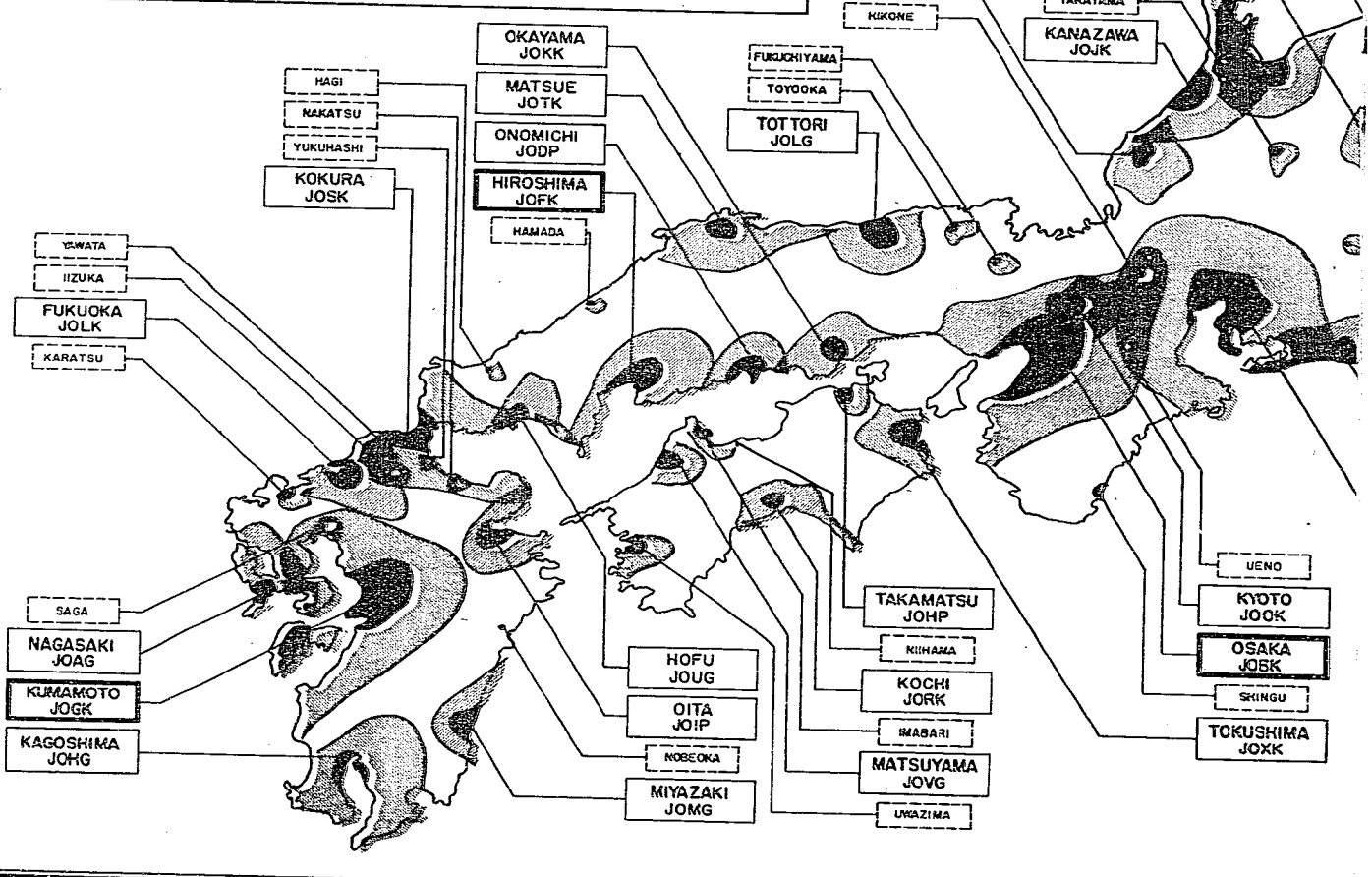
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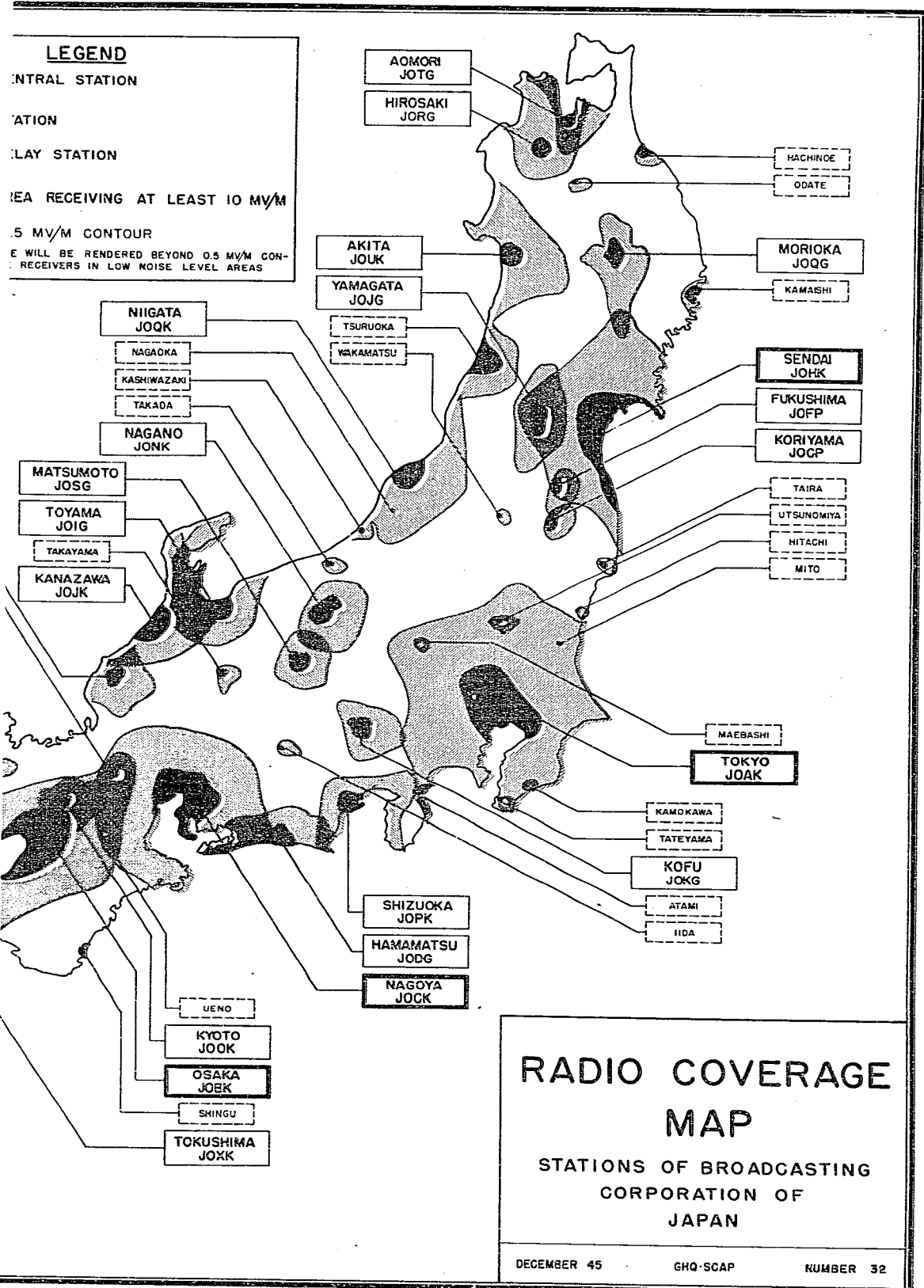


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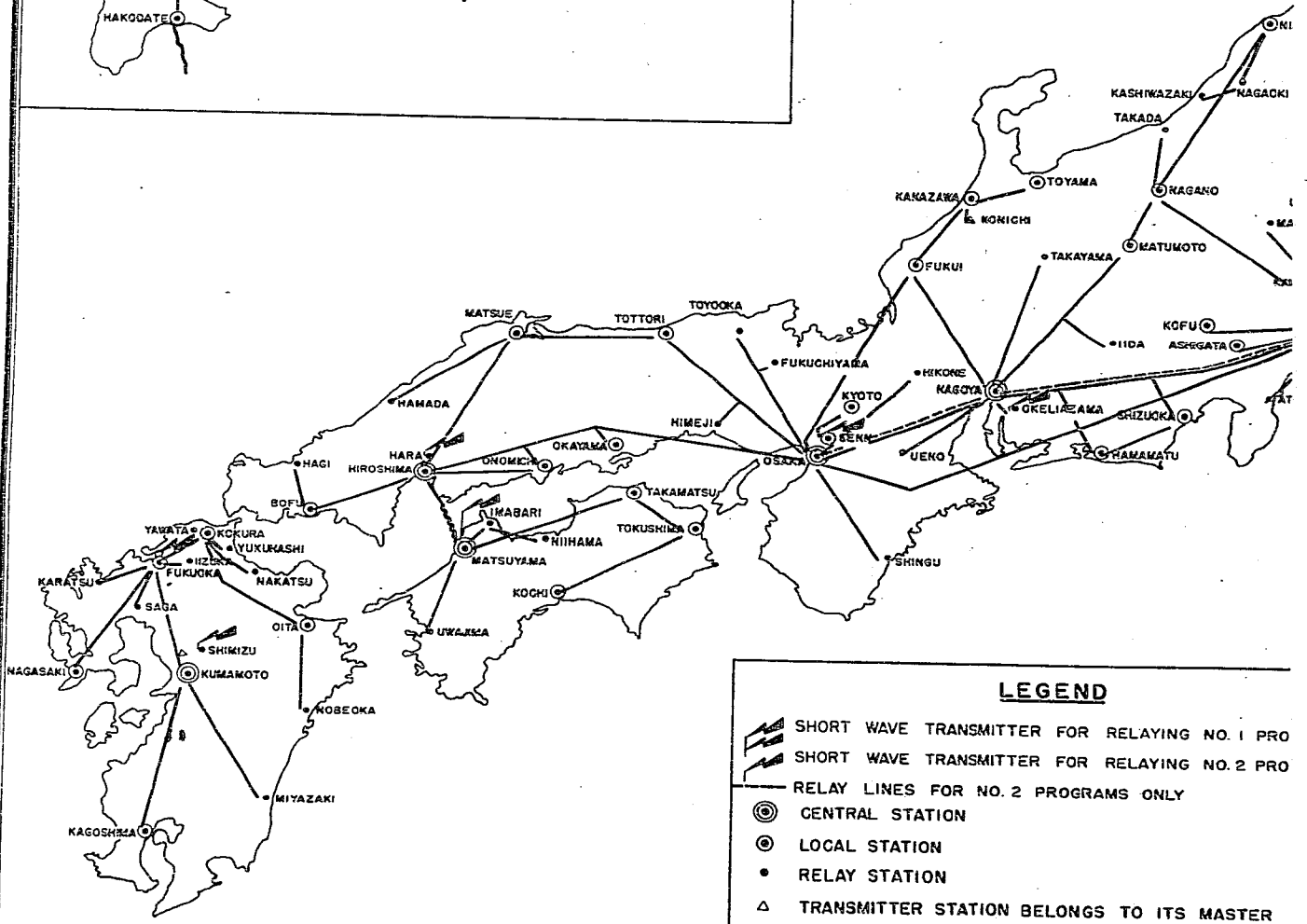
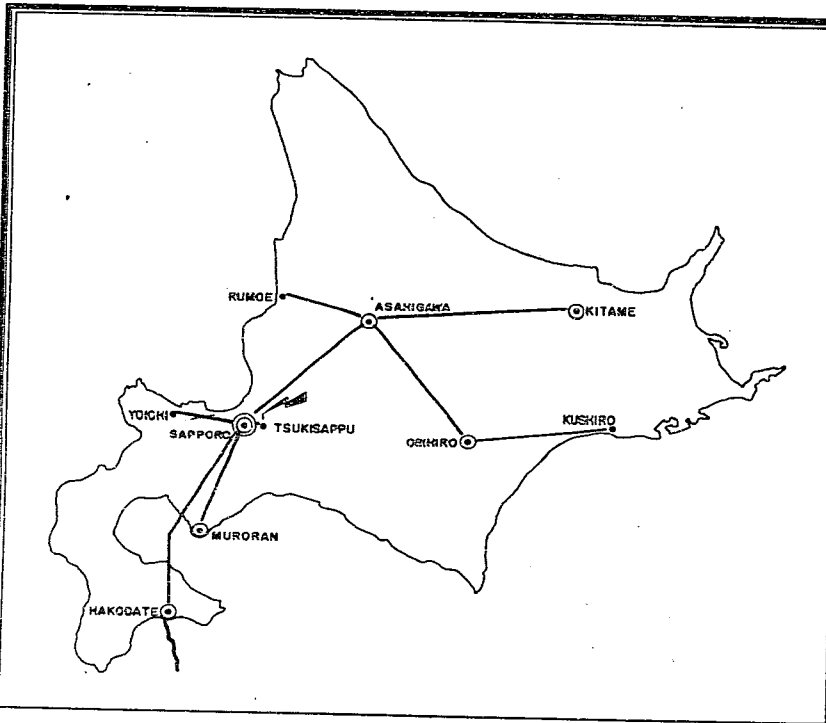
-  CENTRAL STATION
-  STATION
-  RELAY STATION
-  AREA RECEIVING AT LEAST 10 MV/M
-  0.5 MV/M CONTOUR

SOME USEFUL SERVICE WILL BE RENDERED BEYOND 0.5 MV/M CONTOUR WITH SENSITIVE RECEIVERS IN LOW NOISE LEVEL AREAS





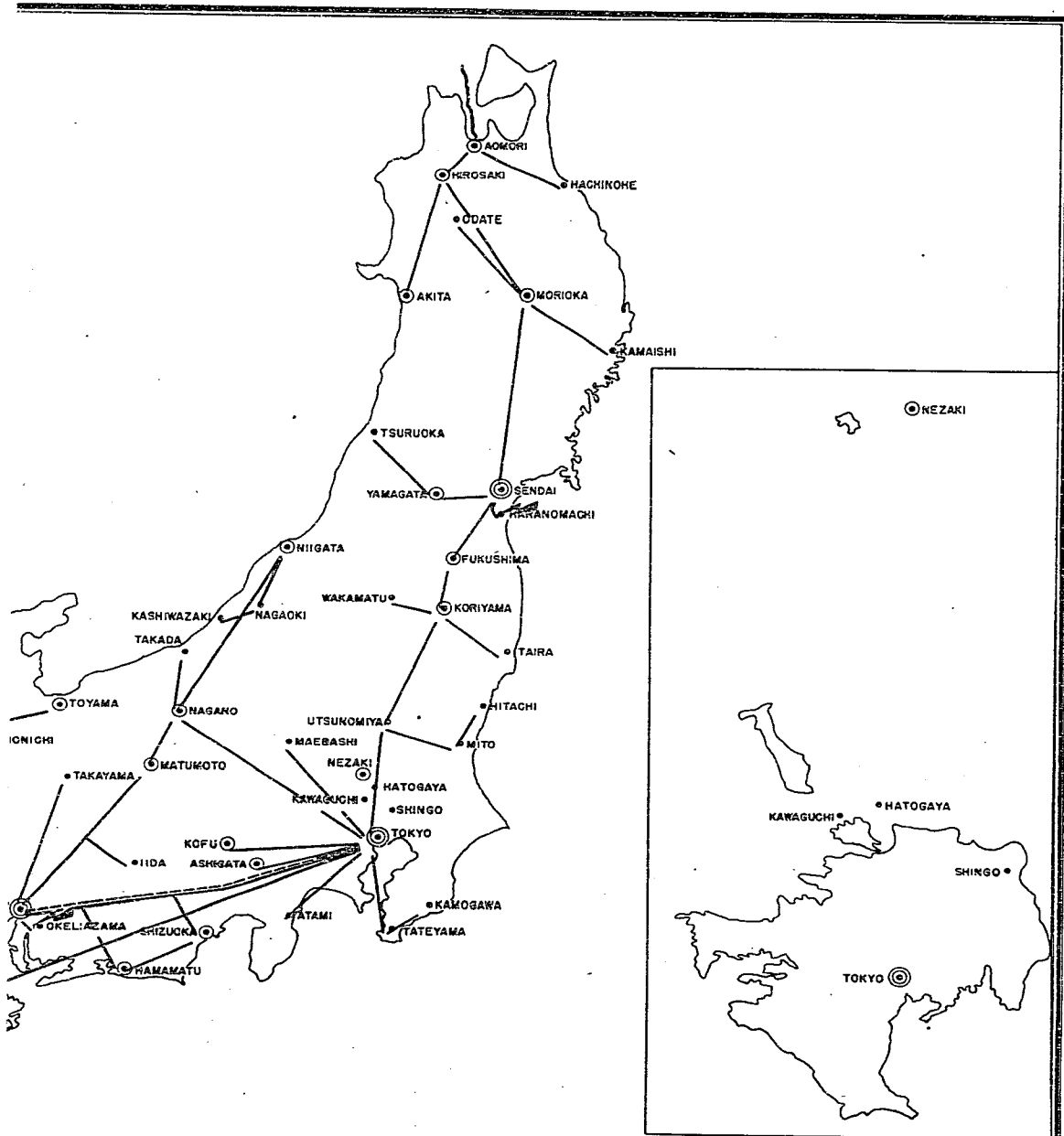
0618 3/2



LEGEND

- SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTER FOR RELAYING NO. 1 PRO
- SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTER FOR RELAYING NO. 2 PRO
- RELAY LINES FOR NO. 2 PROGRAMS ONLY
- CENTRAL STATION
- LOCAL STATION
- RELAY STATION
- TRANSMITTER STATION BELONGS TO ITS MASTER

0619 1/2



LEGEND

○ MITTER FOR RELAYING NO. 1 PROGRAMS
 — MITTER FOR RELAYING NO. 2 PROGRAMS
 ⊞ NO. 2 PROGRAMS ONLY

○ STATION BELONGS TO ITS MASTER

COMMUNICATIONS

WIRE AND RADIO INTERCONNECTIONS OF BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN

DECEMBER 45

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 33

△ 0619 3/2

占領報告(英文)朝鮮琉球を含む

21年1月

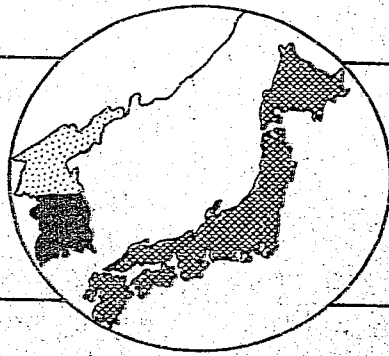
21年2月

18-2

2

部長

SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN and KOREA

必須毎日

海外課保存用

外務省
情報部
庶務課

日本朝鮮占領報告

一九四六・一

No 4

January

1946

0001

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº 4
Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN AND KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
JANUARY 1946

0002

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 4

January 1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

Summation No. 4

January 1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN and KOREA

Number 4.

January 1946

PART I
GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. By Special Proclamation of 19 January 1946 the International Military Tribunal for the Far East was established. General Orders No. 1 of the same date promulgated the Charter of the Tribunal.

2. General Orders No. 4, 24 January 1946, established the General Accounting Section as a special staff section to advise on financial accounting matters and to maintain accounting records of the occupation of Japan and Korea.

3. On 31 December 1945 territory under the control of SIXTH Army passed to the control of EIGHTH Army. SIXTH Army was deactivated on 26 January 1946.

KOREA

4. General Orders No. 1 USAFIK 4 January 1946 established the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK).

5. Effective 14 January 1946 Military Government units passed from the control of tactical commanders to the control of USAMGIK.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

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The Cabinet.	6
Personnel Changes.	7
Governmental Structural Changes.	8
Political Parties.	9
External Affairs	16
Public Safety.	17
Intelligence	22
Legal.	25
War Crimes	26

GENERAL

1. Two directives of 4 January abolished nationalistic political parties, associations, societies and other organizations and ordered the removal of undesirable personnel from public office.

0007

2. A directive of 12 January authorized the general election after 15 March.

3. Political activity was widespread. It was closely associated with the problems of food, prices and daily living. Interest in politics was keener in the metropolitan areas than in the provinces.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

4. A directive of 21 January ordered the abolition of licensed prostitution. This was considered a significant step in the development of individual freedom.

THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

5. The Imperial Rescript, which followed the historical Charter-Oath of the Emperor Meiji, was issued on 1 January. Its most important features were the denial of the Emperor's divinity and the rejection of Japanese racial superiority.

THE CABINET

6. The two directives of 4 January caused a reorganization of the Shidehara Cabinet. The policy of the reshuffled Cabinet was announced on 14 January. Shidehara's new "stop-gap" organization was severely criticized by the press and political leaders.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

7. Personnel changes took place in the Privy Council, the principal Ministries and other governmental agencies. On 25 January Chuzo Mitsuuchi, the newly appointed Minister of Home Affairs, announced a liberal policy for his Ministry. There were 20 new appointments among the prefectural governors.

GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES

8. The Economic Ministerial Council and the Administrative Readjustment Council were reactivated on 18 January. The Bureau of Japanese History Compilation was abolished.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Progressive Party (Shimpo To)

9. The two directives of 4 January affected the Progressives more than any other political party. They are determined to reorganize and to take a strong stand in the general election.

The Social Democratic Party (Shakai To)

10. The purge directives had little effect on the Social Democrats. This group has high hopes of becoming the majority party in the forthcoming election.

The Communist Party (Kyosan To)

11. The return of Hozaka, the exile from Yansen Province in China, added new prestige to the Communist Party. The continued efforts of the Communists to establish a democratic front have not been successful.

The Liberal Party (Jiyu To)

12. The Liberal Party sustained only moderate losses by the directives of 4 January. This group advocates the resignation of the Shidshara Cabinet.

Rightist Fronts

13. Two new rightist groups have been established. One is centered in Tokyo, the other is located in Osaka. An "Anti-Communist League" is in process of organizing.

Buddhists in Politics

14. The Buddhists have organized a united Buddhist front. They have selected 28 priests as candidates in the forthcoming election.

Small Parties

15. Small parties have continued to spring up all over Japan. The Home Ministry listed 93 at the end of January.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

16. The process of bringing Japanese foreign relations under the control of the Supreme Commander was completed in January 1946. A directive of 29 January limited the governmental and administrative areas of Japan to the four main islands and certain adjacent minor islands.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

17. There were few cases of friction between the Occupation Forces and the Japanese. Two Japanese were killed and one Korean wounded by United States Army guards. They were caught in the act of looting Army warehouses. Korean nationals caused minor disturbances.

18. American military commissions sentenced one American soldier and several Japanese for crimes committed.

19. Black-market operations were widespread. Several American soldiers were sentenced to imprisonment on black-market charges. Efforts are being made to halt traffic in poisonous Japanese whiskey. Raids on bootlegging rings in Tokyo were successful.

Police

20. SCAP has requested the service of several prominent public safety experts in the United States. The reorganization of the Japanese police force continues. The Keibai-tai, an auxiliary police organization, was abolished and other groups used to augment the regular police force were disbanded. The Ministry of Home Affairs is attempting to improve the relations between the police and the public.

Fires

21. Several fires at military installations have caused the Occupation Forces to give special attention to fire prevention. Supplementary fire-fighting equipment is being procured.

0009

INTELLIGENCE

Civil Intelligence

22. Investigations of minor violations of directives are being made. A small quantity of contraband material, including Japanese Army equipment and firearms, has been seized.

Foreign Nationals

23. Foreign nationals, especially Axis diplomatic and other personnel, continue to be investigated. Minor supplies have been found in the possession of German nationals.

Censorship

24. There were few violations of censorship regulations by the Japanese.

LEGAL

25. Legal advice and opinions were given on such questions as the administration of oaths by war crimes investigating officers or prosecution personnel, jurisdiction by a military commission over a war criminal suspect who claimed to be a citizen of the United States and the relation of the Commanding General to the functioning of the Japanese judicial system.

WAR CRIMES

Apprehension

26. During January SCAP issued seven directives ordering the Japanese Government to arrest and to deliver 171 persons to Sugamo Prison. Included were both civilian and Army and Navy personnel.

Two of the top ranking persons apprehended during January were Koki Hirota, former Premier and Yosuke Matsuoka, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1940.

Prosecution

27. Three war atrocity cases were completed in Yokohama. Kei Yuri was sentenced on 7 January to be hanged. This was the first case in which a war criminal was charged with failure to perform his duties as a camp commander. Chotaro Furushina was sentenced on 11 January to life imprisonment at hard labor. The case of Kaichi Hirata was completed on 25 January. He was found guilty and given the death sentence.

28. The charter for the International Military Tribunal for the Far East was issued on 19 January. The Tribunal has the power to try and punish war criminals who may be charged with crimes against peace, conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity.

0010

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
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Commerce and Industry.	5
Finance.	16

NATURAL RESOURCES

1. The commercial supply of vegetable seed is low but sufficient amounts are available to meet spring planting requirements in all but a few items.

Government purchases of staple foods were below the normal seasonal averages.

2. The production of fish continued to increase as supplies of fuel oil were made available to the fishermen. The prices of fishery products remained excessive but showed a downward trend as conditions in the industry improved.

3. Shortages of food, clothing and transportation retarded production and distribution of urgently needed forest products.

4. Coal production continued to increase, 1,187,300 metric tons being mined in January which was 41 percent more than in December.

The metal mining industries operated largely on a maintenance basis and only a small amount of ore was produced.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Industry

5. One important development in the field of industry was the taking into Allied custody of 394 industrial plants, the first step toward implementing the reparations program.

6. Nearly every industry showed a decrease in production during January. One reason was the week-long New Year holiday observed by most manufacturing plants. Many fields of industrial activity were retarded by the persistent shortages of fuel, raw materials, labor and transportation. Others lacked the working capital necessary to purchase raw materials at the prevailing high prices.

Transportation and Public Utilities

7. The rail transportation system is in need of rehabilitation because of lack of maintenance and war damage. The Ministry of Transportation plans long range and extensive renovation of the system. Curtailment of operations caused by coal shortage was partially relaxed upon the receipt of more coal.

8. Available shipping has been reduced to about a quarter of its prewar capacity. Many of the remaining vessels are being re-

paired and others are being used for repatriation and mine sweeping.

9. Electric power was adequate since it is mostly hydro-generated. Gas was available only a few hours daily.

Communications

10. Telephone service between Tokyo and the United States was re-established and radio telegraph service restored between Osaka and London.

Reorganization of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan was furthered with the appointment of the Advisory Committee for Broadcasting.

Imports and Exports

11. Japanese foreign trade is on a government to government basis under control of SCAP. Shipments of U.S. Army food, medical supplies and diesel oil have been received. Coal, pitch, mine timbers and communication equipment were exported to Korea, China and Hongkong.

Labor

12. Preliminary Japanese statistics indicate that the earnings of many workers are far below the cost of living which necessitates supplementing their income by selling belongings or by directly engaging in black market activities.

13. Many unions are federating without regard to political origin or affiliation. On 28 January a meeting of union leaders from all parts of Japan was held in Tokyo and the formation of a National Federation of Labor was proposed.

14. It was estimated that labor unions in Japan were being formed at the rate of two a day. Unionization of national and municipal government employees and public utility workers increased.

Nationing and Price Control

15. Food supplies received in urban areas increased but shortages existed in various localities because of maldistribution. Hoarding, speculation and black market activities hindered distribution through legal channels.

Prices of commodities continued to rise. The Japanese Government decided to re-establish ceiling prices on perishable foods in order to tighten controls.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

16. The note issue of the Bank of Japan continued to increase, reaching a new high of ¥ 56,064,000,000 on 20 January 1946. Bank of Japan notes have increased in importance as legal tender.

17. Aggregate deposits in banks declined moderately while the expansion of loans continued. The "Big Five" banks agreed to grant loans only to companies engaged in production of marketable goods or services.

18. Restrictions imposed on financial transactions involving property in Japan controlled by persons abroad, blocked accounts and

communications of a financial character with persons abroad were slightly relaxed.

Public Finance

19. The Japanese Government was ordered to reduce operating expenses to a minimum and to finance deficits primarily by borrowing from the savings of the people. Blanket authority to borrow for self-sustaining government enterprises and to refinance short-term debts was granted.

20. The General Account original budget for the fiscal year 1946-47 was submitted and discussed.

21. Three new tax laws covering capital levy, war profits and property were presented for approval.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

C O N T E N T S

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Public Health and Welfare.	1
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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Disease Incidence

1. The occurrence of reportable communicable diseases in 1945 varied slightly from the preceding year. Data received from the Japanese Government indicate that rates were higher for diphtheria, dysentery and smallpox while rates reported for paratyphoid, typhoid, typhus, scarlet fever and encephalitis were lower than in 1944.

2. The outbreak of epidemic typhus fever in Hokkaido which started in the latter part of 1945 has been held in check during January. Typhus which occurred in Honshu during the month had Yamagata Prefecture as its focus although sporadic cases were reported from other prefectures. There is evidence that many of these cases occurred in repatriates from the Asiatic mainland.

3. Smallpox has become widely disseminated throughout the country. The epidemiological aspects of the control program are satisfactory in the focal areas. Rigorous control measures are in effect.

Nutrition

4. The nutrition survey of Tokyo revealed that the people in this area were getting sufficient quantity of food. Approximately half their supply was obtained through black market or other irregular channels.

5. The Japanese Government was directed to limit population movements from rural to urban areas.

Social Insurance

6. At the end of 1945 approximately 41,410,000 persons were insured under the various social insurance agencies.

Medical Supply

7. As a result of directives by SCAP medical supply distribution has been greatly improved. Production of medical supplies in general has remained constant. The production of biologicals has increased. On the basis of present data production of smallpox vaccine will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

Prostitution

8. The Japanese Government was directed to abrogate and annul all laws which authorize or permit licensed prostitution in Japan. All contracts and agreements which have for their object the binding or committing of any woman to the practice of prostitution will be nullified.

Relief

9. The Ministry of Welfare estimated that 8,000,000 persons were in need of relief on 1 January 1946.

Repatriation

10. By 27 January approximately 1,246,000 Japanese ex-servicemen and civilians had been returned to Japan while 687,000 Koreans, 7,500 Formosans, 30,700 Chinese and 5,200 Ryukyans had been repatriated to their homelands.

EDUCATION

11. One hundred forty-three national and vocational textbooks have been approved by this Headquarters as free from militaristic and ultra-nationalistic propaganda. Textbooks for use as interim substitutes for banned books have been approved and released for publication by the Ministry of Education. New teacher's manuals are in preparation by the Ministry.

12. Professional educators were appointed as Minister and Vice-Minister of Education for the first time in Japanese history. The Ministry of Education appointed a committee of Japanese educators to work with the educational mission requested from the United States. Two new major teacher's organizations have been formed.

RELIGION

13. The Japanese Government has abrogated Imperial Household and Home Ministry Ordinances relating to Shinto. A Shrine Association has been formed to care for matters of mutual interest to shrines which are now without government support and control. Various sects and churches are developing broadened programs of activity.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

14. The list of important cultural sites submitted by the Japanese Government included 58 parks or gardens, 361 religious and 150 secular structures, 57 collections of art objects and 36 archives or libraries.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Dissemination

15. All information dissemination media were used to stimulate free discussion of political, social and economic issues. Particular attention was given to the SCAP directive which outlawed certain militaristic and ultra-nationalistic societies and outlined qualifications for holding public office. The Moscow Conference and the United Nations Organization were explained. Press and radio coverage of the war criminal trials continued.

Radio

16. An advisory committee of citizens was appointed to advise this Headquarters and the government on organization and policy for radio broadcasting. Three new radio programs were produced. A special New Year's Day program was broadcast.

The History of the War in the Pacific radio program continued during the month. A question and answer program has developed as the result of listener response to this broadcast.

Press and Publications

17. Five newspapers have begun publication. One news agency started operation. The major items treated in newspapers included the Imperial Escrip of 1 January, the SCAP purge directives, the food collection program and the change in cabinet personnel.

18. Magazine articles gave increased attention to problems of production and distribution of food. Various political viewpoints were presented in feature articles. One new magazine published a pictorial version of the history of the war.

Women and Youth Movements

19. Political party platforms all contain statements about women's rights. A special press conference on Japanese women's problems was held. A Democratic Women's Club was formed.

Students have organized four research youth groups at universities and colleges to keep themselves informed on social developments. Broadcasts of youth programs increased.

SECTION 5
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN KOREA

C O N T E N T S

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ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Military Government units previously controlled by tactical unit commanders came under the direct control of the newly integrated United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK).
2. Attempts to achieve political unification through a coalition of the major parties remain unsuccessful.
3. Demonstrations against trusteeship continued during January. The Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and the United States Military Governor in Korea advised the Koreans that further demonstrations would only harm their cause.

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

4. A system of Special Judicial Officers was established with Military Government officers serving in the capacity of observers and advisors to the Bureau of Justice.
5. Police and fire department personnel remained at their stations during the demonstrations against trusteeship. A Korean constabulary was created.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

6. The Korean Agriculture Association was formed to help Korean farmers. Rice is still considered a critical item and every effort is being made by the Korean Commodity Company to prevent hoarding.

A meeting of the National Sericulture Congress was held in Seoul on 21 and 22 January. The Korean Silk Controlling Company was founded and a five-year plan for the industry formulated.

The reorganization of the Korean Fisheries Development was completed. Over \$ 3,000,000 worth of equipment was found and is being issued through the fishing guilds.

7. Trade was active but prices are high in comparison to previous months. Steps were taken to establish rigid control of foreign trade.

There is a sufficient supply of pig iron and as a result smelting plants in Southern Korea will not be opened in 1946.

8. The Bureau of Mining and Industry was designated as the distributor and coordinator of the Korea Electric Power Company, the Seoul Electric Company and the South Korea Company.

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9. The Japanese language is rapidly being eliminated from telegraphic messages. A survey reveals that 90% of those passing through the Seoul Telegraphic Office are in Korean.

Finance

10. The collection of taxes is very slow because of lack of coordination.

The Chosen Stock Exchange was dissolved and the Chosen Trust Company was assigned the task of liquidating the organization. Military Government sponsored several large loans in January.

There is only one active non-life insurance company in Korea, the Chosen Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

11. The National Committee on Educational Planning met at Seoul on 7 and 8 January for the purpose of formulating a democratic system of education.

The radio and press is being employed to explain to the people principles and obligations of political freedom. Daily broadcasts include speeches from members of political parties, non-political talks, a children's hour and a women's hour.

12. The welfare program was expanded and ₩ 15,000,000 was donated to take care of refugees. Both private and public institutions are receiving assistance.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN AND KOREA

Number 4

January 1946

PART II
POLITICAL - JAPAN

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SECTION I

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

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GENERAL

1. Governmental development and political activity have been constructive, varied and widespread.

2. The two directives of 4 January are among the most important political instruments which have been issued to the Japanese Government. They were entitled, "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and other Organizations" and "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office".

The directives had far-reaching effects. Some of the results were: (1) a reorganized Cabinet, (2) resignations, removals, promotions and new appointments in the national and prefectural governments, (3) changes within the Diet's membership and (4) replacement and selection of candidates for the political parties. The Japanese press has referred to the two directives as "the MacArthur typhoon".

3. The directive of 12 January entitled "Elections", authorized the national elections to be held after 15 March. This has been favorably received by all political organizations, especially by the new candidates who will have more time to address the electorate. The Cabinet decided on 29 January to hold the national elections on 31 March.

4. Political activity in Tokyo and other large cities has been widened and intensified by party leaders and the fast-growing number of candidates in each of the political groups. Interest in politics in the smaller towns and villages is much less than in the metropolitan areas. Party lines in the outlying districts are indefinite and obscure.

Much more party organization and indoctrination will be necessary if political groups are to gain the attention and the hal-
lote of an electorate which at present is much more interested in other matters than national politics.

5. Political discussion has centered on the following: food supply and a more equitable system of distribution; prices and price control of daily necessities; the Cabinet, its new members and policies; women's suffrage and the problem of training women in politics; the formation of the "Popular Front" and party platforms and organizations.

6. The Japanese press continues its attacks against the Government's policies. A realistic appraisal of the newspapers, particularly those in Tokyo, must include their general eagerness to impress the Occupation Forces. Cynical opportunism is mixed with honest conviction in the continuous press criticisms of Japanese officials.

7. Politics are closely linked with the serious economic questions awaiting solution. Editorial warnings concerning the pressing food problems are illustrative. "If we can be fed we don't care who has political power", wrote the Sangyo Kaizai.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

8. The abolition of licensed prostitution in Japan was a significant step in the destruction of feudalistic control of the individual and in the development of personal liberty.

A directive of 21 January ordered the Japanese Government to "abrogate and annul all laws, ordinances and other enactments which directly or indirectly authorize or permit the existence of licensed prostitution in Japan and to nullify all contracts and agreements which have for their object the binding or committing, directly or indirectly, of any woman to the practice of prostitution".

The directive emphasized that licensed prostitution was "in contravention of the ideals of democracy and inconsistent with the development of individual freedom".

THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

9. The Imperial Rescript carrying the Emperor's greetings for the new year was issued on 1 January. The five clauses (in somewhat revised form from the original translations) of the famous Charter-Oath of the Emperor Meiji were reaffirmed as a foundation on which to construct a new Japan. They read as follows:

"(1) Deliberative assemblies shall be established and all measures of government decided in accordance with public opinion.

(2) All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying on the affairs of State.

(3) All common people, no less than the civil and military officials, shall be allowed to fulfill their just desires so that there may not be any discontent among them.

(4) All the absurd usages of old shall be broken through, and equity and justice to be found in the workings of nature shall serve as the basis of action.

(5) Wisdom and knowledge shall be sought throughout the world for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Empire."

10. In emphasizing these tenets the Emperor stated: "We wish to make this Oath anew and restore the country to stand on its own feet."

The unique and constructive feature of the Rescript was the Emperor's denial of his divinity and his rejection of the concept that "the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world."

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers expressed gratification with the Imperial statements. The Japanese press received them in the highest laudatory terms.

THE CABINET

11. The Cabinet survived a severe crisis. The directive of 4 January posed a serious question for the Premier because some of the Cabinet members were affected. Opinion within the Cabinet was divided on the proper course to pursue. After much debate and negotiation the minority, who favored the customary resignation, was finally convinced to remain in power.

All Japan awaited the action of the Cabinet on the purge directives with great expectation. Political leaders and the press speculated hopefully on the formation of a new coalition government. The executives of both the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party advocated such a cabinet for the solution of the existing emergency.

The decision of Shidehara and a majority of his ministers to reorganize rather than to resign en bloc was made public on 11 January. Predictions by many political observers and the press that the Cabinet would not meet the crisis satisfactorily proved ill-founded.

12. The reorganization of the Cabinet was completed on 13 January. It contained three new ministers and six new executives. The most famous name of the group is Chuzo Mitsuuchi, a man of long and varied experience in politics and government and a life-long friend of the Premier. Mitsuuchi was made Minister of Home Affairs and concurrent Minister of Transportation. He held the latter office 13 days. On 26 January Giichi Murakami received the Imperial investiture as Minister of Transportation.

13. The first formal statement of the re-organized Cabinet was made on 14 January by the newly appointed Chief Secretary, Wataru Harahashi. The policy to be pursued was outlined in a program of five points:

- (1) Execution of the general election with impartial and strict methods based on the revised Election Law.
- (2) Revolutionary democratization of the Civil Service System.
- (3) Revision of the Constitution.
- (4) Drastic reform of the House of Peers.
- (5) Stabilization of the people's living.

The political parties were assured that discrimination would not be tolerated in the campaigning and in the elections.

14. A new Cabinet is named in Japan only when the pre-existing Cabinet resigns in entirety and goes out of office. The reorganized Shidehara Cabinet, because it did not fall but only individual members were replaced, will remain as the forty-fifth Cabinet rather than the forty-sixth.

15. The members of the reorganized Shidehara Cabinet and their positions are given below:

Prime Minister	Baron Kijuro Shidehara
Minister for Foreign Affairs	Shigeru Yoshida
Minister for Home Affairs	Ghuzo Mitachi
Minister of Finance	Viscount Keiso Shibusawa
Minister of Justice	Ghuzo Iwata
Minister of Education	Yaghihige Abe
Minister of Welfare	Hitoshi Ashida
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Senpachi Seejima
Minister of Commerce and Industry	Sankuro Ogasawara
Minister of Transportation	Giichi Murakami
First Demobilization Minister	Baron Kijuro Shidehara
Second Demobilization Minister	Baron Kijuro Shidehara
Minister without Portfolio	Joji Hatsumoto
Minister without Portfolio	Ichizo Kobayashi

Chief Secretary	Wataru Karahashi
Deputy-Chief Secretary	Akiyoshi Tajiri
Director-General of the Bureau of Legislation	Takeshige Ishiguro
Vice President of Post War Rehabilitation	Tadayasu Shigeta
Board of Communications Director of Material Bureau	Ichiro Kayashi
Director of Building and Repairs Division	Hirokichi Nakayama

PERSONNEL CHANGES

New Privy Councillor

16. Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, a noted authority on the constitution and former Professor of Law at the Imperial University, has been appointed to the Privy Council. He had been disgraced and persecuted by the military, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice. His reinstatement into Japanese official life has been warmly welcomed.

Ministries

17. Personnel changes within the ministries and other national agencies took place immediately after the reorganization of the Cabinet. Some of the incumbents resigned voluntarily; others were expelled from office.

The following list of officials covers all ministries and agencies other than the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

<u>Office</u>	<u>Appointment</u>
Parliamentary Vice-Minister	Vacant (Ken Inugai retired)
Parliamentary Councillor	Vacant (Shutaro Matsuura retired)
Director of Diplomatic Affairs Bureau	Shikao Katsushima (Akiyoshi Tajiri retired)
Director of Investigation Bureau	Kota Hoketsu (Shoji Ogata retired)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Vice-Minister Yoshini Yamada
(Maganichi Yamagiwa retired)
Parliamentary Vice-Minister Vacant
(Yoshiji Yutani retired)
Parliamentary Councillor Vacant
(Kumekichi Yamamoto retired)
Director of Accounts Uichi Hoda
(Kanjo Nakamura retired)

Director of Foreign Currencies Mitsuo Kushida
Bureau (Uichi Hoda retired)
Director of Financing Bureau Shozo Ezawa
(Bunzo Kubo retired)
Director General of Monopoly Shozaku Sugiyama
Bureau (Koshiro Uski retired)

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Parliamentary Vice-Minister Vacant
(Eyukichi Teshirogi retired)
Parliamentary Councillor Vacant
(Gount Akira Watanabe retired)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Vice-Minister Kyosuke Yamazaki
(Sei-ichi Oaura retired)
Parliamentary Vice-Minister Vacant
(Viscount Tsuyo Michika retired)
Parliamentary Councillor Vacant
(Jujiro Morita retired)
Vice-Director of Social Education Bureau Kinji Shinizu
(Newly Established)

FIRST DEMOBILIZATION MINISTRY

Parliamentary Vice-Minister Vacant
(Hajime Miyazaki retired)
Parliamentary Councillor Vacant
(Eiichi Noguchi retired)

SECOND DEMOBILIZATION MINISTRY

Parliamentary Councillor Vacant
(Yasunosuke Hoshino retired)
Director of Judicial Affairs Bureau Vacant
(Ei-ichi Fujii retired)

MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Vice-Minister Sei-ichiro Yasui
(Koichi Kamayama retired)
Parliamentary Vice-Minister Vacant
(Shotaro Yano retired)
Parliamentary Councillor Vacant
(Waichiro Tanaka retired)
Director of Health Bureau Minoru Katsumata
(Shigetami Sawa retired)
Director of Health Promotion Bureau Sei-ichiro Yasui
(Sanzo Miyawaki retired)

Director of Social Affairs Bureau	Yoshisuke Kasai (Minoru Kurihara retired)
Director of Labor Administration Bureau	Kei-icho Yoshitake (Tsuneya Takahashi retired)
Director of Labor Bureau	Chuu-ichi Yoshida (Toshio Saeki retired)
Director of Temporary Infectious Disease Prevention Bureau	Toshio Abe (Monoru Katsumata retired)

Relief Board

Vice-President	Sei-ichiro Yasui (Tetsuomi Sudo retired)
Director of Control Bureau	Sei-ichiro Yasui (Tetsuomi Sudo retired)
Director of Aid Bureau	Sei-ichiro Yasui (Tetsuomi Sudo retired)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Vice-Minister	Hachiya Kohama (Byosei Ka-ai retired)
Parliamentary Vice-Minister	Vacant (Akira Ko-oro retired)
Parliamentary Councillor	Vacant (Shunpachi Hojo retired)
Director of General Affairs Bureau	Junkichi Ishikawa (Shokichi Mogami retired)
Director of Foodstuffs Bureau	Ei-ichi Sakata (Wakio Shibano retired)

Bureau of Staple Food Administration

Director-General	Yoshio Kusumi (Yoshitaka Hamikawa retired)
Vice-Director-General	Tokichi Abiko (Yoshio Kusumi retired)

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Parliamentary Vice-Minister	Vacant (Eudayu Kogure retired)
Parliamentary Councillor	Vacant (Takeo Yamane retired)

Minister's Secretariat

Chief of Accounting Section	Teruhiko Hasegawa (Yoshio Minami retired)
Chief of Investigation Section	Daisuke Saito
Director of Adjustment Division	Akiyoshi Miki (Teijiro Yoshida retired)
Vice-Director of Adjustment Division	Taro Wada (Akiyoshi Miki retired)
Director of Commercial Affairs Bureau	Shigeo Suzuki (Shinzo Okuda retired)
Director of Industrial Affairs Bureau	Shigeo Suzuki (Shinzo Okuda retired)
Director of Mining Bureau	Kinzaburo Ikeda (Shigeo Kitano retired)

Board of Coal

Director General	Shinzo Okuda (Eajime Sato retired)
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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

Parliamentary Vice-Minister Vacant
(Gyoji Arai retired)
Parliamentary Councillor Vacant
(Hisao Shirakawa retired)

General Railway Board

Director of Personnel Bureau Kiyonori Tomiyama
(Newly Established)
Director of Operation Bureau Katsutaro Konishi
(Newly Established)
Director of Electric Bureau Ei-ichi Nishimura
(Newly Established)

General Maritime Board

Director of Maritime Trans- Saneyuki Nagai
port Bureau (Ki-ichi Arita retired)
Director of Shipbuilding Bureau Susumu O-ozu
(Toshio Takiyama retired)
Director of Land Transportation Kunryo Mitsu
Control Bureau

CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE

President Shigeru Yoshida
(Kenji Kodama retired)
Vice-President Kuro Kano
(Tsutomu Nishiyama retired)
Director of Second Division Kotaro Ono
(Mitsuo Eshida retired)
Director of Fifth Division Ryuji Takeuchi
(Katsuzo Okumura retired)

Ministry of Home Affairs

18. On 25 January the new Minister of Home Affairs stated his policy on the replacement and appointment of new officials under the Ministry's responsibility. He issued a detailed list of the recent changes and stated that he hopes to complete them with a minimum of friction.

Mitsuchi's policy was practical and liberal in terms of past Japanese procedure. It encouraged the resignation of those who felt the war guilt and established an open door principle for appointments. The major percentage of new officials will henceforth come from the other ministries and from civilian, professional and technical fields rather than from the Ministry of Home Affairs which had been the rigid custom in the past. The new policy will place emphasis upon those who can perform liaison with the Allied Forces and who have special knowledge of food problems.

There were 42 personnel changes within the Ministry of Home Affairs and in offices under its jurisdiction. Thirty-two officials were retired and 10 were removed from office.

The following changes were made:

Vice-Minister Sei-ichi Omura
(Chiaiki Saka retired)
Parliamentary Vice-Minister Vacant
(Suegoro Kawasaki retired)

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Parliamentary Councillor	Vacant (Sukamatsu Naka retired)
Director of Police and Public Order Bureau	Noboru Tanikawa (Goro Koizumi retired)
Director of Local Affairs Bureau	Yu-ichi Kori (Sei-ichiro Iris retired)
Director of Control Bureau	Sei-ichi Omura (Hiro-o Oshima retired)

Prefectural Governors

19. Mitsuchi's policy on new appointments was applied to the prefectural governors. Five of the replacements came from civilian ranks, nine came from the retired lists within the Ministries (three from the Home Ministry and six from the others), two were technicians, four represented interdepartmental changes and 10 were promotions from the lower ranks.

20. The names of newly appointed and retired prefectural governors are given in the following list:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Governors</u>	<u>Retired Governors</u>
Aichi	S. Hayakawa	R. Fukumoto
Akita	I. Isobe	
Aomori	E. Ohno	M. Kanai
Chiba	T. Ono	M. Ikezumi
Fukui	T. Saito	S. Miyata
Fukuoka	S. Noda	K. Soga
Gumma	S. Kitano	T. Takahashi
Hokkaido	S. Tamecka	Y. Mochinaga
Hyoogo	S. Kishida	R. Saito
Iwate	H. Hara	T. Miyata
Kagawa	J. Takeuchi	S. Tanaka
Kanagawa	J. Uchiyama	T. Fujiwara
Kochi	S. Yoshitani	
Kumamoto	H. Nagai	A. Hirai
Mie	G. Saiki	C. Kobayashi
Nagasaki	S. Sugiyama	W. Nagano
Nara	S. Ono	N. Oda
Niigata	H. Sato	M. Hatakeda
Okayama	H. Nishioaka	T. Azumi
Osaka	S. Matsui	J. Anai
Saitama	J. Mishimura	T. Seki
Shiga	W. Shibano	S. Inada
Shimane	M. Suzuki	
Shizuoka	G. Kobayashi	K. Hotta
Tochigi	K. Ogawa	T. Soma
Tokyo	S. Fujinuma	
Foyama	K. Tanaka	
Wakayama	M. Kanai	
Yamaguchi	I. Aoyagi	S. Okamoto
Yamanashi	H. Saito	

GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES

Councils Reactivated

21. The Economic Ministerial Council, which is a policy forming body on food and economic questions, was reactivated by the Cabinet on 18 January. The Administrative Readjustment Council, estab-

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lished on the same day, will make special studies of the recent directives and their effects.

Abolition of Bureau of Japanese History Compilation

23. The Ministry of Education abolished the Bureau of Japanese History Compilation. Its function was to provide propaganda material and to produce ultra-nationalistic works. The Bureau was first instituted in December 1943 as the Preparation Commission for the compilation of Japanese History. It was announced that the original 15 year project on the history of the Empire was never started.

POLITICAL PARTIES

General

23. The tempo of political activity increased. Most of the parties have been busily engaged formulating and defining their platforms, organizing agencies in the prefectures for local campaigning and further selecting and training their candidates.

Many political parties were affected either directly or indirectly by the two directives of 4 January.

The Progressive Party (Shimpo To)

24. The Progressive Party received a serious blow when estimates of barred candidates ran as high as 200 out of its 272 old Diet members. Only three of its leaders and officers remained unaffected.

The party was further weakened on 25 January when Sankuro Ogasawara, Minister of Commerce and Industry, announced that he would give up his membership in the organization. Ogasawara stated that he wished to maintain a strictly neutral position in the government.

The losses sustained by the Progressives have not destroyed their determination to maintain their position in Japanese politics. The party is being reconstructed with the younger men and women as a bulwark. The Progressives are searching for Diet candidates who do not fall under the provisions of the directive. They have authorized about 400 old and new candidates for the coming elections.

The selection of a new leader is one of the immediate problems facing the party. Among those mentioned as having been approached, unsuccessfully, is the aged Minister of Home Affairs, Mitsuuchi.

The executives of the party made an official announcement that they would support the government without qualification.

The Social Democratic Party (Shakai To)

25. The Social Democratic Party was one of the least affected by the directives. As a result the party will develop an extensive campaign in the forthcoming general election with the hope of gaining a majority. The group is determined to increase the number of its recognized candidates to 300. The expected struggle by left wing leaders to oust members of the right and those affected by the purge directive has failed to materialize.

The party continues without a president. Among the candidates for party leadership are Ikue Oyama, prominent Socialist Leader

who is now in the United States; Tetsu Katayama, Secretary-General of the party; and Komakichi Matsuoka, a veteran leader of the trade union movement in Japan.

After the meeting of the All Japan Central Committee on 16 January the Social Democrats affirmed their support of the Tenno system. The position of the Emperor had been a source of friction within the party.

The Communist Party (Kyosan To)

26. The Communists have been one of the most active of all political groups. They welcomed the SCAP directive as an important step for the democratization of Japan. While the document left the party unaffected it strengthened the party's position by dealing a serious blow to its political opponents.

New prestige and vigor was added to the Communist Party with the arrival in Japan of Hozaka, the Japanese Communist exile, on 12 January. Much attention has been given to Hozaka because of his past experiences.

Arrested several times in the decade from 1920 to 1930 Hozaka spent a number of years in jail. In 1930 he left Japan and in April 1931 arrived in Moscow. According to his own statements he remained in and around Moscow until 1940 at which time he returned East. He spent the last two years in Yenan Province, China, lecturing and propagandizing Japanese prisoners of war on the doctrines of Communism and developing a program for the Japanese Communist Party.

Hozaka was given a rousing welcome at a homecoming party for him in Tokyo on 14 January. His now famous statement, "Let the Communist Party be loved by the masses", which he made enroute to Tokyo, has become an important slogan.

The Communists have devoted much energy and propaganda toward the realization of a democratic front. They aim to stabilize the nation's livelihood and to democratize Japan by cooperating with other democratic groups, particularly the Socialists. Such a front would develop a coalition of the workers, farmers and small businessmen. Cognizant of their weakness in numbers and national importance, the Communists have made overtures to other parties.

The efforts of the Communists have been unsuccessful. The Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party for the fourth time rejected the Communist Party's proposal for the formation of a "united front". On 29 January the party reconsidered the problem of cooperating with the Communists but again decided to uphold the resolution passed on 16 January. The Social Democrats claim that both parties are still in the process of organizing and that cooperation in a "united front" is premature at the present time.

The Communist Party has selected its course for the general election. Over 100 persons have been recognized as candidates for seats in the House of Representatives. The Communists are making arrangements to take a strong stand by increasing the number of their candidates. It is expected that Hozaka will be a candidate.

The modification of their original platform which called for the abolition of the Emperor system was one of the more important steps taken by the Communists after Hozaka's return. The party now declares that it is the Emperor system as a State institution which it expects to overthrow, while the continuance of the Imperial Household should be determined by the democratic will of the people.

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The party continues its campaign against war criminals and the infringement upon people's rights. It demands the resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet en bloc.

The Communists are attempting to enlarge their organization by making special appeals to war veterans to join their ranks.

The Liberal Party (Jiyu To)

27. The Liberal Party is reported to have lost 13 of its officers and 12 of its ex-Diet members as a result of the new directives. The loss will not force the party to reorganize or change its plans for the forthcoming election.

Wataru Narahashi, Chief Secretary of the reorganized Shidehara Cabinet, announced his resignation from the party on 15 January. It is understood that Mr. Narahashi wished to have a neutral position in the forthcoming general election.

The party's six-member Council for the investigation of constitutional reform presented its proposals at the General Affairs Board meeting on 16 January. The general plan of constitutional reform proposed by the Liberal Party concerns the Emperor and the question of sovereignty. Sovereignty, it states, lies in the nation; the Emperor is of one lineage for all ages; the Emperor has no legal and political responsibilities.

The plan further proposes that all national affairs performed in the name of the Emperor should be performed on the advice of state ministers. These affairs include the sanction and promulgation of laws, the convening, opening and closing of the Diet and the appointment and dismissal of government officials.

The Liberal Party has authorized a total of 350 candidates for the coming election. It advocates the resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet.

Rightist Fronts

28. A number of small rightist parties has banded together to form an anti-Communist front. Two such groups have been announced. One centered in Tokyo is called the "Federation of New Parties", the other centered in Osaka is called the "Council for Imperial Subjects Front".

The former is composed of 14 parties with the following common slogans: elimination of all old "influences" within Japan; "revision" of the Emperor system; public election of the Prime Minister and democratization of Japan's planned economy.

The Osaka organization started off with seven groups composed mostly of young men. It has issued an appeal to eliminate Communist forces from Japan's politics. A publication called, the "Imperial Flag", will wage propaganda warfare on the Communists' "Akakata" or "Red Flag".

29. A third effort to combat Communist influence is being formed under the name of "Hankyo Renmei" or "Anti-Communist League". This group is scheduled to be inaugurated officially on 11 February. Its leader, Jiro Asai, denies that this new political organization has any rightist leanings. He states that its professed purpose is to launch a nation-wide movement against Communism.

Buddhists in Politics

30. Spurred by the emergence of Leftist and Rightist "fronts", the Buddhists in Japan have decided to form a united Buddhist front. They plan to send letters signed by the heads of all Buddhist sects recommending their candidates to voters. They will dispatch election campaigners to the districts on which they will concentrate. Campaign funds solicited from members of all sects will be managed by a special committee in the Buddhist Section of the Japan Religious Society.

Twenty-eight priests have been selected as candidates. Those elected to the Diet plan to form a Buddhist Club to promote Buddhist interests.

Small Parties

31. The mushrooming of minor parties has continued. An incomplete list submitted by the Home Ministry showed 93 by the end of January. This is about double the number of parties with which Japan started its parliamentary life. At that time the population was 39,000,000 compared with the present 72,000,000.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

32. The process of bringing Japanese foreign relations under the control of the Supreme Commander, begun in October 1945, was completed in January 1946.

33. On 7 January copies of communications between the Japanese Government and its former diplomatic and consular representatives abroad on the subject of closing of foreign missions and transfer of diplomatic and consular property abroad to Allied representatives were transmitted to Washington. These and other reports received from the Japanese Government and from the Department of State indicate full compliance on the part of the Japanese Government with instructions by SCAP.

According to these reports, Japanese diplomatic and consular archives and property abroad have been or are being transferred as directed; Japanese representatives in neutral countries have been recalled and are in the process of being repatriated; communications between the Japanese Government and its former diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, except as authorized, have ceased; direct relations between the Japanese Government and neutral representatives in Japan have been stopped; and relations between the Japanese Government and foreign governments on certain limited authorized matters are channeled through SCAP.

34. The United States Department of State was informed that the Canadian Department of External Affairs did not plan to take custody of Japanese diplomatic and consular archives and property in Canada. Upon receipt of this information SCAP Headquarters instructed the Japanese Government to request the Swiss Government to direct its representative in Canada to deliver the archives and property to the American Ambassador in Canada. A note from the Japanese Government containing the required request was transmitted to the Swiss representative through SCAP.

35. A SCAP directive of 29 January ordered the Japanese Government to cease exercising, or attempting to exercise, governmental or administrative authority over any area outside Japan, or over any government officials and employees or any other persons within such areas. It prohibited communications between the Japanese Government and all such persons except for certain limited authorized functions directly connected with the occupation. It required certain

information from the Japanese Government concerning agencies dealing with areas outside of Japan and made provision for the preservation of the records of those agencies.

The purpose of the directive was to complete the governmental and administrative separation from Japan of all areas other than the four main islands and certain adjacent minor islands.

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SECTION 2
PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

C O N T E N T S

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LAW AND ORDER

1. Relations between the Occupation Forces and the Japanese remained satisfactory with only a few isolated cases of friction. There were few attempts by Japanese to steal or rob supplies of the Occupation Forces.

2. Some minor disturbances were caused by Korean nationals who had been liberated and were awaiting repatriation to Korea. They attempted to loot and rob their former Japanese oppressors and in a few instances endeavored to affect the forcible release of members of their race from Japanese jails.

3. There were scattered raids by Japanese on food and storage warehouses of their own government.

Specific Incidents

4. Two Japanese detected in the act of looting Army warehouses were killed and one Korean was wounded by United States Army guards in the Kanagaya area during 3 and 4 January.

The Japanese were publicly informed that the looting or theft of Allied supplies would be severely punished. They were told that SCAP had issued orders which prohibited the purchase of Japanese food and supplies by the Occupation Forces except as authorized and that Allied personnel had been forbidden to enter public drinking or eating establishments where Japanese food was served.

5. Two Japanese attacked a United States Army sentry returning from duty and attempted to disarm him near Sendai on 20 January. One of the attackers was apprehended but the other escaped.

6. One Japanese was killed and another wounded at Hirozaki. They were looting a United States Army billet during a fire which destroyed one of the buildings.

7. A raid was made by Japanese on the former Japanese Army arsenal at Miyonodai, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, following a report which had been circulated to the effect that foodstuffs stored there were being withheld from the public.

8. A group of some 60 Koreans armed with clubs and pistols stormed the Tomigawa Police Station in Tokyo on 3 January and forcibly obtained the release of a Korean who was being held prisoner.

A conference was held the following day by representatives of SCAP with leaders of the various Korean organizations in Japan. It was pointed out that such incidents were not only unlawful but were likely to be harmful to the Korean cause. The Korean leaders promised to use their influence to restrain lawless elements among their groups.

9. In Sapporo a military commission sentenced one Japanese youth to death and two others to 30 years imprisonment for the murder of an American sentry during the attempted robbery of an Army warehouse.

10. An American soldier who killed two Japanese civilians in Nara during November was tried by a military commission at Osaka. He was found guilty of murder without provocation and received a death sentence on 13 January. The case is in process of review.

Black Markets

11. Black-market operations were widespread, notably in food-stuffs and commodities formerly held by the Japanese armed services. Reports from the various prefectures indicated that in many places black markets were operating openly with only occasional preventive action by the Japanese authorities. Traffic in goods of the Occupation Forces did not increase due to the vigilance of the military police and the Japanese civil police.

12. In Fukuoka a Fifth Air Force sergeant aided in the uncovering of a large black-market scheme by posing as the henchman of six Japanese participants. They planned to seize some 150 truck-loads of Japanese Army goods valued at ¥ 15,000,000 in the black market. This property had been assigned to United States redistribution centers in the Fukuoka area.

13. With the approval of his commanding officer the sergeant met with the Japanese for a period of six weeks and furnished three Army trucks and drivers to aid in transportation of the loot. The party met the Japanese at a secret rendezvous and found them with two trucks of clothing and equipment which they had already obtained. While negotiations were in progress military police appeared and arrested the Japanese. The two trucks and clothing were seized together with currency amounting to \$ 2,000. The racketeers had planned to net over ¥ 1,000,000 in the whole operation.

14. Three American soldiers were sentenced to imprisonment and a fourth was acquitted by a military commission on black-market charges involving the sale of Army goods in Tokyo. They had been arrested 30 October when military police raided the Marunouchi Hotel, the headquarters of a ring which was alleged to have disposed of approximately \$ 1,000,000 worth of goods.

A former Italian embassy employee who was the alleged leader of the group will be tried by an American military commission.

Demoralization of Japanese Servicemen

15. Concern over reports that demobilized Japanese servicemen were demoralized was expressed by the Emperor on 10 January in messages to the First and Second Demobilization Vice-Ministers.

The ministers reported that some had become black-market

operators and thieves. It was reported that with the exception of men from farming centers the majority of the demobilized servicemen are demoralized and have lost all purpose and interest in life through the "upheaving change of circumstances, the cold treatment of the world and the present economic conditions which make honest living difficult."

It was stated that ex-servicemen must be given immediate material and spiritual help. The Employment Guidance Association which treats ex-servicemen in the same class with the ordinary unemployed was not regarded capable of filling the present needs of these ex-servicemen.

Liquors

16. Members of the Occupation Forces have been obtaining poisonous whiskey from Japanese sources. Renewed efforts were made to halt this activity which already has cost the lives of 20 servicemen. In Tokyo two raids were made on houses in the Nakano-ku area on 21 January resulting in the arrest of seven men and the seizure of ¥ 700,000 and the confiscation of over 500 bottles of illegal whiskey and numerous supplies for making poisonous whiskey.

The supplies included crocks of raw alcohol, gallon drums, bottles, seals, caps, corks, counterfeit labels and revenue seals, together with a quantity of sugar, coloring material and other ingredients.

POLICE

17. This Headquarters requested Lewis J. Valentine, former Police Commissioner of New York City, and other prominent public safety experts in the United States to come to Japan and give advice on matters of public safety.

Changes

18. The Japanese Cabinet decided on 15 January to appoint the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture as Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry.

19. The regulations governing officials of prefectural governments were revised on 16 January to permit the appointment of a police inspector for each of the prefectures. They had been previously appointed only in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Aichi, Fukuoka and Hyogo. The new police inspectors will technically occupy posts vacated by the dismissal of special police chiefs under the October "Bill of Rights" directive of this Headquarters.

The purpose of this revision was to "improve the quality of the police service and promote efficiency in the conduct of business in all branches of the police force".

20. The Japanese Government was ordered by a directive of 16 January to abolish the Keibei-tai, an auxiliary police organization. It was directed to disband all other organizations and mobile forces used to augment the regular police force. This action did not affect the total allowable strength of the Japanese civil police which was fixed in October at 93,935.

Relations with the Public

21. The Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs which has jurisdiction over the Japanese police is taking an active part in improving the relations between the police and the public. Several high officials were dispatched to the prefectures to hold meetings with representative citizens and record their views on improving police administration.

Some people interviewed stated that the "evil conduct" of the police was diminishing. Others voiced the opinion that "some police officials do not understand the true meaning of a democratic police system and are unnecessarily haughty and unkind." Many suggested the improvement of police uniforms and the discontinuance of wearing swords in order to make the police less forbidding to the public.

22. The police themselves demanded greater democratization within the police ranks. A number of Tokyo police interviewed by the Tokyo Shimbun stated that "the public hates us because we are policemen." They said that they desired to be "loved and trusted citizens." They requested the abolition of saluting, sword carrying and other militaristic practices. All desired an increase in pay to attract a higher type of personnel to police work.

23. In its campaign to win the public, the Japanese police have adopted a new slogan: "Respect human rights, keep alert, and always be kind and popular."

Police Equipment

24. The Japanese civil police resumed the carrying of service revolvers after having been advised by SCAP that previous directives dealing with disarmament of the Japanese Armed Forces had not prohibited the practice. The use of revolvers by policemen had been terminated by the Japanese at the beginning of the occupation. Carrying of revolvers is now limited to personnel of the police force for whom possession is considered necessary to the proper performance of their official duties. The total number of revolvers must not exceed the actual strength of the police; and a maximum of 100 rounds of ammunition is allowed for each weapon.

25. The Hyogo prefectural police began using police dogs to assist in patrol work.

FIRE

26. A fire prevention drive was initiated by the Occupation Forces in the Tokyo-Yokohama area as a result of an increase in the number of fires at military installations. The majority of these fires resulted from faulty maintenance of gas and oil burners, faulty inspection and the lack of adequate instructions in fire prevention.

27. Additional fire extinguishers and equipment are being obtained from rear bases and the United States. At present two engineer fire-fighting platoons of 25 men and four engines each are located in Yokohama. These units cooperate with the Japanese firemen.

28. Two fires in less than a week at the huge Mitsubishi shipyards required the combined efforts of the Occupation Forces

and the Japanese. The second fire destroyed many records. The efforts of the Japanese firemen were greatly hampered by outworn equipment.

GENERAL CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

29. Intelligence agencies are investigating reported violations of SCAP directives to the Japanese Government. In general, careful compliance with the spirit and terms of directives has been noted. In some cases reluctance and slowness to act was attributed to misconception of instructions and to difficulties encountered by the Japanese in making proper language translations. The majority of violations consisted of failures to make full disclosures of contraband material and weapons and the continued public employment of personnel of prohibited categories.

30. Authorities of the Japanese Government were reprimanded by SCAP for permitting the disposal of supplies and equipment between 14 August and 2 September before proper inventories could be made by the Occupation Forces. This material was transferred by the Japanese Armed Forces contrary to the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. The Japanese Government has been notified to make an accounting of this material and to provide the names of officials responsible for its disposition.

31. Reported violations of SCAP directives liberalizing the educational system were investigated. In some cases textbooks were found to contain nationalistic and other prohibited subject matter. The screening of professors and teachers continued.

32. Reluctance to accept the spirit as well as the letter of the directive abolishing the Tokka-ka (Special Higher Police) and the Kempei-tai (Military Police) has been noted in a number of instances. Care is being exercised to prevent elements of these organizations from remaining in public office.

Contraband Material

33. In Gumma Prefecture civilian concerns were found to be in possession of 35 Japanese Army trucks, 26 tanks in a state of disrepair and a quantity of expensive meteorological equipment.

In Hara the Japanese police confiscated during one week 2,306 rifles, 96 machine guns, 52 mortars, 659 hand grenades, 7,200 Japanese swords and 57 pistols.

In Okayama it was discovered that a complete radio transmitter and receiver were being used by a public office without the knowledge or consent of the Occupation Forces.

Near Kofu the Occupation Forces on 26 January destroyed some 5,000 Japanese rifles. South of Urawa a patrol seized 41 heavy machine guns, 150 light machine guns, 300 rifles, 1,000 bayonets and one airplane locator.

34. The Japanese Government requested clarification of the SCAP policy with reference to possession by civilians of swords classified as objects of art. A reply reaffirmed the SCAP policy established 24 September 1945 permitting the retention of swords which were genuine objects of art.

Foreign Nationals

35. Activities of Axis diplomatic personnel in Japan are under continuous investigation. A directive of 11 January required the

Japanese Government to submit complete lists of the diplomatic personnel of Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Italy.

Other Axis nationals were restricted to the prefectures in which they resided pending further action.

36. A directive of 31 January required the Japanese Government to conduct a survey and to furnish SCAP Headquarters by 15 February with the nominal rolls of German nationals desiring repatriation and their place of residence in Germany by city or town, district and province. It was directed to provide a separate list of these Germans grouped by families and containing the names, local address, age and sex of the members of such families.

37. It was learned that a large group of German nationals who were organized under Nazi leadership enjoyed the best of living conditions in Japan during the war. One lucrative source of income was a share in the cargoes of prize ships brought into Japanese ports by German submarines. SCAP agents on 11 January reported that in a single Nazi headquarters in Sengoku Kura more than ¥ 50,000,000 had been discovered together with large stores of platinum and numerous other valuables.

38. Heinrich George Stahmer, former German Ambassador to Japan, was interned at Sugamo Prison on 9 January. He had been under guard since September pending completion of an investigation of his activities. Stahmer who had previously served as Ambassador to China came to Japan to promote the Tri-Partite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan. He was one of Joachim von Ribbentrop's favorites and was appointed to the embassy post in Tokyo following the signing of the pact.

CENSORSHIP

39. Japanese press, radio and pictorial violations of censorship regulations were at a minimum. None were serious enough to warrant suspensions. Most violations related to press and radio code clauses which forbid utterances likely to disturb public tranquillity.

Press

40. Of the 37,924 pages of press copy which were read before publication and 686 items were deleted or disapproved. A total of 1,850 newspapers were post-censored and 80 violations were called to the attention of publishers.

Pre-censoring of 183 magazines resulted in the disapproval of six articles. Forty-seven violations were found in the 317 magazines post-censored.

Pictorial

41. A directive of 28 January ordered the Japanese Government to require all owners and producers of motion pictures and lantern slides, 16 mm or 35 mm, silent or sound (full feature length, educational, cartoon or newsreel), to submit to SCAP Headquarters not later than 28 February a complete list of all uncensored films.

It was directed to prohibit producers, distributors and exhibitors from showing in Japan any such motion pictures or lantern slides which did not bear a Civil Censorship identification number.

The purpose of this directive is to prevent the showing of war productions which might contain militaristic themes or other

prohibited subject matter.

Radio

42. A total of 11,046 broadcast items were examined; 32 were disapproved and 74 were deleted. All program broadcasts were pre-censored and subsequently monitored to check on conformity to the approved scripts.

SECTION 3

LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

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1. Directives were issued for the arrest of additional persons suspected of war crimes. Investigation of the majority of Japanese POW camps was completed.

2. Preparation of cases against persons charged with war atrocities continued. Trial of three cases before military commissions at Yokohama was completed. These other cases were in process of trial at the close of the month.

3. The International Prosecution Staff developed its organizations and began to gather and analyze data for the prosecution of major war criminals. The Charter for the International Military Tribunal of the Far East was approved by the Supreme Commander. Seven participating countries nominated their members for the Tribunal. Associate prosecutors were named and their arrival in Tokyo is expected in February.

LEGAL ADVICE

4. Legal advice and assistance were given on varied subjects.

Specific legal questions which required the attention of this Headquarters were:

(1) The authority of war crimes investigating officers or prosecution personnel to administer oaths. Under existing statutes these officers have authority to administer oaths only in the course of investigations. They do not possess the broad authority of summary court officers.

(2) A study was made of the problems involved in the confinement of war criminals who had been convicted by military tribunals and sentenced to imprisonment for life or for a term of years.

(3) An opinion was rendered holding that the wrongful use or conversion of Red Cross parcels are within the category of war crimes and that such acts may be the subject of charge and trial before military commissions.

(4) A question was raised involving the legal right to request jurisdiction by a military commission over the person of a suspected war criminal who claimed United States citizenship.

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It was concluded that the attempted trial of such a person as a war criminal would not be desirable until determination of his citizenship claim and the propriety of his trial for treason.

Although the person in question had acquired his United States citizenship by reason of the citizenship of his father, it was held that such citizenship could be forfeited by the failure to assert it properly before the war and by the performance of positive acts in aid of the Japanese Government during the war. Under these circumstances he might be liable to trial as a war criminal.

(5) An opinion was rendered approving the procedure of the NAVY Corps in taking articles of clothing and other personal property belonging to Japanese and distributing them to destitute Koreans and to other Japanese who were being repatriated. It was held that this action was justified as an emergency measure under international law.

(6) The Tokyo Post Exchange was advised that it was not necessary to carry liability insurance to cover claims which might arise by reason of possible injury to civilians of any nationality who visited the Exchange on official business. It was held that the Exchange could assert the immunity available to the War Department and that adequate remedies were available to claimants under the Foreign Claims Act and the Military Claims Act. It was decided that funds expended to satisfy such claims were in the nature of costs incident to the occupation and were chargeable against the Japanese Government.

(7) Koreans who had received a five-year imprisonment after the illegal sale of rice petitioned the Occupation Forces for release. The trial had occurred prior to the surrender of Japan. At the time of the petition for release, review of the case was pending in a Japanese appellate court. The Koreans asserted that the sentence was excessive, that no illegal act had been intended and further that if released they would agree to return to Korea.

It was the opinion of this Headquarters that there should not be any arbitrary interference with the normal functioning of the Japanese judicial system. The right was reserved to the Commanding General concerned to investigate, at his discretion, any petition for relief.

He may take necessary steps to assure any defendant a just and fair trial in the Japanese courts. When all legal remedies permissible under Japanese law have been exhausted, the Commanding General may review and correct any injustices which resulted from the final decision of a Japanese court. In the interest of law and order it was not believed desirable to release persons from confinement or to remove their cases from the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts simply because of the nationality of the petitioners.

APPREHENSION OF WAR CRIMINALS

5. Directives require the Japanese Government to advise this Headquarters when individuals listed for arrest have been delivered to the prison authorities. In the event the Japanese Government is unable to deliver individuals named, it is required to make a report in detail giving present location of the individual not arrested and the reason for failure to arrest.

In some cases a specific deadline is stipulated. Usually when many persons are listed in a single directive, their delivery is required at "the earliest practicable date".

Orders for Apprehension

6. During January seven directives were issued requiring the Japanese Government to arrest 171 persons and deliver them to Sugamo Prison. The lists contained the names of Army and Navy personnel whose comparative ranks ranged from Private to Lieutenant General. Prison guards, interpreters and other civilians were included. The majority was "alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations nationals while confined in prisoner of war camps, internment camps and hospitals in Japan".

ORDERS FOR APPREHENSION
JAPAN - JANUARY 1946

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAFIN</u>	<u>Number of Persons Ordered Apprehended</u>
AG 383.7 (4 Jan 46) CIS	553	2 (1 Army Col., 1 Navy Ensign)
AG 383.7 (4 Jan 46) CIS	560	6 (unclassified persons)
AG 312.4 (7 Jan 46) CIS	562	1 (Judicial Major)
AG 000.5 (7 Jan 46) LS	611	48 (Army and Navy, civilians)
AG 312.4 (19 Jan 46) CIS	621	2 (1 Maj. Gen., 1 Lt. Col.)
AG 000.5 (21 Jan 46) LS	631	111 (Army and Navy, civilians)
AG 000.6 (29 Jan 46) CIS	675	1 (Warrant Off., Kempei-tai)
Total Persons		<u>171</u>

7. Five directives dealing with miscellaneous matters were issued. Two were concerned with notices to the Japanese Government, one informing that Jitaro Kihara, former Japanese counsel at Davao, Philippine Islands, had been apprehended and was incarcerated at Sugamo Prison, the other advising that a Korean, Takeo Iwaki (held at Sugamo Prison), was being returned to his home in Korea for military reasons.

Two directives requested that seven Japanese military leaders and nine prominent civilians now residing in Japan be brought to Manila during January. Another directive required the Japanese Government to bring to Tokyo two Mongols who were residents in the Imperial University at Sapporo in Hokkaido.

Persons Apprehended

8. Suspected war criminals of all categories detained in Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp) as of 31 January numbered 532, including 87 individuals interned during the month. Important persons arrested during January include:

Koki Hirota: Former Premier and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Minister from 1933-36, Premier in 1936 and 1937, again Foreign Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet and member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in 1940.

Yutaka Ishizawa: Consul General at Batavia, December 1940, Director Greater East Asia Ministry 1944.

Naokichi Kitazawa: Councillor Japanese Embassy in Burma since 1943.

Yosuke Matsuoka: Foreign Minister; the Tri-Partite Axis Fact was signed shortly after he became Foreign Minister in 1940.

INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMINALS

9. Investigation teams interrogated hundreds of persons. Statements were reduced to writing and signed; 41 investigations were completed. Many of these statements were obtained from persons who were allegedly victims of inhuman and cruel treatment at the hands of the Japanese while interned as prisoners of war.

10. Investigation of a majority of the former prisoner of war camps was completed following up leads of deplorable conditions which were said to have existed at these camps. A completed investigation contains the description of physical facilities, photographs, statements from individuals who had been connected with the camps and statements of former prisoner-of-war internees.

This information together with affidavits of alleged victims is being analyzed and will be utilized in the prosecution of individuals charged with atrocities which occurred in camps to which they were attached or for which they were responsible.

PROSECUTION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

11. Four persons have been tried and all found guilty since the first war atrocity trial was commenced at Yokohama in December 1945. Three trials were completed during January and at the close of the month three trials were in progress.

Four additional cases were referred to the EIGHTH Army. Thirty other cases are prepared for trial, over 150 are in the process of preparation and an equal number of prospective cases awaits preparation.

Trial of Kei Yuri

12. The second war atrocity case to be tried in Japan was referred to a Commission of Army officers appointed by the Commanding General of the EIGHTH Army. The trial at Yokohama started on 27 December 1945 and ended 7 January 1946. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

This was the first case in which a camp commander was charged with disregarding and failing to perform his duties as camp commander by permitting members of his command to commit cruel and brutal atrocities against prisoners of war. It was also the first case where the death penalty was imposed by a military commission in Japan.

13. The charge was "That Kei Yuri (Koi Uri) then First Lieutenant in the Japanese Imperial Army and Commander of Prisoner of War Camp Number 17-B, Omuta, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan, between 1 August 1943 and 31 May 1944, did at said camp willfully and unlawfully commit cruel and brutal atrocities and other offences against certain prisoners of war held captive by the Armed Forces of Japan, a nation at war with the United States of America and its Allies, and that he, the said Kei Yuri (Koi Uri) did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as such commander to control and restrain the members of his command, permitting them to commit cruel and brutal atrocities against certain prisoners of war held in captivity in the aforesaid camp, all in violation of the Laws and Customs of War".

14. A motion of the defense to strike certain specifications was overruled. A subsequent motion to make the same specifications more specific was denied.

15. Most of the evidence for the prosecution was in the form of affidavits from ex-prisoners of war. A medical officer who gave expert testimony regarding the starvation of Private Pavlokos was the only witness introduced by the prosecution before resting its case. Forty-nine exhibits were introduced by the prosecution. One exhibit was disallowed by the Law Member of the Commission. Hearsay evidence in several parts of other affidavits was stricken.

16. Two exhibits consisted of war crimes questionnaires signed by Lieutenants Romaine and Allen who were eye-witnesses to the bayoneting of Private Heard. The Commission was not satisfied with the form and content of this evidence and directed that complete affidavits be secured. It was ordered that the substance of these affidavits be secured immediately by radio or cable.

Two radio replies were received within two days and were admitted in evidence. The complete affidavits did not arrive until one week after the trial and were not used.

17. A surprise witness appeared after the prosecution had rested its case and the Commission had recessed for the week-end. This witness had been the interpreter at Lieutenant Yuri's camp during the time of the alleged offenses. He stated that on his own initiative he had travelled some 900 miles to testify at the trial.

When the Commission convened again the prosecution was permitted to reopen its case and place this interpreter on the stand. He testified at length as an eye-witness to the bayoneting and starving of two victims named in the specifications. The defense was unable to shake his testimony.

18. The defense produced a number of witnesses who testified that this particular camp was one of the model POW camps in Japan. The accused took the stand in his own behalf. He admitted finally that he had ordered the bayoneting of Private Heard but denied any mistreatment of Pavlokos. The prosecution placed the camp interpreter on the stand in rebuttal. The accused was granted special permission to cross-examine personally his former interpreter but was unable to break down damaging testimony.

19. The Commission found the accused guilty of the charge.

Trial of Chotaro Furushima

20. The third atrocity case before a Military Commission at Yokohama lasted from 28 December 1945 to 11 January 1946. The accused, Lieutenant Chotaro Furushima, former commander of the Kamioka and Funatsu POW camps, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

21. He was charged with command responsibility in committing and condoning atrocities which included: beating, refusing medical treatment and starving to death Private James S. Mann; the beating and torture of Privates James H. Smith, Robert L. Robinson, and Captain Wayne C. Liles, and the mistreatment of Private Leroy Priest which caused him to lose all but one toe due to frostbite.

22. The first witness for the prosecution was the officer who commanded the recovery team which had liberated prisoners of war from the two camps alleged to have been under the control of Furushima. He described the camps and the conditions of the prisoners as he saw

them at the time of their liberation. Furushima's commanding officer was called as the next witness and identified him as commander of the two camps in question.

23. The prosecution introduced 79 affidavits. The Commission had previously announced that in offering affidavits or statements the prosecution must state that to the best of the prosecution's knowledge or belief the affiant or author of the statement was not now present in the Western Pacific Theater.

The prosecution was unable to do this with respect to the affidavits of certain Dutch officers in which the witnesses had stated that they intended to be repatriated to Java. The Commission took judicial notice of the unsettled conditions existing in Java and waived application of the rule to these affidavits.

The prosecution rested its case on 4 January.

24. The defense introduced the Mayor of Funatsu as a character witness for the accused. Five other witnesses including a Japanese Army medical officer testified regarding the use of "Kyu" or moxa-cautery (an ancient Japanese medical treatment in which an inflammable pellet is applied to the skin and burned as a counter-irritant).

25. The accused took the stand in his own behalf on 9 January. His testimony and cross-examination continued into the following day. He admitted striking Captain Wayne C. Liles with his open palm but denied any knowledge of the other specifications and of the charge itself.

26. On 11 January the Commission announced that Furushima was found guilty of the charge and of all specifications except two which related to failure to furnish adequate food, clothing and supplies.

Trial of Kaichi Hirate

27. The trial of a fourth atrocity case by a Military Commission at Yokohama was started on 14 January and finished on 25 January. Kaichi Hirate, a former Captain in the Japanese Army, was charged directly with the death of an American prisoner of war and with responsibility for the death of several other Allied prisoners at a camp commanded by him in the Hakodate area of Hokkaido. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

28. The allegations which charged the accused with beatings, tortures and deprivations followed the same general pattern which characterized the three trials already concluded at Yokohama.

29. Members of the Commission were interrogated by the prosecution to ascertain if there was any challenge for cause. Each member of the Commission was asked the following two questions:

a. Do you have any conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty as punishment for crime?

b. Would you have any conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty against the accused in this case in the event a verdict of guilty is returned if the evidence consists solely of affidavits and statements of prisoners of war as provided by the Regulations Governing the Commission in the trial of this case?

All members of the Commission responded in the negative to both questions.