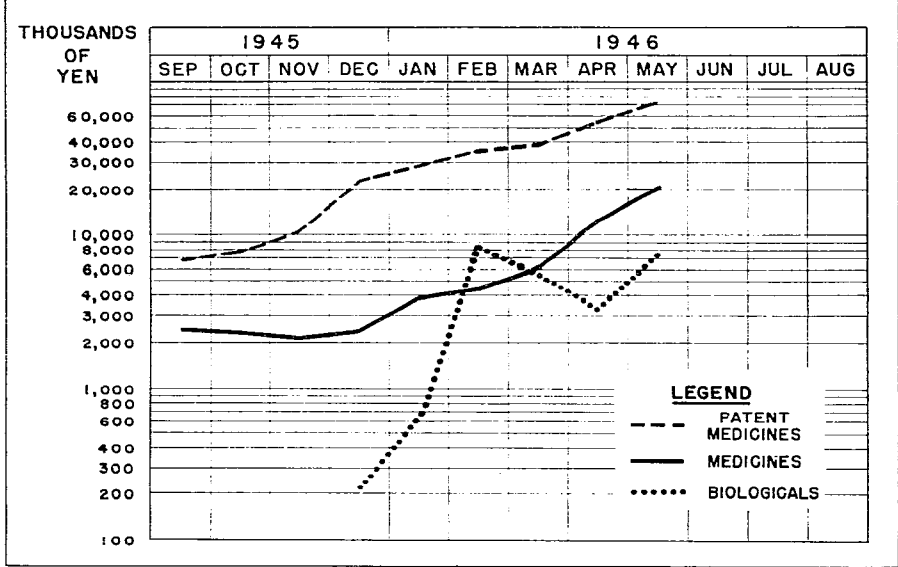
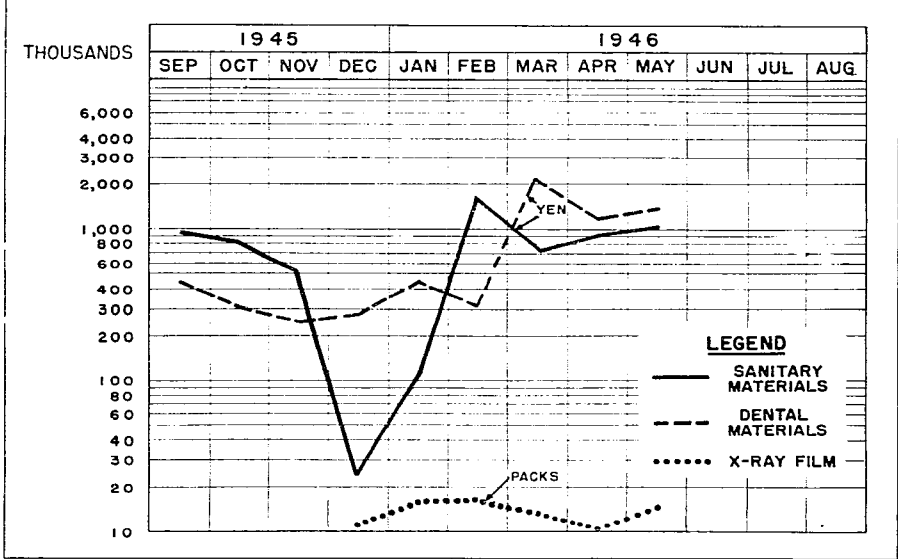


# MEDICAL SUPPLIES VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION JAPAN

## MEDICINES AND BIOLOGICALS



## SANITARY, DENTAL AND X-RAY MATERIALS



NOTE: ON THESE LOGARITHMIC CHARTS, EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES AND EQUAL SLOPES DENOTE EQUAL RATES OF CHANGE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Because of recent cholera outbreaks in Kyushu, 1,000 three-gallon knapsack sprayers were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for use in Kyushu and southern Honshu.

28. The following vaccines were produced during May:

VACCINE PRODUCTION

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>Produced</u>
Cholera	16,374,958 cc
Typhoid	1,137,720 cc
Triple typhoid	12,000,470 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	415,590 cc
Smallpox	17,000,000 doses

Increased production of diphtheria toxoid was delayed until June due to the immediate necessity of producing large quantities of cholera vaccine.

29. Twenty thousand DDT hand dusters were produced. Production will continue high so as to maintain a stock level of 20,000.

30. The product of two penicillin manufacturers was assayed and approved but quantity produced to date has been small. Additional companies are producing on an experimental basis. Production methods developed by the two successful manufacturers have been given wide publicity and all interested manufacturers were urged to observe the methods used. Distribution is rigidly controlled by a Ministry of Health and Welfare Committee.

31. Sufficient coal was allocated for minimum production of medical supplies. Allocation of chlorosulfonic acid for production of sulfonamide drugs was increased substantially.

Distribution

32. In a field survey of distribution activities in Kyushu and southern Honshu it was found that many hospitals are holding supplies far in excess of actual requirements. A directive was issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare requiring national hospitals to transfer excess supplies to prefectural Medicine Control Companies. Close supervision will be exercised to insure compliance.

The survey also showed that despite instructions of the Ministry prefectural Control Companies were still delaying medical distribution until the various associations of physicians and hospitals had decided upon an allocation.

33. The Japanese Government was directed to improve refrigeration facilities for vaccines. The Japanese are particularly lax in providing refrigeration during shipment.

34. A 100-bed hospital was shipped to Hulutao, Manchuria, to be used for hospitalization of repatriates awaiting transportation. Ministry officials were provided with an outline of minimum requirements for the hospital and authorized to supplement them when necessary.

### Narcotics

35. Ministry of Health and Welfare regulations for the establishment of an adequate system for narcotic control in Japan became effective 19 June. A series of meetings was held by the Ministry to acquaint prefectural officials with provisions of the regulations and the formation of a national narcotic enforcement agency.

36. Surveys were made of the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs by the Takeda and the Sankyo Drug Companies from 1930 to 1945.

Four investigations disclosed black-market transactions by registered dealers and illicit sales of narcotics by a doctor.

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### Communicable Disease

37. Disease rates for all Japan by months for 1945 and 1946 through June are shown in charts, pages 264 and 265. Disease rates for prefectures in May, expressed as percentages of the national average rate are shown in maps, pages 266 and 267. Insets on the maps show annual average rates for 1940 through 1945, and monthly rates for 1946.

#### Cholera

38. The largest single outbreak of cholera occurred on the island of Tsushima, Nagasaki Prefecture, located between Kyushu and Korea. Twenty-five cases were reported and were traced to illicit shipping from Korea. The island was placed under quarantine.

Some cases of cholera were reported in Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures on northwestern Kyushu. All these outbreaks were traced to the importation of cholera from Korea by smugglers or to crews of fishing vessels which had become infected by contact with off-shore islands under quarantine.

A few cholera cases were reported in widely separated localities of Honshu and were traced to repatriates or contact with repatriates from areas on the Asiatic mainland where cholera is prevalent. All of the cases and their contacts were placed under strict quarantine and control.

There have been no cases of cholera among Occupation Forces personnel.

#### Typhus

39. There was a continuing decrease in typhus cases in southern and central Japan but incidence remained high in the northern prefectures. A fresh outbreak was reported from Hokkaido, concentrated mainly around Sapporo and Otaru. The peak of this outbreak has apparently passed.

#### Smallpox

40. Approximately 16,000,000 persons were revaccinated during the recent smallpox revaccination program.

#### Diphtheria

41. Because of the diversion of production facilities from diphtheria toxoid to cholera vaccine it was necessary to delay

inauguration of the diphtheria immunization program. It is now planned to commence the program 1 September and complete it on 15 October.

#### Japanese B Encephalitis

42. The Field Director for the U.S. Neurotropic Virus Commission arrived and will study Japanese B encephalitis and such other virus diseases as may constitute a serious public health problem or a hazard to the Occupation Forces.

Several cases of suspected Japanese B encephalitis were reported from widely separated parts of the country and are being investigated by the Virus Commission.

43. Sufficient Japanese B encephalitis vaccine was made available for the immunization of approximately 20,000 persons. Its use will be concentrated in Okayama Prefecture, where the incidence of this disease has been highest in recent years. It will be administered to the younger children, the most highly susceptible group.

#### Sanitary Engineering

44. One of the principal problems in the restoration of municipal water supplies to prewar levels is repair of the distribution systems in bombed cities. Major leaks have been repaired, but the repairing or discontinuing of small pipes and services continues. Several cities have reported a 50 percent reduction in leakage in the last six months, but leakage is believed to exceed 30 percent in most cities. Reliable data are difficult to obtain because of lack of meters.

45. Many cities have complained of difficulty in obtaining chlorine for water treatment. Revised plans for allocation and distribution are being studied by the Soda Industries Control Association.

#### Insect and Rodent Control

46. The insect and rodent control program is well under way in all prefectures. Major emphasis has been placed on sanitary cleanup, removal of garbage and rubbish, reorganization of waste collection systems and cleaning of ditches and drains. The Occupation Forces assisted in some cities by furnishing U.S. Army Engineer equipment for covering refuse and filling and leveling devastated areas. Sanitary teams for insect control were organized and trained in many areas but their work has been hampered by lack of funds, materials and equipment.

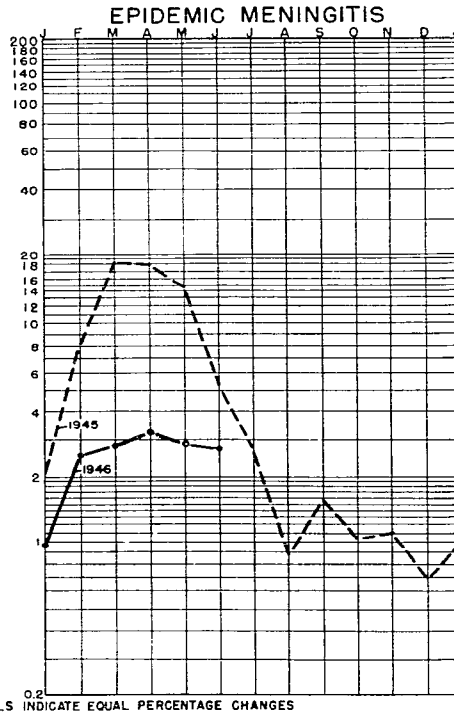
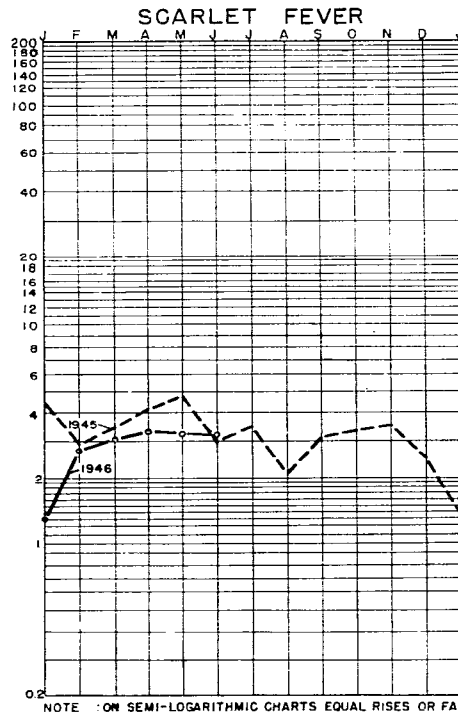
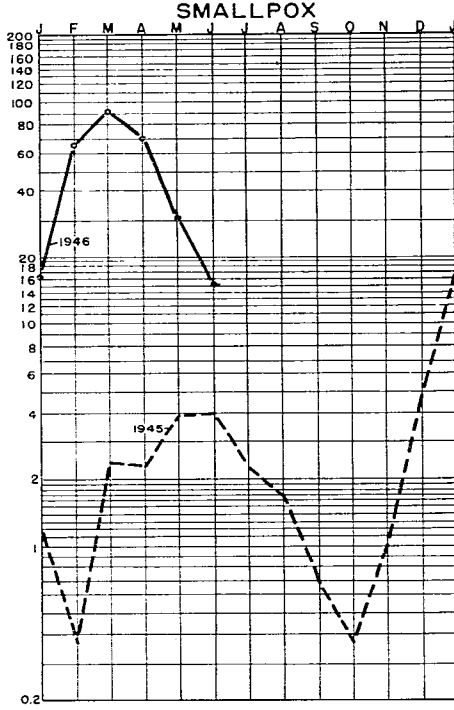
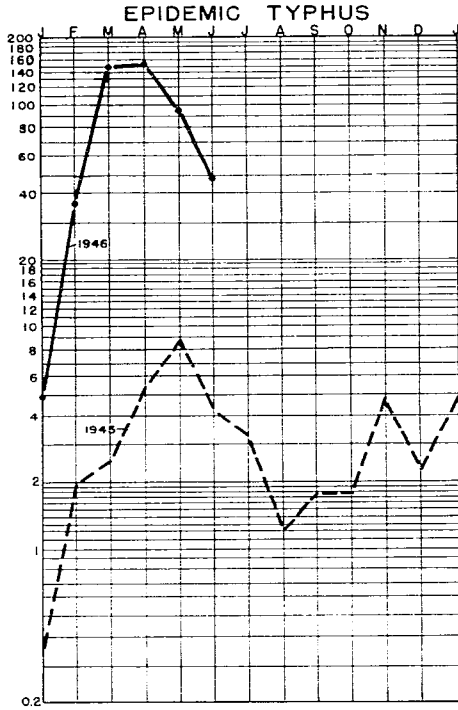
#### Nutrition Surveys

47. Average food consumption in Tokyo in May was 600 calories less per capita per day than in December 1945 and 300 calories less than average consumption in four large cities in February 1946. At the time of the December survey large quantities of sweet potatoes were available and were being consumed.

Reports from other areas surveyed in May are beginning to arrive at SCAP.

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

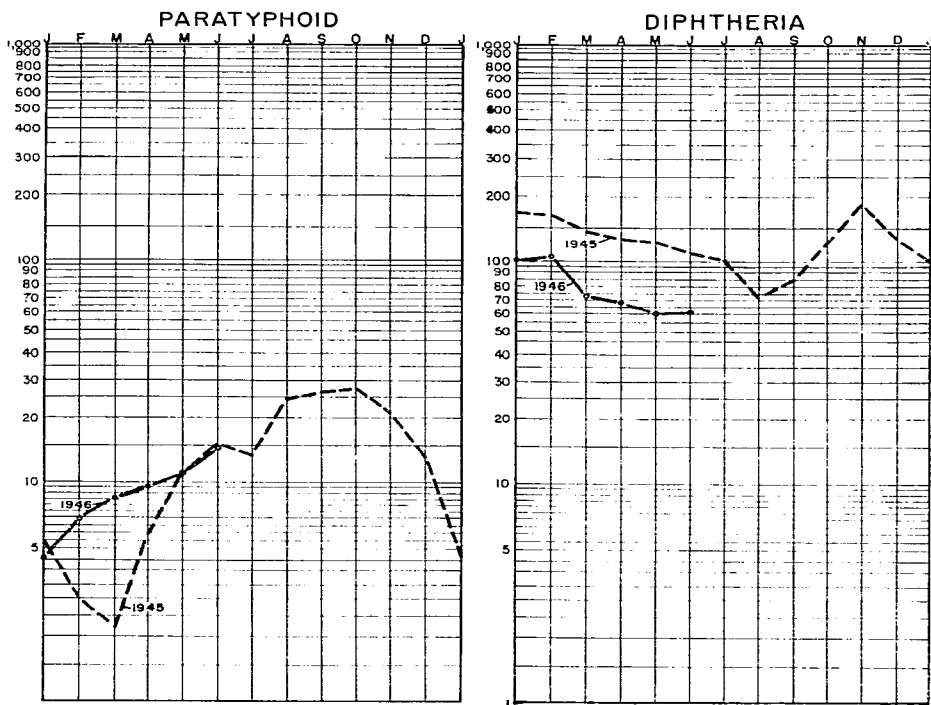
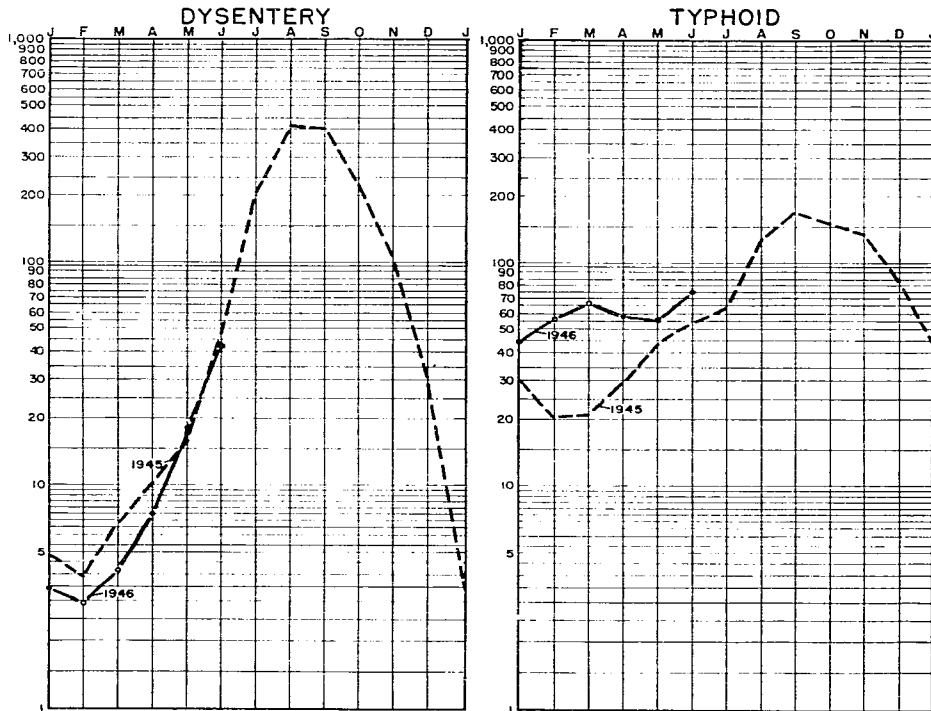
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE - ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

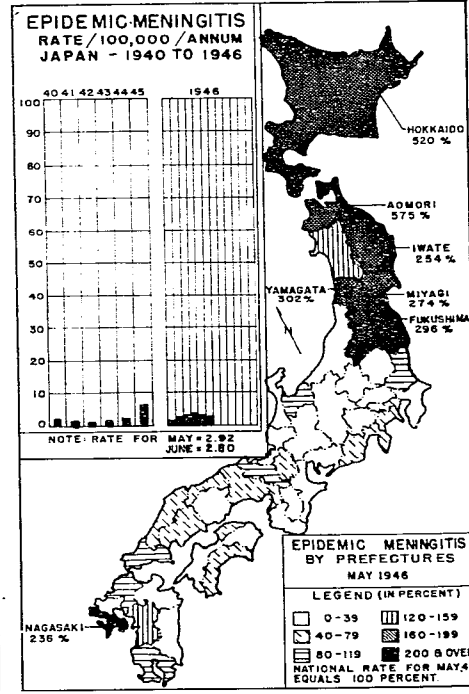
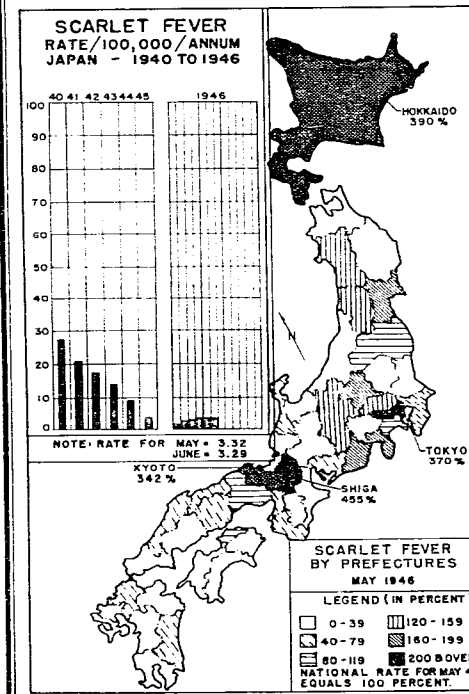
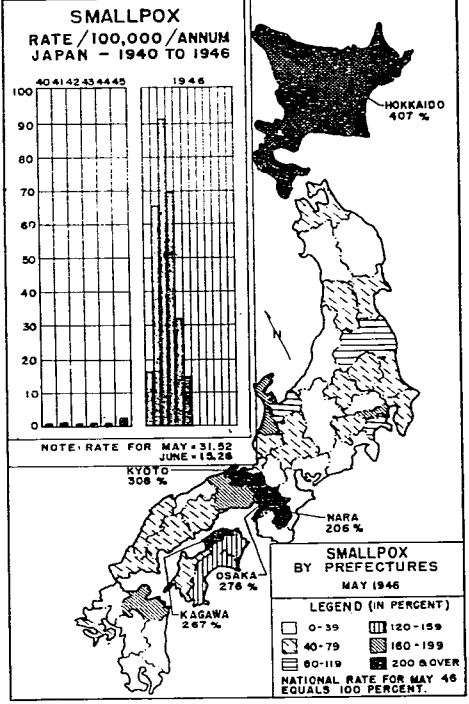
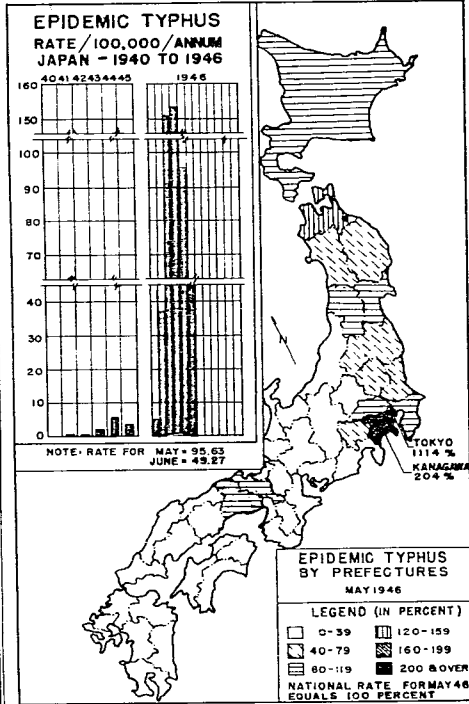
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE/100,000/ANNUM



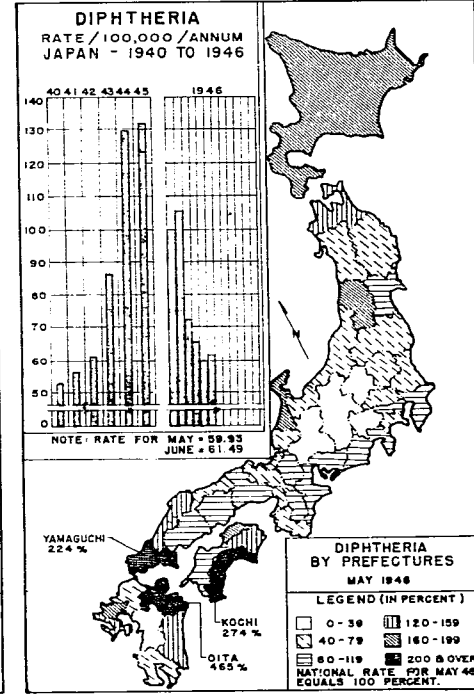
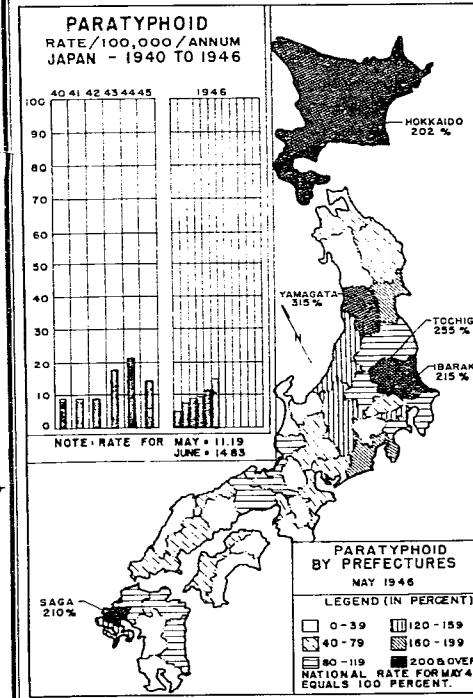
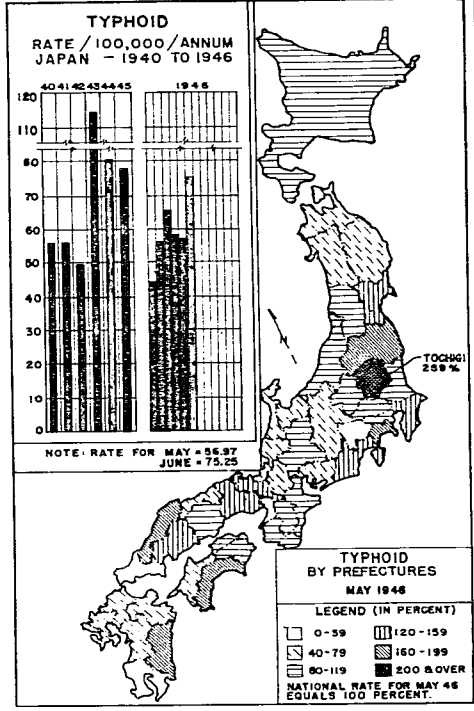
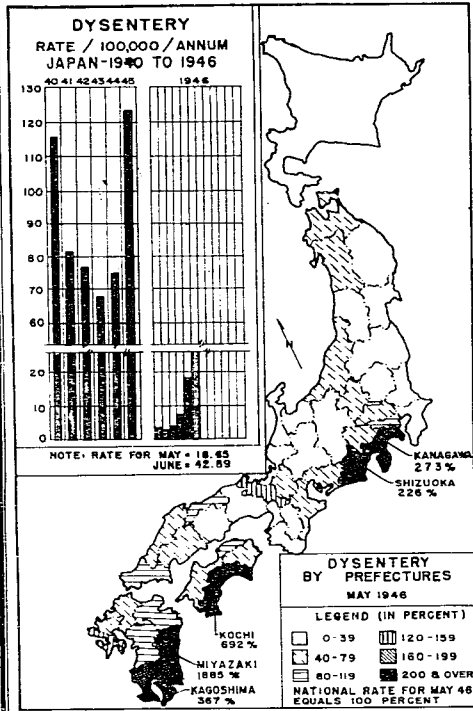
NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



#### Port Quarantine

48. As cholera is epidemic in certain sections of Korea and as Japan is entering the season most propitious to the spread of this disease, the U.S. Navy, Japanese off-shore boats and shore police are combatting illicit traffic between Japan and Korea.

49. Cholera is by far the most serious present quarantine problem. Six repatriation ships are known to have brought in cholera during the past 30 days, two from Korea and four from Shanghai. While a few infected individuals slipped through quarantine no outbreaks were traced to these vessels as the source of infection.

The Sasebo repatriation center was closed 13 June due to introduction of cholera from Shanghai aboard a repatriation ship. After all cases and contacts were quarantined the port was reopened 21 June. Meanwhile 50 vessels with 60,000 passengers aboard had arrived. Twenty-two of these ships carrying 25,000 passengers were directed to Hakata to unload. Laboratory stool examinations were increased to 1,500 daily, and a hospital ship was assigned to the port to receive cholera cases.

The last cases of cholera were cleared from the Uraga Repatriation Center 18 June. The port is presently free of cholera.

50. Some cases of smallpox and typhus continue to arrive but quarantine control is adequate. No cases of plague, yellow fever or anthrax were brought to Japan during May.

#### Vital Statistics

51. A new plan of gathering and recording vital statistics was compiled by the Japanese Government and approved by SCAP. The collection of summary reports of vital statistics from cities, towns and villages will go into effect 1 July. The remainder of the plan, providing for the submission of individual schedules of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces, will be placed in effect as soon as possible. The latter reports are submitted by local registrars' offices to prefectural offices, which in turn forward them to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics for tabulation.

A further amendment was directed on 15 June to require the declaration of births and deaths at the place of occurrence only instead of at the place of residence.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
Religion. . . . .	6
Arts and Monuments. . . . .	13
Media of Expression . . . . .	17

EDUCATION

Screening of Teachers in Chiba

1. On 17 June the first committee for screening teachers and educational officials under provisions of Imperial Ordinance 263 was organized in Chiba Prefecture. SCAP representatives, the Minister of Education, the Chief of the Bureau of School Education, a member of the Central Teachers' Acceptability Inquiry Committee, the Secretary to the Minister of Education and the Governor of Chiba Prefecture attended. The operation of the Committee is being studied to determine the pattern for the program throughout Japan.

The committee includes seven representatives of educational circles and six representatives from other professions or vocations. Educational members include principals and teachers of various types of schools. Nonprofessional elements include members of educational, agricultural and religious associations, labor unions and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

At a second meeting the status of the Committee members and procedure to be followed in the screening process were determined. Observers from SCAP, other prefectures, normal schools and representatives of the Ministry of Education, the prefectural government and the press attended.

The basic procedure outlined by the Ordinance requires that all teachers be screened on the basis of questionnaires which each will complete and submit to the Committee. The questionnaire includes queries regarding previous military and naval service and membership since 1 January 1939 in militaristic and ultranationalistic organizations.

The Committee agreed to first screen in groups those whose replies indicate they are not suspect as militarists or ultranationalists. These individuals will not be required to be present for examination. Those persons whose questionnaires show military training or participation in ultranationalistic organizations will be screened individually.

The Committee decided to meet twice a week until all educational personnel in Chiba Prefecture are screened.

Teachers' Manual

2. The first six chapters of the "Teachers' Manual" were

issued by the Ministry of Education. This publication is designed to effect the reorientation of Japanese teachers from their function in a dictatorial and militaristic society to their responsibilities in a democratic society. It stands in sharp contrast to former Japanese teachers' manuals which, during the period of militarist control, were little more than handbooks of propaganda for the ruling clique.

The present manual points out to the teachers the fundamental elements of democratic practices and offers guides for establishment of those practices in Japanese education.

The following are discussed or included in the "Teachers' Manual":

- (1) Fundamental problems with their causes inherent in the establishment of a new Japan. These include the elimination of militarism and ultranationalism, the development of a scientific attitude, the understanding of the worth of the individual and the study of the functioning of democracy.
- (2) General principles which are to guide the teachers of Japan in their future teaching activities. Stress is placed on the education of the individual as such, the promotion of civic education, the elevation of women's education, the dissemination of scientific knowledge, the promotion of physical strength, the advancement of artistic culture and the renovation of labor education.
- (3) Practical application of new concepts to actual teaching procedures, to choice of teaching and reference materials, to use of teaching materials and methodology in teaching practices.
- (4) Copies of SCAP directives for the use of teachers in implementing new teaching methods.

#### Teachers' Guide for Drawing and Handicrafts

3. The Ministry of Education released a "Teachers' Guide for Drawing and Handicrafts" for use by teachers and school officials. This guide was designed to aid teachers in providing training that will promote freedom and initiative, develop character and creative ability, foster a co-operative and understanding spirit through working together and promote interests leading to choice of occupation.

No textbooks are to be used in these courses and teachers are encouraged to use the resources of the school and the community in developing materials for teaching. The Ministry of Education requested teachers to submit original ideas to the Bureau of Textbooks for inclusion in future materials for classroom use.

#### Prefectural University Extension Program

4. The Bureau of Social Education, Ministry of Education, inaugurated a program of adult education for local communities. The plan enables a community to obtain the services of university lecturers for local programs. All arrangements are made through the Speakers' Bureau. Local communities may choose the speakers and topics they wish. The agency will advise and assist those groups which request speakers but do not specify particular persons or subjects.

### Courses in Physical Education Planning

5. The Bureau of Physical Education held the first of a series of three-day courses on physical education planning in Tokyo. The courses are part of a program for restoration and expansion of physical training facilities and activities in war-damaged Japanese cities. The course was attended by 150 representatives of 22 cities from nine prefectures and included lectures, demonstrations, discussions and participation in sports.

Emphasis was placed on local assumption of responsibility and leadership in the promotion of physical education programs. The subjects discussed included the necessity for physical education and how to encourage social physical education programs in cities, problems of program-making in physical education, the organization of social physical education, food problems, athletic badge tests, playground baseball and radio calisthenics.

The plans of the Bureau of Physical Education call for similar courses in Gifu, Kyoto, Okayama, Kumamoto and Miyagi.

### RELIGION

#### Shinto

6. The Shrine Association, Jinja Honcho, announced that it would publish a weekly newspaper for the 15,000 Shinto priests of Japan. The association will hold a series of Shinto conferences throughout the country to assist the Shinto priests to adjust themselves to the responsibilities of nonpolitical religion.

7. The Shrine Association announced a new classification of shrines. The new categories, Soshu and Shosha, have administrative significance only and supersede the former classification whose coincidence with geographic governmental units indicated the association of Shinto with the State.

8. The Ministry of Education ordered the removal of depositories formerly used to house Imperial portraits from all schools in Japan. The Imperial portraits were removed earlier. The order directed the removal of all depositories located outside school buildings regardless of nonresemblance or similarity to Shinto shrines. Retention of depositories within school buildings is allowed if removal is difficult and the depositories can be satisfactorily used as safes or storage vaults.

#### Christianity

9. The Church of Christ in Japan, a union of Protestant sects formed under government pressure before the war, held its first general assembly since the war. The group eliminated wartime measures imposed on it by Japanese militarists in 1943 and reverted to its 1941 constitution.

The assembly abolished the Bureau of Overseas Work which had done Christian missionary work in the now defunct Japanese Empire. It confirmed the action of the Church's Executive Board eliminating from the constitution and statement of creed all items in support of imperialist and ultranationalist aims. The body eliminated the wartime office of Director which had absolute power over the organization and distributed authority to the 16 regions of Japan.

#### Missionaries

10. Ninety-two missionaries, 60 Roman Catholics and 32 Protestants, have been cleared for return to Japan. Eight Roman Catholic

missionaries have arrived. Seventy percent of the missionaries given clearance plan to engage in educational work. Two missionaries who remained in Japan during the war have returned to the United States.

There are 11 mission representatives in Japan. Five of these are from the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, two from the Church of England, and one each from the Church of England in Canada, the American Episcopal Church, the American Board of Commissioners of the Congregational Church and the Salvation Army.

They are surveying local conditions to make recommendations to their organizations concerning future mission activities and to give assurances for the return of missionaries to Japan.

#### Religious Affiliations of New Diet Members

11. Available information on new members of the Diet indicates that 14 priests were elected, including 10 Buddhist, 3 Sectarian Shinto and 1 Shrine Shinto. No Christian ministers were included but 26 of the new members are Christians.

#### Stamp Directive

12. In accordance with the SCAP directive regulating designs used on Japanese postage stamps and currency, the following designs were approved:

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Design</u>
¥ 0.30	Horyuji Temple near Nara
1.00	Storm on Mt. Fuji from the woodblock print by Hokusai
1.30	Wild geese
0.50	Noh mask of a girl by Dosui.

A new 15 sen postal card with cherry blossom design was approved.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

##### Civil Reports on Cultural Holdings

13. Agencies of the Japanese Government submitted reports on cultural material in eight prefectures. Summary of these reports and cumulative total holdings for 28 prefectures now covered by civil reports follows:

	<u>June Report</u>	<u>Total</u>
Localities (cities or towns)	521	1,764
Sites (areas, compounds or installations)	972	3,715
Parks or gardens	360	1,209
Structures	433	2,324
Collections or isolated objects	388	1,715
Contents reported		
Paintings	581	3,931
Sculptures	599	4,431
Manuscripts	1,035	212,390
Applied arts	517	3,898

Forty-one damaged installations were noted in June reports.

Military Reports on Protection of Cultural Properties

14. Reports were received from units of Occupation Forces on the state of protection of cultural properties in 15 prefectures. Summary of the data reported follows:

Localities (cities or towns)	96
Sites (areas, compounds, or installations)	316
Parks or gardens	76
Structures	1,247
Collections or isolated objects	199

War damage was reported on 40 of the sites and it was estimated that 181 have a present damage risk, chiefly from fire, which is a constant hazard to wooden buildings. Military reports received for 45 prefectures, covering 462 localities and 1,276 sites, record war damage in 212 sites.

Distribution of Cultural Materials

15. Sites and areas considered as having cultural significance have been surveyed in nine prefectures of northeastern Honshu. The locations of these sites are shown on the maps, pages 274 and 275.

Maintenance of Cultural Installations

16. Limitations on funds, labor and supplies during the war left many important cultural installations in disrepair. War damage added to the amount of work needed for maintenance. In many cases buildings were dismantled as a precaution against air raids and now need to be reassembled.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs . . . . .	17
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Press and Publications . . . . .	28
Motion Pictures . . . . .	39
Theater . . . . .	44
Library . . . . .	48

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Women's Information Programs

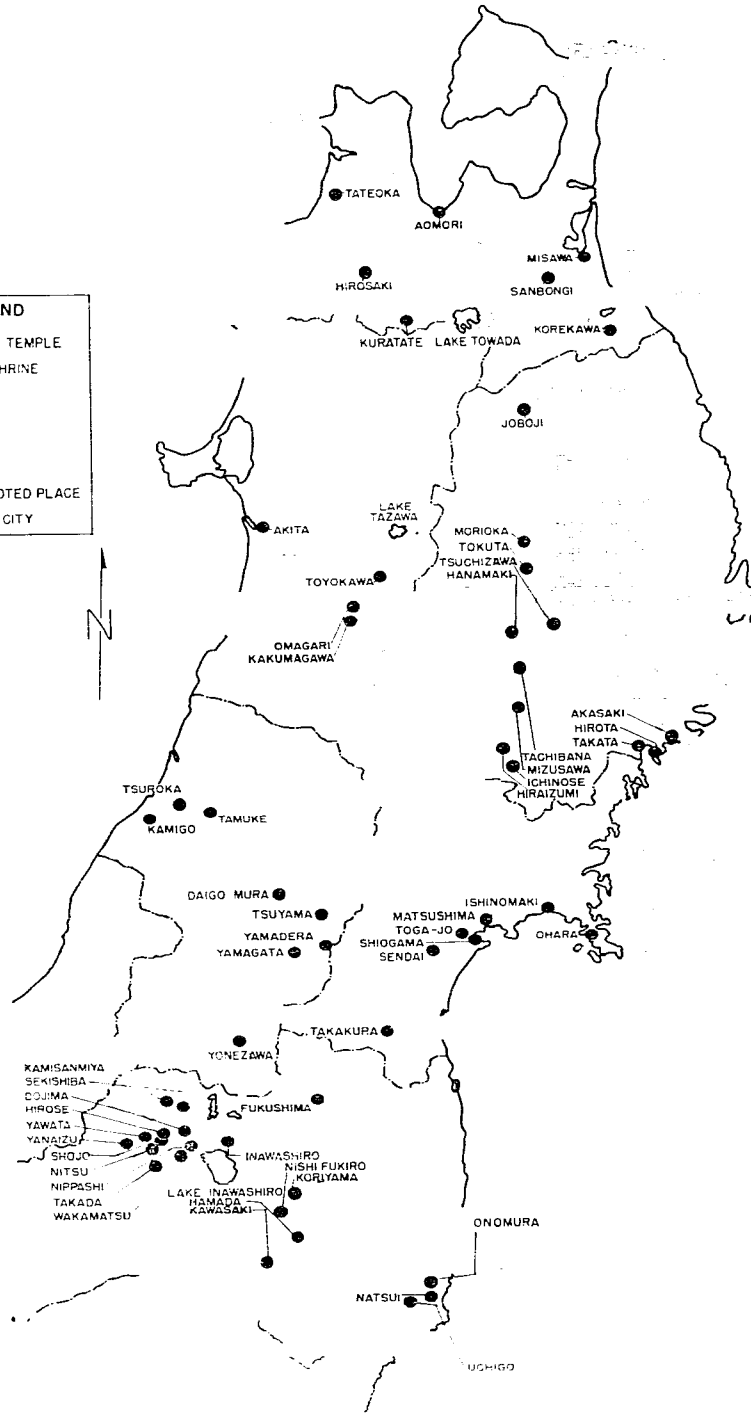
17. Various ministries concerned with women's problems began to include women in advisory citizens' committees. The increasing tendency of the Government to consult women leaders on problems of the day was illustrated by the invitation of 100 women leaders to participate in a meeting called by the Vice-Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Included in the women's group were new members of the Diet, political party representatives, members of the press, school heads and labor leaders.

36

# IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES & AREAS

## III NORTHERN HONSHU

- LEGEND**
- BUDDHIST TEMPLE
  - SHINTO SHRINE
  - LIBRARY
  - ◇ PARK
  - CASTLE
  - ▣ MUSEUM
  - OTHER NOTED PLACE
  - TOWN OR CITY



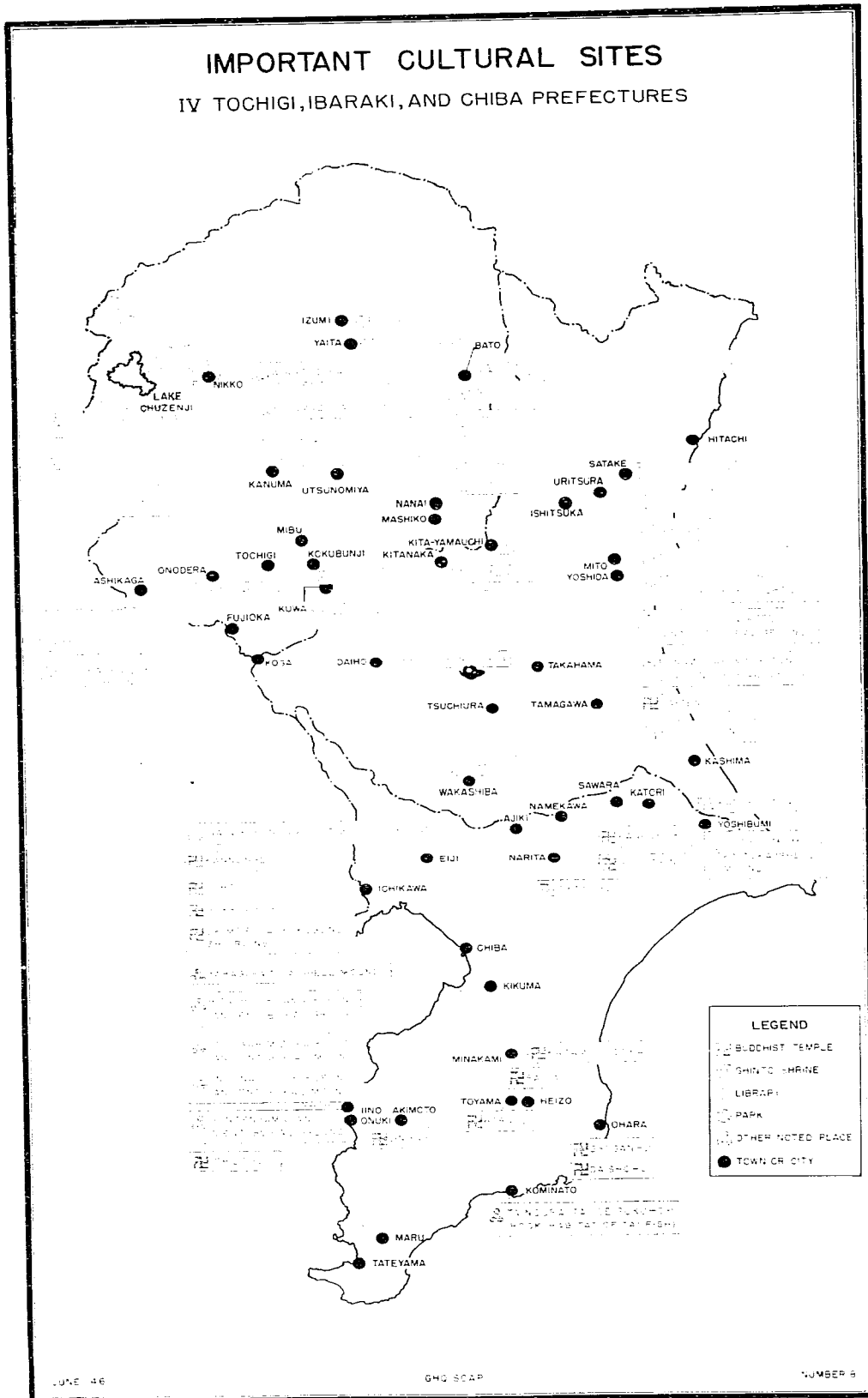
JUNE 46

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 60

# IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

## IV TOCHIGI, IBARAKI, AND CHIBA PREFECTURES





The topics discussed, suggested by the women as being most important, were housing, water supply, food, transportation, finances and electric power. The women were given the opportunity to ask questions of representatives of government ministries directly connected with the problems discussed.

#### Industry and Labor Information Program

18. A series of regular radio programs was presented in which leading representatives from industry discussed the causes of production problems in the coal, steel, textile and fertilizer industries. Conferences were held with industrial relations representatives from the coal and steel industries on the development of labor-management relations in the United States.

19. The purposes and functions of the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board were explained at a press conference. The importance of staffing the Board with qualified experts and the necessity that the Board receive the confidence and support of the Japanese people were stressed.

20. Trade unions were given assistance in creating organizations that can disseminate information to branch unions. Conferences were held with educational directors from the various national unions on methods by which national educational committees can establish liaison with branch educational committees. Methods for organizing branch educational committees that will place greater emphasis on the consideration of branch union problems were discussed.

21. Labor information committees that plan programs for radio and motion pictures were expanded to include adequate representation of the film industry so that a greater number of ideas could be presented. Conferences suggested methods of securing ideas and suggestions from the public on improving the techniques of media presentation.

#### Information Program on Warm Weather Diseases

22. A campaign employing all media of information was launched against warm weather diseases. The active co-operation of students, radio listeners and newspaper readers throughout Japan was enlisted in a program scheduled to extend through the summer months.

The program is organized in three phases as follows:

- (1) Dissemination of information through the schools, in posters and composition contests, on radio programs, and by press releases, debates and exhibitions. The radio programs are aimed at all age levels and all social groups in Japan.
- (2) Personal hygiene, stressing the importance of clean hands and nails, obtaining potable water, cooking all foods and maintaining kitchen sanitation and lavatory cleanliness.
- (3) Public sanitation, includes cleaning property and ditches, treating standing water, disposing adequately of garbage and excreta and exterminating insects and vermin.

#### RADIO

##### Radio Forum

23. Radio Tokyo staged its popular Radio Forum program in

Osaka on 3 June and in Fukuoka 17 June. On both occasions the forum was received with the same enthusiasm that has characterized its appearances in Tokyo. This indicates the public's appreciation of the opportunity to present sectional views on Japanese problems and the desire to make local conditions known to a nationwide audience.

The program will appear on alternate weeks in Tokyo and cities outside until all eight central stations have been covered.

24. The Farm Hour, a former studio-originated program, was presented in Hibiya Hall on the weeks the Radio Forum was on the road. The crowds that filled the hall indicated the extraordinary popularity of this hour.

#### Covering the Diet and the War Trials

25. Special radio programs kept the Japanese listening public informed on the progress of Diet sessions and the Tokyo War Crimes Trials. A 15-minute program each evening in the form of a dialogue between two announcers gave an informal discussion of the day's events at the Diet. In addition a Sunday panel representing the five major political parties of Japan was inaugurated. For an hour they discuss the Diet sessions of the preceding week.

The day's events at the War Trials were summarized each evening in a 10-minute broadcast. Half-hour Sunday programs discussed developments at the trials during the preceding week and incorporated into the broadcast recordings of actual testimony taken at the trials. A Japanese translation was given.

#### Music on Programs

26. Progress in the attempt to achieve a better balance of types of music on Japanese radio programs is indicated by the accompanying table:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Percent of Total Music</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>June</u>
Western classics	60-65	33
Japanese instrumental (including Japanese classics, modern selections and orthodox vocals with accompaniment)	10-15	20
Japanese popular songs	} 20-25	26
Light music		12
Orchestrated folk songs		9

27. Nationwide broadcasts originated in stations outside Tokyo were inaugurated. Local programs are channeled into the national network. This will allow a greater freedom of action and the presentation of more varied programs.

#### PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

##### Conferences

28. SCAP representatives held 12 conferences with reporters of Tokyo newspapers, one special conference with representatives of the provincial press and two special conferences with presidents and editors-in-chief of Tokyo newspapers.

A representative of SCAP delivered a lecture on "A Democratic

Press<sup>n</sup> to newspaper workers in Hakodate and Sapporo in Hokkaido. Two conferences were held with the staff on the Shizuoka Shimbun at Shizuoka. Six special conferences were held with editors and writers of magazines.

Conference topics included the responsibility of the managing editor, separation of editorial comment from news reporting, the operations of a democratic press, truth in reporting news items, how an editorial council works, educational problems now facing Japan, control of warm weather diseases, women's education and women's problems that women's magazines should consider.

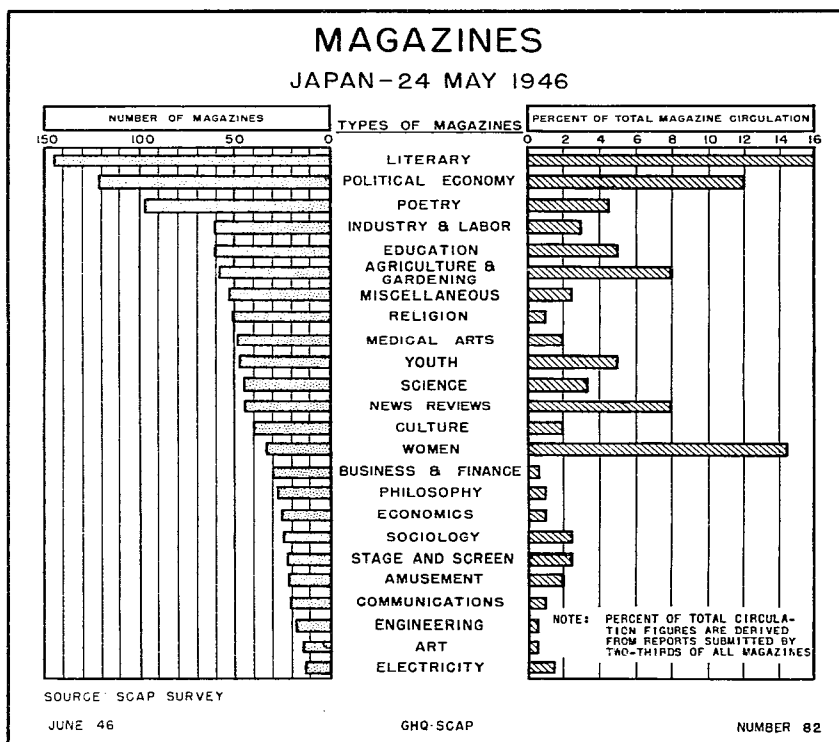
Releases

29. There were 52 news and 148 photographic releases to newspapers and 66 magazine and 107 photographic releases to magazines.

Distribution

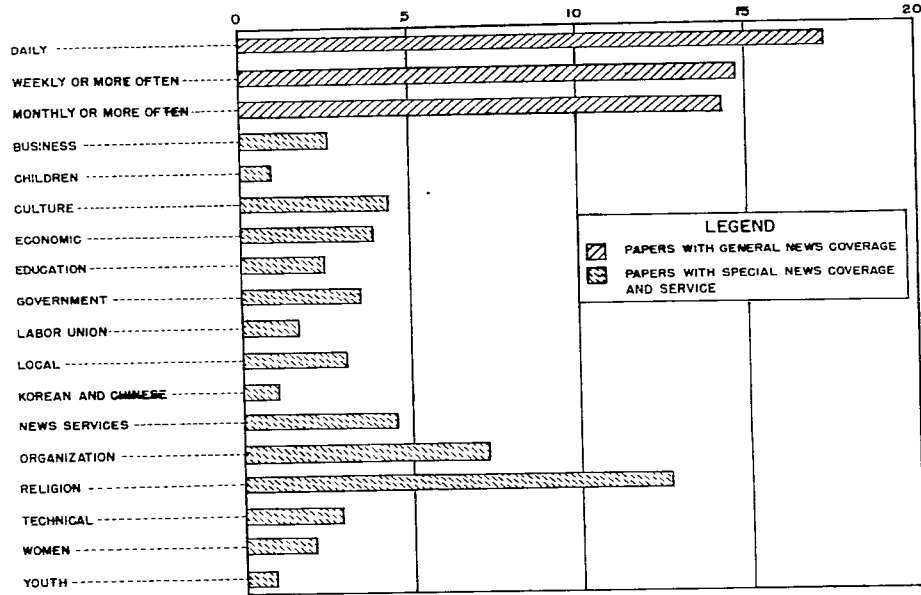
30. The known number of newspapers published in each prefecture is indicated on the map, page 279. The chart on the same page shows the percentages of types of newspapers.

Types of magazines and estimated percent of circulation is shown on the following chart.

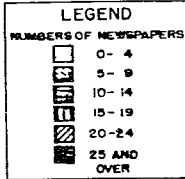
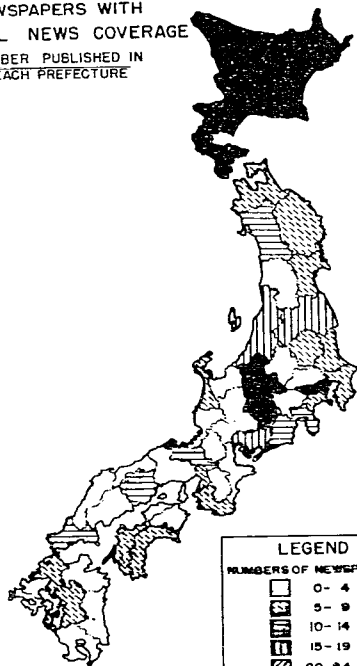


# NEWSPAPERS JAPAN-MAY 1946

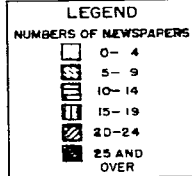
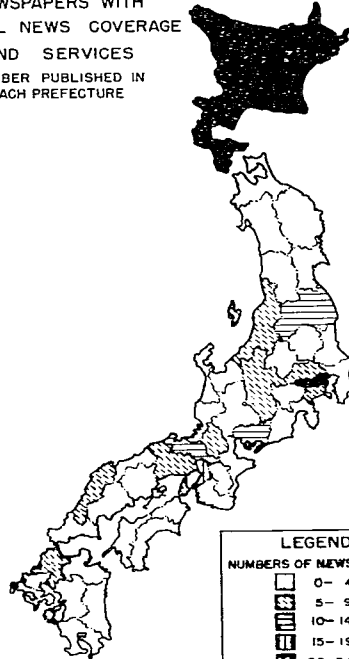
## PERCENT-BY TYPE



NEWSPAPERS WITH  
GENERAL NEWS COVERAGE  
NUMBER PUBLISHED IN  
EACH PREFECTURE



NEWSPAPERS WITH  
SPECIAL NEWS COVERAGE  
AND SERVICES  
NUMBER PUBLISHED IN  
EACH PREFECTURE



SOURCE SCAP SURVEY  
JUNE 46

6HQ-SCAP

NUMBER 83

### Tokyo Press Comment

31. The opening of the International Military Tribunal and the convocation of the Diet received the major portion of space and comment in the Tokyo press.

The human interest stories and sketches which characterized the first days of the trial of class A war criminals gradually gave way to factual reporting. Editorial comment was concerned with and inclined to agree with the prosecution's interpretation of international law. Journals varied in their ideas of the meaning of the trial but there was a general inclination to consider the defendants as representing the guilt of the Japanese people as a whole. Proceedings of the Court, including the testimony of witnesses, were reported in detail.

32. The food shortage received consistent attention. A call from the Emperor for "brother co-operation" and Government efforts to ease the situation were both termed unsatisfactory by metropolitan papers. Papers asked why food can be found in the black markets but is not available for official distribution.

Writers indicated that lack of confidence in the Government was causing the people to seek their own solution to the problem by "food trips" to the country and by urging such measures as consumer control of distribution.

33. Discussion of the national economy centered around expressions favoring over-all control of financial and industrial activity. A trend toward wider State powers was acknowledged by general approval of the new Economic Stabilization Board.

The question of government compensation to wartime munitions industries drew much speculation. Most papers favored non-payment on the grounds that war profits and inflation of values were compensation enough. Revisions of the property tax, based upon the advice of American economists, and the SCAP-directed public works program to create employment and encourage reconstruction were favorably received.

Opinion on control of production by labor, a peculiarly Japanese strike tactic, closely followed political lines but most journals opposed the Cabinet attitude that such action was illegal. The fear was expressed that the substitute proposal of management councils might interfere with the workers' right to strike.

### Prefectural Press Comment

34. Criticism which followed the formation of the Yoshida Cabinet gradually softened as most papers became reconciled to the new Administration. There was almost unanimous pessimism over the new Government's chances for success.

The press emphasized the split between the Socialists and Communists over methods and tactics, particularly in regard to the Socialist-sponsored Democratic League for National Salvation which was supported by most prefectural journals. The food policy and social order statements of the Cabinet were generally considered disappointing.

The growing food shortage prompted renewed criticism of Government policies. Emphasis was placed on the continued maldistribution of supplies, on the necessity for compulsory exposure of hoarded foodstuffs and on the shortage of chemical fertilizer.

The Emperor's radio appeal to the farmers received favorable comment in some papers but there were indications that agricultural districts resented the frequently asserted view that farmers have plenty of food. Several writers complained that delivery quotas were too great and warned that there was a limit to the self-sacrifice of the farmers.

35. Finance Minister Ishibashi's policies were disapproved by many journals which strongly advocated greater State initiative in price control and industrial revival. There was a noticeable trend toward more constructive criticism and specific suggestions were offered by various writers.

The importance of the Economic Stabilization Board was emphasized but several papers warned that in its present form, it might be taken over by bureaucrats to the nation's detriment. Opinion was divided on the total cancellation of munitions compensations.

The first reaction to the Government ban on production control by labor was bitter condemnation of the Cabinet but an increasing minority favors the labor-management councils proposed by the Government as a substitute measure.

Prefectural press response to the Emperor's two-minute broadcast on the food shortage was generally favorable but not enthusiastic. Demonstrations before the Palace aroused extreme displeasure and brought out the feeling of reverence which has characterized prefectural treatment of the Emperor.

36. Only slight coverage was given to the International Military Tribunal. Journals hoped that the fairness of the trials would serve as a basis for real international law and international peace. There was some doubt as to the feasibility of distinguishing between aggressive and defensive wars. One paper went so far as to warn that the Japanese should continue to regard the trials as simply a case of the victor trying the vanquished.

#### Magazine Comment

37. Conservative writers dealing with Japanese attitudes toward the revival, fostering and protection of small business wished to develop a paternalistic system under which large central factories would farm out manufacture of parts to small producers. The more radical exponents appealed to the self-interest of the little man in order to enlist his aid in socializing the big monopoly industries.

Discussion of the Tenno System intensified. After the April elections there was a noticeable decline in discussion of the Tenno System since writers interpreted the vote of the electorate as clearly favoring retention of the Emperor. Discussion of the constitution indicated that not only were there differences of opinion regarding the Emperor's prerogatives among those who wished to retain the Tenno System but much concern over the effect of retention on world opinion. Writers feared the Allied Powers might not acknowledge that Japan has a democratic government as long as it clings to the Imperial institution.

38. Writers exhibited an increased interest in world affairs. Articles dealing with China and Russia show some carry-over of pre-surrender ideas especially regarding Japan as the cultural leader of Asia. There was a notable trend in economic articles to stress the reopening of normal Japanese foreign trade relations.

Other topics which brought forth considerable discussion among magazine writers included persistence of feudalism in the villages; the morality and legality of mass demonstrations; the future of small business in Japan; the tendency to treat democracy as a necessary expedient; the poor pay of teachers; and the economic difficulties of students. On the question of the property tax opinion was not as unanimous as before the yen conversion.

Financial magazines turned from theoretical discussion and centered their attention on the production plans and financial position of individual companies.

#### MOTION PICTURES

##### Films Released

39. Six Japanese feature pictures and one documentary were reviewed during the month.

The features included:

- (1) "Both You and I," depicting two popular comedians as meek clerks who are exploited by their employer until in the end the situation is reversed.
- (2) "Life's Somersault," a sentimental story with comic touches of a man who, after a misspent youth, reforms and becomes a foster father of an orphaned infant girl.
- (3) "Phosphorescent Face," a mystery involving a munitions maker and his corrupt lawyer who, after the war, scheme to evade the war profits tax but are blocked by the "phosphorescent face."
- (4) "The Song With Wings," in which a former Samurai becomes a composer and with the help of a girl singer sponsors songs of unity and resistance as a means of combating the oppression of a certain shogun.
- (5) "Returned Lover," in which a girl remains faithful to her lover who is at war, and is finally reunited with him.
- (6) "Herald of Humanity," the story of Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato, a pioneer in Japanese bacteriological research, and his struggles against public and official apathy in his experiments on tuberculosis and diphtheria.

The documentary film, "The Japanese Tragedy," traces the economic and political steps at home and abroad which led Japan to embark on her program of aggression. Responsible leaders are pointed out.

##### Synopses and Scenarios Submitted

40. Twenty synopses including 11 features, 3 shorts and 6 documentaries were submitted for review. Twenty-nine scenarios, including 25 features and 4 shorts, were received.

Disposal of Banned Films

41. Two thousand four hundred eighty-eight prints of certain specified films have been destroyed in compliance with the provisions of the SCAP Directive of 16 November 1945 on the elimination of undemocratic motion pictures. The directive provides that all but four prints of the specified films be destroyed.

The prints were collected and held by the Home Ministry which still retains the negative and remaining four prints of each title pending further disposition.

Motion Picture Houses and Attendance

42. Comparison of estimated receipts and attendance for April 1946 submitted by the Motion Picture Producers' Association with the average monthly figures for 1 April 1944 to 31 March 1945 is shown in the following table:

	<u>April 1946</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
Attendance	22,000,000	25,465,000
Receipts	¥ 30,000,000	¥ 11,300,000

The increase in admission fee which went into effect in April accounted for the higher gross receipts.

At the end of April 1,193 movie houses were operating; 2,406 operated in 1944. In Tokyo police figures indicate 75 new theaters of all types have been built between August 1945 and April 1946. The total number of houses in Tokyo is 170 compared with 372 before the war.

Educational Films

43. One two-reel documentary, "Restoration of Government Railways," was previewed. The film portrays the efforts of the workers to solve the problems of restoring normal transportation services.

Eight scripts were reviewed.

THEATER

Western Plays

44. On 8 June Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" opened in Tokyo. Critics considered it the best production of a western play that the Japanese have done. The translated text was unabridged and the complete Mendelssohn musical score was used as accompaniment to the performance.

The play was not presented by one theatrical troupe but the production company, Toho, selected the cast from its several companies and motion picture studios. The same method was used to select singers and production staff and the company used its own symphony orchestra and ballet troupe.

45. Beginning on 15 June "A Midsummer Night's Dream" alternated with a production of Lillian Hellman's anti-Nazi play "Watch on the Rhine." The play was performed by the Zenshinza Troupe which had previously presented Japanese versions of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" and the French resistance play "Toulon Harbor."

Other Western plays produced since the beginning of the Occupation include Japanese translations of Ibsen's "A Doll's House,"



Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," and "Home of Happiness," which contained an attack on Japanese imperialism in China.

New Japanese Play

46. The production of "Bon Bon" (Son), a new play by Hideshi Hojo was remarkable for its treatment of a progressive and democratic father-son relationship different from traditional Japanese custom.

New Scripts

47. Twenty-two synopses and 50 scripts were received for review.

LIBRARY

48. The popularity of the Information Library for Japanese citizens continued. A spot check of the type of material in demand by its patrons, based on a daily check of approximately 15 percent of the readers, gave the following percent of readers of each class.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Periodicals</u>	<u>Books</u>
Science	45	16
International affairs	21	19
Medicine and health	7	4
Arts and architecture	7	3
Economics and business	6	13
Political science and government	1	10
Social sciences	1	15
Labor problems	2	3
Transportation and communications	3	-
General (fiction, feature articles)	7	-
Biography and fiction	-	12
Education	-	5

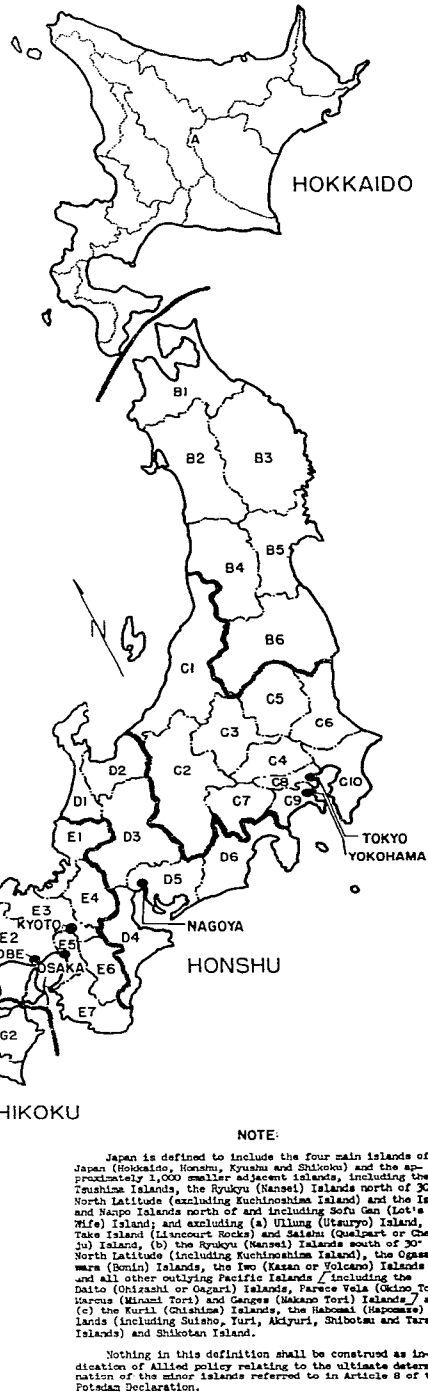
# JAPAN

## LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY
- PRINCIPAL CITY

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

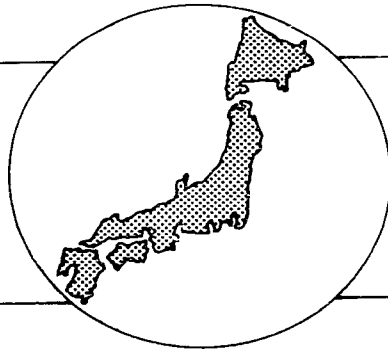
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|---|---|
| <p><b>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</b></p> <p><b>B. TOHOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AOMORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. AKITA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. IWATE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>C. KANTO REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. NAGANO PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. GUNMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. CHIBI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. TOKYO PREFECTURE</li> <li>8. CHIBA PREFECTURE</li> <li>9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE</li> <li>10. CHIEBA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>D. TOKAI REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IZUMI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. OIYU PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. MIE PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. AICHI PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> | <p><b>E. Kinki REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUEFUKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. HYOGO PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. KYOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. SEIGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. OSAKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. SAGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>F. CHUGOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. SIMANE PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>G. SHIKOKU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SAHAMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. HIME PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. KOCHI PREFECTURE</li> </ol> <p><b>H. KYUSHU REGION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE</li> <li>2. OITA PREFECTURE</li> <li>3. SAGA PREFECTURE</li> <li>4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE</li> <li>6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE</li> <li>7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE</li> </ol> |
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日本占領報告

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SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN

No 10

JULY

1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº 10

Non-Military Activities  
IN  
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF  
JULY 1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 10

July 1946

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July 1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 10

July 1946

PART I

GENERAL

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PART I

SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. Under SCAP General Orders No. 30, dated 26 July, the Office of Civilian Personnel was discontinued as a special staff section. Its functions were assumed by the Civilian Personnel Section, General Headquarters, USAFPAG.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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THE DIET

1. The Diet continued in session through July and political interest centered on its day-to-day proceedings.

2. The legislature considered the draft constitution and legislation presented by the Government. Pressure of these duties made it necessary to extend the session until 28 August.

3. Major legislation presented during July included the Labor Disputes Adjustment Bill, four local government reform bills and the 1946-47 Budget.

4. On 25 July the House of Representatives heard Minister of Finance Ishibashi outline the Government's program for economic recovery. The Minister said the Government would propose measures to accomplish the following ends:

- (1) Revitalization of key industries.
- (2) Loans for rehabilitation.
- (3) Rationalization of industry.
- (4) Unemployment relief.
- (5) Economic democratization.



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- (2) Loans for rehabilitation.
- (3) Rationalization of industry.
- (4) Unemployment relief.
- (5) Economic democratization.

5. A resolution thanking the Supreme Commander for the release of foodstuffs was adopted by the House of Representatives.

6. Evidence that the public realizes the importance of the legislature in a democratic government was found in the increased number of visitors at Diet sessions and in the proposal to increase the total remuneration of individual Diet members from ¥ 3,000 to ¥ 30,000 a year, the latter equivalent to \$2,000 at the present rate of exchange.

#### THE CONSTITUTION

7. After three days of interpellations in plenary sessions of the House of Representatives the draft constitution was turned over to a special constitutional committee which will recommend amendments to the House.

8. Most interpellations in the House of Representatives and in the special constitutional committee dealt with the theory of popular sovereignty and with the position of the Emperor.

9. No amendments had been formally proposed by 25 July.

#### THE PURGE

10. During July the Government substantially completed its screening of public officials under the Purge Directive of 4 January.

11. Among prominent persons removed from office during July were Mitsu Kono, a leading figure in the Social Democratic Party; Tadao Yamakawa, member of the House of Peers; Haruo Matsui, new governor of Tokyo Metropolis, and Manji Iijima, proposed chairman of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission.

12. Representatives of the Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic Parties suggested to Prime Minister Yoshida that persons designated as ineligible to hold office be given a hearing before final determination of their status.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES

13. The Liberal and Progressive Parties continue to consult on certain matters but no definite steps were taken to unite the two parties.

14. After many delays the Democratic League for National Salvation was inaugurated under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party.

15. Prospects for a united front between the Socialists and Communists disappeared when the Social Democrats definitely decided to reject the Communists' offer of collaboration.

#### STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

16. A Ministry of Communications was established on 1 July replacing the former Board of Communications. Sadakichi Hitotsumateu, former Minister without Portfolio, was installed as Minister of Communications.

17. The appointment of Keinosuke Zen, president of Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Company, as director of the Economic Stabilization Board was announced on 23 July.

## PUBLIC SAFETY

### Law and Order

18. The number of petty crimes in Japan has almost doubled since January. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board reported approximately 15,000 crimes during June.

19. Clashes between rival groups of Tokyo black-marketeers developed into gun battles when the police took action to quell the disorders. Six persons were killed and many injured.

### Police

20. The Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry announced tentative reform measures for the police system. Planned changes include increased salaries for members of the police force, modernization of equipment and enlargement of the water police and fire brigades.

### Fire

21. A large fire at Iida in Nagano Prefecture destroyed 400 homes leaving approximately 3,000 persons homeless. Damage was estimated at ¥ 7,000,000.

22. Reports of fires and fire damage in Japan during May show 24 persons dead, 209 injured and property losses of ¥ 144,274,630.

### Prisons

23. Investigation of prisons and police lockups continued and corrective action was reported in specified areas.

## LEGAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

24. The Japanese Government was advised as to the disposition of criminal proceedings in which nationals of the United Nations are defendants.

### Judicial Affairs

25. The Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee was established by an imperial ordinance to investigate and recommend changes in laws necessitated by the new Japanese constitution.

26. The Judicial System Investigation Committee was created to assist the Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee in the revision of important codes.

## MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

27. From 21 May to 20 June about 1,100 cases were handled by provost courts in the United States Occupation Zone and 324 cases in the British Commonwealth Occupation Zone.

## WAR CRIMES

28. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 65 persons suspected of war crimes.

29. Five persons apprehended in Japan were returned to the Philippines to stand trial before the Peoples' Court and by the Philippine Army.

30. Seven war crimes trials were completed in Japan and eight trials were completed in the Philippines. Sentences in the trials in Japan ranged from two years at hard labor to life imprisonment while those in the Philippines ranged from five years' imprisonment to death by hanging.

31. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of 37 convicted war criminals.

#### INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

##### Personnel

32. The resignation of Justice John P. Higgins, United States member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, was announced on 15 July. Major General Myron C. Cramer, former Judge Advocate General of the United States Army who replaced Justice Higgins, began his tenure on the Tribunal bench on 22 July.

##### Second Phase of Prosecution

33. The second phase of the prosecution closed on 1 July after introduction of testimony and documentary evidence describing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

##### Third Phase of Prosecution

34. On 1 July the prosecution introduced the third phase of its case on Japan's entry into Manchuria and subsequent invasion southward. Witnesses from China were presented out of turn to permit them to return home.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES  
C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Estimates of total food production in 1946 exceed 1945 receipts.

Grazing areas are not being fully utilized.

2. Fish landings decreased in June due to bad weather and the end of the Hokkaido herring season. Reduced shipments of herring from Hokkaido to Honshu were partly replaced by crab shipments.

Forestry and Mining

3. The lumber demands of the Occupation Forces are being met and considerable quantities are moving into domestic channels both legally and illegally.

Producers say that legal price increases would reduce the black market. Enforcement of lumber regulations is lax and ineffective.

4. In production reports of 25 minerals for May 17 showed an increase. In 14 of these the increase has been constant since March. Although economic conditions are slightly better for the industry most of the increase must be attributed to repair of equipment and renovation of mines.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

5. June coke production increased about 20 percent over May.

6. In the metal industries iron and steel production held its own, aluminum decreased due to lack of fuel, the light metal rolling industry showed substantial increases and copper production gained slightly, as did most ferroalloys. Manganese has been offered for export during the coming year.

7. About 10 percent of existing crude rubber stocks was consumed in June.

8. Petroleum production continued fairly steady.

9. Cement production increased seven percent, lumber deliveries were up nearly one third and building construction increased about 40 percent in June.

10. Ship repairs completed declined 19 percent. The same number of steel ships were completed or launched and two more wooden ships were completed or launched than reported in June.

11. Chemical manufactures totaled the same percentage of needs as in June.

12. Machinery production increased slightly although there were great individual fluctuations.

#### Manufacturing

13. Production of processed foods in June reflected seasonal fluctuations, the most notable being the decrease in canned foods and the increase in milk processing. Shortages of raw materials and containers limited production.

14. Pulp production increased 3.1 percent; paper output rose 7.8 percent.

15. Production of electrical items increased slightly in June. Shortages of raw materials continued to hinder the industry. The reconstruction, expansion and reallocation of manufacturing facilities continued.

16. The production of all types of transportation equipment except three-wheeled cars increased in June. Approximately 4,000,000 automotive and tractor parts, 6.8 percent more than May output, were manufactured.

#### Textiles

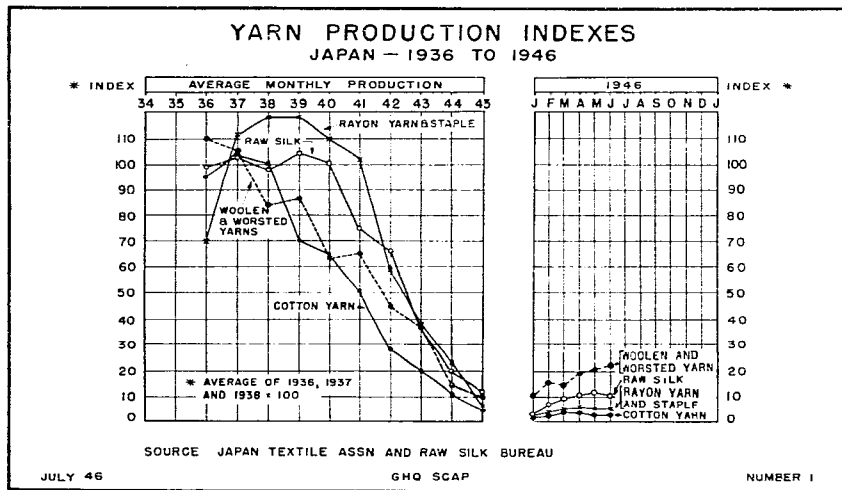
17. Although 30,000 bales of the first imports of American cotton were released to cotton spinners during June it was actually received by the mills too late to affect production volume materially.

18. Continued shortages of coal and food, together with seasonal factors which normally cause a slackening of filature operations during June, were responsible for breaking the up-trend in raw silk production.

19. Virtual tripling of pulp production permitted an increase in rayon and spun rayon yarns.

20. A shift in emphasis from woolen to worsted goods was reflected in increased production of worsted yarns and a decline in woolen yarn production.





#### Transportation

21. Total rail freight tonnage showed a substantial decrease in June.

22. Train kilometers operated decreased from 15,512,443 during May to 15,113,734 during June.

#### Public Utilities

23. Electric power generation remained adequate. One hydro-electric plant was completed and went into service on 26 June. Three additional hydroelectric plants are nearing completion.

24. The coal shortage continues to render a large percentage of gas production capacity idle.

#### Communications

25. An imperial ordinance elevating the Board of Communications to a ministry became effective 1 July.

26. Although an increase was noted in vacuum tube production, one to two years will be required to overcome the critical shortage.

27. The production of communications equipment improved with an increased allocation of coal in July.

#### Labor

28. Labor disputes declined in importance and no new major strikes were reported.

29. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the prefectural governors further delineated police functions in strikes and banned regular police attendance at labor meetings.

30. Some 1,630,000 government employees received a general increase of 50 percent in earnings by a special allowance.

### Imports and Exports

31. Fifty vessels carrying 326,000 tons of commercial imports arrived in July, including 41 ships carrying foodstuffs, 3 phosphate and 6 raw cotton.

### Rationing and Price Control

32. Domestic supplies of staple foods became so low that SCAP found it necessary to release imported foods to 20 prefectures, compared with five in June. The Japanese Government curtailed supplementary rations to heavy laborers and reinforced its efforts to increase collection of staple foods from farming areas. The Food Management Board announced a program for collection of wheat, barley, naked barley and potatoes through setting of quotas for each farmer by local committees.

33. Removal of the government subsidy resulted in a sharp decrease in consumer supplies of fresh vegetables.

34. A new allotment program for textiles and clothing was announced whereby individual worker requirements for standard articles of clothing are established and preference in distribution is given according to the essentiality of the industry. Agriculture, marine products, commercial fertilizers and coal mining are given top priority.

35. A sharp increase in the price of raw silk manufactured after 15 April was announced. The main cause of the increase was a rise in the cocoon price, which had been adjusted to bring it into a favorable relationship to the price of rice.

36. SCAP authorized release of 5,000 metric tons of raw hides from frozen stocks to meet the needs of manufacturers of essential leather goods.

37. Commercial fertilizer supplies improved. A new system of rationing of fertilizers rewards farmers who sell their staple crops to the Government.

38. Rents continued to rise illegally in 10 of 24 major cities.

### FINANCE

#### Money and Banking

39. Note circulation on 20 July was ¥ 47,231,000,000, an increase of ¥ 4,473,000,000 since 30 June. The daily rate of increase from 1 to 20 July was ¥ 223,000,000 compared with ¥ 216,000,000 per day in June.

40. In June deposits in ordinary banks increased while those in special and savings banks declined.

#### Public Finance

41. The Japanese Government proposed a revision of the general tax system. Under the new tax program an increase of ¥ 2,349,000,000 in tax revenue was estimated.

42. SCAP offered no objection to the submission to the Diet of the general account budget for the fiscal year 1946-47. This action does not imply approval of the budget or any of its items.

## PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

### Property Control

43. Thirty-eight reports on patents and copyrights concerning American owners and 22 involving British owners were received by SCAP from Japanese Government in compliance with a SCAP directive. They disclosed that several patents had been revoked or exempted from payment by government permit.

44. Reports on precious metals blocked but not in actual SCAP custody are being analyzed to determine which metals may be held under license for essential domestic use. SCAP allotted precious metals to be used in the domestic economy during July, August and September.

### Antitrust and Cartels

45. Two companies were added to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns which now includes 41 holding companies and 1,119 subsidiaries. Two more holding companies, 70 subsidiaries and 2 independent companies are under surveillance.

46. SCAP approved the ordinances and articles of incorporation relating to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission and offered no objection to six candidates selected by the Japanese Government for membership on the Commission.

47. SCAP ordered the Government to prepare a program for the further deconcentration of economic power.

### Reparations

48. The list of aircraft plants, army and navy arsenals and laboratories was revised by deleting 60 plants, adding 21 plants and correcting the names of six previously listed plants.



SECTION 4

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. During June relief payments were granted to 2,194,436 individuals. Total expenditures were ¥ 41,231,612, an average of ¥ 19 for each recipient.

2. A new method of reporting monthly public assistance statistics was adopted to go into effect in August. Separate forms will be submitted for the number of persons on relief, causes of dependency, relief expenditures and dependent persons in institutions.

3. SCAP approved a plan presented by Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia to import a maximum of 2,000 tons of relief supplies monthly. The supplies will be distributed to needy persons by the Japanese Government under SCAP supervision.

Repatriation

4. By 28 July 979,344 foreign nationals had been repatriated from Japan while 4,209,380 Japanese had been returned to the Home Islands.

Nursing Affairs

5. Certificates of graduation were awarded to 85 nurses upon completion of the three-month refresher course on 25 July.

Narcotics

6. In accordance with the newly enacted narcotic regulations approximately 10,000 narcotics dealers in Tokyo submitted inventories and registered from 19 June to 20 July. New monthly report forms were supplied to 11 wholesalers and will be submitted beginning with July.

Custody of Japanese military medicinal narcotics by the Occupation Forces is no longer necessary and they are being turned over to prefectural narcotics officials for disposition as directed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

### Cholera

7. Cholera broke out in two new areas during late June and July. The largest outbreak was at Fukuyama in Hiroshima Prefecture with approximately 100 cases reported by the middle of July. In late July cholera broke out near Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture and 28 cases were reported by 25 July.

The outbreak at Fukuyama is under control with no new cases reported since the middle of July. The incidence at Yokosuka is subsiding. The cases were traced to illicit shipping or to cholera carriers or patients among repatriates from the Asiatic mainland.

### Insect and Rodent Control

8. A ¥ 62,000,000 budget for insect control was approved by the Ministry of Finance.

To assure more prompt payment of manufacturers for supplies furnished, the Ministry of Health and Welfare arranged for a bank loan to cover expenses of the program. Prefectures will be prorated later and upon payment the bank loan will be liquidated.

### Nutrition

9. Final data from the May nutrition survey have been compiled for localities covered in previous surveys: Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka and Kure cities, and rural areas in 18 prefectures. Compilation of results from areas and localities covered for the first time in May is continuing.

Average per capita per day consumption in Tokyo was 1,352 calories.

Comparison of the May figures with a survey made in 1926 shows that the greatest decrease in food eaten is in rice and miscellaneous items; consumption of other grains and vegetables has increased slightly since 1926.

### EDUCATION

10. A new adult education program to organize Citizens' Public Halls designed to set up centers of practical and cultural information in communities throughout Japan was announced by the Ministry of Education.

11. Permission was given to reopen courses in geography which had been suspended until suitable textbooks were written.

12. On 1 August the use of deleted wartime textbooks was forbidden for all courses except piano and vocational subjects. Newly written and approved texts are to be used in their place.

13. The Ministry of Education's ruling that not more than 10 percent of the student body of any Japanese school might consist of former military and naval cadets was modified. Students who attended military school for only a year or less are not to be counted as part of the cadet 10 percent.

14. Questionnaires from 792 secondary and elementary school teachers in Chiba Prefecture have been examined by the committee established under the Ministry of Education's screening ordinance. Investigation resulted in the automatic exclusion of 22 persons for militarism or ultranationalism.

15. A special conference of normal school teachers recommended continuance of normal schools as teacher training agencies. The inclusion in the curriculum of a course in national sociological problems was proposed.

#### RELIGION

16. A survey of religious trends among the Japanese is being conducted by 12 professors of Tokyo Imperial University under the sponsorship of the Japan Religious Federation.

17. Two representatives of Pope Pius XII visited Japan to survey church conditions and plans for reconstruction. Twenty Protestant missionaries were cleared for return to Japan.

18. The Ministry of Education issued regulations governing the holding of funerals and memorial services by public bodies and forbidding the erection of war memorials.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

19. Reports on the state of protection and preservation of cultural materials have been received from military or civil agencies for all prefectures. Thirty-nine prefectures are covered by both military and civil reports. Six others are covered by military reports only. Protection is generally satisfactory and attention is being turned to repairs.

20. Japanese cultural experts will be used to assist military agencies in making inspections and reports on the state of Japanese cultural materials.

#### MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

##### Information Programs

21. Content of the Farmers' Radio Hour program was more closely correlated with current events and leading problems of the day.

22. Publication of a handbook on procedures for democratic organization was undertaken in co-operation with the Ministry of Education.

23. Japanese trade unions were given information on the type of material furnished by the Department of Labor to unions in the United States.

24. Schools in the Tokyo area reported wide participation in the program for the prevention of warm weather diseases.

##### Radio

25. The Japanese radio continued to keep the listening public informed on current problems, to encourage the revival of democratic sports and to provide a balanced program of entertainment and instruction.

##### Press and Publications

26. The Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association adopted a constitution modeled after that of similar organizations in the United States. Their code of journalism stressed the responsibilities of the press in a new democratic Japan.

27. The Tokyo press devoted a large part of its space to consideration of the draft constitution. Special attention was paid to the questions of the Emperor's sovereignty and the choice of a unicameral or a bicameral legislature. Reports of the International Military Tribunal continued to be full and factual with sparse editorial comment.

28. Adverse criticism of the Diet continued in the prefectural press, most frequently in relation to the food problem. Considerable space was devoted to economic and financial matters and there was widespread discussion of militarism in education.

29. Magazine comment covered the draft constitution, Japanese desire to participate in postwar world trade, American films, the state of contemporary literature and Japanese education.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 10

July 1946

PART II  
POLITICAL

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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

C O N T E N T S

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1. The Diet devoted much of its time to discussion of the draft constitution, which was referred to a special committee of the House of Representatives.

Other important legislation was introduced, including a labor relations law, four laws for the reform of local government, and the budget. Several bills of lesser importance were passed.

Execution of the Japanese Government's program to eliminate undesirable persons from public office in accordance with the Purge Directive was substantially completed.

The Social Democratic Party decided to reject Communist offers of co-operation.

The Board of Communications was elevated to a Ministry on 1 July.

THE DIET

2. The session of the Diet which convened on 20 June continued through July. As the outlines of the Government's legislative program appeared, political interest centered on the day-to-day proceedings of the legislature.

Legislative Program

3. The major task of the Diet will be to act on the proposed new constitution. Interpellations in the House of Representatives soon indicated that the members intend to discharge this responsibility only after full and careful deliberation.

Other matters demanding consideration included the ¥ 56,088,000,000 budget, the controversial Labor Disputes Adjustment Bill, the Local Government Reform Bills and the proposals of Minister of Finance Tanzan Ishibashi for dealing with the complex food, currency, unemployment and production problems.

Extension of Session

4. The time required for consideration of these and other measures made it apparent that even the most rigid scheme of priorities would not enable the legislature to accomplish its business in the

40-day session originally scheduled. On 24 July an imperial rescript was issued extending the session until 28 August.

#### Bills Passed

5. On 25 July the Diet had passed the following bills:

Supplementary General Budget No. 1 for the fiscal year 1946-47. Sent to the House of Representatives 25 June, passed 29 June. Sent to House of Peers 29 June, passed 2 July.

Supplementary Special Account Budget No. 1 for the fiscal year 1946-47. Sent to the House of Representatives 25 June, passed 29 June. Sent to the House of Peers 29 June, passed 2 July.

Supplementary General Budget No. 2 for the fiscal year 1946-47. Sent to House of Representatives 27 June, passed 29 June. Sent to the House of Peers 29 June, passed 2 July.

Bill for Abrogation of Part of Law No. 34 of 20th Year of Showa (Election Law). Introduced in House of Representatives 29 June, passed 5 July. Introduced in House of Peers 9 July, passed 17 July.

Bill for Amendment of Temporary Currency Law. Introduced in House of Representatives 29 June, passed 4 July. Introduced in House of Peers 5 July, passed 9 July.

Bill for Invalidating Imperial Grant National Bonds Delivered to Those Other than Military Personnel and Military Civilian Employees. Introduced in House of Representatives 29 June, passed 4 July. Introduced in House of Peers 5 July, passed 9 July.

Bill for Amendment of Mail Law. Introduced in House of Representatives 29 June, passed 11 July. Introduced in House of Peers 13 July, passed 17 July.

Bill for Ex Post Facto Approval of Ordinance on Hoarded Commodities. Introduced in House of Representatives 2 July, passed 9 July. Introduced in House of Peers 10 July, passed 23 July.

#### Bills Pending

6. Besides the proposed constitution, the following legislation was pending in the Diet on 25 July:

Special City Planning Bill. Introduced in House of Peers 24 June, passed 2 July. Introduced in House of Representatives 11 July.

Bill for Ex Post Facto Approval of Emergency Financial Ordinance and 11 Other Ordinances. Introduced in House of Representatives 2 July, passed 9 July. Introduced in House of Peers 10 July.

Bill for Ex Post Facto Approval of Emergency Food Ordinance. Introduced in House of Representatives 2 July.

Bill to Amend Law for Central Bank of Agriculture and Forestry. Introduced in House of Peers 2 July, passed 5 July. Introduced in House of Representatives 11 July.

Bill to Amend Law for the Organization of Tokyo Metropolis. Introduced in House of Representatives 5 July.

Bill to Amend Law for the Organization of Urban and Rural Prefectures. Introduced in House of Representatives 5 July.

Bill to Amend Law for the Organization of Cities. Introduced in House of Representatives 5 July.

Bill to Amend Law for the Organization of Towns and Villages. Introduced in House of Representatives 5 July.

Bill for Amendment of Law for Temporary Measures as to Costs of Judicial Procedure, etc. Introduced in House of Peers 10 July, passed 23 July.

Bill for Temporary Measures as to Leasehold Land and Houses in War-damaged Cities. Introduced in House of Peers 10 July, passed 23 July.

Bill for Provisional Exceptions to Register of Electors for House of Representatives. Introduced in House of Representatives 11 July.

Bill for Abrogation of War-time Exceptions to Account Law. Introduced in House of Representatives 11 July.

Bill for Adjustment of Labor Relations. Introduced in House of Representatives 16 July.

Bill for Abrogation of Law for Special Account of Government Investments, and 21 Other Laws. Introduced in House of Representatives 18 July.

Bill for Daily Life Security. Introduced in House of Representatives 18 July.

Revised Budget for 1946-47. Presented to House of Representatives' Secretariat 12 July.

#### Labor Disputes Adjustment Bill

7. Sections of the Labor Disputes Adjustment Bill which restrict the right of civil servants and public utility employees to participate in labor disputes were the cause of some controversy.

The introduction of the measure into the House of Representatives was the occasion for a demonstration by some 20,000 workers representing 16 traffic, railway and public utility unions. Following a rally held in the Imperial Plaza the workers proceeded to the Diet building where leaders presented the Government and party leaders with a resolution demanding withdrawal of the Bill.

The Government represented by Minister of State Ueyhara and Minister of Health and Welfare Kawai rejected the unions' demands.

#### Local Government

8. The four bills on reorganization of prefectures, cities, towns, villages and the Tokyo Metropolis were designed to introduce democratic reforms into local government. They were criticized on the ground that they would not in fact accomplish this aim or would accomplish it imperfectly.

Under the proposed law prefectural governors would be elected by the people but would continue to be responsible to the national government. Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic interpellators thought that they should be responsible only to the people. Social Democratic speakers advocated provisions which would empower voters to recall prefectural governors, mayors and town and village heads.

#### Emergency Food Ordinance

9. The Emergency Food Ordinance dealing with compulsory collection of grain from farmers, which the Diet had been asked to approve ex post facto, was suspended on 11 July following criticism of it in a committee of the House of Representatives.

#### Government's Economic Program

10. On 25 July Minister of Finance Ishibashi outlined before a plenary session of the House of Representatives the kind of economic measures which the Government would propose. The Minister said in part:

"In the first place we must apply to the economic world a principle of adjustment which is based on the realities of the situation after defeat and is compatible with the way in which we propose to construct a peaceful Japan, thereby laying securely the foundations for economic reconstruction, clarifying the path to be followed by the economic world, and getting the people to overcome their apathy. From this point of view, we intend to solve swiftly and on national lines the question of indemnities which has been pending since the end of the war and take the earliest possible opportunity of abolishing the system of frozen deposits and other steps we had to adopt as temporary measures under the emergency financial disposal ordinance and other laws, and are carefully considering the method of achieving these aims. We hope to adjust the property tax which has been under contemplation by the Government since the previous Cabinet so that a way may be opened for the people to contribute to the economic construction of new Japan according to their capacity.

"There is nothing to warrant us in taking a pessimistic view of the future of our country. If we imbue ourselves with democracy and pacifism in a thorough-going manner, and if we unite and exert ourselves, there will open before us the prospect of a boundless sea of hope.

"The problem before us today is how to increase production, to put an end to the prevailing famine conditions and to clarify the economic prospect, thereby stabilizing popular feeling. It is for this purpose that we are now seeking to effect a speedy readjustment of the economic machinery. This, however, represents a 'passive' measure and we have 'positive' policies to realize this end.

"Our positive policies include five plans. First is a special measure to accelerate the function of key industries. And as an example, I refer to the coal industry.

"I believe that increased production of coal is the primary prerequisite to the recovery of all branches of industry. In order to realize this aim, the Government is ready to put into effect epoch-making measures. We are prepared, if need be, to repudiate debts incurred by coal industries in the past and permit the increase of producer coal prices with a view toward insuring sound finances of that industry in the future. Since, however, an increase in the consumer prices of the same material not only would exert effects on the prices of many other commodities but also is likely to hinder the production and marketing of these commodities pending the revisions of the price index thereof, we shall avoid it and instead will take steps to provide price-adjusting subsidies on a large scale. These measures must be backed up by the application of rational plans for the management of coal mines and the resultant assurance for un-failing increase in the production figures of coal.

"Principles of the program I have outlined in reference to coal will also be applied to foodstuffs and fertilizer.

"Secondly, we are prepared to take steps for facilitating the process for the making of loans for the purpose of rehabilitation. For this purpose we shall have special rehabilitation banking organs established and at the same time urge all the existing financial institutions to mobilize their power for this purpose.

"One of the most serious issues in the present financial situation is the currency hoarded in one section of the population and some people are demanding that action be taken again to have such currency exchanged with new bank notes or frozen. Such a notion is, however, far from our idea.

"Thirdly, we shall endeavor to rationalize the functions of various industries. Our country lost much of its capital by the war and defeat and is about to lose more through the anticipated reparations. To supplement the loss and increase the production of each member of the nation it is imperative for us to rationalize not only the individual industrial enterprises but the whole industrial machinery of the nation.

"We now recall that after World War I there was started a movement in this country calculated to rationalize industries, but it failed to materialize. We must carry it out thoroughly this time.

"Economic readjustment and rationalization inevitably entail unemployment but so long as we remain apprehensive of this outcome readjustment will not progress and economic reconstruction will not be materialized. We are confronted with this dilemma. This is the reason why we are called upon to prepare set-ups for the benefit of the unemployed.

"Fifthly, we must carry out economic democratization. There are people who assert that there exists in this country a movement to protect the interests of the so-called great landlords and the rich but as a matter of fact the so-called Zaibatsu has virtually been liquidated and agrarian reform is being carried out more vigorously than ever, while the economic readjustment I have just described is going on and, in addition to all that, property taxes are expected to be imposed.

"Regardless of whether we like it or not our country will in the future present such a situation where the rural communities will consist of small-scale owner-tillers, and the urban communities will be comprised of medium and small merchants and industrialists, manual and brain workers and a large number of small share-holders. We might say that the economic democratization of Japan has already been half accomplished.

"The above is a rough outline of the financial and economic policies which the Government has planned and is putting into effect..."

#### Resolution Urging Reconstruction

11. On 11 July the House of Representatives adopted a resolution urging the Government to accelerate the reconstruction of war-damaged areas. They regretted the slow progress of the Postwar Reconstruction Board established nearly a year ago.

#### Resolution of Thanks to the Supreme Commander

12. A resolution thanking the Supreme Commander for the release of foodstuffs to Japan was adopted by the House of Representatives on 16 July. Its text follows:

"An unparalleled famine has overtaken Japan. All her people, suffering from hunger and privation, are now plunged into the depth of anxieties. At this critical juncture, to the boundless gratitude of the entire nation, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has come to the rescue by releasing foodstuffs imported from the United States in large quantities.

"This humanitarian spirit moves us to a deeper sense of fellow love. We are resolved to surmount the present food crisis by sharing privations together and by ministering to one another's wants. We think this is also the way to respond to the generosity of the Supreme Commander.

"We, the members of the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet, meeting in a special session, desire to express our deep gratitude to the Supreme Commander."

#### Revision of House of Representatives Rules

13. Revision of the rules and procedures of the House of Representatives was undertaken during July. The present rules were drafted by the Government and promulgated by the Emperor Meiji before the first Japanese Diet ever met.

A committee composed of bureaucrats had been appointed to draft new rules for the House of Representatives, but it was soon realized that such a procedure would be contrary to the practice of most democratic legislatures. Accordingly on 4 July a committee of members of the House of Representatives was appointed to study and make recommendations on revising the rules of the House.

Members of this committee are: Liberals, T. Okubo, S. Hanashi, H. Ashida, K. Bando, K. Mori, T. Ono; Progressives, K. Inukai, M. Tanaka, I. Narushima, T. Inoue; Social Democrats, K. Nakamura, H. Tawara, H. Satake, C. Mizutani; Cooperative Democrats, T. Mateumoto, K. Uda; Japan Democratic, Y. Suzuki; Communist, K. Tokuda; Shinko Club, K. Suzuki; and independent, S. Nakano.

#### Increasing Importance of Diet

14. As the Diet session proceeded a change was observed in the attitude of the public toward the Diet and in the attitude of the Diet members toward their own responsibility as legislators. It was increasingly recognized that what was once an impotent debating society, lacking prestige and wholly subservient to the executive branch of the Government, must now be regarded as the supreme organ of the state.

Some evidence that this feeling had communicated itself to the public was found in the number of visitors attending Diet sessions. On the opening day of the session there were 73 visitors in the gallery including 13 women. On 24 June there were 595 visitors including 88 women. On 28 June the galleries were packed with 1,054 visitors.

#### Salary Increases for Diet Members

15. Further evidence of this tendency was found in the movement to increase the salaries of Diet members. A plan was submitted by the secretariat of the Diet to the Finance Ministry to increase the



total annual remuneration of individual members to ¥ 30,000, equivalent to \$2,000 at the present rate of exchange. In addition to the present allowance of ¥ 3,000 a year a special allowance of ¥ 12,000 and a research allowance of ¥ 15,000 would be provided.

16. Mainichi in an editorial of 15 July entitled "The Position of the Diet Members and Their Treatment," called for giving Diet members salaries commensurate with the importance of their position and for providing them with the facilities necessary to devote serious study to national problems. The editorial said in part:

"...As was commonly understood in Japan heretofore, Diet members were attorneys, company directors or teachers...these men held the position of Diet member as a side job. The public as a result paid little attention to how the Diet member studied and worked hard as such or whether he was present or absent in the Diet. During election time these Diet members would be active without sleep, but once they were returned to the legislature, they would forget their promises and their whereabouts would soon be forgotten....

"We, the Japanese people, however, must now re-examine the position of Diet members for the sake of the prestige and authority of the Diet....the Diet members and the public in general must be conscious that their position as Diet members is more important than their own jobs....

"Very rarely would one meet with a Parliament in the world whose members are given such cruel treatment as those in Japan. Their annual salary is only ¥ 3,000. This amount was considered low even prior to the war....The salary has remained stationary....partly because the position of the Diet members became lower each year. When huge war expenditures were taken up, Diet members were simply so many machines to clap their hands....

"Democratic politics attaches importance to the Diet. And in case the present draft constitution passes the Diet, it will mean adoption of a political form in which the Diet will be supreme.... Diet members must be given the guarantee of their living expenses, and in addition thereto they must be given expenses enough to enable them to study their problems. At present the Diet members are given free railroad passes as a favor and they are told, so to speak, not to interfere with state affairs. This system of officially-made Diet members should be revised at once.

"In Europe and America members of Parliament are given a material treatment commensurate with their social position and offered various facilities to enable them to pursue examination and research. It is because in Europe and America much is expected of the parliamentarians....Improvement of their treatment would be the first short-cut to bring more capable men into the legislature."

17. In an editorial of 18 July Asahi suggested that the Diet should be kept in permanent session. It said in part:

"In a country of democratic politics with the parliament in the center, usually the Diet is in session all the year around. We think that rather than fix the period of the session, the more correct thing would be to fix the period of recess. Japan...will in name and in reality become a country with Diet-centered politics. Therefore it will be necessary for all quarters concerned to revise their former ways of thinking that the session of the Diet is a specific period....The revised constitution stipulates that the regular session of the Diet will be called once a year; but it does not stipulate....that the session will be three months....from actual necessity, at least for the time being, we think the session will be all the year round."

## THE CONSTITUTION

### Discussions in the Diet

18. During July the Diet devoted much time to discussing the draft constitution. Members enjoyed full freedom to query government spokesmen on the precise meaning of the document and to offer comments, criticisms or amendments. Efforts were made to debate the issues fully so that the constitution as finally adopted will represent the freely expressed will of the people.

19. Members of the Diet at first offered no direct criticisms or amendments, appearing to desire first to gain a fuller understanding of the meaning of the constitution. The discussion served to clarify the meaning of some articles and to bring out various possible interpretations and applications.

### Special Committee on Constitution

20. Interpellations in plenary session of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives took three days. The draft submitted by the Government was then referred to a special committee of 72 members of the House of Representatives under the chairmanship of Hitoshi Ashida, Liberal, former Minister of Health and Welfare. In this committee the various political parties were represented roughly in proportion to their strength in the House. Meetings of the committee were open to the press.

21. During the first sessions of the committee interpellation of government spokesmen continued. Both in the committee and in the plenary sessions, Prime Minister Yoshida and Minister of State Kanamori answered most questions for the Government. Interpellations in the special committee lasted for 10 days, ending 9 July.

22. On 11 July the committee began a detailed examination of the draft constitution, article by article. This examination was completed on 22 July. The various parties then held conferences to determine what amendments they desired to present.

23. After the party conferences the constitution was referred to a subcommittee of 10 members to whose sessions the press was not admitted. This committee consisted of three Liberals (Ashida, chairman, Hatsukade and Ito), two Progressives (Y. Yoshida and K. Inukai), two Social Democrats (Morita and Suzuki), one Cooperative Democrat (Heyashi), one member of the Shinsei Kai (Oshima) and one member of the Independent Club (Kasai). It was expected that any amendments not unanimously approved would be presented to this subcommittee, which would consider them and prepare a final draft for approval by the full committee of 72, and by the House of Representatives.

### Amendment Procedure

24. The following amendment procedure was outlined: the subcommittee will not refer to the committee of 72 any amendment that does not have the support of at least one third of its members. The committee of 72 will not refer to the plenary session any amendment that does not have the support of at least one third of its members.

### Adoption Procedure

25. The following rules will govern action by the House of Representatives on the draft constitution: (1) Two thirds of the members must be present before a vote can be taken. (2) To amend or pass the draft constitution approval by two thirds of the members present is required.

After the House of Representatives has acted on the constitution it will be referred to the House of Peers.

#### Highlights of the Debate

26. The following are some of the highlights of the discussion of the constitution in plenary sessions of the Diet and in the special committee of the House of Representatives:

#### Need for Revision

27. Explaining the necessity for constitutional revision Prime Minister Yoshida said that such action was required by the Potsdam Declaration. He stated that other nations of the world fear that Japan's state system is a menace to world peace. To remove this misunderstanding Japan must adhere to pacifism and democracy.

#### Sovereignty and The Emperor

28. Many questions dealt with the location of sovereignty and the position of the Emperor. State Minister Kanamori replied that sovereignty rests with the people, including the Emperor. It does not rest with the people as individuals, he said, but with the unity of the whole people, linked by a spiritual tie with the Emperor.

On 12 July Kanamori explained that the Emperor's position is now derived from the will of the people, not from ancient myths or other illusions. Criticism of the Emperor system would be permitted under the new constitution, he said, but action against the system with "material power" would be unlawful.

Some members of the Liberal and Progressive Parties and of the House of Peers wished to designate the Emperor as the "sovereign" rather than as the "symbol" of the state. This suggestion was rejected by government spokesmen.

Responding to questions on the exact position, functions and powers of the Emperor, Kanamori stated that the state functions assigned to the Emperor in the constitution may only be exercised with the authorization of the Cabinet or the Diet.

#### Unchanging Character of the State

29. In response to questions Kanamori asserted that although the forms of government are changed by the new constitution the fundamental character of the state remains the same. Japan's "national structure," he declared, is eternally unchangeable. Prime Minister Yoshida also insisted that the new constitution does not alter the "fundamental political character" of Japan.

#### Veto Power

30. A Diet member predicted that the domination of the House of Representatives might lead to despotism and a possible attempt to change the "national polity." He suggested that steps be taken to educate the people politically so that possible excesses of the legislature may be checked. Speaking on the same day Sakaya Fujita (Shinko Club) saw danger in the absence of a provision giving the Emperor a veto power. He feared that a powerful Diet might lead Japan back to the reactionary, bureaucratic politics of the past. In reply Kanamori opposed giving the Emperor a veto and stated his belief that the Japanese people are capable of self-government.

#### Legal Continuity

31. Eisaku Honda, Liberal, urged that the new constitution should specifically state that it is a revision of the old constitution. Tadashi Oikawa, Social Democrat, took issue with this view. He wanted to specify that the new constitution represents a complete break with the old "national structure."

#### Sovereignty of Japan

32. Queried as to whether Japan is now an independent nation, Prime Minister Yoshida said that Japan is a sovereign state but is limited by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the exercise of its sovereignty. The Government will make every effort to secure Japan's admission to the United Nations, he declared.

#### Renunciation of War

33. It was suggested that a distinction be made, in the clause renouncing war, between aggressive and defensive war. Yoshida said this would not be advisable because in the past Japan had justified aggression on grounds of self-defense. Juji Kasai, independent, expressed fear that the clause renouncing the right of belligerency and the right to maintain armed forces would bar Japan from membership in the United Nations. Yoshida replied that this was for the United Nations to determine.

#### Imperial Household Law

34. Kanamori stated on 8 July that the Government proposed to revise the Imperial Household Law in accordance with the new constitution. Rules of succession would be virtually unchanged, he said, but rules governing Imperial Household property, discipline and justice would be revised to conform with democratic principles.

Minister of Justice Kimura said that under the new constitution public procurators will be entirely divorced from the judicial system. He also stated that the new constitution guarantees the right of wives to own property, and denies the right of the head of the family to prescribe where members of the family shall reside.

#### Amendments

35. No amendments had been formally proposed by 25 July. The major political parties had, however, given some indication of their intentions in this regard.

#### Views of the Liberals and Progressives

36. The Liberal and Progressive Parties, as supporters of the Government, were in a slightly different position from the parties of opposition. Nevertheless the two parties agreed on certain proposals for amendment of the draft constitution. They would accept Chapters I and II without change, but would add to Chapter III an article acknowledging the people's right to sue the Government for "illegal acts" of its agencies and officials. They were said to be inclined to make some concessions to the Social Democrats in respect to demands for further definition of the people's rights. They intended to propose that all peerage titles be abolished at the time the new constitution is enforced.

#### Views of the Social Democrats

37. On 11 July the Social Democratic Party announced its tentative proposals for constitutional amendment. The plan, prepared by

a special committee of the party, called for simplification of the draft constitution, inclusion of specific definitions of the people's rights and duties and alteration of certain clauses. Suggested changes included:

- (1) Specific definition of workers' rights and duties, including the right to receive proper rewards for their work, and a clause requiring equal opportunity for employment.
- (2) Establishment of an eight-hour working day and vacations with pay.
- (3) Guarantees of security in old age.
- (4) Appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the Emperor upon recommendation of the Prime Minister, who in turn is advised by a special committee.
- (5) Abolition of all peerage titles with the enactment of the new constitution.
- (6) Elimination of undemocratic customs in family life.
- (7) Requiring Diet approval before abdication of the Emperor or assumption of office by a regent.

The Social Democratic Party regards the House of Councillors as superfluous unless it is organized on a basis of vocational representation.

#### Views of the Cooperative Democrats

38. The Cooperative Democratic Party favored speedy adoption of the constitution but proposed some amendments. The party criticized the "bad Japanese" and "lack of clarity" of the preamble, which it thought ought also to indicate Japan's "readiness to strive with the peace-loving nations of the world for establishing world peace as well as to renounce war." Chapter II, renouncing war, would be unnecessary and should be deleted if the preamble is expanded to include the statement of renunciation, according to the party. The Cooperative Democrats favor having members of the House of Councillors chosen on the basis of vocation.

#### Views of the Communists

39. The Communist Party, which rejects the draft constitution entirely, announced its own draft of a proposed constitution which would abolish the Emperor system and, according to a party statement, "guarantee a democratic revolution." Although the draft provides for abolition of the imperial institution the party indicated its willingness to decide this question by a plebiscite "after democratic education of the people had been completed."

The draft assigns sovereignty to the people and authority for government to a unicameral Diet elected by men and women over 18 years of age on the basis of proportional representation. It abolishes "parasite land ownership," dissolves the Zaibatsu and empowers the "people's government" to control essential industries and financial institutions. It proposes that Japan co-operate with all peace-loving nations, participate in international peace organizations and refrain from and boycott aggressive wars.

The draft contains a chapter specifying the "fundamental rights and duties of the people." It abolishes the legal basis for the traditional family system and suspends capital punishment. While "earned" properties and personal belongings are guaranteed, the means of production are restricted "in the public interest." It also provides that the Diet elect a 25-member presidium, the president of which would represent the "people's republic of Japan." The Diet also chooses the head of the Government who is solely responsible to the Diet.

#### Terms of Members of the House of Peers

40. The House of Peers voted to extend all expiring terms of its members until 10 February 1947. This action was taken to prolong the life of the House of Peers until the new constitution comes into effect.

#### Provisional Legislative Investigating Committee

41. Adoption of the new constitution will necessitate revision of various laws and ordinances to bring them into conformity with the terms of the new constitution. During July the Japanese Government established a Provisional Legislative Investigating Committee to study this question and make recommendations to the Government.

42. The work of the committee was divided into four divisions as follows:

Division I Imperial Household and Cabinet (including organizations of administrative departments, exclusive of autonomous local government entities). Director, Minister of State Tokujiro Kanamori.

Division II Diet (including establishment of the House of Councillors, rules and regulations for both Houses, and election laws for both Houses). Director, Reikichi Kita, member of the Liberal Party.

Division III Judiciary and Codes (including law for the organization of courts, civil and criminal procedure, civil and penal code). Director, Chuzaburo Arima, lawyer.

Division IV Finance and Other Matters (miscellaneous). Director, Hiroyoshi Hiratsuka, member of the House of Peers.

#### Statement of Prime Minister

43. At the first meeting of the committee Prime Minister Yoshida outlined its task as follows:

"....the new constitution is intended to embody fully the principles of democracy and peace, to uphold the fundamental human rights, to secure for all time the liberties and happiness of the people, to effect radical reforms in the national structure and lay a firm foundation for the rebuilding of our nation. Accordingly, the enforcement of the new constitution will necessitate the revamping of our legislative system along all lines.

"Of the important laws relating to the Imperial Family, the Diet, the Cabinet, the judiciary and other matters that must be enacted revised or abolished, there are dozens of those of urgent nature awaiting immediate attention. Since these new laws are, together with the new constitution, to form the very foundation of the new Japan to be constructed, it is absolutely necessary that in their foundation we should conduct careful inquiries and deliberations by

mobilizing the best brains and studying the problems from all angles. That is the reason why this Inquiry Commission has been set up in order that the Government may have the benefit of the co-operation of you gentlemen who are eminent specialists in the field.

"The problems before you are extremely important as I have just indicated. Moreover, there is a very rigid time limit on the drafting of these new laws because they will have to be ready for enforcement early next spring if the draft constitution is passed by the present session of the Diet. So the Government must ask you to put forward special efforts, so that this historical task may be accomplished on time.

"It is the intention of the Government to draw up appropriate bills on the basis of the findings of your commission, and to submit the same to the extraordinary session of the Diet to be convened this fall. I earnestly hope that you gentlemen will appreciate the aim and position of the Government and give us your full and wholehearted co-operation."

#### Civil and Penal Code Revisions

44. In addition a committee of the Ministry of Justice, under the chairmanship of Minister of Justice Tokutaro Kimura, was appointed to work on revision of the civil and penal codes. See Legal and War Crimes Section, page 46.

#### THE PURGE

45. During July the Government substantially completed its program to eliminate all militaristic and ultranationalistic elements from public office. This program provided for screening high public officials and successful candidates for the House of Representatives to determine their eligibility for office under the Purge Directive of 4 January.

#### Screening of Office Holders

46. The Government examined the records of members of the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Diet, officials of the various ministries and prefectural governments, judges, public procurators, officials of special banks, control associations and government corporations and officials of the universities. In carrying out this program the action of the Government is subject to review by SCAP.

#### Prominent Office Holders Purged

47. Among the prominent persons removed from public office during July were Mitsu Kono, a member of the House of Representatives and a leading figure in the Social Democratic Party, Tadao Yamakawa, member of the House of Peers committee on research on the draft constitution and chairman of the special subcommittee on the proposed House of Councillors, and Haruo Matsui, new governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

Also of special interest was the barring of Manji Iijima, whom the Government had proposed as chairman of the Holding Company Liquidating Commission, a key organ in the liquidation of the Zaibatsu. During the war Iijima had by his writings and in other ways shown himself to be an active supporter of military aggression. His unfitness to hold this important position was indicated by his published statement that "It is a great mistake to say that the Zaibatsu must be destroyed."

48. The Cabinet established a new committee to carry on this work of screening applicants for government positions. Tatsukichi Minobe, member of the Privy Council and noted constitutional scholar, was appointed chairman of the committee. Among the other members were Takeo Irumano, former president of the Teikoku Bank, Taro Terazaki, Foreign-Vice Minister, Issei Iinuma, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs and Tadaichiro Tanimura, Vice-Minister of Justice. The committee began to function on 1 July.

#### Proposed Hearings

49. On 15 July representatives of the Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic Parties suggested to Prime Minister Yoshida that persons designated as ineligible to hold public office be given a hearing prior to final determination of their status. It was also suggested that the committee responsible for screening the records of public officials should include representatives of both houses of the Diet. Several persons barred under the Purge Directive had previously asked the Government to re-examine their qualifications.

50. On 4 July the Home Minister, Seiichi Omura, told the House of Representatives committee on the election law that although the Government is not legally empowered to prohibit persons affected by the Purge Directive from engaging in politics, the Government hoped that persons so affected would "exercise self-restraint and voluntarily refrain from political activity."

#### POLITICAL PARTIES

51. The attention of political parties was largely concentrated on the session of the Diet and in particular on the new constitution.

#### Liberals and Progressives

52. The Liberal and Progressive Parties continued to consult and collaborate on certain matters, but no definite steps were taken to unite the two parties as some observers had predicted. In both parties there was a tendency for younger members to grow restive under the discipline imposed by the more experienced party leaders.

#### Social Democrats

53. After many delays the Democratic League for National Salvation through which the Social Democratic Party hopes to make itself the center of a united movement of popular and democratic forces was formally inaugurated on 21 July. The following tentative program was adopted:

- (1) Unification of all democratic influences in a democratic front.
- (2) Elimination of militarism, bureaucracy and despotism.
- (3) Protection of the working classes and establishment of industrial democracy.
- (4) Development of an economic reconstruction program.
- (5) Democratization of farming communities.
- (6) Democratization of education.
- (7) Co-operation for the establishment of lasting peace based on international justice.



#### Socialist-Communist Collaboration

54. Any lingering prospect of a united front between the Social Democrats and the Communists was dissipated when the Social Democrats definitely decided to reject Communist offers of collaboration. Instructions were issued to local units of the party to discontinue any negotiations with the Communists. At least one local group, in Kyoto Prefecture, declined to obey these instructions.

According to some observers this decision of the Social Democrats, long advocated by the right wing of the party, was influenced by the hope that the Social Democrats might be called on to form a government before the end of the year. Social Democratic leaders were said to believe that the Yoshida Cabinet, which was thought to be divided on economic policy, might face a crisis in the fall over the proposed cancellation of indemnities to war industries.

The Social Democrats' decision to reject Communist collaboration was welcomed by some labor organizations, including the All-Japan General Federation of Labor Unions, which claimed 800,000 members. The Cooperative Democratic Party also was said to be favorably impressed.

A Communist statement on 18 July expressed disappointment and resentment at the Social Democrats' decision, and said that the Communists would continue their efforts to establish a democratic front.

55. A new political group in the Diet, the Shinsei Kai (New Political Party), was organized. Its members have no common principles or platform but combined to secure representation in the steering committee of the House, which manages Diet procedure. The new group when formed was composed of 40 members of whom 23 formerly belonged to the Shinko Club, 12 to the Preparatory Committee for Formation of the Japan Democratic Party, and 5 to the Independent Club.

#### CIVIL SERVICE

56. The Government has requested the services of American experts to advise it on modern, democratic techniques of personnel administration with a view to reorganizing the civil service.

#### STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

##### Ministry of Communications

57. A Ministry of Communications was established on 1 July, replacing the former Board of Communications. The Privy Council approved this measure on 26 June and Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, who formerly held the position of Minister without Portfolio in the Yoshida Cabinet, was installed as Minister of Communications.

The following appointments were also announced:

Kyoichi Suzuki, former chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Board of Communications, as Vice-Minister of Communications.

Shigeharu Nakagawa, Progressive, cabinet adviser, as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Communications.

Shinjiro Yamamura, Liberal, cabinet adviser, as Parliamentary Councilor of Communications.

Appointment to Privy Council

58. Shoji Fujinuma, former governor of Tokyo Metropolis, and Kunio Yamagida were appointed to the Privy Council.

Economic Stabilization Board

59. The appointment of Keinosuke Zen, president of the Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Company, as director of the Economic Stabilization Board was announced on 23 July. This concluded the Government's prolonged effort to find a person qualified and willing to assume the direction of this key agency.

Further Appointment

60. Tokujiro Kanamori was appointed Minister of State on 19 June.

61. Fukui Morita was nominated to be Public Procurator-General on 19 June.

62. Shinzu Okuda, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, was appointed acting Director of the Board of Trade, succeeding Tadaharu Mukai, former chairman of the Board of Directors of Mitsui, who had been purged.

63. A Salary and Allowance Bureau was established in the Finance Ministry headed by Kazuo Imai.

War Investigation Committee

64. The following persons were appointed as members of the War Investigation Committee:

Shigeo Sakura, director of the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute.

Tetsu Katayama, secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party.

Takao Saito, Minister without Portfolio and a leader of the Progressive Party.

Katayama was named chief of the section charged with the investigation of political relations.

Prefectural Governors

65. The following prefectural governors were relieved of office on 8 June:

Shohei Fujimura, governor of Tokyo Metropolis and superintendent-general of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Masao Kanai, governor of Wakayama Prefecture.

Tokuji Takeuchi, governor of Kagawa Prefecture.

The following appointments of prefectural governors were made on 8 June:

Hirotarō Tanaka, Kyoto Prefecture.

Kenji Hirooka, Ishikawa Prefecture.

Muneco Togo, Shimane Prefecture.

Wakichi Kawakami, Wakayama Prefecture.  
Keikichi Masuhara, Kagawa Prefecture.

The following appointments of prefectural governors were announced on 9 July:

Hideo Aoki, Niigata Prefecture.  
Mansaku Nomura, Nara Prefecture.  
Mikine Kuwabara, Aichi Prefecture.  
Kosaku Hasuike, Akita Prefecture.  
Koji Ishimaru, Toyama Prefecture.  
Morio Tozawa, Saga Prefecture.  
Saburo Sakurai, Kumamoto Prefecture.

66. The appointment of Seiichiro Yasui, Vice-Minister of Health and Welfare, as governor of Tokyo Metropolis was announced on 23 July. He succeeded Haruo Matsui, who was affected by the Purge. On the same day Itaru Shigenari was appointed governor of Kagoshima Prefecture.

Changes in House of Peers

67. The following persons resigned from the House of Peers:

10 June Viscount Keizo Shibusawa  
12 June Viscount Akira Toki  
Baron Kishichiro Okura  
Count Aisuke Kabayama  
15 June Zembei Horiki  
Chuichi Ariyoshi  
Katsunosuke Shimada  
7 July Tadao Yamakawa  
10 July Junji Nomura  
Sanetomo Mushakoji

68. Baron Shigeyoshi Dewa, member of the House of Peers, died on 7 June.

69. The following persons were appointed or elected to the House of Peers:

19 June Masao Otani  
Sakae Wagatsuma  
Tadao Ikawa  
Izaemon Yasuda  
Tosataro Yamachi  
Ryozo Ono  
Toemon Takenaka  
Takeo Kurusu  
Jinkichi Terada  
27 June Viscount Hiromitsu Takiwaki  
Viscount Mitsukiyo Shichiyo  
Viscount Suketada Hinonishi  
Viscount Masatoshi Uematsu  
Viscount Tadanaga Makino  
Viscount Katsuhide Inouye  
Viscount Naohiro Miyake  
Viscount Takamitsu Kyogoku  
Count Takemaro Kaneko

27 June Count Takeyuki So  
Count Motoyasu Mibu  
Count Nagasada Seikanji  
Count Genyoku Kuwaki  
Count Harue Hayashi  
Kenjiro Kinoshita  
Wasaku Natori  
Kayoku Nomura  
Bumpei Kure  
Teiichiro Masada  
Tatsuo Iwabuchi  
Shuzaburo Arima

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

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LAW AND ORDER

1. After a lull following the 20 May SCAP warning against violence some demonstrations and evidences of public unrest were again apparent. Disputes and frays occurred between rival groups of black-marketeers. The Japanese police took action to curb such activities by raids, arrests and confiscation of stocks.

2. On 29 June more than 10,000 workers, mostly members of the Association of Tokyo Metropolitan Employees, demonstrated at the Diet building. They protested the Government's refusal to grant them a wage increase and a ¥ 1,000 bonus, and demanded that the Government retract its 13 June statement opposing "production control" by employees.

3. On 8 July 300 women demonstrated before the Prime Minister's official residence. They demanded equality between sexes and a solution of the critical food problem.

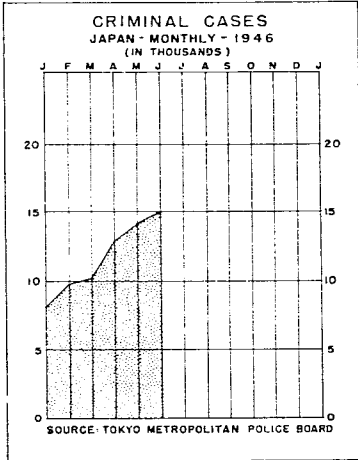
4. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board reported approximately 15,000 crimes in Japan during June. There was no marked increase in the number of murder and robbery cases but the number of petty crimes almost doubled since January. The evacuation of many people from the devastated metropolitan districts to the suburbs resulted in a marked increase in suburban crime. For example, Suginami ward, averaging 30 crime cases a month prior to the war, reported 364 cases in June. See chart, page 38.

5. Six fishing boats having no clearance papers were caught in the straits between Japan and Korea and returned to Japan by naval units of the Occupation Forces. The boats were suspected of smuggling contraband and repatriates. One boat carried 100 passengers. Health authorities warned that the movement of persons without a medical examination from the mainland to Japan increases the danger of epidemics.

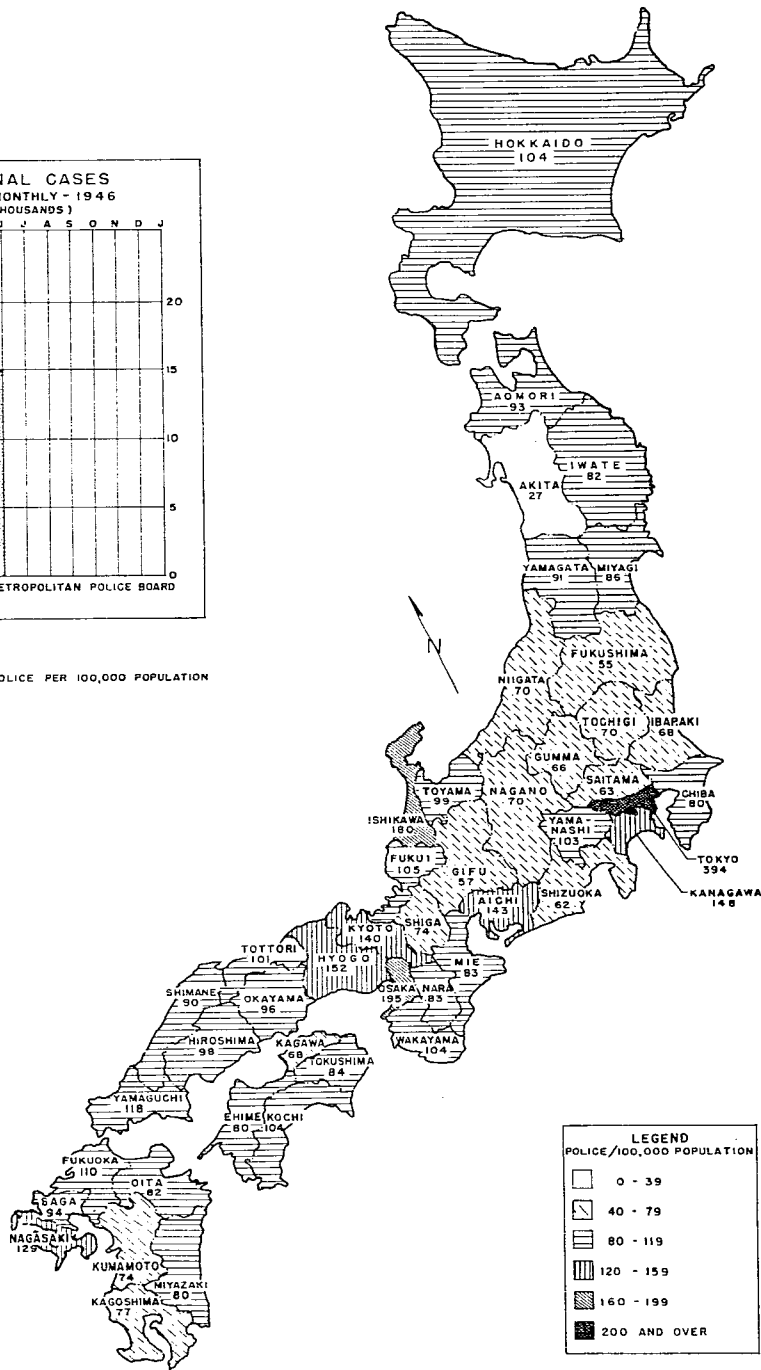
6. Akira Ando, wealthy construction company and night club owner, was sentenced in provost court to six months' imprisonment and fined ¥ 50,000 for illegal possession of firearms, possession of Occupation Forces goods and failure to comply with a Provost Marshal order directing the closure of his night club.

# POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION

JAPAN-31 MARCH 1946



ALL JAPAN - 115 POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS,  
JAPAN CENSUS OF 26 APR 45

JULY 46

GHO - SCAP

NUMBER 2

7. Four Japanese were convicted in a Kyoto provost court of illegal possession of United States Army firearms and foodstocks. Sentences ranged from three years in a juvenile home to five years at hard labor.

8. A Kokura provost court sentenced a Japanese youth to 18 months in a juvenile home and a second Japanese to one year at hard labor for the theft of 90 cartons of cigarettes from an Army installation.

9. Eight officials of the former Second Demobilization Ministry were detained by the Tokyo police for the alleged theft of jewelry valued at several million yen. The jewelry was brought from the Southern Regions as war booty and was to be handed over to the Finance Ministry for disposal. One of the officials, then head of the Accounting Section, allegedly took advantage of the loss of the records and documents in an air raid in May 1945 and planned to seize the jewels. Later he was joined by seven others. The eight were arrested while allegedly trying to dispose of the loot.

#### Poisonous Liquor

10. An Occupation Forces soldier died in Kobe on 25 June as a result of drinking liquor containing a high percentage of methyl alcohol. The liquor was obtained from an unauthorized Japanese source.

11. Three Japanese were sentenced to five years in prison and fined ¥ 75,000 in a Tokyo provost court on 5 July for the sale of poisonous liquor which resulted in the death of two Japanese last February.

#### Black Markets

12. Police raided two black-market areas in metropolitan Tokyo and apprehended 242 black-market operators who had brought potatoes and other staple foods into the city from nearby producing regions. Confiscated foodstocks included 715 kan of potatoes (one kan equals 8.27 pounds), 174 kan of sweet potatoes, 180 kilograms of rice and quantities of wheat, barley, boiled rice and bread.

13. A series of fights and disputes caused by black-market dealings, attempts by rival merchant gangs to widen their areas of control and moves by the police to curb black-market operations occurred in metropolitan Tokyo during the week 14-21 July. The main groups concerned in the altercations were the Matsuda Gumi organization, whose headquarters are in the Shimbashi area, a Formosan organization which centers its activities in the Shibuya station area and a group of Japanese stall vendors which operates near Shinjuku station.

The first incident occurred on 15 July when several Formosans attacked the Matsuda Gumi offices at Shimbashi. In the ensuing fight one person was killed and 10 injured. On the same day members of the Matsuda Gumi group attacked the office of Formosan street vendors at Shibuya. Ten Formosans and one Japanese were injured.

On 16 July Japanese police rounded up vendors in the Shibuya area who were illegally selling fiber goods. During the raid two Japanese policemen were injured by four Formosans. On 17 July police again rounded up street vendors dealing in fiber goods.

On 19 July a gun battle between Formosans and the Japanese police occurred at the Shibuya police station. Five persons were killed and several injured.

14. On 21 July the Metropolitan Police Board ordered operators to close all open air stalls in the Shimbashi and Shibuya districts. By this move Japanese authorities hope to curtail the selling of prohibited goods and eradicate bases for future disputes.

15. The Home Ministry ordered a nation-wide drive against the black-marketeering by open stall vendors beginning 1 August. Police will also be directed to arrest all those selling goods at exorbitant prices regardless of nationality.

#### Traffic Accidents

16. The Tokyo Shimbun reported 964 traffic accidents in June on rail lines under the Tokyo Railway Bureau jurisdiction. This figure is double that for June 1945. Principal causes were traffic congestion, overcrowding of cars and worn out facilities.

#### POLICE

17. The Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry announced tentative reform measures for the police system. Planned changes include increased salaries for police force members, modernization of equipment and enlargement of the water police and fire brigades. The new program will stress the protection of the life and properties of the people and the preservation of peace and order.

18. According to SCAP studies the ratio of police to population in Japan varies from one policeman to every 254 persons in Tokyo to one policeman in every 3,737 persons in Akita Prefecture. Thirty prefectures have an average of one policeman to 871 persons. Prefectures having a larger population generally have a greater number of police per unit of population. See chart, page 38.

19. A police chiefs' conference was held in Tokyo. Instruction and notices were disseminated for application in the prefectures. Among the subjects discussed were police morale, maintenance of firearms, education of police inspectors, control of mass movements, control of unlawful acts during labor disputes and improvement of prison cells.

20. On 24 July 16 women assumed police work duties in Kobe. Six other policewomen were assigned to Nishinomiya, Himeji and Akaashi in Hyogo Prefecture. They had previously received one month's instruction at the prefectural police school. Hyogo is the third district in Japan to use policewomen.

#### FIRE

21. At Iida, Nagano Prefecture, a fire destroyed 400 houses with an estimated damage of ¥ 7,000,000. The fire originated on the second floor of a Japanese inn. Approximately 3,000 persons were made homeless.

22. On 10 July a training film entitled "School for Fire Fighters" was shown to a group of 500 firemen meeting in Tokyo.

23. SCAP investigation disclosed the following statistics on fire pumps in Japan.



	<u>Large</u>	<u>Small</u>	<u>Motorcycle</u>	<u>Trailer</u>	<u>Fire Boats</u>
Capacity, gallons/minute	400-750	250-350	100-150	150-250	
Government operated departments	2,027	7	38	939	25
Municipally operated departments	596	19	33	203	
Volunteer operated departments	<u>2,192</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>10,652</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	4,815	317	581	11,794	50

24. Twenty-four persons died during May as the result of fires, 209 were injured and property losses totaled ¥ 144,274,630. See the following table.

REPORT OF FIRE AND FIRE DAMAGE BY PREFECTURE  
May

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Damage(yen)</u>
Hokkaido	89		1	5,079,820
Aomori	23	2	1	1,106,342
Iwate	56	1		1,834,630
Miyagi	15	5	3	720,685
Akita	37			3,865,720
Yamagata	39			1,734,744
Fukushima	44			15,492,252
Ibaraki	27			409,930
Tochigi	19			1,236,100
Gumma <u>a/</u>				
Saitama	17			562,950
Chiba	21			1,028,035
Tokyo	110	2	10	17,945,574
Kanagawa	33			7,468,090
Niigata	50	4	64	18,386,558
Toyama	5		104	10,250,700
Ishikawa	21	1		1,053,970
Fukui <u>a/</u>				
Yamanashi	10		4	1,122,950
Nagano	46			1,596,680
Gifu	22			300,250
Shizuoka	13			474,500
Aichi	27	1	3	2,113,683
Mie	10			1,835,700
Shiga	10			2,041,500
Kyoto	20		1	5,155,374
Osaka	59		6	5,765,891
Hyogo	36	2	7	15,407,607
Nara	7			2,150,500
Wakayama	5			7,220
Tottori	12			566,330
Shimane	19			3,340,130
Okayama	21			173,510
Hiroshima	<u>41</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>3,139,100</u>
Carried forward	964	21	204	133,367,025

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Damage(yen)</u>
Carried forward	964	21	204	133,367,025
Yamaguchi	20	1		1,928,250
Tokushima	15	2		39,250
Kagawa	3			40,820
Ehime	13			1,005,800
Kochi	16		2	4,939,750
Fukuoka	41			660,770
Saga	7			615,530
Nagasaki	11		2	895,665
Kumamoto	19			175,200
Oita	9		1	242,430
Miyazaki	14			330,740
Kagoshima	6			33,400
Total	1,738	24	209	144,274,630

a/ Reports for Gumma and Fukui not yet received.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### PRISONS

25. As a result of SCAP investigations measures were undertaken to alleviate undesirable conditions at Aomori and Morioka Prisons by improving sanitary conditions, segregation of juveniles, alleviation of overcrowded cells, maximum utilization of facilities at Morioka Prison and minimization of the transfer of wardens.

26. Unsanitary conditions existing at the Funabashi police lock-up in Chiba Prefecture were reported corrected by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Cell conditions were improved and better ventilation effected.

27. SCAP surveys of prisons in Kyushu showed conditions to be satisfactory according to Japanese standards although many reforms are necessary. Police lockups were generally unsatisfactory. Both prisons and lockups lacked essential supplies such as food, soap, disinfectants, fuel, medicines and hospital supplies.

28. Corrective action was initiated by the Ministry of Justice as a result of SCAP surveys of the Hokkai Reformatory. Sixteen deficiencies were noted.

#### GENERAL CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

29. Relations between the civil populace and the Occupation Forces remain good. The total number of incidents involving Japanese and Occupation Forces reached its lowest point in March and has been on a consistently low level since.

30. On 24 July 600 families of the Ueno district of Tokyo thanked the Supreme Commander and the American people for food supplied to Japan, stating that food sent by the United States had saved them from famine. The letter written by the block association representing the families read in part, "We have begun to understand democracy according to the words of the great man, Abraham Lincoln, 'government of the people, by the people and for the people' through your well intentioned occupation policy. We are thankful to you and the people in the United States. Please send our greatest appreciation to the people of your homeland."

CENSORSHIP

Pictorial

31. Three Japanese were convicted of contravention of censorship regulations and illegal exhibition of pictorial productions in July.

The number of productions submitted for censorship has increased.

Broadcast

32. A large increase in the number of radio scripts submitted for censorship was noted in July.



SECTION 3  
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs . . . . .	1
Japanese Judicial Administration. . . . .	8
Military Occupation Courts. . . . .	14
Apprehension of War Criminals . . . . .	18
Investigation of Military War Criminals . . . . .	26
Prosecution of Military War Criminals . . . . .	32
International Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	47

LEGAL AFFAIRS

1. The Japanese Government was informed by SCAP that it may not prohibit police and fire-brigade officers from joining political associations or from participating in politics. Any such action "would constitute an unwarranted restriction upon freedom of assembly, association and speech, and be violative of the rights of the individual to freedom of political expression."

2. SCAP offered no objection to applicability of local and national ordinary taxation to all non-Japanese nationals provided such taxes are not discriminatory against them. This includes general taxes now imposed by the Japanese Government and by various local governments but does not apply to the impending capital levy law and other taxes of extraordinary nature.

Criminal Jurisdiction over Nationals of the United Nations

3. SCAP advised the Japanese Government that criminal proceedings in which nationals of the United Nations are defendants are to be disposed of as follows:

- (1) In cases where an appeal was filed or pending as of 19 February 1946, the complete records thereof, with translations, will be forwarded to SCAP for review.
- (2) Cases where the defendants were deported will be considered closed.
- (3) All other cases will be transferred on demand to the jurisdiction of the military occupation courts.

No action taken shall be construed as confirmation of the Japanese Government's allegation of nationality.

4. After review by SCAP opinion was given that an allied national who was found guilty and fined by a Japanese court in 1940 should pay the remainder of the fine due and that the matter should be taken up by the Allied mission concerned.

#### Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction

5. Conferences were held by SCAP with representatives of Japanese courts on interpretation of military occupation court directives. Advice was given that a soldier of an Allied nation is amenable to trial only by the court of the military force of which he is a part.

6. The opinion was given by SCAP that a Japanese charged with the murder of a Chinese national could be adequately punished by a Japanese court. If punishment were thought inadequate the case could be reviewed.

7. SCAP instructed the Japanese Government to suspend, without prejudice to the claimant, a claim against an American-owned factory in Japan until such time as the American firm is able to protect its interest.

#### JAPANESE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

##### Judicial Administration and Legal Reform

8. SCAP is supervising the functioning of the Japanese judicial administration, including public procurators, in all matters relating to compliance with occupation policies.

##### Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee

9. The Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee was established by an imperial ordinance to investigate and recommend changes in laws directly and indispensably connected with the new Japanese constitution. The committee will work in close liaison with SCAP.

10. Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida was made chairman of the Committee and Minister of State Tokujiro Kanemori was made vice-chairman. Other members of the Committee were officials of various ministries and of the Bureau of Legislation, members of both Houses of the Diet, judges, professors, lawyers, representatives of the press and of local governments and women representatives. Secretaries of the Committee are mostly officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Bureau of Legislation.

11. The Committee held its first meeting on 11 July with Prime Minister Yoshida presiding. It was decided that the work of the Committee would be divided into four divisions. See Government and Civil Administration, page 30.

##### Judicial System Investigation Committee

12. On 19 July the Judicial System Investigation Committee was created to assist the Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee in the preparation of revisions of important codes. It has a nominal membership of about 150 Ministry of Justice officials, attorneys and law professors and will operate through subcommittees.

13. The detailed drafting will be done by the Judicial System Investigation Committee while the responsibility for formulating policy in respect to judicial reforms and revisions of basic codes will rest with the Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee. All drafts will go to Division III of the Cabinet Committee for further study and approval.

#### MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

14. Five temporary mobile courts were established to travel through rural districts and dispose of cases which would otherwise be long pending. Two have finished their operations and were

disbanded and three are still operating in Aichi, Kyoto, Shiga and Shizuoka Prefectures.

15. About 1,100 cases were handled by the EIGHTH Army provost courts from 21 May to 20 June. Of 870 cases disposed of there were 334 verdicts of guilty, 27 verdicts of not guilty and 9 cases dropped (nolle prosequi).

CASES IN MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS  
United States Occupation Forces  
Japan  
21 May-20 June

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Unauthorized possession, etc	1,003
Acts prejudicial to the security of the Occupation	62
Acts prejudicial to occupation objectives	51
Refusing information	2
Trial of United Nations nationals	<u>5</u>
 Total	 1,123

16. Notable cases handled during the month include one Korean to be expelled to Korea for black-market activities, 10 Koreans to be expelled for trying to unlawfully export machinery to Korea and two Koreans and one Formosan to be expelled for unlawfully wearing the uniform of the United States and falsely representing themselves as members of the United States armed forces.

17. From 21 May to 20 June there were 324 cases of minor nature handled by courts operated by the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces. Of these 302 were found guilty and 22 not guilty.

CASES IN MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS  
British Commonwealth Occupation Forces  
Japan  
21 May-20 June

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Unauthorized possession, etc	288
Acts prejudicial to the security of the Occupation	20
Acts prejudicial to occupation objectives	10
Interfering with arrest	1
Refusing information	<u>5</u>
 Total	 324

APPREHENSION OF WAR CRIMINALS

18. SCAP established a Chinese Liaison Division to investigate atrocities committed against Chinese nationals and to prosecute war criminals.

19. Much preliminary investigation has already been accomplished in China. Rape and pillage of cities, mass executions and the distribution of opium and heroin to the Chinese on an extensive scale are crimes for which penalties will be demanded.

20. Three directives were issued during July ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend 65 persons suspected of war crimes and deliver them to Sugamo Prison.

ORDERS FOR APPREHENSION

Japan  
July

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAFIN</u>	<u>Number of Persons Ordered Apprehended</u>
AG 000.5 (11 July 46) LS	1062	3 officers 5 civilians
AG 000.5 (15 July 46) LS	1064	2 generals <u>a/</u> 15 officers (army & navy) 10 soldiers & sailors 28 civilians
AG 000.5 (29 July 46) LS	1091	1 soldier <u>1</u> civilian
Total		65

a/ Major General - Commander, 3rd Army Shipping Transport, Singapore.  
Major General - Commander, 230th Infantry Regiment; Chief, Military Affairs Department Northern District Army; Chief, Recruiting Department Northeastern District Army.

21. On 22 July the Japanese Government was notified that five persons from the Kyushu Imperial University Hospital were apprehended as suspected war criminals. Four were delivered to Sugamo Prison and one was placed under house arrest and will be delivered to Sugamo Prison as soon as his physical condition permits.

Apprehension of Chinese National

22. On 10 July the Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend and deliver a former official of the Chinese Puppet Government to Sugamo Prison for incarceration. This brings to 21 the number of persons ordered apprehended at the request of the Chinese Government.

Apprehensions in the Philippines and Ryukyus

23. On 20 July there were 861 Japanese nationals being held in the Philippines in connection with war crimes. Of this total 520 have been identified as war criminals, 331 as suspected war criminals and 10 are being held as witnesses. Of the 520 identified war criminals 115 have already been convicted. These Japanese so held are prisoners of war.

24. At the request of the Philippine Republic five officials of the puppet Philippine Republic who were apprehended in Japan were returned to stand trial before the People's Court and trial by the Philippine Army. They were:

Jose P. Laurel, former puppet President; Jorge B. Vargas, puppet Ambassador to Japan; Camilo Osias, puppet Minister of Education; Benigno S. Aquino, puppet Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, and Jose P. Laurel, III, colonel in the puppet Philippine Army.



25. Screening of all detained Japanese prisoners of war on Leyte and Okinawa was completed in July. Of 242 prisoners of war screened 219 were cleared for repatriation to Japan and the remainder were detained as perpetrators or as witnesses.

INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

26. From 25 June to 24 July 674 interrogations were completed of which 256 were reduced to signed statements.

27. Cases in investigation files are classified as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

Japan  
July

	<u>Cases on Hand 25 June</u>	<u>Cases Received 25 June-24 July</u>	<u>Cases Completed 25 June-24 July</u>	<u>Cases on Hand 24 July</u>
POW camp conditions	13	0	11	2
POW camp atrocities	70	13	7	76
B-29 flyers	171	7	7	171
POW ship	54	0	7	47
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	28	0	4	24
Miscellaneous	<u>191</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>185</u>
Total	527	46	68	505

Deletion of Name

28. The name of one person was deleted from previous orders for apprehension.

Philippines

29. During the month 317 cases were investigated of which three were reinvestigated. Two major cases and many minor cases are under investigation and at the request of the Tokyo office numerous former prisoners of war are being further interrogated.

30. In November 1945 three natives of the Talaud Islands left their homes to report war crimes to the Americans. An investigation team accompanied them on their return and conducted additional investigations.

31. A small Army transport assigned to investigation personnel made a trip to Leyte, Panay and Negros Islands to return witnesses from Manila to their homes. This ship is now on a second trip to Cebu, Panay and Negros Islands to return witnesses, conduct further investigations and bring additional witnesses to Manila.

PROSECUTION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

32. From 25 June to 24 July seven war crimes trials were completed in Japan. Two additional cases were being tried on 24

July and 12 cases were referred to the EIGHTH Army for trial. A total of 323 cases are in preparation and many others are waiting.

33. The charges involved the usual pattern of cruelty, abuse and mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war and sentences ranged from two years to life imprisonment at hard labor.

34. Summary of war crimes trials in Japan follows:

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES  
Japan  
25 June-24 July

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
HIRATA, Takeharu	CO POW camp	Lt	12 June- 26 June	20 years at hard labor
-----				
KAMEOKA, Yoshio	Inter- preter	Civ	15 June- 26 June	Life imprisonment
-----				
FUKUNAGA, Takeo	Med orderly	Civ	25 June	2 years at hard labor
-----				
MINENO, Genji	POW guard	Civ	25 June- 28 June	20 years at hard labor
-----				
OKAZAKI, Isojiro	Med orderly	Sup Pvt	2 July	2 years at hard labor
-----				
KIMURA, Yasushi	POW guard	Civ	20 July- 23 July	5 years at hard labor
-----				
KAWAKAMI, Harushige	POW guard	Civ	10 July- 12 July	10 years at hard labor
-----				
SHIMODAIRA, Naozo	POW guard	Civ		12 years at hard labor
-----				

Trials in the Philippines

35. Of 115 persons tried in the Philippines 112 have been convicted, 57 receiving the death penalty.

36. Eight trials involving 18 defendants were completed from 20 June to 20 July. One case involved nine defendants, two cases involved two defendants each and the remaining five were individual trials.

Four cases were referred to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, for trial. Four cases were being tried on 20 July and nine new cases were assigned to prosecutors and are being prepared for trial.

37. Summary of war crimes trials in the Philippines follows:

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES  
Philippines  
20 June-20 July

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
SASAKI, Jyunji	Kempei-tai member	Sgt Major	17 June- 22 June	Death by hanging
TOZUKA, Ryoichi	CO 170 Ind Inf Bn	Lt Col	20 June- 28 June	Death by hanging
YOSHIDA, Tadashi	Soldier	Sgt Major	17 June- 1 July	Death by hanging
MORI, Ieamu	Soldier	Sgt Major		Life imprisonment
NOZAKI, Toshio	Soldier	Sgt		25 years imprisonment
KUSHIBIKI, Shigenobu	Soldier	Sgt		25 years imprisonment
WATANABE, Shinpei	Soldier	Sgt		25 years imprisonment
TANAKA, Hisashi	Soldier	Cpl		Death by hanging
ISHISAKA, Iwao	Soldier	Cpl		Death by hanging
AKAGI, Gonroku	Soldier	Cpl		Charges & specifica- tions withdrawn
KOIDE, Suteo	Soldier	Pfc		5 years imprisonment
OTSUKA, Noriyuki	37 Ind Inf Security Bn	2n Lt	1 July- 6 July	Death by hanging
KUWANO, Tadataka	37 Ind Inf Security Bn	Sgt Major		Life imprisonment
KUMAI, Toahimi	37 Ind Inf Security Bn	1st Lt	8 July- 12 July	25 years imprisonment
UNAI, Bunji	CO Kempei-tai Unit	1st Lt	2 July- 9 July	Death by hanging
MAKITA, Tokizo	170 Ind Inf Bn	Sgt Major	5 July- 15 July	Death by hanging
ITAI, Hisaki	170 Ind Inf Bn	L/Pvt		Death by hanging
SHIN, Fusataro	2d in com- mand Kempei- tai Unit	W/O	16 July- 18 July	Death by hanging

38. Jyunji Sasaki was charged with the murder of three Filipino civilians while stationed at Bacolod, Negros Occidental, as a member of the Kempei-tai. The prosecution introduced oral evidence of five witnesses, one of whom saw the killings.

39. Ryoichi Tozuka was charged with having unlawfully disregarded and failed to discharge his duties in controlling operations of members of his command by permitting them to commit brutal atrocities against people of the United States and the Philippines.

Prosecution began its case with the testimony of 41 witnesses who saw the massacre of approximately 1,700 persons on Panay and surrounding islands. The defense counsel was permitted to call to the stand for further cross-examination each witness whose former testimony was read.

Tozuka's testimony in the case of the United States vs Lieutenant General Takeahi Kono was read into the record. Kono, commander of the islands of Panay and Guimaras, was sentenced to death in a previous trial.

40. Tadashi Yoshida and eight others were charged with looting, burning and murder, rape and torture of Filipino noncombatant civilians on Cebu.

After the arraignment and before the commencement of trials the prosecution withdrew charges and specifications against Corporal Gonroku Akagi without prejudice for want of evidence.

41. Noriyuki Otsuka and Tadataka Kuwano, both members of the unit commanded by Tozuka, were charged with torture, brutal mistreatment and unlawful killing of noncombatant civilians on Panay. The accused contended that all of the executions had occurred by direct order.

42. Toshimi Kumai, a first lieutenant under Lieutenant Colonel Tozuka, was charged with torture, brutal mistreatment and unlawful killing of noncombatant civilians on Panay. Neither of the prosecution witnesses was able to state positively that death had occurred to any of Kumai's victims.

43. Bunji Unai, in command of the Kempei-tai unit at Bacolod, Negros Occidental, was charged with the torture and unlawful killing of noncombatant civilians. Prosecution presented as an exhibit a signed confession by Unai that he ordered the execution of three named victims.

44. Tokizo Makita and Hisaki Itai were charged with the murder of Filipino civilians on Panay. The accused admitted part of the atrocities charged but attempted to show superior orders as a defense.

45. Fusataro Shin, together with other members of the Japanese Army, was charged with the unlawful killing of approximately 185 Filipino civilians. The defendant took the stand in his own defense and denied participation in any of the alleged atrocities but admitted being present at the scenes of the atrocities.

#### Notification of Death

46. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of 37 convicted war criminals. Eight were executed by hanging in Japan, 28 were executed by musketry and hanging at Morotai and Rabaul and one war criminal committed suicide at Rabaul.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Personnel . . . . .	47
Synopsis of Tribunal Proceedings . . . . .	49
Second Phase of Prosecution . . . . .	55
Third Phase of Prosecution . . . . .	56
Tribunal Facilities . . . . .	73
Reaction of Japanese Press . . . . .	74

PERSONNEL

New United States Member of Tribunal

47. The resignation of Justice John P. Higgins, United States member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, was announced on 15 July. He will resume his duties as Chief Justice of the Superior Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

48. Major General Myron C. Cramer, former Judge Advocate General of the United States Army who was nominated by the Supreme Commander to replace Justice Higgins, arrived 20 July to occupy his seat. General Cramer first sat on the bench 22 July. His right to sit was challenged by the defense but his authority to be a member of the Tribunal was confirmed by other members of the Court.

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

49. The second phase of the prosecution's case, which dealt with preparing Japanese opinion for war, closed on 1 July. The prosecution then opened the third phase of its case, dealing with Japanese aggression in Manchuria.

50. The Tribunal declared a holiday on 4 July, and on 10 July recessed to permit installation of an air-conditioning system. It reconvened briefly on 15 July and again recessed until 22 July. Regular court sessions were held 1-3, 5, 6, 8-10, 22-26 and 29-31 July.

Death of Chang Tso-lin

51. Former Prime Minister Keisuke Okada testified that the murder of Marshal Chang Tso-lin was planned by the Army clique during the tenure of the Tanaka Cabinet.

Testimony of Witnesses from China

52. The recess of the Tribunal delayed the offering of testimony by witnesses from China. To facilitate their early return home, the presentation of evidence on aggression in Manchuria was interrupted and these witnesses were placed on the stand out of turn when the Tribunal reconvened on 22 July.

Rape of Nanking

53. Three eyewitnesses testified to the brutality demonstrated by Japanese soldiers in their raping, bayoneting and burn-

ing of Chinese civilians of Nanking. The terroristic acts lasted for six weeks, Dr Robert O. Wilson, Nanking surgeon, testified. Hsueh Chuan-yin testified that the philanthropic organization of which he was vice-chairman alone buried more than 40,000 bodies. Dr. M.S. Bates, Nanking University professor, estimated that 20,000 women were violated by Japanese soldiers.

#### Use of Opium to Weaken the Chinese

54. Fifty thousand persons in Nanking became opium addicts after the Japanese occupation, Dr. Bates testified. Sale of narcotics was openly pushed, he declared. His testimony was supported by that of Peter J. Lawless, former police official, who described Japanese diplomats as discouraging action to curb Korean narcotics peddlers.

#### SECOND PHASE OF PROSECUTION

55. Introduction of testimony and documentary evidence describing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its modus operandi, involving the accused Iwane Matsui, Kingoro Hashimoto and Kuniaki Koiso, closed the second phase of the prosecution on 1 July.

#### THIRD PHASE OF PROSECUTION

56. On 1 July the prosecution introduced the third phase of its case with an opening statement setting forth the facts involved in Japan's acquisition of legal rights and interests in Manchuria prior to 1928 which provided an opportunity later to create the "Mukden Incident." The statement outlined how this incident set the stage for the military occupation of Manchuria and establishment of the puppet government.

The following points were made in the statement:

- (1) Substantial rights and interests were acquired in Manchuria prior to 1928, including a 99-year lease of the Kwantung Peninsula and the South Manchurian Railway, with a right to station soldiers as railway and consular guards in the leased territory. This right of military occupation afforded the opening to install large army forces in the Peninsula.
- (2) The Army was able to influence the Tanaka Cabinet to adopt a "positive policy" toward Manchuria which contemplated that Japan would exploit to the fullest extent its rights in Manchuria.
- (3) The military became impatient and intolerant of the normal processes employed by the Government in dealing with constituted authorities and created the incident on the night of 18 September 1931 commonly known as the "Mukden Incident." This incident provided the pretext for occupying Manchuria, setting up the puppet Government and extending the conquest southward to and beyond the Chinese Wall.
- (4) Japan pursued her course of military aggression in Manchuria while assuring an inquiring world of her peaceful intentions.

#### Documentary Evidence

57. The prosecution submitted as evidence excerpts from the

Lytton Report, parts of the diary of Marquis Koichi Kido, excerpts from interrogations of witnesses and various documents and books.

Parts of the Lytton Report were introduced to show efforts made by the League of Nations to fix responsibility for the Mukden Incident, to halt Japanese aggression and to review other progressive phases of aggression and occupation.

In documents issued by the Japanese Embassy in the United States Japan denied that the Japanese Government had territorial designs in Manchuria.

A Japanese document entitled "Basic Principle of National Policy 7 August 1936" reflected the fundamental national policy to establish the Empire on the Asiatic mainland by diplomatic policy and armed force and to advance and develop the Empire toward the South Seas.

A book written by the defendant Hashimoto entitled "The Road to World Reconstruction" was introduced at the morning session on 5 July to show that the author in 1930 was actively planning the Manchurian Incident, Japanese withdrawal from the League of Nations, renunciation of the Disarmament Treaty, and a number of national incidents including the "5/15" and "2/26" incidents.]

Also introduced as evidence on 5 July were 18 excerpts from the Kido diary for the period July-September 1931 which showed the greatly increasing influence of the Army and also that Emperor Hirohito opposed Manchurian expansion but was silenced to avert the wrath of Japanese militarists. Other entries before the Manchurian Incident expressed fear that the Army was growing so strong that it might soon get out of control.

On 9 July three telegrams showing that the Mukden Incident was a premeditated action by the Kwantung Army were submitted as evidence. All were dispatched by Consul General Kyujiro Hayashi at Mukden on 19 September 1931 to Baron Kijuro Shidehara, then Foreign Minister.

The first two of the telegrams said the Army was planning positive action along the Manchurian railway zone and urged necessary steps to stop the forces. The third disclosed that Hayashi had approached a staff officer of the Kwantung Army, supposedly Seishiro Itagaki, to settle the affair by diplomatic means, but was told that the Army would follow through since its prestige was involved.

#### Petition for Waiver of Rules

58. On 3 July the prosecution filed a petition for a waiver of the rules to permit the presentation of excerpts from some 650 affidavits by prisoners of war, civilian internees, residents of areas under Japanese occupation and official investigators of prison conditions and treatment.

The defense objected to the petition, demanding that the witnesses be called.

The President of the Tribunal agreed to accept the affidavits but directed the prosecution to give complete copies to the Court Secretary and to provide the defense with all facilities and sufficient time to get complete copies.

Witnesses for Third Phase

59. Witnesses presented by the prosecution in the third phase of its case during July included:

Kazushige Ugaki: General, Japanese Army, and Minister of War in 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1929-1931: former Governor General of Korea.

Fumio Goto: Minister of Home Affairs in the Okada Cabinet of 1936; now held in Sugamo Prison as a war crimes suspect.

Keisuke Okada: Prime Minister from 8 July 1934 to 8 March 1936.

Ryukichi Tanaka: Major General, former Chief of the Military Service Bureau, Japanese Army General Staff.

Ching Teh-csun: General, Chinese Nationalist Army; Vice-Minister of Military Operations.

Dr. Robert C. Wilson: Surgeon at the Nanking Hospital in 1937.

Hsueh Chuan-yin: Vice-chairman of the Chinese Red Swastika Society, a philanthropic organization; eyewitness to the Japanese occupation of Nanking in 1937.

G. J. Hsu: Manager of the Shanghai office of the Oriental Development Corporation.

Dr. Miner Searle Bates: Professor of history in the University of Nanking from 1920 to 1941.

Peter J. Lawless: Former chief of police in Tientsin and Peiping.

Ryomei Kasagi: Former employee of the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Testimony of Ugaki

60. Gen. Kazushige Ugaki completed his testimony on 1 July. He testified that the War Minister was second in command to the Emperor in all matters relating to the Supreme Command.

On cross-examination Ugaki declared that the Manchurian situation was tense and the rights of Japanese citizens were being violated in Manchuria at the time he was War Minister. He denied having a direct hand in troop movements to Manchuria while he was Governor General of Korea.

Testimony of Goto

61. Fumio Goto, Minister of Home Affairs in the Okada Cabinet, testified that the Okada Government had difficulties with the Army which culminated in an attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Okada and other members of the Cabinet.

He described organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1940 under Prime Minister Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The IRAA, he said, was formed on his (Goto's) advice, and was subsidized by the Government at the rate of ¥ 8,000,000 annually.

Goto described the organization as reaching into every



prefecture, ward and street in Japan, and as a single party controlled in its entirety by government officers in key positions.

#### Testimony of Okada

62. Keisuke Okada, Prime Minister from 1934 to 1936, presented two affidavits in which he declared that Japanese military forces crossed the Manchurian border and occupied Chinese territory without imperial sanction.

He said the occupation was no surprise to Japanese officials. Earlier in the year, he said, he had received reports that the Army was planning an incident which might be made the basis for such an occupation.

Okada declared that he knew that the defendant Shumei Okawa was definitely identified with the movement of the Kwantung Army.

Okada declared that the Army clique during the tenure of the earlier Tanaka Cabinet cut off General Honjo from all communication with Army affairs. He testified that it planned the murder of Marshal Chang Tso-lin on his return to Manchuria on 4 June 1928. This action was the Army's first overt move during the Tanaka regime to project itself into the formulation of government policies, Okada declared, and the resulting crisis forced the Tanaka Cabinet to resign.

Upon Chang's assassination Tanaka ordered General Yoshinori Shirakawa, War Minister, to punish the perpetrators. Due to Army opposition Shirakawa was unable to do so, and the Cabinet was compelled to resign. This, Okada said, proved that the Kwantung Army was more powerful than the Cabinet in Tokyo.

When Okada's Cabinet took over the government in 1934 the Army was still climbing in power. Okada said he was unable to control the Army, and described the 26 February Incident in which Army troops rioted in Tokyo, killing Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Admiral Count Makoto Saito, and General Watanabe. This crisis brought about the resignation of his Cabinet, Okada declared.

#### Testimony of Tanaka

63. Major General Ryukichi Tanaka, former chief of the Military Service Bureau, Army General Staff, testified on 5 July. He named Colonel Kuwamoto, senior staff officer, Kwantung Army, as being directly responsible for the assassination of Marshal Chang Tso-lin on 3 June 1927, and named Captain Uzaki, Kuwamoto's staff officer, as an accessory.

Tanaka named defendants Hashimoto, Okawa and Seishiro Itagaki and three others, Major General Tatekawa, chief of the 2nd Division General Staff, Lieutenant General Igamu Cho and Lieutenant Colonel Sanji Ishihara, as the principal backers of the occupation of Manchuria.

He asserted that the motive for the assassination of Marshal Chang was to set up a new Manchurian state under Chang Hsueh-liang which would be separate from the Nanking Government and under actual Japanese control.

Tanaka in testimony on 6 July linked the defendants Hideki Tojo and Kenji Doihara directly to Japanese aggression in North China.

Telling of the organization of the Sakura-kai, secret military organization, Tanaka listed Okawa, Itagaki and General Kanji Ishihara as its leaders in Manchuria and Hashimoto and Cho as plotters in Japan.

Tanaka testified that the Japanese trained an army of 2,500,000 men in Manchuria for war with Russia, and declared that the strategy and organization of the Japanese Army before and after the Manchurian conquest centered around the possibility of war with Russia. Pro-Japanese governments were set up in North China and Inner Mongolia to act as buffers against the USSR, he said.

On Monday, 8 July, Tanaka testified that he clashed with Tojo in 1942 regarding prospects of the Pacific war, and said that on 21 September 1942 he asked that he be permitted to resign because he believed the war was hopeless.

He said he felt Japanese war preparations were inadequate and said subordinate officers were afraid to report the truth of Japan's unpreparedness. There was much friction between army and navy officers, he said.

Tanaka said that in late 1942 he asked the defendant Shigenori Togo, then Foreign Minister, to launch a movement to oust Tojo as Prime Minister.

On 9 July Tanaka testified that Japan controlled Manchuria and said that treaties between the two countries were only "window dressing" for Japanese control. He declared also that he tried to set up General Ugaki as Prime Minister to stop the Pacific war.

#### Illness of Hiranuma

64. The President of the Tribunal announced on 8 July that the defendant Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma was suffering from a respiratory infection and would not attend the trials for a time. On 15 July President Webb announced that Hiranuma had been transferred on 12 July from Sugamo Prison to the 361st Station Hospital for medical attention.

#### Testimony of Ching

65. When the Tribunal reconvened on 22 July General Ching Teh-chun, Chinese Vice-Minister of Military Operations, was called to the stand. He was the first Chinese witness to testify.

General Ching named the defendant Doihara as instigator of Japanese aggression in North China, and charged that Doihara also instigated the Mukden Incident of 18 September 1931.

He named four other Japanese officers as instigators of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of 7 July 1937, and declared that "all these men should be held responsible for the war of aggression."

Ching said the Japanese attempted to alienate and estrange local authorities in North China from the National Government in 1935 and 1936 first by inducement and later by threat, but failed. In the second stage of their aggression, from 1936 through early 1937, the Japanese sought to obtain economic monopoly in the area, he said.

Cross-examination of General Ching began on 23 July. On the first day he testified that there had been no anti-Japanese

organizations in North China prior to the opening of hostilities in July 1937. The next day the defense sought to show that the Japanese dealt with local governments in North China because the Central Government was powerless in that area. The defense also attacked General Ching's assertion that Doihara instigated the Mukden Incident, charging that the general could not produce any substantiating evidence.

Ching said he had heard from "mutual friends" of Doihara and himself five days before the Mukden Incident that Doihara was about to embark on a "big project" in Manchuria. He named his informants as a Mr. Chang and a Japanese named Shibayama.

Ching said he knew of Doihara's connection with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident because he worked with Doihara. He said he had learned from "other friends and papers" about the Mukden Incident.

As the cross-examination continued on 25 July, the defense attempted to pin the blame for Japanese aggression in China on British and American commercial aggression, but this line of questioning was checked by the Tribunal President who declared "economic aggression is not a crime" and "the mere economic development of other nations does not justify a war of aggression by Japan."

General Ching testified earlier that no declaration of war came from China in July 1937, but that Japan had definitely ordered a "punitive war." The Tribunal President interrupted the questioner by stating that "a war without a declaration of war is possible."

Ching denied that an anti-Japanese movement developed in China following the kidnaping of Chiang Kai-shek by the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang in the Sian Incident. Instead, he blamed Japan for the growth of Communism in China, declaring that prior to the Marco Polo Bridge Incident no students were operating as Red troops while after the Japanese occupied Peiping and Tientsin the students were compelled to join on a wide scale.

#### Testimony of Wilson

56. Dr. Robert O. Wilson, former Nanking surgeon, took the stand 26 July and described atrocities perpetrated when the Japanese occupied Nanking on 13 December 1937.

He described six weeks of terror during which Japanese troops committed rape, murder and other violence, bayoneting and burning alive groups of Chinese who had been roped together, drenched with gasoline and set afire.

Dr. Wilson told also of the extensive use of opium by the Japanese as a weapon to break down the resistance of the Chinese. Prior to the occupation, he said, he had never seen an opium den publicly advertised. After the Japanese entered, he said, "I counted 21 opium dens which were being openly operated within a mile on one main street of Nanking."

#### Testimony of Hsueh

57. Another eyewitness to the "rape of Nanking," Hsueh Chuan-yin followed Dr. Wilson to the stand and described case after case of indiscriminate rape, murder, plunder, wanton destruction and mass slaughter. He said the Japanese soldiers were "barbarous," shooting everyone at sight. He emphasized that all the victims

were civilians, old and young, and declared that not one Chinese soldier was found among the bodies strewn throughout the city.

Hsueh said the streets of Nanking were littered with mutilated bodies the third day after the occupation when he made a tour of the city. That day, he said, he saw Japanese soldiers in the very act of murder.

Hsueh said it was impossible to count the number of dead in the sacked city, but added that the Red Swastika Society, a philanthropic organization of which he was vice-chairman, alone buried more than 40,000 bodies. In many instances, he said, the bodies were tied together with rope or wire.

The witness declared that Japanese soldiers entered the Nanking safety zone over protest and dragged Chinese women out by truckloads, raping and murdering them. He declared that one batch of 1,500 Chinese refugees was marched off and machinegunned on the pretext that the refugees were soldiers. The bodies were dumped into a pond.

Hsueh declared that the Japanese did not respect personal property in Nanking, but entered every house and took away everything they liked. They burned, damaged and destroyed houses. The witness declared that on 1 January 1938 he saw Japanese troops pour kerosene on the Russian Legation and burn it.

The witness described many cases of rape, mutilation and murder of women, declaring that he had witnessed one soldier in the act of rape and describing another case in which two Japanese raped two young women while their parents and husband looked on.

#### Testimony of Hsu

68. G. J. Hsu by affidavit on 29 July described a machinegun massacre of Chinese civilians in May 1942 on the Burman-Yunnan highway from which he barely escaped with his life.

Hsu said he was in a party of Chinese refugees escaping in 500 trucks from Burma into Yunnan Province of China. At a blasted bridge Japanese rounded up the refugees, ordered them to sit in a circle. Then they were machinegunned. Hsu escaped, he said, by bending over when the shooting started and pretending to be dead. He later escaped with a crew of Chinese laborers.

#### Testimony of Bates

69. Further evidence on Japanese atrocities during the occupation of Nanking was given by Dr. Miner Searle Bates, professor of history at the University of Nanking from 1920 to 1941, in testimony on 29 July.

Dr. Bates declared that an estimated 20,000 women were violated and approximately 12,000 civilians were murdered within the city after its capture by the Japanese.

Leaflets bearing a proclamation by General Matsui, Japanese Army commander now on trial, were described by the witness. These leaflets declared that the Japanese Army had only goodwill for the people of China and would protect them if they would end their resistance. Large groups of Chinese who believed these leaflets were liquidated by machinegun fire, Dr. Bates said.

The Japanese forces showed no respect for the rights, property and flags of other nations, he continued, describing how

the American flag was torn down from an American school building and trampled, followed by a threat that anyone who dared to put it back would be executed.

There was absolutely no resistance in the city, he said, but Japanese officials alleged that there was and used the charge to justify their wanton attacks on civilians.

Dr. Bates declared that the sanctuary of the international safety zone became only a myth, and described how gangs of Japanese soldiers entered it daily, hunting for women.

On one occasion he witnessed the rape of a single woman by 17 different men, and recalled that attacks were perpetrated on women in six different rooms of the Nanking University building simultaneously, while on another occasion two Japanese officers were involved in criminal acts against women.

Citing case after case, Dr. Bates told of another incident in which a girl of 9 and a woman of 76 were violated side by side in the courtyard of the University.

Dr. Bates said he sent frequent protests to the Japanese Embassy against "the reign of terror and brutality that continues in plain sight of your buildings and among your own neighbors."

On Christmas Day, he said, he made out another report charging that the "shameful disorder continues but no serious effort is being made to stop it."

The reign of terror lasted from two and a half to three weeks, Dr. Bates testified, adding that conditions continued to be very serious for from six to seven weeks.

Japanese Embassy officials made frequent promises and assurances that strong orders were coming from Tokyo to end the general madness, but no decisive steps were taken by any powerful military deputation until about 6 February. Prior to this period, no effective discipline or penalty was enforced, he declared, even when soldiers were caught by their superior officers in the act of rape or murder.

The witness said that a systematic burning of whole sectors of Nanking started five days after the city was occupied and continued for six weeks.

He charged also that profiteering by the Japanese military was rampant, and added that the sale of narcotics among the populace was openly pushed. He declared that 50,000 persons in Nanking, one eighth of the city's population, became addicted to opium. This brought on a resultant scourge of highway robberies, he stated.

#### Testimony of Lawless

70. Peter J. Lawless, former chief of police in Tientsin and Peiping, testified on 30 July that Japanese diplomats in North China always discouraged action against peddlers of opium and morphine. He recalled that on several occasions when conclusive cases against Korean morphine peddlers were brought up for review to the responsible commission, the Japanese member always declared, "We will investigate the matter and report later."

Dope peddlers admitted on each occasion that the drugs were purchased from a Japanese narcotics combine, Lawless testified.

#### Testimony of Kasagi

71. The boy emperor Pu-Yi was chosen as puppet ruler because he was highly regarded by Manchurians, Ryomei Kasagi declared. Pu-Yi had long been considered as a potential ruler in Manchuria, he testified.

Kasagi defended the sincerity of the Japanese key men directing Manchurian organizations and said they were interested in converting the nation into a state where all could enjoy equal rights and liberty. He qualified this statement, however, by adding that a number of these key Japanese were members of an ultra-nationalist society.

#### Defense Witnesses Requested

72. American defense counsel for the defendant General Yoshihiro Umezu requested that five witnesses be summoned to testify at the trial. The five named by Umezu were Lieutenant General Hiko-zaburo Hata, chief of staff of the Kwantung Army; Major General Tomokatsu Matsumura, vice-chief of staff of the Kwantung Army; Lieutenant General Shojiro Iida, commanding the 3rd Army; Major General Maichiro Yamamoto, chief of staff of the 16th Army in Java; and Lieutenant General Yukio Kasahara, commanding the 11th Army.

Generals Hata, Matsumura and Iida are reported to have been taken prisoner by Soviet troops in Manchuria; General Kasahara is believed to be a prisoner of war in China.

#### TRIBUNAL FACILITIES

73. The temperature and humidity were so high that the Tribunal recessed from 10 July to 22 July in order to permit installation of an air-conditioning system. The plant was installed and made ready for operation by 22 July when the court reconvened.

#### REACTION OF JAPANESE PRESS

74. An editorial "A Lesson in History," in the 6 July issue of the Nippon Times points to the betrayal of the interests of the Japanese people as indicated by evidence produced at the war crimes trial.

"As the trial of the major war crimes suspects by the International Military Tribunal unfolds, the Japanese people are receiving for the first time a lesson in the true history of their own country," the editorial said.

"The realization is dawning that the only safeguard against the militarism which caused so much injury to the world and such utter ruin to Japan is democracy. It was the lack of democratic control of the Government which enabled a ruthless minority to launch upon policies which betrayed the real interests of the nation. It was the lack of democratic principles and the existence of traditions of a ruling class enjoying unchallengeable authority over the ruled which enabled the militaristic few to lead the peaceful majority into war and disaster.

"The current war crimes trial is offering the Japanese people a most illuminating lesson in history. From this lesson they cannot help but learn that to ensure themselves from future disaster they must insist upon a democratic government in which the control will be kept constantly secure in their own hands."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 10

July 1946

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ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

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CROP PRODUCTION AND PROSPECTS

1. While it is still too early to estimate 1946 food production accurately, the total harvest is expected to be moderately larger than that of last year. The rice and sweet potato crops will be about average (the 1945 rice harvest was short) and the wheat, barley and white potato crops will be short.

2. Rice, usually about half of Japan's food production, is growing well. Nursery beds were generally free from disease and transplanting was earlier than usual.

3. The sweet potato crop is also doing well and will probably be as large as or larger than last year's crop.

4. Wheat and barley production in 1946 totaled only 1,444,000 metric tons compared with 2,198,000 for 1945 and a 1940-44 average of 3,020,000. The causes for this poor harvest are (1) failure to plant intended acreage because of bad weather at planting time, (2) fertilizer shortage and (3) high loss from plant diseases, especially scab.

5. The 1946 white potato crop is expected to total 1,614,000 metric tons compared with 1,754,000 in 1945 and the 1940-44 average of 1,888,000. Virus diseases and premature harvesting cut down production. More than half of the crop will be produced in Hokkaido.

WHEAT

6. About 618,000 hectares is now planted to wheat, an area greater than any other crop except rice and nearly equal to that of common barley and naked barley combined. For the period 1933-42, the average yield per hectare was 1,870 kilograms.

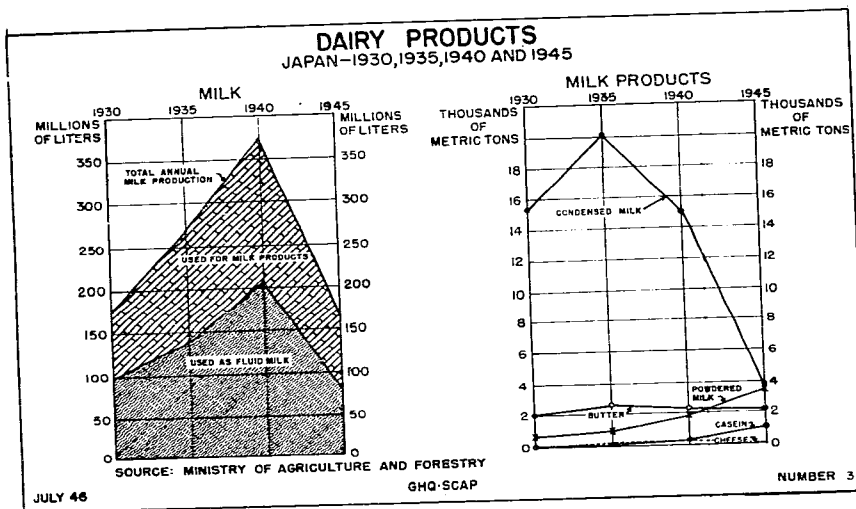
7. During the last 60 years the area planted in wheat increased 119 percent, yields per unit area increased about 140 percent, and total production increased about 425 percent. The increase is due to better methods of cultivation, better varieties and more efficient use of fertilizers. About 66 percent of Japan's wheat area is seeded in improved varieties developed by agricultural experiment stations.

Fertilizer Practices

8. The use of fertilizers varies greatly in Japan due to the wide range of latitude, soil characteristics, plant varieties and topographical features. At present commercial fertilizers are so scarce that farmers cannot follow accepted practices. Only 11 percent of the 1936-40 average was available to farmers in 1945. During the first half of 1946 the supply was somewhat larger but still far short of requirements.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY

9. In 1944 Japan had 264,834 dairy cattle. Of these 84,691 were in Hokkaido. Most of the remaining 180,143 dairy cattle were located in Japan near cities where they were used principally for the production of market milk. Dairy production is shown on the accompanying chart.



Casein production was increased until 1945 to meet war demands.

10. Most dairy cattle are kept by small farmers who have three to five cows each. A few dairies have more than 20 cows; the largest dairy in Japan has about 80 cows. Milk is usually delivered by farmers to a collecting station which ships it by rail to processing plants.

11. There is no refrigeration on most farms or at most collecting stations. The fuel shortage prevents proper sterilization of utensils used in handling milk. Consumers must boil the milk and drink it hot.

12. During the war the dairy industry depended on imported concentrate feeds. Since 1944 only small quantities of these have been received, so the dairy cattle population decreased from 264,834 in 1944 to about 246,000 in 1945 and milk production was greatly reduced. Exact data for 1946 are not available but the number of cows and milk production have been reduced further. A small amount of livestock feed was imported by SCAP during July.

13. The milk goat population of Japan increased from 60,470 in 1926 to about 252,700 in 1945. Usually farmers own only one or two goats and most of the milk is consumed by the farm families. The Japanese agricultural economy is better adapted to goats than to dairy cattle.

#### GRAZING LANDS

14. Japan has about 2,900,000 hectares of grazing land, or seven percent of the total land area. Of this 502,889 hectares are grassland; 438,810 hectares mixed brush, forest and grassland; and 1,976,000 hectares forest grazing land. Some land is classified as forest land even though it supports both forage plants and timber.

15. Grazing lands are located in all prefectures, with the largest areas in northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

More than 300 species of forage grasses and about 270 species of leguminous plants are found in Japan. About 100 of these are commonly used by livestock.

16. Grazing is not widely practiced except on lands adjacent to farm villages or on government sponsored co-operative pastures. Usually grasses are cut and fed green or made into hay. Grass and forage plants are also used in rope manufacture, as roofing material and as fertilizer ingredients.

17. In recent years steps have been taken by the Government to develop livestock pastures. At present 101 co-operative pastures are organized and managed by the Government. These are situated in all sections of Japan except Shikoku and cover 64,523 hectares.

18. Experimental work with grazing has been conducted at the Tokahagi branch of the Imperial Forest Experiment Station since 1902. Its findings have not been widely applied. The Kawase Grassland Farming Institute, a private organization formerly located near Osaka and now in Gifu Prefecture, has conducted valuable experimental work in establishing legumes on native pasture lands.

19. Of a grazing land area approximating 2,900,000 hectares, 1,143,000 hectares are not fully utilized, yielding only about 38 percent of potential production. Greater utilization can be accomplished by increasing the number of co-operative pastures and feeding increased numbers of cattle, sheep and goats. Experimental and practical work is necessary to establish legumes and other forage crops on the uncultivated hill lands, to provide high quality pastures and establish a source of winter feed for livestock.

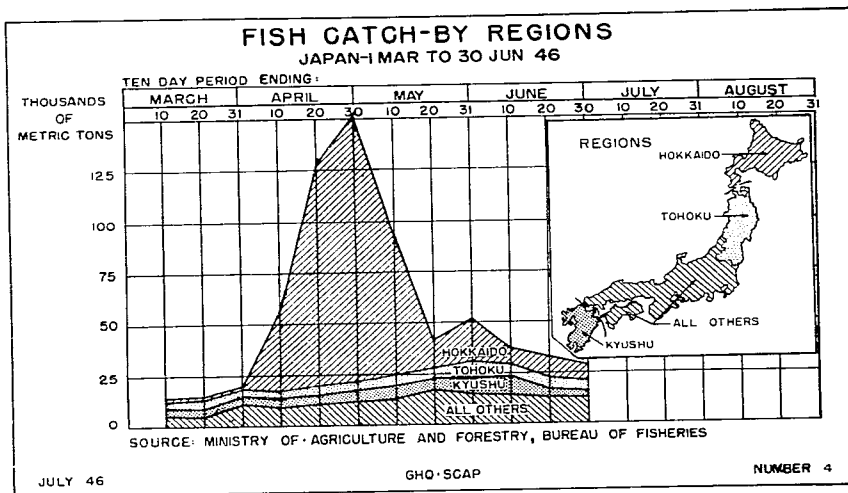
**FISHERIES**

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**FISH PRODUCTION**

**Regional Fish Catches**

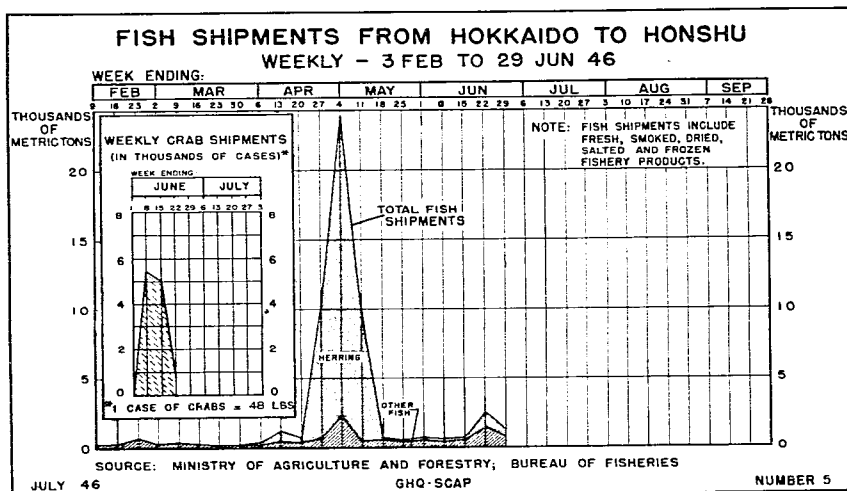
20. Fish production is shown in the accompanying chart.



During 1-10 June the fish catch decreased 21,140.8 metric tons from the preceding 10-day period. More than half this decline was due to the end of the Hokkaido herring season. Tohoku, southern Honshu and Shikoku landings decreased due to bad weather, strong currents and the end of the purse-seine season. Around Uwajima and Kochi many sardine fry, bonito and other fish were caught which do not appear at the unloading ports. The Kyushu increase of 609 metric tons was caused by the Miyazaki sardine catch and the Kagoshima bonito catch.

21. During 11-20 June the fish catch decreased 4,112.3 metric tons. Seventy-seven percent of this loss was caused by rains and strong tidal currents which prevented Kyushu mackerel operations. Saga Prefecture reported an unusually large catch of jellyfish. Large schools of bonito located off Chiba Prefecture could not be exploited because of the lack of fishing boats and the high prices of live bait, ¥ 150 to ¥ 200 a pail. The only increase reported, in Hokkaido, consisted of hokke, flounder and a little herring.

22. Complete explanations of the 21-30 June figures are not yet available. The Hokkaido catches described above are reflected in shipments to Honshu as shown in the accompanying chart.



#### FISHING VESSELS

23. On 13 May SCAP approved construction and conversion of certain fishing vessels and by 30 June 110 vessels totaling 16,385 gross tons had been placed in operation. By the end of July this number increased to 263 totaling 42,090 gross tons.

#### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

##### Cotton

24. The fishing industry has been allotted 3,662,000 pounds of cotton yarn for the manufacture of nets and twine. The cotton will be spun into yarn in July and August. The Japanese estimate that the fishing industry needs 7,451,400 pounds of yarn during July and August.

##### Salt

25. The third quarter salt requirements are 12,724 metric tons. The Salt Monopoly Bureau had previously allotted 11,000 metric tons. Improved allotments reflect increasing imports of salt.

##### Ammonia

26. Japan's 800 cold storage and freezing plants require 300 tons of ammonia and 2,000 tons of calcium chloride. The July allocation is 130 tons of ammonia and 500 tons of calcium chloride.

##### Petroleum

27. Previous diesel oil allocations of 11,000 kiloliters for July and 11,500 each for August and September were made before the extension of authorized fishing areas and the completion of many large fishing vessels. About twice that allocation will be needed in August and requirements will steadily increase. Additional storage tanks are being made available at Onahama, Enamachi and Yotsukura, Tokushima Prefecture; at the Toa Fuel Company, Shimizu, Shizuoka Prefecture; and at Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture.

## MARINE BY-PRODUCTS

### Cod-liver Oil

28. The Japanese Vitamin Development Company, capitalized at ¥ 1,000,000, was formed in June to increase the production of cod-liver oil and control the industry. About 66,000 kilograms will be produced in 1946. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry plans to encourage production by means of a price increase.

29. Before the war part of the Japanese cod-liver oil production was exported, mainly to the United States. This year all the cod and much of the other fish-liver oils will be required for domestic use.

### JAPANESE COD-LIVER OIL EXPORTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (kilograms)</u>	<u>Value (yen)</u>
1936	1,218.6	1,726,501
1937	16,456.0	3,304,256
1938	15,671.4	6,599,007
1939	7,661.4	3,174,265

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Exports stopped after 1939.

### Fish Meal and Oil

30. The production of fish meal and oil has been greatly reduced since 1941 due to restriction of fishing areas, shortage of vessels, increased use of fresh fish to offset other protein shortages and the destruction of the sardine supply from shortsighted overfishing. Before the war Japan produced annually about 300,000 metric tons of fish meal for home use as fertilizer, and exported up to 287,000 tons. The estimated production for 1946 is 15,000 metric tons of which only the poorest quality will be used for fertilizer; the rest will be used for food. Some meal from the smaller plants is reprocessed at larger factories for human consumption. The meal from the smaller plants, primitively extracted, contains too much oil for a fertilizer.

31. Greatest fish oil production in Japan was 112,797 metric tons in 1936. Much was exported. Estimated 1946 production is 3,000 metric tons and much of the oil so far produced has been used as fishing boat fuel. The 15 March stockpile of 1,494 metric tons is nearly exhausted. The present shortage of fish oils means a shortage of soaps, margarine, synthetic beeswax, imitation lanoline, imitation soy sauce, "meat" extract, taurine and creatine. The present primitive extraction methods result in serious waste.

### FISHERIES FEDERATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

32. The Central Fisheries Federation of Tokyo Prefecture has formed a Fisheries Scientific Consultation Department to disseminate information on marine science through various publications and to furnish free advice on request.

33. The Young Fishermen's Organization proposes to foster the control of the fishing industry by the fishermen. Its paper on

"The Reform of the Fishery Industry" advocates (1) repeal of the Fisheries Corporation Law; (2) elimination of the feudalistic system of control of fishing rights by vested interests; (3) formation of a Fishermen's Co-operative Association to include fishermen and laborers; (4) raising the standard of living of fishermen and their associates by a voluntary fisheries labor union; (5) encouraging the formation of co-operative organizations in the specialized phases of the industry; and (6) reorganizing the governmental administrative organs of the fishing industry by abolishing the present prefectural government fishery offices and establishing branch offices of the Bureau of Fisheries at points selected for their importance to the industry.





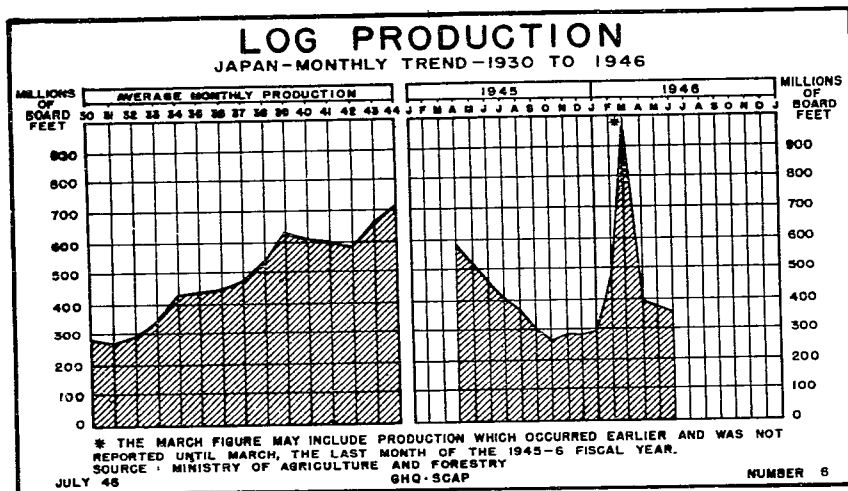
SECTION 2  
FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

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PRODUCTION AND STOCKFILES

1. The following chart and table show lumber production and stockpiles.



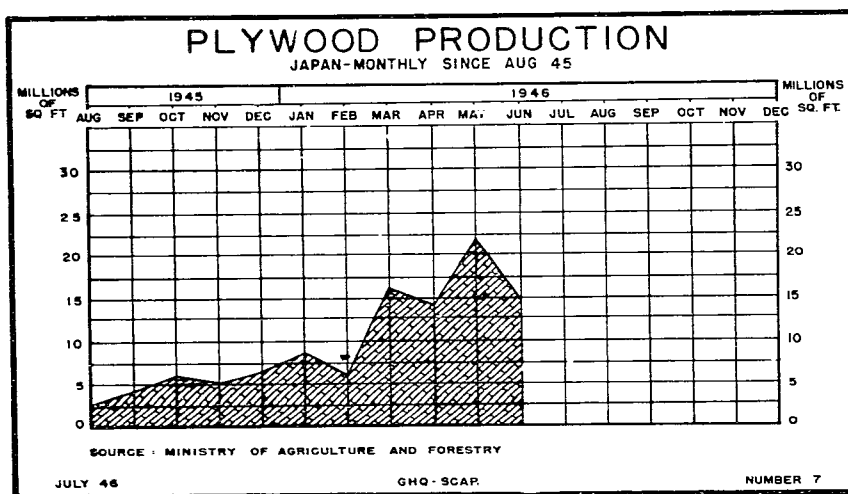
LUMBER PRODUCTION AND STOCKFILES  
June  
(thousands)

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
All logs	353,944 bd ft	2,058,920 bd ft
Saw logs	234,088 bd ft	1,330,840 bd ft
Lumber	219,132 bd ft	188,292 bd ft
Mine timbers	4,322 cu ft	25,281 cu ft
Railroad ties	716 cu ft	5,768 cu ft
Telephone poles	106 cu ft	870 cu ft
Pulp wood	2,502 cu ft	21,839 cu ft
Veneer (logs)	457 cu ft	3,844 cu ft
Plywood	14,956 sq ft	11,934 sq ft

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

### PLYWOOD

2. Plywood production figures are shown in the accompanying chart. Production has fluctuated upward, but will probably not reach its 350,000,000 square feet capacity in the fiscal year 1946-1947.



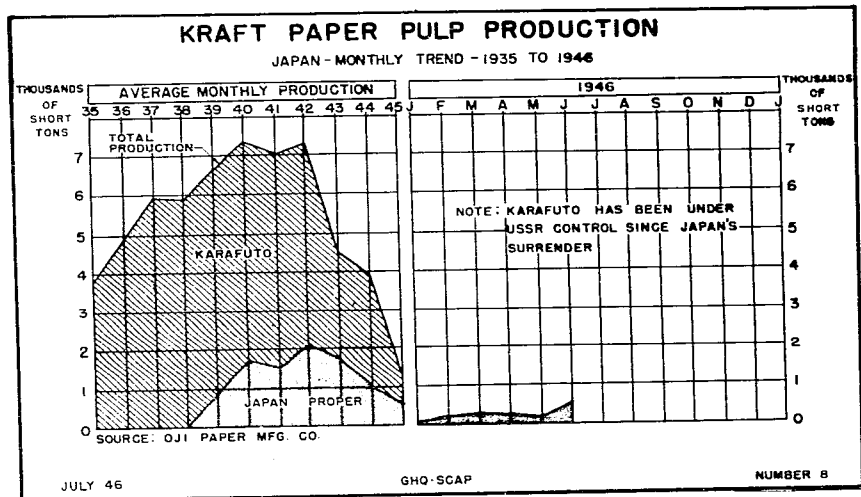
3. Stocks of raw materials for glue were uncovered which will carry the industry until August. Starting in July 200 tons of soybean casein glue will be imported each month until March 1947. This will supply needed plywood for the Occupation Forces only. Glue for Japanese domestic requirements is not in sight.

4. Hokkaido plywood production, about 40 percent of Japan's capacity, was hampered by shortages of food, coal, transportation, machinery and spare parts and the delivery of low-grade logs.

### PULP AND PAPER

5. Pulp and paper production is shown on a chart in the Manufacturing Section, page 105.

6. Kraft pulp in Japan is produced by a semichemical process whose mechanical stage requires edge runners. In the largest kraft mill, the Kokusaku Pulp Company's plant at Asahigawa, Hokkaido, additional edge runners will be necessary before the mill can produce more than the present 25 percent of capacity. Some have been manufactured but not installed due to lack of cement and reinforcement for foundations and housing.



7. The second largest mill, the Daishowa Paper Manufacturing Company, Suzukawa, Shizuoka, is fully serviceable but unable to obtain enough pulpwood. It operates at full capacity 10 days each month.

8. Because of the shortage of kraft pulp, manufacturers are considering the diversion of materials now being used for rayon pulp to the manufacture of a sulfite paper for light duty wrapping.

#### CONTROL OF FOREST INDUSTRIES

##### Japan Lumber Company

9. In accordance with a SCAP directive of 26 June, the Japan Lumber Company was dissolved and the Timber Control Law of 1941 was repealed.

10. The draft bill prepared for submission to the Diet provides that price control and rationing shall be government functions and shall not be delegated to semiprivate profit-sharing companies such as the Japan Lumber Company. It further provides for voluntary associations: (1) to advise the Government on all policy matters concerning production, distribution, price and consumption of timber products; and (2) to carry out such functions of local administration as may be specifically delegated to them by the Government.

##### Controls in Camphor Production

11. The Japanese camphor industry, in Kyushu, Shikoku and the Ise Peninsula of Honshu, is one of the few world sources of high-grade camphor.

12. Camphor is produced in the forests from three varieties of Cinnamomum camphora. Wood chips are steam-distilled into crude camphor and camphor oil. This has been a government monopoly since 1903.

13. The stills in the woods belong to the Japan Camphor Manufacturing Company and were obtained from the original owners as a result of the camphor monopoly law. They are run by individuals as a business. The Japan Camphor Manufacturing Company takes the output

of the stills and sells it to the Monopoly Bureau, Ministry of Finance, at a fixed price. This price less eight percent commission is paid to the still operator, who must pay rent for the still, the cost of wood used and wages of employees. The Monopoly Bureau has the camphor oil further refined into camphor and a residue that is used as a perfume base. It sells crude camphor to the Japan Camphor Company and crude camphor and camphor oil to camphor using industries. The Japan Camphor Company sells refined camphor for domestic use and export.

MINING AND GEOLOGY

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COAL

Production

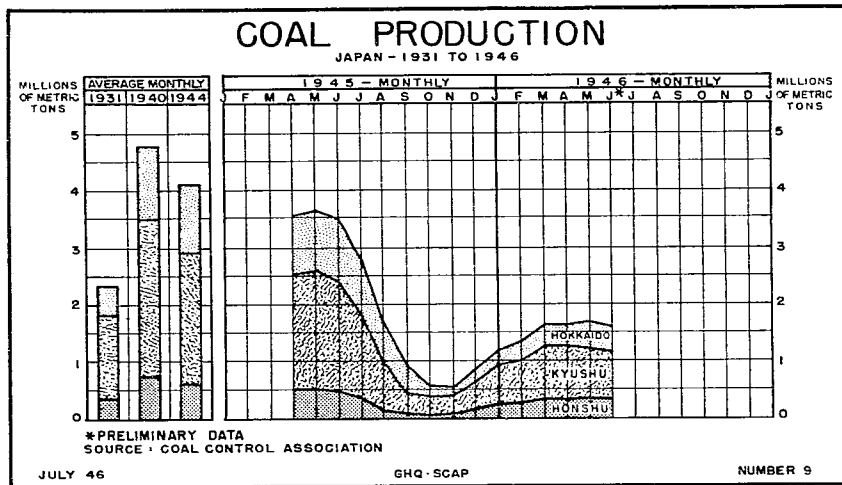
14. Total coal produced during the nine days worked 11-20 July was 530,900 metric tons. Total coal produced 1-20 July was 1,045,000 metric tons. The quota for July was lowered seven percent as shown below:

REVISION IN PRODUCTION QUOTAS FOR JULY  
(thousands of metric tons)

<u>District</u>	<u>First Quota</u>	<u>Revised Quota</u>
Hokkaido	475	475
Eastern Honshu	190	178
Western Honshu	125	145
Kyushu	<u>930</u>	<u>800</u>
Total	1,720	1,598

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

15. The Coal Board's explanation for this revision is economic instability. The supply of coal mining materials and the number of coal mine employees can be estimated, but it is impossible to estimate the actual production and delivery of food and to predict labor conditions.



16. Production is being hindered by summer heat and by the food shortage with resulting absenteeism, lowered efficiency and reduced number of working hours. Average production 1-10 July decreased seven percent from the previous 10-day period to 59,800 metric tons per working day. The release of foods imported from America helped check the decline, with production 11-20 July decreasing only one percent to 59,000.

17. Shortages of materials for mine use and repair of essential equipment contributed to the inefficient output per man shift, which according to the Coal Control Association was 0.26 metric ton as compared with 0.51-0.83 metric ton from 1925 to 1940.

#### Subsidies and Price

18. Lagging coal production has been blamed by the Japanese Government on the failure to give coal operators an incentive to produce. The present price of ¥ 150 to the consumer is considered too low to meet cost of production.

19. Operators are unanimous in insisting on a revision of the present price and subsidy system. Many favor the elimination of the subsidy altogether and the substitution of an adequate price schedule for each type of coal so that they can look forward to a stabilized future.

They claim further that the procurement of materials is unnecessarily hindered by the restricted circulation of cash funds. Formerly the cash portion of the operators' receipts for a ton of coal was ¥ 43. Although this was recently raised to ¥ 80, operators feel they should be granted at least ¥ 100.

20. The Coal Control Association estimates the cost of production from 1 April to 30 September at ¥ 364.49 per metric ton. The 1946-47 extraordinary budget of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry included the item of bounty for adjustment of prices of coal, of ¥ 2,129,158,000, representing subsidies computed by the Finance Ministry in March on the basis of a cost of production of ¥ 200 per ton for an estimated production of 24,000,000 tons. This is insufficient to cover the cost of production as revised by both the Coal Control Association and the Finance Ministry. The latter arrived at an estimate which more nearly agrees with that of the coal producers. The Japanese propose either to raise the price to