

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 1 THE EMPEROR

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

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

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

Article IV. The Emperor shall perform only such 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.

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

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

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

- Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties.
- Convocation of the Diet.
- Dissolution of the House of Representatives.
- Proclamation of General 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 foreign ambassadors and ministers.
Performance of ceremonial functions.
Article VIII. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, and no gifts can be made thereby, without the authorization of the Diet.

CHAPTER 2 RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article IX. War, as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of force, is forever renounced as a means of settling disputes with other nations.
The maintenance of land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be authorized. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER 3 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article X. The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

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

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

(Article XIII) All 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article XXI. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

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

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

Article XXIV. 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 XXV. 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.

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

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

Article XXVIII. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law.

Article XXIX. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

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

Article XXXI. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

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

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

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

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

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

At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused be unable to secure the same by his own efforts, be assigned to his use by the government.

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

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

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

Article XXXVI. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted nor shall he, in any way, be placed in double jeopardy.

CHAPTER 4 THE DIET

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

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

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

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

Article XL. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article XLVIII. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

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

Article L. When the House of Representatives is ordered dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House

of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of the election. When the House of Representatives is ordered dissolved, the House of Councillors must, at the same time, be closed, except that the Cabinet may in time of national-emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

Measures enacted at such session shall be provisional and shall become null and void unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten (10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

Article LI. 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.

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

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

Article LIII. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor.

Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy.

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

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

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

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

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

Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection.

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

Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, cannot come to an agreement, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within forty (40) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives will be considered the decision of the Diet.

Article LVII. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

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

Article LIX. The Prime Minister and the Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of debating

on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

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

Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

CHAPTER 5 THE CABINET

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

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

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

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

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

Article LXIV. 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.

Article LXV. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten (10) days.

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

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

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

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

Administer the law faithfully; conduct affairs of State.

Manage foreign affairs.

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

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

Prepare the budget, and present it to the Diet.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 6 JUDICIARY

Article LXXII. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law. No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article LXXVI. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten (10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

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

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

CHAPTER 7
FINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law.

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

CHAPTER 8
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 9
AMENDMENTS

Article XCII. Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative

vote of a majority of all votes cast thereon, at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet shall specify.

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

CHAPTER 10 SUPREME LAW

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

Article XCIV. 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.

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

CHAPTER 11 SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article XCVI. This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation.

The enactment of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution, the election of members of the House of Councillors and the procedure for the convocation of the Diet and other preparatory procedures necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution may be executed before the day prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article XCVII. 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.

Article XCVIII. If the House of Councillors is not constituted before the effective date of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall sit as the Diet on that date and until such time as the House of Councillors shall be constituted.

Article XCIX. The term of office for half the members of the House of Councillors serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be three years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article C. The Minister of State, members of the House of Representatives and judges in office on the effective date of this Constitution, and all other public officials who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall not forfeit their positions automatically on the effective date of this Constitution unless otherwise specified by law. When, however, successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution they shall forfeit their positions as a matter of course.

Cabinet Prepares Way for Constitution

39. The Cabinet prepared the way for the Diet debate on the constitution. Chief Cabinet Secretary Iriye conferred with leaders of the chief opposition parties, the Social Democrats and Cooperative Democrats, to clear up misunderstandings concerning the Government's draft. On 19 June Tokujiro Kanamori, a former director of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, was appointed Minister of State in charge of matters pertaining to the constitution. In a press statement the same day he expressed the belief that the Diet was free to amend the government draft, thus rejecting the argument that under Article 73 of the present constitution the Diet has no right to modify constitutional proposals advanced by the Emperor.

Emperor's Message

40. The Emperor's message of 20 June referring the draft constitution to the Diet follows:

"It is my desire that according to the supreme will of the people, fundamental human rights be respected, the blessing of liberty secured for all times and all obstacles be eliminated in the furtherance of democratic tendencies; and that our nation renounce war and dedicate itself to the cause of an enduring peace for the world; and that in order to lay a firm foundation for national reconstruction there may be effected by the freely expressed will of the people a comprehensive revision in the Imperial constitution.

"Therefore, under the provision of Article 73 of the constitution, I hereby submit before the Imperial Diet the draft of a newly revised constitution."

Statement by Supreme Commander

41. On 21 June the Supreme Commander issued a statement calling the Diet's attention to the historic importance of its task and urging full and free discussion of the draft constitution. His statement follows:

"With the submission to the Diet of a proposed revision of the constitution, the Japanese people face one of the vital moments in the life of Japan. The fundamental charter of their existence will be determined by the action taken on this monumental question. In its solution, it has been and continues to be imperative (a) that adequate time and opportunity be allowed for the full discussion and consideration of the terms of such a charter; (b) that the procedure followed assures complete legal continuity with the constitution of 1889 now existing; and (c) that the manner of adoption of such a charter demonstrates that it affirmatively expresses the free will of the Japanese people.

"These criteria governing the mechanics involved in constitutional revision thus far have been scrupulously followed and they must continue to guide now that the issue is before the National Diet. For over eight months the revision of the constitution has been the paramount political consideration under discussion by all parties and all classes of the Japanese people. Numerous drafts have been prepared by the various political parties, educational groups, publicists and individuals of all shades of thought and opinion. The press and radio and every other medium of discussion have been employed to an extent seldom witnessed in any national forum. Rarely has a fundamental charter, regulative of national life, been more thoroughly discussed and analyzed.

"The Government Draft now before the Diet is a Japanese document and it is for the people of Japan, acting through their duly elected representatives, to determine its form and content -- whether it be adopted, modified or rejected. It therefore behooves members of the Diet to act upon this vital matter with the solemnity, with the wisdom and with the patriotism which they owe their country and the people they represent -- scrupulously avoiding the influence of political creed, undue ambition, or selfish intrigue.

"The present Japanese Constitution provides in Article LXXVIII: 'When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to the effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order. In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.' It was in view of this constitutional requirement that the Government took measures to the end that the last election, which qualified the members of this Diet, was held with the Government Draft Constitution squarely before the people and under the paramount consideration that those elected would be charged with the duty of acting thereon. Few elections in modern times could be regarded as more truly democratic, reliable and expressive of the free will of the people. As a consequence the Diet which emerged therefrom is fully representative and qualified to express the will of the people on this issue.

"In the course of legislative action upon this matter, it is incumbent upon the Diet that it assure to all members the free, fair and untrammled right of discussion and debate, and that it give thoughtful consideration to every suggestion offered by its membership, regardless of strength or party affiliation. If it approaches its task with that high sense of duty, it will serve the nation well, as on the issue of a democratic constitution rests the future well-being of the Japanese people."

Constitution Presented to Diet

42. On 25 June the constitution was formally introduced in the House of Representatives by Prime Minister Yoshida. In presenting the Government's draft, Yoshida reminded the Diet members that the Potsdam Declaration calls for strengthening democratic tendencies in Japan and that the United States, in its note of 11 August 1945 during the surrender negotiations, stipulated that "the ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people." To realize these ends, he said, revision of the basic law of the nation was necessary. The Prime Minister then explained the terms of the draft constitution, which was laid before the Diet for discussion.

The stage was thus set for the final phase of deliberation and action by representatives of the Japanese people upon a new charter of government for Japan.

THE PURGE

Intensification of Purge

43. Enforcement of the Purge Directive of 4 January was intensified by the Japanese Government. On 29 May the Privy Council approved a plan to speed up purge activities. Politicians and bureaucrats were disturbed by reports that the Government intended to re-examine the records of all members of the Diet and other officeholders, including those previously screened. Many submitted their resignations in anticipation of being removed from office.

44. On 10 June Giichi Matsumura, member of the House of Peers and mayor of Kudamatsu, was barred from public office by a SCAP memorandum to the Japanese Government, which had previously ruled that Matsumura was eligible for public service. The memorandum set forth principles to be followed by the Government in applying the purge to persons who though neither militarists nor expansionistic played an important part in the suppression of freedom of speech and assembly. The text follows:

"1. In accordance with the procedure established under the memorandum of 4 January 1946, 'Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office' (SCAPIN 550), the action of the Japanese Government in screening and passing as eligible for public office one Giichi Matsumura, member of the House of Peers since April 1927, and recently nominated for appointment as mayor of Kudamatsu city, Yamaguchi Ken, has been reviewed by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

"2. The development of democratic tendencies in Japan is one of the principal objectives of the occupation. The mayor of a city, as chief magistrate of the government unit closest to the every day lives of the people, is in a key position to retard or encourage the development of such tendencies. The quality of the personnel chosen to fill such key positions is a powerful determining factor in the Japanese nation's progress toward fulfilling the obligations imposed by the Postdam Declaration.

"3. Examination of the record of Giichi Matsumura discloses that he is an undesirable person within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Category G, Appendix 'A', SCAPIN 550 in that:

"a. As Director of the Police Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs, he played an important governmental part in the forced dissolution in December 1925 of the newly formed Farmer Labor Party (Nomin Rodo-to) which advocated anti-militarism, anti-imperialism, the betterment of labor conditions through collective bargaining and through legislation and the abolition of the Peace Preservation Law.

"b. In the same capacity, Matsumura was responsible for the arrest in December 1925 of students of Kyoto Imperial University who had protested against military training for university students, and for the mass arrests in January 1925 of members of the Social Science Study Society (Shakai-gaku Kenkyu-kai), a nationally federated association of university and college students of liberal tendencies.

"c. These and other facts not herein recited mark Matsumura as one of those who, during the critical years when minorities still had a voice in Japan, stifled that voice by ruthlessly suppressing freedom of speech and assembly, thus paving the way for the transformation of Japan into a totalitarian fascist state.

"4. In view of the foregoing, the Imperial Japanese Government is directed to bar Giichi Matsumura from the position of Mayor of Kudamatsu City, remove him from membership in the House of Peers and exclude him from government service pursuant to SCAPIN 550."

45. As the Diet session opened on 20 June eight members of the House of Representatives were notified by the Japanese Government that they had been found ineligible for public office under the Purge Directive. They were: Bukichi Miki, Liberal; Ichiro Kono, Liberal; Tadao Watanabe, Liberal; Takato Inatomi, Social Democrat; Mitsugi Tanaka, Progressive; Yuji Satsuma, Progressive; Masaharu Kai, independent; and Sanehiko Yamamoto, Cooperative Democrat. All resigned from their seats in the Diet except Yamamoto, who requested that his case be re-examined.

This had important effects as many of those disqualified were prominent in political circles. Bukichi Miki, a member of the executive committee of the Liberal Party, had originally been elected as Speaker of the House. He had resigned from this post in anticipation of possible disqualification under the Purge Directive, but had not resigned his seat in the Diet. Saneshiko Yamamoto was chairman of the executive committee of the Cooperative Democratic Party. Ichiro Kono was secretary general and a key figure of the Liberal Party. Mitsugi Tanaka was chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Progressive Party and Yuji Satsuma was a member of the executive committee of the Progressive Party.

On 25 June Prime Minister Yoshida told the House of Representatives that the Government had concluded the screening of House members for the time being.

POLITICAL PARTIES

46. Activities of political parties centered on the Diet session. Neither the "government group" (Liberal and Progressive Parties) nor the "opposition group" showed marked signs of developing organized co-operation, although the former made some progress toward a common stand on current issues. Actual or anticipated applications of the Purge Directive created much uncertainty among party leaders.

Liberal and Progressive Co-operation

47. The joint policy committee of the Liberal and Progressive Parties continued to meet and was able to reach an agreement on the problems of food, agriculture and inflation. This agreement no doubt helped to shape the Cabinet's food policy statement of 13 June. Additional evidence of a rapprochement between the Liberal and Progressive Parties was Progressive support of a Liberal candidate in the Tokyo by-election to fill a vacancy in the Diet.

Social Democrats

48. The Social Democrats, as the leading opposition party, announced a food program of their own. It included state control of farm lands and appeared prior to publication of the Government's program. They also urged state control of the fertilizer industry which was opposed by the Cooperative Democrats.

49. Considerable discussion took place within the Social Democratic Party over plans for the proposed Democratic League for National Salvation. It is through this League that they hope to assume leadership of a popular front of all progressive forces. The plan called for the co-operation of progressive forces at two levels, the Diet and mass organization. It was approved by the executive committee of the Party on 6 June despite criticism from left-wing Social Democrats and Communists. The Cooperative Democratic Party decided not to participate in the new movement. Prospects of co-operation with the Communists seemed slight although the Social Democratic leader Tatsuo Morita called on the Communists to give up their opposition to the Emperor and join the popular front.

Communists

50. The Communists continued their opposition to the Government, the Emperor and the new constitution. Communist leaders Sanzo Nosaka and Ritsui Ito on 6 June called on the Japan Farmer's Union to purge its reactionary leaders and co-operate with the Communist Party. Their overtures were rejected by a conference of the central committee of the Farmer's Union which voted to support the popular front movement sponsored by the Social Democrats.

Purged Diet Members

51. To succeed Ichiro Kono, purged as the Diet session opened, Tomomutsu Ono was chosen by Liberal Diet members as secretary general of the Party. By 25 June Sanehiko Yamamoto had not resigned from the Diet or from the leadership of the Cooperative Democratic Party.

THE EMPEROR

Emperor's Activities

52. On 31 May the Emperor called on the Supreme Commander at the American Embassy.

53. On 6 and 7 June the Emperor made a trip to Chiba Prefecture. Another tour was made in Shizuoka Prefecture on 17 and 18 June. The Emperor visited Numazu, Shimizu, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Shimada and Yaizu, inspecting factories, schools, fisheries and reconstruction activities. He spent the night at the Shizuoka prefectural office.

STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Structural Changes

54. The First and Second Demobilization Ministries, successors respectively to the War and Navy Ministries, were abolished and a Demobilization Board was created in their place. The appointment of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Minister of State and former Prime Minister, as its president was announced on 15 June. The Board has two bureaus, one headed by Yoshio Kamitsuki, former First Demobilization Vice-Minister, and the other by former Vice-Admiral Minoru Maeda.

Personnel Changes

55. On 24 May Issei Iinuma was appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs and Yoshio Kusumi as Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

56. The appointment of Taro Terazaki, a career diplomat, as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeding Shikao Matsushima, was announced on 31 May.

57. The appointment of Shinzo Okuda as Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, succeeding Masataka Toyada, was announced on 14 June.

58. The following appointments, all recommended by the Liberal and Progressive Parties, were announced on 4 June.

Home Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Tomomitsu Ohno, Liberal; Parliamentary Counsellor, Sakuzo Katsura, Progressive.

Foreign Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Hideji Masutani, Liberal; Parliamentary Counsellor, Gaku Shiosuki, Liberal.

Finance Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Tsukasa Uetsuka, Liberal; Parliamentary Counsellor, Hyoichiro Shibata, Progressive.

Justice Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Furushima Kojima, Liberal; Parliamentary Counsellor, Mataichi Nakamura, Progressive.

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Rinji Oishi, Liberal; Parliamentary Counsellor, Kyohei Suzuki, Progressive.

Commerce and Industry Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Kance Kobayashi, Progressive; Parliamentary Counsellor, Utaji Okonoki, Liberal.

Transportation Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Shoichi Matsuda; Parliamentary Counsellor, Kanichi Tsuji, Liberal.

Education Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Nagahiro Nagano, Progressive; Parliamentary Counsellor, Shiro Hanamura, Liberal.

Health and Welfare Ministry: Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Iwakichi Hattori, Liberal; Parliamentary Counsellor, Hisao Sato, Progressive.

59. Baron Kantaro Suzuki resigned as president of the Privy Council and Takashi Isaka and Kichisaburo Nomura resigned as members of the Council. All were affected by the 4 January Purge Directive.

Dr. Toru Shimizu, former vice-president, was installed as president of the Privy Council, succeeding Baron Suzuki, on 13 June. Keinosuke Ushio was appointed vice-president.

60. The following new members of the Privy Council were installed on 10 June: Dr. Kiroku Hayashi, Kunichi Kawamoto, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Viscount Aisuke Kabayama, General Nishino.

61. The death of Baron Keishuro Matsui, member of the Privy Council and former Foreign Minister, was announced early in June.

62. The appointment of Teizaburo Yoshida as director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, succeeding Masashige Suganami, was announced on 14 June.

63. Haro Matsui, former governor of Osaka-fu, was appointed governor of the Tokyo metropolitan area, succeeding Shohei Fujinuma, who had resigned.

64. Baron Kijuro Shidehara was named president of the War Investigation Committee. Hitoshi Ashida, former Minister of Health and Welfare, was made vice-president. Other members were Seiichi Tobata, Tadao Wikawa, Taro Terazaki, Issai Iinuma and Yoshio Kusumi.

65. The appointment of Prince Iemasa Tokugawa and Count Muneyoshi Tokugawa as president and vice-president respectively of

the House of Peers was announced on 19 June. They succeeded Prince Kuniyori Tokugawa and Count Tadamasa Sakai, who were affected by the Purge Directive.

66. The following members of the House of Peers resigned. Names starred were affected by the Purge Directive.

17 May * Teizo Kurosaki

18 May * Kishichiro Oka
* Naokai Murase
* Yoshio Yamada

23 May Prince Yasuhito (Imperial prince)
Prince Nobuhito (Imperial prince)
Prince Takahito (Imperial prince)
Prince Hiroyasu (Imperial prince)
Prince Takahiko (Imperial prince)
Prince Tsunemori (Imperial prince)
Prince Kuninaga (Imperial prince)
Prince Asakira (Imperial prince)
Prince Morinasa (Imperial prince)
Prince Yasuhiko (Imperial prince)
Prince Takahiko (Imperial prince)
Prince Naruhiko (Imperial prince)
Prince Morihiro (Imperial prince)
Prince Tsuneyoshi (Imperial prince)
Prince Haruhito (Imperial prince)

25 May * Kenji Tomita

5 June * Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa

67. Two members of the House of Peers died.

28 April Umekichi Yoneyama

19 May Ikuziro Nakabe

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

9 May Count Toshio Maeda
Count Michitada Higashikuse
Count Toshihide Nambu
Count Masayasu Okudaira

10 May Viscount Toshiaki Doi
Viscount Iekazu Iwashita
Viscount Nagaatsu Kuroda

18 May Viscount Masayuki Katano
Ginzo Nagashima

5 June Sempachi Soejima
Giichi Murakami

8 June Seiichi Omura (Home Minister)
Shikao Matsushima
Kenzo Takayangi
Kotaro Tanaka (Education Minister)
Toshiyoshi Miyazawa
Shiro Kiuchi
Kanta Sakata
Keinosuke Zen
Kohei Tokuda
Koitsu Sakuma
Masao Otani
Sakaye Wagatsuma
Takeo Kurusu
Yoshiso Ono
Isayemon Yasuda
Toyemon Takenaka
Jinkichi Terada
Tadao Wakawa
Tosataro Yamaji

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SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order	1
Police	9
Fire	13
Prisons	14
General Civil Intelligence	18
Censorship	20

LAW AND ORDER

1. Reversing a trend of recent months there was little evidence of public unrest during June. Anxiety over the still critical food situation remained widespread but there were few demonstrations.

The Japanese reacted favorably to the Supreme Commander's 20 May antidemonstration warning. A typical Japanese letter to SCAP stated that the people oppose demonstrations because they "want democracy really worthy of its name under which the individual rights and liberties of all persons will never be threatened by sheer force, but will be secured by law under orderly and responsible government."

2. On 15 June the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry asked the public to heed SCAP's antidemonstration warning. Mass parades and demonstrations, it was stated, may be held only in public places and in an orderly manner. Private or official residences and government or business offices may not be used for demonstration purposes without permission of the proper authorities. Leaders will be held responsible for incidents that occur during demonstrations.

Black Markets

3. Five hundred Tokyo police raided the Ueno district open-air market on 30 May. Black marketeers operating in the district were arrested and stocks were confiscated. A Korean stall operator was wounded in the leg when a group of his compatriots attempted to prevent police from conducting the raid.

4. SCAP charged the Japanese Government with the responsibility for preventing imported food stocks from entering black markets. There is no evidence that food imported for Japanese relief purposes is at present going into illegal trade channels, but SCAP stated that "any corruption or laxity by officers or employees entrusted with the distribution of these foods must be dealt with sternly and without compromise."

Poisonous Liquor

5. The manufacture and sale of poisonous liquor continues despite the concerted efforts of the Occupation Forces and Japanese authorities to halt its production.

6. United States Army units in the Kyoto area began an extensive campaign to prevent the manufacture and sale of poisonous liquor. Three points are stressed: immediate seizure and destruction of poisonous liquor stocks, analysis of alcoholic beverages in Japanese laboratories under Occupation Forces supervision and the prosecution of individuals selling or possessing poisonous liquor. To effect this program a periodic inspection of all Japanese liquor outlets will be made.

7. Tokyo police authorities warned the Japanese against drinking liquor of unknown origin. It was pointed out that there were 17 fatalities from poisonous liquor in metropolitan Tokyo during May. Seven more deaths were reported during the first half of June.

8. A cafe owner in the Kanagawa district of Greater Tokyo and Yokohama was sentenced to five years in prison and fined ¥ 75,000 by an Occupation Forces provost court for the sale of poisonous liquor which caused the death of two American soldiers and a merchant seaman.

Shinisu Iseoku was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined ¥ 10,000 by a Tokyo provost court for selling five pints of methyl alcohol which caused the death of three Japanese.

POLICE

9. Police strength now stands at 88,000 compared with an authorized complement of 93,935. Policemen are armed with swords, some have pistols, and they are gradually being equipped with night sticks. The 4 October SCAP directive barred from further service 4,987 members of the police force who were formerly engaged in thought control activities.

Abusing prisoners to force confessions has ceased except in rare cases which, when disclosed, result in dismissal and prosecution of the offenders. The Occupation Forces feel that the Japanese public and the police, themselves, are realizing that policemen should be public servants and not overlords.

10. The report submitted by the Metropolitan Police Planning Group was reviewed by SCAP. The Supreme Commander expressed his appreciation to the group for the very thorough and understanding manner in which they had studied police methods in Japan. He felt that the report should be of great value to the appropriate agencies of SCAP in setting up adequate public safety systems in Japan. The principal changes recommended were:

- (1) Transferring control of the Japanese police force from the centralized Home Ministry to local municipal authorities.
- (2) Establishing the merit system as a basis for recruiting and promoting police personnel.
- (3) Providing increased wages, shorter working hours, more appropriate uniforms and equipment, vacations, health benefits, pensions and rewards for meritorious service.

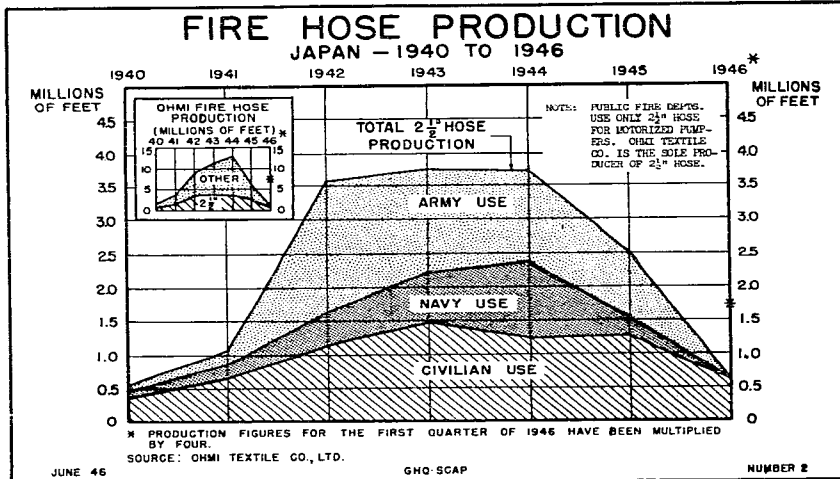
- (4) Establishing an adequate police education and training program along democratic lines.
- (5) Eliminating, as nonpolice matters, all duties connected with press censorship, administration of justice, regulation of private enterprise and health, welfare and sanitation.

11. Provost Marshal authorities in Osaka established a training school for Japanese police. One policeman from each ward in the city is required to attend. Instruction will cover liaison between military and civil police, soldier and vehicular identification, traffic and pedestrian control and small arms marksmanship. Picked members of the police force, after additional training, will act as inspectors and instructors throughout the city districts.

12. The Ministry of Home Affairs has requested books on American police methods from SCAP agencies. Texts now being reviewed by the Ministry are "Los Angeles Police Department Civil Disturbance Control Training Manual," "Los Angeles Police Department Baton Training Manual," "Distribution of Police Patrol Force" and "Police Systems in the United States."

FIRE

13. The peak in Japanese fire hose production was reached in 1944. Production increased 600 percent from 1940 to 1944 as shown in the following chart. Total production in 1944 was 13,596,480 feet. Hose manufacture decreased sharply in late 1945 as a result of the general dislocation of industry. In the first quarter of 1946 273,408 hose feet were produced.

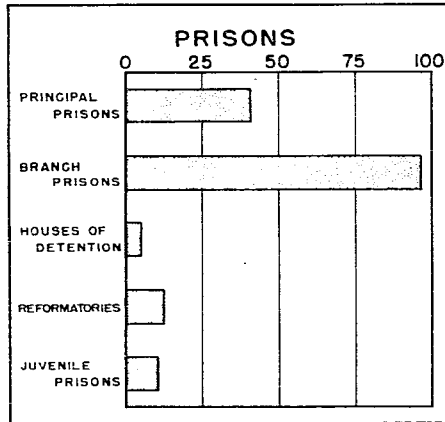
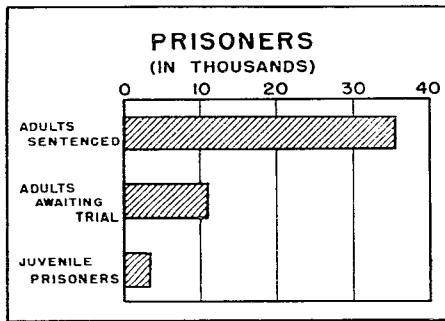


Tests made on 2 1/2-inch unlined linen hose produced by the Omi Kabushiki Kaisha reveal that the quality of Japanese fire hose is far below that of American hose and barely meets Japanese Government specifications. Minimum specifications require that the hose withstand a pressure of 400 pounds per square inch, but the tests show that Japanese hose bursts at exactly this point. The yarn used in Japanese hose is not twisted as is that in American hose. This accounts for much of the difference in the quality of the two products.

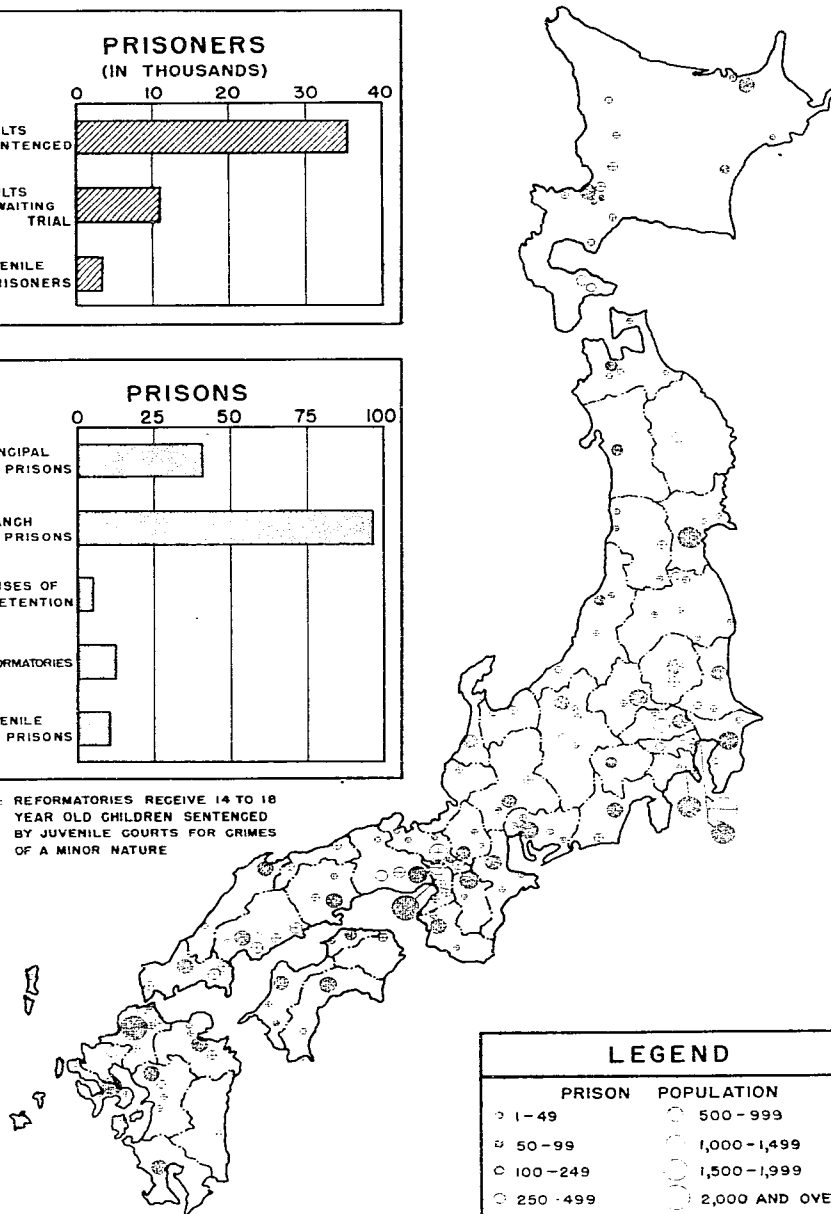
CIVILIAN PRISONS AND PRISONERS

JAPAN - 31 APRIL 1946

(REFORMATORY DATA - 31 MARCH 1946)



NOTE: REFORMATORIES RECEIVE 14 TO 18 YEAR OLD CHILDREN SENTENCED BY JUVENILE COURTS FOR CRIMES OF A MINOR NATURE



LEGEND	
PRISON POPULATION	
○ 1-49	○ 500-999
○ 50-99	○ 1,000-1,499
○ 100-249	○ 1,500-1,999
○ 250-499	○ 2,000 AND OVER
TYPE OF PRISON	
⊙	PRINCIPAL PRISON
+	BRANCH PRISON
□	HOUSE OF DETENTION
◇	REFORMATORY
○	JUVENILE PRISON

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

JUNE 46

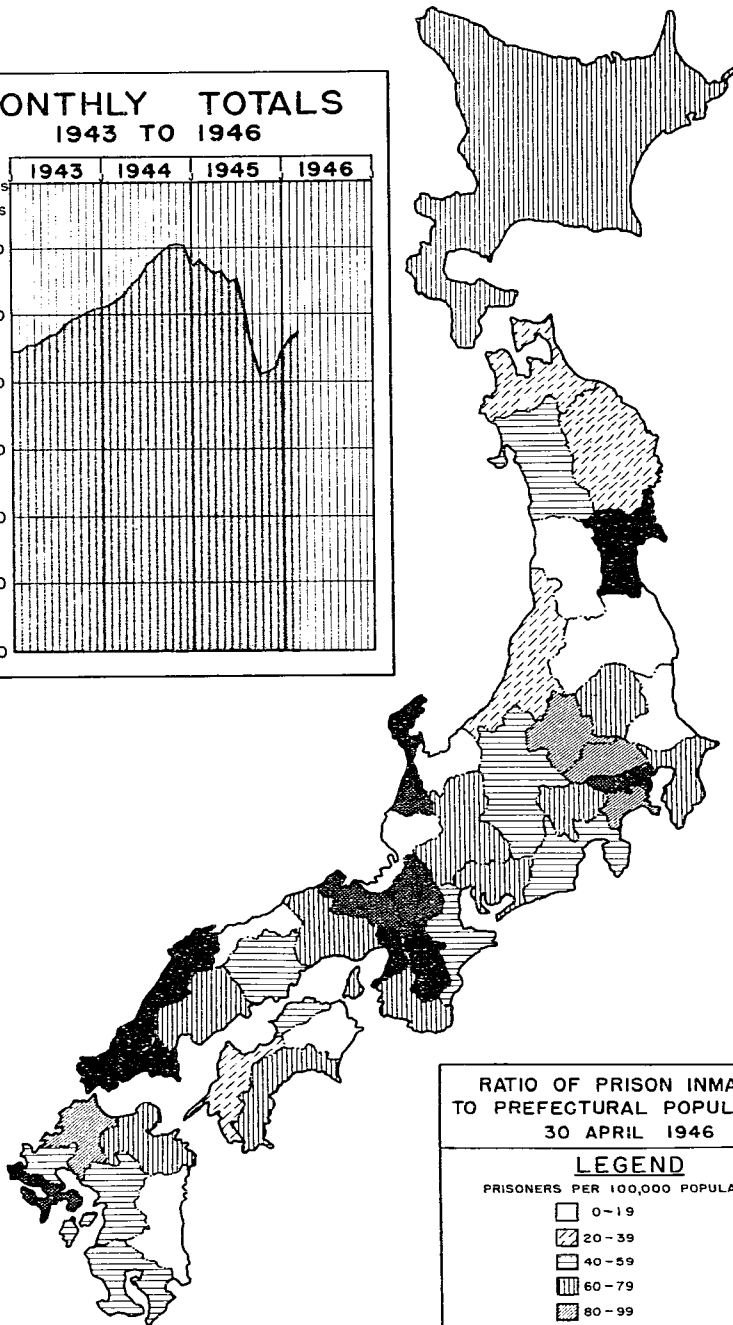
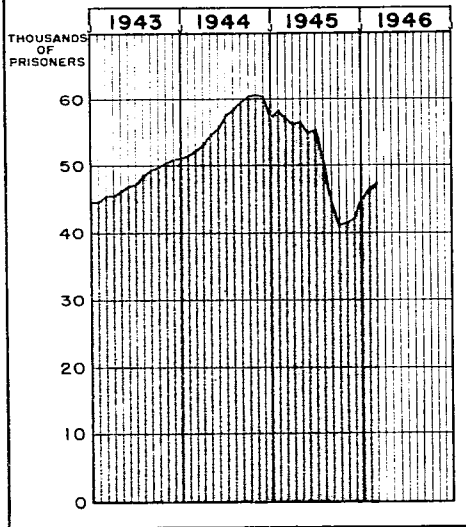
CHQ SCAP

NUMBER 4

PRISON POPULATION

JAPAN

MONTHLY TOTALS
1943 TO 1946



RATIO OF PRISON INMATES
TO PREFECTURAL POPULATION
30 APRIL 1946

LEGEND

PRISONERS PER 100,000 POPULATION

- 0-19
- ▨ 20-39
- ▩ 40-59
- ▧ 60-79
- ▦ 80-99
- 100-119
- 120 AND OVER

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

JUNE 46

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 5

19. The widespread demonstrations of previous months were almost immediately curtailed after the issuance of SCAP's anti-violence warning. Press reaction to the warning was definitely favorable. However, some left-wing elements feel that such demonstrations are the only means through which the people can protest against the alleged incompetence of the Japanese Government.

CENSORSHIP

Telecommunications

20. On 20 June SCAP authorized the use of the French language in international civil telecommunications that enter, leave and traverse Japan. English, Russian, Japanese and French languages are now authorized for use in international civil telecommunications.

SECTION 3
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs	1
Japanese Judicial Administration	4
Military Occupation Courts	5
Apprehension of War Criminals	7
Investigation of Military War Criminals	16
Prosecution of Military War Criminals	26
International Prosecution of War Criminals	48

LEGAL AFFAIRS

1. A study was made of the law applicable to the requisitioning of a ship of Japanese registry in a Korean port by Military Government authorities. An opinion was given that the ship was a proper subject of requisitioning.

2. The right of the Japanese Government to prosecute in its own courts the Siamese crew of a Siamese vessel who illegally entered a Japanese harbor was confirmed on the grounds that Siamese nationals are not presently included within the classification of United Nations nationals.

3. It was held that Koreans who illegally entered Japan were amenable to Japanese law and to trial in Japanese courts. In appropriate cases they may be deported.

JAPANESE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

4. The new Minister of Justice, Tokutaro Kimura, assumed office on 23 May. Kimura graduated from Kyoto Imperial University in 1911 and practiced law until the end of the war. He was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan Lawyers' Association and Procurator General in 1945. He is the first private lawyer to become Minister of Justice.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

5. Reports on the operation of military occupation courts from 21 April to 20 May were received and consolidated. Since the reports did not fully cover all aspects of each case reported, the consolidation is not complete. The discrepancy between the number of cases and the number of pleas reported is attributed to the fact that more than one person may have been involved in a case. Figures on the sentence cover the minimum and maximum punishment imposed.

CASES IN MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS
Japan
21 April - 20 May

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Unauthorized possession, etc	1,380	1 month to 4 years ¥ 100 to ¥ 20,000 fine
Acts prejudicial to the security of the occupation	137	1 month to 3 years ¥ 300 to ¥ 11,375 fine
Acts prejudicial to the occupation objectives	19	4 months to 5 months ¥ 1,100 fine
Interfering with arrest	6	21 months to 5 years
Assaulting Occupation personnel	5	3½ months to 5 years ¥ 500 fine
Refusing information	3	3 months to 7½ months ¥ 3,273 fine
Acts on behalf of illegal organ- izations	<u>0</u>	
Total cases	1,550	
Pleas of Guilty - - -	1,627	Verdicts of Guilty - - -
Pleas of Not Guilty -	<u>250</u>	Verdicts of Not Guilty - -
	1,877	Cases dropped because of
		death - - - - -
		<u>8</u> 1,877

6. SCAP legal representatives made a tour of inspection of the provost courts from Kure to Kyoto. The courts visited were functioning normally with no major difficulties. The backlog of cases which existed in the areas inspected is being rapidly reduced.

APPREHENSION OF WAR CRIMINALS

7. Four directives were issued during June ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend four former general officers and 52 other persons suspected of war crimes and deliver them to Sugamo Prison at the earliest practicable date.

ORDERS FOR APPREHENSION

Japan
June

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAPIN</u>	<u>Number of Persons Ordered Apprehended</u>
AG 000.5 (3 June 46) LS	994	1 soldier 2 civilians
AG 000.5 (11 June 46) LS	1012	1 civilian
AG 000.5 (15 June 46) LS	1027	3 generals <u>a/</u> 24 officers 1 soldier 15 civilians
AG 000.5 (23 June 46) LS	1036	1 general <u>b/</u> 7 officers 1 soldier
Total		56

a/ Lieutenant general - Commanding General, 3rd Field Railway 1942, Administrative Department 2nd Railways Headquarters 1943-1945. Lieutenant general - Chief of Staff, Central Army 1944. Member of Central Army Headquarters, Osaka, 1945. Lieutenant General - Former Commanding Officer of 12th Army. Commanding General of 15th Army Headquarters.

b/ Major general - Chief of Military Administration during Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands. Formerly Deputy Chief of Staff of the 14th Army.

8. The Japanese Government was notified that two additional persons were named as suspected war criminals and delivered to Sugamo Prison for internment.

NOTICES OF APPREHENSION

Japan
June

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAPIN</u>	<u>Number of Persons Apprehended</u>
AG 000.5 (12 June 46) LS <u>a/</u>	1018	1 vice-admiral
AG 000.5 (14 June 46) LS	1022	1 soldier
<u>a/</u>		Formerly aboard the Cruiser Tone, Commander of 16th Squadron.

9. Suspected war criminals of all categories arrested in Japan and interned in Sugamo Prison from 25 May to 24 June numbered 77.

10. Many of those interned were accused of atrocities in Formosa, including the execution of American flyers; others were accused of atrocities aboard ships and at various POW camps.

11. Important persons taken into custody during the month included:

Kiekiichi Nishiyama: Lieutenant general, Japanese Army; in command of Medical Corps at Formosa garrison headquarters from November 1944 to September 1945.

Naomasa Sekonju: Vice-admiral, Japanese Navy; commander of the 16th Squadron. Wanted in connection with the sinking of the British vessel S. S. Behar and the ordering of the execution of the survivors.

Junishi Nakano: Colonel, Japanese Army; chief camp commandant, prisoner of war headquarters, Formosa. In charge of all POW camps in Formosa and responsible for carrying out the "hate campaign" against prisoners of war. Also charged with atrocities and theft of Red Cross supplies.

Shigeji Mori: Lieutenant colonel, Japanese Army; former commandant of the O'Donnell and Cabanatuan POW camps in the Philippines.

Shunsuke Wada: Civilian interpreter with the Japanese Army at the Davao Penal Colony and at Bilibid Prison. He had been wanted since December 1945 and gave himself up on 20 June.

12. Seichi Kawakani, former Japanese Army lieutenant colonel, committed suicide on 12 June rather than submit to incarceration in Sugamo Prison as a war criminal. He was accused of participating in the 1942 slaying of Jose Abad Santos, then acting President of the Philippines.

Apprehension of Chinese Nationals

13. On 22 June, at the request of the Chinese Government, a directive was issued ordering the Japanese Government to apprehend and deliver 20 former Chinese Puppet Government officials to Sugamo Prison for incarceration.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>
FAN, Han-sen	Consul-General, Yokohama
LIH, Wen-shiu	Consul, Yokohama
FAN, Chien-sen	Vice-consul, Yokohama
WU, Feng-wu	Vice-consul, Kobe
WONG, Wu-sun	Vice-consul, Kobe
YIN, Tsin-tse	Chancellor, Kobe
HUANG, Soong-teh	Chancellor, Osaka
MAO, King-fan	Consul, Nagasaki
TSENG, Ting-chuen	Vice-consul, Nagasaki
HSIEH, Chi-kuang	Chancellor, Nagasaki
MI, Kuo-ying	Chancellor, Nagasaki
TSAO, Nai-ho	Chancellor, Nagasaki
KUNG, Hsiang-liang	Asst Naval Attache, Chinese Embassy
FU, Kuo-jui	Asst Naval Attache, Chinese Embassy
WU, Pao-tseng	Asst Naval Attache, Chinese Embassy
TIENG, Sou-tseng	Sec Naval Attache's Office, Chinese Embassy
SUN, Shih	Adviser, Chinese Embassy
SUN, Li-fu	Counselor, Chinese Embassy
TAN, Chiao-chen	Adviser, Chinese Embassy
YEH, Hsueh-ting	Vice-consul, Yokohama

0064

Apprehensions in the Philippines

14. On 20 June 1,016 Japanese prisoners of war were detained in the Philippine Islands: 477 were identified as war criminals, 523 as suspected war criminals and 16 were being held as witnesses.

15. A final screening of all remaining Japanese prisoners of war was initiated on Luzon, Leyte and Okinawa and 6,682 were screened either by routine interviews or by checking rosters against files of wanted perpetrators. Of these, 6,649 prisoners of war were cleared for repatriation to Japan and the rest were detained as identified perpetrators or as witnesses.

INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

16. From 25 May to 24 June 510 interrogations were completed, of which 238 were reduced to the form of signed statements.

17. Cases in investigation files are classified as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

Japan
May - June

	Cases on Hand <u>25 May</u>	Cases Received <u>25 May-24 June</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 May-24 June</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 June</u>
POW camp conditions	10	5	2	13
POW camp atrocities	71	6	7	70
B-29 flyers	168	10	7	171
POW ship	54	0	0	54
Kempei-tai (military police)	29	2	3	28
Miscellaneous	<u>166</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>191</u>
Total	498	71	42	527

Deletion of Names

18. Two directives were issued informing the Japanese Government of the deletion of two names from previous orders for apprehension.

DELETION OF NAMES FROM ORDERS FOR APPREHENSION

Japan
June

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAFIN</u>	<u>Persons Affected</u>
AG 000.5 (4 June 46) LS	997	1 soldier
AG 000.5 (8 June 46) LS	1005	1 soldier

Release of Suspects

19. On 6 June the Japanese Government was informed of the release of Shingo Tsuda, one of the suspected war criminals incarcerated in Sugamo Prison since 13 December 1945. Tsuda was listed as an industrialist and Financial Adviser to the Finance Ministry in 1945.

20. Sixteen other persons were released from Sugamo Prison, their names deleted from previous directives and restored to their former status.

RELEASE OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS UNDER DETENTION
Japan
June

<u>Date and File Number of Directive</u>	<u>SCAPIE</u>	<u>Persons Affected</u>
AG 000.5 (6 June 46) GB/CIS	1001	1 civilian
AG 000.5 (12 June 46) LS	1014	3 officers 5 soldiers 8 civilians
Total		17

21. In the first case of interfering with an investigation, Tashio Kamino, a former lieutenant colonel in the Japanese Army in charge of the Tokyo Area Demobilization Bureau, was brought to trial before a United States provost court and charged with withholding information, making false statements and destroying evidence. The defendant was found guilty as charged and sentenced to serve one year in prison and pay a fine of ¥ 5,000.

Investigations in the Philippines

22. The total number of completed investigations is now 317. Four cases were completed in June and forwarded to the Prosecution Section for final action. Six new reports of atrocities were received, seven cases are being investigated and two cases which had been previously closed were reopened.

23. Army transports assigned to investigation personnel made trips throughout the Philippines. One made a trip to Panay Island for the purpose of carrying on additional investigation of several cases coming up for trial. On its return to Manila it brought 65 witnesses to be used in these trials.

24. Another boat made a trip to Negros Island and brought back 30 witnesses for use in pending trials. On Romblon Island an investigation was completed resulting in a triable case against one person.

25. In the Okinawa area an investigation of the execution of American airmen was completed.

PROSECUTION OF MILITARY WAR CRIMINALS

26. Twelve cases have been forwarded to the EIGHTH Army for trial, 331 cases are in various stages of preparation and 87 additional prospective cases await development for trial by prosecution personnel.

27. Since the commencement of war crimes trials in Japan 40 cases involving 60 war criminals have been tried. Fifty-six of the accused were convicted and sentenced, including six who received the death penalty. Four were acquitted.

28. Five war crimes trials were completed in Japan from 25 May to 24 June and three cases were in process of trial at the end of this period. All were individual trials involving one defendant each. One was acquitted, one received the death sentence, one life imprisonment at hard labor and the remaining two received terms of imprisonment of 25 years and 30 years respectively.

29. The charges involved a general pattern of cruelty, abuse, mistreatment and willful neglect of Allied prisoners of war. Specifications were characterized by the following specific acts:

- (1) Withholding Red Cross and other medical supplies and refusing to supply medical equipment to American prisoner of war doctors.
- (2) Cruel and unnecessary beatings of prisoners of war.
- (3) Inflicting unjustified collective punishments against prisoners of war.
- (4) Forcing prisoners of war to stand outdoors in cold weather with insufficient clothing and immersing them in cold water.
- (5) Forcing sick prisoners to leave bed to attend roll call, requiring them to work and inflicting beatings upon those unable to carry out work details because of their sickness.

30. In the acquittal of Kazuo Danno the military commission established the precedent that a Japanese medical officer in charge of medical affairs of a POW camp is not responsible for atrocities of his medical corps personnel unless he personally ordered or condoned such atrocities or otherwise acquiesced in their commission.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Japan
25 May-24 June

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
DANNO, Kazuo	POW Med Off	1st Lt	20 May- 7 Jun	Acquitted
AOEI, Shoichiro	POW guard	Civ	24 May- 28 May	30 years hard labor
AKAMATSU, Toranoshin	POW guard	Civ	29 May- 19 Jun	Life imprisonment
KAWASAKI, Iwao	Paymaster	Sgt	3 Jun- 10 Jun	25 years hard labor
ABAEI, Kuniichi	Medical Corps	Sgt Major	12 Jun- 18 Jun	Death by hanging

Trials in the Philippines

31. Ninety-one of 477 identified war criminals in the Philippines have been tried and 386 remain to be tried.

32. Seven trials involving 23 accused were completed from 20 May to 20 June. One of the trials involved 13 accused, another four, another two and the remaining four trials involved one accused each.

33. One person was acquitted, four received the death sentence, four were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor and fourteen were given terms of imprisonment at hard labor ranging from 10 to 30 years.

34. Results of the trials are given in the table below:

TRIALS OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Philippine Islands
20 May-20 June

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
MORITA, Toyozo	Company CO	Lt (jg)	10 May- 22 May	Life imprisonment
YOSHIDA, Tokujito	CO Guard Unit	Capt	25 May- 29 May	Death by hanging
TANEICHI, Mikio	17th Inf Regt	Capt	27 May- 4 Jun	Death by hanging
SAKATA, Yuro	17th Inf Regt	Lt		30 years hard labor
YAMADA, Taichi	17th Inf Regt	Lt		30 years hard labor
KANNO, Bunji	17th Inf Regt	Lt		30 years hard labor
MIKAMI, Koe	Company CO 30th Div	Maj	4 Jun- 13 Jun	Death by hanging
YOSHINAGA, Hitoshi	30th Div	1st Lt		Life imprisonment
SAWASAKI, Ikuro	30th Div	1st Lt		Life imprisonment
OKUMURA, Nobuo	30th Div	W/O		Life imprisonment
YOKOYAMA, Kinio	30th Div	Pvt		20 years hard labor
KINOSHITA, Shizuo	30th Div	Pvt		10 years hard labor
IKURO, Tadao	30th Div	Pvt		10 years hard labor

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
OKAZAKI, Shigeo	30th Div	Pvt	4 Jun- 13 Jun	20 years hard labor
TSUBOI, Yasunori	30th Div	Pvt		10 years hard labor
NISHIMURA, Takuzo	30th Div	Pvt		20 years hard labor
MAETAKA, Yasuharu	30th Div	Pvt		20 years hard labor
OHARA, Kenyo	30th Div	Pvt		20 years hard labor
OGAWA, Masato	30th Div	Pvt		10 years hard labor

TAKIZAWA, Toshiro	Bn CO	Capt	5 Jun- 8 Jun	Acquitted

HOGI, Harumichi	Naval Guard Unit	Lt (sg)	14 Jun- 15 Jun	30 years hard labor
YOSHIZAKI, Kiyosato	Naval Guard Unit	W/O		25 years hard labor

TATISHI, Teodoro		Civ	20 May- 23 May	Death by hanging

35. Toyozo Morita as company commander of the Doi Unit of the Imperial Japanese Navy was charged with taking an active part in the murder of 51 noncombatant Filipino civilians at Mahayag, Tibungco City and with having willfully and unlawfully failed to discharge his duties as a company commander by permitting forces under his command to kill such citizens.

36. Twelve exhibits and one witness were produced in support of the charges.

37. Tokujiro Yoshida as commandant of a coastal guard unit on Luzon was charged with the killing and attempted killing of citizens in Buguey. Eleven exhibits were put into evidence and the testimony of five witnesses was introduced to prove the charges.

38. Mikio Taneichi and the other three accused tried with him were charged with murder at Calamba. Taneichi faced additional charges of murder and rape at Tanauan. Ten witnesses were introduced to identify the accused as participants in the offenses charged.

39. Toshiro Takizawa, a former captain and battalion commander in the 2nd Sea Raiding Unit of the Fujishige Group, was charged with ordering the burning and complete destruction of the city of San Pablo, P. I.

40. Takizawa pleaded "not guilty" and set up the defense of superior orders and necessity of war, maintaining that the city was burned during the course of the battle.

41. Koe Mikami and 12 others faced charges of killing six unarmed Filipino civilians near Langasian, Mindanao. A man, two women, two children and a baby were captured while in search of food. It was charged that they were executed without trial on Mikami's orders and that several of the accused performed the execution. Witnesses testified that the bodies had numerous bayonet wounds and that one of the children had been decapitated.

42. Harumichi Nogi and one other defendant were tried for participation in the unlawful killing of three unidentified American airmen held as prisoners of war by the Japanese Navy.

43. Teodoro Tatishi, a Japanese mestizo civilian who voluntarily took up arms with the Imperial Japanese Army, was charged with the unlawful and willful murder of four Filipino civilians. The principal issue in his trial was his alleged naturalization as a citizen of the Philippines under the name of Teodoro Cantus. The prosecution offered evidence that he had never used the new name and had always shown allegiance to the Japanese Government. He was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging.

The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has not rendered a decision on a petition for habeas corpus raising the issue that the accused is a citizen of the Philippines by naturalization and as such is not subject to jurisdiction of a war crimes military commission.

Appeals

44. The Commanding General of the EIGHTH Army completed a review of the case of Sergeant Shigeo Akamatsu who had been sentenced on 4 April by a military commission at Yokohama to serve 25 years imprisonment at hard labor. For the first time a finding of "guilty" on one count was reversed to one of "not guilty". It was ruled that the evidence did not substantiate a finding by the commission on the charge of contributing to the death of a particular prisoner of war. The remaining findings were approved.

As a result of this reversal the accused will be required to serve a sentence of 20 years rather than the 25 years prescribed by the commission.

45. In the Philippines Mario Uyeki was convicted before a military commission on 17 April and sentenced to death by hanging. On 27 April he filed with the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of the Philippines a petition for writ of habeas corpus directed against the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, alleging that he was being improperly held as a war criminal by reason of the fact that he was a Philippine citizen.

On 30 April the Supreme Court dismissed the petition and the entry of judgment became final and executory on 18 May. On 31 May the accused filed with the United States Supreme Court a petition for writ of certiorari to review the petition for habeas corpus and the resolution of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. On 8 June the United States Supreme Court granted the petition and ordered that all proceedings in the case be stayed pending final disposition by that Court. The matter is now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

British War Crimes Trials

46. On 19 June the Japanese Government was notified of the results of trials in Singapore. Of 36 persons tried, 12 received

death sentences, 2 received life imprisonment, 16 received sentences ranging from 1 day to 15 years and 6 were acquitted.

BRITISH WAR CRIMES TRIALS
Singapore
June

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Result of Trials</u>
SHIMPEI, Fukui	Lt Col	Sentenced to be shot
NAKAMURA, Kaniyuki	Lt	Sentenced to be hanged
HAMADA, Kaumui	Cpl	Sentenced to be hanged
YAMAMOTO, Chusaburo	Sgt	Sentenced to be hanged
KOMAI, Mitsuo	Capt	Sentenced to be hanged
IIJIMA, Nobuo	Sgt Maj	Sentenced to be hanged
HARADA, Kunichi	Lt	Sentenced to be hanged
USHIJIMA, Katsuichi	Sub Lt	Sentenced to be hanged
YANAGIMOTO, Seiichi	Lt	Sentenced to be hanged
SATO, Tamenori	Maj Gen	Sentenced to be hanged
TAZAWA, Keizo	Lt Col	Sentenced to be hanged
YOSHITADA, Mori	Chief Inspector	Sentenced to be hanged
YOSHINA, Urikawa	Sgt Maj	Life imprisonment
WATANABE, Seikeichi	Sgt	Life imprisonment
KIYOMOTO, Takuichi	Col	15 years imprisonment
GOZAWA, Sadaichi	Capt	12 years imprisonment
SOTOMATSU, Chida	Maj	8 years imprisonment
MASAMI, Chiba	L Cpl	7 years imprisonment
SUGIMOTO, Heikichi	Cpl	6 years imprisonment
TAMOTSU, Aahiya	Cpl	5 years imprisonment
MAKOTO, Oseki	Cpl	5 years imprisonment
SHOZO, Fanno	Sgt Maj	3 years imprisonment
KOBAYASHI, Takashi	Sgt	3 years imprisonment
YABI, Jinichiro	Sgt	3 years imprisonment
AOKI, Toahio	Sgt	3 years imprisonment
OKUSAWA, Ken	Capt	2 years imprisonment
TAMURA, Shinji	Capt	2 years imprisonment
ISHIDA, Tadashi	Lt	1 year imprisonment
BABA, Ikuo	Lt	1 year imprisonment
WATANABE, Masao	Sgt	1 day imprisonment
KAJINO, Ryuichi	Lt	Acquitted
ONO, Tadasu	Sgt Maj	Acquitted
MIYAZAKI, Kazuo	Unknown	Acquitted
HARA, Teizo	Vice-Admiral	Acquitted
SHIMAZAKI, Shigeichi	Capt	Acquitted
TAMEJI, Toyoshima	Lt	Acquitted

Notification of Executions

47. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of eight war criminals. Seven were executed by hanging and one was executed by musketry.

NOTIFICATIONS OF EXECUTIONS OF WAR CRIMINALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Execution</u>	<u>Number and Date of Commission Order</u>	
MUKAI, Kagajiro	31 May 46	11	2 April 46
TOYONAGA, Tsunao	31 May 46	13	11 April 46
MORIMOTO, Isamu	31 May 46	8	27 March 46
TSURUYAMA, Keataro	31 May 46	8	27 March 46
UEDA, Mitsugu	6 June 46	16	25 April 46
NAITO, Tetsuo	6 June 46	18	9 May 46
YOSHIOKA, Makata	6 June 46	15	24 April 46
OKUDA, Fukumori	6 June 46	15	24 April 46 a/

a/ Shot

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

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PERSONNEL

New Tribunal Member

48. The Honorable Mr. Justice Delfin Jaranilla, appointed by President Manuel Roxas of the Philippines, arrived to join the bench of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East on 7 June. He is a member of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and former Commonwealth Attorney General. His arrival in Tokyo brings to 11 the total membership of the Tribunal.

After his arrival the defense made a motion to disqualify Justice Jaranilla on the grounds that he was prejudiced by reason of having been a victim of the infamous "Bataan March of Death" while a prisoner of the Japanese. This motion was denied on 12 June and the Justice sat on the bench of the Tribunal for the first time on 13 June.

Resignation of American Defense Counsel

49. Captain Beverly M. Coleman, USNR, withdrew as Chief American Defense Counsel on 6 June and the following day filed with the

Tribunal a letter requesting termination of employment for himself and six other defense attorneys.

Assignment of Defense Attorneys

50. George Yamaoka, New York attorney, replaced Captain Coleman as chief of the defense section. Yamaoka was brought to Japan at the specific request of all defense counsel to co-ordinate the defense.

51. In a new line-up of Japanese defense attorneys it was announced on 2 June that Kiyoshi Ito, president of the Second Tokyo Bar Association, would represent Iwane Matsui; Hyoichiro Kusano, former departmental chief of the Supreme Court, would represent Kenryo Sato; and Nobuo Narutomi, son-in-law of Dr. Fusaaki Uzawa, chief defense counsel, would be assigned to represent Toshio Shiratori. Dr. Ichiro Kiyose is the Japanese attorney for Hideki Tojo. In addition a majority of the defendants have been assigned American attorneys to represent them individually.

52. On 20 June in a notice filed with the Tribunal's secretariat Somei Uzawa was selected as chief of the individual Japanese counsel representing the defense.

Administration of Allied Defense Attorneys

53. Allied defense attorneys were attached to the SCAP Legal Section for administrative purposes and will be represented in such matters by the Chief of that section. They were formerly attached to the Tribunal.

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

54. On 3 and 4 June motions of both the defense and the prosecution were heard in open court. The opening statement of the prosecution was made on 4 June. On 5, 6 and 7 June the hearing of motions continued. On 13 June the prosecution began to present its case and the taking of evidence commenced. Thereafter regular court sessions were held on 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 June respectively.

MOTIONS BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL

Defense

55. At a hearing in open court on 3 June the motion of the defense for a continuance was heard. Counsel for the defense variously estimated the time necessary to adequately prepare for trial from two weeks to three months. The Tribunal granted the motion for continuance and fixed 13 June as the time for the beginning of taking of testimony. It directed that the opening statement by the prosecution be delivered on 4 June and that all preliminary motions be disposed of prior to 13 June.

56. Requests by the defense that the names of Yosuka Matsuka and Shumei Okawa be stricken from the indictment and defense motions for specific findings of fact, a bill of particulars, a nunc pro tunc order relating to the ruling on a motion to the jurisdiction, and an application for leave to file an additional motion to the jurisdiction were denied.

57. A defense motion relating to the time of making opening statements on behalf of each defendant was granted. This was likewise done with regard to a motion by the prosecution that opening statements be permitted at the beginning of each phase of the case.

Prosecution

58. A motion of the prosecution that the Tribunal take judicial notice of 95 documents submitted was denied. Another motion was made with reference to the formality of proof of documents obtained from offices of the Japanese Government. The Tribunal ruled that such documents could be introduced in evidence without further authentication subject to exceptions and objections of the defense on grounds of immateriality, irrelevancy, or any other substantial grounds.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE PROSECUTION

59. On 4 June the Honorable Joseph B. Keenan, chief of counsel, made an opening statement covering the law of the case and a general statement of the facts involved. In a 56-page address of some 15,000 words he outlined the gist of the prosecution's case against the 28 Japanese leaders on trial for "crimes against peace and humanity."

Among other points he stressed the following:

- (1) The threat of destruction of humanity comes not from the forces of nature but from the deliberate, planned efforts of individuals who appear willing to bring the world to a premature end in their mad efforts for domination.
- (2) A war of aggression is a crime under international law. Individuals who plan war in contravention of treaties, agreements and assurances of their nation are common felons. All governments are operated by human agents and official positions cannot rob individuals of their identity as such nor relieve them from responsibility for their individual offenses.
- (3) The 28 accused were participants in a common conspiracy to wage wars of aggression and wars in violation of international law and treaties against all countries which opposed them. They deliberately pursued the objective of securing complete domination over East Asia and ultimately domination of the world.
- (4) Personal accountability and individual punishment of the accused is necessitated by the dictates of common justice.

FIRST PHASE OF PROSECUTION

60. On 13 June the prosecution began its case with the presentation of evidence. Thereafter from 14 June to 28 June inclusive 11 regular sessions of Court were held.

Treaties, Documents and Charts

61. The prosecution submitted as evidence some 80 copies of international treaties, conventions and other documents together with charts showing the organization of the Japanese Government and maps indicating former Japanese-controlled territories.

62. The treaties and conventions went as far back as the Hague Convention of 1899 and included copies of the Nine-Power Treaty signed at Washington in 1922, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the London Naval Conference, and the Tripartite Pact among Germany, Italy and Japan.

Other copies submitted were the Anti-Comintern Pact of 1936, the Versailles Treaty of 1919, the Japan-Thailand Non-Aggression Pact of 1940, Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact of 1941, a 1933 report of the League of Nations denouncing Japanese aggression in Manchuria and the United States action in 1941 freezing Japanese assets.

63. Many of the documents presented concerned the organization of the Japanese Government and included the Constitution, Imperial Household Law, ordinances on the organization of the Cabinet and military ordinances.

64. Directly behind and above the box in which the accused sat were screens with maps prepared at the request of the Tribunal. Rolls of these maps were unwound before the Court to trace stages of Japanese expansion from 1931 to 1945. The Court noted an objection of the defense requesting the right to reserve later objections to inaccuracies in this evidence.

Organization of Japanese Government

65. The Prosecution introduced statements relating to the history of Japan and the development of its governmental organization, making a detailed discussion of the Constitution and explaining the relationships of various government departments and of the accused holding positions in these departments.

66. This phase of the case continued with further explanation of the Constitution and Government "to fix the responsibility for governmental function and action in the Japanese State and in order to fully comprehend the responsibility of the defendants for the crimes charged against them."

Specific information was given on the duties and functions of the Emperor, the Cabinet and the Diet. It was pointed out that under the Constitution the "Ministers of State are responsible for the advice which they give to the Emperor."

Official Position of Each accused

67. The first phase of the prosecution's case was concluded on the morning of 18 June with the presentation of Japanese personnel records showing the official position and reward for meritorious service of each defendant.

Objection was made by American defense counsel for Hiroshi Oshima to the document presented against him on the ground that it was incomplete. A demand was made for a complete original record. Upon being informed by the prosecution that the documents offered had been officially authenticated by the Japanese Government, the President of the Tribunal overruled the objection.

SECOND PHASE OF PROSECUTION

68. The second phase of the prosecution's case, relating to the preparation of Japanese information for war, began at the afternoon session of the Court on 18 June.

Opening Statement

69. This phase of the case commenced with an opening statement tracing the steady growth of militarism in Japan and the inception and development of the conspiracy to dominate Asia. The prosecution declared the militarists had resorted to press, radio,

religion and other means of propaganda to completely indoctrinate the Japanese people with the spirit of militarism and ultranationalism, to teach them to glorify warfare and aggression, to exalt war as a holy mission for the Japanese race and to develop intense hatred and cruelty against all potential enemies.

The leaders of Japan, including the accused on trial, "lashed the people into a war frenzy." Censorship, suppression of news, police coercion and threat of assassination were among the means resorted to in the suppression of any opposition however slight.

New Procedure Adopted

70. A precedent established at the Nuremberg trials in Germany with reference to the manner of testifying was adopted by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Under the new procedure the Tribunal will accept the affidavits of some of the witnesses for the prosecution. They will be identified by the witness and then read before the Tribunal, after which the witness himself may be called by the defense for the purpose of cross-examination.

The defense strenuously objected to the affidavit proposal despite the fact that it afforded the privilege of cross-examination but the objection was overruled. Before the ruling of the Court the Associate Prosecutor from Australia declared that the prosecution intended to call over 350 witnesses. He asserted that if the prosecution was required to call each witness to the dock personally for direct examination it would require at least a year to complete the case of the prosecution.

This procedure was expected to materially shorten the trial and lessen the tremendous language difficulties which are much greater in the case of Japanese than in German.

Witnesses for Second Phase

71. Witnesses offered by the prosecution in the second phase of their case during June included:

Donald Ross Nugent: Lieutenant colonel, United States Marine Corps; Chief of Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Tokiomu Kaigo: Assistant professor, Tokyo Imperial University.

Hyoichi Uchi: Doctor and professor, Tokyo Imperial University.

Yukitoki Takikawa: Doctor and dean of the Kyoto University Law School.

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

Nobufumi Ito: President of the Board of Information during the second Konoye Cabinet.

Akio Saki: Formerly president of the Japan Kamishibai Association.

Shigenobu Ikeshima: Former employee of Radio Tokyo and now professor at Hosei University.

Takatora Ogada: Formerly vice-president of the Asahi Shimbun and president of the Board of Information in the Koiso Cabinet.

Kimbei Hakai: Cameraman for Nippon Newereel Company.

T. F. Donohue: Captain, United States Navy.

Tomin Suzuki: One of the editors of Yomiuri Shimbun.

Kijuro Shidehara: Baron, present State Minister, former Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the Manchurian Incident in 1931.

Konosuke Shimizu: Associate of the defendant Shumei Okawa.

Yoshichika Tokugawa: Marquis.

Isamu Fujita: Journalist and president of several newspapers.

Ken Inukai: Member of the present Diet and son of the assassinated Prime Minister Inukai.

Reijiro Wakatsuki: Baron, Prime Minister in 1931.

Kazushige Ugaki: General, Japanese Army and Minister of War in 1924 and 1931.

Testimony of Nugent

72. On the afternoon of 17 June the prosecution introduced Lieutenant Colonel Donald R. Nugent to trace the development of militaristic control and influence in Japan prior to the Pearl Harbor attack. He stated that he had taught English and commercial subjects in Japanese schools for four years between 1937 and 1941.

He declared that military instruction inculcated "ultra-nationalism, fanatic devotion, blind obedience to authority and belief in Japan's domination in the so-called Co-prosperity Sphere." Colonel Nugent said that at his school military training taught by Japanese Army officers took up from 1 1/2 to 5 hours of the weekly school curriculum.

On cross-examination the defense endeavored to show that the witness could not be regarded as an expert capable of forming an accurate opinion of the effect of military training upon Japanese youths and that his observation of a few hundred students was not representative of thousands of others.

Testimony of Kaigo

73. Tokiomi Kaigo, the first Japanese witness to testify, was called to the stand on the afternoon of 18 June. Through him the prosecution again sought to show the gradual growth of military training in Japanese schools and the effect produced upon students. He asserted that military training dated back as far as nine centuries. Its latest development was such that students of the primary and secondary schools believed Japan was supreme. As the war progressed, he declared, this type of thinking permeated the entire nation.

One Japanese defense attorney complained that Kaigo's testimony tended to create the impression that only military education was taught in Japan and he proceeded to cite what he termed examples of democratic means of education in Japan.

Testimony of Ouchi and Takikawa

74. The testimony of Hyoue Ouchi and Yukitoki Takikawa, university professors, was presented by the prosecution in the form of affidavits on 19 June after previous approval of the Tribunal authorizing this procedure. In a manner somewhat similar to the preceding witnesses they outlined the history of military training and its gradual encroachment upon the school curriculum.

Ouchi stated in his affidavit that military training became compulsory in all universities in 1938 when General Araki became Minister of Education and that when Araki was War Minister in 1931 he had demanded that military training be given at the Imperial University.

Ouchi testified that he had been charged with violating the Peace Preservation Law in his writings, had been forced to resign from his university and had been incarcerated for 18 months before being found innocent. He was reinstated in 1945.

Takikawa testified that he was discharged from his teaching position in 1933 because he opposed military training. He asserted that all Kyoto University students who did not attend military training and lectures were not permitted to graduate.

In the cross-examination the defense won admissions that the military exercises installed in the schools about 1886 consisted of nothing more than physical drills and exercises and that military training as later offered in the schools was conducted by reserve officers rather than regulars.

Testimony of Maeda

75. Through Tamon Maeda who testified on 20 June the Prosecution gave further evidence of Japan's preparation for war. He testified that beginning with 1930 propaganda carried the theme that "Manchuria was the life-line of Japan" and that it must be established as a defense state against Russia. On order of the Japanese Government, writers in all fields were united in a concerted effort to justify the aggression in Manchuria. He identified Shumei Okawa, one of the defendants, as a leading writer who urged expansion and the control of Manchuria.

Testimony of Ito

76. Nobufumi Ito testified that the propaganda issued from the War Ministry was directed towards preparing the Japanese people for war against the United States and Great Britain. Propaganda of the Board of Information established in 1940 was of the same nature - justifying Japan's position in world affairs and inflaming the minds of the people against "potential enemies."

Ito admitted that as president of the Board of Information the dissemination of such propaganda was his responsibility but he declared that he had not been in agreement with the information policy pursued by his Government.

Testimony of Saki

77. At the afternoon session of 20 June Akio Saki identified a set of paper theatrical pictures of cards known to the Japanese as kamishibai as having been shown to children throughout Japan. The title was "Japan is Now Fighting" and the pictures urged friendship between Japan and China and the bracing of the Japanese people during the critical period. Saki testified they depicted the United

States and Great Britain as being responsible for the China Incident and advocated Japan's joining with Italy and Germany.

Saki informed the Court that in 1941 he had received instructions to color paper theatrical pictures with propaganda. He was cross-examined on 21 June by Dr. Ichiro Kiyose in an effort to show that the propaganda was not directed against the United States and Great Britain.

Testimony of Ikeshima

78. Later on 20 June the prosecution produced as a witness Shigenobu Ikeshima, former employee of Radio Tokyo, who testified that all radio scripts were carefully censored by the Department of Communications and that most of the broadcasts from that station were tinged with propaganda.

Testimony of Ogada

79. On 21 June Takatora Ogada testified that throughout his career of 35 years as a newspaper man the press had been subjected to censorship which gradually tightened preceding the Manchurian Incident. After that time, he stated, all military news had to clear the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry. Censorship became so strict, he added, that in 1941 it was necessary for Asahi Shimbun to establish a special censorship section within its own organization.

Ogada admitted that he was listed as a war criminal and was under house arrest.

Testimony of Nakai

80. In his affidavit admitted in evidence on 21 June Kimbei Nakai declared that after the Manchurian Incident numerous propaganda films had been produced to justify the Manchurian action, to play up the superiority of the Japanese race and to convince the Japanese people of Japan's divine mission in East Asia and the entire world.

Typical of such pictures, he said, were those entitled "The Holy War," "Glorious Japan," and "Critical Period of Japan." In connection with this testimony the first reel of the 12-reel film "Critical Period of Japan" produced in 1933 was shown before the Tribunal by the prosecution in proof of charges that General Sadao Araki had urged domination of the Far East and the world.

After showing of this reel the Tribunal consented to its continuance on 24 June. This later showing was delayed owing to repairs necessary on the projection machine but the picture was admitted into evidence and the cross-examination of Nakai was resumed.

Testimony of Donohue

81. Captain T. F. Donohue, United States Navy, was shown still photographs taken from the motion picture "Critical Period of Japan." He identified ships seen in the pictures as battleships of the Maryland and California class.

Testimony of Suzuki

82. On 24 June Tomin Suzuki, one of the figures in the recent strike of the Yomiuri Shimbun, testified that there had been "no such thing as a free press in Japan" since 1935. He said that news services were "completely under the control and domination of the Japanese Government."

Under cross-examination he admitted there were some loopholes in press restrictions and that he had taken advantage of these to write some of his opinions in magazines. He said he was an exponent of democracy and had been questioned by the police and informed to leave Tokyo and cease writing or lecturing but that he had not been arrested.

He informed the Court that he had opposed collaboration with the Nazis because he believed it would lead to war. His affidavit further stated that he had written articles favoring settlement of the China dispute and criticizing Japan's military aggression.

Although a witness for the prosecution, Suzuki said that he believed Shigenori Togo, one of the defendants and former Foreign Minister under Premier Tojo, was a peaceful man and had been duped by Tojo into entering his Cabinet upon false assurances. Suzuki referred to an interview he had with Togo upon his acceptance of the Cabinet post in which the latter declared that Tojo had assured him that everything possible would be done to make a peaceful settlement with the United States. Suzuki stated that an article touching this point appeared in the Contemporary Japan in 1941.

Testimony of Shidehara

83. On 25 June when the prosecution offered the affidavit of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, one of the important witnesses for the prosecution, it was objected to by Owen Cunningham, counsel for Hiroshi Oshima. The ground was that Shidehara's understanding and speaking ability of English was as good as that of anyone in court and that the admission of the affidavit in lieu of direct testimony of the witness would violate the fundamental law of evidence. The President overruled the objection after remarking that the Tribunal was not bound by the usual laws of evidence and the procedure regarding affidavits had already been decided after due deliberation.

Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister at the time of the Manchurian Incident, told the Tribunal that a Japanese military clique consisting principally of young army officers in Manchuria had made preparations for the Incident and only shortly before its occurrence was he informed that "action of some sort" was in the offing. He related that the Wakatsuki Cabinet opposed this action and subsequently made efforts to control the army and prevent expansion. These efforts were unsuccessful and the Cabinet was forced to resign.

He declared that the Cabinet angered the militarists when it approved and recommended reductions in both the army and navy budgets.

On cross-examination he denied that the resignation of the Wakatsuki Cabinet was due to internal dissension over other matters rather than to pressure from the army.

He admitted that the defendant Jiro Minami, former War Minister in the Hamaguchi Cabinet, has tried to co-operate with the Cabinet in the reduction of military expenditures and to prevent expansion of the Manchurian Incident. Shidehara said he had been made acting Prime Minister when Yuko Hamaguchi was assassinated by a Japanese who was alleged to have been dissatisfied with the Naval Disarmament Policy.

In view of the testimony of Shidehara on cross-examination the prosecution gained permission of the Tribunal to examine him. Questions were directed at determining who was actually responsible for the Manchurian Incident. After some hedging Shidehara stated that he presumed the War Minister should be held responsible but General Minami did not know of the Incident when it broke out and despite his efforts he had been unable to control it.

On the second cross-examination the defense failed to gain an admission that the Army Chief of Staff was responsible for the action of the army rather than the War Minister or the Cabinet.

Testimony of Shimizu

84. On 26 June Konosuke Shimizu, a former associate of the defendant Shumei Okawa, connected the latter with the unsuccessful March Incident of 1931 and with the Incident of 15 May known as "5-15".

He said in his affidavit that Okawa and a number of army officers including General Kazushige Ugaki and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, a defendant on trial, were involved in a plot to overthrow the Japanese Government. Shimizu stated he was scheduled to throw bombs outside the Diet building after which Okawa and others were to enter and seek to gain control of the Government.

Shimizu declared that the plot failed to materialize when the military withdrew its support. He said Major General Kuniaki Koiso had informed the plotters of a direct order from the army to abandon the scheme.

On another occasion he said that Okawa while drunk informed him that Okawa and others, including Colonel Itagaki, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Kwangtung Army, would bring about an incident in Mukden. Shimizu also connected Okawa with the Incident of 15 May.

Upon cross-examination the witness admitted that the bombs which were to have been used in the March Incident were only fire-crackers intended to emit smoke and make a loud noise.

Testimony of Tokugawa

85. After the affidavit of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa had been introduced by the prosecution, counsel for the defendant Hashimoto endeavored to show that the defendant Okawa was in the habit of making "grandiose" statements while drunk.

Testimony of Fujita

86. On 27 June Isamu Fujita, a journalist, testified by affidavit that Colonel Chiaki Shigeto and the defendant Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto had advocated the taking of positive action in Manchuria a month before the Manchurian Incident was commenced with the blowing-up of a railroad. He said he gained this information in conversations with the two officers and that both were pleased when the Manchurian Incident occurred.

He testified that Shigeto said he would replace Chang Hsueh-liang, the "Young Marshal of Manchuria", who the army thought was following a provocative policy and who was said to have planned a line parallel to the South Manchurian Railway.

Testimony of Inukai

87. On 27 June the Tribunal heard the evidence of Ken Inukai, son of Prime Minister Inukai who was assassinated by a young naval officer in the Incident of 15 May.

Some of the highlights of his testimony were:

- (1) His father was threatened several times for pursuing an antimilitary policy in Manchuria. These threats

were made by Kaku Mori, Chief Secretary of his father's Cabinet and leader of a military faction within the Seiyukai Party.

- (2) Prime Minister Inukai was shot within a week after he had made a speech condemning militarism and advocating a more democratic policy.
- (3) During his five months of office Prime Minister Inukai opposed further extension of the Manchurian Incident and appealed to the Emperor for negotiations with China. Young Inukai said the Emperor informed his father that politics should not be controlled by the army alone.
- (4) Prime Minister Inukai desired and actually proposed to the Emperor the issuance of an Imperial Rescript to terminate the Manchurian situation. The witness did not explain why such a rescript was not issued.
- (5) Prime Minister Inukai dispatched a special emissary to Nanking for consultation with General Chiang Kai-shek relative to sending a Chinese and Japanese envoy to Manchuria. Although the mission was secret the army intercepted communications to the Prime Minister.
- (6) Prime Minister Inukai appointed Sadao Araki as Minister of War because of Araki's popularity with young officers.

Testimony of Wakatsuki

88. On 28 June the prosecution introduced the affidavit of the aged Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki which revealed some of the events occurring from April to December 1931 during the term of his Cabinet. He revealed that his Cabinet had sought a speedy termination of hostilities in Manchuria and had resigned because of its unsuccessful attempts to control the army.

According to his affidavit the chief task of his Cabinet was the preparation of the budget reducing army and navy expense for the following Hamaguchi Cabinet.

The witness accused the defendant Jiro Minami, his former War Minister, of failure to control the army or carry out the unanimous policy of the Cabinet with reference to Manchuria. Minami, he asserted, continued to make reports of expansion in Manchuria and each time gave assurances that the situation would not grow worse.

On cross-examination he related that he had directed Kinzo Adachi, Home Minister in the Cabinet, to negotiate to bring in the Seiyukai Party to prove that the nation was opposed to the Manchurian Incident. He said that he later deemed this action inadvisable and directed Adachi to cease his efforts but the latter continued the negotiations and this action resulted in en bloc resignation of the Cabinet.

Testimony of Ugaki

89. On 28 June General Kazushige Ugaki, former Minister of War, testified that the plot organized by Shumei Okawa to seize control of the Japanese Government failed because of the refusal of the General to support it.

The witness testified that he received the proposal in the form of a letter which was also admitted in evidence. Okawa's letter was written during the time the late Yuko Hamaguchi was Prime Minister. He identified Okawa as one of the leaders of a series of plots resulting in the conquest of Manchuria and the war against China.

After receipt of the letter Ugaki declared that he immediately notified assistants in the War Ministry to forbid the army to participate in the plot.

Ugaki said that it was his desire to keep the army out of politics but that he was opposed in his program by such ultra-nationalists as Generals Terauchi, Sugiyama and Hishio.

The General said that he was given the Imperial command to form a Cabinet but was unable to do so because of army opposition.

In answer to the question whether the Minister of War was responsible for actions taken by the Kwangtung Army and other overseas forces, Ugaki replied that the responsibility was that of Chief of the General Staff.

Death of Defendant Yosuke Matsuoka

90. At the regular session of the Tribunal on 27 June it was announced in Court that the defendant Yosuke Matsuoka had died of tuberculosis at 0240 hours in Tokyo Imperial Hospital. Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister of Japan, was one of the top-ranking accused. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1900 and returned to Japan to enter the foreign service. At various times he held diplomatic posts in China, Russia and the United States.

Matsuoka was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and in 1921 quit the service to join the South Manchurian Railway Company. He was president of the railroad from 1935 to 1939. As chief Japanese delegate to the League of Nations he was largely responsible for Japan's withdrawal from the League in 1933. He was Foreign Minister in the Second Konoye Cabinet during 1940-41 and played an important part in bringing Japan into the Tripartite Axis Alliance.

Upon official notification of his death the Tribunal ordered that his name be stricken from the charge and that his body be turned over to his family for burial, subject to the wishes of the Supreme Commander.

Revision of Procedural Rule

91. The prosecution requested revision of a rule which required it to reproduce full copies of every document or book from which it desired to produce evidence. In the modification requested the prosecution requested permission to file a full and complete copy only when the whole of the document was to be adduced in evidence but when only a part of the document was desired to be introduced the prosecution need file only the parts desired as evidence and not the entire document.

On 27 June the Tribunal ordered that the rules of procedure concerning the tendering of documents introduced in evidence be amended as requested by the prosecution with modifications.

TRIBUNAL FACILITIES

92. On 12 June it was announced that 60 seats would be reserved for the Japanese public at each session of the Tribunal and instructions were given for making applications. These seats are in addition to those already reserved for members of the defense counsel, families of the accused and various Japanese Government officials.

Altogether a total of 200 seats are reserved for Japanese spectators with an additional 100 seats for the Japanese press. For Allied spectators 170 seats are reserved.

93. The appearance of the courtroom was somewhat changed following the remodeling necessitated by an enlarged defense staff.

The rear row of defendants were provided with writing shelves when they complained they were not afforded the same facilities as those in the front row.

Several rows of seats were added in front of the distinguished visitors' box and earphones were provided permitting instantaneous translation in either Japanese or English on separate lines.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 9

June 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

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Fisheries	25

1. SCAP experts completed field work in a reconnaissance soil survey of Kyushu. Additional investigations were made of research and experimental work in agriculture and animal husbandry.

2. The rapid decline of the herring fishery in Hokkaido has been offset by increased fishery production in other regions, notably Tohoku and Kyushu, and the total production for May was satisfactory. Valuable increases in production may be expected from the southern Honshu sardine fishery and the developing bonito and tuna fisheries.

3. The newly authorized extended fishing area is expected to provide significant quantities of pelagic fishes for the market as a result of the reactivation of a number of hitherto idle fishing boats.

AGRICULTURE

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RECONNAISSANCE SOIL SURVEY OF KYUSHU

4. In a reconnaissance soil survey of Kyushu 30 different soil associations and two miscellaneous land types were mapped.

5. The alluvial soils are the most important in Kyushu, comprising 11 of the island's soil associations. Kyushu has many alluvial plains, the largest being the Saga plain. These soils are poorly drained, light gray to dark brown in color, strongly mottled with yellow and brown markings and ranging in texture from sandy to clay loams. They produce paddy rice in summer and wheat or barley in winter. In winter 10 to 15 percent of the area is planted to legume crops for green manuring purposes. For maximum crop yields these soils require heavy fertilization and liming.

6. Soils on slopes adjacent to stream valleys and on many steeply sloping hills where they have been terraced and irrigated

to form paddy fields have developed into Planosol soils. Irrigation water applied over many years has percolated through the soil, modifying its characteristics. These soils now have a heavy clay subsoil layer that is strongly mottled, partially cemented and very slowly permeable to percolating water. Crop adaptation and fertilization practices are similar to the poorly drained alluvial soils.

7. Nearly all of the upland soil associations of agricultural importance except those in the extreme northern and northwestern part of the island are developed from volcanic ash or volcanic rocks. Six soil associations ranging in texture from silt loams to fine sandy loams belong to the Brown Forest great soil group. The loose, friable, dusky brown to brownish-black surface soils vary in depth from 15 to 60 centimeters. They have a high content of organic matter and are easily tilled. With proper fertilization these soils are highly productive, but they are comparatively low in inherent fertility. They produce small grains, upland rice, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tea, mulberry, fruits and vegetables.

The Brown Forest soils near Kumamoto differ from those elsewhere in Kyushu owing to the nature of the subsoil. They have deep loamy surface soils and support the same crops as other Brown Forest soils.

8. Closely related to the Brown Forest soils are three associations of Black Forest soils which are also developed from volcanic ash. They occur on undulating to rolling relief in the southern one fourth of Kyushu. The surface and subsoil layers of these soils have a higher content of organic matter and are darker colored than the Brown Forest soils. The same crops are grown as on the Brown Forest soils.

9. Lithosols and shallow Brown Forest soils are found on the perimeter of the undulating and rolling plains adjacent to mountains and in upland areas in mountainous regions. They are developed on slopes ranging from 25 to 40 percent. These soils are not well suited to crop production.

10. Upland soils in the northern and northwestern part of Kyushu in the vicinity of Kokura, Fukuoka, Sasebo and Nagasaki are Red and Yellow Podzolic soils. On the rough hilly relief, soils are Lithosols. In this area the demand for crop land is so great that many of the steep hills poorly suited to agriculture are terraced and used to grow small grains, upland rice, potatoes and vegetables. Citrus fruits are grown on southern slopes facing the sea.

11. The land types of Kyushu are (1) barren volcanic rock and lava flows and (2) rough mountainous land. No crops are grown on them. The latter group constitutes at least 50 percent of the total land area.

MULBERRY ACREAGE

12. The Raw Silk Bureau reported that there were 180,083 cho (one cho equals 2.45 acres) planted to mulberry on 1 May, of which 174,931 cho were productive. Since total planted acreage on 31 January was 192,564 cho it is apparent that farmers have continued to uproot mulberry trees despite efforts of the Government and the silk industry to encourage larger plantings.

IRISH POTATOES

13. The area planted to Irish potatoes in Japan and the annual crop more than doubled between 1926 and 1945. In 1945, 212,200 hectares (520,000 acres) yielded 2,165,000 metric tons (approximately

80,000,000 bushels). This rate is close to yields per acre in late-producing districts of the United States. For 1946 the Japanese have estimated a crop of 1,614,000 metric tons, approximately two times the 1926 crop. Area and production of Irish potatoes in Japan are less than half the area and production of sweet potatoes.

14. This rapid increase in production reflects Japan's belated recognition of the importance of the crop. The potato has never been understood, grown or handled by the Japanese as well as other staple crops and has been the object of little serious research.

15. Impaired rail and water transportation and other wartime disorganizations have kept the usual supplies of high grade Hokkaido seed potatoes off the market. Farmers and gardeners this year have planted whatever they had. Japanese experts estimate that the low grade seed stock generally planted this year in Honshu will average 20 to 30 percent infection with virus diseases. SCAP observers believe that the estimate is low and yields per acre are expected to be below normal.

16. SCAP has instructed Japanese research workers and officials on improved varieties and methods of propagation. Experimental lots of American varieties have been introduced for study and arrangements have been made to furnish recent technical publications not previously available to the Japanese. Improved methods and varieties can increase yields. Additional acreage can be obtained by using cultivable lands at high elevations.

SEEDS FROM THE UNITED STATES

17. Squash seeds arrived from the United States in June and will produce squash this season. Tomato seeds arrived which are intended for use next season.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF LIVESTOCK

18. In the Japanese economy maintenance of sires is a great burden since the average livestock owner has only one or two animals. Conventional breeding is more expensive than is true in many parts of the world.

Government sponsored investigational work in artificial insemination has been conducted on horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats and poultry at a number of institutions including the Imperial Zootechnical Experiment Station, Chiba, Chiba Prefecture; the Tochigi Branch Experiment Station, Nishinasumo Machi, Tochigi Prefecture; and the animal husbandry departments of the various imperial universities.

19. At the Tochigi Station semen of the horse is collected by means of an artificial vagina; it is then centrifuged for 10 to 15 minutes at 1,000 to 1,500 revolutions per minute. The centrifuged liquid containing the spermatozoa is then diluted with an equal volume of preservative solution. This solution is made by mixing 5 grams of glucose, 0.16 gram of potassium chloride, 0.10 gram of hydrated di-sodium phosphate and 100 cubic centimeters of distilled water to which 3 cubic centimeters of fresh egg yolk have been added. One entire diluted sample is commonly used for one insemination. The horse spermatozoa are frequently stored for 48 hours before use.

20. At the Chiba Station the artificial vagina, sometimes modified, is used to collect semen from cattle, swine and goats. Semen of goats and swine is diluted with an egg yolk phosphate buffer solution developed by Phillips of Missouri. The quantity of the solution used varies depending on the pH of the semen sample. Cattle semen, treated with the centrifuge and diluted to decrease the motivity of the sperm,

has been transported to points requiring 36 hours' train time. Records indicate about 55 percent breeding efficiency with transported cattle semen. At the Chiba Station an All-American Holstein Friesian bull, King Bessie Geraldine, has produced about four times as many calves by artificial insemination with semen transported to other localities as he has produced by matings at the station.

ETHYL ESTER, AN INSECTICIDE

21. The Japanese have used a mixture of kerosene and pyrethrum to control rice leafhoppers. After 1941 kerosene became increasingly scarce and a substitute was found and patented in 1943. Commonly referred to as ethyl ester, the insecticide is also known as "acy bean fatty acid sulfonated ethyl ester" and "linoric acid ethyl ester". Its formula is $C_{15}H_{27}COOC_2H_5$. Average specific gravity is 0.88. Basic raw materials for manufacture are alcohol, soybeans and coal.

22. For leafhopper control in rice paddies, the ester is applied by a man with a drip can walking down every fourth row of rice applying the undiluted ester to the water surface. Others brush the rice causing the leafhoppers to jump to the surface of the water where they are killed by the ester. The ethyl ester is used alone. It is noninjurious to foliage. The rate of application is approximately 13 liters per hectare. This insecticide has also proved to be effective against the larva of a trichopteros rice pest in Hokkaido.

23. Ethyl ester alone is less satisfactory than petrolsun as a mosquito larvicide, but when mixed with about 1.5 percent pyrethrum extract the ester solution is reported to give superior results.

24. Production of ethyl ester began during the 1944-45 fiscal year and totaled 1,023 metric tons. Lack of raw materials reduced 1945-46 production to 894 metric tons.

FISHERIES

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Fishing Supplies and Equipment	36
Japanese Fishing Vessels	39
Transplantation of Lake Biwa Ko-aya.	40

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The Herring Fishery

25. The Hokkaido herring season has almost ended. Stocks of fresh herring at the cold storage plants are low and salting and canning will end by 30 June.

26. The Bureau of Fisheries reports that the total catch of herring in Hokkaido from 2 April to 31 May was 307,947.4 metric tons. There was a marked decline in production in May and a corresponding decrease in the shipments of fisheries products other than canned fish from Hokkaido to Honshu, as shown in the accompanying chart.

29. Period 11-20 May: In most areas a marked increase in total landings was reported. The sardine catch decreased from 3,139.8 metric tons for 1-10 May to 1,415.4 metric tons for 11-20 May. The sardine landings in Hokuriku and Kanto remained at a fairly high level but decreased to about one-half the preceding 10-day landings in Kyushu.

A large increase in bonito landings was reported from Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Chiba, Kanto region, reported a good bonito season but a serious shortage of live sardines for bait.

Hyogo, Kinki region, reports the approaching close of the Ikanago fishing season on the Inland Sea, and predicts a good sardine fishing season if the necessary materials are available.

30. Period 21-31 May: Tohoku, Kanto and Kyushu regions showed a large increase in landings.

The sardine catch in the Kyushu region increased considerably over the preceding 10-day period, bringing the catch of sardines in this region to 6,803.7 metric tons for the month.

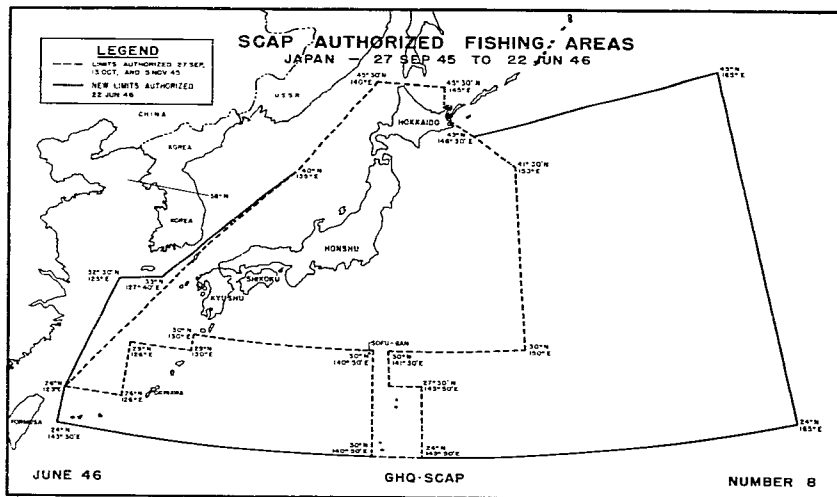
Chiba, Kanto region, reported that nearly half of the sardine catch was sold on the black market in order to obtain the fishing materials, food, salt and rice necessary for a large catch.

EXTENSION OF FISHING AREAS

31. The area authorized for Japanese fishing and whaling was extended to the east and south to enclose important tuna and bonito fishing grounds. A small westward extension of the boundaries permits access to important trawling grounds in the East China Sea.

The new boundaries enclose an area slightly more than twice the size of the area authorized in November 1945.

The boundaries are shown on the accompanying map.



32. The authorization is subject to the following provisions:

- (1) Japanese vessels will not approach closer than 12 miles to any island within the authorized area which lies

south of 30° North Latitude with the exception of Sofu Gan. Personnel from such vessels will not land on islands lying south of 30° North Latitude, except Sofu Gan, nor have contact with any inhabitants thereof.

- (2) Japanese vessels or personnel thereof will not approach closer than 12 miles from Takeshima (37°15' North Latitude, 131°53' East Longitude) nor have any contact with said island.

33. It is clearly stated in the memorandum that the authorization does not establish a precedent for any further extension of authorized fishing areas, nor may the authorization be interpreted as an expression of Allied policy relative to ultimate determination of national jurisdiction, international boundaries of fishing operations in the area concerned or in any other area.

34. The extension of the fishing area will permit the reactivation of the larger trawling and bonito fishing vessels which have not been able to function since the war at the highest level of production. Boats, equipment and men are ready to undertake the high seas tuna and bonito fishery and the trawl fishery of the East China Sea.

The new area is expected to furnish an increase in landings of from 3,000 to 5,000 metric tons per month.

35. The extended fishing to the south and southwest will supply markets at Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other southern cities and the bonito and tuna fishery to the eastward will supply Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo and the northern cities.

FISHING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Cotton for Nets

36. The fishing industry requires 15,124 metric tons of raw cotton for nets. A further supply of about 24,000 bales is needed this year to substitute for manila hemp.

Fishing Vessels

37. Two lists containing descriptions of 120 and 17 fishing vessels respectively have been received from Korea. These vessels were registered in Korea and are alleged to have been brought to Japan since 9 August 1945. Reports have been received from governmental sources of unregistered vessels in Japanese ports and it is anticipated that many of the Korean boats will be discovered through these channels.

Petroleum

38. The quantity of petroleum products allotted to the fishing industry is steadily increasing. In July 11,000 kiloliters will be allocated to the fishing industry. This is 1,000 kiloliters more than any previous monthly allocation.

Estimated requirements for the third quarter are 33,000 to 35,000 kiloliters.

The total recommended allocation of petroleum products to the fishing industry from 1 December 1945 to 31 May 1946 was 49,363 kiloliters. Of this 41,698 kiloliters have been received by the fishing fleet.

JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS

39. Information supplied by the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries shows that 317,500 fishing and whaling vessels are now available for operation. Approximately 10 percent will be under repair at any given time during the peak fishing season and approximately 17 percent will be under repair during the slack period.

ANALYSIS OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS
30 June

	<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Gross Tonnage</u>
<u>Steel vessels</u>			
	Trawlers	16	5,844
	Whalers	20	4,293
	Tuna vessels	17	2,720
	Research vessels	7	1,820
	Fish carriers	<u>20</u>	<u>19,687</u>
	Total	80	34,364
<u>Wooden vessels</u> (Powered)			
Over 100 gross tons	Tuna vessels	25	3,073
	Fish carriers	15	2,406
	Whaler	<u>1</u>	<u>126</u>
	Total	41	5,605
50 - 100 gross tons		369	24,100
Under 50 gross tons	20 - 50 tons	1,510	-
	10 - 20 tons	6,800	-
	5 - 10 tons	6,700	-
	Under 5 tons	<u>55,500</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total	71,510	362,295
Total powered wooden vessels		71,920	392,000
<u>Wooden vessels</u> (Unpowered)			
	20 - 25 tons	20	-
	10 - 20 tons	200	-
	5 - 10 tons	1,000	-
	Under 5 tons	<u>244,280</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total	245,500	369,000
Total, all vessels		317,500	795,364

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

TRANSPORTATION OF LAKE BIWA KO-AYU

40. The collecting and transporting of live ko-ayu (sweetfish) from Lake Biwa are the most important activities undertaken by the Shiga Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station. Thirteen collecting stations were in operation during May and June near the mouths of small rivers which flow into Lake Biwa. With the onset of spring

rains in late April and May the upstream migrations of the ko-ayu begin, and the migrating fish, about two to three inches in length, are caught by a variety of nets and traps.

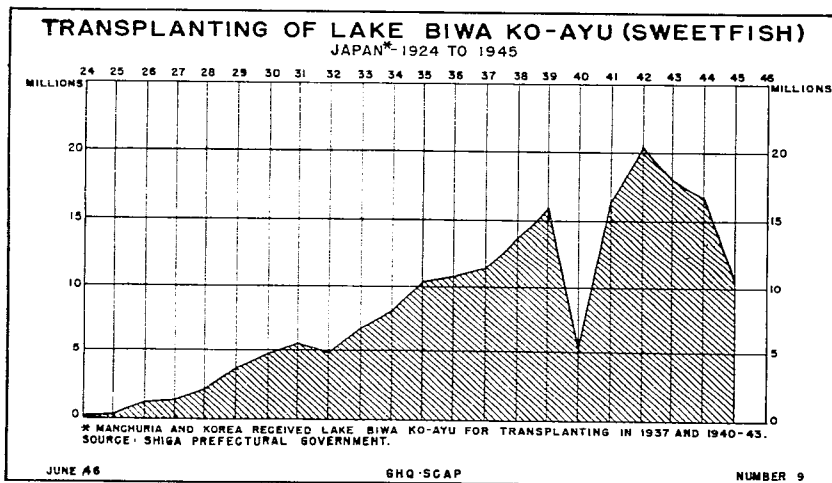
41. Large canvas tanks secured in wooden frames are mounted on motor trucks, and in these the fish are transported to the nearest rail siding. Special freight cars equipped with four large canvas tanks carry the fish throughout Japan. Prewar shipments of ko-ayu were made to Korea and Manchuria. Technicians accompany the freight cars and ice is added to the water as required to maintain a temperature of less than 10° centigrade. The water is constantly agitated to provide adequate aeration.

On arrival at the rail point nearest to their destination the young fish are unloaded and transported by truck to mountain streams where they are released.

42. Within three to four months of release the ko-ayu increase in weight 800 to 1,000 percent and an intensive seasonal fishery develops. This remarkable weight increase occurs only when the ko-ayu are transplanted into other streams. Left in their normal environment an increase in weight of only 200 to 300 percent occurs.

At the time of transplanting the young fish weigh approximately 8.25 pounds per 1,000.

Requests for ko-ayu are always greater than supplies, and allocations on a pro rata basis are made by the Shiga Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station. Transplantings, 1924-42, are shown in the accompanying chart.



SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

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Forestry	5
Mining and Geology	12

1. Isatu Nakao has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Forestry. He is the first technically trained forester in Japanese history to occupy this important position. In addition technically trained men were appointed to head four of six of the District Forest Offices.

2. SCAP directed the dissolution of the Japan Lumber Company and its subsidiaries, the local lumber companies. These lumber brokerage organizations held a government-sponsored monopoly over all interprefectural movement of lumber. Local democratic associations of mill owners, forest owners and lumber men will now assume the production and distribution functions of the lumber companies to be dissolved. Rationing, price control and other government regulations will be set by the Bureau of Forestry.

3. Coal production is not only failing to meet basic consumption needs, causing withdrawals from dangerously low stockpiles, but is also below the conservative schedule set by the Coal Board. This schedule to produce 23,000,000 metric tons of coal during the fiscal year 1946-47 was devised with full knowledge of unfavorable labor conditions and food and equipment shortages.

This critical lack of coal, the general economic condition of Japan and fuel and equipment shortages are holding production and payrolls down and have stopped completely some operations in the Japanese mineral industries.

4. The petroleum industry has formed a temporary committee for the investigation of the petroleum producing industry.

FORESTRY

	Paragraph
Logs and Lumber Production	5
Pulp and Paper	7

LOGS AND LUMBER PRODUCTION

5. Production of logs for May was 4,638,500 koku (one koku equals 80 board feet). This is 73.6 percent of the rate necessary for the goal of 75,590,000 koku per year, a decline of 4.4 percent from April.

Lumber production for May was 78 percent of the monthly schedule of 250,000,000 board feet, a decline of 3 percent from April.

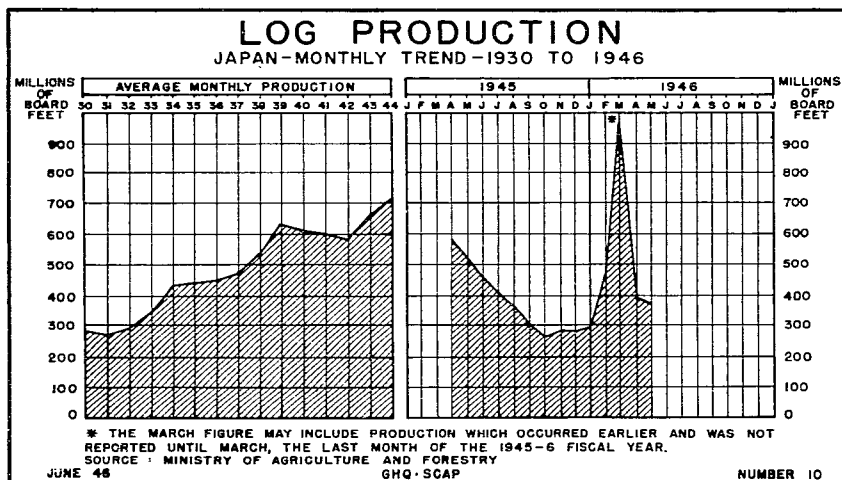
LUMBER PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES

May
(thousands)

<u>Lumber Type</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
All logs	371,080 bd ft	2,173,336 bd ft
Saw logs	254,416 bd ft	1,353,480 bd ft
Lumber	196,716 bd ft	209,268 bd ft
Mine timbers	4,819 cu ft	22,268 cu ft
Railroad ties	551 cu ft	5,083 cu ft
Telephone poles	119 cu ft	963 cu ft
Fulpwood	1,573 cu ft	21,962 cu ft
Veneer (logs)	874 cu ft	4,441 cu ft
Plywood	-	993 sq ft

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

6. Log production, 1930-46, is shown on the accompanying chart.



PULP AND PAPER

7. The accompanying chart shows the production of kraft pulp in Karafuto and Japan Proper during the years 1935-1945. No kraft pulp was produced in Japan Proper until 1939 and after a production peak of 21,000 short tons in 1942, the output decreased to only 7,000 short tons in 1945. The causes for the decrease were bomb damage and shortages of labor and essential materials.

10. Also investigated was the recovery of cellulose from rice straw, wheat straw and bagasse by the nitric acid process. The Oji Company considers this process too expensive and too wasteful of nitrogen to be commercially practical. Alternative methods consist of a modified soda process and a modified sulfite process, both of which give good yields of high-quality cellulose suitable for cellulose derivatives and bleached pulp suitable for fine writing papers.

11. SCAP experts examined the research facilities and projects of the Institute of Textile Research, Faculty of Engineering, Kyoto Imperial University, and of the Institute of Chemical Research (Experiment Station), Takatsuki, Osaka Prefecture. These institutions are well equipped with apparatus and highly skilled personnel. Research has been done on kraft paper; yarn and cloth; kraft condenser paper; viscose and viscose staple fiber; factors affecting mercerization, xanthation, spinning and coagulation of viscose fibers; viscose and staple fiber properties and low alkali viscose. Research on low alkali viscose aims at a more homogeneous fiber at lower cost in chemicals, particularly sodium hydroxide.

The Japanese are working on a new kraft process for high alpha pulps based on a new conception of cell wall structure, factors affecting the nitration of cellulose in paper form and the continuous mercerization of paper for the production of viscose. Technological aspects of the production of synthetic fibers (noncellulose) as wool substitutes have been examined. These are being used as wool substitutes for the production of paper machine felts, which are already in service and performing well.

MINING AND GEOLOGY

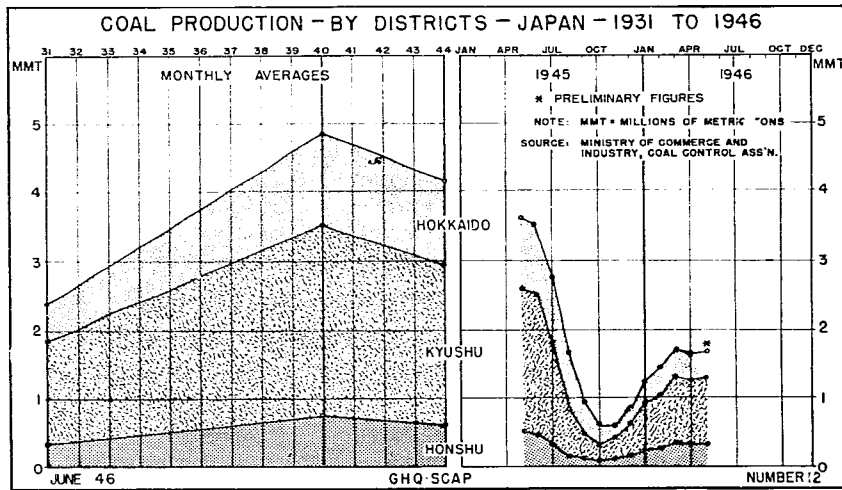
	Paragraph
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Mining Industry.	19
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COAL

12. The Coal Board placed June requirements of coal by industries at 2,552,000 metric tons, yet was able to allocate only 1,673,000 metric tons. The Coal Board estimated that coal production will not meet needs until March 1947 when expected production will be 2,450,000 metric tons. Coal allotments are further discussed in the Rationing and Price Control Section, page 223.

Production

13. Coal production during May, shown in the accompanying chart, failed by three percent to reach the minimum goal of 1,750,000 metric tons set by the Coal Board. Coal mined during the 25.9 working days in May was 1,695,000 metric tons, an increase of three percent over the amount mined during the 24.8 working days in April but a decrease of one percent in average production per working day. Average production in metric tons per working day fell five percent during 1-10 June, dropping from 68,500 during 21-31 May to 64,900. Production per working day continued to decline during 11-20 June, falling to 64,100 metric tons. Total coal mined during 1-20 June was 1,089,500 metric tons.

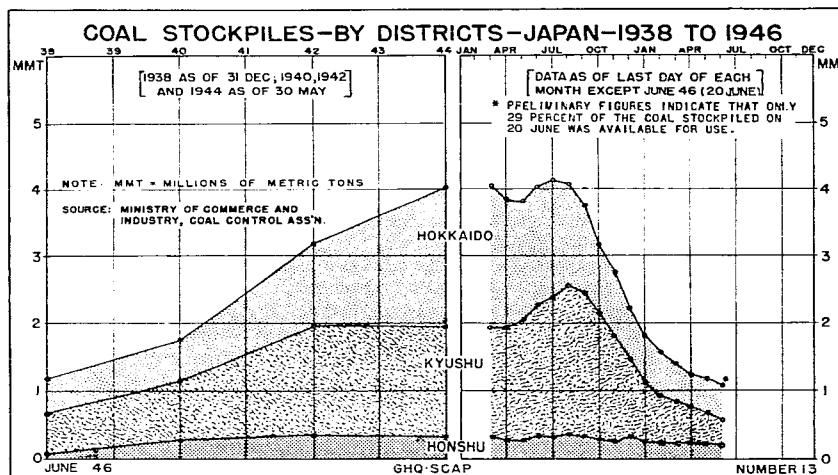


14. Food shortages are considered by the Japanese as mainly responsible for this decline in coal production.

15. Coal mine employees number 319,254 which is more than the number needed to produce the desired 2,200,000 metric tons of coal per month.

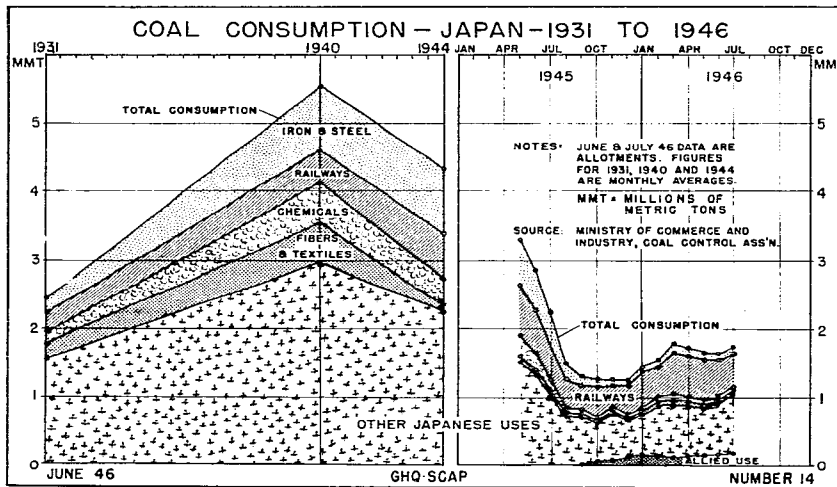
Stockpiles

16. Coal stockpiles are shown on the accompanying chart. The total figures may be misleading because not all of the coal listed in stockpiles is available. The percentage actually available by months is as follows: November 1945, 51 percent; December, 51 percent; January, 39 percent; February, 33 percent; March, 27 percent; April, 33 percent; and May, 29 percent.



Consumption

17. Total consumption of coal during May was 1,754,000 metric tons, an increase of 64,000 metric tons over the amount allotted, as shown in the accompanying chart and charts, pages 100 and 101. Deliveries are not always made in accordance with allocations; during May variations were as high as 140 percent. Several industries received less coal than was allotted them: for export to Hong Kong 50 percent less, domestic uses (primarily for heating in Hokkaido) 39 percent less, ship bunkering 32 percent less and briquette 32 percent less.



Several industries received more coal than was allotted them: metal mining and refining 140 percent, Japanese Government 133 percent, food 111 percent, fibers and textiles 67 percent, chemicals 65 percent, ceramics 61 percent, salt 57 percent, electricity 56 percent, machinery 37 percent, Occupation Forces 26 percent, gas and and coke 24 percent and iron and steel 15 percent. The Coal Board reported that the Japan Coal Company, the one coal distributing agency in Japan, has permission to make adjustments in distribution to 20 percent of allocations.

Equipment and Supplies

18. Equipment and supplies needed by coal mines in Kyushu in order to maximize coal production during the fiscal year 1946-47 are compared with equipment and supplies used during 1940, year of peak coal production, in the chart, page 99. Cumulative shortages since 1940 account for the relatively large quantities of materials needed per ton of coal during 1946-47. Substitution of wooden timbers for steel accounts for the high requirements of timber. Lack of normal development work since 1940 will require the mining of abnormally large tonnages of waste rock during 1946-47 in order to prepare new ground for mining.

COAL MINING IN KYUSHU

45 PRINCIPAL COAL MINES-1940 AND 1946
(THE OUTPUT OF THESE MINES REPRESENTS 35% OF JAPAN'S COAL PRODUCTION)

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT AND MINE EQUIPMENT*-FEBRUARY 1946				
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PERCENT OF 1940 QUANTITY	
			0	20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220
AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION	METRIC TONS	23,552	28.7	
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT	PERSONS	113,242	84.9	
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT UNDERGROUND	PERSONS	65,414	68.7	
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT ON SURFACE	PERSONS	47,828	125.4	
AVERAGE PRODUCTIVE WORK-DAY	MINUTES	390	81.2	
AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION / MAN-SHIFT	METRIC TONS	0.2079	40.7	
CHAIN CONVEYORS	LENGTH IN METERS	37,018	47.9	
BELT CONVEYORS	LENGTH IN METERS	92,090	110.2	
CUTTING MACHINES	EACH	52	26.5	
ELECTRIC DRILLS	EACH	435	77.7	
PNEUMATIC DRILLS	EACH	3,681	78.6	
COMPRESSORS	EACH	456	111.2	
HOISTS	EACH	1,245	102.4	

PRINCIPAL MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS - 1946 PLAN				
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PERCENT OF 1940 QUANTITY	
			0	20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220
CEMENT	METRIC TONS	36,915	64.7	
CEMENT CONSUMPTION PER METRIC TON OF COAL	KILOGRAMS	3.092	183.5	
MINE TIMBER	KOKU**	3,301,649	99.5	
MINE TIMBER / METRIC TON OF COAL	KOKU**	0.331	213.5	
EXPLOSIVES	METRIC TONS	3,783	64.4	
EXPLOSIVES / METRIC TON OF COAL	KILOGRAMS	0.396	138.9	
DETONATORS	EACH	25,288,032	63.7	
DETONATORS / METRIC TON OF COAL	EACH	2.468	137.5	
PIG IRON	METRIC TONS	***814.7		
STEEL	METRIC TONS	***26,899		
COPPER	METRIC TONS	***99.5		
BALL BEARINGS	LB.	522,478		
# WIRE ROPE	LENGTH IN METERS	2,678,000		
RAILS	METRIC TONS	13,968		

NOTES:
* OPERABLE EQUIPMENT, EXCLUDING EQUIPMENT IDLE BECAUSE OF REPAIR NEEDS.
** ONE KOKU = 80 BOARD FEET
*** IMMEDIATE REPAIR REQUIREMENTS. INOPERABLE EQUIPMENT REQUIRING REPAIR INCLUDE: 221 CUTTING MACHINES AND 138 HOISTS.

SOURCE: SCAP SURVEY

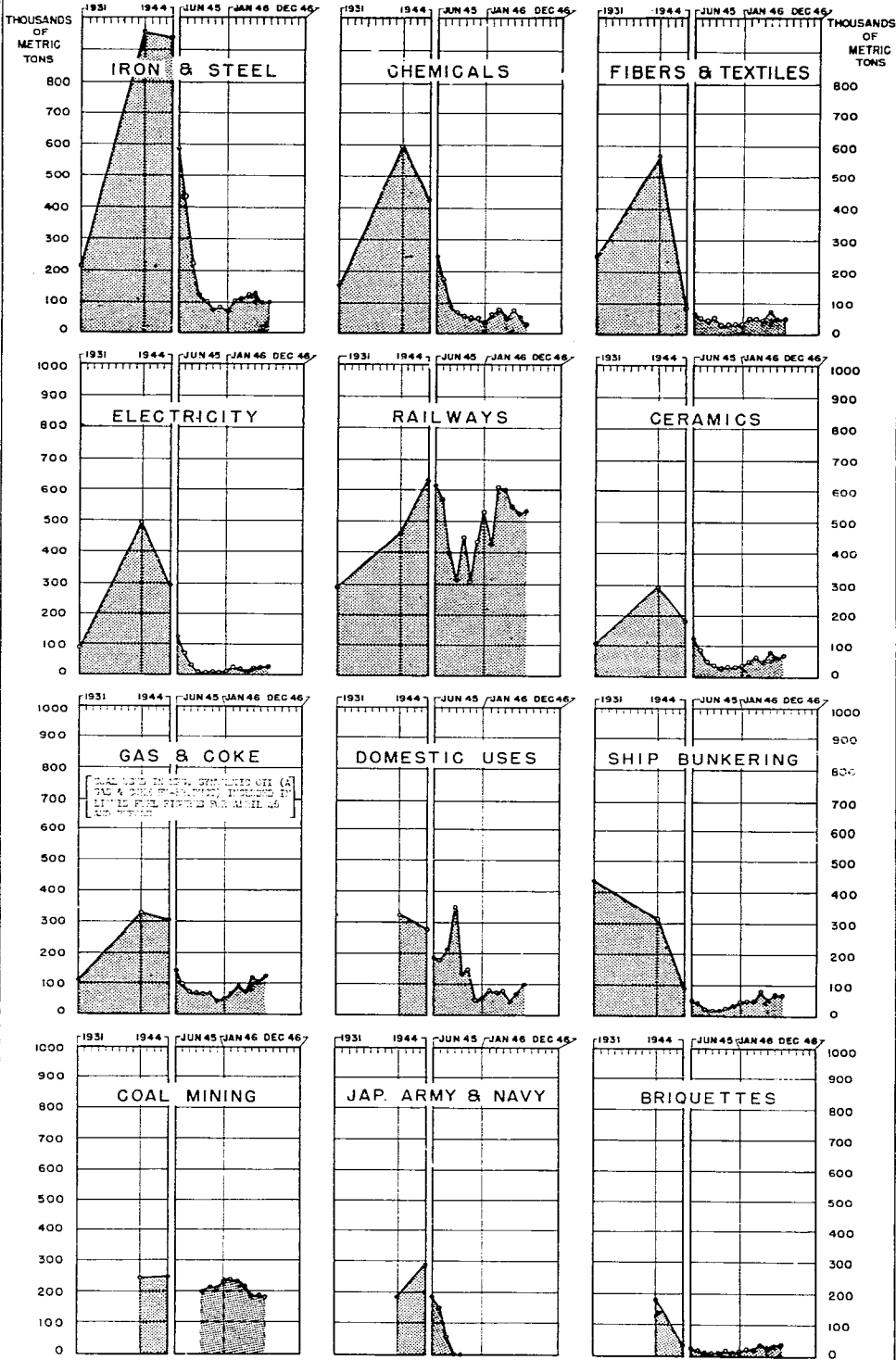
JUNE 46

GHQ SCAP

NUMBER 15

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

JAPAN-MONTHLY TREND 1931 TO 1946

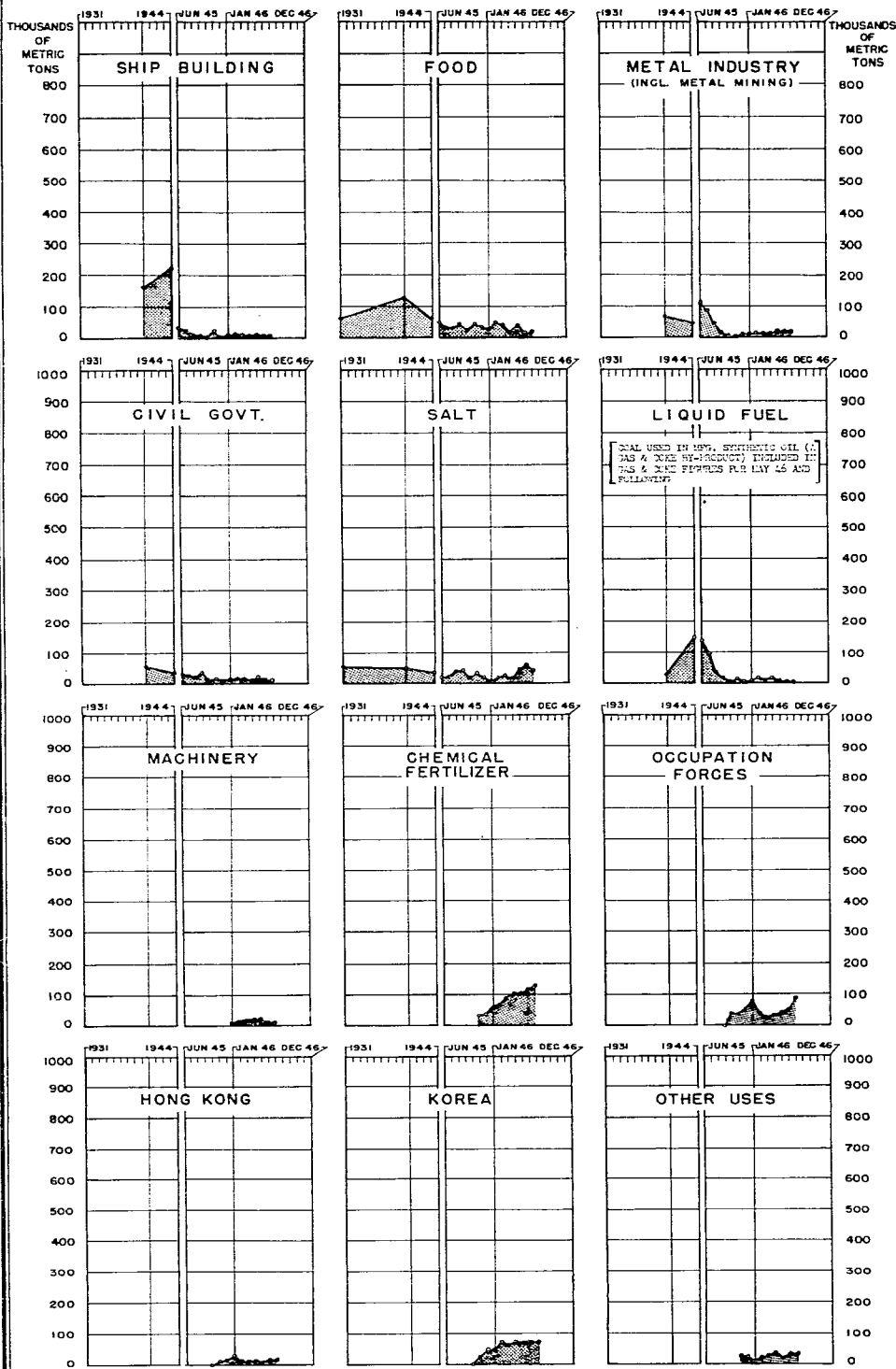


NOTES: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS. JUNE AND JULY 1946 DATA ARE ALLOCATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL CONTROL ASSN.
JUNE 45 GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 160

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

JAPAN—MONTHLY TREND 1931 TO 1946



NOTES: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS. JUNE AND JULY 1946 DATA ARE ALLOCATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL CONTROL ASSN.
 GHO:SCAP NUMBER 16D

MINING INDUSTRY

Production

19. Mine production reports for March and totals for the 1945 fiscal year (April 1945 to March 1946) are shown in the table.

MINE PRODUCTION
Fiscal year 1945-46

Commodity	Unit	Av prod/mo (Apr-Sep)	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	TOTAL (fiscal yr)
Copper	a/ MT	2,743	677	415	504	572	763	979	20,372
Lead	a/ MT	661	226	136	164	182	299	317	5,290
Zinc	a/ MT	2,823	1,163	562	607	969	1,243	1,306	22,789
Tin	a/ kg	-	0	0	0	1,144	443		1,587
Antimony	a/ MT	40	2	0	0	15	4	8	266
Mercury	Metal kg	12,180	704	30	0	585	2,815	3,115	60,328
Fluorite	Concentrate MT	331	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,991
Sulfur	Refined MT	3,600	2,333	1,864	1,452	861	720	916	29,748
Pyrite	Concentrate MT	57,296	0	0	0	0	0	27,808	371,585
Gypsum	Concentrate MT	3,360	1,248	3,063	4,010	2,244	2,636	1,750	35,708
Graphite-									
Amorphous	Concentrate MT	48	241	201	302	236	177	203	1,649
Crystalline	Concentrate MT	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	959
Barite	Concentrate MT	269	74	0	0	0	0	0	1,689
Iron ore	Concentrate MT	160,765	26,261	28,133	19,531	10,308	16,477	23,286	1,088,588
Iron sand	Concentrate MT	19,907	1,017	725	370	226	256	122	122,163
Manganese	Concentrate MT	14,047	883	968	756	1,022	909	1,164	89,982
Chromite	Concentrate MT	3,836	380	286	742	1,498	1,227	905	28,053
Tungsten	Concentrate kg	19,858	1,330	990	2,169	1,409	3,751	1,347	130,146
Molybdenum	Concentrate kg	23,994	5,890	3,206	4,785	4,096	4,638	8,692	175,271

a/ Metal content in concentrate.

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

These data are based on an incomplete coverage of mines but show the magnitude of domestic mining. Slight increases in production were registered in March in 12 of the 19 commodities reported. Most significant was the 41 percent increase in output of iron ore. Copper, lead and zinc continued gradual increases started in November 1945 and reached a peak in March. Sulfur production, which declined during January and February, increased in March.

20. A comparison of mine production during the second half of 1945 with that during the first half shows that after the end of the war, production of most of the 19 commodities was between 10 and 20 percent of the whole year's production.

21. Although it is doubtful whether the production of most commodities will soon reach the level of the first half of 1945, output should increase over that shown in the second half of 1945. The difficulties facing mining in Japan remain the same, the general economic condition of Japan and the shortages of food, fuel and equipment.

PETROLEUM

22. A temporary committee to investigate the petroleum producing industry is composed of representatives of the Mining Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Imperial Geological Survey, the Tokyo Imperial University, the Nippon Oil Company and the Imperial Oil Company. Meetings were held on 17 and 27 May in which these two principal items were discussed:

- (1) Japanese petroleum resources and reserves and a five-year plan of exploration and exploitation.
- (2) How to perpetuate the petroleum producing industry, particularly in regard to the Imperial Oil Company which now controls approximately 95 percent of the total production of Japan.

23. The Committee estimates a potential reserve of 10,000,000 kiloliters (62,900,000 barrels) of oil in the four producing basins of Hokkaido, Akita, Yamagata and Niigata. The details of the five-year exploration program were not completed, but the Japanese have set for themselves a goal of 400,000 kiloliters (2,516,000 barrels) of oil annually. Production for the fiscal year 1945-46 was 235,704 kiloliters.

/4

SECTION 3

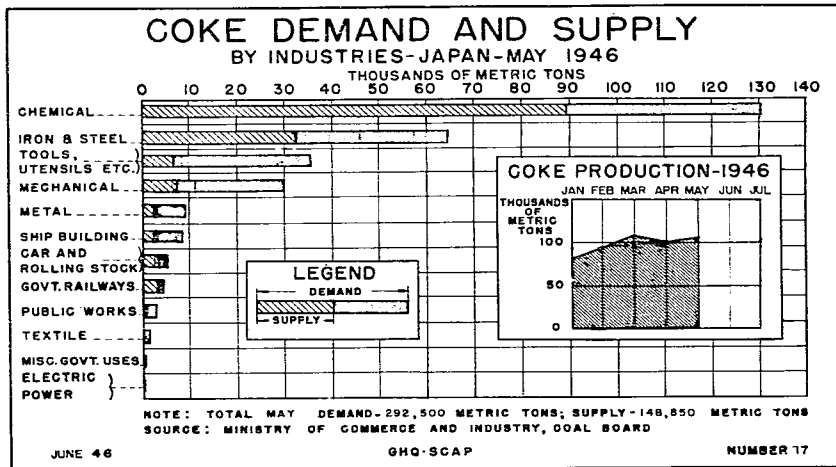
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

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COKE

1. Coke demand, supply and production are shown on the accompanying chart. Coking coal stockpiles increased from 35,000 metric tons to 37,000 metric tons and stocks of coke in metric tons decreased from 84,000 to 42,000. Monthly capacity of the 138 plants remained at 488,000 metric tons.



METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

2. Iron and steel production is shown in the accompanying charts. In May four plants resumed operation and none suspended production. The new plants added 2,600 metric tons monthly to electric furnace melting capacity and 27,000 metric tons to rolling capacity in operation.

Light Metals

3. Aluminum production increased 28 percent during May. The 911 metric tons produced was obtained primarily by remelting large amounts of scrap. Lack of coal, coke and caustic soda continued to hinder large increases. Seven remelting plants and seven reduction plants produced 515 and 396 tons respectively. Total estimated production for June is 1,012 metric tons.

4. Japan had six magnesium plants during the war with aggregate annual capacity of 7,000 metric tons although the highest year's production was 6,000 tons. Only two of the producers, Riken Kinzoku K K, Ube, Yamaguchi Prefecture (remaining capacity about 450 tons annually), and Kanto Denka Kogyo K K, Shibukawa, Gumma Prefecture (remaining capacity about 750 tons), have indicated interest in resuming operations. The latter concern would have to import magnesia and the former would produce from bitters, a by-product from the Japanese salt-from-sea water industry. No magnesium has been produced since August 1945.

5. Fifty-five operating plants produced the items indicated below. June figures are estimated.

ROLLING MILL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Aluminum</u>		<u>Aluminum Alloy</u>		<u>Tin</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Sheet	944	920	619	990	0	0	1,563	1,910
Pipe	20	20	30	35	0	0	50	55
Rod, bar and profile	6	40	23	70	0	0	29	110
Wire	14	20	18	10	0	0	32	30
Foil	8	10	0	0	38	50	46	60
Total	992	1,010	690	1,105	38	50	1,720	2,165

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Tin

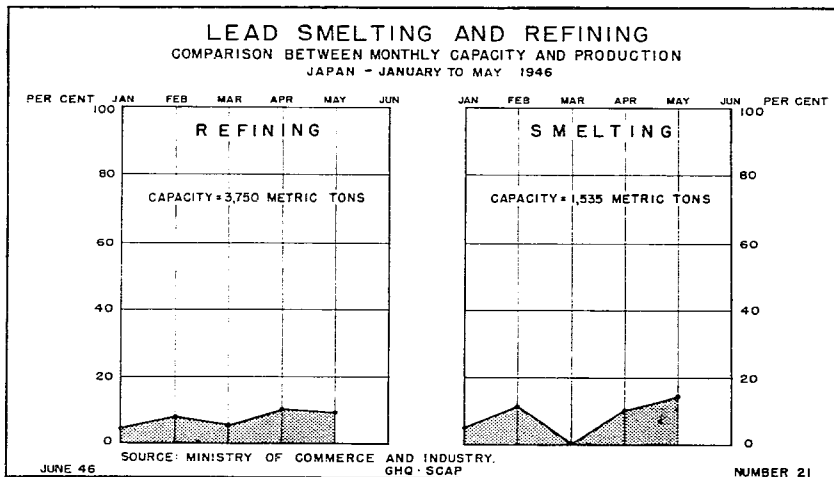
6. Japan had four tin smelters and refining plants during the war with peak production of 4,416 metric tons of refined tin in 1941 chiefly from imported concentrates from Thailand, Malaya and French Indo-China. No production of metallic tin exists at present. Of the original four tin smelters and refining plants only two, the Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ikuno smelter, Ikuno-mura, Hyogo Prefecture and the refinery at Osaka-shi, Osaka Prefecture, and the Toyo Kozan Company's Oita smelter and refinery at Oita-shi, Oita Prefec-

ture, are in condition to treat tin concentrates. These plants are non-productive owing to shortages of concentrates and coal. The Mitsubishi-owned smelter and refinery has a potential capacity of 80 metric tons of refined tin a month from concentrates of the Mitsubishi-owned Akenobe tin mine, Hyogo Prefecture, and the Obira tin mine, Oita Prefecture.

7. The Toyo-owned Oita smelter and refinery have started to work on a stockpile of 3,000 metric tons of tin-lead ore with which it expects to produce 23 metric tons a month of solder metal.

Lead and Zinc

8. Continued increase in fuel deliveries accounted for the 37 percent greater lead smelting production, 225 metric tons. Estimated June production is 540 tons. Refined lead production was 365 tons.



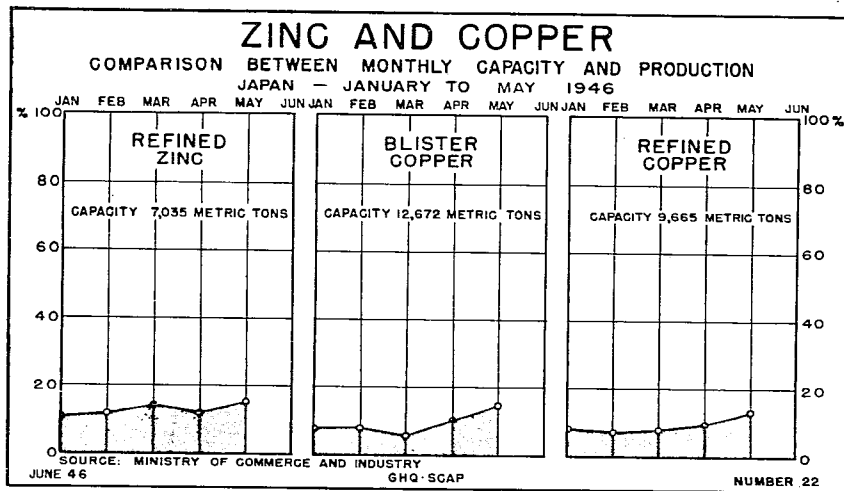
9. The Japanese lead and zinc industries are closely allied since every major lead mine is also a zinc mine and vice versa. The industry is operating at a low fraction of capacity, waiting for increased allotments of coal and reducing materials. This information is based on a survey during June of the lead refineries and the zinc distillation and electrolytic plants in the Inland Sea area of western Honshu and Kyushu, which depend largely on coal for power and reducing material.

Most plants are maintaining comparatively large staffs and payrolls, employed on small-scale production operations and on plant repair and maintenance. All are operating at heavy financial loss. Some plants are diverting lead and zinc electrolytic facilities to the production of copper sulfate. Mills have accumulated large tonnages of raw concentrates against the day when fuel can be obtained.

In April only 8,600 tons of coal, less than 0.5 percent of Japan's total, went to the metal mining and refining industry. Allotments for June were on about the same basis.

10. Zinc distillation plants on southern Honshu and Kyushu, which normally produce about 40 percent of Japan's total slab zinc and which have aggregate capacities of 27,000 metric tons a year, were producing at the annual rate of 4,160 tons in June. Electrolytic zinc plants' June production was at the annual rate of about 5,400 metric tons, with rated total capacity of 19,000 tons annually. Electrolytic lead plants in the area were producing almost no virgin lead. The Kamioka Works of the Mitsui Kosan K K, Gifu Prefecture, with a refined-lead capacity of 10,000 tons per year, produced at the rate of 2,200 tons a year in May. It produced no zinc slab.

11. Addition of two operating plants, making a total of five, with a gain in fuel allocation and delivery, accounted for a 16 percent increase in May production of zinc, to 1,068 metric tons. Estimated June production is 1,527 metric tons.

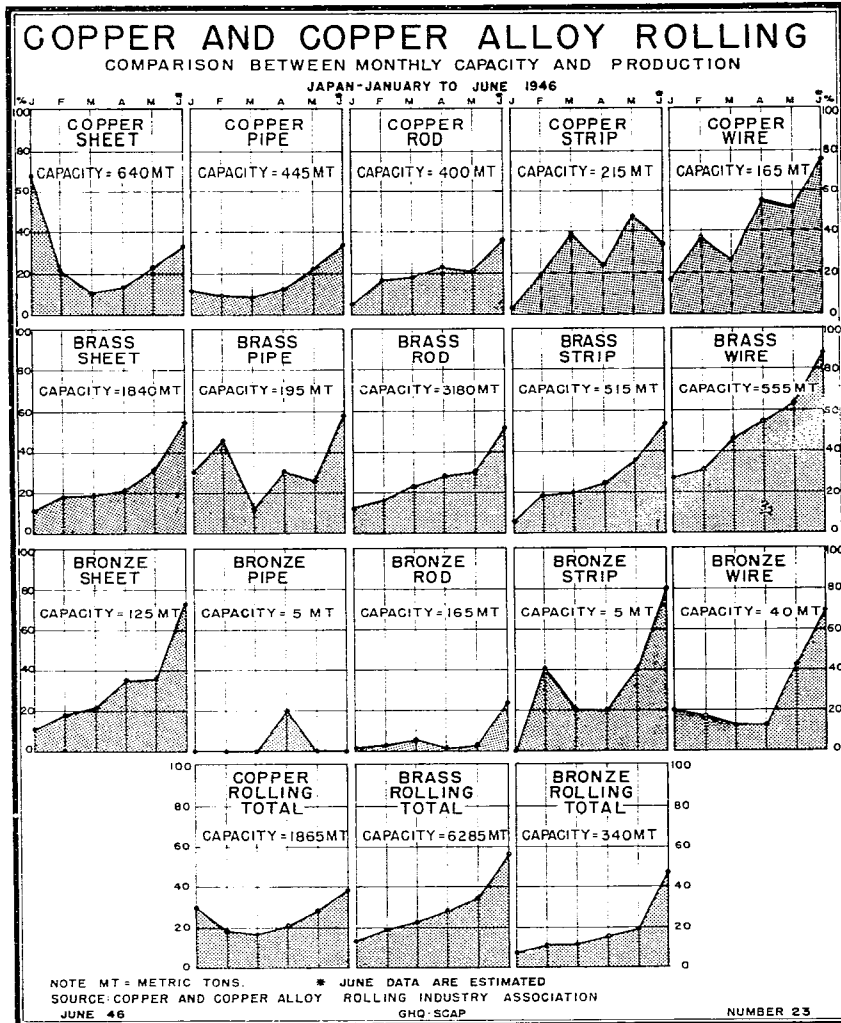


Copper

12. May production of blister copper, 1,877 metric tons, represents a 40 percent increase over April due to increased allocation and delivery of coal. Production of refined copper, 1,303 metric tons, was an increase of 35 percent. Production in percent of capacity is shown on the above chart. Availability of fuel will continue to govern production of both blister and refined copper.

Rolling Industry, Copper and Copper Alloys

13. Rolled copper and copper alloy production increased 24 percent in May because additional plants started operation. The number of working plants is now 114. Monthly capacities and production trends are shown in the chart, page 110.



Other Nonferrous Metals

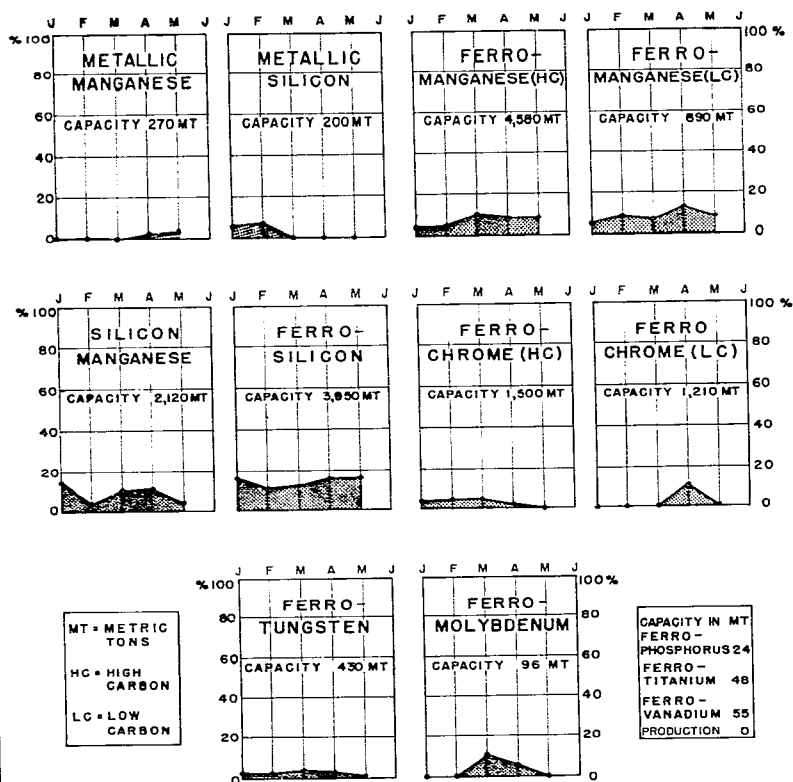
14. All nickel and antimony works continued inactive due to lack of fuel.

Ferroalloy Production

15. Production of most ferroalloys decreased during the month as 11 plants suspended operations, while only six others resumed manufacturing. Capacity in operation declined by 1,000 metric tons a month. The accompanying chart shows production as a percentage of capacity in existence rather than capacity in operation.

FERROALLOYS

COMPARISON BETWEEN MONTHLY CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION
JAPAN - JANUARY TO MAY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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16. The metallic manganese industry is at a standstill owing to a coal shortage and absence of a market for metallic manganese. The current price of the so called "dry-method" metallic manganese is ¥ 23,540 per metric ton. The dry-method metallic manganese has an average analysis of 95 percent manganese, 1.04 percent silicon, 0.2 to 1.0 percent carbon, 0.08 to 0.1 percent phosphorus, traces of sulfur and approximately 3 percent iron.

This metallic manganese can be used as an alloying agent in special steels and copper alloys although the presence of iron lessens the resistance to corrosion and it is not as satisfactory as electrolytic manganese. Four dry-method metallic manganese plants are in operating condition and, if provided a market, can produce approximately 130 metric tons of dry method metallic manganese a month.

17. Electrolytic metallic manganese was produced by essentially the same process as used by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Highest production was 549 metric tons in 1944. The electrolytic plants are converting their equipment to other uses because of high production costs. The two biggest producers, the Matsushita Electric Industry Company Ltd., Susaki-mura, Kochi Prefecture and the Chuo Denki Company Ltd., Nakayama-mura, Niigata Prefecture, are converting to the production of electrolytic manganese dioxide which will be used in the improvement of dry cell battery manufacture.

The Chuo Denki Company, Ltd., has found a market for its manganese dioxide and is producing approximately 20 metric tons per month.

18. In comparing the efficiency of operation of the Japanese electrolytic metallic manganese production with that of the United States methods, the average current efficiency of the Japanese method is 23 percent for one plant and 30 percent for the other while the United States method is 65 percent efficient. This difference is due to poor technique and is not the fault of the process.

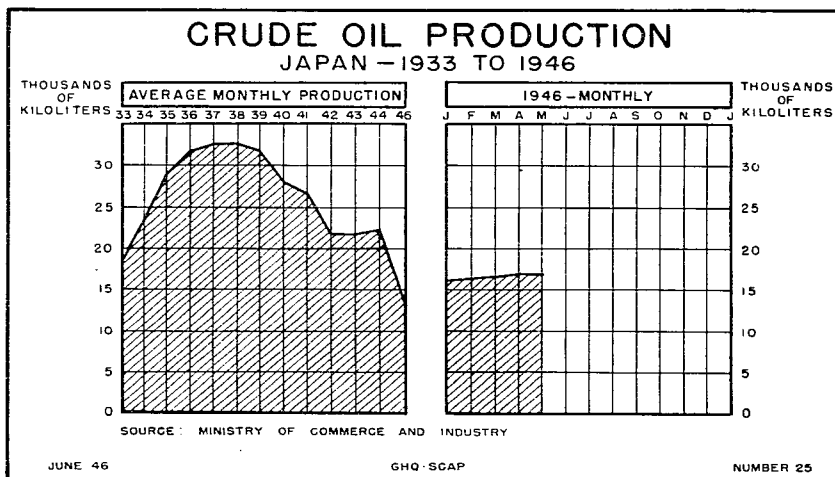
RUBBER

19. May production of rubber goods and articles consumed 1,835 tons of crude and 113 tons of reclaimed rubber. The total crude rubber stocks amount to approximately 24,000 tons, including all grades.

PETROLEUM

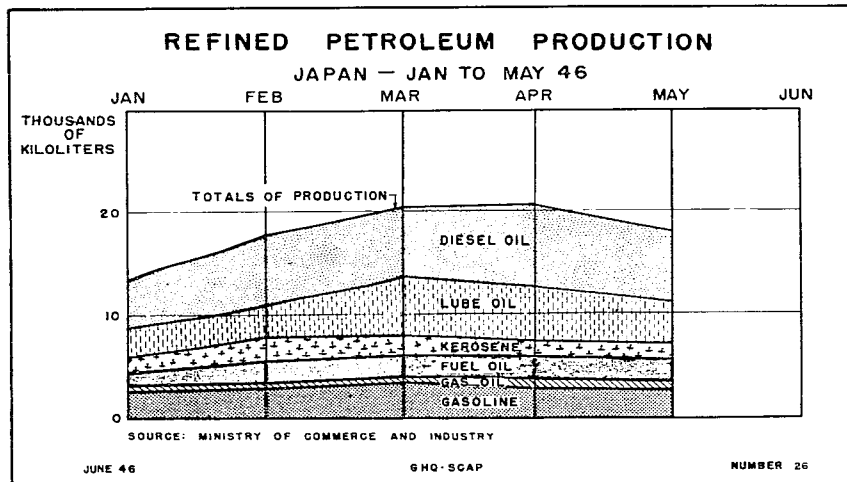
Crude Oil

20. Production of crude oil for the period 28 April to 25 May showed a decrease of approximately 1.4 percent.



Refined Petroleum

21. Refined petroleum production decreased approximately 14 percent from last month's figure.



CEMENT

22. Total cement production this month, 87,125 metric tons, was an increase of five percent over last month due to increased coal deliveries.

In addition to fuel, lubricating oil and paper bags are critically short.

Based on June coal allocation, June production is estimated to be 86,600 tons. Estimated production for the fiscal year April 1946-March 1947 is 1,110,000 tons.

Locations and capacities of cement plants are shown on map, page 114.

LUMBER

23. Allocations and deliveries of lumber are shown in the table, page 115.

CONSTRUCTION

Dependent and Troop Housing

24. The flow of material for dependent and troop housing is well started on most items. Critical items are bathtubs, sinks, commodes, steel and cast iron pipe, steel tubing and several others. The coal shortage in the ceramic and steel industries and the lack of food for workers is preventing Japanese production from operating at a normal capacity.

Troop housing is progressing as scheduled and will be completed by 31 December. New dependent housing has not commenced on any large scale due to lack of materials.

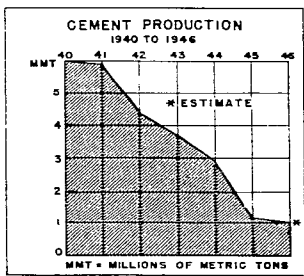
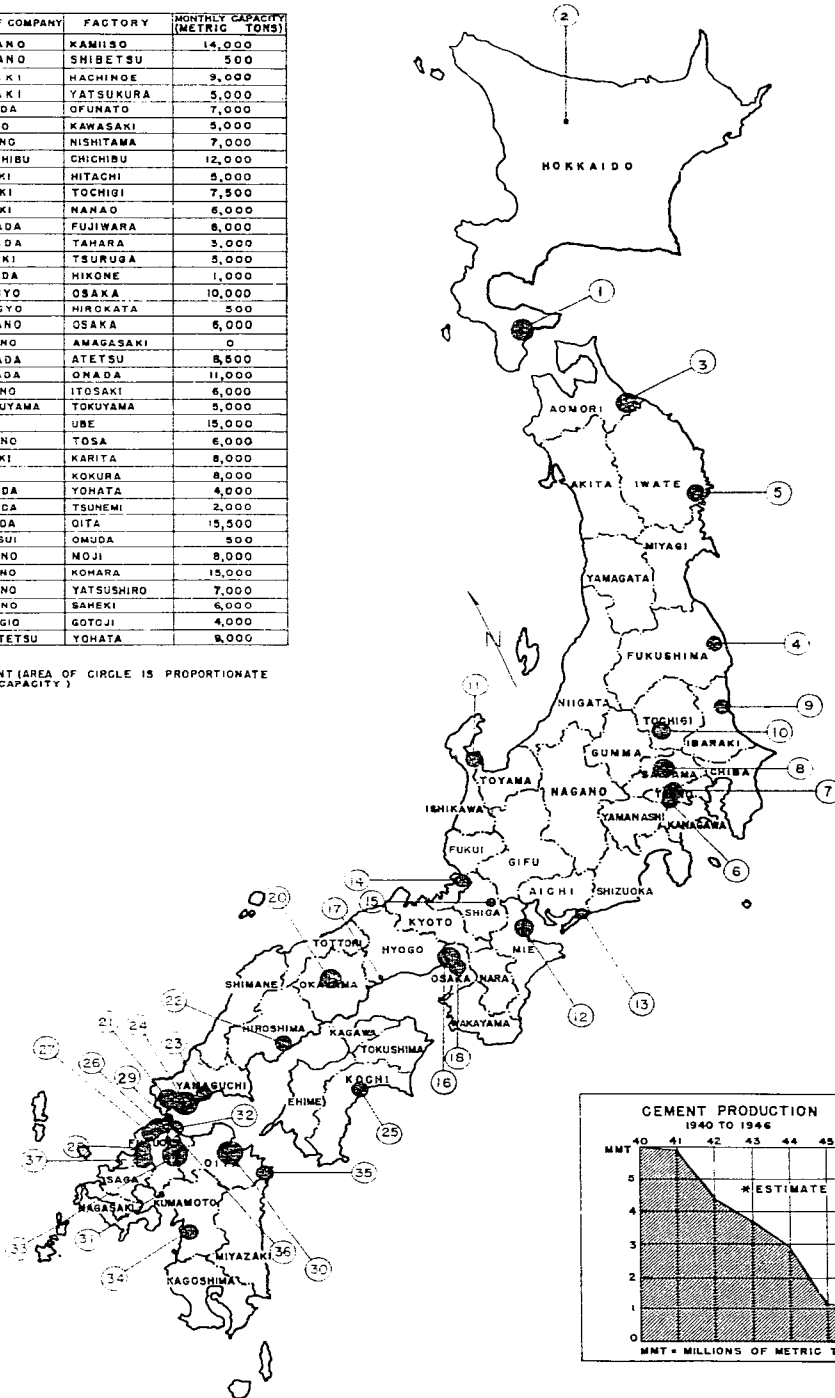
CEMENT PLANTS

LOCATIONS AND CAPACITIES

JAPAN - 1 JUNE 1946

NAME OF COMPANY	FACTORY	MONTHLY CAPACITY (METRIC TONS)
1 ASANO	KAMISO	14,000
2 ASANO	SHIBETSU	500
3 IWAKI	HACHINOE	3,000
4 IWAKI	YATSUKURA	5,000
5 ONODA	OFUNATO	7,000
6 KORO	KAWASAKI	5,000
7 ASANO	NISHITAMA	7,000
8 CHICHIBU	CHICHIBU	12,000
9 IWAKI	HITACHI	5,000
10 IWAKI	TOCHIGI	7,500
11 IWAKI	NANAJO	6,000
12 ONODA	FUJIWARA	8,000
13 ONODA	TAHARA	3,000
14 IWAKI	TSURUGA	3,000
15 ONODA	HIKONE	1,000
16 YOGYO	OSAKA	10,000
17 YOGYO	HIROKATA	500
18 ASANO	OSAKA	6,000
19 ASANO	AMAGASAKI	0
20 ONODA	ATETSU	8,500
21 ONODA	OHADA	11,000
22 ASANO	ITOSAKI	6,000
23 TOKUYAMA	TOKUYAMA	5,000
24 UBE	UBE	15,000
25 ASANO	TOSA	6,000
26 IWAKI	KARITA	8,000
27 UBE	KOKURA	8,000
28 ONODA	YOHATA	4,000
29 ONODA	TSUNEMI	2,000
30 ONODA	OITA	15,500
31 MITSUI	OMODA	500
32 ASANO	NOJI	8,000
33 ASANO	KOHARA	15,000
34 ASANO	YATSUSHIRO	7,000
35 ASANO	SAHEKI	6,000
36 SANGIO	GOTCJI	4,000
37 NITTETSU	YOHATA	8,000

○ PLANT (AREA OF CIRCLE IS PROPORTIONATE TO CAPACITY)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

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NUMBER 27

MAY ALLOCATION AND DELIVERY OF LUMBER
(koku) a/

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Delivered</u>
Allied Powers	3,171,367	893,351
Mine lumber and ties		
Coal mines	749,830	592,085
Metal mines	6,700	17,031
Others	181,710	32,847
Transportation		
Railway ties	293,165	377,719
Railroad construction	11,429	15,960
New railroad cars	10	2,387
Repair of railroad cars	6,237	2,892
Autos	1,210	340
Housing (Japanese)	921,280	264,709
Public construction		
Buildings	410,141	231,217
Highway construction	8,173	3,545
Pulp		
Hardwood	3,800	2,528
Softwood	24,600	118,834
Ship construction		
Wooden ships	279,066	50,542
Fishing boats	140,468	9,575
Steel vessels	117,250	3,688
Packing		
Shipping boxes	121,755	54,243
Sawdust and mokuage	15,300	200
Miscellaneous		
Kitchen tools	483	404
Lacquer ware	1,000	100
Toys	315	2,063
Coffins	5,673	3,418
Foundry moulds	1,110	1,738
Combs, musical instruments, advertising boards, etc.	34,199	28,195
Wooden machinery and parts		
Textile machinery	115,068	15,303
Agricultural machinery	1,900	492
Clogs	24,691	14,448
Furniture (Japanese)	17,564	11,190
Pencils	10,105	11,146
Barrels	57,063	5,693
Communications		
Telegraph-telephone poles	8,495	2,582
Cross arms	5,400	2,260
Matches	153,310	4,290
Joiners	4,560	1,492
Sporting equipment	435	954
Segregation plates	10,500	-
Total Koku	6,980,845	2,785,809
Veneer (Square shaku) <u>b/</u>	17,542,835	4,154,485

a/ One koku equals 80 board feet.

b/ One square shaku equals approximately one square foot.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Japanese Housing

25. There were 25,240 buildings constructed in Japan during May, of which 15,000 were strictly residential; the rest were homes with shops or other types of buildings.

Materials are available near forest areas, but in the large cities they are very scarce.

26. On 29 May the Japanese Government forbade the construction of homes covering more than 15 taubo (534 square feet) except by permission of the prefectural government.

Public Works

27. In the final budget for 1947, ¥ 5,500,000,000 has been included for public works. Specific projects soon will be approved. They will serve as relief work for one year for 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 men and will:

- (1) Aid food production directly or indirectly, such as improvement of fishing harbors and flood control.
- (2) Aid the Occupation Forces, such as improvement of heavily traveled roads near units.
- (3) Use a minimum of scarce material, such as cement and asphalt.

In addition, projects totaling ¥ 568,820,102 are listed under various agencies throughout the budget list, and can be classified as "public works."

Railroads

28. The following figures show May railroad construction for the Occupation Forces.

	RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION			
	Length of Track (ft)	May		
		Cost (yen)		
		Labor	Material	Total
Track construction	15,704	238,064	391,399	629,464
Buildings, platforms, extensions		365,427	557,925	923,352
Crossings		2,190	207	2,397
Electrification	50,855	<u>3,342,975</u>	<u>6,340,125</u>	<u>9,683,100</u>
Total		3,948,656	7,289,656	11,238,313

SOURCE: Third Military Railway Service.

COMPLETED ROAD WORK
April 1945-March 1946
(yen)

<u>Kind of Work</u>	<u>Paid by Central Government</u>	<u>Paid by Prefectures</u>	<u>Total</u>
Improvement of national roads <u>a/</u>	10,978,832	3,016,168	13,995,000
Improvement of national roads <u>b/</u>	1,063,167	1,241,833	2,305,000
Improvement of pre-fecture roads	19,097,332	20,528,168	39,625,500
Special repairing (guard rails, grade crossings, culverts, etc)	<u>15,791,000</u>	<u>15,999,000</u>	<u>31,782,000</u>
Total	46,930,331	40,785,169	87,707,500

a/ Under direct supervision of Home Ministry.

b/ Performed by prefectures under Home Ministry subsidy.

SOURCE: Home Ministry.

SHIPBUILDING

29. From 20 May to 10 June civilian shipyards completed repairs on 368 merchant vessels totaling 1,131,862 gross tons.

30. From 20 May to 20 June six steel ships totaling 11,140 gross tons were launched, 10 steel ships totaling 26,020 gross tons were completed, two wooden ships totaling 300 gross tons were launched and 14 wooden ships totaling 2,750 gross tons were completed.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

31. Basic heavy chemicals manufactures averaged about 32 per cent of calculated minimum requirements in May, a slight increase over April. The shortage of coal still restricts chemical production.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CHEMICALS
(metric tons)

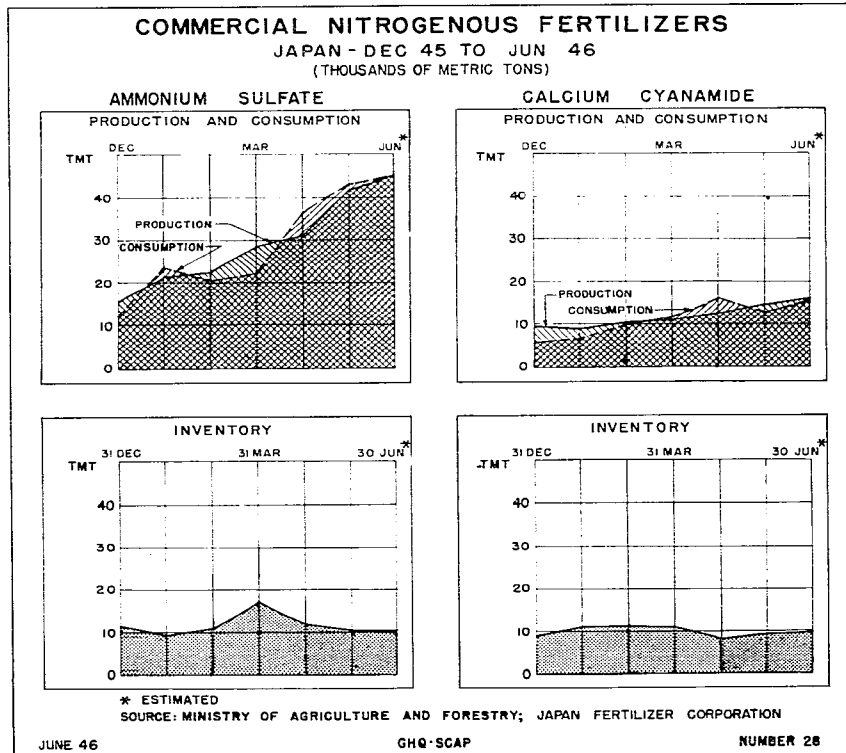
<u>Product</u>	<u>May Production</u>	<u>Percent of Minimum Monthly Requirements Produced in May</u>	<u>Estimated June Production</u>
Sulfuric acid	71,645	22	88,142
Ammonium sulfate	41,702	33	52,540
Salt	31,800	29	45,000
Calcium carbide	24,371	73	27,780
Calcium cyanamide	14,783	40	21,770
Ammonia	12,577	36	14,660
Soda ash	2,098	28	3,010
Caustic soda	2,080	23	1,657
Hydrochloric acid	1,442	23	1,400
Ethyl alcohol	991 ^{a/}	20	1,506 ^{a/}
Nitric acid	703	28	430
Methyl alcohol	647	31	695
Benzene	428	34	628
Sodium bicarbonate	238	36	250
Dyestuffs	192	29	337

^{a/} Kiloliters.

SOURCE: Chemical Industries Control Association.

Fertilizers

32. The rate of production of nitrogen fertilizer has now reached one half of the previous Japanese maximum. Present capacity is almost two thirds of this previous maximum. Delivery to fertilizer plants of coal and coke was adequate. Short-period breakdowns in equipment are hindering production and deliveries of construction material are low. It is expected that the enforcement of the recent directive on fertilizer production will bring construction materials and equipment into existing plants at a more rapid rate. See chart, page 119.



Salt

33. As a result of warmer weather salt production doubled in May and is expected to increase 50 percent in June. Imports of salt are continuing to increase.

Soda Industry

34. May production of Solvay process soda and soda ash did not increase. Production of electrolytic caustic soda, chlorine, hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder decreased in May. Increasing salt production and imports will help the soda industry become more active in the immediate future. The shortage of coal continues to hamper production.

Drugs

35. The production of drugs and their intermediates has increased substantially and is expected to continue to rise as a result of increased coal allocations.

Dyestuffs

36. The production of dyes increased in May but, in view of the reduction in coal allocations, no further increase is expected.

Other Products

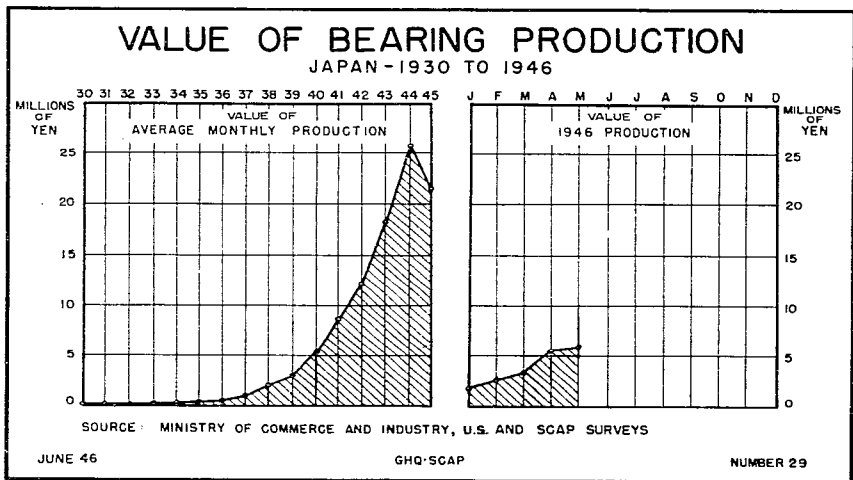
37. The production of solvents such as ethyl alcohol, ether, acetone and methanol has increased considerably. Demand for these solvents by the pharmaceutical and film industries has increased considerably.

MACHINERY

38. The slight increase in machinery production last month has been maintained despite continued coke, lubricant, steel and other basic material shortages and the financial difficulties common to most Japanese industries.

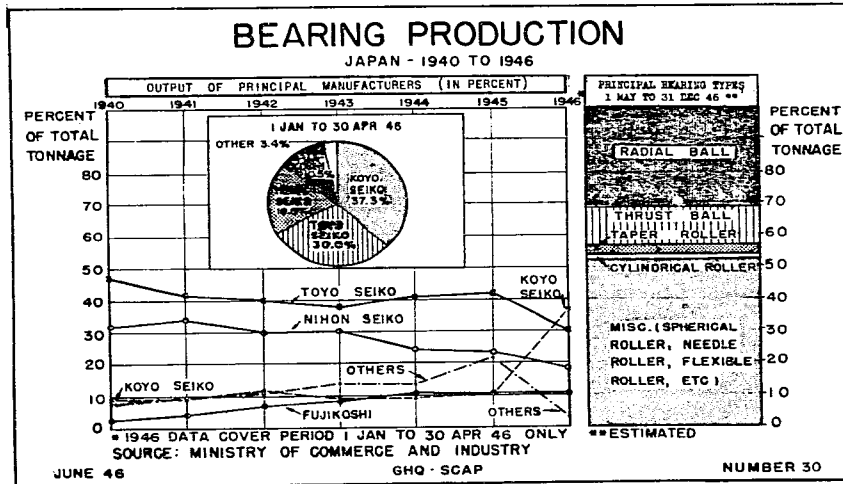
Bearings

39. The production increase for the month was approximately seven percent, one-fourth as great as that of the preceding month, according to yen value figures. Production by pieces was off by 21 percent, 409,041 units as compared with the previous month's output of 520,015. This is accounted for by the current emphasis on journal bearings for rolling stock, and other large types for heavy duty equipment.



Total value of production of all types and sizes of ball and roller bearings from 1 January to 31 May is ¥ 20,300,000.

40. The accompanying chart shows the distribution of the current demand for the basic types of bearings and the relative importance of the major companies for the years 1940 to 1946.



Industrial Machinery

41. The monthly report of production on all categories of industrial machinery is as follows:

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY May

Group Description	Total Output (thousands of yen)	
	New Units	Repairs
Mining machinery	17,396	98,478
Chemical machinery	28,498	1,110
Printing and bookbinding	499	71
Pulp and paper machines	797	242
Rubber machinery	3,649	49
Food product machinery	21,183	959
Pumps	6,138	695
Crushing, pulverizing and mixing machinery	19,410	57
Power transmission	3,350	16
Foundry equipment	3,715	97
Conveyors	3,447	3
Iron and steel plant equipment	3,561	-
Prime movers	8,542	219
Fans, blowers and compressors	6,080	44
Metal forming machines	20,964	118
Cranes, derricks and hoists	13,306	245
Miscellaneous machinery	4,825	52

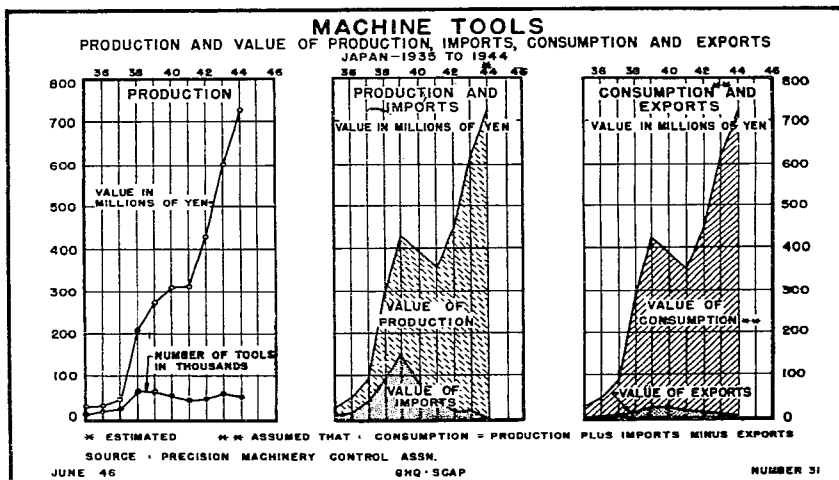
SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Control Association.

The total value of May production of new units and accessories is ¥ 165,360,000. For the same units listed above, the estimated current capacity per month is ¥ 391,000,000. This means that approximately 42 percent of the industrial machinery capacity, exclusive of precision bearings, rolling stock, machine tools and textile machinery, is in operation.

42. An annual aggregate capacity for manufacturing 27,000 units of machine tools will be left in Japan after the interim reparations selection has been made. This will make available approximately 50 percent of Japan's machine tool industry and represents 20,000 installed machines in plants selected.

43. Information compiled from reports of 144 of the 208 machine tool plants operating during May shows that the backlog of orders rose from 3,792 to 3,990 units while the stock on hand rose from 1,466 to 1,638. Production data from the same plants list an output of 481 units with 309 units delivered as against new orders for 507 units.

The accompanying chart shows production, imports, exports and domestic consumption of machine tools 1935-46.



SECTION 4
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Pulp and Paper.	7
Glass Industry.	8
Medical Instruments	12
Refractory Industry	14
Abrasive Industry	15
Structural Clay Products.	16
Vitreous Enamel Ware.	18
Aluminum Household Ware	19
Pottery and Porcelain.	20
Electrical Manufacturing.	21
Transportation Equipment.	22
Rubber Manufacturing.	32
Leather	33
Agricultural Equipment Manufacture.	34
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	35

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Production of processed foods increased slightly. Acute shortages of fuel, basic raw materials and containers continue to restrict the industry.

Canned Foods

2. The increase in packing was due to the canning of fish which is now approaching its seasonal peak. The shortage of containers is limiting production.

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CANNED FOODS

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	394	1,020	1,825
Capacity	20,300	20,300	19,470
Canneries			
Operating	51	86	127
Idle	259	224	168
Employees	8,025	8,830	7,869
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)	748	660	311

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Flour Milling

3. The output of flour increased due to SCAP directives releasing emergency supplies of wheat to meet critical food shortages. A portion of the emergency wheat is being milled. Transportation difficulties between the points of wheat storage and the mills, coupled with the shortage of packing materials, are hampering the production of flour.

Shortages of fodder during May prompted the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to allocate the majority of the bran obtained from all sources to fodder. Wheat has been milled at 95 percent in order to obtain more of the much needed bran.

FLOUR MILLING

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	30,751	25,596	41,908
Capacity	106,400	100,553	104,445
Mills			
Operating			
More than 15 days	726	658	732
Less than 15 days	288	323	329
Idle	833	876	803
Employees	7,728	7,669	8,057
Wheat in hands of mills at end of month (metric tons)	44,703	40,545	83,116

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Brewing and Distilling

4. Decreasing supplies of raw materials are reflected in the reduced production of nonaged beverages. The bottling of old stocks of beer is continuing. The distilling industry is attempting to increase production of synthetic whiskey made from artificially flavored ethyl alcohol due to the rapid depletion in stocks of aged whiskey.

Edible raw materials held on 31 May were to be turned over to Government agencies for distribution to the public. Production from non-foodstuffs will continue.

BEER

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (hectoliters)	93,041	113,335	130,662
Breweries			
Operating	13	13	13
Idle	0	0	0
Employees	4,064	4,051	4,055
Raw materials and fuel on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	505	692	424
Barley	6,895	8,585	7,197
Malt	13,940	14,947	16,246
Coal	3,185	3,947	4,487

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

SAKE

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (hectoliters)	1,072,857	186,185	22,320
Factories operating	1,915	410	61
Employees	17,715	5,368	2,762
Raw materials and fuel on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	482	146	62
Barley	3	0	0
Maize	48	42	14
Bran	2	0	0
Alcohol (hectoliters)	8,201	5,287	5,920
Coal	14,977	13,679	11,470

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

IMITATION SAKE

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (hectoliters)	19,066	28,666	21,369
Factories operating	39	38	40
Employees	2,185	2,154	2,077
Raw materials and fuel on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	106	58	22
Barley	0	553	4
Sweet potatoes, raw	180	26	0
Sweet potatoes, dried	6,011	6,225	5,137
Maize	2,287	2,550	1,955
Bran	271	305	252
Alcohol (hectoliters)	25,256	24,934	24,000
Coal	7,547	9,124	6,589

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

SHOCHU

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (hectoliters)	34,082	60,088	40,265
Factories operating	323	344	217
Employees	3,752	3,821	3,220
Raw material and fuel on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	437	751	428
Barley	8	3	7
Sweet potatoes, raw	4,417	360	23
Sweet potatoes, dried	7,069	5,910	8,227
Maize	6,429	4,498	3,439
Alcohol (hectoliters)	676	538	2,540
Coal	9,569	10,788	9,056

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

LIQUOR AND WINE

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (hectoliters)	6,521	21,355	11,410
Factories operating	254	256	224
Employees	3,257	2,940	2,595
Raw materials and fuel on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	534	448	292
Barley	592	558	445
Sweet potatoes, raw	517	368	67
Sweet potatoes, dried	1,462	1,950	2,928
Maize	968	926	717
Bran	488	117	127
Malt	636	688	609
Alcohol (hectoliters)	17,481	19,028	22,000
Coal	6,097	8,104	6,455

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

Other Foods

5. May production of other foods increased moderately over that for April except for output of bean paste and milk.

CONFECTIONERY

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)	1,150	1,237	1,659
Factories			
Operating	585	592	305
Idle	8,259	8,252	8,539
Employees	24,750	24,002	24,305
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)	1,478	4,201	3,196

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

BEAN PASTE

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)	18,657	24,385	23,394
Bean paste brewing at end of the month (metric tons)	115,255	110,688	102,226
Newly mixed raw materials at end of month (metric tons)	18,186	20,072	22,158
Factories			
Operating	3,311	3,360	3,090
Idle	715	666	936
Employees	23,886	24,001	23,803
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Soy beans	21,448	20,147	17,846
Rice	3,824	3,074	2,633
Barley	4,851	4,488	3,792
Salt	12,842	12,251	11,467
Sweet potatoes, raw	431	219	375
Sweet potatoes, dried	1,227	1,157	192

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

SOY SAUCE

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)	24,297	34,487	38,670
Factories			
Operating	5,611	5,618	5,459
Idle	476	469	629
Employees	22,311	27,884	28,125
Soy sauce in brewing at end of month (metric tons)	288,193	257,239	262,746
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Soy beans	9,640	10,777	7,844
Wheat	5,803	7,065	6,932
Salt	6,803	6,780	5,814

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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SYNTHETIC SOY SAUCE

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)	485	724	724
Factories			
Operating	29	25	27
Idle	24	28	27
Employees	1,360	1,357	1,313
Raw materials and fuel on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Soy bean meal and cake	2,570	2,614	2,496
Castor cake	127	381	502
Hydrochloric acid	816	919	719
Soda ash	1,120	1,126	1,098
Caustic soda	386	421	217
Salt	883	897	1,150
Fish meal	308	290	227
Wheat flour	69	69	33
Coal	-	-	1,456

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEAT PROCESSING

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)	36	37	40
Factories			
Operating	47	52	52
Idle	157	152	152
Employees	460	465	465
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)	37	37	37

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Edible oil and fat	965	687	793
Drying oil	153	191	184
Other	111	138	166
Factories			
Operating	180	188	142
Idle		101	1152
Employees	3,013	4,061	4,457
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Soy beans	4,547	4,710	3,980
Rape seed	4,498	3,743	4,694
Other oil seed	7,667	6,468	4,791

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MILK PROCESSING

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Condensed milk	105	116	112
Powdered milk	179	154	176
Butter	52	54	64
Factories			
Operating			
Condensed and powdered milk	51	52	52
Butter	97	97	98
Idle			
Condensed and powdered milk	10	9	9
Butter	11	11	10
Employees			
Condensed and powdered milk factories	1,527	1,558	1,631
Butter factories	453	453	427
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Sugar	3,240	3,171	3,597
Salt	32	32	29

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Containers

6. The shortage of tin plate caused the can factory in Otaru, Hokkaido, to cease operations for the month. This factory provides most of the northern part of Japan with tin cans vitally needed for the fish catch. Cannery used their reserve stocks of cans. Extra tin plate has been released to alleviate the situation.

TIN CANS AND CONTAINERS

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Tin containers	482	560 a/	672
Paper containers b/	-	38	85
Factories operating	5	5	4
Employees	1,936	1,935	1,939
Raw materials on hand at end of month (metric tons)			
Tin plate	1,306	1,222	2,589

a/ Revised.

b/ Paper containers are now listed in weight units to indicate the consumption of paper products.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

PULP AND PAPER

7. Pulp production in May was 23.1 percent greater than in April; paper production increased 6.5 percent. An initial output of 1,123 short tons of rayon pulp was produced as part of a planned 10,000 tons to be manufactured and processed into rayon fiber for textiles within the next three months.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION
(short tons)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Jan-Mar Average</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Pulp			
Rayon	18.6	0	1,123
Chemical	3,686.0	5,273	5,671
Mechanical	<u>7,756.0</u>	<u>11,136</u>	<u>13,399</u>
Total	11,460.6	16,409	20,193
Paper (foreign)			
Printing	2,917	3,299	4,393
Newsprint	4,825	7,269	7,428
Writing and drawing	21	66 b/	61
Wrapping	1,439	1,662	2,225
Board	2,057	2,510	2,578
Cigarette	223	296	355
Other a/	<u>1,480</u>	<u>1,887</u>	<u>1,919</u>
Total	12,962	16,989 b/	18,959
Paper (Japanese)			
Machine-made	1,197	2,207	1,505
Handmade	<u>45</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>129</u>
Total	1,242	2,354	1,634
Grand Total	14,204	19,343 b/	20,593

a/ Includes 21 specialty papers with small and irregular production and papers supplied directly to the Japanese Government Printing Bureau.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Paper Control and Distributing Corporation.

The Oji Paper Company manufactured 59.6 percent of all pulp produced in May and 70.4 percent of all paper as compared with 63.7 percent of pulp and 63.8 percent of all paper for April. This company's increase over its previous month's production was 15.1 percent for pulp and 17.4 percent for paper.

GLASS INDUSTRY

Sheet Glass

8. Because of an increase in coal deliveries production of sheet glass was 28 percent greater than in the previous month.

WINDOW GLASS PRODUCTION
(cases of 100 sq ft 2 mm glass)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production	64,981	65,655	84,110
Factories operating	3	3	3
Employees	1,703	2,020	1,983

SOURCE: Japan Sheet Glass Control Association.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS PRODUCTION
(cases of 100 sq ft 2 mm glass)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production	1,724	1,132	1,237
Factories operating	2	2	2
Employees	388	399	302

SOURCE: Japan Sheet Glass Control Association

Glassware

9. May production increased 51 percent, beverage bottles again accounting for most of the rise.

GLASSWARE PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

<u>Item</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Beverage bottles	412	945	2,073
Food containers	7	38	125
Medical containers	395	599	502
Technical and scientific ware	100	171	158
Electrical products	180	234	221
Table and kitchenware	160	175	172
Art and decorative ware	5	3	5
Signal light lenses	10	4	3
Light globes and shades	8	10	15
Thermometer tubing	12	23	33
Ampoules	180	161	224
Injection syringes	3	6	9
Glass tubing	30	18	14
Polishing marbles	32	30	6
Glass buttons	3	3	3
Toilet bottles	100	86	238
Glass buoys	20	35	72
Battery glass	7	9	9
Miscellaneous	35	29	48

SOURCE: Japan Glass Industry Control Association.

Fiber Glass

10. May production decreased 12 percent from the April level.

FIBER GLASS PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production</u>
February	11,741
March	8,746
April	11,878
May	10,570

SOURCE: Japan Inorganic Fiber Industry Control Union.

Optical Instruments

11. Production of optical instruments during May was approximately the same as during April. Cameras decreased while binoculars increased. Projectors produced included 77 slide projectors to be used for public education.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION
(units)

<u>Instruments</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Cameras	2,010	2,198 ^{a/}	1,820
Projectors	28	69	187
Binoculars	2,031	2,985	3,166
Microscopes	70	140	160
Transits	95	198	181
Levels	145	307	354
Sextants	66	65	-
Gas indicators	195	206	317
Photo measuring instruments	9	6	9
Spectrometers	5	4 ^{a/}	11

^{a/} Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

12. The data below represents approximately 85 percent of total production of medical instruments in Japan.

MEDICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION ^{a/}
May

<u>Classification of Instruments</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Value (¥ 1,000)</u>
Examination, diagnosis	5,686	527
Injection, inhalation, function	721,420	1,014
Anthropological, vaccinating	1,156	8
Haemostatic, suture	41,536	326
Surgery, orthopedy	60,000	824
Artificial limbs, redressing apparatus	1,956	114
Ophthalmology	4,390	136
Otorhinolaryngology	93,609	445
Dental, oral surgery	153	5
Gastrointestinal	200	6
Dermatology, urology	340	.55
Gynaecology, obstetrics	4,390	136
Cautey	125	24
X-ray apparatus, accessories	2,428	203
Physical treatment	370	91
Hospital, consulting room utensils	646	45
Operating tables, instruments	5,532	210
Sterilizing	7,239	2,112
Household hygiene, nursery utensils	10,366	175
Pharmaceutical	95	334
Microscopes, accessories	2,537	255
Medical laboratory	403	429

^{a/} Production figures exclude the production of glass syringes.

SOURCE: The Japan Medical Instrument Control Association.

Hypodermic Syringes

13. Twenty makers of glass hypodermic syringes have formed the Eastern Injection Syringe Association representing about 80 percent of total Japanese production. A gradual increase in production is reported.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGE PRODUCTION

<u>Size of Syringe (cubic centimeters)</u>	<u>Jan-Mar Average</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
1	830	480	1,320
2	19,520	30,090	27,450
3	1,000	-	1,100
5	14,060	30,300	33,600
10	5,500	3,800	5,600
20	17,450	21,665	25,150
30	1,500	1,300	1,400
50	2,720	2,700	2,500
100	630	1,800	1,500
1 (TB)	600	-	600
2 (TB)	6,150	8,860	7,745
2 (dental)	<u>2,060</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Total	72,020	102,995	109,965

SOURCE: Eastern Injection Syringe Association.

REFRACTORY INDUSTRY

14. Production figures on refractory brick for April and May are practically the same, while those for April showed a definite increase over February and March. Graphite crucible production more than doubled from January to May.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION (metric tons)

<u>Type</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Fire clay	11,351	12,597	12,814	11,608
Silica	2,481	2,757	4,075	4,786
Chrome	243	188	208	458
Magnesia	26	259	-	15
Corhart	49	124	37	50
Forsterite	8	-	-	-
High alumina	<u>325</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>215</u>
Total	14,483	16,292	17,391	17,132

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

GRAPHITE CRUCIBLE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Ban a/</u>
January	421,266
February	695,452
March	685,419
April	832,838
May	863,655

a/ One ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ABRASIVE INDUSTRY

15. Production of abrasives during May decreased 15 percent from the April level.

GRINDING WHEEL AND STONE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production (metric tons)</u>		<u>Plants in Operation</u>	
	<u>Vitreous Bond</u>	<u>Elastic Bond</u>	<u>Vitreous Bond</u>	<u>Elastic Bond</u>
February	289	27	34	11
March	245	34	27	8
April	344	16	34	6
May	287	18	34	8

SOURCE: The Grinding Wheel Manufacturers Association.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

Building Bricks

16. Production dropped from December to April due to suspension of operations of many plants during cold weather. May figures, although incomplete, show an increase of three percent over April.

BUILDING BRICK PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Amount (thousands)</u>
October 1945	2,376
November	3,007
December	1,890
January 1946	2,407
February	1,787
March	1,714
April	2,654
May	2,733 a/

a/ Represents production of only 15 of the 28 producing prefectures.

SOURCE: Japan Brick Industry Control Association.

Roofing Tile

17. May production is 62 percent greater than that for October and 22 percent greater than April output.

ROOFING TILE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Amount (thousands)</u>
October 1945	3,933
November	3,686
December	4,235
January 1946	3,185
February	4,013
March	4,229
April	6,032
May	7,355

SOURCE: Japan Clay Tile Control Association.

VITREOUS ENAMEL WARE

18. Production during May increased 109 percent based on the weight of the material and 413 percent based on the number of pieces. The bulk of the increase consisted of light tableware.

VITREOUS ENAMEL WARE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Plants Operating</u>
	<u>(Units)</u>	<u>(metric tons)</u>	
February	41,500	24	5
March	44,050	52	4
April	57,450	33	5
May	294,710	69	6

SOURCE: Japan Union of Enameled Ware Manufacturers.

ALUMINUM HOUSEHOLD WARE

19. Production of those aluminum household utensils under government control decreased slightly in number of pieces, although the weight of the ware increased 12 percent as a larger number of cast articles were made.

SHEET ALUMINUM WARE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Plants Operating</u>	<u>Employees</u>
	<u>(units)</u>	<u>(metric tons)</u>		
February	508,813	131.0	13	3,583
March	1,253,593	275.0	17	4,050
April	1,025,429	283.9	20	4,421
May	932,395	222.3	20	4,421

SOURCE: Japan Aluminum Utensil Control Association.