

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 19

April 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 19

April 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 April.

SECTION 2
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

1. The Japanese people went to the polls four times during the month to choose 232,863 officials for the local, provincial and national governments.

Executive Elections

2. Candidates without formal political affiliations won an overwhelming majority of posts for village heads, mayors and provincial governors. Three thousand seven hundred sixteen village heads, 29 governors and 144 mayors were elected from the independents while only 531 village heads, 17 governors and 58 mayors were elected from the regular candidates of the various political parties.

House of Councillors Election

3. In the House of Councillors' election candidates of the regular parties did somewhat better; nevertheless, 110 of the 250 Councillors were independents. The 140 Councillors elected on the tickets of the various parties were distributed as follows: Social Democrats 47, Liberals 39, Democrats 30, People's Cooperative 9, Communists 5 and minor parties 10.

House of Representatives Election

4. In the election for the House of Representatives the growing political consciousness of the Japanese electorate showed itself more clearly. All but 12 of the 466 seats in the lower House were taken by regular party candidates. The Social Democrats emerged as the leading party capturing 143 seats as compared with 132 for the Liberals, 126 for the Democrats, 31 for the People's Cooperative, 4 for the Communists and 18 for minor parties.

Prefectural and Local Assembly Elections

5. In the fourth election of the month Japan chose representatives for the prefectural and local assemblies. Seven hundred

seventy-one independents were elected to the prefectural assemblies, 517 Democrats, 469 Liberals, 414 Social Democrats, 133 People's Cooperatives, 3 Communists and 177 representatives of minor parties.

THE PURGE

6. Prior to the elections 5,327 candidates for the principal elective offices in Japan were screened to determine their eligibility for office under the 4 January Purge Directive. These included candidates for the House of Councillors, House of Representatives, prefectural governorships and mayors of the five largest cities. One hundred ninety candidates were barred from the elections.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

7. The national elections were held throughout Japan without incident and no civil disturbances were reported in the few labor demonstrations.

8. Police and government authorities increased efforts to curb black-market activities and stern measures were taken to insure full rice collection quotas as the food situation became more acute.

Police

9. Inspections of police installations found conditions generally satisfactory throughout Japan.

10. Crime showed a slight increase in February over January but continued below previous months.

Prisons

11. The first class of Japanese prison guards to be retrained at the National Prison Guard Training School in Tokyo was graduated after completing a three-month course designed to improve the standards of Japan's prisons.

Fires

12. Property losses from fires rose when several large fires destroyed whole sections of cities in Japan.

WAR CRIMES

13. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 46 persons for alleged war crimes.

14. Eleven trials involving 23 defendants were completed in Japan and seven trials involving 19 defendants were completed in the Philippines.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. In March the Local Land Commissions purchased 151,566 cho of land (371,488 acres) for resale to tenant farmers under the Land Reform Law. Prefectural land retention rates for owner-cultivators and noncultivating resident landlords were established by the Central Land Commission.

2. The Crop Reporting Section was established in March as the responsible agency for data on practically all physical aspects of agriculture.

3. Fish landings gained in March.

4. Schools, museums and special radio broadcasts in March emphasized birdlife appreciation and the need for wildlife conservation. The kiji, or green pheasant, was chosen as the national bird of Japan.

Forestry and Mining

5. The increase in log production continued in March, establishing a new monthly high for the fiscal year.

6. March coal production increased over February but the output in the first 20 days of April declined under the same period in March.

7. Petroleum output gained in March as better weather conditions permitted the reopening of some wells.

8. Fourteen of 25 mineral commodities gained in February. Antimony continued to rise while copper and lead decreased slightly.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

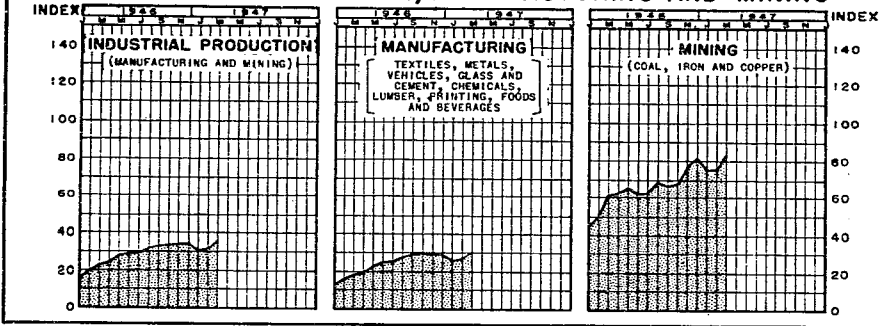
9. Pig iron and steel ingot production reached a postwar peak as a result of increased coal deliveries. Output of most other metals increased.

10. Crude rubber stocks rose considerably as March imports of crude rubber were high. With a more ample supply of coal, lignite

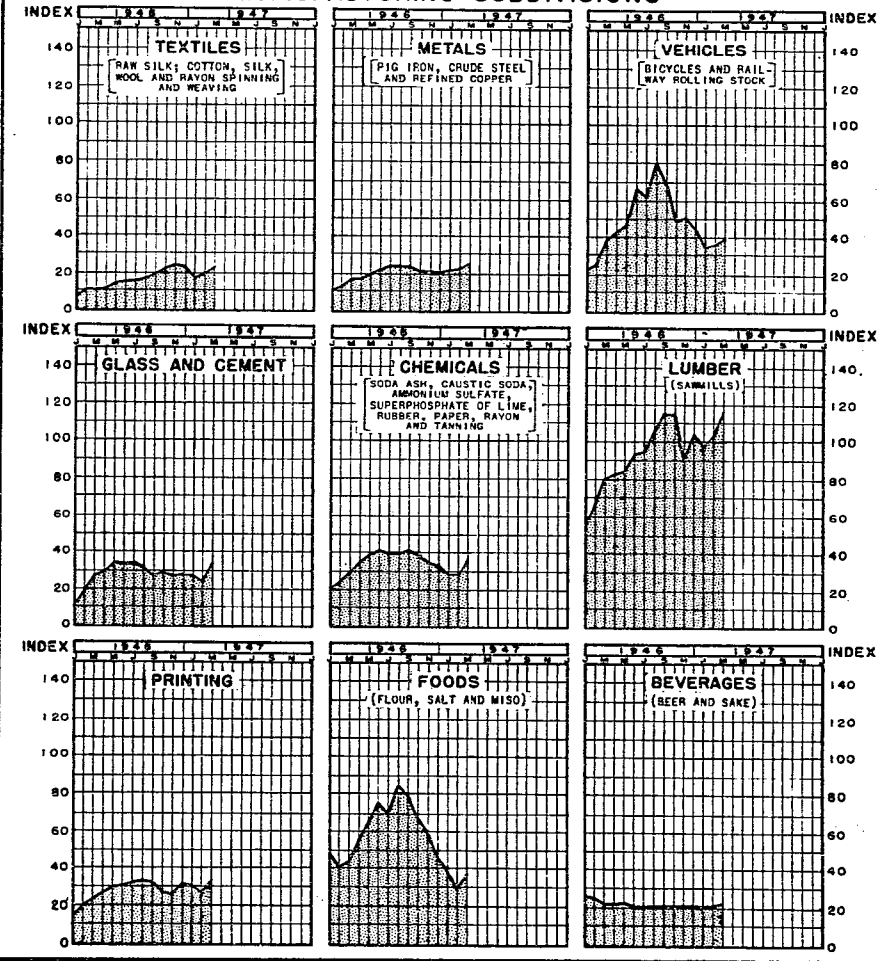
INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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.

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and electric power, chemical output increased to 31 percent of estimated requirements for a balanced minimum economy.

11. March production and repair of industrial machinery increased in value but decreased in tonnage.

Manufacturing

12. General shortages of raw materials in March continued to limit food production. March pulp output increased 35 percent and paper output reached a postwar high of 24,168 short tons.

13. March production of window glass, polished plate glass, optical glass and glassware showed substantial gains over February. Output of abrasives in general increased.

14. Shortages of silicon steel and lack of transportation continued to hamper March production of electrical items. Output of bases, a bottleneck in the manufacture of light bulbs, is dependent on the availability of brass strip.

15. The light manufacturing industries reported production increases in business machines, watches and clocks, sewing machines, castings and forgings, phonographs and records, and matches.

Textile Industries

16. There was a general increase in production of yarns, fabric and manufactured goods due principally to relaxed restrictions on consumption of electric power and improved deliveries of coal and raw materials. These developments did not affect all branches of the industry equally due to local adverse conditions but the gains in yarn production were particularly significant.

Transportation and Public Utilities

17. Expansion of operations by government railways in March was due to a more favorable coal allocation.

18. Both railway freight and shipping tonnage increased during March.

19. Electric power generation increased in March relieving power restrictions to some extent.

Gas consumption increased in March.

Communications

20. Japanese Coastal Radio Service now serves Allied merchant vessels.

Forty-four new radio stations were authorized.

Civilian radiotelegraph service is now authorized between Japan and the United States including Hawaii.

21. The maximum amount of money which can be sent by one money order was raised.

22. Telephone and telegraph rehabilitation continues. Two schools for telephone maintenance men were established. A regular system of inventories was set up for commonly needed parts.

23. Communications equipment production rose with larger coal deliveries.

Labor

24. A ministerial ordinance on 3 April reorganized public employment-exchange administration and changed the name of the exchanges from Kinroaho (Diligent Labor Office) to Kokyo Shokugyo Antei Sho (Public Employment Security Office). Specific recruitment and placement policies for the reorganized offices were outlined on 10 April.

25. Selection of the new Central Labor Relations Committee members was completed.

26. Conclusion of a number of major agreements, including coal miners, seamen and port and harbor workers, brought over half of organized labor under agreement.

27. The first coordinated union and Government labor-education program was launched on 16 April when officials of the newly established Workers' Education Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare and representatives of the Joint Labor Union Education Committee of the three major federations agreed to set up a Labor Advisory Committee to the Bureau.

Imports and Exports

28. Sample shipments of a great variety of Japanese merchandise were made to Europe, the Far East and the United States during March.

Rationing and Price Control

29. Rice and rice substitutes collection totaled 4,153,369 metric tons on 30 April. Imported foods amounting to 112,026 metric tons were released for distribution.

Fish distribution regulations were revised and tightened.

30. Petroleum, coke, cement, salt and lime prices were raised. The Japanese Government is compensating salt and coke manufacturers for losses already sustained from selling their product at official prices.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

31. Note circulation of the Bank of Japan extended the upward trend to ¥ 122,400,000,000 on 30 April.

Business Licences

32. Licenses to engage in business in Japan were issued to the Times Publishing Company, Ltd., of London, to Northwest Airlines and to Pan American Airways, Inc.

Public Finance

33. The estimate of the yield on Increased Income Tax was revised upward from ¥ 4,500,000,000 to ¥ 16,000,000,000.

34. Government borrowings and refunding totaled ¥ 12,910,624,720 of which ¥ 5,408,000,000 was refunding.

PROPERTY CONTROL

35. Declared and evaluated looted property on 25 April was
¥ 6,783,306.

36. Additional royalties brought American patent accounts to
¥ 3,500,000.

37. Processing of the accounts of dissolved organizations
added slightly more than ¥ 5,800,000 to the March total of
¥ 71,979,432.26.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The February nutrition survey showed an improvement in health as indicated by the changes in body weight and the percentage of individuals having symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies.

2. With the exception of epidemic meningitis the death rates per 100,000 per annum of all reported communicable diseases decreased in March as compared with March 1946.

3. Hospitals in Japan numbered 3,172 with a total capacity of 219,677 on 28 March.

4. A Dental Retailers' Association was organized during the month with 600 members.

5. On 2 April the National Institute of Public Health opened a four-month nursing course to train 1,500 public health nurses.

6. Fifty-nine nurses enrolled in the Model Demonstration College of Nursing.

7. March production of patent medicines totaled ¥ 117,497,793, approximately ¥ 20,000,000 over the February output.

8. Former Japanese military medicinal narcotics returned to wholesale registrants for distribution under the new narcotics regulations were valued at ¥ 10,394,018.

9. A series of fires in six prefectures, which destroyed over 5,400 houses and made approximately 26,600 persons homeless, created serious relief problems.

10. The fee-for-service rates for doctors and hospitals were increased by the newly appointed Social Insurance Medical Examination Fee Council.

11. A resolution incorporating several recommendations to promote a secure general health-insurance program was passed by the Diet.

12. Japanese repatriated from 31 March to 27 April totaled 62,327 while 1,489 persons returned to their homelands from Japan.

EDUCATION

13. Five regional conferences for educational leaders completed the series of meetings sponsored by the Ministry of Education to introduce the new course of study for the re-education of teachers. Women delegates attended all the conferences and participated in the forums and panel discussions.

14. Directors of privately operated higher schools in Tokyo met 2 April to discuss the relation of private schools to the re-organized school system.

15. The Ministry of Education completed a new educational film catalog which lists 50 films reviewed and classified by the Film Review Board. The catalog will be distributed to schools and other interested educational agencies.

RELIGION

16. The Ministries of Education and Home Affairs issued a joint notification on 2 April for the disposition of shrine and temple land owned by local public bodies. The procedures outlined followed closely the law concerning the disposition of nationally owned properties.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

17. The Kansai Friends of Ancient Art, a nonprofit association of Japanese art collectors and scholars, sponsored an exhibition of Far Eastern art at the Hakutsuru Museum in Osaka from 1 through 25 April.

18. Only 58 national-treasure structures were totally destroyed during the war; 15 were partially destroyed.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Programs

19. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan provided seven and one-half hours daily on major metropolitan stations and four and three-fourths hours on all other stations for election campaign broadcasting. In addition, 81 programs and 49 spot announcements weekly directed voters' attention to election issues. A documentary film was released and a slide film produced to disseminate election information and encourage voting.

20. The Japanese Constitution Popularization Society distributed 18,000,000 pamphlets on the new Constitution.

21. The third in a series of institutes to promote the usefulness of women's organizations in building democracy was held in Yokohama.

22. Japanese men and women have formed the "Family Law Democratization League" to provide information on the proposed revisions of the Civil Code which affect women.

23. The 25th anniversary of the passage of child protection legislation in Japan and Father Flanagan's visit highlighted the public welfare information program in April.

24. The establishment of a venereal disease clinic by the Japan Stevedores' Relief Association was publicized; and the

"Women's Hour" presented weekly information for women on personal and community health.

25. An information program was initiated to assist the Japanese Reconstruction Board in speeding up the construction of some 4,000,000 urgently needed dwellings. Democratic procedures in labor-management relations continued to occupy a prominent place on the weekly radio show, "The Labor Hour."

26. The popular "Information Please" radio program continued to draw some 10,000 letters and post cards from listeners weekly. The "Land of Song," a children's musical program, received favorable response from adults as well as children.

Press and Publications

27. In response to the policy of freedom of press and publication a total of 1,716 newspapers and 2,800 magazines have begun publication since September 1945.

28. The elections received major news and editorial coverage in the Tokyo press. The formation of the Democratic Party, the purge of political leaders and the exchange of letters between the Supreme Commander and Premier Yoshida on the need for a comprehensive economic program were discussed widely.

29. Prefectural papers continued a campaign to arouse voter interest in the elections. The formation of the Democratic Party and broadened planning of the national economy also were featured.

Abolition of the block and neighborhood association system evoked general press satisfaction.

30. Japanese magazines discussed the organized religions of Japan, motion-picture production, the difficulties of the farmer and the future of Japan's export industries.

Motion Pictures and Theater

31. Attendance of Japanese at educational films totaled 592,075, compared with 581,207 in March.

32. Stage productions ranged from traditional Kabuki to light variety and included "Kentucky Home," which depicted the life of Stephen Foster, translated American and Allied plays and modern Japanese dramas.

33. Performances of "Rhapsody in Blue" and selections from "Porgy and Bess" were given. The Gumma Philharmonic Orchestra presented two special symphonic concerts before an audience of 2,300 persons.

Library

34. Attendance at the SCAP Information Library was 17,142 with a daily average of 571.

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PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Statement by Supreme Commander

1. The people of Japan went to the polls four times during the month to choose 232,863 elective officials for all levels of government. The response of the Japanese people to the responsibility imposed by this unprecedented full exercise of the franchise was hailed by the Supreme Commander in a message to the people of Japan issued on 27 April. The full text of the statement follows:

"With the recently held series of elections, the last preparatory step necessary for the inauguration of the new Japanese Constitution has been accomplished. This Constitution is among the most liberal and progressive national charters in the world. It reflects one of the great spiritual reformations of mankind. Its effectuation marks a new era in the Far East which may well prove vital to the future of civilization. It gives the Japanese people another chance. It raises the masses of them from the totalitarianism of practical slavery to the dignity of free men. I have faith they will not fail their new obligation.

"That faith is justified by the elections just past. From factories and shops and homes, from villages and farms and mines, the Japanese people streamed by the millions throughout the land to the polling places to discharge their new responsibilities of citizenship. There they voted for the candidates of their choice, freely and fearlessly, without disorder and according to the rules as they understood them. In this atmosphere of freedom, marked by serious effort and honesty of purpose, no one can justly criticize their choice. This choice, for the first time in Japanese history, reflected the free will of the majority, as against the totalitarian dictates of a minority. This is democracy!

"The basic issue before the electorate was a selection between political philosophies. That of the totalitarian extreme right had already been discredited and rejected for its responsibility for war and defeat and long suppression of the rights and liberties of the masses. On the other hand, that of the extreme left, the communistic philosophy, was still the issue, with its leaders strongly bidding for the popular support. Since the inception of the occupation, when thousands of its adherents were freed from the stern suppression of prison cells, this philosophy and its leaders had been given the fullest liberty and freedom of political action in open and fair competition with democratic forces and beliefs. It thus had its full chance and on the merits has failed.

The Japanese people have firmly and decisively rejected its leadership and overwhelmingly have chosen a moderate course, sufficiently centered from either extreme to insure the preservation of freedom and the enhancement of individual dignity."

Executive Elections

2. On Saturday, 5 April, the Government conducted the election to choose governors for the 46 prefectures, 209 mayors, 1,784 town chiefs, 8,522 village headmen and chiefs of the 22 Tokyo wards.

Two hundred and seven candidates contended for the governorships--116 independents, 34 Social Democrats, 13 Liberals, six Democrats, nine Communists, five People's Cooperatives and 24 minor party candidates. Thirty-two former governors ran for office. Twenty-two of these and four other former public-office holders were elected. Six ex-governors were defeated and four obliged to participate in run-off elections on 15 and 16 April.

3. Of 51 local executives chosen in Tokyo-to, 70 percent belonged to the Liberal or Democratic parties. The Socialists elected 23 candidates in Yamanashi Prefecture, 20 in Niigata, 19 in Akita, 13 in Tochigi and 11 in Nagano. Communists elected six village heads in Nagano and two in Aomori. Three women were named village heads.

4. Run-off elections were necessary in eight prefectures, 20 cities, six Tokyo wards and 312 towns and villages where no candidate received three eighths of the total vote. Final contests were scheduled for 15 April.

5. An unofficial tabulation of the election results follows:

	<u>Village Heads</u>	<u>Governors</u>	<u>Mayors</u>
Liberals	159	5	12
Democrats	145	3	25
Social Democrats	126	4	9
Minor parties	74	5	11
People's Cooperative	19	0	1
Communists	8	0	0
Independents	3,716	29	144

6. It is noteworthy that no charge of intimidation, unfairness, bribery or other major violation of the election laws was made by any of the party spokesmen in the official party statements issued following the elections. All expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the election was conducted. Typical comments follow:

Democratic Party: "The election has ended in a sweeping victory for the conservative forces. It is especially noteworthy that in the gubernatorial election race the Democratic Party far outran the Liberal Party. Of the 16 candidates put up by that party (Liberals) only three were returned, while of the nine candidates authorized by the Democratic Party, four were returned. In addition, Osamu Aoki of Mie and Kameo Muto of Gifu should be considered quasi-Democrats. Moreover, of the independents, Kanichiro

Ishihara (Fukushima), Hideo Aoyagi (Aichi) and Tetsuzo Tate (Toyama) should be considered Democrats. In the election of mayors, as against 20 liberals the Democratic Party is now confident of becoming the majority party."

Liberal Party: "As a result of the gubernatorial election it has become clear that the people are expecting much of the conservative forces. We are, therefore, of the opinion that similar victories will be obtained in the election of Diet members and that the radical forces will gradually lose the support of the people. For instance Seiichiro Yasui, who is expected to join the Liberal Party, outstripped Daikichiro Tagawa, Social Democrat, by 90,000 votes. This indicates that in a large city like Tokyo supporters of the conservative forces are increasing. The Liberal Party feels confident of securing at least 200 seats in the forthcoming House of Representatives election."

Social Democratic Party: "The following four reasons are given for the return of a large number of former governor candidates: (1) The Liberals and Democrats jointly recommended former governors; against this joint front the Social Democratic Party had to fight alone. (2) Feudalism has not yet been driven out of the rural districts. (3) The provincial people did not like the idea of political parties interfering with local administration. (4) Voters polled not on party tickets but on the personal merits of candidates on the grounds that governors should have administrative experience. The party thinks, however, that the situation will be reversed in the election of Diet members because a majority of the people will vote on a basis of the parties' platforms. The Social Democratic Party is of the opinion that it will secure at least 140 seats and that a neck-and-neck race will take place with the Liberal Party for a Diet majority."

People's Cooperative Party: "The overwhelming victory of conservatives who ran as independents shows that the democratic forces have not risen to their full height. The restrictions placed on the publicity campaign have had a great deal to do with the defeat of the democratic forces. But it is undeniable that the political consciousness of the people is now making itself evident."

Communist Party: "In view of the election returns the conservative forces have won a victory but from the viewpoint of the number of votes collected by the Social Democratic and Communist Parties the efforts of the democratic forces have been successful. Only one year has passed since the Communist Party was recognized as a national party. For this reason the ground cultivated by the conservatives for more than 10 years cannot be expected to be taken over by the democratic forces overnight. Considering the fact that the election was conducted on the basis of the single ballot, those who voted the Communist ticket did so because they support the party ideologically."

Tokyo Election Contest

7. In Tokyo-to the final gubernatorial election figures gave:

Seiichiro Yasui, independent	705,040
Daikichiro Tagawa, Social Democrat	615,622
Zenryo Oyama a/	50,086
Chotaro Fukuta a/	42,242
Shonosuke Hashimoto a/	18,665
Tatsusaburo Hibi a/	16,492
Torakichi Tanno a/	10,962
Toryu Fijima a/	4,601

a/ Independent or representative of small local group.

8. Yasui, the successful candidate, while nominally independent, was backed by the Liberals and the Democrats.

Tagawa, running as the Social Democratic candidate after Yasui refused to campaign as a Socialist, was supported by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and by the National Congress of Industrial Unions. The Communist Party withdrew its own candidates in order to form a united front with the Social Democrats.

The six minor candidates, none of whom polled sufficient votes to recover their election deposits, unsuccessfully challenged the validity of the election on the ground that the press gave too much space to Tagawa and Yasui and that election bulletins were inadequate.

Election Comment

9. The failure of the Social Democrats to carry Tokyo confounded all pre-election forecasts.

The Social Democratic and Communist groups last year polled 5,000 more votes than did the Liberals and Progressives. Since that time it had been generally supposed that the conservatives had lost ground and that progressive forces had made substantial gains.

Tagawa was generally regarded as a strong candidate. He is a Christian who had won wide publicity by his opposition to the militarists and bureaucrats prior to the war and who had been a martyr in the fight for free speech. He was strongly supported by Yukio Ozaki, the noted liberal parliamentarian, who made four public addresses in his behalf.

10. The People's Cooperative Party failed to carry Miyazaki Prefecture or Hokkaido. Last year representatives who later formed that Party swept both areas. Influential provincial newspapers had criticized some of these men for shifting their allegiance from one group to another without consulting their constituencies and some political observers attributed the defeat to this practice.

Analysis of Returns

11. The following tabulation of votes cast for gubernatorial candidates was compiled by the Kyodo news agency:

	<u>Total Vote</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Independent	14,425,562	53.9
Social Democrat	6,430,563	24.0
Liberal	2,127,758	7.9
Minor parties	1,827,105	6.8
Democratic	1,355,622	5.1
People's Cooperative	342,988	1.3
Communist	<u>257,904</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	26,767,502	100.0

12. Political observers believed the strong support accorded independent candidates reflected a tendency to choose local officials not because of party affiliation but because of previous

administrative experience. Since most of the governors who resigned their offices to run for election campaigned under nominally independent banners, those electors who preferred experienced executives swelled the nonpartisan totals to the disadvantage of established parties.

Abstention from Voting

13. Unofficial reports indicate that 70.8 percent of the eligible voters participated in the 5 April election.

14. In order to counteract any tendency toward absenteeism in subsequent elections, all public information media intensified their campaign to get out the vote. The Home Ministry also instructed local authorities to issue small cards bearing the names of candidates for the Diet and for prefectural and local assemblies. Asahi quoted Vice-minister of Home Affairs Saito as saying that "strong measures would be taken against food foragers to prevent abstention from voting in urban areas."

Violation of Election Laws

15. Few complaints concerning the exclusion of electors from the polls were registered. In the 1946 election several thousand citizens were unable to vote because they failed to meet residence requirements or failed to make certain that their names were included on the voting register. In the 1947 elections there were few cases of this character.

16. In one instance 9,000 Hokkaido University students lost their right to participate in the first gubernatorial election because of a mistaken interpretation of eligibility requirements. Orders from the Home Ministry ensured that the students were properly registered in time for the run-off election for governor and for all other elections during the month.

Election Fraud

17. Teams of Allied Forces personnel, observing each prefecture, discovered fewer cases of proved violations than in the 1946 election campaign.

In Tokyo within the week following the governorship election 59 cases of alleged election law violations were reported to the police. Two Diet candidates and 13 other campaigners were charged with house-to-house canvassing for votes, an offense under the strict Japanese law. Three others were charged with entertaining voters or with bribery.

18. Outside the capital city few violations were reported and police undertook prompt investigation in each case. The Home Office revealed that the following cases had been reported:

- (1) Yamanashi Prefecture - A candidate was alleged to have distributed ¥ 60,000 among the voters. His canvassers made house-to-house calls leaving the name card of the candidate and ¥ 500 at each house. Three men involved were arrested.
- (2) Toyama Prefecture - Two campaigners including a woman were arrested when caught distributing money.
- (3) Gifu Prefecture - One candidate is reported to have sent cloth worth ¥ 10,000 to his opponent asking

him to withdraw from the election. Both the recipient and the giver were sent to the Procurator's Office for examination.

A candidate for the governor's office invited a number of friends ostensibly to discuss problems connected with food distribution, but in reality the meeting was a banquet given for the voters. He and two others were arrested.

- (4) Tokyo - A fruit dealer sold oranges at half the market price. Customers upon opening their packages found the name cards of local candidates.

As in other elections, schoolteachers visited the homes of pupils.

Three ruffians broke into a campaign office and beat up the men in the office. They were identified and arrested.

Mimatsu Matsumoto, Communist candidate for the Lower House of the Diet, received a knife wound while making a speech at Iizuka village, Toga-gun. His assailant was arrested.

Run-off Elections

19. In eight prefectures, 20 cities, six Tokyo wards and 312 towns and villages no candidate received the three eighths of the total vote necessary for election. In those areas run-off elections were held on 15 or 16 April.

20. In the first election many of the prefectures had all candidates for the governorship running as independents but in the run-offs every case included at least one party-sponsored candidate. In Hokkaido both candidates were sponsored, giving the voters a clear-cut choice between a conservative and a progressive.

21. The two leading candidates and the number of votes received by each in the eight indecisive governorship elections were:

Hokkaido: Toshibumi Tanaka, Social Democrat, 384,830.
Eiji Arima, Democrat, 304,524.

Miyazaki: Jingo Futami, People's Cooperative, 122,647.
Tadao Yasunaka, Liberal, 96,091.

Niigata: Junji Tamai, Social Democrat, 275,003.
Shohei Okada, independent, 296,623.

Chiba: Tamenosuke Kawaguchi, Liberal, 198,399.
Dato Oda, independent, 169,174.

Wakayama: Wakichi Kawakami, independent, 107,614.
Shinji Ono, Liberal, 93,350.

Kochi: Masao Onishi, Democrat, 98,120.
Wakaji Kawamura, independent, 89,159.

Ibaraki: Yoji Tomosue, Liberal, 207,765.
Toshi Kawada, independent, 197,483.

Nara: Seiichi Ono, Social Democrat, 92,425.
Baneaku Nomura, Liberal, 86,093.

The Hokkaido run-off election resulted in a victory for the Social Democratic candidate, Toshibumi Tanaka, over the Democratic candidate, Eiji Arima. The vote was 555,390 to 476,117. The Communist Party and labor groups supported Tanaka, who had also led in the first election.

In Niigata the votes to be redistributed came from a defeated candidate supported by Liberals and Democrats. For this reason ex-Governor Junji Tamai, Social Democrat who led in the first election, did not emerge as victor in the run-off election. He picked up only 18,000 additional votes while his opponent, Shohei Okada, independent, gained more than 200,000. This large gain was also attributed to the support given by local agricultural associations.

Chiba had a choice between two conservatives in the run-off election, so that the defeated liberal forces were forced to choose between them. Tamenosuke Kawaguchi won by a decisive margin.

Wakayama had a similar choice between former Governor Wakichi Kawakami and Shinji Ono, a former Liberal Diet member. Ono won 200,000 additional votes while Kawakami added only 20,000.

In Kochi, Wakaji Kawamura, independent, running with the support of the agricultural associations, made a surprising showing in the first election. This also enabled him easily to overcome the 9,000 vote deficit he faced when the run-off polls opened.

Yoji Tomosue, Liberal, took the Ibaraki contest from Toshi Kawada, independent, on votes picked up from eliminated conservative candidates.

In Nara, a conservative stronghold, the run-off was not held. On 12 April the Central Screening Committee announced the purge of the Social Democratic candidate, Seichi Ono. As a result Bansaku Nomura, independent, won by default.

22. Final results of the run-off elections for governors follow:

Hokkaido:	Toshibumi Tanaka, Social Democrat, 550,362. Eiji Arima, Democrat, 467,646
Miyazaki:	Tadao Yasunaka, Liberal, named by default. Jingo Futami purged on 10 April.
Niigata:	Shohei Okada, independent, 515,136. Junji Tamai, Socialist, 293,772.
Chiba:	Tamenosuke Kawaguchi, Liberal, 294,322. Dato Oda, independent, 242,349.
Wakayama:	Shinji Ono, Liberal, 219,007. Wakichi Kawakami, independent, 127,375.
Kochi:	Wakaji Kawamura, independent, 171,876. Masao Onishi, Democrat, 128,255.
Ibaraki:	Yoji Tomosue, Liberal-Democrat, 352,399. Toshi Kawada, independent, 311,344.
Nara:	Bansaku Nomura, independent, named by default. Seichi Ono purged on 12 April.

23. Following is a list of the governors-elect:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>
Hokkaido	Toshibumi Tanaka	37	Social Democratic
Ibaraki	Yoji Tomosue	47	Independent
Chiba	Tamenosuke Kawaguchi	67	Liberal
Niigata	Shohei Okada	70	Independent
Nara	Bansaku Nomura	49	Independent
Wakayama	Shinji Ono	56	Liberal
Kochi	Wakaji Kawamura	47	Independent
Miyazaki	Tadao Yasunaka	43	Independent
Aomori	Bunji Tsushima	50	Democratic
Iwate	Kenkichi Kokubu	70	Independent
Miyagi	Saburo Chiba	54	Independent
Akita	Kosaki Hasuike	46	Akita Democratic
Yamagata	Michio Murayama	46	Independent
Fukushima	Kanichiro Ishihara	45	Independent
Tochigi	Jukichi Kodaira	62	Democratic
Gumma	Shigeo Kitano	45	Democratic
Saitama	Jitsuzo Nishimura	54	Independent
Tokyo	Seiichiro Yasui	57	Independent
Kanagawa	Iwataro Uchiyama	57	Independent
Toyama	Tetsuzo Tate	59	Independent
Ishikawa	Wakio Shibano	46	Independent
Fukui	Harukazu Obata	43	Independent
Yamanashi	Katsuyasu Yoshie	48	Independent
Nagano	Torao Hayashi	46	Social Democratic
Gifu	Kamon Muto	78	Independent
Shizuoka	Takeji Kobayashi	49	Independent
Aichi	Hideo Aoyagi	51	Independent
Mie	Osamu Aoki	46	Independent
Shiga	Iwakichi Hattori	63	Liberal
Kyoto	Atsushi Kimura	57	Independent
Osaka	Bunzo Akama	49	Liberal
Hyogo	Yukio Kishida	55	Democratic Administration Association of Hyogo Party
Tottori	Aji Nishio	46	Independent
Shimane	Fujiro Hara	73	Democratic
Okayama	Kokichi Nishioka	55	Independent
Hiroshima	Tsuneo Kusunose	49	Independent
Yamaguchi	Tatsuo Tanaka	38	Independent
Tokushima	Goro Abe	44	Social Democratic
Kagawa	Keikichi Masuhara	45	Independent
Ehime	Shigeomi Aoki	48	Ehime Democratic
Fukuoka	Katsuji Sugimoto	53	Social Democratic
Saga	Genichi Okimori	49	Independent
Nagasaki	Sojiro Sugiyama	57	Independent
Kumamoto	Saburo Sakurai	49	Independent
Oita	Tokuji Hosoda	44	Independent
Kagoshima	Raku Shigenari	47	Independent

House of Councillors' Election

24. A major government reorganization required by the new Constitution was the creation of an elected Upper House in the Diet replacing the House of Peers. For the first time in Japanese parliamentary history the people assumed responsibility for selecting all national legislators.

25. The following tabulation indicates the party affiliations of House of Councillors' candidates, 100 of whom were to be elected from the single national district comprising all of Japan while 150 were to be elected from prefectural districts.

<u>Party</u>	<u>Prefectural Districts</u>	<u>National District</u>
Liberals	54	18
Democrats	46	13
Social Democrats	66	33
Communists	28	12
Minor parties	15	26
People's Cooperatives	13	7
Independents	<u>116</u>	<u>138</u>
Total	338	247

26. Nineteen of the candidates were women, seven of them running for election from the national district and 12 from prefectural districts.

Pre-election Press Comment

27. During the period immediately preceding the election the press, radio and other information agencies conducted an intensive campaign to inform the people concerning the responsibilities and functions of the House of Councillors.

28. Urgent appeals for a heavy vote characterized press comment. Nearly every paper pointed out that abstention from voting would be interpreted as evidence that democracy has made only a surface impression on Japan and, therefore, would delay action on the peace treaty.

Election Results

29. On election day, Sunday, 20 April, approximately 22,000,000 voters went to the polls, about 60 percent of the electorate.

Following is a tabulation of results:

	<u>National District</u>	<u>Prefectural Districts</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liberal Party	8	31	39
Democratic Party	6	24	30
Social Democratic Party	17	30	47
People's Cooperative Party	3	6	9
Communist Party	4	1	5
Minor parties	5	5	10
Independents	<u>57</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>110</u>
Total	100	150	250

30. Following is the tabulation of votes cast for the various political parties and groups:

	<u>Number of Votes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Democratic Party	3,117,202	14
Liberal Party	3,823,767	17
Social Democratic Party	4,847,188	22
People's Cooperative Party	1,038,271	5
Communist Party	809,177	4
Minor parties	1,026,176	5
Independents	<u>7,235,693</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	21,896,474	100

31. An analysis of the occupations and experience of the new Upper House members revealed that 53 industrialists, 33 former members of the House of Peers, 24 Farmers' Association officials and 22 teachers were elected. Ten of the new councillors are women.

Seven of the newly elected Councillors were former cabinet ministers, three held diplomatic posts as ambassadors and 15 have held other government positions.

Other members in the new Upper House are:

Businessmen	25
Labor leaders	20
Religious workers	8
Writers	8
Lawyers	7
Social workers	6
Doctors	5
Newspapermen	5

32. The election created an Upper House of relatively young men. The average age of the Councillors is 10 years lower than that of the former Peers.

Press Comment

33. The press and political observers generally interpreted the election results as a victory for the conservative candidates in the ratio of about seven to three, but the real character of the House of Councillors will not be completely known until the 120 independents and representatives of minor parties have aligned themselves with one or another of the established political groups.

Both Seiji Shimbun and Jimmin Shimbun were hopeful that in actual operation the new Upper House would not prove to be as conservative as the numerical strength of the Liberal, Democratic and independent members would indicate. The former journal saw a danger that the senior body might become "merely a counterpart" of the House of Representatives, with decisions based purely on party lines and discussions degenerating into "partisan squabbles," but rejected this possibility in view of the "noticeably high cultural level and character of the Councillors." Jimmin Shimbun remarked on the "striking advance of the democratic forces" and predicted the formation of a "democratic front" within the Upper House.

The belief that newly elected Councillors would prove "more democratic and enlightened" than their predecessors in the

House of Peers was widely expressed. Acknowledging that "most of the independents are on the conservative side," Dai Ichi Shimbun declared that "close observation reveals that their philosophy is far from the extreme conservatism of the outgoing Peers." The journal believed that the majority of successful independents "arise from the new elements with a strong democratic trend: . . . representing chambers of commerce and industry, trade boards, agricultural associations and religious, intellectual and diplomatic groups." An Asahi commentary observed that "well-known officials such as former State Ministers and religious leaders" dominated the national vote and anticipated that "these independents will grasp the reins in the Upper House." A large number of independents were expected to "throw their weight to the reformist forces," and the journal noted the possibility that the House of Councillors would be divided between right- and left-wing factions. Tokyo Times asserted editorially that "the conservative camp is now dominated by new men of education and experience, rather than by old-line landowners and bureaucrats," and agreed with Seiji Shimbun that "the new conservatives have their roots in prevailing social conditions."

34. Following is a list, classified by constituency, of candidates elected to serve in the House of Councillors. (Abbreviations and symbols: M--male, F--female, SD--Social Democratic, D--Democratic, L--Liberal, PC--People's Cooperative, C--Communist, IC--Independent Club, R--Ryokufukai or Green Breeze Club, Ind--independent.)

NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>
Abe, Sadamu	M	40	R
Adachi, Ryosuke	M	40	D
Akamatsu, Tsunko	F	51	SD
Aoyama, Shoichi	M	43	R
Arai, Hachiro	M	60	D
Asaka, Nobuo	M	49	L
Eguma, Tetsuo	M	55	R
Fujii, Shinichi	M	56	SD
Fujii, Heigo	M	42	R
Hani, Goro	M	47	IC
Hara, Toraiichi	M	51	SD
Hayakawa, Shinichi	M	52	R
Higashimura, Shoji	M	50	R
Hirose, Yohei	M	57	IC
Hojo, Shuichi	M	44	R
Hori, Makoto	M	50	SD
Horikoshi, Giro	M	57	R
Hoashi, Hajime	M	75	D
Hoshino, Yoshiki	M	39	IC
Hosokawa, Karoku	M	60	C
Hozuki, Shinrokuro	M	59	R
Ichiki, Otohiko	M	76	R
Iida, Seitaro	M	64	R
Inagaki, Heitaro	M	60	D
Inoue, Natsue	F	50	R

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>
Ito, Takaharu	M	50	Ind
Ito, Yasuhei	M	66	R
Iwama, Masao	M	43	IC
Kamata, Itsuro	M	51	R
Kaneiva, Denichi	M	49	IC
Kaneko, Yobun	M	54	SD
Kashiwagi, Kuraji	M	60	R
Kawakami, Yoshimi	M	39	IC
Kawasaki, Natsue	F	61	SD
Keimatsu, Katsuzemon	M	72	L
Kimura, Kihachiro	M	47	SD
Kinoshita, Tashuo	M	60	R
Kiuchi, Kyo	F	64	D
Kobayashi, Katsuma	M	42	Ind
Koizumi, Hidekichi	M	69	SD
Kono, Masao	M	46	R
Kora, Tomi	F	52	D
Kosugi, Ine	F	63	IC
Kunii, Junichi	M	46	IC
Kuruma, Takudo	M	71	R
Kusumi, Yoshio	M	43	R
Matsui, Michio	M	42	R
Matsumoto, Jiichiro	M	61	SD
Matsumura, Shinichiro	M	68	R
Matsuno, Kinai	M	69	L
Matsushima, Kisaku	M	56	L
Mishima, Michiharo	M	51	R
Miyagi, Tamayo	F	56	R
Mizuhashi, Tosaku	M	53	SD
Mizukubo, Jineaku	M	64	L
Nakagawa, Mochinaga	M	48	R
Nakako, Takaahi	M	56	Ind
Nakamura, Masao	M	34	SD
Nakanishi, Ko	M	38	C
Nakano, Shigeharu	M	46	C
Nakayama, Toshihiko	M	68	Ind
Nishida, Tenko	M	76	Ind
Niwa, Goro	M	58	SD
Ogawa, Tomozo	M	44	R
Okabe, Tsune	M	60	R
Okada, Soji	M	46	SD
Okamoto, Aisuke	M	54	R
Okamura, Bunshiro	M	58	R
Oku, Muneco	F	53	R
Okuma, Nobuyuki	M	38	D
Onimaru, Gisai	M	62	Ind
Onishi, Toshio	M	52	Ind
Ono, Koyo	M	40	L
Ono, Koichi	M	46	SD
Oyama, Yasushi	M	57	R

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>
Ozaki, Yukiteru	M	60	Ind
Saionji, Kinkazu	M	42	IC
Sassa, Hiroo	M	51	R
Sasaki, Ryosaku	M	33	Ind
Shigemune, Yuzo	M	54	Ind
Syukutani, Eichi	M	54	R
Shimojo, Yasumaro	M	63	R
Shintani, Torajiro	M	46	R
Suzuki, Naoto (Naondo)	M	43	R
Suzuki, Seiichi	M	44	SD
Takada, Ken	M	49	R
Takahaashi, Ryutaro	M	73	R
Takase, Sotaro	M	56	R
Tanaka, Kotaro	M	58	R
Terao, Hiroshi	M	65	R
Terao, Yutake	M	50	L
Tokugawa, Muneyoshi	M	51	R
Tsukamoto, Juzo	M	59	SD
Uchimura, Seiji	M	46	SD
Umehara, Shinryo	M	63	R
Wada, Hiroo	M	45	R
Yamamoto, Yuzo	M	61	R
Yanagawa, Sozaemon	M	53	R
Yano, Torio	M	51	R
Yoshimatsu, Takashi	M	51	R

PREFECTURAL CONSTITUENCY

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>
Akagi, Masao	M	61	R	Hyogo
Akazawa, Yojin	M	43	Ind	Tokushima
Amada, Katsumasa	M	42	SD	Saitama
Atake, Saijiro	M	56	IC	Mie
Asai, Ichiro	M	66	D	Chiba
Chiba, Makoto	M	44	SD	Hokkaido
Chida, Tadaashi	M	49	IC	Iwate
Chuma, Inokichi	M	63	R	Kagooshima
Dan, Ino	M	56	L	Fukuoka
Date, Genichiro	M	75	R	Shinane
Debuchi, Katsuji	M	70	R	Iwate
Fujimori, Shinji	M	57	Ind	Hyogo
Fujino, Shigeo	M	63	R	Nagasaki
Fujita, Yoshio	M	50	IC	Niigata
Fukagawa, Eizaemon	M	52	D	Saga
Fukagawa, Tamae	F	39	D	Tokyo
Fukami, Rokuro	M	47	L	Kumamoto
Hamada, Torazo	M	42	SD	Fukuoka
Hanyu, Sanshichi	M	44	SD	Nagano
Haraguchi, Chujiro	M	59	SD	Hyogo
Hashigami, Tamotsu	M	59	D	Fukuoka
Hashimoto, Manemon	M	56	D	Fukushima
Hatano, Kanae	M	52	SD	Fukuoka
Hatano, Rinichi	M	62	R	Kyoto
Hattori, Kyoichi	M	76	R	Nara

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>
Hayaashiya, Kamejiro	M	62	D	Ishikawa
Himei, Isude	M	67	R	Yamaguchi
Hirano, Shigeko	F	49	SD	Yamanashi
Hirano, Zenjiro	M	46	D	Aomori
Hiranuma, Yataro	M	56	L	Saitama
Hiracka, Ichizo	M	50	L	Shizuoka
Hisamatsu, Sadatake	M	59	R	Ehime
Hitotsumatsu, Masaaji	M	55	L	Oita
Hoashi, Kei	M	43	R	Tokyo
Hori, Sueji	M	62	L	Hokkaido
Horiuchi, Itaru	M	62	SD	Kumamoto
Ikai, Seiroku	M	70	IC	Shiga
Ikeda, Shichirobei	M	65	IC	Fukui
Ikeda, Tsuneo	M	38	Ind	Ibaraki
Imaizumi, Masaki	M	62	L	Saga
Irimajiro, Tazo	M	52	D	Kochi
Ishikawa, Junkichi	M	50	Ind	Akita
Ishikawa, Kazuo	M	62	D	Saitama
Ishizaka, Toyakazu	M	74	L	Toyama
Itano, Katsuji	M	45	C	Okayama
Itaya, Junzuke	M	71	L	Hokkaido
Ito, Shu	M	52	SD	Gifu
Iwaki, Tetsuo	M	47	D	Osaka
Iwamoto, Gesshu	M	47	R	Hiroshima
Iwao, Nizo	M	60	R	Oita
Iwasaki, Shozaburo	M	47	SD	Tochigi
Kadota, Sadazo	M	62	Ind	Tottori
Kaga, Misao	M	49	R	Hokkaido
Kanie, Kunihiko	M	42	SD	Kyoto
Kato, Tsunetaro	M	43	L	Kagawa
Kawai, Yahachi	M	71	R	Shizuoka
Kawakami, Kaichi	M	63	R	Shizuoka
Kinoahita, Gengo	M	57	SD	Hokkaido
Kinoahita, Shigeo	M	44	L	Nagano
Kishino, Makio	M	66	R	Tokushima
Kitamura, Kazuo	M	51	L	Niigata
Kiuchi, Shiro	M	52	D	Nagano
Kobayashi, Eizo	M	56	L	Saitama
Kobayashi, Yonesaburo	M	62	R	Hokkaido
Kogure, Sanshiro	M	80	D	Gunma
Komai, Tohei	M	63	R	Nara
Koniyama, Tsunekichi	M	66	R	Yamanashi
Kosugi, Shigeyasu	M	64	Ind	Yamagata
Kuki, Monjuro	M	45	IC	Mie
Kuriyama, Yoahio	M	39	IC	Aichi
Kuroda, Hideo	M	69	L	Okayama
Kurokawa, Takeo	M	55	L	Tokyo
Kurusu, Takeo	M	53	L	Yamaguchi
Kusaba, Ryuen	M	53	L	Aichi
Machimura, Hiroataka	M	66	Ind	Hokkaido
Matsudaira, Tsuneo	M	71	R	Fukuohima
Matsushita, Matsujiro	M	52	SD	Fukui

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>
Miki, Jiro	M	63	SD	Kanagawa
Miyoshi, Hajime	M	32	R	Kagawa
Morishita, Masakazu	M	53	SD	Osaka
Morita, Hoji	M	53	L	Shizuoka
Murakami, Giichi	M	63	R	Shiga
Murao, Shigeo	M	47	SD	Osaka
Nakagawa, Kohei	M	58	L	Ishikawa
Nakahira, Tsunetaro	M	69	SD	Ehime
Nakai, Mitsuji	M	56	D	Osaka
Nishikawa, Masao	M	42	L	Tokyo
Nishiyama, Kaneshichi	M	66	L	Kochi
Noda, Shunsaku	M	60	R	Fukuoka
Obata, Tetsuo	M	52	D	Hyogo
Ohata, Nobuo	M	49	SD	Ibaraki
Ogata, Rokurobei	M	47	Ind	Yamagata
Ogawa, Hisayoshi	M	48	R	Toyama
Ogushi, Seiichi	M	72	L	Kanagawa
Oku, Shuichiro	M	54	L	Kyoto
Ono, Akiro	M	49	R	Chiba
Onogi, Hidejiro	M	53	L	Kyoto
Oshima, Sadakichi	M	61	D	Tochigi
Osumi, Kenji	M	55	L	Kanagawa
Ota, Binkei	M	58	SD	Okayama
Oya, Shinzo	M	54	L	Osaka
Saeki, Ushiro	M	57	R	Aichi
Sai, Takeo	M	52	SD	Miyagi
Saigo, Kichinosuke	M	44	R	Kagoshima
Sakurauchi, Tatsuo	M	62	D	Tokyo
Sasaki, Kazo	M	59	Ind	Hiroshima
Sato, Gisen	M	49	L	Osaka
Sato, Naotake	M	66	R	Aomori
Shibata, Masaji	M	66	L	Ibaraki
Shii, Yasuo	M	42	SD	Miyazaki
Shima, Kiyoshi	M	40	SD	Tokyo
Shimada, Senju	M	50	SD	Fukuoka
Shimamura, Gunji	M	53	R	Okayama
Shimazu, Tadahiko	M	49	R	Kagoshima
Shimizu, Takeo	M	48	SD	Nagasaki
Shimojo, Kyohei	M	49	SD	Niigata
Suzuki, Junichi	M	39	D	Gumma
Suzuki, Kenichi	M	50	PO	Kanagawa
Suzuki, Yasutaka	M	71	L	Akita
Tagata, Susumu	M	46	D	Kumamoto
Taguchi, Masagoro	M	54	D	Hyogo
Takahashi, Kei	M	53	D	Miyagi
Takegoshi, Tokuzo	M	55	D	Gumma
Takenaka, Shichiro	M	53	Ind	Aichi
Takeshita, Toyoji	M	61	R	Miyazaki
Tamaoki, Kichinojo	M	62	R	Wakayama
Tamaya, Yoshiaki	M	69	L	Chiba
Tamura, Bunkichi	M	62	R	Niigata
Tanaka, Nobuyoshi	M	59	D	Tottori
Tanaka, Toshikatsu	M	51	SD	Fukushima
Taniguchi, Yasaburo	M	65	D	Kumamoto
Tokugawa, Raitei	M	56	R	Wakayama

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>
Tonooka, Risuke	M	65	D	Tochigi
Toyama, Heiichi	M	52	L	Tokyo
Ueno, Kizaemon	M	47	R	Kagoshima
Uetake, Haruhiko	M	50	D	Tochigi
Umezu, Kinichi	M	60	SD	Gumma
Utsunomiya, Noboru	M	50	R	Shimane
Wakagi, Katsuzo	M	51	IC	Hokkaido
Watanabe, Jinkichi	M	42	R	Gifu
Yagi, Kokichi	M	53	L	Hyogo
Yamada, Saichi	M	62	L	Aichi
Yamada, Setsuo	M	50	SD	Hiroshima
Yamanouchi, Takuro	M	50	R	Aichi
Yamashita, Yoshinobu	M	54	R	Hiroshima
Yamazaki, Hisashi	M	47	R	Chiba
Yonekura, Ryuya	M	63	R	Nagano
Yoshikawa, Suejiro	M	56	SD	Tokyo
Yuki, Yasuji	M	64	R	Ibaraki
Yui, Kentaro	M	42	Ind	Fukushima

House of Representatives Election

35. In a message to the people issued two days prior to the House of Representatives elections on 25 April, Prime Minister Yoshida emphasized the importance of the election. "The Japanese people must manifest to the world Japan's progress in democratization," he said, emphasizing that elections must be conducted freely, fairly and justly. "The eyes of the world are turned in sharp scrutiny on the course of events and on the outcome of the election," he added.

Spokesmen of the various parties, excepting the Social Democrats, expressed characteristic pre-election optimism. The following predictions were made by party spokesmen and political observers:

Democratic Party: Hitoshi Ashida, chief secretary of the Party, declared that the purge of several Party leaders had not affected the Party as seriously as was generally supposed. He was confident that 150 Democrats would be elected. Other political observers were less optimistic, believing that 120 to 130 Democrats might be elected, thereby winning second place in the Lower House.

Liberal Party: Chief Secretary Banboku Ono predicted 160 to 170 successful candidates. Neutral observers guessed 150 to 160 would be elected. It was declared, moreover, that a number of candidates were "unrecognized" Liberal candidates.

Social Democratic Party: Campaign Chairman Rikizo Hirano said that the Party had "some 80 candidates too many," adding the prediction that "we shall probably secure 125 seats and become the second party." Other observers, encouraged by the House of Councillors election results, were equally or even more optimistic.

People's Cooperative Party: Party spokesmen predicted the election of 46 or 47 candidates.

Communist Party: Party leaders believed that the six Communist representatives who had served in the previous Diet would be re-elected, as well as 20 to 25 others.

36. There were 1,573 candidates for the 466 seats in the

House of Representatives, including 317 members of the expiring Diet, 24 members of previous Diets and 77 women. The number of candidates for each seat ranged from eight in Tokyo Fourth District to 1.8 in the Fourth Fukuoka District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' CANDIDATES

	New Candidates	Incumbents	Former Diet Members	Total	Percentage
Democratic Party	239	83	9	331	21
Liberal Party	224	92	7	323	20
Social Democratic Party	193	86	3	282	18
Independent	249	5	3	257	17
Minor parties	146	4	0	150	9
Communist Party	114	6	0	120	8
People's Cooperative Party	<u>67</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	1,232	317	24	1,573	100

37. In the April 1946 Diet elections 2,270 candidates were entered. Political commentators attributed the decrease to the energetic campaign conducted by press and public officials urging political parties to discourage irresponsible candidates. Further, elections to the House of Councillors and the contests for governorship attracted many men and women who otherwise would have been candidates for the Lower House.

38. On election day more than 70 percent of the nation's eligible voters went to the polls to give the pessimistic Social Democrats a decisive plurality.

Social Democrats won 143 seats, Liberals 131 seats, Democrats 123, People's Cooperatives 30, Communists 4, minor parties 21 and independents 14 seats.

Fifteen women were elected--nine Social Democrats, one Liberal and five Democrats. Eight of the women were members of the preceding Diet.

39. All 11 members of the Cabinet who ran for election were elected. They were Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Minister of Home Affairs Etsujiro Uyehara, Minister of Finance Tanzan Ishibashi, Minister of Communications Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, Minister of Transportation Kanishichi Masuda, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mitsujiro Ishii, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Kozaemon Kimura, Minister of State Kijuro Shidehara, Minister of State Takao Saito, Minister of State Manitsu Tanaka and Minister of State Jiro Hoshijima. Chief Cabinet Secretary Joji Hayashi was also re-elected.

40. Minister of Justice Kimura, Minister of Education Seiichi Takahashi and Minister of State Tokujiro Kanamori did not run for election to either house of the Diet.

41. Among the prominent Social Democrats elected were Tetsu Katayama, Kanju Kato and his wife Shizue Kato, Komakichi Matsucka, Chozaburo Mizutani and Suehiro Nishio.

42. Representation of the Communist Party in the Lower House dropped from six to four as a result of the election and its total vote fell to 996,507, about half of its 1946 ballot figure. The four Communists elected were Sanzo Nosaka, Kyuichi Tokuda, Sakae Kimura, a 28-year-old express-company employee from Shimane Prefecture, and Hyakuro Hayashi, a lawyer from Nagano Prefecture. The failure of Yoshio Shiga to win the election was regarded as a severe blow to the Communist Party. Mrs. Nosaka also failed to win a seat.

43. Daikichiro Tagawa, Social Democrat who lost to Seiichiro Yasui in the Tokyo gubernatorial election on 5 April, won a seat in the House of Representatives.

44. Yukio Ozaki, who has served in every Diet since the establishment of the parliamentary system in Japan, was re-elected by a decisive margin.

Takeshi Yamazaki, Liberal, speaker of the House of Representatives during the 91st and 92nd Diet session, was re-elected from the Ibaraki second district.

Fifty-seven year old Mrs. Masa Nakayama, Democratic candidate from the Osaka second district, was one of the women elected, but her husband Kazuo, a Liberal candidate from the same district, was defeated.

45. Following is a tabulation indicating complete House of Representatives election results by parties:

ELECTION RESULTS

	Re- New elected	Former Diet Members	Total	Gain or Loss	Votes	Percentage of People's Votes	
Social Democrats	69	71	3	143	+45	7,170,484	26.2
Liberals	60	71	1	132	-8	7,260,377	26.5
Democrats	60	63	3	126	-19	7,097,308	25.9
People's Co- operatives	7	24	0	31	-32	1,940,105	7.1
Communists	2	2	0	4	-2	996,507	3.6
Minor parties	15	3	0	18	+14	1,562,213	5.7
Independents	8	4	0	12	+3	1,362,213	5.0
Total	221	238	7	466		27,389,107	

Press Comment

46. Conflicting interpretations of the "people's will" as reflected in the elections featured editorial comment. The Diet majority of combined Liberal and Democratic forces led conservative observers to claim a national mandate in favor of "free economy," while left-wing writers generally asserted that the "sweeping" Socialist victory reflected an awakening of the people to the need for socialism. Contrasting with both these attitudes was the belief of several commentators that moderate State controls would be required.

Belief that "the majority of the people are supporters of capitalism and free economy" was expressed editorially by Jiji Shimpo, which claimed that the month's balloting "tested the nation on the choice of socialism or capitalism, controlled or free economy and industrial nationalization or private management." Urging

right-wing legislators "not to betray the majority of voters who approved their promise to protect conservatism from the radicals," the journal considered a coalition of the Liberal and Democratic Parties "both natural and rational in view of their numerical superiority." A signed article in Shin Hochi agreed that "there is a strong tendency among the people to fear socialistic reforms" and maintained that the 66-percent Lower-House majority of the two rightist parties "tells us that more than half the nation is still conservative."

A directly opposite viewpoint was voiced by Mimpo in an editorial appeal to Socialists "not to compromise with the conservatives." Declaring that "the nation rejoices over the Socialist victory and looks forward to a program of socialism," the writer warned that the Liberal Party attempts to gain leadership would result in "immediate stalemate. . .since they failed to retain the people's support." A second Mimpo article indicated "wide approval" of the projected Socialist regime among various industrial and financial circles.

Public "uneasiness" over the ability of the Liberal Party to effect economic controls "along lines suggested by the Supreme Commander" was held by Asahi to be the primary reason for the heavy vote accorded Socialist candidates in the Diet elections. Asserting that Socialists "are in a good position to achieve a strong controlled economy," the paper urged that the Party assume leadership in a cabinet coalition of the three major groups. Democratic Party advocacy of "a revised form of capitalism" was said to place the new faction "relatively near the Socialists and widely apart from the Liberals," and the writer saw no reason why "even the Liberals cannot override Party interests."

Yomiuri urged that all parties "immediately speed efforts toward the formation of a coalition cabinet" and called on Socialists to clarify the degree of socialism envisaged in the Party's platform. Seiji Shimibun declared that the electoral returns revealed "public dissatisfaction with the Yoshida Administration" and charged that, "if the Liberals and Democrats dare to profess their mutual alignment after failing even to agree on respective spheres of influence, they must face the accusation that they have assumed a false attitude for the purpose of stealing power."

Editorial doubt that "true socialist policies" may be expected of the coming administration was expressed by Shin Yukan, which pointed to the necessary inclusion of conservative influences in any coalition attempt. The journal warned that "no great change can be anticipated from the Ishibashi financial program" and observed that "such measures as the heavy income tax and public control of banks are purely emergency measures." Attempts by Liberal leaders to strengthen the Party position through the absorption of Diet independents and minor party members were scored by Tokyo Shimibun in an editorial criticism of "behind-the-scenes manipulations." Asserting that such efforts are "little short of a crime which betrays the people's trust and destroys the purpose of elections," the paper declared that "there can be no real democracy while parties ignore the alignment of seats fairly assigned by the people."

47. Following is a list of candidates elected to serve in the House of Representatives. (Abbreviations and symbols: M--male, F--female, SD--Social Democratic, D--Democratic, L--Liberal, PC--People's Cooperative, C--Communist, F--Farmers' Party, IC--Independent Club, Ind--independent).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Adachi, Umeichi	M	47	SD	Mie
Akamatsu, Isamu	M	38	SD	Aichi
Akamatsu, Meichoku	M	36	SD	Ehime
Akita, Daisuke	M	42	PC	Tokushima
Amano, Hisashi	M	56	D	Yamanashi
Ando, Yoshiro	M	51	D	Gifu
Aoki, Seizaemon	M	49	D	Fukui
Aoki, Takayoshi	M	51	L	Aichi
Aoyagi, Takaichi	M	35	D	Saitama
Arahata, Katsuzo	M	61	SD	Tokyo
Araki, Masuo	M	47	D	Fukuoka
Arita, Jiro	M	44	L	Osaka
Azanuma, Inejiro	M	50	SD	Tokyo
Asari, Saburo	M	66	L	Iwate
Ashida, Hitoahi	M	61	D	Kyoto
Azuma, Shunei	M	52	D	Ishikawa
Baba, Hideo	M	47	SD	Saitama
Bando, Kotaro	M	67	D	Hokkaido
Doi, Naosaku	M	48	SD	Kanagawa
Esaki, Masumi	M	33	L	Aichi
Eto, Hayashi	M	54	SD	Fukuoka
Fuchigami, Fusataro	M	55	L	Fukuoka
Fujita, Sakae	M	34	SD	Hiroshima
Fujiwara, Shigetaro	M	51	SD	Nagasaki
Fukazu, Tamaichiro	M	46	L	Aichi
Fukuda, Masako	F	36	SD	Fukuoka
Fukuda, Shigeyoshi	M	43	D	Kagawa
Fukunaga, Kazuomi	M	41	L	Kumamoto
Funada, Kyoji	M	50	PC	Tochigi
Furuhata, Tokuya	M	50	D	Nagano
Furushima, Yoshinide	M	63	L	Saitama
Goto, Etsuji	M	44	D	Hyogo
Gotsubo, Shigeo	M	59	D	Ishikawa
Hagiwara, Toshio	M	52	PC	Kanagawa
Hanamura, Shiro	M	57	L	Tokyo
Hanashi, Shingoro	M	47	L	Ibaraki
Hara, Eisaku (purged)	M	69	L	Shizuoka
Hara, Kenzaburo	M	41	D	Hyogo
Hara, Kokichi	M	64	D	Fukushima
Hara, Ryonosuke	M	54	SD	Tokyo
Hara, Susumu	M	51	L	Hiroshima
Hara, Takeshi	M	44	D	Ibaraki
Harada, Ken	M	29	L	Osaka
Hasegawa, Masatomo	M	38	D	Fukui
Hasegawa, Shunichi	M	44	D	Gifu
Hashimoto, Kinichi	M	58	D	Aichi
Hattori, Sekiichi (died)	M	49	D	Aichi
Hayakawa, Takashi	M	32	PC	Wakayama
Hayashi, Daisaku	M	43	SD	Aichi
Hayashi, Heima	M	65	D	Fukushima

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Hayashi, Hyakuro	M	36	C	Nagano
Hayashi, Joji	M	59	L	Kochi
Hayashi, Ren (resigned)	M	67	D	Tokyo
Higai, Senzo	M	59	L	Yamanashi
Hino, Yoshio	M	47	SD	Miyagi
Hirai, Giichi	M	35	L	Fukuoka
Hirajima, Ryoichi	M	57	L	Osaka
Hiraku, Kiichi	M	51	SD	Gifu
Hirano, Rikizo	M	50	SD	Yamanashi
Hiraoka, Ryoza	M	51	L	Saitama
Hirasawa, Chokichi	M	55	D	Akita
Hirokawa, Koren	M	46	L	Tokyo
Hitotsumatsu, Sadakichi	M	73	D	Osaka
Homma, Shunichi	M	36	D	Miyagi
Honda, Eisaku	M	63	L	Nagasaki
Honda, Ichiro	M	53	L	Nagasaki
Hondo, Tsunematsu	M	63	SD	Nagano
Horie, Jitsuzo	M	45	IC	Tottori
Horikawa, Kyohei	M	54	D	Hyogo
Hoshijima, Jiro	M	61	L	Okayama
Hosoda, Chujiro (resigned)	M	67	D	Hyogo
Hosokawa, Takamoto	M	48	SD	Kumamoto
Hosokawa, Yasohachi	M	46	D	Osaka
Hosono, Michio	M	51	SD	Akita
Ibaraki, Kazuhisa	M	45	D	Niigata
Ide, Ichitaro	M	36	PC	Nagano
Ii, Seiichi	M	56	SD	Niigata
Iida, Yonishige	M	66	PC	Hokkaido
Iimura, Izumi	M	40	D	Ibaraki
Ikegaya, Shinichi	M	40	SD	Shizuoka
Ikuzumi, Teitaro	M	50	D	Mie
Imai, Ko	M	52	PC	Shiga
Imamura, Chotaro	M	48	L	Wakayama
Imamura, Chusuke	M	49	L	Nagano
Imamura, Hitoashi (purged)	M	56	SD	Nagasaki
Imazumi, Isamu	M	35	SD	Yamaguchi
Imura, Tokuji	M	49	D	Ishikawa
Inada, Naomichi	M	59	L	Tottori
Inamura, Junzo	M	48	SD	Niigata
Inomata, Kozo	M	54	SD	Niigata
Inoue, Ryoji	M	50	SD	Osaka
Inoue Tomoharu	M	62	D	Kagoshima
Ise, Kotaro	M	54	SD	Nara
Ishibashi, Tanzan (purged)	M	64	SD	Shizuoka
Ishida, Hirohide	M	34	SD	Akita
Ishida, Ichimatsu	M	46	PC	Tokyo
Ishihara, Enkichi	M	71	L	Mie
Ishihara, Nooru	M	35	PC	Kagoshima
Ishii, Kojiro (purged)	M	59	L	Fukuoka
Ishii, Shigemaru	M	44	D	Gunma
Ishikami, Keigo	M	41	SD	Miyazaki
Ishikawa, Kinjiro	M	51	SD	Iwate
Ishino, Hisao	M	37	SD	Ibaraki
Ishiyama, Kenkichi	M	66	L	Niigata

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Isozaki, Teijo	M	58	L	Kanagawa
Itani, Masakichi	M	52	SD	Ehime
Ito, Goichi	M	48	L	Hokkaido
Ito, Kyoichi	M	60	D	Gifu
Ito, Ushiro	M	54	SD	Fukuoka
Iwamoto, Nobuyuki	M	53	L	Kanagawa
Izumiyama, Sanroku	M	52	L	Yamagata
Kagetsu, Junsei	M	51	L	Shiga
Kaji, Kyoosaku	M	53	L	Toyama
Kajikawa, Shizuo	M	34	SD	Tottori
Kakuta, Kokichi	M	52	L	Miyagi
Kamibayashi, Yoichiro	M	36	SD	Yamagata
Kamiyama, Eiichi	M	56	D	Niigata
Kambayashiyama, Eikichi	M	45	L	Kagoshima
Kanda, Hiroshi	M	45	L	Shizuoka
Kaneko, Masutaro	M	51	SD	Tochigi
Kanemitsu, Yoshikuni	M	39	D	Oita
Kano, Takashi	M	40	SD	Osaka
Karakida, Togoro	M	51	PC	Nagano
Kasahara, Teizo	M	47	SD	Niigata
Kashiwahara, Yoshinori	M	48	L	Tokushima
Kataoka, Isaburo	M	54	L	Chiba
Katahima, Minato	M	38	SD	Miyazaki
Katayama, Tetsu	M	61	SD	Kanagawa
Kato, Kanju	M	56	SD	Aichi
Kato, Kichidayo	M	53	F	Fukui
Kato, Ryutaro	M	61	L	Tokyo
Kato, Shizue	F	51	SD	Tokyo
Kato, Shizuo	M	37	SD	Shizuoka
Katsumada, Seichi	M	40	SD	Shizuoka
Kawagoe, Hiroshi	M	37	PC	Miyazaki
Kawaguchi, Yoichi	M	42	F	Hokkaido
Kawahashi, Toyojiro	M	65	L	Kyoto
Kawai, Akitake	M	42	SD	Shizuoka
Kawai, Eizo	M	58	SD	Osaka
Kawai, Giichi	M	66	SD	Hyogo
Kawamura, Zenhachiro	M	56	L	Hokkaido
Kawano, Yoshimitsu	M	50	PC	Miyazaki
Kawasaki, Hideji	M	37	D	Mie
Kawashima, Kinji	M	45	SD	Saitama
Kikkawa, Kyue	M	43	PC	Nagano
Kikuchi, Jusaku	M	50	SD	Ibaraki
Kikuchi, Yoshiro	M	58	L	Tokyo
Kikuchi, Yutaka	M	51	D	Ibaraki
Kikukawa, Tadao	M	47	SD	Tokyo
Kimura, Kohei	M	43	L	Gifu
Kimura, Kozaemon	M	60	D	Shimane
Kimura, Sakae	M	38	C	Shimane
Kinoshita, Sakae	M	55	PC	Hyogo
Kita, Jiro	M	30	F	Hokkaido
Kita, Narajiro	M	49	D	Osaka
Kita, Reikichi	M	63	C	Niigata
Kitamura, Tokutaro	M	62	D	Nagasaki
Kitaura, Keitaro	M	61	L	Nara

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Kiyosawa, Toshiei	M	58	SD	Niigata
Kobayashi, Kazumi	M	43	D	Nagano
Kodaira, Hisao	M	38	D	Tochigi
Koeda, Kazuo	M	47	PC	Okayama
Koga, Kitaro	M	58	D	Fukuoka
Kogure, Tosaburo	M	68	L	Kanagawa
Kojima, Tetsuzo	M	49	D	Hyogo
Komatsu, Yuji	M	55	D	Shizuoka
Komine, Ryuta	M	40	L	Gumma
Kondo, Tsuruyo	F	47	L	Okayama
Konishi, Toramatsu	M	46	Ind	Osaka
Konno, Sadakichi	M	38	SD	Yamagata
Kono, Kinsho	M	36	PC	Aichi
Kozaka, Zentaro	M	36	D	Nagano
Kubo, Takeo	M	48	D	Nagasaki
Kubota, Tsurumatsu	M	48	SD	Osaka
Kudo, Tetsuo	M	73	D	Aomori
Kuraiishi, Tadao	M	48	L	Nagano
Kurita, Hideo	M	36	D	Tochigi
Kuriyama, Chojiro	M	52	L	Tokyo
Kuroda, Hisao	M	49	SD	Okayama
Kuroiwa, Shigeharu	M	52	IC	Kochi
Maeda, Einosuke	M	57	SD	Hiroshima
Maeda, Iku	M	59	Ind	Kagoshima
Maeda, Masao	M	35	IC	Nara
Maeda, Taneo	M	46	SD	Osaka
Magoshi, Akira	M	46	D	Ehime
Manda, Goro	M	43	SD	Ibaraki
Masaki, Kiyoshi	M	48	SD	Hokkaido
Masuda, Kanehichi	M	50	L	Nagano
Masutani, Shuji	M	60	L	Ishikawa
Matoba, Kinemon	M	56	PC	Kagoshima
Matsubara, Kazuhiko	M	67	PC	Oita
Matsubara, Kinoji	M	53	SD	Osaka
Matsuda, Shoichi	M	64	D	Mie
Matsui, Toyokichi	M	53	D	Gumma
Matsumoto, Ichiro	M	48	D	Mie
Matsumoto, Junzo	M	54	SD	Shimane
Matsumoto, Shichiro	M	37	SD	Fukuoka
Matsumoto, Shinichi	M	56	SD	Wakayama
Matsumoto, Takizo	M	47	PC	Hiroshima
Matsunaga, Yoshio	M	57	SD	Saitama
Matsuno, Raizo	M	31	L	Kumamoto
Matsuo, Toshi	F	40	SD	Kanagawa
Matsuoka, Komakichi	M	60	SD	Tokyo
Matsutani, Tenkoko	F	29	SD	Tokyo
Matsuura, Sakae	M	48	L	Hokkaido
Matsuura, Tosuke	M	41	L	Yamagata
Matsuzaki, Asaji	M	45	L	Saitama
Matsuzawa, Hajime	M	52	SD	Yamanashi
Matsuzawa, Kenjin	M	50	SD	Hyogo
Miki, Takeo	M	41	PC	Tokushima
Miura, Toranosuke	M	49	L	Kanagawa

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Miyahara, Yasushi	M	48	L	Shizuoka
Miyamura, Matahachi	M	60	SD	Kumamoto
Miyoshi, Chikuyu	M	46	D	Hokkaido
Mizobuchi, Matsutaro	M	62	SD	Kagawa
Mizuno, Jitsuro	M	50	SD	Aichi
Mizuta, Mikio	M	43	L	Chiba
Mizutani, Chosaburo	M	51	SD	Kyoto
Mizutani, Noboru	M	52	L	Mie
Mogami, Hideko	F	46	D	Gumma
Moji, Ryo	M	51	SD	Kanagawa
Mori, Kotaro	M	59	L	Shiga
Mori, Mikiji	M	45	SD	Hokkaido
Mori, Naoji	M	49	L	Saga
Morita, Michisuke	M	54	SD	Yamaguchi
Morooka, Eiichi	M	43	SD	Saitama
Murakami, Isamu	M	46	L	Oita
Moriyama, Takehiko	M	50	SD	Miyazaki
Murakami, Seiji	M	53	L	Akita
Murao, Satsuo	M	46	SD	Kagoshima
Murase, Nobuchika	M	46	D	Ehime
Muto, Kaichi	M	51	D	Gifu
Muto, Unjuro	M	46	SD	Gumma
Myorei, Terusaburo	M	53	L	Ehime
Nagai, Katsujiro	M	47	SD	Hokkaido
Nagai, Kazuo	M	46	SD	Hyogo
Nagano, Juemon	M	50	D	Shiga
Nagano, Nagahiro	M	56	D	Kochi
Nagao, Tatsuo	M	56	D	Fukuoka
Naito, Tomoaki	M	54	PC	Toyama
Nakagaki, Kunio	M	37	D	Aichi
Nakahara, Kenji	M	52	SD	Okayama
Nakajima, Katsuchi	M	56	D	Yamaguchi
Nakajima, Moritoashi	M	71	L	Tokyo
Nakajima, Shigeki	M	39	D	Fukuoka
Nakamura, Genjiro	M	52	IC	Nara
Nakamura, Mataichi	M	57	D	Saga
Nakamura, Torata	M	46	F	Fukuoka
Nakamura, Toshio	M	50	D	Hyogo
Nakamura, Yoshitoshi	M	68	D	Kagoshima
Nakano, Shiro	M	41	F	Aichi
Nakano, Takeo	M	47	L	Kyoto
Nakano, Torakichi	M	69	L	Fukushima
Nakasone, Yasuhiro	M	30	D	Gumma
Nakauchi, Kenji	M	46	L	Chiba
Nakayama, Masa	F	57	D	Osaka
Nakazaki, Satoshi	M	48	SD	Shimane
Namiki, Yoshio	M	40	D	Tokyo
Narishige, Mitsuma	M	50	SD	Fukuoka
Narita, Tomomi	M	36	SD	Kagawa
Naruse, Kigoro	M	47	SD	Tokushima
Narushima, Noriko	F	50	D	Chiba
Natsubori, Gensaburo	M	58	L	Aomori
Nemoto, Ryutaro	M	41	D	Akita
Nishida, Takao	M	47	D	Fukuoka
Nishimura, Eiichi	M	44	SD	Osaka

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Nishimura, Hiayuki	M	55	L	Nagasaki
Nishio, Suehiro	M	57	SD	Osaka
Nishiyama, Fusata	M	59	D	Okayama
Nogami, Kenji	M	40	SD	Oita
Nohara, Masakatsu	M	42	L	Iwate
Nomizo, Masaru	M	50	SD	Nagano
Nomoto, Shinakichi	M	55	PC	Gunma
Nosaka, Sanzo	M	56	C	Tokyo
Ogahara, Masanobu	M	66	L	Hokkaido
Ogami, Zenkichi	M	52	Ind	Fukuoka
Ogasawara, Yasomi	M	60	L	Aomori
Ogawa, Hanji	M	39	D	Kyoto
Ogoishi, Saburo	M	51	D	Shimane
Ohara, Hiroo	M	54	PC	Hiroshima
Oishi, Rinji	M	71	L	Miyagi
Oishi, Yoshie	F	51	SD	Kyoto
Okabe, Tokuso	M	39	D	Fukuoka
Okada, Haruo	M	34	SD	Hokkaido
Okada, Seichi	M	56	PC	Tokushima
Okai, Toshiro	M	53	L	Ehime
Okami, Tsukasa	M	34	D	Hyogo
Okamura, Riuemon	M	48	L	Gifu
Okano, Shigezo	M	54	D	Shizuoka
Okumura, Takezo	M	52	L	Kyoto
Omiya, Gosaburo	M	51	D	Hiroshima
Omori, Tamaki	M	62	D	Ishikawa
Omura, Seichi	M	56	L	Okayama
Ono, Banboku	M	56	L	Gifu
Ono, Takashi	M	45	D	Yamagata
Onose, Chuhei	M	49	D	Ibaraki
Orita, Masanobu	M	27	IC	Kagawa
Osawa, Senshichiro	M	43	D	Fukushima
Oshikawa, Sadaaki	M	58	D	Miyazaki
Oshima, Tazo	M	45	PC	Saga
Oshima, Yoshiharu	M	54	SD	Gunma
Ota, Tenrei	M	48	SD	Kyoto
Otaki, Kiyoji	M	50	L	Yamagata
Ouchi, Ichiro	M	57	L	Fukushima
Oya, Shozo	M	55	SD	Osaka
Ozaki, Suekichi	M	52	D	Kagoshima
Ozaki, Yukio	M	89	Ind	Mie
Ozawa, Kaheji	M	43	D	Tochigi
Ozawa, Saeki	M	49	L	Iwate
Saheki, Muneyoshi	M	54	D	Toyama
Saito, Akira	M	46	IC	Fukushima
Saito, Takao	M	78	D	Hyogo
Sakaguchi, Chikara	M	49	D	Kumamoto
Sakai, Kazuo	M	48	SD	Hokkaido
Sakai, Toshio	M	50	PC	Aichi
Sakakibara, Chiyo	F	50	SD	Fukushima
Sakakibara, Toru	M	49	L	Okayama
Sakamoto, Minoru	M	44	L	Yamaguchi
Sakata, Michita	M	32	L	Kumamoto
Sakurauchi, Yoshio	M	35	D	Tokyo
Sasaguchi, Akira	M	44	SD	Kanagawa

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Sasaki, Hideyo	M	39	D	Hokkaido
Sasaki, Kozo	M	48	SD	Miyagi
Sasaki, Morio	M	40	L	Hyogo
Sasamori, Junzo	M	62	PC	Aomori
Sase, Shozo	M	46	L	Saitama
Satake, Haruki	M	52	SD	Kochi
Satake, Shinichi	M	48	SD	Hiroshima
Sato, Kanjiro	M	46	SD	Aichi
Sato, Tsukichi	M	45	D	Kagoshima
Sekine, Kyuzo	M	54	D	Saitama
Sekiuchi, Shoichi	M	50	L	Fukushima
Seko, Koichi	M	55	L	Wakayama
Senga, Yasuharu	M	56	D	Aichi
Shibuya, Yutaro	M	61	L	Chiba
Shidehara, Kijuro	M	76	D	Osaka
Shiga, Kenjiro	M	45	D	Iwate
Shigel, Shikaji	M	46	SD	Okayama
Shigetomi, Taku	M	47	L	Yamaguchi
Shikuma, Saburo	M	53	D	Hokkaido
Shimada, Shinsaku	M	47	SD	Akita
Shimagami, Zengoro	M	45	SD	Tokyo
Shimamura, Ichiro	M	54	L	Tokyo
Shirai, Sakichi	M	51	L	Kanagawa
Sho, Tadato	M	49	D	Yamaguchi
Shoji, Mikoo	M	52	SD	Tottori
Shoji, Ichiro	M	56	L	Miyagi
Soma, Sukeji	M	37	Ind	Tochigi
Sonoda, Sunao	M	35	D	Kumamoto
Suio, Hideo	M	50	L	Yamaguchi
Sumioka, Tozaburo	M	51	SD	Saga
Suzuki, Akira	M	39	D	Ibaraki
Suzuki, Kyohei	M	50	D	Gumma
Suzuki, Masabumi	M	49	L	Yamana shi
Suzuki, Mosaburo	M	55	SD	Tokyo
Suzuki, Satoichiro	M	56	L	Shizuoka
Suzuki, Sempachi	M	49	L	Tokyo
Suzuki, Yagoro	M	46	D	Akita
Suzuki, Yoshio	M	54	SD	Fukushima
Suzuki, Yoshiyuki	M	37	SD	Iwate
Suzuki, Yuji	M	38	SD	Kanagawa
Tabuchi, Jitsuo	M	39	SD	Hiroshima
Tachibana, Naoji	M	49	D	Toyama
Tada, Isamu	M	37	L	Chiba
Tadano, Naosaburo	M	48	IC	Miyagi
Taga, Yasuro	M	43	PC	Okayama
Tagawa, Daikichiro	M	79	SD	Tokyo
Taguchi, Suketaro	M	41	L	Saitama
Tajima, Fusakuni	M	66	D	Saitama
Takada, Yaichi	M	43	L	Iwate
Takahashi, Choji	M	51	D	Kanagawa
Takahashi, Eikichi	M	50	L	Ehime
Takakura, Tadaauke	M	55	F	Hokkaido
Takaoka, Tadahiro	M	49	D	Niigata
Takase, Den	M	50	SD	Tochigi
Takatsu, Masamichi	M	55	SD	Hiroshima

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Takeda, Giichi	M	54	D	Ishikawa
Takeda, Kiyo	F	52	D	Hiroshima
Takeo, Hajime	M	52	L	Chiba
Taketani, Gentaro	M	47	SD	Miyagi
Takeuchi, Katsumi	M	58	SD	Kyoto
Takeyama, Yutaro	M	47	FC	Shizuoka
Tamai, Yukichi	M	38	SD	Niigata
Tamura, Toraichi	M	54	L	Yamaguchi
Tanaka, Shogetsu	M	48	SD	Fukuoka
Tanaka, Hisao	M	43	IC	Mie
Tanaka, Hitoshi	M	51	SD	Aichi
Tanaka, Kakuei	M	30	D	Niigata
Tanaka, Kenkichi	M	29	SD	Akita
Tanaka, Manitsu	M	66	D	Osaka
Tanaka, Orinoshin	M	37	SD	Wakayama
Tanaka, Toshio	M	46	SD	Fukuoka
Tanaka, Yutaka	M	54	D	Chiba
Tanikawa, Noboru	M	52	L	Hiroshima
Tate, Shunzo	M	52	SD	Hokkaido
Teramoto, Itsuki	M	47	D	Kumamoto
Terashima, Ryutaro	M	36	D	Chiba
Terazaki, Satoru	M	54	F	Fukuoka
Togano, Satoko	F	40	SD	Tochigi
Toi, Miyotsugu	M	47	Ind	Nara
Tokoro, Makoto	M	44	Ind	Chiba
Tokuda, Kyuichi	M	54	C	Tokyo
Tomabechi, Gizo	M	68	D	Aomori
Tomabechi, Hidetoshi	M	69	L	Hokkaido
Tominaga, Kakugoro	M	54	L	Hokkaido
Tomita, Terasu	M	56	L	Chiba
Tomiyoshi, Eiji	M	49	SD	Kagoshima
Toyosawa, Toyoo	M	41	FC	Kagawa
Tsuboi, Kamazo	M	48	FC	Shizuoka
Tsubokawa, Shinzo	M	39	D	Fukui
Tsuji, Kanichi	M	43	L	Aichi
Tsujii, Taminosuke	M	55	SD	Kyoto
Tsukada, Juichiro	M	44	L	Niigata
Tsukuda, Ryoichi	M	54	D	Hyogo
Tsumuraya, Mitsue	M	59	L	Fukushima
Tsunajima, Seiko	M	58	F	Nagasaki
Uzunata, Daikichi	M	66	D	Gunma
Uchide, Nobuyuki	M	53	D	Kumamoto
Uchiumi, Yasukichi	M	58	L	Miyagi
Ukeda, Shinkichi	M	38	IC	Yamaguchi
Umebayashi, Tokio	M	42	D	Oita
Umio, Saburo	M	59	SD	Yamagata
Utsunomiya, Noritsuna	M	59	D	Oita
Uyehara, Etsujiro	M	71	L	Nagano
Wada, Toshiaki	M	42	SD	Hokkaido
Wakamatsu, Torao	M	58	L	Nagasaki
Waseda, Ryemon	M	48	D	Aichi
Watanabe, Yoshio	M	44	L	Niigata
Watanuki, Samin (purged)	M	52	L	Toyama
Watari, Shiro	M	49	L	Niigata
Yagi, Ichiro	M	47	D	Aichi

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>
Yago, Kaso	M	48	SD	Toyama
Yaguchi, Takeo	M	41	FC	Ibaraki
Yahoita, Tadaashi	M	43	SD	Fukushima
Yao, Kisaburo	M	47	SD	Shiga
Yamaguchi, Kikuichiro	M	51	L	Wakayama
Yamaguchi, Koichi	M	45	L	Tochigi
Yamaguchi, Rokuroji	M	52	L	Saitama
Yamaguchi, Shizue	F	31	SD	Tokyo
Yamaguchi, Takehide	M	34	IC	Ibaraki
Yamahana, Hideo	M	44	SD	Tokyo
Yamamoto, Koichi	M	36	SD	Gifu
Yamamoto, Takeo	M	45	D	Iwate
Yamamura, Shinjiro	M	46	L	Chiba
Yamana, Giho	M	53	L	Hyogo
Yamanaka, Hiroshi	M	42	SD	Hokkaido
Yamaashita, Eiji	M	47	SD	Hyogo
Yamaashita, Harue	F	47	D	Fukushima
Yamazaki, Iwao	M	47	D	Aomori
Yamazaki, Michiko	F	48	SD	Shizuoka
Yamazaki, Takeshi	M	62	L	Ibaraki
Yanai, Junji	M	51	L	Saga
Yano, Masao	M	50	D	Tochigi
Yano, Shotaro	M	62	D	Kagawa
Yasuda, Mikita	M	48	SD	Oita
Yasuhira, Shikaichi	M	46	SD	Ehime
Yatsunami, Tatsuo	M	47	D	Tokyo
Yonekubo, Mitsusuke	M	60	SD	Hyogo
Yoneta, Yoshimori	M	50	D	Ehime
Yoshida, Shigeru	M	70	L	Kochi
Yoshida, Yasushi	M	58	D	Kumamoto
Yoshikawa, Kanemitsu	M	46	SD	Chiba
Zushi, Yasumasa	M	43	D	Yamagata

Prefectural and Local Assembly Elections

48. Significant of the growing sense of party responsibility was the fact that most of the 7,130 candidates running for 2,502 seats in the nation's 46 prefectural assemblies ran as party candidates. Among them were 1,163 Liberals, 1,159 Democrats, 1,107 Social Democrats, 285 People's Cooperatives, 441 Communists, 483 representatives of minor parties and 2,492 independents.

A total of 112 women were candidates in 40 prefectures.

Candidates for local assemblies totaled more than 150,000.

49. On election day Jiji Shimpo pointed up the importance of the local elections by noting that the greatly increased authority of local assemblies made them responsible for laying the foundation for the democratization of Japan. "Therefore, the results of today's elections have as great a significance as those for the national Diet."

50. Although some political commentators had expressed fear that voters were less interested in local than in national political affairs more than 80 percent of the nation's electorate went to the polls on 30 April.

51. Almost complete tabulations indicated that Democrats elected 517 representatives as members of prefectural assemblies, Liberals 469, Social Democrats 414, People's Cooperatives 133, Communists three, representatives of minor parties 177 and independents 771.

Conservative groups were reported by political observers to command 1,622 seats against 562 for progressives.

A total of 22 women were elected to prefectural assemblies.

52. Analysis of local assembly returns indicated that independents acquired control in 13 prefectural assemblies, Hyogo (Kobe), Akita, Fukui, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Nagasaki, Miyazaki and Kagoshima.

53. The Democratic Party won an absolute majority in the prefectural assemblies of Gumma and Tochigi and held pluralities in Fukushima, Aichi, Gifu, Ishikawa, Osaka, Nara and Kumamoto. The Liberals carried no prefectures but won pluralities in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Aomori and Shiga. Hyogo and Ehime represented special cases where the Liberals and Democrats united into a new local political group. These 15 prefectures plus Hyogo and Ehime could be dominated by a Democratic-Liberal coalition.

54. The Liberals constituted a second party in Iwate, Yamagata, Shizuoka, Mie, Hiroshima and Kochi. Democrats were runners-up in Yamanashi, Nagano and Miyagi. Socialists ran second in Fukuoka and in Hokkaido. In none of these prefectures were the two top parties able to command an absolute majority.

55. Socialists held pluralities with the Liberals second, in Niigata and Kyoto.

56. Cooperatives failed to win majorities in any prefecture but were the plurality party in Toyama and Okayama. In each case independents were second but no majority could be formed even if Cooperatives and independents combined.

THE DIET

92nd Diet - Summary and Analysis

57. The 92nd Diet, a 95-day session, opened formally on 27 December 1946 and closed on 31 March 1947. By Cabinet action the session was extended four days beyond 27 March. Both Houses were in recess 47 of the 95 days, from 29 December 1946 to 14 February 1947.

92ND DIET SESSIONS

	Number of Sessions		Total Time in Session		Average Length of Session	
	House of Representatives	House of Peers	House of Representatives (hours:minutes)	House of Peers (hours:minutes)	House of Representatives (hours:minutes)	House of Peers (hours:minutes)
Plenary Sessions	32	29	62:20	45:55	1:57	1:31
Committee Sessions	151	101	250:9	126:36	1:57	1:25
Standing Committee Sessions						
Audit	14	4	18:10	6:0	1:15	1:30
Budget	10	7	41:20	15:45	4:12	2:19
Petitions	4	5	13:50	2:45	3:25	0:55
Representations	5	0	7:40		1:36	
Disciplinary	1	0	0:1			
Qualifications	0	0				
Total	34	14				
Special Committee Sessions						
Committee on Bill for Partial Amendment of House of Representatives Election Law	11	1	28:20	0:41	2:33	0:41
Committee on Public Corporation Bills	9	2	26:20	4:30	2:56	2:15
Committee on Tax Laws	7	4	18:50	2:0	2:40	0:30
Committee on Fundamental Law of Education Bill	6	7	15:30	17:30	2:35	2:30
Committee on Labor Standards Bill	6	4	13:0	8:50	2:10	2:13
Committee on Ministry of Justice Bills	8	7	8:20	14:40	1:3	2:6

NOTE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Visitors' Attendance

58. A total of 18,743 visitors flocked to the Diet galleries, 6,474 (35 percent) more than during the preceding session. Of 14,685 visitors to the House of Representatives, 197 were foreign nationals and 13,488 were Japanese. Approximately 24 percent of the Japanese visitors were women, compared with a 20-percent proportion during the 91st Extraordinary Diet. The House of Peers was visited by 462 foreign nationals and 3,596 Japanese, of whom approximately 40 percent were women, as compared with only 20 percent during the preceding session. The average daily attendance of all visitors in the House of Representatives, 456, was considerably lower than that for the 91st Extraordinary Diet (599); in the House of Peers, 174, it was higher than for the preceding session, 137.

ATTENDANCE OF DIET MEMBERS

	<u>90th Extraordinary</u>	<u>91st Extraordinary</u>	<u>92nd Plenary</u>
Duration	114 days	31 days	48 days <u>a/</u>
Membership			
House of Representatives	466	466	466
House of Peers	370	370	370
Average Attendance			
House of Representatives	356	305	285
House of Peers	226	233	199
Percent Increase or Decrease			
House of Representatives		-15	-20
House of Peers		3	-12

a/ Excluding recess.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Legislation

59. Submitted to the Secretariat during the 92nd Diet were 173 measures including 85 Government bills, 11 House of Representatives' member bills, 60 representations, 16 resolutions and one memorial to the Throne.

Government Bills Of the bills drafted and introduced by the Government, six budgetary measures, eight bills requiring ex post facto approval and 71 law bills were passed by the 92nd Diet. They included 11 measures drafted by the Cabinet, eight by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, two by the Ministry of Communications, two by the Ministry of Education, 39 by the Ministry of Finance, six by the Ministry of Home Affairs, 10 by the Ministry of Justice, three by the Ministry of Transportation and four by the Ministry of Welfare.

House of Representatives Member Bills Of the 11 bills drafted and introduced by members of the House of Representatives during this session, 10 were passed by the Diet. They included the

Diet Law, which had failed to pass the House of Peers during the preceding session, seven laws supplementing the Diet Law, one concerning election campaign documents and an amendment to the Local Horse Racing Law. The only member bill failing to pass was the Youth Prohibition Bill which was not approved by the House of Representatives committee.

Representations All 60 representations introduced in the House of Representatives were passed. Typical were those relating to extension of electric train and bus service, road construction, increased and more efficient food distribution, cancellation of frozen deposits, construction of dams, elevation of specified colleges to university status, establishment of a dairy-farm bureau, relief funds for repatriates, increased cocoon prices and establishment of "population countermeasures." Those introduced by women representatives provided for the participation of women Diet members in the peace treaty conference, the establishment of seats in vehicles for mothers and children and the "reform of night angels."

No representations were introduced in the House of Peers.

Resolutions Of 15 resolutions submitted to the House of Representatives Secretariat, four were approved. One expressed thanks for completed rice deliveries and urged increased rice shipments. Another advocated relief measures in behalf of the stricken Kansai area. The other two related to elections and to the introduction and deliberation of bills. Of the remaining 11, three were withdrawn and eight were not introduced. The Peers approved a resolution on strict enforcement of official discipline, the only resolution introduced in the upper chamber.

Following is the record of Diet action on resolutions during the past three sessions.

<u>Diet Session</u>	<u>Resolutions Introduced</u>	<u>Resolutions Passed</u>
90th	20	13
91st	6	3
92nd	16	5

Memorial to the Throne The House of Representatives introduced and approved a memorial to the Throne in response to the imperial edict convoking the 92nd Diet. The House of Peers made no response.

Petitions

60. A total of 315 petitions was received by the 92nd Diet, 268 by the House of Representatives and 47 by the House of Peers. In the House of Representatives 215 petitions were approved and 53 were forwarded by the Petitions Committee to the Government for reference. The Peers approved 37 and failed to conclude deliberations on 10 petitions. The following tabulation records the comparative number of petitions introduced and passed during the past three Diet sessions:

<u>Diet Session</u>	<u>Petitions Introduced</u>	<u>Petitions Passed</u>
90th	878	737
91st	130	120
92nd	315	252

Typical petitions related to increased production of goods, repatriation, rehabilitation, public works programs, road repairs, prohibition of liquor and cigarettes to minors, better treatment of the deaf and blind, increased distribution of charcoal, promotion of the tea industry, bridge and dam construction, abolition of price control on beverages, control of black-market activities and extension of railroad and bus service.

Emergency Interpellations

61. Three emergency interpellations were made in the House of Representatives on the following subjects: enforcement of official discipline, increase of coal production, and independence of the judiciary and enforcement of its discipline. With no precedent in the 90th or 91st Extraordinary Diet sessions there were two emergency interpellations in the House of Peers this session, on the disciplining of the Ministry of Communication officials and on the distribution of staple foodstuffs.

Appeals

62. During the 92nd Diet there were 316 appeals by individuals or groups for interviews with Government delegates, as contrasted with 220 received during the preceding Diet session. Ministers and Vice-ministers this session granted 141 interviews to appellants. Most frequent were appeals in behalf of laborers and for increased rations of food and materials (88 and 77 appeals respectively). The number of appeals for food is significant in light of the fact that not a single food ration appeal was received during the preceding Diet session. Subjects of other appeals this session were repatriation of Japanese nationals, evacuation of foreign nationals, increased coal production, election problems, transportation difficulties, monetary affairs, land cultivation, education, increased production, application of the purge program and peace.

Demonstrations

63. After 24 demonstrations involving 430,000 participants during the 90th Extraordinary Diet and nine with 344,000 supporters during the 91st Extraordinary Diet, there were only eight demonstrations with 77,500 participants during the 92nd Diet. The largest assembly, held on 22 March, brought together approximately 30,000 demonstrators who urged that the Government remove economic control over essential commodities. There were also six labor-union demonstrations and one urging acceleration of the repatriation of Japanese soldiers.

Amendments

64. Amendments to the following 11 bills were proposed in House of Representatives committees during this session; Bill for Partial Amendment of the House of Representatives Election Law (differing amendments were proposed by Liberal-Progressive, Social Democratic, Communist and People's Cooperative Parties); Bill for Local Autonomy; Administrative Offices Bill; Special Supply Office Bill; Judges' Compensation Bill; Bill for Partial Amendment of the

Income Tax Law (amendments by Social Democratic Party); Labor Standards Bill (amendments by Social Democratic and People's Cooperative Parties); Finance Bill (amendments by Social Democratic Party); and three Kodan (public corporation) bills, the Petroleum Distribution Kodan Bill, Coal Distribution Kodan Bill, and Industrial Recovery Kodan Bill (amendments to all proposed by Social Democratic Party). House of Representatives' committees, however, approved amendments to only four bills: Bill for Partial Amendment of the House of Representatives Election Law (Liberal-Progressive amendments), Bill for Local Autonomy, Administrative Offices Bill and Special Supply Office Bill. The lower House in plenary session approved the four bills as amended. Amendments to the seven bills which were rejected in House of Representatives committees were later introduced during plenary sessions but again were defeated. In House of Peers committees amendments to the Diet Law Bill and to the Bill for Local Autonomy were proposed and approved, later being passed in plenary session. Both bills, as amended by the Peers, were approved by the House of Representatives.

Voting

65. Despite an extended deadlock and bitter fight in the House of Representatives over the Bill for Partial Amendment of the House of Representatives Election Law, the bill as finally amended was passed unanimously in plenary session--a development not unusual in Japanese legislative practice. Of the 95 laws enacted by the 92nd Diet 73 received the unanimous approval of both Houses and 19 were accorded unanimous support in the House of Peers and majority support in the House of Representatives but did not require passage by the Peers. A majority of the Peers favored the Fundamental Law of Education Bill and the Bill for Exceptions Concerning Election Campaign Documents. The Representatives gave majority approval to the General Budget of Revenues and Expenditures for the General Account for 1947-48, the Budget of Revenues and Expenditures of the Special Account for 1947-48, the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Mail Law, the Finance Bill, the Land Ledger Bill, the House Register Bill, the Labor Standards Bill, the six tax-law revision bills and six Kodan (public corporation) bills.

Political Party Strength

66. Political party strength changed several times during the 92nd Diet with the formation of new parties and the fusion of existing ones. The Cooperative Democratic and People's Parties combined to form the People's Cooperative Party. The Japan Farmers Party was formed by four members of the former Cooperative Democratic Party, a few Liberals, a fraction of the People's Cooperative Party and a number of neutrals. Numerical strength of the parties and groups at the beginning of the session, after the formation of the Japan Farmers' and the People's Cooperative Parties and following the creation of the Democratic Party on the final day of the 92nd session, is tabulated as follows:

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	<u>At Beginning of Session</u>	<u>As of 10 March</u>	<u>At Close of Session</u>
Democratic Party			145
Liberal Party	148	140	140
Progressive Party	111	114	
Social Democratic Party	99	98	98
People's Cooperative Party		63	63
Cooperative Democratic Party	44		
People's Party	32		
Independent Club	21	12	7
Communist Party	6	6	6
Japan Farmers' Party		4	4
Independents	4	28	2
Vacancy	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	466	466	466

THE PURGE

67. From 29 March to 26 April 190,685 persons were screened by the Central and Local Government Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 5,440 persons screened by the Central Government Committee 161 were barred from public service and 197 were removed. On the local government level 185,245 persons were screened of whom 251 were barred and 232 removed.

This action brought the number of persons screened since the promulgation of the new Purge Ordinances on 4 January to 269,855. In all, 462 have been barred from public service and 496 top-ranking officials have been removed from public office.

68. Following is a tabulation of the results of the screening of 5,327 candidates for the principal elective positions in the Japanese Government:

SCREENING OF CANDIDATES

	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Barred</u>
House of Councillors	1,406	31
House of Representatives	3,427	138
Prefectural governors	451	20
Mayors of the five principal cities	43	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

69. Government spokesmen explained that the Purge results proved that the ordinances had been effective in preventing thousands of potential purgees from attempting to run for public offices.

Prominent Purgees

70. Among prominent figures in Japanese politics found subject to the Purge during April were:

Yoshinari Kawai, Minister of Welfare.

Wataru Narahashi, member, Executive Committee, Democratic Party.

Ken Inukai, Executive Committee, Democratic Party.

Takeshige Ishiguro, secretary general, Democratic Party.

Keinosuke Zen, member-elect of the House of Councillors, former head Economic Stabilization Board.

Hitooshi Imamura, member, House of Representatives from Nagasaki Prefecture, Social Democratic Party.

Matsuei Matsuka, member, Liberal Party.

Usaburo Chiizaki, campaign manager of Democratic Party.

Local Government Purge

71. A total of 65,024 persons were reported screened for elective posts in local government.

72. Imperial Ordinance No. 3 of 1947 states that: "Persons who have held the position of mayor or deputy mayor consecutively from the day of or prior to 1 September 1945 until 1 September 1946 shall be barred, even though they do not fall under the provisions of the Memorandum as prescribed in Article III of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, from being candidates and also from being appointed as deputy mayor, at the first election to be held in pursuance of the provision of the Law No. 28 of 1946 (Law to Amend a part of the Law for the Organization of Cities) and furthermore during four years beginning with the day of the said election. Provisions of the preceding. . . shall be applied correspondingly to ward headmen of wards in Tokyo Metropolis, headmen or deputy headmen of towns and villages and those corresponding to the above."

Under these provisions approximately 1,160 former mayors and deputy mayors, ward heads and headmen and deputy headmen of towns and villages were prevented from running for re-election.

Economic Purge

73. The screening of all persons holding important positions in economic and political organizations has been completed except for persons in a relatively small number of concerns which are now being screened.

Appeals Board

74. The Public Office Qualifications Appeals Board, created in March with the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947, began functioning during April. Of a total of 92 appeals cases referred to the Board during the month action was taken and recommendation submitted to SCAP on one case.

LABOR AND POLITICS

Union Endorsements

75. Labor union groups active in politics supported either Social Democratic, Communist or independent candidates. None went on record as favoring Liberals, Democrats or People's Cooperatives.

National Congress of Industrial Unions (1,643,599 members) believed that unions should regard themselves as recommending agencies rather than as political parties. It required each recommended candidate to specify whether he preferred the Social Democratic or the Communist ticket. Three of the eight persons endorsed for the national constituency for the House of Councillors were Communists. Seven of the 15 Lower House recommended candidates were Communists and eight were Social Democrats.

The NCIU organized election committees in each local.

76. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (1,100,000 members) also formed election committees and required its four candidates for the national constituency and six for prefectural election to the House of Councillors to run as Social Democrats.

The All-Japan Council of Labor Unions took no active part in the campaign. It recommended two candidates as national councillors and four as Lower House members, all independents.

77. The Japan Farmers' Union (claiming 1,000,000 members) required that its recommended candidates specify whether they were Communists or Social Democrats. Its six national and six local councillor candidates, seven men recommended as mayors and 60 Lower House candidates were mostly Social Democrats.

78. The General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions (531,949 members) favored younger candidates and women. Its five suggested national councillors and its two from prefectural constituencies were all independents, while of the six choices suggested for the Lower House five were Communists and one a Social Democrat.

The All-Japan Communications Workers' Union (300,000 members) had two councillor candidates and 15 Lower House aspirants. Most of them were Social Democrats; a few were Communists.

79. The two teachers' unions (approximately 230,000) agreed on rejecting all teachers then holding Diet seats. Councillor candidates ran as independents, thus preserving the principle of vocational representation, while Lower House candidates were free to choose whatever party affiliation they desired. The All-Japan Teachers' Unions Council had four councillors, two Lower House and 60 local assembly candidates. The National Federation of Teachers' Unions supported one councillor candidate only.

Successful Candidates

80. Approximately 15 officers of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions were elected to the National Assembly on the Social Democratic ticket. One National Congress of Industrial Unions' officer was elected; a number of others, including the president of the Congress, were unsuccessful. Several of the nonlabor political candidates elected had received National Congress of Industrial Unions' backing.

National and prefectural labor-union officials won 23 of the 250 seats in the House of Councillors on 20 April. Outstanding among these were:

Hara, T.	General manager, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Murao, S.	Member, Central Executive Committee, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

Yamada, S.	National official, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Akamatsu, T. (Mrs.)	Chief, Women's Section General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Kono, M.	Chairman, National Federation of Teachers' Unions.
Iwama, M.	Chairman, All-Japan Teachers' Unions Council.
Suzuki, S.	Chairman, General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Union.
Sadaki, R.	President, All-Japan Electric Appliance Workers' Union.
Koizumi, H.	Chairman, All-Japan Seamen's Union.

A total of 16 labor leaders, 10 from national and six from local union offices, won seats in the 466-member House of Representatives on 25 April. National leaders included:

Matsuoka, K.	President, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Ito, U.	Vice-president, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Shimagami, Z.	Member, Central Executive Committee, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Yamahana, H.	Member, Central Executive Committee, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Doi, N.	Member, Central Executive Committee, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
Katashima, M.	Executive officer, All-Japan Communications Workers' Union.
Arahata, K.	Secretary general, All-Japan Metal Mining Workers' Union.

81. The gubernatorial contest held in all 46 prefectures on 5 April resulted in the election of one labor leader as governor in Hokkaido. Labor-supported Social Democratic candidates won governorships in Nagano, Tokushima and Fukuoka Prefectures.

In the mayoralty contests held on the same date there were no labor victories claimed.

SECTION 2
PUBLIC SAFETY

CONTENTS

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Law and Order	1
Public Casualties	8
Police	9
Prisons	15
Fires	20

LAW AND ORDER

National Elections

1. During late April the national elections took place throughout Japan without serious incident. As of 27 April 490 cases involving 1,263 persons alleged to have violated election laws were reported. Most common offenses were vote purchasing, house-to-house canvassing of votes and violations of campaign literature regulations.

Labor Demonstrations

2. No disorders were observed in the few labor demonstrations during April.

Black-market Activities

3. Police throughout Japan carried out investigations and raids resulting in the seizure of large quantities of medicines, cigarettes, rice and other illegally held commodities.

In Tokyo the Metropolitan Police uncovered quantities of hidden goods in an intensive drive to check warehouses for illegally hoarded goods. Fifty-eight major cases of violation of economic control regulations were reported in an early interim report. The drive will cover government and public as well as privately owned warehouses.

Police from Tokyo, Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures carried out raids on vessels carrying black-market goods in Tokyo Bay.

Black-market Control Measures

4. New anti-black-market regulations were put into effect in April. Under these regulations all black-market goods will be confiscated by the Government without compensation. Any person found in possession of black-market goods will be fined up to ¥ 50,000 or imprisoned up to five years, and those found guilty of buying or selling at excessive prices for profiteering will be fined up to ¥ 100,000 or imprisoned up to 10 years.

5. In the Metropolitan area a system of check-points has been

established at which vehicles are stopped and cargoes inspected. These points are moved from place to place in order to prevent people engaged in illegal activities from by-passing them. Landing places in the vicinity of Tokyo and Yokohama for small craft coming from neighboring agricultural areas are also subject to the check-point system.

Food Law Violations

6. Prefectural authorities have been bringing increased pressure to bear on violators of the food law for refusal or delay in delivery of assigned rice quotas. A number of farmers have been arrested for withholding rice deliveries from the Government. Continued effort is being made by government authorities to increase the distribution through legal channels of needed rice from producing areas to deficit areas.

Smuggling

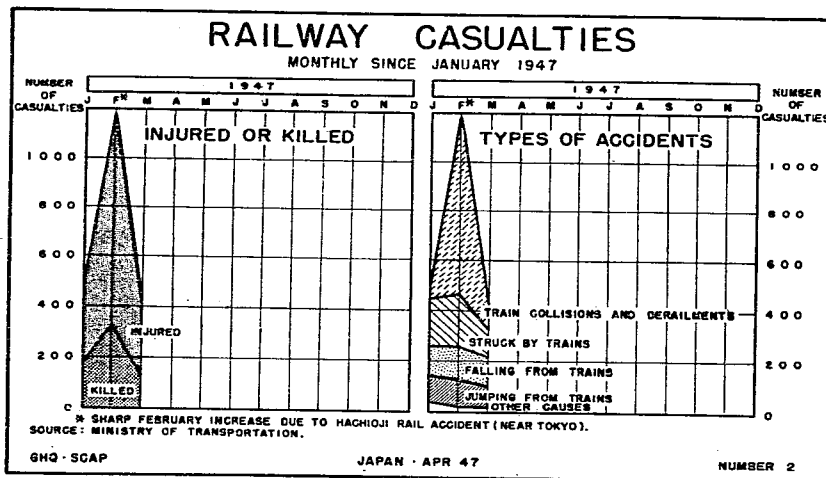
7. The Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation has been granted the use of 38 vessels to aid in the drive against smuggling. These ships, ranging up to 300-ton subchasers, are part of the former Japanese Navy and will not be armed. They will join the fleet of smaller craft used by the Water Police Patrol in preventing illegal traffic and entry.

PUBLIC CASUALTIES

Train Accidents

8. During the first three months of the year 634 persons were killed and 1,460 seriously injured in rail accidents throughout Japan.

Almost 60 percent of the casualties were due to personal negligence. The remainder resulted from trail collisions and derailments.



POLICE

9. General condition of police installations, communications

and facilities were satisfactory, although many stations were operating below table-of-organization strength.

Public Safety

10. Police and education officials in the Chugoku region worked together to make the public more "public safety conscious." Three days each month have been set aside for this purpose.

Juvenile Delinquency

11. The Ministry of Justice sponsored a "Juvenile Protection Week" 15-22 April to bring the problems confronting the young people to the attention of the public. Nationwide activities during the week included radio broadcasts, "Man-on-the-Street" interviews and meetings of interested organizations to discuss juvenile protection.

Crime

12. Criminal offenses reported throughout Japan in February numbered 129,440.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES REPORTED
February

Murder	122
Rape	65
Wounding	691
Robbery	564
Arson	1,019
Larceny	76,074
Fraud	6,313
Embezzlement	3,156
Stolen goods	2,306
Counterfeiting	172
Gambling	3,797
Others	<u>3,433</u>
Total	97,712
Other than Criminal Code	<u>31,728</u>
Grand total	129,440

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

13. In comparison to the slight increase in offenses reported from January to February, the number of arrests increased from 67,581 to 84,707 during the same period.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED

February

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Korean</u>	<u>Formosan</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Murder	267	15	0	0	0	282
Rape	64	6	0	0	0	70
Wounding	1,058	64	0	0	0	1,122
Robbery	998	133	10	0	0	1,141
Arson	1,144	5	1	2	0	1,152
Larceny	21,305	796	6	4	2	22,113
Fraud	2,556	71	1	2	0	2,630
Embezzlement	1,274	11	0	0	0	1,285
Stolen goods	1,470	104	3	0	0	1,577
Counterfeiting	107	15	1	0	0	123
Gambling	12,860	370	1	0	0	13,231
Other	3,654	154	3	0	0	3,811
Other than Criminal Code	<u>34,258</u>	<u>1,893</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36,170</u>
Total	81,015	3,637	39	10	6	84,707

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

14. Tokyo and Fukuoka Prefectures reported the highest number of criminal offenses with 11,634 and 10,602 respectively while Shimane and Tottori reported the lowest with 410 and 590 offenses. Note the opposite chart.

PRISONS

15. Inspections of prisons indicate considerable improvement throughout Japan. Sanitation has been raised to a higher level by regular cleaning details usually chosen from among the inmates. Baths are clean and in most prisons inmates bathe once a week.

The majority of prisons now have separate cells for men and women and about half are segregating juveniles from adults.

National Prison Guard Training School

16. Graduation exercises were held for the first class of 52 retrained Japanese prison guards at the National Prison Guard Training School in Tokyo. The three-month course is designed to bring about better standards in Japanese penal institutions.

The school in Tokyo is the first of 80 schools being re-established to retrain 10,000 officers and employees of Japanese prisons and correction institutions.

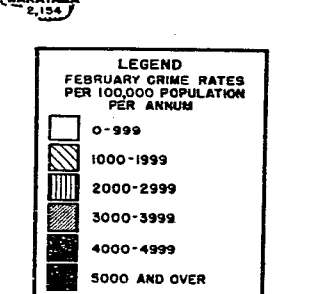
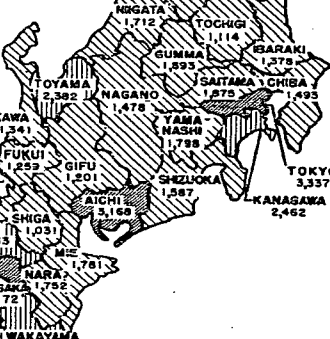
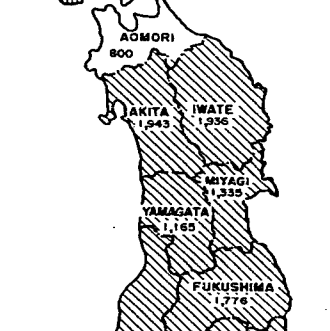
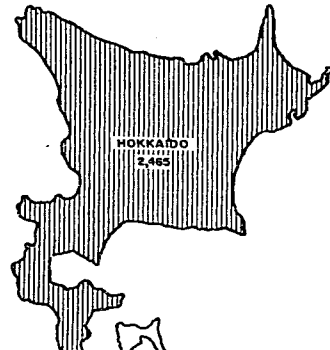
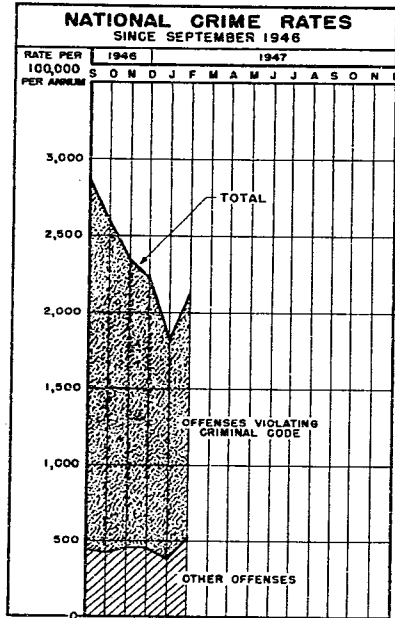
Prison Population and Deaths

17. The prison population increased from 69,809 in February to 70,692 in March. The number of persons awaiting trial rose from 12,260 in January to 12,547 and 13,028 in February and March respectively.

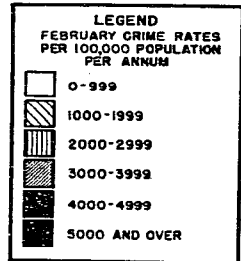
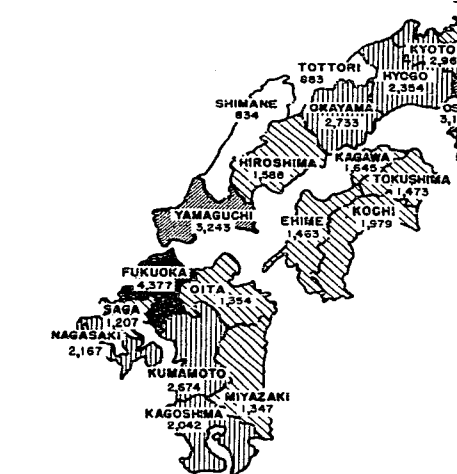
18. The February prisoner death rate was 2.3 per 1,000, a slight increase over the January 2.2, but far below the February 1946 death rate of 14.7.

PREFECTURAL CRIME RATES

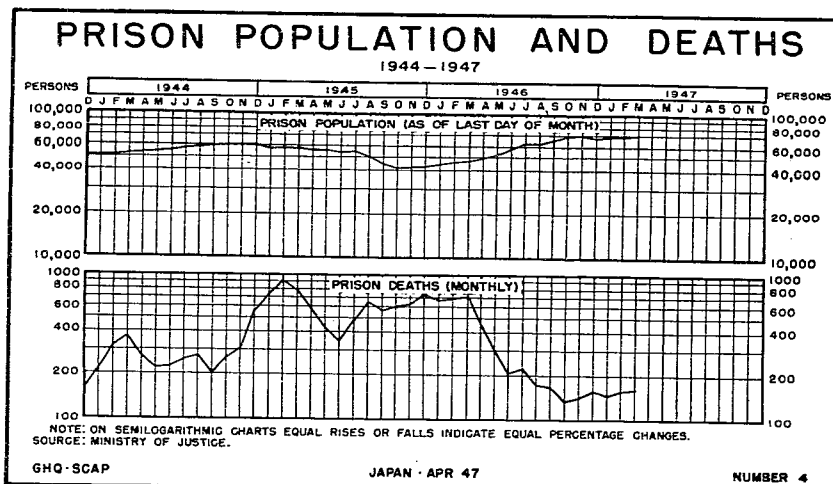
FEBRUARY 1947 RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM*



NOTE: THE FEBRUARY NATIONAL CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION WAS 2,125.



* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 47 NUMBER 3



Parole of Prisoners

19. Parole from prison is widely practiced in Japan. The procedure for selecting inmates for parole and the supervision required after parole vary according to localities.

Paroles, revocations and conditional release of juveniles serving indeterminate sentences during 1946 were as follows:

PAROLE AND RELEASE OF PRISONERS 1946

	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Revocation</u>	<u>Conditional Release</u>
January	500	48	24
February	1,359	77	45
March	1,530	50	47
April	1,333	43	26
May	1,219	98	20
June	1,570	81	49
July	2,878	33	46
August	6,522	37	38
September	3,417	91	51
October	1,617	107	19
November	1,352	115	25
December	4,820	114	21
Total	28,117	894	411

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

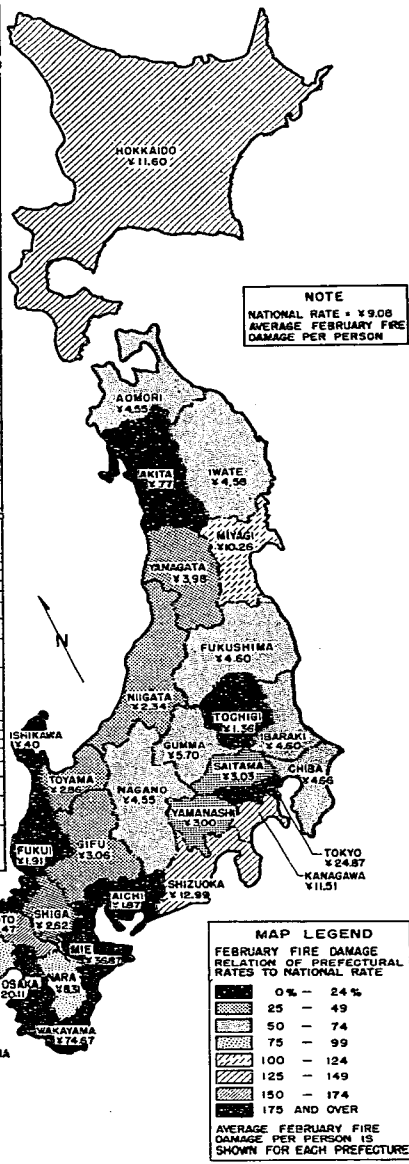
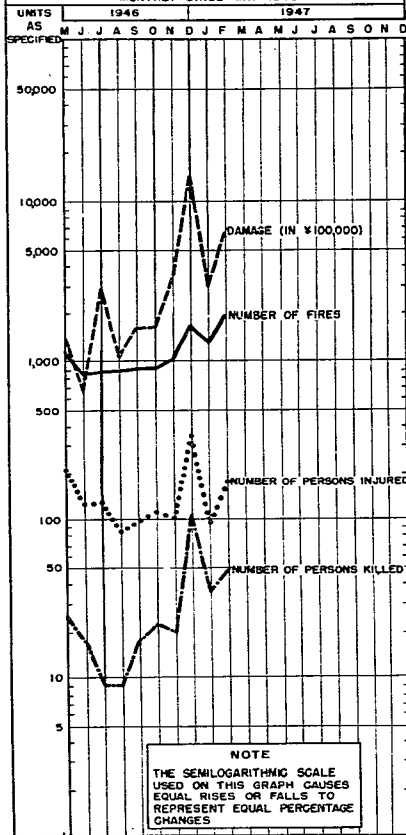
FIRES

Fire Losses

20. The high winter fire incidence continued during February. Forty-eight persons were killed and 177 injured in 1,949 fires which caused damage amounting to more than ¥ 600,000,000.

FIRES

NUMBER, CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE MONTHLY SINCE MAY 1946



CAUSES OF FIRES - FEB 47		
NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE	DAMAGE (IN MILLIONS OF YEN)
1500	SPARKS	100
1000	ELECTRIC	100
500	SMOKERS	100
0	INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	100
0	INCENDIARY	100
0	OTHER KNOWN CAUSES	100
0	UNKNOWN	100

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - APR 47

NUMBER 5

Short circuits, overloaded electric wiring and sparks were the chief causes of the fires.

21. A fire in Nagano Prefecture destroyed over two thirds of the city of Iida leaving three persons dead, more than 60 injured and thousands homeless. Other fires destroyed approximately 800 homes in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture, 400 dwellings on Sado Island and 350 homes in Ishizuka, Ibaraki Prefecture.

Many forest fires materially increased Japan's over-all fire losses during the month.

SECTION 3
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

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Investigation of Suspected War Criminals.	2
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	5
Prosecution of War Criminals.	9
International Prosecution of War Criminals.	13

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Civil Cases Involving Formosans

1. Civil cases involving Formosans do not fall within the provisions of the directive classifying Chinese nationals registered with the Chinese Mission as United Nations nationals for the purpose of criminal jurisdiction.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

2. There was a slight increase in the number of alleged war atrocity cases on hand at the end of April over March.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS
Japan

	Cases on Hand <u>25 Mar</u>	Cases Received <u>25 Mar-24 Apr</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 Mar-24 Apr</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 Apr</u>
POW camp conditions	12	0	0	12
POW camp atrocities	124	4	3	125
B-29 flyers	569	120	13	676
POW ship	52	0	1	51
Kempai-tai (Military Police)	30	0	0	30
Miscellaneous	<u>771</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>855</u>
Total	1,558	246	55	1,749

3. Numerous interrogations were carried out concerning Australian personnel missing or unaccounted for after capture by the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific, alleged atrocities in South Siam and Burma and alleged execution of Chinese prisoners of war interned in Japan.

The Philippines

4. Investigations concerning the alleged murder of approximately 150 American prisoners of war on Palawan Island are being carried out.

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

5. Eight memorandums were issued to the Japanese Government to apprehend and deliver 46 persons wanted for alleged war crimes.

6. The Japanese Government was notified of the deletion of 19 names of persons ordered apprehended on previous directives and of the clarification of status of six persons listed as suspected war criminals.

7. Eighty persons were delivered to Sugamo Prison for incarceration. Thirty-seven were transferred to Singapore and five to Nanking for trial. There are now 1,015 persons under detention.

The Philippines

8. As of 20 April 414 identified war criminals, 112 suspected war criminals and 16 witnesses were detained in the Philippines.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

9. One trial was completed on 21 March and 10 from 25 March to 24 April. Twenty-two defendants were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to 40 years and one was severed from the case and placed in a hospital for the care of mentally deranged patients.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES

Japan

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
ASAKA, Toshimori	Camp Commander	Lt	30 Oct 46- 21 Mar 47	12 years
TAKAHASHI, Koichi	2nd in Command	Sgt	30 Oct 46- 21 Mar 47	1 year
YOSHIO, Tetsuro	Medical Orderly	Cpl	30 Oct 46- 21 Mar 47	15 years
YONEMURA, Tokuji	Guard	Civ	30 Oct 46- 21 Mar 47	10 years
SAGAE, Yutaka	Supply Sergeant	Sgt	30 Oct 46- 21 Mar 47	Severed for medical reasons
TSUDA, Tsunesuke	Guard	Civ	20 Mar 47- 1 Apr 47	40 years
KOBAYASHI, Tetsuo	Medical Officer	Lt	14 Oct 46- 2 Apr 47	20 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
SUGI, Masafumi	Medical Assistant	Civ	27 Mar 47- 4 Apr 47	40 years
IWATA, Yagohei	Mess Sergeant	Sgt	2 Apr 47- 5 Apr 47	12 years
HASHIMOTO, Takeshi	Camp Commander	Sgt	5 Mar 47- 10 Apr 47	8 years
OGIMOTO, Yoshio	Guard	Civ	3 Apr 47- 11 Apr 47	5 years
SATO, Masashi	Camp Commander	Capt	24 Mar 47- 11 Apr 47	5 years
SHIRAKAWA, Matusaburo	Sgt/Maj	Sgt	24 Mar 47- 11 Apr 47	10 years
MASAKI, Kyusho	Inter- preter	Sgt	24 Mar 47- 11 Apr 47	20 years
KANETSUNA, Byugo	Camp Commander	Lt	3 Apr 47- 14 Apr 47	9 years
MANO, Junji	Guard	Sgt	3 Apr 47- 14 Apr 47	4 years
FUJIMOTO, Minoru	Guard	Civ	3 Mar 47- 16 Apr 47	15 years
KOZAWA, Saburo	Guard	Civ	3 Mar 47- 16 Apr 47	23 years
MIZUNO, Toshio	2nd in Command	Cpl	3 Mar 47- 16 Apr 47	17 years
KIKUCHI, Masatomo	Guard	Civ	3 Mar 47- 16 Apr 47	12 years
MATSUO, Shokei	Camp Commander	Lt	3 Mar 47- 16 Apr 47	17 years
NEMOTO, Hyoichi	Camp Commander	Capt	3 Mar 47- 16 Apr 47	3 years

10. Charges and specifications were of the same pattern of cruelty and mistreatment of prisoners of war as those which marked previous trials.

11. On 24 April eight trials were in progress, seven cases were forwarded for reference to a military commission for trial and 155 cases were in various stages of preparation.

The Philippines

12. Seven trials were completed during the period 20 March to 20 April involving 19 defendants. Five were given death sentences, four life imprisonment, five 10 years, three were acquitted and two dismissed without prejudice because they were pronounced insane.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
The Philippines

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
KOBAYASHI, Kinsaku	Member		24 Mar 47-	
	Kempei-tai	Sgt/Maj	27 Mar 47	Death by hanging
FUSEDA, Kinjiro	Member		24 Mar 47-	
	Kempei-tai	Sgt	27 Mar 47	Life imprisonment
IMADA, Katsumi	Not given		24 Mar 47-	
		Sgt	27 Mar 47	Life imprisonment
MIYAGI, Yasuhisa	Not given		24 Mar 47-	
		Sgt/Maj	27 Mar 47	Life imprisonment
OKUZONO, Harue	Not given		24 Mar 47-	
		Sgt	27 Mar 47	Charge dismissed without prejudice
KOJYO, Toshituke	Unit Commander		5 Mar 47-	
		Capt	28 Mar 47	Acquitted
OIE, Satoshi	Commander 174th Ind Inf Bn		19 Dec 46-	
		Col	11 Apr 47	Death by musketry
SHIRAKURA, Toneo	Member		25 Mar 47-	
	Kempei-tai	Sgt/Maj	11 Apr 47	Death by hanging
WATANABE, Osamu	Member		25 Mar 47-	
	Kempei-tai	Sgt	11 Apr 47	Death by hanging
YUKI, Chinsaku	Member		26 Mar 47-	
	Kempei-tai	M/Sgt	12 Apr 47	Life imprisonment
IMAMURA, Hisamitsu	Not given		20 Mar 47-	
		L/Pvt	15 Apr 47	Charge dismissed without prejudice
UCHIDA, Toshiro	Not given	Sgt	20 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	10 years
YANO, Mitsumasa	Not given	S/Pvt	20 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	10 years
IWAKU, Sojiro	Not given	Sgt	20 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	10 years
KAMIYAMA, Tomiji	Not given	L/Pvt	20 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	10 years
MASUDA, Kessao	Not given	S/Pvt	20 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	10 years
ISHIGURO, Hiroshi	Commander 8th Air Bn		14 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	Death by hanging
TANAKADATE, Hidekitsu	Guard 8th Air Bn		14 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	Acquitted
KOMATSU, Katsusaburo	Member 8th Air Bn		14 Mar 47- 15 Apr 47	Acquitted

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Synopsis of Tribunal Proceedings.	13
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China Phase	40

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

13. Regular court sessions were conducted on 2-4, 8-11, 14-18, 21-25 and 28-30 April.

14. The defense on 21 April completed the Manchurian phase of its case and on 22 April introduced the China phase.

Discontinuance of Proceedings Against Okawa

15. The President of the Tribunal announced on 9 April that no further proceedings against defendant Shumei Okawa will be taken at this trial. The defendant, currently confined at Matsuzawa Hospital for the Insane in Tokyo, will continue in custody. This action does not preclude his trial at a later date.

Estimated Time for Defense

16. The defense estimated that it will take three and one-half months to complete the general phases of the defense case prior to presenting the cases of the individual defendants.

MANCHURIAN PHASE

17. The Manchurian phase of the defense was concluded on 21 April.

Documentary Evidence

18. Treaties, League of Nations' reports and pertinent correspondence and newspaper articles, all bearing on Sino-Japanese relations, comprised the principal part of documentary evidence introduced. Several of the documents charged anti-Japanese activities by the Chinese.

The Sino-Japanese treaty of Peking, 25 May 1915, submitted on 2 April, extended to 99 years the leases of Port Arthur and Dairen and the terms of the South Manchuria and Antung-Mukden railways.

A report from the chief of the Public Safety Bureau of the Kwantung Government to the Chief of the Colonial Bureau of the Japanese Cabinet, 11 January 1929, described the independence movement of the three eastern provinces under the leadership of Kung Chin-wang.

A propaganda poster included in the report urging Kung's cause stated: "Kung will raise armies to save the people, driving out Chang Haueh-liang and rehabilitating the provinces. He will improve government, promote friendship with good . . . neighbors and make the end of war his prime object. The Three Provinces will be independent and will not interfere with anything south of the Great Wall. Those who follow him will survive, but those hostile will perish. He will protect all localities alike. Amnesty will be given to those who surrender voluntarily. Those who oppose will be killed and their property confiscated."

A report from the Japanese consul at Tielin to Foreign Minister Tanaka, 24 April 1929, anticipated action by the Chinese to recover land leased to the Japanese upon expiration of leases:

"Such cases as nonpayment of rent pending for many years will give good excuse to the Chinese to recover the land, and unpleasant circumstances must be considered when they start negotiating on questions arising from the failure of payment. The Chinese people seem to be cautious in avoiding contact with Japanese and the officials are guiding them on this line. The Chinese official attitude is expected to be more meddlesome even in general commercial transactions."

The Japanese director of the Bureau of Police in Kwantung Province reported to the Vice-minister of Overseas Affairs on 2 August 1929 that "the Chinese have prohibited the unlawful sale of land by the death penalty and have drafted an act to prevent the loss of national lands and interests."

Testimony of Shoji

19. Kanai Shoji, former South Manchurian Railway official, testified on 2 April that before and after the Mukden Incident he was engaged in relief of Chinese who suffered from Yangtze River floods, then numbering about 15,000,000.

When the witness went to Shanghai on 21 September 1931 he found that the anti-Japanese atmosphere had been aggravated by the incident. Finding it difficult to continue his work he returned to Dairen and continued as chief of the Sanitary Section of the South Manchuria Railway.

The witness stated that he knew nothing about the Concordia Society's actual activities but that he had advised in the organization's early stages that it should be a group exclusively of civilians to promote concord of the five races (in Manchuria).

While the witness was chief director of the Manchurian Young Men's League--composed of interested Japanese and Korean young people--he inspired them with the principles of self-determination and cooperation among peoples. This League was dissolved after Manchukuo was founded.

Testimony of Honjo

20. Kazuo Honjo, eldest son of the late Shigeru Honjo who committed suicide on 20 November 1945, testified on 2 April that his father's will stated that General Honjo "felt overawed for having led the Empire to today's unprecedented state of near ruin. The railway explosion at the height of the anti-Japanese movement led to the Manchurian Incident and the Kwantung Army had no choice except to take action for self-defense. No instructions of any sort were received from the Government or high command."

Testimony of Kawamura

21. Kyoichi Kawamura, secretary to the former General Shigeru Honjo, gave testimony on 2 April based on a manuscript dictated by the former General Honjo.

Honjo became commander of the Kwantung Army in August 1931.

"On September 18, 1931, Manchurian troops stationed at Peitaiying, outside Mukden, destroyed the railroad tracks near Lintiaokou running through the western border of the camp. The

Japanese forces who were drilling not far away went out and drove away the hostile troops. At the same time they returned the attack of the enemy forces covering the retreat of those who had done the job. With the assistance of rear units the army succeeded in bottling them up.

"Upon receipt of an urgent dispatch Honjo immediately issued the order to his forces at various points to use force. There was no time to ask instructions from headquarters. Some of his forces started action before the arrival of Honjo's order and some started attacks previous to the enemy's offensive. The Kwantung Army thus took the offensive all along the line.

"The duty of the Kwantung Army was to protect the South Manchuria Railway and the lives and property of residents, the interests of its country and its own defense. This responsibility and right were entrusted not only to Honjo but to all successive commanders of the Kwantung Army.

"The military strength of the Kwantung Army was composed of one peacetime division and six independent defense battalions and numbered about 15,000 to 16,000. The Manchurians had as many as 200,000 and it was evident that not only the railway but the army, the residents and their interests would have been ruined if the army had hesitated. This is the reason why he issued to his units the orders to use force, without asking instructions, under the responsibility and right given to him. This is also why some forces started activities prior to the arrival of his orders and why forces started activities prior to the enemy's offensive. This is in keeping with an army called to defend itself against a very much larger force.

"Since the Kwantung Army arose only in self-defense, it did not therefore consider any aspect of the problem of Manchuria's future status. However, Japanese activity did not fail to result in destruction of the Manchurian army and to change the status of Manchuria. There could be no stabilization of life and peace where there was no order and they could not protect the Japanese except by stabilizing life and public peace. For this reason Honjo supported the district self-governing committee voluntarily organized by Yuan Ching-kai in Mukden within 10 days after the Incident and also the local self-governing committees, thus giving impetus to self-government.

"At that time Honjo's desires for Manchuria involved co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and China as absolute necessities for the defense of Japan, China, and of Greater East Asia.

"Honjo expected independent Manchukuo to develop peacefully and soundly and expected that the profound relations with Japan would become normal and unshakable. He felt it would become an impregnable fortress for the defense of the Orient and a model for coexistence and co-prosperity between Japan and China and would become a modern state in every way. To accomplish this it was his belief that the Manchurians had to cope with the difficulties at the time of transition and that Japan would spare no sacrifice."

Testimony of Hirata

22. Yukihiko Hirata, now retired, who commanded the 29th Infantry in the Mukden Incident, testified 3 April that on the night of 18 September 1931 the former Colonel Shimamoto, then commanding a railway guard battalion, telephoned the witness that Chinese soldiers had blasted the railway and attacked his patrol.

The witness agreed to Shimamoto's plan to attack the north barracks while he would attack the walled city. From former General Itagaki, who happened to be in the Mukden Special Service office, the witness asked and was given approval of his operational plan.

In capturing the walled city, completed by 0600 on 19 September 1931, 14 Japanese were wounded while the enemy lost 30 killed.

When asked why he decided to attack the walled city of Mukden the witness stated that when Shimamoto reported he felt that his troops were in danger of being annihilated Hirata decided to attack the walled city.

In cross-examination the witness said he fully believed Shimamoto's report on the blasting of the railway. When asked if it was Seishiro Itagaki who arranged for the railway to be blown up and whether he knew anything to the contrary, he stated that he did not know anything of such a nature. It would be unthinkable for him to believe that the Japanese would blow up the railway.

Testimony of Takeda

23. Hisashi Takeda, staff officer of the former General Honjo, testified on 3 April. When the witness was asked whether he knew that on 13 October Consul General Hayashi at Mukden had reported to Shidehara that Chang Hai-peng had received 5,000 rifles and \$ 200,000 from the Japanese in support of his declaration of independence, the witness said that as far as he knew no such thing occurred.

The witness testified that he "did not believe the Kwantung Army would adopt such a measure. I would not say that it was a lie, but so far as I know such a thing did not happen. What Chang Hai-peng did was something done by himself personally from his own standpoint. So far as I know no member of the Kwantung Army was connected with this independence proclamation."

When asked whether it was not true that Chang Hai-peng received Japanese aid and increased his troops from 3,000 to 5,000 to march on Tsitsihar, the witness said it was not true that Chang Hai-peng received Japanese aid, but the march to the north was true.

When asked whether it was not true that because of Japanese aid Chang Hai-peng announced himself as ready to support Pu-Yi, the witness said this was outside his knowledge, but he had heard that Chang had voluntarily risen to aid the movement to restore Pu-Yi.

The witness testified in his affidavit, he admitted, that Honjo was endeavoring to carry out the decision of the Japanese Government. He did not know that Sadao Araki had admitted that as early as 17 September 1931 Japan had decided that the three Northeastern Provinces and Jehol should be occupied and Araki had signed the order.

When asked whether he wished the court to believe that Honjo disobeyed Araki's orders the witness said there had been no case of disobedience to the orders of the Central Army authorities.

Testimony of Kawabe

24. Torashiro Kawabe, General Staff member whose military duties were to plan troop dispositions for national defense, testified on 4 April that "the plans for the Central Command were fundamentally very passive," calling for a single, independent line of action against China, the United States or Soviet Russia.

anticipating need for protection against anti-Japanese outbreaks in Manchuria, the Central Command set a basic plan for the Kwantung and Korean Armies which included reinforcement of the Kwantung Army by the Korean Army.

On the basis of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, the witness declared, Japan had a right to station 15,000 men in Manchuria. In 1931, Japan's troop strength in Manchuria was approximately 10,000, all under the command of the former General Honjo.

"After the outbreak of the Incident, in October, Generals Ma Chan-san and Chang Hai-peng began to dispute about the rights of the Amur River Province. The two forces met along the railway in which Japan possessed rights. Ma's army destroyed the bridge at Nonni River to stop Chang's northward advance. The Manchurian Railway began repairs under the protection of a small Kwantung Army unit. Japanese troops were suddenly attacked by Ma's army and the troops had to fight bitterly. The Central Command gave the Kwantung Army certain stipulations and began peaceful negotiations to have Ma's army withdraw within a 10-day deadline, but on learning that Ma would not consent, on November 17 the Central Command ordered the commander of the Kwantung Army to destroy Ma's army, and on accomplishing this to quickly withdraw to the south. After November 18 several battles took place near Tsitsihar and Ma's troops were swept away."

In order to stabilize the situation in South Manchuria, the Kwantung Army subjugated banditry in the Chinchon area and thereafter sent forces to all of South Manchuria.

In February 1932 Japanese troops entered Harbin after anti-Japanese elements plundered this city and killed a Japanese and three Koreans.

Testimony of Shimamoto

25. Masaichi Shimamoto, who conducted the United States Hanson Foreign Investigation Court to the scene of the explosion, testified on 6 April that the express train passed over the point of explosion after the blast. Since the damage was slight the train was not derailed but did lean to one side. The Japanese tried to stop the train with signals but it passed on.

When it was stated to him that if the Japanese had not pursued the offenders the battle would not have occurred, the witness stated that once a Japanese force is challenged and an action undertaken, Japan has to win. If they had done nothing, it was certain the Chinese Army would again have attacked.

Testimony of Endo

26. Saburo Endo, staff officer in the Kwantung Army in charge of operations 1932-34, testified on 8 April concerning the restoration of peace and order in the eastern parts of Mukden Province and also about the entry of Japanese troops in Jehol.

The Kwantung Army effected the rescue of fellow countrymen at Hulunpurh, Haila and Manchuli when their lives were endangered by the betrayal of Su Ping-wan.

The majority of bandits in Manchukuo escaped to Jehol and joined Chang Hsueh-liang who had invaded the province. They often disturbed peace and order in the Liao-Ho river.

To subjugate these bandits Japanese troops in cooperation with Manchukuoans carried out a mountain blitzkrieg, ending it on 10 March 1933 with the troops staying in the interior of Jehol.

Upon proposals made by Ho Ying-chin, representing the Kuomintang Government, a cease-fire agreement was concluded ending the Manchurian Incident on 31 May 1933.

The witness defined bandits as dispersed Chinese regulars in civilian clothes who robbed and fought on the Chinese side, but under no responsible leadership. Differentiating from guerrillas, he said the guerrillas fought under orders from responsible leaders.

Testimony of Samejima

27. Tomoshige Samejima, commander of the Shanghai Naval Special Landing Party, testified on 8 April concerning anti-Japanese activities by Chinese in Shanghai.

In January 1932, anti-Japanese parties in Shanghai formed bands and robbed those who possessed Japanese currency. Students and other various anti-Japanese organizations advocated a strong anti-Japanese policy and staged demonstrations. Rumors circulated that all Japanese would be annihilated.

The municipality of Shanghai proclaimed martial law on 28 January 1932 and all foreign powers took prearranged positions.

Units of the Japanese naval landing party were fired upon by Chinese snipers while enroute to take positions and then were attacked by Chinese troops armed with machine guns and hand grenades.

Chinese troops continued to provoke the Japanese and, in self-defense, the Japanese responded and fighting broke out. Since the numerically inferior Japanese were exposed to immense danger, aircraft supported them and bombed enemy positions. Hostilities continued until 3 March. On 5 May 1932 a truce was signed.

The enemy units were from the 19th Route Army which was not part of the Chinese Central Army.

Testimony of Kitaura

28. Toyoo Kitaura, staff officer of the First Overseas Fleet, who participated in the first Shanghai Incident on 29 January 1932, testified that Japanese forces were suddenly attacked by Chinese troops on 29 January 1932 with heavy casualties. The numerically inferior Japanese were compelled to fight a desperate battle. At 0320 on 29 January orders were sent to the warship attached to the squadron to cooperate by bombing certain buildings where the enemy forces were based. Two patrol seaplanes loaded with light bombs were sent, arriving over the Chapei area about 0420, and at dawn they bombed the objective. The planes dropped flares to confirm the targets and direct hits were scored.

On 3 February three Japanese destroyers, while passing Woosung, were suddenly fired on from the fortress batteries and immediately returned fire. The same day the fortress also fired on the Third Division, consisting of three cruisers.

Testimony of Tange

29. Kunji Tange, captain of a cruiser on guard duty on the Yangtze River at Nanking, declared on 9 April that the anti-Japanese movement became acute along the Yangtze, including the cities of Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. In connection with the Shanghai Incident, on 1 February, there was firing from a Nanking fort. Japanese cruisers returned the fire. When asked whether he knew the Japanese were not supposed to land naval forces on shore since Nanking was only a treaty port, the witness stated he thought it quite proper to land a landing party if and when necessary to protect residents.

Testimony of Oyama

30. Ayao Oyama, director of the Judicial Affairs Bureau in the Kwantung Army, 1929-33, testified on 9 April concerning an investigation of the Mukden explosion, made on 23 September 1931.

By that time explosion damages had been restored. Concerning the repairs, a 25-meter length of the track from north to south had been worked upon within the last four or five days.

The party found bodies of three Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of the explosion. The investigation ascertained, the witness declared, that the Chinese soldiers had blown up the railway and while retreating had been fatally wounded by pursuing Japanese railway guards who had discovered them.

When asked if he did not know that the Japanese themselves had torn up part of the rails, he said this was not so. He stated he did not know that according to Lieutenant Kawamoto the gap caused by the explosion was only 31 inches.

Testimony of Wachi

31. Takaji Wachi, member of the General Staff, testified on 9 April principally concerning the Sakurakai and its connections with the October and March incidents. He stated that he had occasionally attended meetings of the Sakurakai.

"The Sakurakai was composed of young officers below lieutenant colonel, had no rules or membership fees and was not secret. It had no connection with the Manchurian Incident or the Kwantung Army, and no one in the Kwantung Army had membership," the witness declared.

"The October Incident aimed to remove corrupt politicians from political parties and to recommend Araki to head a new government. When Hashimoto revealed the plan to Araki, Araki told it to Minami, and Minami ordered the military police to arrest them, so further development of the Incident was checked there. The concrete and practical method of execution had not been considered.

"Okawa had no connection with the October Incident. Because of the fear that information might leak out through civilians, it was decided not to include any at all. Hashimoto had stated that the failure of the March Incident was due to the fact that it had included civilians.

"Hashimoto said that the March Incident was a move to form a new cabinet under Ugaki and remove corrupt politicians from political parties, but was suspended at the stage of planning."

When the witness was asked if he did not know that Okawa had testified in a trial in 1934, describing his participation in the October Incident, the witness said he did not know that.

The witness stated that Hashimoto, his senior officer and friend on the General Staff, had never had any liaison by person, telephone or telegram with Itagaki, Doihara or Ishihara at the time of the Manchurian Incident. When asked how he knew this the witness stated that, as an intimate friend, Hashimoto would tell him everything.

Testimony of Minami

32. Jiro Minami, Minister of War in the Wakatsuki Cabinet, 1931, testified on 11-17 April.

In cross-examination, when asked whether he knew that Kuniaki Koiso and former General Tatekawa were supporters of creating an incident in Manchuria, the witness stated that they were interested in Manchurian problems but he knew nothing so concrete as that they supported it.

Shidehara did not tell the witness that Hayashi had come to the conclusion, considering all facts, that the Incident was wholly an action planned by the Army. Shidehara also did not tell the witness that Tatekawa has arrived in Mukden by 1300 on 18 September.

The witness admitted in his interrogation that he had stated that the former General Honjo, as Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, had the privilege to take any action he saw fit prior to the Mukden Incident, and had had it for over 25 years. Within the jurisdiction of his own area he could do practically anything he wished. This was a true statement.

When asked if Honjo could do anything he wished, what good were the promises of the War Minister to the Cabinet that he could stop him, Minami stated that that was different. There should have been included in his interrogatory the words "within the scope of his official authority." His authority did not extend beyond that.

Minami stated he could have stopped him if he wanted to, but he could not as the military situation did not permit. It was not true that he had not stopped him because he approved of what he was doing. Honjo acted in accordance with the order of the central authorities in so far as it was possible. However, since the enemy was so large and frequently made surprise attacks, the situation was created so that there could be nothing else but extension of hostilities. They recognized the fact that it was unavoidable in view of the situation.

The statement of Wakatsuki that the Korean Army was sent without the permission of the Government, the Chief of Staff and the War Ministry is correct. For this Hayashi was punished by the Emperor.

When asked by the President of the Tribunal why they were not recalled, Minami stated that since the dispatch had been officially recognized by the throne he had no authority

to prevail over that permission and could do nothing. He stated that he did not know why, before the matter was officially recognized by the throne, they had not advised the throne not to recognize and order the troops back.

It was true that one could always control the Supreme Command by refusing to authorize the expense. The Government approved the expenditure after the troops had been dispatched. It had never entered his mind to reject the expenditures. The witness stated, however, he did not persuade the Cabinet to authorize the expense.

Foreign Minister Shidehara urged that a League of Nations Commission of Inquiry be invited to Manchuria. Minami agreed with him on the plan and welcomed the commission, so that they would not create any misunderstanding abroad that Japan was up to something in Manchuria. They wanted the League to see actual conditions on the spot. The Cabinet immediately approved the plan. No one objected to it.

Testimony of Ueda

33. Kenkichi Ueda, who was commander of the Kwantung Army 1936-1939, testified on 17 April.

In cross-examination the witness identified a document called "Outline of the Policy for the Establishment of a New China" as one he sent to the War Minister on 24 January 1938.

The document set forth that the establishment of a New China lay ultimately in organizing a central government in China. The Japanese would cause the establishment in various provinces of self-governing regimes and at the same time plan to strengthen each powerful regime already existing in Mongolia-Sinkiang.

Testimony of Matsuki

34. Tamotsu Matsuki, Manchukuoan official concerned chiefly with legislative affairs, declared in testimony on 17 April that "Manchukuo, as prescribed in its Constitution, was not an autocratic state although the Prime Minister was made responsible for all State affairs."

The affidavit of the witness states: "The Prime Minister was the only state minister responsible to the Emperor. His duties were, under the Emperor, to deal with important affairs and direct and supervise the other ministers. This was necessary in view of Manchuria's peculiar condition.

"This controlling power could be reduced to a mere scrap of paper if the Premier could not hold the key points of the administrative system in his grasp. Accordingly, the power to ask the Emperor to appoint and remove, and to examine state budgets and legislation, was placed directly in the Premier's hands. To execute these powers a General Affairs Board was established in the State Council under the immediate control of the Premier. Since the Premier could not devote himself solely to detailed business of the Board, a special official was appointed to head the Board, assisting the Premier, and superintending the business. Although the Chief of the General Affairs Board was always a Japanese, he was neither an official of the Kwantung Army nor subject to its direction.

"Although that Army made demands either on the Premier or Chief of the Board for defense measures based on the joint defense alliance, they were only demands and never took the form of directives.

"The meeting of the State Council was legally established to conduct administrative business; it had as members the heads of all departments and of the General Affairs Boards, under the presidency of the Prime Minister.

"The Privy Council meeting was authorized by the Constitution in order to prepare a report to the throne.

"Many positions concerned with planning were given to the Japanese since few native officials had sufficient experience and training. Local government posts were filled mostly by natives."

Testimony of Kagoshima

35. Tarao Kagoshima, vice-director of the Imperial Household Ministry of Manchukuo, testified on 18 April concerning the two shrines established in Manchukuo under Shinto ritual. These were the Kenkoku, within the Imperial grounds for exclusive Imperial use, and the Chureibyō in Hsinking.

"A Board of Ritual was established for those two shrines only, but no attempt was made to make Shinto a state religion or compel adherence by the people or officials."

Testimony of Ishimaru

36. Shizuma Ishimaru, aide-de-camp to the former Emperor Pu-Yi of Manchukuo, stated in testimony presented on 18 April that he came to know Pu-Yi intimately. The witness testified that "Pu-Yi was very sagacious and quick of comprehension. He was never long in grasping main points in administrative matters, and time and again amended them. He always gave a clear and prompt judgment on every matter. Sometimes he made decisions on his own accord without assistance, such as the drafting of the Imperial Rescript to be given to the soldiers."

Testimony of Namba

37. Tsunekazu Namba on 18 April testified from his experience as vice-director of Manchukuo's Opium Monopoly Bureau. "The Bureau's headquarters were established in Hsinking, with branch offices in each city," the witness declared. "After various opium treaties and policies were investigated, the diminution policy was chosen as most appropriate."

This policy, the witness testified, provided in its first stage for registering and licensing of addicts, control over secret poppy plantations, and prevention of illicit sale and secret smoking.

In the next stage, after 1937, the addict was required to submit a doctor's certificate. The quantity of opium to be used was limited.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that he had never heard of a telegram from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-minister of War in Tokyo saying that "it was absolutely necessary that custom revenues and opium monopoly revenues be speedily dealt with so as to raise revenues."

The witness also stated that he did not know that opium revenue had been pledged as a security for a ¥ 30,000,000 loan granted by Japan to Manchukuo.

Testimony of Muto

38. Tomio Muto, judicial official of Manchukuo, testified on 21 April that improvement in the Manchukuo judiciary was carried out by Chinese Manchukuoans with the aid of Japanese Manchukuoans.

A jurisprudence school was established in 1934. Some 200 students were admitted after strict examinations. These men, after graduating, entered the courts and procurators' offices, improving the judiciary.

As director of the Manchukuoan Information Bureau, the witness took charge "of connecting and negotiating with the Kwantung Army, South Manchurian Railway, etc. The domestic information and propaganda of Manchukuo was left in the hands of the Chinese Manchukuoans."

Testimony of Tanaka

39. Shizuku Tanaka, who became Chief of the Finance Bureau, Manchukuo Finance Department, in 1932, testified on 21 April that Hoshino, chief of the General Affairs Bureau, and Yamanari, vice-president of the Central Bank of Manchu, were sent to Japan to negotiate for a loan when income prospects in Manchukuo appeared unfavorable. When banking circles were hesitant to grant the loan, doubting its marketability, the Manchukuo Government offered salt and opium monopoly profits as security.

The law concerning this foundation loan (¥ 30,000,000) was promulgated 16 November 1932 and the agreement was signed on 19 November. The loan was to be repaid within seven years.

CHINA PHASE

40. The China phase of the defense opened on 22 April.

Testimony of Kawabe

41. Masakazu Kawabe who commanded the infantry brigade in Peking, China, from April 1936 to August 1937, testified on 21 April that he was not in Peking on 7 July 1937 but in his absence the former Colonel Mudaguchi acted for him.

"Throughout the night of July 7 there was a series of explosions," the witness stated. "About 0300 on July 8, at the scene of maneuvers, the witness received a paper with a telephone report from the commander of the Peking regiment, which stated that a company on maneuvers at Marco Polo was fired upon by a Chinese unit, and one of the soldiers was missing. The Ichiki battalion was shifted to guard, and was searching for the missing soldier. . . . When the witness telephoned former Chief of Staff Hashimoto, he was informed that the Army policy was to achieve a solution on the spot."

When asked whether the clash was due to intrigue by a third party the witness said, "It seemed that a third party belonging to neither, was firing from an intermediate area. It could be assumed that there was an intrigue by someone."

When asked whether they had reported the third-party intrigue to Tokyo authorities, the witness stated that they had made a report on the matter to garrison quarters in Tientsin.

"The nature and extent of the firing by third parties were rifle shots coming from different directions, sometimes continuously and sometimes intermittently," the witness explained.

When asked whether as a result of this firing by third parties were not the Chinese charged with having violated the truce, the witness said he had not put that in his report. When asked whether this was a fact, he stated he "did not know whether any such thing happened while negotiations were continuing, because I was in the front lines."

Testimony of Sakurai

42. Tokutaro Sakurai, adviser to the Hopei-Chahar Political Committee and military adviser to the 29th Army, testified on 21 April he was on the scene when the Marco Polo Incident broke out and was engaged in mediating between the Japanese and Chinese Armies. He was injured at the Kwangan Gate at the time of the Incident.

The duties of the witness in China prior to the outbreak of fighting on 7 July 1937 were to assist in instruction and training of the 29th Army, while also serving as conciliator for the two armies.

At the time of the beginning of the Incident the witness asked Ichiki to give up the attack against Yuanping Castle (Peking). He agreed and decided to attack only Langwangmiao, the actual point of firing.

By efforts at mediation a truce agreement was concluded on 9 July 1937.

On 27 July units of the Japanese Army were to enter Peking to protect Japanese in the city. The witness went up on the wall near the Kwangan Gate and "made the Chinese soldiers understand they were forbidden to fire at the Japanese Army and make them lay down and cover up their guns."

However, as the Japanese motor troops approached, Chinese soldiers began to fire without permission. The witness was then wounded.

Testimony of Hashimoto

43. Gun Hashimoto, chief staff officer of Japan's China Garrison Army 1936-1939, on 21 April testified he did not issue an order for Japanese troops to enter the Peking gate. When asked why they did not use the proper gate he stated he did not know which gate was ordinarily used most. He did not think that it was for the purpose of taking the Chinese by surprise that the troops were ordered to go through the small gate. He believed the 37th Division of the Chinese Army was regular army.

When asked in cross-examination how he could say they were not waging war against China as a whole when they were fighting the 37th Division, he stated it was their feeling to eliminate that which restricted the legitimate actions of the Japanese Army and threatened its existence.

The witness denied that the East Hopei Regime was dominated by Japan. However, amicable relations were maintained with it.

Testimony of Tanaka

44. S. Tanaka, chief of the Military Affairs Section, War Service Bureau, War Ministry, March 1937 to February 1939, testified on 21 April. He stated that "after the incident of July 25 and 26, the condition in North China became finally serious. A report was sent stating that Japan had decided on a program on July 27 to mobilize and send armies to eliminate the threat of Chinese forces to the lives of Japanese and to transport and communications, and for the self-defense of the troops."

The witness was informed by the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau that on 27 July they had decided to mobilize three home divisions and to maintain the policy of localization and settlement on the spot even in case of the outbreak of a self-protective battle.

On 16 or 17 August the witness was notified that the Cabinet had decided that it was difficult to settle the affair with a policy of localization since the Chinese had decided on a long war.

The General Mobilization Law was promulgated in March 1938. For the first time, in May 1938, part of that law was applied to the China Incident, the witness declared.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 19

April 1947

PART III

ECONOMIC

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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

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AGRARIAN REFORM

Tenant Land Purchases

1. Local Land Commissions in March bought 151,566 cho (371,337 acres) of land, mostly from absentee landlords, for resale to tenant farmers under the Land Reform Law.

2. These purchases, the first of a series to distribute 2,000,000 cho (4,900,000 acres) among tenant farmers, affected about seven percent of the land estimated as available for purchase under the Law. The purchasing program is scheduled to be completed by December 1948.

3. The heaviest purchase was 12,328 cho (30,204 acres) in Hokkaido. In Japan Proper Kumamoto led with 12,112 cho (29,674 acres), followed by Yamagata with 9,722 cho (23,819 acres).

Land Retention Rates

4. The Central Land Commission in March established prefectural land retention rates. The schedule establishes a prefectural breakdown of the national average of three cho (7.35 acres) and one cho (2.45 acres) which owner-cultivators and noncultivating resident landlords respectively are allowed to retain in Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu in accordance with the Owner Establishment Measures Law. In Hokkaido owner-cultivators are permitted to retain 12 cho (29.4 acres) and noncultivating resident landlords four cho (6.06 acres) under the Land Reform Law.

PREFECTURAL LAND RETENTION RATES
(cho) a/

	Allowed Noncultivating Resident Landlords	Allowed Owner- Cultivators
Hokkaido	4.0	12.0
Aomori	1.5	4.5
Iwate	1.2	3.8
Miyagi	1.5	4.3
Akita	1.4	4.3

	<u>Allowed Noncultivating Resident Landlords</u>	<u>Allowed Owner- Cultivators</u>
Yamagata	1.4	4.4
Fukushima	1.2	3.8
Ibaraki	1.2	3.7
Tochigi	1.3	3.9
Gunma	1.0	3.0
Saitama	1.0	3.0
Chiba	1.2	3.6
Tokyo	0.7	2.2
Kanagawa	0.8	2.3
Niigata	1.1	3.6
Toyama	1.1	3.7
Ishikawa	0.9	2.7
Fukui	0.9	2.7
Yamanashi	0.7	2.1
Nagano	0.8	2.6
Gifu	0.7	2.2
Shizuoka	0.7	2.3
Aichi	0.8	2.4
Mie	0.8	2.4
Shiga	0.8	2.7
Kyoto	0.7	2.2
Osaka	0.6	1.9
Hyogo	0.6	2.0
Nara	0.7	2.0
Wakayama	0.6	1.0
Tottori	0.9	2.6
Shimane	0.8	2.2
Okayama	0.7	2.3
Hiroshima	0.6	1.8
Yamaguchi	0.8	2.3
Tokushima	0.6	2.1
Kagawa	0.6	2.0
Ehime	0.7	2.2
Kochi	0.8	2.1
Fukuoka	0.9	2.8
Saga	1.0	3.3
Nagasaki	0.8	2.3
Kumamoto	1.1	3.1
Oita	0.7	2.3
Miyazaki	1.0	3.0
Kagoshima	0.8	2.2

a/ One cho equals 2.45 acres.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CROP REPORTING

5. The Crop Reporting Section was created in March as part of the new Bureau of Statistics and Survey. This section will be responsible for all data on planted areas including crop conditions, damage estimates and crop forecasts. Independent crop-reporting field offices will be established in each prefecture and for each five villages under the over-all supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

6. The Crop Reporting Section will remain in the inspection sections of the central and prefectural governments until personnel are chosen and operating procedures set.

RECONNAISSANCE SOIL SURVEY

Hokkaido

7. Agriculture on Hokkaido consists mostly of a one-crop-per-year system featuring rice, small grains, hay, beans, forage and pasture, potatoes and root crops with dairying and horse ranching. Considerable forest areas are suitable for agricultural use.

8. Approximately 50 soil associations were classified into the six great soil groups, Ando, gray-brown podzolic, alluvial, planosol, bog and lithosol.

The more extensive upland soils suitable for agriculture are in the Ando group. Gray-brown podzolic soils in the western and northern sections, though not very extensive, are productive soils for upland crops in the sloping area.

Alluvial soils are on the flood plains of all streams, planted with rice, small grain and potatoes on the better-drained lands and used for hay, other forage crops and pasture in the wetter areas. Planosols, light-colored medium-textured soils, are used mostly for irrigated rice. Although bog soils are primarily peat some areas have been top dressed with mineral soil and used for rice or other crops. Lithosols, mostly in forests and mountains, are not extensive.

Shikoku

9. Shikoku is intensively cropped. About three fourths of the cultivated area is devoted to rice in summer while the chief winter crops are barley, wheat, broad beans and genge (milk vetch). Some of the less steep lithosol lands are terraced and planted in fruits or tilled crops.

The most important soil groups are lithosol, alluvial, planosol, red and yellow podzolic, reddish-brown lateritic and Ando. Lithosols, the most extensive group, occupy mountainous and steep lands and are used for fruits, tilled crops or forest. They are of medium to low fertility.

Alluvials are most important while planosols, the second most important group, are desirable for rice production but require large amounts of fertilizer. Ando soils are usually found in paddy and upland fields but are deficient in available phosphorus and not high in other plant nutrients.

Red and yellow podzolics, covering much of the rolling and hilly uplands, are used in some areas for grain crops, fruits, mulberry and vegetables. They are relatively low in fertility. The reddish-brown lateritic soils are found on the rolling and hilly lands of southern Shikoku and are used for grain crops, fruits and mulberry.

LAND RECLAMATION

10. Since August 1945 about 201,714 additional cho (494,200 acres) have been placed in cultivation as part of the long-range plan to increase indigenous food production by 25 percent, and irrigation has been completed on approximately 8,068 reclaimed cho (19,768 acres).

11. Surveys by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry indicate that reclaimable areas of forests, grass and brush land, swamps and shallow lakes and bays would yield an additional 1,664,142 cho (4,077,150 acres) of cultivable area while yields of 3,530,000 cho (8,648,500 acres) now under cultivation could be improved by irrigation, drainage, storm protection and repair of damaged areas.

12. Projected land improvement and reclamation projects can increase the food potential by 25 percent provided sufficient seed, fertilizer and farm equipment are supplied. However, if the expected population increase materializes, the land project alone will not make Japan more nearly self-sufficient in indigenous food production.

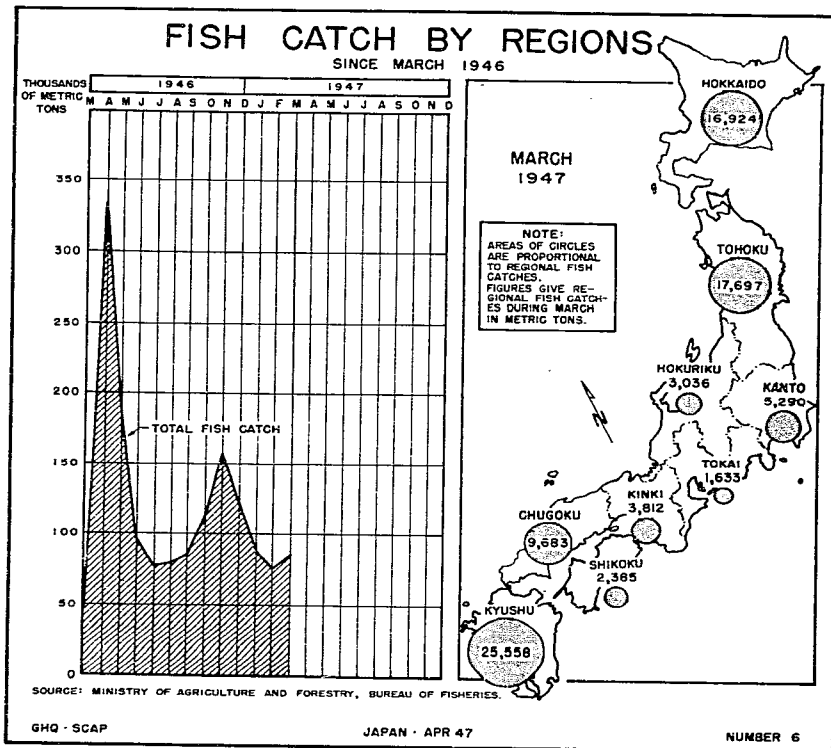
FISHERIES

Fish Landings

13. Marine products landed in March and moving into legal channels totaled 101,815 metric tons, 10,919 more than in February.

MARINE PRODUCTION - MARCH a/ (metric tons)

Cod	15,804.5
Flounder	8,024.6
Shark	8,027.3
Sardine	9,829.6
Mackerel	2,385.8
Tuna	923.8
Yellowtail	3,093.9
Sea bream	1,137.9
Horse mackerel	293.4
Bonito	101.0
Others	<u>36,395.6</u>
Total	86,017.4
Shellfish	8,017.0
Other sea animals	7,031.6
Seaweeds	<u>742.6</u>
Total	15,798.2



Coastal Whaling

14. Japanese coastal whalers in 1946, operating 19 land stations and four killer boats, captured 1,863 whales. The catch included 1,030 sperm, 574 sei, 231 fin, 20 humpback and 8 blue whales.

COASTAL WHALING PRODUCTION 1946 (metric tons)

Meat		
Fresh		10,091
Frozen		524
Salted		109
Oil		
Whale		310
Sperm		673
Blubber		5,959
Entrails		<u>1,212</u>
Subtotal		18,878

Carried forward	18,878
Ventral groove <u>a/</u>	1,013
Skin for leather	329
Other products	<u>1,898</u>
Total	22,118
Fertilizer	<u>383</u>
Grand total	22,501

a/ Includes teeth and baleen.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Petroleum Allocation

15. The April petroleum allocation for the fishing industry remained the same as in March but gained noticeably over February.

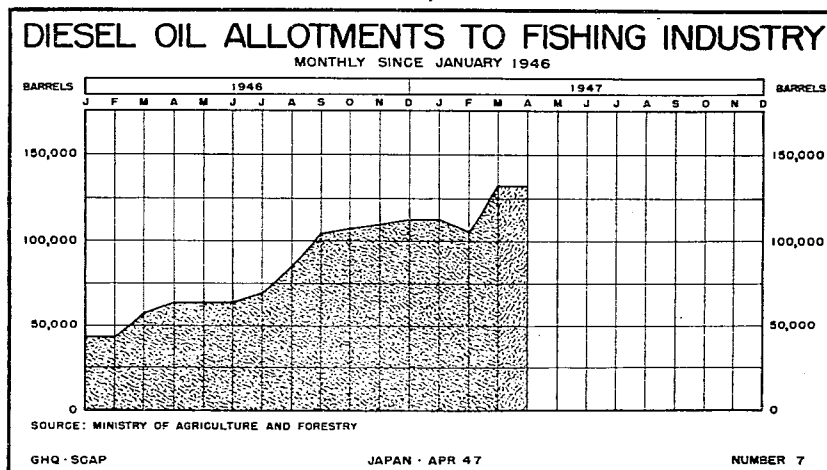
ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(barrels) a/

	<u>February</u>	<u>April b/</u>
Fuel oil	105,294	132,090
Gas oil	16,416	18,241
Lubricating oil	8,346	10,064
Kerosene	2,547	3,459
Gasoline	540	629
Grease (metric tons)	11	13

a/ One barrel equals 42 U. S. gallons.

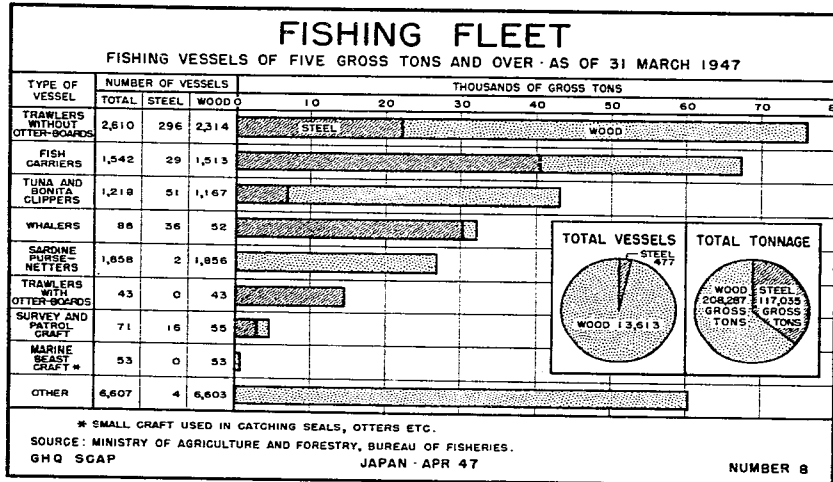
b/ Unchanged from March.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



Fishing Fleet

16. The steel and wooden fishing vessels of Japan in the 5 to 500 gross tons category number 14,090. Wooden ships are nearly double the tonnage of steel craft, which are used mostly for whalers and trawlers.



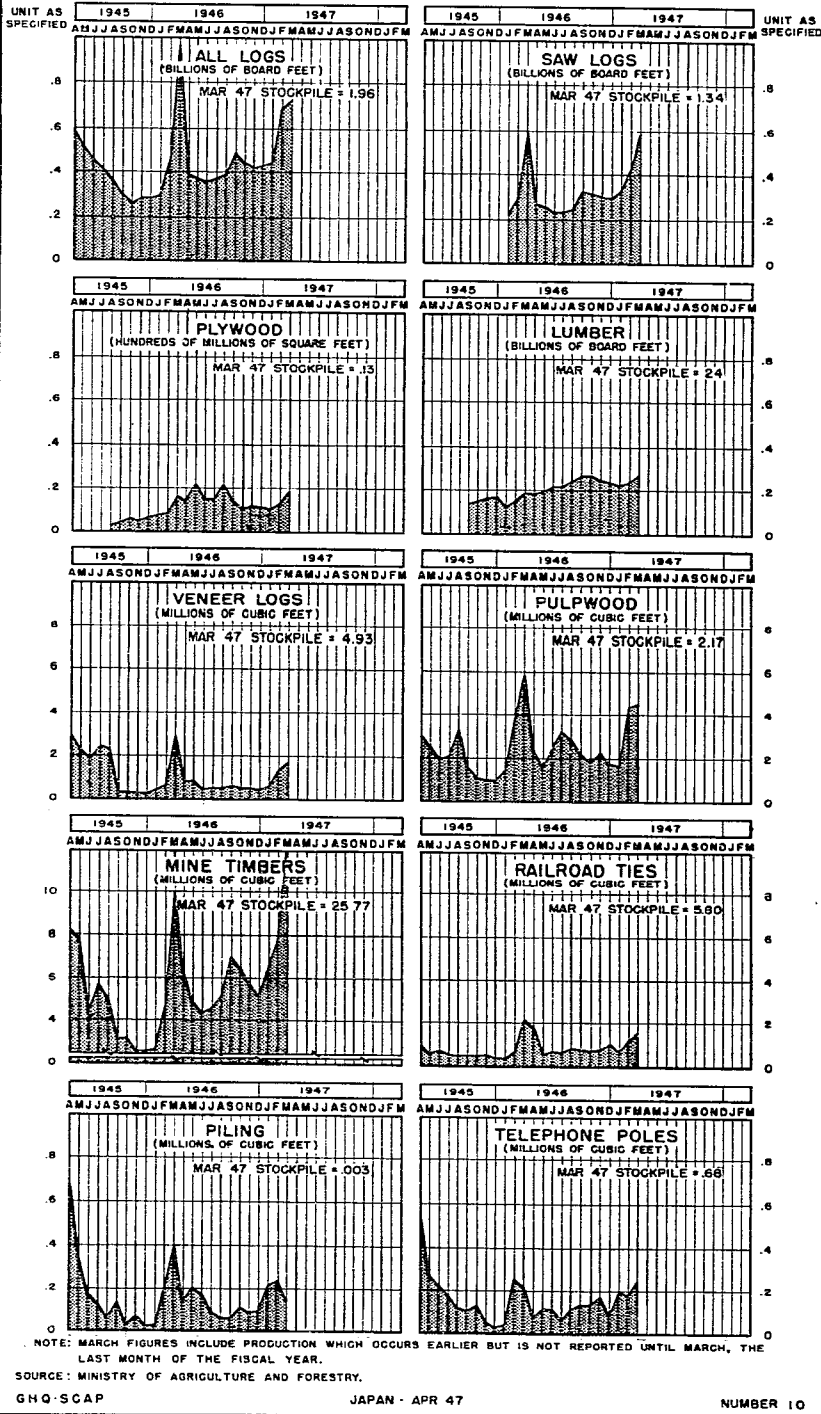
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

17. Japan observed its first Bird Day 10 April when schools and museums held special wildlife exhibits and 5,000 school children inaugurated the day with a special program in Tokyo.

The Japanese Ornithological Society selected the kiji, or green pheasant, as the national bird of Japan.

LOGS AND LUMBER PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES

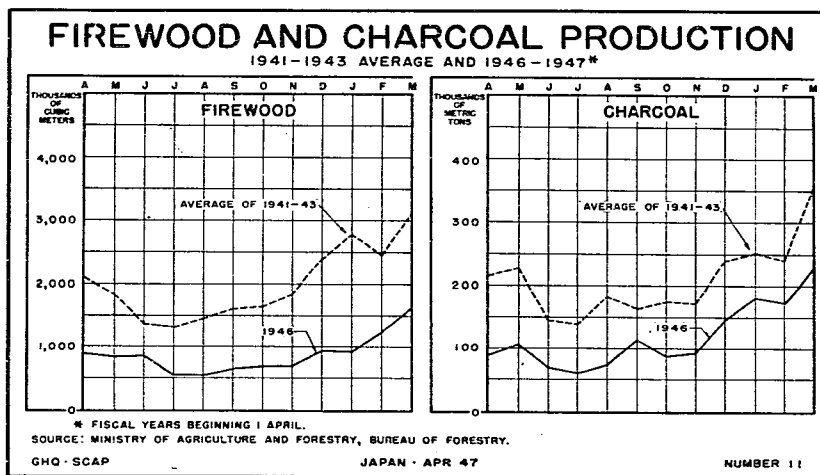
SINCE APRIL 1945



	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Gain</u>
Firewood (cubic meters)			
Production	1,226,084	1,651,230	425,144
Delivery	673,861	951,573	277,712
Gasumaki a/ (metric tons)			
Production	23,795	27,539	3,744
Delivery	19,846	26,685	6,839

a/ Small blocks of fuel wood for internal combustion engines.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



Insect Damage

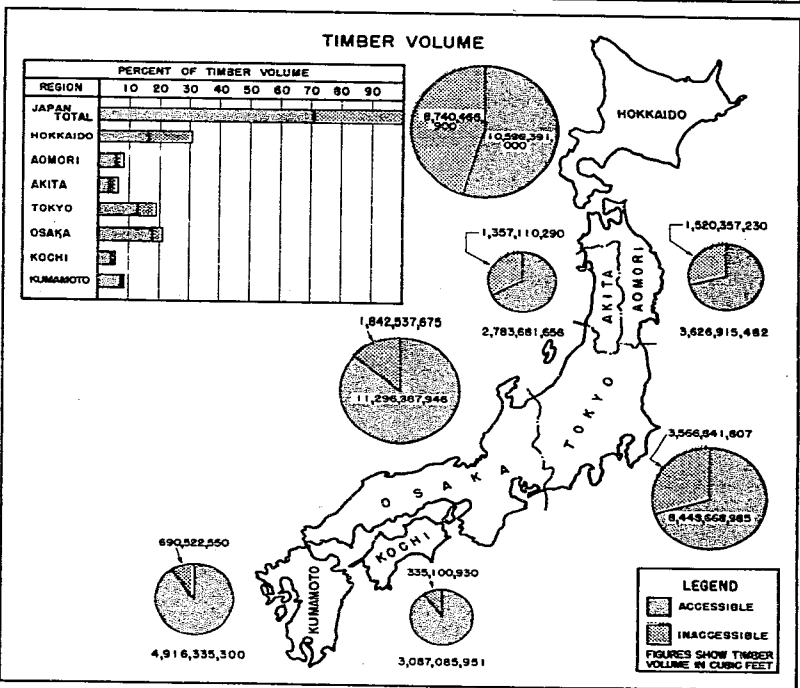
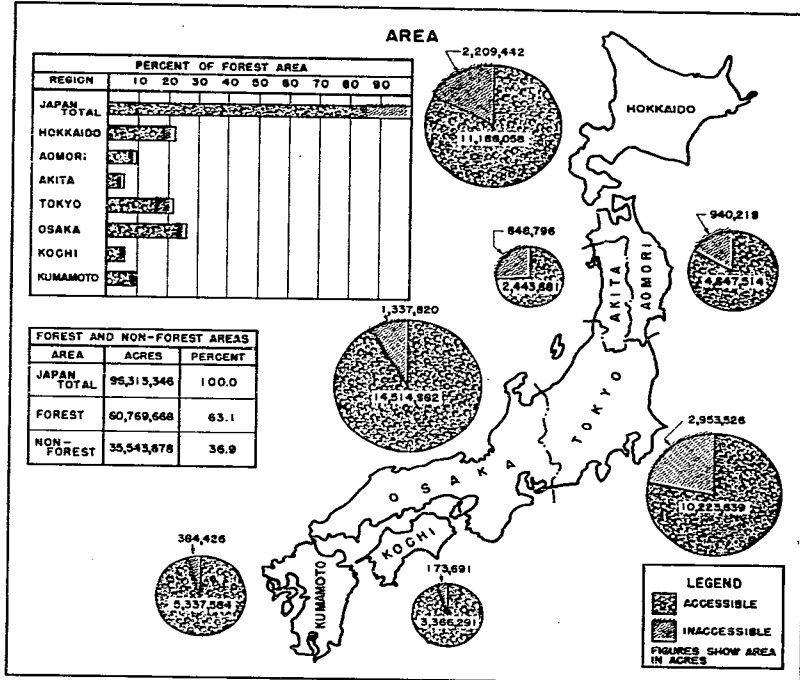
3. Insect damage to pine timber increased from 52,448 infected acres in 1936 to 226,000 in 1946. The value of timber destroyed increased from ¥ 77,900 to an inflated ¥ 33,143,700. The Bureau of Forestry estimates that only 50 percent of the insect-killed timber is salvaged each year, the rest being lost because of inaccessible location and the lack of labor, transportation and milling facilities.

Inaccessible Forest Lands

4. The 8,847,919 acres of inaccessible forest lands contain an estimated 28.7 percent of the total timber volume of Japan, or 18,052,937,382 cubic feet. Of this total, hardwood accounts for 11,640,862,102, softwood 6,412,075,280. The average volume of timber on inaccessible forest land is 2,000 cubic feet per acre compared with 1,035 on accessible lands, as shown on the following chart.

FOREST REGIONS

31 MARCH 1947



NOTE: IN THE INACCESSIBLE AREAS AVERAGE TIMBER VOLUME PER ACRE IS 2040.4 CU FT COMPARED WITH 852.0 CU FT IN ACCESSIBLE AREAS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FORESTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 47

NUMBER 12

MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	5
Oil	11
Mining Industry	16

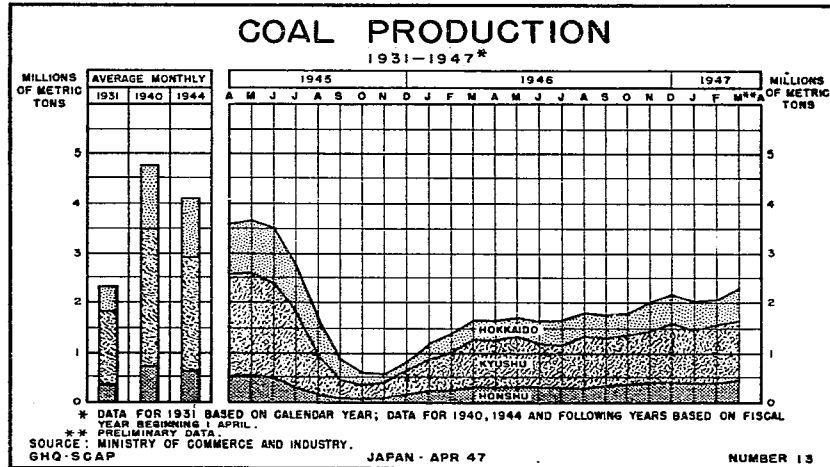
COAL

Production

5. Coal produced in the first 20 days of April was 1,348,000 metric tons, 85,500 less than the same period in March.

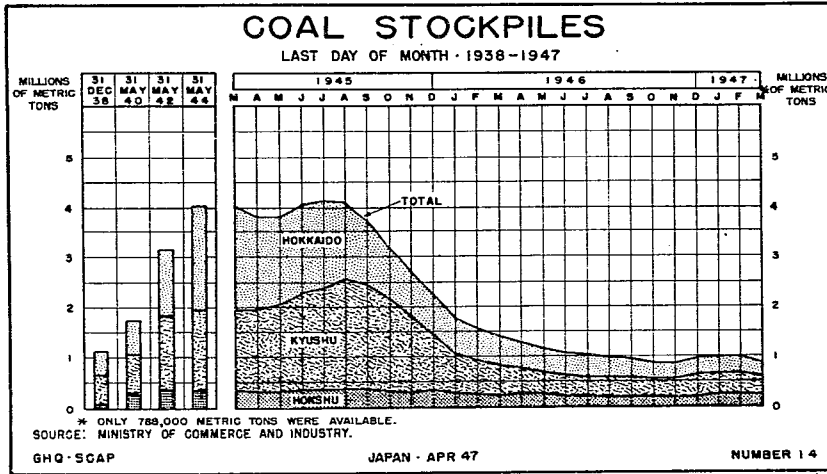
6. March coal production totaled 2,256,600 metric tons, 200,400 over the revised February output but 230,500 under the March production quota. The average daily production in March was 85,800 metric tons, 200 greater than the revised February daily production.

Preliminary figures on coal output for the 1946-47 fiscal year indicate production of 22,462,400 metric tons, 537,600 under the goal. A 1947-48 production goal of 27,000,000 was set by the Government.



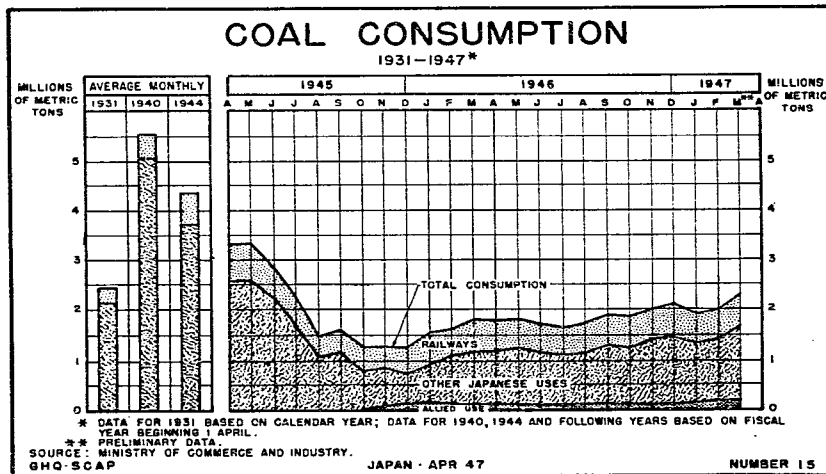
Stockpiles

7. Coal stockpiles in the first 20 days of April declined to 826,000 metric tons, 113,000 under the same period in March. March stockpiles were 849,800 metric tons, 138,300 under the revised February total. Of the March stockpiles 788,000 metric tons were available.



Consumption

8. March coal consumption of 2,317,000 metric tons was 311,000 greater than the revised February consumption but 29,000 under the March allocation. Revised February consumption was 2,006,000 metric tons, 50,200 less than February production and 99,000 under the allocation. Consumption of coal by industries is depicted on the charts, pages 98 and 99.



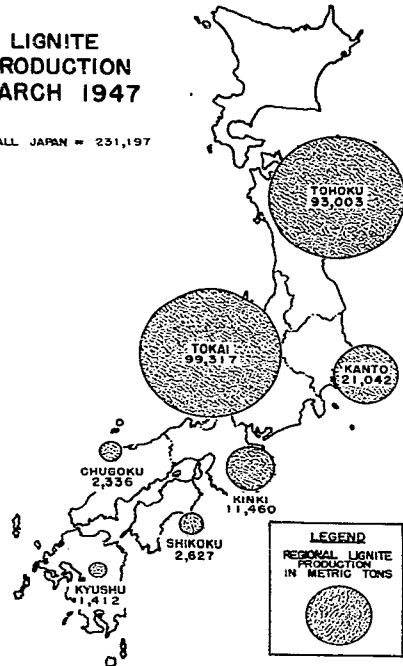
Lignite

9. Lignite produced in March totaled 231,197 metric tons, 15,242 more than in February. March stockpiles declined 5,296 to 425,460 while consumption increased 38,782 to 244,485 metric tons.

LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES BY REGIONS

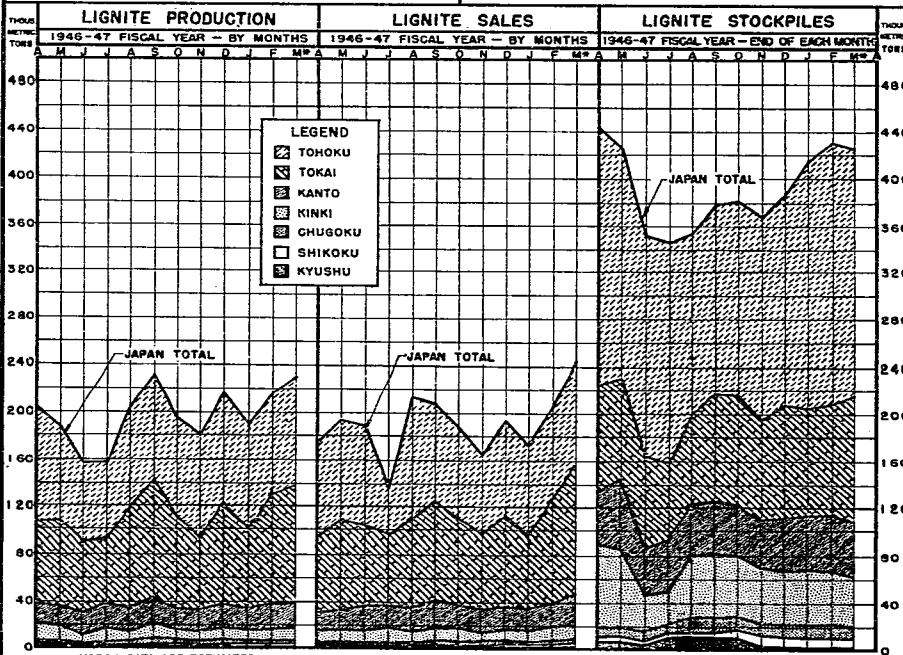
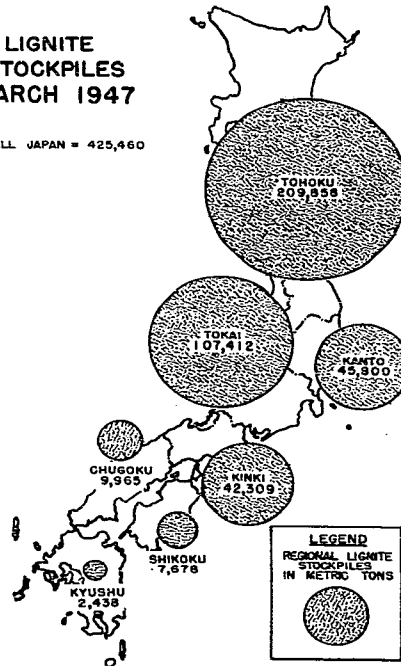
LIGNITE PRODUCTION MARCH 1947

ALL JAPAN = 231,197



LIGNITE STOCKPILES MARCH 1947

ALL JAPAN = 425,460



* MARCH DATA ARE ESTIMATED.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

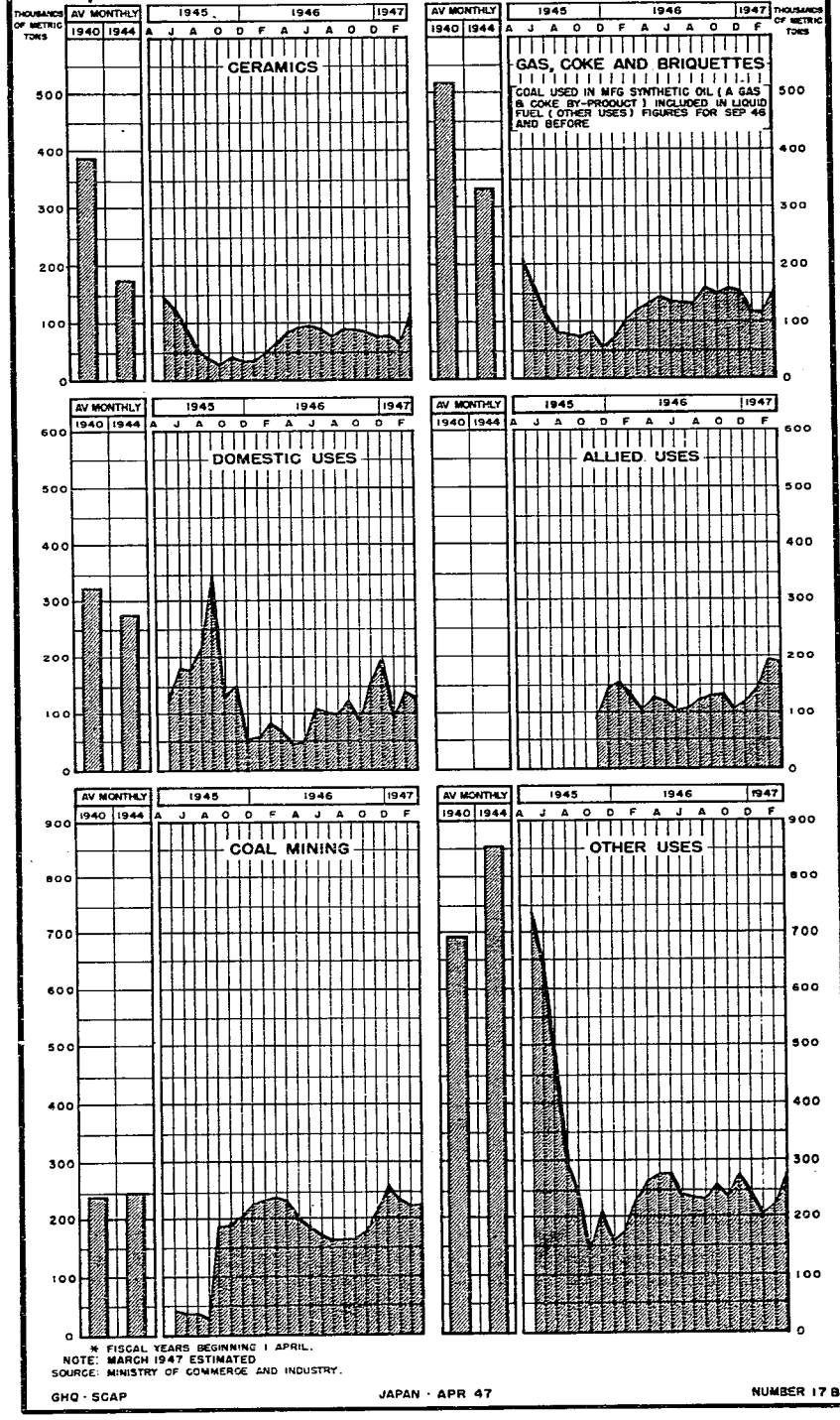
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NUMBER 16

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

1940-1947*



Miners' Contract

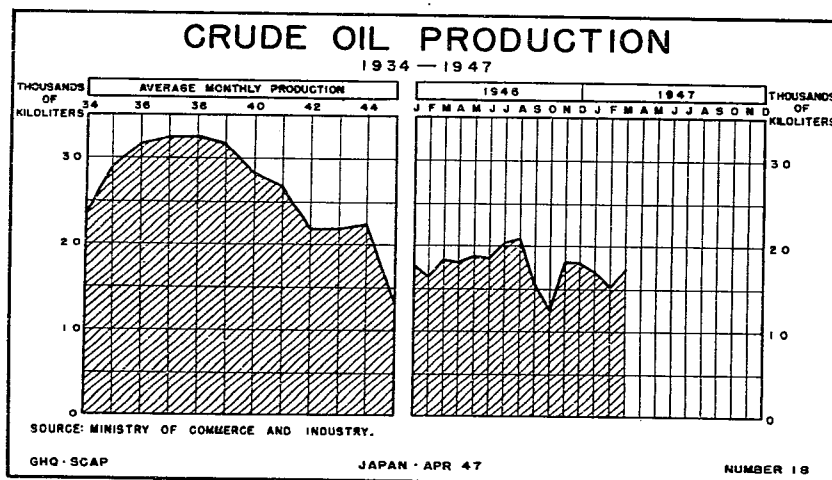
10. Coal miners and operators signed a higher pay contract effective 1 April to adjust wages to living costs.

OIL

11. Improved weather in March enabled petroleum production to achieve a marked gain over output for any of the past four months. Monthly production reached 17,366 kiloliters, 2,134 more than in February. Daily production in March was 560 kiloliters, 16 greater than in February.

12. Production for the 1946-47 fiscal year was 210,245 kiloliters, 39,765 kiloliters under the goal and the lowest yearly production since 1904.

Production, hit by labor unrest, power shortages, financial uncertainties and the failure of an exploration drilling program, declined from a monthly high of 20,943 kiloliters in August to a low of 12,496 in October.



The daily high in production for the fiscal year was 675 in August. The daily low was 403 in October.

Drilling Operations

13. At the close of March nine exploitation wells, seven seeping-out wells and seven exploration wells were drilling; no new wells were brought into operation during the month. An important outstep well in Akita Prefecture blew out of control for two weeks.

Oil Price Increase

14. Increased production costs brought on by pay adjustments to higher living costs resulted in a rise in the price of crude oil from ¥ 1,105 a kiloliter to ¥ 1,550.

Exploration Program

15. Seventy-one geologic, gravity and seismic surveys of 10 areas in Japan have been prepared by the Petroleum Exploration Advancement Committee in accordance with the 1947-48 oil exploration program.

EXPLORATION SURVEYS

	<u>Geologic</u>	<u>Gravity</u>	<u>Seismic</u>
Hokkaido	6	0	0
Aomori	1	0	0
Akita	7	1	1
Yamagata	4	0	3
Niigata	16	4	1
Nagano	1	0	0
Toyama	8	0	0
Kanto Plain	12	1	0
Shizuoka	3	1	0
Shikoku	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	59	7	5

MINING INDUSTRY

16. Fourteen of 25 reported mineral commodities showed production gains in February. Gains in 13 of the minerals were modest, but fire clay climbed from 1,647 metric tons in January to 10,759. Among the metals antimony in concentrate rose from 9,567 kilograms in January to 11,402. Copper and lead declines were small. The downward trend of pyrite and sulfur was arrested and a small recovery made. Iron ore production rose but tin and tungsten concentrate dropped. Gold in concentrate gained slightly.

MINERAL AND METAL MINE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
February

		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stocks a/</u>
Antimony	metal in concentrate	kg	11,402	193,400
Arsenic	metal in concentrate	MT	110.9	358.8
Asbestos	fiber	MT	184	441
Barite	concentrate	MT	64	2,909
Chromite				
High-grade	concentrate 47%	MT	188	6,787
Low-grade	concentrate 27%	MT	234	13,969
Cobalt	metal in concentrate	kg	100	6,484
Copper	metal in concentrate	MT	1,587	9,882
Fire clay		MT	10,759	49,942
Fluorite	concentrate	MT	15	15
Gold	metal in concentrate	gr	133,026	1,300,139

		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stocks a/</u>
Graphite				
Crystalline	crude ore	MT	254	3,193
Amorphous	crude ore	MT	46	1,411
Gypsum	concentrate + 40%	MT	932	2,269
	concentrate - 40%	MT	3,469	11,191
Iron ore	concentrate	MT	28,936	634,840
Iron sand	concentrate	MT	82	18,483
Lead	metal in concentrate	MT	392	2,423
Manganese				
Dioxide	concentrate	MT	218	2,865
Carbonate	concentrate	MT	3,742	62,599
Mercury	metal in concentrate	kg	2,739	11,977
Molybdenum	concentrate	kg	3,740	53,298
Pyrite	concentrate	MT	54,278	128,582
Silver	metal in concentrate	kg	3,444	42,503
Steatite		MT	12,119	116,553
Sulfur	refined	MT	1,084	3,360
Tin	metal in concentrate	kg	10,168	11,492
Tungsten	concentrate	kg	1,410	61,877
Zinc	metal in concentrate	MT	2,005	7,429

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	31
Scientific and Technical Research	39

COKE

1. March coke production totaled 126,800 metric tons, 11,800 over estimated production and 20,400 more than February. Coal stocks on hand increased to 52,300 metric tons while coke stock-piles were reduced to 35,800 metric tons. Estimated coke production for April is 169,000 metric tons.

MARCH COKE ALLOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	82,910	65,500
Metal industry	3,351	3,991
Shipbuilding	850	1,352
Industrial machinery	6,634	9,115
Electrical machinery	1,846	1,453
Rolling-stock manufacturing	4,092	4,413
Ceramic industry (including cement)	1,671	1,723
Chemical industry	44,553	37,650
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	968	714
Others	4,695	6,848
Reserves	<u>1,840</u>	<u>383</u>
 Total	 153,410	 133,142

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.