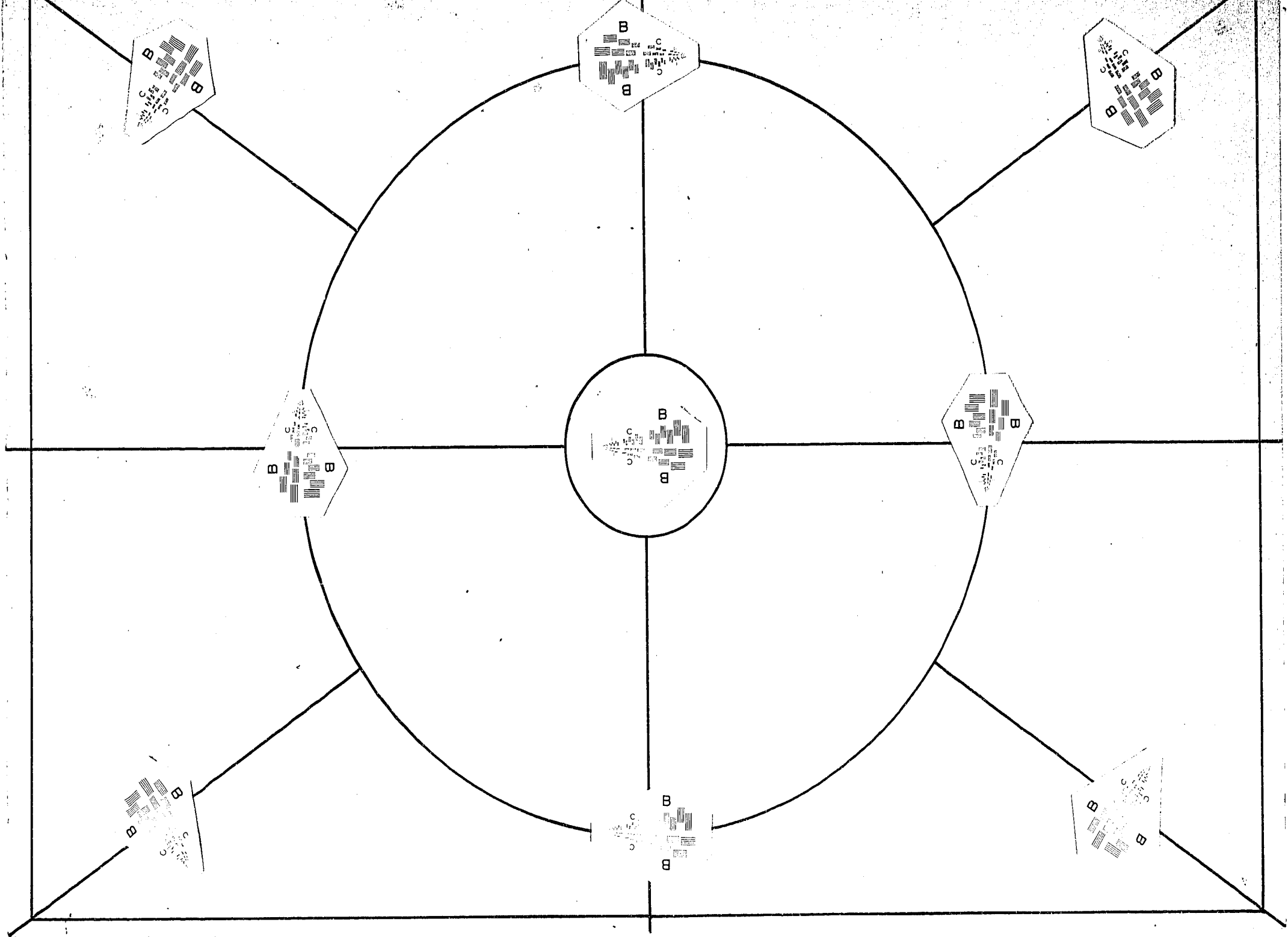


# 外務省記録

リール NO. A - 0084

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外務省文書課



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國際紛争

I類本邦外交

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連合軍の本土進駐並びに  
軍政関係一件

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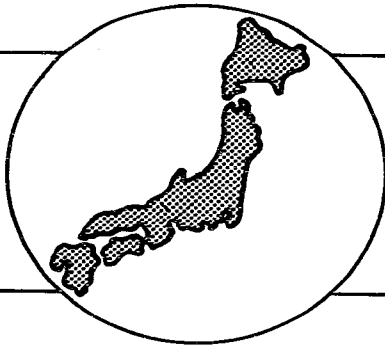
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望月 邦長  
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海外保存

Supreme Commander  
For The Allied Powers



# SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

# JAPAN

NO 18      MARCH      1947

0001

外務省情報部海外課

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**SUMMATION NO 18**  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**JAPAN**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
MARCH 1947

0002



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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 18

March 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 18

March 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

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

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Statements of SCAP Policy . . . . .	1
Political Developments . . . . .	3
Legal Affairs and War Crimes . . . . .	7
International Prosecution of War Criminals . . . . .	10
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STATEMENTS OF SCAP POLICY

1. At an informal luncheon with Tokyo representatives of the foreign press the Supreme Commander suggested that responsibility for the occupation of Japan be turned over to the United Nations after conclusion of the peace treaty.

The Supreme Commander expressed the opinion that progress of the Occupation justifies beginning peace negotiations in the immediate future and that under the United Nations "protective rather than repressive" controls without military formations could be continued as long as necessary.

2. On 22 March the Supreme Commander sent Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida a letter discussing the economic situation in Japan. The Supreme Commander called attention to Directive No. 3 issued to the Japanese Government on 22 September 1945 which "made it the responsibility of the Japanese Government to maintain a firm control over wages and prices and to initiate and maintain a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply. . .

"It is imperative that the Japanese Government carry out this responsibility to the Japanese people. . . Unless determined measures are undertaken at once by the Japanese Government, the inflationary condition of the economy together with its attendant maldistribution of food and other necessities will become increasingly serious, industrial recovery will be further retarded, and the achievement of the social and political objectives toward which the Japanese people have made such an encouraging start will be endangered," the Supreme Commander added.

## POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

### People's Cooperative Party

3. On 8 March 42 Cooperative Democratic, 32 People's Party and four independent Diet members formed the People's Cooperative Party. The Party's platform stressed (1) reconstruction of the Japanese economy through cooperative principles and (2) world peace and cultural development through humanitarianism.

### Japan Democratic Party

4. The Japan Democratic Party was formally organized on 31 March by 145 Diet members including 114 Progressives, 17 People's Cooperatives, 8 Liberals and 6 independents. The withdrawal of eight members from the Liberal Party reduced that Party's Diet representation to 142, placing it second to the new party on the final day of the 92nd session.

The members of the new party departed from orthodox conservatism by advocating plans "to democratize industry on the basis of an over-all economic plan."

### 92nd Diet Session Adjourns

5. On 31 March the 92nd session of the Diet adjourned. This Diet passed 77 measures presented by the Government and 10 measures drafted by Diet members.

### New Chairman for Economic Stabilization Board

6. Sotaro Takase, former president of the Tokyo Industrial University, was named director-general of the Economic Stabilization Board on 20 March. This appointment resolved the crisis precipitated in Liberal Party circles by the earlier appointment of Hiroo Wada, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Liberal Party leaders had agreed to accept Wada if he would join the Liberal Party and support its general policy. Wada refused to accept office on these terms.

## LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

### Military Occupation Courts

7. Occupation Forces provost courts handled 1,144 cases against Japanese during December and 1,137 in January.

### War Crimes

8. Six trials involving 12 defendants were completed. All were found guilty of charges and specifications which included torture, mistreatment of prisoners, beatings and administering collective punishment.

9. Seven trials were completed in the Philippines during the month, bringing the total number of persons tried since the first trial to 196, of whom 161 were convicted.

## INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

### Defense Concludes General Phase

10. The defense concluded the general phase of its case on 18 March after introducing numerous treaties and outlining responsibilities of high positions in the Japanese Government.

Manchurian Phase of Case Opens

11. The Manchurian phase of the defense's case was introduced on 18 March.

PUBLIC SAFETY

12. Labor demonstrations and rallies decreased during March as the national elections approached. There were no reports of violence or disorders.

13. While police continued their campaign against black-market operators prefectural police chiefs and judges and procurators of Japan's Appellate Courts were summoned to Tokyo to confer on the extent of police authority in suppressing black-market activities. At the same time the police chiefs were advised as to police duties in the coming elections.

14. The crime rate in January continued to drop.

15. Thirty-six persons died and 93 were injured in 1,346 fires throughout Japan during January.





SECTION 3  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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Commerce and Industry . . . . .	8
Finance . . . . .	37
Property Control. . . . .	41

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Prefectural Land Commissions were elected in February, and the names of nominees for the Central Agricultural Land Commission were selected, screened and forwarded for approval in March.
2. The Government announced a new program of cash bonuses and incentive goods to increase rice collections and coordinate urban rice demands and rural needs in farming and household goods.
3. Game law revisions were announced in March including restrictions on hunting to help preserve the dwindling wildlife of Japan.

Forestry and Mining

4. February log production was the highest of the fiscal year.
5. Coal production in February declined but recovered in the first 20 days of March to surpass the output of the same period in February.
6. Adverse weather contributed to a February decline in oil production.
7. Copper, lead and tin were among the 15 mineral commodities which registered production gains in January.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

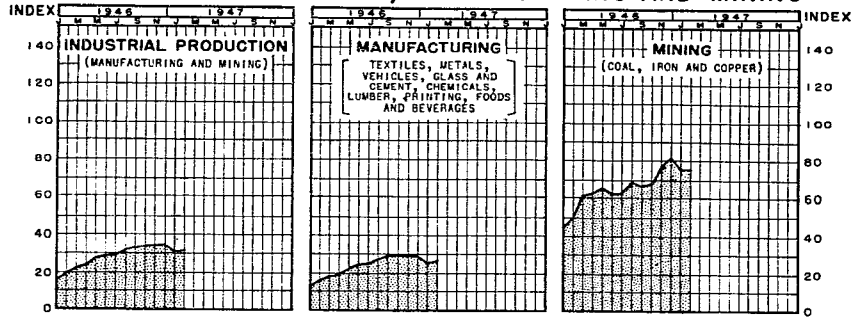
Heavy Industries

8. The coal shortage continued to hamper all industrial activities.  
  
Coal deliveries to the iron and steel industry fell short of allocations but affected only pig-iron output. Ferroalloy production continued to decline.
9. In February Japanese housing construction reached a post-war peak of approximately 28,000 completed structures.

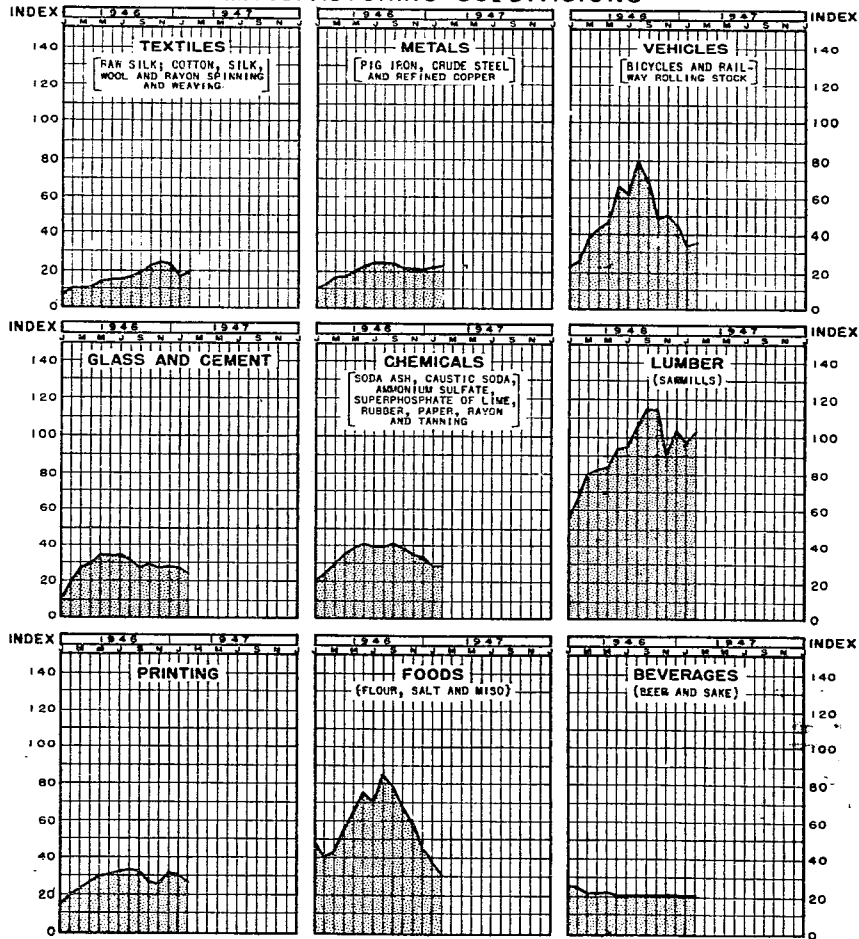
# INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAR 47 NUMBER 1

10. Continued fuel and power shortages resulted in a sharp drop in February's chemical production.

11. Mining machinery output increased over 20 percent as the coal mine rehabilitation program progressed satisfactorily.

#### Manufacturing

12. Further decreases in food production occurred in February as the shortage of raw materials continued. Pulp production declined slightly; paper output remained at approximately the January level. Sheet-glass and glassware output decreased. Manufacture of optical glass ceased.

13. The abrasive industry showed a marked increase in output of most abrasives.

14. Production of tanned leather and leather goods increased.

15. Agricultural implement manufacturers face a serious shortage of thin steel plate and sheet.

#### Textile Industries

16. Fifty-five of the 59 cotton spinning mills operating in February were able to meet their yarn production quotas because of increases in electric power and labor supplies.

17. Raw silk production was 8,252 bales in February, an increase of 2,445 bales over January.

18. The moderate increases in February production of rayon yarn and staple fiber were at the expense of further depletions of the stocks of pulp, caustic soda and coal which had already reached extremely low levels in December and January.

19. Woolen and worsted yarn production continued to decline in February because of restrictions on the use of electric power.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities

20. There was a decrease in all train operations in February.

21. Hydroelectric production dropped appreciably in February while the lag in coal deliveries continued to hamper thermal power production.

Construction and repair continued on hydroelectric power plants.

#### Communications

22. The Japanese Government was directed to liquidate the International Telecommunications Company and the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company.

23. Increased telephones and telegraph rates were announced on 17 March.

24. The Diet passed a revised accounting law which will establish an accrual accounting system for the Ministry of Communications.

25. A survey showed that an estimated 2,000,000 Japanese households have inoperative radio receivers.

26. Communications equipment manufacturers received 26 percent more coal in February and were able to increase production proportionately.

#### Labor

27. The Labor Standards Law, Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law and Seamen's Law were enacted by the 92nd session of the Diet.

28. On 10 March the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions was inaugurated. The Council represents 38 unions with a claimed membership of 5,837,000 and includes all major federations.

29. The government workers' dispute was formally terminated on 27 February. By mid-March teachers, government railway and communications workers' unions signed formal collective agreements with the Government.

30. The Ministry of Welfare issued to prefectural governors a schedule of "standard" wages to be applied to workers on public works projects by 1 April.

#### Imports and Exports

31. The first export shipments of piece goods woven from imported cotton went forward to Hongkong and the Netherlands East Indies in February.

#### Rationing and Price Control

32. By 10 March about 85 percent of the nation's farmers had fulfilled their rice collection quotas and by 20 March 10 prefectures had completed or exceeded their quotas.

33. Beginning 1 April food distribution will be through neighborhood distribution offices instead of the tonari-gumi (neighborhood associations), which are being dissolved.

34. On 14 March SCAF released 75,000 metric tons of imported grains and pulses for distribution in nine prefectures. The Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 6,110 metric tons of imported canned foods from March through July for school lunches.

35. During the first six months of 1947 it is planned to distribute 105 percent more nitrogenous fertilizer than was distributed during the like period of 1946.

36. On 20 March 173,561 imported rebuilt and used shoes were released for distribution as incentive goods to farmers, fishermen, miners and woodcutters of northern Honshu.

### FINANCE

#### Money and Banking

37. Bank of Japan notes in circulation reached ¥ 115,726,000,000 on 31 March.

38. A Securities and Exchange Law passed the 92nd Diet, abrogating former laws referring to the securities business and establishing a Securities Transaction Commission for the administration of the law.

### Public Finance

39. During March the 92nd Diet acted as follows on legislation in the field of public finance:

- (1) Income, inheritance, corporation and commodity tax laws were revised.
  - (2) Supplementary budgets for the 1946-47 fiscal year amounting to ¥ 26,057,395,000 in the general and ¥ 4,493,643,000 in the special account were authorized. Budgets for the 1947-48 fiscal year totaling ¥ 114,503,864,000 in the general account and ¥ 124,874,209,000 in the special account were authorized.
  - (3) A Financial Administration Law and Amendments to the Accounting Law, State Property Law and a new Board of Audit Law were passed.
  - (4) The Law Concerning Local Autonomy, Bill for Amendment of the Local Tax Law and the Local Apportionment Tax Law were approved.
40. The national debt reached ¥ 255,493,000,000 on 28 February.

### PROPERTY CONTROL

41. An analysis of British properties confiscated by the Japanese at the beginning of the war has been completed.
42. During March reports on six additional dissolved ultra-nationalistic organizations were processed.
43. An allocation of precious metals for the first quarter of 1947 was authorized on 4 March.

### Antitrust and Cartels

44. A number of amendments to the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act passed the 92nd Diet in March.

Four bills establishing public corporations were introduced into the Diet.

45. A revised draft of the Law Relating to Private Monopoly and Free Trade was enacted by the Diet in March. The bill authorizes the creation of a Fair Trade Commission of seven members appointed by and responsible to the Prime Minister.

46. During March the Holding Company Liquidation Commission took possession of securities of 44 designated holding companies.



SECTION 4  
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Nutrition

1. The February nutrition survey showed a decrease in caloric intake. There was low consumption of leafy green and yellow vegetables and an increase of processed vegetables during February as compared with November.

Communicable Diseases

2. With the exception of epidemic meningitis all reportable communicable diseases decreased or remained approximately the same in February as the previous month. Incidence of epidemic meningitis increased to 282 in February from 153 in January.

The total incidence of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and malaria decreased in February but the number of deaths increased.

Medical Affairs

3. There were 3,131 hospitals with 109,996 in-patients on 28 February, while 1,103,111 persons received out-patient treatment from 1 to 28 February.

4. A Ministry of Education plan to abolish the existing 51 second-class medical schools was inaugurated.

These medical schools were investigated by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education and 45 schools were permitted to continue their medical education program until present students are graduated. Six schools were directed to suspend their education courses.

Dental Affairs

5. Forty-three percent of the primary and middle schools in Japan were receiving part-time dental service during the month.

Nursing Affairs

6. The first graduation exercises of the Model Demonstration College of Nursing were held on 25 March. Sixty-three nurses received certificates for the four-year course and 150 Red Cross Hospital nurses completed the two-year course.



7. The National Nurses Association sponsored a four-week refresher course in nursing for education leaders of all prefectures.

#### Penicillin

8. The Toyo Rayon Company completed the nation's first tank pilot plant for penicillin production.

#### Production

9. The production of DDT dust from American DDT concentrate increased from 33,829 kilograms in January to 309,666 kilograms in February. Production of rat poisons and traps also increased.

10. The production of distribution-controlled medicines and patent medicines in February increased ¥ 10,742,684 and ¥ 6,315,109 over January output to ¥ 42,641,255 and ¥ 93,740,732 respectively.

#### Distribution

11. Former Japanese Army and Navy medicines sold in February increased approximately 55 percent over the previous month to ¥ 6,671,679. The sale of surgical instruments from the same supply increased to ¥ 584,142.31 in February.

12. The responsibility for distributing DDT products in Japan was transferred from SCAP to the Japanese Government on 1 March.

#### Narcotics

13. Narcotics dealers, reregistered by 31 January, totaled 8,987 compared with 85,881 registered in 1946. Retailers, reregistered in January, decreased 1,529 from those registered in 1946 leaving 4,942 in operation. Registered practitioners numbered 66,820 in January, a decrease of 3,667 from the preceding month.

14. The Marihuana Control Regulations, which prohibit traffic in marihuana for use as a narcotic but permit its production for use as a fiber or for purposes of study, were approved by SCAP during the month.

#### Welfare

15. Welfare payments in February decreased to ¥ 156,671,451 while assistance in kind increased to ¥ 20,365,204. Persons in and out of institutions receiving aid during February numbered 2,701,670.

16. The restriction of free movement of the civilian population into urban areas was extended to 31 December 1947.

17. The Ministry of Welfare's total budget for 1947-1948 amounting to ¥ 5,490,041,000 was approved by SCAP.

#### Social Security

18. The Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Bill was passed by the Diet on 31 March. The new law will supersede the Employers' Liability Insurance.

#### Repatriation

19. Japanese repatriated from 2 to 30 March totaled 64,898 while 1,266 Koreans and Ryukyans were evacuated from Japan.

### Vital Statistics

20. Births in February decreased to 222,405 from 273,527 in January while deaths increased from 117,321 in January to 119,299. The birth rate per 1,000 per annum was 39.7 and the death rate was 21.3.

21. Infant deaths in February increased from 20,808 in January to 23,390 while stillbirths declined from 10,309 in January to 9,900. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births per annum was 105.2 and the stillbirth rate was 44.5.

22. February marriages numbered 73,833, an increase from January, while divorces totaled 6,221 in February. The marriage rate per 1,000 per annum was 13.2 and the divorce rate was 1.1.

### EDUCATION

23. The Fundamental Law of Education enacted by the Diet in March incorporates democratic reforms into a basic educational charter for Japan. The School Education Law which was passed at the same time provides for the establishment of a simplified school system and for the transition from the old to the new type of organization. Increased funds were made available for education in the 1947-48 budget, and a supplementary budget for 1946-47 was approved.

24. The Ministry of Education completed a course of study for use in the re-education of teachers. The program outlines the subjects of the new curriculums and will serve as a guide for instruction. Three volumes on general methods of instruction, mathematics and English were printed and distributed.

25. The first of a current series of six regional conferences of Japanese educators sponsored by the Ministry of Education was held in Tokyo 24-27 March to introduce the new course of study.

26. New curriculums for elementary and secondary schools were developed by the Ministry of Education to provide greater flexibility and to meet the needs of pupils attending the reorganized schools.

27. The printing of textbooks was facilitated by the decision of the Japan Newspaper Association on 2 March to reduce member newspapers to tabloid size twice weekly and divert the paper thus conserved to textbook use.

### RELIGION

28. A law for the disposition of state-owned land used by Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples was passed by the Diet 25 March.

29. The Japanese Association of Shinto Shrines proposed at its annual convention to remove the connection between Shrine Shinto and state holidays by suspending observance of four national festivals, Origins Day, Empire Day, the Emperor's Birthday and the Birthday of Emperor Meiji.

30. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government reported 3 March that 14 monuments depicting militaristic subjects had been removed, that work had commenced to remove 27 other monuments and the removal of 34 had been referred to the Tokyo Committee for the Removal of Militaristic and Ultrationalistic Monuments.

31. A representative of the World Alliance, Young Men's

Christian Association, visited Japan in March to re-establish contact with the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.

#### MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

##### Information Programs

32. The political affairs information program was increased in preparation for the April national and local elections and included daily radio broadcasts by candidates in the national elections and press comment on election issues. The Japanese press, magazines and radio gave wide coverage to the new Constitution and the purge of public officials.

33. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reproduced approximately 15,000 copies of the SCAP rice-collection exhibit for distribution to villages and towns to publicize the new rice-delivery bonus plan. The pamphlet, "ABC of Land Reform," was completed by the Ministry for distribution to farmers.

34. Women's organizations made concerted efforts to encourage a maximum women's vote in the coming elections. The New Japan Women's League, a nonpartisan organization, issued detailed instructions for voting to its 30 branches in 14 prefectures, and election handbooks were compiled by women's branches of political parties for distribution to members.

35. Extensive radio publicity was given the reorganized school system, the democratization of education and the new course of study for teachers.

##### Radio

36. A schedule to provide for campaign broadcasts by the approximately 5,000 candidates in the April elections was made by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

A new record for listener response was established by the "Information Please" program which received a daily average of 2,000 letters and post cards. Increased popularity of the "Question Box" was shown by an average weekly receipt of 700 letters. The "Radio workshop" presented a kabuki drama supported by western music and modern dialog and "Bells of Freedom" dramatized the freedoms of assembly, enterprise and occupation.

##### Press and Publications

37. Political maneuvers among rival party factions in preparation for the coming elections were the primary subject of comment in the Tokyo press throughout the month. The Supreme Commander's message to Congress sent at the request of the War Department was featured.

38. The April elections and the Government's plan to balance the 1947 budget were featured prominently in prefectural journals. Other topics were the International Military Tribunal and the rice collection bonus plan.

39. Japanese magazines discussed the formation of a new democratic philosophy for the nation, the application of science in industry, the domestic labor situation and the future of industrial export production.

##### Motion Pictures and Theater

40. The Japan Motion Picture Association instructed all

members to attend to feature pictures top titles urging citizens to vote, and newsreel companies devoted footage for March and April to election publicity.

41. Attendance at educational films in March totaled 581,207. Particular interest was shown in "Tuesday in November," a film depicting elections in America.

42. The popularity of modern and translated plays increased in March while kabuki and puppet plays remained popular. The 13th festival commemorating the death of Shoyo Teubouchi, Japan's foremost Shakespearean authority and modern playwright, featured his "Atami Pageant" and Hugo's "Les Miserables."

#### Library

43. A total of 125,000 Japanese made use of the SCAP Information Library in its first year of operation in its present quarters. An enlargement of premises was completed 21 March.

44. A gift from the American Library Association of the 1942-46 files of some 150 American technical and professional journals was presented to the library of Tokyo Imperial University on 7 March.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 18

March 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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SUPREME COMMANDER ADVOCATES UNITED NATIONS CONTROL

1. At an informal luncheon on 17<sup>th</sup> March with Tokyo representatives of the foreign press the Supreme Commander suggested that the United Nations assume responsibility for the occupation of Japan after the conclusion of the peace treaty. He expressed the opinion that the occupation of Japan had progressed sufficiently to justify peace treaty negotiations in the immediate future. The Supreme Commander explained that the occupation task has resolved itself into three phases--military, political and economic. The first two of these are substantially complete.

The military objective, "which was to insure that Japan will follow the ways of peace and never again be a menace," was accomplished, he said, adding that "Japan today understands as thoroughly as any nation that war does not pay. Her spiritual revolution has been probably the greatest the world has ever known."

The political phase, he said, is "approaching such completion as is possible under the occupation. . . . We have changed laws, standards and ideals of this country from the feudalistic ideals of the past into the concept of what is the greatest thing in life, next to spiritual beauty--the dignity of man. We made them think that nations exist for the welfare of those who compose them, instead of the reverse. . . ."

Complete democratization of Japan is an objective which is not yet fully accomplished, the Supreme Commander acknowledged, "but insofar as you can lay down the framework, it has been already accomplished. There is little more except to watch, control and guide."

The Supreme Commander expressed concern over the economic phase, warning that delay in concluding a peace treaty would further cripple the Japanese economy and make more aid from the United States necessary.

In urging United Nations supervision of Japan after the conclusion of a peace treaty the Supreme Commander suggested that "protective rather than repressive" controls be continued. Administration of these controls would not require military formations, he said: "Bayonet control would be a mockery."



### Yoshida Praises Statement

2. Prime Minister Yoshida commented as follows on the Supreme Commander's statement:

"The entire world well knows that General MacArthur has constantly and diligently devoted his ardent efforts towards the execution of the occupation policies. His statement is eloquent testimony of his accurate analysis and wide knowledge of the existing conditions in Japan and his thorough understanding and good will for the Japanese people.

"I wish to express my deepest respect and admiration to General MacArthur for the sympathy and great statesmanship he has shown to Japan. I am sure that the Japanese people as a whole have been equally impressed. . ."

### Press Reaction

3. Press reaction to the Supreme Commander's statement is shown in the following editorials:

From Asahi:

"The question of the time for opening negotiations for the conclusion of a peace treaty has been frequently discussed in our country; these discussions were not based upon authoritative grounds but upon wishful thinking. The State Department of the United States has not released any official statement on the views expressed by General MacArthur. However, his statement has evoked the deep concern of the Government and the people in that it is a manifestation of the intentions of the Supreme Commander of the Occupation Forces, and that it is the first authoritative statement concerning the peace treaty.

"What greatly impressed us in reading General MacArthur's statement is the fact that the Supreme Commander has an unusual determination and enthusiasm in guiding and developing Japan so that she will be able to walk on her own feet again psychologically, politically and economically at the earliest possible date. At this particular moment we must respond to this enthusiasm of SCAP.

"The General stated, 'Her spiritual revolution has been probably the greatest the world has ever known.' He also said that Japan has cast aside feudalistic ideas and has awakened to the dignity of man. We wonder if we are not ashamed of ourselves before these words. It is true that feudalistic institutions have been wiped out and it is also true that the process of democratization is progressing rapidly in the fields of politics, economy and society, but, as General MacArthur pointed out, democracy has not yet been achieved. This is quite obvious to any level-headed person. We must fully awaken to the fact that the fulfillment of the Potsdam Declaration, which is a prelude to Japan's being able to walk on her own feet again, lies in the accomplishment of democracy. The first thing on which the Japanese people should exercise self-reflection is this particular point.

"As stated by the General, the conclusion of a peace treaty and the advent of peace do not mean complete relaxation of controls or guidance, and it is possible that guidance and supervision of Japan will be continued by the United Nations after the conclusion of the peace treaty. Some of our people come to the hasty conclusion that once the peace treaty is concluded, Japan will regain complete freedom of action and independence. We should strictly guard ourselves against such a hasty conclusion. It is to be

assumed that the United Nations will no doubt assume leadership and control over Japan.

"The United Nations will decide the time for the peace conference and will cut the pattern which Japan should wear after the conclusion of the peace treaty, and so it would seem that there would be no room left for independent action on the part of the Japanese people. But this is not the case. Regardless of whether or not the peace conference could be held in the near future, the necessary conditions which decide the ways and means of controlling Japan after the conclusion of peace depend entirely upon the spiritual and psychological qualities and the political and economic ability of the Japanese people.

"We have a common desire to regain the independence of our country at the earliest possible date, so that the Japanese people, as a member of the family of nations of the world, can do their bit in contributing to world progress in a most peaceful manner. In order to realize this strong desire, the actual conditions in Japan must have progressed to such an extent that they are qualified for independence. In this sense nobody else but the Japanese people themselves will decide her future destiny. We must not neglect to exercise self-reflection and introspection from this angle at all times."

From Mainichi:

". . .The conclusion of a peace treaty holds bright hopes for the Japanese nation. However, it will be necessary for the Japanese people to hasten preparations to meet post-treaty conditions. The conclusion of a peace treaty means greater independence and freedom for the Japanese. The increase in independence and freedom necessarily gives rise to corresponding responsibilities. If the Japanese are indifferent to these responsibilities independence and freedom will inevitably be succeeded by license and confusion. Since the date for signing the peace treaty is approaching, we Japanese must strengthen our ideas. If we should conclude the peace treaty without any definite aim and without mental preparations, all expectations will be lost.

"If the Japanese are to exist as a democratic race, they must first of all spiritually resurrect themselves as human beings. By getting rid of the aberrations created by totalitarianism and the degradation of national morals resulting from defeat in war, the Japanese must establish their own moral standards, so that they may not feel morally inferior in international society. It is imperative for the Government, political parties, scholars, and religious workers to effect a spiritual resurrection. Even if this cannot be achieved before the conclusion of the treaty, we must at least take the initial steps.

"If the entire nation agrees in this respect, it will, we believe, be possible for the people to cooperate and mutually help one another towards economic reconstruction. Japan's attitude is the strength of her people, combined and concentrated in a drive for the construction of a democratic Japan. As General MacArthur has pointed out, SCAP has stressed personal liberty and respect in the development of Japanese democracy. Japanese are being educated in the theory that the state exists for the welfare of the individual and that the individual is the master of the state, rather than the state being the master of the individual. This personal liberty and respect may become the theoretical basis on which the entire nation may unite for the democratization of the country. In present-day Japan, all the Japanese must mutually help and strive, in order that each individual may live. There is no other way. It is not

the time to indulge in class theories or class struggles.

"General MacArthur also revealed his sympathy and understanding regarding the position of Japan after the conclusion of a peace pact. However, the Japanese must snap out of their lethargic impotence, which makes them wait for SCAP leadership and directives to do things they are generally capable of doing themselves. The witless, dispirited practice of waiting for SCAP to solve problems such as labor disputes, rice delivery delays, coal shortages, and transportation difficulties--all of which the Japanese can independently settle by their own efforts--should be discarded immediately. As long as such incompetence prevails and is disregarded, there is danger of racial collapse, if the day for the conclusion of the peace treaty arrives."

#### ECONOMIC REFORMS

##### Supreme Commander's Letter

4. On 22 March the Supreme Commander sent Prime Minister Yoshida the following letter on the economic situation in Japan:

"Last year at this time the Japanese people were confronted with a serious food crisis which disrupted the entire economy and brought severe hardships to the people. In this emergency, the United States shipped substantial quantities of food to Japan which enabled the Japanese people to escape widespread starvation.

"Food imports have been scheduled for Japan again this year in order to supplement indigenous supplies and to meet the essential minimum requirements of the Japanese people. However, I must advise you that these food imports are calculated on a minimum basis and presuppose the maximum utilization of these supplies.

"To maximize collections of food into official channels and to bring about a proper transfer of food from surplus to deficit prefectures so as to achieve continuation of food rationing are clear responsibilities of the Japanese Government.

"At this time I wish to call to your attention Directive No. 3, which I issued to the Imperial Japanese Government on 22 September 1945.

"This directive made it the responsibility of the Japanese Government to maintain a firm control over wages and prices and to initiate and maintain a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply so as to insure that such commodities are equitably distributed.

"It is imperative that the Japanese Government carry out this responsibility to the Japanese people. The Allied Powers, of course, are under no obligation to maintain or to have maintained any particular standard of living in Japan, nor is there any responsibility to import foodstuffs to meet deficits arising from the failure of Japan to assure the just and efficient distribution of its own food supplies.

"The food problem, though basic to the peaceful reconstruction of Japan, is not an isolated phenomenon, but is on the contrary only one part of the over-all problem of economic stabilization which includes the additional factors of increased production of raw materials and industrial products, stabilized wages and prices, maximum exports, and sound public finance.

"By the same token black-marketing of food and failure to realize full collections are only two manifestations of general maldistribution.

"These problems are so inextricably interwoven that it is not practical to think in terms of a solution for one independent of the others.

"What is required is an integrated approach across the entire economic front. Accordingly, it is essential that the Japanese Government, through the Economic Stabilization Board which was created for this purpose, take early and vigorous steps to develop and implement the integrated series of economic and financial controls which the current situation demands. These economic objectives are national in scope, transcending the special interests of any group, and therefore should be nonpartisan.

"Unless determined measures are undertaken at once by the Japanese Government, the inflationary condition of the economy together with its attendant maldistribution of food and other necessities will become increasingly serious, industrial recovery will be further retarded, and the achievement of the social and political objectives toward which the Japanese people have made such an encouraging start will be endangered.

"The social and economic welfare of Japan will depend largely on Japan's own efforts in the redirection of its human and natural resources to peaceful living and upon competent public administration of democratic and effective economic controls.

"Aid to Japan cannot be expected upon a scale sufficiently great to overcome maldistribution and inflation within Japan. Outside assistance is contingent upon full utilization of indigenous resources, which is entirely a responsibility of the Japanese Government."

#### Prime Minister's Reply

##### 5. Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida replied as follows:

"I have read your letter of March 22 with a deep sense of appreciation.

"For more than a year and a half since the termination of the war, the Government has been taking various measures for the reconstruction of the Japanese economy. Now, having regard for the results so far obtained, with new ideas and with a firm resolve, the Government proposes to carry out necessary measures with expedition and efficiency. The main points of the proposed measures are:

- "(1) As regards the collection of staple food, force as well as persuasion are being used by the authorities concerned. The Government will do everything possible to ensure 110 percent collection and will see to the efficiency of the control of distribution.

"The capacity of railway transportation has recently been increasing and the transfer of allotted quotas from producing districts to consuming centers will be further expedited.

- "(2) Efforts will be made to attain the goal of producing 30,000,000 tons of coal in the coming fiscal year, and, with that as a central object, to rebuild industrial economy from its foundations. Above all,

in view of the over-all condition of the demand and supply of materials, all the necessary steps will be taken to provide for the allocation of basic materials on a strict priority basis and for the equitable distribution of daily necessities.

"On the other hand, of the measures already adopted, such as are liable to evils or are unnecessary will be either abolished or remedied.

"In this respect, it is proposed to effect a complete readjustment of the method of distributing materials, with chief reference to the various public corporations, of which bills have been introduced to the present session of the Diet.

- "(3) Along with the maintenance of a proper level of wages, efforts will be continued to check the advance of commodity prices.

"Especially as against the illegal circulation of commodities, hoarding, etc., the Police and Public Prosecutor's Office are doing their utmost to check such practices, and the present efforts to suppress black-market transactions will not be slackened.

- "(4) Facilities will be given in the supply of funds, raw materials, power, etc., for export industries, with a view to realizing a maximum export trade.

- "(5) Adhering to the principle of sound finance, which underlies the formulation of the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, efforts will be made to prevent laxity in the supply of funds, and to stave off inflation. Further positive measures will be taken to stimulate the people to increase savings.

- "(6) In order to ensure the well-balanced execution of these economic measures, the Economic Stabilization Board will be expanded and strengthened in structure and personnel, so that it can exert a more effective motivating influence in the implementation of those measures.

"It is my earnest wish that you will recognize the effort the Government is making in various measures stated above in order to carry out its responsibilities indicated in your letter and that you will continue the assistance and advice which you have been kind enough to give us."

#### Reaction of Political Parties

6. Immediately after publication of the exchange of letters the opposition political parties issued statements approving the Supreme Commander's message but voicing doubt that the present Government can improve Japan's economic situation.

The Social Democratic Party stated its appreciation for the Supreme Commander's "sympathy and understanding toward Japan" and pledged greater efforts to fulfill the requirements set forth in the letter.

The People's Cooperative Party declared it a "disgrace" that the Yoshida Cabinet had to receive another SCAP warning on

matters "which should have been solved by the Japanese Government on its own responsibility."

Sanzo Nosaka, speaking for the Communist Party, declared that SCAP's letter was "most timely," adding that failure to solve critical food and production problems represented "clear-cut testimony of the present Government's maladministration."

Bankoku Ono, secretary-general of the Liberal Party, came immediately to the defense of his Party, asserting that it was a "gross misunderstanding" to believe that the Supreme Commander's letter "recommended establishment of a socialist-planned economy." He also insisted that the letter was entirely in line with the Liberal Party policy of free enterprise.

Leaders of the former Progressive Party acclaimed the letter as an endorsement of their party's platform pledges.

#### Press Comment

7. Press comment was characterized by the following editorial published by Asahi on 29 March.

"General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's letter to Prime Minister Yoshida should be considered in the light of a strict and careful warning to all the people of Japan in regard to the stabilization of their economic life.

"With industrial productivity drastically reduced and Japan compelled to import staple foodstuffs from abroad, the Japanese economic situation now is far more stringent than it was even during the war. The import of foodstuffs, moreover, is possible only by reviving production and boosting it. No other way to the solution of the problem exists. In order both to reduce the extent of dependence on imported foodstuffs by fair distribution and to increase the production of export goods necessary for obtaining the foreign currencies for buying what we need, revival and promotion of industrial production are essential.

"Viewed in this light, as SCAP points out, the food problem is not an isolated phenomenon but only a part of the general one including the increased production of raw materials and manufactured goods, stabilized wages and prices, maximum imports and sound public finances. All these factors dovetail into each other and none can be solved isolated from the rest. What is needed, SCAP says, is to treat the economic front as a whole.

"It was precisely in order to make comprehensive plans and to carry them out that the Economic Stabilization Board was established. But Prime Minister Yoshida had difficulties regarding its proper operation owing to the opposition of the Liberal Party and other factions over his appointment of the director. He was unable to exercise control over the factional disputes among the various parties. Whether controlled economy or economy of *laissez faire*, it should be based on a thorough knowledge of the actual economic situation. The Liberal Party must take this occasion to liquidate its opposition to controlled economy on matters of principle. Efforts to evolve a policy out of a careful analysis of the stringent economic situation must be made. It is even sabotaging the strong functioning of the Economic Stabilization Board.

"At the same time, the people at large, too, must realize that it is only through a powerful and comprehensive general economic control on an autonomous basis that true freedom can emerge, and must take care to harmonize the interests of individuals, professions or organizations with those of the public and society."

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

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ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Party Platforms

8. The early phase of the 1947 campaign differed from that of last year in that no party mentioned (1) defense of the Tenno system, (2) cooperation with the Emperor in government, (3) locus of national sovereignty, or (4) attainment of a three-go daily rice ration. These were apparently regarded as dead issues.

9. The Liberal program, drafted by Hitoshi Ashida and announced 10 March, urged: (1) free rice sales after delivery of the official quota at government-set prices, and (2) removal of all controls on fish and other perishable foods.

10. The Progressives, in a special platform announced 12 March, after a meeting of the executive committee, departed from strict conservatism by pledging itself to: (1) place all essential industries under temporary state management in case of necessity, (2) balanced recovery of industry under an over-all economic plan, (3) industrial trusteeship under cooperative organizations of labor and management, (4) rational allocation of production funds and (5) heavy tax levies on profits from inflation.

11. The Communist Party election platform, as outlined by Sanzo Nosaka, keyed "completion of the democratic revolution, simultaneously taking one step towards socialism."

Its main planks were:

- (1) A more thorough purge of persons tainted with war guilt.
- (2) Democratization of the entire governmental system. The power of the bureaucrats and cliques should be broken; bills should come from the Diet, not the Government; the central and local systems of administration should be changed as outlined in the program prepared by the Union of Government Office Workers.
- (3) Democratization of the police system. Local police chiefs should be elected.
- (4) Elimination of feudal remnants, both economic and political, in the villages. The tenancy system must be abolished; all land not tilled by the owner should be nationalized as well as forests and uncultivated land.
- (5) Nationalization of major industries.

Special Emergency Program

12. Three major political parties announced "special emergency programs" intended to solicit votes in the April elections.

The Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic platforms all agreed on certain essential principles, stressing:

- (1) Desire for an early peace conference.
- (2) Support of the Potsdam Declaration.
- (3) Furtherance of democracy.
- (4) Support of parliamentary government.
- (5) Abolition of bureaucracy.
- (6) Support of a Labor Standards Act granting social legislation, a minimum wage and adequate protection of workers, particularly women and children.
- (7) Care of repatriates.
- (8) Improved housing.
- (9) Adequate food.
- (10) Increased production of coal, steel, fertilizer, cement, hydroelectric power and other essentials.
- (11) Fulfillment of a 30,000,000-ton annual coal quota.
- (12) Promotion of small and medium-sized business.
- (13) Attacks upon the Zaibatsu, holding companies, monopolies and "new yen" millionaires.
- (14) Stronger official discipline.
- (15) Control of the black market.
- (16) An enhanced position for women.
- (17) A child labor law.
- (18) An improved educational system.

#### Campaign Expenditures

13. The following limits were set by law on campaign expenditures for the April elections:

House of Councillors (national constituency)	¥ 75,000
House of Councillors (prefectural constituency)	50,000
House of Representatives	50,000
Governors of prefectures (depending on population)	25,000-50,000
Mayors of cities (depending on population)	5,000-20,000
Chiefs of Tokyo wards (depending on population)	5,000-20,000
Mayors of towns and villages	no provision
Prefectural assemblies	12,000
City and Tokyo ward assemblies	1,200
Town and village assemblies	no provision

14. Free post cards for use in election campaigns were distributed to candidates: 20,000 each to candidates for the House of Representatives and House of Councillors, national or prefectural constituency; and 10,000 for candidates for governor.

15. The following limitations were placed on the number of posters to be used in the campaign: 10,000 for candidates for the House of Councillors from the National Constituency, with not more than 1,000 to be used in any single prefecture; 1,000 for candidates for the House of Councillors from prefectural constituencies, the House of Representatives, governors of prefectures and mayors of five large cities; and 300 for members of prefectural and municipal assemblies and mayors of other cities.

#### Information Programs

16. Provincial newspapers during March stressed local political campaigns as Japan's first opportunity to establish provincial self-government. Ibaraki Shimbun (Mito), Hyogo Shimbun (Miyazaki), Shikoku Shimbun (Takamatsu) and Shin Iwate (Morioka) urged all citizens to go to the polls. The campaign was further aided by a series



of radio broadcasts in which government officials and leaders of all political parties participated.

#### NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

17. Important party realignments took place during March of which the most noteworthy were the formation of the People's Cooperative and Japan Democratic Parties.

#### People's Cooperative Party

18. On 8 March 42 Cooperative Democratic and 32 People's Party Diet members, together with four independents, formed the People's Cooperative Party.

The Party's declarations of principles favored:

- (1) Realization of a cooperative society based on respect for human rights.
- (2) Avoidance of class struggle.
- (3) Parliamentary government.
- (4) Reconstruction of the Japanese economy through cooperative principles.
- (5) World peace and cultural development through humanitarianism.

The Party was headed by Takeo Miki of the Cooperatives, as secretary-general, with Takashi Hayakawa of the People's Party as his deputy. Seiichi Okada of the People's Party was named chairman of the Standing Committee and Kyoji Funada of the Cooperatives headed the Political Affairs Standing Committee. Junzo Sasamori of the People's Party was named chairman of the committee of Diet members.

#### Workers' Vanguard Party

19. On 9 March the Workers' Vanguard Party was inaugurated. The Party's slogan is "Establishment of a socialistic nation along lines of national interests."

Manabu (Gaku) Sano, chairman of the Party, is a former Communist who recanted under police pressure while in jail. For this action he has been the victim of frequent hostile editorials in the Communist-influenced press.

#### Japan Democratic Party

20. Early in the month Wataru Narahashi, former chief secretary of the Cabinet and later an independent member of the Diet, asked to join the Progressive Party. His application was accepted.

On 20 March Narahashi, in speaking to Progressives, declared that the time was ripe for the formation of a new party to take a position "to the left of the Liberals and to the right of the Social Democrats" as a unifying force toward a "new modernized conservatism." Its platform was said to include state control over coal, steel, iron and fertilizer; revision of the tax system to check inflation; and other economic stabilization measures.

21. On 23 March Hitoshi Ashida, a leader of a dissatisfied party faction, announced his withdrawal from the Liberal Party. In the spring of 1946 he had resigned from the Cabinet as a protest against alleged "bossism" within the Party.

22. As a preliminary to the reintegration of Progressives in the Diet with Ashida's Liberal followers and with a number of

members of the People's Cooperative group, led by Heima Hayashi, Executive Committee leaders of the Progressive Party called a special committee session on 26 March to decide whether the Party should dissolve itself.

The Party's Executive Committee and Election Campaign Committee unanimously resolved to dissolve the Party and to establish a preparatory committee for a new body to be called the Japan Democratic Party (Nippon Minshuto). State Minister Takao Saito was named chairman of this special committee.

23. The new Party pledged itself to respect fundamental human rights and to reflect the will of all the people in Japan. "All existing parties," its manifesto said, "should give up their ties with the past to join hands with all other elements desirous of saving our nation."

24. The new Democratic Party was formally organized on 31 March with 145 members, including 114 Progressives, 17 People's Cooperatives, eight Liberals and six independents. The withdrawal of eight members from the Liberal Party reduced that Party's Diet representation to 142, placing it second in strength to the new party on the final day of the 92nd Diet session.

25. No president was named although it was announced that a chief executive would be chosen "by public election" after the end of the Diet election campaign. Meanwhile Party affairs were assigned to a seven-man Supreme Committee headed by Saito.

A motion to make Kijuro Shidehara president and to elect Ashida vice-president was defeated. Instead, Shidehara was named chief adviser and Ashida was appointed to the Supreme Committee.

The following party officers were named: Chief Adviser, Kijuro Shidehara; Advisers, Manitsu Tanaka, Kotaro Tanaka and Heima Hayashi; Supreme Committee, Takao Saito (chairman), Hitoshi Ashida, Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, Yoshinari Kawai, Kozaemon Kimura, Ken Inukai and Wataru Narahashi; Secretary-general, Takeshige Ishiguro; Political Affairs Research Committee, Shotaro Yano, chairman.

26. The party platform, as reported by Jiji Press, pledged:

- "(1) To uphold the spirit of the new Constitution, to establish a democratic political structure, and to enforce renovatory policies suitable for the building of a peaceful nation.
- "(2) To democratize industry on the basis of an overall economic plan, to work for speedy recovery of industry and to stabilize the living of the masses of the people.
- "(3) To endeavor for the promotion of education dedicated to the perfection of an individual, to strive to enhance the cultural standards of the people by cultivating religion and to contribute to the cultural progress of the world.
- "(4) To endeavor for the restoration of international faith and to cooperate in building up world peace."

27. The Democratic Party also announced the following policies:

- (1) To prepare for the conclusion of a peace treaty.

- (2) To wipe out "deep-rooted evils of bureaucracy" and to train "public-servant-minded" government officials.
- (3) To work out plans for economic reconstruction and to "intensify" essential state controls.
- (4) To seek cooperation between management and labor, to make the fullest use of joint labor-management councils and to establish a profit-sharing system.
- (5) To promote sound development of farmers' organizations, the democratization of farming communities, and measures to stimulate prosperity in farming and fishing villages.
- (6) To guarantee the position of "our unique middle-class industries" through the organization of cooperatives.
- (7) To eliminate black-marketing by means of "appropriate controls" replacing "wartime economic controls."
- (8) To insure a "model standard of living" by stabilizing the price structure.
- (9) To initiate public works projects.
- (10) To augment hydroelectric power resources.
- (11) To strive for a balanced national finance and to curb further aggravation of inflation through measures designed to stabilize currency and to increase production.
- (12) To rationalize management of government-owned enterprises as an example to private industries.
- (13) To reform the tax system in order to make equitable the people's financial burdens.
- (14) To promote export industries in preparation for the reopening of foreign trade.
- (15) To promote land and marine transportation and to place it on a planned basis in relation to production.
- (16) To enforce "new education," keyed by the "perfection of the individual and the cultivation of religion and sentiments."
- (17) To adopt "comprehensive" social policies.
- (18) To enforce "effective and appropriate" measures for restoring war-damaged areas and to "stabilize the living" of repatriates.

#### THE DIET

##### Election Law Revision

28. On 13 March the Cabinet announced that it had been considering a proposal to reduce the size of election districts and

modify the plural balloting system. Under the proposal each elector would have a single vote, and three to five representatives would be elected to represent each district.

The proposal immediately brought forth strong protests. Social Democrats, People's Cooperatives, Communists and many independents warned that the change would hinder small-party candidates and independents.

29. On 23 March the Liberal and Progressive Parties introduced the proposal in the Diet as an amendment to a Bill for Partial Amendment of the House of Representatives' Election Law then pending in the lower House.

Social Democratic and Cooperative members of the Election Law Committee resorted to "delaying tactics" in order to force abandonment of the draft bill. The confusion was climaxed by a brief scuffle on 27 March, after which two Progressive members filed assault charges against seven Social Democrats. A number of newspapers immediately warned against violence as a means of argument.

30. The delay occasioned by the filibuster caused the Cabinet to extend the session, previously scheduled to end on 27 March, until 31 March.

On 30 March the election revision bill was adopted by a special committee and immediately referred to the lower House, where it was approved. The bill became law the next day when it passed the House of Peers and received the approval of the Privy Council.

31. The bill made the following major changes in the House of Representatives Election Law:

- (1) Size of election districts was reduced. Electors in each district will cast only one vote, although from three to five representatives will be elected depending on the population of the district. The number of districts was increased from 53 to 117.
- (2) Responsibility for election administration was assigned to Election Administration Committees.
- (3) Only incompetents, quasi-incompetents and prisoners are now denied the right to vote.
- (4) The deposit required of candidates was increased from ¥ 2,000 to ¥ 5,000. Fines were increased approximately 10 times. Imprisonment penalties were made more severe.
- (5) Officials of local public entities and members of assemblies were denied the privilege of holding concurrent membership in the House of Representatives.
- (6) Campaign receipts and expenses of political parties and candidates must be made public.
- (7) Candidates were granted limited franking privileges. The Government will pay for one newspaper notice for each candidate and for the official election bulletin.

32. The following legislation was enacted by the 92nd Diet:

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

<u>Bill</u>	<u>Responsible Ministry</u>	<u>Presented to Secre- tariat</u>	<u>Passed by</u>	
			<u>House of Represent- atives</u>	<u>House of Peers</u>
Exception to Account Law	Finance	30 Jan	14 Feb	15 Feb
Loan to Cover Expenditures Relative to Termination of War	Finance	14 Feb	18 Feb	19 Feb
Abolition of Peer's Hereditary Property Law	Cabinet	19 Feb	6 Mar	19 Feb
Petitions Law	Cabinet	21 Feb	6 Mar	21 Feb
Partial Amendment of Income Tax Law	Finance	22 Feb	1 Mar	7 Mar
Amendment of H. C. Election Law	Finance	28 Feb	6 Mar	12 Mar
Amendment of H. C. Election Law	Home	1 Mar	10 Mar	13 Mar
Election of Chiefs and Members of Local Assemblies	Home	1 Mar	10 Mar	13 Mar
Labor Standards Bill	Welfare	4 Mar	18 Mar	27 Mar
Amendment of Calamity Relief Fund Law	Welfare	5 Mar	17 Mar	22 Mar
Statistics Bill	Cabinet	6 Mar	17 Mar	6 Mar
Amendment to Mariners' Law	Transportation	6 Mar	22 Mar	27 Mar
Amnesty Bill	Cabinet	7 Mar	17 Mar	7 Mar
Partial Amendment of Law No. 78 of 1939	Finance	12 Mar	18 Mar	25 Mar
Securities and Exchanges Bill	Finance	12 Mar	18 Mar	12 Mar
Dissolution of Japan Securities Exchange	Finance	12 Mar	18 Mar	12 Mar
Amendment to Election Law of Members of House of Representatives	Home	12 Mar	17 Mar	25 Mar
Fundamental Law of Education	Education	12 Mar	17 Mar	25 Mar
Court Organization	Justice	12 Mar	18 Mar	26 Mar

<u>Bill</u>	<u>Responsible Ministry</u>	<u>Presented to Secre- tariat</u>	<u>Passed by</u>	
			<u>House of Represent- atives</u>	<u>House of Peers</u>
Partial Amendment of Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law	Commerce and Industry	14 Mar	20 Mar	23 Mar
Amendment of Bank of Japan Law	Finance	15 Mar	19 Mar	23 Mar
Special Instances of Issuance of Bonds by Banks	Finance	15 Mar	19 Mar	23 Mar
Partial Amendment to Mail Law	Communications	15 Mar	22 Mar	25 Mar
Bill for Local Autonomy	Home	15 Mar	22 Mar (Amended)	27 Mar (Amended)
Amendment of Income Tax Law	Finance	15 Mar	24 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment to Corpo- ration Tax Law	Finance	15 Mar	24 Mar	30 Mar
Partial Revision to Special Corporation Tax Law	Finance	15 Mar	24 Mar	30 Mar
Land Register Law	Home	15 Mar	24 Mar	30 Mar
House Register Law	Home	15 Mar	24 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment to Local Tax Law	Home	13 Mar	24 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment to Local Apportionment Tax Law	Home	15 Mar	24 Mar	30 Mar
Administrative Office Bill	Cabinet	15 Mar	28 Mar (Amended)	30 Mar (Amended)
Imperial Household Office Law	Cabinet	15 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Enforcement of Court Law	Justice	15 Mar	19 Mar	26 Mar
School Education Law	Education	15 Mar	20 Mar	27 Mar
Public Procurator Office	Justice	17 Mar	27 Mar	29 Mar
Provisional Measures of Code of Civil Procedure	Justice	17 Mar	28 Mar	31 Mar
Provisional Measures of Civil Code	Justice	17 Mar	28 Mar	31 Mar

<u>Bill</u>	<u>Responsible Ministry</u>	<u>Presented to Secre- tariat</u>	<u>Passed by</u>	
			<u>House of Represent- atives</u>	<u>House of Peers</u>
Provisional Measures of Code of Criminal Procedure	Justice	17 Mar	28 Mar	31 Mar
Shipbuilding Corpora- tion Law	Transportation	17 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Finance Law	Finance	18 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Revision of Account Law	Finance	18 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment to Govern- ment Railway Special Account Law	Transportation	18 Mar	22 Mar	27 Mar
Amendment of Communica- tion Enterprise Spe- cial Account Law	Communications	18 Mar	22 Mar	26 Mar
Amendment of Pension Law	Cabinet	18 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Bill Concerning Valid- ity of Orders in Force at Time of Enforcement of New Constitution of Japan	Cabinet	18 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Workers' Accident Compensation In- surance Law	Welfare	18 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Establishment of Inferior Courts and Their Spheres of Jurisdiction	Justice	18 Mar	27 Mar	29 Mar
Bill Fixing the Number of Court Personnel	Justice	18 Mar	27 Mar	29 Mar
Judges' Compensation	Justice	18 Mar	27 Mar	29 Mar
Public Procurators' Compensation	Justice	18 Mar	27 Mar	29 Mar
Amendment of State Property Law	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment of Inher- itance Tax Law	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment to Special Account Law for En- terprises of Monopoly and Printing Bureaus	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar

<u>Bill</u>	<u>Responsible Ministry</u>	<u>Presented to Secretariat</u>	<u>Passed by</u>	
			<u>House of Representatives</u>	<u>House of Peers</u>
Special Account for the Alcohol Monopoly	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Revision of Special Account Law for Mint	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Special Account for Law of National Forestry Enterprises	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Bill for Special Account for Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Law	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Bill for Abolition of the Special Account Law for Government Bonds and 4 others	Finance	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Bill for Amendment of Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law	Commerce and Industry	19 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Petroleum Distribution Kodan Law <u>a/</u>	Commerce and Industry and Economic Stabilization Board	19 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Solid Fuel Distribution Kodan Law	Commerce and Industry and Economic Stabilization Board	19 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Industrial Reconstruction Kodan Law	Commerce and Industry and Economic Stabilization Board	19 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Foreign Trade Distribution Kodan Law	Commerce and Industry and Economic Stabilization Board	19 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Price Adjustment Kodan Law	Commerce and Industry and Economic Stabilization Board	19 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment of Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws	Welfare	20 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar



<u>Bill</u>	<u>Reponsible Ministry</u>	<u>Presented to Secre- tariat</u>	<u>Passed by</u>	
			<u>House of Represent- atives</u>	<u>House of Peers</u>
Amendment of Cabinet Board of Audit	Cabinet	22 Mar	31 Mar	22 Mar
Prohibition of Private Economic Monopoly and Preservation of Fair Trade	Economic Stabilization Board	22 Mar	31 Mar	31 Mar
Amendment of Revision of Finance Bank Law	Finance	22 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Enforcement of Imperial House Economy Law	Cabinet	24 Mar	31 Mar	27 Mar
Special Supply Office Bill	War Damage Reconstruction Board	29 Mar	31 Mar	31 Mar
Supplementary Budget for General Budget, 1946-1947 (Revised No. 1)	Finance	14 Feb	18 Feb	19 Feb
General Budget of Revenues and Expenditures for General Account, 1947-1948	Finance	1 Mar	17 Mar	25 Mar
Budgets of Revenues and Expenditures of Special Account, 1947-1948	Finance	11 Mar	17 Mar	25 Mar
Supplementary Budget No. 2 of the Revised General Budget, 1946-1947	Finance	11 Mar	17 Mar	25 Mar
Supplementary Budget No. 1 for the Revised Special Account Budget, 1946-1947	Finance	11 Mar	17 Mar	25 Mar
Contract Concerning Obligations of Treasury Other than Budget	Finance	11 Mar	17 Mar	25 Mar

a/ A kodan is a public corporation.

MEMBER BILLS

<u>Bill</u>	<u>Presented to Secretariat</u>	<u>Passed by</u>	
		<u>House of Representatives</u>	<u>House of Peers</u>
Diet Law Bill	3 Feb	21 Feb 19 Mar (Passed as amended by H. P.)	18 Mar (Amended)
Writings, Exceptions Concerning Election Campaign Documents	11 Mar	11 Mar	13 Mar
Compensation Travel Expenses and Allowances of Diet Members	25 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Expenses and Daily Allowances for Witnesses Attending the Diet	25 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Contingent Fund	25 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Diet Secretariat Law	25 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Diet Library Law	25 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Diet Secretariat Personnel Law	25 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar
Amendment to Local Horse-race Bill	6 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar
Provisional Bill for H. R. Regulations	30 Mar	30 Mar	Not introduced

THE PURGE

Amendment to Imperial Ordinance No. 1

33. Acting on reports that some undesirable persons affected by the terms of the purge ordinances were still participating in politics, the Japanese Government early in March amended Article 15 of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 to provide that:

- (1) No person subject to the Purge may participate in an election campaign or engage in any form of political activity.
- (2) The Prime Minister or the responsible Governor may require the screening of any persons when reasonable evidence indicates they may fall under the Purge Memorandum.
- (3) The Prime Minister or the responsible prefectural Governor may issue an injunction prohibiting such persons from political activity.
- (4) The status of persons required to submit questionnaires under the provisions of this amendment must be decided within 72 hours.
- (5) Any person violating this amendment or refusing to submit a questionnaire or otherwise refusing to comply with official instructions under this provision is subject to fine or imprisonment.

Political Parties to Aid in Administration of Purge

34. Representatives of major political parties, the Diet Independent Club and women's political groups organized a committee on 14 March to develop a nonpartisan program to help the Government administer the Purge. The committee will encourage political parties to publicize the qualifications of candidates and educate the voters on the objectives of the Purge.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Communications Department Dispute

35. More than 300 technicians and officials of the Ministry of Communications offered their resignations following accusations on 6 March that Minister of Communications Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu had invited the Procurator General to investigate rumors of graft within the Ministry.

Hitotsumatsu denied that he had asked police aid but admitted that the procurator's office was investigating the setting up of a cabaret in a building rented from the Communications Ministry ostensibly as a headquarters for a repatriates' organization. It was charged that certain subordinates of the Ministry were offered bribes in order to obtain the hall. These accusations were coupled with further charges that officials had squandered official funds on private banquets.

Two section chiefs of the Ministry were suspended pending investigation.

36. On 17 March 30 representatives of the Communications Workers' Association, including seven section chiefs who had opposed the Minister, visited Hitotsumatsu's office and recanted "certain impolite impudent speeches." Hitotsumatsu thereupon announced that he would continue "housecleaning," that he would "rationalize" the telegraph system and that, if the results of investigation warranted, he would reinstate the suspended section chiefs. The actions terminated the communications dispute after 13 days.

37. The Hitotsumatsu incident was linked in the press with interpellations in the Diet by Ryoji Inouye, Social Democrat, who charged that many national and municipal officials were receivers of graft.

The Cabinet announced subsequently that it had authorized a thorough investigation of alleged graft in all agencies of the Government.

Structural and Personnel Changes

38. Former Home Minister Keinosuke Ushio was named on 17 March to head the State Planning Commission. He succeeded Kozaemon Kimura, recently appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

39. Sotaro Takase, former president of Tokyo Industrial University, was made director general of the Economic Stabilization Board on 30 March. The position had been temporarily filled by Minister of Finance Tanzan Ishibashi. Takase is one of the so-called "Professors' group" with which Prime Minister Yoshida has worked closely.

Immediately prior to Takase's appointment a minor political crisis had been precipitated by the announcement of former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hiroo Wada's appointment as head of the

Stabilization Board. Liberal Party regulars indicated strong opposition because Wada had no party affiliation and because Prime Minister Yoshida was alleged to have made the appointment without consulting his Party. Liberal Party leaders finally agreed to accept Wada if he would enter the Liberal Party and submit to its general policy. After some days' discussion of the matter Wada rejected the appointment.

Some Tokyo newspapers reported that Takase had agreed to enter the Liberal Party on the terms rejected by Wada, but Takase denied this, declaring that he intended to administer his office as a nonpartisan.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

##### Local Self-government

40. In September 1946 the Diet adopted four laws organizing Tokyo metropolis, the prefectures, cities, towns and villages as local self-governing entities. It was impossible at that time to institute all the changes required by the new Constitution and further revision of these laws has since been under study in a special committee representing the political parties, the Home Ministry and public service organizations. On the basis of this committee's recommendations the Home Ministry prepared a bill which was enacted into law by the Diet on 28 March.

Among the innovations in the organization of local government were the following:

- (1) The four separate laws were united into one law, "The Law of the Local Government," consisting of 300 articles plus certain temporary provisions.
- (2) The right of cities with a population of 500,000 or more to form a "special public body" independent of prefectures and with rights corresponding to those of prefectures was recognized. Details of organization will be specified in subsequent legislation.
- (3) Authority to adjust city, town or village boundaries was granted to the prefectural assembly, and authority to alter prefectural boundaries was assigned to the Diet. Formerly the Minister of Home Affairs was the final arbiter in both cases.
- (4) No more than two members of six-member Election Administration Commissions and no two members of the four-member Commissions may belong to the same political party.
- (5) The six-month residence requirements for voters must be satisfied by the date of the election instead of by the date of registration as was formerly the case.
- (6) Physically incapacitated voters were authorized to receive assistance in executing ballots.
- (7) Citizens may enact and repeal local legislation by initiative and referendum.
- (8) The right of runners-up in elections to take the seats of those who die, withdraw or are removed from office is effective only during the 10 days following

elections. If more than 10 days elapse a new election must be held.

- (9) The right of the Home Minister to dismiss a governor or annul his acts is repealed. The governor can now be removed only by a nonconfidence vote of the prefectural assembly, by recall by a majority of the voters, which cannot take place during the first year of his term, or by a decision of the impeachment court of the House of Representatives.
- (10) In local affairs the governor becomes completely independent of the national government but he remains an agent of the national government in the administration of certain laws and must in such cases comply with the orders of the competent ministers. Where formerly the governor enjoyed freedom of action only in prescribed matters, he now is independent of the national government except in matters specified by law.
- (11) The Boards of Aldermen are abolished. Those Boards, which formerly managed provincial legislative affairs when the assemblies were not in session, will no longer be necessary since the provincial assemblies will be in session almost continuously.
- (12) Provisions permitting the Government to require labor in lieu of cash tax payments are repealed. Exaction of labor or materials will be permitted only in the event of earthquake, flood or similar calamity.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order. . . . .	1
Public Casualties. . . . .	8
Police . . . . .	9
Prisons. . . . .	11
Fire . . . . .	12

LAW AND ORDER

Popular Demonstrations

1. In March, as the national elections approached, the number of labor demonstrations and rallies decreased considerably. There were no reports of violence nor disorder.

Black-market Activities

2. Home Minister Etsujiro Uyehara summoned all prefectural police chiefs to Tokyo in March and urged them "to make full and adequate use of their legal rights to smash organized black-market food rings and to arrest those who deliberately withhold rice quota deliveries."

3. The Ministry of Justice summoned judges and procurators of Japan's Appellate Courts for a conference in Tokyo on rice deliveries and black-market business.

The conference adopted a resolution which pointed to deterioration in public morals and a high crime rate and warned that "a critical situation will develop if the present serious economic conditions are not checked."

4. To check Tokyo's black market in room and board the Price Board warned that board-and-room black-marketeers would be liable to five years' imprisonment or a fine of not less than ¥ 100,000.

5. The police continued their campaign against black-market operators, especially those dealing in fuel, fertilizer, farm tools, liquor, rice, salt, sugar, cigarettes and penicillin.

Narcotics

6. An extensive investigation into narcotics traffic in Japan resulted in the arrest of 19 Japanese. Two former Japanese Navy lieutenants committed suicide after disclosing details of this traffic.

Crime

7. Criminal offenses reported in January totaled 111,325, continuing the steady decrease since September 1946. The January total compares with 135,909 offenses in December and 143,090 in November.

The number of persons arrested in January totaled 67,581 of whom 64,362 were Japanese, 3,085 were Koreans, 76 Formosans, 29 Chinese and 29 of other nationalities.

#### PUBLIC CASUALTIES

##### Railway Suicides

8. Railway suicides totaled 970 in the 12 months ending 15 February, compared with 654 deaths in 1945 and 919 in 1944. Before 1943, railway suicides averaged from 100 to 200 a year. During the past year the number of suicide attempts has amounted to 20 percent of those killed or injured in railway accidents. Since 1 January there have been 98 cases of suicide by leaping in front of trains.

#### POLICE

##### Supervision of Election Activities

9. The Home Ministry advised police chiefs as follows during their conference held in Tokyo in March concerning surveillance of election campaigns:

"Fairness and impartiality must prevail in order to avoid suspicion of interference. At the same time a resolute attitude will be assumed concerning the arrest of intentional violators.

"House-to-house campaigns will be closely watched. Vote purchasing, unauthorized efforts to influence voting, and similar offenses will be treated with special severity and the arrest and questioning of criminals will be conducted in close liaison with the procurator's office."

##### Juvenile Delinquency

10. The Metropolitan Police Board in a study of basic causes of juvenile delinquency arrived at the following conclusions:

- (1) Sixty percent of those who were mobilized into war-time factories from schools belong to the delinquent class. They learned to smoke, drink and gamble in the factories.
- (2) Laxity of home education is another major factor. Lack of time for mothers properly to train their children, extremely crowded living conditions, hearing adults discuss black-market dealings and the general scarcity of commodities have contributed heavily to the present high rate of juvenile delinquency.
- (3) Laxity on the part of schoolteachers and the absence of educational objectives, along with teachers' strikes, are additional causes for delinquency.
- (4) Former members of the Kamikaze Corps, who were once strongly urged to commit suicide, are inclined to harbor a strong hostility toward law and order. The great majority of these individuals have joined gangs and groups of black-marketeers.
- (5) Unstable world conditions and a sense of adult evils destroy faith in laws and restrictions imposed by these same adults.

PRISONS

Amnesty Rescript

11. The Ministry of Justice recently reported on the actual effects of the Amnesty Proclamation on the prison population as of 31 December 1946. Of the 40,200 inmates expected to be involved 38,115 have been affected by the Amnesty Proclamation.

PERSONS AFFECTED BY AMNESTY RESCRIPT

	Under Sentence by			Total
	Military Courts	Civil		
	Army	Navy	Courts	
<u>Granted General Amnesty</u>				
Released immediately	2	0	73	75
Still in custody on other charges	48	15	123	186
Total	50	15	196	261
<u>Reduction of Penalty</u>				
Death sentence reduced to life term	0	0	1	1
Life term reduced to 20 years	2	0	9	11
Life term reduced to 15 years	0	0	5	5
Reduction by half of remaining term	25	26	4,356	4,407
Total term reduced by 1/3	1	1	639	641
Total term reduced by 1/4	197	96	30,258	30,551
Total	225	123	35,268	35,616
Under investigation	2	4	2,232	2,238
Total	227	127	37,500	37,854
Grand total	277	142	37,696	38,115

FIRE

Losses

12. Within the past two months the Japanese have suffered extremely high fire losses in a series of major conflagrations which destroyed several industrial plants.

The Yamaguchi-ken Textile Company in the city of Yamaguchi burned down on 2 February with an estimated loss of ¥ 18,000,000, including considerable finished merchandise intended partly for repatriates and war sufferers. Cause of the blaze was not known.

A fire in the Miyazaki Woodwork Company, Miyazaki city, Kyushu, spread to properties of the Kyushu Oak Lumbering Company, causing damage estimated at ¥ 2,500,000.

A four-hour fire caused by a defective electric motor destroyed 15 buildings and 700 cases of raw cotton belonging to

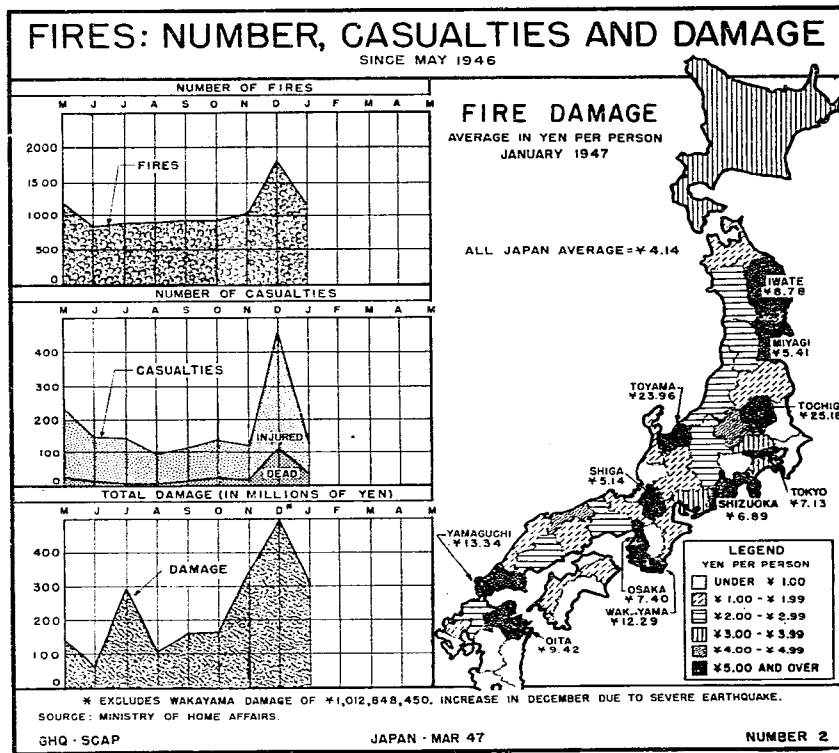


the Nitto Textile Factory, Kainan, Wakayama Prefecture. Loss was estimated at ¥ 80,000,000 including raw cotton worth ¥ 30,000,000.

13. Losses in January from 1,346 fires totaled ¥ 302,966,754. Sparks were the leading cause of fires with faulty electric wiring connections second.

Thirty-six persons died and 93 were injured in fires in January.

Tokyo-to with 202 fires for the month topped all other prefectures, Hokkaido being second with 87.



SECTION 3  
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal . . . . .	1
Military Occupation Courts. . . . .	3
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals. . . . .	4
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals . . . . .	9
Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	15
International Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	20

LEGAL

Registration of Chinese Nationals

1. SCAP advised the Japanese Government that persons in Japan who claim Chinese nationality and who have been issued registration certificates by the Chinese Mission in Japan "will be presumptively considered as Chinese subjects and, hence, United Nations nationals for the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by both the Occupation Forces and the Japanese authorities."

Appointment of Chinese Representative

2. A member of the Chinese Mission in Japan was assigned to act as a member of any provost court trying Chinese nationals.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

3. In March Occupation courts tried numerous cases involving illegal transactions in Occupation Forces property. Offenders received prison sentences ranging from three months to three years, while accompanying fines ranged up to ¥ 75,000.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

4. One hundred sixty-one new cases concerning war atrocities were opened during the month.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

	Cases on Hand	Cases Received	Cases Completed	Cases on Hand
	<u>25 Feb</u>	<u>25 Feb-24 Mar</u>	<u>25 Feb-24 Mar</u>	<u>24 Mar</u>
POW camp conditions	9	3	0	12
POW camp atrocities	120	5	1	124
B-29 flyers	578	1	10	569
POW ship	50	2	0	52
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	26	4	0	30
Miscellaneous	<u>660</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>771</u>
Total	1,443	161	46	1,558

5. Investigations in the islands north of Australia resulted in the opening of several new atrocity cases, mostly connected with the unlawful execution of Allied airmen.

Evidence was found that 11 Europeans including civilians were murdered at Kavieng, New Ireland.

6. British investigators conducted 69 interrogations during March, obtaining 39 sworn statements.

Records obtained from General Headquarters, Army Shipping Transport Command at Ujino, were examined in connection with war crimes cases in South Siam and Kempei-tai atrocities in Burma.

7. Nanking authorities announced that Lieutenant General Yuitsu Tsuchibashi, a suspected war criminal also wanted by British authorities, is confined in Nanking Army Prison awaiting trial by a Chinese court.

The Philippines

8. From 21 February to 20 March 27 war crimes cases in the Philippines were forwarded with the recommendation that they be closed. One case was reopened in Palawan.

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

9. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 131 persons and deliver them to Sugamo Prison at the earliest practicable date. Of these 57 were former officers including a lieutenant general and a rear admiral; 57 had been enlisted personnel and 17 were civilians.

10. British authorities requested the apprehension of 27 suspected war criminals.

Four suspects were shipped from Sugamo Prison to Hongkong and Singapore for trial. Fifty-nine others are awaiting transfer to South East Asia Command.

11. The transfer of former Vice-admiral Kunizo Mori to Netherlands East Indies jurisdiction was requested by the Netherlands Military Mission. Mori was sentenced to life imprisonment by a military commission at Guam and is incarcerated in Sugamo Prison. His trial in the Netherlands East Indies is desired on charges relating to atrocities committed by his "Combined Sasebo Special Landing Party" during the campaign in Celebes from January to March 1942.

Deletion of Names

12. Five memorandums were issued to the Japanese Government ordering the deletion of 14 names from previous orders for apprehension.

Clarification of Status

13. The Japanese Government was notified of the names of three persons released from suspicion of being war criminals and returned to their former status.

The Philippines

14. On 20 March 556 Japanese were in custody in the Philippines in connection with war crimes. Of this number 438 were identified war criminals, 102 were suspected criminals and the rest were held as witnesses.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

15. One hundred sixty persons have been tried for war atrocities in Yokohama; 19 received death sentences, 137 terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to life, and four were acquitted.

On 24 March 179 cases were in various stages of preparation.

16. Six trials were completed in Japan during the month:

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES  
Japan

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
HARIKAWA, Masanobu	Guard	Civ	24 Feb 47- 11 Mar 47	40 years
KIRYU, Masaki	Inter- preter	Civ	17 Feb 47- 18 Mar 47	20 years
KOBAYASHI, Minoru	Sgt/Maj	Cpl		15 years
SHURAKI, Takeo	Not given	Cpl		25 years
HAZAMA, Kosaku	Camp Commander	Lt	3 Feb 47- 19 Mar 47	15 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
OKUDA, Hyoichi	Guard	Civ	15 Sep 46- 18 Mar 47	33 years
-----				
TAKATA, Shuichi	Camp Commander	Capt	24 Feb 47- 26 Mar 47	40 years
GOTO, Toshio	Sgt/Maj	Civ		40 years
ETO, Shigeki	Guard	Civ		30 years
OTA, Tsuzuo	Guard	Civ		30 years
ITO, Benji	Coal mine supervisor	Civ		20 years
-----				
MURAI, Masaaki	Guard	Sgt	24 Mar 47- 27 Mar 47	8 years
-----				

Narikawa, civilian guard at the Tanagawa Prisoner-of-war Camp, Osaka, was charged with beating prisoners of war in aggravated and brutal assaults.

Kiryu, Kobayashi and Shuraki, charged jointly with brutal beating of prisoners of war, were members of the staff of the Yokkaichi Camp, Osaka.

Hazama, commander of Tanagawa Camp and later at the Oyama Camp, was charged with participating in numerous beatings and collective punishments. He expressed the views that prisoners were slaves and that Red Cross supplies were not to be given sick men who would never be able to work again.

Okuda was charged with numerous beatings and other mistreatments while conducting prisoners of war from camp to an iron foundry where they worked.

Takata, as camp commander, and four of his staff at Fukuoka Branch Camp 8-B were jointly charged with beating and torturing prisoners of war. Takata was specifically charged with failure to provide prisoners with adequate food, housing and medical care.

Goto, who acted as sergeant major of the camp, was convicted of beating many prisoners and in one instance crushed a prisoner's chest by a blow with a chair.

Murai was convicted of beating prisoners of war at Fukuoka POW Camp No. 2, Nagasaki, and leaving them crippled for weeks.

#### The Philippines

17. Seven trials were completed in the Philippines between 21 February and 20 March, bringing the total number of persons tried to 196, of whom 181 were convicted.

Gosuke Taniguchi and four joint defendants whose trial began 14 February and ended 28 February were convicted of killing five

unknown American prisoners of war by sword blows. Taniguchi, formerly a Navy captain, who was charged with command responsibility for the crime, was sentenced to death by musketry. The other four defendants, Toshio Mitani, Yoshitake Ogawa, Yosokichi Yamamoto and Tooru Tanaka, were all sentenced to life imprisonment.

Yasuro Hirose and Masaru Takata, formerly enlisted men of the Japanese Army, were convicted of murder and rape in a trial held 14-28 February. Hirose was sentenced to death by hanging and Takata to 20 years' imprisonment.

Naoki Hamasaki, accused of command responsibility for the killing of six Filipino civilians and with participation in and command responsibility for the rape of seven Filipino girls, was sentenced to death by hanging. His trial was held from 14-24 February.

#### French Indo-China

18. The Japanese Government was notified of the results of war-crimes trials conducted by the Permanent Military Tribunal of Saigon as reported by the French Mission. Five war criminals were sentenced to death, two to life imprisonment and two to eight and 10 years respectively.

#### Notification of Execution

19. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of seven war criminals at Singapore and of four war criminals at Manila.

### INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Synopsis of Tribunal Proceedings. . . . .	20
Defense Concludes General Phase . . . . .	21
Introduction of Manchurian Phase. . . . .	50

#### SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

20. The defense on 13 March completed the presentation of the general phase of its case.

The Tribunal recessed on 25 March until 2 April 1947. Regular court sessions were held on 3-7, 10-14, 17-21 and 24-25 March.

#### DEFENSE CONCLUDES GENERAL PHASE

21. The defense presented evidence concerning jurisdiction and responsibilities of high positions which each of the defendants held in the Cabinet.

#### Counsel Excluded

22. The Tribunal ruled that an American lawyer with the defense be excluded from the court and relieved as counsel for Koki Hirota because he declined to withdraw the phrase "undue interference" used in referring to "interference of the Tribunal with ordinary examination of the witness.

#### Documentary Evidence

23. The defense introduced in evidence numerous treaties and documents which had direct bearing on Japan's international relations between 1890 and the beginning of the Pacific war.

24. The alleged Treaty of Alliance of 1896 in which Russia and China pledged mutual assistance in case of attack by Japan on Asiatic Russia, China or Korea was submitted by the defense on 26 February.

China agreed in the treaty to build a railway towards Vladivostok, crossing Amur and Kirin Provinces, to facilitate Russian movements in case of war. Construction and administration of the railway was to be entrusted to the Russo-Chinese Bank. This treaty was to be effective upon ratification by China of the railroad contracts and was to be valid for 15 years.

25. The Boxer Protocol of 16 January 1901 was submitted 16 February. It authorized retention of permanent guards by foreign legations for protection. "Chinese will have no right to reside there and the place may be put in a state of defense," the document stated.

26. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 30 January 1902, submitted on 26 February, agreed "that they mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea. . . Having in mind Britain's special interests in China and Japan's special interest not only in China, but also in Korea, both recognized that it would be admissible for either to take indispensable measures to safeguard their interests if threatened by aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances in China or Korea necessitating the intervention of either Japan or Britain to protect the lives and property of their subjects."

In case either nation "became involved by defending their respective interests in war with another power, the other will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent others from joining hostilities. . . If other powers should join in, the other party will come to its ally's assistance and shall conduct war in common with it."

This alliance was renewed twice, in 1905 and in 1911.

27. Japan and Russia received the right in the Treaty of Portsmouth, submitted on 26 February, "to maintain guards and protect their respective railroad lines in Manchuria."

28. Documentary record of the Convention between Japan and Korea of 17 November 1905, providing for Korea's coming under the protectorate of Japan, was offered and received in evidence as was the Declaration by Japan on the Annexation of Korea in 1910.

29. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 21 February 1911, between Japan and the United States, received in evidence on 27 February, pledged reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation, with privileges for citizens of each nation to enter, travel, reside, lease or own property and carry on trade.

30. Secretary of War Lansing and Ambassador Ichi in an exchange of notes in November 1917 "mutually declared that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special right or privilege that would affect Chinese independence or integrity or would deny to the subjects of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in commerce and industry in China."

31. The following excerpt from Ambassador Grew's conversations in Tokyo in 1935 with Bishop Reifsnider and Walter Edge, as recounted in the Ambassador's book, "My Ten Years in Japan," was offered in evidence:

"The Act (Exclusion Act of 1924) rankles," the Ambassador said, and continuing, "and will rankle, but to repeal the provisions would be interpreted as an indication of weakness and a desire to

placate the martial spirit of Japan. This would not alter in the slightest degree Japanese policy or tone down military propaganda. On the contrary, some Japanese would argue that having recognized Japan as an equal on the immigration issue, it would be appropriate and logical for the United States to recognize her as an equal on the naval issue. It is uncertain that the bill will ever pass the Senate. To bring up the matter of repeal and have the effort fail would be disastrous."

32. At the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, held in Washington in 1922, the Japanese delegation said it desired to explain why and how Japanese garrisons had come to be stationed in various parts of China:

"With respect to the railway guards on the Shantung Railway, Japan has declared and reaffirms her intention of withdrawing these guards as soon as China has notified that the Chinese police force has been duly organized and is ready to take over.

"Maintaining troops on the South Manchurian Railway is on a different footing. This was conceded and recognized by the Treaty of Peking of 1905. . . The withdrawal of the railway guards would leave these districts at the mercy of the bandits. . . Japan cannot forego the right or duty of maintaining railway guards in Manchuria.

"The Japanese troops on the lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway have been stationed in connection with the Inter-allied Agreement of Vladivostok of 1919 to establish communication between Japanese contingents in Siberia and South Manchuria. These troops will be withdrawn as soon as the evacuation of Siberia by Japanese is effected."

Also, "Japan desires to make it clear that she has no intention of relinquishing the important rights (at Port Arthur and Dairen) she has lawfully acquired at no small sacrifice. It is a part of Manchuria, in which because of its closeness to Japanese territory, Japan has vital interests which relate to her economic life and history. This was recognized by the Americans, British and French at the formation of the International Consortium."

Baron Shidehara, speaking about the development of China's natural resources, stated: "China has immense potentialities, richly endowed with arable soil, mines and raw materials. They are of little practical value so long as they are undeveloped. To make full use of them China must open her door to foreign capital, trade and enterprise."

The Chinese delegation made an important statement on 16 November 1922, saying that "China wanted to make her natural resources available to all who needed them. . ."

#### Witnesses for General Phase

33. The defense presented the following witnesses in concluding the general phase of its case:

Tsuguo Fujita: Legal counselor on military administration for the War Ministry 1917-1934; from 1934 to 1937 made a special study of military administration in Europe and America.

Tadahiko Okada: Speaker, House of Representatives, 1932-1945; Minister of Welfare in Suzuki Cabinet at end of war.



Tatsuo Mitarai: Writer for newspapers and magazines on political events.

Kosaku Tamura: Foreign-office career diplomat, author of book in English "The Genesis of the Pacific War," and of a diplomatic history of the Far East.

Takamuro Inoue: Research specialist on the constitutional history of Japan.

Kunaichi Yamamoto: Foreign-office career diplomat and former Vice-minister, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Shozo Kurata: Formerly president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha shipping company and also of the Japan Ship Owners' Association. Ambassador to the Philippines October 1943 to July 1944.

Kisaburo Ando: Minister without Portfolio and Home Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, Vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; now in Sugamo Prison.

Shinji Yoshino: Minister of Commerce and Industry 1937-1938, industrialist and prefectural governor.

Teiji Owada: Career employee, Ministry of Communications, 1917-1940.

Kikusaburo Okada: Formerly Major General of Japanese Army; from 1935 to 1945 assisted in formulation of plans for national and military mobilization.

Takeshi Ono: Former Vice-minister of Communications.

Kwanji Mayama: Former research secretary of the Japan Planning Board.

Akio Yoshida: Former Lieutenant Colonel, Japanese Army, in charge of military training taught in public schools.

Keinoshin Nakamura: Retired as Vice-minister of Welfare in 1945.

Goro Iwamatsu: Official of the Ministry of Education, 1925-1945.

#### Testimony of Fujita

34. The witness testified on 27 February as an expert on the Japanese Constitution which was in effect at the end of the war.

"There are four fundamental principles of the Japanese Constitution," he testified. "First is the division of the powers in the legislative, judicial and executive branches. Under Article IV the Emperor is the head of the State. . . . The legislative rights are exercised on the approval of the legislative branch of the Government. The executive powers, with the assistance of the Cabinet, and the judicial powers are exercised by the judiciary in the name of the Emperor.

"The second principle is that the freedom of the people cannot be restricted without law. The third principle is the supremacy of law, whereby it cannot be revised or abolished by order. They can be, however, under Article VIII, changed or abolished by emergency imperial ordinance, subject to the subsequent approval of the Diet. The fourth principle is that no state action can be taken without a budget."

In referring to statutes the witness explained that he meant those that have been approved and passed by the Diet. "The organs recognized by the Constitution are the political, military and naval, judicial, and the Imperial Household. By the military and naval organs, he means the Supreme Command. The political organ is the Cabinet. . . .

"Responsibility related to the administration of state is borne by the Minister of State, while responsibilities relating to matters of Supreme Command are borne by the Chiefs of Staff. . . . This causes inconvenience in the prosecution of war. To alleviate these inconveniences after the outbreak of the China Incident, consultative conferences between the Naval and the Army forces, the Liaison Conference, and the Supreme Council for the direction of war were set up.

"The Liaison Conference was comprised of representatives of the Supreme Command and the Cabinet. . . . Matters were discussed but not decided there. Decision was made after an agreement had been reached by the War Minister, for example, with respect to matters pertaining to his department, after he returned to his own ministry.

"With respect to Supreme Command matters, they were carried out for the Army by the Chief of the General Staff. Matters agreed upon at the Liaison Conference were decided finally either at the Cabinet or at Supreme Command organs, depending upon the nature of the matter. The consultative conference was of the same character as the Liaison Conference.

"The character of the Supreme Council for the direction of war is about the same, but with some difference in that imperial sanction was received in connection with its establishment."

Testimony of Tadahiko Okada

35. After testifying briefly on control of cabinets by political parties the witness declared: "The relationship between the Cabinet and the Diet is not simple. In the era of party cabinets, the Cabinet would carry out the policies of the party to which it belonged, but the Diet often took an independent attitude. . . .

"Up to the present, most of the bills entered in the Diet have been presented by the Government. The right of Diet members to present bills is guaranteed and members have done so from time to time. However, in such cases the two Houses have found it difficult to agree. Whenever the Government wishes a law, the draft is drawn in the ministry responsible for administering it. After the draft is made, it is put before a cabinet session and after approval, if important, it is sent to the Privy Council. After approval by the Council, it is finally presented to the Diet. Before it goes to the Privy Council, after cabinet approval it is usually sent to the Cabinet Legislation Board for a final brushup. . . .

"When the Diet does not agree with the budget as presented, instead of rejecting it, it refuses to vote and sends it back to the Government with the request for certain changes. This has been done often. But since the rejection of a budget has far-reaching effect, a resolution of return to the Government has not often met with success. When the Government begins to feel that such a resolution is in danger of being passed, they will dissolve the Diet, or resign, before the measure is passed. . . .

"There was a form of collaboration between Cabinet and Diet to ascertain what type of legislation was best for the nation.

After hearings and investigations, such specific measures would be introduced and passed. . ."

The witness said he did not believe that anybody could think of the idea that Baron Tanaka became premier as a representative of army influence. "He was asked to become president of the Seiyukai and became premier in that capacity. All his policies were drafted by the research committee of the Seiyukai. . . Tanaka was the first who began to depend heavily on extensive political research within his Party."

Testimony of Mitarai

36. Between July 1929 and April 1945, 16 cabinets fell, the witness testified. He named them and the reasons for their falling as follows:

The Tanaka Cabinet fell in July 1929 due to many political blunders, and because it was politically corrupt. One of its blunders was trying to dispose of the Chang Tso-lin incident.

The Hamaguchi Cabinet fell in April 1931. On 17 November 1930 Hamaguchi was shot by a member of the Aikokuha. He resigned because his wounds were serious and he was unable to discharge his duties as premier. The would-be assassin acted solely on his own because of anger at the result of the London Naval Conference.

The Inukai Cabinet fell in May 1932. Inukai was assassinated on 15 May in an incident provoked by a few naval officers, military cadets and young farmers. The witness said Inukai's assassination was executed by individual military and naval personnel, not by action of the Army or Navy.

The Saito Cabinet fell in July 1934 after certain of its members in high government posts had become involved in a scandal.

The Okada Cabinet resigned officially on 8 March 1936 following the occurrence of a rebellion provoked by 20-odd young army officers. There was no connection between these young officers and higher levels in the Army and Navy.

The Hirota Cabinet resigned in January 1937 when disunity flared up in a violent debate in the House of Representatives with Representative Hamada of the Seiyukai debating against Minister of War Terauchi.

The Hayashi Cabinet resigned on 31 May 1937 following an election in which the opposition party won 400 to 410 seats out of 466.

The first Konoye Cabinet fell in January 1939. The statement of resignation explained that a new cabinet was needed to meet the newly developing situation. Konoye said one of the important issues confronting the nation and Government was the speedy conclusion of the China Incident.

The Hiranuma Cabinet fell in July or August 1939. Hiranuma said he was resigning because of the changing European diplomatic situation which called for abandonment of some of the plans they had followed. A new policy must be adopted, he said, and his remaining in office would only invite criticism.

The Abe Cabinet fell in January 1940. The statement of resignation said it feared that it would not be able to carry out

the national policy. This Cabinet had aroused the anger of members of the House; on the first day of the Diet session 280-odd members met and resolved that the Cabinet should resign. The Cabinet saw no prospect of weathering the session.

The Yonai Cabinet, which fell in August 1940, attributed its failure to the resignation of the Minister of War.

The second Konoye Cabinet resigned in July 1941 because the situation then confronting the country demanded an active diplomatic policy. In order to render negotiations with the United States smooth, Matsuoka's resignation and a reorganization were necessary.

The third Konoye Cabinet collapsed in August 1941 with the announcement there was no unity of views within the Cabinet.

The Tojo Cabinet fell in August 1944. The decisive war situation at this point called for the Cabinet to strengthen its personnel. The Tojo Cabinet had failed to effect this and chose to resign.

The Koiso Cabinet fell in April 1945, announcing that an even stronger Cabinet was necessary to handle this war stage.

#### Testimony of Tamura

37. The first reaction to Japan's military success in the war with Russia appeared in 1905 with the persecution of the Japanese in California, the witness testified on 6 March.

President Theodore Roosevelt settled the matter quickly with the "Gentlemen's Agreement" by which Japan voluntarily restricted emigration of laborers to America. Also, Japan now sent emigrants to Korea and Manchuria instead of to America.

"There is close relation between Japan going to Asia and the problem of immigration to the United States," the witness said.

#### Testimony of Inoue

38. The witness testified on 6 March concerning the history of the expression "hakko ichiu."

"In the 'Nihon Shoki,' a history of ancient Japan, an Imperial Rescript by Emperor Jimmu is quoted as saying, 'Let us cover the universe and make it our home.' This was promulgated about the middle of the 7th Century B.C. . . . Some scholars have argued that the expression is not a good translation (of hakko ichiu).

"Hakko means universe and ichiu means house. The phrase is an expression of the desire and ideal of conducting a world in which all men are brothers and will have brotherly love to each other."

The book "Nihon Shoki" was completed about 720 A.D.

#### Testimony of Yamamoto

39. The witness testified concerning the Greater East Asia Conference in November 1943.

"The direct reason for calling the conference was to give the peoples of East Asia an opportunity to exchange opinions and strengthen cooperation. . . ."

Preceding the conference the witness with Tojo visited the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. In Singapore they conferred with Mr. Ba Maw of Burma, and in the Philippines with Dr. Laurel, and in Siam with Foreign Minister Wichit.

Under cross-examination the witness was asked whether all the countries represented at the conference were free and independent. The witness stated that all nations attended in a free spirit and of their own desire. Not all countries were occupied by the Japanese Army at the time, since Manchukuo and Thailand were not occupied in that sense. The Japanese armies were garrisoned there. Thailand had a government which represented the will of the people. Manchuria, he said, had a government which expressed the will of the people, and China had a government appointed by the will of the people. In speaking of China, he meant the Nanking Government, since Japan had recognized it. When asked whether Japan had not created Nanking, China, the witness stated it was his belief that Japan assisted in establishing it in accordance with the desires of the Chinese.

When asked whether an independent state takes orders from another nation the witness stated that at the time there was a treaty between Japan and Manchukuo and under its provisions Manchukuo was to consult with Japan on all questions of diplomacy. Japan acted in accordance with her treaty relations.

When asked whether Burma and the Philippines had more or less independence than Manchukuo, the witness said, "In some respects they had a wider area of freedom than Manchukuo, but since a war was on greater restrictions were applied there than in Manchukuo."

When asked what right Ba Maw had to speak for the people of Burma the witness stated that Ba Maw was the head of Burma and in that capacity he represented it at the assembly. He did not recall just how the Burmese Government setup was made at the time but the people of Burma had been burning for independence for many years. At this time, he asserted, Burma finally realized its independence, and Ba Maw was chief of the government.

The witness stated that the person called the President of the Philippines was Dr. Jose Laurel. He believed that Laurel stood at the head of the independence movement, incorporated and in accordance with the general consent of the Philippines.

When asked whether Laurel complained the Japanese had confiscated every important commercial enterprise and given them to Japanese companies, the witness stated that such incidents occurred at the time of occupation by necessity.

When asked why Malaya was not represented at the conference the witness stated that only countries which at the time were independent were invited to attend. One exception was Dr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who attended as an observer of the Provisional Government of Free India. It was Japan's aim ultimately to enable these countries, such as Malaya, to attain independence, but to enable them to do so depended upon developments and the proper time. Actual conditions in Malaya did not permit granting independence.

The Netherlands East Indies did not send a representative because it had not completed its independence.

#### Testimony of Murata

40. The witness went to the Philippines in February 1942. He

was appointed Ambassador and remained there until July 1944. The witness testified, in part, as follows:

"When Laurel returned from East Asia Nations Conference, he said he was extremely satisfied--that he was treated as a head of a state. He added that Philippine independence was fully recognized and that autonomy and independence were stipulated in one of the articles of declaration."

#### Testimony of Ando

41. The witness said he accepted Tojo's offer to become vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association when he was assured that it had no connection with politics.

The "main work of IRAA" consisted of conveying to the people matters decided as policy and matters on policies which each Ministry desired the people to practice, he testified.

"The Cooperative Council of IRAA was a special organization to serve as a medium for conveying governmental intentions and popular desires between the Government and the 100,000,000 Japanese.

"District Associations and subassociations were nothing more than clerical."

#### Testimony of Yoshino

42. "Japan fought the Russo-Japanese war on loans from the United States and Great Britain. In World War I international trade was completely interrupted since practically all major powers were involved. The battles called for the exhaustion of all economic resources and the advent of high explosives, aircraft and chemicals showed the existence of deficiencies in past armaments for national defense.

"It became a matter of common sense for a country to strive at all costs to build up the necessary industries to guarantee its safety. This wartime factor remained important even in the postwar economy."

The witness then testified concerning the coordination and control of government and civilian production of essential materials for war.

#### Testimony of Owada

43. On reading Liebert's testimony the witness got the impression Liebert believed that the sole reason for state control of electric power was to prepare for war. The witness stated that the Ministry of Communications had from the beginning always considered state control of electricity.

"So far as the electric power industry was concerned, Japan had no idea of swinging to totalitarianism. They merely considered that electricity generated from water power should be given a public nature. It is almost the only natural resource of Japan, and even in America and the Soviet Union it has been held that the development of water power should be carried on as a public enterprise.

"The motives for state control were, first, to utilize available water power effectively 100 percent. Second, to economize on oil and coal, which are scarce in Japan. And third, to make plentiful the generation of electric power at low cost, and at a special low cost to enterprises of public nature."

Since Japan hoped to achieve a large-scale development of electric power the basic policies were to be decided by the Government. However, the decisions were not drawn up merely by government officials but on the basis of questions submitted to the electric power investigation committee and their replies. The majority of committee members were consumer representatives and consisted of members of the houses of the Diet and other people of high intelligence and experience. The Government did not execute the policies itself. It set up a special company, the Japan Electric Power Distribution, Generation and Transmission Company, to carry it out. This company is like others and its stockholders are entirely private individuals.

Testimony of Kikusaburo Okada

44. The witness stated that he drew the "Five Year Plan for Production of War Materials for the War Office, (1937-1941)" but that the plan was not used because of the sudden outbreak of the China Incident.

"Any plan for industrial development must come from a cycle of years and it was intended that when the first plan was finished Japan would embark upon a second five-year plan, so no importance was placed on the end of 1941 when the first five-year plan was scheduled to end.

"Japan believed that the Soviet was about to begin a third five-year plan and they were forced to conclude that Japan should try to reach half of the Soviet's planned production (of steel) by the completion of her third five-year plan."

Testimony of Ono

45. The progress of Japan's mercantile marine shipbuilding policies were reviewed by the witness.

The scrap-and-build system which was put into effect in October 1932 was proposed to improve the condition of shipping trade, the rationalization of shipping, the prevention of disaster, the development of the shipbuilding industry and relief to the unemployed.

The witness stated that there was no time at which the question was brought up of whether marine transportation and shipbuilding policy was in preparation for war.

Testimony of Mayama

46. The Material Mobilization Plan was not formulated to increase production or expand productive power, the witness declared. "It involved merely the power of supply and involved the adjustment, coordination and allocation of supply.

"In formulating the plan for the fiscal year 1941 there was no directive, order, or instruction of any kind. . .to the effect that there was a war coming."

Testimony of Yoshida

47. The witness declared that national training, especially youth training, had been carried out by leading powers since the end of World War I.

"Japan believed that it would be most simple to adopt military drill as a school course to foster fortitude, the habit of observing discipline and decorum, valuing labor, as well as to

develop physical education and the nation's character," the witness declared, quoting from a speech given in the House of Peers in 1930 by Colonel Isamura, then Chief of the Enlistment Section.

A section in charge of military training in schools and colleges was established in the War Ministry. Courses included individual drill, force drill, marksmanship, field duty, semaphore signalling, distance surveying, cartography and lectures on military affairs.

"As for hours, the drill in the case of middle schools was two to three hours per week, and one and one-half hours in the high schools and colleges, and in universities was optional. In addition, there were to be field exercises for four to six days annually and the students of normal schools had to take a short course in military affairs for three weeks before graduation. Training hours were amended in 1941, showing that the teaching hours (for military classes) in a year in the middle school varied from 70 to 100 with four to five days of field exercise, depending upon the grade; high school and college, 60 to 70 teaching hours in a year and seven days in field exercises; in the university 60 teaching hours in a year with seven days of field exercise.

"Training in machine guns, infantry guns, field and mountain guns, tanks and aviation had been carried out in accordance with the wishes of individual students since 1936 with the assistance of military units in their school district."

#### Testimony of Nakamura

48. The witness described the functions of the Special Higher Police who were responsible for controlling leftist and rightist movements.

"Both movements of the Right and Left were treated and controlled in the same manner, if such movements as carried on by these elements were destructive of law and order."

The witness stated that the Special Higher Police did not necessarily suppress all movements against the war. He thought that it was improper to call the Special Higher Police the secret police. "The Special Higher Police and the Kempei, or military police, are entirely separate entities. In some fields, though, their activities intermingled."

#### Testimony of Iwamatsu

49. "From the fifth year of Meiji it was compulsory for all male students to serve in the military service," the witness said. "The beginning of military training dates back to December 1895 under Mori, who said that the essential points of education were dignity, public confidence and obedience, and to nourish these he had adopted military billeting for dormitory use and military drill."

After August 1941, military education was readjusted and enforced more strongly than ever, and was due to the strong request of the military to cope with the international situation. At this time military education in the university was made compulsory. Up until 1941 he had never felt that military education was compulsory or strongly enforced. In 1942 the witness became director of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial College and he noted that military education was quite different from what he had experienced, but there was no incident which would hamper the graduation of the student because of his negligence or failure to take the military education, nor was there interference by the officers with college administrative matters.



When Sadao Araki, Education Minister, visited the Imperial University he was told by the president that students had begun to attend military drill voluntarily. This the witness thought was due to the influence of the current situation for during the time Araki was Minister he never established any new measures concerning military education and did not issue a single instruction on this matter or enforce it. The same was true with Kido. After these two ministers the military education system was reorganized completely. Neither Kido nor Araki ordered the instructors to carry out military drills or lectures.

#### INTRODUCTION OF MANCHURIAN PHASE

50. The defense on 19 March introduced a summary of the background of the Manchurian occupation from the first chapter of the Lytton Report "Outline of Recent Developments in China," which said:

"The events of September 1931 were but the outcome of a long chain of minor frictions, showing a growing tension between China and Japan."

The report, as submitted, traced in detail the development of events in China from Sun Yat-sen to 1931, telling how China lost huge areas of territory and became divided internally by the upsurge of Chinese Communism and the activities of warlords.

"Since Japan is China's nearest neighbor, she has suffered more than any other power from these lawless conditions. Over two thirds of foreign residents in China are Japanese, and the Koreans in Manchuria number about 800,000.

"Some in Japan believe that they should entrench themselves in Manchuria against attacks from the Soviet. They fear lest Korean malcontents and Russian Communists might cooperate in some new military advance from the north."

#### Witnesses for Manchurian Phase

51. The defense introduced testimony by the following witnesses in beginning the Manchurian phase of its case:

Juichi Yamaguchi: Former official of Manchukuo Government and also of the South Manchuria Railway. Organizer of the Manchurian Concordia Society.

Tadashi Katakura: Former Major General, Japanese Army, attached to staff of Kwantung Army.

#### Testimony of Yamaguchi

52. The witness stated on 20 March that he was a member of the Concordia Society from April 1932 to September 1934, organizing and establishing it.

After an interview with Colonel Doihara, Mayor of Mukden, following the Manchurian Incident, the witness met numerous Chinese leaders who expressed a desire to establish a democratic nation.

Near Mukden the persons participating in the movement were practically all members of the civil faction, which was active near Mukden. There was some activity in Kirin by the Tsuangshe-tang Party and by Manchurian banner troops. He knew of the independence movement promoted by the Kirin faction which advocated the independence of Manchuria with Pu-Yi as Emperor. In March 1932 the new State was established.

To bring cooperation among political factions and between races in cementing the unity of the new State the Concordia Society was founded. The Commander in charge of the Kwantung Army was the honorary adviser of the Society.

Testimony of Katakura

53. The witness testified concerning action of the Kwantung Army against Chinese troops in Manchuria in September 1931.

Since Mukden was the center of Manchuria, efforts were first directed toward establishing law and order there. Doihara was appointed Mayor temporarily.

The witness stated that "Yu Chung-han was one of the three foremost leading civil officials in Manchuria. On 3 November 1931, he came to Mukden and met Honjo. The witness was not present, but heard the contents of the conversation from Itagaki and saw the document tendered by Yu. In the two points mentioned to Honjo, one was that the Incident had developed to such a state that in order to secure law and order, the area should be separated from Nanking and a new country founded on the kingly way. The principle would be a nonmilitary one, and would establish and observe the principle of a nonmenace and nonaggression. It was to be established as a sort of Monroe Doctrine."

Honjo told Lytton that the Kwantung Army action was based purely on self-defense. He mentioned the special character of Manchuria and explained the circumstances and events leading up to independence. He explained that in order to settle the various problems and issues once and for all there was no way except independence of the area through collaboration between Japan and China to establish a long-range relationship of mutual collaboration and assistance.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 18

March 1947

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SECTION 1  
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

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AGRARIAN REFORM

Prefectural Land Commissions

1. Election of prefectural land commissions was held from 20-25 February in Japan's 46 prefectures as prescribed by agrarian reform legislation. Prefectures were treated as one voting district, electing a commission of 10 tenants, six owners and four owner-cultivators; or as two districts each of which elected five tenants, three owners and two owner-cultivators to the prefectural commission. All members were selected from local land commissions.

Central Land Commission

2. Candidates for appointment to the Central Agricultural Land Commission were selected and screened and recommendations forwarded to the Cabinet in March. The formation of this committee, consisting of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry as chairman and 23 commissioners, will complete the organization of agencies responsible for implementing land reform.

Land Surveys and Purchases

3. Surveys of land subject to transfer are nearly completed and about 122,550 acres were to be purchased by the Government before the end of March for resale to tenants, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Recall Elections

4. Preliminary reports from 23 prefectures show that 442 recall elections have been held to date.

RECALL ELECTIONS

	<u>Commissions Authorized</u>	<u>Elected</u>	<u>Acclaimed</u>	<u>Recall Elections</u>
Ibaraki	371	269	102	27
Saitama	338	167	171	91
Yamanashi	206	91	112	2
Tokyo	101	39	35	2
Kanagawa	148	80	66	1

	<u>Commissions Authorized</u>	<u>Elected</u>	<u>Acclaimed</u>	<u>Recall Elections</u>
Shizuoka	314	158	156	1
Gumma	204	79	125	1
Niigata	395	210	155	2
Toyama	255	69	186	3
Fukui	169	65	103	92
Ishikawa	204	59	140	5
Osaka	214	47	169	1
Wakayama	211	24	119	1
Hiroshima	352	129	70	1
Yamaguchi	207	137	70	6
Shimane	261	140	121	13
Tottori	175	95	80	9
Kagawa	171	94	153	1
Fukuoka	302	123	176	69
Nagasaki	174	114	57	58
Kumamoto	318	299	19	50
Oita	239	172	66	50
Miyazaki	95	70	24	3

5. Recall elections occurred mainly in the tenant category (a tenant is defined as one who cultivates but owns no land or cultivates twice as much as he owns). Such elections will continue as the program publicizing the responsibilities of the farmers and land commissions penetrates remaining prefectures.

#### Publicity

6. Eleven three-minute programs were broadcast in March publicizing the land reform program, stressing the right of eligible voters to recall land commission personnel and urging continued interest in land reform progress.

#### CROP COLLECTION BONUSES

7. The Government in March established a new three-point bonus program to increase rice deliveries. The new program contains these provisions:

- (1) Farmers who deliver 100 percent of their quota by 31 March receive a bonus of ¥ 150 for each koku of rice over 80 percent of their quota.
- (2) A bonus of ¥ 300 will be paid for each koku of rice delivered by 30 April in excess of the quota.
- (3) A farmer-member of a "buraku" (a social-economic unit of about 20 households) which has delivered 100 percent of its rice quota receives an additional bonus of ¥ 350 for each koku delivered by 30 April in excess of his individual quota.

#### Incentive Goods

8. Linked to the new bonus system is a more liberal program of incentive goods, established in March to help coordinate urban rice demands and rural needs in farming and household materials.

The plan provides that one kwan (8.26 pounds) of nitrogenous fertilizer will be supplied for each bale (2.04 bushels) of rice delivered up to 100 percent of the quota and two kwan for each bale exceeding the quota.

Each household received 7.5 kilograms of salt for fulfilling its rice quota by 31 March, 50 cigarettes for each rice bale exceeding the quota, five pounds of imported canned fruit and syrup or jam on completing the quota and two and one-half pounds of imported canned syrup or jam for each koku of rice exceeding the quota.

In addition to food and fertilizer bonuses 4,615,800 items of clothing, bicycle tires and tubes, rubber shoes and 1,000,000 pieces of spun silk have been allocated for incentive use through June for the 1946 rice crop.

#### FARM MANURE CONSUMPTION

9. The decrease in imported commercial fertilizer in 1946 was accompanied by a sharp gain of farm manure consumption over the 1936-40 average. Farm manure in 1946 supplied about 81 percent of the total nitrogen, 93 percent of the phosphorus and 96 percent of the total potash. From 1936 to 1940 farm manure supplied 48 percent of the nitrogen, 35 percent of the phosphorus and 74 percent of the potassium.

#### CONSUMPTION OF FARM MANURES IN 1946 (thousands of metric tons)

	<u>1936-40 Average</u>	<u>1946</u>
Compost	38,350	60,550
Night soil	16,160	19,300
Green manure	6,200	6,680
Other farm manure <u>a/</u>	<u>10,170</u>	<u>9,860</u>
Total	70,880	96,390

a/ Includes poultry manure, ashes, seaweeds and silkworm excrement.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### Farm Manure Program

10. Since 1943 the Government has pressed a campaign to increase production, distribution and use of farm manure. The program includes incentives, improvement of handling and transporting farm manure, increased utilization of available soil derivatives and soils with high iron content, and research and experimental work.

#### NEW GREAT SOIL GROUP

11. Approval was received from the United States Department of Agriculture to classify Ando soil among the great soil groups. This group, including soils previously classified as Brown Forest, Prairie-like Brown Forest and Black, are estimated to occupy about one half the intermediate slopes of Japan.

Ando soil's important characteristics are its brownish



black or black surface, high organic matter content, high carbon-nitrogen ratio, low exchangeable base capacity and moderate acid. Ando soils are inherently infertile. The phosphorus content is very low and added phosphates are rapidly made unavailable for plant consumption.

FISHERIES

	Paragraph
Fish Production. . . . .	12
Whaling. . . . .	13
Supplies and Equipment . . . . .	16
Fisheries Budget . . . . .	18

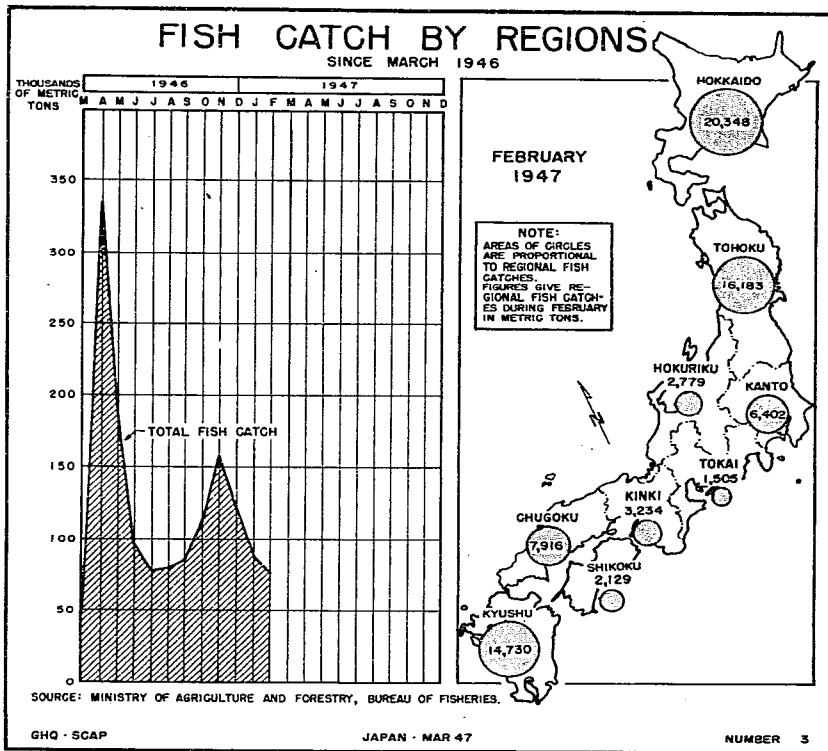
FISH PRODUCTION

Fish Landings

12. Fish landings in February totaled 75,227 metric tons, 13,381 under January. Total marine products amounted to 90,896 metric tons, 3,398 under the previous month. Shipments of fish from Hokkaido to Honshu rose 1,127 metric tons over January to 6,013.

FEBRUARY FISH PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)

Cod	14,667.9
Flounder	11,209.4
Shark	8,277.7
Sardine	7,819.8
Mackerel	2,119.0
Tuna	1,543.9
Yellowtail	1,318.7
Sea bream	1,054.9
Horse mackerel	77.9
Bonito	28.5
Others	<u>27,109.7</u>
Total	75,227.4
Other sea animals	7,313.4
Shellfish	7,276.5
Seaweeds	<u>1,079.3</u>
Total	15,669.2



The first two months of 1947 yielded 43,910 metric tons of fish more than the comparable period of the previous year.

#### WHALING

13. Whaling operations in the Antarctic had ceased by 15 March, with blue, fin and sperm whales captured by the two fleets totaling 1,175. The Taiyo Gyogyo Company fleet, which operated from 24 December 1946 to 15 March, caught 396 blue whales and 289 fin whales. The Nippon Suisan Company fleet landed 297 blue whales, 189 fin whales and four sperm whales. This company operated from 15 December to 25 February.

#### Whale Products.

14. Antarctic whaling operations produced 30,774 metric tons of whale products and 4.4 kiloliters of liver oil. Production included 16,560 metric tons of salted whale meat, 12,260 tons of whale oil, 1,822 of frozen whale meat and 132 of salted and frozen livers.

#### Bonin Islands

15. Japanese whaling ships departed in February for whaling operations in the Bonin Islands which are expected to yield 300 whales. The season lasts until early May.

#### SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

16. A special allotment of 19,000 metric tons of salt was

allocated for the Hokkaido herring season which commenced late in March.

17. The 60 plants manufacturing silk nets have an annual capacity of 280,000 pounds, 37,000 pounds less than estimated annual requirements for both 1947 and 1948. Expected production for 1947 is 100,000 pounds and for 1948 is 200,000 pounds. Sufficient supplies of silk would boost annual production to 300,000 pounds of silk fishing nets.

#### FISHERIES BUDGET

18. The requested 1947 domestic fisheries budget totals ¥ 92,055,000 and calls for subsidized construction of 72 ports and 64 anchorages. Of the total, 63 ports and 56 anchorages would be constructed in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku.

#### REQUESTED FISHERIES BUDGET - 1947 (yen)

##### Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku

Ports and anchorages	39,741,500 <u>a/</u>
Earthquake and storm reconstruction	30,238,500 <u>b/</u>
Operating expenses	<u>898,000</u>
Total	70,878,000

##### Hokkaido

Ports and anchorages	15,660,500 <u>c/</u>
Operating expenses	<u>5,516,500</u>
Total	21,177,000

Grand total 92,055,000

- a/ 40 percent subsidy.  
b/ 50-66 percent subsidy.  
c/ 100 percent subsidy.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Fisheries.

#### WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

##### Game Laws Revised

19. Sweeping revision of Japan's game laws for the first time in 25 years was announced in March with a five-point program outlawing practices which had been steadily exterminating the wildlife in Japan. The revisions become effective on 15 April.

##### Practices and Quarry

20. Netting, liming, angling and trapping of all wild birds are prohibited. The list of game birds is altered to include all gallinaceous birds except the ptarmigan; all ducks and geese except swans and mandarin ducks; common snipe, woodcock, watercock, turtle dove, carrion and jungle crows, and house and russet sparrows.

21. The killing, capture or possession of all other birds is banned, but the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may issue special permits when any of the latter species is harming crops. Commercial traffic in birds not legally obtained is prohibited.

Season Shortened

22. The hunting season is reduced by one half to 90 days, opening in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku on 1 November and in Hokkaido on 1 October. Daily and seasonal bag limits will be established.

Conservation Department

23. The Wildlife Conservation Department will be reinstated in the Ministry with full departmental status. The Department suffered a marked decline in authority and status during 15 years of wartime exploitation of natural resources.



SECTION 2

FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Log and Lumber Production. . . . .	1
Reforestation. . . . .	4
Mining . . . . .	5

LOG AND LUMBER PRODUCTION

1. February production of logs was 685,144,000 board feet, the highest monthly output of the fiscal year. Stockpiles of all logs declined to 1,596,368,000 board feet, 13,752,000 under January. Note the chart on the following page.

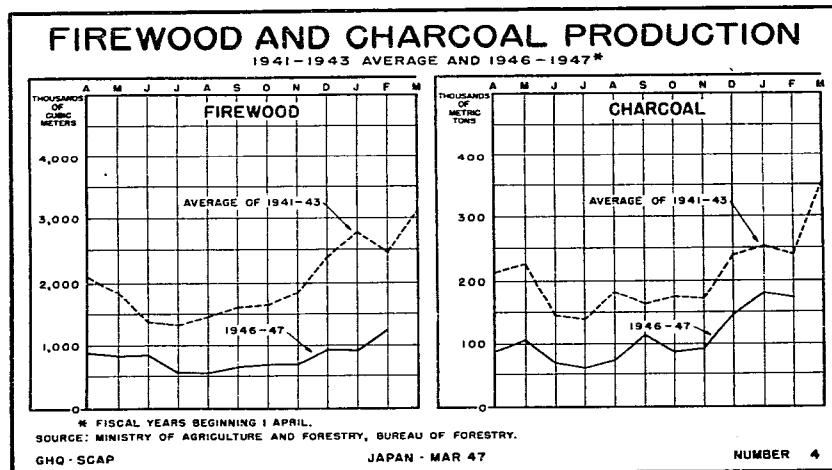
Sawmills

2. The addition in February of 1,041 sawmills with a capacity of 17,067 horsepower increased operating sawmills to a revised total of 20,279 with a capacity of 395,507 horsepower.

Charcoal and Firewood

3. Charcoal production in February was 173,984 metric tons, firewood 4,410,376 metric tons and gasomaki 23,795 soseki koku (one soseki koku equals 9.827 cubic feet, stacked volume).

Charcoal distribution was 123,064, firewood 2,423,962 metric tons. Gasomaki deliveries totaled 19,846 soseki koku.



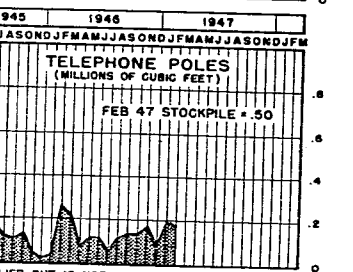
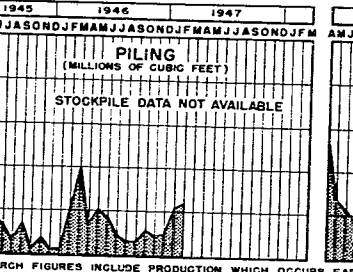
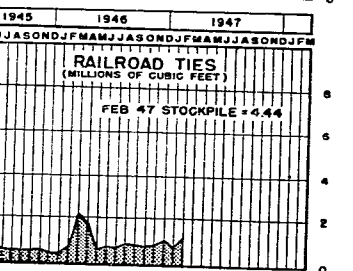
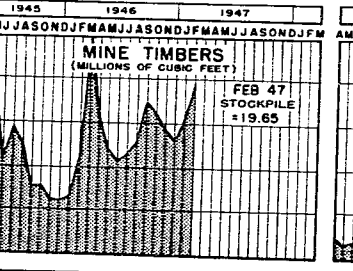
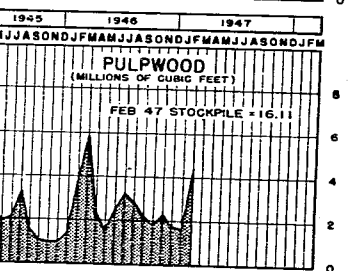
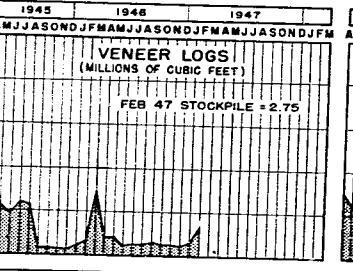
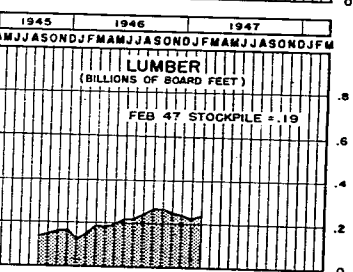
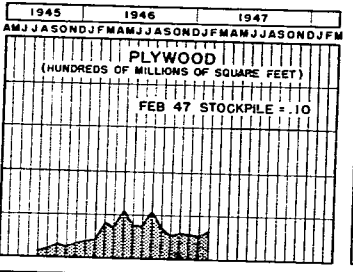
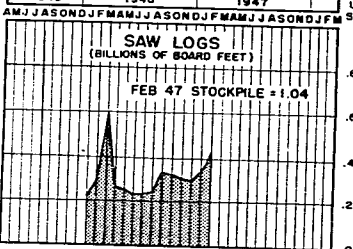
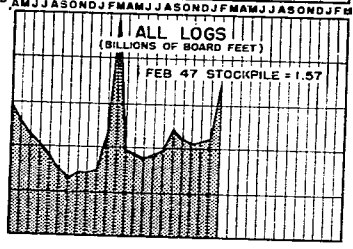
REFORESTATION

4. About 517,000 acres of a planned 722,754 were planted by the end of March under the reforestation program.

# LOGS AND LUMBER PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES

SINCE APRIL 1945

UNIT AS SPECIFIED      1945      1946      1947      1945      1946      1947      UNIT AS SPECIFIED



NOTE: MARCH FIGURES INCLUDE PRODUCTION WHICH OCCURS EARLIER BUT IS NOT REPORTED UNTIL MARCH, THE LAST MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

GHO-SCAP

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NUMBER 5

PLANTING PROGRAM <sup>a/</sup>  
 April 1946 - March 1947  
 (cho) <sup>b/</sup>

	<u>Planned Area</u>	<u>Completed 31 March</u>
State forests		
Plant	17,608	7,066
Regeneration aid <sup>c/</sup>	<u>59,637</u>	<u>59,631</u>
Total	77,245	66,697
State-managed community forests		
Plant	1,174	1,176
Regeneration aid	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	1,191	1,193
Private forests aided by reforestation bonds		
Plant	90,309	61,549
Sowing	8,729	1,706
Regeneration aid	<u>61,250</u>	<u>35,635</u>
Total	160,288	98,890
Subsidized private forests		
Plant	29,962	27,558
Sowing	790	714
Regeneration aid	<u>25,526</u>	<u>15,997</u>
Total	56,278	44,269
Total		
Plant	139,053	97,349
Sowing	9,519	2,420
Regeneration aid	<u>146,430</u>	<u>111,280</u>
Total	295,002	211,049

<sup>a/</sup> Does not include imperial forests.

<sup>b/</sup> One cho equals 2.45 acres.

<sup>c/</sup> Aids to regeneration include scarification of soil, trimming sprouts and cleaning debris.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The planting goal of 295,002 cho is 172,341 less than originally planned and reflects increased costs of materials. Further obstacles to the program are owners' fears of eventual government control of forest lands, discouraging investments in planting and low prices of forest products.



MINING

	Paragraph
Coal . . . . .	5
Oil . . . . .	10
Mining Industry . . . . .	13

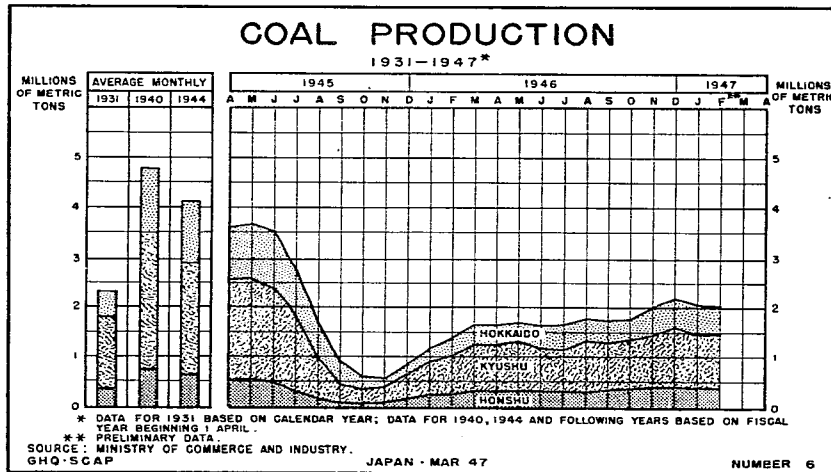
COAL

Production

5. Coal production in the first 20 days of March was 1,433,500 metric tons, 27,700 tons over the revised output for the same period in February.

6. Severe cold in Kyushu and deep snows in Hokkaido cut February coal production to 2,028,700 tons, 4,200 below the revised January total.

Daily production in February climbed 3,500 metric tons over January's revised total to 84,500, while working days in February dropped to 24.



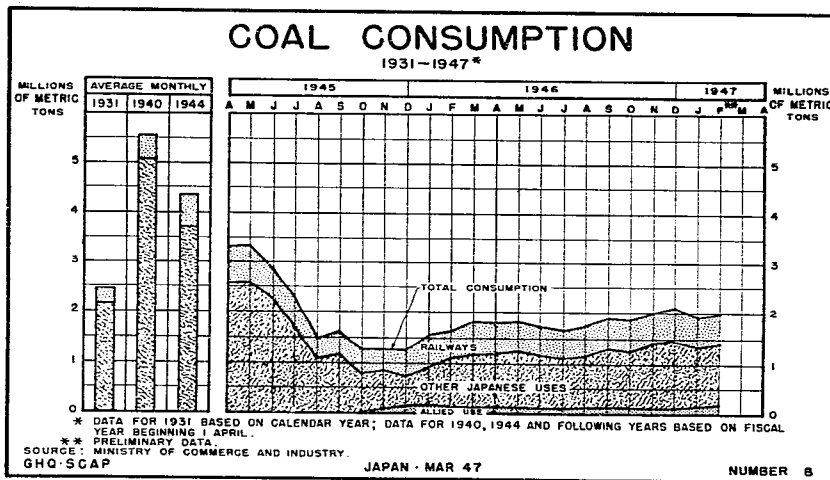
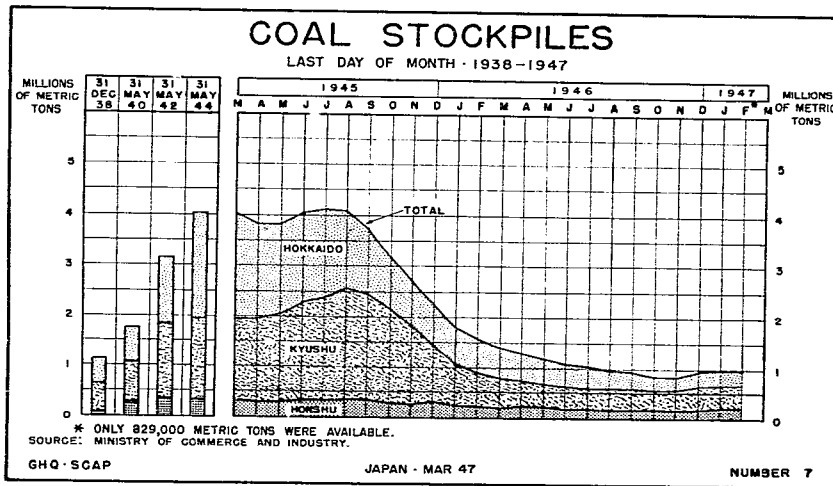
Stockpiles

7. Coal stockpiles in the first 20 days of March declined 59,000 metric tons under the same period in February to 939,000. Stockpiles on 28 February were 988,000 metric tons, 5,000 less than in January. See chart, top of opposite page.

Consumption

8. February coal consumption rose 74,000 metric tons over the revised January figure to 1,992,000 but was 113,000 metric tons under the month's allocation. Note the second chart, facing page.

Variations between allocations and deliveries ranged from delivery excesses of 75 percent to delivery shortages of 39 percent. Consumption of coal by industries is shown on the charts, pages 80 and 81.

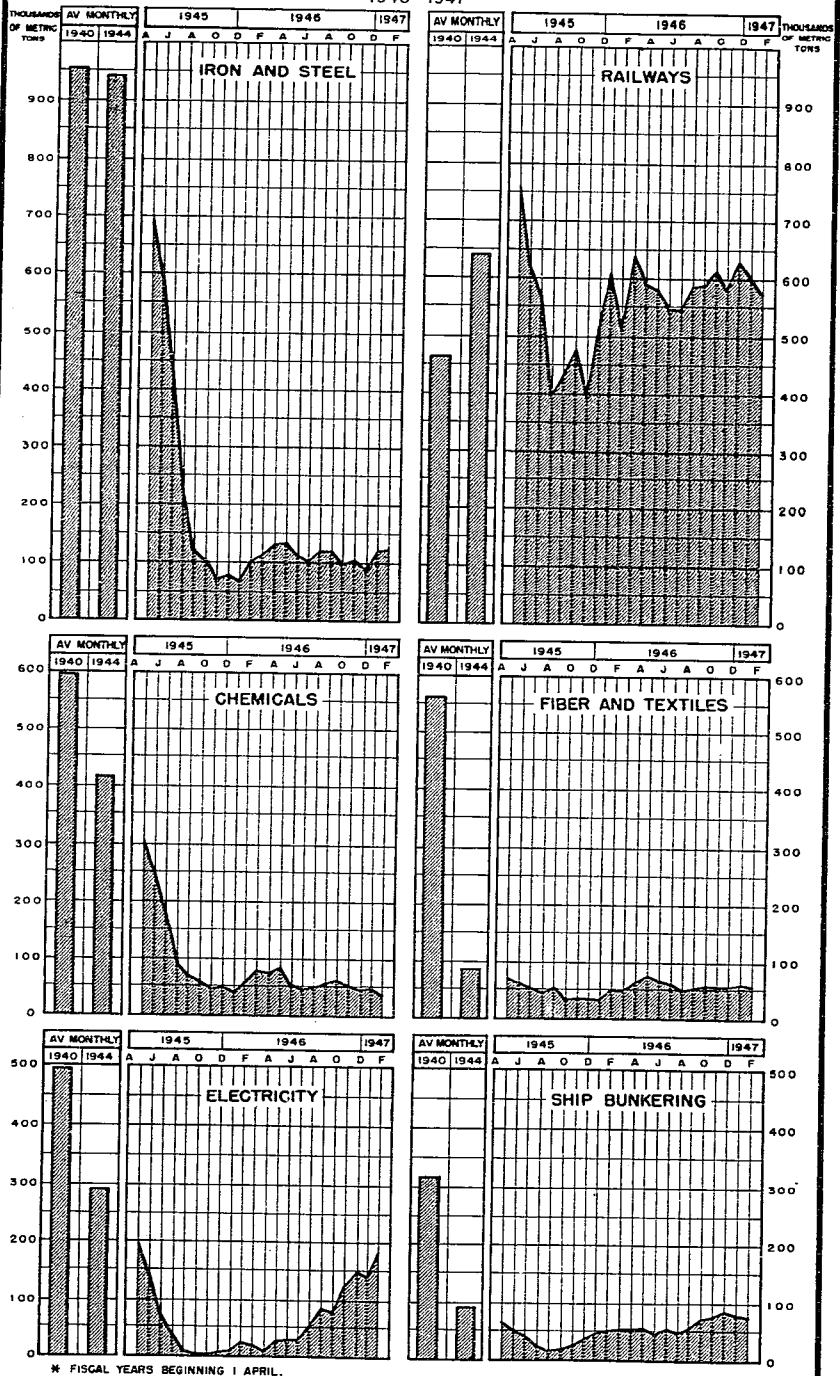


Lignite

9. February saw gains in the production, consumption and stockpiles of lignite. Lignite production was 215,955 metric tons, topping the previous month's output by 25,330. Stockpiles totaled 430,756 metric tons, a gain of 16,910 over January. Lignite consumption, surpassing January's by 32,110 metric tons, was 205,703. See chart, page 82.

# COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

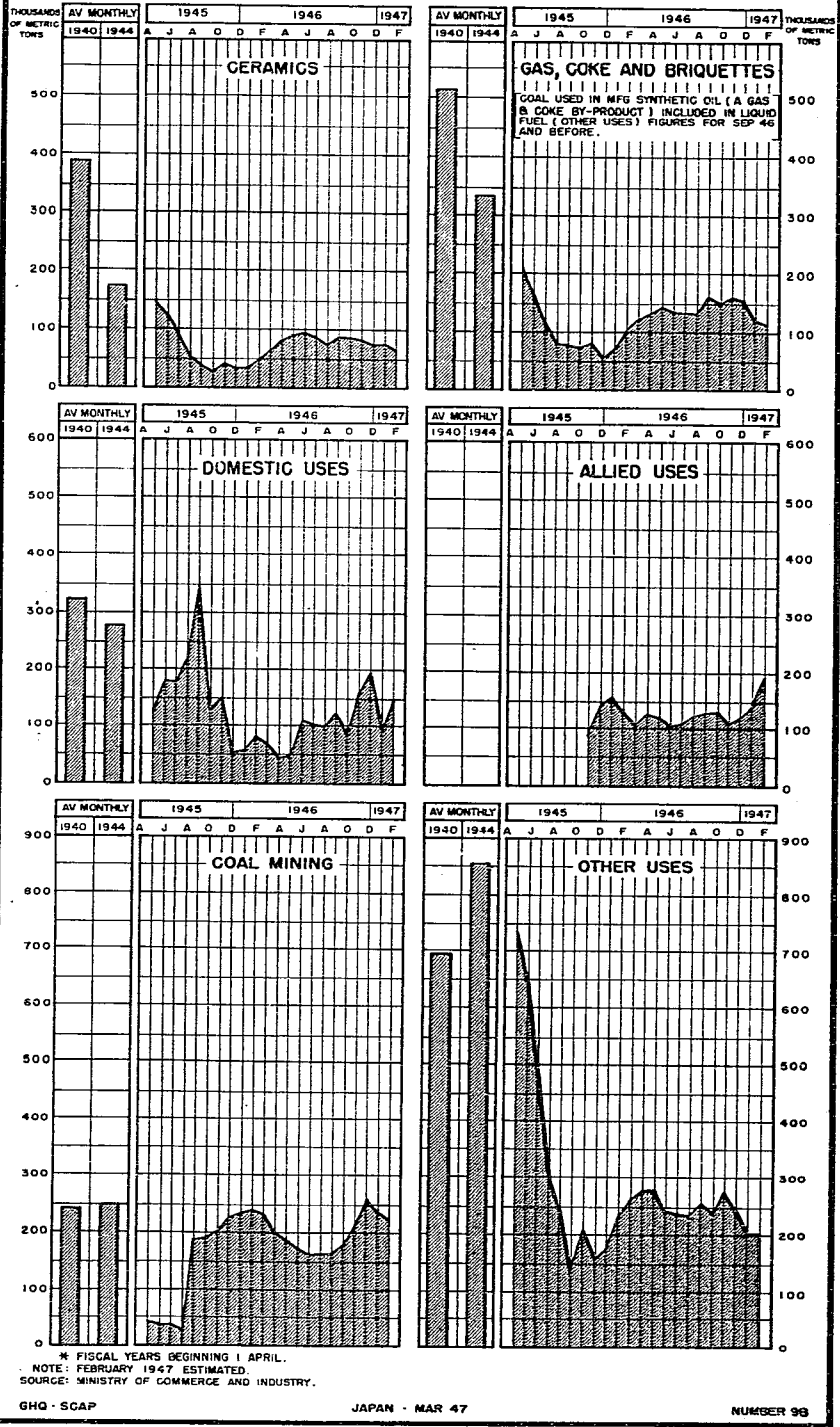
1940-1947\*



\* FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.  
 NOTE: FEBRUARY 1947 ESTIMATED.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

# COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

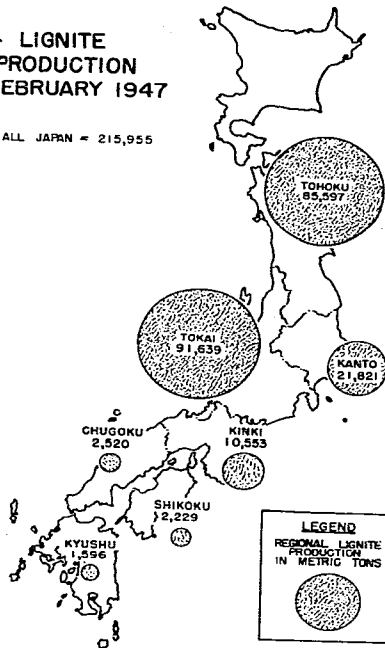
1940-1947\*



# LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES BY REGIONS

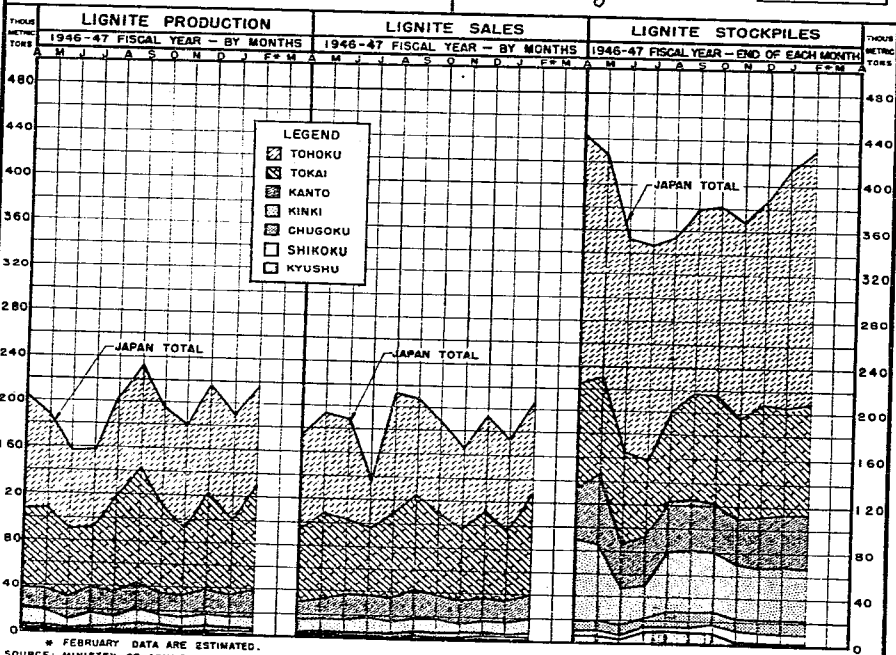
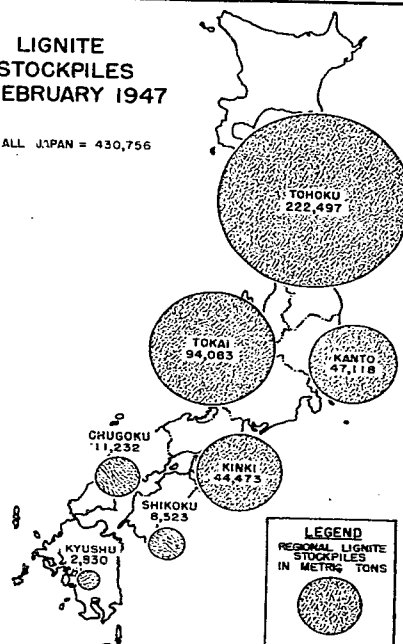
## LIGNITE PRODUCTION FEBRUARY 1947

ALL JAPAN = 215,955



## LIGNITE STOCKPILES FEBRUARY 1947

ALL JAPAN = 430,756



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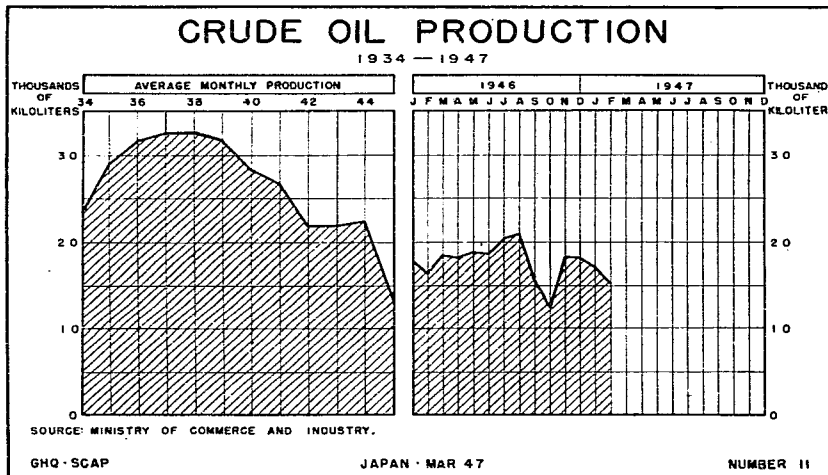
JAPAN - MAR 47

NUMBER 10

OIL

Production

10. Oil production in February was 15,232 kiloliters. The decline of 1,868 kiloliters from January reflected continuing bad weather in oil-producing areas of northern Honshu. Daily production in February declined seven kiloliters to 544.



Drilling Operations

11. The Imperial Oil Company completed two oil producers in drilling operations in January and February.

DRILLING OPERATIONS - JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Feeling-out</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	1	1	0	2
Standing suspended	4	1	7	12
Commenced during period	2	4	0	6
Others drilling at end of period	7	3	7	17
Total strings active at end of period	9	7	7	23

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

Two wells completed in Akita Prefecture include a feeling-out well with an initial daily production of 17.40 kiloliters and an exploitation well producing .56 kiloliters daily.

Planned Drilling

12. The exploration program for the 1947-48 fiscal year stresses drilling of feeling-cut wells, partly to provide time for development of the geological-geophysical exploration program.

OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAM

	<u>Exploration of New Structures</u>	<u>Deep Tests</u>	<u>Structure Drilling</u>	<u>Feeling- out Wells</u>
Imperial Oil Company	5	3	7	20
Daido Oil Company	0	0	0	8
Others	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	7	3	7	32

Several second-rate prospects resulting from the 1946 geological field program have not yet been placed on the program for testing as transportation difficulties lead operators to drill where new facilities are not required.

New structures for testing by independent companies include one in Nagano Prefecture, where there has been little exploration, and one in Toyama Prefecture, to date entirely neglected in exploration programs. Stratigraphic and general structural conditions in Toyama appear similar to those in adjacent Niigata, and oil seepages are reported.

MINING INDUSTRY

13. January mineral production showed 15 of 25 commodities increasing over December, including gains of more than 10 percent in antimony and tungsten. Tin production climbed from December's 7,749 kilograms of metal in concentrate to 10,885 in January, while stocks of tin in concentrate were 87 percent higher than in the previous month. Copper, lead and iron ore gained slightly.

MINERALS PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES

	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles a/</u>
Antimony	metal in concentrate	kg	9,567	163,805
Arsenic	metal in concentrate	MT	111.4	382.6
Asbestos	fiber	MT	149	840
Barite	concentrate	MT	42	2,855
Chromite				
High-grade	concentrate 47%	MT	209	6,599
Low-grade	concentrate 27%	MT	5	13,885
Cobalt	metal in concentrate	kg	60	8,256
Copper	metal in concentrate	MT	1,589	9,215
Fire clay		MT	1,647	30,906
Fluorite	concentrate	MT	0	295
Gold	metal in concentrate	gr	126,500	1,227,244
Graphite				
Crystalline	crude ore	MT	60	1,401
Amorphous	crude ore	MT	402	3,096
Gypsum	concentrate + 40%	MT	743	2,151
	concentrate - 40%	MT	2,186	11,195
Iron ore	concentrate	MT	27,853	608,687
Iron sand	concentrate	MT	94	18,803
Lead	metal in concentrate	MT	437	2,154

	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles a/</u>
Manganese				
Oxide	concentrate	MT	141	2,814
Carbonate	concentrate	MT	1,813	61,539
Mercury	metal in concentrate	kg	3,373	12,166
Molybdenum	concentrate	kg	4,988	49,426
Pyrite	concentrate	MT	53,250	168,834
Silver	metal in concentrate	kg	3,752	38,312
Steatite		MT	10,837	62,403
Sulfur	refined	MT	1,045	3,898
Tin	metal in concentrate	kg	10,885	9,242
Tungsten	concentrate	kg	3,180	66,266
Zinc	metal in concentrate	MT	2,262	7,433

a/ Includes stocks at mines, railway stations and mine docks.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mining Bureau.





SECTION 3  
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke . . . . .	1
Metal Industries . . . . .	2
Rubber . . . . .	11
Petroleum . . . . .	12
Cement . . . . .	13
Construction . . . . .	14
Shipbuilding . . . . .	16
Chemical Industries . . . . .	19
Machinery . . . . .	30
Scientific and Technical Research . . . . .	41

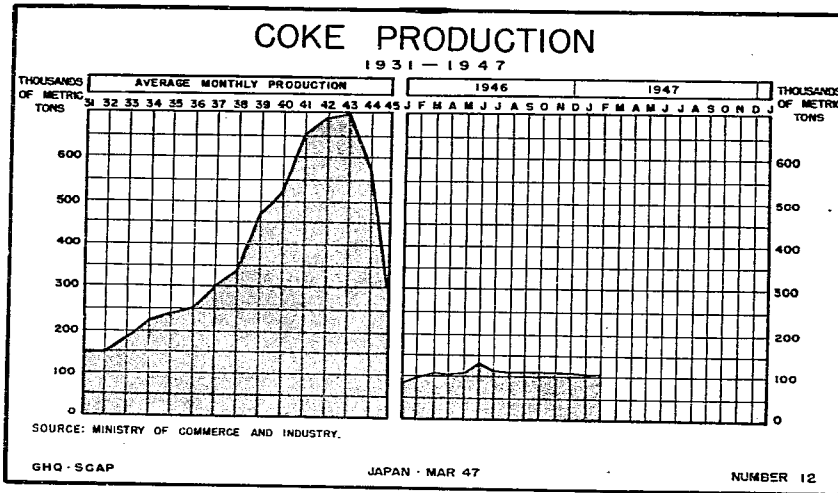
COKE

1. February coke production totaled 106,400 metric tons, 5,600 tons under estimated production but 1,900 more than January output. Coal stocks decreased to 35,800 metric tons while coke stockpiles increased to 45,000 metric tons. Estimated coke production for March is 115,000 tons.

FEBRUARY COKE ALLOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	60,000	53,800
Metal industry	3,055	4,247
Shipbuilding	850	1,017
Industrial machinery	4,940	9,852
Electrical machinery	1,500	1,326
Rolling-stock manufacturing	3,628	4,806
Ceramics industry (including cement)	1,571	864
Chemical industry	42,387	35,822
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	780	516
Others	3,549	4,610
Reserves	<u>2,638</u>	<u>3,860</u>
Total	124,898	120,720

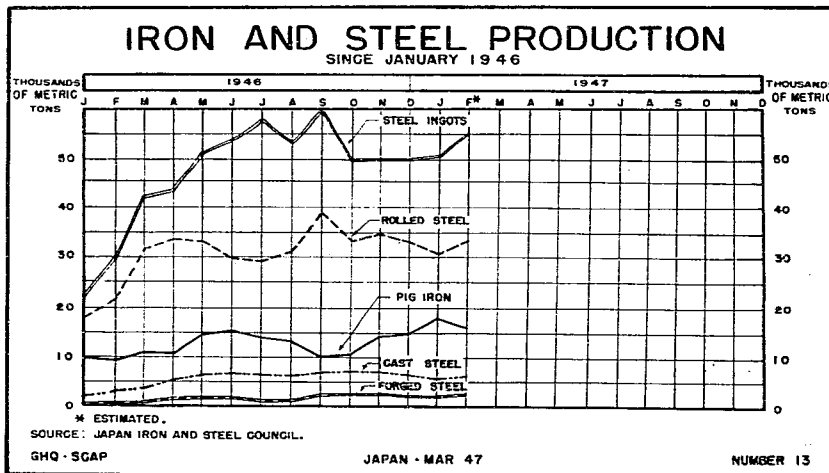
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



### METAL INDUSTRIES

#### Iron and Steel

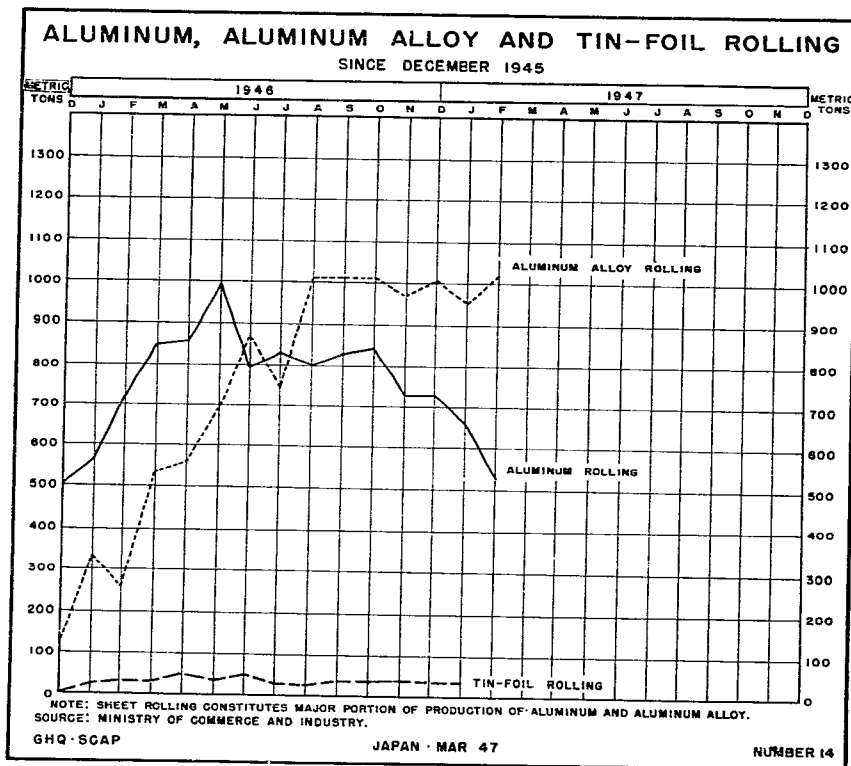
2. Coal deliveries to the iron and steel industry during February fell short of allocations but only pig-iron production was affected as output of other steel products increased because of the large coal deliveries in late January.



#### Light Metals

3. Alumina production decreased from 204 metric tons in January to 154 tons in February. Aluminum production also decreased with 863 metric tons being produced compared with revised January output of 956 tons.

4. February production in 64 light-metal rolling plants is shown below.



#### Copper

5. Nine smelters produced 2,893 metric tons of blister copper in February, as shown in the top chart on next page. Seven refineries produced 2,396 tons of refined copper.

6. Production figures on copper and copper alloy rolling from 148 rolling mills are shown in charts 16 and 17, pages 90 and 91.

#### Zinc and Lead

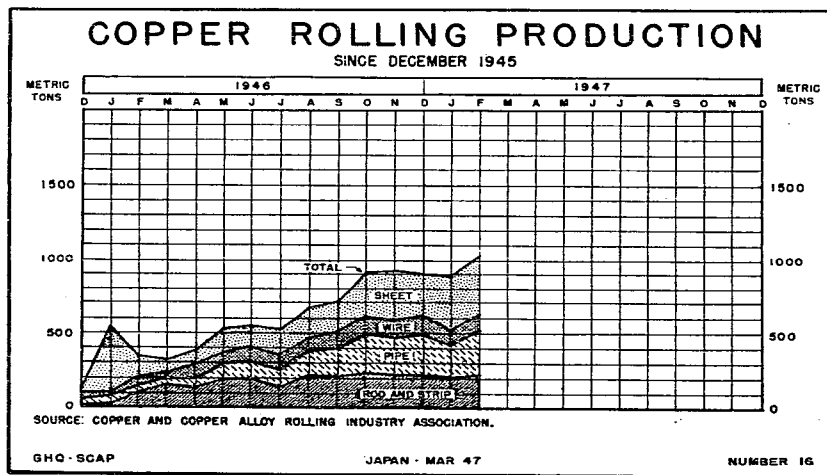
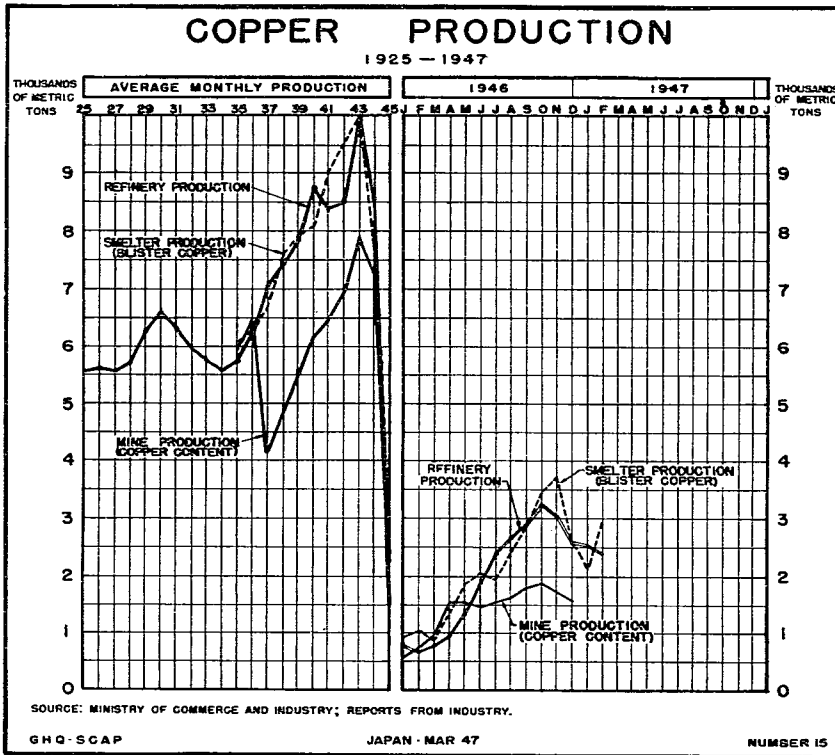
7. February distilled zinc production was 343 tons, electrolytic zinc 405 tons. Zinc plate output remained practically constant at 346 tons.

8. Lead smelting output was 506 metric tons and refined lead output 655 tons.

Production of lead and zinc is shown on the center chart, page 91.

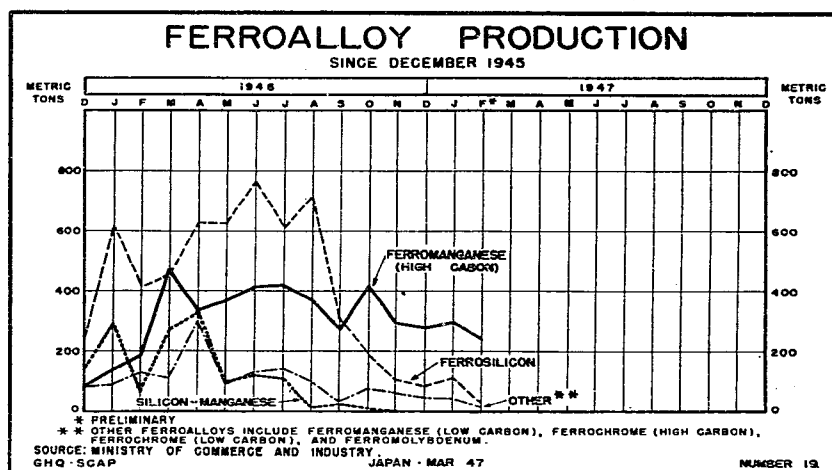
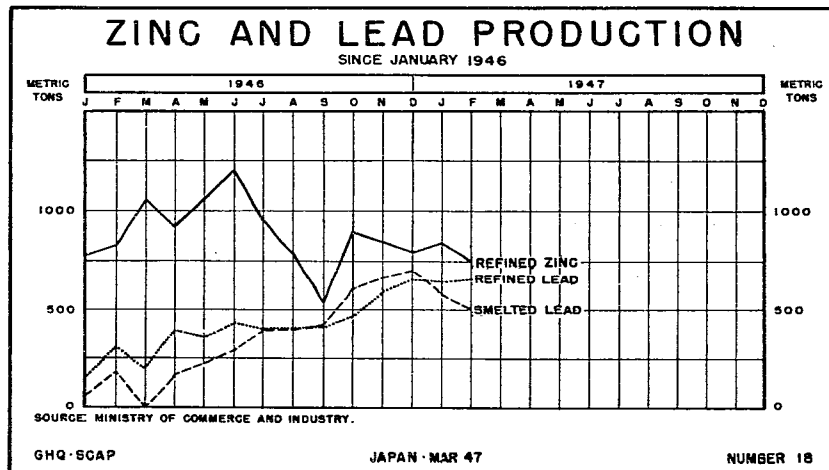
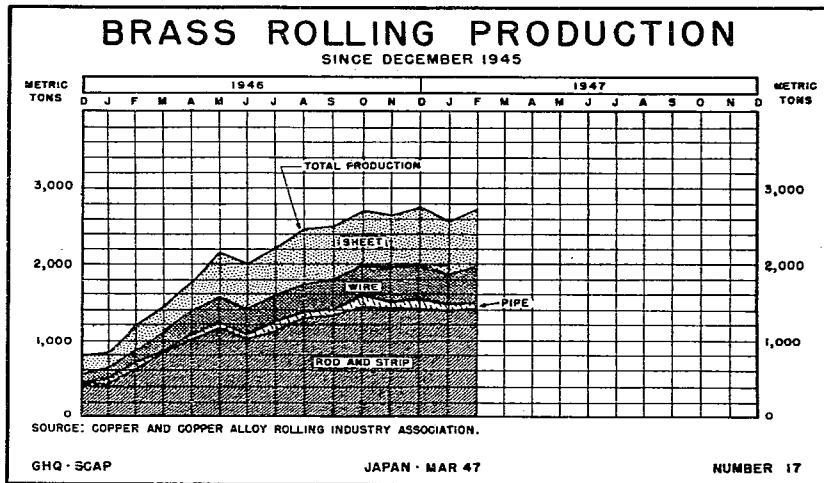
#### Other Nonferrous Metals

9. Bismuth production amounted to 1.5 metric tons and mercury output totaled 3.9 tons.



**Ferrous Alloys**

10. Continued low demand and low power supply kept February ferroalloy production at a low level. Note the facing chart.



RUBBER

11. Crude rubber stocks decreased 14.4 percent as February imports of crude rubber slackened.

RUBBER INVENTORY  
(metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory 1 February	3,265	137	322
Receipts during month	559 <u>a/</u>	0	228
Consumption during month	1,024	9	322
Inventory 1 March	2,800	128	228

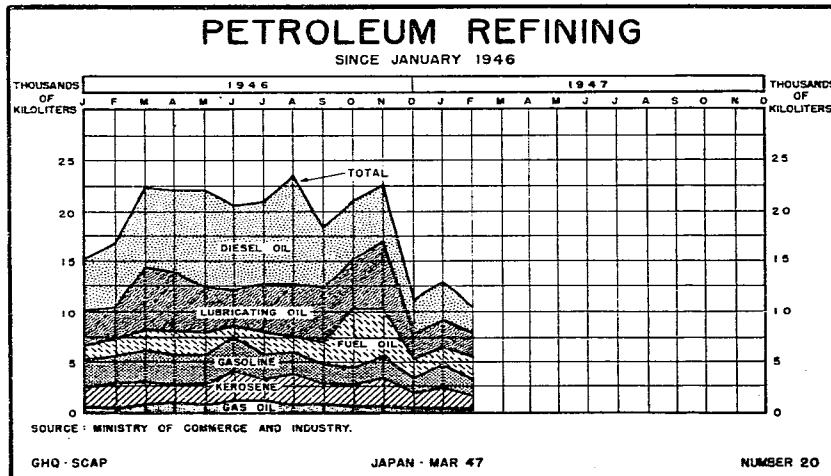
a/ Imported.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Rubber Control Union.

Latex stocks were frozen and will be released only for the manufacture of medical goods.

PETROLEUM

12. Crude runs to stills totaled 16,114 kiloliters in February, a decrease of 1,292 kiloliters from the previous month. Total stocks of finished products amounted to 15,054 kiloliters at the end of the month.

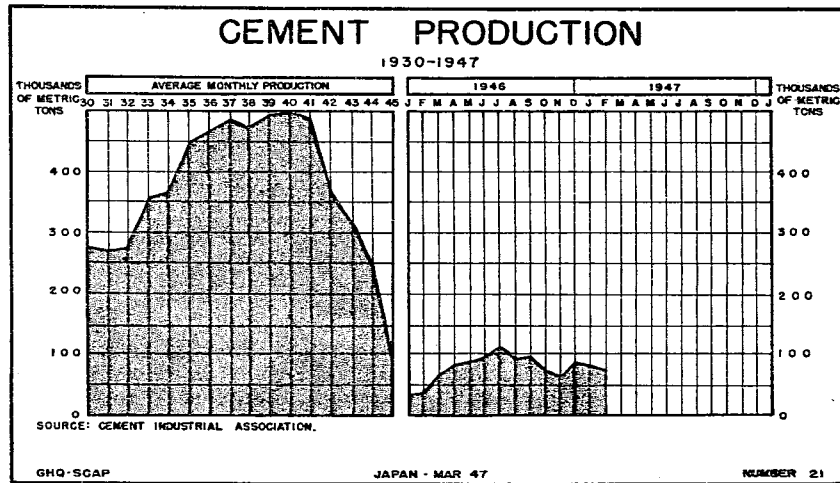


CEMENT

13. Thirty-two operating plants produced 74,390 metric tons of cement and 73,065 tons of clinker during February. Estimated cement production for March is 100,000 metric tons. The limiting factors in production were a shortage of bags and of 5,000-calorie or better coal. On 1 March the following stocks of materials were on hand at plants.

STOCKS HELD BY CEMENT PLANTS  
(metric tons)

Coal	24,079
Clinker	106,666
Cement	109,160
Bags (pieces)	1,416,317



CONSTRUCTION

Japanese Housing

14. An estimated 28,000 wooden, two ferroconcrete, six steel frame and two miscellaneous structures were completed in February.

Public Works Program

15. The public works program for the fiscal year 1947-48 calls for the expenditure of ¥ 9,500,000,000 in a general account allocated through the Economic Stabilization Board as shown in the following table.

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET

	<u>Approximate Appropriation</u>
Reconstruction Board	¥ 1,682,913,834
Ministry of Home Affairs	2,953,569,712
Ministry of Finance	75,000,000
Ministry of Justice	169,536,909
Ministry of Education	406,552,082
Ministry of Welfare	370,287,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	3,498,861,463
Ministry of Transportation	<u>343,279,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 9,500,000,000</b>