

AMMONIUM SULFATE PRICE PAID BY JAPAN FERTILIZER COMPANY

Factory	April-July			August-December <u>a/</u>	
	Price (yen/ton)	Quantity (MT)	Value (yen)	Quantity (MT)	Value (yen)
Mitsubishi Kasei	3,956.93	6,981	27,623,328	14,800	58,562,564
Befu Kagaku	3,862.91	1,991	7,691,054	4,850	18,561,283
Nitto (Hachinoe)	3,580.85	5,740	20,554,079	6,500	20,723,170
Nitto (Yokohama)	3,299.48	5,317	17,543,335	7,200	33,756,256
Toyo Koatsu	3,240.28	19,821	64,225,590	44,200	143,220,376
Tohoku Hiryo	3,188.18	3,085	9,835,535	6,500	20,723,170
Nissin Kagaku	3,039.45	27,628	83,973,925	42,400	128,872,680
Showa Denko	2,591.35	14,873	38,541,149	27,800	72,039,530
Ube Kosan	2,469.45	17,572	43,493,175	26,800	66,181,260
Nihon Chisso	2,029.04	15,671	31,797,086	21,900	44,435,976
Asahi Kasei	2,017.50	4,642	9,365,235	8,140	16,422,450
Toa Gosei	1,735.00	11,405	19,787,675	16,900	29,321,500
Nissan Kagaku	1,722.63	<u>30,595</u>	<u>52,703,865</u>	<u>39,900</u>	<u>68,732,937</u>
Total		165,321	427,035,031	267,890	711,553,152
Average price, April-July				2,583.07	
Average price, August-December <u>a/</u>				2,656.14	
Price now in force				2,600.00	
Profit, Japan Fertilizer Company, April-July				16.93	

a/ Estimated.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

39. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will make allocations of the fertilizer available for farm family food to each prefecture after considering fertility factors, climatic conditions, crops grown, area under cultivation and farm population. The prefectural authorities, in turn, will make allocations to villages and towns using the same determinants.

The farmers' allocation will be made by the local mayor or "headman" with the advice and approval of the town or village Food Readjustment Committee. To encourage farmers to turn over their crops to official dealers, the town or village Food Readjustment Committee is empowered to withhold the ration of fertilizer in cases where farmers fail to co-operate with the Government in the food collection program.

Illegal Sales of Fertilizer

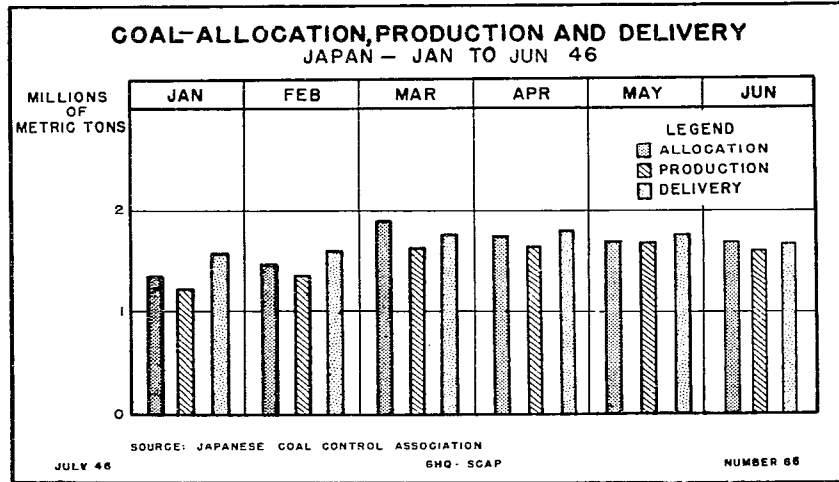
40. Black-marketing of commercial fertilizers continues to be negligible in comparison with other commodities, but instances where farmers have been duped into purchasing spurious fertilizers are becoming increasingly frequent. Despite warnings issued by prefectural authorities farmers are reported to be purchasing chemical compounds sold as fertilizer. In many cases these chemicals are injurious to plant growth. Agricultural associations have been instructed to caution farmers against using any fertilizers obtained through unofficial channels.

41. A measure to prevent the sale of fertilizer to black markets was announced by the Japanese Government on 22 June. Provisions call for plant surveys, prohibition of issuance of fertilizer as part payment of wages, establishment of committees to expose hoarded fertilizer, posting of information for farmers

on receipt and issuance of fertilizer and guarding of fertilizer in warehouses and in transit.

COAL

42. Coal allocation, production and delivery from January to June are shown in the following chart. In June 1,688,900 metric tons were allocated and 1,664,500 tons were delivered.



CEMENT

43. June shipments of cement totaled 97,992 metric tons, a substantial increase over the 68,865 tons shipped in May. Shipments were considerably above the 81,000 tons allocated. Allocation and shipment by industries are given in the table, page 200.

44. In the June cement allocations the item previously listed as "reserve" has been eliminated. This category was not actually a reserve stock on hand; it was a portion of the allocation held as a pool from which unanticipated needs could be met. This so-called reserve is now included in the various industry categories.

The stock of cement on hand on 30 June was 95,398 metric tons.

45. Investigation is being made by the Cement Industrial Association to determine actual production capacities of each cement plant as a basis for allocation of critical materials.

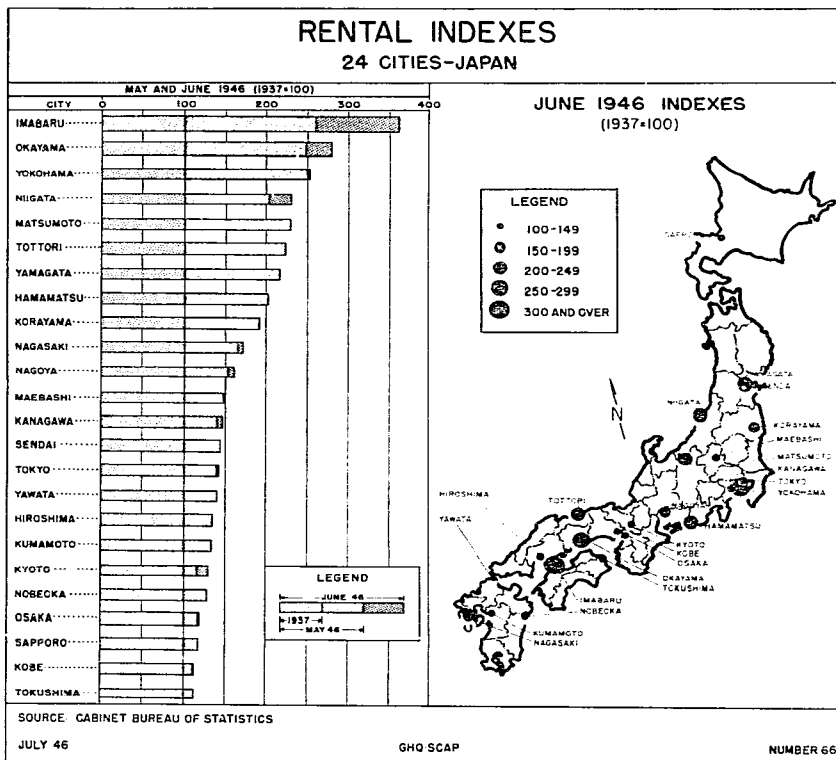
JUNE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CEMENT
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Allied Powers	70,771	52,443
Transportation	949	5,463
Shipbuilding and harbors	120	2,107
Communications	240	1,105
Food industry	480	2,190
Public works	780	8,650
Textiles	178	1,114
Fertilizer	600	1,756
Chemical manufacturing	480	4,216
Liquid fuel	65	872
Solid fuel	1,600	2,853
Iron and steel	120	1,343
Metal mining	155	833
Gravel and sand industry	12	5
Machine manufacturing	65	522
Gas	65	364
Electricity	165	5,276
Forestry	85	618
Salt, industrial	35	1,536
Salt, table	140	1,812
Necessaries (sake, soap, rubber)	35	1,150
Various ministries	<u>3,860</u>	<u>1,764</u>
Total	81,000	97,992

SOURCE: Cement Industrial Association.

RENTS

46. House rents increased during June in 10 of 24 larger cities in which records are kept. Largest increase was reported in Imabaru, where the index rose from 260.7 in May to 361.9 in June (July 1937 rent equals 100). The greatest increases in rents since 1937 have occurred in Imabaru, Okayama, Yokohama, Niigata, Matsumoto, Tottori, Yamagata and Hamamatsu. The following chart shows increases for 24 cities by periods.



RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL VIOLATIONS

47. The report of rationing and price control violations submitted by the Economic Police Section of the Home Ministry discloses 120,063 cases in June and 144,353 cases in May. The monthly average violation for the first half of 1946 is 99,157 cases. The greatest number of violations for the six months were in the following prefectures:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Violations</u>
Osaka	40,792
Chiba	28,155
Okayama	26,247
Tokyo	25,928
Ibaraki	24,123
Saitama	23,311
Akita	23,302
Shizuoka	22,098
Kumamoto	19,990

PRICES OF CONSUMER GOODS

48. No price increases were authorized in July on any rationed consumer goods, including food.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

49. Distribution of rationed goods through prefectural governments has been satisfactory. Transportation difficulties have prevented some items from reaching consumers promptly.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

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Public Finance	14

1. Causes of the increasing note issue of the Bank of Japan are deficit financing, deposit withdrawals and borrowing by banks.

2. All special accounts were affected by increases averaging 50 percent in general allowances to government employees.

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

3. The Japanese Government was authorized to make yen payments to families of deceased Japanese repatriates and overseas war dead against old Japanese yen, cash receipts, postal savings passbooks and Japanese Government bonds brought into Japan on behalf of such deceased persons.

4. A quantity of Japanese nonnegotiable financial instruments expressed in Japanese yen, confiscated from repatriated Japanese nationals in areas outside of Japan, was received and turned over to the Japanese Government for distribution to its owners.

5. On 12 July the Japanese Government confirmed that legal title and rights and powers of disposition of Japanese Legation funds in Sweden in the amount of 1,609,972 Swedish kronor remained vested in the Japanese Government at all times after their initial transfer from the Yokohama Specie Bank account in Stockholm in spite of their subsequent deposit in the name of the Yokohama Specie Bank with the Skandinaviska Banken, A. B., Stockholm, Sweden.

Currency Circulation

6. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 20 July totaled ¥ 47,231,000,000, an increase of ¥ 4,473,000,000 since 30 June. The average daily increase was ¥ 223,000,000 during the first 20 days of July as compared with ¥ 216,000,000 in June.

7. The Bank of Japan's estimates as to the purposes for which deposit withdrawals in cash or unrestricted checks were made follow:

DEPOSIT WITHDRAWALS
(percent)

	<u>20 May-10 June</u>
Living expenses	25.4
Wages and salaries	55.7
Business expenses	9.4
Emergencies	0.8
Others	8.7

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Bank of Japan

8. The increasing note issue of the Bank of Japan continued to be the most important item on the balance sheet. Primary causes for the increase were deficit financing by the Government, the withdrawal of deposits by banks and borrowing by banks from the Bank of Japan.

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

	<u>10 June</u>	<u>10 July</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash and bullion	712	716
Government bonds and securities	5,161	8,328
Advances to Government	12,610	14,333
Loans	30,730	33,497
Agencies accounts	22,563	3,106
Miscellaneous accounts	1,853	1,571
Interoffice items on government account	405	77
Interoffice account	509	40
Total	74,543	61,666 a/
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Notes issued	38,984	45,613
Government deposits	23,402	4,090
Other deposits	7,791	8,055
Miscellaneous accounts	3,969	3,427
Capital and reserves	247	247
Net profit for current period	150	234
Total	74,543	61,666 a/

a/ The big decrease in the total assets and liabilities was caused by the elimination of ¥ 19,497,000,000 of Government deposits and a contra item of the same amount from agencies accounts. These items represent assets in overseas agencies and have no connection with domestic operations.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Ordinary Banks

9. Aggregate deposits in all ordinary banks increased ¥ 1,896,000,000 during June with the major portion of the increase appearing in restricted deposits.

ALL ORDINARY BANKS
(millions of yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Deposits	119,236	121,132
Loans	81,373	84,421
Securities	47,629	47,639
Borrowed money (Bank of Japan)	16,279	17,752

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Special Banks

10. During June deposits in special banks declined while loans and borrowings from the Bank of Japan increased.

NINE SPECIAL BANKS (millions of yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Deposits	34,116	33,667
Loans	27,768	28,994
Securities	20,536	21,225
Borrowed money (Bank of Japan)	5,576	7,323

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

11. A SCAP directive of 2 July to the Japanese Government authorized the dissolution of the Yokohama Specie Bank. It permitted establishment of a successor bank to handle purely domestic business with a minimum paid-in capital of ¥ 50,000,000 and a name entirely dissimilar to that of the old institution.

Savings Banks

12. The total volume of business transacted by savings banks continued to decline during June.

ALL SAVINGS BANKS (millions of yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Deposits	7,711	7,632
Loans	737	709
Securities	7,994	7,022
Borrowed money (Bank of Japan)	1,106	154

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Deposit Funds Management Bureau

13. Postal savings deposits and proceeds of stamp savings, including postal transfers, continued to decline and at the end of June amounted to ¥ 50,100,000,000, indicating continued withdrawals for living expenses. Total assets and liabilities decreased ¥ 1,000,000,000. Investment in government bonds was reduced ¥ 1,600,000,000 and cash declined ¥ 157,000,000.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation and Revenue

14. SCAP made no objection to the revision of the general tax system proposed by the Japanese Government. This revision is chiefly concerned with the following factors: (1) increases in the rates of direct and indirect taxes; (2) changes in the method of taxation for the commodity and textile taxes; and (3) abolition of the special tax on dividends and interest, special tax on foreign currency securities, building tax, special service tax, gas and electricity tax, advertisement tax and the extraordinary excess profits tax.

15. The total anticipated increase in general tax revenue for the fiscal year 1946-47 as a result of the proposed revision was estimated by the Ministry of Finance at ¥ 2,349,000,000.

National Budget

16. SCAP offered no objection to the submission to the Diet of the general account budget for the fiscal year 1946-47. This action did not imply SCAP approval of the budget or any of its items. At the same time the Government was directed to improve its accounting and budgetary procedures.

Due to the delay in presenting the annual budget to the Diet it was necessary to permit introduction of a provisional budget for August.

17. Conferences between SCAP representatives and officials of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education resulted in adequate appropriations in the budget to equalize teachers' salaries with those of other officials of the same rank and length of service.

18. Borrowing of ¥ 500,000,000 to supplement the Foreign Trade Fund was authorized to pay for goods being exported pending the receipt of imports.

19. Permission was granted to the Japanese Government to pay retirement allowances to officials repatriated from those areas lawfully under Japanese jurisdiction before the war provided that the allowances do not exceed those paid to domestic officials of like rank, no service credit is allowed for service in areas illegally occupied by Japan during the war and no payment is made to officials removable under the Purge Directive.

Local Government Finance

20. After considering anticipated revenues and expenditures, the Budget Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs estimates that in the 1946-47 fiscal year local governments will have to issue bonds as shown below:

ESTIMATED BOND ISSUES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
Fiscal Year 1946-47
(yen)

Education	98,075,000
Sanitation	77,184,000
Industry	109,812,000
Public works (calamities)	233,067,000
Public works (ordinary)	265,817,000
Traffic, electricity and gas	49,573,000
Rehabilitation expenses	1,731,756,000
All others	<u>347,479,000</u>
Total	2,912,763,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs, Budget Bureau.

Special Accounts

21. Increases in cigarette and tobacco prices ranging from 50 to 300 percent went into effect on 1 July. The Monopoly Bureau estimates that these price revisions will result in augmented revenues of about ¥ 2,365,000,000 for the remainder of this fiscal year.

22. Short-term borrowing for the special accounts during July was limited to ¥ 1,400,000 by the Agriculture and Livestock Reinsurance Account and ¥ 50,000,000 by the Firewood and Charcoal Account. The loan to the Reinsurance Account, maturing on 27 December, will be repaid from the premiums received from the insuring associations. The loan to supplement the working capital of the Firewood and Charcoal Account will be covered by revenues accruing from sales.

National Debt

23. A summary of the national debt of the Japanese Government follows:

NATIONAL DEBT	
30 June	
(millions of yen)	
Government bonds, domestic	144,589
Government bonds, external	886
Bank loans	65,216
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,834
Overdraft on the Bank of Japan	5,300
Government special debt certificates a/	14,275
Navy arsenal loan	40
Other loans	1,767
Rice bills and food certificates	4,012
Treasury bills	<u>3,500</u>
Total	218,203

a/ Not previously reported .

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Imperial Household

24. Routine retirement allowances totaling ¥ 104,750 were approved by SCAP. The number of employees has been reduced from 8,731 in December to 4,785.

The Imperial Household was advised to transfer the remaining 808 members of the Imperial Court Police to the appropriate department in the Japanese Government.

25. The investment activities of the Imperial Household have been curtailed. SCAP recommended that prior to the adoption of the new constitution investments should be limited to the purchase of government bonds.

SECTION 12

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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PROPERTY CONTROL

United Nations Property

1. Additional and revised reports on property formerly owned in Japan by Allied nationals were submitted by the Japanese Government.

ALLIED PROPERTIES SEIZED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR
25 July
(yen)

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Great Britain</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of properties	614	600	71	1,285
Original value of properties (land, buildings and movables) <u>a/</u>	38,637,414.41	29,402,310.39	2,997,003.32	71,036,728.12
Securities <u>a/</u>	37,022,255.99	28,572,543.20	790,140.43	66,384,939.62
Gross proceeds from sale of properties and securities	52,434,542.97	53,838,721.63	3,343,429.23	109,616,693.83
Value of unsold property <u>a/</u>	27,080,035.47	19,590,772.08	460,615.40	47,131,422.95
Present bank balances <u>b/</u>	93,664,979.15	67,497,164.80	5,757,437.73	166,919,581.68

a/ Based on Japanese appraisals which vary from values reported by the property owners.

b/ Represents bank balances of individuals and firms on 7 December 1941 plus net proceeds from sales of property by Japanese administrators.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Patents and Copyrights

2. During July 60 patent reports was submitted to SCAP by the Japanese Government. Thirty-eight reports concern American patent and copyright owners and 22 involve British owners.

Thirteen American patents were revoked, one expired and several others were exempted from payment by government permit. Of the British accounts seven firms had patents revoked, one had its contract cancelled, one firm's original deposit was reduced and several firms had later deposits exempted by government permit.

3. An analysis of the reports revealed that in many cases deposits were reduced substantially or entirely exempted from payment.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT ACCOUNTS
25 July
(yen)

Thirty-five American Patent Accounts

Deposits credited as of 7 Dec 41	4,277,237.20
Later deposits	<u>2,161,265.35</u>
Total funds payable	6,438,502.55
Funds on deposit	<u>4,291,352.89</u>
Loss due to reductions and exemptions	2,147,149.66

Three American Copyright Accounts

On deposit 7 Dec 41	1,981.55
Later deposits	<u>43.86</u>
Total funds payable	2,025.41
Funds deposited	2,025.41

Seventeen British Patent Accounts

Deposits credited as of 7 Dec 41	1,042,582.13
Later deposits	<u>32,002.27</u>
Total funds payable	1,074,584.40
Funds on deposit	<u>270,394.37</u>
Loss due to reductions and exemptions	804,190.03

Five British Copyright Accounts

On deposit 7 Dec 41 in Yokohama Specie Bank	277.66
Later deposits	<u>1,462.72</u>
Total funds in Yokohama Specie Bank	1,740.38
Funds in SCAP Custody Account <u>a/</u>	<u>34,043.05</u>
Total funds payable	35,783.43

a/ In addition to the deposits in the Yokohama Specie Bank there are on deposit in the SCAP Custody Account amounts paid by various Japanese firms for copyright royalties due British nationals.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Other Properties

4. Reports received by SCAP on properties other than those of Allied nations are summarized as follows:

PROPERTY REPORTS
July

<u>Enemy Nations</u>	<u>Properties Reported</u>	<u>Value (yen)</u>
Hungary	33	769,127.38
Rumania	14	409,527.06
Bulgaria	1	1,376,838.00
 <u>Nations whose Status Changed as a Result of the War</u>		
Finland	17	236,305.65
Argentina	17	169,788.32
Italy		
Official assets	5	25,487,801.00
Assets of nationals	215	3,602,442.00

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Precious Metals

5. An analysis was made of the basic records of bullion and all types of precious metals in SCAP custody.

PRECIOUS METALS IN SCAP CUSTODY a/
25 July

	<u>Fine Grams</u>	<u>Value per Gram</u>	<u>Value in US Dollars</u>
<u>Gold</u>			
Taken into custody b/	183,345,725	\$ 1.125	206,245,606.05
Released	<u>465,884</u>		<u>524,072.91</u>
Balance	182,879,841		205,721,533.14
 <u>Silver</u>			
Taken into custody	2,015,907,589	\$ 0.02249	45,337,761.67
Released	<u>8,170,474</u>		<u>183,753.96</u>
Balance	2,007,737,115		45,154,007.71
 <u>Platinum</u>			
Taken into custody	4,043,312	\$ 1.125	4,548,321.66
Released	<u>53,641</u>		<u>60,340.76</u>
Balance	3,989,671		4,487,980.90
Total value			255,363,521.75

a/ The fine weight of approximately 11 percent of the metals is estimated.

b/ Includes approximately 73,000,000 grams earmarked for Indo-China, Siam, Italy and China by the Japanese Government.

6. A summary of the reports of precious metals blocked but not in actual SCAP custody follows:

PRECIOUS METALS NOT IN SCAP CUSTODY
25 July
(grams)

<u>Reported by</u>	<u>No. of Reports</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Platinum</u>
Government offices and local governments	95	2,633,495	15,165,860	407,368
Financial institutions and juridical persons	158	1,077,241	125,528,811	662,296
Private persons and others	<u>5,069</u>	<u>952,281</u>	<u>364,623</u>	<u>25,600</u>
Total	5,322	4,663,017	141,059,294	1,095,264
Impounded since last report		0	19,900,000	400,000
Balance		4,663,017	121,159,294	695,264

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

These reports are being screened by SCAP to determine which metals may be held under license for essential domestic use.

7. Allocations of precious metals to be used in the domestic economy during July, August and September were made by SCAP.

	<u>No. of Requests</u>	<u>Amount Requested (grams)</u>	<u>No. of Allocations</u>	<u>Amount Allocated (grams)</u>
Gold	60	759,000	13	356,307
Silver	81	33,800,000	25	9,350,513
Platinum	74	70,000	10	25,608

National Shinto Shrines

8. Reports received from the Japanese Government on 202 of the principal Shinto shrines in Japan revealed assets of ¥ 19,198,402 in cash and ¥ 20,326,304 in securities.

Six of these shrines, controlling approximately 40 percent of all shrine holdings, list assets of over ¥ 1,000,000 each.

ASSETS OF SIX MAJOR SHRINES a/
17 January
(yen)

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grand Shrine, Ise	1,034,119	4,721,370	5,755,489
Kotohira Shrine, Kagawa	660,749	2,949,902	3,610,651
Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo	1,241,940	1,236,750	2,478,690
Inari Shrine, Kyoto	973,302	502,640	1,475,942
Atsuta Shrine, Aichi	1,194,416	228,205	1,422,621
Toshogu Shrine, Tochigi	<u>431,649</u>	<u>691,400</u>	<u>1,123,049</u>
Total	5,536,175	10,330,267	15,866,442

a/ Real property is not included due to the obscurity of title and the difficulty of appraisal.

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

SCAP Custody Account

9. The following collections and refunds in Japanese yen have been made from 1 March to 25 July from sources indicated:

Collections

German Government and Nazi Party	49,681,681.07
Deposits of Japanese yen received in exchange for Bank of Chosen notes given to Koreans at seaports when repatriated	30,799,191.87
Back wages, bonuses and death benefits due repatriated Koreans and collected from various Japanese coal companies	2,377,179.34
Mikuni Coal Company, Korea (funds stolen by and confiscated from Seiichi Doi and other persons)	2,834,254.26
Collections held in trust for British nationals	38,043.05
Collections of fines from Japanese criminals held in trust for Military Government of Korea	152,020.96
American Red Cross unexpended POW funds	3,990.85
Confiscated from	
Japanese Government and civilians	4,508,367.90
Japanese puppet governments	941,369.61
Japanese-Korean war aid societies	1,603,177.60
Illegal collections for Korean aid	43,865.60
Enemy nationals in Sugamo prison	867,746.05
American Army personnel	<u>129,895.10</u>
Total	93,980,783.26

Refunds

German nationals	1,409,759.40
Japanese Government	<u>56,155.90</u>
Total	1,465,915.30
Balance on 25 July	92,514,867.96

Refunds were made to German nationals after investigation proved that the amounts seized were personal property and the persons were not subject to the German Vesting Decree.

Refunds to the Japanese Government were the proceeds from sales of Japanese Army goods.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Holding Companies

10. On 29 June SCAP approved a plan for the reorganization of the Fuji Industrial Company, Ltd. During the war this company operated 15 plants manufacturing airplanes and airplane engines. It assisted in financing many subcontracting companies furnishing essential parts, thereby acquiring 10 percent or more of the shareholdings of 65 companies and a smaller percentage of the shares of 24 other companies. All of the shares of Fuji Industrial Company are owned by five members of the Hatakajima family.

The reorganization plan follows:

- (1) The company will cease immediately to exercise its voting rights as a shareholder in any other company whose shares it holds unless approved by SCAP.
- (2) The present officers of the company will resign at once.
- (3) Shareholders will meet to elect six new directors and one auditor. The managing director, two other directors and the auditor will be nominees of the Industrial Bank of Japan; the remainder will be nominated by the shareholders.
- (4) The new directors will take steps immediately to dispose of the stock owned by Fuji Industrial Company in other companies. In companies in which Fuji Industrial Company owns 10 percent or more of the outstanding shares purchase preference will be given to the employees. Shares not disposed of in this manner, as well as the shares of those companies in which Fuji Industrial Company owns less than 10 percent of the outstanding stock, will be sold through the Holding Company Liquidation Commission.
- (5) New companies will be created to take over the assets of the 15 plants owned by Fuji Industrial Company. As soon as the new companies have been organized, Fuji Industrial Company will petition for liquidation under the Commercial Code of Japan.

11. SCAP directives of 29 June and 9 July added the Titan Industrial Company, Ltd., and the Kuribayashi Commercial Steamship Company, Ltd., to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns which now includes 41 holding companies and 1,119 subsidiaries.

The Titan Industrial Company, a subsidiary of the Manchurian Investment Company, is the largest producer of titanium dioxide in Japan, producing 69 percent of the total output throughout the war. Fifty percent of its stock is owned by foreign interests, including the Titan Company, Inc., of Delaware, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. of Germany, one other German and two French firms, forming an international cartel. A majority of the board of directors were Germans.

Ten percent of the Kuribayashi Commercial Steamship Company stock is owned by Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and 23 percent by four other companies on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

12. SCAP directives placed the Kawaminami Industrial Company, Ltd., the Japan Rolling-stock Manufacturing Company, Ltd., the Ube Industrial Company, Ltd., the Iwaki Cement Company, Ltd., and their subsidiary companies under surveillance. These companies must comply with the provisions of pertinent directives and make all reports required of companies on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

The Kawaminami Industrial Company with a paid-up capital of ¥ 50,000,000 and net assets of ¥ 222,000,000 controls five subsidiaries, one of which is located outside of Japan. Yasuda Hozenaha is the third largest investor, owning 7.9 percent of the outstanding stock, and is the principal long-term creditor, holding 86 percent of the long-term payables. Because of the stoppage of shipbuilding Yasuda interests have been placed in a dominant position, necessitating the limitation of activities of the Kawaminami Industrial Company.

The Japan Rolling-stock Manufacturing Company is the largest producer of freight, passenger and electric cars and one of the leading producers of steam locomotives in Japan. In 1944 this company produced 30.6 percent of the freight cars, 29.5 percent of the passenger and electric cars and 20 percent of the steam locomotives manufactured in Japan.

In 1944 the Japanese Government forced the Toyo Cement Company and the Hozawa Asbestos Company to sell certain of their factories to the Ube Industrial Company and Iwaki Cement Company for a consideration much less than the market value. The former concerns are now interested in reacquiring the factories they were forced to sell. The Ube Industrial Company and the Iwaki Cement Company have been placed under surveillance to preclude disposition of their assets until their activities can be completely investigated.

13. There are two holding companies, 70 subsidiaries and two independent companies under surveillance.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

14. A SCAP directive of 23 July approved the ordinances and articles of incorporation proposed by the Japanese Government relating to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission. The directive also ordered the Government to prepare a program for further deconcentrating economic power by eliminating Zaibatsu family influence, limiting intercorporate security holdings, and prohibiting multiple directorates and contractual, service or patent arrangements which restrain trade or commerce.

15. SCAP offered no objection to six candidates selected by the Japanese Government for membership on the Holding Company Liquidation Commission. Tadao Sasayama was nominated as chairman of the Commission. The other candidates are Iwajiro Koda, executive commissioner; Umataro Kuramatsani, auditing commissioner; Kanichi

Moroi, Yoshitaro Wakimura and Ryokichi Minobe. SCAP is now screening three remaining candidates.

Control Associations

16. The Japanese Trade Corporation and the Japanese Miscellaneous Goods Trade Encouragement Company were restrained by a directive of 20 July from engaging in any activity without prior approval of SCAP except that they may continue to procure materials for the Occupation Forces and to gather raw materials and other goods which are sold to the U. S. Commercial Company and used to establish a credit for importing goods critically needed by the Japanese.

The directive ordered further that these organizations submit inventories of all property owned by them directly or indirectly and of all the property disposed of since 15 August 1945.

17. A SCAP directive of 18 July allowed the Japan Automobile Distribution Company, Ltd., to dissolve. Its necessary functions will be handled by the Automobile Association under supervision of the Economic Stabilization Board, the prefectural governments and local automobile companies.

This company was organized in 1942 under the Important Industrial Bodies Ordinance as a wartime control agency and exercised a monopoly over the distribution of automobiles, trucks, busses, accessories and parts. It is capitalized at ¥ 10,000,000.

18. A SCAP directive of 20 July permitted the Nippon Warehouse Control Company to dissolve and ordered its control functions transferred to public agencies working under the Economic Stabilization Board.

This company was organized in 1944 under the Control Company Ordinance and monopolized the Japanese warehouse industry. It was capitalized at ¥ 20,000,000, owned principally by Mitsui Warehouse Company, Mitsubishi Warehouse Company, Sumitomo Warehouse Company and other Zaibatsu firms.

REPARATIONS

19. The list of aircraft plants, army and navy arsenals and laboratories was revised as the result of field surveys. These inspections disclosed that some plants on previous custody and control lists did not fall within the scope of the interim reparations program and that a few dispersed and concealed plants had not been included. Sixty plants were deleted from the list, 21 plants added and the names of six plants previously listed were corrected.

The physical inventory of plants under SCAP custody and control is progressing.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 10

July 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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

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Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . .	235

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Veterinary Affairs.	14
Dental Affairs.	17
Nursing Affairs	20
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Nutrition	56

PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Welfare payments in June totaled ¥ 41,231,612 as compared with May's ¥ 40,977,662. Individuals receiving aid in June numbered 2,194,436, in May 2,182,493. Average payments per individual were ¥ 19, the same as in May.

2. A new uniform method of reporting monthly public assistance statistics was adopted for use by Japanese and military government teams. Separate forms written in both Japanese and English will be submitted showing the number of persons and families on relief, causes of dependency, relief expenditures and dependent persons in institutions. The first report on the new forms will be for August.

3. The proposed "Daily Life Security Law" was formally presented to the Diet for consideration. The law will establish a single governmental agency to control all relief activities and organizations and will provide governmental assistance to all indigent persons without discrimination or preference.

The Central Association of Social Workers in Tokyo sponsored a round-table discussion on the proposed law attended by representatives of SCAP and the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Diet members and leaders in social activities.

Child Welfare

4. Officials of the Ministry of Health and Welfare inspected jails and lockups in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and found that treatment of delinquent children was unsatisfactory. The Ministry assigned a woman for child protection work to correct such treatment and to develop a program for delinquent and needy children.

Voluntary Relief Imports

5. SCAP approved a plan presented by representatives of

licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia to import a maximum of 2,000 tons of food and clothing each month. The Japanese Government, under SCAP supervision, will distribute the supplies free to relief clients through normal relief channels.

Japanese Red Cross

6. The Cabinet has confirmed the appointments of a new president and two vice-presidents of the Japanese Red Cross Society. A director was also appointed for each of three departments, General Affairs, Finance and Foreign Affairs.

7. Chapter Service, a new section in the Society, was established to correlate the services of the local chapters with that of National Headquarters. To assist in organizing this section an American Red Cross representative was assigned to SCAP Headquarters who will be aided by two representatives of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.

8. Chapter reorganization will be done on a demonstration basis in a selected group of chapters following a survey of 23 chapters by field representatives.

Reserve Relief Supplies

9. The Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 9,115,900 kilograms of former Japanese Army-Navy stocks of biscuits and canned foods, approximately half of total stocks reported, in food deficit areas including 32 prefectures. Distribution was made without charge to public and private welfare institutions and to individuals requiring supplementary public assistance.

Social Work Education

10. The Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare assigned an educator and settlement worker to develop in-service and professional training for social workers.

Repatriation

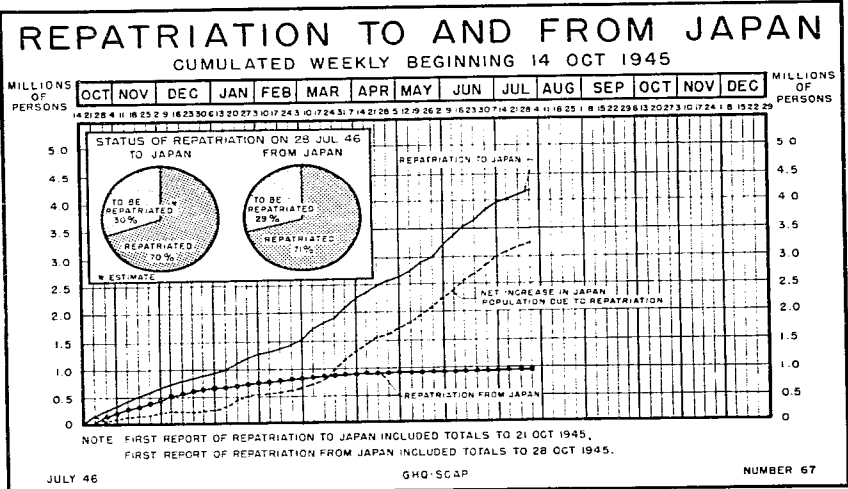
11. There were 524,005 Japanese repatriated from 23 June to 28 July bringing the total to 4,209,380. During the same period 1,437 foreign nationals left Japan of whom 1,220 were Koreans. The total number of foreign nationals repatriated was 979,344, including 898,821 Koreans.

The chart, page 221, shows repatriation to and from Japan cumulated weekly to 28 July.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

12. On 21 June there were 110,759 patients in Japanese civilian hospitals, 53 percent of capacity. Twice as many out-patients as in-patients were treated in hospital clinics.

13. On 3 July a council composed of representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japanese Medical Association and Imperial and private universities held its first formal meeting and discussed a set of standards for hospitals by which they may be inspected, classified and rated.



VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Meat and Dairy Inspection

14. A field survey of veterinary activities in Tochigi Prefecture disclosed that ante and post mortem meat inspections are satisfactory in all slaughterhouses but sanitation is often inadequate.

Sanitation on dairy farms is neglected but cows are in good condition. Milk plants are clean and sanitary and the milk is sterilized by heating from 195 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit in autoclaves. Laboratory control of milk consists of specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. Plants and farms are inspected monthly.

15. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for May:

MEAT INSPECTION

May

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	11,150	1,979	88	4,305	3,100
Condemned ante mortem	1	1	0	0	3
Condemned post mortem					
Total	8	0	0	2	4
Partial	199	8	0	30	278
Viscera	2,266	77	0	1,472	443

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION
May

Special Milk

Farm inspections	17
Samples examined	2
Over bacterial standard (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standard (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	20
Over bacterial standard (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standard (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,108
Samples examined	4,075
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)	448
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	799
Plant inspections	3,313
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)	378
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	719

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	44
Samples examined	55
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	3

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Animal Diseases

15. Animal diseases in general dropped considerably during June as shown in the following table:

ANIMAL DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Anthrax	2	0
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	3	16
Trichomoniasis	61	4
Texas fever	51	13
Swine cholera	2	0
Swine plague	0	3
Swine erysipelas	2	4
Rabies	2	2
Strangles	140	138
Equine infectious anemia	331	26
Equine infectious abortion	21	0
Chick pullorum	579	289

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Japanese Dental Association

17. The yearly income of the Japanese Dental Association is approximately ¥ 463,000 and is obtained from membership fees, collection of insurance and commission for distributing supplies.

Rehabilitation

18. Two hundred seventy-two dentists were re-established in practice during the month ending 15 June. The rehabilitation program for displaced dentists is 59 percent complete.

Dental Production

19. Seventy-six controlled dental items were produced during June with a value of ¥ 1,218,329 at control company prices.

NURSING AFFAIRS

20. The three-month refresher course for nurses was completed 25 July with certificates awarded to 85 graduate nurses. Results indicate this course has been one of the most constructive nursing projects accomplished. The graduates plan to meet monthly to discuss current topics and problems.

21. Permission was received from the National Tuberculosis Association to print a second booklet on tuberculosis, named "What You Should Know About Tuberculosis." The booklets are to be used in Japanese schools of nursing.

The first edition of the Journal of Nursing has gone to press.

22. The Ministry of Education granted the Japanese Red Cross Society permission to change the Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital School of Nursing into an accredited college of nursing effective at the time regular school permits are granted by the Ministry.

SUPPLY

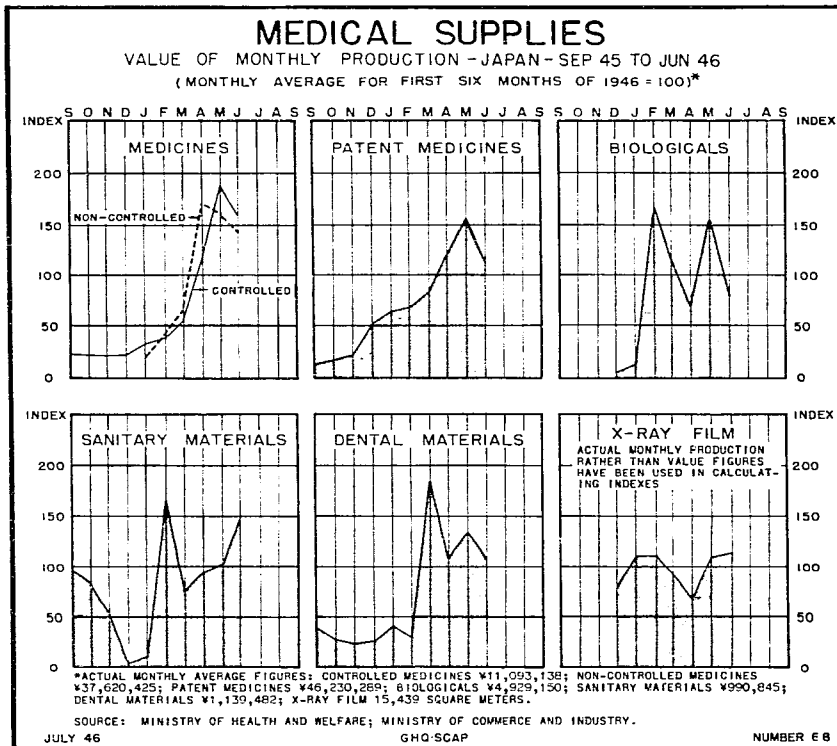
Production

23. Chart, page 224, shows production of medical supplies by month since the beginning of the occupation.

24. Production of typhoid vaccine was decreased in June to allow increased production of triple typhoid vaccine. The following vaccines were produced during June:

VACCINE PRODUCTION

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>Produced (cubic centimeters)</u>
Cholera, raw	5,452,440
Cholera, finished	6,221,000
Typhoid	8,225
Triple typhoid, raw	14,446,000
Triple typhoid, finished	9,882,200
Smallpox	1,019,005
Diphtheria toxoid	1,002,000



25. The Ministry of Health and Welfare held a conference for interested manufacturers in an effort to stimulate production of penicillin. Literature on large scale methods of production was distributed.

26. Approval was given to release 930 kilograms of gold, 5,661 kilograms of silver and 30 kilograms of platinum for production of medical instruments and for dental use during the period 1 July 1946 to 31 March 1947.

27. Present production of glass syringes is satisfactory. Approximately 150,000 are being produced monthly in 23 factories throughout Japan.

28. Only two factories are producing microscopes but four more expect to begin production soon. Approximately 120 ordinary microscopes are being produced monthly. Production of microscopes with dark field attachments has been started so that venereal disease clinics can be provided with a sufficient quantity to diagnose syphilis cases.

29. The production of pyrethrum emulsion, phenothiazine and other insecticides for the insect and rodent control program has been satisfactory but production of spraying equipment is lagging.

Distribution

30. Ten million cubic centimeters of Japanese-produced cholera vaccine were shipped to South Korea.

31. Large amounts of Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies have been returned on repatriation ships. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is receiving inventories of these supplies and will effect equitable distribution.

32. The complex organization of the Central Medicine Control Company is retarding distribution. One hundred fifty-nine items were removed from the controlled list.

33. Distribution of surgical instruments and appliances, both civilian and former Japanese Army and Navy, is the responsibility of the Japanese Medical Instrument Control Company.

34. Sizeable quantities of nearly all items of dental equipment are being produced but high prices and the complex distribution system are limiting distribution. The Japan Dental Association was directed to submit proposed changes in the distribution system and recommendations concerning price revisions.

35. Arrangements were made to distribute through normal trade channels patent medicines valued at ¥ 51,000,000, property of the Japanese Trading Corporation.

Narcotics

36. Approximately 10,000 narcotics dealers in Tokyo submitted inventories and registered between 19 June and 20 July. Eleven Japanese narcotics wholesalers were supplied with uniform monthly report forms which will be submitted beginning with July.

37. Consignment of Japanese military medicinal narcotics to Occupation Forces custody is unnecessary since the enactment of new narcotics regulations and they are now being turned over to narcotics officials of the local prefectural governments for disposition as directed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Six truck loads of Japanese military medicinal narcotics were moved from Occupation Forces custody to SCAP-approved Japanese wholesale houses.

38. Following a SCAP-directed investigation by the Ministry of Justice, Tsuneco Masuda, Chief of the Yobiko Police Station, Saga Prefecture, is being held by the Japanese for illegal dealings in opium.

39. Taro Kamiwada, former captain in the Japanese Navy who last September in Korea consigned three tons of opium to Suyeo Yamashita, principal defendant in the Kondo opium case, was arrested in Japan. The arrest brought the total number of defendants in the case to nine.

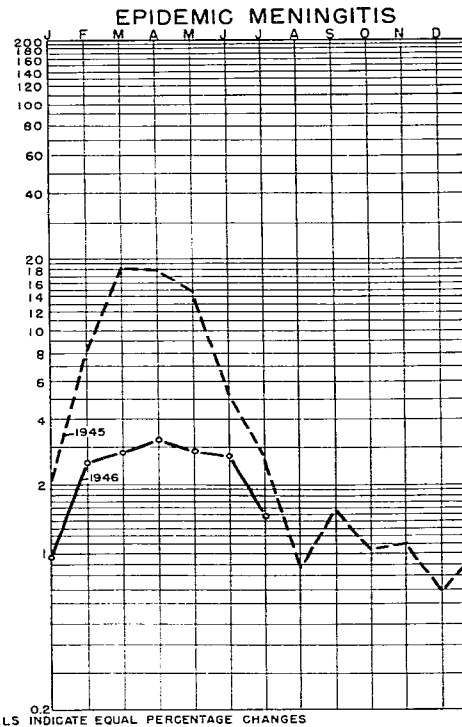
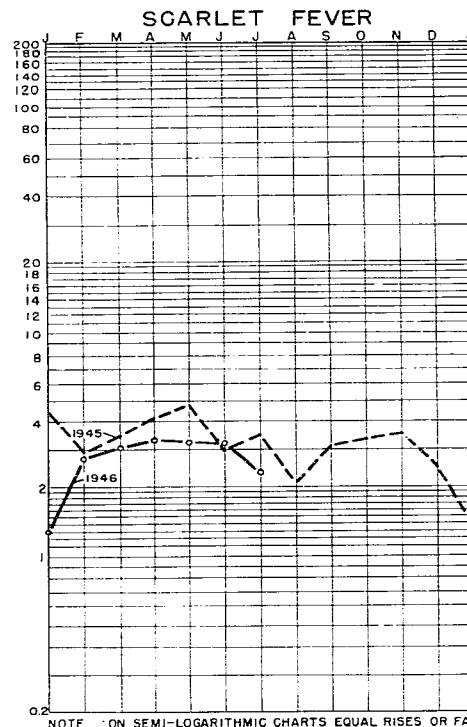
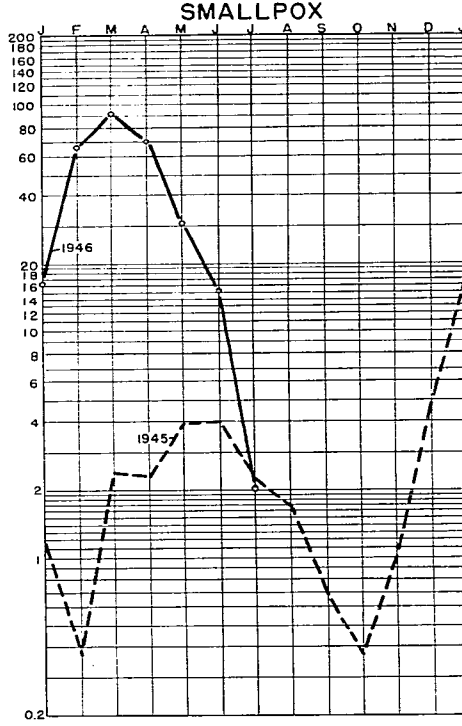
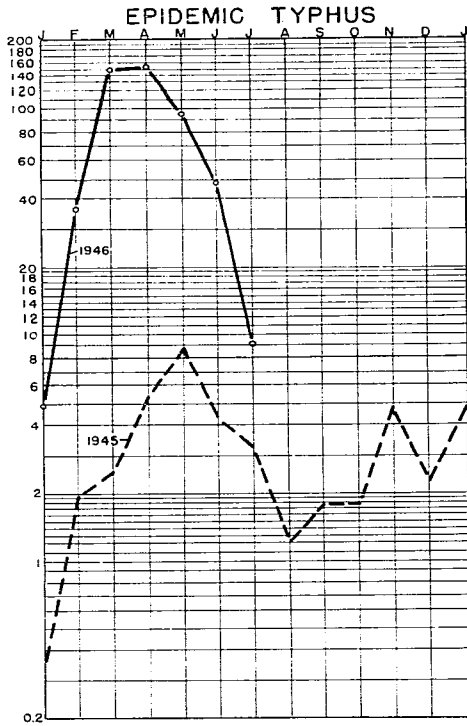
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

40. Charts, pages 226 and 227, show disease rates in Japan for 1945 and 1946. The rate by prefecture during June is shown on maps, pages 228 and 229. Insets on the maps show annual average rates for 1940 through 1945 and monthly rates for 1946.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES — JAPAN

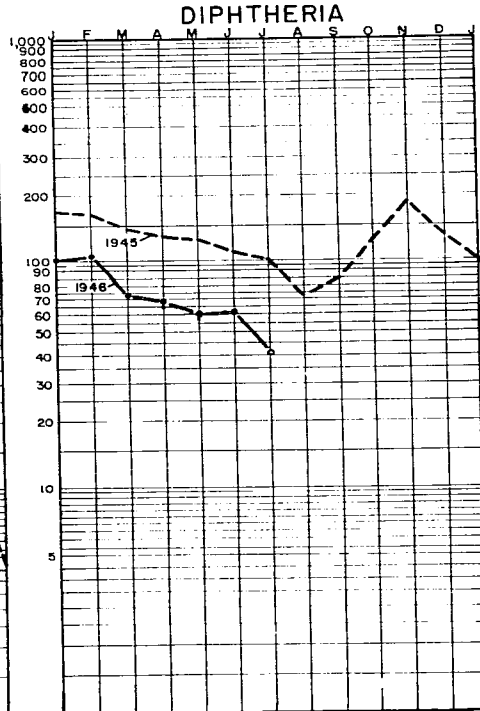
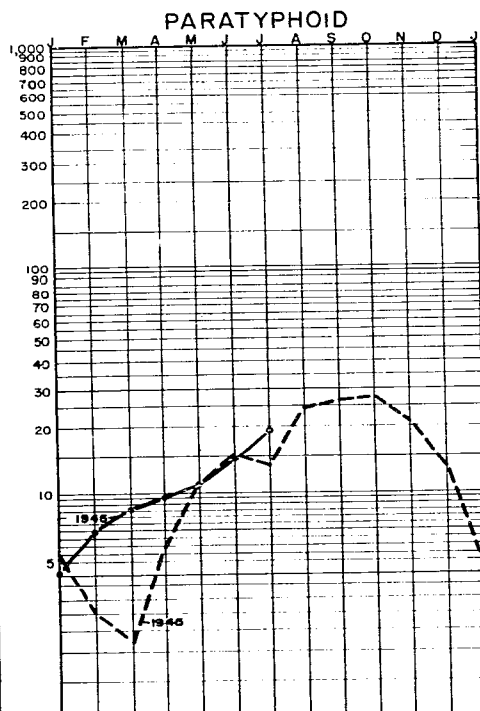
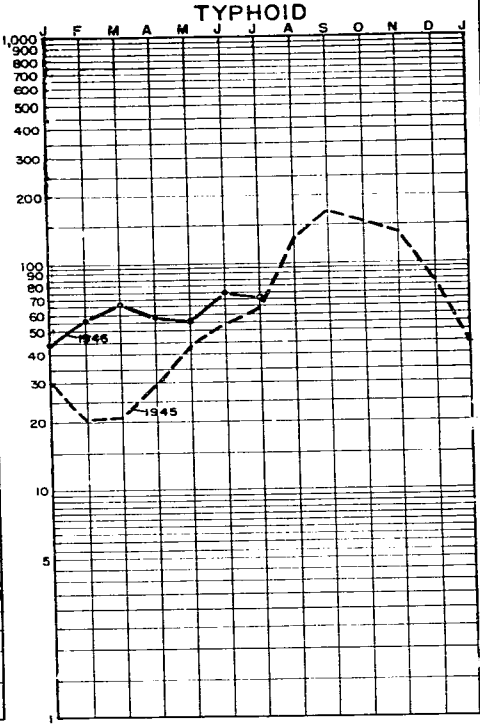
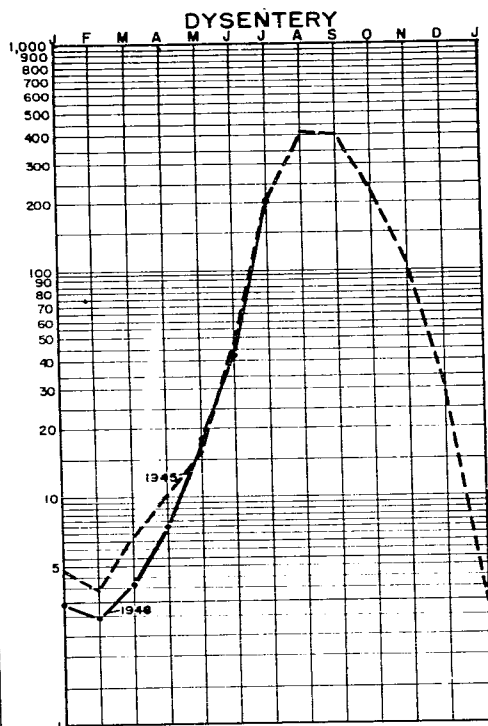
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



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 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

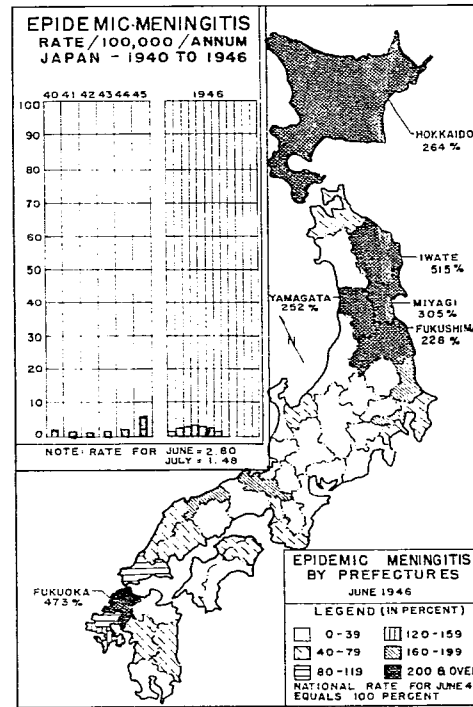
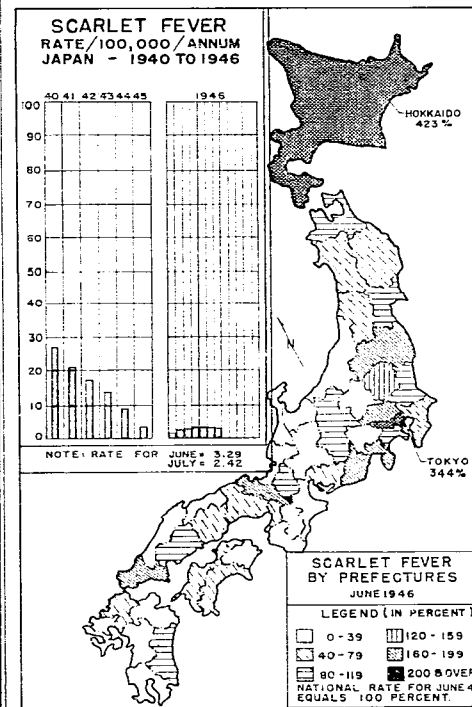
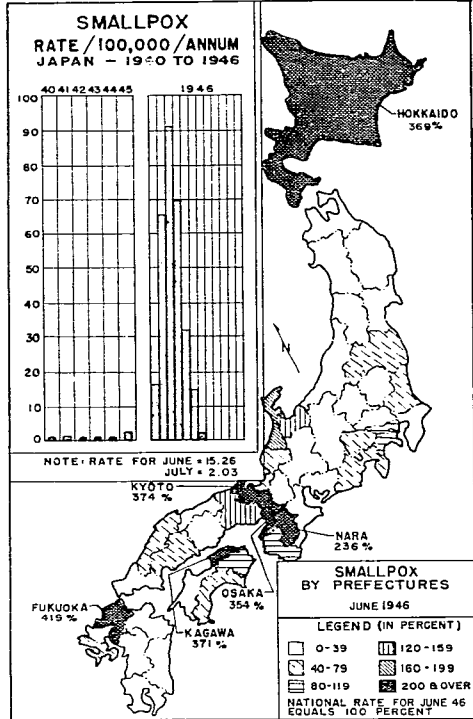
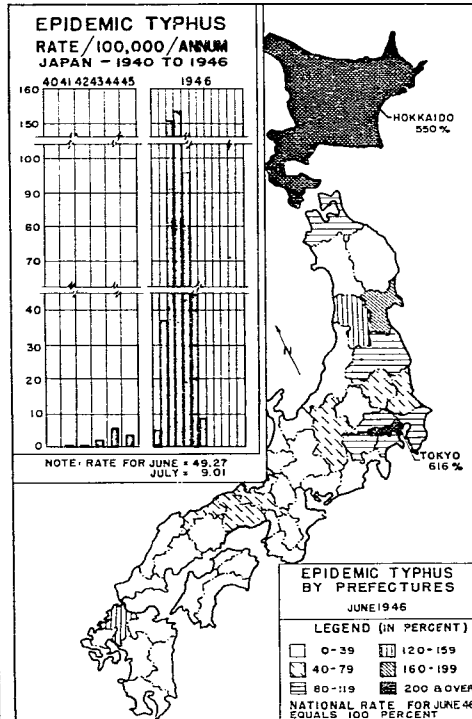
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



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

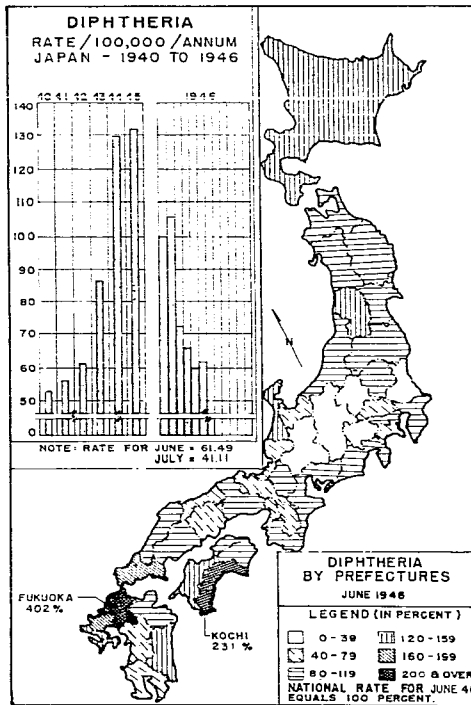
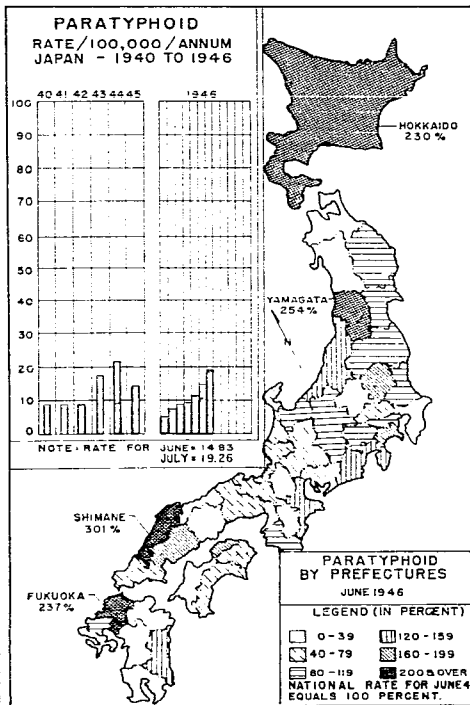
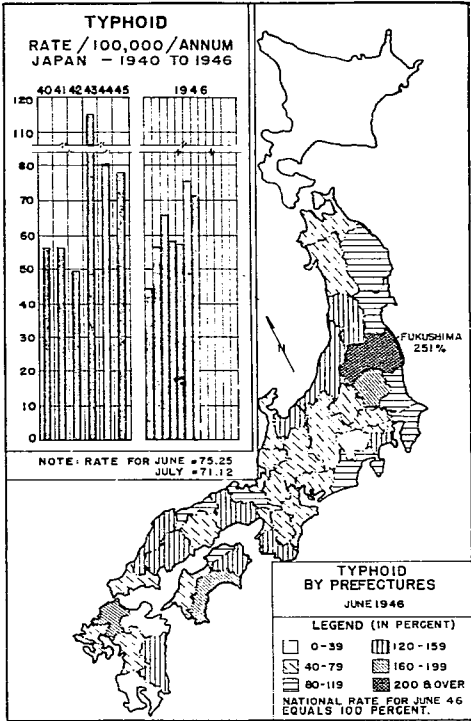
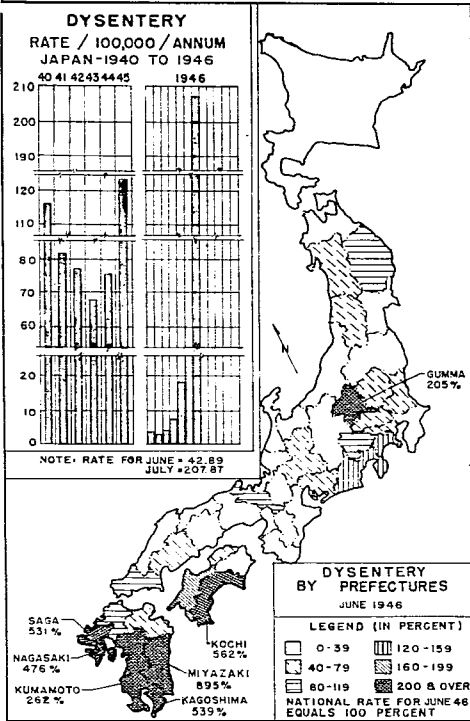
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Cholera

41. New cholera outbreaks occurred in Hiroshima and Kanagawa Prefectures on Honshu and were traced to illicit shipping or to cholera carriers or patients among repatriates from cholera-infected areas of the Asiatic mainland.

The largest single outbreak was at Fukuyama in Hiroshima Prefecture where approximately 100 cases occurred during the last week of June and the first half of July. The outbreak was brought under control and no new cases were reported from this locality during the latter half of the month.

In late July cholera broke out near Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture and 28 cases were reported by 25 July. Control measures were instituted and the incidence is subsiding. Patients are isolated at the national hospital at Nobi.

42. Cholera-infected ships from China and Manchuria arrived at the Uraga, Senzaki, Hakata and Sasebo repatriation centers where quarantine was imposed.

Typhus

43. There was a sharp decline in typhus incidence. The principal focus at present is on Hokkaido.

Japanese B Encephalitis

44. During the month ending 25 July there were 20 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis reported with none confirmed. The vaccination of 20,000 persons in Okayama Prefecture was completed.

45. Doctors in Okayama Prefecture were advised of the necessity of reporting all cases and suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis to prefectural health officials. Failure to report within 12 hours may subject the physician to six months' suspension of license.

46. The Ministry of Education pledged financial support of research programs on Japanese B encephalitis being conducted in Tokyo Imperial and Okayama Universities.

Dysentery

47. The incidence of dysentery increased during July but did not exceed the rate for the corresponding period of 1945.

Typhoid Fever

48. Typhoid fever incidence declined during July. Prefectural health departments were encouraged to continue a program of immunization against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

Poisons

49. Two distilleries in Tokyo previously closed because of high methyl alcohol content in their products were allowed to reopen when tests showed compliance with SC&P directives.

Sanitary Engineering

50. There was a shortage of aluminum sulfate for water treatment because of exportation to Korea. Changes were made in production and allocation to insure adequate supplies for water treatment.

51. Some areas of the larger cities report water shortages, common in Japan during the summer but aggravated this year by damaged distribution systems.

52. Arrangements were made to have all digested sewage sludge collected by the Agricultural Association for use as fertilizer. The sludge was formerly barged to sea for disposal.

Insect and Rodent Control

53. Both Japanese and U. S. Army supplies are being distributed to the prefectures for use in the insect and rodent control program. There was some delay in the use of larvicides due to a shortage of spraying equipment. Japanese production of sprayers is being increased.

54. The Ministry of Finance has approved a ¥ 62,000,000 budget of the Ministry of Health and Welfare for financing the insect and rodent control program. This will permit expansion of the program in many prefectures formerly hampered by shortages of funds.

To facilitate financing of the program and to assure prompt settlement of accounts with manufacturers the Ministry of Health and Welfare, with the approval and co-operation of the Ministry of Finance, arranged for a bank loan to cover all expenses. Prefectures will be prorated later for the cost of the program and upon payment the bank loan will be liquidated.

55. The public health education program is continuing with radio talks and newspaper and magazine articles. Some prefectures organized lecture series to be given before neighborhood associations and other community groups. A newreel company is producing a film on improvement of sanitation and control of insect-borne diseases and two other films are in production concerning mosquitoes and flies.

NUTRITION

56. The Ministry of Health and Welfare conducted nutrition surveys in May. Procedures used in the previous surveys were again followed: physical examinations were given individuals and reports of actual food consumption were collected from families. The samples were selected to give a cross section of the total population.

A greater number of localities and areas were studied but results from all areas have not yet been completed. During July compilations were made for the areas covered in the previous surveys: Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka and Kure cities, and rural areas in 18 prefectures.

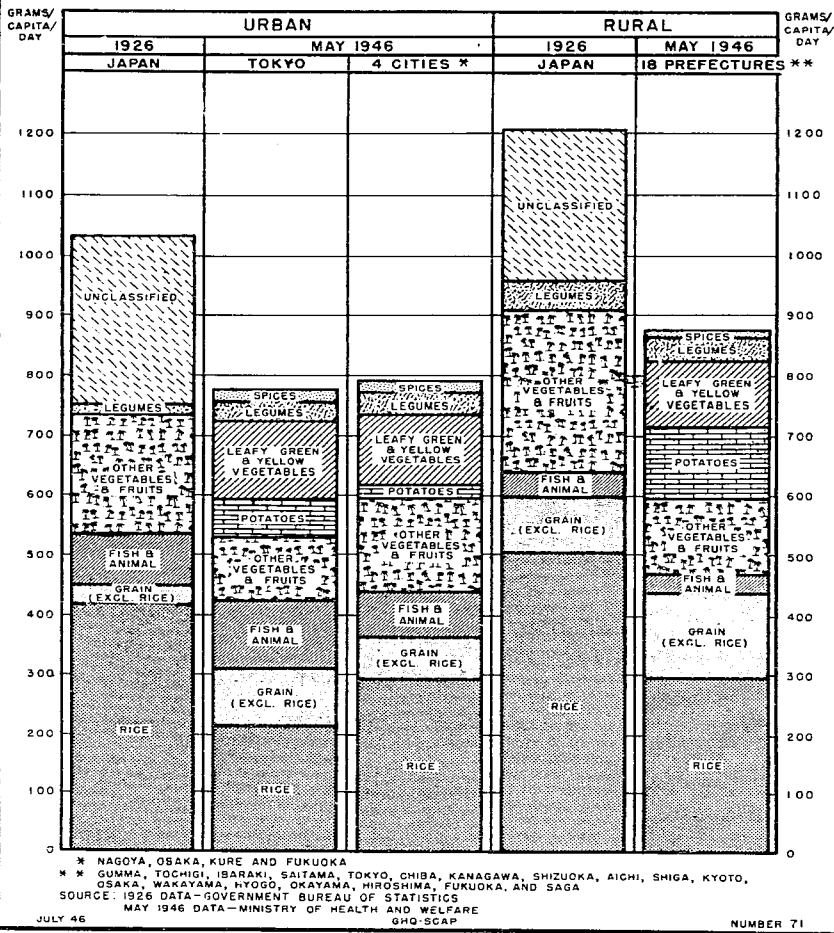
57. A report was obtained of a nutrition survey made in 1926 by the Government Bureau of Statistics as part of a cost of living survey. Nutritional data, wherever comparable, are presented here for comparison with the 1946 data.

58. From the May survey average consumption of specific foods was obtained, in addition to the caloric and nutritional equivalent data usually collected. Chart 71, page 232, shows the consumption of various foods in May in Tokyo, in four cities averaged and in 18 prefectures averaged, compared with consumption by city dwellers and farmers in 1926.

It will be noted that the great decrease from 1926 was in rice; this drop coupled with decreases in miscellaneous items

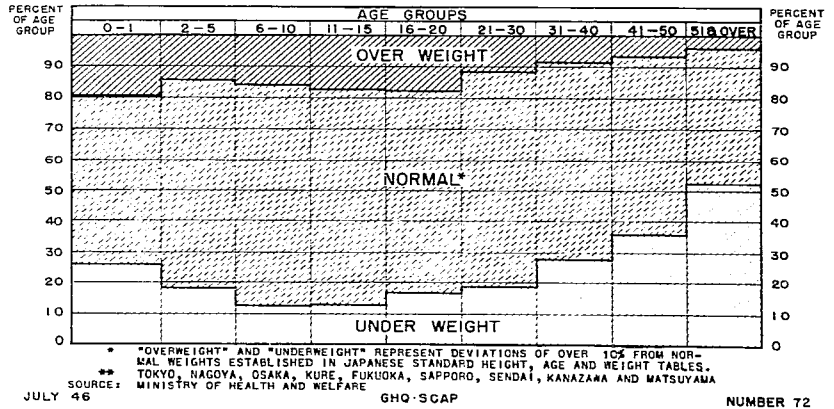
NUTRITION SURVEY

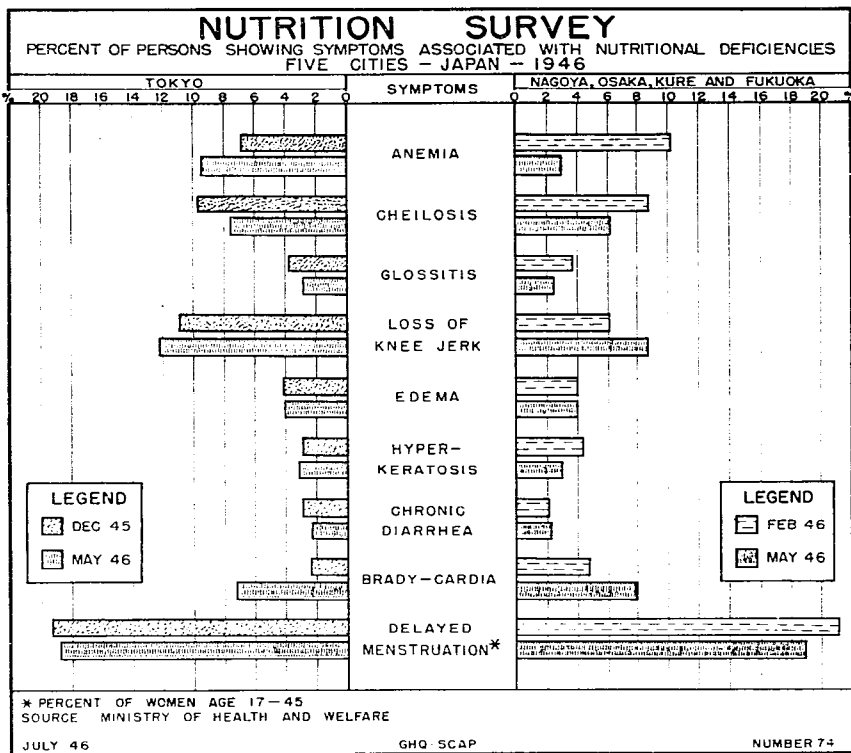
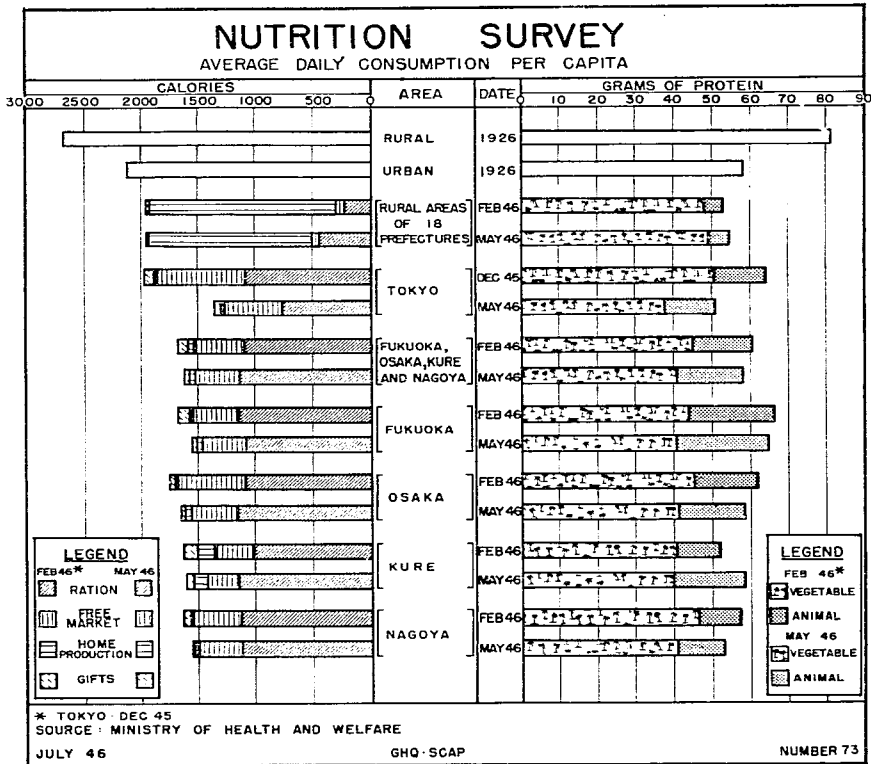
AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA JAPAN - 1926 AND MAY 1946



NUTRITION SURVEY

WEIGHT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL* BY AGE GROUPS NINE CITIES** - JAPAN - MAY 1946





not shown separately on the chart caused total weight of food consumed to be less than in 1926. Total calories also declined, as shown in Chart 73, page 233.

There was little significant change in other foods. Consumption of vegetables and grains other than rice showed small increases.

59. Chart 73, page 233, shows total calories consumed in May were below the 1926 level in all localities. From February to May there was little change except in Tokyo.

The May survey in Tokyo was taken during a time when official rations were not being delivered for several days at a time. Mondelivery was a device adopted by the local ration officials as a substitute for reducing the size of the official ration in any period of low reserves.

60. The same chart also shows the sources of the calories consumed. The official ration is too low to support life and must be supplemented with free market or home produced foods. In all cities, whether the amount of food obtained from the official ration went up slightly or whether it declined, as in Tokyo, the amount of food obtained from the free market was less in May than in February or December, indicating increased difficulty in supplementing the official ration.

61. Chart 73, page 233, shows grams of protein consumed. Data from the 1946 survey are divided into animal and vegetable protein.

62. Average daily consumption of fat was as follows:

City dwellers, 1926 average	17 grams
Tokyo, May 1946	13 grams
Average, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka and Kure, May 1946	13 grams
Farmers, 1926 average	15 grams
Rural areas, 18 prefectures, May 1946	12 grams

Fat consumption is remarkable by its lowness; even in 1926 the average was far below amounts considered essential in occidental countries.

63. Chart 74, page 233, shows the percentage of persons in Tokyo and four other cities showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies.

64. Observations of weight deviations from standard height and age tables were again made, but the definitions of overweight and underweight were changed. In the February survey persons deviating more than five percent above or below the standard weight were counted as overweight or underweight, respectively. In the May survey only those deviating more than 10 percent were so counted.

Chart 72, page 232, shows weight deviations from normal for age groups in nine cities in May. In all age groups except those over 40 two thirds or more of the people examined were of normal weight or above.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion.	8
Arts and Monuments.	13
Media of Expression	16

EDUCATION

Citizens' Public Halls

1. On 6 July the Ministry of Education inaugurated an adult education program of Citizens' Public Halls. The objective of the plan is to raise the cultural level and increase dissemination of practical knowledge in communities throughout Japan. The organization is decentralized and provides for the establishment of educational centers in cities, towns and villages that combine the features of an adult school, a public assembly hall and a source of technical and industrial information.

The plan encourages location of the halls in rural areas. The facilities will furnish those of limited education opportunities for training otherwise not easily accessible.

Courses in child care, nursing and home economics will be available to women and technical training will be offered to men. Both sexes will participate in discussions of current events, in debates and in town meetings.

Membership is open to all adults. Managing committees, elected by the citizens of the community, have the responsibility of making plans for the establishment of workshops, libraries, museums, classes in current events and industrial and technical training.

The enterprise is based on voluntary co-operation. General financial responsibility will be borne by the local community but further financial support is expected to come from individual and group donations. Local organizations already in existence may belong to the halls but no single organization or individual will be permitted to monopolize their management.

Reopening of Courses in Geography

2. A SCAP directive of 31 December 1945 forbade the teaching of courses in geography, Japanese history and morals (Shushin). The militaristic and ultranationalist content made impossible the continued use of existing textbooks even in deleted form.

Permission was given the Ministry of Education during July to reopen courses in geography. Geography textbooks written from an objective point of view and free of objectionable material have been completed.

The Ministry issued instructions to teachers and educational officials which emphasized the importance of teaching the subject from the point of view of the world as a whole. Practical suggestions were given for developing the interests of students in the geography of their local community.

End of Use of Deleted Textbooks

3. The basic educational directive issued by SCAP on 22 October 1945 permitted the use of properly deleted wartime textbooks in Japanese schools on an emergency basis until satisfactory texts had been written to take their place. The writing of the new texts has been completed and printing and distribution in approved form has begun.

The Ministry of Education informed teachers and educational officials that after 1 August the use of deleted texts under any circumstances is forbidden in all courses except piano and vocational subjects. Completion of the printing and distribution of vocational textbooks is planned for early fall.

The textbooks that have been written and approved are indicated in the following table:

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Elementary</u>		<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>Vocational</u>
	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Higher</u>				
Language and literature	18	8	8	3	5	
Social studies	4	2	8	4		
Mathematics	11	2	14	3	3	
Music	4	1	4	1		
Sciences	3	1	12	4		
Education and psychology				2		
English		1	7		3	5
Home economics	3	4	7	4	3	
Health and hygiene			2	3		
Commerce and industry		1		3 a/	3	25
Technical						132
Fisheries					1	26
Agriculture	—	2	4	21 a/	5	63
Total	43	22	66	48	23	251

a/ Two commerce and industry and 16 agriculture textbooks are vocational texts to be used specifically in normal schools.

Modification of the 10 Percent Rule

4. The Ministry of Education ruled that former military and naval cadets who attended such schools for one year or less are not to be counted as part of the cadet 10 percent allowed in each school's student body. The original ruling resulted from protests that following the cessation of hostilities there was discrimination in favor of former cadets. They were given priority over civilians and not required to take entrance examinations for admission to educational institutions.

Cadets had uninterrupted schooling during the war which

gave them an advantage over less privileged civilians when taking examinations.

The reinterpretation of the ruling reopens educational opportunities to approximately 3,000 ex-cadets. It was felt that members of this group did not constitute a danger to security and that it was better to have them in schools than outside since they included many of the better qualified students.

These ex-cadets will compete on an equal footing with students who did not attend military schools. In cases where examination scores are equal preference will be given to noncadets. The modification of the ruling applies only to persons admitted to schools hereafter and not to those already in school.

Screening of Teachers in Chiba

5. On 15 July the first report was made on Chiba Prefecture's teacher screening, a part of the program to remove all militaristic and ultranationalist personnel from the Japanese educational system. Of 11,052 teachers and educational officials in the prefecture credentials of 792 elementary and secondary teachers had been examined.

Twenty-two were declared automatically unacceptable under the provision of the screening ordinance that excludes all persons found unacceptable directly by SCAP, all career military and naval personnel, members of the thought police and graduates of the government colonial schools. Decision was reserved on 32 pending clarification of their questionnaires.

Chiba was the first prefecture to put the Ministry of Education's screening plan into effect. Screening was initiated in Osaka, Niigata, Nagano and Nagasaki Prefectures.

Normal School Teachers Conference

6. On 22 and 23 July a special conference of teachers from 100 normal schools throughout Japan was held in Tokyo. The meeting considered proposed changes in the objectives of Japanese normal schools.

Conclusions reached included:

- (1) Normal schools should be continued as both the United States Education Mission and the parallel Japanese Committee stated that normal schools are the most suitable agency to reorient teachers to their role in the new Japan.
- (2) Recommendation that study of national sociological problems be introduced to make teachers aware of social as well as educational problems to make teaching more positive and realistic.

The possibility of broadening the scope of normal schools by adding a one- or two-year course for students who have received a liberal education in special higher schools (Semmon gakko) was discussed. The proposed course would have the status of a professional training school which teaches specialized educational subjects.

Japanese Association for Scientific Liaison

7. On 8, 9 and 10 July 40 leading scientists from all quarters

of Japan met with representatives of SCAP at the Imperial Academy, Ueno Park, to discuss activities of the newly organized Japanese Association for Scientific Liaison.

The Association was formed in June. Its objectives are:

- (1) To establish closer contacts between SCAP and Japanese scientists to facilitate the collection of scientific and technical information.
- (2) To aid Japanese scientists to co-operate with SCAP directives.
- (3) To encourage and co-ordinate Japanese scientific and technical activities to recognize and solve the immediate problems of food, shelter, health and education.

The members are examining the question of the organization of Japanese scientific endeavor for efficient contribution toward the nation's rehabilitation in line with SCAP policies.

RELIGION

Survey of Japanese Religions

8. A committee of 12 Tokyo Imperial University professors sponsored by the Japan Religious Federation is conducting a survey to collect information regarding current religious trends among the Japanese people. The following topics are being surveyed:

- (1) Religious events in the home and changes in religious sentiment.
- (2) Prohibition of Shintoist education in the public schools and changes in the treatment of religious education.
- (3) Religious consciousness of demobilized persons and of youths returning to farms.
- (4) Religion in relation to public organizations, public funerals and public cemeteries.
- (5) Birth of religious groups among the Japanese people.
- (6) Separation and unification of established religious groups.
- (7) Changes in management of shrines, temples and churches.
- (8) Changing influences being brought to bear on shrines and temples.
- (9) Changes in shrine festivals.
- (10) Changes in faith in tutelary deities and in the organization of adherents.
- (11) Changes in relations between Buddhist temples and their supporters.
- (12) Trends in various Christian sects.

The Japan Religious Federation is composed of representatives of Christian, Sectarian Shinto, Shrine Shinto and Buddhist churches who are banded together to plan courses of action on matters of common importance to all groups represented.

Christianity

9. Two American Roman Catholic bishops visited Japan at the request of Pope Pius XII to secure information concerning the Roman Catholic Church in Japan. The bishops surveyed losses suffered during the war, reconstruction accomplished and plans for future work.

10. Twenty additional Protestant missionaries were cleared for return to Japan. A total of 52 have now been cleared. Approximately two thirds of those returning will engage in educational work.

11. On 17, 18 and 19 July the Nippon Seikokwai Mission Conference was held at St. Paul's University to discuss and plan a co-ordinated nationwide Episcopal Mission. Over 500 bishops, priests and missionaries of the 10 dioceses and one layman representing each of the 278 parishes and chapels attended. Representatives of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America participated in the meeting.

Funerals, Memorial Services and War Memorials

12. The following regulations concerning funerals, memorial services and war memorials were issued by the Ministry of Education:

- (1) Public bodies will hold no funeral or memorial services of a religious nature. They may observe mourning for public figures and officially express condolence on such occasions.
- (2) No public facilities may be used for religious funeral services unless appropriate fees are charged for the use of such facilities.
- (3) Erection of new war memorials is prohibited.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Reports on Cultural Holdings

13. A summary of reports submitted by agencies of the Japanese Government on cultural materials in five prefectures and total holdings covered by civil reports follows:

	<u>July</u> <u>Report</u>	<u>Total</u>
Localities (cities or towns)	239	2,003
Sites (areas, compounds or installations)	461	4,176
Parks or gardens	278	1,487
Structures	138	2,462
Collections or isolated objects	146	1,861
Contents reported		
Paintings	147	4,078
Sculptures	185	4,616
Manuscripts	81,163	293,553
Applied arts	171	4,069

Contents registered by the Ministry of Education do not include private collections.

Distribution

14. Sites and areas considered as having cultural significance have been surveyed in Gunma and Saitama Prefectures, Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures. The locations are shown on the maps, pages 241 and 242.

Japanese Field Examiners

15. Qualified Japanese civilians will be employed to assist Occupation Forces agencies in reporting on the condition and protection of cultural properties in Japan and recommending steps necessary for maintenance and repair.

Such assistance is necessitated because the Japanese Government lacks adequate facilities for making accurate and expeditious reports and the lack of sufficient military personnel with the technical qualifications essential for expert appraisal of Japanese cultural materials. Japanese nationals experienced in such matters will be selected by SCAP.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs.	16
Radio	21
Press and Publications.	25
Motion Pictures	45
Library	49

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Agriculture

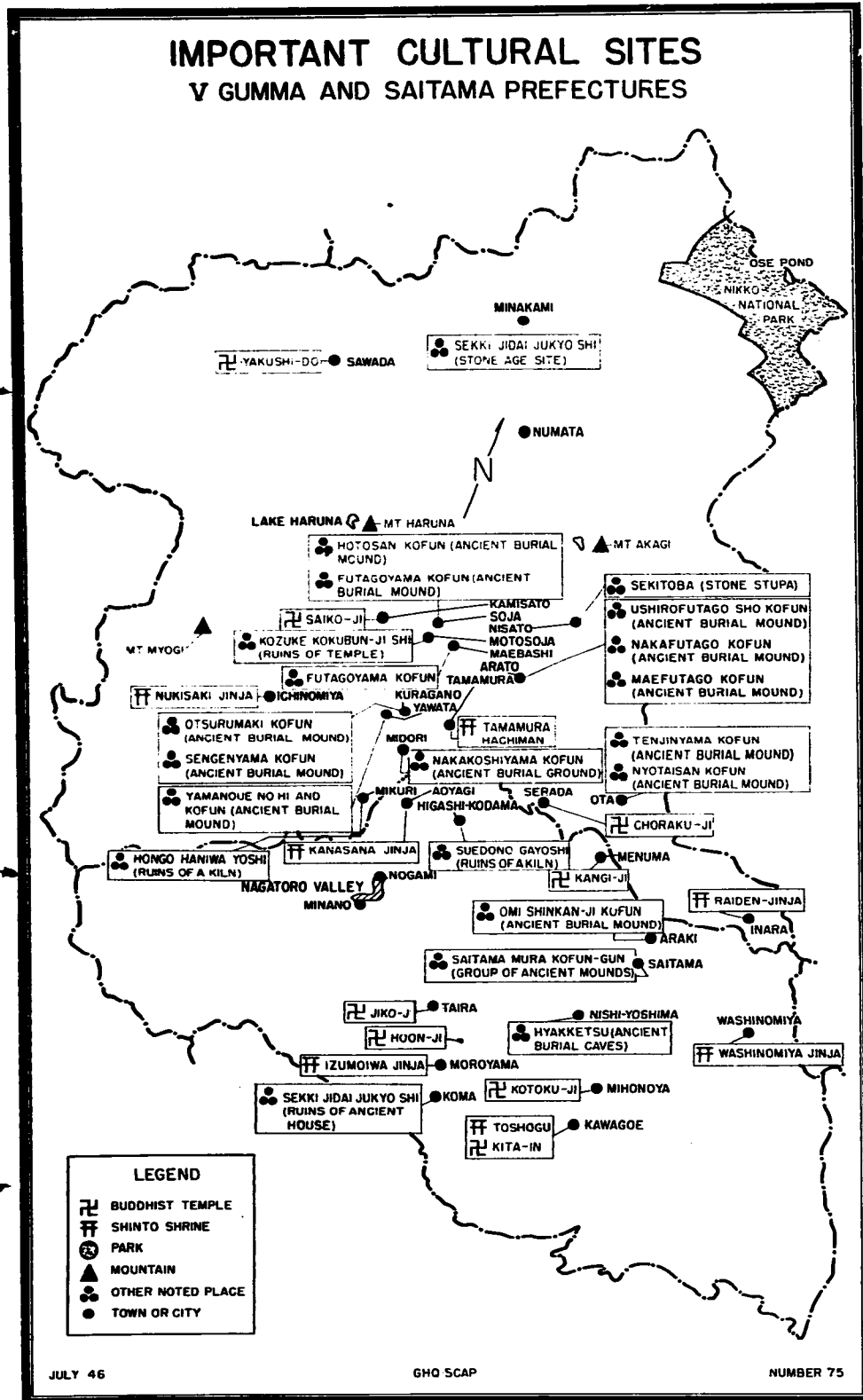
16. In the Farmers Hour broadcasts, discussion and speeches were more closely co-ordinated with current events, particularly with the introduction and discussion of legislation in the Diet. Broadcasts on rural land reform, the reorganization of the National Agricultural Association and the taxation policy of the Government with respect to the farm policy were scheduled. Additional educational material on these questions was included in the morning Farm Facts broadcast.

Two special round tables on the food emergency policy of the Government were broadcast during the month. A conference was held with Japanese newspaper editors and reporters dealing with the proper role of the press in the correction of defects in the food distribution system.

Democratic Organization

17. "Procedures for Democratic Organizations," a handbook on parliamentary procedures for labor, youth, cultural and women's organizations, was completed, translated and referred to the Social Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education for publication. The Ministry agreed to print 10,000 copies as a first edition and to arrange for their distribution.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES IN GUMMA AND SAITAMA PREFECTURES

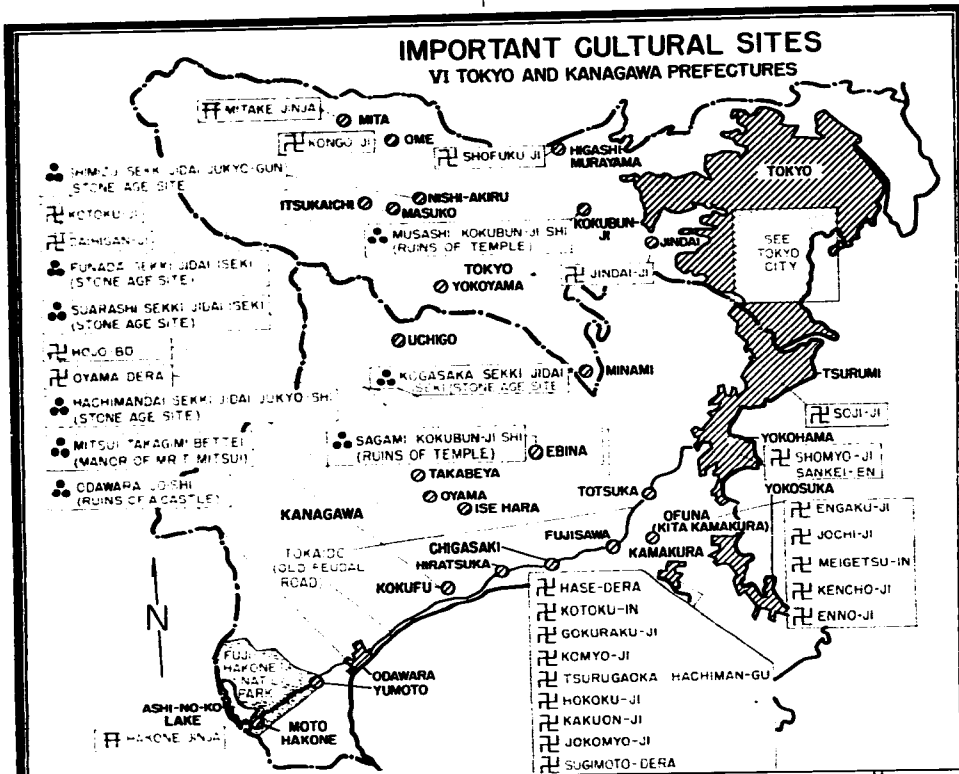


JULY 46

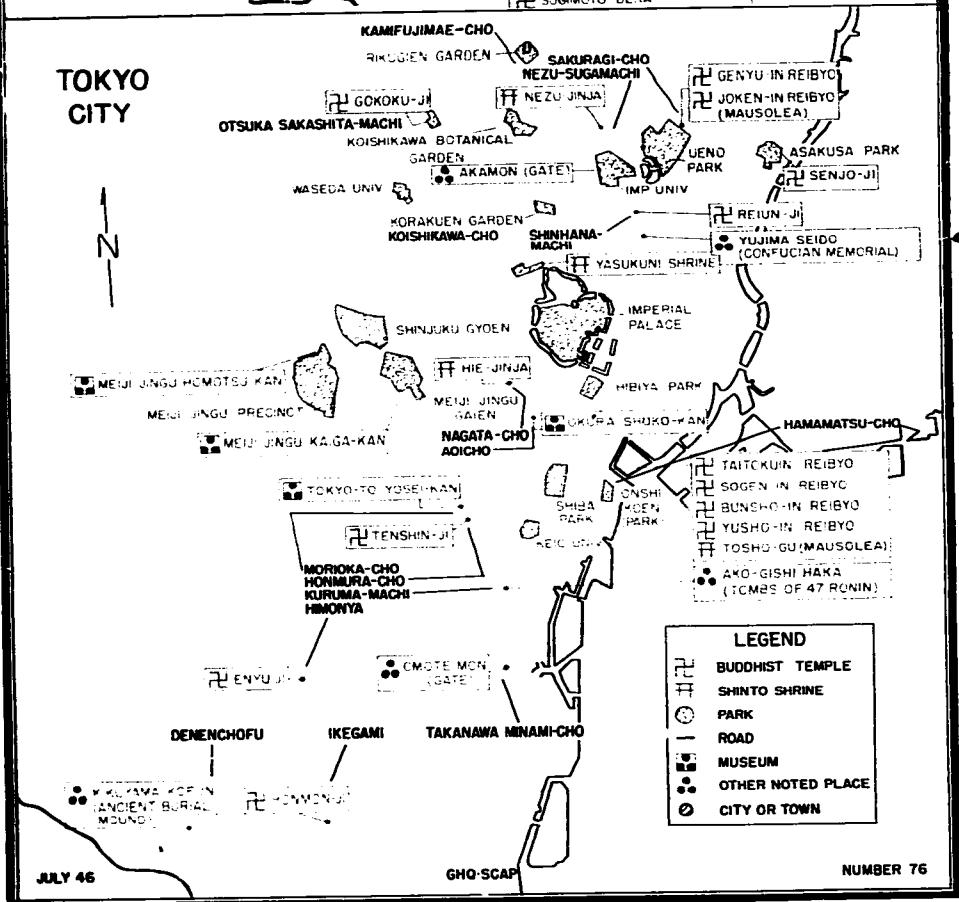
GHO SCAP

NUMBER 75

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES VI TOKYO AND KANAGAWA PREFECTURES



TOKYO CITY



JULY 46

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 76

Labor

18. The labor program utilized the radio, distribution of printed matter and conferences for dissemination of information to Japanese workers. Information given representatives of Japanese trade unions emphasized the importance of conducting education programs for membership, of setting up unions as democratic organizations and of maintaining a sound financial policy. Materials were furnished describing the type of information the Department of Labor supplies to unions in the United States.

Warm Weather Diseases

19. The Ministry of Education reported continued progress in the program for prevention of warm weather diseases. Two films, "Fly" and "The Mosquito and Infectious Diseases," were in production for release in August; radio broadcasts, including the series "Mosquitoes and Flies," continued; and articles on insect and rodent control appeared in the press.

Reports from schools in the Tokyo area indicated wide participation in the program through lectures on sanitation, the use of posters, discussions in debating and study groups and clean-up weeks. Universities and colleges reported the appointment of infectious diseases prevention committees and the enforcement of inoculation programs. The Ministry of Education distributed insect powder, disinfectants and rat poison to universities, colleges and higher schools at their request.

Women

20. Radio discussions and conferences with women leaders emphasized the necessity for women to take an active part in improving their position. Three women were appointed as members of the Ministry of Justice's committee to revise the Civil and Criminal Codes. Women have been appointed to official positions in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

The new women members of the Diet were active in originating interpellations. In their first appearance on the Diet rostrum they queried government officials on their stand regarding the effect of the draft constitution on the family system in Japan.

RADIO

New Programs

21. On 17 July the program "What's Your Problem?" made its debut. Questions sent in by listeners are submitted to a board of eight experts who prepare the answers. The board includes well known Japanese lawyers, doctors, business men and educators. In the actual broadcast the questions are read by the announcer and the answers delivered by three members of the board appearing as regulars plus one visitor chosen on a rotating basis from the remaining five experts.

All questions related to the true story of the war or to matters of war guilt continue to be handled on the "Truth Box" hour.

Other changes in programming include the following:

- (1) A new program "Missing Persons," begun 1 July and broadcast three times a week to help listeners find missing relatives and friends.

- (2) "Men Wanted," giving information six days a week on employment opportunities, now broadcast twice a day instead of once.
- (3) "Our Peaceful Home," the summertime replacement for the popular dramatic serial "The Iida Family."
- (4) A time block was set aside on Saturday and Sunday afternoons for special programs. Regular weekly shows are scheduled from Mondays to Fridays only.

Sports Broadcasts

22. Radio co-operated in SCAP's program to revive interest in sports of a democratic nature to replace those which had been used to inculcate militaristic principles in Japanese youth. In addition to the weekly Sports Show, a daily five-minute roundup of sports news of the day was initiated. The program supplements the scanty coverage given sports in the daily newspapers. As the result of many requests from listeners, on-the-spot broadcasts of baseball games were added to the programs for rural populations.

A special program was broadcast in which famous old-time Japanese sports announcers recounted major sports events of the past. Stories of the Olympic Games of 1932 and 1936 and the visits of Babe Ruth and other well known professional ball players to Japan before the war were given. Contemporary announcers concluded the broadcast with an account of sports in Japan today.

Radio Forum

23. Four radio forums, two in Tokyo and two outside the capital, continued the success of this popular program. A noteworthy feature of the appearances at Niigata and Sapporo was the large number of women in the audiences that crowded the auditoriums in both towns. The Sapporo and Niigata forums dealt with the responsibilities of these particular areas in contributing to the solution of the national food problem.

Covering the Diet

24. The descriptive and analytical presentation of each week's happenings in the Diet on the program called "Report to the Nation," originally planned for only a series of five broadcasts, was received so enthusiastically that it will be continued indefinitely. The program consists of a discussion of major problems confronting the Diet by members who represent the five leading political parties.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Conferences

25. SCAP representatives held 12 conferences with reporters of Tokyo newspapers, one special conference with representatives of the provincial press, three special conferences with presidents and editors-in-chief of Tokyo newspapers and four special conferences with editors and writers of magazines.

Conference topics included the duties of a newspaper in connection with food distribution, the projected "Canons of Journalism for the Japanese Press," youth organizations, the American concept of what constitutes news, SCAP's stand on fixing editorial responsibility, women's clubs and organizations in the United States and American women in public and private life.

English Publications

26. A survey of newspapers and magazines published in English indicated renewed interest in the language. A total of 36 publications includes 26 magazines, nine of which are devoted entirely to English instruction; two daily newspapers; one high school weekly; one semimonthly for elementary schools; one newspaper of limited circulation; and five news services whose chief coverage is foreign news.

The Waseda Guardian is the only college magazine published in English. The publication is compiled by Waseda University students and contains contributions from faculty members and well known persons outside Waseda.

Newspaper Circulation

27. Circulation of the three largest daily newspapers is shown on the accompanying maps, page 246. The rationing of newsprint causes circulation to remain relatively constant.

Releases

28. There were 79 news and 21 photographic releases to newspapers and 79 magazine and 42 photographic releases to magazines.

Canons of Journalism for the Japanese Press

29. The newly formed Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association adopted a constitution and a code of journalism patterned after those of similar organizations in the United States. The code emphasizes the importance of adopting high ethical standards if the press is to play its proper role in rebuilding Japan as a democratic and peace-loving nation. Freedom in reporting news and making editorial comment is asserted and the responsibility of the press affirmed.

Stress is laid on the principles that in news reports papers should convey facts accurately, refrain from editorializing and guard against propaganda. Editorial comment should express the author's opinion rather than flattery of any person or party and should be characterized by fairness towards opponents, tolerance towards opposing points of view and a sense of public decency. The code urges a spirit of co-operation among newspapers and invokes the condemnation of all newspapers not observing its principles.

Tokyo Press Comment

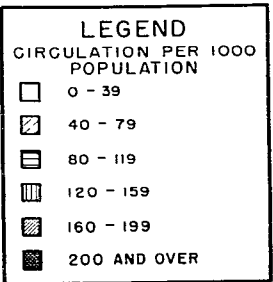
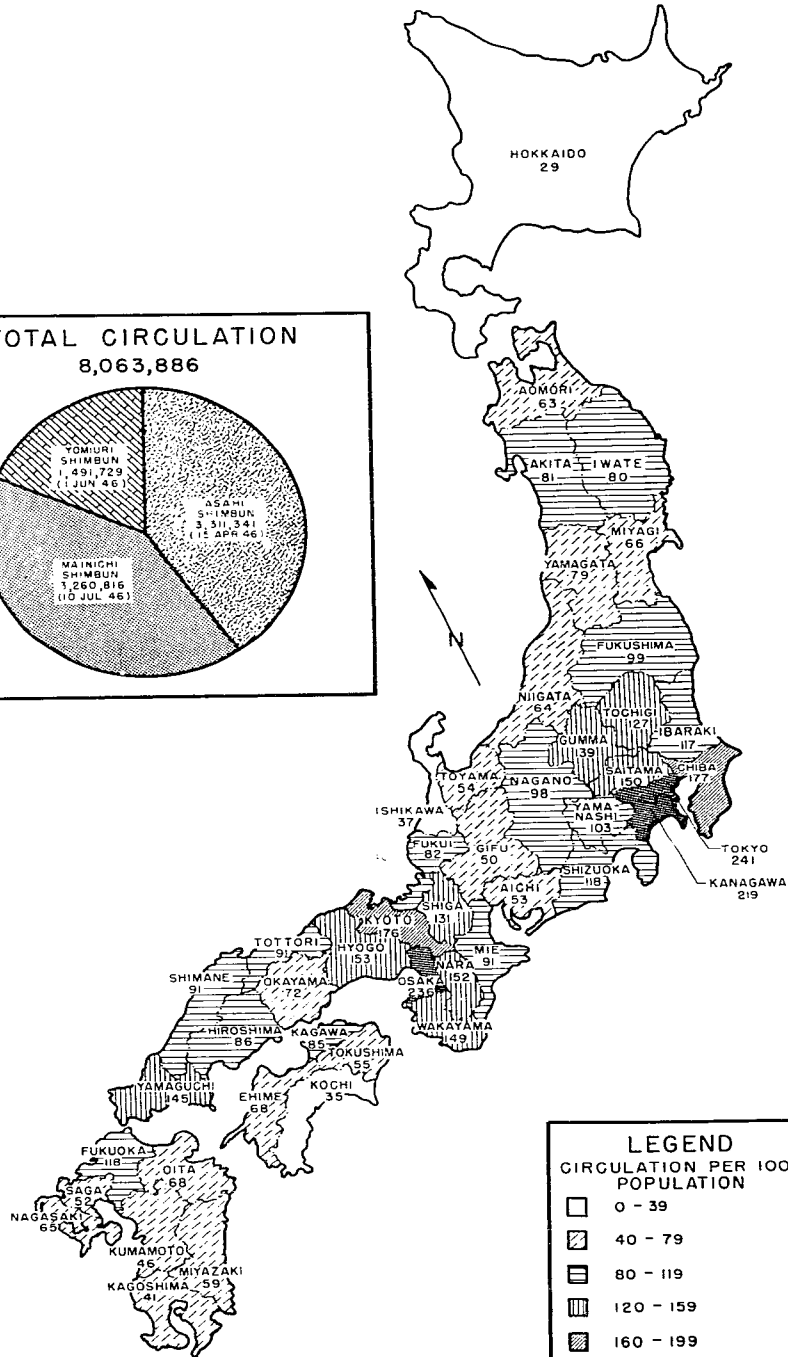
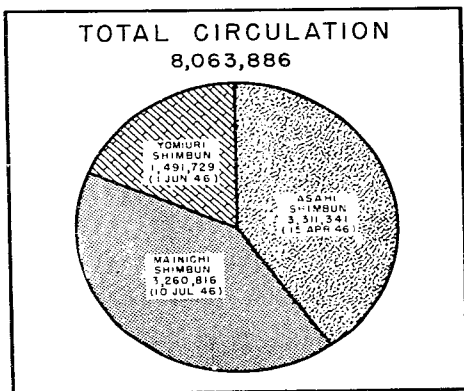
30. Comment in the Tokyo press centered upon the consideration of the draft constitution by the Diet. Primary topics of discussion were the question of the Emperor's sovereignty, the abolition of the peerage and the choice of a unicameral or bicameral legislature. Papers expected the draft, with only minor revisions, to pass the Diet in the near future.

Comment indicated that the most significant political development of the month was the decision of the Social Democratic Party to reject Communist co-operation in the Democratic League for National Salvation. Editorial opinion was divided along party lines. There was general agreement that the Social Democrats, preparing for a possible opportunity to lead the Government, considered a connection with the Communists at the present time to be politically unwise.

THREE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPERS

CIRCULATION PER 1000 POPULATION

JAPAN



SOURCE: ASAHI, MAINICHI AND YOMIURI SHIMBUN, JAPAN CENSUS OF 26 APR 46.

There were numerous predictions that the conservative Liberal and Progressive Parties would join forces to prevent the further growth of left-wing influence.

31. Official announcement of the new income tax bill met strong criticism and there was considerable concern over the selection of Keinosuke Zen as head of the Economic Stabilization Board. The choice, which had been delayed by numerous attempts to obtain other men for the position, was opposed by most leading metropolitan journals.

32. Other topics included the Bikini atomic bomb tests which were the subject of numerous feature articles prior to the experiments and occupied the leading position in most papers on the day of the explosions. Proceedings of the International Military Tribunal continued to receive thorough factual coverage but little editorial comment.

Considerable attention was given to the Philippine independence ceremonies, the Foreign Ministers' Conference and the Chinese internal situation. There was minor emphasis upon reconstruction, housing and land reform.

Prefectural Press Comment

33. The Diet continued to receive criticism in the prefectural press. Most frequently mentioned were complaints that legislators should subordinate all other issues to solving the food crisis. It was charged that the representatives were failing to teach the people democratic procedure.

Papers frequently deplored the lack of a democratic front to carry out the will of the people. There was a tendency to insist that all minority groups be given unfettered freedom to state their views.

34. Numerous editorials on economy covered a wide variety of subjects. Despite virtually unanimous opposition to the Government's limitation on withdrawal of bank deposits, writers indicated a growing belief that outright abolition of the ¥ 500 standard would do nothing to solve the problem.

Reaction to the revised tax bill was immediate and widespread. Journals of varied political stands joined in denunciation of the proposed two percent tax increases on earned income. Papers attacked the over-all measure as makeshift rather than a fundamental revision of the tax system. There was strong criticism of Government conservatism and alleged failure to act against rising prices and stalled production.

35. Nearly all papers devoted attention to the Cabinet's four bills designed to revise the various levels of local government. Initially the proposed measures were generally regarded as a step forward and were accorded unusually straightforward and constructive criticism. Later comment became increasingly harsh. The belief was advanced that the Cabinet plan was too narrow in scope and that the projected reforms would be ineffective.

36. In prefectural papers editorials on the food problem outnumbered those on any other single topic. Some writers complained

that "the weak and honest are dying" while the unscrupulous become rich.

Discussion of the black market ignored the previously featured moral issues and exhorted blackmarketeers to practice better sanitary measures. This is a possible indication that the black market has been accepted as inevitable and that the papers believe there is no immediate solution to the problem. There were frequent expressions of gratitude for the food imported from the United States.

37. The screening of teachers and the publication of testimony from the International Military Tribunal testimony concerning militarism in education provoked widespread discussions on the relationship between teachers and militarists.

Expressed opinion was that teachers were guilty of docility and lack of principle rather than of active militarism. Many papers suggested that the major problem is not to eliminate vicious men but to persuade those who remain to think for themselves and to assume personal responsibility for improving education.

Magazine Comment

38. Announcement of the draft constitution early in the year elicited little magazine comment. Since that time articles concerned with the national charter have appeared with increasing frequency until they have assumed a primary position in all important Japanese periodicals. The greater portion of this comment criticized one or more sections of the draft. Criticism concentrated on retention of the Emperor and the Tenno system and the questionable value and international significance of the no-war clause.

39. Magazine writers continued to express a desire for Japanese participation in postwar world trade. A majority agreed that Japan must produce those commodities for export which can be most efficiently manufactured. Cotton in particular and textiles in general were most frequently cited as goods acceptable for export trade. A firm hope for re-establishment of a stable foreign exchange for the Japanese yen was also expressed.

40. Magazine articles on the motion picture industry attacked the Government's taxation policy as oppressive to movie-producing organizations. Many writers argued that funds presently received from admission charges should be utilized for the advancement of national culture and the improvement of conditions in the industry.

American films continued to receive much adulatory comment. The pre-eminent importance of motion pictures to a public whose morale is low since the defeat was constantly stressed.

41. Comment on the state of literary production in Japan expressed either a desire for change or satisfaction with the present quality of creative writing. Writers on the subject indicated a deeply felt need for a literature better suited to the form of changes in the Government.

Though a majority of comments were critical of what is being produced at present, an active minority indicated its pleasure at progress made since the surrender. Comment was directed more in praise of the freedom of speech which Japan now possesses than at what is actually being written.

42. Religious articles appeared more frequently and showed a more realistic approach. Many editors exhibited impatience towards

religious leaders for their failure to explain indigenous religions in terms of democracy. Leaders of all major sects and religions in Japan favored retention of the Tenno system. An existing lack of religious education was often claimed in these discussions.

43. Comment on Japanese education revealed a general attitude that a complete overhauling of the educational system is necessary as a guarantee of democracy to the nation. Fear of domination by the Ministry of Education through centralized direction was evident. Discussion of revisions of history texts and history instruction continued to appear.

44. Several articles indicated dissatisfaction because expected improvements were not made in postwar newspapers. Several writers contended that the press had gone too far to the left and was guilty of misrepresenting the true opinion of readers. Magazines which commented on their own field of writing were more concerned with problems of mechanical production. Nothing of a political nature was contained in such discussions.

MOTION PICTURES

Films Released

45. Seven Japanese feature pictures and two two-reel comedies were reviewed during the month. The features included:

- (1) "My Dad," a sentimental story with music about the relationship between a singer and his son who aspires also to be a singer.
- (2) "Lord for a Night," a comedy, satirizes the machinations of the new rich during the early Meiji period.
- (3) "As Long as I Live," the story of an antiwar journalist who carried on underground activities at the cost of his life.
- (4) "Album of Life" relates a wartime story with love interest of an opportunistic publications magnate who, after quickly attaining heights of personal power, is ruined by the collapse of Japan's military might.
- (5) "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" depicts the postwar adventures of two veterans who expose a ring of black-market dealers.
- (6) "Onatsu and Seijuro" refilms a classic romance of a girl whose desire to marry for love is opposed by her father who wants her to marry for the sake of the family finances.
- (7) "The Brilliant Revenge," the story of a young actress's rise to stardom in the new theater movement.

The two-reel comedies were "Ghost Woman" and "The Broken Accordion."

Synopses and Scripts Submitted

46. Fourteen synopses and 14 scenarios were submitted for review. Scripts for eight educational films were reviewed.

American Films

47. Since 28 February the Central Film Exchange of SCAP has distributed 18 American feature films for showing to Japanese audiences. At first showings were limited to metropolitan areas but are now extended throughout Japan. The distribution of theaters showing these films is as follows:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Showing American Films</u>	<u>Showing American Films Exclusively</u>
Kanto	137	35
Kansai	86	25
Nagoya	29	9
Kyushu	21	6
Hokkaido	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	291	82

Educational Film Exchange

48. Ten documentary films were shown throughout Japan to a total audience of 326,736. One hundred ninety-nine prints were used and 178 shows were given.

LIBRARY

49. Six thousand thirty-four patrons used the Information Library for Japanese. Approximately 65 books from the United States and 350 from the library of the former Bank of Chosen were added.

Trial Documents

50. Full accounts of the daily court proceedings and basic documents submitted to the International Military Tribunal were made available in the Information Library. Japanese who are unable to attend the trials and those who want more complete accounts of the proceedings than the newspapers give will be able to keep fully informed on the historic sessions.

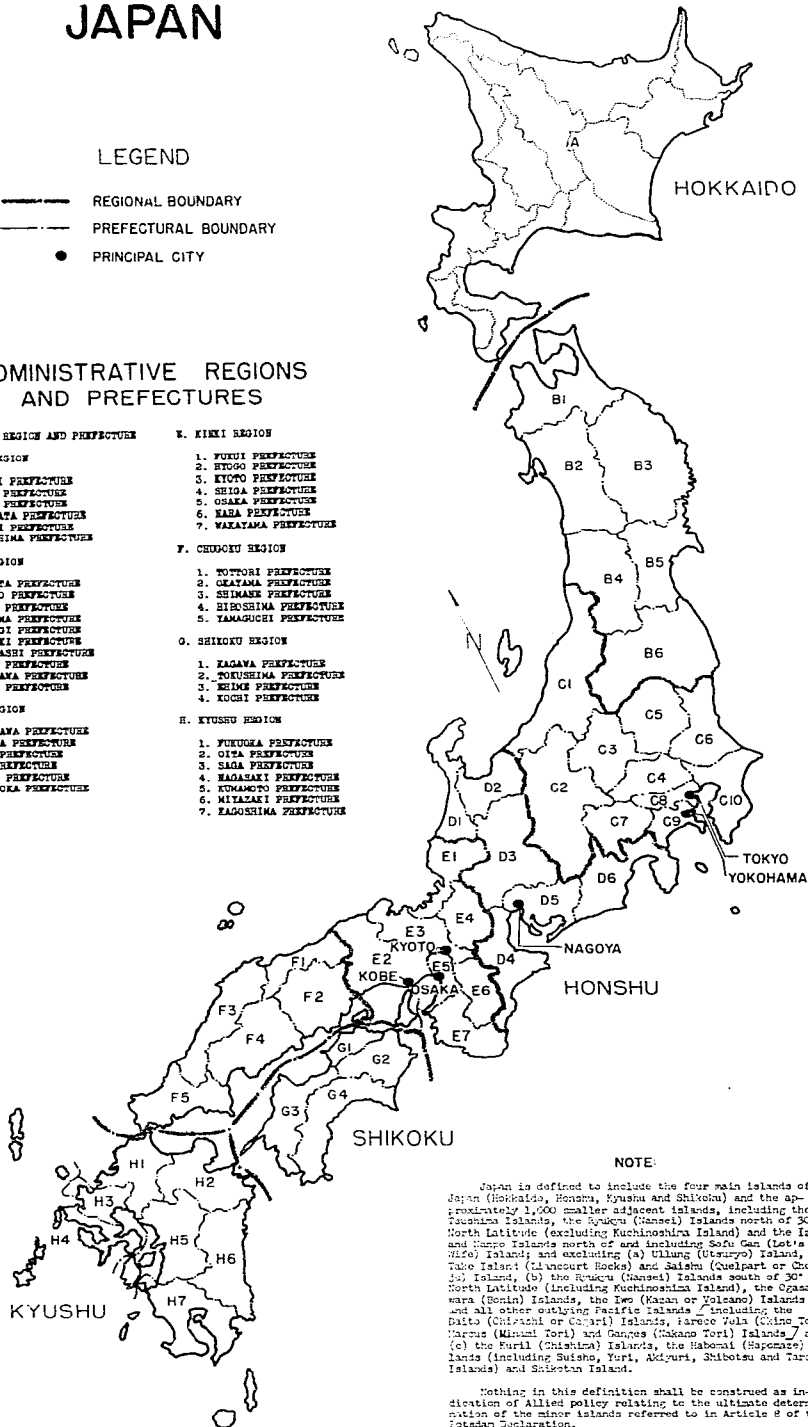
JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY
- PRINCIPAL CITY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</p> | <p>E. KINKI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE 2. HYOGO PREFECTURE 3. KIOYO PREFECTURE 4. SEIGA PREFECTURE 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE 6. KARA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE |
| <p>B. TOHOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE 2. AKITA PREFECTURE 3. IWATE PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE | <p>F. CHUGOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE 2. OCATAMA PREFECTURE 3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE 4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE 5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE |
| <p>C. KANTO REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE 2. NAGANO PREFECTURE 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. FOCHEIJI PREFECTURE 6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE 7. YAMANASHI PREFECTURE 8. TOKYO PREFECTURE 9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE 10. CHIBA PREFECTURE | <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TADAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. KUME PREFECTURE 4. KOCHI PREFECTURE |
| <p>D. TOKAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOTAMI PREFECTURE 3. Gifu PREFECTURE 4. MIE PREFECTURE 5. AICHI PREFECTURE 6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE | <p>H. KYUSHU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. OITA PREFECTURE 3. SAGA PREFECTURE 4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE 5. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE 6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE |



NOTE:

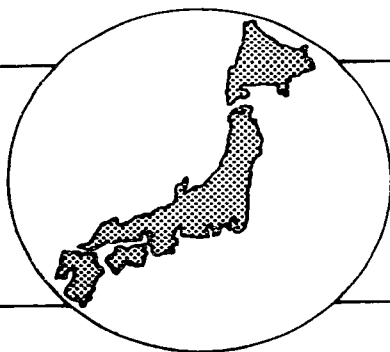
Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 smaller adjacent islands, including the Izu Islands, the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Kuchino-shima Island) and the Izu and Iriomote Islands north of and including Sotoyari (Taka-no-Mi) Island; and excluding (a) Ullung (Utsuryo) Island, Take Island (Takekura Island) and Saimon (Saimon or Choshi) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands south of 30° North Latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island), the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, the Iwo (Kawan or Volcano) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Itoya (Chirashi or Chirashi) Islands, Haruo Jima (Chino Jima), Haruo (Mitsumi Jima) and Ganges (Nakano Jima) Islands) and (c) the Kuril (Chishima) Islands, the Habonai (Haponai) Islands (including Salsuo, Yari, Akijuri, Shibetsu and Taraka Islands) and Shikotan Island.

Nothing in this definition shall be construed as indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

資新部

日本占領報告

**SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**



海外保

SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN

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No 11 August 1946

0546

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº 11

Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
AUGUST 1946

0547

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**

Summation No. 11

August 1948

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 11

August 1946

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. General Orders No. 32, dated 12 August 1946, General Headquarters, SCAP, established the following offices in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff:

- (1) Executive for Administrative and Social Affairs to co-ordinate all staff matters pertaining to Administration, Public Health, Welfare, Public Information, Labor, Education, Religion and Property Custody.
- (2) Executive for Economic and Industrial Affairs to co-ordinate all staff matters pertaining to Commerce, Industry, Science, Finance, Natural Resources, Import-Export, Agriculture and Fisheries.

2. General Orders No. 34, dated 29 August 1946, General Headquarters, SCAP, re-established Civil Intelligence Section as a Special Staff Section. This rescinded General Orders No. 22, dated 3 May 1946, General Headquarters, SCAP, assigning the duties of this section to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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THE CONSTITUTION .

Constitution Approved by House

1. On 24 August the House of Representatives approved an amended version of the proposed new constitution by a vote of 421 to 8. The document was sent to the House of Peers, where deliberations began on 26 August.

Changes Made by the House

2. The House of Representatives amended 22 of the original 100 articles, added four and deleted one. These amendments:

- (1) Strengthened the concept of popular sovereignty.
- (2) Asserted the right and duty of the people to work and pay taxes.
- (3) Assured the privilege of a healthy and cultured life and guaranteed standards of rest.
- (4) Prohibited discrimination on the basis of education, property or income.
- (5) Clarified the clauses providing for the selection of Justices of the Supreme Court.
- (6) Permitted payment of compensation to persons falsely arrested.
- (7) Provided that all Imperial Household property belongs to the state.
- (8) Declared that the Constitution alone shall be the supreme law.
- (9) Abolished all peerage.

THE DIET

Resignation of House Speaker

3. During the month Senzo Higai, Speaker of the House of Representatives, resigned under pressure from the opposition parties aided by some supporters of the Government. Opposition to Higai grew from his attempt to modify the draft constitution through political maneuvers. This action violated the nonpartisan tradition which Speakers of the House are expected to maintain. Higai was succeeded by Takeshi Yamazaki.

Attendance Record in the House

4. Statistics disclose that since convocation on 20 June the average session of the Diet was attended by 361 members, 77.4 percent of the total membership. This rate is extraordinarily high in comparison with the parliaments of other countries.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Party Reorganization

5. Party reorganization reduced the number of independent and small party members in the Diet. Only four major and one minor parties remain. The number of seats controlled by these parties now stands as follows:

Liberals	150
Progressives	106
Social Democrats	97
Cooperatives	85
Communists	6

THE PURGE

6. By 29 July the Government had substantially completed screening of all categories listed in the Purge Directive. Approximately 186,000 persons were barred from public office.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

7. Demonstrations during August shifted from solution of the food problems to labor's future relationship with capital, the fate of "production" or "management" control and the implications of labor legislation before the Diet.

8. The Metropolitan Police Board warned demonstrators that demonstrations will not be permitted during rush hours and in congested areas.

9. Stricter measures against Koreans illegally entering Japan were invoked during August.

Black-Market Activities

10. Large stocks of goods were confiscated during August in raids conducted in various parts of Japan.

11. Black-market goods valued at approximately ¥ 808,000,000 were confiscated by the Japanese authorities during the six-month period ending 31 July.

Police

12. The Ministry of Home Affairs released tentative plans for the reform of the Japanese police organization. Proposed reforms follow closely the methods and procedures suggested by the Valentine and Olander public safety reports to SCAP.

13. On 30 June there were 2,957 persons in Tokyo detention cells awaiting trial and 19,732 in detention cells throughout Japan.

On 31 July the total in Tokyo detention cells was 2,331.

Fire

14. There were 839 fires during June, resulting in the deaths of 17 persons and injury to 133. Fire losses totaled ¥ 65,669,845.

15. A large fire at Kakizaki in Niigata Prefecture destroyed 425 houses with an estimated property loss of ¥ 14,000,000.

Prisons

16. Instructions to prison officials were issued by the Ministry of Justice regarding the treatment of prisoners. Improvement in food and sanitary conditions, elimination of over-crowding and the improvement of medical facilities were also ordered.

General Civil Intelligence

17. The Japanese in many letters and public announcements thanked SCAP for efforts to relieve the food problems of the Japanese people.

LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

Legal Affairs

18. SCAP overrode a Japanese law, thereby settling a property problem which threatened the property rights of Allied owners.

Military Occupation Courts

19. Since the beginning of the Occupation, military provost courts have collected ¥ 4,582,107 in fines from Japanese and Allied personnel.

20. Consolidated reports from EIGHTH Army and British Commonwealth Occupation Forces courts show 1,309 cases tried from 21 June to 20 July. In these cases 1,221 defendants were found guilty and 88 not guilty.

War Crimes

21. Among persons ordered apprehended during the month were four former generals of the Western Army Headquarters and five officials of the Chinese and "Manchukuo" puppet Governments.

22. The Chinese Division requested the transfer of General Gensuke Isogai and General Sushio Tani from Sugamo Prison to China for trial.

23. Several persons were released from Sugamo Prison including a former general and military attache.

24. Investigations are being carried out by the Australian, British, Canadian and Chinese Divisions and in the Philippines. Former prisoners of war are being brought to Tokyo from the United States, England, Australia, Canada, China and the Philippines to testify in the war crimes trials.

25. Two trials with 10 defendants were completed in Japan and six trials with seven defendants were completed in the Philippines.

26. By 25 August, 78 persons had been tried in the war crimes trials in Yokohama. Four were acquitted and 74 were found guilty. In the Philippines 122 persons had been tried of whom 119 were found guilty and three acquitted.

27. The Japanese Government was notified of the results of British war crimes trials in Singapore. Of 46 persons tried, 18 were given death sentences, six were sentenced to life imprisonment, 19 received sentences ranging from 18 months to 15 years at hard labor and three were acquitted.

28. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of 34 persons convicted of war crimes.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Third Phase of Prosecution

29. The Manchurian phase of the prosecution's case closed on 6 August. Concluding documentary evidence submitted included Privy Council proceedings of 13 September 1932, showing how the protocol between Japan and Manchukuo was arranged by an exchange of notes between the Commander of the Kwantung Army and the Regent and the Prime Minister of Manchukuo.

Fourth Phase of Prosecution

30. The prosecution introduced the China Military Aggression phase of its case on 6 August with a summary of the four major invasions of China.

31. Henry Pu Yi, summoned by the prosecution from the Russian Occupied Zone to testify, stressed his impotence as a puppet ruler in Manchukuo and emphasized the complete domination of the Government there by the Kwantung Army leadership. Pu Yi began his testimony 16 August, and completed it 27 August.

32. Pu Yi was escorted to Tokyo by a Soviet Russian army officer and was remaining in custody at Russian Embassy quarters on 1 September.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

1. A new land reform bill was drafted by the Government and submitted to the Diet.
2. SCAP authorized Japanese whaling in the Antarctic Ocean. Construction of additional fishing vessels was authorized by SCAP.

Forestry and Mining

3. Forest products output remained static.
4. Coal production per working day reached the highest point since the Occupation began.

The mining industry is still hampered by shortages and economic uncertainties.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

5. Metal production fluctuated with the supply of fuel available to the individual industry.
6. Petroleum refining increased.
7. The Japanese housing program continued with about 15 percent of bombed-out houses rebuilt by 1 August. This figure considers only the number of dwellings. New construction does not meet previous standards.
8. Production of chemicals remained generally constant.
9. Machinery production increased, reflecting increased worker efficiency resulting from the release of American foods.

Manufacturing

10. July production of most processed foods declined due to the shortage of materials. Flour output increased because of the release of imported wheat.
11. Pulp production increased 3.4 percent; paper output dropped 0.9 percent.

12. Based on total yen value, the production of electrical manufactures decreased slightly during July. Material shortages and labor difficulties continued to hinder the industry.

13. Manufacture of transportation equipment in July remained at the June level. Production of tractors increased while output of automotive and tractor parts declined.

Textiles

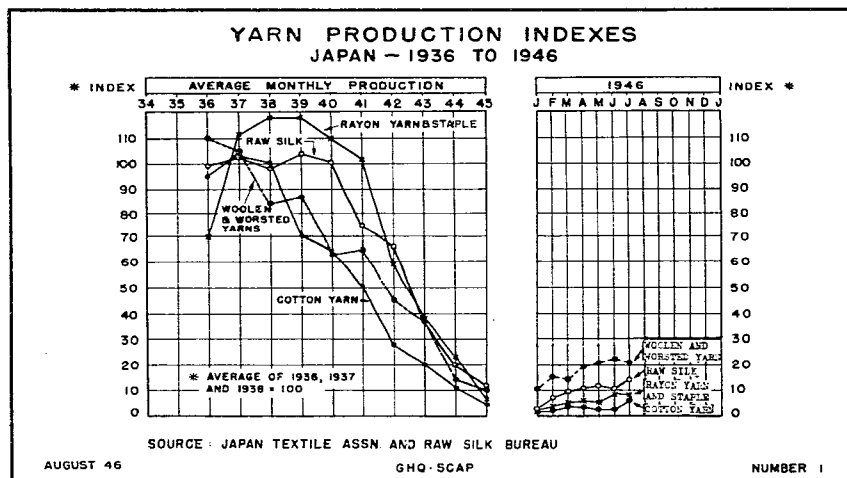
14. Releases of American cotton have stimulated yarn production to three times the output of June and fabric production has increased 39 percent.

15. Raw silk production increased 25 percent over June in the normal seasonal upswing of the industry.

16. There was a decided increase in rayon pulp production which brought the month's output up to twice the monthly consumption rate.

17. Rayon yarn production showed a slight increase but staple dropped due to a shortage of caustic soda.

18. Pending the formation of an export program the wool industry continued at a low level.



Transportation

19. Total rail freight tonnage showed a slight decrease in July.

20. Train kilometers operated increased from 15,113,734 during June to 15,404,848 in July.

Public Utilities

21. Electric power generation remained adequate. Seven new hydroelectric plants are to be completed this year.

22. Gas supply increased because of the great reduction in apparent losses.

Communications

23. On 29 August SCAP approved the assignment of frequencies to all Japanese radio stations.

24. Effective 2 August the restriction on the use of the radio-telephone circuit from Japan to the United States to emergency calls was lifted.

25. EFM and SCM radiotelegraph service between Japan and British Commonwealth points was initiated on 22 August.

26. Marked progress was made during late July and August in the rehabilitation of the toll telephone and telegraph office equipment in Tokyo.

Labor

27. The Labor Standards Bill consolidating and revising existing protective legislation was passed by the Labor Legislation Committee and made public by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

28. Both national federations of labor, the National Federation of Labor Unions and the National Congress of Industrial Unions, held their inaugural conventions in August.

29. Union-employer negotiations turned from preoccupation with wages to the problem of impending mass dismissals occasioned by the reemployment of ex-servicemen and repatriates and the forthcoming business conversion.

Imports and Exports

30. During the first 15 days of August more than one ship a day arrived carrying food stocks, raw cotton and the first shipment of phosphate rock from continental United States.

31. Purchasing missions from Burma and Hongkong were in Japan in August arranging to purchase textiles and other consumer goods.

32. One shipment on the first postwar order of rayon yarn for China was exported in August.

Rationing and Price Control

33. The general food situation deteriorated further in August. Twenty-three prefectures required releases of imported food as compared with 20 in July; supplies of fresh vegetables in official markets of the major cities were less than in the previous month.

34. The Japanese Government established a price board at cabinet level on 12 August. Operating under the Economic Stabilization Board, it has eight regional offices which will establish separate price ceilings for each region.

35. Official prices of a selected list of important consumer goods items rose from 200 to 700 percent between September 1945 and August 1946. The consumer price index for wage earners in Tokyo prepared by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics stood at 4,000 in June, with July 1937 as base period.

Rents rose in seven of 24 major cities between June and July.

36. Supplies of footwear are far short of requirements and are being rationed for the most part to workers in essential industry.

37. Approximately 50 percent of available supplies of nitrogenous fertilizer will be distributed to farmers under the "link system" from August to December. Farmers will be given quotas of fertilizer as they turn in staple foods to the Government.

38. Supplies of coal, lumber and cement continued to be short of requirements in July, with deliveries of lumber and cement falling considerably below allocations.

39. Reported violations of rationing and price control regulations decreased substantially from June to July.

40. The Home Ministry reported hoarded goods valued at ¥ 792,944,903 were recovered from February to June.

FINANCE

41. Note circulation on 20 August was ¥ 55,358,000,000, an increase of ¥ 5,628,000,000 since 31 July. The average daily rate of increase from 1 to 20 August was ¥ 281,600,000.

42. In July deposits in ordinary and special banks rose while those in savings banks declined slightly. In all banks borrowings from the Bank of Japan and loans increased.

Public Finance

43. The national debt of the Japanese Government on 31 July was ¥ 220,032,000,000, an increase of ¥ 1,829,000,000 since 30 June. Additional treasury bills accounted for most of the increase.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

Property Control

44. Ten properties taken into custody by SCAP had been returned to their rightful owners by 25 August.

45. Forty-three claims against the Japanese Government or enemy nationals in Japan have been submitted to SCAP. Twenty-five of these claims are for personal injuries due to maltreatment during imprisonment.

Antitrust and Cartels

46. The Schedule of Restricted Concerns now contains 42 holding companies and 1,121 subsidiaries. In addition there are two holding companies, 58 subsidiaries and four independent companies under surveillance.

47. A SCAP directive of 6 August ordered the Japanese Government to dissolve all control associations and to repeal all pertinent laws and regulations.

Reparations

48. SCAP directives placed under custody as reparations selections 505 plants in eight industrial categories. Of this amount 273 were privately owned munitions plants.

49. The list of aircraft factories, military and naval arsenals and research laboratories in SCAP custody was revised by deleting 120 installations and adding 46, bringing the present total to 504.

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SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. In July the number of persons on relief decreased to 2,178,159 compared with 2,194,436 the preceding month. Net grants amounted to ¥ 47,632,577.

2. Representatives of SCAP, the Ministry of Health and Welfare and members of the Diet inspected the Tokyo Poor House and recommended improvements.

3. An EIGHTH Army survey of the effectiveness of Japanese efforts to assist homeless destitute persons showed the need for a more effective program, particularly for waifs.

Repatriation

4. The repatriation centers of Maizuru and Sensaki were closed and Karatsu, Tobata and Tanabe are scheduled to be closed.

5. Illegal entry of Koreans from Korea continued to be a serious problem. In August over 13,000 Koreans were apprehended and most of these were under quarantine for cholera.

6. The third shipment of Japanese nationals repatriated from Canada arrived at Uraga. Financial processing of these repatriates was conducted by the Canadian Government prior to their embarkation.

Hospital Administration

7. On 24 August there were 3,079 hospitals of 10 or more beds with a total of 208,401 beds available, 112,581 of which were occupied. There were 1,374,823 persons receiving out-patient treatment.

Veterinary Affairs

8. The Japanese Demobilization Board reported that it has distributed 67,675 Army horses since the surrender.

Dental Affairs

9. Eighty dentists were re-established in practice by 15 July.

Supply

10. Large stocks of cinchona bark and quinine were impounded in compliance with a SCAP directive.

Nutrition

11. Additional data from the May nutrition survey covering four additional cities and eight prefectures showed that in general there was a lack of vegetable supplements to the staple foods. The restriction in quantity of food did not cause a marked change in body weight.

Distribution

12. Four 200-bed Japanese field hospitals amounting to 18 car-loads of supplies were dispatched to Hulutao, Manchuria, where they will be used to care for repatriates enroute to Japan.

Narcotics

13. All Japanese military medicinal narcotics have now been returned to approved Japanese wholesale houses as the last of 700 cases were transferred from an Occupation Forces medical depot.

Cholera

14. Cholera cases were reported for the first time in Chiba, Saitama, Toyama, Ishikawa, Osaka, Tottori, Shimane, Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures.

15. Cholera continues to be brought into the country by smugglers and illegal immigrants in spite of the augmented and stricter off-shore patrol.

Sanitary Engineering

16. The water supplies in Yokosuka, Yokohama and Kawasaki were treated and are now satisfactory for use by Occupation Forces personnel. Other cities with large concentrations of Occupation Forces personnel are improving their systems to meet U.S. Army standards.

Vital Statistics

17. The July birth rate dropped five percent and the death rate increased 30 percent as compared with 1943 figures, the last available.

EDUCATION

18. The House of Representatives passed a resolution pledging the reconstruction of Japanese education in conformity with democratic principles.

19. The Japanese Educational Reform Committee was established on the Cabinet level to assist the Prime Minister in the democratization and decentralization of the Japanese educational system.

20. A series of university extension lecture courses for the general public was ordered by the Ministry of Education.

21. Adult elementary school courses, formerly restricted to mothers of school children, were enlarged to include fathers.

22. An appropriation to raise the salaries of primary and youth school teachers and educational officials to the level of other government employees of the same rank was included in the budget presented to the Diet.

23. A national conference of Japanese librarians was held to consider means of strengthening and unifying the national libraries.

24. On 31 July 15,992 teachers and educational officials had been screened under provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 263.

RELIGION

25. Prefectural governors were directed to forbid assistance to Shinto shrines from neighborhood associations and other civic groups.

26. An emergency ordinance was promulgated applying existing regulations relative to the management of trees and bamboos to shrines as well as temples.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

27. Reports on the state of protection and preservation of cultural materials in all prefectures have been received from civil agencies. Protection continued to be generally satisfactory and attention was directed to maintenance and repairs.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Programs

28. The handbook of parliamentary procedure compiled by SCAP is serving as a basis for the democratic reorganization of Japanese women's clubs.

29. A weekly radio series was instituted to appeal to the nation's coal miners to meet minimum production quotas.

30. A program was inaugurated to publicize the new Government policy of publishing crop delivery quotas assigned to farmers.

Radio

31. The Radio Forum emphasized repatriation, the new education and national public assistance legislation. A series of broadcasts on the United Nations Organization was inaugurated.

Press and Publications

32. Weekly conferences with representatives of the International Military Tribunal prosecution or defense staff were instituted for the benefit of the Japanese press.

33. Tokyo press comment centered upon the Paris Peace Conference and the first anniversary of Japan's defeat. Major papers began to increase space given to world affairs after a long period in which domestic issues had received exclusive attention.

34. The prefectural press featured editorials containing strong praise of the tolerant policies of the Allies during the first year of the Occupation.

Most papers expressed disappointment at the refusal of the Social Democrats to permit Communist participation in the Democratic League for National Salvation.

35. Magazine comment was concerned chiefly with the rising cost of living and the increase in unemployment.

Theater

36. The first ballet to be performed in Japan since the pre-war period was produced in Tokyo.

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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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THE CONSTITUTION

Constitution Approved by House

1. On 24 August the House of Representatives approved an amended version of the proposed new constitution by a vote of 421 to 8. Two independents joined six Communists in voting against the measure.

This action climaxed the nation-wide discussion which has been in progress since February when the Shidehara Cabinet first proposed the measure. The House of Representatives in plenary sessions and through a special constitutional subcommittee spent two months studying the document. As a result of this study four new articles were added, 22 of the original 100 articles amended and one deleted.

After the final vote of the House of Representatives the constitution was sent to the House of Peers where deliberations began on 26 August.

2. The revisions of the constitution were crystallized in the special constitutional subcommittee where each party was represented in proportion to its strength in the House. The Government had hoped that this committee would propose a group of amendments which would have the support of all parties, but the points of view of the Government parties and of the opposition parties led by the Social Democrats proved irreconcilable.

Amendments Sponsored by Social Democrats

3. In the session which later ratified the constitution the Social Democrats independently proposed a group of amendments including the following important changes:

- (1) The Preamble: "The banishment of tyranny and slavery" shall be expanded to read "the banishment of tyranny, slavery, exploitation and destitution.
- (2) Article I: A new article stipulating that "the state derives its power from the people" shall be inserted before the present Article I.
- (3) Article VII: "Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties" shall be changed to "attestation of"

"Convocation of the Diet, dissolution of the House of Representatives, and proclamation of general elections" shall be removed from the list of functions of state to be performed by the Emperor because these functions are actually performed on the responsibility of the Cabinet.

- (4) Article XXIV: A new clause securing higher education at state expense for able but poor young men and women shall be added.
- (5) Article XXVII: This article shall be revised to read "The right to own property shall be recognized in so far as it does not conflict with public welfare, and property rights shall be defined by law."
- (6) Article LXXIX: To the administrative functions of the Cabinet shall be added those which are removed from the functions of the Emperor in Article VII.
- (7) Article XCII: Amendments of the constitution shall be proclaimed by the Cabinet instead of by the Emperor.

This group of amendments was rejected by the Government-led majority of the House. Liberal and Progressive speakers who opposed the amendments stated that they gave too much attention to minor details and included matters which could better be dealt with by specific legislation.

Report of Special Constitutional Subcommittee

4. After the rejection of the proposals of the Social Democrats the House of Representatives considered the report of Hitoshi Ashida, Liberal, chairman of the special subcommittee and spokesman for the Liberal-Progressive majority.

The revisions of the subcommittee are compared with the original draft in the following:

Subcommittee Revision

Article I. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

Article IV. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution. Never shall he have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state as may be provided by law.

Article V. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established,

Original Draft

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

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

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

When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established, the Regent shall ex-

the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of state in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding article will be applicable.

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

The Emperor shall appoint the chief judge of the Supreme Court, as designated by the Cabinet.

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

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

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of General Election.

Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of ambassadors and ministers.

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

Awarding of honors.

Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law.

Receiving of foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial functions.

Article IX. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of

exercise his functions in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding article will be applicable.

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

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

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

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of General Election.

Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of ambassadors and ministers.

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

Awarding of honors.

Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law.

Receiving of foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial functions.

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

force, as means of settling disputes with other nations.

For the above purpose, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the State will not be recognized.

(NEW ARTICLE)

Article X. The conditions necessary for being a Japanese national shall be determined by law.

Article XIV. All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. Peerage shall not be recognized.

No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it.

(NEW ARTICLE)

Article XVII. Every person has the right to sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article XXV. All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living. In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article XXVI. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law.

All people shall be obligated to insure that all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such education shall be free.

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

All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. No peerage shall be granted. No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it.

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

All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law.

All people shall be obligated to insure that all of the children under their protection receive elementary education. Such education shall be free.

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

(NEW ARTICLE)

Article XXX. The people are liable to taxation as provided by law.

(NEW ARTICLE)

Article XL. Any person, in case he is acquitted after he has been arrested or detained, may sue the State for redress as provided by law.

Article XLIV. The qualifications of electors and members for both Houses shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article LV. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

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

Article LXII. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may compel the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

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

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

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

Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications and elections of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

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

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

Each House may conduct investigations in relation to national affairs, and may compel the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

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

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, cannot reach an agreement, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within ten (10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article LXVIII. The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their number must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

Article LXXIX. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law; such judges excepting the chief judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet.

The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten (10) years, and in the same manner thereafter.

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

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

The judges of the Supreme Court shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, cannot reach an agreement, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within twenty (20) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

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

The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

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

The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten (10) years, and in the same manner thereafter.

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

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

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

Article LXXXVI. The Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision a budget for each fiscal year.

Article LXXXVIII. All property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget.

Article XCIV. Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration and to enact their own regulations within such laws as the Diet may enact.

Article XCVIII. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State and no public law or ordinance and no imperial rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

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

Deleted in House-approved draft.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As regards those who hold peerage on the effective date of this Constitution, their title shall remain valid for their lives, but no right of peerage shall from this time forth embody within itself any power of government.

Party Leaders Support Committee Report

5. Leaders of all parties except the Communists spoke in favor of the amended constitution. Reikichi Kita (Liberal), Heima Hayashi (Cooperative Democrat), Taso Oshima (Shinsei Kai), Hisao Tanaka (Independent Club) and Ken Inukai (Progressive) all voiced the official approval of their respective parties. Tetsu Katayama (Social Democrat) reported that while his party would have preferred to include the amendments just rejected, it was satisfied that the constitution as amended by the subcommittee was practical and democratic.

The voting which resulted in the 421 to 8 majority in favor of the constitution followed. Prime Minister Yoshida then asked for permission to address the House. He thanked the members of the House and especially the special constitutional subcommittee for devoting their time and labor to this all-important measure.

Public Reaction

6. The Japanese public has known the general nature of the new constitution for some months and there has never been any doubt that the Government possessed sufficient support in the Diet to obtain the approval of the House of Representatives. Even the nature of the proposed amendments was known from the public hearings of the special constitutional subcommittee. Nevertheless, the action of the House created a feeling among the Japanese that the Government and people could now squarely face the problem of building a peaceful and democratic Japan. This attitude is expressed in the following editorial from the 27 August issue of the Nippon Times:

"APPROVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

"The passage of the draft constitution by the House of Representatives as recommended by the committee which has been examining it came as no surprise, for it had long been a foregone conclusion. Neither did it mark a particularly momentous occasion, for the Constitution has yet to be processed through the House of Peers....although its passage here is also a foregone conclusion.

"But nevertheless the passage of the Constitution by the House of Representatives was a significant event. At least one major step, perhaps the most important step, has been taken toward its eventual adoption. The fact that it was passed by such an overwhelming majority with such little opposition must have some significance as an indication of the attitude of the Japanese people whom the House of Representatives most directly represent.

"Just what that significance is may be a matter of some difference of opinion. The readiness with which the passage was effected may indicate a compliant indifference or it may indicate an overwhelming support toward the new Constitution. Probably, impossibly contradictory as it may seem, both are true. The Japanese, accustomed to previous regimes which habitually subverted the old Constitution, do not fully appreciate the importance of constitutions in general and are apt to be less interested in constitutional matters than they should be. At the same time there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people thoroughly approve of the new Constitution to as great a limit as their interest extends.

"There remains for the future the task of making the Japanese people more keenly conscious of the importance of the Constitution than they are now, to the end that they will fully appreciate and faithfully carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the new Constitution. This task may yet require much training and experience, but at least the passage of the new Constitution by the House of Representatives constitutes one definite step toward the final goal."

THE DIET

Diet Asserts Independence

7. During the month Senzo Higai, Speaker of the House of Representatives, resigned under pressure from the opposition parties aided by some supporters of the Government. Although the Government defeated a resolution of non-confidence in the Speaker there was

some evidence that many younger Liberals and Progressives had voted for the Speaker only on the understanding that he would resign voluntarily.

Opposition to Higai

8. Opposition to Higai grew out of his attempt to have an article of the draft constitution modified. In the company of Liberal Party leaders Higai called on Prime Minister Yoshida to inquire whether the recommendation of the constitutional subcommittee might not be modified before being reported to the House.

The opposition parties objected to this action on the following grounds:

- (1) The Speaker of the House of Representatives is expected to maintain his political independence. Higai's association with Liberal Party leaders indicated that he was active politically.
- (2) Higai had not consulted the subcommittee before this move.
- (3) Higai's intervention with the Prime Minister seemed to be an attempt to censor the work of the subcommittee.

On 21 August the Social Democrats, supported by the entire anti-Government bloc, moved a vote of non-confidence against him. When the motion came to a vote the possibility that the Government would be defeated by the defection of young Progressives threw the House into an uproar and deliberations had to be suspended. When the House reconvened at 2200 the Progressives had restored party discipline and it was obvious that the non-confidence motion would fail. The opposition then resorted to dilatory tactics and succeeded in preventing a vote before midnight when by law the day's session must end.

Overnight the opposition to Higai gained strength. The Government decided that he must resign. Higai agreed provided the non-confidence motion were beaten but he insisted on postponing his resignation until the House had passed the new constitution. This plan satisfied the dissident Liberals and Progressives and the non-confidence motion was beaten, 227 to 179.

The Social Democrats then announced they would boycott all sessions devoted to the draft constitution as long as Higai remained as Speaker. This tactic proved effective with Government leaders who were anxious to proceed with consideration of the constitution and they at last persuaded Higai to resign.

Importance of the Higai Case

9. The Higai affair was important not only for the personalities involved but because it showed the Diet has grown conscious of its role as chief organ of the Government. The House of Representatives has usually followed the lead of the bureaucracy and the Cabinet, but in this case the House exhibited a healthy insistence that the majority must rule.

New Speaker

10. Takeshi Yamazaki, veteran newspaperman, was elected to the vacant speakership. He has been elected to the Diet six times since 1920, but was not a candidate in 1942, the year of the Tojo campaign.

Popular Interest in Diet Affairs

11. The prefectural press increased its coverage of Diet affairs. Interviews with members over pending legislation, voting records and summaries of proceedings were commonly published. Formerly such matters were only published in the big-city newspapers.

The Diet received a record number of petitions from local communities. Altogether 550 such petitions dealing with agriculture, food supply, labor relations, rehabilitation and repatriation were received. These two facts indicate that popular interest in the Diet is increasing in rural as well as urban areas.

Criticism of Diet Members

12. The Tokyo Times recently charged that members of the Diet have not attended sessions regularly. Statistics disclose that since convocation on 20 June the average session of the Diet was attended by 361 members, 77.4 percent of the total membership. This rate is extraordinarily high in comparison with the parliaments of other countries. The charge, it appears, resulted only from the old Japanese habit of complaining that politicians are unconcerned with the welfare of the country.

Cabinet members also attended sessions with surprising regularity. Minister of Transportation Hiratsuka has not missed a single session of either house. Minister of Home Affairs Omura was absent only once. Minister of Education Tanaka and Minister of State Hitotsunatsu have missed only two meetings each and other members of the Cabinet have shown outstanding conscientiousness.

13. The following bills were passed by the Diet during the period 25 July to 25 August:

	<u>Date Passed</u>
Financial Emergency Ordinance and 11 other ordinances	30 July
Special City Planning Law	30 July
Account Law	31 July
Special Account Supplementary Budget (Special No. 2)	3 August
Special Account Law of Government Investments	7 August
Law for Leasehold Land & Houses in War-Damaged Cities	13 August
Suit Costs Law	13 August
Lawyer Law	13 August
Company Account Law	14 August
Financial Institutions Account Law	14 August
Postal Savings Law	15 August
Revised Budget Bill	16 August
Bill for Extending the Term of Membership of Assemblies in Hokkaido	23 August

POLITICAL PARTIES

14. Party re-organization reduced the number of independent and small party members in the Diet. Only four major parties and one minor one, the Communist, remain.

Development of Liberals

15. On 18 August Prime Minister Yoshida was inaugurated president of the Liberal Party. This step was regarded as a victory for the 66 anti-Hatoyama representatives who are advocating open election, rather than appointment, of Party officials. It was suggested that this movement was merely a step to gain support among independents, but in fact it continued, and even gained momentum, after amalgamation had increased the number of Party members in the Diet to 150.

Development of Progressives

16. Changes also occurred among the Progressives. Ken Inukai, Kijuro Shidehara and Welfare Minister Kawai have brought the Party new leadership. Maneuvering for membership among independents may again account for some of the change but the reformation continued after 10 former independents had increased the Party's Diet membership to 106. Modification of Progressive policies is traceable to first-term Diet members who are anxious to introduce more idealism into political life. Inukai is generally regarded as leader of this faction which favors re-naming the Party the Japan Democratic Party (Nippon Minshuto).

The Cooperatives

17. The Cooperatives, now about to be re-named People's Co-operative Party (Kokumin Kyodoto), no longer insist on belief in the co-operative principle as a test for membership. On 17 August they formally expelled two of their founders, the Kita brothers from Hokkaido, who protested against admitting members who do not subscribe to this principle.

The Cooperatives anticipate coalition with the Shinsei-kai, a maneuver which will swell their Diet membership to about 85. Political observers believed that control of this many seats may enable the Cooperatives to replace the Progressives as junior members of the Government alliance.

The Social Democrats

18. The Social Democratic Party, now controlling 97 seats, concentrated during the month on tightening party discipline. The disagreement over co-operation with the Communists has apparently disappeared and the Party is united for the first time.

19. After the press, particularly Tokyo's Mainichi, attacked the Social Democrats for failure to constitute an effective opposition, the Party became more aggressive. The Higai incident offered an excellent opportunity to display aggressive opposition and here the Social Democratic Party, aided by recalcitrant Liberals and Progressives and the entire anti-Government bloc, won a victory.

THE PURGE

20. As of 29 July the Government had substantially completed the screening of all categories designated in the Purge Directive. Approximately 186,000 exponents of militant nationalism were removed or excluded from public office. In some instances SCAP reversed the findings of the Government, but these cases were few. SCAP's review of the Government's compliance continues.

Effect of Purge

21. Prior to the general election of 10 April the qualifications of all candidates for the House of Representatives were examined by the Japanese Government. Of the 3,384 who filed 252 were disqualified, 113 of them because they had been Tojo-recommended candidates in the notorious election of 1942. After the election, but prior to 20 June 1946, when the new Diet was convened, the records of all the successful candidates were re-examined and nine of the elected members were removed. All incumbents of the House of Peers were screened and those found to be affected were removed. Appointees are now screened before their appointments become effective. When the Diet convened for business on 20 June all members of both Houses were persons whom the Japanese Government had determined to be acceptable.

STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

22. The Council for Study of Peace Treaty Problems, an agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, started its work on 29 July.

23. Establishment of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission was announced by the Government on 9 August. The chairman is Takao Sasayama, director of the Industrial Bank. Other members include Iwajiro Hoda, director of the Japan Cotton Business Corporation; Umataro Kurunaya, president of the Daiwa Bill Brokers; Kanichi Moroi, president of the Asbestos Control Corporation; Yoshitaro Wakimura, professor at Tokyo Imperial University; and Ryokichi Minobe of the newspaper Mainichi.

24. The Economic Stabilization Board began functioning on 12 August, according to a government announcement. Chief officials of the board follow:

President	Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida
Director-general	Keinosuke Zen, Minister without Portfolio
Director, First Division	Keinosuke Zen
Assistant Director	Shin Hashii, Cabinet official
Director, Second Division	Yoshio Tomimaga, president of the Hakodate Dock Company
Assistant Director	Shotaro Sugimori, chief, regional office of Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Director, Third Division	Keinosuke Zen
Assistant Director	Tasuku Ito, official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Director, Fourth Division	Juitsu Kitaoka, vice president of the Housing Corporation
Assistant Director	Hideo Nagayama
Director, Fifth Division	Shoshiro Kudo, chief of the Price Division of the Finance Ministry

Assistant Director Toru Shimamoto, Finance Ministry
official

25. Establishment of the Price Board was also announced on 12 August. Leading officials follow:

Director-General	Keinosuke Zen
Assistant Director-General	Shoshiro Kudo
Director, First Division	Toru Shimamoto
Director, Second Division	Kosho Ogasa
Director, Third Division	Toru Shimamoto

26. The appointment of Kinto Tsukada, former president of the Nippon Weaving Industry Control Company, as director of the Board of Trade, an official purchasing agency, was announced on 27 July. The former director, Tadaharu Mukai, was affected by the 4 January Purge Directive.

27. Kinji Ito on 15 August was appointed Vice Minister of Welfare succeeding Seichiro Yasui who has been named mayor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Ito will serve concurrently as acting vice chief of the Repatriates Relief Board.

28. The House of Representatives on 17 August accepted the resignation of Mitsu Kono, Social Democrat, who was affected by the Purge Directive.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

C O N T E N T S

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Law and Order	1
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Prisons	22
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LAW AND ORDER

1. Public opinion and popular demands continued to be expressed through orderly mass demonstrations during August. Demonstration demands shifted from solution of the food problem to labor unions' future relationship with capital, the fate of "production" or "management control" and the implications of labor legislation presently before the Diet.

2. The Metropolitan Police Board warned participants that demonstrations will not be permitted between 0630 and 0830 hours in the morning, from 1130 to 1330 hours and from 1630 to 1830 hours in the afternoon. The recent regulation requiring that the authorities be notified 48 hours in advance of proposed demonstrations will be strictly enforced.

3. Approximately 10,000 members of the 20 unions that comprise the National Congress of Industrial Organizations staged a demonstration on 9 August in conjunction with a strike by workers of the Yomiuri Hochi, a leading Tokyo daily newspaper.

4. Fifteen thousand employees of government offices in Tokyo demonstrated on 13 August protesting the proposed Labor Relations Adjustment Bill currently under consideration in the Diet. Participants represented the All Japan Communication Workers Union, the Government Railroad Workers Union, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Employees Union, the Metropolitan Police Board Union and the Rehabilitation Board Employees Union.

5. On 20 August 20,000 members of the Kanto Workers Union assembled before the Imperial Palace Plaza and marched to the Diet. A resolution signed by 30,000 workers protested the closing for two weeks of the Oigawa branch of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company. The demonstrators demanded the immediate reopening of the plant and payment of back wages and also voiced protest over the anticipated discharge of workers resulting from cancellation of war indemnities.

6. At a Cabinet meeting on 22 August it was decided to invoke stricter measures against Koreans illegally entering Japan. Twenty-one prefectures in the western and central parts of Japan will be designated as special areas of control. Close surveillance of coastal waters will be effected by 147 newly formed police patrol units using 120 small patrol boats. Illegal entrants who are apprehended will be placed under protective custody and later deported.

7. Occupation Forces troops raided a Japanese repatriation ship at anchor in Kure harbor. The ship recently returned from Burma carrying Japanese civilians and former army personnel. Supplies amounting to 227 cases of Indian rations, 6,500 Japanese blankets, 170 bags of rice and stocks of tea, tinned vegetables, fish and biscuits, for which no inventory or report had been made, were seized.

Black Markets

8. Altercations between black-market groups declined as efforts by Japanese and Occupation Forces authorities to curtail black-market operations became increasingly successful. The Japanese Government increased the stringency of regulations governing open stall markets, which have been a commonly used outlet for black-market goods.

9. Occupation Forces military police and Japanese police conducted large scale raids on black markets in Okayama early in the month. Large stocks of cloth and foodstuffs were confiscated.

10. On 1 August 100 black markets in Osaka Prefecture were isolated and the sale of all goods prohibited. All stalls situated on illegally occupied land were ordered removed.

11. Miyagi prefectural police raided an express train bound for Tokyo on 15 August and apprehended 200 passengers who were carrying excessive amounts of food. The police confiscated stocks of rice, sweet potatoes, wheat and other staple foods. Most of those apprehended were Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya black-market operators who had made illegal purchases of food in Aomori Prefecture.

12. Black-market goods valued at about ¥ 808,000,000 were confiscated by Japanese authorities from 1 February to 31 July.

Home Ministry efforts to minimize black-market activities had a noticeable effect in reducing the illegal sale of commodities.

POLICE

13. Home Ministry statistics show that the ratio of police to prefectural population as of 1 August averaged one to every 864 persons. Tokyo has the highest ratio, 1 to 251, Gifu Prefecture the lowest, 1 to 1,685.

14. The Ministry of Home Affairs released tentative plans for the reform of the Japanese police organization. Proposed reforms follow closely the Valentine and Olander public safety reports to SCAP.

Former extra-curricular duties of the police will be delegated to the proper government agencies. Metropolitan police will remain under the direct control of the Home Minister. Prefectural police will be placed under the control of popularly elected prefectural governors. Governors will have the power to appoint and dismiss chiefs of prefectural police. Special bureaus to combat the increasing juvenile delinquency problem will be established. Pay and promotion systems will be revised. Working hours will be shortened. Improvements in retirement allowances and pensions will be effected. Regional police schools are planned at Tokyo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima and Fukuoka.

15. Working hours for Tokyo police were shortened on 20 August. The average working day is now 8 to 9 hours compared with the former average of 12 to 13 hours. In order to effect this change patrol ranks

in the metropolitan area were increased from 8,600 to 9,300 by the transfer of 700 policemen to patrol duties from other sections of the Bureau.

16. The Chief of the Police Affairs Department of the Metropolitan Police Board announced that policemen will receive rank and police powers equal to those of police officers.

17. On 30 June there were 2,957 persons in Tokyo detention cells awaiting trial. The national figure was 19,732. The most frequently occurring offense was larceny for which 46 percent of those under detention were charged. See table, page 36.

On 31 July there were 2,331 persons in Tokyo detention cells.

FIRE

18. Fire losses throughout Japan in June totaled ¥ 65,669,885. There were 839 fires which resulted in the deaths of 17 persons and the injury of 133. See table, page 37.

19. The occurrence of several fires of major importance in recent months emphasized the inadequacies of present equipment and techniques. Fire loss exceeds annual fire prevention budgets. The annual fire budget for 1946 is ¥ 46,000,000. Fire losses for May and June alone totaled ¥ 211,000,000.

20. A large fire at Ushifuka, Kumamoto Prefecture, on 27 July destroyed 152 homes and 33 other buildings. Damage was estimated at ¥ 10,000,000.

21. Two fifths of Kakizaki in Niigata Prefecture was destroyed by fire during the month. Approximately 425 houses were razed and property valued at ¥ 14,000,000 was destroyed.

PRISONS

22. Instructions were issued by the Ministry of Justice to prison officials throughout Japan regarding the treatment of prisoners. Improvement of food and sanitary conditions, elimination of overcrowding and the improvement of medical facilities were ordered. Similar reforms were recently ordered by the Ministry of Home Affairs directing improvement in detention cells and police lockups throughout the country.

GENERAL CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

23. Relations between the Occupation Forces and the civil population at the end of the first year of occupation were good. As a result of stringent measures imposed against black-market operations, improvement in food distribution and the importation of foodstocks, public unrest and apprehension decreased.

24. The Japanese in many letters and public announcements thanked SCAP for efforts to relieve the postwar food problem of the Japanese people. One letter to the Supreme Commander from the chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly stated that food had come to Japan at a time when many Tokyo residents had begun to "lose confidence in the hope of living."

DETENTION CELL POPULATION BY CRIME AND PREFECTURE
30 June

Prefecture	Assault and Battery	Burglary	Extortion and Intimidation	Fraud and Blackmail	Gambling and Lottery	Larceny	Pick- pocket	Received Stolen Goods	Robbery	Illegal Possession of Weapons	All Others	Total
Hokkaido	-	24	-	10	34	657	-	8	3	1	52	789
Iosori	-	4	-	9	3	49	-	-	2	-	48	115
Iwate	-	1	-	5	-	31	-	-	-	-	11	48
Miyagi	6	1	1	20	13	92	10	19	-	1	34	197
Akita	-	10	1	5	1	4	2	-	2	-	2	27
Yamagata	1	19	-	9	-	32	1	-	1	-	26	89
Fukushima	-	49	1	8	4	47	2	7	2	-	23	143
Ibaraki	3	14	-	17	1	111	3	8	1	-	40	198
Fechigi	8	42	2	12	3	62	-	2	2	-	16	149
Gunma	-	48	2	16	1	90	8	9	8	-	20	202
Saitama	6	82	-	33	13	250	2	14	38	-	83	521
Chiba	-	56	-	22	2	190	-	-	3	19	112	323
Tokyo	20	426	7	239	115	1,205	90	41	149	4	661	2,957
Kanagawa	11	180	-	73	1	712	10	51	79	7	208	1,332
Niigata	1	13	1	10	10	85	10	-	1	-	23	154
Tochigi	1	8	-	2	-	12	2	11	-	-	8	44
Ishikawa	-	23	-	18	-	35	7	3	1	-	18	105
Fukui	2	6	-	8	1	16	8	-	-	-	11	52
Yamanashi	1	4	-	11	6	44	-	7	1	-	21	95
Nagano	1	12	4	17	14	139	1	3	2	-	61	254
Gifu	-	20	2	10	16	45	-	2	-	-	15	110
Shizuoka	15	54	4	58	13	164	6	1	7	9	35	366
Aichi	7	179	-	86	-	166	17	20	25	1	89	590
Mie	1	21	-	8	-	45	-	1	3	-	17	96
Ehime	-	1	-	3	-	51	-	-	-	-	19	74
Kyoto	8	71	7	61	31	389	3	9	53	7	74	713
Osaka	23	383	32	94	7	816	37	46	229	10	181	1,645
Hyogo	14	255	22	82	22	682	22	135	181	17	264	1,696
Nara	5	-	-	5	-	60	-	-	8	-	12	90
Wakayama	-	27	2	17	2	71	6	4	8	-	31	168
Tottori	-	5	-	8	-	92	1	-	4	1	156	267
Shimane	1	9	-	1	1	19	-	-	-	-	57	88
Okayama	1	28	6	10	12	84	16	3	5	3	47	215
Hiroshima	5	4	1	18	-	121	1	15	20	5	49	239
Yamaguchi	4	14	-	9	1	80	1	8	1	4	61	183
Tokushima	1	28	-	5	15	70	-	1	3	-	21	144
Kagawa	3	-	-	2	54	26	1	7	14	5	87	199
Khime	2	3	4	11	2	90	1	3	3	-	56	175
Kochi	2	8	-	6	5	50	2	3	6	-	10	92
Fukuoka	94	279	26	107	196	1,283	27	59	39	27	425	2,562
Saga	4	31	1	18	-	107	-	9	-	1	71	242
Nagasaki	5	15	1	9	1	160	-	14	7	2	63	277
Kumamoto	13	41	2	39	21	245	-	8	2	-	101	472
Oita	11	53	5	25	35	301	2	11	5	4	278	730
Miyazaki	4	49	-	4	2	27	-	1	2	-	25	114
Kagoshima	3	17	1	16	3	69	16	2	3	1	57	188
Total	277	2,617	135	1,256	661	9,095	315	545	923	129	3,779	19,732
Percentages	1.4	13.3	.7	6.4	3.3	46.1	1.6	2.8	4.7	.6	19.1	100

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

REPORT OF FIRE AND FIRE DAMAGE BY PREFECTURE

June 1946

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Estimated Damage</u>
Hokkaido	76	2	2	¥ 6,075,450
Aomori	13	-	1	1,899,950
Iwate	20	-	3	570,575
Miyagi	17	1	3	796,150
Akita	23	-	7	667,146
Yamagata	16	-	1	2,117,633
Fukushima	19	-	2	1,176,525
Ibaraki	32	-	-	2,856,680
Tochigi	12	-	1	931,450
Gunma	13	-	3	630,300
Saitama	23	2	4	344,000
Chiba	17	-	1	312,850
Tokyo	93	1	17	16,305,723
Kanagawa	32	1	-	1,055,100
Niigata	36	-	2	1,440,380
Toyama	10	-	-	81,300
Ishikawa	13	1	-	3,838,550
Fukui	9	-	2	156,330
Yamanashi	10	-	-	20,920
Nagano	27	-	1	389,740
Gifu	12	-	-	184,100
Shizuoka	13	-	-	903,900
Aichi	15	-	-	363,650
Mie	8	-	-	918,450
Shiga	8	-	1	186,000
Kyoto	23	4	-	2,232,423
Osaka	49	2	72	7,520,680
Hyogo	14	-	-	1,772,689
Nara	8	-	-	138,800
Wakayama	13	-	-	287,200
Tottori	6	-	-	431,838
Shimane	14	-	1	186,260
Okayama	13	-	-	301,385
Hiroshima	21	1	-	1,523,650
Yamaguchi	8	-	-	816,000
Tokushima	10	-	-	131,730
Kagawa	4	-	-	260,400
Ehime	3	1	-	44,360
Kochi	3	-	-	23,300
Fukuoka	13	-	-	421,250
Saga	8	-	2	118,000
Nagasaki	12	-	6	4,286,838
Kumamoto	14	-	-	299,950
Oita	11	-	-	481,050
Miyazaki	13	1	1	96,930
Kagoshima	7	-	-	72,300
Total	839	17	133	¥ 65,669,885

SOURCE: Home Ministry.

SECTION 3

LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs	1
Japanese Judicial Administration	5
Military Occupation Courts	8
Apprehension of War Criminals	15
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LEGAL AFFAIRS

Illegal Immigration

1. SCAP disposed of the cases of 34 Koreans who had entered Japan illegally by ordering them sent under guard to Sasebo where they will be returned to Korea and punished by the Korean Government.

Japanese Government Property

2. SCAP issued a directive which refused a request of the Mitsubishi Trust Company to rent two Yokohama lots belonging to absentee French owners.

Several Chinese have built homes on the lots and a complex property problem arose over a Japanese law which provides that "once land is rented and an individual builds on the land, he has perpetual rights to rent the land and cannot be evicted."

SCAP overrode the law by ordering the Japanese Government to "inform the persons who have built houses on the property that they have no rights and must vacate on demand of the Allied owners."

Foreign Nationals

3. The Japanese Government was directed to supply lists of British subjects or presumed British subjects who applied for Japanese citizenship since 1 September 1939.

4. An opinion was rendered by SCAP that a claim presented by a German national against the Japanese Government is under the jurisdiction of Japanese courts.

JAPANESE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee

5. The Provisional Legislation Investigation Committee prepared revisions of Japanese courts and statutes to conform to the new constitution. The detailed work was done by the Legislation Reform Committee of the Ministry of Justice.

6. The most important resolution made by the Legislative Reform Committee was revision of the family law as contained in the civil code.

Following the suggestion of this Committee, the Plenary Committee decided on 14 August that the existing family system, in which the head of the household wields complete power over other members of the household, should be completely abolished. At the same time the right of inheritance of the eldest son was abolished.

7. Complete equality of sexes with regard to civil law was proposed and statutory right of succession of the wife was introduced.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

United States Army Occupation Forces Courts

8. Since the beginning of the Occupation, United States Army provost courts have collected ¥ 4,582,107 in fines from Allied and Japanese personnel.

The money, now in SCAFP's Custody Account in the Bank of Japan, will be transferred to a miscellaneous account in the National City Bank of Tokyo. These funds will be under the control of the Fiscal Director, AFPAC.

9. Sentences of life imprisonment for one Japanese and 20 years' imprisonment for three others were approved by the Commanding General, EIGHTH Army. The accused were found guilty of assaulting two American soldiers last April at Kamata, a Tokyo suburb. In his review of the trial, the General stated:

"In view of the flagrant attempt by the accused to subvert the constituted authority not only of the Occupation Forces but of the Japanese Government, the sentences are approved and will be duly executed."

10. The majority of cases handled by the courts during the month were concerned with black-market activities. In two trials 21 of 22 persons were convicted of illegal trade in American oil. Sentences ranged from two years' imprisonment for those selling the oil to fines of ¥ 1,500 for those buying the oil.

Others were charged with illegal possession of firearms, ammunition and Occupation Forces goods. See table, paragraph 14.

British Commonwealth Occupation Forces Courts

11. For the first time since the beginning of the Occupation British officers acted as defense counsel for Japanese charged with offenses against the Occupation. The defendants received the choice of selecting Japanese counsel, conducting their own defense, or being represented by British officers. The court session, conducted in English and Japanese, was open to the public.

One case was dismissed, three juveniles were placed on probation and another defendant received a suspended sentence.

12. Black-market offenses and theft were the principal charges dealt with during the month and were generally of a minor nature.

13. A man and woman were charged with keeping women in enforced prostitution at Shimonoseki in direct violation of a SCAFP directive. They were found guilty and the man was fined ¥ 15,000 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The woman, who had been

influenced by the man, was fined ¥ 5,000 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Military Occupation Courts

14. Reports on the operation of military occupation courts from EIGHTH Army and British Commonwealth Occupation courts were consolidated for the period 21 June to 20 July. In 1,309 cases tried, 1,221 defendants were found guilty and 88 were acquitted.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS Japan 21 June-20 July

<u>Offenses</u>		<u>Number of Cases</u>
Unauthorized possession, etc		1,049
Acts prejudicial to Occupation objectives		205
Acts prejudicial to the security of the Occupation		43
Offenses by United Nations nationals		<u>12</u>
Total		1,309
Pleas of Guilty	1,125	Verdicts of Guilty 1,221
Pleas of Not Guilty	<u>184</u>	Verdicts of Not Guilty <u>88</u>
Total	1,309	1,309

APPREHENSION OF WAR CRIMINALS

15. Two directives were issued in August ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend nine Japanese suspected of war crimes and to deliver them to Sugamo Prison. Four were former generals of the Western Army Headquarters.

16. On 12 August the Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend four former Chinese puppet Government officials and deliver them to Sugamo Prison for incarceration. Three were attached to the puppet Chinese Embassy in Tokyo and the other was acting manager of the Tokyo office of the Central Reserve Bank of Nanking, a puppet government controlled institution.

17. On 27 August the Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend a former counsellor of the puppet "Manchukuo" Embassy in Tokyo and deliver him to Sugamo Prison.

18. There are now 766 persons interned at Sugamo Prison.

Australian Division

19. In addition to 1,462 Japanese suspects named in six lists prepared at Australian Army Headquarters, the Australian Division requested the apprehension of 33 Japanese war crimes suspects.

A number of Japanese apprehended in Japan have since been transferred to the Australian authorities and moved to Australia for trial.

British Division

20. Nine Japanese suspected war criminals residing in areas under British control and 11 additional Japanese were ordered apprehended by the British Division. These persons will be tried in Japan in cases which concern British prisoners of war.

21. The apprehension of 344 additional suspected war criminals

was requested for war crimes committed in areas outside of Japan. Of these 20 have been shipped to South East Asia Command and 32 are awaiting shipment.

Chinese Division

22. At the request of the Chinese Division, General Gensuke Isogai and General Sushio Tani were transferred from Sugamo Prison and are now in China awaiting trial.

Apprehensions in the Philippines

23. On 20 August 678 Japanese prisoners of war were being detained in the Philippines in connection with war crimes. Of these 525 were identified war criminals, 137 suspected war criminals and 16 were held as witnesses. Of the 525 identified war criminals, 119 have been tried and convicted and 406 remain to be tried.

24. Screening of 219 detained Japanese prisoners of war on Luzon was completed during the month. Of these 215 were cleared for repatriation to Japan and the rest were held as identified perpetrators or as witnesses.

25. Four persons were transferred from Sugamo Prison to Manila where they are to be tried. Nineteen suspected war criminals are being held in Sugamo Prison for the Manila office.

26. Requests have been made for the apprehension of 56 more suspected war criminals.

INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

27. During the period 25 July to 24 August numerous investigations were completed and reduced to signed statements.

28. Cases now on file are classified as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS
Japan
August

	Cases on Hand 25 Jul	Cases Received 25 Jul-24 Aug	Cases Completed 25 Jul-24 Aug	Cases on Hand 24 Aug
POW camp conditions	2	2	2	2
POW camp atrocities	76	13	11	78
B-29 flyers	171	14	10	175
POW ship	47	-	-	47
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	24	-	3	21
Miscellaneous	185	62	21	227
Total	505	92	47	550

29. The names of three persons were deleted from previous orders for apprehension and on 6 August SCAP rescinded an order naming seven persons as war criminals. Persons already delivered to Sugamo Prison by this order were released.

A former general and military attache was also released from Sugamo Prison.

Australian Division

30. This Division completed 71 interrogations of Japanese suspected of war crimes against Australian and Allied personnel. The information obtained and 496 affidavits received from Australians were made available to the Prosecution Division.

31. An Australian soldier formerly a prisoner of war in Japan was brought to Tokyo to identify two Japanese held in Sugamo Prison.

British Division

32. This Division completed 17 interrogations which resulted in 110 signed statements. In addition 258 affidavits were requested from ex-prisoners of war in England, South East Asia Command and other British military commands. Of these 108 affidavits and 17 advance radio summaries have been received.

Canadian Division

33. Written evidence and witnesses were brought to Japan from Canada. In cases where further evidence is needed, requests are sent to Canada or the United Kingdom and depositions to support those already on hand are forwarded to Tokyo.

Chinese Division

34. Investigations were made of three Japanese alleged to have massacred Chinese women, mistreated or beaten Chinese prisoners of war and to have committed other atrocities.

Investigations in the Philippines

35. From 20 July to 20 August four cases were completed and forwarded to the Prosecution Division for action. Six major and several minor cases, including re-interrogation of some former prisoners of war, are under investigation.

36. One investigation case was turned over to the People's Court of the Philippines as the crime committed was perpetrated by collaborators rather than by Japanese.

37. An Army transport made a trip to Cebu, Iloilo and Negros Islands to return 40 witnesses from Manila to their homes. An investigation team accompanied them to make additional investigation on two cases ready for trial. Twenty-four witnesses were taken back to Manila on the return trip.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

38. By 25 August 78 defendants had been tried in the war crimes trials in Yokohama. Of these 74 were found guilty and four were acquitted. Six were given death sentences and the remaining 68 were sentenced to terms ranging from one year to life imprisonment.

39. From 25 July to 24 August two trials with five defendants each were completed. Four trials are still in session and 12 cases have been forwarded to EIGHTH Army. There are 311 cases in various stages of preparation.

40. Results of war crimes trials in Japan follow:

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES

Japan
August

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
WATANABE, Sadao	POW camp guard	Civ	26 July-9 August	30 years at hard labor.
ASARI, Eiji	POW Admin NCO	Sgt		25 years at hard labor.
TAKESHITA, Toshio	POW camp guard	Civ		15 years at hard labor.
NISHIOKA, Shigeru	POW camp guard	Civ		15 years at hard labor.
HIRANO, Yoshimi	Employee Mitsui Mining Company	Civ		5 years at hard labor.

HOSOTANI, Yuhei	Executive Officer	Capt	1 July-31 July	5 years at hard labor.
SAITO, Hiromu	Camp Med Off	1st Lt		Life imprisonment.
KOBAYASHI, Yasuo	Inter-preter	Civ		40 years at hard labor.
HASHIMOTO, Shigeo	POW camp guard	Civ		10 years at hard labor.
HARA, Makichi	POW camp guard	Civ		1 year at hard labor.

Trial of Watanabe

41. In the trial of Sadao Watanabe and four others, the defendants were charged with administering severe and brutal beatings on prisoners of war and offenses in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Trial of Hosotani

42. Hosotani, executive officer and later commanding officer of the Hiroshima prisoner of war camp, was charged with failing to discharge his duties of command responsibility in providing adequate food and medical treatment to sick prisoners of war and with contributing to death of several others.

The four others were charged with beating and mistreating prisoners of war.

43. A new ruling in this case was that the commission would

not hold a subordinate officer liable under doctrine of command responsibility. Since many of the crimes were committed while Hosotani was executive officer, he was convicted for offenses only while he was officially on orders as camp commander.

Australian Division

44. To date the Australian Division has not completed a trial but the largest common trial to be heard in Japan is now being conducted in Yokohama with a member of the Australian Division as Chief Prosecutor.

45. A further series of cases is being prepared concerning atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated at Naoetsu POW camp in the Tokyo area.

British Division

46. Twenty-six cases have been tried and 10 cases were completed and are ready for trial. In these 36 cases 105 British prisoners of war were specifically named as victims of atrocities.

Canadian Division

47. Twenty-one cases were forwarded to the Prosecution Division for final draft and approval.

Chinese Division

48. Two cases against Japanese accused of war crimes were completed and are ready for trial and another is in preparation for trial.

Trials in the Philippines

49. A summary of the results of war crimes trials in the Philippines through 20 August follows:

Total number of persons tried	122
Total number of persons convicted	119
Total number of death sentences	60
Total number of persons executed	31

50. About 290 cases are awaiting trial. Nine new cases are being prepared for trial and two additional trials were started.

Six trials were completed during the period 20 July to 20 August. One of the cases involved two defendants and the remaining five involved one each.

51. Results of trials in the Philippines follow:

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Philippine Islands
August

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
HIRAKAWA, Tomizo	Member	Sgt	15 July-	
	Kempei-tai	Major	26 July	Death by hanging.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
KAJIYAMA, Shiro	Inter- preter	Civ		Death by hanging.
TOYOTA, Chiyomi	Platoon leader	1st Lt	20 July- 31 July	25 years at hard labor.
HAMAMOTO, Masafuji	37th Ind Inf Bn	Sgt	22 July- 19 Aug	Life imprisonment.
FUJII, Hajime	37th Ind Inf Bn	1st Lt	27 July- 29 July	Death by hanging.
MOTOKI, Jiro	170th Ind Inf Bn	Capt	29 July	Life imprisonment.
MATSUZAKI, Morio	37th Ind Inf Bn	Sgt	5 Aug	5 years at hard labor.

52. In the trial of Hirakawa and Kajiyama, the accused were jointly charged with the unlawful killing of noncombatant civilians and separately charged with torture and mistreatment. The testimony of four eye-witnesses and victims of torture and mistreatment was used to prove the specifications.

53. Toyota, a member of the infamous Tozuka Battalion of the Kono Brigade, was charged with atrocities while on Panay Island. He was found guilty of the first specification and not guilty on three others. The prosecution asked the Commission to consider superior orders in mitigation of punishment.

54. Hamamoto, a sergeant, was the highest ranking soldier on Guimaras Island from May to October 1944. He was accused of torture, brutal mistreatment and unlawful killing of 20 noncombatant civilians.

55. Fujii, a first lieutenant in command of a company on Panay Island, was charged with torture and unlawful killing of more than 200 noncombatant civilians. Testimony of a collaborationist who accompanied Fujii identified him as being in charge of the troops committing the killings and of doing the actual killing in many instances.

56. Motoki, a former captain and adjutant of the Tozuka Battalion, was charged with permitting soldiers under his command to torture eight civilians, two of whom died, and with making an unlawful order of execution of the remaining six. He was also charged with killing four Filipino boys.

57. In the trial of Matsuzaki, charged with unlawful killings, torture and mistreatment, the charge of unlawful killing could not be supported due to improper identification.

A number of Filipino civilians, some of whom were victims of atrocities and others whose friends and families were victims of atrocities, asked that leniency be extended to the accused due to his kindness toward them.

British War Crimes Trials

58. The Japanese Government was notified of the results of British war crimes trials. Of 46 persons tried, 18 were sentenced to death, 6 received life imprisonment, 19 received sentences ranging from 18 months to 15 years and 3 were acquitted.

BRITISH WAR CRIMES TRIALS
Singapore
August

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Result of trials</u>
NAGAOSA, Hirio	CPO	Death by hanging
TADA, Miyoshi	PO	Death by hanging
OZAKI, Fukuichi	PO	Death by hanging
MITSUBASHI, Mataichi	Civ	Death by hanging
HASHIDA, Susumu	Civ	Death by hanging
HARA, Teizo	Vice Adm	Death by hanging
SHIMAZAKI, Shigeichi	Capt	Death by hanging
UCHIDA, Minoru	Lt Condr	Death by hanging
TOYOSHIMA, Taneji	Lt	Death by hanging
TANIOKA, Yoshiteru	Sub Lt	Death by hanging
TSUBUTA, Soichi	Sub Lt	Death by hanging
YAMAGUCHI, Akuni	Lt	Death by hanging
MATSUMOTO, Mitsugi	Sgt	Death by hanging
UEKIHARA, Susumu	Sgt	Death by hanging
SHIMOMURA, Tomohei	Sgt	Death by hanging
AMAKUNI, Riyo-suke	NCO (Navy)	Death by hanging
YAMAGUCHI, Haruo	2d Cl PO	Death by hanging
TAKAYANAMI, Yoshinobu	2d Cl PO	Death by hanging
YAMANIE, Niki	CPO	Life imprisonment
KOJIMA, Hisajiro	Civ	Life imprisonment
TSURUHA, Saneo	Sgt Major	Life imprisonment
NAKAMOTO, Hideo	Civ	Life imprisonment
RYONOSUKE, Jochi	Civ	Life imprisonment
TAYONAGA, Satoichi	W/O	Life imprisonment
UEDA, Mitsu-hara	Capt	15 years imprisonment
MONORE, Yukitaka	Civ	15 years imprisonment
MORIGUCHI, Yasuo	Civ	15 years imprisonment
HASEGAWA, Sadao	Sgt Major	15 years imprisonment
OKAMURA, Senichi	Sgt	15 years imprisonment
HAYASHI, Yasuo	Sgt	15 years imprisonment
OGURA, Keiji	Lt Comdr	12 years imprisonment
MUNEYUKI, Yasuo	Capt	12 years imprisonment
SUMI, Toyosaburo	Capt	10 years imprisonment
ARAI, Mitsui	PO	10 years imprisonment
TORII, Kazuo	L/Cpl	10 years imprisonment
NAKAZAWA, Tanekichi	L/Cpl	10 years imprisonment
ONO, Minoru	S/Pvt	10 years imprisonment
KOMABA, Kaneikichi	Civ	10 years imprisonment
MATSUEGAWA, Matao	Sgt	5 years imprisonment
YOSHIKAWA, Taira	Sgt Major	4 years imprisonment
MATSUDA, Osamu	S/Pvt	3 years imprisonment
SAKAGAMI, Shigeru	Lt Col	3 years imprisonment

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Result of Trials</u>
TSURUOKA, Shiro	Cpl	18 months imprisonment
UCHIMURA, Sadao	Civ	Acquitted
IKEDA, Seichi	Sgt Major	Acquitted
MIKAMI, Yoshiharu	Civ	Acquitted

Notification of Executions

59. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of 34 war criminals. Four were executed in the Philippines, 28 in Singapore and one each at Borneo and Rabaul.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

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Fourth Phase of Prosecution	66

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

60. The third phase of the prosecution's case, encompassing Japanese aggression in Manchuria, closed on 6 August. The prosecution then began the fourth phase of its case, Japanese aggression in China.

61. The Tribunal observed 14 August as a legal holiday. Regular court sessions were held 1-2, 5-9, 12-13, 15-16, 19-23 and 26-30 August.

Defendants Absent From Trial

62. Three of the defendants were ill during August and were absent from the trial. Iwane Matsui was taken to the 361st Station Hospital after becoming ill on 12 August. He was absent from the trial from 12 through 31 August.

Kiichiro Hiranuma was treated at Sugamo Prison for a respiratory infection. He was absent 13 to 31 August.

Toshio Shiratori was absent from 19 to 23 August.

Okawa to Hospital For Insane

63. Dr. Shumei Okawa was transferred on 26 August from the Imperial University Hospital to Matsuzawa Hospital for the Insane.

Henri Pu Yi

64. Henry Pu Yi, impressed by the Kwantung Army as titular ruler of Manchukuo, arrived in Tokyo 9 August under escort of a Soviet Russian army officer. He was brought from the Russian Occupied Zone at the request of the prosecution to testify during the trial, and was still in Russian custody as of 1 September. Pu Yi began his testimony 16 August and completed it 27 August.

THIRD PHASE OF PROSECUTION

65. The prosecution closed the Manchurian phase of its case on 6 August after submitting concluding documentary evidence and

hearing witnesses.

On 1 August Privy Council proceedings of 13 September 1932 were submitted to show how the protocol between Japan and Manchukuo was arranged. An agreement between Japan and Manchukuo which implemented conversion of land leases held by Japanese into land ownership and gave Japanese subjects other preferential privileges was also introduced.

Morita Morishima, consular officer in Mukden, recalled how the military gradually usurped consular functions in Manchukuo, and also reviewed the fall of the Tanaka Cabinet following the death of Chang Tso-lin.

FOURTH PHASE OF PROSECUTION

66. The China Military Aggression phase was introduced by the prosecution in an opening statement on 6 August which named the four major invasions of China by the Japanese and charged that these aggressions violated the Nine-Power Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Pact and other treaties to which Japan was a party. These major invasions were:

- (1) The invasion of Shanghai, 29 and 30 January 1932, an outgrowth of the Manchurian aggression. A truce was arranged 5 May 1932.
- (2) Marco Polo bridge, 10 miles from Peiping, the point of beginning the second forced entry on 7 July 1937.
- (3) The second Shanghai invasion, 13 August 1937. "The region of Central China between Shanghai and Nanking was overrun, plundered, pillaged, bombed, burned and devastated. This campaign ended with the taking of Nanking."
- (4) Third invasion of Shanghai on 8 December 1941, aimed at the International Settlement. American and British nationals located there were captured and interned.

Documentary Evidence

67. Proceedings of the Privy Council of 13 September 1932 were submitted on 1 August to show how the Council established protocol between Japan and Manchuria. An exchange of four notes was arranged between the Commander of the Kwantung Army and the Regent and Prime Minister of Manchukuo, based on the premise that Manchukuo sought and received help by Japan in her development and in return entrusted her defense to Japan, granted railway concessions and rights of appointment of Japanese officials.

The League of Nations report of 6 October 1937 was submitted by the prosecution on 6 August. It reviewed Japanese aggression in China in July and August 1937 and developed these conclusions: "Prima facie, the events described . . . constitute a breach by Japan of her obligations . . . to respect the independence and sovereignty of China and never to seek the solution of a dispute with China except by pacific means . . . The China Incident cannot be justified on the basis of existing legal instruments or on the right of self-defense and is in contravention of Japan's obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty and under the Pact of Paris."

The text of an address by the late Yosuke Matsuoka was submitted 8 August by the prosecution. It said in part, "The great spirit of Japan is Hakko Ichiu, the promulgation of moral principles over the world. Imperial diplomacy has to play an important role in spreading this spirit all over the world toward the accomplishment of the holy task of realizing this ideal.

"The Manchurian Incident was an exaltation of the national spirit, but it was also an explosion caused by the oppression of peaceful development of Japan by Europe and America . . .

"Japan has been strongly holding that her ideology should settle the situation throughout East Asia by harmoniously cooperating with China and the East. Japan has no intention to annex territory and conquer or exploit the nation. She will liberate the native from the pressure of imperialism and treat him as a brother and not as a slave."

Kingoro Hashimoto, in his book, "The Inevitability of Renovation," declared: "The China Incident may be called the opening battle for the construction of a new world order . . . The (new) system aims at the establishment of a new world order, organizing a characteristic national system according to the principle of Hakko Ichiu . . . enveloping the whole world. As soon as we decide on the policy to drive out all Anglo-Americans from China, China will move toward a new order. We can lose Britain and the United States, but Manchuria, China and the South Seas will be Japan's." These extracts from the book were submitted 8 August by the prosecution.

A document entitled "The Presentation of the Situation Estimate of Central China Expeditionary Army, dated July 24, 1939 from Sadaichi Yoshimoto, chief of staff of CCEA, to the Minister of War, Masataka Yamamaki," was submitted 9 August. In the document Yoshimoto reported that a new central government would be established with Wang Ching-wei as its head. "Japan must station her forces in occupied areas for a long period to encourage a pro-Japanese Central Government and economic reconsideration . . . Japan must draft the principles and platform of the new central government and make it the basis of propaganda," Yoshimoto declared.

A speech by Premier Kuniaki Koiso before the 85th Diet session in 1944 was submitted 12 August. Announcing that a Supreme Headquarters for the direction of the war had been set up, Koiso outlined basic war policies of the Headquarters as the promotion of these objectives: to arouse fighting spirit through pride of nationalism, to intensify fighting power by complete mobilization of resources, to increase food production and security of national life, to mobilize all labor power exempting "not even one idle man," to strengthen national defense, and to utilize all scientific techniques.

Henry Fu Yi stated that a letter bearing the seal of the Manchukuo Emperor and submitted as evidence was a forgery and had not been written by himself. The seal on it was not his, he said, and was not the one he used. The witness declared he had neither authorized nor directed any person to write it for him. The three characters on the bottom of the document were Cheng Hsiao-hsu, but Fu Yi did not know who wrote them. This was not Cheng's calligraphy, he said. Complying with court order, he furnished Tokyo handwriting identification experts with a sample of his calligraphy in Chinese ideographs in order to aid them in determining whether the signature of his name were genuine or forged.

Class "C" Offenses

68. Evidence of atrocities in Nanking and other offenses committed against Chinese civilians was presented by affidavit to the court on 30 and 31 August. The Nanking affidavits repetitiously furnished evidence from eyewitnesses on rape, murder and pillage.

More than a dozen affidavits detailing Class "C" Offenses were submitted but 10 of them were indicated as trivial and not read.

Witnesses for Third Phase

69. Witnesses presented by the prosecution in concluding the third phase of its case, Japanese Aggression in Manchuria, during August included:

Morita Morishima: First assistant consul at Mukden from 1928 to 1932.

Tamon Maeda: Newspaper educational writer and former Minister of Education.

Kimbei Nakai: Cameraman for Nippon Newsreel Company.

John B. Powell: Former publisher of the China Weekly Review, Shanghai.

Witnesses for Fourth Phase

70. Witnesses presented by the prosecution in the fourth phase of its case, Chinese Military Aggression, during August included:

John B. Powell: Former publisher of the China Weekly Review.

Wang Len-chai: Executive supervisor for Third District of Hopei and Magistrate of Wanping.

David D. Barrett: Colonel, Assistant Military Attache for the United States at Peiping in July 1937.

Liang Ting-fang: Captain, Chinese Nationalist Army Medical Corps.

Hayao Tada: Retired general and former Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army.

A. A. Dorrance: Former manager of the Standard Oil Company, Hankow.

Akira Muto: Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, 1939 to 1942.

Shunroku Hata: General who replaced Iwane Matsui in command of Japanese Army forces in China.

Iwane Matsui: General, Japanese Army, commanding troops in the invasion of Nanking.

Kingoro Hashimoto: Major General, Japanese Army, and chief of staff of Japanese forces in North China.

Nobufumi Ito: Formerly chief of the Board of Information and Minister at Large to China, September 1937 to February 1938.

John Goette: American newspaper correspondent in North China from 1921 to 1942 and now a radio commentator in the United States.

Henry Pu Yi: Japanese-imposed puppet ruler of Manchukuo.

Testimony of Morishima

71. Death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin in 1928 in a railway explosion and the subsequent resignation of Premier Giichi Tanaka, between whom there were negotiations over the Marshal's control of territory, cleared the way for Kwantung Army leaders Seishiro Itagaki, Kanji Ishihara and Hanaya to advocate the use of force in Manchuria. This sequence of events, described on 1 August by Morita Morishima, prosecution witness, formed the prelude to the Nakamura and Mukden Incidents and thereby the occupation of Manchuria. Morishima attributed the death of Marshal Chang to "an element of the Kwantung Army."

In cross-examination, Morishima said: "So long as Chang Tso-lin was the actual leader of the eastern provinces, he was the only one Tanaka could negotiate with."

The orders issued the night of 18 September 1931 calling all Japanese armies in Manchuria into operation were issued in the name of General Shigeru Honjo, commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, Morishima testified.

Testimony of Maeda

72. On 2 August in cross-examination, former Minister of Education Tamon Maeda said he had ordered the book, "The Way of a Subject," issued by the Ministry of Education, destroyed because its underlying philosophy was objectionable. "It indicated that Japan was greater than other countries, and, by mixing legend with facts, had tried to show that Japan was especially selected by Providence." Maeda said he was not ordered to destroy the books but did so of his own free will.

From the text of the book, the following was read to the Court:

"The way of a subject' is to fulfill one's respective role with a clear understanding of what part of the national activity each is charged with, regardless of the work and by dropping all ideas of personal interests and profits. The China Incident is the very sacred undertaking for the purpose of diffusing the idea with which the foundation of the empire was originally started, not only in Asia but in all parts of the world and the responsibility shouldered by 100 million people cannot be slighted. There is a long way to go before they can hope to achieve the empire's mission and succeed in setting up a new order and they must be prepared to face a good many obstacles ahead."

Testimony of Nakai

73. Former War Minister Sadao Araki defined the "mission of divine Japan" in his speech in the motion picture, "The Critical Period of Japan," which was shown at the war crimes trial on 5 August as a part of the testimony of Kimbei Nakai, cameraman.

Araki said: "... In compliance with the ideal of the founding of the empire, Japan must first of all establish permanent peace in the Orient, propagating the Imperial Way there. The situation in Asia during the past 50 to 60 years has been deplorable.

When we consider the chaos of the Orient we cannot help believing that it is the duty of the Japanese nation, no, the 'mission of divine Japan,' to establish a peaceful Utopia in the Orient, making it truly Oriental by suppressing all disorders."

The picture, produced in 1933, was approved by the Japan War Ministry.

Testimony of Powell

74. Kenji Doihara was acting mayor and General Honjo was commanding the military headquarters when the witness arrived in Mukden on the morning of 23 September 1931. Powell told how he developed the information that Mukden had been visited by several hundred Japanese tourists several days previous to 18 September. Pictures taken of these visitors by Mukden residents show they were in civilian clothes, carrying rifles and wearing the armbands of the reservists.

Powell described the three phases of Japanese aggression in China which he witnessed personally: first, in February 1932 in the Shanghai area, settled through the efforts of Consul General Shigemitsu several months later; second, the invasion of Shanghai in 1937; and third, entry into Feiping, 7 July 1937.

On 20 December 1941, the witness said he was arrested with other foreign newspapermen in Shanghai, and locked up in a cell 12 by 18 feet. There he suffered from malnutrition and lost considerable weight. An infection developed in his feet, later necessitating partial amputation.

Mr. Powell came to Tokyo from New York where he had been hospitalized for more than two years.

Testimony of Wang

75. The opening phase of the war at Lukouchiao began 7 July 1937 as a result of Japanese maneuvers on Chinese soil outside treaty rights and without notifying local Chinese authorities, Wang Len-chai testified 6 August. The city of Wanping, center of communications in North China, included Lukouchiao in its jurisdictional area.

The "incident" developed by the Japanese in this instance as a cause for provocation was a report that a soldier was missing. Matsui, commander of the Japanese Special Service Corps, phoned and demanded of the mayor of Wanping that troops be admitted to search for him. This demand, repeated intermittently, was rejected. Additional forces were brought up by the Japanese and the fighting began.

Testimony of Barrett

76. The maneuvers at Wanping were deliberately provocative, Colonel Barrett asserted in his affidavit. He stated further that he believed the incident was a carefully prepared excuse for the second stage of Japan's undeclared war on China.

No action will be taken by the Tribunal on Colonel Barrett's affidavit until he is recalled for cross-examination.

Testimony of Liang

77. Captain Liang described how he escaped a mass execution of Chinese refugees at Nanking: the 5,000 refugees were lined up on a river bank, tied in groups of five, shot, and pushed into the

river. When the shooting had been going on for about four hours, Liang and a companion made a dash for freedom and escaped. Liang was discovered later, but escaped to Free China in June 1938.

Testimony of Tada

78. As Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army, the witness declared he made plans for the Nanking, Hankow and Shanghai campaigns. In cross-examination, Tada said there was no single overall plan for the three campaigns. Each campaign was developed as the circumstances arose, he testified.

Testimony of Dorrance

79. Pushing Chinese soldiers off a long gangplank into the Yangtze river and then shooting them was a form of execution used by Japanese soldiers at Shanghai, Dorrance testified on 7 August. He said he watched this from an American gunboat until the Japanese discovered he was watching and then they began to ferry the soldiers in a launch out into the river and throw them overboard. Dorrance said he presumed that the several hundred in the group executed were Chinese soldiers who had become prisoners of war.

Testimony of Muto

80. Prisoner of war camps operated by the Japanese Army were under his direction while he was chief of the Military Affairs Bureau up until 1942, Muto testified. Chinese soldiers taken captive by the Japanese Army were not officially regarded as prisoners of war and were turned over to the Nanking Government, which conscripted them into its army.

Testimony of Hata

81. The interrogation of General Hata, submitted by the prosecution on 8 August, disclosed that he studied international law in the Army Staff College and that he knew of the Nine-Power Treaty wherein Japan had promised not to invade China or wage war. He knew of the existence of the treaty but he did not know its terms and felt there was no way out but to resort to armed force.

Testimony of Matsui

82. Prince Asaka was Field Commander of the Army that first entered Nanking, General Matsui testified on 8 August. He said he did not believe that Prince Asaka was responsible for what happened in Nanking since the Prince had entered the Army only 10 days before it entered Nanking. The division commanders were responsible, Matsui claimed.

General Matsui declared it was untrue that Nanking had been badly burned and pillaged. The discipline of troops there he considered excellent but their conduct and behavior were not.

The General testified that he had requested to be relieved from the Army in 1938 and upon his return to Japan he was placed in the reserves. He was not asked to report concerning troops in Nanking. He did mention an item in his diary concerning a court martial of an officer and three soldiers in connection with the rape of Chinese in Nanking. The officer was executed and the soldiers are in prison. This, he said, was the result of his advocacy of severe punishment for offenders.

Hashimono, Prince Asaka and about 80 staff officers were