

between the handling cost and sale price of the 1,005,480 kan (one kan is 8.27 pounds) of books collected and sold to pulp mills as waste paper.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

New Art Society

8. Following a series of informal meetings art collectors of the Osaka-Kobe area formed a society to foster public interest and education in art. The first meeting of the society will be held in Osaka 11 January 1947.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

	Paragraph
Information Programs.	9
Radio	14
Press and Publications.	17
Motion Pictures	27
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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Women

9. The Social Education Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area sponsored a meeting 4 December to discuss procedures for democratic organizations. The conference, attended by 200 heads of women's organizations and ward chiefs, disclosed a strong tendency by women's organizations to co-operate to gain recognition of their right to direct the progress of their associations and to eliminate outside controls.

10. The New Japan Women's League, a nonpartisan women's organization active in educating Japanese women voters, sponsored a fund-raising project in Tokyo 2 and 3 December which was attended by more than 3,000 persons. At the meeting speakers discussed women's rights under the new Constitution and the film "Madame Curie" was shown.

The League held an exhibit on the "History of the Women's Suffrage Movement in Japan" to demonstrate that in the past Japanese women attempted to obtain voting privileges.

11. Increased acceptance of women Diet members was shown by the new seating arrangement in the House of Representatives which seats women members in their party section. Previously the women members were segregated in special women's groups.

Further recognition was given by the appointment of three women Diet members to the Budget Committee of the House.

Public Safety

12. The December public safety information program featured crime prevention. Radio programs and press conferences were utilized to inform the public of crime detection methods, the role of the police in a democratic society, the functions of police-women, crime prevention measures and co-operation expected of citizens. During the last part of the month traffic safety laws

and rules and school children's traffic patrols were emphasized. Approximately 3,000,000 school children entered the traffic safety poster contest sponsored by the newspaper Mainichi.

Exhibits

13. Exhibits shown to the Japanese public in December included: History of Women's Suffrage, Typhus Exhibit, Labor Exhibit, Parent-Teachers Association Exhibit and Democratic Organization.

RADIO

"Liberal Thinkers"

14. The concluding program of the "Liberal Thinkers" series featured an address by Yukio Ozaki, Japan's oldest living liberal. The series received noteworthy publicity from the Japanese press for its factual illustrations of Japanese liberal thought and democratic principles.

"Radio Forum"

15. "Radio Forum" subjects included "How Can We Advance Sex Education?" which was recorded in Tokyo, "What is the Mission of Religious Institutions?" and "How Can Japan Prepare for the Re-opening of Foreign Trade?" recorded at Kyoto and Yokohama respectively.

New Programs

16. The "Question Box" program which answers queries on pertinent national as well as war subjects was instituted to replace the "Truth Box" which was restricted to questions concerning the war.

The high level of audience interest in the program "Information Please" was shown by the 17,000 letters and postcards received in December which broke all previous records of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for listener response.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Tokyo Press Comment

17. The emergence of a unified opposition to the Yoshida Cabinet and the opposition's moves to force the overthrow of the Cabinet dominated metropolitan press comment throughout the month. News reports, columns and editorials in all papers outlined the consolidation of anti-Government elements and the political maneuvers which culminated in the 17 December "Down With the Yoshida Cabinet" rally and the introduction in the Diet of a resolution demanding dissolution of that body.

While all journals conceded the ministerial parties would defeat the resolution and that the Cabinet would survive its first major political challenge, a majority of Tokyo papers including Mainichi, Yomiuri and Tokyo Shimbun supported the demand for Diet dissolution and called on the Government either to resign or hold a new election in answer to the pressure of public opinion.

The Social Democratic Party received some criticism for not introducing its intended motion of nonconfidence in the administration; an Asahi editorial asserted the "lukewarm" attitude of the Socialists in proposing dissolution of the Diet in place of calling for a vote of nonconfidence had reduced the effectiveness of the move "to some extent."

Most papers agreed with Mainichi that there was little chance of any further drastic move to force Diet dissolution or a Cabinet resignation until the ninety-second ordinary session of the Diet meets late in January. Many papers continued to speculate on the likelihood of further action by the opposition at that time.

18. The press showed rapidly mounting concern over the crisis in industrial production which is expected to reach its peak in March 1947. Papers including Dai Ichi Shimbun, Tokyo Shimbun, Asahi and Minpo voiced fears of industrial paralysis as a result of exhausted stockpiles, uncontrolled inflation, uncoordinated economic planning, inefficient management and labor unrest. As papers surveyed price increases, declines in the production index and the rise of currency in circulation they made concerted demands for stricter controls and full mobilization of the nation's resources.

Asahi, Nippon Keizai and papers in general approved the Government's intention to give priority to the coal and iron industries in utilization of permitted oil and coal imports as well as in domestically supplied items.

19. Yomiuri and Tokyo Shimbun regarded the peaceful settlement of the electric workers' dispute as a "labor victory." Following this settlement papers began emphasizing the need for the establishment of a rational wage system along with stabilization of prices.

Considerable comment was given to the Economic Reconstruction Conference. The decision of the National Congress of Industrial Unions to participate in the conference was hailed as evidence of the co-operation of labor and capital necessary to resurrect the economic life of the nation.

20. The biggest single news story of the month was the 21 December earthquake, which occupied the front pages for several days. Other topics which attracted press attention were the teachers' dispute; the end of the United Nations General Assembly meeting, elections for rural land committees, the growing efficacy and authority of the Central Labor Committee in mediating labor disputes, repercussions on the Pauley reparations report and continued delays in ration distribution.

Prefectural Press Comment

21. Prefectural papers gave considerable attention to various aspects of the troubled labor situation with particular emphasis on the need for achieving industrial rehabilitation. Although Nipponkai and most other papers condemned the "anti-labor" policies of the Administration and writers were generally in sympathy with workers' demands, it was noteworthy that a sizable number of papers were in opposition to the expanded activities of labor unions.

Provincial writers were more sharply divided on the justification for a strike of teachers than were Tokyo papers. Saga Shimbun, Wakayama Shimbun and Saitama Shimbun were critical of union activities and feared that teachers would neglect the education of the nation's children.

22. The Socialist demand for dissolution of the Diet received the endorsement of the majority of papers which offered comment, but the Party and its supporters were the subject of re-examination by many writers. In contrast to the unqualified support the Socialists received from the majority of journals before the food crisis was overcome editorials in Yamanashi Nichinichi, Ibaragi Shimbun and Shinano Mainichi, which were representative, found fault with the

close association between the Party and certain elements of organized labor. Criticism, while frequently vague or indirect, expressed lack of complete confidence; but there was no increase in the belief that the Yoshida Cabinet is capable of solving the nation's problems.

23. Economic topics most frequently discussed were the future effects of Allied reparations, the extended Purge Directive and reconstruction and the need for joint labor-capital participation in a campaign to increase production. Appeals for modification of the Pauley reparations report marked all discussion of the reparations subject, as editorials in Nipponkai, Hokkai Nichinichi and Sangyo Keizai expressed polite fear that recent proposals of the United States envoy would force living standards below the "minimum" level of 1930. Drastic reduction of these standards, together with augmented State controls over production and distribution, was widely supported in the face of rising inflation.

Although a few papers including Shimane Shimbun, Godo Shimbun and Nishi Nippon appeared to be shocked or bewildered by the extension of the Purge to include persons in economics, publishing and other fields, the majority of editorials continued to favor an even more thorough cleanup than the Government has announced. "Bureaucrats" and officials of agriculture associations were named most frequently as those who should be added to the purge list.

Magazine Comment

24. A wide variety of opinion was expressed in magazine articles by political writers ranging from the pessimistic view of recent trends presented in a Genron article to the favorable view taken by the author of a Shinsei Nippon commentary. Most articles expressed a desire for the simplification of the parties and party politics and for clarification of party policies, with many writers calling on politicians to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of the nation.

25. Magazine writers, many of them well-known newspapermen, offered criticism and advice to Japanese newspapers. Their recommendations were generalized but the volume showed an increasing awareness of the functions, requirements and responsibilities of journalism in a modern nation.

26. Magazine writers were interested in studying the Paris Conference, in explaining the United Nations and the way Japan can ready herself for ultimate membership, and in discussion of Japanese commercial prospects.

Writers who weighed Japan's diplomatic position were hopeful that she may find her way back to the international family of nations by proving her good intentions and by strict adherence to the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. Economic writers found their problems more involved and the future less predictable but were almost unanimously convinced that Japan cannot survive without resumption of foreign trade and without outside help to that end.

MOTION PICTURES

Educational Films

27. The total attendance for educational films during December was reported as 870,516; the total yearly attendance by 27 December was 5,118,032 persons. Films shown included: "Tuesday in November,"

"Trees to Tame the Wind," "Steel Town," "A Better Tomorrow," "Power and Land," "Winged Scourge," "Northwest U. S. A.," "Freedom to Learn," "Street Safety," "Hymn of Nations," "Co-operative Wool" and "Library on Wheels."

Reports from exhibitors of educational films show that all the above films are being received by Japanese audiences with appreciation and enthusiasm. One exhibitor reported that he had nine showings in one day with a capacity crowd each time. Particular enthusiasm has been noted for the films "Freedom to Learn" and "A Better Tomorrow."

LIBRARY

28. The average daily attendance at the SCAP Information Library for Japanese was 390 persons. The library is now open every day, the policy of remaining open on Sundays being initiated on 15 December.

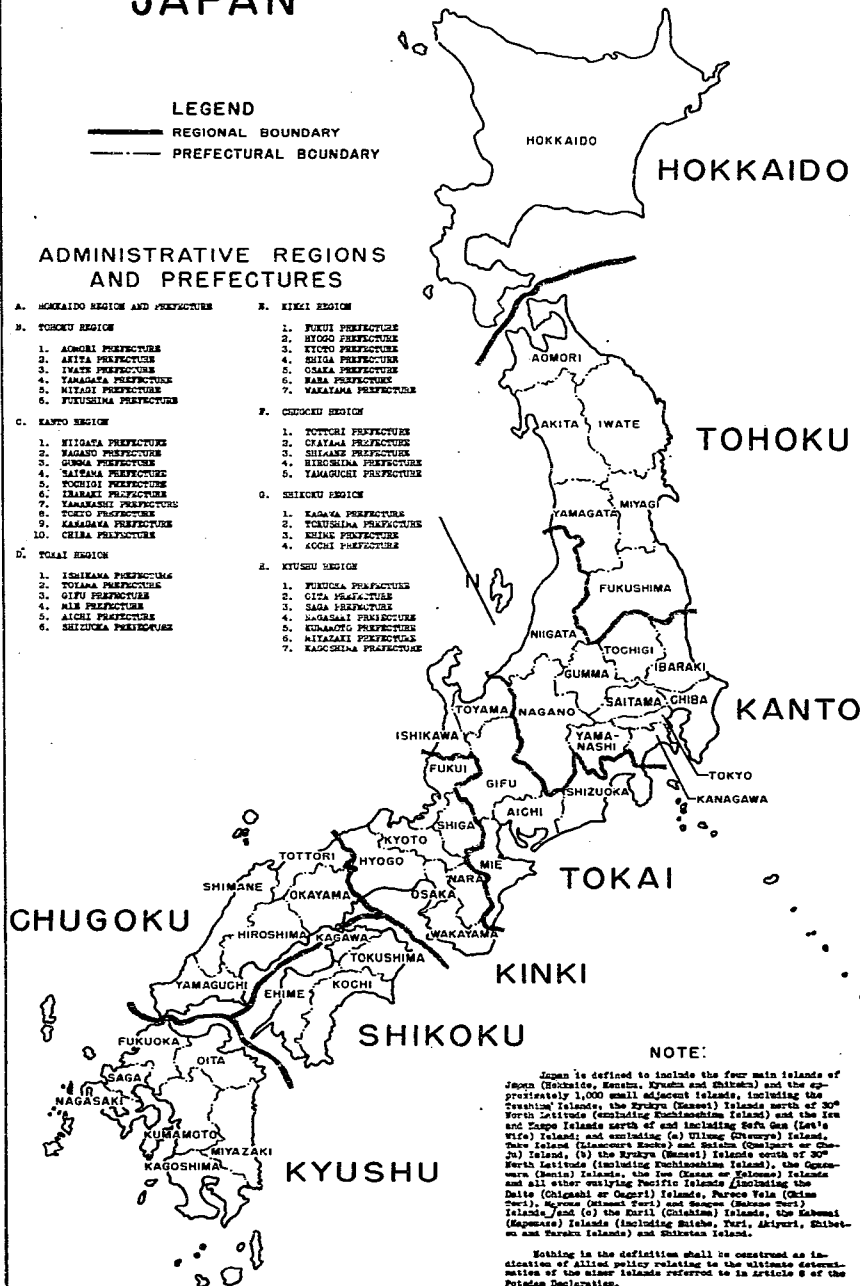
JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- - - PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</p> <p>B. TOHOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE 2. IZUMI PREFECTURE 3. IYATE PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE | <p>C. KANTO REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MAIZUMI PREFECTURE 2. SAGAMI PREFECTURE 3. GUNMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. TOKUGI PREFECTURE 6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE 7. MAZUMI PREFECTURE 8. TOKYO PREFECTURE 9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE 10. CHIBA PREFECTURE | <p>D. TOKAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IZUMI PREFECTURE 2. TOKAI PREFECTURE 3. AICHI PREFECTURE 4. GYUUGU PREFECTURE 5. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE 6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 7. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE | <p>E. Kinki REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE 2. HYOGO PREFECTURE 3. KYOTO PREFECTURE 4. SHIGA PREFECTURE 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE 6. NARA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE | <p>F. CHUGOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOTTOI PREFECTURE 2. CHYAMA PREFECTURE 3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE 4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE 5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE | <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KAGAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE 4. KOCHI PREFECTURE | <p>H. KYUSHU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. OITA PREFECTURE 3. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE 4. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE 5. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 6. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|



NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu (Senkai) Islands north of 26° North Latitude (including Kuchino Island) and the Izu and Ogasawara Islands south of and including Satao Gun (Itoya Gun) Islands, and including (a) Ulawa (Ogasawara) Islands, (b) Iwo Island (Iwojima Island) and Satao (Ogasawara or Chosen) Islands, (c) the Ryukyu (Senkai) Islands south of 26° North Latitude (including Kuchino Island), the Ogasawara (Senkai) Islands, the Izu (Ogasawara or Senkai) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigasaki or Ogasawara) Islands, Parocho Vela (Chigasaki), Miyono (Senkai) Islands and Senago (Senkai) Islands) and (d) the Kuril (Chishima) Islands, the Khabovai (Kupressa) Islands (including Shikho, Yuri, Akipuri, Shikho and Kurata Islands) and Sakhalin Island.

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

日本占领報告

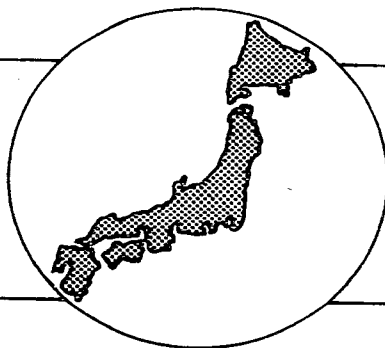
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SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN

No 16

January

1947

0253

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº 16

Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
JANUARY 1947

0254

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 16

January 1947

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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January 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 16

January 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. There was no change in the non-military organization of General Headquarters, SCAP, during January.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Political Developments.	1
The Diet.	5
The Constitution.	6
Local Government.	7
Public Safety	8
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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

New Coalition Cabinet Negotiations

1. Increasing concern over the financial crisis and the labor problem led Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida to discuss forming a new coalition cabinet with leaders of the Social Democratic, Cooperative Democratic and People's Parties. This project was supported by substantial elements of the Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic Parties but was especially opposed by the more conservative wing of the Liberal and Progressive Parties and by left-wing Social Democrats.

2. Left-wing Social Democrats insisted that Tetsu Katayama, secretary-general of their Party, must be Prime Minister and that the new cabinet must adopt a forthright program of socialization if they were to participate in the coalition. The conservative Liberals and Progressives insisted on the retention of the conservative Finance Minister, Tanzan Ishibashi.

3. Negotiations broke down when it proved impossible for the groups favoring the coalition to reconcile these points of view.

4. On 31 January Prime Minister Yoshida announced a series of changes in the Cabinet. Four ministers relinquished their portfolios while four other men were transferred from one post to another. These changes involved only the Government Parties and were widely regarded as temporary measures soon to be followed by further moves.

THE DIET

Ninety-second Diet Session Delayed

5. Because of the cabinet crisis and the difficult financial situation the ministries failed to complete budget plans and other measures when the Diet was scheduled to reconvene on 21 January. Accordingly the members of the Diet by agreement abstained from assembling. Actual consideration of necessary measures was expected to begin early in February.

THE CONSTITUTION

Information Campaign

6. The Government laid plans to publicize the new Constitution and its meaning to the people of Japan. This campaign will utilize the motion picture industry and will enlist the efforts of private groups sponsored by the political parties.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Democratization of Neighborhood Associations

7. On 21 January the Ministry of Home Affairs announced dissolution of the Neighborhood Associations. This move destroyed the link between the local Neighborhood Associations and the Government. In the future membership in the Neighborhood Association will be voluntary and all officials will be popularly chosen.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

8. Strikes and demonstrations during January were generally orderly and without violence.

9. The Japanese police made a series of raids upon black markets and checked vehicles and trains for illicit goods. Goods were confiscated and many persons arrested but illegal transactions continued to be a police problem. In recent months smuggling has become rife with sugar the principal contraband.

10. The crime rate per 100,000 population in Japan has decreased steadily during the past months and the number of arrests has increased.

Traffic Accidents

11. Overcrowding of trains and deteriorated railway equipment continued to exact a heavy toll of casualties in January.

Police

12. The Japanese Police College was opened in Tokyo with 200 students attending. Other police training institutes are being completed and some have already opened.

13. The Metropolitan Police Board took action to clear Tokyo of vagrants.

Prisons

14. The Ministry of Justice opened a program of reform in prison administration and treatment of prisoners on 15 January.

Fires

15. Fires during January increased due to overloading of power lines and faulty electrical equipment during cold weather.

LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

Military Occupation Courts

16. Thefts by Japanese of Occupation goods continued but no cases of importance were evidenced.

War Crimes

17. Investigation of war atrocities is continuing and new cases are being brought to light. Ten persons were released from Sugamo Prison following investigations which removed them from suspicion. During the same period 41 persons suspected of war crimes were interned.

18. Six trials were completed in Japan and two were completed in the Philippines. Charges and specifications against the accused included beatings, mistreatment of prisoners, misappropriation of Red Cross supplies, unlawful killings and murders.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Prosecution Concludes Case

19. The prosecution completed its presentation of evidence on Class B and C offenses and rested its case on 24 January.

Defense's Case Opened

20. The defense opened its case on 27 January by presenting motions for mistrial. The authority of the Supreme Commander to establish the Tribunal was questioned in a motion filed on behalf of all defendants. This motion was rejected.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Commerce and Industry	5
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Property Control and Reparations.	39

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Election of local land commissions in December, in accordance with agrarian reform legislation, evoked heavy voting throughout rural Japan.
2. Fish landings in December decreased from November, but January whaling operations in the Antarctic brought higher catches than the same period in December.

Forestry and Mining

3. December production of logs and coal gained over the previous month, but winter weather forced oil output below the November level.
4. Shortages of equipment caused slight decreases in copper, lead and iron ore production during December, but production of 13 of 25 mineral commodities gained.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

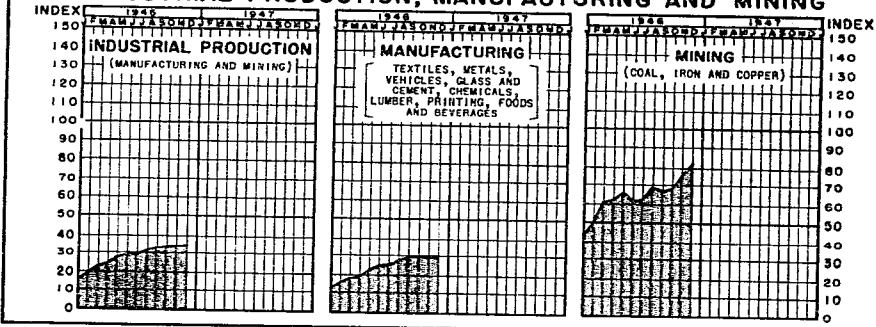
Heavy Industries

5. Shortages of coal and electric power continued to retard all industrial activities. Efforts are being made to keep in operation those plants turning out capital equipment and parts needed by essential industries and services.
6. December production of metals showed little change. The estimated increase in January steel production will be used to meet the needs of the coal mining industry.
7. The first shipment of 1,100 tons of crude rubber was received on 20 January. Of this 900 tons are earmarked for immediate manufacture of items for domestic consumption.
8. Coal allocations to the fertilizer industry will allow the use of only 70 percent of production capacity for the duration of the coal shortage. Coal allocations to the salt industry were eliminated because of the large imports of salt during December.
9. Production of industrial machinery in December totaled 16,660 tons. Chemical manufacturing machinery, mining machinery

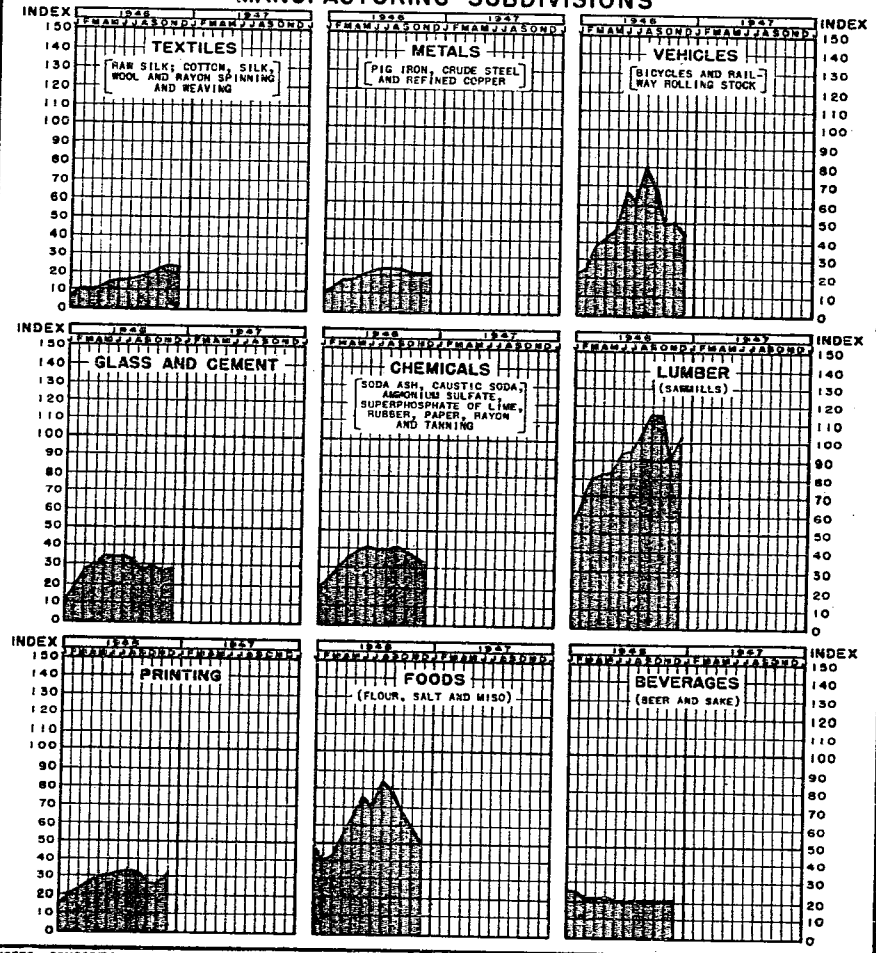
INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND MINING



MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISIONS



NOTES: COMPOSITE INDEX NUMBERS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED BY COMBINING INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION INDEXES WEIGHTED BY THE AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN THE BASE PERIOD FOR EACH COMPONENT ITEM.
 THE INDEXES OF BEVERAGE PRODUCTION HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR THE SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS IN SAKE PRODUCTION.
 SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

840-SCAP

JAPAN-JAN 47

NUMBER 1

and production equipment for the iron and steel industry composed the major portion of the output.

10. Food production in general declined. The lack of soy beans reduced miso production to a level below the minimum ration requirements. Pulp and paper production showed a marked increase although production of rayon pulp was limited by lack of coal and chemicals. Medical supply production showed a significant increase with a production value of ¥ 5,750,181.

11. Both the electrical and agricultural manufacturing industries face a serious shortage of thin steel plate and sheet. Vehicular production is hampered by the shortage of raw materials and by high costs.

Textiles

12. Despite earthquake damage to a few mills in Kyushu and restrictions on the use of electric power, cotton mills continued the increase of yarn production with monthly output near the 27,000,000-pound mark in December.

The cotton weaving industry also registered production gains. Stocks increased approximately 11,000,000 square yards and are being held for export and domestic use.

13. Raw silk production declined in December due to curtailments in electric power supply. In spinning mills fewer spindles were making pure spun silk yarn and more were devoted to mixed silk yarns.

Producers of silk fabrics also had lower production due to shortages and to tapering off on weaving for the export market.

14. While there was a sharp drop in the production of rayon staple and slower operations in the making of filament rayon, production of spun rayon continued to increase in December. Production of fabrics decreased.

15. Activity in the woolen industry slackened in December, as did spinning of hard and bast fibers except ramie.

16. Trends in the sewing goods industry were mixed with output of work clothes and elementary school uniforms increasing while there was a decrease in such items as underwear.

Transportation

17. A general decrease was noted in rail transportation activities in December. Total train operations declined to 12,059,930 kilometers.

Public Utilities

18. In December a 2.9 percent increase was noted in the average daily supply of electric power.

The 21 December earthquake interrupted power transmission at several points in western Japan, causing a temporary suspension of power interchange between Kansai and Kyushu via Chugoku.

19. The amount of gas produced on an average day in December represented 24.4 percent of plant capacity.

Apparent loss in gas distribution by leakage amounted to only 17.2 percent in December, a marked improvement over early 1946 when losses averaged 30 percent.

Communications

20. Wire rehabilitation continues.

21. New domestic radio frequencies were authorized for the Japanese Government during January.

22. Domestic mail deliveries were slowed by the curtailment of railway transportation. International mail service was expanded to include Germany and the transmission of financial and commercial information.

Earthquake sufferers were permitted to draw from frozen postal savings and postal insurance funds.

23. Communication equipment manufacturing generally declined because of the coal shortage.

Labor

24. On 15 January the All-Japan Joint Struggle Committee of Labor Unions was formed, representing some 30 labor organizations with approximately 4,000,000 workers.

25. The first meeting of the Wage Investigation Commission was held 24 January.

26. On 22 January the Government announced the raising of the ¥ 500 limit on cash wages to ¥ 700 effective with January wages.

27. At the Spinning Rehabilitation Conference in mid-January cotton textile industrialists approved a policy of increasing wages of cotton mill workers.

28. Instructions issued to prefectural governors on 24 and 28 January outlined a program to eradicate the indentured labor system and to punish persons responsible for its continued existence in certain areas.

Imports and Exports

29. First shipments of United States sugar to Japan arrived in December. Japanese tea continued to move to New York; shipments of black tea from old stocks were transhipped to other countries and green tea shipments were retained for United States consumption.

30. Cotton yarn was shipped to Hongkong and Burma, marking the first deliveries of yarn made in Japan from cotton imported since the war from the United States.

31. A December shipment of fish oil to the United States supplied a needed commodity there and added a new item to Japanese exports.

32. Samples of Japanese goods for direct use of the consumer were sent in December to Java, and Easter merchandise samples were sent by air to the United States.

Rationing and Price Control

33. Imported staple food was released during January with an equivalent amount of rice impounded and controlled as if it were imported food.

Effective 1 January fishermen received supplementary rice linked to their deliveries of fish.

Vegetable shipments to the six major cities of Japan in December were 1946's second highest monthly total.

The fruit harvest was reflected in delivery to major cities of 27 percent of 1946 total during December.

34. The shortage of straw bags continued to restrict distribution of commercial fertilizer.

35. The Government in January prohibited the use of critical goods in the manufacture of nonessential items.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

36. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 31 January reached ¥ 100,040,145,000, an increase of ¥ 6,643,145,000 over 31 December.

37. The National City Bank of New York was authorized to effect remittances from the United States to Japan through its Tokyo Branch.

Public Finance

38. In January borrowings totaling 6,600,000,000 in the General Account and ¥ 15,344,000,000 in the Special Account were authorized. The national debt amounted to ¥ 255,307,000,000 on 31 December, an increase of approximately ¥ 15,244,000,000 over 30 November.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

Property Control

39. A summarization of property owned by German nationals in Japan, excluding German Government property, shows assets of ¥ 61,819,318.

40. By the end of January 2,528 reports concerning looted property had been submitted. An evaluation of such properties stored in four of seven designated warehouses indicates that its general worth is low.

41. The property of 848 persons arrested as suspected war criminals has been evaluated.

Antitrust and Cartels

42. A loan of ¥ 600,000,000 was approved for rehabilitation of the cotton textile industry.

43. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission instructed the five largest designated holding companies to deliver by

15 January proxies covering all securities not yet turned over to the Commission.

44. The Adjustment and Co-ordination of Disposal of Securities Act promulgated on 17 January authorizes the establishment of a Securities Co-ordinating Liquidating Committee to co-ordinate the sale of securities in the possession of all disposal agencies.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. The second Licensed Agencies of Relief in Asia relief shipment of food, clothing and medical supplies arrived from the United States during January.
2. Vagrants were prohibited from entering Ueno Station in Tokyo by the Japanese Government on 11 January. Resident and non-resident vagrants numbering approximately 1,800 were placed in welfare institutions or returned to their places of residence.

Japanese Red Cross

3. The Japanese Red Cross raised approximately ¥ 1,000,000 for earthquake relief in a national drive which began on 25 December.
4. Immediately following the 21 December earthquake the Japanese Red Cross sent 26 medical relief teams to the disaster area.

Repatriation

5. Japanese repatriated from 1 to 26 January numbered 62,784 while 1,159 foreign nationals were evacuated from Japan.

Medical Affairs

6. SCAP established a reference library of medical texts and current journals for Japanese educators and professional men.

Veterinary Affairs

7. On 15 January the Veterinary Education Council together with representatives of all veterinary colleges adopted minimum standards of veterinary education.

Students now undergoing training will be allowed to graduate but in 1948 a new educational program will be put into effect.

Nursing Affairs

8. The Ministry of Education gave approval to the St. Luke's

College of Nursing to continue to award diplomas to students upon graduation as long as they remain in the Model Demonstration School of Nursing.

Penicillin

9. During the month government minimum control specifications were set for the testing of commercial penicillin.

10. Penicillin manufacturers' technicians attended an eight-day assay school at the Tokyo Imperial University.

Supply

11. Individuals requiring prosthetic appliances totaled 78,350. Half this requirement has been produced by 89 factories.

12. The Central Medicine Distributing Company purchased ¥ 38,889,904 worth of controlled medicines and distributed over ¥ 34,000,000 during December.

Narcotics

13. Former Japanese medicinal narcotics released to controlled wholesalers during January will make approximately 2,500,000 codeine tablets and 2,000,000 ampoules of morphine injections.

Communicable Diseases

14. Dysentery incidence dropped from 73.4 per 100,000 per annum in November to 13.9 in December.

15. Typhus fever incidence increased from 2.1 per 100,000 per annum in November to 2.4 in December. The total number of cases in 1946 was 31,000.

Ports of Entry

16. Airfields at Tachikawa and Yokota are used for international flights in addition to the Haneda and Iwakuni ports of entry.

Nutrition

17. The increased rice ration and the abundance of the sweet potato crop improved caloric consumption in November. Protein intake remained low.

Vital Statistics

18. Births in December totaled 195,993 and deaths numbered 102,103. The birth rate was 30.2 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 32.2 in November and the death rate was 16.4 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 14.7 in November.

19. Infant deaths increased from 11,390 in November to 16,739 in December while stillbirths increased 8 percent over the November total of 8,682.

20. Marriages in December increased 20 percent over the previous month to 64,393. Divorces also increased from 6,245 in November to 6,627 in December.

EDUCATION

21. A second interim report submitted by the Japanese Educational Reform Committee contained additional recommendations for reforms in Japanese education and advised enactment of "basic education laws."

22. The Ministry of Education directed the heads of 55 normal schools, colleges and universities to establish lecture courses for the popularization of the new Constitution. Subsidies were granted to support the program.

23. The Ministry of Education directed prefectural governors to publicize the establishment of Citizens' Public Halls and a subsidy was instituted to encourage their development.

24. A total of 2,942 elementary schools throughout Japan applied for facilities to serve lunches to children under the new school lunch program, and over 5,000 tons of food were allocated for this purpose.

25. A letter from the Ministry of Education advised prefectural governors on the establishment of sex education and emphasized the importance of cultural activities in minimizing sex problems.

26. An Educational Film Reviewing Committee was established by the Ministry of Education to review, classify and catalog educational films.

RELIGION

27. Policy governing the return of Christian missionaries to Japan was liberalized to permit the clearance, under certain conditions, of missionaries with no prior service in Japan.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

28. American institutional publications dealing with the scientific restoration of objects of art were distributed to the Ministry of Education for local use.

No serious damage to national treasures by the recent earthquake was reported.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Programs

29. Conferences with Japanese women leaders disclosed that many women are reorganizing their associations along democratic lines. Increasing interest was shown by women in everyday problems connected with new civil and legal rights.

30. The public safety program featured information on prison affairs and continued to emphasize fire prevention.

31. A venereal disease control program was initiated and the Typhus Control Plan was continued.

32. During the past three months 53 radio programs were broadcast, 17 books were published and one documentary film and one legitimate play were produced to publicize the new Constitution.

Radio

33. "Information Please" topped all previous records for listener response to radio programs. The "Women's Hour" reviewed the achievements of women Diet members. Man-on-the-street broadcasts were recorded in Onomichi and Hiroshima.

Press and Publications

34. Special holiday editions of Tokyo newspapers featured the Supreme Commander's New Year message to the Japanese people. Journals considered the growth of the labor movement the most notable achievement of the past year. Two subjects which dominated press comment throughout the month with extensive day-to-day coverage were the efforts to form a coalition Cabinet and moves in the government workers' dispute.

35. Evaluations of the events of 1946 by the prefectural press generally concluded that progress toward democracy was made but that Japan's greatest need was for spiritual reconstruction of the people. Many papers called for drastic political changes to meet the anticipated economic crisis. Throughout the month prefectural papers reported and commented upon moves to form a coalition Cabinet and settle the government workers' dispute.

36. Magazines comment featured discussion of the Japanese textile industry as an avenue of industrial recovery. Articles on the International Military Tribunal emphasized the war responsibility of the Japanese people. Discussions of the new Constitution showed approval of the document.

Motion Pictures and Theaters

37. The Japanese legitimate stage featured the traditional kabuki plays as well as modernized period plays and translations of Maxim Gorki and Victor Hugo.

Attendance at educational films in January totaled 815,360 persons.

Library

38. The average daily attendance at the SCAP Information Library for January was 423, the highest on record.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

4 *

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 16

January 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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SUPREME COMMANDER'S NEW YEAR STATEMENT

1. Following is the text of the Supreme Commander's New Year statement to the Japanese people:

"To the people of Japan:

"As we again bring one year to a close and enter upon the complexities of another, it is well that we calmly and carefully assay the past that we may the more realistically pattern the future. For it is only by the fruits of experience with its successes and its failures, its strong points and its weak, its good and its bad, that we may reorient ourselves toward that objective for which we have heretofore embarked.

"In the year just past, none will fail to concede major advances toward the development of a social system in Japan designed along most progressive and liberal lines and resting upon that basic concept which seeks equality of opportunity and the maximum of human freedom, while elevating the dignity and well-being and the happiness of the individual.

"It has been a year of legislated reform, hardly surpassed in a comparable period during the evolution of civilized society, which has established the framework to popular government and, crashing through the barriers of tradition, prejudice and oppressive controls, has provided the Japanese people with the right and the opportunity to live in the full dignity of self-respect as free men.

"It is for the historian of the future to judge just how fully the Japanese people avail themselves of this right and this opportunity which has come to them in wake of the blood sacrifice of countless thousands of Japan's sons. For it is not enough that this right and opportunity be bestowed. It must be fully understood, deeply cherished and resolutely preserved if that which is now written is to be transformed into meaningful and vital actuality--if from the bitterness and tragedy of Japan's past and

present are to spring those strong roots of individual liberty upon which a future free society must rest.

"Much has been accomplished, much yet remains to be done. There have been many successes, some failures; many strong points, some weak; much good, some bad. The great majority of Japan's leaders have displayed an exemplary approach to the realism of Japan's problem—an even greater majority of Japan's people resolutely have sought to remove the causes of Japan's ill-fated past and faithfully to build for Japan's happier future.

"During this time, I have not been unmindful of these crosscurrents of decision and indecision, of progress and retrogression, of steps both faltering and resolute, as the forces of liberalism and reaction have fought to establish a common ground for Japan's salvation. And I have confined my major effort to charting the course envisaged at hostilities' end by both of our warring peoples, that would destroy entrenched totalitarian control and raise the individual Japanese citizen to exert a dominant influence over his own destiny. For once the citizen has acquired the power of self-determination, limited only by rational convention and conscience, he may be counted upon firmly to preserve that power and to apply it fearlessly and intelligently, both for his own benefit and the common benefit of all.

"Results in the year to come will have a profound bearing upon the well-being of the people of Japan during the generations which are to follow. For therein only can be brought to fruition those great reforms which are now just charted. The new Constitution will take effect, placing all sovereign power in the hands of the people upon whom simultaneously will be conferred heretofore unknown rights and privileges and upon whom will be imposed new and most serious individual responsibilities. The agrarian reforms will be brought under implementation to the end that those who till the soil may reap the fruits of their toil. And the people throughout Japan will have the opportunity to select a new leadership through the exercise of their own free will, with entrenched restrictive controls inexorably swept aside.

"The success of these and other projected reforms, designed to uplift the dignity and well-being of the individual and to establish here a free society, are dependent, however, in final analysis upon the manner in which the people themselves discharge their new political responsibilities, the type of leadership which the people select, and the faithfulness with which that leadership preserves inviolate the people's right and furthers the people's interests. For unless the people assume in full reality the mantle and dignity of the sovereign power and proceed resolutely in the exercise of that power to build upon the ashes of decadence a new and enlightened social system, deeply rooted in a firm determination to remain free, there can be but superficial and temporary change from that which brought only tragedy in Japan's past.

"Thus, on the people alone rests the solution to many of the pressing problems which harass Japan's present and will shape Japan's future. On their action as the year progresses will depend in large measure the course of Japan's destiny, and all peoples of good will everywhere will watch with intense interest and abiding hope the manner in which they meet these vital tests. It is my prayer, and indeed my firm anticipation, that the Japanese people will understand and grasp this opportunity and rise resolutely to meet its challenge. Therein lies Japan's salvation—therein lies the opportunity for future peace and happiness for Japan's people—and therein lies the hope of all the peoples of the East for a better civilization."

TENETS OF OCCUPATION POLICY

2. Japanese publicists have warmly welcomed the Supreme Commander's belief that Japan now offers the greatest opportunity in its history for the spread of Christian ideals and that not only had the Christian faith been "the great moral force which steeled the arm and steadied the aim of our invincible armies" but that the Christian ideals of tolerance and justice have been the guiding tenets of Occupation policy.

The Supreme Commander, in writing to Dr. Louis D. Newton of Atlanta, president of the Southern Baptist Convention and to Dr. Emory Ross, General Secretary of International Youth Week, had stressed the fact that Christian principles, rather than the threat of Allied bayonets, had underwritten Occupation policy. He foresaw, in consequence, the possibility of important changes in Japanese life. "A revolution of the spirit may be expected to ensue which will more favorably alter the course of civilization," the Supreme Commander said, "than has any economic or political revolution accomplished in the history of the world."

Each of the recipients had released portions of the Supreme Commander's letters to the press with the result that newspapers and news services in the United States had given broad publicity to the Supreme Commander's statement of principles. These news items, cabled back to Japan, were printed in the Japanese vernacular press.

Japanese writers enthusiastically support the Supreme Commander's views. They agree that missionaries now have a golden opportunity to sow their seed in fertile soil and hope that re-opening of religious contacts may not be long delayed.

Nippon Times, in a two column lead editorial, 6 January, called attention to the fact that "recent events, culminating in surrender, have created a vacuum in the spiritual phase of Japanese life." Approving of the Supreme Commander's analysis of the effect of Christian ideals upon future Japanese life the paper bewailed Japan's present "spiritual poverty" and called for an immediate return to the religious fervor that characterized past periods in Japanese history:

"In a letter to an American religious leader reported in the press a few weeks ago, General MacArthur had occasion to refer to 'a vacuum which events have left in the spiritual phase of Japanese life' and stated that if this vacuum is properly filled 'a revolution of spirit may be expected to ensue which will more favorably alter the course of civilization than has any economic or political revolution accomplished in the history of the world.' There should be no necessity of belaboring this point, for it should be obvious that all political, economic, or social revolutions, if they are to have any permanent significance, must in the final analysis rest on a spiritual basis.

"Unfortunately, however, at this time when Japan is confronted with the imperative task of revolutionizing her national life, this truth about the importance of the spiritual factor is not being realized by many Japanese as keenly as it might be. Many may be conscious of their confusion of mind left by the surrender, but few are fully aware of the nature of the void which has been left in their spiritual life.

"This lack of realization of their spiritual poverty is in itself an evidence of the spiritual vacuum to which General

MacArthur refers, but this vacuum is not wholly the result of recent events. Although the defeat in the war and the resultant collapse of hitherto accepted standards may be the immediate cause of this vacuum, the process of weaning religion from Japanese life has been so thorough over the years that most Japanese today believe in no religion whatever, to the utter detriment of their spiritual character.

"The casting of religion from Japanese life started as far back as the time of the Meiji Restoration of 1868 when the nation professedly scrapped the old and embarked upon a wide program of modernization. The guarantee of religious freedom under the Meiji Constitution, which should have proved a boom to the spread of both Christianity and Buddhism, actually marked the initial stage of their steady decline. The Government at that time, while it did live up to the letter of the Constitution in not interfering with religious freedom, on the other hand did everything within its power to foist ancestor worship and Emperor worship upon the people. Under this policy religion was kept out of the school curricula, but in its stead, the worship of state and Emperor was actively and positively taught in the schools on the pretext that these were patriotic rites that had no religious meaning. This indoctrination of the young had the effect of estranging the people from true religion and of making them devoted to an emotional cult of false patriotism devoid of any real spiritual content.

"The rise of the military accentuated this situation and the act of dying for the country and subsequent 'deification' at the national shrine became the Nirvana and Paradise of the Japanese. It is no wonder that the Japanese, men and women alike, undergoing this military education, came to have nothing but utter disrespect for true religion since the norms for morals—of right and wrong and good and bad—were determined solely by the militaristic state.

"The war years saw state and Emperor worship reach its most fanatical peak at the expense of true religion. Christianity was actively suppressed since it represented the religion of the British and the Americans, while Buddhism was tolerated only because it exercised so little influence among the people as to be of hardly any account. The spiritual life of the Japanese, if it may be called that, was thus wholly confined to worship at the state shrines.

"But the surrender took away even this semblance of religion from the people, for the Emperor declared himself human after all, and the state itself had been thoroughly crushed. 'Events' had truly created a 'vacuum. . . in the spiritual phase of Japanese life.'

"It should be possible, however, to fill this vacuum, since the Japanese intrinsically are by no means irreligious. Thus religious fervor which built the Great Buddhas at Nara and Kamakura attests to this fact. So, too, the religious martyrs, both Buddhists and Christians, who have left their names in Japanese history. The Christians at Shimabara in 1638 and the Buddhists at Hieizan in 1574 both fought vigorously against religious persecution and they testify to the capacity of the Japanese for tenacious religious faith.

"While history attests to the religious nature of the Japanese people in the past, the fact remains that a great void today exists 'in the spiritual phase of Japanese life.' In these unsettled times, the need is ten-fold greater than in the past

that the Japanese people regain true religion and all that it stands for. Because the Japanese possess a religious background and tradition, the task should not be unsurmountable. As General MacArthur pointed out: 'there now exists an opportunity without counterpart since the birth of Christ for the spread of Christianity.' And this holds true for Buddhism as well.

"In this respect, the recently published plans of the Japanese Federation of Religions to confer on peace through the media of religion next spring is noteworthy as far as it goes. But before such undertaking can find true significance, much needs to be done here in Japan to fill the spiritual vacancy 'which events have left' in the hearts of the Japanese.

"The religious conference, according to the plans, will be heralded by the ringing of bells in churches and temples throughout the country, but Japanese religious leaders must not forget that sound cannot be heard in a vacuum."

Other important magazines and leading newspapers reflected this theme.

Kotaro Tanaka, former dean of the Law School of Tokyo Imperial University, writing in the January issue of Keisatsu Jidai, insisted that the realization of true democracy can be solved only through religion.

"We Japanese," he wrote, "have neglected our souls. Our ideals lived only in the present and we pursued only those things which were visible instead of those which are eternal.

"The virtues of Christianity embrace high ideals which surpass all ordinary morals and justice."

Tadao Yanagihara, also a Tokyo University Professor, presented in the December Asahi Hyoron a lengthy article lauding the high standards of ethics professed by the Mukyokai-shugisha, a group of unorganized nonsectarian Japanese Christians founded by the late Kanzo Uchimura.

Uchimura was a student, together with the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, of the eminent missionary Dr. George D. Clark, of Sapporo Agriculture College.

Akita Sakigake Shimpō, a provincial newspaper, echoed this opinion. Confident that the seeds of a thoroughgoing spiritual revolution are to be found among the younger generation of Japan the paper called for Japanese youth to stop the chaotic "egoistic movements" which, under the guise of democratic revolution, constitute what the editor declared to be "the tragedy of Japan."

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Prime Minister's New Year Speech

3. In a New Year broadcast to the nation Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida attacked "malcontents" and "rebellious elements" who are trying, he charged, "to avail themselves of the current economic crisis to further their political ends."

"I refuse to believe, however, that there are many of those malicious elements among our people," Yoshida declared, adding that understanding of the economic situation confronting the country and of the Government's policies would inspire the nation to cope with the economic crisis.

Although Japanese territories have been reduced to those of 1894-5 the population has doubled since then, the Prime Minister pointed out. Food must be imported and paid for. For this reason the Government is working hard to develop its industrial program under which 2,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 30,000,000 tons of coal are expected to be produced annually.

Criticism of Speech

4. Labor groups and a considerable portion of the press criticized the Prime Minister's speech, asserting that it revealed an anti-labor bias.

The newspaper Asahi, for example, criticized the Prime Minister's use of the word "malcontent," saying that it had been a favorite denunciation in the days of the Peace Preservation Law and suggested that the Government still thinks in such terms.

5. Many political observers felt that Yoshida's speech had increased the determination of some labor leaders to participate in the projected 1 February strike of government and public office employees and had strengthened opposition to the Yoshida Administration.

Efforts to Form Coalition Cabinet

6. In response to increasing popular pressure Prime Minister Yoshida negotiated with representatives of the Social Democratic, Co-operative Democratic and People's Parties in an attempt to form a new coalition cabinet including the Social Democrats. The Prime Minister seemed persuaded that Socialist participation in the administration would mitigate the outspoken opposition of labor and farmer groups and enable the Government to deal with pressing national problems.

7. These negotiations encountered stiff opposition from many Liberal leaders and some Progressives who relied on the Government parties' majority in the Diet and from left-wing Social Democrats who feared that their party would lose its effectiveness on relinquishing its position as the major opposition party.

8. As the negotiations continued the press and most political commentators came to regard the formation of a coalition cabinet as "inevitable" despite insistence by Tetsu Katayama, secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party, that coalition would never be agreed to if it meant splitting his Party.

Conditions of Social Democrats

9. On 15 January the left wing of the Social Democratic Party announced "emergency economic policies" which the Government was asked to accept as the condition for Social Democratic participation in a three-party coalition government.

The announcement called for measures to revive production, curb inflation and "stabilize the people's livelihood." It stressed the need for establishing a democratic people's government to administer the policies and insisted that national rehabilitation could not be achieved without a radical departure from the conservatism of past administrations.

First Attempt Fails

10. Two days later, on 17 January, it was reported that Prime Minister Yoshida had given up his attempts to form a

three-party government. This decision was reached following a conference with State Minister Kijuro Shidehara, president of the Progressive Party, and Tetsu Katayama, secretary-general of the Social Democrats.

The newspaper Mainichi attributed the collapse of negotiations to five factors: (1) the strong anti-coalition stand of the Social Democratic left-wingers; (2) possible vulnerability of pro-coalition right-wingers in the Party to the latest purge extension; (3) disagreement over the allotment of economic portfolios to the Social Democrats; (4) divergent opinions on the projected coalition; and (5) violent opposition by labor to coalition.

Second Attempt at Coalition

11. A few days later Yoshida made it known that he was still eager to form a coalition government and that he would make another attempt to win Social Democratic participation.

12. This second attempt also ended in failure, which left the Liberal-Progressive alliance in serious difficulties. To maintain prestige a cabinet reshuffle was deemed desirable.

Cabinet Reshuffle

13. On 31 January, therefore, Prime Minister Yoshida announced a series of changes in the Cabinet. Four ministers left the Cabinet while four other men were transferred from one post to another. The men leaving the Cabinet were Tsunejiro Hiratsuka, Minister of Transportation; Seiichi Omura, Minister of Home Affairs; Hiroo Wada, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and Keinosuke Zen, Director of the Economic Stabilization Board. The four who assumed new positions were Prime Minister Yoshida, who became temporarily the new Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Finance Minister Tanzan Ishibashi who assumed the chairmanship of the Economic Stabilization Board; Etsujiro Uyehara, former minister without portfolio, who became Home Minister; and Jiro Hoshijima who relinquished the portfolio of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and became minister without portfolio.

14. The full Cabinet, as reconstituted, includes:

Prime Minister	Shigeru Yoshida	(Liberal)
Minister of Home Affairs	Etsujiro Uyehara	(Liberal)
Minister of Finance	Tanzan Ishibashi	(Liberal)
Minister of Justice	Tokutaro Kimura	(independent)
Minister of Education	Seiichiro Takahashi	(independent)
Minister of Welfare	Yoshihige Kawai	(Progressive)
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Shigeru Yoshida (concurrently Prime Minister)	(Liberal)
Minister of Commerce and Industry	Mitsujiro Ishii	(Liberal)
Minister of Transportation	Kineshichi Masuda	(independent)
Minister of Communications	Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu	(Progressive)

Ministers Without Portfolio	Baron Kijuro Shidehara (Progressive)
	Tokujiro Kanamori (Liberal)
	Takao Saito (Progressive)
	Jiro Hoshijima (Liberal)
Director-General of Economic Stabilization Board	Tanzan Ishibashi (Liberal) (concurrently Minister of Finance)

Background of New Ministers

15. The new Minister of Education, Seichiro Takahashi, taught economics at Keio University. He was appointed acting president of Keio University last October and at the same time was elected a member of the Imperial Academy.

Mitsujiro Ishii, who became the new Minister of Commerce and Industry, is a former official of the Ministry of Home Affairs where he held among other posts those of chief of the Traffic Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board and chief of the Public Peace Section.

The new Transportation Minister, Kineshichi Masuda, has served in the Home Ministry in various important posts. In 1938 he left the Government and entered private business. In October 1945 he returned to the Home Ministry as governor of Fukushima Prefecture. Six months later he was appointed governor of Hokkaido in which post he achieved prominence by settling last year's coal miners' strike.

THE DIET

House Asserts Right to Designate Prime Minister

16. The prolonged Cabinet crisis presented the House of Representatives with an opportunity to assert the principle that it alone should have the right to nominate a new Prime Minister. This right is set forth in the new Constitution which will not become operative until 3 May but the lower House insists that the spirit of the document should be observed at once.

The decision was not a partisan move. The House of Representatives continued to be controlled by a Liberal-Progressive coalition, but the claim to nominate any new prime minister was supported by all parties and by independent members.

Ninety-Second Session Delayed

17. In the past, bills intended for consideration by the Diet have been prepared by Cabinet ministries prior to introduction into the lower House. Almost invariably these have been the only measures with any chance for passage. Because of the Cabinet crisis and the difficult financial situation the respective ministries failed to complete budget plans and other necessary measures by 21 January when the Diet was scheduled to reconvene.

Rather than wait idly for the ministries the lower House by unanimous consent declined to convene. No specific motion was presented but by agreement all members of the Diet abstained from assembling.

Diet Law Falls Short of Passage

18. A disagreement between the House of Representatives and the House of Peers in the closing days of the Ninety-first Extraordinary Session of the Diet prevented passage of the Diet Law before adjournment. The lower House insisted that it alone should have the right to summon both Houses into joint conference. The Peers protested that while the House of Peers was itself scheduled to disappear with the coming into effect of the new Constitution, its successor, the democratically elected House of Councillors, should also possess this right.

19. This demand was rejected by the lower House. It argued that if the Councillors passed a bill which the lower House did not favor, the bill would be dead since the Councillors will have no right to override the lower House. If, on the other hand, the lower House passes a bill which the Councillors reject the lower House possesses the power to enact the bill into a law by a two-thirds majority on a second consideration. In either event, the lower House explained, there would be no need for a joint conference unless the lower House itself desired such a session.

20. The Peers protested and when Etsujiro Uyehara, Minister without Portfolio, warned that unless the Peers passed the Diet Bill the lower House might prove reluctant to follow the wishes of the Peers on certain aspects of the House of Councillors Bill, the Peers construed his remarks as a threat. They adjourned their session in the closing days of December without having acted on the Diet Bill.

21. The lower House promptly announced that on the first day after reconvening it would re-pass the measure unchanged and return it to the Peers for approval.

Features of Diet Law

22. Features of the Diet Law which will be referred to the Diet when the Ninety-second Session reconvenes in February follow:

- (1) Regular Diet sessions must be called prior to 10 December of each year.
- (2) Four months are set aside for examination of the national budget by the House of Representatives Budget Committee. Previously the maximum allowance had been 20 days.
- (3) The Speaker of the House of Representatives rather than the President of the House of Councillors will preside over joint sessions.
- (4) The term of the regular session is increased from three months to at least five months while the length of special sessions will be determined by concurrent vote of both Houses. In the event of lack of agreement the decision of the lower House shall prevail. Under the Meiji Constitution all such cases were decided by imperial order.
- (5) Each House will choose its own officers instead of having them named by the Emperor and the Cabinet, as heretofore.
- (6) Each House will possess an independent contingent fund.

- (7) Time limits may be placed upon interpellations or speeches but in such event the speech may be extended, with the consent of the Speaker, in an official printed record.
- (8) Each House must hold at least one session every two weeks at which national affairs are freely discussed and during which votes may be taken on matters under discussion.
- (9) An advisory Legislative Committee, composed of 10 Representatives and five Councillors, is authorized to recommend new legislation, amendments to laws and changes in regulations. Unlike other committees, which are forbidden to meet when the Diet is not in session, this Legislative Committee may, if authorized by the Diet, sit during recesses.
- (10) A Joint Impeachment Court is provided.
- (11) Diet members will have offices and clerical assistance at state expense and will have the facilities of a Diet library and of a bill drafting service.
- (12) Each House possesses the power to subpoena witnesses.
- (13) Diet members will receive annual allowances at least equal to the highest salary paid to government officials.
- (14) The Cabinet may no longer, without consent of the Houses, amend or withdraw a bill already on the agenda of either House, nor may either House be required by the Cabinet to conduct closed sessions.
- (15) Reports to the Throne on bills requiring imperial promulgations or upon the nomination of a new Prime Minister will be made by the Speaker.
- (16) No Minister of State may speak in the lower House without first having obtained the Speaker's consent.
- (17) On request of either House, the Government must submit any necessary reports or documents.
- (18) The Cabinet must report yearly to the Houses the particulars concerning disposition of petitions transmitted to it.
- (19) For the first time in Japanese history Diet members receive the franking privilege for official documents and communications.
- (20) Twenty powerful standing committees, one for each major field of activity, are to be appointed. Each will have the services of expert assistants and secretarial staffs. Members named to any of these committees serve until the expiration of their terms of office. Under the old laws there was but one standing committee, that on the budget, and membership terminated at the conclusion of each session.
- (21) Open hearings must be held on important revenue measures; other committees may hold open hearings at their discretion.

- (22) Parallel standing committees of the two Houses may hold joint sessions and bills submitted to one House may simultaneously be introduced into the other.

23. Among the articles dropped entirely from the old Diet Law is the antiquated provision whereby the lower House is divided into sections, a meaningless provision which has always been merely a matter of form of which no practical use has ever been made.

The new revision also abolishes:

- (1) Court rank for new members of the Secretariat.
- (2) Committee of the Whole House.
- (3) Requirement for three readings of a bill.
- (4) Imperial prerogative to prorogue the House.
- (5) Time limit on budget deliberations by Diet committees.
- (6) Advance reports by Diet committees to the Government on scheduled meetings and agendas.
- (7) Restrictions on addressing the Throne on making representations to the Government.
- (8) Restrictions on petitions for amending the Constitution or affecting the administration of justice or administrative litigation.
- (9) Prohibition of Diet correspondence with any government office or local assembly except through a Minister of State.

SUMMARY OF NINETY-FIRST EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION

Duration and Sessions

24. The Ninety-first Extraordinary Diet Session lasted 31 days. It was formally opened on 26 November and closed on 26 December.

- (1) Plenary Sessions. The House of Representatives met in 18 plenary sessions for a total of 32 hours, a session average of one hour 50 minutes. The House of Peers spent 28 hours 50 minutes in 12 plenary sessions, each averaging 2 hours 24 minutes.
- (2) Committee Sessions. Eighty-seven committee meetings were held during the session. House of Representatives committees met 48 times for a total of 97 hours 43 minutes, an average of 2 hours 2 minutes for each meeting. The Peers devoted 74 hours 42 minutes to 39 meetings, each averaging 1 hour 55 minutes.
- (3) In plenary sessions and committee meetings, the lower House devoted approximately 130 hours and the House of Peers 104 hours to consideration of legislation proposed during this session.

Attendance of Members

25. Official attendance records show that an average of 303 Representatives (of 466) and 233 Peers (of 370) attended plenary

sessions. Compared with attendance during the Ninetieth Extraordinary Diet, this constitutes a decrease (from 358) in the lower House and a slight increase (from 225) in the Upper House. Diet members were censured by the Japanese press for alleged low attendance records.

Visitors' Attendance

26. During the Ninety-first Session a total of 12,269 visitors flocked to the gallery seats, which had been opened to the public without restriction for the first time during the Ninetieth Diet. Of 10,622 visitors to the House of Representatives 69 were foreign nationals and 10,553 were Japanese, of whom approximately 20 percent were women. The House of Peers was visited by 317 foreign nationals and 1,330 Japanese, of whom approximately 20 percent were women. The large number of foreign nationals listed as visiting the House of Peers reflects attendance by Allied personnel at the opening ceremony of the Diet, which was held in the chamber of the upper House. The daily average of all visitors in the House of Representatives, 559, was somewhat lower than for the Ninetieth Extraordinary Session (596); the average for the House of Peers was 137, slightly higher than for the preceding session (120).

Bills

27. Submitted to the Secretariat during the Ninety-first Extraordinary Diet were 69 bills, including 20 Government bills, 2 member bills, 39 representations, 6 resolutions and 2 memorials to the Throne.

- (1) Government Bills. Fifteen law bills drafted and introduced by the Government were passed by the Ninety-first Extraordinary Session. They include four bills implementing the revised Constitution (Imperial House Law, House of Councillors Election Law, Imperial House Economy Law, Cabinet Law), Exception to the Law of the Houses, Exception to the Election Law of the House of Representatives, Land Development Finance Law, seven financial measures, and one imperial ordinance concerning extension of the term of office of certain peers, the latter requiring approval by the House of Peers only. In addition the Government introduced five supplementary budget bills which were passed by both Houses.
- (2) Member Bills. Of the two bills drafted and introduced by the House of Representatives, one, Amendments to the War Indemnity Special Measures Law, was passed by the Diet; the second, the Diet Law Bill, was passed by the House of Representatives but was not reported back to the House of Peers plenary session by the special committee considering it. The bill will be resubmitted to the Ninety-second Session.
- (3) Representations. Of 39 representations introduced by the House of Representatives 36 were approved. Examination by the committee was incomplete on three. Typical of the representations were those urging extension of train and government bus service, establishment of a tourist industry bureau, girls' colleges, labor universities and shelters for the homeless, and increase of salt production. One advocated cockfighting. There were no representations submitted in the House of Peers.

- (4) Resolutions. Only one resolution was submitted in the House of Peers. Concerning increasing coal production, it was approved by the Peers and forwarded to the Government for consideration. In the House of Representatives two resolutions were approved, one concerning coal production and another expressing gratitude to SCAP for the importation of petroleum, coal, salt and trucks. One resolution, calling for dissolution of the Diet, was disapproved. Two that had been prepared, relating to housing construction and the silk reeling industry, were not actually introduced.
- (5) Memorial to the Throne. Each House approved a memorial to the Throne, formally replying to the Imperial Rescript opening the Ninety-first Extraordinary Session.

Petitions

28. One hundred thirty petitions were received by the Ninety-first Extraordinary Diet, five by the House of Peers, all of which were approved, and 125 by the House of Representatives. Of the latter, 115 were approved by both the Petitions Committee and the House of Representatives, five were approved by the Committee and forwarded to the Government for reference, four were withdrawn, and deliberation on one was not completed by the Committee. Petitions covered such diverse fields as highway construction, postal facilities, livestock breeding, enlargement of port facilities, simplification of government office work, regulation of profiteering, reconstruction of war-damaged dwellings, education for the blind, deaf and dumb, reduction of national taxes, clothing distribution, bicycle production, charcoal production subsidies and the promotion of the sericulture industry. Most numerous were the petitions on extension of rail and motor transportation and on repair of fishing ports.

Emergency Interpellations

29. There were four emergency interpellations in the House of Representatives, requiring oral replies by the Government. Subjects were the labor dispute involving electric industry workers, the general strike of school teachers, the reparations problem and decentralization of the Government.

Appeals

30. During the Ninety-first Extraordinary Diet there were 220 appeals, requests from individuals or groups for interviews with government delegates in order to present grievances. While during the preceding Diet session the largest number of appeals were demands for rice rations, this session did not receive a single such appeal. Of the daily average of eight appeals received, the majority were demands for wage increases. Six Ministers bore the brunt of the appeals, holding 91 interviews, as follows: Vice-minister of Finance Uezuka, 24; Finance Minister Ishibashi, 16; Welfare Minister Kawai, 13; Vice-minister of Education Nagano, 13; Education Minister Tanaka, 13; Minister of State Zen, 12.

Demonstrations

31. During the Ninetieth Diet there were 24 demonstrations aimed at the Diet with approximately 430,000 participants. During the short Ninety-first Diet Session there were nine demonstrations, with 344,000 supporters. One of the largest demonstrations was held on 17 December in conjunction with the resolution on the dissolution of the Diet.

Amendments

32. Two attempts were made to amend bills during the session, but only one was successful. The House of Peers amended the House of Councillors Election Law Bill to provide for the selection of voting witnesses by the candidates themselves rather than by the Overseeing Committee, and for a hearing of opinions and objections of voting witnesses prior to a denial of voting or a ruling on legality of ballots by the Voting Overseer. In the House of Representatives committee two amendments to the same bill, presented by the Social Democratic Party, concerning prohibition of house-to-house visits and limitation of election campaign expenditures, were disapproved. In plenary session the Representatives disapproved three additional amendments, submitted jointly by the Social Democratic, Co-operative Democratic and People's Parties, which provided for occupational representation, proportional representation and restriction of election campaign expenditures and house-to-house visits. Five minor amendments to the Imperial House Law Bill were disapproved in the House of Peers committee. No amendments were introduced in discussions of this bill in the lower House.

Voting

33. In the House of Representatives the bills for the Cabinet Law, Diet Law, Land Development Finance Law and Exceptions to the Election Law of the House of Representatives were passed unanimously. All others, including the five supplementary budgets, were passed by majority vote. The Communist Party members voted against the budget bills and the Imperial House Law.

In the House of Peers the bills for the Cabinet Law, Imperial House Law, Imperial House Economy Law and the House of Councillors Election Law were passed by majority vote. Except for the Diet Law Bill, which was not voted upon by the Peers, all the remaining bills including the budgets were passed unanimously.

Only two bills, the Land Development Finance Law and the Exceptions to the Election Law of the House of Representatives, received the unanimous vote of both Houses.

Political Party Strength

34. Members' political party affiliations remained virtually unchanged during the Ninety-first Extraordinary Session. The Independents' Club lost two members to the Social Democratic Party, the Progressives gained one and the Co-operative Democrats lost one. Party affiliations of members of the House of Representatives at the close of the Ninety-first Diet Session follow:

Liberal Party	148
Progressive Party	111
Social Democratic Party	99
Co-operative Democratic Party	44
Peoples' Party	32
Independents' Club	21
Communist Party	6
Neutrals	4
Vacancy	1
Total	466

Dissolution of the Diet

35. On 17 December the Social Democratic Party introduced a "resolution for the immediate dissolution of the House of Representatives to test the confidence of the people in the Government." The resolution was supported by the Social Democratic, Co-operative Democratic, Communist and Peoples' Parties but was defeated by a vote of 236 to 160.

THE CONSTITUTION

Information Campaign

36. The Government laid plans for an intensive campaign to publicize the new Constitution which will become effective 3 May. Efforts will be made to acquaint the people with their newly won rights and to develop an understanding of the responsibilities which free citizens assume toward their community.

37. As part of this program three major motion picture studios are producing films to illustrate the basic principles of the new Constitution.

Daisi Studios will film the biography of Daisuke Itagaki, a pioneer in Japanese liberalism, in order to publicize "the freedom phase" of the Constitution. Itagaki is famous in Japanese history for his death-bed statement "Itagaki dies but freedom lives." Toho Films will dramatize Japan's renunciation of war. Shochiku Pictures is filming a script emphasizing universal suffrage and equality of women.

All three studios plan to complete the pictures in time for release by 3 May.

38. Private agencies are also active in this effort. Hanako Muraoka, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Progressive Party, heads a special committee of eight Diet members of her Party formed to publicize the Constitution. Dr. Shigeyo Takeuchi, chief of the Liberal Party Women's Section, is conducting a similar campaign, which also stresses the importance of studying the Civil Code.

THE PURGE

39. On 4 January 1947, exactly one year after the promulgation of SCAP's Purge Directive, the Government promulgated Imperial Ordinances Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 which extended the provisions of the Purge Directive to local government and to specified influential political and economic posts.

Highlights of the New Ordinances

40. The term "public service" was extended to include members of the Imperial Diet, all personnel of the National Government, members of prefectural and municipal assemblies and personnel of the local governmental entities and specified positions of particular companies, associations, media of mass communications and other organizations.

Penalties

41. The new ordinances included a penalty clause providing for a maximum ¥ 15,000 fine or three years' imprisonment for the following violations:

- (1) Purgees maintaining the continuity of their influence or power through any person in the public service or in specified organizations.
- (2) Any person in public service seeking or accepting advice or guidance from a purgee.
- (3) Any purgee occupying a position in any newspaper, magazine or other publishing company, broadcasting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations, or companies controlling any medium of mass communication.
- (4) Purgees entering premises of the governmental entity or other organization from which he has been removed or specifically barred.

The penalty provision is also applicable to persons who falsify entries in, or omit information from, their questionnaires on relevant and material matters or who otherwise fail to comply with official instructions concerning the screening procedures to which they are subject.

New Screening System

42. The new ordinances also provide a revised screening system, composed of a central committee responsible to the Prime Minister and prefectural and municipal committees responsible to the prefectural governors.

43. It is estimated that 2,500 permanent and temporary commissioners of the prefectural and municipal committees will be screened by the central committee by 15 February. These prefectural and municipal committees are scheduled to begin their work by 20 February. The approved screening schedule for the central, prefectural and municipal committees is outlined below:

APPROVED SCREENING SCHEDULE

	<u>Group to be Screened</u>	<u>Approximately Number Involved</u>
By 1 February	Members of Screening Committees	2,500
By 15 February	Holders of principal public offices at the prefectural level	5,000
By 20 February	Holders of principal public offices at the municipal level and election Administration Committee members	5,200
By 25 February	Candidates for governor of prefectures, mayors of five principal cities and members of House of Councils	3,500
By 28 February	Candidates for prefectural assemblymen	21,000
	Candidates for mayors and headmen of towns and villages, superintendents of poll stations and superintendents of the vote	12,500

	<u>Group to Be Screened</u>	<u>Approximate Number Involved</u>
20 March to 15 April	Holders of principal public offices in organizations under para. 10, 11 and 12, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947.	6,000
25 March to 15 April	Candidates for assemblymen of cities, towns and villages	15,000
16 April to 30 April	Holders of principal public offices in organizations under para. 7, 8, 9 and 13, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947.	<u>10,000</u>
	Total	80,700

44. On 31 January the Supreme Commander released a statement setting forth the underlying concepts of the Purge and clarifying misapprehensions on the part of the press with regard to its purpose and basic issues involved:

"The article contained in the January 27th issue of the magazine 'Newweek,' in an attack upon the basic concept underlying the purge of active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression from the postwar economy of Japan, reflects a complete lack of knowledge and understanding of the basic facts and issues involved.

"The Supreme Commander was directed early in the Occupation to 'prohibit the retention in or selection for positions of important responsibility or influence in industry, finance, commerce or agriculture of all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism or aggression, and of any who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends.' In the absence of evidence to the contrary, he was directed to 'assume that any persons who have held key positions of high responsibility since 1937 in industry, finance, commerce and agriculture have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression' and to 'remove and exclude from positions of important responsibility or influence in all public and private financial institutions, agencies or organizations all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression,' it to be 'generally assumed, in absence of evidence to the contrary, that any persons who have held key positions in any such institutions, agencies or organizations are active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression.' He was also directed to 'prevent the retention in or selection for places of importance in the financial field of individuals who do not direct future financial effort solely towards peaceful ends.'

"In the implementation of the above directive, I used the normal discretion of a field commander in the matter of both details and timing, having due regard to the exigencies of the local situation both in its economic and political aspects. The details have been under study by the responsible staff sections, in collaboration with the appropriate officials of the Japanese Government, from the beginning.

"While there have been natural differences of views on details, throughout there has been complete unity of purpose by

the staff sections concerned, and every decision has been personally made by me. I have aggressively furthered this objective, not alone because to do so is in compliance with the basic directive by which my course of action as Supreme Commander is bound, but because any other course would be to ignore those very causes which led the world into war, and by so doing to invite the recurrence of future war.

"It was these very persons, born and bred as feudalistic overlords, who held the lives and destiny of the majority of Japan's people in virtual slavery, and who, working in closest affiliation with its military, geared the country with both the tools and the will to wage aggressive war. This, to the end that a large part of the earth's surface and inhabitants might be brought under the same economic bondage they had so long maintained over a majority of the Japanese people--and that Japan might weld from conquered nations and peoples of the world a vast totalitarian economic Empire, designed further to enrich them. These are the persons who, under the purge, are to be removed from influencing the course of Japan's future economy.

"Petitions and letters have been received by the thousands from the people of Japan calling for the extension of the purge to which 'Newsweek' objects, and since its announcement the press of Japan has been practically unanimous in applauding its purpose. The only dissenting views thus far heard are from that small minority to be adversely affected by its application, such as anonymous Japanese sources which are quoted in the article's support.

"The details of the purge program have been carefully evolved so as not to disturb the ordinary businessman, nor the technicians whose skill and brains did not influence formulation of the policy which directed Japan's course toward aggressive war. It is fantastic that this action should be interpreted or opposed as antagonistic to the American ideal of capitalistic economy. In my opinion, and I believe in the opinion of truly responsible Japanese as well, the action will not unduly disturb the development of a future peaceful industrial economy. But even if this should prove not the case--even if, as 'Newsweek' avers, this cleansing of the economy of Japan of undesirable influence is destined seriously to handicap industrial revival for lack of essential leadership--or even if such revival is wholly impossible without the guidance of those several thousands of persons involved who directly contributed to leading the world into a war taking a toll of millions of human lives and effecting destruction of hundreds of billions in material resources--then, in that event the interests of these hundreds of millions of people who want and seek peace leave no alternative than that Japan must bear and sustain the consequences, even at the expense of a new economy geared down to the capabilities remaining."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Democratization of Neighborhood Associations

45. On 21 January the Cabinet decided upon democratization of the neighborhood associations.

Under this system all Japan had been divided into blocks of from five to 15 households called tonari-gumi, each linked closely to the rest through federations, ward or district associations, by cities, towns and villages, prefectures and eventually by the Ministry of Home Affairs itself.

Democratization of this hierarchy is expected to free Japan from feudalistic controls. The larger federations now have been dissolved and the tonari-gumi have become local entities. All membership must be voluntary and all officials shall be popularly elected.

Wartime Methods of Tonari-gumi

46. The neighborhood association system, while pretending to historic continuity from medieval times, was in reality a wartime creation. Its ostensible purpose was to promote neighborliness, charity, goodwill and local democracy, but it actually brought every household in Japan under strict supervision and regimentation.

47. Tonari-gumi chiefs represented the National Government. They required each Japanese to observe the letter of each regulation. They served as spies, denouncing those who ventured to hold opinions differing from those approved by militarists. Tonari-gumi leaders controlled the machinery by which rations were distributed. If any individual dared protest against contributing his quota to bond drives or to ostensibly "voluntary" war service, or ventured to question the wisdom of the ultranationalist despots of Japan, the tonari-gumi leaders could deny him food, fuel and shelter.

Statement of Home Minister

48. The following statement by Minister of Home Affairs Seiichi Omura was released on 29 January:

"Through Home Ministry Instruction No. 17, issued in 1940, the Chonakai and Burakukai (federations of tonari-gumi) were co-ordinated and strengthened as public organizations and throughout the war were utilized as the lowest branch of the local government administration.

"The Chonakai and the Burakukai are entities which had originally evolved through a natural and voluntary process, but close and binding ties with the IRAA (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) during the war, were considered as a perpetuation of a system born of war and there are aspects which recall wartime regimentation and chauvinism. Thus most see in the concept of involuntary memberships in the Chonakai and Burakukai the characteristics of a police state.

"Until the present moment, in view of exigencies of rationing, it has been administratively unwise to alter the structure of these organizations.

"Now, however, the continuance of the present structures is considered not only contrary to the principle of local autonomy but may also permit unscrupulous individuals to exercise improper influences over the forthcoming elections.

"It has been decided therefore to abolish Home Ministry Instruction No. 17. It has been further resolved that the positions of the heads of Chonakai, Burakukai, and the Federations thereof will be abolished by April 1 and the administrative functions performed by them in the past will be transferred to the city, ward, town, and village offices concerned. Necessary measures will be taken to amend provisions of all relevant laws and ordinances.

"The certifications of residence and other functions necessary under present conditions which were performed by the heads of Chonakai or Burakukai will be performed by the city, ward, town or village offices. In order to effect this, as it may become necessary, it is conceived that subordinate members of the staff of city, ward or town offices may be assigned to suitable districts.

"With the abolition of the Chonakai and Burakukai, the road will be open for the formation of free, voluntary organizations of the citizens for satisfaction of their various needs. The future of Japan lies in the development of individual initiative and free and flexible organizations. With the clearance of wartime totalitarian restrictions, the citizens are invited to rebuild Japan on the new foundation.

"The present measures have been taken to implement the democratization of the national system which is the fundamental principle of the new Constitution and the attention of every citizen of this country is called hereto."

STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

49. On 16 January Hisanaga Shimazu was appointed Director of the Reparations Division, Central Liaison Office, replacing Katsumi Ono, who was appointed to the Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry.

On 18 January the Government announced the establishment of an Engineering Bureau in the General Railway Board of the Ministry of Transportation. Hiroshige Taga was named acting Director of the Bureau.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order	1
Public Casualties	22
Police	28
Prisons	41
Fire	46

LAW AND ORDER

Popular Demonstrations

1. As tension increased in both political and economic fields in January rallies and demonstrations were staged throughout Japan, mostly in protest against the Yoshida Government.

2. The demonstrations were orderly but the traffic congestion resulting from the frequency and size of the demonstrations prompted the Ministry of Home Affairs to draft safety legislation limiting each unit of a parade to 50 marchers in a column of twos or fours with at least two leaders.

3. On 28 January more than 150,000 workers in Tokyo gathered before the Imperial Palace to demand immediate dissolution of the Yoshida Cabinet and formation of a new government. In addition, labor demands voiced at previous rallies were outlined again. The crowds were quiet and orderly and the parade through Tokyo streets was well conducted.

Similar demonstrations were staged in Osaka on the same day.

Violence

4. Political unrest engendered several cases of violence and threats against political and labor leaders.

On 8 January four assailants attacked Tomomutsu Cno, chief secretary of the Liberal Party, in Gifu. He suffered minor bruises.

On 20 January Katsumi Kikunami, president of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, was stabbed and seriously wounded at his home in Tokyo. The two attackers gave themselves up to the Metropolitan Police. According to their confessions the assault grew out of their anger against plans for a general strike on 1 February.

A few days later Yashiro Iyi, executive chairman of the Joint Struggle Committee of the All-Japan Government and Public Office Workers' Unions, received a letter threatening personal violence.

5. Twelve workers of the Toyo Timepiece Company were indicted on 5 January in Tokyo on charges of violating the Anti-Riot Law in connection with the melees between strikers and anti-strike elements on 12 and 13 December in which one worker was killed and many injured.

Black-market Activities

6. Control of black-market activities was an increasing police problem in January due to the year-end bonuses given by many concerns to employees which placed more ready cash in circulation. Curtailment of transportation and scarcity of commodities also helped black-market operations to flourish.

7. In a series of raids the Metropolitan Police in Tokyo confiscated large quantities of food and other banned commodities. A total of 1,437 persons were apprehended in raids from 10 to 13 January.

8. On 21 January the police set up checkpoints on all major roads leading into Tokyo and stopped over 200 trucks, confiscating large quantities of nails, wire, cloth, coal tar, charcoal, shirts, vegetables and fish destined for black markets.

9. Earlier in the month trains from Atami and Numazu were searched and large amounts of fish, vegetables and staple foods were seized.

10. Train tickets became a black-market item when train schedules were cut and ticket sales restricted. Tickets which normally sold for about ¥ 75 rose to between ¥ 300 and ¥ 500.

11. Charged with purchasing newsprint on the black market the publisher of the pornographic magazine "Red and Black" and the president of the monthly magazine "Liberal" were apprehended in January. The former had illegally obtained sufficient newsprint to publish 45,000 copies and the latter 700,000.

Black-market Control Measures

12. To curb black-market traffic the Metropolitan Police Board and the Tokyo Procurator's Office formulated laws calling for the arrest of any person illegally selling or buying more than seven kilograms of rice. Existing legislation was revised to enable the police to take swifter action against violators with a simple warrant of arrest.

Smuggling

13. Mounting traffic in contraband has been reported in recent months. During the earlier critical food shortage rice and salt were the principal smuggled goods. More recently sugar, dried bonito and canned goods from Formosa have been confiscated.

During December 37 cases of unlawful export and 70 cases of illegal import were detected by officials in Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures. The incoming boats were principally from Formosa and loaded with sugar.

Moji customs officials reported an increasing number of smugglers passing through the Kanmon Straits between Moji and Shimonoseki, most of the offenders being Koreans.

14. Measures to end smuggling were discussed by customs officials from Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji, Nagoya and Hakodate at the Yokohama customs house on 10-11 January.

Crime

15. The usual increase in crimes at year-end in Japan was not evidenced this year. Following the trend of recent months, the number of criminal offenses reported decreased steadily. There were 143,090 offenses reported in November, a 9.5 percent decrease from October. At the same time the number of arrests increased from 73,887 to 78,682. See chart, page 42.

16. Fukuoka, Tokyo and Aichi Prefectures had the highest crime rates per 100,000 population per annum, as shown on chart, page 43, and Tokushima, Shimane, Ibaraki, Aomori and Shiga Prefectures had the lowest rates.

17. The following table lists nationality and offense of persons arrested during November.

PERSONS ARRESTED DURING NOVEMBER

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Korean</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Formosan</u>	<u>All Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assault and battery	965	109	1	1	-	1,076
Burglary	9,320	466	-	12	3	9,801
Extortion and intimidation	162	7	-	-	-	169
Fraud and blackmail	3,070	125	-	7	3	3,205
Gambling and lottery	4,997	165	-	8	5	5,175
Larceny	14,012	514	-	-	8	14,534
Pickpocket	619	33	1	-	-	653
Receiving stolen goods	1,647	166	-	2	10	1,825
Robbery	1,119	286	8	26	2	1,441
Illegal possession of weapons	339	35	2	4	-	380
All others	<u>37,497</u>	<u>2,822</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>40,423</u>
Total	73,747	4,728	35	117	55	78,682

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

18. The high price of clothing fostered a new type of crime in Japan. Gangs operating in groups of from two to five members lie in wait along lonely and deserted areas and rob passersby of their clothing. Cases of housebreaking in which clothing is stolen have also increased.

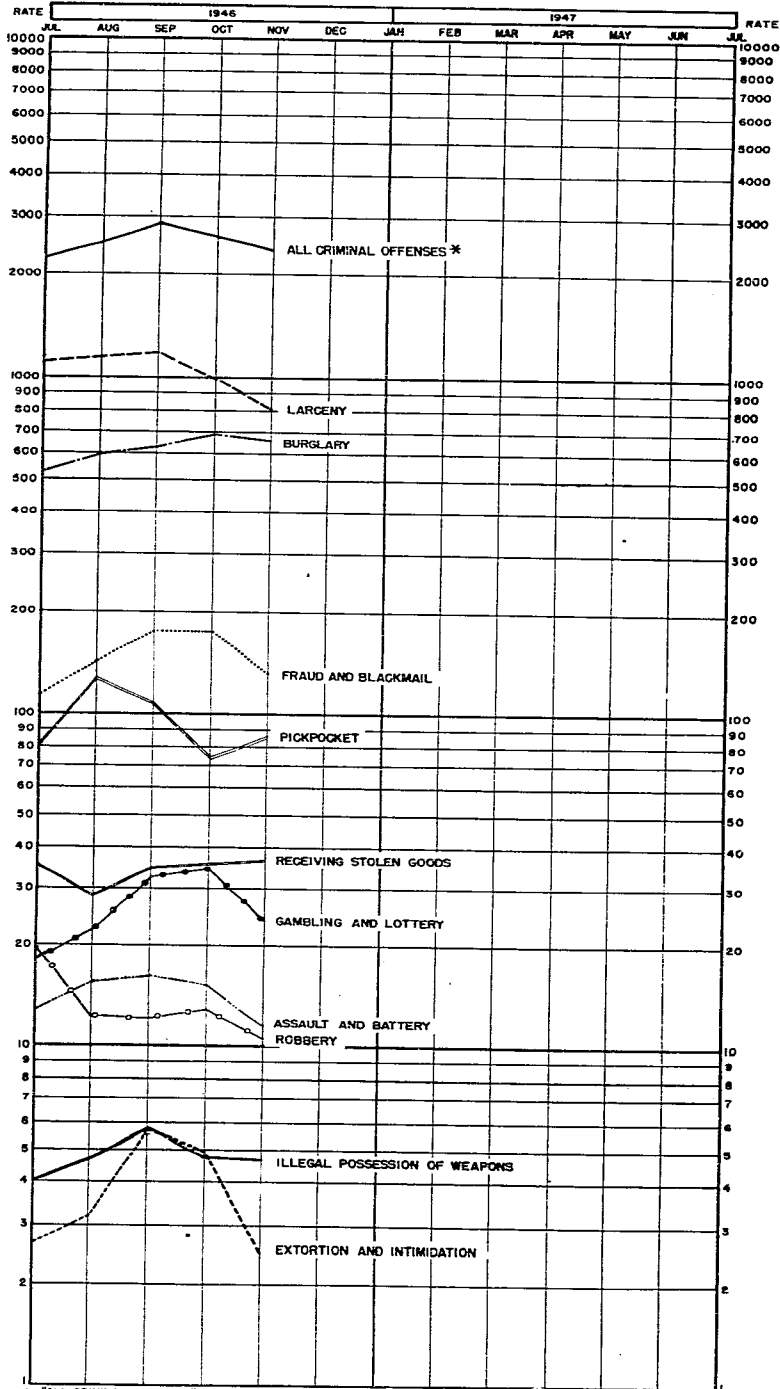
19. The families of minor suspected war criminals are the latest victims of extortion racketeers who promise to get their kin released from prison upon payment of substantial sums of money. The Japanese police launched an immediate investigation.

Antiprostitution Measures

20. The Ministry of Home Affairs is preparing an ordinance which will impose a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment or a fine of ¥ 10,000 on those found guilty of using force or intimidation to compel women to enter prostitution. It will also call for one year imprisonment or a fine of ¥ 5,000 for those who have placed women under contract for prostitution. Previously these offenses were punishable by a maximum of 30 days' detention according to police regulations.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



* "ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES" INCLUDE MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES NOT SEPARATELY SHOWN.
 NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

GHQ-SCAP

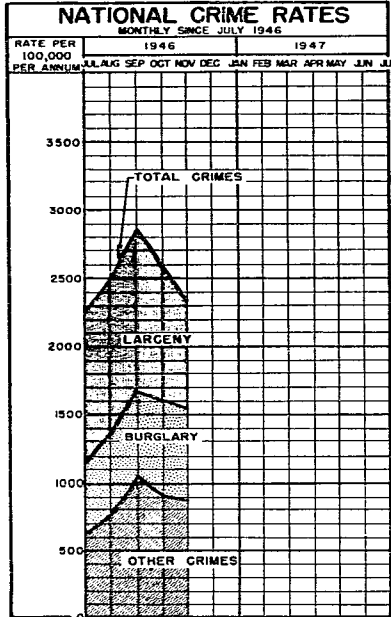
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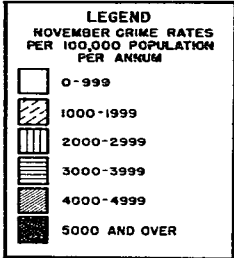
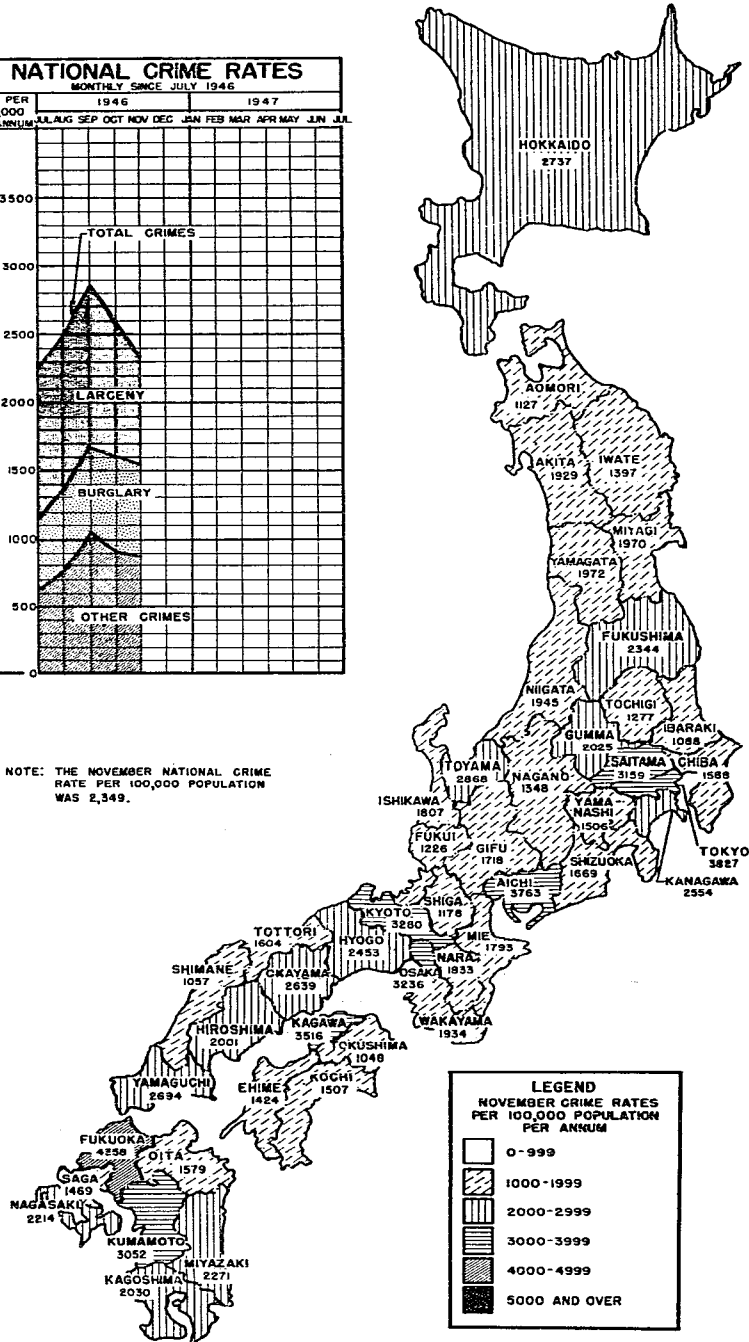
0299

PREFECTURAL CRIME RATES

NOVEMBER 1946 RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM*



NOTE: THE NOVEMBER NATIONAL CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION WAS 2,349.



* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

21. Osaka municipal officials took steps early in January to curb streetwalkers by setting up several hundred check posts where signs warned the public that any girls found loitering in those areas after certain hours would be considered prostitutes.

PUBLIC CASUALTIES

Railway Traffic

22. Overcrowding of trains and deteriorated rail equipment continued to cause rail accidents in January. Passengers standing on couplings or clinging to the outside of overcrowded cars fall off the trains or are brushed off by obstacles along the right-of-way.

23. One passenger was killed and many others injured when an electric train overturned on 7 January near Imaichi station in Tochigi Prefecture after its brake mechanism failed to function.

24. One soldier was killed and two were seriously injured near Fukuoka on 31 December when their jeep was struck by an electric train at a grade crossing where the gate had not been let down.

A similar accident occurred near the Itami Air Base northwest of Osaka early in January. The locomotive of a train rammed a two-and-one-half-ton truck, killing three persons and injuring nine others.

Traffic Safety

25. To prevent railway accidents arising from poor communications the Ministry of Transportation is working on plans to install two-way radiotelephone equipment on all trains in Japan.

26. To ease the heavy street traffic in the Ginza area and Shinjuku in Tokyo the Traffic Section of the Metropolitan Police Board prohibited bicycles, rikishas, wagons and other slow vehicles from the main thoroughfares in these areas from 0700 to 1300 hours daily.

Poisonous Liquor

27. Seven persons died in Tokyo during the Japanese New Year festivals from drinking whiskey which contained methyl alcohol. The liquor was purchased on the black market.

POLICE

Personnel Changes

28. The 31 January Cabinet shake-up and changes of personnel in lower governmental offices brought changes in high police personnel. Etsujiro Uehara replaced Seiichi Omura as Minister of Home Affairs, Haraichi Tanaka became head of the Police Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Kenji Hirooka became the new Superintendent-General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board.

Police College

29. The Japanese Police College was opened on 14 January at Ogikubo in Tokyo. The first group of 200 students was picked from assistant police inspectors throughout the nation. One hundred more police inspectors will be admitted in February and a third group is to be selected from university graduates in April.

A school to train police sergeants was inaugurated in Tokyo on 27 January and another is scheduled to open in Osaka on 10 February.

Radio Patrol Cars

30. The first radio-equipped police car was recently tried out in Tokyo and the Metropolitan Police Board reported that all the tests were successful. Equipment is being installed on additional cars.

Police Surveys

31. Surveys of police installations and police administration were conducted in Aichi, Hyogo, Fukushima, Osaka, Aomori, Akita, Iwate, Miyagi, Niigata and Tochigi Prefectures. Physical conditions and administrative efficiency were inspected and police problems were discussed with Japanese police personnel.

Inadequate police transportation and communication were the principal deficiencies noted, together with acute shortages of soap, disinfectants and cleaning materials in lockups and jails.

Improvements over earlier conditions noted were reduction of detention time in lockups of prisoners awaiting trial, segregation of prisoners, improvement in sanitary conditions and close co-operation between the Japanese police and Occupation Forces personnel.

Aichi Prefecture showed the most satisfactory conditions with efficient administration, better-than-average communication, low detention time, good sanitation, high morale and neatness of police personnel.

Conditions in Osaka Prefecture were generally good and of seven prefectures inspected in northern Honshu, Fukushima Prefecture was the most satisfactory.

Police Activities

32. The Metropolitan Police Board began investigation of dancing studios operating without permits and converted into cabarets serving liquor. Eleven cases are being investigated.

33. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Metropolitan Police Board started a drive to clean the publishing field of obscene literature which has been flooding the market recently. The publishers of two books were arrested and are to be indicted on the charge of distributing pornographic literature.

34. Armed police were assigned to ride all trains to prevent crimes and discourage black-market operators.

Juvenile Delinquency

35. A total of 24,537 offenses were committed in Tokyo during 1946 by juveniles under 24 years of age. These offenses included 23,558 violations of the criminal code and 979 violations of the civil code.

More than half the crimes were committed by youths between 14 and 19 years of age. Larceny was the most frequent offense, totaling 19,626 cases.

JUVENILE CRIMES
Tokyo 1946

Offense	Age of Offenders				Total
	Under 14	14 - 17	18 - 19	20 - 24	
Murder	0	6	16	20	42
Wounding (assault)	1	31	40	152	224
Arson	0	3	1	10	14
Robbery	0	34	110	346	490
Larceny	662	5,814	5,496	7,654	19,626
Rape	0	1	6	9	16
Indecency	0	6	8	15	29
Fraud	4	126	207	469	806
Embezzlement	1	40	38	99	178
Gambling	4	99	150	534	787
Others	<u>36</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>2,325</u>
Total	708	6,547	6,616	10,666	24,537

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Board.

36. Many arrests of juvenile delinquents were made in January. In one city-wide raid in Tokyo early in the month 45 boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 20 years were picked up by the Metropolitan Police.

37. The Central Social Enterprises Committee, composed of officials of the Ministries of Justice, Welfare and Education and civil experts deliberated on a draft of a Juvenile Protection Law which would combine the existing Juvenile Law, Law for the House of Correction and Law for Prevention of Cruelty to Juveniles into one unified law.

38. The Juvenile Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board is working closely with the newly created Student's Welfare Section of the Ministry of Education in an effort to reduce the increasing number of offenses involving students. Economic difficulties, postwar frustration and dire necessity have caused many students to turn to black-market dealings, petty theft or shoplifting and have led some to join organized gangs of racketeers.

Vagrants

39. During the severe cold in the first half of January several homeless persons were found dead in an underground passageway at Ueno Station in Tokyo. The Tokyo police initiated a relief program for vagrants which included hospitalizing the sick and taking care of orphans and women, and made arrangements to find work for the men. More than 1,500 vagrants were affected.

Police Salaries

40. Many policemen have resigned from the police force in recent months because of inability to subsist on the meager pay they receive. Seeing this as a danger to the morale and prestige of the police force the Police Commissioner in Tokyo took the initiative in negotiating with the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs to increase police salaries and make the jobs more attractive, not only in metropolitan areas but throughout Japan.

PRISONS

Prison Administration Reform

41. The Ministry of Justice opened a campaign on 15 January to improve penal administration and issued instructions to more than 50 prisons and houses of detention to establish policies eliminating unwarranted oppression.

Newspaper interviews with prisoners were authorized for the first time in Japan's history and the prisons and penitentiaries were opened to the public for criticism and suggestions for improvement.

Attempted Prison Break

42. Three prisoners attempted to break from the Muroan Branch Prison in Hokkaido on 8 January. The prisoners loosened boards with metal chopsticks which they had hidden and broke out and rushed a guard in the cell block. They were apprehended after fighting their way to the front gate of the prison.

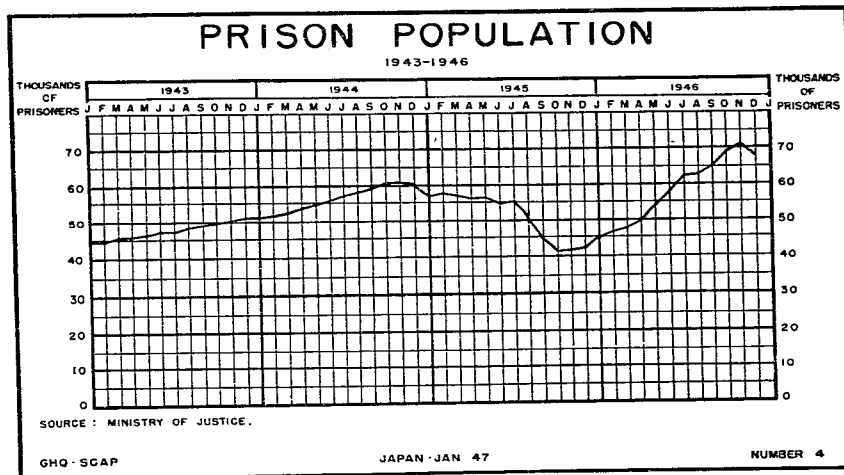
Tokyo Detention Cells

43. The usual winter increase in detention cell population was reversed in Tokyo during the last three months of 1946. Inmates totaled 2,090 on 11 October and only 1,429 at the end of the year. Less than seven percent of the cells were overcrowded at the beginning of January and detention periods averaged about 10 days.

Prison Population

44. Prison populations throughout Japan rose steadily from the low in October 1945, which reflected the confusions and subsequent slowdown of judicial activity immediately following the surrender, to a peak in November 1946, then declined for the first time in December.

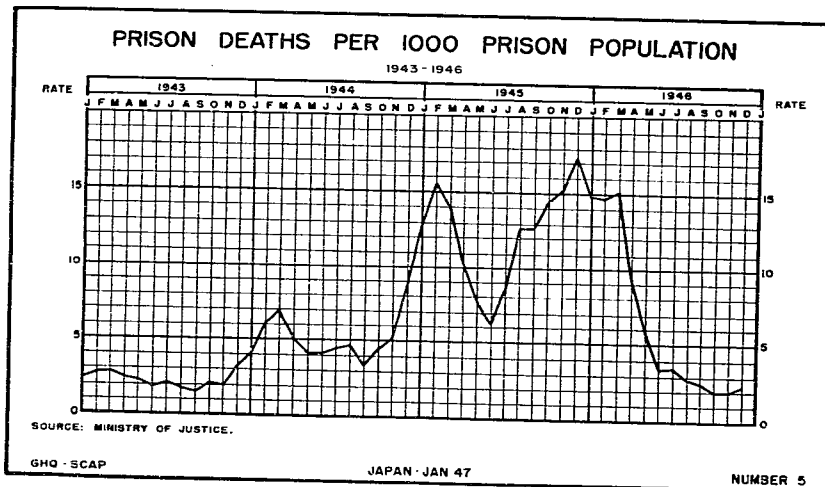
The prison population in December was 67,995 compared with 70,753 in November. Of the December total 56,010, including 3,016 juveniles, were sentenced prisoners and 11,985 were awaiting trial.



Prison Deaths

45. Prison deaths which usually rise during the cold winter months remained low in December with only 164 deaths compared with 741 deaths in December 1945.

Although prison populations during 1946 were high the death rate in prisons was the lowest since 1943, an indication of improved physical conditions and better facilities for sanitation and medical care.



FIRE

46. The number of fires during the last two months of 1946 rose from 928 in October to 1,028 in November and 1,793 in December. Fire losses rose from ¥ 172,472,034 in October to ¥ 1,503,701,398 in December and deaths dropped from 23 in October to 20 in November, then increased to 110 in December.

The increase in the number of fires during winter months was attributed partly to overloading of power lines and to faulty electrical equipment or wiring. Sparks continued to cause the greatest number of fires.

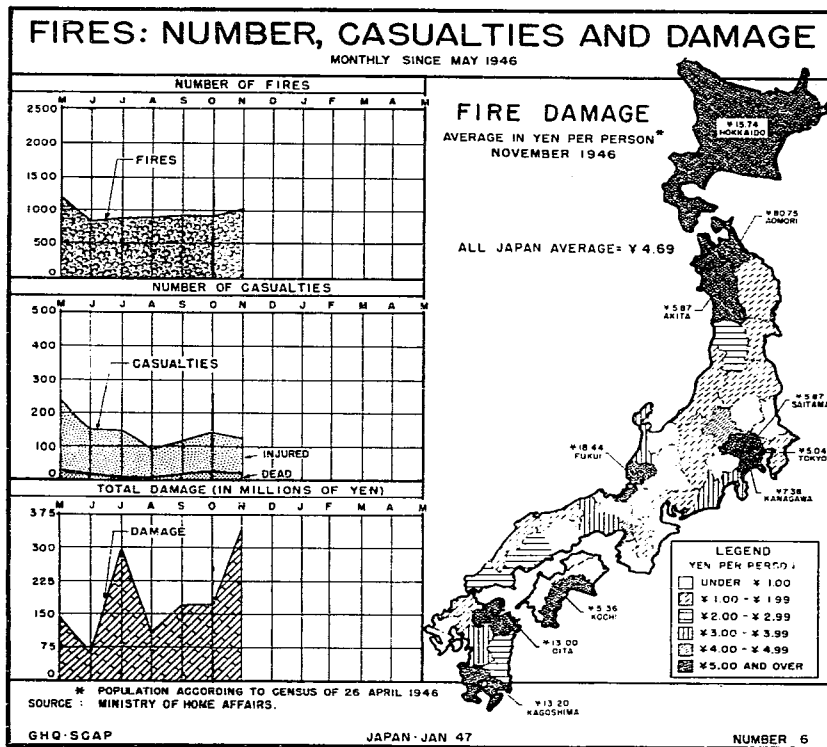
Fire Losses

47. About 350 houses were destroyed by fire in Toyama on 2 January leaving more than 1,600 persons homeless. There were no casualties.

Twelve fires occurred in Itabashi Ward in Tokyo from 6 to 9 January. Ten of the fires broke out on the night of 6 January.

Fourteen buildings, including nine dwelling houses, four factories and one warehouse, were destroyed by nine fires in Osaka on 1 and 2 January.

Two rest hotels used by occupation personnel and 47 Japanese homes were destroyed by fire in the vicinity of Nikko on 4 January. Two soldiers were slightly injured.



Army Fire Losses

48. Four persons were killed and several were injured in fires in January which destroyed several Occupation Forces installations. One enlisted man died in a fire which destroyed the Cooks and Bakers School at Camp Drake near Tokyo on 20 January.

Three officers lost their lives in a fire which destroyed bachelor officers' quarters on 9 January at Camp Schimmelpennig at Sendai.

Two wooden frame buildings on the Central Pier at Yokohama were lost in a fire on 10 January.

Firefighting Demonstration

49. Occupation Forces firefighting units in Kobe demonstrated modern fire fighting technique early in the month to about 2,000 Japanese civilians and firemen.

Fire Prevention Measures

50. Because previous safety regulations were outmoded the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board established rules in January for the control of theater buildings to eliminate fire hazards and improve deficiencies in first-aid emergency facilities.

The measures included restriction of audience capacity to limited numbers in accordance with the type and size of the theater, "fireproofing" of drapes, curtains and other cloth fixtures, complete fire extinguishing equipment and adequate exit facilities.

SECTION 3
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

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LEGAL

Disposition of Criminal Cases Involving United Nations Nationals

1. A memorandum was issued on 10 January directing the Japanese Government to dispose of seven criminal cases involving nine United Nations nationals as follows:

- (1) Two cases transferred to the jurisdiction of occupation courts and three cases in which the defendants were acquitted will be considered closed.
- (2) The sentence of a defendant who will be deported will be suspended in one case and the unexecuted portion of the sentence and a fine in another case will be remitted.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

Appointment of Representatives to Military Commissions

2. A French representative was appointed by the French Mission in Japan to sit on a military commission which will try a French national.

The name of a Chinese representative was also submitted for occupation court duty during the month.

Military Occupation Courts

3. No major thefts by Japanese of occupation goods were reported in January.

4. Early in the month five Japanese were sentenced to prison terms ranging from six to 18 months at hard labor by a Yokohama Provost Court for the theft of six Army typewriters from an Occupation Forces headquarters.

5. Three Japanese police involved in the 19 July riot in Tokyo were acquitted by a special military commission of charges of "acts prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation." Specifications were that they failed to report the riot promptly to occupation authorities and used unnecessary force in quelling the disorder.

6. Two Chinese nationals were found guilty by a Kyoto military commission of murder and were sentenced to life imprisonment. A third Chinese was sentenced to three years at hard labor and fined ¥ 25,000 by a military commission in Osaka for assault and felony. On completion of his sentence the accused is to be deported to China.

Crimes Against Occupation Personnel

7. Acts of violence committed by Japanese against occupation personnel decreased in the last six months of 1946. Most cases of alleged attack by Japanese were minor personal quarrels between soldiers and Japanese men.

8. There were no reported cases of sabotage in January. In Saga Prefecture the Japanese police arrested a Japanese who allegedly was attempting to set fire to the quarters of an Occupation Forces unit. No damage was reported.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

9. One hundred eighteen new cases concerning war atrocities were opened during the month. Of these 33 were investigated on request of the British Division.

10. Cases now in files are classified as follows:

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

	Cases on Hand 25 Dec	Cases Received 25 Dec-24 Jan	Cases Completed 25 Dec-24 Jan	Cases on Hand 24 Jan
POW camp conditions	11	2	4	9
POW camp atrocities	104	6	-	110
B-29 flyers	393	6	5	394
POW ship	54	1	-	55
Kempeitai (Military Police)	24	1	-	25
Miscellaneous	<u>519</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>611</u>
Total	1,105	118	19	1,204

11. Months of intensive investigation disclosed details of the "Palawan Massacre" in which American prisoners of war were forced into dugouts and buried alive. One of the nine survivors of this alleged massacre has been located.

12. Investigation of air crewmen "missing in action" is continuing. Five cases were opened on crew manifests of missing aircraft.

War Crimes Against Indian Nationals

13. Representatives of India in Japan were informed that no evidence has been found of Japanese war crimes against civilian Indian nationals. In cases involving mixed POW camps in which approximately 160 Indian military prisoners were held, one Japanese has been tried and convicted for crimes committed and another is awaiting trial.

Australian Division

14. From 25 December to 24 January the Australian Division interrogated 32 persons and obtained a number of sworn statements.

15. Investigation of the massacre of 150 Australians in New Britain in 1942 resulted in the suicides of the regimental commander of the Japanese troops involved and of his medical officer.

British Division

16. Thirty-two interrogations were carried out by the British Division, resulting in 23 sworn statements.

Shipping Transport Command records at Hiroshima were searched and documents relating to prisoner transports cases were seized.

Chinese Division

17. Additional evidence concerning Japanese atrocities in China was obtained and transmitted to China.

The Chinese Division furnished reports to representatives of other nations on a number of suspected war criminals.

Philippines

18. From 21 December to 20 January 65 war crimes cases in the Philippines were forwarded with the recommendation that they be closed. Five cases were reopened on the islands of Romblon and Mindanao and 12 cases on the islands of Negros, Panay and Cebu were reinvestigated, of which seven were forwarded for trial and five closed.

Deletion of Names

19. Four memorandums were issued during the month deleting the names of five suspected war criminals from previous orders for apprehension.

Release of Suspects

20. Ten persons were released from Sugamo Prison, removed from suspicion of being war criminals and returned to their former status.

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

21. Ten memorandums were issued in January directing the Japanese Government to apprehend and deliver 177 persons to Sugamo Prison for alleged war crimes activities. Of these 91 were officers, including four generals and three admirals, 39 were enlisted men and 47 were civilians.

22. Forty-one suspected war criminals were interned in Sugamo Prison between 25 December and 24 January, bringing the total interned to 860.

British Division

23. The British Division requested that 31 more suspected Japanese war criminals be apprehended and incarcerated. There

are now 70 persons in Sugamo Prison waiting to be transferred to the South East Asia Command for trial.

24. Twenty-two suspects, including a former vice-admiral, a rear admiral and a lieutenant general, were transferred to the custody of Australian and British authorities during the last week of January.

Chinese Division

25. A former vice-admiral and a private were apprehended at the request of the Chinese Division and will be transferred to Nanking to stand trial.

The Philippines

26. As of 20 January 637 Japanese prisoners of war were detained in the Philippines in connection with war crimes cases. Twenty are being held as witnesses, 107 as suspected war criminals and 510 as identified war criminals.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

27. By the last week in January 116 defendants had been tried in the war crimes trials in Yokohama of whom 112 were found guilty and four were acquitted. Eleven were sentenced to death and the remainder to prison terms ranging from one year to life.

28. During the period ending 24 January six trials were completed involving eight defendants. Sentences ranged from one year to 28 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Seven trials were in progress at the end of the month, five cases were referred to a military commission and 165 cases were in various stages of preparation for trial.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Japan

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
YAMANAKA, Toshitsugo	Guard	Pvt	5 Dec- 11 Dec 46	4 years imprisonment
SHIBATA, Teruo	Clerk	Pvt		4½ years imprisonment
BABA, Kensako	Clerk	Civ		5 years imprisonment

KONDO, Kaneichi	Inter- preter	Pvt	23 Dec- 24 Dec 46	1 year imprisonment

NAKAMURA, Tomoki	Camp Commander	Lt	18 Sep- 28 Dec 46	12 years imprisonment

SHINJO, Morizo	Guard	Civ	6 Jan- 21 Jan 47	28 years imprisonment

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
FUJII, Hiroshi	Medical Officer	Lt	3 Sep - 30 Dec 46	12 years imprisonment

YANARU, Tetsutoshi	Camp Commander	Lt	16 Sep - 22 Jan 47	15 years imprisonment

Yamanaka, Shibata and Baba, charged jointly with beating a prisoner of war so severely that the victim was hospitalized, were members of the staff of Prisoner-of-war Camp No. 3-D, Tokyo.

Kondo was charged with beating three prisoners of war daily for over a week, and with beating numerous others at various times.

Nakamura, commander of the Osaka Zosen Dispatch Camp, Yokohama, was responsible for the misappropriation and conversion to his own use of Red Cross supplies intended for prisoners of war. It was alleged that he disregarded and failed to discharge his duties as camp commander in that he neglected to provide adequate food, quarters, medicine and safe working conditions, thereby contributing to the disability of Allied prisoners of war.

Shinjo participated in several group beatings. Prisoners were also suspended by their wrists from ladders and had salt rubbed into their wounds. Others were made to kneel on sharp rocks and were beaten.

Fujii, a traveling doctor attached to Tokyo Headquarters Prisoner-of-war Camp at Omori, was found guilty of many acts of malpractice such as performing operations while under the influence of liquor. In addition he was charged with a number of beatings.

As commander of the Fukuoka Prisoner-of-war Camp No. 5 at Omine, Yanaru instituted what the prisoners referred to as a "reign of terror." He personally ordered and incited the camp staff to brutal treatment of the prisoners.

The Philippines

29. Two trials were completed in the Philippines during the period 21 December-20 January, bringing the total number of persons tried since the first trial to 153, of whom 147 were convicted.

The trial of Sadaaki Konishi began on 23 November and ended on 15 January. He was charged with participation in the killing of numerous Americans, Filipinos and Chinese in and around Los Banos during the early part of 1945. He was further charged with responsibility in devising, aiding and abetting a policy of gradual starvation of American civilian internees at Los Banos Internment Camp.

The accused, formerly a warrant officer in the Japanese army, was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging.

Yukitsuma Tanaka and Yoshinori Hayashi were both found guilty of wrongfully and unlawfully killing two unknown American soldiers with swords. They were each sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment in a trial that began on 8 January and ended on 13 January.

Results of War Crimes Trials by Australian Authorities

30. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of 44 Japanese war criminals at Rabaul, New Britain, for the murder of prisoners of war and civilians in the Southwest Pacific.

Suicides of Suspected War Criminals

31. Four persons suspected of war crimes activities committed suicide during December and January.

Colonel Masao Kusunose, commander of the 144th Infantry Regiment at Rabaul and wanted in connection with the massacre of more than 140 Australians on New Britain, committed suicide by starving and exposing himself in a deserted barracks near Gotemba, west of Yokohama.

Lieutenant Hideo Chikami, medical officer in the Kusunose Regiment, hanged himself when he heard he was to be apprehended for questioning in connection with an atrocity. His body was found near Tsukachi, Kochi Prefecture.

Himetaro Seto, one of a party of six suspects waiting for transportation from Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture, to Hongkong where they were to appear before a war crimes tribunal, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Colonel Tomoo Okubo, former commandant of an officers' training school in Java, wanted for questioning in regard to forcing interned girls into a brothel, was found dead from self-inflicted wounds in a temple in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

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SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

32. The prosecution on 24 January completed the presentation of its case against the following class-A defendants who are charged with major war crimes: Sadao Araki, Kenji Doihara, Kingoro Hashimoto, Shunroku Hata, Kiichiro Hiranuma, Koki Hirota, Naoki Hoshino, Seishiro Itagaki, Okinori Kaya, Koichi Kido, Heitaro Kimura, Kuniaki Koiso, Iwane Matsui, Jiro Minami, Akira Muto, Takasumi Oka, Shumei Okawa, Hiroshi Oshima, Kenryo Sato, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Shigetarō Shimada, Toshio Shiratori, Teiichi Suzuki, Shigenori Togo, Hideki Tojo and Yoshijiro Umezu. Yosuke Matsuoka and Osami Nagano, who also were indicted as major war criminals by the International Military Tribunal, died on 27 June 1946 and 5 January 1947 respectively.

33. On 27 January the defense phase of the trial opened.

34. Regular court sessions were conducted on 2-3, 5-10, 13-17, 20-24 and 27-31 January.

Tribunal in Session Nine Months

35. The Tribunal will recess on 3 February for three weeks

before beginning the hearing of evidence from the defense. The prosecution's case, which began on 3 May 1946, lasted approximately nine months.

Death of Nagano

36. Former Japanese Admiral Osami Nagano died on 5 January at an Occupation Forces hospital in Tokyo from bronchial pneumonia. Admiral Nagano, who was Chief of the General Staff of the Navy in December 1941, planned the Pearl Harbor attack, according to documentary evidence which was presented before the International Military Tribunal.

CONCLUDING OF PROSECUTION'S CASE

37. The prosecution rested its case against the defendants on 24 January. The court ordered that the name of former Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo be stricken from Count 25 of the indictment, as having been entered through error.

38. Application by defense on 17 January to strike from the indictment all counts relative to war crime atrocities committed by the Japanese in Indo-China was dismissed.

Documentary Evidence

39. Hundreds of sworn statements, letters, interrogations and depositions relating crimes against Allied prisoners of war comprised the documentary evidence presented by the prosecution during the closing days of the hearings on E and C offenses. These documents for the most part described treatment of POW's captured from Australian, British and Dutch armed forces in Southeast Asia.

There were several instances among the reports of death marches in which POW's were used to transport supplies from an old camp to a new camp. Stragglers disappeared during these marches and were not seen again.

40. In his statement, presented on 2 January, Sepoy Bachan Singh told how the Japanese ordered all POW's at a Wewak camp who could walk to accompany them to Ranjo, a distance of 300 miles, and carry Japanese stores and rations. They were to go on foot, and anyone who fell out would be shot. They were given about 12 pounds of rice and one-half pound salt as a month's ration. The officers beat a great number of men and left several to die on the march. Since the Americans had landed at Hollandia, this march was not completed and the POW's were sent back to rejoin a party of the sick who could not start the march.

The Japanese doctor there in charge ordered the 30 most seriously ill POW's to be taken to the big Japanese hospital a mile away. That night two seriously wounded men crawled back into camp and stated that the other 28 had been killed. This action was repeated with another party of 30, one man returning to tell the story. He said they had been bayoneted and buried in a trench. The witness and 20 others who were sick escaped into the jungle, rather than risk being killed in a similar way. The witness lived on plants in the jungle for one year, until 22 May 1945 when he was rescued by the Australian Army. Of the 20 men who were with him in the jungle five recovered and reached Australia; the Japanese killed the others.

Example of Cannibalism

41. Havilder Chandgi Ram, in an affidavit presented on 2 January, said that an American fighter plane on 12 November 1944 made a forced landing about 100 yards from where he was digging a trench in Totabil Area. The Kempei beheaded the pilot about half an hour later. The witness saw the Japanese cut flesh from his body. He followed the party and saw the Japanese cooking the flesh. At six o'clock a Major General addressed 150 officers and at the conclusion of his speech a piece of the fried flesh was given to all present who ate it. Affidavits disclosed several other instances of cannibalism.

Witnesses for Concluding "B and C" Offenses

42. The prosecution presented the following witnesses in the concluding minor phase of its case:

Collin Fleming Brien: Soldier in the Australian armed forces, captured by the Japanese on 26 February 1942.

John Munslow Williams: Lieutenant Colonel in the Australian Army. Captured on 9 March 1942 in Java.

John Kevin Lloyd: Major in the Australian Army, captured at the fall of Singapore in February 1942.

James Barnett: Chaplain in the Canadian Army, captured at the fall of Hongkong on Christmas Day, 1941.

William Hector Sticpewich: Warrant Officer, Australian Army, attached to a war graves unit.

Viven Bullwinkel: Captain in the Australian Army Nursing Service.

Nicholas D. J. Read-Colling: Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army.

Michael C. G. Ringer: Major in the British Indian Army, prisoner of war, 1942-1945.

Cornelis C. Leepheer: A Dutch citizen who was serving as a civilian attached to the British Army in Sumatra; interned from 17 March 1943 until 1 October 1945.

John Charles Van Nooten: Lieutenant in the Australian Army. Captured 3 February 1942 at Amboina.

James Strickland Chisholm: Captain in the Australian Army, POW in Singapore and in Japan.

Ryukichi Tanaka: General, Japanese Army; former Chief of the Military Service Bureau, Japanese War Ministry.

Yorio Ogiya: Legal Affairs Section, Japanese Eastern District Army based at Osaka, presently confined at Sugamo Prison.

Tadekazu Wakamatsu: General Staff, Japanese Army, Transportation and Communications Division.

Shigeru Yamazaki: Colonel, Japanese Army, POW Information Bureau and Control Bureau.

Jesse Stewart: Master Technical Sergeant, U. S. Marines,
captured on Wake Island; prisoner in Japan until end
of war.

Treatment of Allied Airmen

43. A report of the Japanese Central Investigation Committee presented on 3 January told of the treatment of captured Allied airmen in the Eastern Military District. Airmen were divided into two categories: if they were suspected of violating military regulations, they were disposed of by court-martial; if acquitted they were interned in POW camps. Before this, however, they were first detained in the guardhouse of the Eastern Military Police Unit Headquarters as suspects. "During the period of detention there were 17 deaths. On the night of 25 May 1945, 62 Allied airmen detained in Tokyo Army Prison were burned to death in an air raid. One pilot who fell in Chiba Prefecture was beheaded on 26 May 1945 and his body bayoneted after death.

"In the Eastern Sea Military District from 11 February 1945 there were 44 Allied airmen captured. Six were interned from the beginning as POW's since they had attacked military objects. The 11 men who descended on 14 May were sent to court-martial because they had conducted indiscriminate bombings. Twenty-seven men were disposed of by military regulations without formal procedures of the courts-martial, it being decided that they were guilty of inhuman and indiscriminate bombings."

44. Another report of the Japanese Central Investigation Committee stated that 49 Allied airmen were captured in the Central Military District. Of these 41 were executed without trial because Japanese army personnel were too busy in defense operations against an invasion and the Judicial Department was too busy with cases of violation of military discipline.

45. Three American airmen were killed at Hankow in December 1944, according to the Japanese Central Investigation Committee report of 4 November 1945. "The men with their hands tied behind their backs were marched through the streets, severely beaten, covered with gasoline and burned to death. Major General Kaburagi stated that the Hankow Youth Organization forced the fliers to march through the city as a reprisal. However, application for permission to do this was made to the 34th Army Headquarters. At first General Sano did not give permission since it would be a violation of international law. Upon repeated requests permission was granted."

46. Many individual affidavits which were presented to the court indicated that numerous other American airmen were executed.

Treatment of Prisoners of War

47. The defendant Hideki Tojo admitted in his interrogation of 25 March 1946, submitted on 8 January, that as War Minister from 7 December 1941 he was responsible for the treatment of prisoners of war.

48. Included in the lengthy correspondence file of communications between the Swiss minister and defendant Mamoru Shigemitsu, submitted on 9 January, was a mimeographed booklet picked up in Burma entitled, "Notes for Interrogation of POW's." This was to be used as a guide to interrogate British, American and Dutch POW's. The booklet stated that "care must be exercised when using rebukes, invectives or torture as it will result in telling of

falsehoods. Torture includes kicking, beating and anything connected with physical suffering. This should be used only when everything else fails. When using violent torture change the interrogation officer and good results can be had if a new officer interrogates in a sympathetic manner. Another form of torture is hinting of future physical discomforts such as torture, murder, starving, solitary confinement and deprivation of sleep. Also, they could use hints on future mental discomforts such as not being allowed to send letters and being treated differently from other POW's or being kept to the last." The Swiss Minister also wrote: "England calls Japan's attention to this matter and recalls that Japan has strongly denied that her authorities used torture. Britain presumes that these instructions were given unknown to the Imperial Government and requests that Japan revoke them and punish the persons who gave them."

Testimony of Brien

49. On 1 March 1942 the witness was conducted to an open grave in a Japanese army camp outside Singapore. He was told he was going to die and ordered to sit with his knees, legs and feet projecting into the grave. His neck was bared, his hands tied behind him, then with head bent he felt a heavy dull blow on the back of his neck. Feigning death, he fell over into the grave. When he came to he was at the bottom of the grave. He was bloody and there was a wound on his neck. He soon discovered that wooden pilings and earth had been shoved in on top of him. After an hour he managed to dislodge a pile of clods from the opening of the grave and crawled out. He struggled into Singapore City after three days and gave himself up to the Malay police. On 4 March he was handed over to the Japanese who interrogated him and took him to Changi POW Hospital. Thereafter he was in various Singapore POW camps until released in September 1945.

Testimony of Williams

50. The witness told how he was shipped into the Siamese jungle to lead a labor force of some 880 men working on the building of the Burma-Thailand Railway. He had come from Java by boat by way of Singapore, Rangoon and Moulmein.

"At first the work was reasonable but the food was not very good. As the work went on both meals and conditions became worse. Food was mostly rice with a little meat at times and some jungle leaves and grass. He had seen some men eating dogs, cats, rats and pig entrails. The food was at no time adequate. Sometimes they had to eat diseased cows and when a good cow came in they halved it with the Japanese, the Japanese taking the rear half for 30 men while they had the front half for 880. . . Food for Japanese came to camp in boxes and the POWs got only what was left.

"To speed up the work men were beaten with bamboo sticks or rifle butts and kicked. . . The witness complained at regular intervals about conditions, but he was told that the Japanese had orders to build the railroad and could not assist in any way."

Testimony of Lloyd

51. The witness described his experiences from the time of his capture at the fall of Singapore in February 1942 until the end of the war. At the end of December 1942, after two trips aboard prison ships, the witness reached Thanbuzayay in Siam. One of his many assignments as a labor boss was to supervise the moving of food from an adjacent dump. Without shoes, without

clothing and often in the rain, five to six hundred men had to carry a load of 30 pounds a distance of 10 kilometers. Every man had some malnutrition disease. About 90 percent of the men had malaria and 40 percent suffered from horrible jungle ulcers.

"In the beginning of 1943 the Japanese brought pressure to have the sick men sent to work. In March 1943 they began to parade the sick men in the morning and then guards would select those who should go out to work.

"At Tavoy. . .several of the POW's were taken by the Kampeitai for three or four days and tortured in the belief that they had stolen stores. The most painful was to have a man kneel with a piece of wood behind his knees and then hit him."

Testimony of Barnett

52. The witness described the massacre which occurred in the St. Stephen's Hospital in Hongkong when the Japanese came on Christmas Day 1941: "He learned the extent of their killings when he made a tour of the hospital the next day. He found men had been taken out and their bodies badly mutilated, with the parts cut from their faces. About 70 wounded men had been killed by bayonetting in their beds. Many other men were seriously wounded. The commanding officer of the hospital and his adjutant were dead, their bodies mutilated.

"For some time he did not see the nurses. Then he saw four of them. They had been assaulted and badly used. They had been raped. The other three nurses were missing. Then later, the bodies of the three nurses were found in a clump of bushes, one with her head practically severed. The witness began to organize burial parties, but the Japanese forced him to cremate the bodies, some 170 or 180. Some of the dead were from adjacent battlefields."

Testimony of Sticpewich

53. The witness became a prisoner of war at Singapore and was taken to Sandakan. Among his experiences as a POW and labor gang boss he described the treatment administered by a special gang of guards known as the "Bashers."

"The prisoners were working on an airdrome construction job in batches of 50. This new gang of guards was twice as bad as the previous guards. They did not have to have a reason but would stop and beat a prisoner under any pretense. For instance, the men who were digging artesian drains would be called out and made to stand at attention with their arms outstretched and the bashers would walk along belting them as they pleased. This punishment would last 7 to 20 minutes on an average. Any prisoner showing signs of pain would get more. Each night POW's were carried back on stretchers, unconscious or with broken limbs. No working party knew when it was going to be punished or for what. The more they complained about the treatment the more intense the punishment."

Testimony of Bullwinkel

54. The Vynar Brook, carrying an evacuee-passenger list of some 200 people from Singapore, was bombed by Japanese planes on 14 February 1942. The witness was one of about 80 survivors who reached Banka Island, also in the hands of the Japanese.

"After natives refused aid, the survivors surrendered to the Japanese who marched the captives into the sea and shot them. The witness was hit in the back at about waist level. She was knocked over and was brought in to the edge of the water, where she continued to lie for some time. When she sat up, the Japanese were gone. The witness fled into the jungle and ran onto an Englishman, a stretcher case who had been bayoneted.

"From him she learned that she had lain unconscious from Monday to Wednesday. She managed to get the wounded man into the jungle and obtain food from natives. With that food and fresh water, they lived on until the man was strong enough to walk and they gave themselves up."

The witness was interned at Palembang for 18 months, six months on Banka Island and then again on Sumatra. While she was on Banka Island 150 deaths occurred there from Banka Island fever and malaria.

Testimony of Read-Collins

55. After the Japanese surrender the witness was in Rangoon, Palembang and Batavia, arriving at the last place on 18 September 1945. He was responsible in Batavia for feeding 65,000 POW's and women internees, and for the air supply of POW camps in Java and Sumatra.

He visited the women's camps at Tjideng, Kramat and Struisweg, also convalescent homes known as Mater Dolorosa and St. Vincentius. His first impression was that he "was talking to people who had died before. They were subnormal and their reactions were those not expected from mature people. He was shocked and revolted by conditions because he had expected them to be the same under which the Japanese had been interned at Gwalior and at New Delhi in India. He had been impressed by the concept of Bushido and his surprise was therefore accentuated. He found people suffering from acute malnutrition and accumulated attacks of dysentery. The conditions were quite unknown when the British plan for occupying Java and Sumatra was made and they had to recast all their ideas.

"The men behaved only slightly abnormally and physically they showed signs of prolonged starvation and were suffering from beri-beri, malaria and tropical ulcers. They found it difficult to co-ordinate and were extremely talkative. Their condition, however, was not as bad as that of the women; because, first, military discipline had been exercised and there was a higher state of morale, second, the men had responsibility only to themselves, while the women had responsibility toward their children and others.

"The behavior of most of the women who were Europeans was distinctly abnormal. The men were European, both soldiers and civilians. While the physical condition of the women was similar to that of the men, their mental state was more acute. Their entire existence was motivated by an urgent and violent hunger drive. They were not responsible and were unaware of the normal stimuli and showed no clear response to any stimulus not directly related to satisfying hunger. The women were so conditioned to starvation that when the first regular supplies were taken to the camps, it was difficult to persuade the commanders to issue them. They felt it necessary to hoard in case there should be a future decrease. Every article was critically examined by most women for calorific potential.

"The second abnormality was the drive to possess and acquire small things such as a piece of string. Women nearly always carried about with them a collection of useless materials. This made a semipermanent impression because in January 1946 the witness traveled with a number of internees enroute to Holland and they were still carrying some of these useless articles. He watched the mothers brush crumbs from the table and take them away and keep them. At first there was very little emotion shown. The children showed signs of starvation, malnutrition and some appeared not to be too greatly affected. Others looked like plants which had grown without light. The bodies were emaciated and they had a pallor that comes from malaria. The majority had dysentery and suffered from an intense fear of Japanese guards. This was due to the beatings the mothers had received. Children were at first silent and slow to laugh.

"The women's camp at Tjideng was the worst which he saw. There were approximately 10,200 inhabitants. These people were confined in an area three-fourths of a mile square."

Testimony of Ringer

56. The witness helped the Dutch investigate prisoner-of-war conditions in Sumatra. When he left last November, 24 Japanese had been tried of whom nine were sentenced to death, 13 to various terms of imprisonment, and two were acquitted.

The maximum number of POW's in early 1944 in Sumatra were 2,000 British and 6,500 Dutch. Up to the time of surrender 1,400 died.

The witness was captured in Banka Straits enroute to Java. POW's were treated as plain criminals until September 1942 when they were forced to sign a parole form, which the witness did under duress. The POW's did not sign these forms, however, until one of the senior commanders had died in solitary confinement.

The POW's were moved to Sumatra by troop transport. The witness met one ship that arrived at Palembang. The Dutch commander stated that the POW's had been battened down in overcrowded holds with only one meal a day.

On another occasion in May 1945 a draft of 1,600 POW's was sent from Palembang to Singapore on a 2,000-ton collier fully loaded with coal. POW's were billeted on the hatches without cover for five days.

In June 1944 the Van Waerwyck with 7,000 POW's aboard was torpedoed and 250 POW's were drowned. The Japanese commander admitted that there was not sufficient life-saving equipment and all the POW's were battened down in one hatch with only one escape ladder.

In September 1944 the Junior Maru carrying 2,300 POW's and 5,000 coolies was torpedoed. After the torpedoing the POW's and coolies were machine-gunned in the water and others had their hands chopped off and skulls smashed.

POW's on land were transported by truck, railway cattle cars and long marches. At Bakanbaru the camps were in jungle and swamp and were continually flooded, sometimes up to the armpits.

At first there were big stocks of clothing at Palembang and the men were well clothed but by June 1945 they were without boots, shirts or hats.

The POW's suffered from beri-beri, exhaustion, heart attacks, pellagra and loss of eyesight as a result of malnutrition.

After the surrender two sisters who had been serving prison sentences were released. The Japanese had arrested the sisters and others of the hospital staff and charged that they had been implicated in stirring up Ambon troops, that the hospital was being used as a spy center. These sisters, who were Dutch, were charged with being spies and saboteurs. One had been beaten unconscious. Her husband, with 80 other Ambonese, was taken and murdered. Three military men were given a trial but the rest were forced to confess and not tried. One sister who refused to confess was stripped, taken to a door of the Kempei-tai building and told she would be marched to the city and tied to a tree. She confessed.

The chief of a labor gang of Javanese coolies reported that two airmen who had bailed out at a landing strip were beheaded and bayoneted. Two other airmen who got out of a burning plane were thrown back in by the Japanese.

Testimony of Leenheer

57. The witness was first interned in Sungei Sengkol Camp in Medan and then in Si Rengo Rengo, both in Sumatra. After his release in October 1945 he worked with a war crimes investigation team under Colonel Read-Collins.

"In the beginning the average of all kinds of sickness was 10 to 15 percent and went up to 40 to 45. . . The death rate at the witness's camp was 6 to 8 percent, in South Sumatra 28 percent, and in Palembang 53 percent."

Testimony of Van Nooten

58. The witness was captured at Amboina on 3 February 1942 and remained in an Ambon Island POW camp until September 1945.

"During April 1945 Japanese medical officers carried out experiments on 90 men, 50 of whom died. The men were divided into nine groups of 10 men, each consisting of men of similar physical condition. The Japanese medical officer took a blood test of each man and then gave a course of injections which were supposed to be vitamin B-1 and casein. Two or three days later a further injection was given of T. A. E. (triple typhoid vaccine). This course continued over a month. During the period some of the groups received a slightly increased ration of 150 grams of sweet potato and 200 of sago. If a man was still alive at the end of a month a further test was taken. Of the group which was in the classification of being very sick very few survived.

"The 'long carry' was what the prisoners called carrying cement and bombs between two villages on the northeast coast of Ambon. The trip was about eight miles over a tortuous track. Each of the prisoners was required to carry a 90-pound bag of cement on each trip, day after day as long as he lasted or for three weeks until this job was completed. Then, each two had to carry 150-pound bombs. The track was of such a nature that the men had to go on all fours on many occasions. The work party would begin at 0630 and continue until 1930. Men would be driven by guards. At the end of a week the men in most cases would be exhausted and not capable of carrying on. They were, however, ordered to carry out the work and they became worse. On many occasions they had to be carried back, sometimes unconscious. Each day the Japanese would

ask for 10 to 15 more men than could be supplied. Each morning they would call out the sick and select those most capable. Many could work only with the aid of a stick and were forced to carry these loads. At least 60 percent of the men in this job died in the period immediately following or prior to the surrender."

Testimony of Chisholm

59. The witness was a prisoner of war from 15 February 1942 until the end of the war. He was held in Singapore until November 1942 and from then on in Japan. From December 1942 until 22 August 1944 he was in Naoetsu Camp in Niigata Prefecture.

At first there were 300 Australian POW's in Naoetsu Camp. The food there, which was insufficient, consisted of an average of 15 percent rice, 60 percent barley and the remainder corn or millet.

About half of the POW's were employed in a steel mill and the other half in a chemical factory making carbon for electric furnaces. In the steel mill they were rolling steel plate and making ingots. In the summer there were parties unloading ships and other parties loading coal on the railway.

Sixty POW's died while he was at Naoetsu because of lack of food, ill treatment and long hours, the witness declared.

Testimony of Tanaka

60. The witness stated that his last service in the War Ministry was Chief of the Military Service Bureau and that he was familiar with the organization and responsibilities of the various bureaus of that Ministry between 1940 and 1945; that the most important bureau in the War Office was the Military Affairs Bureau.

The responsibility for location and construction of POW camps resided with the Minister of War, but the business was handled by the military section of the Military Affairs Bureau. Documents relating to POW's first went to the Adjutant's Office in the War Ministry and then to the Military Affairs Section and the Prisoners-of-war Information Bureau. Replies to be made to authorities outside the War Office were prepared in the military affairs section of the Military Affairs Bureau and they went to the Foreign Office by way of the Adjutant's Office after they had been approved by the Minister and Vice Minister.

While he was chief of the Military Service Bureau conferences of all bureau chiefs were held twice a week. At one of these conferences immediately after Bataan the policy on the question of treatment of POW's in the southern areas was determined.

Other persons present at this conference were Tojo, Kimura, Tominaga, chief of the Personnel Bureau; Sato, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau; Kan, chief of the Ordinance Bureau; Yoshizumi, Procurement; Kurihashi, Security; Miki, Surgeon General; Oyama, Legal Affairs; Nakamura, Gendarmerie; Honda, Armored Forces; and Matsumura, Army Press.

At the request of Uemura, chief of the Prisoner-of-war Information Bureau, Tojo gave his decision that in light of the prevailing situation in Japan, to enhance the labor efficiency of the country, and in the light of the slogan, "no work, no food," all POW's would have to engage in forced labor. Uemura pointed out that to make POW's above warrant officer work would be in violation of the Geneva Convention. Tojo decided to utilize these

officers in view of the fact that Japan had not ratified the Geneva Convention although it would respect its spirit.

Testimony of Ogiya

61. The witness verified statements he had made in his affidavit which was presented on 3 January. He stated that he had acted as public procurator at the court-martial of two United States airmen at Osaka, who had bombed Tokyo on 10 March 1945, Osaka on 14 March and Kobe on 17 March. He asked and was granted the death penalty for the two men.

62. The witness said in cross examination there was no mistake about the fact that he had heard from General Otahara that Field Marshal Hata had given his approval to the request for the death penalty.

Testimony of Wakamatsu

63. The witness, representing the Transportation and Communications Division of the General Staff of the Japanese Army, inspected the Burma-Siam area in July and August 1943.

He saw many cases of dysentery and beri-beri among the laborers and found the food below the required standard of quality and quantity. The witness declared that he recommended a two-months' extension on the deadline for completion of the line, also that General Ishida be placed in charge since he knew railway construction and the function of supply.

The decision to use POW's on the railway was made by Sugiyama, Tojo and Kimura, although Kimura was not basically responsible, the witness said.

Testimony of Yamazaki

64. The witness explained the channels by which correspondence and order relating to prisoners of war were routed to the POW Information and Control Bureaus. These bureaus were supervised by the Military Affairs Bureau of which Lt. General Uemura was director. All POW matters coming from a higher level or going to a higher level were routed through the Military Affairs Bureau.

The POW Control Bureau performed its duties by orders of the War Minister, as transmitted through the Military Affairs Bureau.

The important matters, such as protests, were directly sent to the War Minister or Vice Minister, and a copy was sent to the chief of the War Information Bureau through the Foreign Office. To ascertain whether the substance of the protest was consistent with the actual facts the Information Bureau, as business routine, would communicate with the various commands and obtain the facts.

Commanders of armies in the field directly supervised and directed POW matters.

Testimony of Stewart

65. The witness was captured on 23 December 1941 on Wake Island, imprisoned on Wake, at Zentsuji, at Tamagawa, at Umeda Camp, Osaka and at Tsuruga, and was liberated 11 September 1945 in Japan.

The first notification of capture was received by the witness' wife on 15 December 1943 in the form of a recording which he made at Zentsuji.

The prisoners taken on 23 December 1941 consisted of 1,200 civilians and 400 service personnel. Of 100 civilians held on the island after POW detachments left, 97 were executed; the first in July 1943 and the 96 in October 1943 when the Japanese expected the American forces to land on Wake. On 13 October 1943 another American civilian who had escaped was executed by decapitation.

THE DEFENSE'S CASE OPENS

66. The defense presented motions for mistrial on 27 January but the Tribunal ruled that they would not be entertained. A motion on behalf of all defendants to dismiss on grounds of lack of authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to establish the Tribunal was also rejected.

67. Motions to dismiss on behalf of individual defendants were presented on 27, 28 and 29 January.

On 31 January the Tribunal President announced that decisions on these motions would be given on 3 February.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 16

January 1947

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

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1. In heavy December balloting farmers formed 10,332 local or village land commissions, in accordance with agrarian reform legislation.

2. The antarctic whaling fleet caught 422 whales from 1 to 27 January.

December fish landings declined, but sardine production gained over the November catch.

AGRICULTURE

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STAPLE FOOD PRODUCTION

3. Staple food production in 1946 totaled 18,477,000 metric tons, registering a substantial gain over 1945 production by unexpectedly large harvests of rice and sweet potatoes.

AGRARIAN REFORM

Village Elections

4. Of 10,332 local land commissions formed in the 21-30 December voting 5,600 commissions were elected and 4,732 seated by acclamation. A SCAP survey of 6-12 January found that democratic procedures characterized nearly all the elections and acclamations with few instances of controlled voting found. The local land commissioners were approved by an average 80 percent of their constituents.

Publicity

5. Distribution of 300,000 circulars advising farmers of their right under the Land Adjustment Law for a recall election of land commissioners at majority behest was decided upon by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and SCAP representatives.

6. Two hundred thousand pamphlets summarizing essentials of land reform legislation were distributed in January.

7. Eleven three-minute radio texts were broadcast urging farmers to maintain their interest in activities of their village land commissions. Daily statements on land reform supplemented regular publicity programs.

Land Inspection

8. A ministerial ordinance of 14 January established regulations empowering village commissioners to study all records and undertake all land investigations necessary to implement land transfer within their villages. Regulations provide that commissioners shall furnish pertinent data to prefectural governors.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

9. Suggestions for wildlife conservation were made by SCAP representatives in conferences with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, including revision and enforcement of game laws, creation of sanctuaries on state land, a public education program and expansion of the wildlife branch of the Ministry.

SERICULTURE-DDT EXPERIMENTS

10. Experimental feeding with DDT-treated mulberry leaves revealed the insecticide's high toxicity to silkworms, especially young larvae. Larvae continuously fed for several days on mulberry leaves treated with five percent DDT in diesel oil solution (equal to the strength used in airplane spray) died, regardless of age.

LARVAE MORTALITY PERCENTAGE FROM DDT-SPRAYED LEAVES
(one feeding)

<u>Instar a/</u>	<u>Concentration</u>		
	<u>4 cc</u>	<u>8 cc b/</u>	<u>16 cc</u>
1	34.0	41.8	95.5
2	30.5	30.5	94.3
3	16.5	35.3	71.3
4	29.2	42.0	67.6
5	8.0	11.2	20.4

a/ An instar is a stage in the growth of silkworms between moltings. The silkworm is fully grown at the end of the fifth instar.

b/ Eight cubic centimeters is the estimated amount of spray received by one mulberry tree when an area is sprayed by airplane.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

11. Applied to leaves DDT is dangerously toxic to young larvae for at least 20 days and to mature larvae for at least 14 days. Water or alcohol washing is ineffective for leaves sprayed with the oil solution. The same wash if applied within one-half day is effective against DDT dust. The dust is almost as toxic as the oil solution, while diesel oil alone is slightly toxic.

12. The DDT diesel oil solution caused some injury to mulberry trees. Diesel oil alone was less injurious but spot discoloration occurred after all applications of the solution.

PLANT MUTATIONS STUDY

13. Sweet potatoes, morning glories and eggplants growing in the atom-bombed area of Nagasaki show high frequencies of growth abnormalities, variations in chlorophyll and extensive cellular and chromosomal derangements known to result from irradiation of radioactive rays.

Some of these mutations, especially sterility in rice, were proved heritable.

FISHERIES

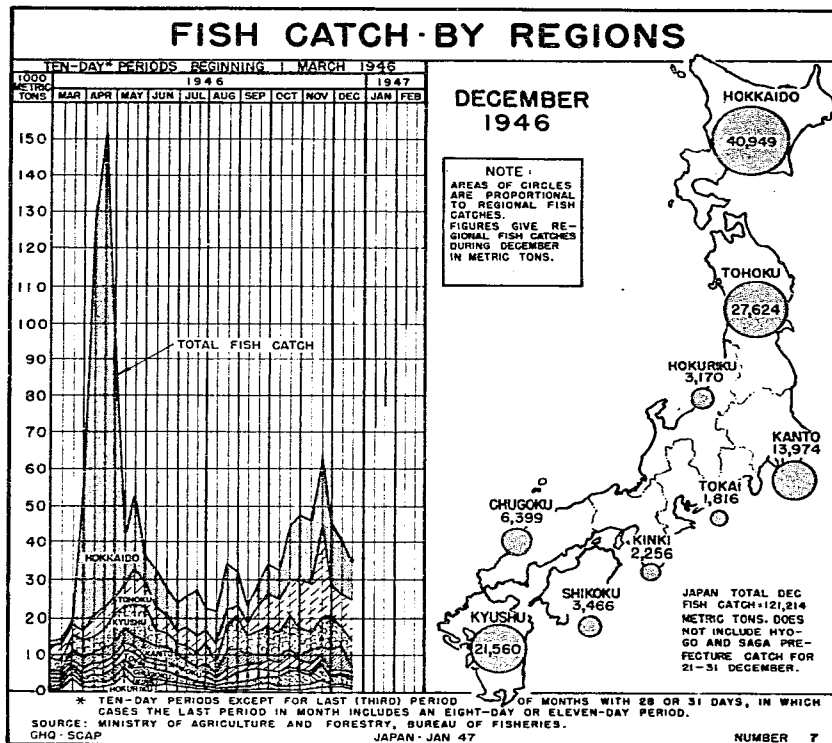
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FISH PRODUCTION

Landings

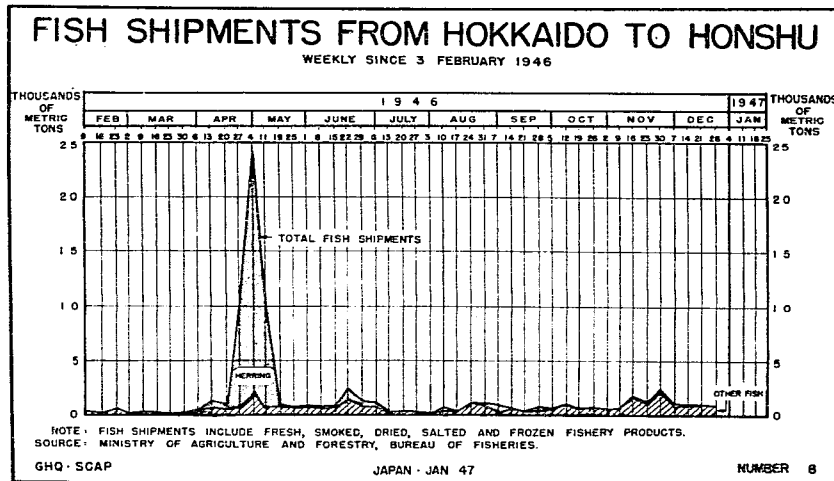
14. December fish landings were reported as 121,214 metric tons, 35,951 tons under the revised November figures. Hyogo and Saga Prefectures were unable to report catches because of earthquake damage.

Sardines landed totaled 48,776 metric tons compared with the revised figure of 39,987 in November. Cold storage holdings dropped to 87,444 metric tons, 4,098 under revised figures for the previous month.



Fish Shipments

15. Shipments from Hokkaido of fresh, smoked, salted, dried, frozen and other fish in December were 3,930 metric tons, 2,006 less than in the comparable period in November.



Annual Production

16. Marine products landed in 1946 totaled 1,737,700 metric tons, 1,333,900 of which were fish, 315,400 tons were shell fish, cuttlefish, octopus and sea cucumber, and the remainder was seaweed.

MARINE PRODUCTION IN 1946 a/
(metric tons)

Herring	309,200
Sardine	292,300
Bonito	37,000
Mackerel	40,000
Yellowtail	16,600
Cod	59,800
Shark	50,500
Flounder	75,100
Horse mackerel	12,400
Tuna	3,200 <u>b/</u>
Other fish	437,800
Shellfish	158,200
Other sea animals <u>c/</u>	157,200
Seaweed	88,400
Total	1,737,700

a/ Excludes landings in two prefectures during December.

b/ Landings of tuna were recorded separately only for August and December. For the remaining months tuna was included in "other fish."

c/ Crustaceans, cuttlefish, octopus and sea cucumbers.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

WHALING

Coastal Production

17. There was an abrupt seasonal decline in catches in the northern whaling grounds in the four weeks ending 25 January. Whales captured fell from 53 in the first four weeks of December to six, oil produced dropped from 25 metric tons to 11 and meat and blubber for food dropped from 330 metric tons to 67. Other products derived from coastal whaling dropped from 85 metric tons to 19.

Antarctic Fleet

18. The antarctic whaling fleet caught 422 whales from 1 to 27 January, bringing the revised total to 603 whales captured since operations began in mid-December.

ANTARCTIC WHALE CATCH
1-27 January

<u>Company</u>	<u>Type of whale</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Blue</u>	<u>Fin</u>	<u>Sei</u>	
Taiyo Gyogyo K.K.	177	78	0	255
Nippon Suisan K.K.	108	58	1	167
Total	285	136	1	422

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Taiyo Gyogyo fleet is credited with 216 blue whale units, the Nippon Suisan with 137-1/6. International Whaling Regulations determine the maximum permissible catch by blue whale units. One blue whale unit equals two fin whales, two and one half humpback whales or six sei whales.

Return Charted

19. Flying the international code letter E as recommended by the Allied governments the first cargo ship left the Antarctic for Japan on 15 January with 350 metric tons of frozen whale meat. The ship will return via the route charted for the entire fleet, through the Coral Sea, the Solomons Sea and between Guam and the Marianas Islands. There the fleet will divide and return to Shimonoseki, Osaka and Yokohama.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

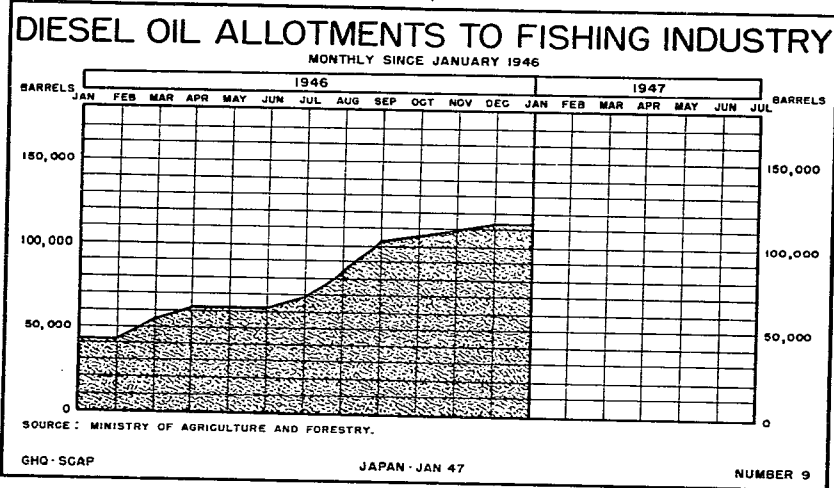
Petroleum Products

20. The allocations of petroleum products to the fishing industry in January were unchanged except for an increase in lubricating oil from 8,429 barrels in December to 9,435.

JANUARY ALLOCATIONS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(barrels)

Fuel oil	113,220
Gasoline	566
Kerosene	2,830
Gas oil	18,241
Lubricating oil	9,435
Grease (pounds)	26,400

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



Fish Net Production

21. Net and twine factories are operating at full capacity using cotton as a substitute for hemp, but shortages of electric power and food for night workers cut production from 292 metric tons in December to 245 in January.

The six largest net-making plants, which produce half of Japan's total production, are in Mie Prefecture, including the Hirata Net Manufacturing Company which supplies about 20 percent of the national output.

Tannin Import

22. The fishing industry will receive 1,800 metric tons of tannin from Singapore for use as a net preservative. The annual tannin requirement is 12,000 metric tons.

Shipbuilding

23. During 1946, 203 steel fishing ships grossing 40,603 tons were constructed, bringing total steel fishing ships to 343 or 71,606 gross tons. The authorized gross tonnage for ships of this type is 113,033, or 780 ships.

STEEL FISHING SHIPS - JANUARY 1947
(above five gross tons)

Type of Ship	Available Before 1946	Constructed During 1946	Total
Whaling factory	0	2	2
Whale killers	21	6	27
Otter trawlers	16	16	32
Small trawlers	38	159	197
Tuna clippers	20	19	39
Fish carriers	25	1	26
Research and patrol	16	0	16
Miscellaneous	4	0	4
Total	140	203	343

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

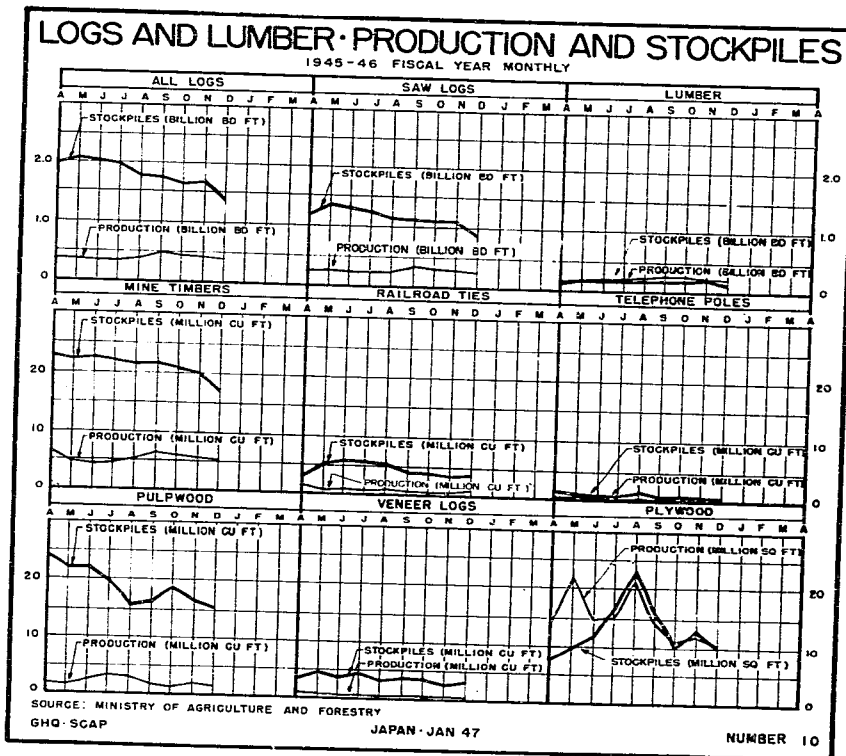
C O N T E N T S

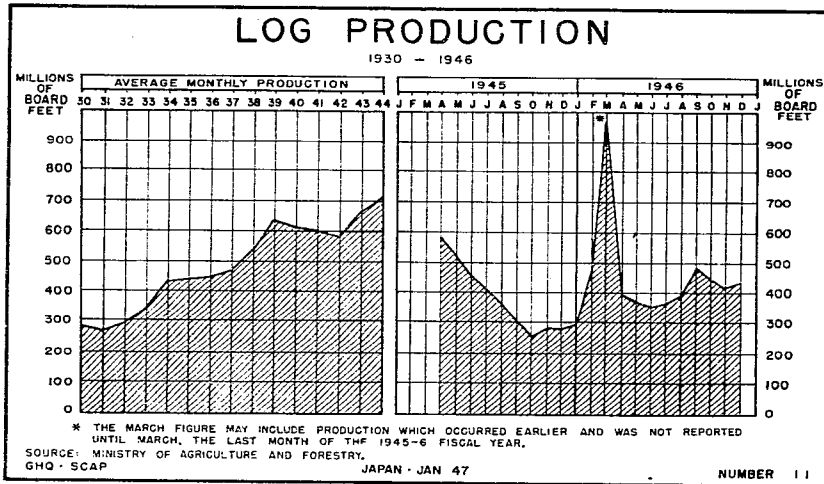
	Paragraph
Forestry.	5
Mining.	8

1. December production of logs gained over November but decreases occurred in production of principal forest products; stockpiles decreased.
2. Coal production in December surpassed the previous month's output but preliminary January figures show a decline.
3. December petroleum production decreased, reflecting the usual winter decline in output.
4. Preliminary figures indicate a continuation of the seasonal decline in production of principal minerals.

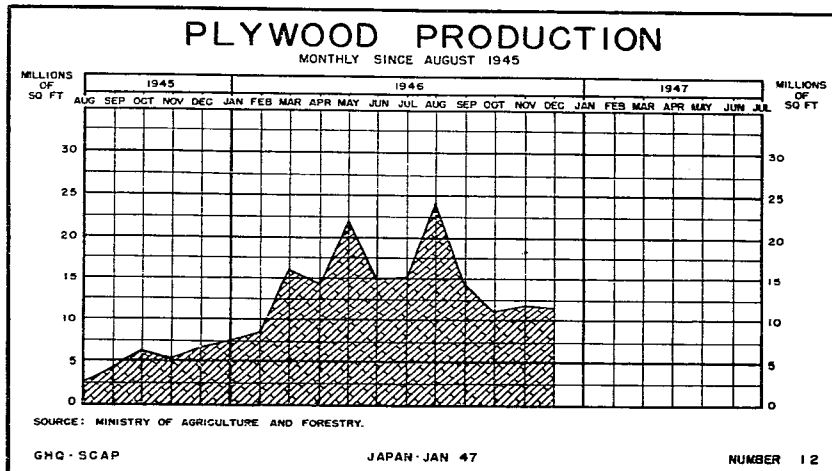
FORESTRY

5. December production of logs was 431,800,000 board feet, a gain of 16,463,920 over November, while stockpiles were reduced 328,104,000 board feet from the November figure to 1,390,200,000.





There were small declines in production of seven chief forest products; only railroad ties showed production gains over November. See the following chart and the two charts on facing page.



Sawmills

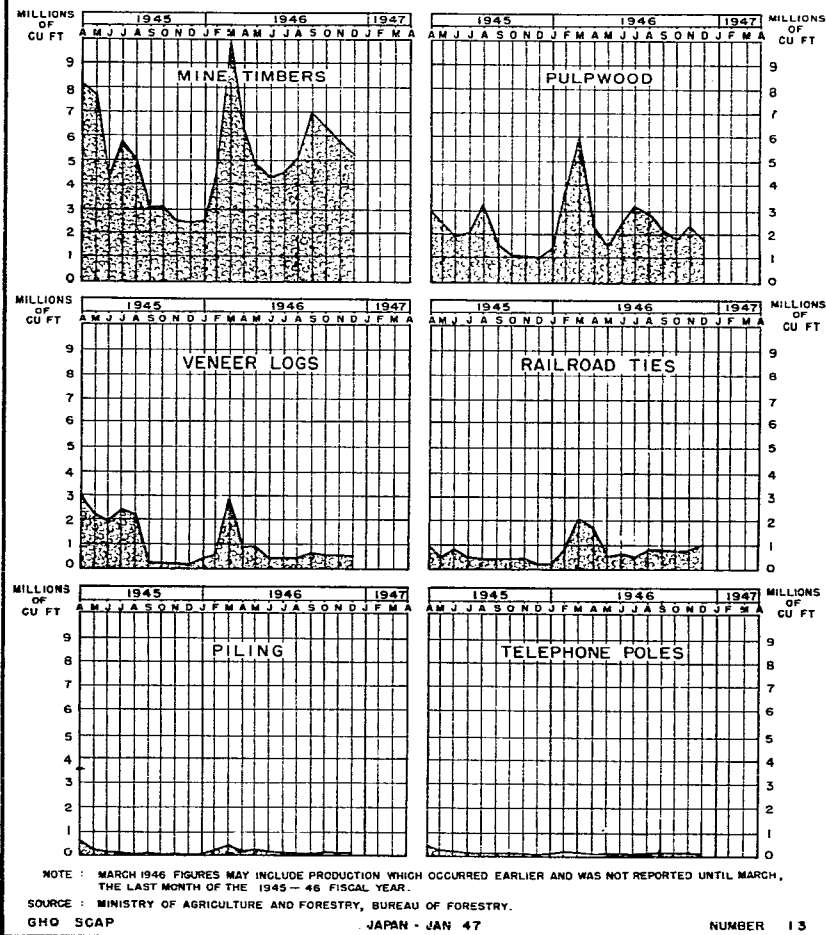
6. An additional 944 sawmills with a capacity of 19,392 horsepower began operations in December, bringing the number of sawmills in Japan, excluding Hokkaido, to 18,529 with a total of 345,533 horsepower.

Relief Lumber

7. Release of 20,000,000 board feet of lumber for earthquake victims in southern Honshu and Shikoku was approved by SCAP.

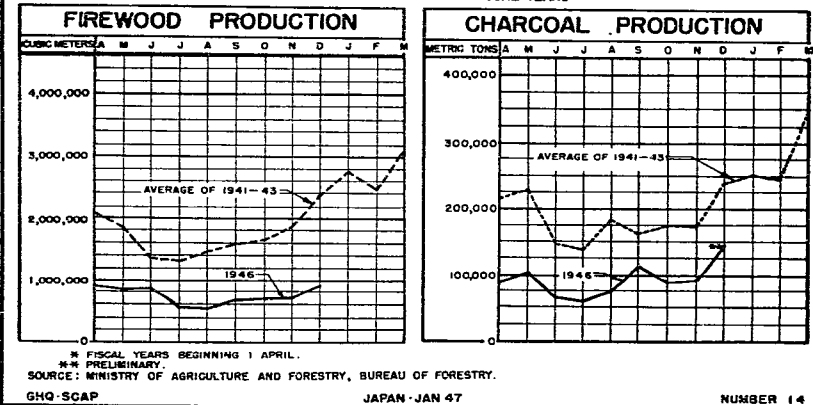
TIMBER PRODUCTS

MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE APRIL 1945



FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL PRODUCTION

MONTHLY 1941-43 AND 1946 FISCAL YEARS*



MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	8
Petroleum	14
Mining Industry	16

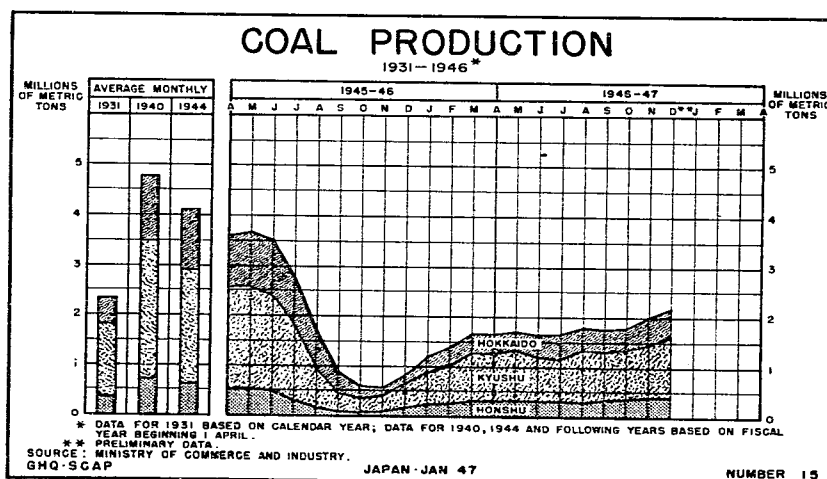
COAL

Production

8. Preliminary figures for the first 20 days of January set coal production at 1,169,900 metric tons, a decrease of 223,300 under the same period in December. The decline was the result of the New Year holiday period which reduced working days 1-20 January to 15.2.

9. December production was 2,172,900 metric tons, 150,500 over November and less than one percent under the December production quota. December daily average production rose to 83,600 metric tons, 5,800 above the revised November daily production.

Production for nine months of the fiscal year was 16,119,900 metric tons, only one percent under planned production.

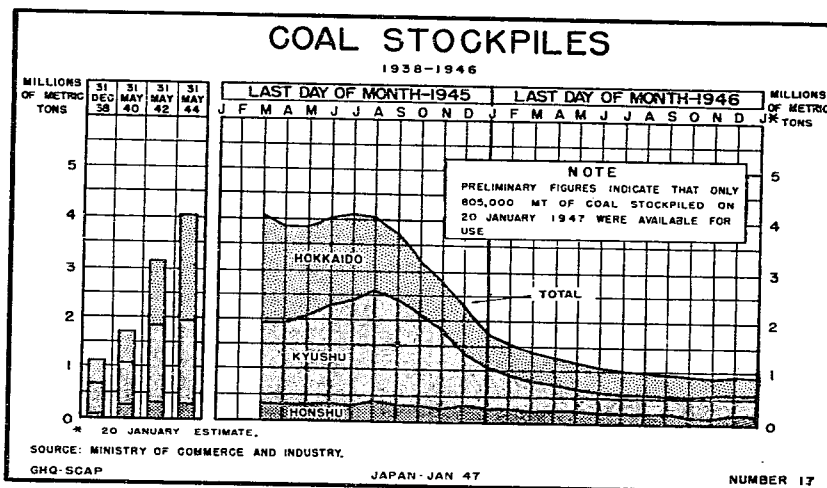
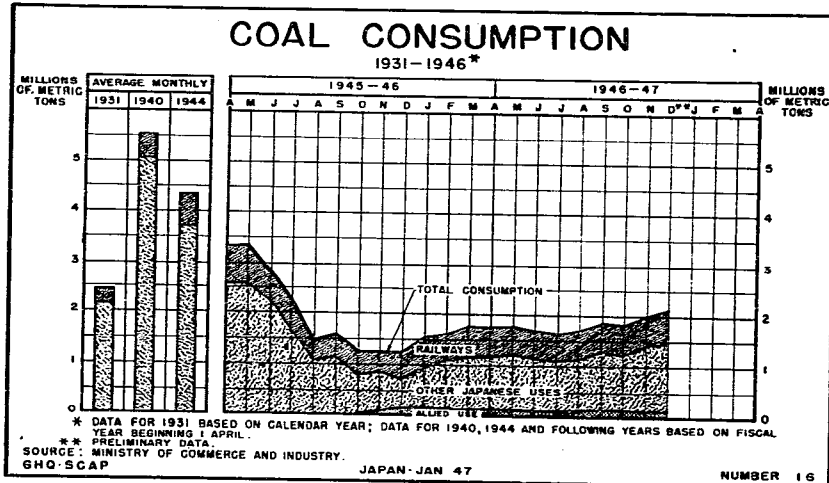


Consumption

10. December coal consumption was 2,112,900 metric tons, 60,000 less than production and 30,100 under the allocation. December consumption was 119,900 metric tons greater than the November figure of 1,993,000, as shown in chart No. 16, next page, and charts on pages 82 and 83.

Stockpiles

11. Stockpiles on 20 January were 925,000 metric tons, declining about five percent from the revised 31 December stockpile figure of 972,000 tons. In December stockpiles increased for the first time since July, totaling 104,000 tons more than in November. Percentage of availability rose from 85 percent on 30 November to 87 percent on 31 December. See second chart on next page.



Special stockpiles totaling 75,000 metric tons are being established in the Tokyo area to meet emergency requirements.

Railroads' Allocation

12. A special coal allocation was approved for railroads to move 130,000 metric tons of vitally needed mine timbers to Kyushu where two coal mines closed in January because of a shortage of props.

Lignite

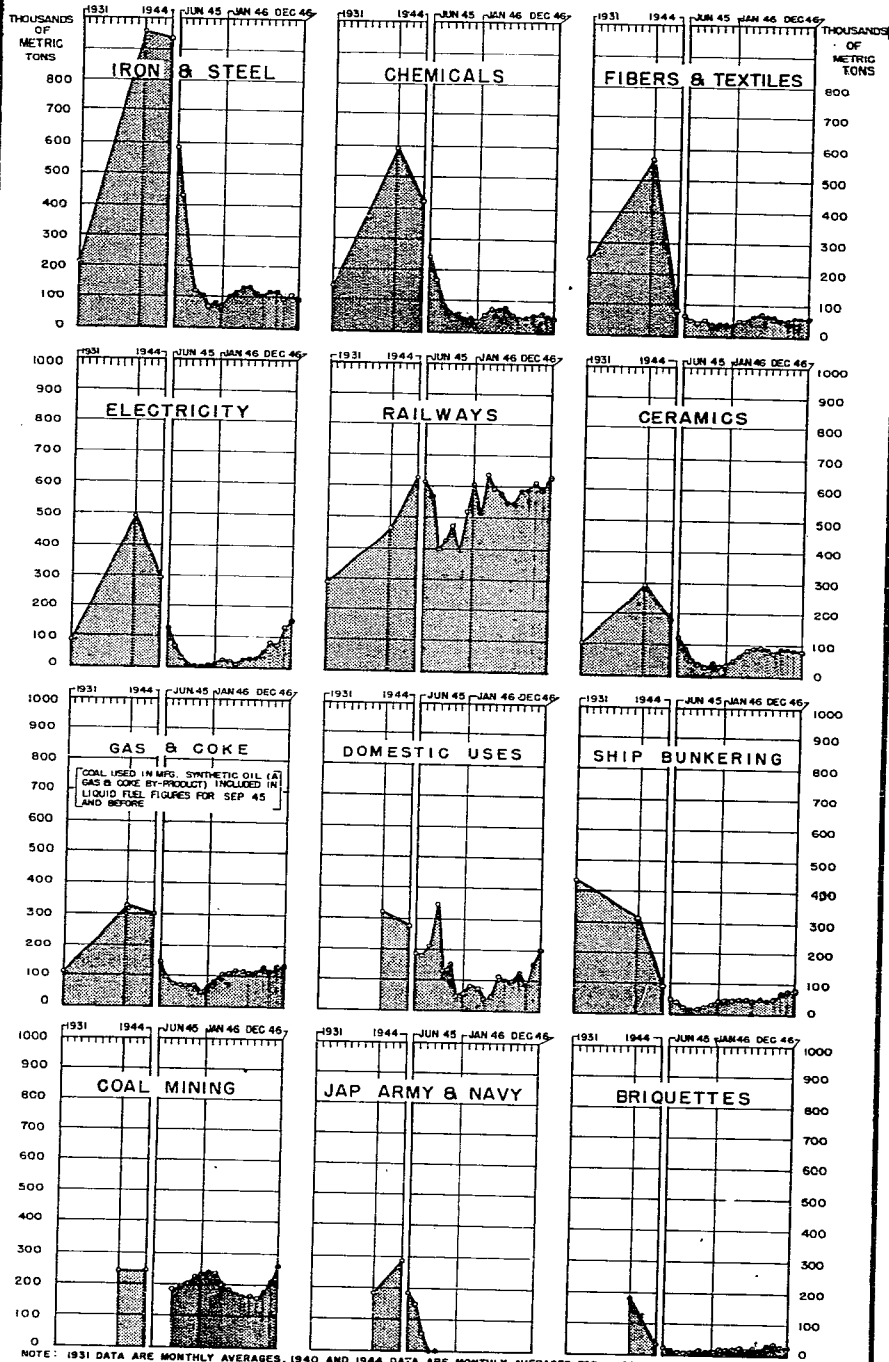
13. Lignite production in December was 216,373 metric tons, an increase of 36,351 over November. Consumption rose 28,830 metric tons to 194,205, and stockpiles totaled 388,118 metric tons, 20,021 over November. See chart on page 84.

PETROLEUM

14. Heavy snowfalls in Akita Prefecture, Japan's leading oil

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

1931 - 1946



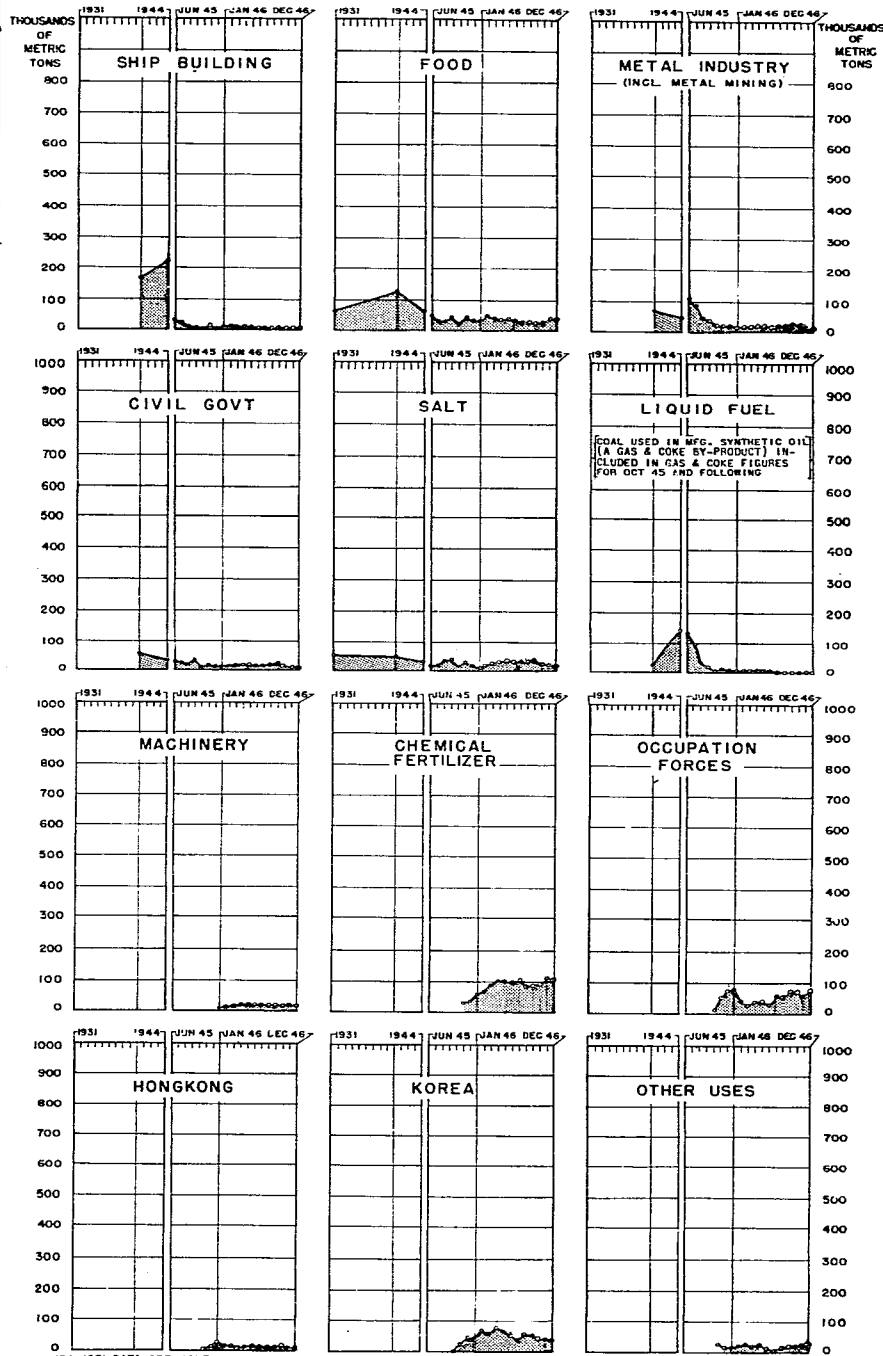
NOTE: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS. DECEMBER 1946 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
GHQ-SCAP

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NUMBER 18A

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

1931 - 1946



NOTE: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS. DECEMBER 1946 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GHQ-SCAP

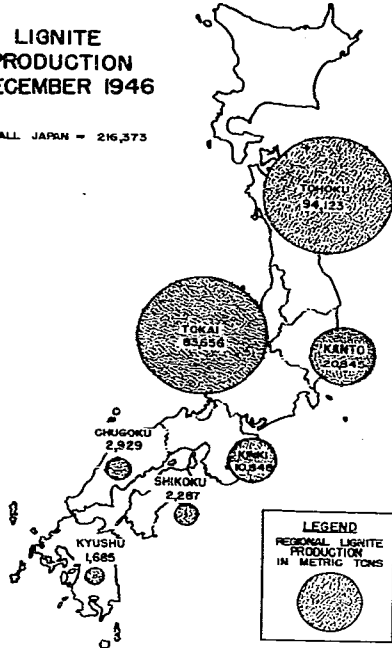
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LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES BY REGIONS

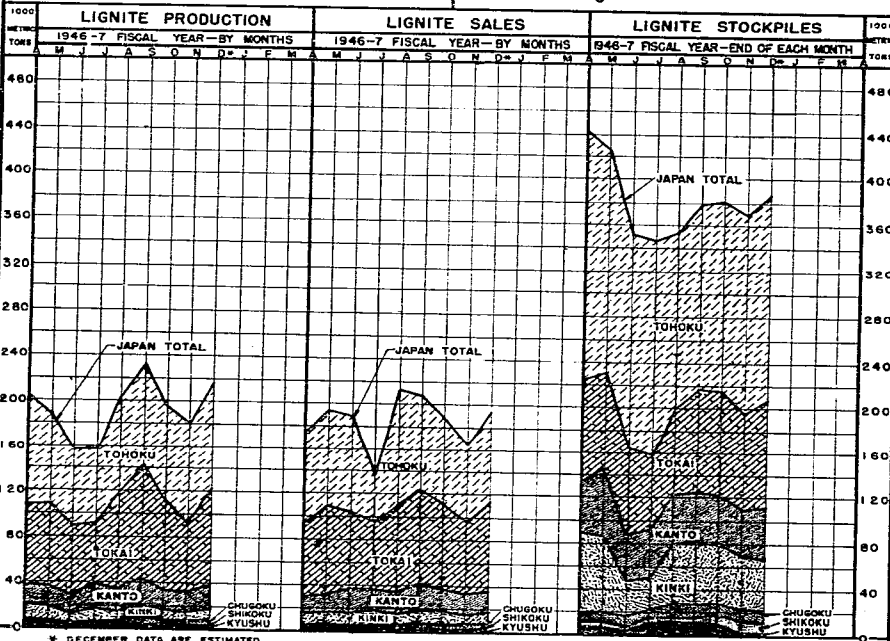
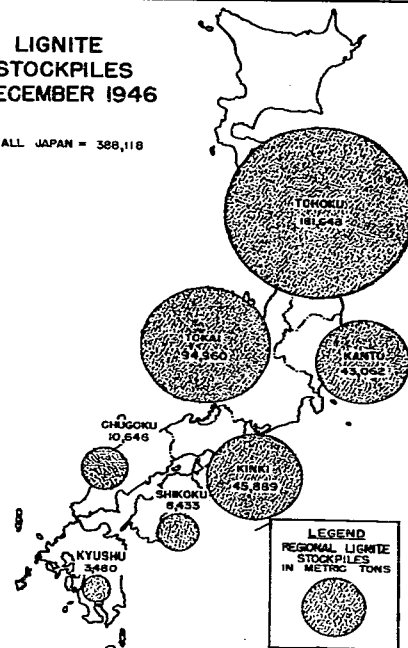
LIGNITE PRODUCTION DECEMBER 1946

ALL JAPAN = 216,373



LIGNITE STOCKPILES DECEMBER 1946

ALL JAPAN = 388,118



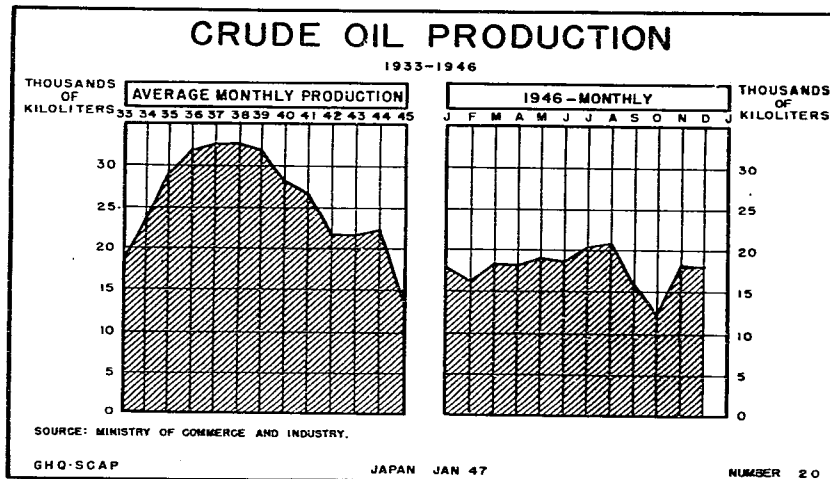
GHO-SCAP

JAPAN JAN 47

NUMBER 18

0341

producing area, limited December petroleum output to 16,958 kiloliters, 1,368 under November. Weekly production fell to 3,829 kiloliters and average daily production to 547. The first nine months of the fiscal year yielded 160,547 kiloliters.



Drilling Operations

15. Four exploitation oil wells were completed by the Imperial Oil Company during October and November and are producing an average .76 kiloliter each per day.

DRILLING OPERATIONS - OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Feeling-out</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	4 ^{a/}	0	0	4
Completed as gas producers	0	0	0	0
Abandoned	1	1	0	2
Drilling, October-November	13	3	13	29
Commenced, October-November	1	2	1	4
Total	19	6	14	39

^{a/} Two in Niigata district, one each in Hokkaido and Akita.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MINING INDUSTRY

16. A decline in copper, lead, sulfur and iron ore production in November resulted from continuing shortages of fuel, conveyor equipment and high-flotation reagents. Despite the shortages 13 of 21 other mineral products achieved increased output in November.

Copper

17. The copper content of concentrate produced in November was 1,784 metric tons, slightly under October. The continued

increase of concentrate stocks indicated small current demands by smelters and refineries.

Lead and Zinc

18. Lead content of concentrate mined in November was 444 metric tons, eight percent below October production; production of zinc was 2,436 metric tons of metal in concentrate, a nine percent gain.

Iron Ore and Sulfur

19. Iron ore in November dropped 7.6 percent to 50,826 metric tons, while a sharp decrease in the output of Japan's largest sulfur mine cut sulfur output to 1,846 metric tons, a 30 percent drop.

Pyrite

20. Pyrite production rose to 59,921 metric tons, a five percent gain over October.

Gold and Silver

21. Gold production in November was 133 kilograms, silver 3,966 kilograms.

MINERALS PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES
November

	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Antimony	metal in concentrate	kg	4,040	117,217
Arsenic	metal in concentrate	MT	114	723
Asbestos	fiber	MT	217	616
Barite	concentrate	MT	132	2,869
Chromite				
	High-grade concentrate 47%	MT	246	6,378
	Low-grade concentrate 27%	MT	81	13,901
Cobalt	metal in concentrate	kg	706	7,950
Copper	metal in concentrate	MT	1,784	9,685
Fire clay		MT	1,857	32,340
Fluorite	concentrate	MT	0	172
Gold	metal in concentrate	kg	133	1,297
Graphite				
	Crystalline crude ore	MT	203	1,866
	Amorphous crude ore	MT	478	2,832
Gypsum	concentrate	MT	4,125	15,486
Iron ore	concentrate	MT	50,826	730,566
Iron sand	concentrate	MT	185	10,430
Lead	metal in concentrate	MT	444	2,295
Manganese				
	Oxide concentrate	MT	163	2,549
	Carbonate concentrate	MT	2,284	62,088
Mercury	metal in concentrate	kg	7,704	9,294
Molybdenum	concentrate	kg	3,159	52,472
Pyrite	concentrate	MT	59,921	135,201
Silver	metal in concentrate	kg	3,966	40,295
Steatite		MT	10,272	60,258
Sulfur	refined	MT	1,846	4,330
Tin	metal in concentrate	kg	10,379	5,335
Tungsten	concentrate	kg	5,571	66,090
Zinc	metal in concentrate	MT	2,436	5,749

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mining Bureau.

SECTION 3
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke.	1
Metal Industries.	2
Rubber.	11
Petroleum	14
Cement.	15
Construction.	16
Shipbuilding.	17
Chemical Industries	23
Machinery	35

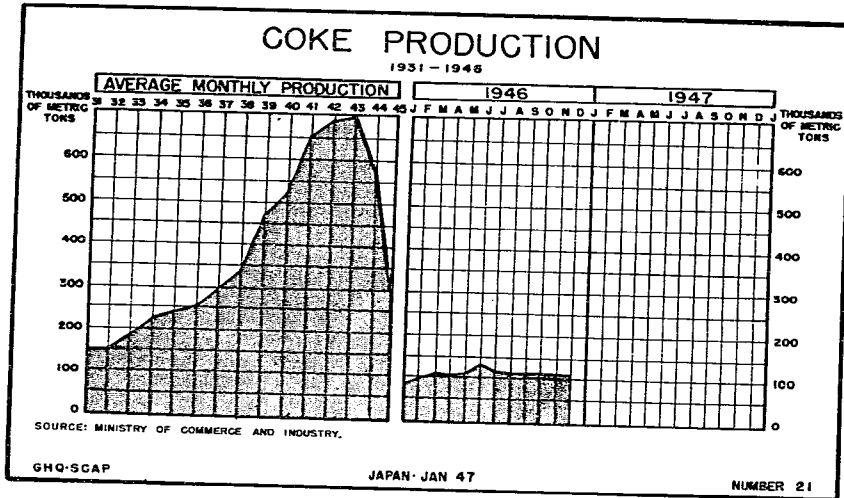
COKE

1. December coke production totaled 108,000 metric tons, 1,000 tons over estimated production but 2,000 less than November output. Coal stocks were reduced to 23,000 metric tons while coke stockpiles remained at 41,000 tons. Lack of coal continued to hinder production; estimated coke production for January is 97,000 metric tons.

DECEMBER COKE ALLOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	50,000	52,000
Metal industry	6,470	6,604
Shipbuilding	1,050	1,529
Industrial machinery	5,980	7,754
Electrical machinery	1,636	1,224
Rolling stock manufacturing	5,043	4,473
Ceramics industry (including cement)	1,850	1,419
Chemical industry	37,024	22,578
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	680	457
Others	3,141	3,633
Reserve	<u>5,646</u>	<u>3,417</u>
Total	118,520	105,088

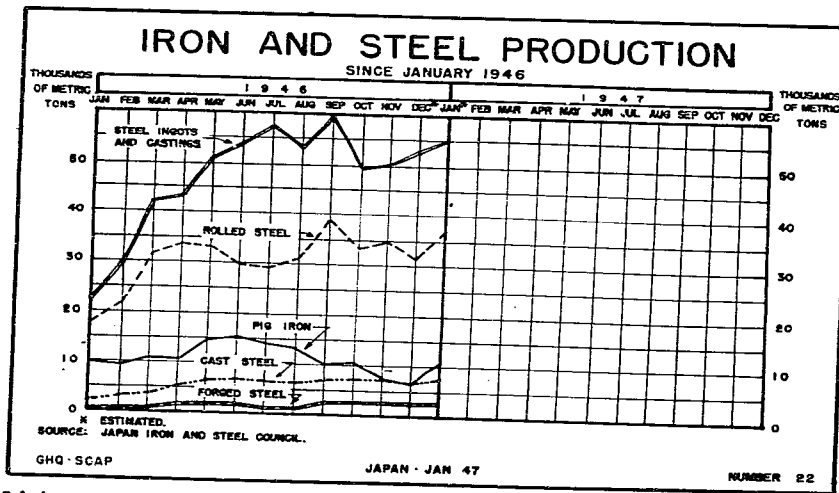
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

2. Iron and steel production continued at a low level due to the critical coal shortage. With an increased allocation of coal for January, production should rise. All of the increase in steel production will be used to meet the machinery and other metal needs of the coal mining industry.



Light Metals

3. December aluminum production decreased from 834 to 795 metric tons. Of this 376 tons were reduced from alumina in four plants and 419 tons from remelting scrap in seven plants. Two plants produced 452 tons of alumina.

Estimated January production is 550 tons of alumina and 785 tons of aluminum.