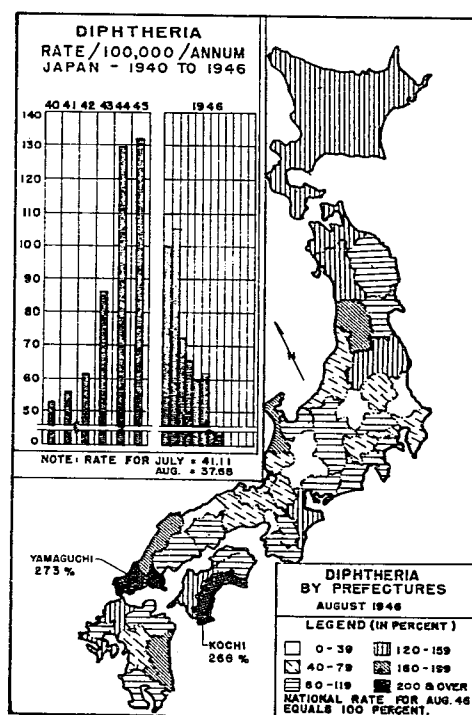
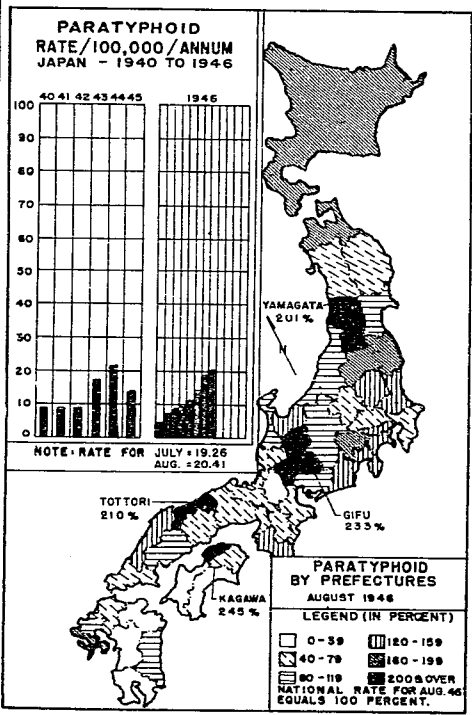
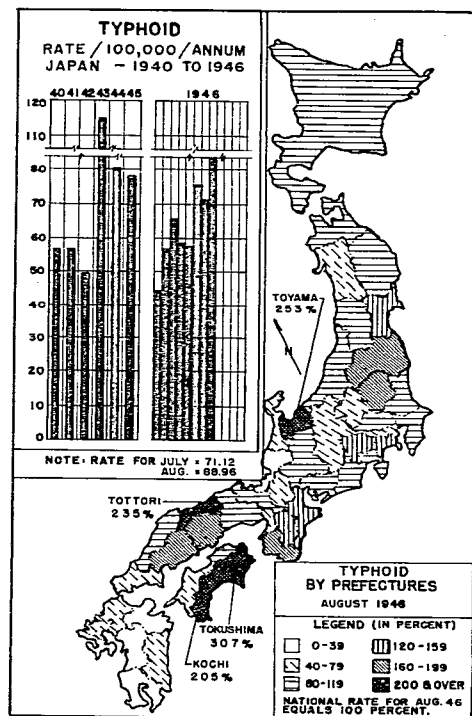
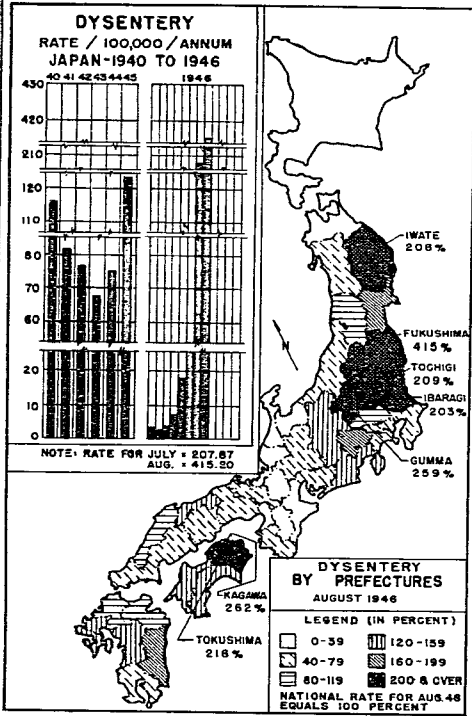


COMMUNICABLE DISEASES JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Diphtheria

44. A nation-wide program to immunize children under 10 years against diphtheria was instituted in compliance with a SCAP directive.

Typhus

45. A program of public education and publicity on the prevention and control of epidemic typhus was started.

Supplies and equipment for typhus control are being mobilized and will be readily available in case of necessity.

Tuberculosis

46. Scripts and drawings for proposed film strips and lantern slides on tuberculosis were reviewed and edited and are now being produced.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

47. The incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid fever showed a gradual rise during September but their rates remained below those for the corresponding period of 1945. The expected late summer increase failed to develop.

Dysentery

48. The dysentery rate remained high, corresponding to the rate for the same period of 1945.

Port Quarantine

49. During the month 228,781 repatriates passed through quarantine, 195,950 entering and 32,831 leaving Japan.

50. Cholera continues to be the most serious quarantine problem with a daily total of 44,000 to 65,000 proven or suspect cases held in quarantine.

51. The number of Koreans apprehended for illegal entry into Japan and quarantined at Sasebo remained constant since August.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion.	7
Arts and Monuments.	9
Media of Expression	11

EDUCATION

Meetings of Educational Reform Committee

1. The Cabinet level Japanese Educational Reform Committee held the first of a series of weekly meetings on 7 September. The Committee received a message from the Prime Minister and was addressed by the Minister of Education.

The representative of the Prime Minister declared that the valuable work of the past year in eliminating militaristic and ultranationalistic elements from Japanese education must be positively supplemented by a complete re-examination of the educational system. He stressed that the Government emphasized the primary national importance of education by placing the Committee under direct cabinet control.

The Minister of Education commended the democratic principle embodied in the organization of the Committee whereby educational reform is to be accomplished by the educators. He asserted that the Committee must conduct investigations and studies and submit a plan of reform that will enable the Government to fulfill the Potsdam Declaration by democratizing education.

Advisory Committee on Adult Education

2. On 26 September the Ministry of Education established a committee to provide guidance on practical problems of social education reform, as recommended by the United States Education Mission to revitalize, democratize and lend necessary prestige to adult education in Japan.

The Committee is organized to act not only as a group, but when required each member can advise the Minister of Education. Proposed reforms will conform to the principles determined by the Japanese Educational Reform Committee.

The 18 committee members include three women and represent education, press, labor and industry.

Industry Courses

3. Beginning the first week of September special classes for the education of factory workers were planned in all prefectures. The program was requested by the Minister of Education in a letter to all prefectural governors. The program is designed "to assist general factory workers in acquiring the

knowledge necessary for good citizenship, scientific knowledge and technical skill in their particular fields."

Committees composed of an equal number of workers and representatives of management will be established in each locality to draft plans for the courses. Classes, open to all laboring men and women, will be conducted in factories, workshops, youth schools and Citizens' Public Halls. Emphasis will be placed on subjects helpful to the reconstruction of industry, increase of production and the establishment of a democratic state.

Child Protection Units

4. During September the Ministry of Education organized Child Protection Units to give outdoor instruction to children in parks, playgrounds, vacant lots and all other such places where children congregate. The plan is intended to offer guidance to children who have been rendered homeless or cut adrift from family protection and influence.

Each unit consists of five volunteer members drawn from college students, women elementary school teachers, the clergy and young men's, boys' and women's associations. Meetings offer radio programs, phonograph records, games and physical training, story-telling, instruction in art and handicrafts, lectures on hygiene and lessons in simple English.

The plan has been organized on an experimental basis in Tokyo prior to its introduction throughout the nation.

Radio Sets for Schools

5. On 16 September the Ministry of Education and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan completed a survey of the repair parts required for school radios, an important instruction aid in Japanese schools. The survey covered 52 percent of the primary schools, radio sets in 58.5 percent of which were in need of repairs.

A program to provide the necessary repairs was inaugurated with the co-operation of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and the Radio Distributors' Association.

The Ministry of Education reported that 4,357 radio sets were shipped to primary schools from 1 August to 14 September and 1,200 additional sets were awaiting shipment.

Screening of Teachers

6. On 31 August the Ministry of Education announced that 63,246 teachers and educational officials were screened during the month. Results of this screening are given in the accompanying table.

	Elementary and <u>Secondary</u>	<u>Higher</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Officials</u>
Examined	55,772	6,725	535	214
Automatically removed	323	37	24	0
Dismissed	3	9	0	0
Reinstated	1	48	0	3

RELIGION

Cemeteries

7. During September the Ministries of Home Affairs and Public Health and Welfare issued instructions to prefectural governors as to permission to construct new and extend existing cemeteries.

The new instructions for cemetery administration require that prefectural officials be guided by the principle that adherents of all religious faiths must have the opportunity to bury their dead in accordance with the tenets of their religion.

Christian Missionaries

8. A total of 165 missionaries have been cleared for return to Japan. All have had previous experience in Japan and 112 plan to engage in educational work.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

Distribution

9. Sites and areas considered to have cultural significance in Gifu and Aichi Prefectures are shown on the map, page 218.

Japanese Field Examiners

10. Six qualified Japanese civilians were employed to assist Occupation Forces agencies in reporting on the condition and protection of cultural properties in Japan. Districts to which the civilians have been ordered to report include: Tokyo-Kanagawa, Kanto, Kyoto, Nara, Kyushu and Chugoku.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

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Theater	29
Library	30

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

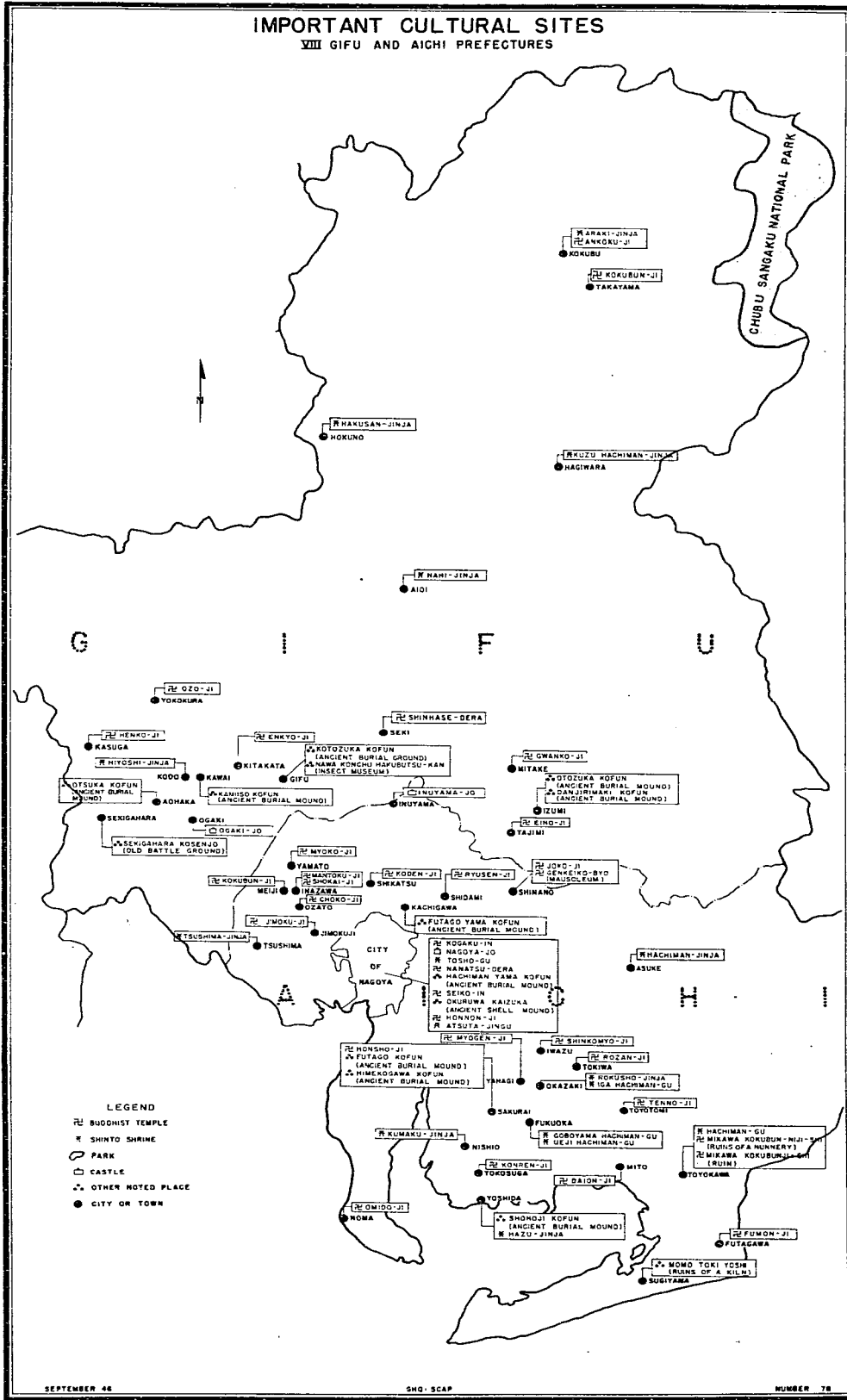
Politics

11. The education, information and publicity campaign departments of the major political parties increased their activity in preparation for the local elections and the promulgation of the new Constitution.

12. The press, radio and government information agencies were utilized to instruct the Japanese people in the proper use of canned, dehydrated and other processed foods released to

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

VIII GIFU AND AICHI PREFECTURES



relieve the food shortage. Radio programs and articles in the press combined to impress upon the Japanese housewife the importance of minimizing waste in the use of foods that were either completely new to the Japanese diet or unfamiliar in form because of processing.

Methods of preparation and storage and the theory of balance of meals were emphasized to eliminate loss of food through experimentation in individual households. The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare established a central health kitchen where seven leading Japanese nutritionists conducted experiments in the preparation of these foods.

A pamphlet explaining the contents of the cans, description of foods and general methods of adapting the food to the Japanese menu is being prepared by the Food Administration Bureau. Question-and-answer columns in daily newspapers discussed special problems faced by individuals handling these foods for the first time.

Women

13. During the month newspapers, magazines and the radio gave increasing attention to proposed changes in the Civil and Criminal Code which affect women's position in society. General information programs relating to the raising of the social, political and economic position of women continued.

14. On 28 September the Tokyo chapter of the American Association of University Women held its first meeting since the organization was disbanded at the start of the war.

Repatriation

15. A Ryukyuan repatriation information program was prepared by SCAP to insure a continued flow of repatriates and to correct any misapprehensions caused by false reports and rumors of insufficient shipping facilities and inadequate food and housing.

RADIO

Radio Forum

16. On 7 September the Radio Forum was concluded with a program broadcast in Tokyo on the topic "Can Industrial Rehabilitation Solve Unemployment?" The preceding week the final program to be recorded outside Tokyo was made in Nagoya on the subject "Will a Bumper Crop This Year Bring About Economic Rehabilitation of Japan?"

The popularity of this program with Japanese audiences prompted the immediate institution of a new series, scheduled to tour 10 more cities in addition to the regular bi-weekly programs in Tokyo. On 9 September the first program was recorded in Hakodate on the topic "By What Methods Should We Develop the Marine Resources of Hokkaido?" A subsequent program in Tokyo discussed "How Can the Homeless Be Housed?" and one in Morioka, "How to Elevate Culture in Farm Villages."

Development of Facilities

17. On 1 September the Number 2 Network, consisting of eight stations covering the metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Osaka,

Nagoya, Kumamoto, Sendai, Hiroshima, Sapporo and Matsuyama, was enlarged to include stations in Okayama, Matsue, Fukuoka, Niigata and Shizuoka.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Tokyo Press Comment

18. The Supreme Commander's statement on the anniversary of Japan's surrender was the most prominent news feature the first week of September. All editorial reactions were highly favorable.

19. Later in the month comment centered upon the possible nationalization of the coal industry which received qualified approval from a majority of journals. Newspapers of various political viewpoints agreed that private ownership was a failure but expressed fear of bureaucratic management under government operation.

Apprehension was widely expressed that the rate of issue of Bank of Japan notes reflected a further inflationary trend.

20. The maritime workers' strike and the strike threats of the railway and news service unions received full coverage. Negative editorial reaction to the internecine conflicts of the railway union contrasted with strong press sympathy for the seamen.

21. Reports of political activity were confined primarily to stories of party maneuvering in preparation for the autumn elections. The possible merger of the Liberal and Progressive Parties remained a subject of speculation. Diet consideration of the draft constitution and of plans for an educational campaign to familiarize the people with the revision was reported.

Papers devoted an unusual amount of space to the New York speech of Secretary of Commerce Wallace and to Marshal Stalin's statement on world peace.

Prefectural Press Comment

22. SCAP's warning concerning "behind the scenes" political activities of purgees caused immediate and widespread comment in the prefectural press. With few exceptions papers were aware that many former leaders were still active. Most writers blamed the Government or the leaders of the two ministerial parties for failure to take measures prior to the SCAP action.

23. Many writers expressed the belief that a real spiritual revolution occurred in the first year of the Occupation, but they emphasized that the nation must take positive steps to construct and confirm democracy.

24. Extensive comment was devoted to the discussion and passage of the bills to reform local government. The initial unanimous praise and unqualified enthusiasm for decentralization and local autonomy subsided as writers realized reform carried responsibilities which some believed the people were not ready to assume.

25. Editorial writers agreed that the draft constitution was "epoch-making" and "revolutionary" but feared the masses lacked

training and political consciousness. They noted that the foregoing qualities plus "confidence in parliamentary politics" were necessary to "enforce" the document.

26. Papers registered strong approval of the proposal to nationalize the coal industry with notable support in the coal mining areas of Hokkaido and Kyushu. There was sharp criticism of the "negative" government attitude towards reorganization of the industry.

Magazine Comment

27. Magazine comment indicated a varied and comprehensive coverage of the major problems of present-day Japan. Economic publications discussed the proposed nationalization of the coal and fertilizer industries, which were considered the basis for the reconstruction of the nation. Writers believed that machinery and scientific methods should be introduced to solve agricultural problems, but there was some doubt whether Japanese farmers were fully prepared for reform.

Constructive criticism of the Civil Code appeared with suggestions for improvement in the court and law enforcement system. Comment on labor included statements of both sides of current issues. Another sign of a possible broadening of opinion was noticeable in a recent tendency to present other controversial matters in a more objective light.

MOTION PICTURES

Films Previewed

28. The following films were previewed:

- (1) "Kunisada Chuji," a costume play in which a gambling boss reforms and supports the cause of the peasants against the lord who enslaves them.
- (2) "Tale of a Foggy Night" portrays the successful struggles of Nishijin textile workers to manufacture artistic textiles in spite of the opposition of a local lord and his clique.
- (3) "Bride of the Convent," the story of a demobilized soldier who returns to find his dairy stock sold to black-marketeers and that the girl he loves has entered a convent.
- (4) "Musical Request Program," two musical shorts in a series devoted to popular songs.
- (5) "Beast on the Street," the story of a public procurator whose brother is involved in a black-market gang.

THEATER

Art Festival

29. The Japan Art Festival sponsored by the Ministry of Education opened in September and will continue through October. The festival, a comprehensive demonstration of traditional national

art forms, includes court dances, Noh plays, Joruri ballad dramas with puppets, Kabuki dramas, original Japanese plays, translated Western plays, opera, Japanese and European ballet and Japanese and Western music.

The festival is being financed by the Toho and Shochiku Film Companies and produced through the cooperation of all Japan's theatrical companies at an estimated cost of ¥ 2,200,000. Net proceeds will be donated to the Japanese Red Cross for social welfare work.

LIBRARY

30. The SCAP Information Library for Japanese was used by 10,004 patrons during September.

JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE

H. TOHOKU REGION

1. AOMORI PREFECTURE
2. AKITA PREFECTURE
3. IWATE PREFECTURE
4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE
5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE
6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

C. KANTO REGION

1. TOKYO PREFECTURE
2. CHIBA PREFECTURE
3. SAITAMA PREFECTURE
4. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE
5. GUMMA PREFECTURE
6. NIIGATA PREFECTURE
7. IBARAKI PREFECTURE
8. CHIBA PREFECTURE
9. TOKYO PREFECTURE
10. CHIBA PREFECTURE

D. TOKAI REGION

1. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE
2. TOYAMA PREFECTURE
3. GIFU PREFECTURE
4. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE
5. AICHI PREFECTURE
6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

E. Kinki Region

1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE
2. KYOTO PREFECTURE
3. SHIGA PREFECTURE
4. NARA PREFECTURE
5. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE

F. CHUGOKU REGION

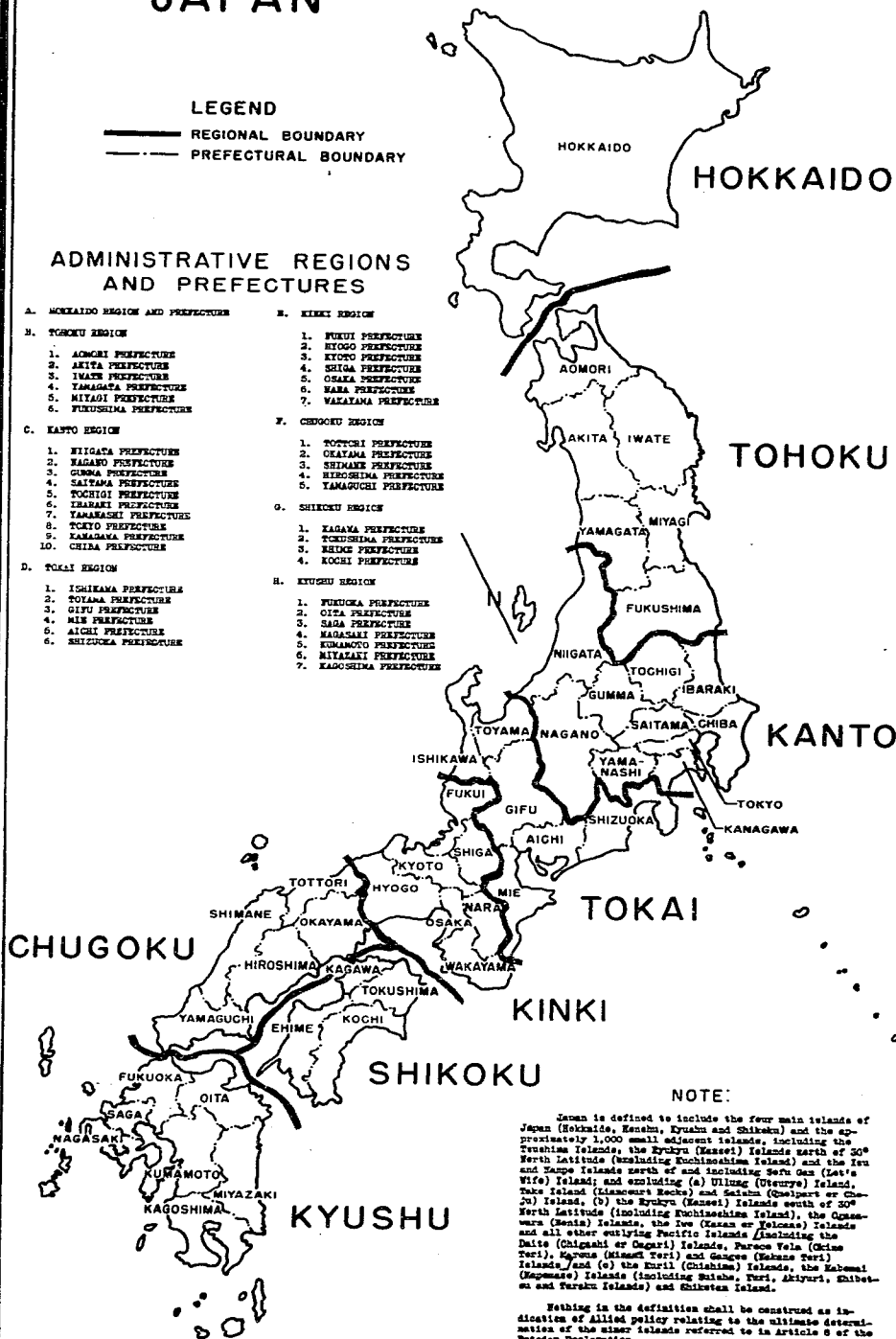
1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE
2. SHIMANE PREFECTURE
3. OKAYAMA PREFECTURE
4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE
5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE

G. SHIKOKU REGION

1. KAGAWA PREFECTURE
2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE
3. MIE PREFECTURE
4. KOCHI PREFECTURE

H. KYUSHU REGION

1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE
2. OITA PREFECTURE
3. SAGA PREFECTURE
4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE
5. KYUSHU PREFECTURE
6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE
7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE



NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Izu Islands, the Ryukyu (Misset) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island) and the Izu and Iriomote Islands north of and including Saryu Oka (Last Wife) Island; and excluding (a) Ulung (Utsuryu) Island, Take Island (Izanami's Rock) and Saitama (Oosipart or Chubu) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Misset) Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island), the Ogasawara (Misaki) Islands, the Iwo (Kazan or Iwojima) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigasaki or Dagari) Islands, Parace Vela (Okino Teri), Rapana (Misset Teri) and Ganges (Sakana Teri) Islands; and (c) the Kuril (Chishima) Islands, the Kabami (Kagawase) Islands (including Suishe, Teri, Akiyuri, Shibetsu and Paraku Islands) and Shikotan Island.

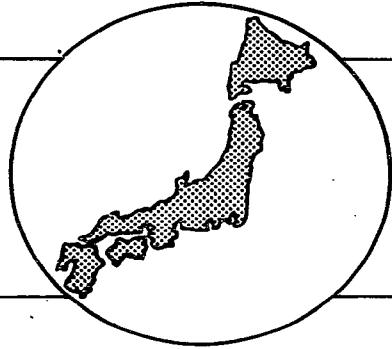
Nothing in the definition shall be construed as indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the status of the islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

日本占領報告

一九四六・一〇

新 部 3

SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



SUMMATION

of

Non-Military Activities

in

JAPAN

No 13 October 1946

要再四
外務省情報部渉外課

0225

E R R A T A

Chart No. 38

Page 111

"Manufacture of Brick and Roofing
Tile" should read "Millions of
Units" instead of "Thousands of
Units."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION Nº 713

Non-Military Activities
IN
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER 1946

0227

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 13

October 1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 13

October 1946

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

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

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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THE CONSTITUTION

Final Passage of the New Constitution

1. On 6 October the House of Peers put its stamp of approval on the new Constitution for Japan. The Peers made only slight changes in the version approved by the House of Representatives. These changes were quickly accepted by the lower House and on 7 October the new Constitution was approved almost unanimously by both Houses of the Imperial Diet. In the House of Peers the vote was 298 to 2 and in the House of Representatives, 342 to 5.

Approval of the Privy Council and Promulgation

2. The Privy Council voted approval of the Constitution on 29 October in a special session attended by the Emperor. Earlier, the Government announced that the Constitution would be promulgated on 3 November, the birthday of Emperor Meiji, in special ceremonies to be held in the House of Peers.

Effective Date

3. The Constitution sets its own effective date as six months after the date of promulgation. The delay until 3 May 1947 will permit basic legal codes and legislation to be brought into conformity with the Constitution.

Government's Official Commentary on Constitution

4. A few days after the Diet voted its final approval the Government issued a commentary on the Constitution. This commentary points out that all the provisions of the document are based on three fundamental principles:

- (1) "That sovereignty lies in the people's hands."
- (2) "That the Japanese earnestly desire permanent peace."
- (3) "That rules of political morals unmistakably exist in international relations."

THE DIET

Longest Session in History

5. The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet began on 20 June and ended on 12 October. It was the longest session in Japanese history. Besides adopting a new Constitution for Japan the Diet passed 94 other bills including 12 budget bills, 26 food and monetary ordinances and 56 miscellaneous measures.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Democrats' Convention

6. The national convention of the Social Democrats, held from 28 to 30 September, left the Party under control of the right-wing faction. Right-wing leaders were elected as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee and Secretary-general of the Party. The members of the Central Executive Committee include 13 rightists, one moderate and six leftists.

Achievements of the Convention

7. The newspaper Tokyo Shinbun listed the achievements of the national convention as follows:

- (1) Initiation of a program to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet and replace it by one dominated by the Social Democrats.
- (2) Formation of a democratic front (without Communist participation) to expedite a peaceful social revolution.
- (3) Abandonment of plans to unite with Liberals and Progressives in a coalition cabinet.

Party Mergers

8. The prospects for the merger of various political parties lessened during the month.

Talks between the Cooperative Democrats and members of the Shinsei-kai broke down as the 33 Diet members of the latter group announced the formation of a separate political party, the New People's Party.

The newspaper Yomiuri reported that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Progressive Party President, had quashed a proposal that his

party unite with the Cooperative Democrats for fear of upsetting the Yoshida coalition Government.

In a press conference Prime Minister Yoshida stated that the proposed merger of the Liberal and Progressive Parties would not materialize in the near future.

LABOR AND POLITICS

Political Strikes

9. During the month various political leaders repeatedly charged that the strikes being sponsored by the National Congress of Industrial Unions were left-wing political maneuvers intended to embarrass the Yoshida Government. Communists countered this charge of Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic leaders with the contention that although political motives did exist the underlying causes of the strikes were economic.

Prime Minister Yoshida, stating the Government's reaction to the strikes, said in part, "While the right to go on strike is recognized as an inalienable right of labor, it is clearly an abuse of such a right if labor attempts to stage a general strike to advance sinister political purposes."

STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

War Inquiry Commission Abolished

10. On 30 September the Cabinet abolished the War Inquiry Commission headed by Baron Shidehara, which had been established to investigate the causes for the war and the reasons for Japan's defeat.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

11. Violence and disorder were at a minimum during the month although strikes caused some disruption in Japanese every-day life.

12. The trial of the participants in the July gun battle which stemmed from black-market activities began on 30 September.

13. The Ministry of Transportation and the Metropolitan Police Board acted to reduce the number of traffic and railway accidents.

Fire

14. Fire losses in Japan during August were less than half the losses in July although the number of fires increased from 881 to 894. Nine persons were killed and 84 injured.

15. The Government sponsored a nationwide fire prevention week 21-27 October.

LEGAL

Japanese Judicial Administration

16. Dismissal of lèse-majesté charges against five Japanese by the Tokyo Procurator's Office drew commendatory comment from the Supreme Commander.

17. The Provisional Legislative Investigating Committee concluded a 110-day session on 23 October after drafting 19 bills to implement the new Constitution.

Military Occupation Courts

18. Reports from EIGHTH Army and British Commonwealth Forces show 1,595 cases handled in military occupation courts from 21 August to 20 September. Defendants in 1,543 cases were found guilty; the remaining 52 were found not guilty. Illegal possession of unauthorized property was the chief offense.

WAR CRIMES

Apprehension of War Criminals

19. Thirty-eight suspects were interned in Sugamo Prison from 25 September to 24 October.

The British Division submitted a request for apprehension of 125 suspected war criminals.

Investigation of War Criminals

20. On 25 October SCAP ordered the release from Sugamo Prison of Ikuko Toguri, "Tokyo Rose," because of insufficient evidence.

Numerous investigations of war criminal suspects were completed by the British and Australian Divisions. South East Asia investigations will be discontinued at the end of the year.

Prosecution of War Criminals

21. No trials were completed from 25 September to 24 October in Japan; five trials involving 10 defendants were completed in the Philippines. Eight of the 10 defendants in the Philippine trials were sentenced to death; the other two were given 5 and 25 years' imprisonment respectively.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Eighth Phase of Prosecution

22. The "French Relations" phase of the prosecution's case opened on 30 September and continued until 8 October. The prosecution described how the Japanese gained entry into French Indo-China by threat of force.

Ninth Phase of Prosecution

23. The "Soviet Relations" phase, which opened on 8 October, disclosed how Japan had been planning for a Far Eastern Russian state since the Siberian Expedition of 1920.

Tenth Phase of Prosecution

24. The "General Preparations" phase began on 21 October. The prosecution dealt first with industrial preparations for war, indicating how Japan effected a total control of industry by enforced cartelization.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Commerce and Industry.	6
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Property Control and Reparations	35

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The Japanese Diet on 11 October passed the Land Reform Bill, introducing sweeping changes in the agrarian structure of Japan.

2. Rice harvesting is progressing favorably and a record sweet potato crop is expected. Wheat and barley dropped sharply below earlier crop estimates.

Preliminary reports were received on mulberry acreage.

3. September fish landings were generally good, exceeding August landings.

Forestry and Mining

4. Log production gained during September while stockpiles registered small decreases.

5. Coal production in September held fairly close to the August output, but an oil strike decreased petroleum output. There were no significant changes in minerals production.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

6. Indexes of industrial production are shown in chart, page 8.

Heavy Industries

7. Metal production for September varied with the supply of fuel available to the individual industry. Cement production increased while chemical production remained at approximately the August level.

8. Machinery production increased as the industry installed electric furnaces and boilers to overcome the fuel shortage.

The principal effort of the textile machinery industry was the rehabilitation of damaged spinning and weaving equipment.

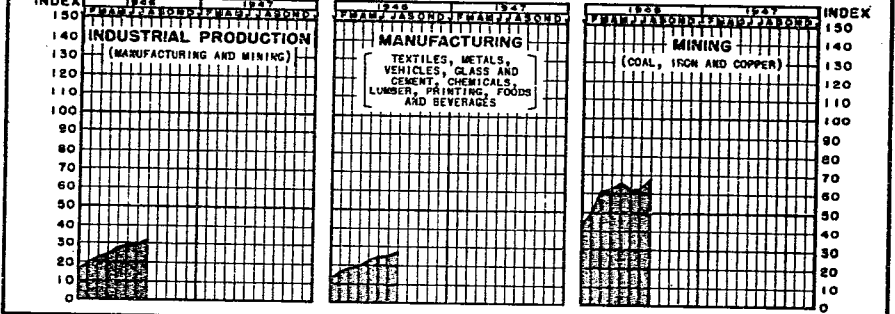
Manufacturing

9. September production of foodstuffs declined. With the beginning of the fruit season wine production soared. Pulp and paper production remained practically constant.

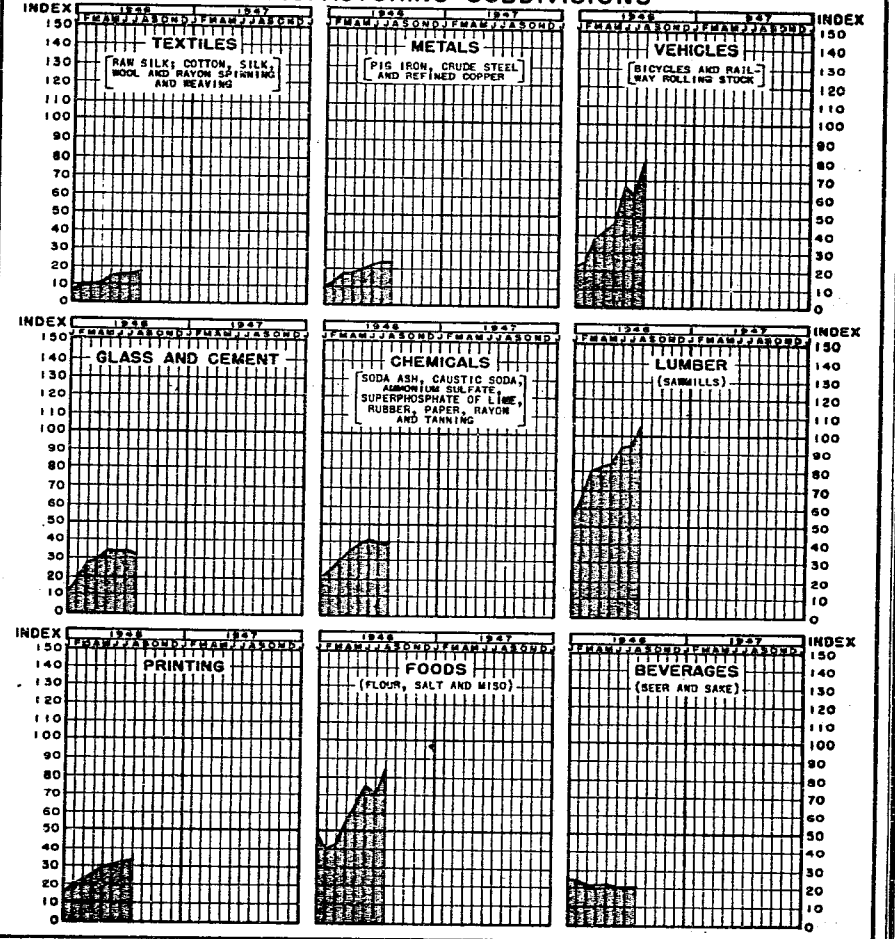
INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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.
 OCTOBER 1946 NUMBER 1

Output of electrical manufactures and transportation equipment in general increased.

Raw material shortages continue to limit production of all industries.

Textiles

10. Production of cotton yarn increased 6,407,000 pounds in September as a result of improved labor and food supplies.

Cotton cloth output doubled following the increase in yarn production in August.

11. The increase of 631 bales in September raw silk output was not sufficient to meet the industry's monthly production goal.

12. A shortage of chlorine reduced rayon pulp production to 300 tons below the desired level.

While spun rayon output showed a slight increase restricted electric power caused the first curtailment in filament rayon production since the beginning of the year.

The mills increased filament rayon fabric production 16 percent in preparation of stocks for export.

13. Woolen and worsted yarn production showed moderate increase.

Transportation

14. Total freight tonnage showed a marked increase.

Train kilometers operated decreased from 15,458,696 during August to 15,152,610 in September.

Public Utilities

15. Severe drought conditions in September reduced electric power generation and necessitated the rationing of electricity to industrial consumers.

Repair of seven hydroelectric plants added 30,030 kilowatts to their total generation capacity.

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

Communications

17. Postal life insurance and annuity management is being reorganized.

18. A strike closed Japanese radio stations from 5 October to 25 October.

19. SCAP directed the Japanese Government to restore postal savings records destroyed during the war.

20. Coal and transportation strikes kept down the production of communications equipment.

21. The Ministry of Communications extended its training program for employees.

Labor

22. The Labor Relations Adjustment Act providing machinery for settling disputes was promulgated on 13 October.

23. Registered labor unions on 31 August numbered 13,622 with 3,936,815 members.

24. Unsettled economic conditions combined with an "October offensive" sponsored by the National Congress of Industrial Unions resulted in a series of strikes in coal mining, newspapers and radio, electric power, municipal tramways and electrical equipment and steel pipe industries.

25. Wages rose during the summer while wage earners' cost of living remained fairly stable, but workers' income still remained below actual living costs.

Rationing and Price Control

26. As the new harvest started to come in the Japanese Government increased the basic rice ration effective 1 November about 20 percent and increased the official price of rice. This will reduce consumers' dependence on the black market and reduce the farmers' incentive to withhold rice from legal channels.

Releases of imported foods declined in October and are expected to cease until the next critical food period, June-October 1947.

27. Fertilizer distribution increased during September. Transportation is the most critical present problem.

28. A new rent control law continued existing ceilings and more strictly controlled changes in legal rents.

29. Distribution of consumers' goods such as footwear, matches and soap remained far below ordinary needs. Lack of coal for transportation increased rationing difficulties.

30. Rationing and price control violations in September were lower than the 1946 monthly average. A special drive netted much unreported silk and miscellaneous hoarded goods.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

31. Circulation of Bank of Japan notes on 31 October reached ¥ 70,589,401,000. The average daily rate of increase during October was ¥ 198,000,000.

32. The Deposits Funds Management Bureau estimates that it will suffer losses of about ¥ 6,100,000,000 as a result of the cancellation of government-guaranteed war loans and indemnities.

Public Finance

33. The national debt increased from ¥ 220,874,000,000 to ¥ 223,052,000,000 on 30 September because of the issuance of Treasury bills in anticipation of taxes.

34. Supplemental Budgets 1 and 2 for the General Account were permitted to be introduced to the Diet providing for expenditures of ¥ 9,744,028,337.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

Property Control

35. Reports from five additional dissolved organizations brought to 55 the number of organizations from which SCAP has received reports.

Antitrust and Cartels

36. SCAP offered no objection to legislation which recently passed the Diet as necessary steps to be taken to counteract the effect of the proposed cancellation of war indemnities and loss of foreign assets upon companies and financial institutions.

Reparations

37. During October two revised lists were published consolidating changes in installations designated for reparations. Nine plants were deleted, leaving a total of 466 listed.

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SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Arts and Monuments	24
Media of Expression.	25

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. The Ministry of Health and Welfare directed the prefectural governors to place more emphasis on protection of accommodated needy after investigations revealed that a majority of private welfare institutions did not receive regular rations.

Repatriation

2. There were 339,614 Japanese repatriated from 30 September to 27 October. In the same period 38,117 foreign nationals left Japan. The total number of foreign nationals repatriated by 27 October was 1,075,776.

Hospital Administration

3. A Medical Practitioners State Examination Inquiry Committee was formed and 17 physicians were elected as members of the National Board of Examiners to be in charge of the preparation of national examinations leading to medical licensure.

4. Twelve members, representatives of various prefectural medical associations and general practitioners, were appointed to the Council for the Reorganization of the Japan Medical Association.

Veterinary Affairs

5. The "Score Card System" of dairy farm inspection was adopted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section.

Supply

6. The production of patent medicine decreased ¥ 5,885,686 during the month but the overall volume of medical production did not vary.

7. At the end of September 1,644,760 cubic centimeters of crude cholera vaccine were on hand and its production was stopped as the cholera season ended.

8. Two factories were granted licenses to manufacture penicillin after SCAP representatives inspected the quality and potency of their product and the sanitary condition of the plants.

9. Over ¥ 1,000,000 worth of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies was sold at a sale sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Welfare during 15-19 October.

Preventive Medicine

10. Over 17,000,000 children between the ages of nine months and 10 years are being vaccinated through the nationwide immunization program. The total diphtheria incidence during the month remains below that for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

11. The status of venereal disease control activities throughout the country is being surveyed in a program correlating all pertinent information from Japanese and Occupation Forces sources.

Nutrition

12. The August nutrition survey covering food consumption and physical examination showed that average caloric consumption in Tokyo increased 35 percent over the May figure and decreased 5 percent in the four cities surveyed in February.

Vital Statistics

13. The birth rate in September increased 20 percent while the death rate decreased 12 percent since July. Marriages increased 39 percent and divorces increased 44 percent above the July figures.

Infant deaths decreased 22 percent below the July figure. The mortality rate was 60.7 per 1,000 live births.

EDUCATION

14. The Ministry of Education rescinded authority for reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education. The ordinances detailing the prescribed ceremonies connected with the rescript were abrogated.

15. A SCAP memorandum of 15 October authorized reopening of courses in Japanese history in Japanese schools. New history textbooks, written by competent Japanese historians, are now ready for use by students of elementary, secondary and normal schools.

16. The Ministry of Education reported the establishment of local government Social Education Sections in many prefectures. Several new Citizens' Public Halls were established and 27 colleges and universities organized adult extension courses.

17. The Japanese Education Reform Committee established four subcommittees to make detailed studies of the aims of Japanese education, administrative reorganization, decentralization and reorganization of private schools.

18. The first of a series of special training courses to reorient school inspectors was held. Ministry of Education officials explained the changes being realized in Japanese education and the role inspectors should play.

19. The Ministry of Education directed that a Teachers' Conference for Research be established in every Japanese school to provide for the re-education of teachers while on the job.

20. The Ministry of Education announced that a total of 215,846 teachers and educational officials had been screened by 30 September. Of these 1,126 were automatically removed, 107 were dismissed and 56 were reinstated.

21. Abrogation by the Ministry of Education of rules discriminating against girl students gave impetus to the development of coeducation in Japanese schools.

22. The Ministry of Education issued a notification to prefectural governors suggesting preventive measures which might be taken to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency in Japan. Prefectural and local educational officials were directed to extend the Child Protection Units throughout the country.

RELIGION

23. The annual session of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in Japan adopted a new constitution and a statement of creed.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

24. The Ministry of Education was allotted an emergency appropriation of ¥ 1,261,000 for the fiscal year 1946-47 for the upkeep and repair of cultural properties.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Programs

25. Fire Prevention Week was observed 21 to 27 October as a part of the Public Safety information program. The extensive campaign covered causes of fires, incidence, cost in property damage and loss of life and preventive and control measures.

26. The Daily Life Security Law information program began with the publication and dissemination of a pamphlet explaining the application of the law.

27. The Liberal Party prepared a handbook for use of local leaders on the organization of women for elections. Radio dramatization of the organization and activities of a typical woman's club stimulated formation of such clubs.

Radio

28. The strike of radio station employees was settled on 26 October, permitting resumption of normal activity. New radio programs included "Liberal Thinkers" and "The People's Radio School." Liberal Thinkers dramatizes the lives of the leading liberals in Japan's history; the Radio School is an adult education feature.

Transcriptions of the Coal Miners' Hour were presented locally on 17 October at Fukuoka and Omatsu and on 24 October at Osaka.

Press and Publications

29. Tokyo press comment featured labor news with the electric workers' dispute and the general strike of news and radio workers being highlighted. Foreign news, the reopening of Japanese history courses, passage of the new Constitution and import and export trade problems were given good coverage by the metropolitan press.

30. Prefectural newspaper comment stressed the importance of foreign trade in Japan's reconstruction. Announcement of the Government plan to enlarge the scope of the Purge Directive in preparation for local elections brought widespread comment. Editorials

were generally opposed to any general strike and accorded little sympathy to labor in discussions of other disputes.

31. Magazine comment centered on agricultural problems and reforms. The majority of writers advocated mechanization, a wider range of scientific technique and joint farmer activity in co-operatives and in politics.

Theater

32. "The Grand Pageant for the Revival of Arts" was held in Tokyo on 20 October with employees of the large studios, theatrical troupes and minor studios participating.

Educational Films

33. In October the total attendance for educational films was reported as 677,812; the average audience numbered 1,343 persons.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 13

October 1946

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POLITICAL

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THE CONSTITUTION

Final Passage of the New Constitution

1. On 7 October the Diet completed legislative action on the new Constitution. After three and one half months of debate the final version of the new organic law received the almost unanimous approval of both Houses of the Diet. In the House of Peers the vote was 298 to 2, and in the House of Representatives, 342 to 5.

The final action of the lower House was expedited by prior reference of the Peers' amendments to caucuses of the various parties.

Amendments by the Peers

2. Deliberations on the Government's draft of the Constitution were begun by the House of Representatives on 20 June. Two months later a considerably revised version was approved and referred to the House of Peers. There deliberations followed the pattern of discussions in the House of Representatives and resulted in the following additional changes:

(1) A number of stylistic revisions of the preamble, which did not alter the existing English translation.

(2) A new provision inserted after the second paragraph of Article 15: "Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed with regard to the election of public officials."

(3) The following clause added after paragraph 2 of Article 59: "The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, as provided by law."

(4) A new provision added after the first paragraph of Article 66: "The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State must be civilians."

Statement of Prime Minister

3. At the conclusion of deliberations, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida expressed his thanks to all legislators for their intensive labors in behalf of constitutional reform. He said in part:

"The present bill is designed to lay foundations for the construction of new Japan and to bring about world peace. Your utterances as representative of the general will of Japan's intelligentsia have caused repercussions the world over, and I am confident that you have caused the world to understand the significance and characteristics of the present bill. This is a matter for sincere congratulations. In behalf of the Government I hereby express my thanks for your endeavors."

Approval of Privy Council

4. The Constitution was referred immediately to the Privy Council. On 21 October it was announced that a special constitution committee of the Council had voted its approval. On 22 October an official statement was issued indicating that the Council would vote its formal approval on 29 October during a special session to be attended by the Emperor.

Promulgation and Effective Date

5. Even earlier the Government had announced that the Constitution would be promulgated on 3 November, "Meijisetu," the birthday anniversary of the Emperor Meiji, during special ceremonies in the House of Peers' chamber. Since the Constitution provides that the new national charter will not become effective until six months after the date of its promulgation it will not actually come into force until 3 May 1947. During this period basic legal codes and legislation will be brought into conformity with the specific requirements and spirit of the new Constitution.

Government's Official Commentary on Constitution

6. During Diet debate on the Constitution the Government's position was most frequently put forward by Minister of State Tokujiro Kanamori. A few days after the Diet had voted its approval Kanamori issued the following commentary on the Constitution:

"Three fundamental principles stated in preamble. The preamble clarifies the three fundamental principles on which all provisions of the Constitution are based. The first is the statement that sovereignty lies in the people's hands, clarifying the right the people have in deciding upon a constitution. This is the most fundamental principle. The second is the statement that the Japanese earnestly desire a permanent peace. The third is the affirmation that rules of political morals unmistakably exist in international relations. In short, they can be summed up as follows: (1) democracy; (2) pacifism; (3) international political morality.

"National polity should be criterion for national unity. In order to define the concept of national polity we must first consider what it is as interpreted in the people's minds. Secondly, a national polity should be the criterion for a nation's permanent unity. From these two points, it is proper to say that what should be called national polity in Japan lies mainly in the proposition that the people are united, with the Emperor as a nucleus, and the State is formed on this basis. It is not pertinent from a broader point of view to define national polity as something in which there exists someone who wields supreme national power.

"Because the concept of national polity is not very clearly

defined and its interpretation can vary in several ways, I have no intention of forcing my view arbitrarily upon others. I believe, however, that my view is perfectly fitting with national common sense and it would result in making the people recognize national solidarity in spite of themselves. Certainly, there were some lawyers who placed the concept of national polity in the Emperor as possessor of the supreme power. However, such a definition is of secondary character, resulting from undue concern of some lawyers in the Meiji Era over the need for merely stipulating temporary provisions. If the recent revision of the Constitution should be regarded from this point of view, it would seem that national polity has entirely changed. But, contradictorily, one cannot fail to realize that national unity remains unchanged regardless of the change in national polity.

"Popular sovereignty should be considered a change in recognition of the people. Inadvertently speaking, the idea of popular sovereignty is not an entirely new one. The fundamental will of the nation was heretofore decided upon along this line as seen in history. Sovereignty should be considered the very source of national will. However, in the past we failed to realize this fact because of too much emphasis on mysterious myths regarding the origin of our country. Now this veil has been lifted and actualities have been made clear. It should be considered, therefore, that popular sovereignty is no more than a change in the recognition of the people.

"Position of Emperor in system in which veil of mysticism has been lifted. Heretofore, the Emperor was considered as having the ability to function as the very source of national will and, in consequence, certain mysterious characteristics were attached to his position. However, the fact that the Emperor has such a mysterious character is impossible. The source of national will should lie within the entire populace. Therefore, the new Constitution stipulates that the position of the Emperor is based on the general will of the Japanese people. Thus a drastic change has been made in the people's recognition of the position of the Emperor. The change in itself is not essential but its effects are important. A definite change in such spiritual matters is virtually an essential one. However, a calm examination of the matter should show that no essential change has been made except for the clarification, along national lines, of the heretofore vague conception of the position of the Emperor. It is from this point of view that I maintain that the Emperor is a symbol of Japan, instead of the source of our national will.

"Symbolic position of Emperor in accord with his intrinsic character. The position of the Emperor as a national symbol should be interpreted to mean that the Emperor has a legal position through which any one of the people can conceive of Japan as a nation in thinking of him. In addition, it is stipulated in the new Constitution that the Emperor is the symbol of national unity. The reason the words 'national unity' are introduced in it should be to correct the past evil that individuals, who ultimately form a nation, were all too rarely recognized because of too much importance attached to the nation as a whole. The nation clearly stipulated as being a gathering of individuals, I do not believe that the Emperor's position as a symbol of the nation is without foundation because, fundamentally, he has an intrinsic character as a national symbol.

"The idea that Japan, as a body of the Japanese people, may be conceived more clearly in thinking of the Emperor, should be based on the fact that he constitutes the center of national adoration. True, emblems and the national flag are also symbols. However, the difference in significance between the symbol, essential to the Emperor's position, and such artificially attached ones should be clearly realized."

New Constitution - Official Translation

7. Following is the official certified translation of the new Constitution as promulgated by the Japanese Government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful co-operation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is an universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith. We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationships, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

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

We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

CHAPTER I. THE EMPEROR

Article 1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides Sovereign power.

Article 2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article 3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article 4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution, and he shall not have powers related to government.

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

Article 5. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of state in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding article will be applicable.

Article 6. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Diet.

The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, as designated by the Cabinet.

Article 7. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following acts in matters of state on behalf of the people:

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

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet.

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

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

Awarding of honors.

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

Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial functions.

Article 8. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor any gifts can be made therefrom, without the authorization of the Diet.

CHAPTER II. RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER III. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article 10. The conditions necessary for being a Japanese national shall be determined by law.

Article 11. The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article 12. The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article 13. All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare,

be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 14. All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin.

Peers and peerage shall not be recognized.

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

Article 15. The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.

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

Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed with regard to the election of public officials.

In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made.

Article 16. Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations and for other matters; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article 17. Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article 18. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime, is prohibited.

Article 19. Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Article 20. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority.

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

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

Article 21. Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.

Article 22. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare.

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

Article 23. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article 24. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual co-operation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis. With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article 25. All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living.

In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article 26. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law.

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

Article 27. All people shall have the right and the obligation to work.

Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law.

Children shall not be exploited.

Article 28. The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

Article 29. The right to own or to hold property is inviolable.

Property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare.

Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article 30. The people shall be liable to taxation as provided by law.

Article 31. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law.

Article 32. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article 33. No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended while the offense is being committed.

Article 34. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel, nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article 35. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause, and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be seized, or except as provided by Article 33.

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

Article 36. The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article 37. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal.

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

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

Article 38. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself.

Confessions made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence.

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

Article 39. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he, in any way, be placed in double jeopardy.

Article 40. Any person, in case he is acquitted after he has been arrested or detained, may sue the State for redress as provided by law.

CHAPTER IV. THE DIET

Article 41. The Diet shall be the highest organ of state power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

Article 42. The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article 43. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

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

Article 44. The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 45. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

Article 46. The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

Article 47. Electoral districts, methods of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses shall be fixed by law.

Article 48. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

Article 49. Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

Article 50. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

Article 51. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates, or votes cast inside the House.

Article 52. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

Article 53. The Cabinet may determine to convoke extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either House makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

Article 54. When the House of Representatives is dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of election.

When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the Cabinet may in time of national emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

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

Article 55. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two thirds or more of the members present.

Article 56. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one third or more of total membership is present.

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

Article 57. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor.

Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting

such parts of proceedings of secret sessions as may be deemed to require secrecy.

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

Article 58. Each House shall select its own president and other officials.

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

Article 59. A bill becomes law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

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

The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, as provided by law.

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

Article 60. The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives.

Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within thirty (30) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 61. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

Article 62. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

Article 63. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of speaking on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

Article 64. The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from the members of both Houses for the purpose of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted.

Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

CHAPTER V. THE CABINET

Article 65. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article 66. The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State as provided for by law.

The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State must be civilians.

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

Article 67. The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within ten (10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 68. The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their numbers must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

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

Article 69. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten (10) days.

Article 70. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet shall resign en masse.

Article 71. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.

Article 72. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet, and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches.

Article 73. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions shall:

Administer the law faithfully; conduct affairs of State.

Manage foreign affairs.

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

Administer the civil service in accordance with standards established by law.

Prepare the budget, and present it to the Diet.

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

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

Article 74. All laws and cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Article 75. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER VI. JUDICIARY

Article 76. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law.

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

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

Article 77. The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs.

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

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

Article 78. Judges shall not be removed except by public impeachment unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article 79. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law; such judges excepting the Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet.

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

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

Matters pertaining to review shall be prescribed by law.

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

All such judges shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during

their terms of office.

Article 80. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten (10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon attainment of the age as fixed by law.

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

Article 81. The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

Article 82. Trials shall be conducted and judgment declared publicly.

Where a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press, or cases wherein the rights of people as guaranteed in Chapter III of this Constitution are in question, shall always be conducted publicly.

CHAPTER VII. FINANCE

Article 83. The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Diet shall determine.

Article 84. No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as law may prescribe.

Article 85. No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by the Diet.

Article 86. The Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision a budget for each fiscal year.

Article 87. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget a reserve fund may be authorized by the Diet to be expended upon the responsibility of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet must get subsequent approval of the Diet for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article 88. All property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget.

Article 89. No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority.

Article 90. Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of the State shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit and submitted by the Cabinet to the Diet, together with the statement of audit, during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered.

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

Article 91. At regular intervals and at least annually the Cabinet shall report to the Diet and the people on the state of national finances.

CHAPTER VIII. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 92. Regulations concerning organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Article 93. The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, in accordance with law.

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

Article 94. Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration and to enact their own regulations within law.

Article 95. A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

CHAPTER IX. AMENDMENTS

Article 96. Amendments to this constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two thirds or more of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast thereon, at a special referendum or at such elections as the Diet shall specify.

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

CHAPTER X. SUPREME LAW

Article 97. The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan are fruits of the age-old struggle of man to be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to be held for all time inviolate.

Article 98. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation and no law, ordinance, imperial rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

The treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.

Article 99. The Emperor or the Regent as well as Ministers of State, members of the Diet, judges, and other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

CHAPTER XI. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 100. This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation.

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

Article 101. If the House of Councillors is not constituted before the effective date of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall function as the Diet until such time as the House of Councillors shall be constituted.

Article 102. The term of office for half the members of the House of Councillors serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be three years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article 103. The Ministers of State, members of the House of Representatives and judges in office on the effective date of this Constitution, and other public officials who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall not forfeit their positions automatically on account of the enforcement of this Constitution unless otherwise specified by law. When, however, successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution they shall forfeit their positions as a matter of course.

THE DIET

Achievements of Longest Session in History

8. The 90th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, extending from 20 June to 12 October, was the longest session in Japanese parliamentary history. This Diet adopted a new Constitution for Japan and passed 94 other bills including 12 budget bills, 26 food and monetary ordinances and 56 miscellaneous measures.

9. One hundred seventy-five representations were introduced of which 12 were passed. Such representations are requests by either House for government action.

Twenty resolutions were acted upon in the House of Representatives. They related to repatriation, rehabilitation of war devastated areas, educational policy, promotion of scientific techniques, stabilization of currency and resolutions of gratitude to the Supreme Commander for providing American foodstuffs. Thirteen of the 20 were passed.

10. During the session the Diet received 878 petitions from individual citizens dealing with many issues of concern to the Japanese people. For the first time the Japanese seemed to regard the members of the Diet as their representatives. Seven hundred thirty-seven of the petitions were approved and recorded by the Petitions Committee of the two Houses and 127 were brought formally to the attention of the Government.

11. The Negotiations Conference of the House of Representatives met 81 times during the session. This conference is an interparty committee which decides upon the daily calendar, the speakers, the wording and introduction of resolutions, problems of discipline and similar matters.

Growing Importance of Diet

12. Contrary to the practice followed in the Congress of the United States, where approximately three fourths of all bills are treated as nonpartisan measures, Japanese political parties require

absolute adherence to party lines. Any departure from party lines is treated as a very serious offense, usually resulting in expulsion from the party.

13. The Diet during its ninetieth session gave much promise of becoming a genuine agency of popular government. In this respect the following aspects of the record are noteworthy:

- (1) The Law for Allowances to Speakers, Assistant Speakers and Members of the Imperial Diet, enacted on 10 September, increased the pay and allowances of Diet members from ¥ 250 to ¥ 1,750 a month, raising their pay scale to that of the highest career officials.
- (2) In defiance of the custom under which the Government drafts important legislation, the House of Representatives decided that one of these laws, the Diet Law, would be written in the first instance by a House Committee. The present highly restrictive Diet law was imposed on the Houses by the Government when the Meiji Constitution went into effect.
- (3) The 90th Diet was originally scheduled to hold a 40-day session. The session was extended four times because the Houses refused to be hurried by the Government in their deliberations on important legislation. Contrary to the request of the Government to adopt the Constitution as submitted by the Emperor on 20 June both Houses made important amendments to that draft.
- (4) Only twice during the 114-day session did disorder impinge on the dignity of the House of Representatives. The first incident came on the second day of the session when Speaker Higai was unable to prevent repeated interruptions of Tetsu Katayama, Social Democrat, by members of the Progressive and Liberal Parties. A brief scuffle resulted, forcing the Speaker to end the session. Many members of the House attributed this outburst to the ineptness of the Speaker. The other disturbance occurred on 21 August when the Social Democratic Party sought to win approval of a resolution of nonconfidence in Speaker Higai who had offended many House members by a maneuver to thwart the will of the Constitution Subcommittee of the House of Representatives. Defending the Speaker on the floor, Representative Yamaguchi threw the House into an uproar, causing Vice-Speaker Kimura to recess the session for five hours. The Speaker then resigned. At all other times the conduct of House members was exemplary.
- (5) The new Speaker, Takeshi Yamazaki, and the Vice-Speaker resigned their party membership in order to emphasize the nonpartisan character of their offices.
- (6) In the closing days of the session both Houses expressed themselves in favor of requiring the Government to establish a Diet library similar to the United States Library of Congress.
- (7) Both Houses agreed to open half of the visitors' galleries to the general public. In previous sessions tickets of admission were procured from Diet members. The orderliness of the crowds which

flocked to the daily sessions did much to dispel the apprehensions of some Diet members who feared heckling by the galleries.

New Legislation

14. The following bills were passed by the Diet during the period from 25 September to 12 October, when the session ended:

Amendment of the Control of the Distribution of Coal and Coke Law.

Reconversion Finance Bank Bill.

Bill for Amending the Law for the Central Bank of Agriculture and Forestry.

Bill Concerning the Forest Industry Association.

Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Bill.

Revised Supplementary Budgets Bill.

Bill for Special Cases Provisionally Provided For in the Pension Laws.

Local Horse Racing Bill.

Trade Fund Special Account Bill.

Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation Bill.

Owner-Farmer Bill.

Agricultural Land Adjustment Bill.

Wartime Indemnity Bill (and succeeding related bills).

Bill Concerning Reconstruction and Adjustment of Financial Organizations.

Bill Concerning Special Composition.

Bill for Special Dispositions of Ministry of Finance.

Bill for Provisional Measure for Welfare Pension Insurance Law and Seamen's Insurance Law.

Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Bill.

Capital Levy Bill.

Bill for Special Account for Capital Levy Revenues, etc.

Bill for Abrogation of the Law Concerning Measures for Enterprise Reorganization Funds, etc.

Bill for Loan for Payment of 1946 Expenditure of Special Account of Government Railway or Communication Enterprises.

Bill for Issuance of Public Loan for Payment of Investments of Reconversion Finance Bank.

Bill for Special Account Law for Special Measure for Establishment of Property-owning Farmers.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Democrats' Convention

15. From 28 to 30 September the Social Democratic Party held a national convention. The gathering was preceded by speculation over renewed conflict between the Party's left- and right-wing factions.

Several newspapers noted the "increasing conservatism" of recent Social Democratic action and predicted that the policies formulated during the convention would determine whether the Party would swing to the Liberal-Progressive bloc. A recent statement by Prime Minister Yoshida was cited to support this view.

Action of Convention

16. The final action of the convention gave the right-wing faction a clear-cut victory.

Tetsu Katayama, a leader of the conservative bloc, was elected chairman of the Central Executive Committee, and rightist Suyehiro Nishio was elected secretary-general. The new Central Executive Committee was also predominantly conservative, the rightist group holding 13 places, the moderates one and the leftists six. A motion to form a democratic front without the Communists was approved by 80 percent of the convention delegates.

Press Comment

17. A statement published in the left-wing newspaper Mimpo on 12 October, some days after the convention ended, declared that the Social Democratic Party had evolved a new program to maintain national stability through social democracy as opposed to communism.

Principal accomplishments of the Social Democratic Party convention were summarized by the newspaper Tokyo Shimbun as follows:

- (1) Initiation of a program to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet and to replace it by one dominated by the Social Democrats.
- (2) Formation of a democratic front to expedite a peaceful social revolution.
- (3) Abandonment of plans to unite with Liberals and Progressives in a coalition cabinet.

The newspaper declared that the Social Democratic Party's program indicated growing political maturity. The paper particularly approved the Party's demands for measures to combat inflation and unemployment, for state management of the coal and fertilizer industries, for reformation of the farm land system, for relief of repatriates and for fair local elections, and declared that the real measure of the Party's effectiveness will be manifested by steps taken to implement these progressive policies.

New People's Party

18. On 25 September 33 minor party representatives and independents in the House of Representatives, members of the Shinsei-kai group, formally organized the New People's Party (Shin Kokumin-to). All minor party members and all but five independents have now been absorbed into one or another of the larger bodies.

19. Most of the members of this party are new Diet members who ran as independents. Tokyo Shimbun commented that the Party seems to bear the character of an interparty negotiation body rather than of a regular political party. Many of the members are former school teachers and, as is evident from their platform, they profess an attitude of disdain for the "sharply political" slant of the other parties, urging a return to inspirational principles as the solution to Japan's present difficulties.

Failure of Negotiations by Shinsei-kai and Cooperative Democrats

20. The parent body of the new party, the Shinsei-kai, had negotiated for a merger with the Cooperative Democrats, and upon the breakdown of the talks resolved to enter the political arena as an independent party. These negotiations were apparently detrimental to the Cooperative Democrats since it became necessary to expel two influential members, the Kita brothers, who objected over-vigorously to the negotiations which they felt were compromising the true principles of the cooperative movement. The two brothers and one sympathizer have since spoken of plans to form a real cooperative party founded upon orthodox co-operativism.

Merger of Progressives and Cooperative Democrats

21. Negotiations for merger of the Progressive and Cooperative Democratic Parties were admitted by the latter group in a statement denying that a merger was impending. The newspaper Yomiuri reported a temporary impasse in the talks. A successful merger would give the Progressives 155 Diet members and make them the leading party. According to Yomiuri, Kijuro Shidehara, the Progressive Party president, feared that such an event would cause a rift with the Liberals and bring about the fall of the Yoshida coalition Cabinet.

Merger of Liberals and Progressives

22. In a press interview at his official residence Prime Minister Yoshida stated that the proposed merger of the Liberal and Progressive Parties would not materialize in the near future.

Despite the similar ideologies of the two Parties, the conflicting interests of cliques and the reluctance of leaders to relinquish personal power continued to block the merger.

Democratization of Party Rules

23. The movement for the destruction of boss rule within the parties continued. In the Progressive Party a bloc of eight members is said to have made an effort to oppose all "back room" deals.

In the Liberal Party the movement to liberalize party rules produced few results.

The Tokyo branch of the Social Democratic Party adopted resolutions calling "for a democratization of the Party by a general election reflecting the will of each prefectural federation," but the national convention adjourned without attempting to relax the discipline imposed by the Party's top leadership.

LABOR AND POLITICS

Political Strikes

24. Labor disputes occurring during October had political implications. Conservative political leaders repeatedly charged that the strikes fostered by the National Congress of Industrial Unions in the so-called "October Labor Offensive" were left-wing political maneuvers intended to embarrass the Yoshida Government.

Reaction of the Parties

25. Liberals, Progressives and even Social Democrats denounced the N. C. I. U. strikes, charging that they were Communist-instigated and endangered Japan's future. Social Democrats tempered their criticism by arguing that the only alternative to such "political general strikes" was the speedy establishment of socialism in Japan.

The Communist Party vociferously supported the strikes and admitted the existence of political motives, but in each case it insisted that the underlying causes were economic.

Denunciation by Prime Minister Yoshida

26. At the general meeting of the Liberal Party in Osaka on 15 October Prime Minister Yoshida gave the Government reaction to the Labor Offensive, saying in part, "The harmonious co-operation of capital, management and labor, the three decisive factors, is the prerequisite to the rehabilitation of our industries. While the right to go on strike is recognized as an inalienable right of

labor, it is clearly an abuse of such a right if labor attempts to stage a general strike to advance sinister political purposes. Indeed, such an attempt would be tantamount to jeopardizing the healthy development of the labor movement, being none other than its sacrilege. Furthermore it would constitute, as a matter of fact, a criminal act of hostility towards a nation in general which is sincerely endeavoring to rebuild a democratic Japan under most trying circumstances. Some labor unions, regimented by an ultraradical minority, it seems, are seeking to infringe upon the spirit of the new Constitution to destroy parliamentary government and initiate utter chaos and confusion into the life of our beloved people. There is, after all, little choice between them and the bigoted militarists in that they are the avowed enemies of the people in scheming the downfall of our country."

THE EMPEROR

27. On 17 October the Emperor called on the Supreme Commander at the American Embassy. This was their third meeting.

On 21 October the Emperor left Tokyo for a tour of Aichi and Gifu Prefectures where he inspected educational institutions, regional industries, farm activities, government offices and historical sites. He returned to Tokyo on 26 October.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Investigation

28. On 11 October the Ministry of Home Affairs announced the appointment of a 72-member Local Government System Investigation Commission.

The Commission included members of the Diet, prominent officials of the national and local governments and specialists from various fields. The first general sessions were held on 24 October when general policy was discussed and formulated.

Administrative Changes

29. The Ministry of Home Affairs was reported planning to establish several new departments in the prefectural governments early in November. A new department will handle all matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Land Reform Bill. Departments of hygiene, public education and public welfare are also expected to be formed in many prefectures.

THE PURGE

Official List of Purgees

30. During October major Japanese newspapers published the following list of 877 top-ranking officials removed from public office under the 4 January Purge Directive:

Kumakichi Abe, Motoki Abe, Nobuyuki Abe, Kiyokazu Abo, Katsukiyo Adachi, Tadashi Adachi, Mamoru Agari, Yukito Akaboshi, Shigeru Akasaki, Teruo Akashi, Konishin Akiyama, Mutsumi Akune, Hirotarō Ando, Kisaburo Ando, Kyoshiro Ando, Rikichi Ando, Suekichi Anzai, Kameo Aoki, Kazuo Aoki, Kuichiro Aoki, Sadao Aoki, Seizaburo Aoki, Tokuzo Aoki, Hikokuro Aoyama, Gyoji Arai, Zentarō Arai, Makoto Arakawa, Shoji Arakawa, Eikichi Araki, Masaichi Araki, Yoshiro Araki, Mitsutoyo Ariga, Chotaro Arima, Hachiro Arita, Chuichi Ariyoshi, Ryoitsu Asada, Shinsaku Asada, Sakutarō Asahina, Yoshihiro Asahina, Katsutarō Asai, Masumi Asai, Atsushi Asakura, Kenichiro Asanaga, Hachiro Asano, Ryozo Asano, Soichiro Asano, Yakichi Ataka, Yoshisuke Ayukawa, Tokuya Azumi.

Denzo Baba, Junshiro Bandai, Rihachiro Banzai, Kotaro Bessho.

Takeichi Chihaya, Isamu Chosokabe.

Tadashige Daigo, Yoshio Danno.

Shigeru Egawa, Junichi Eguchi, Moriichi Emura, Naosaburo Enami, Ryusaku Endo, Saburo Enomoto.

Shotaro Fujii, Takaji Fujii, Yoshiro Fujii, Noboru Fujimura, Nagakazu Fujioka, Hidekichi Fujisaki, Soichi Fujisawa, Masasuke Fujita, Saburo Fujita, Ginjiro Fujiwara, Takao Fujiwara, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Ryutaro Fukao, Kinsaku Fukazawa, Sakae Fukazawa, Kaichiro Fukuda, Toshio Fukui, Ryuichi Fukumoto, Yoshiro Fukunari, Kiyokata Funabashi, Shin Furukawa, Inosuke Furuno, Kazuo Furusho.

Takuo Godo, Shizuka Goshu, Akira Goto, Fumio Goto, Kichigoro Goto, Minoru Goto, San Goto, Shichiro Goto, Tamakichi Goto.

Takamasa Hachijo, Kiyoshi Hagiwara, Junkichi Hamaguchi, Fusataka Hara, Masuzo Hara, Riyoaburo Hara, Chiyotaro Harada, Yutaka Harada, Hatsutaro Haraguchi, Yasuo Haruna, Kentaro Hasegawa, Hachiuemon Hashimoto, Keizaburo Hashimoto, Seikichi Hashimoto, Seinosuke Hashimoto, Yoshiya Hashimoto, Yasushi Hasumi, Shofuku Hatakeda, Jiro Hatano, Ichiro Hatoyama, Yoshiaki Hatta, Matsujiro Hayakawa, Saburo Hayakawa, Han Hayashi, Isamu Hayashi, Masaaji Hayashi, Risuke Hayashi, Shigeaki Hayashi, Shotaro Hayashi, Tomoki Hayashi, Yaoji Hayashi, Yoshisuke Hayashi, Ko Hayashida, Masaichi Hayashikura, Hikoza Heya, Yuzuru Hibino, Koichi Hidaka, Shinrokuro Hidaka, Hideo Higashikuze, Kazuo Higo, Hiroshi Higuchi, Kennosuke Higuchi, Nobuo Higuchi, Ryotaro Hikiji, Shizuto Hino, Mataji Hirahata.

Akira Hirai, Isamu Hirai, Isamu Hiramatsu, Toshi Hirano, Ryozo Hiramura, Isamu Hiraoka, Yoshie Hiraoka, Yoichiro Hirata, Yoshio Hirata, Terutada Hirayama, Toshi Hirobe, Eizo Hirose, Hisatada Hirose, Koki Hirota, Shosaku Hisayasu, Manzaburo Hishikawa, Yasutaro Honda, Kiyoshi Homma, Toshi Horibe, Suekichi Horie, Shrauke Horiguchi, Zenbei Horikiri, Zenjiro Horikiri, Kyozo Horiuchi, Seishin Horiuchi, Moriichi Hoshino, Naoki Hoshino, Shoshichiro Hoshino, Saburo Hoshizaki, Boshiro Hosogaya, Masatsune Hotta, Takeo Hotta, Yoshitaka Hozumi, Saburo Hyakutake.

Tsukio Ibuki, Bun Ichihara, Sanetaka Ichijo, Yutaro Ichiki, Rihei Ichimura, Iwakusu Ida, Kichizo Igarashi, Sadao Iguchi, Ryukai Ihara, Kusuo Iida, Setojiro Iida, Masao Ikechi, Katsuo Ikeda, Nakahiro Ikeda, Ryoji Ikeda, Ushigoro Ikeda, Kyuma Ikezumi, Gosaburo Ikushima, Hisashi Imai, Yoshitoshi Imakawa, Yoshio Imamaki, Hiroshi Imanishi, Shogoro Imano, Tsunamiki Imazu, Daikichi Imoto.

Hyozo Inaba, Shuichi Inada, Takato Inatomi, Hiroya Ino, Kiyozumi Inoue, Koo Inoue, Saburo Inoue, Shigeo Inoue, Tadashi Inoue, Yoshiji Inoue, Harule Ioriya, Kanichi Irie, Seiichiro Irie, Teunesaburo Ishige, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Wahei Ishiguro, Shinobu Ishihara, Tomimatsu Ishihara, Itaro Ishii, Masaichi Ishii, Kaoru Ishikawa, Koji Ishikawa, Kosaburo Ishikura, Matoshi Ishimitsu, Taizo Ishizaka, Yohei Ishizaka, Kumezo Ishizuka, Tsuneyuki Isono, Susumu Itakura, Choji Ito, Jiromaru Ito, Kazuo Ito, Mitsuji Ito, Nobumi Ito, Yasuichi Ito, Kamejiro Itoi, Michitomo Iwakura, Kanae Iwamoto, Chuzo Iwata, Kohel Iwata, Sanshi Iwata, Takashi Izaka, Hirakatsu Isawa, Moriki Izumi.

Jinzo Kabe, Hironobu Kacho, Kasaburo Kaga, Masaharu Kai, Tomoyoshi Kaiho, Yasuichi Kajita, Yoshio Kameda, Unzo Kamei, Koichi Kameyama, Ri Kaminaga, Izumi Kanai, Masao Kanai, Motohiko Kanai,

Toshitsugu Kanasashi, Misaku Kanaya, Jiro Kanazawa, Tsuruo Kaneda, Seigo Kaneiri, Mitsuo Kaneko, Hisaro Kano, Hokuji Karasawa, Toshitatsu Karasawa, Shinzo Kase, Masaji Kataoka, Tsunegoro Kataya, Taiji Kato, Kyohei Kato, Tatsuo Katsuki, Nakaro Katsumi, Tetsuji Katsuya, Yoshiharu Katto, Retsu Kawada, Takeo Kawagoe, Koichi Kawakami, Tatsukichi Kawakami, Hidefumi Kawamura, Nishiro Kawamura, Jitsuzo Kawanishi, Kakichi Kawarada, Kiyoji Kawasaki, Makoto Kawase, Okinobu Kaya, Gunzo Kayaba.

Koichi Kido, Takusaburo Kihara, Ittoku Kiuchi, Kazuo Kikuchi, Morito Kikuchi, Tokuji Kikuchi, Iwazo Kimura, Kinjiro Kimura, Shojiro Kimura, Shotatsu Kumura, Susumu Kumura, Eiji Kunoshita, Taro Kinoshita, Yasumi Kirihara, Churo Kishi, Yoshitada Kishinami, Kazuo Kitahara, Mitsunori Kitakubo, Kojiro Kitamura, Matasaemon Kitamura, Yoshitsugu Kitazato, Nobutane Kiuchi, Kunikazu Kiyohara, Michinosuke Kizu.

Isamu Kobashi, Masao Kobashi, Chiaki Kobayashi, Ichizo Kobayashi, Seizo Kobayashi, Tadayoshi Kobayashi, Goniche Kodaira, Sanji Kodaira, Hideo Kodama, Kenji Kodama, Otokichi Kodama, Etsuichi Koga, Toshiro Koga, Natto Kohiyama, Uichiro Kolke, Goro Koizumi, Matajiro Koizumi, Kankichi Kojima, Shinichi Kojima, Yazo Kokatsu, Ken Komata, Motoji Komatsu, Takashi Komatsu, Teruhisa Komatsu, Kunishige Komeda, Sentaro Komura, Heizaburo Kondo, Jotaro Kondo, Takeo Kondo, Katsuzo Konno, Toshio Konno, Ichiro Kono, Kojiro Kono, Mitsuo Kono, Shigemasa Kono, Isamu Konomoto, Akira Kooro, Masaki Kosaka, Katsuzo Kosuda, Kazui Koyama, Jiro Kiyose, Hiroshi Kozaki, Bunzo Kubo, Junichi Kubo, Kunitaro Kura, Kishimatsu Kuramoto, Konai Kurashina, Tomogoro Kuratomi, Tokuchi Kuribayashi, Katsuhai Kurihara, Minoru Kurihara, Tadaashi Kurihara, Shigeji Kurita, Satoru Kuroda, Wataru Kurokawa, Teizo Kurosaki, Kasumaro Kuroyama, Wakayoshi Kusuma, Sanetaka Kusumoto, Shukei Kuwajima, Saburo Kyobu.

Tadaji Machida, Kingo Machimura, Isamu Maeda, Tamon Maeda, Toshio Maeda, Yu Maeda, Takeo Maekawa, Narao Maki, Kakusaburo Makida, Genichiro Makihara, Tsurukichi Maruyama, Akira Masaki, Keishu Masaki, Noboru Masuda, Tanetsugu Masuda, Tadahisa Matsudaira, Yasuharu Matsudaira, Haruo Matsui, Sedataro Matsui, Shigeyoshi Matsumae, Joji Matsumoto, Kazuo Matsumoto, Kazuo Matsumoto, Kenji Matsumoto, Kenjiro Matsumoto, Giichi Matsumura, Kenzo Matsumura, Mitsumaro Matsumura, Shigeru Matsumura, Susumu Matsumura, Hisaki Matsuo, Shiro Matsuo, Koji Matsuo, Jushi Matsushita, Shutaro Matsuura, Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Kenshi Matsuzaki, Bukichi Miki, Kinji Miki, Masayuki Minakawa.

Jiro Minami, Kazuyo Minami, Yoshio Misuma, Isamu Mito, Seichiro Mitsui, Toshio Mitsunaga, Miyamatsu Mitsuya, Shotaro Miyake, Yoshio Miyamoto, Kakichi Miyano, Hiroshi Miyashita, Mitsuo Miyata, Shonai Miyata, Tanemasu Miyata, Motoharu Miyauchi, Chokichi Miyawaki, Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Taneo Miyazawa, Shigeo Miyoshi, Naoyoshi Mizoguchi, Bentaro Mizuno, Masakichi Mizuta, Yoshio Mochinaga, Motomichi Mori, Kozo Moriai, Masao Morimoto, Ichizemon Morimura, Shikanosuke Morimura, Den Morinaga, Tateo Morishige, Kizo Morita, Sotokichi Morita, Tsuneitsu Morita, Eiichi Moriyama, Takeichiro Moriyama, Arakuma Motoji, Keishiro Motoyoshi, Tadaharu Mukai, Hitoshi Mukoyama, Naokai Murase, Goro Murata, Seizo Murata, Jitsuzo Murayama, Yoshinao Murayama, Saneatsu Mushanokoji.

Keijiro Nabeta, Tanejiro Nagamizu, Wakamatsu Nagano, Yoshitatsu Nagano, Fumio Nagaoka, Ryuichiro Nagaoka, Ichizo Nagase, Tomoki Nagata, Toshiro Nagata, Junjiro Nagazumi, Sengoro Nakagaki, Shigenao Nakagawa, Suekichi Nakagawa, Yonosuke Nakagawa, Kenzo Nakajima, Kyusaku Nakajima, Kinujiro Nakamura, Nakaichi Nakamura, Otojuma Nakamura, Ryusuke Nakamura, Satoru Nakamura, Tadakatsu Nakamura, Tateki Nakamura, Toneo Nakamura, Yoshiro Nakamura, Sadahiko Nakane, Kageharu Nakanishi, Namisuke Nakano, Toshio Nakano.

Tsuchihiro Nakao, Morihiko Nakayama, Yoshitaka Namikawa, Nisaburo Nanbo, Kozo Nanjo, Taketsugu Nara, Shigeru Naraoka, Ichiro Narita, Shiroshi Nasu, Taijiro Nihei, Yoshiharu Niimi, Kazuo Nishi, Masatoshi Nishida, Hiroshi Nishikawa, Sotoshi Nishimoto, Junichiro Nishimura, Masami Nishimura, Shoichi Nishimura, Toyochi Nishimura, Yoshi Nishitomo, Shoji Nishiyama, Tautomu Nishiyama, Fukuichi Niwa, Masayoshi Noguchi, Shizuo Noguchi, Yoshijiro Noguchi, Junjo Nohara, Gihei Nomura, Junji Nomura, Kichisaburo Nomura, Masuzo Nomura, Sueo Nonaka.

Hachiya Obama, Heichiro Ochi, Issho Oda, Seishu Oda, Hiroshi Odakura, Kizo Ogami, Sankuro Ogasawara, Shinichi Ogata, Takejiro Ogata, Taketora Ogata, Ichiro Ogawa, Koichi Ogawa, Yataro Ogawa, Kiroku Oguchi, Masatsune Ogura, Noshi Ohara, Nachiro Ohashi, Risuke Ohashi, Taizo Ohta, Kentaro Oi, Shigemoto Oi, Kishichiro Oka, Toshio Oka, Nagakage Okabe, Shuji Okada, Densosuke Okamoto, Hatsuo Okamoto, Shigeru Okamoto, Shinzo Okamoto, Kanki Okano.

Hideki Okazaki, Hiromitsu Okazaki, Kaheita Okazaki, Kenzo Okijima, Hachiro Okonogi, Kinmochi Okura, Kishichiro Okura, Yoshiki Omagari, Kazuo Ommae, Kazuya Onishi, Kaoru Ono, Kenzo Ono, Ryokuichiro Ono, Seiichiro Ono, Gumpei Onodera, Yuichi Onodera, Tadatsuna Ooka.

Morimitsu Osawa, Tomezo Osawa, Hiroo Oshima, Hiroshi Oshima, Kenichi Oshima, Michitaro Oshima, Susumu Oshima, Heisuke Osuga, Katsumi Ota, Kozo Ota, Sakari Ota, Yoshitomi Ota, Minchoku Otake, Yoshiaki Otaki, Eikichi Otsuka, Kuku Otsuka, Shiro Otsuka, Retsu Owa, Gohei Oya, Atsushi Oya, Kashiwa Oyama, Masuzo Ozaki, Senkichi Ozawa.

Shotaro Saikai, Goro Saito, Itsuki Saito, Ryo Saito, Yoshiaki Saito, Chiaki Saka, Yasuo Sakagami, Tadamasa Sakai, Yoshizo Sakai, Kiichi Sakatani, Seizo Sakonji, Takeo Sakurai, Yukio Sakurauchi, Kazuhiko Sano, Masashi Sasa, Komanosuke Sasaki, Tatsujiro Sasaki, Yoshizo Sasaki, Yukitada Sasaki, Kenhiro Sato, Kenichi Sato, Koshiro Sato, Seinosuke Sato, Shingo Sato, Shozo Sato, Toshio Sato, Yoshimitsu Sato, Yuji Satsuma, Shigetami Sawa, Haruo Sawada, Keizo Seki, Toyoo Seki, Yoshihisa Seki, Kampei Sekigawa, Terusato Sekiguchi, Kotaro Sengoku, Hifumi Serikawa, Takashi Shibata, Masaki Shibayama, Keizo Shibusawa, Shuzen Shidori, Makoto Shigegaki, Kiyoshi Shigenari, Saburo Shiina, Katsunosuke Shimada, Itaru Shimano, Yoichi Shimazaki, Tadashi Shimazu.

Bunji Shimizu, Kenichiro Shimizu, Shigeo Shimizu, Shinta Shimizu, Torao Shimizu, Yasuji Shimizu, Yoshiaki Shimizu, Bunichi Shimoda, Hiroshi Shimomura, Tetsuo Shimomura, Yukimichi Shimomura, Toshinori Shimomura, Masamichi Shinmei, Sakutarō Shiozaki, Issao Shishido, Jukichi Shoda, Kazuo Shoda, Wasaku Shohara, Suejiro Shoji, Matsutaro Shoriki, Iwao Soda, Yasuji Soeno, Kajimatsu Soga, Sukekuni Soga, Toshio Soma, Akira Sone, Isamu Suda, Tetsuomi Sudo, Tomotaro Sudo, Shoji Suganami, Itaro Sugano, Taro Sugawara, Masato Sugi, Arata Sugihara, Masakuni Sugimoto, Shunzo Sugimoto, Tadashi Sugimura, Kohei Sugino, Yunosuke Sugita, Takichiro Suma, Kazumi Suwa, Hideo Suzuki, Kantaro Suzuki, Kohei Suzuki, Kumataro Suzuki, Shuzo Suzuki, Teiichi Suzuki, Tohoru Suzuki, Tomiki Suzuki, Yoshisada Suzuki, Yoshitomo Suzukida.

Tanetada Tachibana, Sukeichi Taguchi, Ichiro Tajima, Kiyoshi Takabayashi, Kohei Takada, Kikuro Takagi, Noboru Takagi, Bungoro Takahashi, Iwataro Takahashi, Mitsugu Takahashi, Morihei Takahashi, Nobuo Takahashi, Rihachi Takahashi, Saburo Takahashi, Sataro Takahashi, Seiji Takahashi, Toshio Takahashi, Toshio Takahashi, Tsuneya Takahashi, Yosuke Takahashi, Yoshio Takahata, Hiroshi Takamatsu, Genshin Takano, Kazuji Takano, Jikisaburo Takao, Kumao Takaoka, Masaki Takase, Takejiro Takase, Sanjiro Takasu, Katsu Takechi, Tojiro Takegami, Misao Takera, Kakichi Takeuchi, Tokuji Takeuchi, Masao Taki, Iwao Takigami, Kyosuke Tamai, Kosaburo Tamazawa.

Hatsuji Tamura, Harumichi Tanabe, Shichiroku Tanabe, Kenji Tanaka, Mikisaburo Tanaka, Mitsugu Tanaka, Morizo Tanaka, Ryuji Tanaka, Shinichi Tanaka, Shogo Tanaka, Takeo Tanaka, Takeo Tanaka, Tokichi Tanaka, Toshio Tanaka, Yasukichi Tanaka, Yoshio Tanaka, Yutaka Tanaka, Giichi Tani, Masayuki Tani, Kazuaki Taniguchi, Yoshihiko Taniguchi, Shigenori Tashiro, Tojiro Tampo, Kyushi Tasato, Mikio Tatebayashi, Seiji Tatebayashi, Hisanobu Terai, Ken Terajima, Yoshihito Terusaka, Sakuma Tobita, Kyukichi Togashi, Minoru Togo, Shigenori Togo, Akira Toki, Saneatsu Tokodaiji, Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Yoshichika Tokugawa, Ichiro Tokutomi, Junin Toma, Kenji Tomita, Teruo Toyama, Teijiro Toyoda, Shigeo Tozawa, Gyoza Tsuchiya, Koji Tsuchiya, Shingo Tsuchida, Daisaburo Tsugita, Jihei Tsujiyama, Takeshi Tsukamoto, Otoji Tsunematsu, Takeshi Tsuruta, Juichi Tsushima, Masao Tautsuki.

Katsushi Uchida, Shigenari Uchida, Shigeru Uchida, Shinya Uchida, Shozo Uchida, Naotaro Uchigawa, Kyugoro Uchiike, Tadayoshi Ueda, Kojiro Ueki, Satoshi Uematsu, Kogoro Uemura, Daiichi Ueno, Isamu Ueno, Junzo Ugata, Yukio Umehara, Chokichi Umezu, Tomomitsu Uramatsu.

Toyojiro Wada, Yoshiho Wada, Kazushi Wakabayashi, Ruitaro Wakabayashi, Shinpei Watabe, Yukimasa Watabe, Akira Watanabe, Gisuke Watanabe, Kinya Watanabe, Tadao Watanabe, Toshijiro Watanabe, Masami Watari.

Seizo Yabuki, Otozo Yamada, Sadao Yamada, Yoshiharu Yamada, Yoshiji Yamada, Yoshio Yamada, Takeichi Yamagata, Tamezo Yamagata, Masamichi Yamagiwa, Kisaburo Yamaguchi, Kozo Yamaguchi, Shigemasa Yamaguchi, Tokurin Yamaji, Tadao Yamakawa, Kiyoshi Yamamoto, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Misao Yamamoto, Teiji Yamamoto, Katsunoakin Yamanishi, Minoru Yamane, Ryuji Yamane, Tsuguki Yamanouchi, Toyokage Yamanouchi, Yutaro Yamanouchi, Mannosuke Yamaoka, Yoshinoro Yamashina, Soji Yamashita, Taro Yamashita, Tatsuji Yamaura, Hideo Yamazaki, Iwao Yamazaki, Seijiro Yanagida, Hiromitsu Yanagihara, Yoshimatsu Yanase.

Toyotaro Yano, Tomomichi Yasato, Eiji Yasui, Kuninori Yasui, Seiji Yasui, Daigoro Yasukawa, Tomio Yasutake, Seijiro Yokogura, Juichi Yokoyama, Shigeki Yokoyama, Sukenari Yokoyama, Takanori Yokoyama, Shozo Yonehara, Naoe Yoshida, Shigeru Yoshida, Someo Yoshida, Sukeemon Yoshida, Tadashi Yoshida, Tomoyasu Yoshie, Banji Yoshii, Chiemaru Yoshikawa, Seiji Yoshikawa, Sueharu Yoshikuni, Shinji Yoshimura, Takeo Yoshimura, Torachi Yoshimura, Tokiji Yoshinaga, Shinji Yoshino, Kozo Yoshioka, Kazu Yoshitake, Kikuju Yoshiwara, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Tamon Yuda, Toyotaro Yuki, Chiyoji Yukizawa, Kinemon Yutsudo, Michio Yuzawa.

STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

War Inquiry Commission Abolished

31. On 30 September the Cabinet abolished the War Inquiry Commission established last November to investigate the causes of the war and the reasons for Japan's defeat. The Commission was headed by State Minister Kijuro Shidehara.

New Board

32. The Cabinet decided to establish an Administrative System Investigation Board, headed by Prime Minister Yoshida, to map drastic reforms in Japan's administrative machinery. The board will be directed by Toshio Iriye.

Appointments

33. Saburo Ota, former secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was appointed chief of the Yokosuka Liaison Office on 11 October replacing Shintaro Sato, discharged.

Taro Terasaki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was released from his concurrent post as vice-president of the Central Liaison Office on 19 October and was succeeded by Kiyoshi Yamagata.

The posts of vice-director of the Kyushu Regional Administrative Bureau and secretary of the Cabinet, previously held concurrently by Kan-ichi Oasa, were assumed by Takayoshi Shibata, who also was designated as director of the Kyushu Local Price Bureau.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE

C O N T E N T S

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LAW AND ORDER

Strikes and Demonstrations

1. The announced "October Offensive" of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, comprising a series of union negotiations, retained an orderly appearance although the strikes in public utilities tended to produce widespread disorder in Japanese everyday life. Violence was at a minimum but the pattern of the "little general strikes" seemed aimed at more calculated damage. Alternating with the allegedly "political" strikes were numerous smaller strikes seeking increased wages, better living conditions and improved labor machinery.

2. Starting on 19 October the Japan Electric Workers' Union of the N. C. I. U. staged a daily five-minute blackout timed when the average Japanese family was preparing the evening meal. Considerable public resentment was aroused although no physical opposition resulted.

3. Approximately 1,000 members of the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union met in Tokyo on 4 October to protest the Labor Adjustment Law and the mass dismissal of workers. After the meeting the demonstrators paraded past leading newspaper offices, the Palace and the Diet building carrying banners with such inscriptions as "Get rid of Baba (Yomiuri Shimbun president), enemy of labor" and "Replace Yoshida (the Prime Minister), enemy of labor."

Crime

4. Army agents smashed two rings of Japanese nationals who were stealing United States Army gasoline and reselling it on the black market. One of the groups operated in the Koyasodori area near Yokohama where they tapped a gasoline pipe line. The other group stole gasoline drums from a supply unit in the Tsurumi area, also near Yokohama. The nine men involved received prison sentences ranging from 12 to 18 months at hard labor.

5. Forty-one Formosans charged with "committing acts prejudicial to the objectives of the Occupation" pleaded not guilty in a trial which opened on 30 September. The Formosans are being tried before an EIGHTH Army military commission of three persons including one Chinese member.

The Formosans were arrested in connection with a gun

battle with police in Tokyo last July which stemmed from black market operations.

Crime

6. The Ministry of Home Affairs reported 152,437 criminal offenses in Japan during August. This is an increase of 14,245 offenses over July.

7. The Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo reported on 11 October that 4,111 women were arrested in 32 roundups since January. Physical examinations disclosed that 33 percent of the women were venereally infected; 96.6 percent were under 30 years of age.

8. The Ministry of Transportation was instructed to refuse to honor passes issued by any Korean association covering free transportation on Japanese railroads. It was further directed that all such passes be taken and destroyed when presented.

Traffic Accidents

9. The Traffic Section of the Metropolitan Police Board announced plans to establish an automobile school and to set up model districts in an effort to reduce the increasing traffic accidents in Tokyo. August traffic accidents totaled 377 compared with 196 in January.

10. The Ministry of Transportation acted to raise the standard for electric train operators and to improve the mechanical equipment in an effort to reduce railroad accidents which have claimed 153 casualties in 11 train accidents since April.

Operators and assistants must be at least 22 years old and must pass examinations to prove their ability to operate safely. Salaries will be raised and rest facilities will be improved. Furthermore, trains will be equipped with automatic brakes and an alarm device which will signal the approach to a crossing.

POLICE

Police Schools

11. The Ministry of Home Affairs is planning to establish a police college and two police technical schools in Tokyo and to abolish the police training school.

The necessary budget of ¥ 1,975,000 for the college and ¥ 1,214,000 for the technical schools has been approved by the Ministry of Finance and will be presented to the Diet as part of the supplementary budget.

The police college will accommodate 200 assistant police inspectors and assistant firemen in its one-year course, 50 police inspectors and firemen in its six-month course and an unspecified number of selected police personnel in its four-month special course in the more technical methods of crime detection and prevention.

The police technical schools will include a regular six-month course and a special three-month course.

Juvenile Delinquency

12. The Metropolitan Police Board completed plans to establish

an independent Juvenile Crime Section which will take over part of the work now being done by the Detective and Guidance Sections. Policewomen who have specialized in juvenile problems will be increasingly utilized.

Police departments in other major cities will also establish juvenile sections.

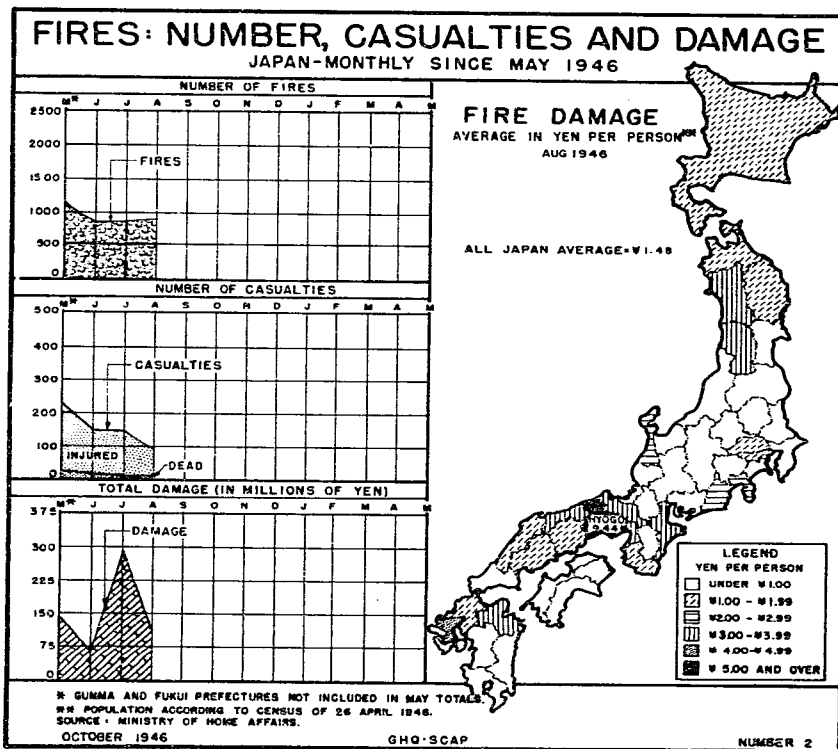
The plan is being pushed by the Ministry of Home Affairs after studying delinquency figures which showed 23,000 juveniles arrested in September.

PRISONS

13. Ministry of Justice figures showed a total prison population of 62,661 prisoners at the end of August. The prison population has increased steadily since a low of 41,376 in October 1946.

FIRE

14. Fire losses during August totaled ¥ 108,430,380, less than half the losses sustained in July although the number of fires increased from 881 to 894. Nine persons were killed and 84 were injured.



15. Fires in the metropolitan area of Tokyo destroyed 946 houses in September. A total of 37 acres was razed affecting 1,594 households.

16. The Japanese Government sponsored a nationwide fire prevention week, 21-27 October. The program in Tokyo was under the direction of the Fire Fighting Section of the Metropolitan Police Board. Business and industry co-operated in eliminating fire hazards. Drills were held to teach the public certain protective measures in case of fire.

GENERAL CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

17. The Japanese Government was directed to make a complete investigation of an alleged violation of a SCAP directive issued 2 September 1945 ordering the Japanese Government to retain intact all facilities designed to produce war materiel. The reported violation concerned the transfer of machinery to the Azuma Steel Company through a subsidiary, the Azuma Kogyo K.K.

SECTION 3
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

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Military Occupation Courts.	6
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Investigation of War Criminals.	12
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LEGAL AFFAIRS

Trial of Chinese Nationals

1. The 19 September SCAP directive that Chinese nationals should be tried before a Military Occupation Commission of three members is being applied in the case of the 41 Formosans who went on trial 30 September before a Commission at Yokohama. In accordance with the provisions of the directive one of the Commission members is a Chinese national.

JAPANESE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Lese-Majeste

2. The Tokyo Procurator's Office announced on 9 October that it had dismissed lese-majeste charges against Hiromichi Kumazawa, pretender to the Throne, and against four journalists including the editor of the Communist newspaper Akahata. The original complaint was filed on 2 August and an investigation was undertaken to determine the validity of the allegations.

The decision to drop the charges was praised by the Supreme Commander on 9 October in a statement which follows in part:

"The decision of the Japanese procurators to drop accusations against men charged with lese-majeste is a noteworthy application of the fundamental concept, embodied in the new Constitution just adopted by the National Diet, that all men are equal before the law, that no individual in Japan--not even the Emperor--shall be clothed in legal protection denied the common man. It marks the beginning of a true understanding of the lofty spirit of the new national charter, which affirms the dignity of all men, and secures to all the right freely to discuss all issues, political, social, and economic, of concern to the people. . .

"It should be needless to point out that it is for an enlightened public opinion to exert its great moral influence to the end that this right freely to criticize be exercised with decorum and restraint--that all public officials be protected against unwarranted defamation or vilification in licentious disregard of the respect to which they as free individuals in a free society and as the public representative of a free people are fully entitled."

3. On 20 October the Ministry of Justice issued instructions to all public procurators informing them of preparations to revise provisions of the Criminal Code pertaining to lese-majesté to effect conformity with the spirit of the new Constitution. It was explained that prior to the enforcement of the revised Code the existing lese-majeste law will be applied only to offenses which constitute libel, slander or insult within the meaning of the general provisions of the Criminal Code which protect the honor of all citizens.

The Provisional Legislative Investigating Committee

4. The Provisional Legislative Investigating Committee concluded plans for legislation necessary to implement the new Constitution during a final general meeting on 22-23 October when approval was given to preliminary and tentative outlines of 19 bills for recommendation to the Cabinet. The Committee was in session 110 days.

5. Proposed revisions deal with the Imperial Household, Imperial Household economy, Cabinet, administrative offices, Civil Service, Diet bill, House of Councillors election, court laws, Public Procurator's office, administrative litigation, people's investigation of judges, impeachment of judges, revision of Civil Code, revision of Criminal Code, revised Code of Criminal Procedure, revision of Law for Criminal Procedure Compensation, protection of fundamental human rights, finances and revision of Petition Law.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

6. Reports were received from EIGHTH Army and the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces on the operation of military occupation courts from 21 August to 20 September. Total cases handled numbered 1,595, an increase of 370 cases over the preceding month. In the 1,595 cases tried there were 1,543 verdicts of guilty and 52 verdicts of not guilty.

Almost 1,000 cases concerned illegal possession of unauthorized property. There were 441 cases of larceny and 99 cases of acts prejudicial to the security and objectives of the Occupation.

APPREHENSION OF WAR CRIMINALS

7. The Government was ordered during October to apprehend and deliver 10 persons wanted for alleged war crimes activities.

Thirty-eight suspects were interned in Sugamo Prison between 25 September and 24 October. There are now 817 internees in Sugamo Prison.

8. Requests for the apprehension of 125 suspected war criminals were received from the British division bringing the total they have requested apprehended to 587.

9. Major General Saburo Kawamura and Lieutenant General Renja Mutaguchi were transferred to South East Asia Command to stand trial in connection with the alleged massacre of 500 Chinese at Singapore in February 1942.

The Philippines

10. On 20 October 754 Japanese prisoners of war were being detained in the Philippines in connection with war crimes. Of these 529 are identified war criminals, 200 are suspected war

criminals and 25 are being held as witnesses. Of the 529 identified war criminals, 128 have been tried and 401 remain to be tried.

11. One suspected war criminal from Sugamo Prison and six from camps in the Philippines were transferred to Manila for trial.

INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMINALS

12. Cases now in investigation files are classified as follows:

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS
Japan

	Cases on Hand <u>25 Sep</u>	Cases Received <u>25 Sep-24 Oct</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 Sep-24 Oct</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 Oct</u>
POW camp conditions	2	5	-	7
POW Camp atrocities	78	9	1	66
B-29 flyers	175	84	1	258
POW ship	47	3	-	50
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	21	-	-	21
Miscellaneous	<u>227</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>262</u>
Total	550	151	17	684

Release of "Tokyo Rose"

13. On 25 October SCAP ordered the release from Sugamo Prison of American-born Ikuko Toguri, "Tokyo Rose," for lack of evidence. She was apprehended last October for suspected treason in connection with wartime propaganda broadcasts from Radio Tokyo to Allied troops in the Pacific.

Australian Division

14. The Australian division interrogated 22 Japanese and obtained statements from 10 which will be used in forthcoming trials. Further investigations disclosed a massacre of 39 lepers and a suspect is being held in Sugamo Prison in connection with this case.

Australian Army Headquarters received 105 affidavits from former prisoners of war.

British Division

15. The British division completed preliminary investigations of 15 persons aimed at providing background material for the interrogation of the entire staff of Ujina Shipping Transport Headquarters and its network in Southeast Asia.

16. In the South East Asia Command investigations have been ordered to cease at the end of the year. Cases under investigation at that time which cannot be promptly brought to trial will be abandoned.

Chinese Division

17. The Chinese division completed investigations of Japanese atrocities in China and the Home Islands of Japan.

The Philippines

18. From 21 September to 20 October four cases were completed in the Philippines and forwarded to the Prosecution Division for final action.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

19. There are 247 war crimes cases in various stages of preparation in Japan, nine cases are under investigation and 63 cases are now awaiting trial.

20. Approximately 290 prospective cases are under investigation in the Philippines. Two cases were referred to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, for trial and three new cases were assigned to prosecutors. Two additional trials were started.

21. Five trials were completed from 21 September to 20 October in the Philippines. One case involved six defendants and the other four involved one each. Of 10 persons tried eight were sentenced to death and two were sentenced to 5 and 25 years' imprisonment respectively.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
The Philippines

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
YAMAMOTO, Takeki	Member of Oie Bn.	Lt	16 Sep- 28 Sep	Death by hanging
MORI, Hitoshi	Member of Oie Bn.	Lt		Death by hanging
TOKUNAGA, Masatomo	Member of Oie Bn.	Lt		Death by hanging
YAMADA, Choji	Member of Oie Bn.	Lt		Death by hanging
MATSUMOTO, Hidenari	Member of Oie Bn.	Lt		Death by hanging
YAMASHITA, Shinpei	Member of Oie Bn.	Sgt Maj		Death by musketry

NISHIKAWA, Kiyashi	Member of 172nd Inf Bn.	Lt	16 Sep- 28 Sep	Death by hanging

TAKAHASHI, Tanesku	Unknown	Capt	19 Sep- 5 Oct	Death by musketry

NAKAJIMA, Yuzuru	Member of 172nd Inf Bn.	Lt	2 Oct- 9 Oct	5 years imprisonment

TAKESHITA, Akira	Member of 172nd Inf Bn.	Sgt	4 Oct- 16 Oct	25 years imprisonment

Trial of Yamamoto

22. Yamamoto and five others were jointly charged with having participated in an expedition resulting in the death of 22 Filipino civilians in Negros Oriental Province.

Trial of Nishikawa

23. Nishikawa was charged with wrongfully and unlawfully permitting members of his command to kill, attempt to kill or brutally mistreat 16 civilians in Negros Occidental Province in 1943. The prosecution submitted the testimony of 22 witnesses in support of the specifications.

Trial of Takahashi

24. Takahashi was accused of having permitted soldiers under his command to torture, mistreat and kill civilians at Bacolod, Negros Occidental.

Trial of Nakajima

25. Nakajima was charged with permitting members of his command to mistreat, torture and kill an unascertained number of civilians near Bacolod, Negros Occidental, in 1944.

Trial of Takeshita

26. Takeshita was accused of mistreating, torture and killing of an unascertained number of civilians in Negros Occidental Province.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

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SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

27. On 27 September the prosecution completed the seventh phase of its case bearing on collaboration among Japan, Germany and Italy.

The eighth phase of the case, on French relations, opened on 30 September and continued until 8 October.

The prosecution introduced the ninth phase, concerning Soviet relations, on 8 October and closed it on 21 October.

"General Preparation for War," the tenth phase, opened on 21 October.

28. The Tribunal conducted regular court sessions 2-4, 7-11, 14-18, 21-25 and 28-31 October.

EIGHTH PHASE OF PROSECUTION

29. The "French Relations" phase of the prosecution's case, which began 30 September, described Japanese aggression in French Indo-China. The prosecution outlined the steps in this aggression as follows:

- (1) A succession of diplomatic requests submitted by Japan to France failed to stop rail traffic of war supplies from Haiphong across French Indo-China to Yunnan.
- (2) Meanwhile Japan occupied Hainan Island 10 February 1939 and the Spratley Islands 31 March 1939, both off the coast of Indo-China. Japanese flyers bombed the Yunnan railway.
- (3) Foreign Minister Matsuoka now succeeded, after numerous diplomatic approaches, to get an agreement signed by French Ambassador Henri on 30 August 1940 in which "France agreed to afford in French Indo-China all facilities of a military nature as are required by the Japanese Army and Navy for executing their campaign for settling the China Affair."
- (4) Implementing this agreement, General Nishihara and Governor Martin on 3 September 1940 issued a joint statement on instructions for entry of Japanese into French Indo-China.
- (5) When the French stalled entry of Japanese troops pending signing of a desirable agreement, Ohashi informed the French Ambassador that Japan would advance into Tonking on 23 September or after, regardless of an agreement. France then signed, and Japanese troops entered on 26 September.

Documentary Evidence

30. Quoting from an announcement of Japanese Forces in South China the Tokyo Gazette of August 1940 reported that "the greater part of the weapons and materials purchased by Chiang Kai-shek were being transported by the Haiphong-Yunnan railway, and that such action by French Indo-China could not be overlooked. . ." Japan made representations to France concerning this traffic of war supplies but made no headway until after the collapse of French arms "had a considerable effect in correcting the attitude of French Indo-China, so that by special agreement she was able to check all aid to Chiang Kai-shek." A Japanese mission under General Nishihara was sent to Hanoi and the Chinese boundary to observe transit of goods.

31. A Japan Foreign Office statement of 23 September 1940 declared that "as a result of conversations of Foreign Minister Matsuoka with the French Ambassador, France had agreed to furnish all facilities in French Indo-China required by the Japanese Army and Navy for settling the China affair. On the basis of this agreement negotiations were conducted at Hanoi for deciding concrete matters between military authorities, resulting in an agreement on 22 September."

32. A memorandum by Ambassador Grew on 20 September 1940 said that Matsuoka confirmed reports received by the United States State Department that an ultimatum had been presented by General Nishihara to the Governor of French Indo-China. Matsuoka explained that on 30 August the French Ambassador had signed an agreement in Tokyo which provided, inter alia, for the movement of Japanese troops through French Indo-China and the use of temporary airports. The Governor, on 6 September, was ready to sign an agreement to implement the 30 August agreement, but he refused and obstructed the agreement.

33. Then the ultimatum was issued, stating that Japanese forces would move in on 23 September or after that date regardless of an agreement. The French consequently signed.

Japanese forces entered French Indo-China on 26 September 1940, according to a "Business Report of the South Sea Section in 1940" submitted on 2 October.

34. A Japanese foreign policy statement of 28 September 1940, submitted on 3 October, revealed expansion objectives:

- (1) Japan with Manchukuo and China as the center would construct a sphere, in which politics, economy and culture are combined, to include French Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, British Malaya, Thailand, the Philippines, British Borneo and Burma.
- (2) In French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies Japan must first endeavor to conclude a comprehensive economic agreement while planning political coalitions such as the recognition of independence and conclusion of a mutual assistance pact.
- (3) In Thailand, Japan should strengthen the mutual assistance and coalition in political, economic and military affairs.
- (4) Japan's penetration in the southern regions would cover, in its first stage, the whole area west of Hawaii excluding the Philippines and Guam for the time being.
- (5) French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Burma and the Straits Settlements must be first controlled, then Japan would gradually advance into other areas. Depending upon the attitude of the United States, the Philippines and Guam would be included.
- (6) In French Indo-China the Japanese should maneuver an independence movement and make France renounce its sovereignty.
- (7) A military alliance should be concluded with Thailand and she should be used as a rear base.

35. Three documents submitted to the Tribunal on 3 October indicated the trend of German-Japanese co-operation in the South-east Asia sphere:

A telegram from Admiral Leahy to Secretary of State on 28 January 1941 stated, "The (German) Minister of Colonies told Leahy that the Germans had refused to allow any French troops to enter French Indo-China. They definitely do not wish French defense in French Indo-China strengthened."

A telegram on 9 February 1941 from the Japanese ambassador: "The Vice-Foreign Minister had told (Ambassador) Ott that Japan is willing to support Germany in procuring rubber and other raw materials from the Southeast Asia sphere. . ."

The record of a discussion by German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop with Ambassador Oshima on 23 February 1941 stated that "as a result of Japan-Germany friendship, France has been eliminated from the position of a power in East Asia. England is likewise weakened and Japan has been enabled to advance closer and closer to Singapore."

36. On 7 October the Tribunal received documentary evidence on the protocol between France and Japan concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China. This protocol, signed at Vichy on 29 July 1941 and promulgated by Japan on 1 August 1941, specified that "the two Governments promised to cooperate militarily for the joint defense of French Indo-China under certain special ar-

rangements which are to remain effective so long as the circumstances which motivated them exist."

37. On 9 March 1945 at 1900 in a conversation between Ambassador Matsumoto and Governor Jean de Coux of French Indo-China the Governor admitted the possibility of Americans landing in French Indo-China. Matsumoto asked him to strengthen Japanese-French common defense and outlined the conditions and asked for a reply at 2200. The reply was sent but considered to be qualified and was rejected.

38. Ten proclamations were then issued from the high command of the Japanese Army from 10 to 12 March, six of which declared:

- (1) Japan intended to abolish the present Government in Indo-China.
- (2) The French population, if it refrains from any unconsidered action, may continue to live in peace and security.
- (3) The police were invited to show confidence in the Japanese army and to return to their work immediately.
- (4) The death penalty was provided, or other severe punishment, for any action of treachery towards the Japanese army, espionage, destruction, or for other specified offenses.
- (5) All French nationals, with few exceptions, are required within 10 days to remove themselves and their property to one of the seven cities and live in the houses of French inhabitants.
- (6) The Japanese army is prepared to insure or assume the total responsibility for the defense of French Indo-China.

NINTH PHASE OF PROSECUTION

39. The prosecution disclosed in the "Soviet Relations" phase of its case, which opened on 8 October, how Japan's military leaders had been planning for a Japanese-dominated Far Eastern Russian state since the Siberian expedition of 1920. The following points were made by the prosecution:

- (1) Sadao Araki was a leader of anti-Soviet agitation from the first and an advocate of a Japanese-controlled National Government of Russia. Baron Shidehara, however, put his Government on record at the Washington Conference in 1922 as following a policy of nonintervention in Russian internal affairs.
- (2) The idea of the conquest of Russian territory later took concrete form in blueprint plans for attacks against the Soviet, focussed upon an early capture of Khabarovsk and occupation of the Vladivostok plain.
- (3) After Japan moved into Manchuria in 1931 a complete war machine was set up in Manchuria and Korea with the Kwantung Army attaining a strength of 1,100,000 and possessing all complementary requisites of a modern army.

- (4) Germany solicited Japan's help in the early 1940's against Russia but by this time Japan's military strength was engaged or obligated in the south.

Documentary Evidence

40. "Japan's ambition to dominate the (Russian) continent may be considered to have germinated in the Siberian expedition," according to an excerpt of a talk between Araki and Ishiwata, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, from the Kokumin Shinbun of 14 August 1941 and submitted before the Tribunal on 8 October. Araki felt that the execution of the expedition had been carefully planned but due to various regrettable obstacles which had arisen at home and abroad they had been unable to carry out the plan to perfection.

41. Grigori Mikhailovich Semenov, in an affidavit dated 11 April 1946 and presented on 8 October, stated that on 20 November 1920, Colonel Isome of the Japanese General Staff informed him in Manchuria that Japan was planning to create an independent government in the Primorye and was ready to support him as head of the government.

Later, in November 1920, the witness met with General Takayanagi, chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, who confirmed Colonel Isome's statement.

"Japan's final conditions were forwarded by Count Matsudaira, head of the Japanese mission in the Soviet Far East," Semyonov declared. "Japan would lend the cash, weapons and ammunition and disregard frontier formalities between Primorye and the territory under the Governor General of Korea. He, in fact, agreed to annex Primorye. Later Tachibana and Ueda informed the witness that Japan intended to create an independent government under the deponent in Zabaikalye and would completely annex the Primorye."

42. Two years later in the Washington Conference, Baron Shidehara stated that "it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to respect Russia's territorial integrity and to observe the principle of nonintervention in her internal affairs."

43. Araki, in speaking to the prefectural governors, explained Japan's need for the Maritime Province, Siberia, and Zabaikalye, Rokuzo Takebe, governor of Akita Prefecture in 1933 and 1934, declared in his affidavit presented on 8 October.

44. Semenov's affidavit also declared that in 1936 Araki told him that Japan aimed to create heavy industry in Manchuria for Kwantung Army needs, and following this it would begin its war against the Soviet Union. He also told him it was the Japanese plan to annex Eastern Siberia and the Primorye by force, and to create a limited state in that territory.

45. The document entitled "Plan for the Management of Territories in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" stated that "...it is to be settled under the Japanese-German pact, but the Maritime Province is to be annexed to Japan and the Trans-Siberian Railway is to be under the complete control of Japan and Germany, with Omak as the point of division."

46. A plan of aggression against the Soviet Union was drafted in 1940 by Kenji Tomimaga, General Staff, according to Tomimaga's affidavit presented on 10 October. The main attack was to be operated from the Lake Khanka area toward Khabarovsk to separate the Maritime Province from the U. S. R. R. "After attacking Khabarovsk and occupying the Vladivostok plain, the Northern Front Forces were to begin to attack. If successful, the Western Front Forces were to open their attack in the direction of Chita to

occupy Soviet territory extending to Lake Baikal." The Emperor gave sanction to Tominaga's plan in March 1940.

47. Numerous documents were presented on 10 and 11 October showing the increases from 1931-2 to 1945 in personnel, equipment, installations, railways, munitions dumps and fortified areas in both Manchuria and Korea.

The strength of the Kwantung Army in 1932 was 50,000 and of the Japanese army, 256,000. By 1 January 1942, the Kwantung Army had 1,100,000 men while the Japanese Army totaled 3,200,000.

Airfields in Manchuria increased from 5 in 1931 to 116 in 1945.

48. General Murakami by affidavit declared "that he knew in 1942 that there was a plan of attack on the Soviet Union from a Manchurian military base."

49. Mobilization of all Manchurians to secure the regime established by the Kwantung Army was the chief function of the Concordia Society, according to the affidavit of General Miyake, Chief of the Society's Central Headquarters. The Society developed a membership of 4,500,000.

"It required all Manchurians to work hard to make Manchuria an important base for Japan on the continent, especially to strengthen it as a base against the Soviet. The Society issued widespread propaganda, gave military training, made efforts to develop Manchuria industrially, especially in munitions, participated in constructing military installations. . . and organized military groups for wartime preparations called 'Sempo Dan.'"

50. Recruiting of White Russian guards living in Manchuria for use against Soviet Russia both as saboteurs and as units of armed forces was described in the affidavit of K. V. Rodzaevsky, submitted on 14 October. Direction of this anti-Soviet activity came from the Harbin Military Mission headed by General Doi.

In talks held in 1934 with Major Akikusa, assistant chief of the Harbin Military Mission, it was recommended to Rodzaevsky that he consolidate his contacts with Semenov, whom the Japanese considered Chief of the White Guards and who was to be the leader of the future National Government of Russia.

The Bureau of Russian Emigrants Affairs was created in Manchuria as an organized body subordinate to the Military Mission. Through this bureau and its branches White Guards were recruited. A special detachment recruited in 1936 from the Russian Fascist Union was trained, armed and equipped by the Japanese and then smuggled into Soviet territory to establish Fascist undergrounds and organize terrorist and sabotage activities.

Secret schools for training saboteurs were organized and conducted by the Russian Fascist and Monarchist Unions in accordance with orders of the Military Mission. Graduates were sent to the Mission. In 1938 the Harbin Military Mission established at Sungari Station 2 a secret "Russian Detachment Asano" in which White Guards were trained for war against U.S.S.R. This unit was considered by Japan as a model of anti-Soviet formations. In 1943 this detachment was enlarged into the "Russian Detachments of the Manchurian Army," composed of three units, cavalry, infantry and Cossack.

On the second visit of the deponent Rodzaevsky to Tokyo in March 1939 in the interests of the Russian Fascist Union, he met Araki, then Education Minister, who said that he was "an eternal friend of Russia but not of the Soviet and that he would fight to the end to create a National Russia in which Japan would have unlimited influence."

51. Several documents were submitted on 15 October which pieced together a description of Soviet border violations in the Lake Khasan area by the Japanese in July 1938. Beginning with July 1938 Japan began concentrating large forces in the area of Lake Khasan. Up to 29 July Japanese troops systematically crossed the Soviet border but each time were driven out. The Japanese made several intense attacks on the Soviet frontier guards and captured a number of hills. Red troops then went into action and routed the Japanese on 11 August 1938.

52. From January 1939 Japanese armed detachments began to systematically violate the frontier of the Mongolian People's Republic, according to a memorandum of the Red Army General Staff History Department submitted on 16 October. The scale of these violations grew in size until in May regular Japanese and Bargut units were being used. During the May battles Japan did not attain her aim and suffered considerable losses. At the end of June 1939 Japan concentrated the 23rd Infantry Division, part of another infantry division and supporting tank, cavalry and artillery units in the battle area. One hundred fifty planes participated. In August 1939 the Soviet launched an offensive, routed the Japanese and then took the defensive.

53. "No country on earth, except Russia, can be a real menace to Japan," Shiratori wrote to Arita in a letter on 4 November 1935, submitted on 16 October. "The Russians and Japanese must eventually fight for supremacy in Asia. . . . Japan's minimum demand. . . should require the Soviet to give up Bolshevik activities in East Asia, abolish military armament in Vladivostok, complete withdrawal of troops from Outer Mongolia and Hsinking, and no troops should be stationed at Lake Baikal.

Shiratori continued, "If Soviet continues her advance, in ten years she will become a very powerful country which Japan will not be able to touch."

54. An undated talk of Hitler with Foreign Minister Matsuoka, with Ambassador Oshima and Ribbentrop present, submitted on 17 October, revealed that Ribbentrop stated the largest part of the German army was on the eastern frontier and prepared to attack.

Another talk between Hitler, Matsuoka, Ribbentrop, Ott and Oshima, presented to the Tribunal on 17 October, shows that there were 150 German divisions at Russia's western border.

In a Ribbentrop to Ott telegram of 15 May 1942, submitted on 17 October, Japan is advised that "a sudden and successful attack against Soviet Russia might prove a great boon for the conduct of the war to the Axis, but it should be undertaken only if success is assured."

On 6 March 1943 Ribbentrop in a talk with Oshima brought up the question of a Japanese attack on Russia, explaining that Germany was bearing the brunt of the fight against their common enemy.

Oshima replied "that the decisive factor for Japan was whether she had sufficient forces and sufficient armament capacity to attack and defeat the Soviets, in addition to her present enemies, without endangering her present operations." Oshima

explained that the bulk of the Japanese army was in China and in Burma. "In case of an attack against Russia these troops in the south would have to be taken to Manchuria. Japan had in no case enough troops to be able to attack Russia with the hope of an early victory."

Witnesses for Ninth Phase

55. The following witnesses testified during the ninth phase of the prosecution's case:

Kazuo Yatsugi: Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (National Policy Research Association) from 1937 to 1945, and at the same time an unofficial member of the Investigation Bureau of the War Ministry.

Yukio Kasahara: General, Japanese Army, and former military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Soviet Russia.

Torashiro Kawabe: General, Japanese Army, and military attache to Soviet Russia, 1932-1934; Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, April to September, 1945.

Peter Fedorovich Terezhkin: Lieutenant Colonel, Red Army and Chief of the Frontier Border Guard outpost of Manchurian-Soviet Russian frontier, 1936-1938.

Ruizo Sejima: Staff officer, Kwangtung Army, at time of surrender, working in the Operations Department, Army General Staff.

Tomokatsu Matsumura: General, Japanese Army, Vice-Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army at date of surrender, former Chief of Soviet Russian Intelligence, Intelligence Section, General Staff.

Testimony of Yatsugi

56. The witness on 9 October described the organization Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (National Policy Research Society) as an investigative body which looked into "the graver, immediate political problems and submitted the reports to the Government and the public."

The society, which was started by Baron Okura of the House of Peers and the witness, had about 2,000 paying members. High ranking statesmen, political leaders, retired Army and Navy officers and leaders in banking and industry were included among the membership. Big companies and banking facilities subsidized the society. No active military personnel were admitted as members.

In October 1941, with war appearing imminent, a committee within the Society was organized to plan administrative measures in preparation for war in the North and South. During the war three members of this committee were appointed as administrative leaders in occupied areas of Hongkong, Singapore and Burma.

Testimony of Kasahara

57. In 1928 the witness saw an outline of sabotage activities against U. S. S. R. on photostatic copies of 50 pages from a document, "Military Materials for the Operations Against U. S. S. R." The document was written by Major Kanda, then on special duty with the Harbin Special Mission. On cross-examination the witness admitted that the document was not official and was prepared to be used in case of war with Russia.

Testimony of Kawabe

58. In direct examination on 14 October the witness stated that "the decision concerning the surrender was made on 13 August 1945, radioed to the Allied Powers on the 14th and formal signature of surrender was made on 2 September. All secret and top secret documents and records of the General Staff had been burned in Tokyo from 13 August 1945 until the day the order was received from the Allied Powers prohibiting the burning of such records. . . This burning was done by persons lower in rank than chiefs of section of the General Staff."

Testimony of Tereshkin

59. The witness described violations of the Soviet frontier by the Japanese-Manchurian Army on the nights of 29-31 July 1938. In these attacks, which occurred 600 meters deep in Russian territory, 11 Russian frontier guards were killed.

Testimony of Sejima

60. In direct examination on 18 October the witness described plans of attack against the Soviet with which he had become familiar as a staff officer working in a General Staff section.

In 1942 a new plan against the Soviet called for a surprise attack. About 30 divisions were to be concentrated in Manchuria, with the main force in eastern Manchuria. Forces of four armies were to advance in parallel to fight a decisive battle in the vicinity of Voroshilov. The second front, consisting of two armies, was to take the offensive in the Svobodny and Kuibyshevka districts.

Operational plans against the Soviet for 1944 and 1945 consisted of defensive strategic plans.

New plans were prepared every year and old plans were destroyed.

Testimony of Matsumura

61. The witness testified in direct examination on 18 October that directives of the Army General Staff instructed the Kwantung Army to form an operations plan against the Soviet which included occupation of the Maritime Province. The principal attack was to be focused on Voroshilov.

As Chief of the Soviet Relations in the Intelligence Section, the witness was directed to deliver intelligence collected about the Soviet military to the German Affairs Section. General Okamoto, his chief, explained that this was wanted by Kretschmer, German Military Attache.

TENTH PHASE OF PROSECUTION

62. This phase of the prosecution's case, which cites the general preparations Japan made for aggressive war, began on 21 October.

The prosecution introduced the phase in four parts in the opening statement:

- (1) Steps taken by Japan to increase the production of munitions and materials of war and the financial measures adopted for that purpose.

- (2) General military preparations.
- (3) Illegal fortification of Japan's Mandated Islands.
- (4) General naval preparations.

Witness for Tenth Phase

63. The following witness testified during the tenth phase:

John Granville Liebert: Chief of the Controls and Cartels Branch, Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, Legal Adviser.

Testimony of Liebert

64. The witness, reading from a prepared statement, declared that "preparation for war is largely disclosed by examining the trends of raw material supply and industrial production. For modern warfare enormous amounts of all kinds of equipment are necessary, and they differ radically in many cases from those normally used in peace time."

The increase in Japan's production of nitric acid, a common ingredient in warfare explosives, from 4,178 tons in 1930 to 92,119 tons in 1941 reflects the sharp upward trend in output of many of the chemicals, the witness explained.

Ethyl alcohol, another wartime requisite, increased 6,000 percent in production from 1935 to 1941.

Copper, an important metal for war use, went up from 77,900 tons in 1931 to 133,800 tons in 1941.

Nickel, a strategic war material, was raised from no production in 1937 to 1,823 tons in 1941.

Numerous other chemicals and metals registered similar increases in the prewar and war periods.

Japan's Five Year Program for Important Industries effective 10 June 1937 aimed at "repleting and strengthening Japan's power and establishing a comprehensive productive power expansion plan for Japan, Manchukuo, and China." The plan was restricted to major industries requiring rapid expansion.

The electric power industry, through the Electric Power Control Law, March 1938, was one of the first to be nationalized. Principal objectives of the law were to increase the electric power resources of Japan and develop them to meet military requirements, to coordinate the operation of power networks, to promote construction and operation of larger and more efficient power plants, and repair the less efficient ones.

To implement the electric control law a national corporation, the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, was then established. This company took control of all hydroelectric plants in Japan. On 29 August 1941 an electric distribution control law was passed which set up nine electric distribution regions, each to be controlled by a special company similar to the national corporation. This company allocated electric power, prohibiting its use by nonessential industries.

"This emphasis on expansion of electric power under government control indicates the methodical way by which Japan attained control over production industries."

Petroleum had been under government control since 1 July 1935 when the Petroleum Control Law became effective. The Petroleum Development Company was established as a central control body for distribution. Japan's tanker fleet, including naval craft, increased from 220,000 tons in 1939 to more than 500,000 tons in 1941.

The Government enacted numerous laws, all designed to build up oil reserve supplies; the Oil Resources Exploitation Law subsidized approved oil well drilling; the Imperial Oil Company Law established a company, the Imperial Petroleum Company, to survey and develop oil fields; the Imperial Fuel Development Law established a company to develop and finance the artificial petroleum industry, etc. As a result of these laws, synthetic petroleum production increased from 2.73 percent of total indigenous production to 24.31 percent in 1941.

Control of other basic industries such as iron, coal, synthetic chemicals, aircraft, scrap iron and machine tools was established by legislation of a similar pattern.

In May 1938 all human and material resources of Japan were put on tap by means of enactment of the National General Mobilization Law. This law commandeered all human and material resources not already included in control laws. This law "chained all industry to a national policy of industrial preparation for a far greater conflict."

Three of the ordinances enacted to implement this mobilization law were: Promotion of Business for General Mobilization, 26 July 1939, which stipulated that owners of a business would follow a production plan ordered by the War or Navy Ministers; a Use and Expropriation Ordinance of 28 December 1939 permitted the War and Navy Ministers to expropriate materials, lands, building constructions, machinery and other equipment necessary for mobilization; and the Key Industries Control Ordinance of 30 August 1941 served as a foundation for complete control of major industries by the Government, employing the cartel structure as a guiding principle. Major industries named were to form themselves into control associations according to type of industry.

"Financial controls for the years immediately preceding 1941 were designed to integrate dependent territories into Japan's economic system to draw materials and wealth necessary to strengthen Japan's economic position and to control the flow of money and goods. . ."

Integration of Japanese-Korean economies had already been effected during a period of 40 years. Financially Korea was controlled by Japan through control of investments and the operation of the Bank of Chosen. Ninety-seven percent of all corporations doing business in Korea were controlled by Japan.

Since 1900 Formosa's economic structure had been dominated by Japan in a similar manner to the control in Korea.

In Manchuria an integration of Japanese-Manchukuoan economies was effected through several measures: formation on 17 July 1935 of an economic control body known as "The Joint Economic Committee of Japan and Manchukuo"; creation of the Industrial Bank of Manchuria in December 1935; Manchukuo's currency was stabilized at par with the Japanese yen.

A Japan-controlled Federal Reserve Bank of China was incorporated on 11 February 1938. The purpose of this bank was to stabilize currency, control the money market and foreign exchange and manufacture currency.

The currency from this bank, used in North China, was linked to the Japanese yen, paving the way for Japanese investments in North China and greatly facilitating exploitation of the territory.

In Central and South China Japanese military used the military yen which did not represent an obligation of Japan or of a Japanese bank. This yen was worthless fiat money and was one means by which Japan forced China to support Japanese armies and commercial undertakings at no cost to Japan.

A series of communications between the War and Finance Ministries, beginning 16 January 1941 and ending 31 October 1941, provided the authority and instructions for printing and handling military currency in foreign denominations to be used "for purposes of defraying war expenditures in the event of carrying out a military operation in the southern regions." The currency was printed in 1941, in denominations of guildens for the Dutch East Indies, pesos for the Philippines, and dollars for British Malaya, Borneo and Thailand.

Japan employed "National Policy" companies to create business enterprise abroad and as an agency to aid in the integration of the economies of colony territories.

The original and best known of these companies was the South Manchurian Railway Company, formed in 1906. This company developed railways and allied enterprises, gradually expanding the scope of its industrial development. After 1931 it became the active government exploitation agency in Manchuria.

Among similar companies created by Japan were: the Oriental Development Company, 1906; the Taiwan Electric Power Company, 1919; the South Seas Development Company, 1936; the Taiwan Development Company, 1936; the Korea Forestry Development Company, 1937; the Japan Gold Production Enterprise Company, 1938; the North China Development Company, 1938; the Central China Development Company, 1938.

"These national policy companies were organized under a special law for a stated government purpose and were managed and directed by the Government. They had broad powers of action within their respective fields. The Government usually furnished 50 percent of the capital. The Government waived its right to dividends when profits were short and guaranteed payment of debentures and interest. In addition to special privileges, the companies received subsidies, grants and freedom from tax restrictions. Twenty-two of the 29 cited companies were formed since 1933 and 13 of these 22 were formed after the China Incident and specifically set up for war production.

"Almost all national policy company issues were without security, but by guaranteeing these debentures the Government became the direct and principal financier for expanding operations of the national policy companies, to increase war production and potential."

War and Navy budgets directly reflect the increasing expenditures which kept pace with war preparations and maintenance. A special war expenditure account was created after the China Incident and was never closed. The War Ministry budget increased from ¥ 247,000,000 in 1931 to ¥ 9,095,000,000 in 1941. The Navy Ministry budget likewise went up progressively from ¥ 231,000,000 in 1931 to ¥ 6,352,000,000 in 1941.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 13

October 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

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Fisheries	34

1. Rural land reform measures drafted by the Government in compliance with a SCAP directive of 9 December 1945 passed the Diet on 11 October after long and careful deliberation.

Passage of the Land Reform Bill was commended by the Supreme Commander, who said in part: "If its letter and spirit are faithfully carried out, Japanese farmers will find in it their long awaited Bill of Rights."

2. Total fish landings in Japan increased moderately in September. There was a gradual decrease in production by coastal whale fisheries from the mid-September peak.

AGRICULTURE

	Paragraph
Rural Land Reform	3
Crop Production	22
Fertilizer Distribution	30
Mulberry Acreage.	33

RURAL LAND REFORM

3. The Diet on 11 October passed the Land Reform Bill and amendments to the Agricultural Lands Adjustment Law after 34 days of deliberation.

Lands Subject to Transfer

4. The new legislation requires absentee landlords to sell all their land. Noncultivating nonabsentee landlords are permitted to retain only one cho (2.45 acres) of tenant-cultivated land in Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu and four cho in Hokkaido.

5. Owner-cultivators are restricted to three cho in Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu and 12 cho in Hokkaido. Farmers in this category may be permitted to cultivate more than three and 12 cho, respectively, only when the Land Commission decides the breaking up of the owner-cultivator's holding is "unreasonable."

A pending ordinance provides that the Land Commission will consider it reasonable for an owner-cultivator to retain more than the statutory limit of land only when subdivision would decrease productivity or when the holding is cultivated by labor supplied by the immediate family of the owner-farmer.

6. Regardless of these provisions the Government is required to purchase (1) farmlands owned by corporations or other organizations

and not used for cultivation or operated in a manner unsatisfactory from the standpoint of agricultural development and (2) any other faralands offered for sale to the Government.

7. The Government may, with the approval of the Land Commission, purchase pasture lands, reclaimed land, housing sites, buildings and equipment in order to facilitate land ownership among tenants.

Lands Exempt from Purchase

8. The following types of land are exempted from purchase:

- (1) Agricultural land owned by Government or public corporation and used for public or official purposes; experiment station lands or lands owned by prefectures; and land owned by agricultural or co-operative associations to be utilized for collective farming.
- (2) Land rented because of military service or illness of the owner or in consequence of any other special circumstances recognized as valid by the Land Commission but soon to be cultivated by the owner.
- (3) Land for housing sites and land of low productivity which the Commission deems unsuitable for the establishment of peasant proprietors.

Purchase Priority

9. The preferential right to buy land is given to the tenants on the land purchased by the Government.

Free Transactions Abolished

10. The creation or transfer of the ownership, lease, superficies or other right in the agricultural land cannot be made unless the party obtains the permission of the prefectural governor or the approval of the local Agricultural Land Commission. Moreover, the sale is made on government terms.

11. To assist tenants who may have given up their lands under pressure exerted by the owners the appropriate Land Commission may declare null and void all pertinent land transactions since 23 November 1945.

Price of Land

12. The official price at which land will be purchased by the Government and sold to the tenants is fixed. "In a case where the rental value of the land is fixed under the Land Tax Law, the consideration shall be determined within the extent of the amount which represents 40 times the said rental value for paddy field and 48 times for upland field."

On the basis of registered rental values buyers will pay an average of ¥ 750 per tan (.245 acre) for paddy field and ¥ 465 per tan for upland.

Landlord Subsidies

13. In addition to the price established for lands sold a subsidy of ¥ 220 per tan for paddy field and ¥ 130 per tan for upland shall be paid to the landlords. The subsidy is limited to an

amount of land not exceeding three cho in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku and not exceeding 12 cho in Hokkaido.

Terms of Tenant Purchase

14. Payment for agricultural land sold will be by annual installments with interest of 3.2 percent per year within the period of 30 years. A tenant has the right to pay the whole amount at the time of purchase.

15. Variable payments are provided for to offset the effects of a fall in prices or crop failure. If the total amount of annual installment of the purchase money, taxes and financial obligations exceed the fixed rate of the amount of ordinary yield, the Government is required to reduce or exempt the annual installment or otherwise lighten the charge.

The fixed rate, to be determined by the Central Agricultural Land Commission, shall not exceed one third of the cash value of the produce during a given period from a given unit of land.

Terms of Government Purchase

16. Payment to landlords for land purchased by the Government may be given by means of bonds to be redeemed within 30 years. The specific terms of payment fixed by the Ministry of Finance call for issuance of 24-year annuity bonds bearing a 3.65 percent interest rate.

Revision of Tenancy Practices

17. Protection was provided tenant farmers against excessive land rents and insecurity of tenure.

The amended Agricultural Lands Adjustment Law provides that fixed rental rates shall be provided by the local or prefectural land commission on the basis determined by the Central Land Commission. This rate shall not exceed 25 percent for paddy field and 15 percent for upland.

Another provision requires that "any contract or lease or emphyteusis which has for its object the cultivation (of land) shall be made in written form, and amount of farm rent, terms of its payment, the term of reduction, duration of lease. . . , outlay of repair expenses, drainage expenses and beneficial expenses (remuneration for immovable improvements in case of lease termination), and other contents shall be clearly stated in the said writing."

Operation of Program

18. The enacted legislation provides for the creation of local and prefectural land commissions, while a Central Land Commission will be created by imperial ordinance. The actual purchase and sale of lands is to be carried on by the local Land Commissions.

19. Elected members of each local Land Commission will include five tenants, three landowners and two owner-cultivators, each of whom will serve for two years. These categories are defined as follows: (1) tenants cultivate but own no land, or cultivate twice as much as they own; (2) landowners do not cultivate their land, or own twice as much as they cultivate; and (3) owner-cultivators farm the land they own, but fall into neither of the previous categories.

A permanent resident of a locality owning or cultivating one tan, or the head of a family living in the same house, shall be eligible to vote at and to be a candidate for election to the local Land Commission.

The prefectural governor has the right to appoint three additional commissioners provided that these appointees are unanimously approved by the elected commissioners.

The elected commissioners are to choose a chairman from among themselves. If they are unable to agree upon a chairman the prefectural governor will appoint one of the three additional members as chairman.

Prefectural Commissions

20. Prefectural Commissions will be composed of 10 tenants, six landlords and four owner-cultivators, all selected from local Commissions. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may appoint up to 10 additional members.

Statement of Supreme Commander

21. In a statement issued on 12 October the Supreme Commander praised the Land Reform Bill as penetrating "far deeper to root out existing evils than has yet before been attempted in most lands." The text of his statement follows:

"The Diet's passage of the Land Reform Bill is one of the most important milestones yet reached by Japan in the creation of an economically stable and politically democratic society. It marks the beginning of the end of an outmoded agricultural system that has persisted from time immemorial. If its letter and spirit are faithfully carried out, Japanese farmers will find in it their long awaited Bill of Rights.

"Its provisions, its approval by an overwhelming majority of the Diet and the stated intention of the Japanese Government to carry out this program within two years--all bear witness to a courageous treatment of a problem tremendous in scope and most difficult of solution. While technical imperfections are inevitable in a law of such magnitude, they are not basic to the success of the program. Its real and ultimate value now rests with the Japanese people.

"While this action of the Diet follows somewhat the pattern generally envisaged in the search for agrarian reform, it penetrates far deeper to root out existing evils than has yet been attempted in most lands. It thereby at once crystallizes an advanced concept in the liberal treatment of this social evil which throughout history has plagued mankind. For it, Japan may be credited with a contribution which should profoundly and beneficially influence the course of human society. By it there will be here established the basic policy that those who till the land shall reap the profit from their toil. There can be no firmer foundation for a sound and moderate democracy and no firmer bulwark against the pressure of an extreme philosophy."

CROP PRODUCTION

Rice

22. Latest estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry place the rice crop at 9,002,000 metric tons, only 132,000 tons below the 1940-44 average. This estimate is considered conservative.

Fully one third of the crop had been harvested by 1 October with the harvest practically complete in the northern areas.

Sweet Potatoes

23. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry sets the sweet potato crop at 5,150,000 metric tons, but officials believe the final harvest may rise to a record 6,000,000 tons. Some shipments of sweet potatoes are already reaching consumers.

White Potatoes

24. Harvest of white potatoes was 80 percent complete in Hokkaido on 1 October, with yields better than expected.

25. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry acted to increase next year's production through increasing by 30 percent the quantity of virus-inspected and certified seed potatoes shipped from Hokkaido to other areas of Japan.

26. Production of inspected white potato seed for all Japan will reach 206,550 metric tons, 141,540 tons less than estimated 1947 requirements.

Hokkaido will produce 127,500 tons of inspected seed stock this year. Of this 97,500 tons are earmarked for other parts of Japan. Total production of other areas is estimated at 79,050 tons.

Hokkaido will meet its shortages, estimated at 120,000 metric tons, by planting uninspected seed. There is less danger of virus infestation in Hokkaido seed, even when it is not inspected, than in the warmer areas of Honshu, where disease sometimes cuts crop yields by 50 percent.

Wheat and Barley

27. Showing a sharp drop from earlier estimates, the wheat and barley crop is now estimated at 1,341,000 metric tons. This is 856,000 tons below last year's production and 1,679,000 tons under the 1940-44 average. Bad weather, plant disease and under-reporting are responsible for the reduced figure.

Tobacco

28. Leaf tobacco production in 1946 was 29,552 metric tons, 7,590 tons less than in 1945. The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau of the Ministry of Finance blamed fertilizer shortages for the continuing decline in production.

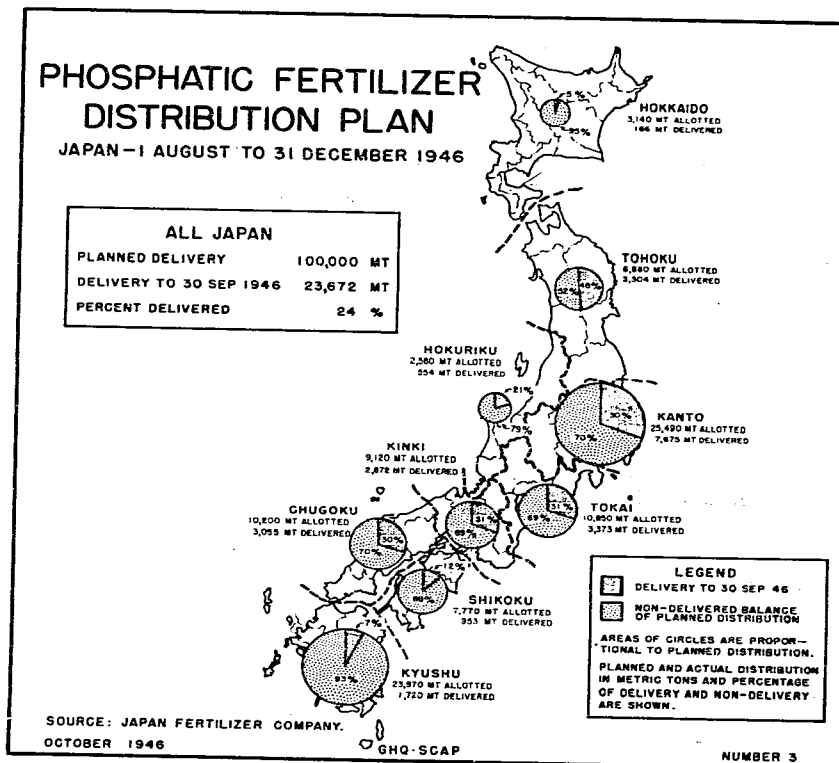
Miscellaneous Crops

29. Production of minor crops and vegetables shows little change. Daikon radish, planted in early-harvest rice fields, is progressing well.

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION

Phosphatic

30. Phosphatic fertilizer manufactured from imported phosphate rock will be used for the wheat, barley and naked barley crops. Phosphatic fertilizers have been distributed first to the northern prefectures where wheat and barley crops are planted early.



31. One hundred ten thousand metric tons of superphosphate, the maximum amount which can be processed from imported phosphate rock in time for fall use, have been allocated to the prefectures in proportion to their acreages of wheat, barley and naked barley.

Potassic

32. Approximately 40,000 metric tons of potassic fertilizer of 40 percent potash content is available from Germany for use on fall crops. The entire amount will be used on wheat, barley and naked barley, and will be distributed by the prefectures in accordance with soil deficiencies.

The imports are four to eight times the commercial inorganic potassic fertilizer used yearly in Japan from 1942 to 1945.

MULBERRY ACREAGE

33. Preliminary reports from the 1 September survey show 173,951 hectares planted to mulberry, exclusive of Hokkaido where acreage does not exceed about 30 hectares. A steady decline since the surrender is evident.

**MULBERRY AREA
(hectares)**

1930-34	654,366
1935-39	552,838
1940-44	417,519
1945 a/	211,744
1946 b/	173,951

a/ Estimate of 1 August.

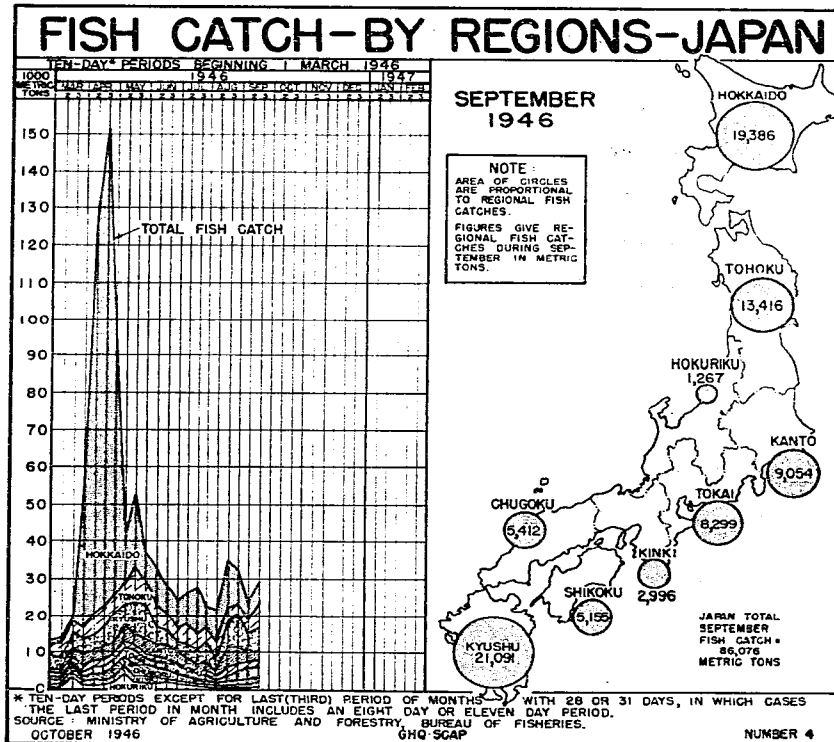
b/ Preliminary report, census of 1 September.

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

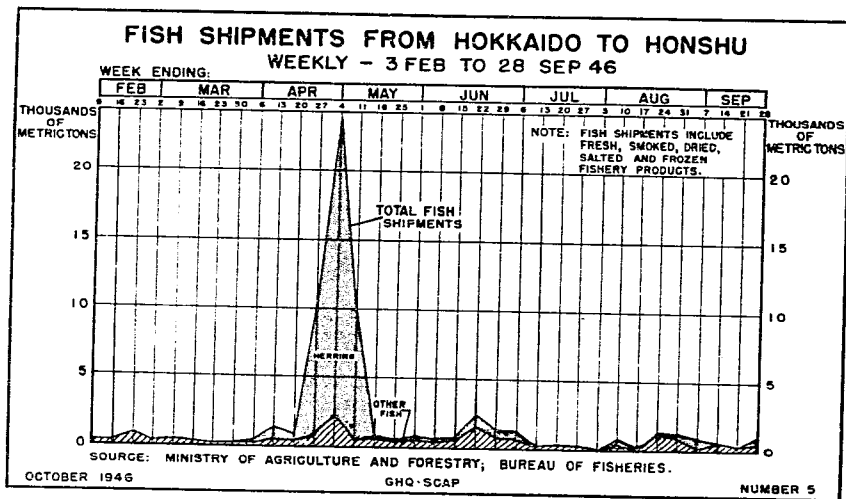
FISHERIES

Fish Production

34. The total reported landings of fish throughout Japan in September were 86,075 metric tons, 6,707 metric tons over August. Landings of 1,564 tons were reported from the extended fishing area.



35. Fish shipments from Hokkaido to Honshu are shown in the following chart.



Net Production

36. Domestic requirements of minnow netting exceed present production. The table below shows estimated production from October 1946 to March 1947.

MINNOW NETTING PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (pounds)

October 1946	20,265
November 1946	26,100
December 1946	28,320
January 1947	30,910
February 1947	33,520
March 1947	36,840

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Coastal Whaling

37. Three major fishing companies, Nippon Suisan K. K., Taiyo Gyogyo K. K. and Kyokuye Hogei K. K., are engaged in coastal whaling activities. They use 35 killer boats and operate from 29 shore stations. Coastal whaling is carried on throughout the year.

COASTAL WHALING PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Whales Captured</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Meat, Blubber for Food</u>	<u>Other Products</u>
7 September	63	43.9	628.7	149.4
14 September	102	52.8	815.3	253.7
21 September	54	33.9	530.0	145.7
28 September	55	40.6	499.2	155.0
5 October	67	27.2	367.7	99.8
12 October	56	16.1	314.8	103.5
19 October	<u>34</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>290.9</u>	<u>98.0</u>
Total	431	233.1	3,446.6	1,005.2

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Petroleum Products

38. Arrangements were completed to deliver 40,518 kiloliters of fuel oil to the vessels of the two companies participating in Antarctic whaling during the 1946-47 season.

39. Petroleum products allocated to the Japanese home fisheries for October were:

OCTOBER ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(barrels)

Fuel oil	106,930
Gasoline	566
Kerosene	2,642
Gas oil	17,612
Lubricating oil	7,780
Grease (pounds)	26,455

SOURCE: Bureau of Fisheries.

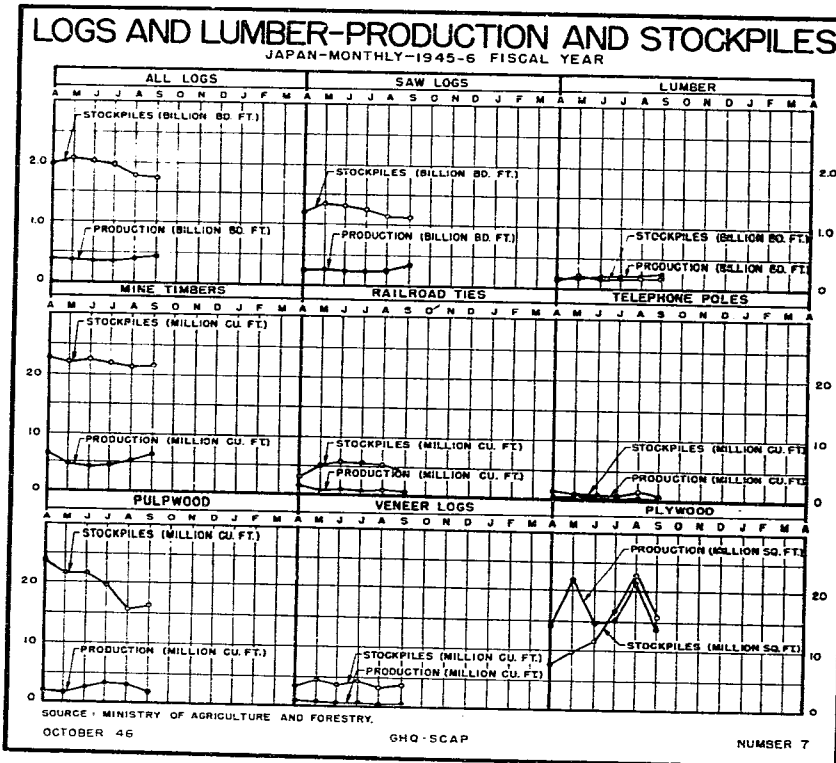
Harbor Facilities

40. Work will start immediately on a five-year program of repair work at Matsukawa-ura Harbor, Nakamura, Fukushima Prefecture. Total cost of the repairs is estimated at ¥ 8,000,000. The estimated expenditure for 1946 is ¥ 800,000 of which ¥ 400,000 is to be provided by government subsidy.

0302

0306

Stockpiles decreased slightly to 1,776,960,000 board feet.



The chart on opposite page shows production of timber products.

VENEER AND PLYWOOD

6. Plywood production declined to 14,068,000 square feet. Supplies of veneer are low and production of glue inadequate. Stockpiles were reduced to 16,489,000 square feet. The chart on opposite page shows plywood production.

7. Plywood manufacturers received deliveries from the first 200 tons of soybean-casein glue imported from the United States. The imported glue provides a stronger and somewhat more durable bond than Japanese adhesives.

CHARCOAL

8. Charcoal produced from 1 April to 31 August totaled 400,192 metric tons. Production for the fiscal year 1946 is now estimated at 1,334,000 tons or 57 percent of the planned production of 2,329,000 tons.

9. To encourage production the Bureau of Forestry plans to increase the rice ration for charcoal workers and to ration one heavy cotton coat to each worker. Lectures and a radio program dealing with the need for increased production are also planned.

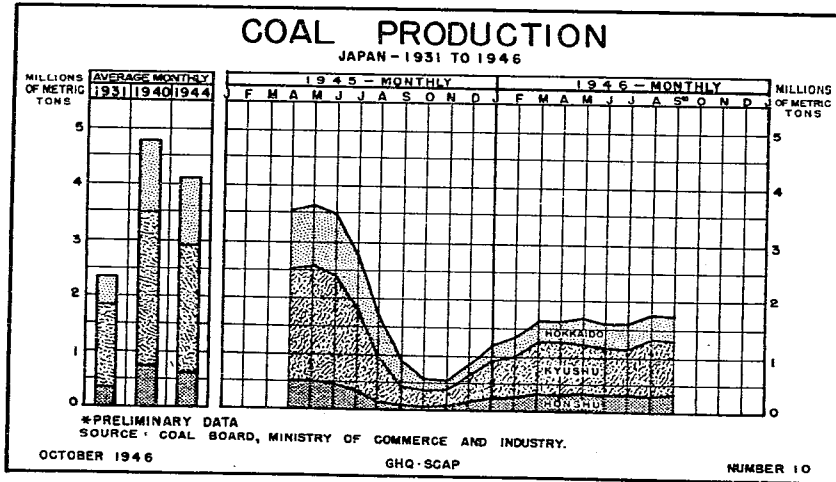
MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	10
Petroleum	17
Mining Industry	21

COAL

Production

10. Despite labor unrest, coal production was 1,742,400 metric tons in September, only 52,400 tons below the August level. Of this Kyushu produced 941,500 tons, Hokkaido 448,100 and Honshu 352,800.



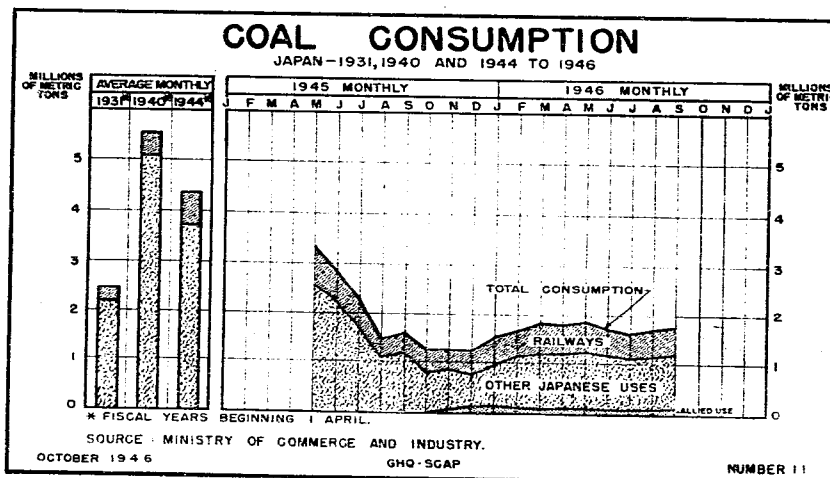
11. Production estimates for the 1947-48 fiscal year were announced by the Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The program calls for a monthly increment of 1,000 miners until a total of 355,000 are employed in March 1948, and for a gradual rise in output per miner from 6.1 tons per month in April 1947 to 7.5 tons per month in March 1948.

ESTIMATE OF COAL PRODUCTION FOR 1947-48 FISCAL YEAR
(thousands of metric tons)

	Hokkaido	Eastern Honshu		Western Honshu		Kyushu	Total
		Tohoku	Tobu	Seibu	Yamaguchi		
April	560	153	53	6	153	1,185	2,110
May	585	158	58	6	158	1,225	2,190
June	570	154	56	6	154	1,200	2,140
July	550	150	54	6	150	1,150	2,060
August	520	142	51	5	142	1,090	1,950
September	545	148	53	6	148	1,150	2,050
October	575	156	57	6	156	1,220	2,170
November	610	164	61	6	164	1,295	2,300
December	670	179	65	7	179	1,410	2,510
January	650	177	64	7	177	1,375	2,450
February	640	175	63	7	175	1,350	2,410
March	<u>705</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,660</u>
Total	7,180	1,945	705	75	1,945	15,150	27,000

Consumption

12. Coal consumption by industries, as shown on charts, pages 82 and 83 totaled 1,821,000 metric tons, a gain of 96,000 tons over August.



Stockpiles

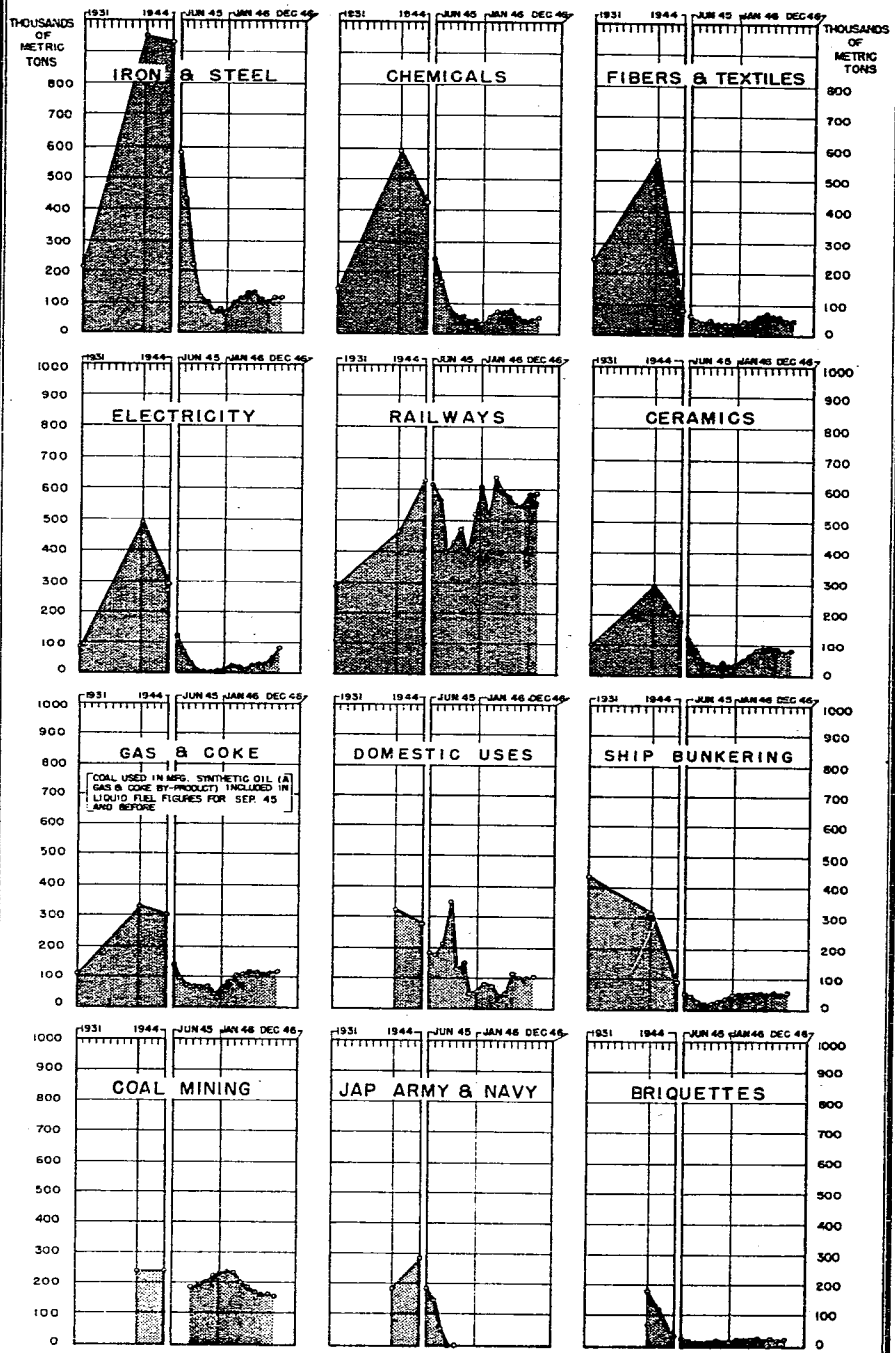
13. Stockpiles dropped from 978,000 metric tons in August (of which 25 percent was available) to 959,000 metric tons (17 percent available), as shown on chart, page 84. Prolonged exposure, lack of labor and equipment and poor roads are responsible for the low percentage of available stockpile coal.

Lignite

14. Lignite production was 231,755 metric tons, 29,377 tons over August. Consumption was 207,810 tons and stockpiles increased to 378,748, as shown on chart, page 85.

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

JAPAN-MONTHLY TREND 1931 TO 1946



NOTES - 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS SEPTEMBER 1946 DATA ARE ALLOCATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL CONTROL ASSN.
 OCTOBER 46 GHQ SCAP NUMBER 12A

