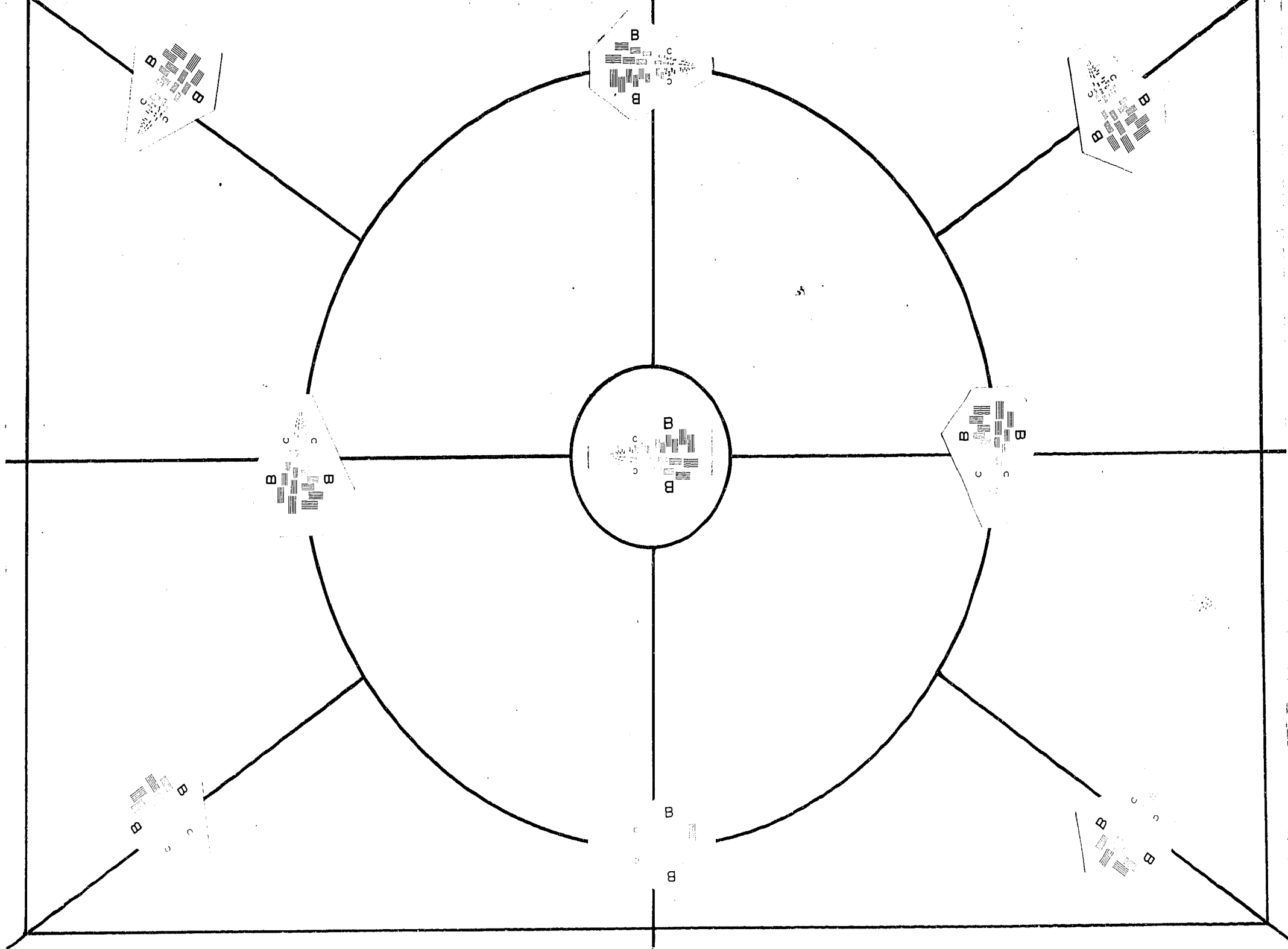


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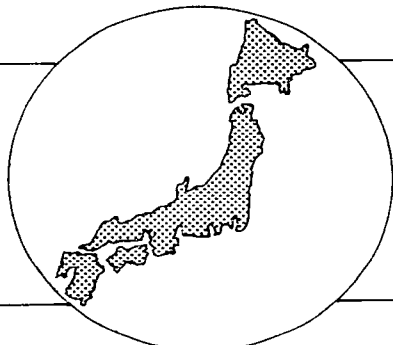


日本占領報告

一九四六・三

新資料 部長

SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION
of
Non-Military Activities
in
JAPAN
No 6 March 1946

乞再回 海外保存用

0001

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº6

Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
MARCH 1946

0002

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 6

March 1946

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 6

March 1946

PART I
GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. General Orders No. 10, 8 March 1946, established the Office of the Civil Property Custodian as a special staff section to advise on general policies and to establish procedures concerning properties over which SCAP is directed to exercise control.

2. A directive of 22 March 1946 amended a directive of 22 January 1946 to include the Izu Islands north of and including Sofu Gan (Lot's Wife) Island within the area defined as Japan.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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GENERAL

1. Interest in politics was greatly intensified by the projected new constitution, the campaign of the political parties for the general election on 10 April and the new application of the Purge Directive of 4 January.

2. There is reason to believe that the Japanese are becoming more cognizant of the fundamental issues involved in their political revolution.

THE CONSTITUTION

3. The publication of a proposed new constitution for Japan was an epoch-making event. It was introduced by an announcement from the Supreme Commander, an Imperial Rescript from the Emperor and a statement from Prime Minister Shidehara.

4. Lively discussion and speculation from all sides greeted the new instrument of government. The reaction of the Japanese press and the political parties was almost universally favorable. The Communist Party was the only group to voice strong opposition.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

5. The general election was set for 10 April. Over 50 percent of the 39,000,000 voters were women, who would appear at the polls for the first time in Japanese history.

6. SCAP took careful measures to insure that the Japanese public would be well-informed on all phases of the campaign and that the election would be free and impartial.

7. Extensive instructions were issued to the Occupation Forces who were to observe and report the progress of the campaign and the conduct of the election.

POLITICAL PARTIES

8. Almost 3,000 candidates from the various political parties had been certified by the Home Ministry as of 25 March. The Liberal Party led the field with 481 candidates, followed by the Progressives with 364, the Social Democrats with 332, the Communists with 142 and the Cooperative Party with 87. The remaining candidates were running as independents.

The Progressive Party

9. The Progressives issued no important statements and made no changes in their party program. Much attention was concentrated on establishing centralized control of party activities which had weakened under the present leadership of Takao Saito.

The Liberal Party

10. The Liberals strengthened their position. Internal opposition to Hatoyama decreased and the Party carried on a vigorous election campaign. Liberal leaders expect 150 to 200 Liberal members in the new Diet.

The Cooperative Party

11. The Cooperative Party entered 67 candidates for the Diet. Its influence was strongest in Hokkaido, Nagano and Ibaraki.

The Social Democratic Party

12. The Social Democratic Party was hampered by internal divisions and a small campaign fund but expects to elect 150 candidates to the Diet. The Social Democrats relied on labor unions, farm associations and local parties for support in the campaign.

The Communist Party

13. The Communists continued their campaign for a "people's revolution." The publicity they received decreased appreciably in comparison with former months. The party had 142 candidates on 25 March.

Popular and Conservative Fronts

14. The popular front and the conservative front movements continued to receive much publicity but the strength of both movements declined.

Women in Politics

15. Japanese women intensified their political activity with the approach of election day. All major parties and the various women's organizations increased their efforts to make Japanese women more politically conscious.

NEW APPLICATION OF THE PURGE DIRECTIVE

16. The announcement on 10 March of new applications of the Purge Directive of 4 January made thousands of former officials, businessmen, writers, editors, publishers, policemen and rabid nationalists ineligible for public office.

17. The press, political parties and non-political organizations expressed eagerness to aid the Government in excluding undesirable personnel from office.

THE CABINET

18. The Cabinet was the object of much interest, speculation and criticism.

Further extensions of the 4 January Purge Directive affected an additional four of its members. The Supreme Commander granted these ministers permission to retain their positions until after the elections.

THE EMPEROR

19. The new proposed constitution drastically reduced the authority of the Emperor. The Japanese seemed to accept the new constitutional limitations imposed on their ruler.

The Emperor continued his tours to industrial and residential districts throughout central Honshu.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Personnel Changes

20. New members were appointed to the House of Peers, the Privy Council and various government ministries and bureaus.

Ichizo Kobayashi resigned his cabinet post as Minister without Portfolio.

Structural Changes

21. A Central Labor Union Committee was appointed to aid in the enforcement of the Labor Union Law.

A Board of Foreign Trade was established within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to coordinate Japan's post-war trade policy.

Local Government

22. There was little change in local government or local political leadership.

PUBLIC SAFETY

23. Crimes including black-market operations appeared to decrease after enforcement of the Government's new monetary program.

24. Suppressive measures to combat illegal selling and to further reduce high prices included cooperative buying and selling and police raids against violators.

25. A Ministerial Ordinance was approved enabling Japanese courts to impose more severe penalties on Japanese dealing in post exchange goods and supplies imported for the exclusive use of the Occupation Forces.

26. Numerous tests were made to determine brands of illicit liquor. Seven and one-half tons of contraband opium found aboard two Japanese ships was confiscated.

27. After a suitable period of indoctrinating the Japanese in new traffic rules, all violators will be subject to arrest.

28. More than 170 persons were drowned when a Japanese ship capsized enroute to Okachi Bay. Fifteen were killed in a train accident in northwestern Hokkaido.

Police

29. Lewis J. Valentine who arrived with his staff to assist in reorganizing the metropolitan police systems stated that he desired to see the Japanese police force patterned on that of New York City.

30. Another group of safety experts will study the Japanese police, harbor police, fire, prison and judicial systems.

31. Policewomen were selected for the first time by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau.

Prisons

32. After 1 April Japanese convicts cannot be hired out to industry at cut-rate wages but must be paid the usual wages and benefits received by other labor performing similar work.

33. A new section will be established within the Ministry of Justice to supervise juvenile matters.

INTELLIGENCE

34. Relations between the Occupation Forces and the civilian populace continued good despite minor instances of friction. Current dissatisfaction and unrest seemed to be directed at present policies of the Japanese Government in collecting and distributing food.

35. Japanese diplomats returning to Japan were searched by Occupation Forces for large quantities of cash, securities and jewels believed to be the legal property of the Japanese Government.

Censorship

36. The volume of Japanese newspapers, books and magazines submitted for censorship greatly increased.

37. The Japanese Government was furnished with a detailed list of propaganda publications whose sale was forbidden. It was directed to collect them from all establishments where they were held in bulk.

38. Successful use is being made of broadcasting facilities in election campaigns.

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

39. Legal matters considered by SCAP Headquarters included the status of prisoners of war of Japanese ancestry who claimed United States citizenship and the interpretation of various portions of SCAP's Letter Order of 19 February directing the establishment of military occupation courts.

40. A conference was held with Korean leaders for the purpose of outlining in detail the applicability to Koreans of SCAP directives, especially those pertaining to Japanese civil and criminal jurisdiction.

41. The Commanding General of the EIGHTH Army announced the establishment of occupation provost courts pursuant to SCAP order.

42. The Japanese Government was directed to establish a law library with American reports and statutes for the use of Allied personnel.

WAR CRIMES

43. Directives were issued for the arrest of 107 persons suspected of war crimes. Suspects now in custody at Sugamo Prison number 665. Numerous persons were detained in the Philippine Islands.

44. Some 35 investigations were completed in Japan and 28 in the Philippines.

45. Five atrocity cases involving seven defendants were tried in Japan. In the Philippines four cases involving seven defendants were completed. Six were sentenced to death by hanging.

46. All members of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and all prosecutors have arrived with the exception of Russian representatives who are reported enroute.

47. Plans have been made for the filing of the official indictment and charges in early April and some 20 to 30 major war criminal suspects are scheduled for the first international trial in the Far East.

48. Facilities for the Tribunal are reported to be excellent.

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SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. A program for agrarian reform was submitted by the Japanese Government.

Approximately 10 percent of the land reclamation program will be completed in time to plant 1946 crops.

A soil survey of the Kanto plain was made and new areas which can be cultivated were determined.

2. Whaling in the Bonin Islands continued with additional catches reported. Supplies and equipment for the approaching herring season in Hokkaido were assembled.

Representatives of the fishing industry discussed methods of reorganizing and democratizing existing associations. Proposed reorganizations would give the fisherman a voice in the disposition and price of his product.

Forestry and Mining

3. The housing program and requirements of the Occupation Forces have increased the need for plywood. Lack of transportation to deliver logs from the forests and lack of glue and glue ingredients have reduced production.

4. Bomb damage and loss of pre-war sources of supply have lowered pulp production. Less desirable woods are being used.

5. Coal production increased slightly in spite of labor troubles and shortages of materials. Additional consumption of coal reduced stockpiles.

6. The small output of metal mines was caused primarily by deterioration of equipment and lack of coal for smelters.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Industry

7. Almost every manufacturing and textile industry increased its production during February.

8. Continuing its effort to stimulate the production of critically needed consumer goods the Japanese Government made it easier for smaller manufacturing and business concerns to obtain loans from government agencies.

Government control over certain industries and restrictions governing manufacture of necessary products were relaxed. The chemical industries were authorized to consume all of their existing stocks of salt in order to obtain critically needed soda ash. This act was justified by the anticipated increase in salt production which normally occurs with the coming of warm weather.

9. The machinery maintenance and repair program was further extended to the railways and textile industries, under supervision of SCAP personnel.

Transportation and Public Utilities

10. Although the Japanese railway system remains overburdened the first upward trend in four months was evident in both passenger and freight operations.

Motor transportation continued to be impeded by shortages of fuels, replacement parts and new vehicles.

11. There was a marked increase in electric power generated throughout Japan.

Communications

12. The Board of Communications submitted a request to SCAP and the Japanese Cabinet that it be elevated to a ministry.

13. In accordance with the Japanese Constitution, the budget of the Board of Communications for the fiscal year 1945-46 becomes the budget for the 1946-47 year beginning 1 April 1946, inasmuch as a final budget for the new fiscal year has not been submitted for approval.

14. Telegraph service was improved, with a marked decrease in the number of messages handled by mail.

Imports and Exports

15. A directive was issued to the Japanese Government setting forth the procedure by which merchandise may be exported to such markets as are determined by SCAP. The first transaction under the new procedure was two shipments of silk for New York markets. These shipments are the initial step in establishing a commodity credit in the United States against which necessary import items will be charged.

Labor

16. The Ministry of Health and Welfare completed the reinstatement of legal pre-war standards of labor protection. On 13 March an ordinance was issued, effective 1 April, nullifying all wartime exceptions to protective legislation in mines and further extending protective mining regulations to conform with International Labor Organization conventions.

17. The Central Labor Relations Committee and many of the 46 prefectural Labor Relations Committees began to function on 1 March with the enforcement of the Labor Union Law and its supplementing ordinances.

18. Cut-rate convict labor in private enterprises was eliminated by instructions from the Director of Prison Affairs requiring that prison labor be paid at the same rate as free labor for comparable work.

Rationing and Price Control

19. Total stocks of staple foods owned by the Government and Prefectural Foodstuffs Corporations on 28 February equalled 69.7 days' supply. Effective 3 March prices of staple foods were increased to induce farmers to sell more of their crops through legal channels and to adjust food prices with the general price level.

20. Production of commercial fertilizers increased but supplies remained below minimum requirements. Since the removal of subsidies on 1 January prices of fertilizers have increased.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

21. The note issue of the Bank of Japan decreased from ¥ 61,820,000,000 on 18 February to ¥ 15,160,000,000 on 9 March as a result of currency conversion. By 20 March the issue had risen to ¥ 17,950,000,000.

Loans from the Bank of Japan to other banks were reduced ¥ 17,390,000,000. Deposits in all banks increased.

22. About 200,000 reports on holdings of foreign exchange and other external assets have been received from the Japanese Government, financial institutions, other corporations and individuals. These reports are being checked and summarized by SCAP and the Bank of Japan.

Public Finance

23. Bond issues to offset the deficit between current revenues and expenditures and to reduce the government debt to the Bank of Japan were authorized by SCAP.

24. The "big four" Zaibatsu emerged from the war with assets in excess of ¥ 4,000,000,000 compared with ¥ 875,000,000 in 1930. This was accomplished without materially increasing their capital investments.

Dissolution of three control associations was completed by the Japanese Government.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Disease Incidence

1. The incidence of smallpox has increased steadily throughout Japan. The distribution is fairly uniform but in no place has the disease risen to epidemic proportions. Vaccination by Japanese public health officials is progressing rapidly.

2. Typhus fever has increased during the last four weeks. Antityphus measures were instituted by SCAP through area control and case finding teams composed of Japanese and supervised by Occupation Force personnel. The reported daily incidence of typhus has shown considerable decrease in areas where the control measures have been in force for more than two weeks, the incubation period.

Medical Supply

3. The over-all production of medical supplies in February increased 32 percent over the preceding month.

Production of biologicals is improving. With the exception of typhus vaccine, all requirements of vaccine and sera are being filled from Japanese sources.

4. The movement of medical supplies during February increased. Distribution of new production improved with a substantial increase in movement of the selected medicine list used by physicians and hospitals.

Former Japanese military medical supplies valued at ¥ 60,000,000 were released for prefectural distribution.

Repatriation

5. By 24 March 903,671 individuals had left Japan for repatriation to their home countries while 1,934,805 Japanese had been returned to Japan.

EDUCATION

Education Mission

6. The mission requested by SCAP arrived on 6 March to study the educational system of Japan and advise SCAP and the Ministry of Education on technical matters relating to the reorganization and reorientation of the Japanese school system.

7. Japanese schools completed the 1945-46 school year on 23 March. The new school year will begin in April.

The Ministry of Education has organized a new civic education course to replace the morals course banned by the 31 December directive. This course will be introduced in the new school year.

RELIGION

8. On 15 March the Japanese Government presented a statement of measures taken to comply with the 15 December directive which separated Shinto from State support and control.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Dissemination and Organization

9. SCAP information programs have emphasized the importance of the franchise and the significance of the coming elections to the Japanese people. Representatives of SCAP have toured key cities of Honshu conferring with leaders of various groups and assisting the Japanese in the dissemination of information about the elections.

Radio, press and motion pictures have emphasized the activities of women in politics. The number of women candidates for the Diet has increased to 83.

10. Labor unions have turned their attention from organization to information and education programs designed to develop an intelligent and democratic membership which understands the functions and responsibilities of a union in a democratic society.

Radio

11. Procedures for allocation of radio time to various political parties and candidates were established by SCAP to insure impartial and equitable distribution.

Local committees representing the three major divisions of political thought advise each local broadcasting station on problems connected with election broadcast programs. Representatives of SCAP check compliance with established procedures and assist in the solution of any problems which arise.

Motion Pictures

12. New moving pictures dealing directly or indirectly with problems facing Japan were released. Two documentaries dealt with problems of women and one with political parties. Newsreel production increased and coverage of major problems and events improved.

Two new motion picture companies began production.

Library

13. The reference library organized for the use of Japanese citizens in Tokyo was moved to larger quarters to provide space to care for increased patronage. Additional material received for the library includes British magazines and periodicals.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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Number 6

March 1946

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POLITICAL

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

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GENERAL

1. The announcement by the Government of a proposed new constitution for Japan was the principal development in the field of politics. The large amount of space devoted to the constitution by the press and the emergence of a wide variety of constructive criticism were evidence that public support of the democratic principles of the draft was not merely perfunctory.

2. All parties intensified campaign activities in the urban and rural areas for the general election scheduled for 10 April. Speculation was lively concerning the complexion of the new Diet and the likelihood of Cabinet reorganization.

3. The Government's announcement on the extension of categories E and G of the Purge Directive of 4 January excluded many more prominent persons from public life. This had important repercussions in government administration and among political parties.

4. There were few changes in the structure or personnel of the national and local governments.

THE CONSTITUTION

Statement by Supreme Commander

5. The proposed constitution for Japan which had the full indorsement of SCAP was introduced on 6 March by the following statement from the Supreme Commander:

"It is with a sense of deep satisfaction that I am today able to announce a decision of the Emperor and Government of Japan to submit to the Japanese people a new and enlightened constitution which has my full approval. This instrument has been drafted after painstaking investigation and frequent conference between members of the Japanese Government and this Headquarters following my initial direction to the Cabinet five months ago.

"Declared by its terms to be the supreme law for Japan, it places sovereignty squarely in the hands of the people. It establishes governmental authority with the predominant power vested

in an elected legislature, as representative of the people, but with adequate check upon that power, as well as upon the power of the Executive and Judiciary, to insure that no branch of government may become autocratic or arbitrary in the administration of affairs of state. It leaves the throne without governmental authority or state property, subject to the people's will, a symbol of the people's unity. It provides for and guarantees to the people fundamental human liberties which satisfy the most exacting standards of enlightened thought. It severs for all time the shackles of feudalism and in its place raises the dignity of man under protection of the people's sovereignty. It is throughout responsive to the most advanced concept of human relations - is an eclectic instrument, realistically blending the several divergent political philosophies which intellectually honest men advocate.

"Foremost of its provisions is that which, abolishing war as a sovereign right of the nation, forever renounces the threat or use of force as a means of settling disputes with any other nation and forbids in future the authorization of any army, navy, air force or other war potential or assumption of rights of belligerency by the state. By this undertaking and commitment Japan surrenders rights inherent in her own sovereignty and renders her future security and very survival subject to the good faith and justice of the peace-loving peoples of the world. By it does a nation, recognizing the futility of war as an arbiter of international issues, chart a new course oriented to faith in the justice, tolerance and understanding of mankind.

"The Japanese people thus turn their backs firmly upon the mysticism and unreality of the past and face instead a future of realism with a new faith and a new hope."

Imperial Rescript

6. The following Imperial Rescript was made public at the same time as the Supreme Commander's statement:

"Consequent upon our acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration the ultimate form of Japanese Government is to be determined by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. I am fully aware of our nation's strong consciousness of justice, its aspirations to live a peaceful life and promote cultural enlightenment and its firm resolve to renounce war and to foster friendship with all the countries of the world. It is, therefore, my desire that the Constitution of our empire be revised drastically upon the basis of the general will of the people and the principle of respect for the fundamental human rights. I command hereby the competent authorities of my government to put forth in conformity with my wish their best efforts toward the accomplishment of this end."

Statement by Prime Minister

7. In releasing the text of the draft constitution Prime Minister Shidehara issued this statement:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant to the Cabinet an Imperial message yesterday. In order that our nation may fall in line with other nations on the march toward the attainment of the universal ideal of mankind, His Majesty with a great decision has commanded that the existing constitution be fundamentally revised so as to establish the foundation upon which a democratic and peaceful Japan is to be built.

"From war that has afflicted mankind for centuries past the world is moving slowly but steadily towards peace; from cruelty to mercy, from slavery to liberty, and from tyranny and confusion

to order. If our people are to occupy a place of honor in the family of nations we must see to it that our constitution internally establishes firmly the foundation for a democratic government, and externally leads the rest of the world for the abolition of war. Namely, we must renounce for all time war as a sovereign right of the State and declare to all the world our determination to settle by peaceful means all disputes with other nations.

"I believe that all our people, in response to the most affable and benevolent wish of our Sovereign and for the sake of the tranquility and well being of the country will join their forces toward the creation of this momentous document. It is in that hope the Government has made public an outline of its draft constitution."

Text of Draft Constitution

8. The draft constitution consisted of a preamble and eleven chapters, as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim the sovereignty of the people's will and do ordain and establish this Constitution, founded upon the universal principle that government is a sacred trust the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people; and we reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

Desiring peace for all time and fully conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship now stirring mankind, we have determined to rely for our security and survival upon the justice and good faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society designed and dedicated to the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance, for all time from the earth. We recognize and acknowledge that all peoples have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We hold that no people is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all peoples who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other peoples.

To these high principles and purposes we, the Japanese People, pledge our national honor, determined will and full resources.

CHAPTER I

THE EMPEROR

Article I. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the sovereign will of the people.

Article II. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article III. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article IV. The Emperor shall perform only such functions as are provided for in this constitution. Never shall he have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate his functions as may be provided by law.

Article V. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established, the Regent shall exercise his functions in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding article will be applicable.

Article VI. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Diet.

Article VII. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following functions of state on behalf of the people:

Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties.

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of general elections.

Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State, Ambassadors, and other officials as provided for by law.

Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Awarding of honors.

Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial functions.

Article VIII. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, and no receipts and disbursements can be made thereby, without the authorization of the Diet.

CHAPTER 2

RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article IX. War, as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of force, is forever renounced as a means of settling disputes with other nations.

The maintenance of land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be authorized. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER 3

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article X. The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human

rights guaranteed to the people by this constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article XI. The enjoyment of the freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this constitution shall be maintained by the eternal vigilance of the people, and the people shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article XII. All of the people shall be respected as individuals, and their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall, within the limits of the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in governmental affairs.

Article XIII. All natural persons are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status, or family origin. No right of peerage shall from this time forth embody within itself any national or civic power of government, nor shall peerage extend beyond the lives of those now in being. No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction; nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it.

Article XIV. The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.

All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any special group.

In all elections secrecy of the ballot shall be preserved inviolate, nor shall any voter be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made.

Article XV. Every person has the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage and other matters, for the removal of public officials and for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article XVI. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Article XVII. Freedom of thought and conscience shall be held inviolable.

Article XVIII. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privilege from the State, nor exercise any political authority.

No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice.

The state and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article XIX. Freedom of assembly, association, speech, and press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.

Article XX. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare.

Freedom of all persons to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their nationality shall be inviolate.

Article XXI. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article XXII. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation, with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis. Laws shall be enacted considering choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article XXIII. In all spheres of life, laws shall be designed for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health, freedom, justice and democracy.

Article XXIV. Every person shall have the right to receive an equal education corresponding to his ability, as provided by law.

Every person shall be obliged to insure that all of the children under his protection receive elementary education. Such education shall be free.

Article XXV. All persons have the right to work. Standards for working conditions, wages and hours shall be fixed by law. The exploitation of children shall be prohibited.

Article XXVI. The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

Article XXVII. The right to own property is inviolable, but property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare. Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article XXVIII. No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended while committing a crime.

Article XXIX. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel. He shall not be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article XXX. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by the Diet, nor shall any person be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article XXXI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued only for probable cause, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant issued for the purpose by a competent judicial officer.

Article XXXII. The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article XXXIII. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal.

He shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses, and he shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on his behalf at public expense.

At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused be unable to secure the same by his own efforts, be assigned to his use by the government. No person shall be placed in double jeopardy for the same crime.

Article XXXIV. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself.

No confession shall be admitted in evidence if made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention.

No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him is his own confession.

Article XXXV. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted.

CHAPTER 4

THE DIET

Article XXXVI. The Diet shall be the highest organ of state power, and shall be the sole law-making authority of the State.

Article XXXVII. The Diet shall consist of two houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article XXXVIII. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

Article XXXIX. The qualifications of electors and members for both Houses shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of sex, race, religion, or social status.

Article XL. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term may be terminated before the full term is up, by dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Article XLI. Matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses, electoral districts, and method of voting shall be fixed by law.

Article XLII. The term of office of the members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, except for half the members serving in the first term. Election for half the members shall take place every three years.

Article XLIII. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

Article XLIV. Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with the law.

Article XLV. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from arrest while the Diet is in session. Any member arrested before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of his House.

Article XLVI. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates or votes cast inside the House.

Article XLVII. The Diet shall be convoked at least once per year.

Article XLVIII. The Cabinet may call extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either House makes the demand, the Diet must be called into session.

Article XLIX. When the House of Representatives is ordered dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of the election. When the House of Representatives is ordered dissolved, the House of Councillors must, at the same time, be closed.

Article L. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications and elections of its members.

In order to deny a seat to anyone certified to have been elected, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article LI. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless at least one-third of the total membership is present.

All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution. In case of a tie, the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

Article LII. Deliberation in each House shall be public. No secret meetings shall be held.

Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and distributed to the public.

Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article LIII. Each House shall select its own president and other officials.

Each House shall establish its rules and regulations pertaining to meetings and proceedings, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

Article LIV. A bill becomes a law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided by this Constitution.

A bill which is passed by the House of Representatives, and rejected by the House of Councillors, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of

Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection.

Article LV. The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives.

Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, cannot come to an agreement, the decision of the House of Representatives will be considered the decision of the Diet.

Article LVI. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties, and international conventions and agreements.

Article LVII. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to national affairs, and may compel the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records. In such cases, each House can punish, in accordance with law, those who do not comply with the demands.

Article LVIII. The Prime Minister, and the Ministers of State, may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of debating on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

Article LVIX. The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from the members of both Houses for the purpose of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted.

Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

Article LX. The House of Representatives shall sit as the National Diet immediately upon the effective date of this Constitution and until such time as the House of Councillors shall regularly be constituted.

CHAPTER 5

THE CABINET

Article LXI. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article LXII. The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State as provided for by law.

The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet.

Article LXIII. The Prime Minister shall be designated by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, cannot reach an agreement, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article LXIV. The Prime Minister shall, with the approval of the Diet, designate the Ministers of State. The second paragraph of the preceding article shall apply to this approval.

The Prime Minister may decide on the removal of Ministers of State as he chooses.

Article LXV. If the House of Representatives passes a no-confidence resolution, or fails to pass a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless it dissolves the House of Representatives within ten days.

Article LXVI. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the convocation of the Diet after a general election, the Cabinet shall resign en masse.

Article LXVII. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.

Article LXVIII. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet, and exercises supervision and control over various administrative branches.

Article LXIX. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions shall:

Administer the law faithfully; conduct affairs of State.

Manage foreign affairs.

Conclude treaties, international conventions and agreements. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet.

In accordance with standards established by the Diet, administer the civil service.

Prepare the budget, and present it to the Diet.

Enact and promulgate orders and regulations in order to carry out the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such orders and regulations unless authorized by such law.

Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Article LXX. All laws and orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State, and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Article LXXI. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister, but the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER 6

JUDICIARY

Article LXXII. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Diet shall establish.

No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Article LXXIII. The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts, the administration of judicial affairs, and such other matters as may properly affect the free exercise of the judicial power.

Public procurators shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court may delegate the power to make rules for inferior courts to such courts.

Article LXXIV. Removals of judges shall be accomplished by public impeachment only unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent. No disciplinary action shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article LXXV. The Supreme Court shall consist of such number of judges as may be determined by law; all such judges shall be appointed by the Cabinet and shall be retired upon the attainment of the age of 70 years.

The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten years, and in the same manner thereafter.

In cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, when the majority of the voters show that they favor the dismissal of a judge concerned, he shall be dismissed.

Matters pertaining to the review mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs shall be prescribed by law.

All such judges shall receive, at regular, stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article LXXVI. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten years with privilege of reappointment and shall receive, at regular, stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office. No judge shall hold office after attaining the age of 70 years.

Article LXXVII. The Supreme Court is the Court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

Article LXXVIII. Trials shall be conducted and judgment declared publicly. Where, however, a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press, and cases wherein the rights of the people as reserved in Chapter 3 of this Constitution are in question, shall be conducted publicly without exception.

CHAPTER 7

FINANCE

Article LXXIX. The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Diet shall determine.

Article LXXX. No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by action of the Diet or under such conditions as the Diet may prescribe.

All taxes in effect at the time this Constitution is promulgated shall continue to be collected under existing regulations until changed or modified by the Diet.

Article LXXXI. No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by the Diet.

Article LXXXII. The Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision an annual budget for each fiscal year.

Article LXXXIII. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget a reserve fund may be authorized to be expended upon the responsibility of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet shall be held accountable to the Diet for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article LXXXIV. All property of the Imperial Household, other than the hereditary estates, shall belong to the State. The income from all Imperial properties shall be paid into the national treasury, and allowances and expenses of the Imperial Household, as defined by law, shall be appropriated by the Diet in the annual budget.

Article LXXXV. No public money or property shall be appropriated for the use, benefit or support of any system of religion, or religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent purposes not under the control of the State.

Article LXXXVI. A final audit of all expenditures and revenues of the State shall be made annually by a board of audit and submitted by the Cabinet to the Diet during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered.

The organization and competency of the board of audit shall be determined by the Diet.

Article LXXXVII. At regular intervals and at least annually the Cabinet shall report to the Diet and the people on the state of national finances.

CHAPTER 8

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Article LXXXVIII. Regulations concerning organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Article LXXXIX. The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, in accordance with law.

The chief executive officers of all local public entities, the members of their legislative assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities.

Article XC. Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and government and to frame their own charters within such laws as the Diet may enact.

Article XCI. A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

CHAPTER 9

AMENDMENTS

Article XCII. Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast thereon at such election as the Diet shall specify.

Amendments when so ratified shall immediately be proclaimed by the Emperor, in the name of the People, as an integral part of this Constitution.

CHAPTER 10

SUPREME LAW

Article XCIII. This Constitution and the laws and treaties made in pursuance hereof shall be the supreme law of the State and no public law or ordinance and no Imperial Rescript or other act or government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

Article XCIV. The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan result from the age-old struggle of man to be free. They have survived the exacting test for durability in the crucible of time and experience, and are conferred upon this and future generations in sacred trust, to be held for all time inviolate.

The Emperor or the Regent, the Ministers of State, the members of the Diet, judges, and all other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

CHAPTER 11

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article XCV. The Ministers of State, members of the Diet, judges and all other public officials in office at the time of the enactment of this Constitution, shall remain at their posts in accordance with existing provisions of law regardless of the provisions of this Constitution, until their successors are elected or appointed.

Procedure for Adoption

9. The Government announced on 14 March that the new constitution would be submitted to a special session of the new Diet following the general election. On 16 March the Government asked the people to send in by mail their views on the draft constitution, which would be considered by the Cabinet. In a statement on 21 March Dr. Joji Matsumoto said he expected that the Government's draft would be presented to the Diet on the Emperor's initiative. Experts were still undecided, he added, on how much leeway for revision the Diet would legally enjoy.

Reaction of the Press

10. The reaction of the Japanese press to the draft constitution was almost universally favorable. The historic significance of introducing the principle of popular sovereignty into Japan was widely recognized and acclaimed. Retention of the Emperor system was described as a practical compromise between democratic principles and national tradition while the renunciation of war was everywhere welcomed in principle as putting Japan in a position of moral leadership.

The document was described as far more democratic and progressive than had been expected from the Shidehara Cabinet. It was generally believed that the more conservative views of Dr. Joji Matsumoto, State Minister in charge of constitutional revision, had been largely rejected. The democratic character of the draft constitution was attributed in part to timely advice from SCAP and to the pressure of public opinion on the Cabinet.

The press expressed concern over the gap between the enlightened provisions of the constitution and the level of the political education of the masses. It urged the people to study and discuss the draft constitution to gain an understanding of both the mechanics of democracy and its inner meaning. Many newspapers and magazines published long articles designed to educate the voters regarding their rights and responsibilities under a democratic constitution.

Reaction of the Political Parties

11. All leading political groups except the Communists expressed general approval of the government draft.

The Progressive Party declared itself "favorably impressed," although there were marked differences between the new constitution and its previous proposals. The Liberals approved the draft in principle and asserted that it was designed to safeguard the Tenno system. They thought that some changes were needed and announced that they expected to make recommendations after further study. The Cooperative Party approved the government draft in principle but suggested certain changes designed to enhance the power of the Emperor.

The Social Democrats praised the progressive spirit of the proposed constitution and noted that it bore many resemblances to their own previously published proposals. They made several detailed suggestions, reflecting a desire to further curb the power of the Emperor, the upper house, the executive and the peerage and to strengthen the position of the Diet.

The Communists alone voiced strong opposition. They declared that publication of the draft by the Government at this time was an attempt to perpetuate the Tenno system and asserted that the constitution would facilitate the revival of militarism. Constitutional revision, they claimed, should be postponed until after the democratization of the country has been achieved. The Communists reiterated their demand for abolition of the Emperor system and establishment of a people's republic.

12. Both the press and the political parties suggested changes in the draft constitution but they were minor and generally constructive. Discussion centered chiefly on the procedure for final adoption of the constitution, which it was contended should be democratic in character. Some circles called for a constitutional convention. A more widespread demand was for the Diet to have full freedom for deliberation and amendment of the Government's draft. In most cases this demand did not reflect a desire to weaken the democratic provisions of the constitution but rather a wish to strengthen them in practice by insuring that they be fully understood and accepted by the country at large.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

13. The general election to the lower house of the Diet which was originally to be held on 30 March was definitely scheduled for 10 April. An Imperial Ordinance of 9 March set the official opening of the campaign for 11 March and proclaimed Election Day a national holiday to encourage voting.

Qualified voters numbered 39,000,000 of whom 54 percent were women eligible for the first time. Regular election lists were compiled in December 1945, but supplemental lists of demobilized servicemen and eligible repatriates were issued to assure these large groups the right to vote.

14. To keep the Japanese public well-informed and to insure a free and impartial election, SCAP directed the Japanese Government to take steps to supplement the Election Law of 17 December 1945 and other measures which had been subsequently issued. Detailed instructions were also given to the Occupation Forces supervising the elections.

Campaign Reports

15. To provide the Japanese public with detailed current reports on party and candidates' receipts and disbursements, the Home Ministry was required to issue an ordinance calling for weekly reports. Home Ministry Ordinance No. 11 of 6 March required national parties to submit such reports to the Home Ministry; regional and local branches and candidates were directed to report to the prefectural governors. These officials had to publish summaries and make the detailed reports available for public inspection at any time. In this way information concerning campaign expenditures was fully available to the Japanese public throughout the campaign.

16. Pre-campaign expenses (1 January to 10 March) of the major parties which was required by Ordinance No. 11 were reported as follows:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Progressives	¥ 839,322	¥ 190,029
Liberals	821,646	472,729
Communists	597,543	281,519
Cooperatives	215,800	115,855
Socialists	60,508	41,265

Campaign Instructions

17. Prefectural governors and the local police were repeatedly warned by Home Ministry officials that they were not to interfere with free and legal campaigning or in any way use their positions to obstruct a free and fair expression at the polls. There was every indication that prefectural authorities would scrupulously follow these instructions.

Prefectural governors were further advised by the Home Minister that statements prepared by candidates for publication in the official campaign bulletin issued in each election district were not to be censored except when obvious legal violations had been committed and then only after the candidate himself had been consulted. Articles which exceeded the authorized length were to be cut by the candidate himself. No evidence of unauthorized police interference in the campaign had been revealed either in the press or in official reports as of 25 March.

Role of Occupation Forces

18. The role of the Occupation Forces was limited by order of the Supreme Commander to one of observation and reporting of the progress of the campaign and the conduct of the election. Careful preparations were made for systematic observation of the election procedure in every prefecture to report any deviations from the Election Law, or other election malpractice. The object was to promote a free and fair election without interfering in the Japanese administration or taking any step which might be construed as an attempt to influence the outcome of the election.

A SCAP staff section was charged with responsibility for carrying out this task. With the full cooperation of the EIGHTH Army, teams of officers from this staff section met with representatives of the field forces in five strategic centers, Sendai, Tokyo, Kyoto, Kure and Sasebo. SCAP representatives discussed the plans for observing the election with military government officers and tactical officers who must carry out this mission in the field. This enabled the field personnel to secure a comprehensive grasp of their duties.

Instructions to Occupation Forces

19. Extracts from the instructions issued to the field are given below. They provide background on Japanese election practices and a statement of the duties of field personnel elaborating the command instructions issued through channels:

"The Japanese Government is holding, on April 10, a highly important general election for members of the Diet. The results of this election will have a substantial bearing on the future of democracy in Japan. Moreover the conduct of a free and honest election will contribute materially to the democratic re-education of the Japanese. For these reasons it is essential that a fair election be held and that the will of the people be freely expressed.

"In the past, despite efforts to insure fair elections, local administrative officials have frequently abused their authority. Prefectural governors and the police under their control have at times intimidated opposition candidates, coerced voters, falsified returns, committed or failed to punish fraudulent and coercive practices, and by other devices used their authority to influence the outcome of election campaigns.

"The Election Law and the administrative regulations enforcing it provide the mechanism for a free and untrammled election. The provisions of this law and regulations, detailed and complicated as they are, spring from many years of Japanese experience. Though some of its provisions may seem inadequate by American standards and others may appear to impose restrictions unfamiliar to American experience, all of them have been carefully thought out and designed to regulate familiar Japanese practices.

"If the Japanese authorities faithfully execute this law, a fair and honest expression of the people's preference can be expected. By informing Ken governors that their administration of the Election Law is being carefully observed, the Occupation Forces charged with surveillance are emphasizing their responsibilities.

"By informing the people through all avenues of publicity of their right to bring to the attention of the Occupational Authorities charged with surveillance of the Election Law abuses which prefectural officials have failed to correct, the Occupational authorities are strengthening the faith of the people in the possibility of a fair election.

"The Occupational Authorities exercising surveillance should

be especially watchful of privileges granted to favored candidates, or failures to invoke penalties against Election Law violators.

"It is not unlikely that entrenched political machines, well supplied with funds and scarce commodities, will attempt to exert pressure on voters by bribes not only in cash but also in food and clothing. Occupational Troops charged with surveillance should vigilantly observe such coercive practices which directly violate the Election Law. Serious cases should be reported directly to SCAP through the most direct channels as prescribed by the EIGHTH Army even though corrective action has been taken by the Ken governor.

"Occupation Forces charged with surveillance should report to SCAP any false reporting of or failure to report campaign expenditures as required by Home Ministry Ordinance No. 11. This requirement is designed to provide the Japanese public information during the campaign of the sources and uses of all campaign funds.

"Call on the Ken governors and the heads of the larger communities in your district. Inform them of:

"a. The importance attached by the Supreme Commander to a free and fair election.

"b. Your intention closely to observe their conscientious, impartial and scrupulous enforcement of the Election Law and its punitive provisions.

"c. Your determination not to interfere with their administrative responsibility.

"d. Your intention to refer to them all complaints which come to your attention.

"Through local publicity channels and through publicity prepared and delivered by the Japanese themselves, see that the Japanese public is informed that violations of the Election Law and other delinquencies and malpractices by officials or private citizens may be reported to you if the Japanese authorities have failed to correct the abuses.

"Keep closely informed of the progress of the campaign throughout your district. Be especially watchful of the following coercive practices:

"a. Police interference with legal campaign activity.

"b. Efforts of landlords, employers or other groups to exert their economic power to influence voters.

"c. Efforts of established political machines to buy votes by bribes in cash or scarce commodities.

"d. Excessive campaign expenditures or failures to report disbursements.

"e. Interference with access to polls or with free and secret voting.

"f. Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.

"g. Failures of authorities to prosecute violators.

"Hear complaints from Japanese, record them, and refer to Japanese officials for correction. Where practical, follow the disposition of such cases by the Japanese officials. Report by quickest

means directly to SCAP all serious violations or other malpractices whether or not they are corrected by the Japanese officials.

"Keep complete records of your activities in this surveillance program and report them weekly in the Military Occupational Report according to the items listed below:

"a. Activities of local officials and police.

"b. Major parties and candidates.

(1) Meetings and campaign practices.

(2) Outstanding campaign arguments and pledges.

"c. Extent of local interest in the campaign and the attitudes of major groups and organizations, ... labor, business, religion, agriculture, cooperative, professional, etc.

"d. Summary of areas visited and contacts with Japanese officials.

"e. Complaints and other evidences of delinquencies, malpractices, and violations of the Election Law and enforcing ordinances. Lists of all complaints and violations including those serious abuses reported directly to SCAP. Reports of their disposition by field forces and Japanese officials.

"These categories are left deliberately broad to permit you ample latitude to report completely on the unpredictable range of situations you are likely to encounter. Complete summary reports by prefectures showing the progress of the campaign and handling of the election should be available to Headquarters at the earliest moment after the election is completed.

"On election day observe as many polling places as possible within your district. On election night counting offices should be similarly observed during the tabulation of ballots.

"It is essential that throughout the campaign a policy of strictest impartiality be scrupulously maintained. American personnel must not participate in the campaign except as observers. Nothing in their behavior should indicate preference for or discrimination against any party or candidate. Any incident that may embarrass the Occupation Forces or any criticism of the behavior of the Occupation Forces or its personnel in connection with this election should be reported.

"Remember that this is a Japanese election under a Japanese law. Actual policing will be done by Japanese officials, parties, candidates, newspapers and private individuals. The charge that this election is being conducted under the threat of Yankee bayonets must not be permitted to arise. In no case should you interfere with the administrative authority of Japanese officials or threaten the use of force. Your duties are only to observe, refer violations to Japanese officials, and report to higher authority.

"Assurance of a free and untrammelled election is a major responsibility of the Occupation Forces. Your activities will contribute substantially to that result."

20. The object of the Occupation Forces is to ensure that on 10 April the Japanese will enjoy the first free election in their history. The Election Law and related ordinances provided the legal framework for an honest election. There was every evidence that the Japanese authorities would faithfully enforce these provisions. Whatever the outcome of the election, its education effect on the Japanese could not be lost.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Election Campaign

21. Political interest centered chiefly on the general election. With five major parties and numerous minor groups and independent candidates in the field, the struggle for control of the new Diet was marked by intensive vote-getting activities and jockeying for position among all political factions.

22. On 11 March candidates in great numbers began to file officially. The Home Ministry announced that it had granted clearances certifying the eligibility of more than 3,000 prospective candidates under the terms of the 4 January Purge Directive. Only candidates thus certified were permitted to run for office. Although certified candidates could file until seven days before the election, by 25 March 2,784 candidates had officially entered the race. Of these 481 bore the Liberal Party label, 364 the Progressive, 332 the Socialist, 142 the Communist and 87 the Cooperative, while 544 candidates represented smaller parties, mostly right-wing groups, and 834 were running as independents. Approximately 1.6 percent of the candidates had held seats in the last Diet and 3.6 percent were members prior to 1942. There were 77 women candidates.

23. The election campaign attracted widespread interest. Many meetings were held and the issues of the day were fully debated in public. Newspapers devoted considerable space to discussion of candidates, parties and issues. As a rule they did not support any particular group or candidate. Radio stations daily presented spokesmen of the major parties and local candidates. Considering Japan's feudal tradition and the abnormal circumstances of the period, the campaign was an encouraging sign.

24. There was much overlapping in the interest which each major party represented but it was generally agreed that party lines were clear enough to make some distinction between the leading groups. Major differences between parties lay not so much in their platform as in the economic interests which they represented.

In general the Progressives supported the traditional and dominant economic elements in Japanese society. The Liberals represented some large business interests but more particularly the smaller manufacturers and shopkeepers. Economically they were identified with nineteenth-century liberalism and a minimum of government regulation of business; politically they believed in democratic liberalism. The Social Democrats represented the growing organized labor movement and the liberal intellectuals in the large cities, with some strength in the farmers' associations. They had the democratic Socialist (British Labor) approach to politics.

Each of the major parties made its chief appeal to a different stratum of the electorate, while seeking to attract support from others as well. Many candidates appealed to the voters on the basis of their personal records rather than on issues.

The Progressive Party

25. The Progressive Party, whose leadership had been decimated by the Purge Directive of 4 January, marked time. Its leaders made few public statements and there was no important change in the party program.

Takao Saito, acting party chief, stated that central headquarters would carry on only routine election activities. The central party committee, he said, would limit its expenditures to ¥ 200,000; candidates would be expected to finance their own campaigns from local contributions. The previous intention had been

to allot ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 5,000 to each recognized candidate. Party leaders expressed confidence that the rural districts, traditionally conservative, would support Progressive candidates.

26. Centralized control of party activities, which had been emphasized by Chuji Machida, the former leader, weakened under Saito and local branches assumed considerable independence. Saito insisted on the right of central headquarters to decide policies and ratify the selection of candidates, but he was unable to enforce this partly because local candidates could expect no financial aid from the national headquarters.

Tokyo headquarters recognized a need for stronger party discipline. A registration of members was undertaken and inner cells, obedient to Tokyo, were organized within the local branches. By 25 March only 395 accepted party members had been registered, all of whom were reliable party organizers and most of whom were officials. These were intended as the nucleus of a party machine.

27. Finance reports of the Home Ministry indicated a large increase in party campaign funds during the latter part of the month. On 23 March it was reported that the fund had reached ¥ 839,322, a fourfold increase since Machida's retirement.

The Liberal Party

28. The Liberal Party strengthened its position. Internal opposition to Ichiro Hatoyama, the party leader, decreased as party branches in Osaka, Kyoto and Toyama Prefectures voted to support him. The Liberals continued to attack the Cabinet on the ground that it had no positive policy for relieving "social instability" and threatened to upset the Cabinet unless Shidehara resigned.

29. Hatoyama made a campaign tour in Kyushu, Shikoku and the Chugoku districts of southern Honshu to strengthen the Party's position in these areas. The campaign tour of Tsuruhei Matsuno, former Seiyukai leader, was cut short when he was declared ineligible for office under the Purge Directive. Thus, the Party lost an efficient organizer who had reportedly been slated for the post of Home Minister in event of a Liberal victory.

30. The Liberal Party continued to reflect the personality of Hatoyama, who political circles believed hoped to be the next Premier. Liberal leaders expressed confidence that 150 to 200 Liberal members would be elected to the Diet and that sufficient additional strength would be recruited from members who had been elected as independents, right-wing social Democrats or Progressives to attain an absolute majority for a Hatoyama cabinet.

While its reports were incomplete the Liberal Party's campaign fund had reached at least ¥ 1,922,000 by 25 March, of which Hatoyama personally contributed ¥ 1,000,000. This was the largest campaign fund reported by any party.

31. Vigorous work was carried on by the Liberals in such districts as Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama and Ibaraki Prefectures in an effort to recruit support from middle-class people who had been bombed out of Tokyo. They sought to take advantage of the confusion in the Progressive Party resulting from the Purge Directive and of the division in the ranks of the Social Democrats.

The Cooperative Party

32. The Cooperative Party, whose influence was strongest in Hokkaido, Nagano and Ibaraki, entered 87 candidates for the Diet but expected to elect not more than 60. It had a campaign fund of ¥ 215,800.

33. The Party offered the following campaign platform, as stated by Tadao Wikawa, campaign manager:

(1) The unbroken line of Emperors shall be maintained. Japanese policy must be led by the Diet representing the people's will in close cooperation with the Emperor and the people.

(2) The principle of cooperation rather than state ownership shall prevail in the management of important enterprises.

(3) To meet Japan's food needs, production must be increased, and rice delivery improved by insuring that farmers receive fertilizer, implements and other necessities through the cooperatives.

(4) A Peace Ministry shall be established to conduct demobilization, repatriation, planning reconstruction of war damage and establishing a permanent peace policy of cooperation, "thereby raising Japan to a first class power with a high standard of culture."

The Social Democratic Party

34. The Social Democratic Party was making a strong election campaign in spite of internal divisions and a campaign fund of only ¥ 60,508. The group anticipated the election of at least 150 candidates to the Diet. Predictions of a split between the right and left wings of the Party were not fulfilled.

Much of the Party's strength lay in its close alliance with labor unions and farm associations. In contrast with the Communists who were in a minority in the organizations which they claimed to control, Social Democratic control in many such groups was admitted even by their opponents. The Japan Trade Union Federation, the Fisheries Union, the Federation of Cooperatives and the Farmers' Associations reflected Social Democratic ideas. Their members were expected to support Social Democratic candidates.

Many local groups such as the Kyushu Cooperative Democratic Party, centering in Fukuoka, and the Hakusetsu Social Democratic Party, centering in Niigata in northwestern Honshu were affiliated with the Social Democrats. Another source of strength lay in a number of strong personalities commanding a large personal following in Tokyo, Yokohama and other areas.

35. By well-timed publication of a series of proposed measures the Social Democrats offered the voters a platform with specific planks, in contrast to the more general programs of the Progressive and Liberal Parties. The Social Democrats secured an advantage over the Communists by avoiding the controversial Emperor question. They adhered to the policy adopted in February of shelving the proposal of a common front with the Communists until after the election, and in Yamanashi Prefecture even threatened to expel those members of the Party who took part in such movements. This policy drew violent attacks from the Communists as being reactionary, but it avoided a showdown of strength.

The Communist Party

36. The Communist Party carried on its campaign for a "people's revolution" by both political and economic methods. This was in conformity with the decision reached at the Fifth National Conference in Tokyo 24-26 February. Chief emphasis was placed on bringing labor and farmer unions under Communist influence, with the dual aim of indoctrinating non-party members with Communist ideology and of training unionists to use their strength for political ends.

Communist leaders asserted that trade unions with a total

membership of 340,000 in the Tokyo area and another 360,000 elsewhere were under Communist control. They claimed further that 200,000 farmers had been organized into Farm Committees under Communist influence. These figures were probably exaggerated. Of the 700,000 trade unionists, it is estimated that about 5,000 were Communist Party members, while only 1,000 farmers were active Communists. These small Communist nuclei exerted an influence greater than their numbers might indicate because of their discipline and their training in propaganda work.

The Communists had 142 official candidates as of 25 March. They were reported to have a campaign fund approaching ¥ 600,000. By electing even a few members to the Diet, particularly Sanzo Nosaka, they would be able to use the Diet as a sounding-board. This seemed to be the party strategy.

37. The Party received less publicity than in former months. The interest occasioned by Nosaka's return from China had died down, and Yoshio Shiga was absent from the capital, having journeyed to the Kwansai area to bolster the Party's weak position there. Campaign plans were handicapped by the sudden death of the Party's chief clerk, Shigeru Kuroki. The Party's outspoken opposition to the Emperor aroused considerable resentment and provoked assaults on Communist candidates on three occasions in Kyushu, Hokkaido and Nagano Prefectures. These were the only physical attacks reported on campaign speakers of any party.

Small Right-Wing Parties

38. Two of the smaller parties may be cited as typical of scores of groups, some nation-wide and others local, which sprang up after the surrender. The New Japan Party (Shin Nippon To) claimed 20,000 members and reported a campaign fund of ¥ 1,397,000, one of the largest in Japan. The Constitutional Training Society (Rikken Yoseikai) had branches in 19 prefectures. Both parties claimed large followings but they appeared to be essentially the personal property of their leaders who hoped to secure for themselves cabinet positions or other political spoils.

39. Most of the small right-wing parties supported the Emperor system and condemned the bureaucrats, Zaibatsu, militarists and old-line politicians for bringing destruction on the empire. Japan, they asserted, requires a democracy geared to her peculiar "national structure"; her ancient culture, they maintained, must be preserved. Their slogans were almost identical with those used by the totalitarians to destroy the parliamentary system during the 1930's.

Popular and Conservative Fronts

40. The popular front movement continued to receive much space in the press but the strength of the movement declined. Reports that popular fronts had been formed in 15 prefectures turned out on investigation to be exaggerated. A dispatch from Hokkaido acclaimed the formation of a popular front of more than 100,000 trade unionists, farmers and miners of all parties, but this was based on the sending of a single telegram to the Ministry of Agriculture and there existed no organization or plans for future action. Reports of popular front movements in Toyama and Yamanashi appeared to be based on wishful thinking on the part of the Communists.

A new popular front organization, the Democratic People's League, was organized on 9 March with 19 sponsors including Sanzo Nosaka, Communist leader; Kanson Arahata, Social Democrat; Isao Abe; Tanzan Ishibashi, editor of "The Oriental Economist"; Professor Kieaburo Yokota of Tokyo Imperial University and other intellectuals. Its tentative program, announced on 27 March, included the following: resignation of the Cabinet, adoption of a new constitution by democratic methods, liquidation of bureaucracy, democratic planned economy, industrial democracy, democratization of farm villages, relief

to small business men, democratization of food distribution, liberation of women, reform of education and an international system based on peace and justice.

41. Projects for an anti-Communist front were largely propagandist in nature. No political party accepted the invitation of Hatoyama, leader of the Liberal Party, to join a conservative front.

Women in Politics

42. The political activity of Japanese women increased as election day approached. There were 77 candidates for the Diet as of 25 March. The women's divisions of the major political parties sent candidates to women's political meetings to stimulate the interest of women voters. The Communist and Social Democratic Parties were particularly active in this field.

43. The New Japan Women's Party (Shin Nippon Fujin To), the only all-woman party, entered 13 candidates for the Diet. This organization is led by Mrs. Yoshiko Miyato, whose husband is president of the New Japan Party.

44. The Japan Woman's Democratic League (Nippon Josei Minshu Domei), though not yet formally inaugurated, attempted to make Japanese women politically conscious. Its promoters hope that it will become a nationally and socially prominent body, headed by an imperial princess. Another group in the process of organization was the Women's Fellowship Society (Fujin Doshi Kai) whose president, Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka, is one of the directors of the Progressive Party.

45. Outstanding among similar organizations was the Women's Democratic Club (Fujin Minshu Kurabu), whose purpose was to make women "participate actively in society." Among its organizers were Mrs. Miyamoto of the Communist Party, Mrs. Kato of the Social Democratic Party, and Mrs. Hani, a well-known educator. Its first meeting on 16 March featured speeches, a discussion period in which the audience participated and a movie on the history of Japanese women's suffrage.

46. The New Japan Women's League (Shin Nippon Fujin Domei) sponsored a meeting on 22 March at which women candidates of the Liberal, Social Democratic, Cooperative, Progressive and Japan People's Parties made campaign speeches.

Economic Measures

47. The announcement of the government's price control program elicited a prompt response from the major political parties. The Progressive Party was the only group to support the measure. The attitude of the other parties varied from "apprehension" of the Socialist Party to forthright denunciation by the Communists. The Liberal, Socialist and Communist Parties criticized the program as "merely another desk plan." They pointed out that no concrete program for increasing production had been formulated.

48. The Communist Party on 14 March issued a vigorous protest against the government's plan for compulsory rice collection. The Communists stated that they would oppose it even at the risk of arrest. The Government's system, they claimed, is unfair to farmers and townspeople and should be replaced by a system managed by people's committees.

49. Publication of all rice quota figures was demanded by Ritsu Ito, head of the farmers' section of the Party, who asserted that original quotas are augmented by 20 to 40 percent by the time they

reach the farmers. The extra rice is illegally distributed to land-owners, it was charged.

NEW APPLICATIONS OF THE PURGE DIRECTIVE

50. Japan's wartime cabinet ministers; prominent governmental, financial and industrial leaders; and leading editors and publishers were ruled ineligible for public office by the 10 March announcement of the Cabinet's application of the E and G categories, Appendix A, of the 4 January Political Purge Directive.

The new E category listing, relating to officers of financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion, supplemented an earlier application. The G category was a scoop-net clause designed to include all militarists and ultra-nationalists not included in other specified categories of the directive.

The purge extended to top officials of the more important munitions, iron and steel companies and to directors and high-ranking employees of financial agencies who helped frame or apply fiscal policies in Japan and in occupied areas. It included writers, editors, publishers and businessmen who figured prominently in major imperialistic events and other designated officials of government or private organizations during the period from 7 July 1937 to 2 September 1945.

It was applied to thought police and other special police, ambassadors to Italy and Germany, jingoistic members of both houses of the Diet, leaders of patriotic societies and "advisers" to puppet governments.

Government spokesmen predicted that the purge would affect more than 100,000 persons.

51. The Tokyo press gave considerable attention to the Government's latest application of the Purge Directive. News stories reported the Government's action in detail and listed the names of many persons believed affected by the purge, but there was little editorial comment. Yomiuri-Hochi criticized the Government for "delaying" the clarification and emphasized the "war responsibility" of financial and industrial leaders. The editor asked why certain banks which had made "military loans" were not noted. He asserted that the directors of war-related industries such as coal mines are as guilty of promoting the war as the managers of armament plants. Mainichi considered the inclusiveness of the application "only natural" but was concerned about suitable replacements for those eliminated from their positions.

52. The political parties promptly advocated party participation in the task of reviewing the cases of purge suspects. A number of non-political organizations expressed eagerness to assist the government.

53. The Japanese Journalists' League, recently established to promote the democratization of Japanese journalism, named a committee to designate writers, editors and publishers who are now "pretending to be disciples of democracy but who were closely connected with the bureaucrats and militarists during the war." Another organization, the New Japan Writers' Association, undertook to prepare a list of "war criminal writers."

54. Japanese lawyers indicated their intention to help exclude undesirable members of their profession from public office. Toshio Kuribayashi, a member of a committee planning the formation of a democratic lawyers' association, suggested that lawyers be considered public officials and that the records of all be carefully examined.

55. On 18 March representatives of the Japanese film industry announced that steps were being taken to exclude all persons who had advocated militant nationalism during the war. It was proposed also to eliminate all persons who had participated in the formulation of wartime motion picture policies and persons who produced or participated in the making of ultra-nationalist films.

THE CABINET

56. Much attention was concentrated on the Cabinet. Prior to the announcement of the Government's constitution draft great interest was evidenced in the progress of cabinet deliberations on the proposed constitution. After 6 March wide-spread speculation concerned government attempts to win acceptance of the proposed constitution and the possible effects on the Cabinet of the 10 March application of the 4 January Purge Directive.

57. The Cabinet was again the object of harsh criticism. With bitter irony the usually mild Gifu Times denied the general press charges that the Cabinet is inefficient and incompetent. The Government, it said, was neither weak nor inept. Its policy was to prevent "the collapse of the capitalist and landlord class under the attack of the people's democratic front," and it had shown "amazing virility" in following this policy. "Could this Shidehara Cabinet, which thus hangs on so stubbornly, be called weak?"

58. A critical situation developed on 10 March when the Cabinet announced extensions of the 4 January Political Purge Directive which affected four more of its members: Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Finance Minister; Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister; Chuzo Iwata, Justice Minister; and Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio. Dr. Matsumoto's position was weakened by rejection of his views on a new constitution. The Government requested and obtained permission of the Supreme Commander to retain these four ministers until after the general elections. A fifth cabinet member, State Minister Ichizo Kobayashi, who was affected by the extension of the Purge Directive, resigned the day before the announcement was made.

59. Political circles engaged in extensive speculation concerning the Cabinet's status. A Liberal Party spokesman in a press interview declared that the Party believed the Cabinet should resign en bloc after the election. He said that if the Liberals should fail to emerge as the dominant party they would consider forming a coalition government with the Progressives which could control at least 300 seats.

60. A Progressive leader indicated that the Party would be willing to have the Shidehara Cabinet carry on until the new Diet acted on the proposed new constitution. The Party's policy will be "flexible," to take account of new developments, he said.

61. Members of the Social Democratic Party foresaw an approximately equal balance among Social Democrats, Liberals and Progressives in the House of Representatives. They were inclined to believe the Cabinet would resign after the election but thought it might be necessary to force its resignation.

62. Communist leaders as usual demanded immediate replacement of the Cabinet by a coalition government.

63. A report attributed to "reliable cabinet sources" said that Premier Shidehara and his aides were seeking political party support for a campaign designed to win Diet approval of the proposed draft constitution during the post-election session. The so-called "constitution first" group of Cabinet members insisted that it would not

be "morally permissible" for the Shidehara Cabinet to withdraw after the general election before consideration by the Diet of the proposed new constitution so "painstakingly prepared in close association with SCAP."

THE EMPEROR

64. The Emperor issued an imperial message on 6 March requesting the Government to formulate a "drastically" revised constitution based on "the general will of the people and the principle of respect for the fundamental human rights."

The instrument proposed by the Cabinet stripped the Emperor of all sovereign authority. He became merely the "symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the sovereign will of the people." His role was limited to performing certain formal and ceremonial duties as the head of the State, acting only on the advice of his ministers.

65. The Communists bitterly denounced the proposed government draft. They insisted that it is "fundamentally an Imperial constitution" and they demanded complete elimination of the Tenno system. The Social Democrats were not so critical as the Communists but asserted that the Emperor was allowed to perform too many functions.

66. The conservative political parties which had supported retention of the Tenno system did not oppose curbing the Emperor's authority.

67. While it was evident that most Japanese favored retention of the Emperor system, they did not seem unduly shocked by the proposed constitutional limitations. Many seemed relieved by this clarification of his status. Mainichi suggested that the problem had been brought "one step nearer solution." Nara Nichinichi regarded the Emperor provisions as a practical compromise "between democratic thought and national feeling." Most Tokyo newspapers agreed that acceptance of the constitution would enable the people to possess the authority formerly held by a small group near the throne.

68. Prior to the announcement of the draft constitution there were persistent rumors that the Emperor was considering abdication or a plebiscite to settle the question of the Tenno system. A flurry of speculation was started when Prince Higashikuni, Premier after the war's end, admitted on 3 March that he had suggested three possible occasions for the Emperor's abdication: (1) the signing of the surrender terms; (2) completion of the task of revising the Imperial Constitution; and (3) the signing of a peace treaty with the Allied Powers. Each occasion would clearly mark the end of the "old Japan" and the beginning of "new Japan", he said. He declined to express his opinion on the possibility of a plebiscite.

69. The Emperor continued his inspection visits to industrial and residential areas, extending them farther and farther from Tokyo. On 25 March he traveled throughout Gunma Prefecture. It was suggested that he was considering a national tour, a possibility which was strongly deplored by left-wing political groups and publications. These claimed that the tours actually represented a kind of political campaigning in behalf of reactionary forces in Japan.

In reporting the tours the press generally disassociated the Emperor from his advisers. Tōo Hippo (Aomori, 3 March) remarked: "The Emperor, isolated from the people, was led astray and made to commit a mistake by the misguided few near him. The Emperor who

recently made inspection tours is the real democratic Emperor." Shimane Shimbun (3 March) editorialized: "The Emperor has ordered the reduction of the police guard in order that the people may not be inconvenienced. Judging from this, we can understand that the Emperor has always been democratic."

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

70. The Japanese Government continued to introduce administrative reform and reorganization.

Structural and Personnel Changes

71. The following appointments to the Privy Council were announced: Dr. Taira Shidehara, former president of Taihoku Imperial University; Genroku Endo, president of the Board of Administrative Litigation; Teisaburo Sekiya, member of the House of Peers and former vice-minister of the Imperial Household Ministry; Komazuchi Ohira, member of the House of Peers and former vice-president of the South Manchurian Railway.

72. The Ministry of Health and Welfare formed a Board of Relief to the Repatriated to aid Japanese repatriated from abroad, allocating to the new Board sections on other bureaus charged with responsibility for repatriation and quarantine. Sonchi Saito of the Young Men's Christian Association in Japan was named president of the new Board and Seichiro Iriye, former director of the Provincial Bureau of the Home Ministry, was named vice-president.

73. A Repatriations Council was established under the leadership of Shigeru Yoshida.

74. Toshiro Irie replaced Takeshige Ishiguro as director-general of the Bureau of Legislation. Mr. Ishiguro was a Minister without Portfolio in the Shidehara Cabinet.

75. Ichiso Kobayashi resigned his cabinet post as Minister without Portfolio and his presidency of the Board of Post-war Rehabilitation. Dr. Mikeshi Abe was appointed president of the Board.

76. Official confirmation was received during March of structural and personnel changes made during February. On 19 February the government appointed a Central Labor Committee to assist in the enforcement of the Labor Union Law. Members of the committee represented labor, capital and neutral opinion as follows:

<u>Labor</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Neutral</u>
Suehiro Nishio	Keizo Seki	Masataro Miyake (Chairman)
Konakichi Matsuka	Keinosuke Zen	Santaro Suehiro
Kanso Kawahata	Toraō Tamada	Akira Katsura
Chosamon Matsuda	Yoshichi Kawakami	Iwao Aizawa
Kyuichi Tokuda	Sentaro Komura	Ichiro Nakayama

77. A Board of Foreign Trade was established within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to coordinate Japan's post-war trade policy and to plan exports and imports. The decision to establish this organ within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry rather than as an independent board tended to discourage any exaggerated emphasis upon production for export to the detriment of the domestic consumer market.

78. The Ministry of Education created an Educational Institute Division to plan the reconstruction of war-damaged schools.

79. Tadaichiro Tanisura replaced Chisato Sakana as Vice-Minister of Justice.

80. The appointment of 30 members of the House of Peers was reported in the press. Investigation disclosed that these persons had not been screened to determine whether they were eligible for public office under the terms of the Purge Directive of 4 January. On 27 March the Japanese Government was directed to screen these persons and to inform them that they could exercise no prerogatives until the Government had determined their eligibility and obtained the approval of the Supreme Commander.

Relations of Government to Business and Industry

81. Further progress was made toward the elimination or reorganization of the Government's wartime controls over business and industry. On 13 March a Revised Enterprise Permission Regulation reduced the number of trades under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from 330 to 14, and those under control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry from 127 to 34.

The relaxation of direct government controls over business and industry was accompanied by an increased effort on the part of industrial and business groups to reorganize or revise former associations and to take into their own hands many of the control functions over production, distribution and sale formerly exercised by the Government.

Revision of Laws and Ordinances

82. The Japanese Government took steps to establish a Provincial Legislation Investigating Committee which will be set up in early April. This was done in recognition of the necessity of revising Japanese laws and ordinances to conform with the new draft constitution and the fundamental objectives of the Allied occupation.

This committee will consider and prepare new laws and work on a comprehensive revision of the existing civil, criminal and commercial codes and the law governing judicial procedure. It will be composed of some 50 members including lawyers, legal experts and officials of the Legislative Bureau. The Chief-Secretary will probably be Toshiri Irie. It is expected that revised laws will be submitted to the Diet at an extraordinary session in late August or early September.

Local Government

83. No important changes were made in the structure of prefectural, city, town and village governments. Attention was focused on the national election rather than on local reorganization.

84. Little change occurred in local political leadership. Prefectural and municipal administrations continued to be staffed chiefly by professional bureaucrats with few members from business or other walks of life. In towns and villages the populace obtained some degree of release from control by bureaucrats and conservative landowning and business classes, but these groups or their representatives remained dominant in local assemblies and quasi-governmental organizations.

85. The collection and distribution of rice and other foodstuffs, financial matters and land reform were among the chief problems engaging the attention and energy of local administrations.

Political Developments

86. Local political activity increased. Many executives and assemblymen in prefectures, cities, towns and villages resigned from office. Some assemblies resigned en bloc and spirited elections took place. The townspeople of Hakamura in Kochi Prefecture held an election with homemade ballots to choose a new mayor and assemblymen. Only 103 of 1,300 eligible voters failed to vote.

87. Reforms in local government received less attention, pending local elections later in the year. The Progressive, Liberal and Social Democratic Parties advocated few reforms in local government beyond direct election of prefectural governors, mayors and town and village headmen. These proposals were in line with the Cabinet's new draft constitution. The Communist Party called for farmers', workers' and citizens' committees to take over the functions of local government.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

C O N T E N T S

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LAW AND ORDER

1. Reports of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau indicate a decrease in the rate of crime since the enforcement of the Japanese Government's new currency program.

The burglary rate for the first 12 days of March was only 60 percent of that for the same period in February. Thefts generally involved commodity items rather than money.

2. Some unrest over the food situation continued as a result of public dissatisfaction with the Government's methods of collection and distribution.

In Tokyo 200 members of the Tokyo Residents Foodstuffs Control Committee demonstrated at the Municipal Building and later struggled with 60 Japanese policemen who attempted to clear them from a conference room. The agitators claimed that resumption of control by the Government over fish distribution was a scheme of the municipal authorities to destroy their committee and to direct fish distribution for their own benefit.

Specific Incidents

3. One Japanese civilian was killed and another was wounded at Yokohama when they attempted to steal Occupation Forces goods contained in an unguarded boxcar.

4. Twenty Japanese were arrested in Sendai following a series of thefts of United States foodstocks and supplies. The Japanese in this area were warned against further repetitions and the press was requested to "give full publicity, with names and misdeeds, to the situation at once."

5. Occupation Force patrols gathered evidence of illicit trafficking in former Japanese Army gasoline and oil stocks on Awajishima Island in Osaka Bay. It was found that more than 310,000 gallons of fuel had been sold to Japanese by a ring of former officers in the Japanese Army.

Black Markets

6. Black-market activity decreased early in the month and many places were reported closed as a result of the monetary measures undertaken by the Government. In other places where the black market

continued, prices were still reported high. Suppressive police action and cooperative buying and selling were resorted to as additional measures to curtail these operations.

7. On 18 March Tokyo police raided the Shimbashi open-air stalls and arrested some 300 vendors, charging them with selling prohibited goods, selling at more than the legal price and operating without a license.

8. Police investigations in the Hachioji and Tachikawa districts resulted in the discovery of stocks of silk valued at ¥ 300,000,000 hidden in the homes of manufacturers and brokers. These stocks included 56,228 pounds of raw silk, 1,100 rolls of drygoods and 11,543 yards of habutae silk.

9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry asked the Home Office for police cooperation in collecting rice from the farmers and in exposing illegal rice dealers and others who prevent rice deliveries to government agencies.

10. Japanese currency conversion was effected by affixing to the old notes stickers plainly marked with values corresponding to the denomination of the notes. It was discovered that a new black market had emerged as corrupt government officers sold these stamps through illegal channels.

In other cases unscrupulous persons posted ¥ 10 stickers on ¥ 100 notes, saving the ¥ 100 stickers for additional ¥ 100 notes.

11. On 1 March Marino Bocca, former secretary to the Italian Air Attache in the Tokyo Embassy, was convicted and sentenced to four years at hard labor and fined ¥ 30,000 for black-market activities involving supplies of the Occupation Forces.

12. Four American officers and seven Japanese were apprehended for alleged participation in a black-market deal involving the illegal exchange of approximately \$ 75,000 in United States currency and Philippine pesos for ¥ 1,000,000 at rates several times higher than the standard exchange rate. Charges are being prepared against the offenders.

13. On 26 March SCAP approved a ministerial ordinance which will permit Japanese courts to impose severe penalties on Japanese black-market operators dealing in post exchange goods and government supplies imported for the use of the Occupation Forces.

The new ordinance provides for a maximum penitentiary sentence of three years, or a ¥ 5,000 fine, or both. Former penalties under prefectural ordinances were limited to a ¥ 50 fine or police detention. The present enactment makes illegal for Japanese citizens that which is illegal for Occupation Forces and civilian workers.

Liquors

14. Medical units of the Occupation Forces are analyzing various brands of liquor to prevent the distribution and sale of illicit liquor to Allied personnel. In 300 tests of liquor since October, one unit found approximately 20 percent unfit for consumption. Troops have been warned against buying liquor in the Japanese market.

Liquor shops in the Kobe area were declared off limits after a merchant seaman died from drinking whiskey believed to contain methyl alcohol.

Narcotics

15. The largest narcotic raid since the occupation began resulted in the seizure of contraband opium valued at more than \$ 7,000,000 aboard two Japanese ships at the small port of Osaki in Wakayama Prefecture. One ship contained seven tons and the other five boxes weighing half a ton. No report of the cargo had been made to SCAP nor had any of the opium been turned over to Occupation Authorities.

Seven Japanese were arrested and are being held. SCAP officials announced that the opium will be turned over to American medical authorities.

Vigilante Patrols

16. Units of the Occupation Forces reported the appearance of Japanese vigilante patrols near the Itami airfield outside Osaka. Japanese police authorities said activities of the groups were under observation and would be curbed if any attempt was made to assume authority.

Traffic Safety

17. Occupation Forces in Yokohama began a campaign to teach the Japanese safety procedures. Safety rules issued were basic and reflect the necessity of teaching traffic safety on a primary level. Indicative of this are the rules which read: "Cross the streets only at intersections," and "Vehicles and bicycles must stop and see if the way is clear before entering a main street from an alley or narrow street."

After a suitable period of indoctrination violators of the new rules will be arrested. Informative signs will be posted in public places and Army vehicles equipped with public address systems will be used at busy intersections. Slides and a safety movie entitled "Let's Walk the Right Way," produced at a Kyoto film studio will be shown in theaters.

Traffic lights will be placed in operation on 1 April.

18. Rules governing Occupation Troops who drive vehicles became more stringent.

Accidents

19. A 20-ton ferry boat, the Kinkazan Maru, capsized after leaving Onakawa for Okachi Bay. More than 170 persons were drowned in this mishap which was caused by overloading.

20. Fifteen persons were killed and 61 were injured in northwestern Hokkaido when a railroad car crashed off a bridge into a river.

POLICE

21. Lewis J. Valentine, former commissioner of New York City Police, and his staff arrived in Japan to assist in the reorganization of the police system. The staff included R. J. Brereton, G. G. Gallagher and B. J. King, Captains, New York City Police; C. A. LaForge, Inspector, New York State Police; and Lt. Col. F. J. Quigley, former member New York City Police Department.

Mr. Valentine in a preliminary statement said that his intention was to pattern the Japanese police force upon that of New York

City. Modern equipment such as two-way radios, police cars and teletype is needed but installation will depend upon Japanese Government budgets.

Former terroristic practices of the Japanese police will be eliminated.

22. Oscar Olander, commissioner of the Michigan State Police, accepted an invitation to study the national police system of Japan. He is one of the group which includes H. Smith, warden of the Pennsylvania Eastern State Penitentiary; E. Leighteizer, former deputy warden and Chief M. Corregan of the Chicago Fire Department. The experts will study the Japanese police, fire, prison and judicial systems and make recommendations to SCAP for their improvement.

23. Captain Frank N. Meals of the United States Coast Guard is in Japan to investigate Japan's harbor police and coast guard and to submit recommendations for their improvement.

24. Members of the Occupation Forces who inspected police detention quarters and the administration building of the water police found housing space inadequate and health conditions generally poor. Action was taken to rectify this situation.

25. Sixty-five of 1,000 women applicants passed entrance tests and will become policewomen for the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau. They will be assigned to the metropolitan area after a month and a half of training.

PRISONS

26. The Japanese Director of Prison Affairs issued instructions to wardens of all prisons and detention houses forbidding the hiring out of convicts to private industry at cut-rate wages. After 1 April prison labor will receive the same wages as free labor and will be entitled to usual bonuses and allowances. A SCAP official reported that about 7,000 convicts would be affected by the ruling.

27. The Ministry of Justice will establish a Section of Offenders' Protection whose function will be to control all juvenile and reformatory activities.

28. Six hundred Bibles sent to Japan by the American Bible Society in New York will be distributed to the inmates of Sugamo Prison, the majority of whom are being held for war crimes.

GENERAL CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

29. Relations between the Occupation Forces and the civilian populace continue good. Isolated instances of friction between troops and the Japanese occurred but they in no way reflected a feeling of resentment or hostility towards occupation policies.

Any inimical feeling on the part of the Japanese seems to be directed toward the Japanese Government rather than the Occupation Forces. This was very evident in current dissatisfaction over the manner in which the Government directed food control.

30. Public displays of affection by occupation troops toward Japanese women were banned by occupation authorities. It was stated that arm-in-arm strolling and other similar acts would be regarded as disorderly conduct.

31. Repatriated Japanese diplomats arriving at Uraga were searched for an estimated \$ 5,000,000 worth of jewels, securities and money.

a large part of which was believed to be the property of the Japanese Government. Complete results of the search have not been released but it was announced that ultimate disposition of assets found will be determined by SCAP.

A search was also made for records of Japanese Government assets still thought to be cached in Europe.

CENSORSHIP

Press

32. The number of Japanese newspapers and magazines in print mounted daily. Eighteen newspapers and 19 news services now submit copy for pre-censorship. Many books were submitted for censorship in March.

33. On 17 and 27 March the Japanese Government was directed to collect and store in a central warehouse certain propaganda publications whose distribution and sale were forbidden. Copies in homes and libraries were exempt from the directive. The publications were ordered removed from all warehouses, bookshops, book dealers, publishing companies, distributing agents and all commercial establishments and agencies of the government where they were held in bulk. Instruction for ultimate pulping will be issued by SCAP.

The list included the following titles: War and Construction, Manual of Newspaper Reading in Wartime, Sakura Monthly, The Building of a Greater East Asia, The True State of the American-British Challenge to Japan, British Misdeeds in India, and Characteristics of Japanese Culture.

Pictorial

34. The existence of 32,850 reels of uncensored film was reported to SCAP Headquarters by the Home and Education Ministries and by private owners. This action was in compliance with a directive of 28 January.

Broadcast

35. Wider use of broadcasting facilities in connection with election campaigns is proceeding smoothly. Minor censorship deletions were made but no speech has been completely deleted. The outdoor two-hour rallies scheduled for 9 April will be covered by spot monitoring.

SECTION 3

LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

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LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

1. A question was raised as to the legal status of certain prisoners of war of Japanese ancestry who, prior to their service in the Japanese military forces, were United States citizens.

One class of prisoners was those who served in the Japanese Army or Navy and renounced their citizenship prior to 7 December 1941. It was ruled that the policy of the United States permitted expatriation and that acts committed against the United States subsequent to the renunciation of allegiance did not constitute crimes of treason.

Another class claimed American citizenship and asserted that their service in the Japanese armed forces was compelled by the Japanese. It was pointed out that such service might be considered treasonable and that compulsion and duress were matters of defense or mitigation of punishment. It was pointed out that the Department of State recognized duress as an excuse for such service in considering applications for registration as American citizens.

2. A conference was held between Korean leaders in Japan and representatives of SCAP for the purpose of discussing in detail current problems of the Koreans, especially those relating to repatriation, currency control and the applicability of Japanese civil and criminal laws.

Legal representatives of SCAP Headquarters stated that opinions had previously been rendered holding that both Koreans and Formosans were subject to Japanese law and that existing SCAP directives did not deprive the Japanese of authority to arrest and prosecute such persons. The intent of recent directives relating to the review of sentences imposed by the Japanese courts on Koreans and the operation of occupation courts with relation to the Koreans were explained.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that with reference to the application of Japanese civil laws, Koreans were receiving equal treatment with nationals of the United Nations.

3. An opinion was requested on the question of whether Koreans who had been repatriated and later re-entered Japan without authority could be tried under Japanese law. The reply was that Koreans are not considered foreign persons within the meaning of Japanese laws against illegal entry and are not subject to trial under such provisions.

Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction

4. Conferences were held by representatives of SCAP and the EIGHTH Army with reference to the interpretation of various portions of SCAP's Letter Order of 19 February. The portion of the Letter Order directing the Commander of the FIFTH Fleet to establish military occupation courts was rescinded on 25 March and vested in the Commander, Naval Activities, Japan.

5. It was ruled that as a matter of law it was not necessary to warn Japanese against making self-incriminatory statements in cases where they were suspected of crimes triable by occupation courts.

6. Reports were received from units of the Occupation Forces advising that certain individuals were guilty of violating SCAP directives. These matters were referred by SCAP Headquarters to the Commanding General of the EIGHTH Army for appropriate action by occupation courts.

7. On 18 March it was announced that the Commanding General of the EIGHTH Army had directed the Occupation Forces to establish occupation provost courts which will have exclusive jurisdiction over minor crimes committed by civilians of any nationality against the Occupation Forces. It was stated that serious cases would be tried by specially appointed military tribunals and that members of the armed forces would continue to be tried in their own courts-martial.

This action was taken pursuant to SCAP's Letter Order of 19 February and a directive of the same date issued to the Japanese Government.

Exercise of Civil Jurisdiction

8. Conferences were held with officials of the Japanese Central Liaison Office concerning the detailed interpretation of SCAP directives which deprived the Japanese civil courts of civil jurisdiction over various persons, particularly nationals of the United Nations and persons attached to or accompanying the Occupation Forces.

Law Library

9. On 26 March the Japanese Government was ordered to establish a law library at Tokyo Imperial University to be made available to all Allied personnel. The library will contain all American national and state reports and statutes now in Japan.

APPREHENSION OF WAR CRIMINALS

10. During March eight directives were issued ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend 107 persons suspected of war crimes and to deliver them to Sugamo Prison. A ninth directive charged five additional persons with war crimes and directed their removal to Sugamo Prison from Osaka where they were already in custody on other charges.

ORDERS FOR APPREHENSION
Japan, March 1946

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAPIN</u>	<u>Number of Persons Ordered Apprehended</u>
AG 000.5 (2 Mar 46) IPS	785	1 Civilian
AG 000.5 (3 Mar 46) LS	788	1 Vice Admiral
AG 000.5 (9 Mar 46) LS	807	15 Officers (Army and Navy) 25 Soldiers and Sailors 12 Civilians
AG 383.6 (14 Mar 46) CIS	816	1 Lieutenant General
AG 000.5 (16 Mar 46) IPS	821	1 Fleet Admiral
AG 000.5 (18 Mar 46) LS	826	16 Officers (Army and Navy) 10 Soldiers and Sailors 4 Civilians
AG 000.5 (25 Mar 46) LS a/	810-A	5 Civilians
AG 000.5 (25 Mar 46) LS	840	11 Officers 2 Soldiers 7 Civilians
AG 000.5 (29 Mar 46) LS	849	<u>1</u> Soldier
Total		112

a/ Interned by Military Police POW Processing Company at Osaka to be moved to Sugamo Prison as suspected war criminals.

Persons Apprehended

11. Suspected war criminals of all categories arrested from 1 through 25 March numbered 80, bringing the total interned in Sugamo Prison to 665. A number were arrested for return to other islands of the Pacific where they will face charges.

12. The names and identifications of some of the important persons interned during the month are:

Koso Abe: Vice Admiral, Japanese Navy; Commanding Officer 6th Base Unit, Marshall Islands; wanted for ordering the beheading of eight American prisoners of war who had been transferred from Makin to Kwajalein Island.

Masashi Kobayashi: Vice Admiral, Japanese Navy; former Commander-in-Chief, Japanese Fifth Fleet; wanted by Commander of the Marianas.

Haruo Mayuzumi: Captain, Japanese Navy; graduate Japanese Naval College, 1919; "Resident Officer" to the United States, 1934-36; Staff Officer, Third China Coast Fleet, December 1941; Commanding Officer, Japanese cruiser Tone, 1943-44; Assistant Chief of Staff, Yokosuka Naval Station, January 1945; Naval General Staff at the time of surrender; Special Research Section of Second Demobilization Ministry since 11 February 1946; wanted for responsibility in the death of 69 survivors of the SS Behar who were aboard the cruiser Tone during March 1944.

Kikuju Ito: Lieutenant Colonel, Japanese Army; assigned to Headquarters of the First Regiment, 109th Japanese Division on Chichi Shima; wanted by Commander of the Marianas Islands for ordering and supervising the execution of two American flyers.

Hidekitsu Tanakadate: Sergeant Major, Japanese Army; wanted in Manila for implication in the massacre of 100 civilians in a camp near Llang-Llang and Bunawan, Davao Province, Mindanao, P.I., during June 1945.

Okubo Shosuke: First Lieutenant, Japanese Army; wanted by Commander of the Marianas Islands for alleged war crimes, including cannibalism, in the Bonin Islands.

Kazumori Suzuki: 2/C Petty Officer, Japanese Navy; wanted by Commander of the Marianas Islands for implication in alleged acts of cannibalism.

Yasumasu Mori: Sergeant Major, Japanese Army; wanted by Commander of the Marianas Islands for alleged bayoneting to death of an American flyer on Chichi Shima.

Susumu Kawasaki: Captain, Japanese Navy; Commander of Wake Island; wanted by Commander of the Marianas Islands for allegedly having ordered the execution of an American prisoner of war.

Tsunegoro Miyashita: Lieutenant, Japanese Navy; wanted by Commander of the Marianas Islands in connection with the execution of Allied flyers.

Jitsuro Sueyoshi: Lieutenant, Japanese Navy; wanted by Commander of the Marianas Islands for the execution of an Allied flyer.

Apprehensions in the Philippines

13. Thousands of Japanese prisoners of war in the Philippines were screened either by routine interview or by checking of rosters against files of wanted perpetrators. The majority were cleared for repatriation to Japan and the remainder were detained either as identified perpetrators or war crimes suspects.

14. Searches instituted in the Philippines for war crimes suspects wanted by other authorities resulted in the detention of approximately 100 persons for further interrogation or trial.

INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

15. Special teams in Japan are continuing investigations of all types of war atrocities. During the period 1 March to 25 March 80 persons were interrogated, 22 signed statements were obtained and 35 cases were completed.

16. Cases in investigation files are classified as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS
Japan, March 1946

	Cases on hand <u>1 Mar</u>	Cases received <u>1-25 Mar</u>	Cases completed <u>1-25 Mar</u>	Cases on hand <u>26 Mar</u>
POW camp conditions	18	6	9	15
POW camp atrocities	43	16	5	54
POW ship	56	0	1	55
B-29 flyers	146	18	6	158
Kempei-tai (Military police)	14	3	0	17
Miscellaneous	<u>109</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>118</u>
Total	386	66	35	417

Investigations in the Philippines

17. During March 28 cases were processed and forwarded to prosecution personnel for final action. The total number of investigated cases to date is 245.

18. Investigations of war atrocities have been completed in the following islands: Leyte, Samar, Panay, Guimaras, Bohol, Cebu, Mindanao, Palawan, Fuga and Camotes. Investigations are still in progress on the island of Negros.

19. Small army transports assigned to investigation personnel have completed the following missions:

- (1) One boat during the past 60 days made a 2,500 mile trip through the southern Philippine Islands, during which investigations were completed at localities accessible only by boat.
- (2) One boat engaged in the transportation of witnesses to and from the islands of Panay and Negros. Some were transported to Manila for interview preparatory to the trial of atrocity cases.
- (3) One boat is now enroute to the Celebes for the purpose of investigating five cases involving the execution of American aviators who had been prisoners of war.

Release of Suspected War Criminals

20. On 4 March SCAP announced that 13 Japanese held in Sugamo Prison in connection with prisoner of war charges had been released for want of evidence and would be returned to their former status. Five had been connected with POW camps in the Nagoya area, six in the Fukuoka area, one in the Sendai area and one in the Hakodate area.

21. On 11 March SCAP ordered the deletion of 11 names from the list of Japanese whose arrest had been ordered in directives of November and December. One had died since the arrest was directed.

An additional name contained in the December lists was ordered removed on 16 March.

PROSECUTION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

22. Five atrocity cases have been forwarded to the EIGHTH Army for trial and 261 cases are in various stages of preparation for trial.

23. Five atrocity trials were completed in Japan from 1 March to 28 March. One common trial involved three defendants and four other cases involved one defendant each. At the close of the month two other cases were in the process of trial, one involving five defendants and the other one defendant. The results of the trials are given in the table below:

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Japan, March 1946

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
OKADA, Miyoroku	POW camp commander	2d Lt	4 Mar - 13 Mar	Sentenced to 50 years at hard labor.
SAKAI, Teuyoshi a/	POW camp commander	1st Lt	5 Mar - 13 Mar	Sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.
MORI, Kijcichi a/	POW camp commander	2d Lt	5 Mar - 13 Mar	Sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.
KANAYAMA, Nobuo a/	POW second in command	Cpl	5 Mar - 13 Mar	Sentenced to 20 years at hard labor.
RIKITAKE, Yaichi b/	POW camp commander	Major	7 Mar - 21 Mar	Sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.
MOTOYASHIKI, Shinichi	POW camp guard	Civilian	21 Mar - 23 Mar	Sentenced to 20 years at hard labor.
TOYAMA, Fusao	POW camp guard	Civilian	25 Mar - 28 Mar	Sentenced to 30 years at hard labor.

a/ Common trial.

b/ First case where clemency was recommended.

24. In the common trial Nobuo Kanayama, a non-commissioned officer who at one time was the second highest ranking army man in the POW camp, was found guilty on a command responsibility charge for some of the same offenses for which the two camp commanders were found guilty.

25. In the case of Yaichi Rikitake the Commission struck two specifications charging the beating of unnamed prisoners over a long period of time. The ground for the ruling was that the specifications were too indefinite. The prosecution was permitted to amend one by adding supplemental data.

Such phrases as "The man responsible for this treatment was Major Rikitake," were excluded from the record on the ground that they were conclusions which infringed on the prerogatives of the Commission.

Clemency for the accused was recommended by the Commission because of the advanced age of the accused, his obvious inability and unfitness to command, and the fact that he was not convicted of having personally committed any atrocities but had permitted others under his command to commit them.

Trials in the Philippines

26. Nine cases are prepared and are awaiting trial. Seven new cases were assigned to prosecutors and are in the process of preparation for trial. From 1 March to 25 March four trials were completed; three involved one defendant each and one involved four defendants jointly.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Philippine Islands, March 1946

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
NAGAHAMA, Akira	Commanding officer, Kempei-tai	25 Feb - 11 Mar	Sentenced to death by hanging.
UEDA, Mitsugu	Group commander	1 Mar - 4 Mar	Sentenced to death by hanging.
TOYONAGE, Tsunao	Commanding officer, Kempei-tai	4 Mar - 8 Mar	Plea: Guilty. Sentenced to death by hanging.
FUJISHIGE, a/ Masatoshi	Group commander	13 Feb - 20 Mar	Sentenced to death by hanging.
UEHARA, a/ Zenichi	Chief of staff under Fujishige	13 Feb - 20 Mar	Sentenced to death by hanging.
OHNO, a/ Hajime	Staff officer under Fujishige	13 Feb - 20 Mar	Sentenced to death by hanging.
TAKAHASHI, a/ Jinsuke	Senior adjutant under Fujishige	13 Feb - 20 Mar	Sentenced to 30 years at hard labor.

a/ Common trial involving all four defendants.

27. Akira Nagahama was the Commanding Officer of the Kempei-tai throughout all the Philippines from October 1942 until February 1945. The testimony given against him by 55 witnesses, including former prisoners of war and residents of the Philippines, disclosed a pattern of torture and murder involving the deaths of hundreds of prisoners and civilians. The defendant did not take the stand or offer any witnesses in his behalf.

28. Mitsugu Ueda was charged with killing three prisoners of war and with command responsibility for the death of 10 additional civilians.

29. The atrocities charged against Tsunao Toyonage included the illegal execution of 28 civilians at Nueva Vizcaya.

30. In the common trial the defendants were charged with command responsibility for the deaths of 25,000 civilians, the commission of robberies and the burning of houses, buildings and entire cities throughout Batangas and Lagunas Provinces during January, February and March 1945.

Review of Cases

31. On 11 March Mrs. Homma, wife of Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, accompanied by one of the American officers who defended the condemned Homma, had a 30-minute interview with the Supreme Commander.

The latter informed her that he had the greatest personal sympathy for her and understood the sorrow of her situation. He added that he would give greatest consideration to what she had said and most earnestly hoped that a merciful Providence might help and sustain her.

The Supreme Commander announced on 21 March that he had upheld the decision of the Military Tribunal at Manila and that Lieutenant General Homma must die before a firing squad for his responsibility in the Bataan Death March and for other war crimes characterized as marking "the lowest ebb of depravity of modern times."

In his 900-word statement issued after two weeks of deliberation the Supreme Commander said, "I can find no circumstance of extenuation although I have searched for some instance upon which to base palliation."

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

32. Members of the International Tribunal for the Far East have arrived in Tokyo with the exception of the Russian member who is enroute. The Honorable Lord William Donald Patrick, representing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrived during the month. He is Senator of His Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland and Judge of the Court of Session in Edinburgh.

33. All of the associate prosecutors of the Tribunal have arrived with the exception of the Russian representative who is reported enroute to Tokyo. Associate counsel arriving in March were:

Republic of France	Mr. Robert Oneto, Assistant to the Director of Personnel of the Ministry of Justice; Chief Prosecutor of the Republic on the Court of Assizes, the Department of Seine and Marne (replacing Mr. Jean Lambert originally designated by France).
Kingdom of the Netherlands	Dr. W.G.F. Bergerhoff Mulder, Justice in the Special Court for War Criminals in the Hague and Judge in the Court.
Commonwealth of the Philippines	Mr. Pedro Lopez, lawyer, Member of the Philippine Congress, head of the Philippine UNO delegation in London.

Preparations for Trials

34. Accumulated documentary evidence implicating important Far Eastern war criminals was examined and reports of interrogations

of prospective witnesses and defendants were reviewed.

35. The prosecution staff announced that it was prepared to file the official indictment and charges in early April and that some 20 to 30 of about 85 suspected major war criminals would probably be selected for the first international trial in the Far East.

36. The Chief Counsel, accompanied by the Chinese Associate Prosecutor and other members of the staff, made a trip to Chungking, Feiping and Shanghai during March for the purpose of obtaining documentary evidence and eyewitnesses for the trial. A number of the staff remained to gather additional information, especially with reference to Japanese atrocities in China.

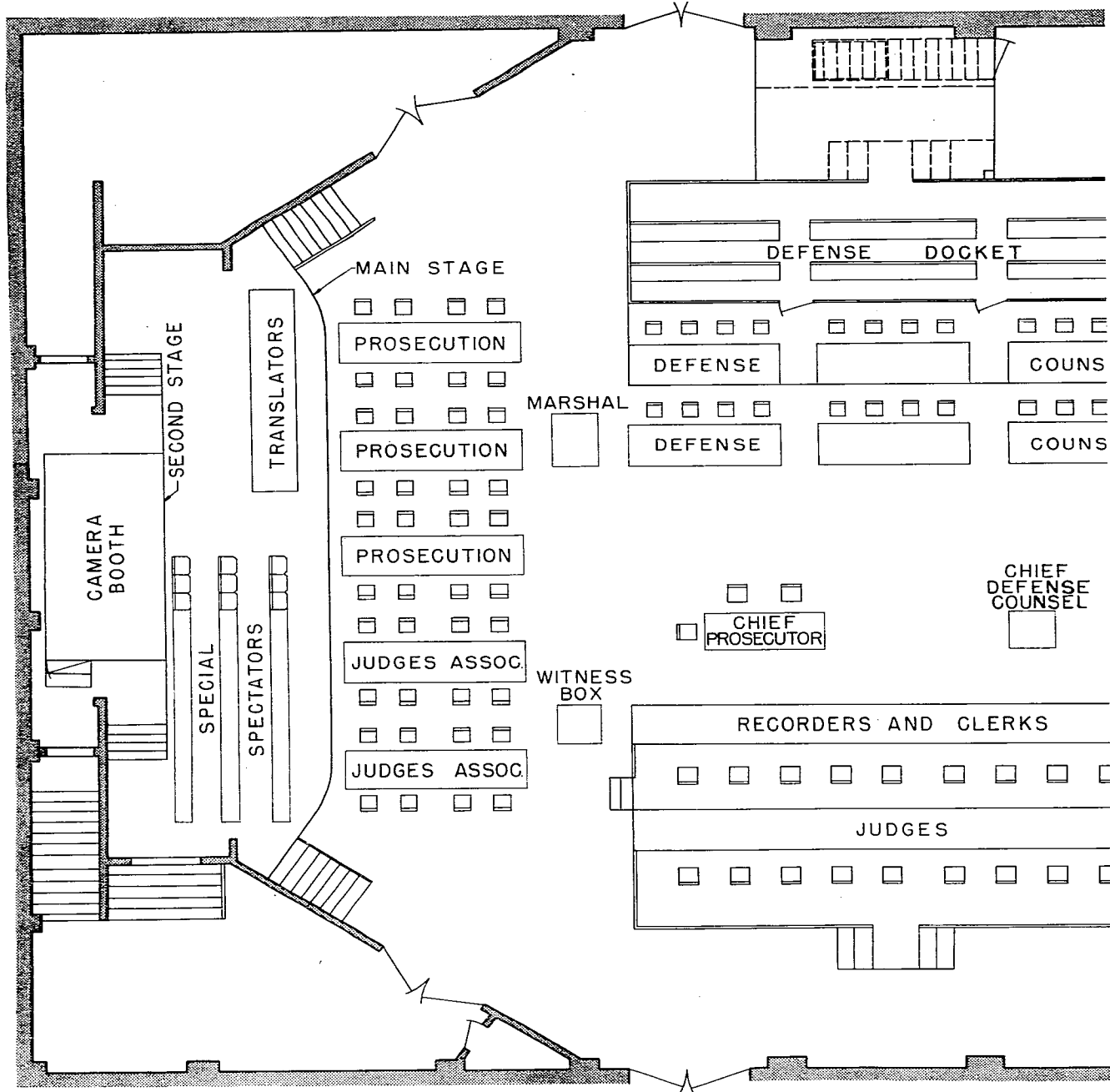
Tribunal Facilities

37. Offices for the Tribunal in the War Ministry Building were completed and the Tribunal chamber is practically finished. A recent inspection of the chamber was made and it was announced that lighting and sound reproduction facilities were excellent and that the oral and pictorial recording of the trial would be among the best yet made of a like historic event.

A simultaneous translation system similar to that successfully employed in the Nuremburg trials has been installed in order to avoid delay which ordinarily results from the employment of more than one language.

Chart, page 63 indicates the floor plan of the Tribunal.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TOKYO

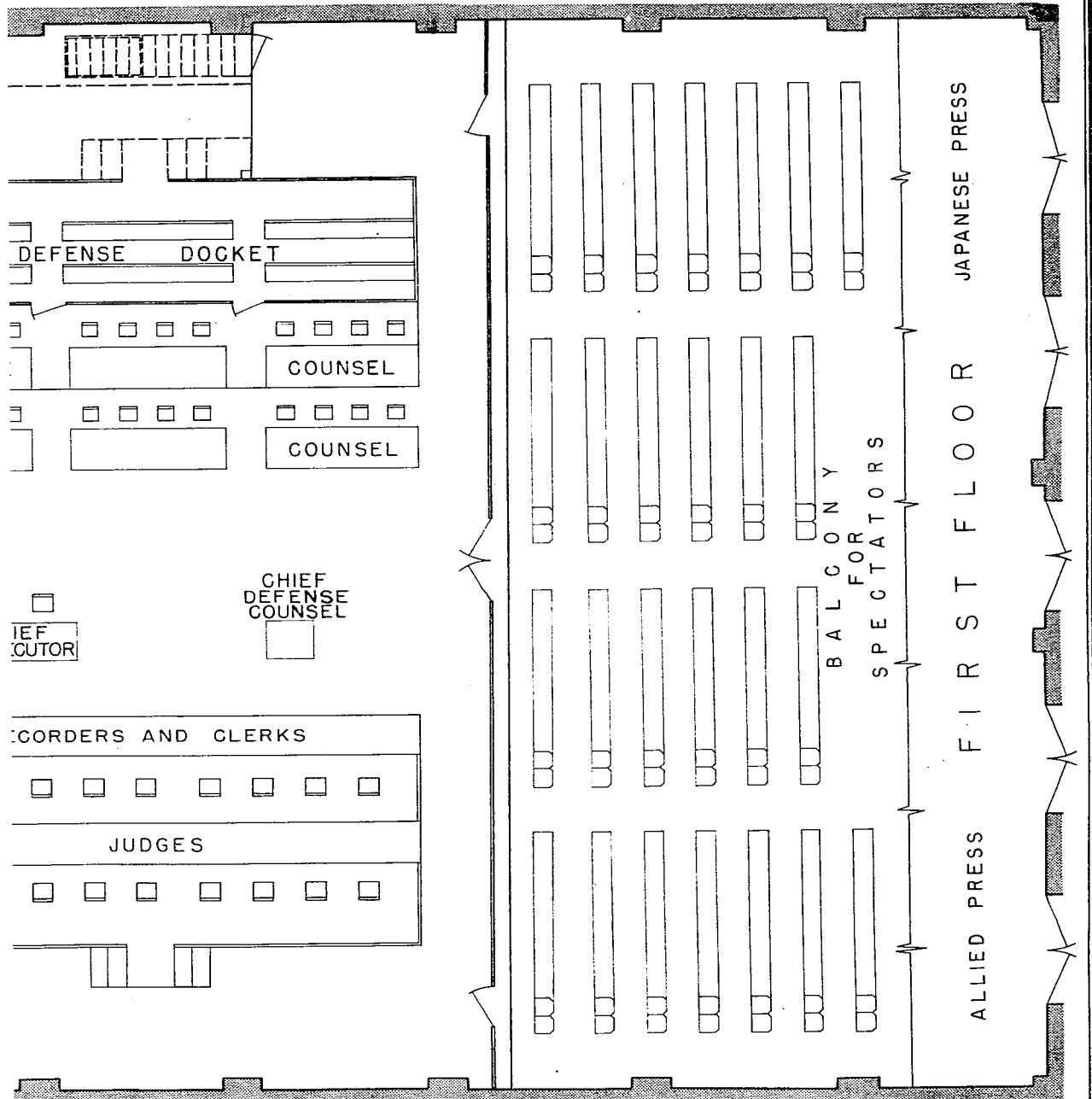


NOTE: OVERALL DIMENSIONS 90 X 115 FEET.

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TARY TRIBUNAL COURT ROOM

TOKYO



MARCH 46

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 6

March 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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A

SECTION 1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

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GENERAL

1. The Japanese Government outlined a program of agrarian reform to aid tenant and other farmers and to democratize the Agricultural Cooperative Association.

SCAP experts studied Japanese research on new crop varieties, cytology, genetics, improved farming methods and fertilizers. Agronomists completed a soil survey of the Kanto Plain.

2. Shortages of fishing supplies and equipment are being gradually overcome although distribution remains inadequate. Uncertainty over prices and the anticipated scarcity of currency resulted in a temporary suspension of operations during the exchange period but activity was promptly resumed.

AGRICULTURE

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AGRARIAN REFORM

3. In compliance with a SCAP directive of 9 December 1945 the Japanese Government submitted on 15 March 1946 a program for agrarian reform. The plan would:

- (1) Transfer ownership of farm lands from non-cultivating owners to tenants. This program parallels the amendments of 18 December 1945 to the Agricultural Lands Adjustment Act of 1938.
- (2) Extend agricultural education and disseminate technical information among farmers.
- (3) Reform and reorganize the Agricultural Cooperative Association (Nogyokai) to democratize election of officials and give farmers a greater voice in the formation of policies.
- (4) Allow farmers long and short term credit at low interest.
- (5) Insure farmers against crop loss and damage.

LAND RECLAMATION

4. Progress of the Government's five-year land reclamation project is being delayed by lack of food and shelter for workers, insufficient equipment and fuel, and shortages of cement, lumber and explosives.

5. In November 1945 it was planned to reclaim 1,550,000 hectares by March 1950. Further study has reduced this figure to 1,537,135 hectares. Additional information is shown in the following table:

ESTIMATES OF LAND RECLAMATION

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reclamation Area</u>	
	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Proposed in 5-year program (April 1945 to March 1950)	1,537,135	3,796,723
To be completed in time for planting in 1946	133,000	328,510
Area completed on 31 January 1946	37,000 <u>a/</u>	91,000 <u>a/</u>

a/ Includes 7,000 hectares (17,290 acres) formerly utilized for military purposes.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

6. Few countries have promoted agricultural research more than Japan. Production of wheat and barley has doubled since 1880 though crop acreage has increased less than 50 percent. Silk production in 1941 was more than 20 times that of 1880.

7. Practically all Japan's silkworms and most of its mulberries, wheat and rice are varieties developed by agricultural experiment stations. Early maturing varieties of rice have been developed for cold climates so that rice is now grown in northern Honshu and in nearly all of Hokkaido. Rice varieties have also been adapted to Kyushu and to eastern and southern Honshu where water for irrigation is often inadequate.

8. Similar progress has been made in breeding wheat. In southern Japan spring-type varieties are sown in the fall. They mature soon enough to avoid damage from early summer rains and rust and scab, and to permit rice to be transplanted onto the same land. Hardy, early-maturing winter wheat is sown each fall in central and northern Honshu. In western Honshu varieties have been developed which survive under a heavy blanket of snow.

9. In addition to experiments on new crop varieties, independent studies have been made on improved farming methods.

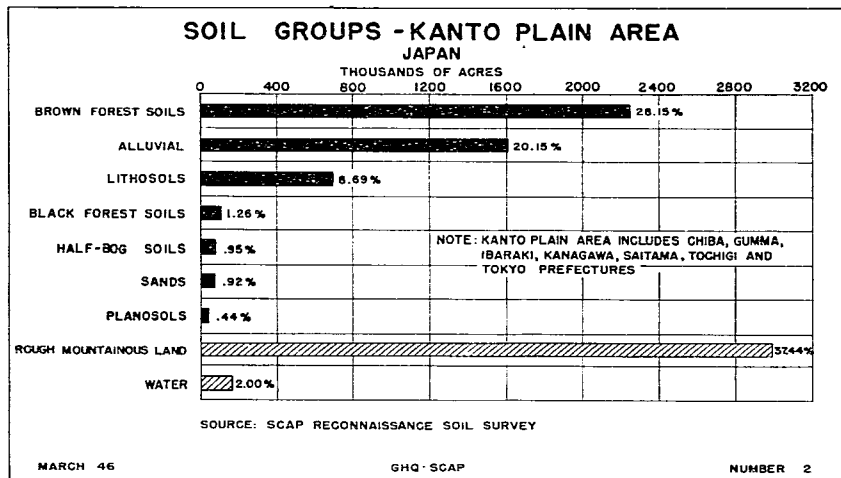
Extensive studies have been made on the fertilizers best suited to specific crops and soils and on rates, methods and time of their application.

10. Studies also have been made in cytology and genetics. These have been applied more intensively than in America on: (1) inter-specific crosses; (2) the compatibility of crosses between species and varieties of the same species; and (3) the use of γ hybrids and of plants with more than the usual number of chromosomes (tetraploids).

Because of the great range of Japanese climate in latitude and altitude the Japanese have been able to make excellent studies of the relation of climate to crop variety distribution and plant diseases.

RECONNAISSANCE SOIL SURVEY, KANTO PLAIN

11. A reconnaissance soil survey has been made of Kanto Plain, embracing Chiba, Gumma, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Saitama, Tochigi, and Tokyo prefectures. The soil groups are shown in the accompanying graph.



12. The brown forest soils of the Kanto Plain yield small grains, potatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetables and other dry land crops, but little irrigated rice. Approximately 25 percent of these soils is woodland and can be cleared and planted. The black forest soils are similar and yield the same crops. Half bog soils yield irrigated rice and, where drained, good vegetable crops. Most planosol areas yield irrigated rice. Alluvial soils are the most important agriculturally in the Kanto Plain and are used chiefly for irrigated rice although, where better drained, wheat and barley are planted. Most lithosols, sands, and rough mountainous lands are forests or wastelands.

FISHERIES

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CURRENT FISHING CONDITIONS

The Herring Season

13. The Japanese fishing industry has assembled supplies and equipment for the Hokkaido herring season, which lasts until early June. About 53,000 fishermen and 28,000 shore workers are making their annual migration to the west coast of Hokkaido.

Whaling

14. Whaling in the Bonin Islands commenced late in February. The islands lie outside the authorized Japanese fishing area but special permission was granted for whaling there until 31 March. Lack of a suitable factory ship had delayed the operators since the December opening of the season. Fifty-five whales had been taken by 23 March. Each whale averages nine metric tons of meat and edible blubber plus oil and other products. The meat is distributed around Tokyo and Osaka.

Marketing and Distribution

15. Effective 16 March the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry re-established the ceiling price on fresh fish and established the Water Products Control Ordinance to enforce price control regulations and to assure distribution through recognized channels.

16. The Water Products Control Ordinance regulates all sales of fish and shellfish that are not canned or frozen. The prefectural governments have authority to enforce the regulations at their discretion. They are empowered to indicate the distribution agency, receiving agency, landing port and shipping body in each port. The local government may also license retailers.

17. This action supplements the "link" system (obtaining fuel and equipment only by exchange of fish) and is also intended to control the fishermen who do not use power boats. Banking and currency restrictions have helped dry up the black market.

FISHING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Fishing Craft

18. The Bureau of Fisheries plans to have 257,844 fishing vessels totaling 893,587 gross tons operating in 1948. This program will require construction of 34,030 wooden vessels totaling 120,750 gross tons and 1,214 steel vessels totaling 216,337 gross tons. In 1940 354,215 fishing vessels totaling 1,102,000 gross tons were operating.

Petroleum Products

19. Petroleum distribution has been insufficient in Hokkaido and northern Honshu, although Miyagi prefecture, one of the more important areas, has not complained. A principal bottleneck was that the Petroleum Distributing Controlling Company had no means to distribute oil locally. Arrangements are being made for the use of small tankers.

20. A tanker loaded with 4,200 kiloliters of diesel oil departed from Niigata about 19 March. It was expected to arrive at Hakodate, Hokkaido, 21 March to discharge 2,700 kiloliters. The rest of the cargo will be unloaded at Onagawa, Miyagi Prefecture. Most of this oil will be used in the Hokkaido herring season.

The monthly allotment of diesel oil for the fishing industry in April, May and June has been set at 10,000 kiloliters.

Nails and Wire

21. Nails and wire are needed in the seed-oyster and edible oyster industries and for boxes to ship Hokkaido herring.

22. The seed-oyster industry in Miyagi Prefecture requires about 130 kegs (7,800 kilograms) of nails. The herring fishery requires about 1,578 kegs (94,680 kilograms). All of the seed-oyster requirements have been supplied and at least two-thirds of the herring requirements are available. The Tokyo Wire and Nail Company is manufacturing about 20 kegs of nails a day to supply the difference.

Approximately 200 kegs (12,000 kilograms) of nails are in the former Kodaira Army Arsenal. The Bureau of Fisheries is trying to procure them. The Miyagi Prefectural Government has obtained another 120 kegs (7,200 kilograms) for oyster cultivation.

23. Miyagi Prefecture reports 10,000 kilograms of No. 12 wire allotted for the seed-oyster industry. The figures are incomplete. The season's operations require 74,000 kilograms of No. 12 and No. 14 wire.

Hemp

24. The fishing industry requires 500,000 bales of hemp annually (one bale equals 126.5 kilograms), according to the Textile Association of Japan and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Sixty-five percent is used for rope and twine. Of this 325,000 bales, 260,000 is for fishing, 42,250 is for ground tackle and 22,750 is for boat rigging.

Salt

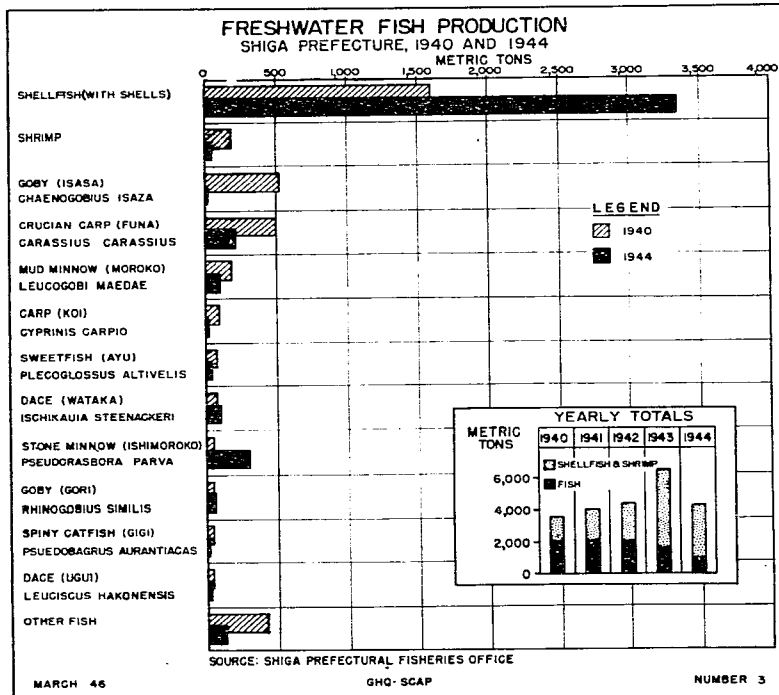
25. About 30,000 metric tons of salt were expected to arrive from North China in March. Equally large shipments in April should relieve the salt shortage.

Many salt beds and small sea-water evaporation plants are being constructed in Japan.

26. The year's herring and atka-mackerel catch will net about 350,000 to 400,000 metric tons of protein food. Fifteen thousand metric tons of salt are available to preserve 265,425 metric tons of herring and atka-mackerel. The rest will be canned or eaten fresh.

FISH PRODUCTION IN INLAND WATERS

27. The inland waters of Japan are intensively fished. Production for Shiga Prefecture is shown in the following chart. Nearly all of those fish came from Lake Biwa (716 square kilometers), Japan's largest. From 1940 to 1944 Lake Biwa was over-fished, yielding from 3,000 to 7,000 metric tons annually, but suffering a reduced production potential.



28. The land reclamation movement has encouraged plans to fill 1,884 hectares of Lake Biwa. Since these shallow areas are important spawning grounds, their reclamation would further reduce fish production. The Bureau of Fisheries has been advised to study the effect of reclaiming the land before it is filled in.

29. Other lakes whose shores may be filled in are Lake Siwa, 14.5 square kilometers, and Lake Hachirogata, 223.3 square kilometers.

THE JAPANESE SALMON FISHERY

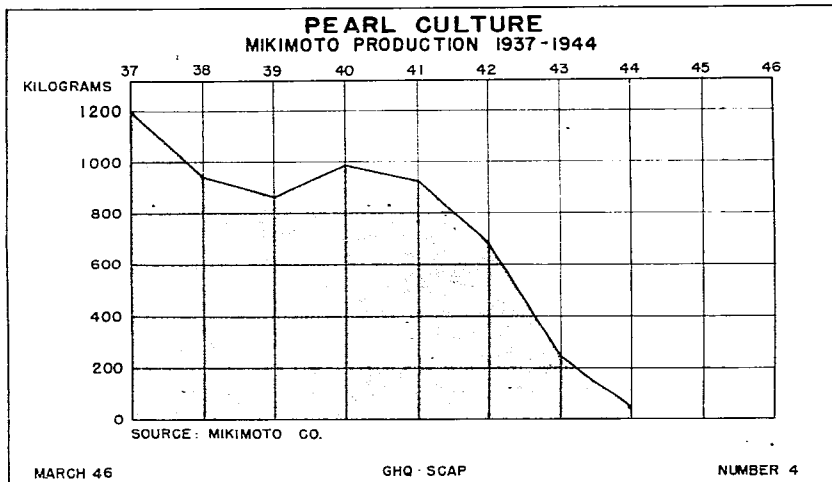
30. Before the war Japan was second only to the United States in salmon production, exporting most of the catch to Great Britain. In the peak year of 1937 Japan canned 2,500,000 cases (48 pounds each) of salmon, valued at about ¥ 40,000,000. The same year 200,000 metric tons were salted.

31. Most of the salmon came from Kamchatka, Sakhalin and Kurile waters which are now off limits to Japanese. This year there will be an insignificant catch from Hokkaido and northern Honshu which will be marketed fresh.

The annual production of canned salmon in Hokkaido and Aomori dropped steadily from 410,000 cases in 1936 to 69,000 cases in 1942. No pack has been made since 1942, according to the Japanese Canned Goods Control Company.

PEARL CULTURE

32. During the war pearl culture was suppressed by the government and many pearl oysters were used for food. Chart shows the resultant diminishing harvests of mature pearls.



33. Mikimoto, Japan's largest producer of culture pearls, will use about 1,000,000 oysters in 1946 to start a new pearl crop. About 375 kilograms of pearls will be produced when harvesting starts in 1948. The pearl industry is centered in Mie Prefecture.

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION AND SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

Bureau of Fisheries

34. The Bureau of Fisheries has a new chief, and new directors are being appointed for the Imperial Fisheries Institute and the Imperial Fisheries Experimental Station.

35. Until recently the Bureau of Fisheries had three sections: Fisheries Administration, Fishing Boats and Marine Products. A new fourth section will supervise the location, procurement and distribution of fishing supplies and equipment, formerly under the Fisheries Administration Section, and fisheries statistics.

36. Commencing 20 February the chiefs of the prefectural fisheries offices met in Tokyo to discuss production increase, distribution of marine products, allotments of fishing supplies and equipment, collection of fisheries statistics and closer cooperation. A new system for compiling statistics was set up which will be quicker, more complete and more accurate.

37. The Central Meteorological Office will conduct oceanographical surveys east of Honshu to help the fishing industry find schools of fish.

FISHERY ASSOCIATION REFORM MEASURES

38. In Miyagi Prefecture a congress of democratically elected representatives of the fishing industry discussed ways to eliminate the monopolistic ills of the present associations.

39. Most members wanted to dissolve the association so the fishermen, processors, wholesalers and retailers could organize their own independent unions and associations.

40. The idea of eliminating the existing association is contrary to the policy of the newly organized Young Fishermen's Organization. It is the aim of the Y.F.O. to reorganize and democratize the existing associations.

Either system would better the lot of the fisherman and would give him a voice in the disposition of his product and the price he will receive. There is already increased interest in this congress by other fishermen's associations.

SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

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GENERAL

1. The production of forest products is hindered by shortages. Inflation-fearing owners have refused to sell their timber, preferring standing trees or even logs to unstable currency.
2. Labor disputes and shortages in food and trained labor impeded coal production.
3. Petroleum production increased slightly during the first half of March. New exploration and exploitation programs are being planned.
4. The Japanese mineral industry is on a maintenance basis but rehabilitation or installation of new equipment has been started in some mines. Shortages of labor, food, fuel and equipment and low metal prices are the chief deterrents.
5. Lack of phosphate rock for fertilizer has become a major problem. Information has been assembled regarding the phosphate resources of the Pacific area, to guide plans for importation.

FORESTRY

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LUMBER

6. The lumber situation has changed little. Incomplete statistics indicate a slight rise in stockpiles and a slight decrease in production.
7. Production allocations for occupation needs have been made. Lack of transportation and of food and clothing for workers will hinder the fulfillment of quotas.

BAMBOO

8. Korea and the United States have ordered white bamboo fishing poles which are being prepared for shipment. The National Bamboo Control Association will decide how much bamboo each prefecture will contribute to the shipment; Japanese needs will not be affected.

Bureau of Forestry figures show that bamboo stockpiles dropped from 560,050 soku (bundles 20 to 25 inches in circumference at 4½ feet above the large end) to 363,000 soku during February as a result of domestic consumption. The cutting season is from late September through February; the largest stockpiling and production, from December through May. The supply of bamboo available in non-producing areas and in large cities has improved due to a price increase in those areas.

VENEER AND PLYWOOD

9. The plywood industry must meet: (1) a demand from the rebuilding and housing program sufficient to absorb all production; (2) the Occupation Forces requirements of 100,000,000 square feet to house troops and dependents; and (3) a normal annual demand of over 452,000,000 square feet.

10. Production declined from 830,000,000 square feet in 1940 to 95,000,000 square feet in 1945. While capacity is 26,000,000 square feet per month, present production is 8,000,000 square feet. Stockpiles are 3,141,000 square feet of which 88 percent is in Hokkaido, far from major consumer centers.

11. Lack of glue and glue ingredients may result in suspension of plywood manufacturing by 1 April 1946 unless needed materials are imported. While timber in the woods is sufficient, the "delivered" log supply is inadequate due to lack of transportation. Food shortages cause many laborers to work on farms where food is assured.

12. About 20 percent of the 265 veneer and plywood plants must repair war damages. There are critical shortages of cement, steel, glass, nails, lumber and other building materials. Both war-damaged and worn out machines must be repaired or replaced before resuming production. The machinery manufacturers have the same shortages.

PULP AND PAPER

13. A survey was made of Kyushu manufacturers of paper pulp, rayon pulp, paper, rosin, turpentine adhesives, alcohol, viscose and bemberg rayon, nitrocellulose plastics, nitro-cellulose lacquer, artificial leather and dynamite.

14. Two mills operating at 50 percent capacity produce all newsprint used in Kyushu. The newsprint paper pulp contains 75 percent pine groundwood and 25 percent pine sulfite. Use of pine pulp instead of spruce and fir slows down production.

One thousand rolls of newsprint totaling 500 metric tons are stored due to lack of transportation.

15. Low-grade wrapping paper, writing paper and toilet paper are also produced. Lack of rosin for sizing makes the wrapping paper non water-repellent.

16. Shortages of caustic soda, chemicals and coal cut one rayon company to 10 percent of capacity output. Its present supply

of pulpwood is adequate but would be critically short for capacity production.

Some dynamite is being made for mining, but other explosives factories will make nitrocellulose plastics or evaporate sea water for salt.

17. Bomb damage and loss of pre-war sources of supply have lowered pulp production. Less desirable woods are used. One mill will operate a small sawmill, using cryptomeria sapwood for pulping and its heartwood for lumber.

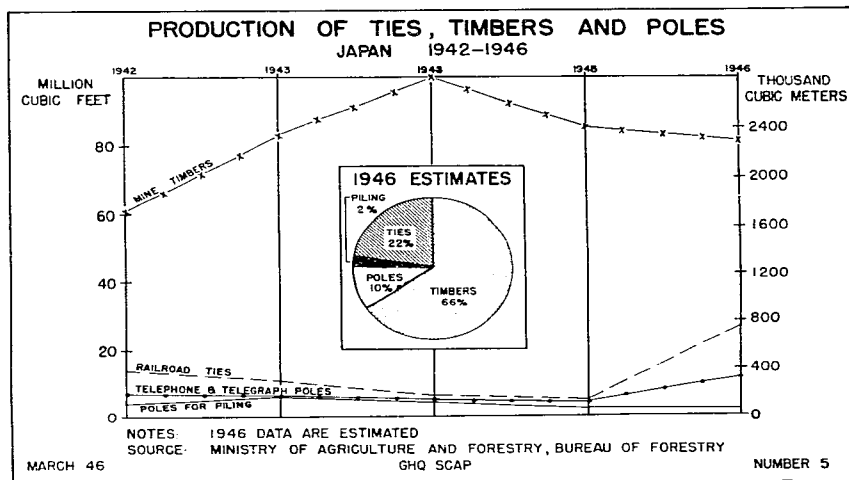
18. Mills are turning waste materials into useful products such as refined pine rosin into paper sizing, coal ashes and lime to building brick, turpentine to paints, salt to caustic soda, pine root oil to lubricating oil and fuel and waste sulfite liquor to glue.

RAILROAD TIES AND ROUND MATERIALS

19. Reconstruction will require many railroad ties, mine timbers and poles in addition to normal maintenance.

20. Normal maintenance requires annually 8,235,000 railroad ties and 50,000,000 cubic feet of mine timbers. Most of these products are not made in sawmills, and transportation, small tools, parts and food are the chief bottlenecks.

21. The production of railroad ties and round materials has been controlled by the Government, each prefecture having a production quota. Total annual production since 1942 is shown in the following chart.



TOTAL STOCKPILES OF TIES AND ROUND MATERIALS
10 February 1946
(pieces)

Poles	149,386
Mine props	18,131,380
Railroad ties	394,238

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

TREE SPECIES USED FOR PRODUCTION OF ROUND MATERIALS
(percent)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Tel. & Tel. Poles</u>	<u>Poles for Piling</u>	<u>R.R. Ties</u>	<u>Mine Timbers</u>
Sugi	95	-	-	3.3
Hinoki	3	-	3.5	1.0
Spruce & fir	1.5	1.5	-	10.7
Pine	-	66.1	40.2	68.6
Larch	-	28.9	-	15.2
Chestnut	-	-	28.2	-
Oak	-	-	8.2	-
Hiba	-	-	4.6	-
Beech	-	-	4.5	-
Other	.5	3.5	10.8	1.2

MINING AND GEOLOGY

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COAL

Labor

22. Labor trouble is the chief obstacle to coal production. In the second week of March four of the largest companies (Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Meiji, and Nippon) had strikes. The three-day Mitsui strike cost 50,000 tons of coal. Miners are generally demanding ¥ 5 more per day and better treatment. The latter grievance has resulted in violence causing personal injury to some mine officials. The industry wants to give miners ¥ 3 more per day than industrial workers, but is waiting until the Ministry of Commerce and Industry determines industrial wages.

23. The recruiting system hampers coal mining by causing dissatisfaction and a high labor turnover. The Ministry of Health and Welfare recruits miners with offers of new clothing, which the regular miners cannot obtain. Many non-miners work three months to get the clothing and then leave.

24. Starting 1 April women who work underground and at night (2000 hours to 0500 hours) and all children will be discharged. Six thousand seven hundred women in "thin seam" Kyushu mines will be discharged within 11 months; all others within 5 months. Because it will occur gradually, this should have little effect on coal production.

Most of the female workers are relatives of male miners. Their discharge will vacate no houses, so more must be built to shelter replacements. The Board of Rehabilitation has increased the allotment from 40,000 to 50,000 houses, which will be sufficient for the replacements and the 40,000 additional miners who will be hired.

The Textile Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has promised 20,000 sets of bedding and 30,000 bedding covers for the new miners.

Food

25. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has extended for an indefinite period the miners' extra rice ration allotment. This has not removed anxiety because the miners do not trust the Government.

The Ministry promised to send rice to Hokkaido miners who have not been receiving their full allotment.

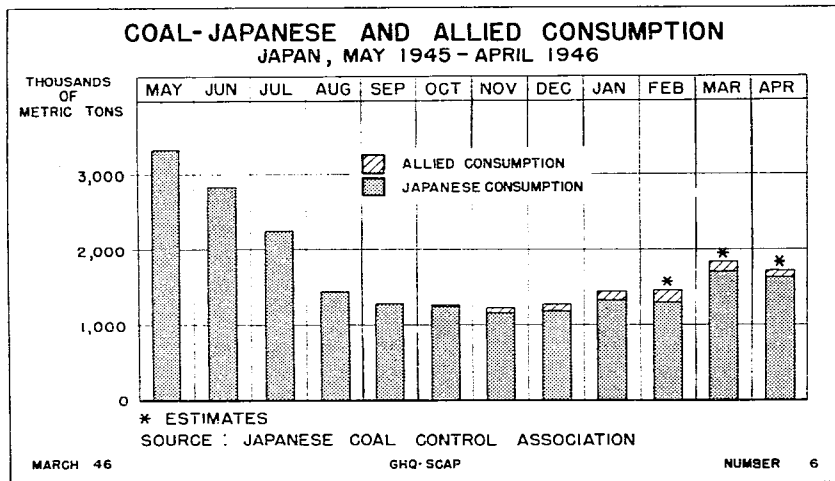
Shortages of Materials

26. In addition to labor trouble, material shortages hurt coal production. Pneumatic hose is especially needed as are conveyer

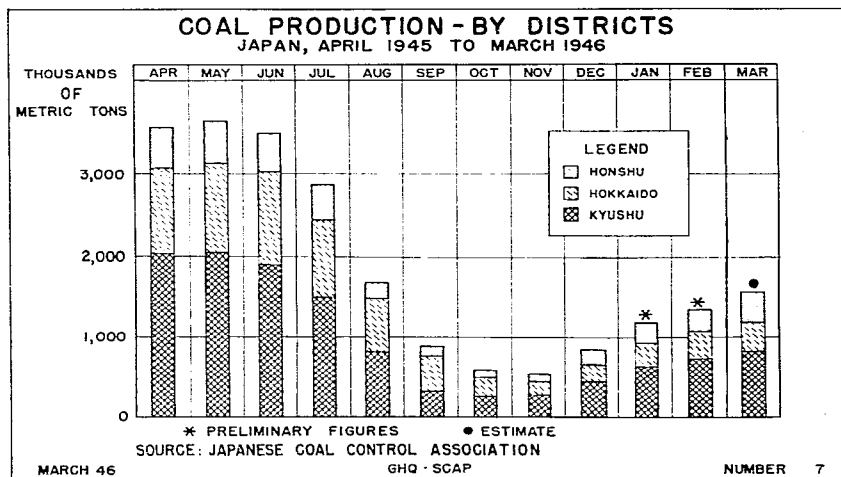
belting, electrical repair parts, hand tools, machine shop cutting tools, wire rope, lubricants and parts for coal cutters.

Production

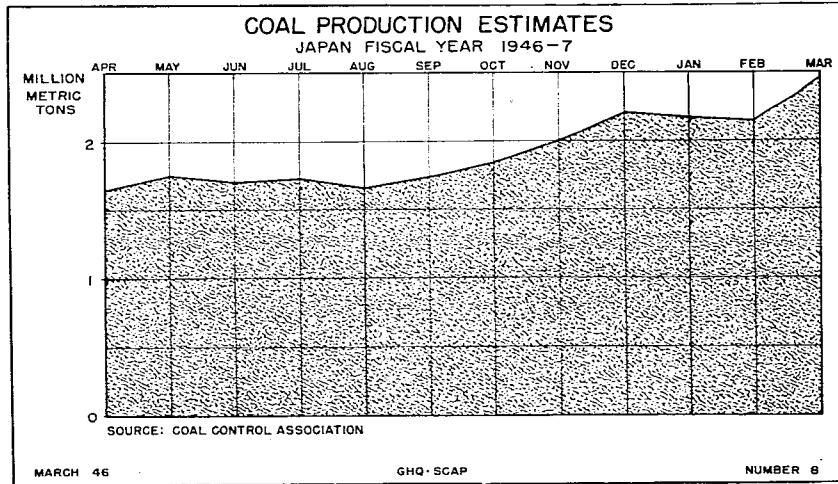
27. Coal production 1 to 20 March was 998,400 metric tons, a five percent increase over February. The March total is estimated at 1,593,000 tons. Using the latter figure production for the fiscal year 1945-1946 will be 22,277,000 metric tons, 14,603,000 tons having been produced prior to surrender. Chart 6 shows the production trend broken down into domestic and Allied consumption.



28. Chart 7 shows production by districts. Final figures for December are two percent above previous figures.



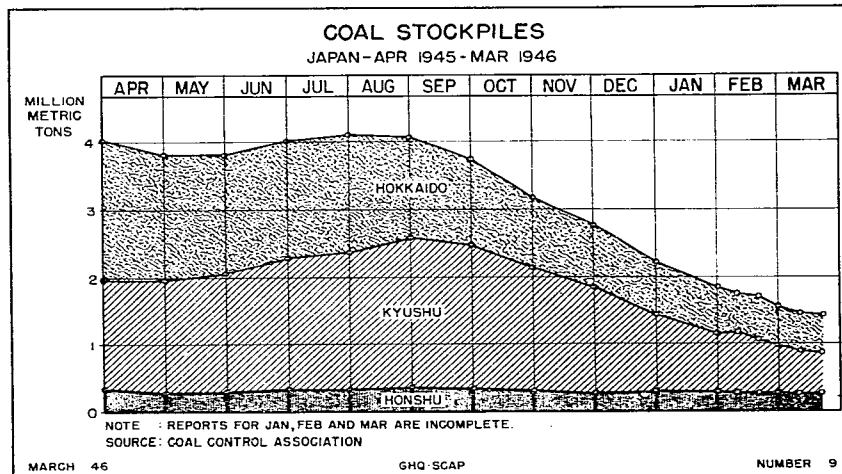
Estimates for 1946-1947 are shown below.



The slow rate of increase is due to shortage of materials. Hot weather causes the summer decline.

Stockpiles

29. Stockpile depletion continued in March, six percent in the first 10 days and two percent up to 20 March, leaving 1,440,000 metric tons. Monthly trend is shown below:



On 1 April 1945 coal stocks exceeded monthly demands by 20 percent. On 1 March 1946 the month's allocations exceeded stockpiles by 16 percent.

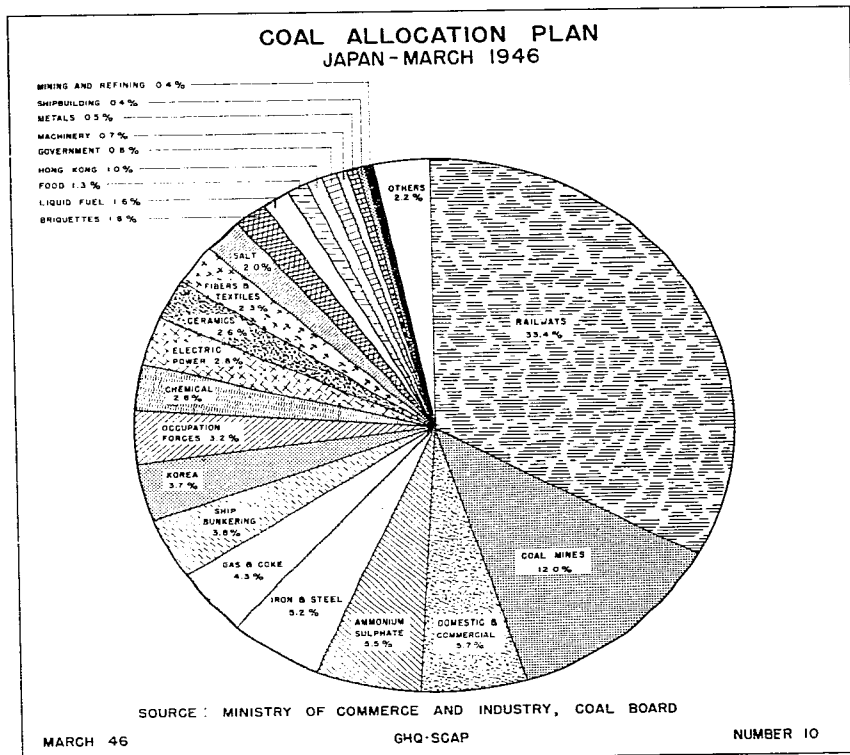
Distribution Difficulties

30. Some operators are not turning over coal to the Nippon Coal Company for regular channel distribution, but are trading it

for needed tools, equipment, extra food rations and clothing. Around Kyoto lack of transportation, low prices and unstable markets have encouraged stockpiling.

Consumption

31. The total allotment for March is 1,875,000 metric tons. This is a 26 percent increase over February and 7 percent over the April allotment. Chart 10 shows allocation by industries for March.



PETROLEUM

Present Situation

32. Petroleum production in the first half of March, as reported by the Fuels Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, increased slightly to 590 kiloliters (3,721 barrels) a day.

Activities

33. In the coming fiscal year the Imperial Oil Company and the Fuels Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry intend to send out 7 geophysical exploration parties and 20 geological exploration parties and drill 78 exploratory wells and 98 exploitation wells. This program depends on the availability of equipment and material, particularly steel pipe and casing.

MINERALS AND METALS

34. The monthly mining reports in the table below show small production. Figures for January, February and March are not yet available but it appears that little if any increase has taken place.

MONTHLY MINE PRODUCTION REPORT
Last Quarter, 1945
(metric tons)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grade %</u>
Iron ore	26,261	28,133	19,531	73,925	46-47
Iron sand	1,017	725	370	2,112	60
Manganese ore	882	968	756	2,606	32
Chrome ore	280	286	742	1,308	35
Zinc--metal in concentrates	1,163	562	607	2,332	
Antimony--metal in concentrates	2	0	0	2	
Refined sulfur	2,333	1,864	1,452	5,649	
Asbestos	91	52	36	179	
Fluorite	-	-	-	-	
Gypsum	1,848	3,063	4,010	8,921	
Copper--metal in concentrates	677	415	504	1,596	
Lead--metal in concentrates	226	136	164	526	
Pyrite	-	-	-	-	
Barite	74	0	0	74	
Graphite--amorphous lume	241	201	302	744	

(kilograms)

Tungsten ore	1,330	990	2,169	4,489	65
Molybdenum ore	5,890	3,206	4,785	13,881	75
Mercury	704	30	0	734	

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Bureau of Mines.

Labor, Food and Fuel

35. The food shortage has raised farm wages and much mine labor has turned to agriculture for higher wages and guaranteed food supply.

36. The extra rice ration for coal miners and government pressure has shifted some labor from metal mines to coal mines.

37. Lack of coal for smelters is the chief hindrance to metal production. The Mining Bureau will try to provide coal starting in April.

Equipment

38. Mining equipment deteriorated during the war from lack of replacements and maintenance. Few parts are now available or being produced. Progress in getting the mines started will be slow.

39. Some metal mining equipment has been shifted since January to coal mines by order of the Government. The equipment will be returned in April.

Metal Prices

40. In December 1945 metal prices were fixed by the Mining Bureau and the Ministry of Finance, based on production costs at that time. In March 1946 the December prices were canceled because of inflation and new prices are now being fixed. Until the new prices are determined little will be produced.

FERTILIZER RAW MATERIALS

41. Lack of commercial fertilizers cut 1945 consumption to about 11 percent of the 1936 - 1940 average.

42. Chemicals needed in fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Japan has insufficient nitrogenous fertilizers and almost no rock phosphate. Potassium is a by-product of the evaporation of sea-water salt, and production has been crippled by lack of coal. Sources of the three chemicals are shown in the table.

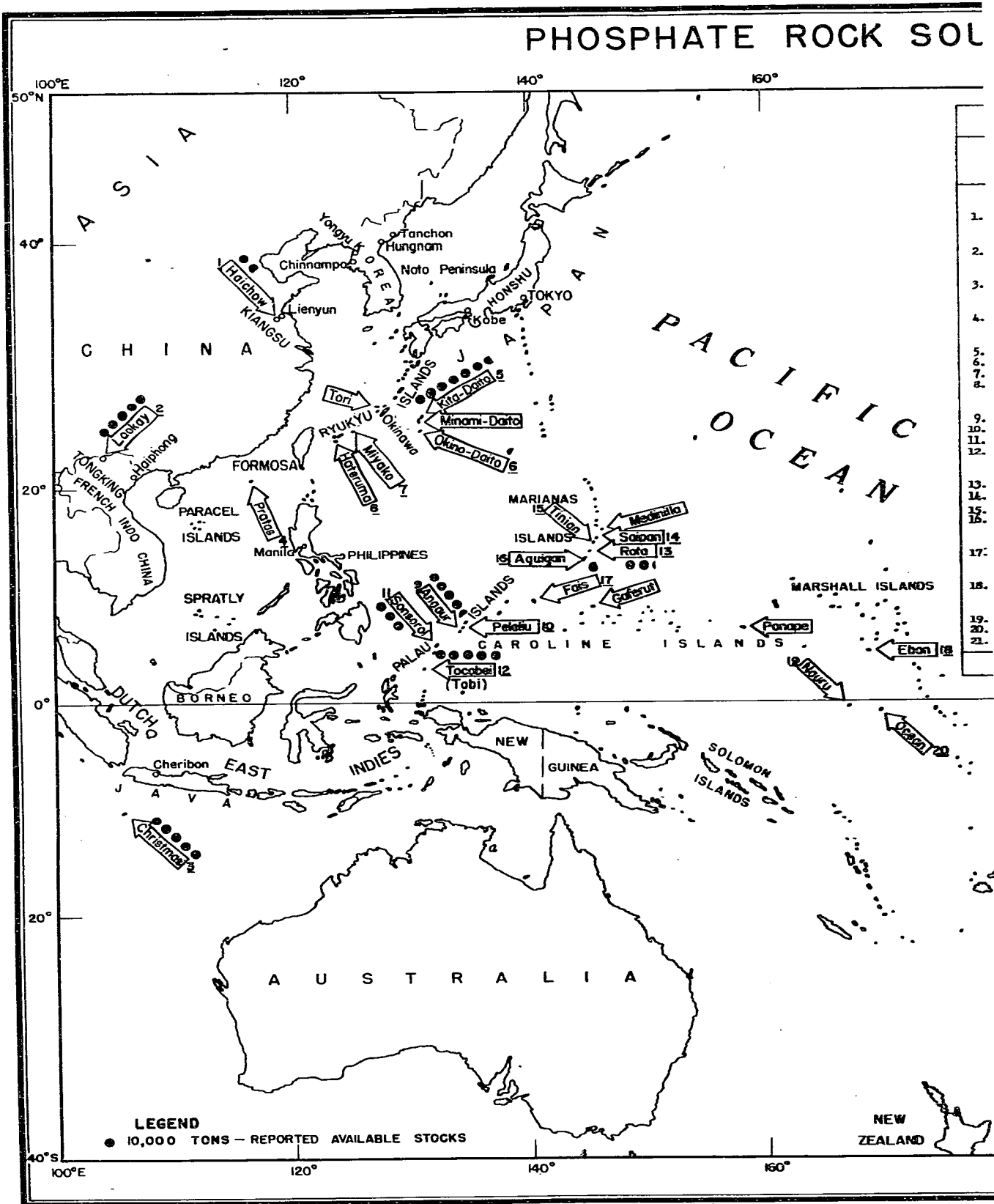
FERTILIZER RAW MATERIALS

<u>Source</u>	<u>Relative Importance of Source</u>	<u>Raw Materials Required</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Nitrogen</u>			
Night soil & manures	Primary	None	
Nitrogen fixing legumes	Secondary	None	
Air fixation	Secondary	Air, coke	
Ammonia	Secondary	Coal	Ammonia is derived from coke which is dependent on steel production.
Nitrates	Minor		Dependent on imports from Chile.
Animal matter	Secondary	None	Slaughterhouse waste, fish meal, etc.
<u>Phosphorous</u>			
Phosphate rock	Primary	Phosphate rock	All phosphate rock is imported. Pacific area supply has been investigated.
		Sulfuric acid	Required for superphosphate. Pyrites and smelter fumes are the chief sources of sulfuric acid.
		Coal	Required for smelting and in superphosphate plants.
Basic slag	Minor	None	Derived from Thompson process steel making.
Bones	Minor	None	

<u>Source</u>	<u>Relative Importance of Source</u>	<u>Raw Materials Required</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		<u>Potassium</u>	
Rock potash	-	-	None available in Japan.
Alunite	-	-	During war alunite was treated for aluminum. Use of this source is probably not now feasible.
Sea water brine	Primary	Coal	Coal is required for evaporation.
Plant matter	Secondary	None	Derived from wood ash, sea weed, etc.
Night soil & manure	Primary	none	
Glaucanite	Minor	-	None reported.

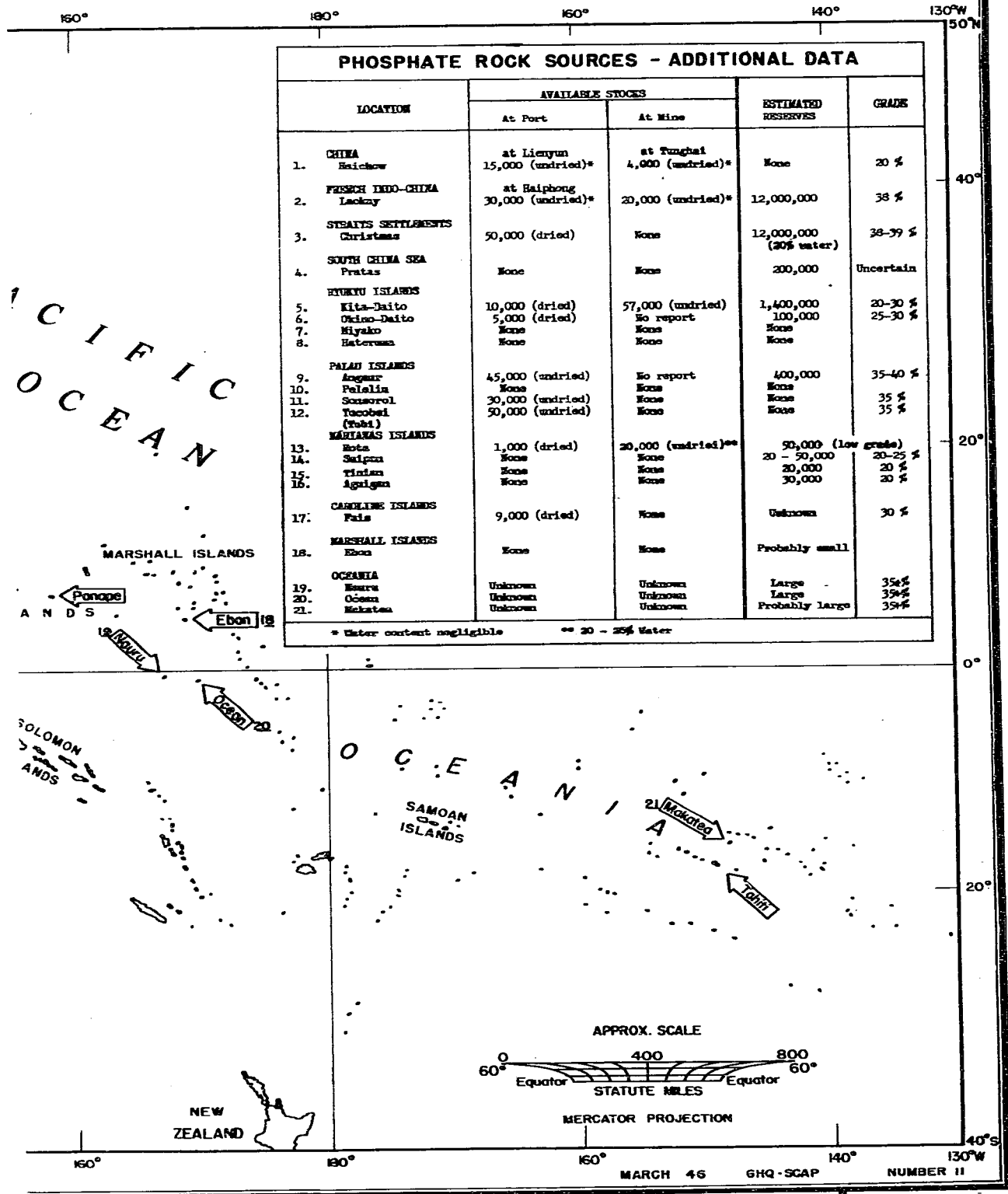
43. Map, page 87 shows information on major sources of phosphate rock in the Pacific area.

PHOSPHATE ROCK SOL



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PHOSPHATE ROCK SOURCES



SECTION 3
INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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General	1
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Scientific and Technical	17

GENERAL

1. The large majority of Japan's industries reported increases in production but continuing fuel and transportation shortages and unavailability of labor tended to hold levels to fractions of minimum requirements. Despite a shortage of building materials, more than 20,000 housing and other units, comprising over 1,000,000 square yards of floor area, were built. Construction is far short of industrial needs and most skilled workers are still living in areas non-adjacent to factories.

Coal and Coke

2. The rise in production of steel and textiles was assisted by increased coal deliveries, as indicated in the table, page 91.

3. Coke production in February increased about 14 percent. Stocks of coke were supplemented by 21,000 metric tons of unused current production, thus raising stocks on hand 28 February to 163,000 metric tons.

4. The Japanese Government took steps designed to encourage smaller enterprises to resume production, distribution and sale of necessary consumer goods. The number of business and industrial fields under government control was considerably reduced, restrictions governing production of critically needed materials were relaxed, and government loans to smaller business and industrial concerns were made easier to obtain.

5. With the exception of ferro alloys, for which there is little present demand, almost all metal industries showed some increase in production. Approximate percentage rises were aluminum 150, steel and lead 100, and zinc 50.

6. Rubber and rubber goods production advanced about 25 percent.

7. Crude oil output approximated the level of the preceding four-week period while refining was up about 25 percent.

8. Japanese action in authorizing immediate consumption of all industrial salt stocks on hand is expected to result in larger production of chemicals during March. The coming of warm weather will normally permit an increase in salt production since solar evaporation is the most common process used in Japan.

9. The current emphasis on maintenance and repair of machinery for possible use as reparations was further stressed by the need for quickly bringing the cotton textile and silk industries to a point where they can meet anticipated demands. The program has produced favorable results and was being facilitated by some increase in the output of bearings.

10. This was an off season for virtually all major food processing industries so that minor fluctuations prevailed. Slight to moderate increases were reported in the vegetable oil, beverage, confectionery and condensed milk subdivisions while bean paste, soy sauce, butter and powdered milk declined.

11. Increased coal deliveries to the industry helped sheet glass production to rise 150 percent. Fiber glass and optical instruments registered slight gains.

12. Vitreous enamelware and sheet aluminumware output was approximately doubled.

13. Automobile production progressed materially and the surplus of finished products which had been held over from previous months was largely cleared from the factories.

REPARATIONS

14. The details of an inventory of machinery and equipment in various Japanese factories tentatively selected as available for reparations are being worked out.

15. On 15 March the Japanese Government submitted a translation of an imperial ordinance dated 21 December 1945 entitled "Organization of the Reparation (Preparatory) Council." The appointment of personnel to the Council was postponed until 8 March because of the purge order which prohibited public office to certain individuals and groups of the Japanese population.

The function of the Reparation Council as defined in the Ordinance is to "investigate and deliberate matters relating to the reparations to be made to the Allied Powers." The Japanese elaborate that "its main function is to mediate as a consultant between the Government and parties concerned regarding various problems in connection with the preparations for, and the carrying out of the reparation, such as the payment of compensation to the owners of articles to be appropriated to reparation, the removal of such articles, etc."

The Council president is the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the vice-president is the President of the Central Liaison Office. In addition there are 57 other individuals listed as council executives including representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Transportation, and Health and Welfare and a number of industrial control and advisory associations. Provision is made for a secretariat of sufficient size to meet the needs of the Council.

16. SCAP representatives and officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare have formulated an information program designed to encourage workers to remain on the job in those factories under Allied custody and control producing necessary consumer goods. Inducements will include separation allowances and reasonable future employment protection.

Another program directed toward the Japanese public and designed to accomplish minimum disruption of production is being promoted through the newspapers.

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL
November 1945 - February 1946
(thousands of tons)

Consumer	December		January		February	
	Allo- cated	Deliv- ered	Allo- cated	Deliv- ered	Allo- cated	Deliv- ered
Railways	410	513.0	465.0	599.2	524.6	508.4
Mine use	188	213.0	225.0	243.5	231.0	225.4
Chemical industry						
Fertilizer	38	40.7	65.0	59.8	80.8	70.2
Others	-	82.8	75.7	101.2	12.7	56.5
Iron and steel	66	79.7	49.0	21.2	58.7	94.3
Heating in Hokkaido	43	40.5	84.0	47.6	71.0	80.5
Export	88	65.7	88.0	74.6	88.0	79.6
Gas & coke	42	43.9	76.0	49.8	71.5	63.6
Allied Powers	65	65.0	102.0	104.0	97.0	58.7
Bunkering	50	36.3	57.0	45.8	59.0	45.9
Foodstuffs	0	34.3	17.0	31.0	19.0	36.0
Salt	11	22.6	25.0	12.2	20.0	14.0
Ceramics (including cement)	-	32.5	12.0	31.5	10.0	46.3
Fibre & textile	-	33.6	11.0	31.8	22.0	45.4
Electric generation	-	7.1	16.0	9.3	27.0	23.0
Liquid fuel	-	8.5	1.3	12.0	2.3	19.5
Lime & briquettes	65	17.9	35.0	15.0	43.4	17.0
Machinery	-	10.1	1.0	11.8	14.0)	26.2
Shipping	--	4.4	3.0	10.1	5.0)	
Metal ind.	-	1.8	1.0	3.8	0	3.6
Metal mining & refining	-	7.5	-	9.2	0	3.5
Others	-	<u>30.9</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>86.4</u>
Total	1066.0	1391.8	1451.0	1561.7	1491.0	1604.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

17. SCAP personnel investigated and reported on 152 scientific and technical establishments during March, including more than 90 laboratories associated with universities and colleges such as the Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Hokkaido and Tohoku. Other installations include laboratories and research institutes of the Japanese Government and private agencies.

Japanese scientific and technical institutions submitted 433 basic and periodic reports in response to Directive No. 3 dated 22 September 1945.

12

SECTION 4

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

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METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

1. Production of pig iron fell short of anticipated output and constituted only 6.5 percent of rated monthly capacity.

Steel ingot tonnage exceeded the February estimate by 42 percent. Electric furnaces, being less restricted by short supplies of coal and pig iron than were open hearth furnaces and being able to take advantage of ample stocks of steel scrap, contributed two-thirds of this output.

Four small, semi-integrated plants which have electric melting furnaces and rolling mills resumed operation during the month; none suspended operation.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March a/</u>
Pig iron	7,688	9,036	9,562	8,484	15,000
Steel ingots	9,603	8,770	14,535	27,046	32,000
Rolled steel	6,894	9,495	13,388	22,373	22,500

a/ Estimate.

SOURCE: Japanese Iron and Steel Council.

Light Metals

2. Eleven operating plants produced 400 metric tons of aluminum during February. This represented a 154 percent increase in production over January's activity. March production is expected to be double that of February.

3. Rolling activity in aluminum and aluminum alloys in February remained at January's level. Forty-six of the industry's 79 plants were in operation.

ROLLING MILL PRODUCTION
February 1946
(metric tons)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Aluminum</u>		<u>Magnesium</u>	<u>Tin</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Aluminum</u>	<u>Alloy</u>			
Sheet	712	216	0	0	928
Pipe	1	21	0	0	22
Rod, bar, profile	4	19	0	0	23
Wire	7	9	0	0	16
Foil	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	724	265	0	33	1,022

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

4. Aluminum casting and forging showed some increase but was less than 50 percent of rated capacity.

ALUMINUM CAST AND FORGED PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	<u>Monthly Capacity</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Cast products				
Household utensils	1,648	584	646	735
Others	<u>363</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>183</u>
Total	2,011	723	792	918
Forged products				
Utensils (from plate)	495	164	176	229
Others	<u>99</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>56</u>
Total	594	169	203	285

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Copper and Its Alloys

5. Nine of Japan's 14 smelters produced blister copper and four of the 12 refineries produced refined copper.

SMELTING AND REFINING
(metric tons)

	Monthly Capacity	December a/	January a/	February
Blister copper	12,672	413	949	979
Refined copper	<u>9,665</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>663</u>
Total	22,337	1,114	1,722	1,642

a/ Revised

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

6. Eighty of the 136 rolling plants produced copper and copper alloy semi-finished products. The industry operated at 22 percent of capacity.

COPPER AND COPPER ALLOY ROLLING
(metric tons)

Classification	Monthly Capacity	December a/	January	February
Copper				
Sheet	685	56	435	134
Pipe	400	40	52	40
Rod	570	13	22	67
Strip	80	2	7	40
Wire	<u>190</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>62</u>
Total	1,925	158	544	343
Brass				
Sheet	1,945	231	204	332
Pipe	190	14	59	89
Rod	3,110	397	400	506
Strip	405	35	30	95
Wire	<u>530</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>175</u>
Total	6,180	797	840	1,197
Bronze				
Sheet	70	19	13	22
Pipe	5	0	0	0
Rod	195	0	2	5
Strip	5	0	0	2
Wire	<u>35</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	310	22	23	36
GRAND TOTAL	8,415	977	1,407	1,576

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Copper and Its Alloys Rolling Industry Association.

7. Wire and cable production showed a decided increase over previous months but remains less than a third of actual plant capacity.

WIRE AND CABLE PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Monthly Capacity</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March a/</u>
Wire					
Bare	2,869	513	1,155	1,130	1,100
Weather-proof	2,529	635	324	553	500
Magnet	1,036	301	124	262	250
Communi-cation	490	37	30	188	100
Power	<u>435</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	7,359	1,621	1,645	2,321	2,050

a/ Estimate.

SOURCE: Electric Wire and Cablemakers' Association.

Zinc

8. Tonnage for February was produced in three of the eight refineries in the industry. The estimated production for March is less than 20 percent of capacity.

ZINC REFINING
(metric tons)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Monthly Capacity</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March a/</u>
Zinc	7,035	871	771	832	1,315

a/ Estimate.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Lead

9. With less than half of the industry's plants in operation, production was approximately nine percent of capacity.

LEAD SMELTING AND REFINING
(metric tons)

<u>Method of Production</u>	<u>Monthly Capacity</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March a/</u>
Smelting	1,520	-	70	173	200
Refining	<u>3,650</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>480</u>
Total	5,170	238	234	476	680

a/ Estimate.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Other Non-ferrous Metals

10. Due primarily to lack of fuel, Japan's tin, nickel and antimony refineries continued inactive.

Ferroalloys

11. Twenty-four ferroalloy plants were in operation as compared with 18 during the previous month. Production is at a low ebb due to lack of demand.

FERROALLOY PRODUCTION (metric tons)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Monthly Capacity</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Metallic manganese	270	0	0.3	1
Metallic silicon	200	0	11 a/	12
Ferromanganese (H.C.)	4,580	86	140	187
Ferromanganese (L.C.)	890	55	42	70
Ferrosilicon manganese	2,120	155	293	64
Ferrosilicon	3,900	238	617	413
Ferrochrome (H.C.)	1,400	0	46	60
Ferrochrome (L.C.)	1,210	30	0	1
Ferrophosphorus	24	0	0	0
Ferrotitanium	48	0	0	0
Ferrotungsten	430	7.1	10	10
Ferromolybdenum	46	0	0	0
Ferrovandium	55	0	0	0

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

RUBBER

12. Crude rubber consumed during February in the production of rubber goods totaled 1,284 metric tons. Fuel and labor remain the two chief handicaps to increasing production.

STOCKS OF CRUDE RUBBER 20 February 1946 (metric tons)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Shikoku</u>	<u>Honshu</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rubber Control Union	110	2,787	6,366	5,192	14,455
Rubber factories	210	1,256	337	3,392	5,195
Trade Regulation Organization	-	596	17	3,127	3,740
Army and Navy	-	243	1,089	2,263	3,595
Prefectural governments	-	180	1,126	1,152	2,458
Electric Wire & Cablemakers Association	-	-	-	596	596
Total	320	5,062	8,935	15,782	30,039

SOURCE: Rubber Control Union.

PETROLEUM

13. The weekly production of crude petroleum continued to average over 4,000 kiloliters..

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(kiloliters)

<u>Oil Field</u>	<u>Feb 10-16</u>	<u>Feb 17-23</u>	<u>Feb 24-Mar 2</u>	<u>Mar 3-9</u>	<u>Total</u>
Group					
Akita <u>a/</u>	26.2	21.7	24.8	17.1	89.8
Niigata	22.5	21.9	21.9	22.0	88.3
Hachimori	19.5	27.4	18.4	22.6	87.9
Niitsu	60.4	55.2	55.9	60.7	232.2
Akita <u>b/</u>	2,074.2	1,955.2	2,077.7	2,068.9	8,176.0
Hokkaido	65.0	62.4	63.0	61.2	251.6
Kashiwasaki	950.2	961.4	1,017.5	1,024.0	3,953.1
Yamagata	<u>916.5</u>	<u>927.2</u>	<u>897.0</u>	<u>888.4</u>	<u>3,629.0</u>
Total	4,134.4	4,032.4	4,176.2	4,164.9	16,507.9
Previous					
Total <u>c/</u>	4,126.6	4,040.0	4,130.9	4,082.0	16,379.5

a/ Daido Co. b/ Teikoku Co c/ 13 Jan - 9 Feb.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

14. The refineries in the Yokohama and indigenous crude areas continued operation, but the Inafuku plant was shut down for lack of crude oil. Production is expected to increase since continued improvements are being made in transporting crude oil from Akita to the Niigata region for refining.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
10 February - 9 March 1946
(kiloliters)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Gas Oil</u>	<u>Diesel Oil</u>	<u>Fuel Oil</u>	<u>Lub. Oil</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nippon Oil Co.							
Akita	257	180	-	959	-	-	1,396
Kashiwasaki	1,006	256	390	77	331	443	2,503
Niigata	-	-	36	1,177	550	1,031	2,794
Yokohama	-	-	-	-	450	157	607
Nippon Kogyo							
Funakawa	1,071	1,380	-	2,579	-	-	5,030
Showa Oil Co.							
Hirasawa	-	267	-	75	-	547	889
Niigata	<u>472</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,477</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>3,562</u>
Total	2,806	2,326	426	6,344	1,860	3,019	16,781

Previous
Total a/ 2,530 1,633 535 4,507 1,389 3,081 13,675

a/ 13 January - 9 February 1946.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CONSTRUCTION

15. Progress of Japanese Government building construction in February:

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
February 1946

<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Floor Area (Tsubo) a/</u>
New homes	13,223	124,657
New homes and shops	4,477	67,141
Others	<u>2,367</u>	<u>97,329</u>
Total	20,067	289,127

a/ One tsubo is approximately 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs, Bureau of Reconstruction.

16. Plans for new housing and layouts of housing areas are under development, and the reconstruction of Japanese homes and apartment houses for the housing of Occupation Forces and their dependents is proceeding. Supply sources for required construction materials are being investigated. Shortage of coal is the principal obstacle to greater production.

17. The need for increased production of construction materials in general is indicated in the estimate of supply and demand for the next four months.

DATA ON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
April - July 1946

<u>Material</u>	<u>Demand</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Anticipated Production Apr - Jul</u>
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Bureau of Re-construction</u>	<u>US Army</u>		
	(thousands of metric tons)				
Iron bars	70.0	4.4	1.8	76.2	9.0
Wire nails	12.0	3.6	4.2	19.8	4.7
Galv. sheets	10.0	4.6	1.8	16.4	2.0
Bolts	3.0	-	3.9	6.9	1.5
Lath	1.5	-	0.8	2.3	0.7
Angle iron	5.7	-	0.1	5.8	0.2
Conduit (iron)	-	-	0.2	0.2	-
Galv. iron pipe	35.9	0.8	2.7	39.4	1.7
Gas pipe	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Cast iron pipe	5.0	0.8	29.2	35.0	3.3
Cast iron	75.0	1.3	3.3	79.6	32.0
Wire (binding)	2.0	0.5	0.1	2.6	1.4
Copper	17.5	0.1	5.6	23.2	4.0
Lead	6.4	0.1	3.5	10.0	0.6
Cement	350.0	140.0	86.0	576.0	224.0
Gravel and Ballast a/	720.0	560.0	1,465.0	2,765.0	1,450.0
Plate glass b/	190.0	98.0	12.0	300.0	200.0
Asphalt c/	3,306.9	454.0	1,800.0	5,560.9	227.7

<u>Material</u>	<u>Demand</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Anticipa- ted Pro- duction Apr - Jul</u>
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Bureau of Re- Construction</u>	<u>US Army</u>		
	(thousands of kiloliters)				
Gasoline	28.8	5.8	0.5	34.1	13.8
Machine oil	19.9	1.3	0.0	21.2	19.8
Kerosene	20.9	-	0.0	20.9	8.8
Wax	495.8	-	10.0	505.8	115.6

a/ Thousands of cubic meters.

b/ Thousands of cases of 100 square feet each.

c/ Thousands of gallons.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs, Reconstruction Bureau.

18. Proposed highway construction consists almost entirely of repairs to existing roads. Expenditures for the past year and as proposed for 1946 are reported by the Home Ministry as follows:

HIGHWAY REPAIR
(yen)

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Improvement of national roads (Home Ministry)	21,215,000	32,000,000 a/
Improvement of national roads (prefectural governments)	900,000	1,600,000
Improvement of prefectural roads (prefectural governments)	40,543,380	14,260,000
Surfacing roads (prefectural governments)	<u>31,995,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>
Total expenditure	94,653,380	67,860,000

a/ Estimate

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs, Highway Section.

SHIPBUILDING

19. From 20 February to 20 March the civilian shipyards completed repairs on 245 merchant vessels totaling 523,806 gross tons and the four navy yards completed 16 repair jobs on navy vessels totaling 41,787 displacement tons.

STATUS OF MERCHANT SHIPS

<u>Operating</u>			<u>Under Repair</u>			
			<u>In Service Since Occupation</u>		<u>Not in Service Since Occupation</u>	
<u>Date</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Gross Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Gross Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Gross Tons</u>
1 Mar	519	651,188	124	273,530	110	254,984
11 Mar	525	667,264	118	257,454	112	256,753
20 Mar	524	654,386	119	270,332	112	256,753

SOURCE: Shipping Control Authority, Japanese Merchant Marine (SCAJAP).

From 20 February to 20 March three steel ships of 5,700 gross tons were launched and two steel ships of 10,870 gross tons were completed.

There are 15 major shipyards operating on a 24 hour a day basis. Six are operating on a 16 hour a day basis and nine on from 8 to 12 hours a day. The shipyards are still handicapped by shortage of labor, damaged equipment and mines in harbors and approaches to docks.

DEMILITARIZED JAPANESE NAVY SHIPS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Repatriation</u>			<u>Mine Sweeping</u>		
	<u>In Service</u>	<u>Under Repair</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In Service</u>	<u>Under Repair</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Mar	93	61	154	24	2	26
11 Mar	98	56	154	23	3	26
20 Mar	98	57	155	22	4	26

SOURCE: Shipping Control Authority, Japanese Merchant Marine (SCAJAP).

Work is continuing on the 10 escorts and one mine sweeper that were authorized to be completed in a demilitarized condition for use in repatriation.

From 20 February to 20 March three wooden vessels of 450 gross tons were launched and four vessels of 800 gross tons were completed.

JAPANESE MERCHANT FLEET
20 March 1946
(gross tons)

	<u>No. of Ships</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Total</u>
In operation	524	654,386	
Under repair	231	<u>527,085</u>	
			1,181,471
Salvage operations ^{a/}			
Present	-	102,879	
Scheduled	-	73,387	
Planned	-	<u>158,884</u>	
			335,150
New construction	123	366,950	<u>366,950</u>
Total active and potential			1,883,571

^{a/} Vessels to be salvaged and returned to service.

SOURCE: Japanese Ministry of Transportation.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

20. Production of chemicals remains low, but some significant increases in production rates have occurred in the past several weeks. Basic heavy chemical manufacturers averaged about 18 percent of calculated minimum requirements in January, 19 percent in February and estimated 30 percent in March. The reasons for low production are virtually the same as for previous periods, principally shortages of coal and salt.

PRODUCTION RATES OF IMPORTANT CHEMICALS
(metric tons)

<u>Product</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March ^{a/}</u>	<u>Percent of Minimum Monthly Requirements ^{b/}</u>
Sulfuric acid	44,030	59,000	19
Ammonium sulfate ^{c/}	21,909	25,000	18
Salt	12,457	20,000	14
Calcium cyanamide ^{d/}	9,772	15,000	25
Ammonia	7,023	12,000	20
Calcium carbide	7,405	10,000	22
Calcium superphosphate	2,199	8,000	17
Soda ash	1,248	3,700	24
Caustic soda	1,727	3,300	16
Hydrochloric acid	540	1,300	9
Benzene	198	460	19
Sodium bicarbonate	160	370	24
Methyl alcohol	250	320	13
Dyestuffs	51	225	13
Methyl alcohol (kiloliters)	1,708	2,000	34

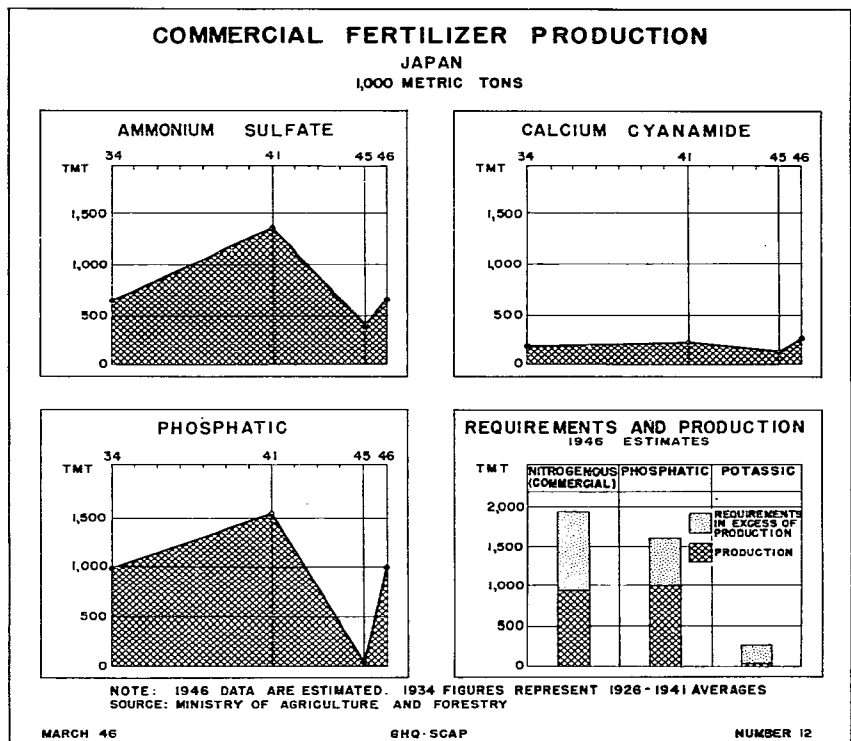
- a/ Estimate.
- b/ February 1946.
- c/ Correct figure for December was approximately 17,000 metric tons.
- d/ Correct figure for December was approximately 9,000 metric tons.

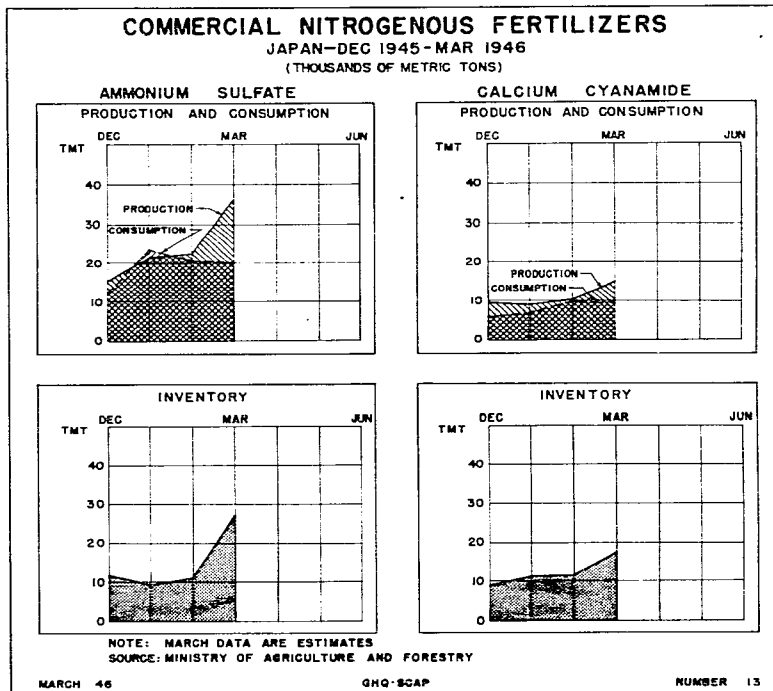
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Fertilisers

21. Production is rising, but it remains below capacity and far below minimum requirements. Efforts to increase production of nitrogenous fertilisers are being intensified, largely through concentration on the three principal hindrances to production: unfavorable prices; low allocation and deliveries of raw materials, especially coal; and slow repair and conversion.

Data on production and requirements are shown on charts, pages 103 and 104.





Salt

22. The critical shortage of salt continues. February production failed to achieve anticipated increase due to inclement weather and lack of delivery of allocated coal, but estimated March production indicates that a substantial increase will be realized.

Production will rise considerably with the coming of warmer weather inasmuch as solar evaporation is utilized to a great extent.

Dyestuffs

23. Production continues to be negligible because of coal shortages.

Soda Industry

24. Japanese action in allowing immediate consumption of all stocks of salt held by industrial consumers will be reflected in a large increase in the production of soda ash during March. This production is expected to be about twice the February total but will equal only 50 percent of minimum monthly requirements for soda ash and 35 percent of requirements for caustic soda.

All four of Japan's Solvay Process plants and 19 electrolytic caustic-chlorine plants have resumed limited operations. Shortages of coal and salt continue to restrict production. The availability of some soda products is expected to enable increases in other chemical manufactures, including glass, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and rayon.

Explosives

25. Only about 50 percent of the scheduled output for March will be produced, but all important demands will be met. Production of black powder for fuse began in March after a long delay, assuring the supply of explosive materials needed for coal mining in the immediate future.

MACHINERY

26. During the month an increase in activity occurred in the machinery industries. Emphasis remains on maintenance of equipment and completion of semi-finished units. Manufacturers continue to be reluctant to commit their resources and efforts to new production until reparation removals are announced.

The supervision and enforcement of ordinances issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to improve maintenance of machinery is progressing steadily. Results of a recent inspection are:

Number of factories inspected	209
Number of machine tools	61,563
Number of machine tools working	29,469
Number of machine tools down	27,477
Poor maintenance noted	10,174
Other types machinery	30,218
Other types machinery working	20,918
Other types machinery down	8,186
Poor maintenance noted	745

Spot-checking is being continued to insure close supervision in accordance with maintenance directives.

Chief reasons for apparent laxity in maintenance are:

- (1) Unsatisfactory housing of machinery.
- (2) Inadequate protection of machinery in dispersed locations and in transit.
- (3) Oils, grease and other maintenance necessities are not easily obtained due to confused supply channels.
- (4) Government indemnity plan not clear.

Munitions

27. SCAP personnel in the field obtained a complete report on privately operated arms and munitions plants.

Machine Tool and Precision Bearings

28. Over 300 completed reports from all machine tool companies have been returned to SCAP.

Bearing production is limited but increasing and is supplying units critically needed for repair work.

BEARING PRODUCTION
February 1946

<u>Company</u>	<u>(thousands of yen)</u>		<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Percent of Operation</u>
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Orders Received</u>		
Nihon Seiko	406	42,000	1,433	68
Toyo Bearing	800	26,000	800	50
Koyo Keiko	1,157	6,500	930	46
Fujikoshi Kozai	478	30,960	981	39
Asahi Seiko	<u>136</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>150</u>	30
Total	2,977	105,770	4,294	

a/ The companies listed comprise almost 100 percent of Japan's capacity.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Industrial Machinery

29. A list of all principal producers of printing machinery has been compiled.

The textile machinery industry is developing reports of production in individual plants, stocks on hand, amounts of unfinished products and present and near future capacities for production.

Railway Rolling Stock

30. The repair of locomotives and passenger cars and the subsequent reduction in percentage of units out of service is the primary concern in this field. A special group of railway experts was organized to make an investigation and give instructions in on-the-spot repair measures. As a result of this group's work of the 329 cars which were inoperable in January in both the Hiroshima and Osaka Railway Divisions, 24 were serviced and returned to operation during February.

The following scarce items are among the chief factors in slowdown of repairs:

- (1) Boilers: large and small boiler tubes, steam gages and water hoses.
- (2) Frames: end beams and bearing springs.
- (3) Brakes: air compressors and pressure gages.
- (4) Miscellaneous: turbo-generators, main rod bearings and slide rod bushes.

The production of above items is slow but continued improvement is expected as the bottlenecks in transportation and labor are overcome and proper utilization of materials in stock is cleared.

STATUS OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
28 February 1946

	Built in Awaiting February Repairs		In Operation	
			28 February	31 January
Government owned				
Steam locomotive	11	1,285	4,487	4,429
Electric locomotive	3	76	219	233
Electric cars	0	413	1,379	1,405
Passenger cars	13	642	10,134	10,111
Freight cars	50	3,557	114,724	114,570
Privately owned				
Steam locomotive	0	98	392	384
Electric locomotive	0	57	128	130
Electric cars	2	3,339	5,431	5,378
Passenger cars	0	179	792	787
Freight cars	69	1,108	7,854	7,817

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation, Railway Bureau.

