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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 20

May 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. General Orders No. 8, dated 8 May 1947, established the Reparations Section as a Special Staff Section of General Headquarters, SCAP.

2. General Orders No. 9, dated 21 May 1947, General Headquarters, SCAP, established the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee as a consultative committee to assist the Supreme Commander in the development of technical and administrative procedures regarding reparations removals and the settlement of claims conflicts.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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The Constitution	1
The National Diet	3
The Cabinet	5
Political Developments	8
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Legal Affairs and War Crimes	15
International Prosecution of War Criminals	19

THE CONSTITUTION

Constitution Day

1. Japan's new Constitution took effect as the fundamental law of the land on 3 May. The day was celebrated by special ceremonies in which the Emperor, the Prime Minister and many members of the Cabinet and Diet participated.

Supreme Commander Restores Flag to Japan

2. In a special letter dispatched to the Prime Minister the day before Constitution Day, the Supreme Commander said in part:

"To mark this historic ascendancy of democratic freedom which events have made possible, I believe it particularly appropriate that from henceforth the Japanese national flag be restored to the people of Japan for unrestricted display within and over the premises which house the National Diet, the Supreme Court and the Prime Minister, as representatives of the three main branches of constitutional government, and within and over the residence of the Emperor, who assumes his constitutional role as symbol of the State and the unity of the people."

THE NATIONAL DIET

Organization of the National Diet

3. The first session of the National Diet under the new Constitution met on 20 May. Tsuneo Matsudaira, former ambassador to the United States, was chosen President of the House of Councillors, and Komakichi Matsuoka, Social Democratic leader and head of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ryokufu Kai

4. Independents elected to the new House of Councillors formed a new political party on 17 May, the Ryokufu Kai (Green Breeze Society). The group's 90 members made it the largest party in the House of Councillors and it succeeded in having its chairman, Tsuneo Matsudaira, elected President of the Upper House.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet Crisis

5. Failure of any one party to capture a majority of seats in the House of Representatives led to a month of interparty negotiations to determine the character of the new Cabinet.

Since the Social Democrats held the largest number of seats in the Lower House, it was generally agreed that the Social Democratic Party leader, Tetsu Katayama, should be given an opportunity to form a government. Accordingly on 24 May Katayama was designated Prime Minister by a vote of 420 to 6 in the House of Representatives and 205 to 2 in the House of Councillors.

6. From the outset public opinion seemed to favor creation of a coalition cabinet including representatives of the four major political parties. Particularly sharp differences of opinion, especially on cabinet policies and personnel, between the Liberal and the Social Democratic Parties led the former to announce that it could not participate in the proposed cabinet unless the Social Democrats freed themselves of all Communist influence. The Social Democrats denied the existence of Communist influence within their party, but it proved impossible to reconcile their differences with the Liberals.

The Three-party Cabinet

7. The breakdown in negotiations with the Liberal Party resulted in the announcement on 29 May of the formation of a three-party Cabinet including eight Social Democrats, seven Democrats and two People's Cooperatives. The new Cabinet was supported by 305 of the 466 members of the House of Representatives.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

8. The demand of the Liberal Party that Communist influence be eliminated provoked a controversy between the left and right wings of the Social Democratic Party. Kanju Kato and Mosaburo Suzuki, left-wing leaders, issued a public statement denying the existence of Communist influence but asserting that the left-wing faction of the Party controlled 54 seats in the House of Representatives.

This statement conflicted with figures previously released by the Party's secretary general, Suyehiro Nishio. The Central

Executive Committee immediately censured Kato and Suzuki for making a public statement about party affairs, claiming that only the secretary general had the right to issue such statements.

New President for Democrats

9. The Cabinet crisis provided the background for resolving the conflict within the Democratic Party between the progressive faction led by Hitoshi Ashida and the conservative faction headed by Kijuro Shidehara. Shidehara had urged that the Party continue to work in close liaison with the Liberal Party, but the group headed by Ashida favored cooperation with the Social Democrats.

An attempt to compromise the different views seemed in the making when Shidehara was named Honorary President of the Party and Ashida chosen as President.

The true strength of the two factions showed clearly when the Party adopted a proposal to cooperate with the Social Democrats by a vote of 81 to 16. After this vote the Democrats joined the three-party Cabinet and Shidehara resigned his position as Honorary President.

PUBLIC SAFETY

10. Strikes and labor disputes, all without disorder or violence, were at a minimum during May.

11. The crime rate per 100,000 population rose in March with Tokyo, Fukuoka and Hyogo reporting the highest number of criminal offenses.

12. A total of 134 persons were killed and 339 injured in rail mishaps in April.

13. Total prison population increased slightly but the death rate per 1,000 prisoners dropped to 1.6.

14. A three-day fire prevention program was carried out in an effort to combat the rising losses from fires. Sixty-four persons were killed and 177 injured in 2,107 fires in March.

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

Japanese Judicial Administration

15. The Diet enacted provisional laws revising the system of courts, arrests and detention and the civil code.

War Crimes

16. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 90 persons suspected of war crimes.

17. Twenty-one trials involving 34 defendants were completed in Japan from 23 April to 19 May.

18. Prosecution by SCAP of war crimes trials in the Philippines ceased on 1 May.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

19. On 16 May the defense completed the China Phase of its case and opened the Russian Phase.

20. The defense claimed that bombing of the USS Panay and other American vessels on 12 December 1937 was due to mistaken identity of the ships by the bombing pilots.

21. Defense witnesses denied knowledge of outrages by Japanese troops against the Chinese people during the capture of Nanking.

SECTION 3

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Commerce and Industry	6
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Property Control.	34

NATURAL RESOURCES

Fisheries

1. The seasonal herring run and general increases in other species raised April fish production to five times the previous month's catch.

Forestry and Mining

2. Log output declined 12 percent but stockpiles were the largest in several months.

3. The April decrease in coal production continued into May, but output remained above the January-February level.

Coal stockpiles in the first 20 days of May gained over the same period in April while April stockpiles were slightly under March. Coal consumption, declining under March, was less than the April allocation.

4. April petroleum output gained. An oil producer was completed in Yamagata Prefecture.

5. Despite bad weather and persisting coal, food and housing shortages, the mining industry in March showed gains in 16 of 25 mineral commodities, two more than in February.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

6. Coke output in April reached a 1946-47 high. Increased coal deliveries resulted in a new postwar high in iron and steel production. Ferroalloy production almost doubled.

7. Japanese housing construction reached a postwar peak of approximately 43,000 completed structures in March.

8. Production of most chemicals increased as a result of improved power and fuel supply.

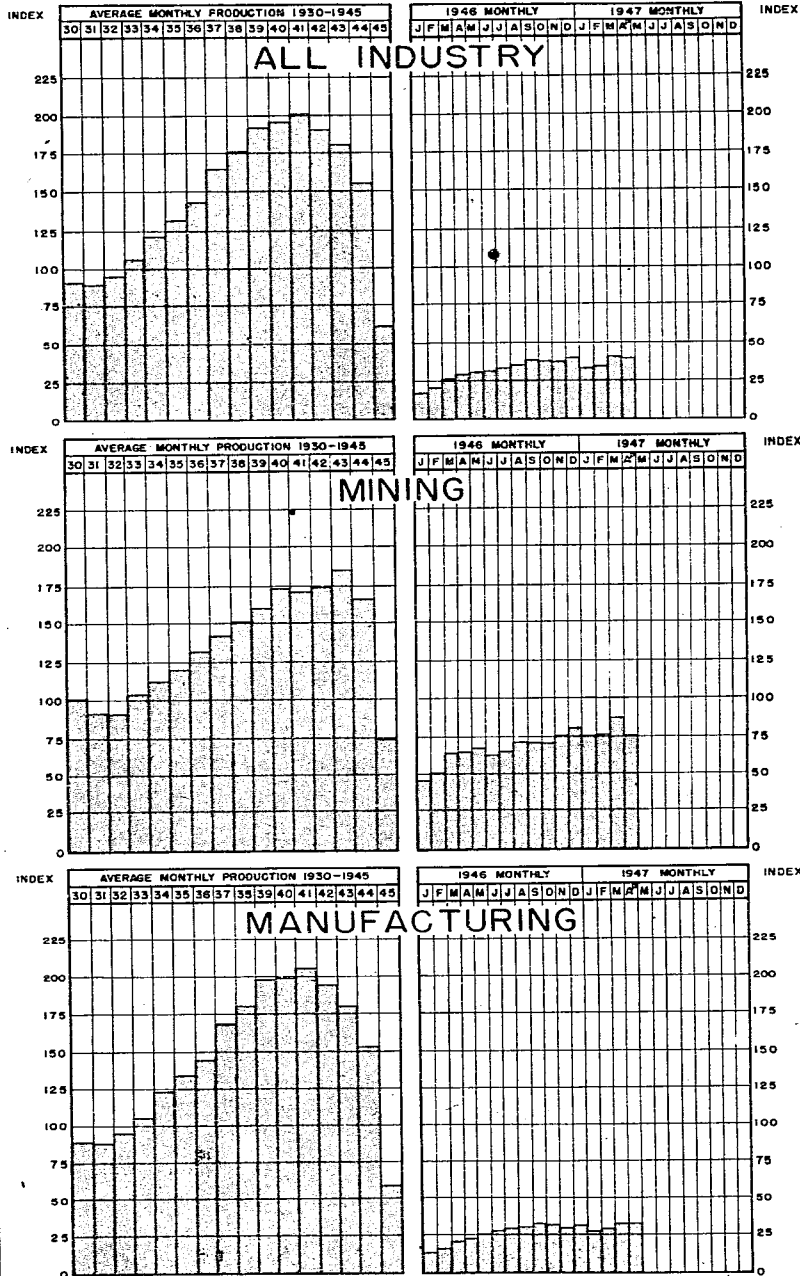
9. Output of heavy industrial machinery increased. Textile machinery continued a four-month upward trend.

Manufacturing

10. Increased imports of cereals resulted in large increases

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1930-1947 (AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1934 = 100)



INDEX

225

200

175

150

125

100

75

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AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1945

30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

1946 MONTHLY

J F M A M J J A S O N D

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PRELIMINARY

NOTES (APPLICABLE TO BOTH SHEETS): COMPOSITE INDEX NUMBERS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED BY COMBINING INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION INDEXES WEIGHTED BY THE BASE-PERIOD (1930-1934) EMPLOYMENT FOR EACH COMPONENT ITEM. COMPONENT ITEMS INCORPORATED IN COMPOSITE INDEX NUMBERS ARE INDICATED IN THE "INDUSTRY" COLUMN OF SHEET 2. INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION HAVE BEEN REVISED BY (1) ADDING DATA ON LIGNITE, LEAD AND ZINC ORE, CRUDE OIL, SULFUR, REFINED LEAD AND ZINC, MOTOR TRUCKS, SULFURIC ACID, CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, COKE AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO; (2) EXCLUDING DATA ON SILK WOVEN GOODS (BASE PERIOD DATA UNRELIABLE); (3) REVISING DATA ON SPUN SILK YARN, COTTON, WOOL AND RAYON WOVEN GOODS, SODA ASH, RUBBER PRODUCTS, RAYON YARN, RAYON STAPLE FIBER AND PRINTING; (4) REVISING WEIGHTS TO ACCOMMODATE SERIES ADDED AND EXCLUDED AND TO CORRECT WEIGHTS PREVIOUSLY ASSIGNED TO IRON AND COPPER ORE, SALT AND SAEK.

SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

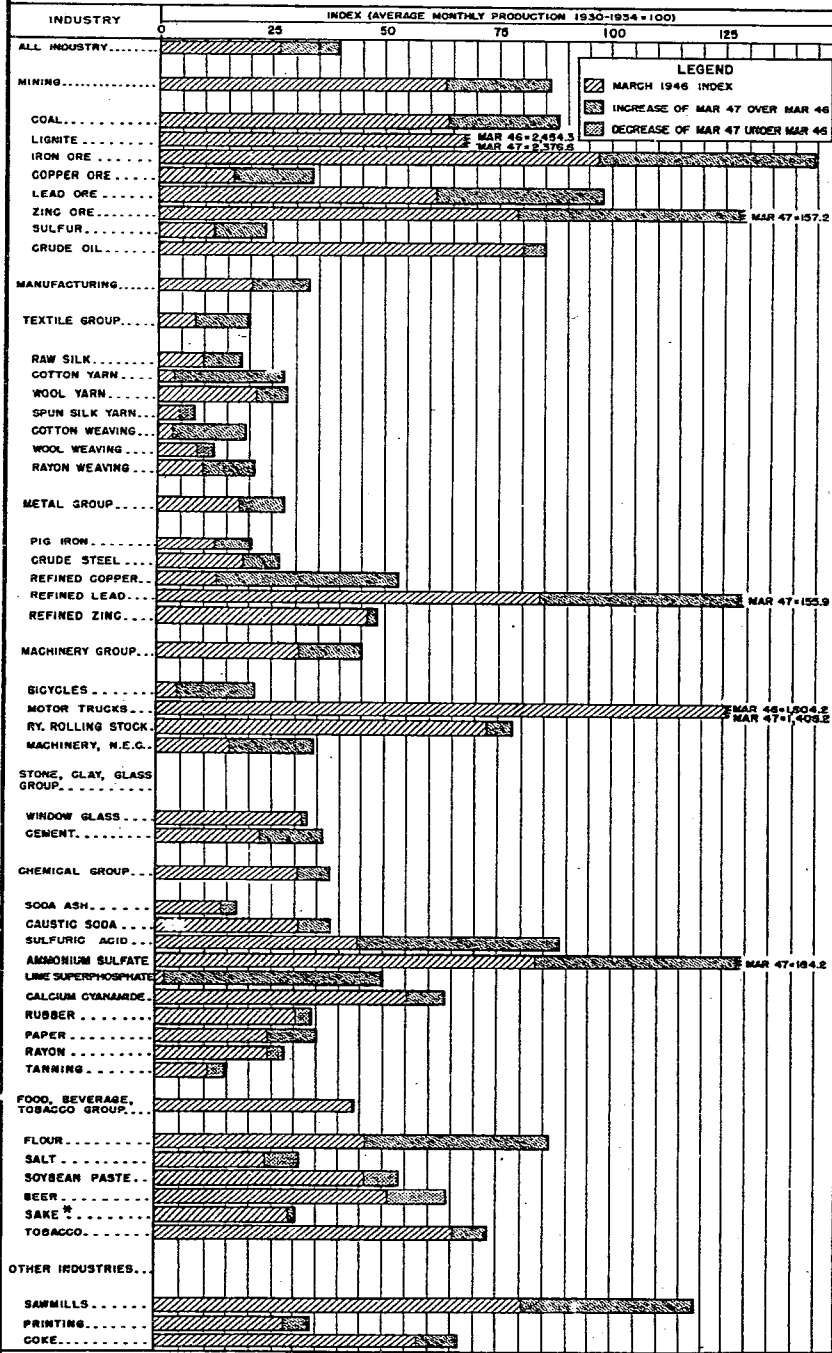
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 1A

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MARCH 1946 AND MARCH 1947



* APRIL PRELIMINARY DATA.

SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN-MAY 47

NUMBER 18

in flour milling and rolling in March. Tin can production decreased sharply due to lack of tin plate.

11. Window glass, polished plate glass and optical glass output declined. Glassware, fiber glass and glass wool increased.

12. The electrical manufacturing industry is hampered by shortages of electrosilica steel and insulation materials.

13. Hide receipts, tanned leather and leather goods production decreased in April.

14. The handicraft industries showed little change.

Textiles

15. The expansion in production of textiles which began in February continued through April in all branches of the industry except raw silk reeling.

Transportation and Public Utilities

16. The number of operable trucks and buses increased in April.

17. There was a slight increase in the number of train kilometers traveled but railway freight tonnage decreased.

18. Both coastwise and foreign merchant shipping increased in April.

Communications

19. Liquidation of the International Telecommunications Company and its subsidiaries continued.

20. Radio equipment production rose as a result of greater coal deliveries.

Labor

21. Two imperial ordinances were issued establishing a Labor Standards Bureau in the Ministry of Welfare and a Labor Standards Office under the Bureau in each prefecture.

22. Tokyo's quiet second postwar May Day celebration, attended by an estimated 400,000 workers, contrasted markedly with the May Day demonstration of 1946.

23. In response to growing criticism from affiliated unions, the National Congress of Industrial Unions scheduled a general convention for July to examine past policy and formulate new aims.

24. The General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions on 17 May adopted a detailed program to achieve price reductions.

25. Man-days idle due to strikes and lockouts during March were estimated to represent .19 percent of available working time.

Imports and Exports

26. Export of 15,425,000 linear yards of cotton fabrics was made to five different countries in April.

Rationing and Price Control

27. Collection of rice and rice substitutes from 30 September to 31 May totaled 4,322,100 metric tons. Imported food comprised about 30 percent of the May ration.

28. By the end of April 47 percent of the January-June nitrogenuous fertilizer allocation had been fulfilled.

29. Prices of farm implements, raw silk, paint, rubber goods, radios, watches and clocks, bicycle parts and newspapers have been raised.

30. Needy persons will be given preference in the distribution of textiles.

FINANCE

31. The ¥ 700 limit on wages and salaries, enforced under the Emergency Financial Measures, was abolished on 1 May.

32. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 31 May totaled ¥ 129,685,000,000.

Public Finance

33. Collections of the Capital Levy Tax were ¥ 16,650,000,000 and War Indemnity Tax collections totaled ¥ 2,488,000,000 on 30 April.

PROPERTY CONTROL

34. Value of property of Allied nationals other than American, British and Dutch reported by 25 May was ¥ 877,843,552.63.

35. A total of 278 looted ships was reported by 25 May of which 219 aggregated 642,116 tons and 59 were of unknown tonnage.

36. Value of 48 suspected war criminals' property under custody reported during the month was ¥ 1,578,340.

37. A total of ¥ 53,187.55 was deposited in the SCAP Custody Account on German patents and copyrights during the month.

38. Between 26 April and 25 May reports on six additional ultranationalistic organizations, two of which have no assets, were processed. A supplementary report of the Roma Hokoku Kai (Labor Front) was also processed during the period.

Antitrust and Cartels

39. Expenditure of ¥ 338,779,240 by 44 restricted concerns for reconstruction of essential industries was authorized.

40. Three control companies were ordered liquidated by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission.

41. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission took custody of, and voting rights to, unpaid shares owned by Mitsui Honsha, Mitsubishi Honsha, Sumitomo Honsha and Yasuda Hozonsha.

Reparations

42. The Reparations Technical Advisory Committee was established 21 May.

43. Ten nations now have Reparations and Restitution Delegations in Japan.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Prefectural public health officials of Southern and Northern Japan met in Kyoto and Sendai respectively to receive instructions on modern techniques in the control of enteric and insect-borne diseases.
2. Dedication exercises were held on 21 May for the National Institute of Health which will assay biological products, control the production and conduct research on diseases and other health problems. The organization, functions and aims of the Institute were modeled after those of the National Institute of Health in the United States.
3. Case rates of diphtheria and malaria decreased from 52.1 and 14.6 per 100,000 per annum respectively in March to 49.9 and 12.2 in April. All other communicable disease rates increased.
4. On 24 April there were 3,181 hospitals, an increase of nine since 28 March while the total in-patients increased from 105,474 to 110,758.
5. One-week nursing institutes were held at the National Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Kumamoto and at the Kyushu University Hospital during May. A total of 100 nurses from seven prefectures attended the lecture and demonstration courses given by Japanese and American nurses at these institutes.
6. A national convention of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Society was held in Kanazawa Prefecture on 16 May. A resume of public health and narcotics control programs was presented with emphasis on the responsibilities of the pharmaceutical profession.
7. The April production of medical and dental supplies increased 25 percent over March and totaled ¥ 301,775,915 in value.
8. Production of penicillin in April decreased approximately 10 percent from 265,050,000 oxford units in March. The decline in production was due to the destruction by fire of the Kakuda Factory which produced approximately 22,000,000 units in March.
9. Production of DDT dusters and sprayers was resumed in April with output by the end of the month totaling 19,796.
10. Responsibility for distribution of imported medical

supplies and equipment was transferred from the Occupation Forces supply agencies to the Japanese Government on 15 May.

11. A total of 318 X-ray, ultra-short-wave therapy, ultraviolet ray and infrared ray therapy apparatus were distributed in April.

12. Narcotics officials of the Ministry of Welfare and representatives of prefectural narcotics divisions held two meetings at which reports on narcotic conditions from each prefecture were reviewed and specific instructions were given on modern investigative methods.

13. Relief payments in April decreased from ¥ 201,012,453 in March to ¥ 197,818,652 and assistance in kind declined from ¥ 51,951,732 to ¥ 36,642,044. Persons receiving aid in April numbered 2,763,041, of whom 112,769 were in institutions.

14. There were 8,018 schools in Japan serving lunches to 5,486,618 children on 1 April. The food is supplied from the former Japanese Army and Navy supplies, donations through Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia, imports from the United States and local resources.

15. Prefectural insurance officers met in Tokyo 21-22 May for orientation on the establishment of workers' accident-compensation insurance.

16. Japanese repatriated 28 April to 31 May numbered 89,702 of whom 69,743 were from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas. During this period 2,011 persons returned to their homelands from Japan.

EDUCATION

17. Approximately 120,000 educational officials and teachers on the job at the end of the war have resigned or been eliminated by Ministry of Education screening committees since September 1945.

18. Representatives of 46 Japanese universities met with Ministry of Education officials to discuss the problem of accreditation.

19. A series of three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences was held in Kyushu and Shikoku.

20. A survey showed that only 42 percent of the radios in elementary schools are in good operating condition. Eighty-one percent of the elementary schools in Japan have radios.

21. Some 900 teachers and principals of secondary schools, colleges and normal schools attended a two-day conference on vocational guidance at Kyoto 13-14 May.

22. The Ministry of Education published two new texts on educational psychology. The number of new textbooks printed as of 15 May totaled 28,633,240 of which 22,001,236 already have been distributed.

23. Two meetings to promote youths' and workers' recreation were held in Tokyo and Oniya in May.

RELIGION

24. The Ministry of Education on 1 May abolished the requirement that religious organizations obtain the permission of prefectural governors before collecting admission fees or contributions.

25. The Japan Religious League, representing 60,000,000 adherents of organized Buddhist, Christian and Shinto groups, assembled in a "Peace Through Religion" convention 5-7 May to mobilize the organized religions of Japan behind the new Constitution and the renunciation of war.

26. The All-Japan Buddhist Federation held a convention on 7-8 May to strengthen relations among Buddhist sects.

27. A new policy liberalizing provisions for the admission of Christian missionaries to Japan was announced.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

28. On 3 May, at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution, the Imperial Household Museum of Tokyo was transferred to the Nation.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Programs

29. Rural land reform received wide publicity through all informational media and was discussed in meetings of national farm organizations. Also featured in information programs were seasonal farming operations, the care of livestock and problems in the fishing industry.

30. The Family Law Democratization League continued its work of publicizing the proposed revisions of the Civil Code. The Japanese Social Education Association reported the printing of 10,000 additional copies of the pamphlet "Procedures for Democratic Organizations" for distribution in the northern prefectures.

31. "Constitution Week" 3-9 May dominated political informational activity sponsored by the Constitution Popularization Society.

32. The information program designed to improve employer-employee relations was continued.

33. The Japanese Reconstruction Board opened additional branch offices to aid in the program to accelerate the construction of homes.

34. The juvenile delinquency and child welfare program was given added impetus by the visit of Father Flanagan. The Ministry of Welfare sponsored a "Child Welfare Week" with mass meetings and entertainment features.

35. There were 37 exhibitions of poster displays. Ten exhibits were shown in six universities in the Tokyo area as the start of a continuous program to hold exhibitions at institutions of higher learning.

Radio

36. A total of 41 programs was initiated by local stations and fed to the national network in May. The radio program "Information Please" continued to receive wide listener response. A one-hour presentation of "Macbeth" was broadcast 4 May. The "Coal Miners' Hour" on 15 May was the first documentary broadcast ever attempted by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

Press and Publications

37. Swiftly changing political developments growing out of post-election activities among Japan's major parties held the attention of metropolitan newspapers.

Prefectural papers were concerned with reviewing the results of the April elections, the post-election activities of the political parties, the price-lowering movement and the promulgation of the new Constitution.

Japanese magazines discussed the problems of coal production, currency inflation and the inauguration of the new Constitution.

38. A survey of the number of books published in Japan in 1946 showed a total of 5,182 editions. Over one fourth of these were literature; books on youth, politics, sociology, philosophy, religion and engineering were also published.

Motion Pictures, Theater and Music

39. A plan was developed for the export of Japanese-produced films. "Five Guys from Tokyo" is scheduled to be the first picture to be sent abroad.

40. A total of 3,805,000 feet of film was allocated by the Motion Picture Association of Japan to motion picture companies. Ten educational films and slides were produced by Japanese companies.

41. Attendance of Japanese at Allied educational films in May totaled 475,637.

42. Highlight of the May theatrical season was the presentation of a kabuki play entitled "Dangiku Festival," commemorating the lives of two famous actors. Also presented were several Japanese modern dramas and translations of "Les Miserables" and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

43. The first program of modern music by contemporary American composers was presented 17 May. A concert orchestra and a chorus of 350 voices were formed by the newspaper Osaka Asahi.

Library

44. Attendance at the SCAP Information Library in Tokyo for the four-week period ending 21 May was 15,431, double that of a similar period a year ago.

The Ueno Library School reopened 15 May to train professional librarians.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 20

May 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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THE CONSTITUTION

Constitution Day

1. On 3 May the new Constitution promulgated by the Emperor on 3 November 1946 took effect as the fundamental law of the Japanese nation.

Despite a driving rain, about 20,000 persons attended the Constitution Day celebration on 3 May in the Imperial Palace grounds at Tokyo. Among those participating in the celebration were the Emperor and Empress, Prince Nobuhiko Takamatsu, the Emperor's brother, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, the entire Cabinet and many members of the newly elected Diet.

Yukio Ozaki, 89-year-old parliamentarian who has been a member of every Diet since the granting of the Meiji Constitution in 1889, commended the new Constitution as "an extremely progressive document" and called upon all patriotic Japanese to help create a genuinely democratic government. He urged his listeners to abandon narrow party interests and to unite for the common welfare of the nation.

Celebrations were held also in every prefectural capital and in communities throughout the country.

Message of Supreme Commander

2. As a special feature of the celebrations the Japanese national flag was flown. The Supreme Commander suggested this step in the following letter addressed to the Prime Minister on 2 May:

"With the effectuation of the new Japanese Constitution, there will be established in Japan a government, erected on democratic principles by a free expression of the popular will, composed of coordinate organs of state power fully responsible to the people in whom the sovereignty now rests, and dedicated to the realization and safeguard of the sanctity of human freedom and the furtherance among men of lasting peace.

"To mark this historic ascendancy of democratic freedom which events have made possible, I believe it peculiarly appropriate that from henceforth the Japanese national flag be restored to the

people of Japan for unrestricted display within and over the premises which house the National Diet, the Supreme Court and the Prime Minister, as representative of the three main branches of constitutional government, and within and over the residence of the Emperor, who assumes his constitutional role as symbol of the State and of the unity of the people.

"Let this flag fly to signify the advent in Japanese life of a new and enduring era of peace based upon personal liberty, individual dignity, tolerance and justice."

3. On 3 May the Prime Minister replied as follows:

"On behalf of the Japanese nation, I wish to express my profound gratitude and appreciation to you for restoring the national flag to the people of Japan for unrestricted display within and over the premises of the National Diet, the Supreme Court and the Prime Minister's residence as well as the Imperial Palace.

"I assure you that the Japanese people shall respond to the trust and confidence shown in them by this significant step and shall devote their utmost endeavors to attain the high ideals embodied in their new Constitution.

"The effectuation of the new Constitution tomorrow does indeed signify the start of a new and enduring era of peace based upon personal liberty, individual dignity, tolerance and justice. The restoration of the national flag to the Japanese nation at this historic moment is most fitting and shall spur them on to new and higher efforts to become a truly democratic and peaceful nation."

THE NATIONAL DIET

Organization of Diet

4. The first session of the National Diet under the new Constitution met on 20 May.

Tsuneo Matsudaira, former ambassador to the United States and former Minister of the Imperial Household, was elected president of the House of Councillors. Proposed by the members of Ryokufu Kai, he received 128 votes as against 95 cast for Tatsuo Sakurauchi, Democrat. Jiichiro Matsumoto, supported by Social Democrats and Democrats, was elected vice-president with 127 votes, as against 89 for Hideo Kuroda of the Shinseikai, a Liberal Party affiliate.

Jiro Kobayashi, formerly secretary of the House of Peers, was chosen secretary general of the House of Councillors.

In the Lower House uncertainty over the composition of the new Government delayed the selection of the Speaker and Vice-speaker. On 21 May Komakichi Matsuoka, Social Democratic Central Executive Committeeman and head of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, was elected over ex-Speaker Takeshi Yamazaki, Liberal, by a vote of 274 to 126. Manitsu Tanaka, Democrat, became Vice-speaker with 267 votes. Five other candidates split the remaining 129 votes. Vice-speaker Tanaka declined to make the usual speech of acceptance after his selection. His willingness to accept the post seemed contingent on composition of the new Cabinet.

Background of New Diet Officials

5. Tsuneo Matsudaira, president of the House of Councillors and a former viscount who had renounced his title before the war, was born in Tokyo in 1877. On graduation from Tokyo Imperial University he entered the diplomatic service and served as consul

general at Tientsin, counsellor to the Embassy at Washington in 1919, director of the Europe-Asia Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, ambassador to the United States in 1924 and ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He was chief delegate to the London Naval Conference, 1929, and to the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1931. In 1936 he became Minister of the Imperial Household.

6. Jiichiro Matsumoto, vice-president of the House of Councillors, is a building contractor. He was born in 1877 and from the age of 16 devoted himself to improving the status of the Suiheisha class, formerly known as the Eta or outcasts, who by Japanese custom were considered to be an inferior social class. As a result of his participation in this movement he was imprisoned three times.

During the 1920's Matsumoto was active in labor movements, particularly as an executive committeeman of the Social Mass Party. He has since been identified with the left wing of the Social Democratic Party.

7. Komakichi Matsuoka, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in 1888. In his youth he was a factory worker. In 1914 he became active in the labor movement, becoming president of the General Union of Workers and acting as labor representative to the 9th and 12th International Labor Conferences at Geneva.

He was a founder and later a director and treasurer of the Nippon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Federation of Labor), which sent him to China in 1926 to observe the Chinese Nationalist Government. In 1932 he was elected president of Nippon Rodo Sodomei, a position which he has held ever since. In 1938 he became president of the Japan Trade Union Congress (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Kaigi).

Matsuoka joined the former Social Democratic Party (Shakai Minshuto) in 1926 and was elected to the Diet in 1937. He has been identified with the Party's right wing.

Ryokufu Kai

8. Independents elected to the new House of Councillors formed a new political party on 17 May which took the name Ryokufu Kai (Green Breeze Society) and became the leading party group in the Upper House.

A 15-man executive committee including former Minister of Education Kotaro Tanaka, former Minister of Agriculture Hiroo Wada and former ambassador to Russia Naotake Sato was chosen, and Tsuneo Matsudaira, former ambassador to the United States and former Minister of the Imperial Household, was elected chairman. Five standing officers were also elected: Shoji Higashiura, Naotake Sato, Shunsaku Noda, Yasumaro Shimojo and Ryutaro Takahashi.

Political Groups in House of Councillors

9. The political affiliation of members of the House of Councillors stood as follows at the opening of the first session:

Ryokufu Kai (Association of Independents)	90
Socialists	47
Shinsei Club (Liberals)	44
Democrats	41
Unaffiliated	24
Communists	<u>4</u>
Total	250

These figures show the shift of 13 People's Cooperative members to the Ryokufu Kai.

THE CABINET

May Cabinet Crisis

10. Following the 25 April elections in which the Social Democrats replaced the Liberals as the leading party in the House of Representatives, a month-long series of interparty negotiations began to determine the composition of the new government. Since no party enjoyed a majority in the Lower House, the new government had to be a coalition of two or more parties and interparty agreements had to be reached on the personnel and policies of the coalition.

Attitude of Various Groups

11. The Social Democrats, People's Cooperatives, most of the Democrats and some influential Liberals insisted that the Social Democrats' plurality in the Lower House entitled them to the initiative in nominating a prime minister and setting up a new Cabinet.

12. Kijuro Shidehara, Supreme Adviser of the Democrats, and former Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, president of the Liberals, suggested continuation of the Liberal-Democratic alliance which would then control the Lower House of the new Diet as it had the previous one. This plan received little support and early in May Minister of Commerce Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, leading Democrat, proposed a Liberal-Democratic-Socialist coalition with each Party holding five Cabinet portfolios. This suggestion was endorsed by Minister of Finance Tanzan Ishibashi, Liberal leader, and by Chozaburo Mizutani, spokesman for the Socialists.

13. Hitoshi Ashida, who was elected president of the Democratic Party on 18 May, announced that the coalition should include the People's Cooperative Party, thereby representing all major parties. If this should prove impracticable, Ashida added, a Democratic-Socialist Cabinet should be formed.

14. Most persons seemed to take it for granted that Social Democrat Tetsu Katayama would be the eventual choice for Prime Minister if agreement on policies and allocation of cabinet posts could be reached. Occasional suggestions that Shidehara, Ashida or Takao Saito, all Democrats, might eventually emerge as prime-minister-designate rested upon the assumption that the projected three-party or four-party negotiations would break down and that some other solution would be necessary. Such an alternative coalition would be either Liberal-Democratic, in which case Shidehara would be favored, or Democratic-Socialist and headed by Ashida or Saito.

Initial Socialist Proposal

15. Chosaburo Mizutani, Mosaburo Suzuki, Suyehiro Nishio and Tatsuo Morito, representing all shades of Social Democratic thinking, drew up a six-point statement of policy for submission on 12 May to the secretaries general of the parties expected to form the coalition.

The six points included:

- (1) State-controlled economy.
- (2) Democratic state control of vital key industries.
- (3) Cooperation between capital and labor under an enlarged and strengthened Economic Stabilization Board.
- (4) Controlled banking and a sound financial policy.
- (5) Rigid control over wages and prices and enforcement of a rigid ration system.
- (6) Fulfillment of all staple crop delivery quotas and elimination of the black market.

These policies represented a decided concession to the viewpoints of the more conservative parties. Especially noteworthy was the fact that suspending interest on state bonds and freezing the new yen were not proposed.

Reaction of Other Parties

16. The People's Cooperatives responded to the proposal by urging that key industries should be state-controlled "only when necessary" and that the need for increased production should be stressed. The Cooperatives also complained that the need for renovating and strengthening education had been neglected.

17. Meanwhile the Socialists, in response to specific questions from both Liberals and Democrats, had explained that "key industries" to be controlled included only coal, steel, fertilizer, shipping and electric power with nationalization of coal as the first goal to be sought. Under pressure of Democratic and Liberal opposition Nishio withdrew part of the plank dealing with controlled banking, denying any intention to nationalize the banks and insurance companies or of putting them under state management.

18. After thorough consideration, the Democrats submitted a list of counter-proposals which differed little from the original Socialist program. Adopting the Cooperative suggestion that "only when necessary" be added to the plank on state control of key industries, the Democrats also called for:

- (1) Top priorities for essential critical industry.
- (2) Elimination of bureaucracy.
- (3) Absorbing excess income of new-yen profiteers without freezing of the new yen.

These, together with the Cooperative proposals, were at once accepted by the Socialists.

Final Policy Agreement

19. To some Socialists, notably those of the left wing, these

modifications for the sake of reaching a coalition with the Democrats and Liberals represented an unwise sacrifice of Social Democratic principles.

Nevertheless, Katayama and Nishio believed that wide agreement on policy and establishment of a Socialist-headed Cabinet were essential. In collaboration with the Liberal, Democratic and Cooperative secretaries general they drew up the following 10-point policy agreement embodying the demands of all parties:

- (1) Effective state controls in accordance with overall economic plans based upon the present economic system of the nation.
- (2) State management of key industries only when necessary to effect a concentrated industrial policy for increasing production. Past bureaucracy to be abolished in favor of democratic state control.
- (3) Industrial recovery through voluntary cooperation by capital and labor.
- (4) Healthy finance to cope with inflation but financial controls only whenever necessary.
- (5) In coping with inflation profiteers from inflation and black-marketing will be asked to bear the burden. The new yen shall not be frozen or blocked and interest payments on war bonds shall not be suspended.
- (6) Definite control over wages and prices with daily necessities placed under strict rationing to stabilize the livelihood of the people.
- (7) To solve the food problem, fertilizers, fishing facilities, equipment and necessary farm implements shall be equitably distributed for the purpose of increasing food production.
- (8) Black-marketing to be eliminated for the purpose of industrial recovery and for stabilization of the people's livelihood.
- (9) Strengthening and improvement of land and marine transportation.
- (10) Betterment of the moral and cultural standard of the people through education.

New Liberal Demands

20. On the eve of the Diet convocation the Socialists seemed to have achieved an agreement on policy and on the selection of a prime minister.

A sudden declaration that the Liberal Party would not participate in any projected coalition with the Socialists until the latter had rid itself of left-wing elements which the Liberals asserted to be pro-Communist came, therefore, as a considerable surprise to the Japanese public.

Shigeru Yoshida, acting as president of the Liberal Party, informed Katayama on 19 May that the Liberals insisted upon the removal of all leftist influence from the Social Democratic Party.

This demand included not only the barring of left-wing members from the projected Katayama Cabinet but also "adequate guarantees" that leftist influence would be eliminated.

Katayama agreed to exclude leftists from cabinet membership but the Social Democratic Party's Executive Committee would not consent to expel left-wing members nor would it agree that the left-wing supporters should be driven from the Party. Suyehiro Nishio, Socialist secretary general, declared that the Yoshida demands were unexpected and that they were in contravention of the full agreement previously reached.

Upon publication of Yoshida's requirement, Saito, Shidehara and Ashida of the Democratic Party appealed to Yoshida without avail to modify the Liberal Party demands.

Further Delays

21. On 20 May, the day designated for convocation of the Diet, organization of the House of Representatives proved impossible and the session recessed after three minutes.

While the prospects for a four-party government had grown slim as a result of the action of the Liberal Party, the majority of Democrats and the People's Cooperatives adhered to their position that Katayama as leader of the plurality party was entitled to an opportunity to organize the Cabinet.

Election of Katayama

22. During an evening session on 24 May Katayama was designated Prime Minister, receiving 420 of the 426 votes cast in the House of Representatives and 205 of the 207 cast in the House of Councillors. Even the Liberals had voted for Katayama.

The task then remained for Prime Minister Katayama, who was invested by the Emperor on the following afternoon, to select members of his Cabinet. For the time being he temporarily held all portfolios.

Katayama's Statement

23. In a statement to the press immediately after his election Katayama expressed his resolve to further democracy "in response to the wishes of the people." His full statement follows:

"I am deeply moved by the fact that I have been named Prime Minister in accordance with the spirit of the new Constitution. In order to mark this great step forward in democratic government, I shall endeavor my best to discharge the duties imposed upon me.

"There exist a number of difficult problems facing us. For overcoming the great national crisis, I shall sincerely work in accordance with policies already decided. I am confident that with sincerity much can be accomplished. I am resolved to carry out the historic mission in the establishment of a democratic rule, in response to the wishes of the people. For this, I must ask the support and cooperation of all."

Statement of the Supreme Commander

24. The following comment on the election of Katayama as Japan's new Prime Minister was issued by the Supreme Commander on 24 May:

"Mr. Katayama's selection as the new Prime Minister emphasizes the 'middle-of-the-road course' of Japanese internal politics. Of no less significance is the searching effort made to find a workable formula to mold the public needs. These internal political developments reflect basic democratic principles and practices and show how far Japan has progressed on the road of free government. They at once expose the complete falsity of propaganda, loosely circulated in the international sphere, depreciating the recent Japanese elections as designed to strengthen reactionary forces opposed to democratic growth. Of possibly even greater significance than the political implications of Mr. Katayama's emergence as Prime Minister of Japan are its spiritual implications. For the first time in history, Japan is led by a Christian leader --one who throughout his life has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. It reflects the complete religious tolerance which now dominates the Japanese mind and the complete religious freedom which exists throughout this land.

"It is significant too from a broad international viewpoint that three great Oriental countries now have men who embrace the Christian faith at the head of their governments, Chiang Kai-shek in China, Manuel Roxas in the Philippines and Tetsu Katayama in Japan.

"It bespeaks the steady advance of this sacred concept, establishes with clarity and conviction that the peoples of the East and West can find common agreement in the spirituality of the human mind and offers hope for the ultimate erection of an invincible spiritual barrier against the infiltration of ideologies which seek by suppression the way to power and advancement. This is human progress."

Selection of the Cabinet

25. During the six days following his designation as Prime Minister, Katayama attempted to organize a Cabinet supported by a majority in the House of Representatives.

26. As it became clearer that the Liberals intended to adhere to their decision not to enter the Cabinet, the Democrats became the key party in the situation. The Shidehara faction continued to urge cooperation with the Liberals, but the Aahida faction, which seemed to control the Party, urged support for Katayama's efforts. At last on 30 May a three-party coalition, Democrats, Socialists and Cooperatives, was announced.

27. The Cabinet commanded a majority in the House of Representatives but not in the House of Councillors. It held 305 seats in the Lower House including 144 Socialists, 130 Democrats and 31 Cooperatives. The opposition consisted of 129 Liberals, 8 Japan Farmers, 4 Communists and 18 independents. Some observers believed that the Communists and many of the independents would be unwilling to vote with the Liberals against a Katayama program.

In the House of Councillors the Socialists held 47 seats and the Democrats 41, a total of but 88. The newly organized Ryokufu Kai controlled 90, Liberals 44, independents 24 and Communists 4. It was apparent that the Ryokufu Kai members held the balance of power.

28. The following Cabinet, including eight Socialists, none of them left-wingers, seven Democrats and two Cooperatives was announced:

Prime Minister	Tetsu Katayama, Social Democrat
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Hitoshi Ashida, Democrat
Minister of Home Affairs	Kozasemon Kimura, Democrat
Minister of Finance	Shotaro Yano, Democrat
Minister of Justice	Yoshio Suzuki, Social Democrat
Minister of Education	Tatsuo Morito, Social Democrat
Minister of Welfare	Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, Democrat
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Rikizo Hirano, Social Democrat
Minister of Commerce and Industry	Chosaburo Mizutani, Social Demo- crat
Minister of Transportation	Gizo Tomabechi, Democrat
Minister of Communications	Takeo Miki, Cooperative
Ministers without Portfolio	Junzo Sasamori, Cooperative
	Suyehiro Nishio, Social Democrat
	Hiroo Wada, Social Democrat
	Heima Hayashi, Democrat
	Takao Saito, Democrat
	Manryo Yonekubo, Social Democrat
Chief Cabinet Secretary	Suyehiro Nishio (concurrently)
Director General, Economic Stabilization Board	Hiroo Wada (concurrently)
President, Central Liaison Office	Hitoshi Ashida (concurrently)

It was announced that Manryo Yonekubo, Social Democrat, would be named Minister of Labor if and when such a post was authorized, and that meanwhile he would serve as a Minister without Portfolio.

Statement of Prime Minister

29. Prime Minister Katayama issued the following statement on 1 June:

"In accordance with the stipulations of the new Japanese Constitution, I was nominated as the Prime Minister in the National Diet on May 23rd, and since that time I have devoted my efforts towards the formation of a national coalition Cabinet. I have today completed the formation of a new Cabinet through a coalition of three parties--the Social Democratic Party, the Democratic Party and the People's Cooperative Party.

"I sincerely regret that we could not gain the participation in the Cabinet of the Liberal Party, the third ranking party in the House of Representatives. However, the new Cabinet intends

to observe the spirit of the policy agreement reached among the four parties, including the Liberal Party, on May 16, to adopt a middle course without leaning towards either the extreme right or the extreme left and especially to demarcate a clear line vis-a-vis communism. It is hoped, therefore, that the Liberal Party on its part will cooperate with the new Cabinet from the outside.

"The duties of the newly born coalition Cabinet are very heavy. Before anything else, it must surmount the economic crisis at present confronting Japan, rehabilitate production and place Japan's economy on the road to recovery. For this purpose, necessary democratic controls must be enforced in economy and at the same time for the purpose of economic rehabilitation all people must share equally in making sacrifices and give their earnest cooperation.

"Next, the new Cabinet must put into practice the various democratic principles which permeate the new Constitution and must guide the Japanese people so that Japan will become a truly democratic and peace-loving nation.

"The road that lies ahead for Japan is full of difficulties, but I am confident that with the united cooperation of the Japanese people and the kind assistance of the Allied Powers, Japan will definitely be able to overcome the difficult situation.

"I believe that democratic government must be permeated by a spirit of Christian love and humanism. Hitherto, government in Japan created the impression that it was apt to be motivated by falsehood and intrigue, but I believe that government in the future must be guided by a Christian spirit of morality. A government founded on moral ethics and based on humanism has been my long-cherished faith, and at the same time it was the guiding spirit of the Social Democratic Party which I lead.

"As the Prime Minister of the first democratic government chosen under the new Constitution, I express on behalf of the people of Japan my deepest gratitude to General MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who has extended his assistance to the democratization of Japan. Today, Japan has taken the first step towards her revival as a democratic and peaceful nation.

"The Japanese people, viewing their bright hopes for the future and extending their united cooperation in order to surmount the present difficult situation, are eagerly looking forward to the day when they will take their place with the nations of the world as a truly peaceful and democratic people.

"It is my fervent hope that the democratic people throughout the world will give their unbounded assistance to the people of a new Japan."

The New Cabinet Personnel

30. Tetsu Katayama was born 28 July 1887 in Wakayama Prefecture. On graduation from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1912 he became a member of the bar. He was active in the defense of students accused of radical activities and in the establishment of a legal section of the Japan Federation of Labor.

The new Prime Minister was regarded as the second senior statesman in Japanese proletarian politics. Isao Abe, octogenarian Waseda professor, was looked upon as the chief adviser of the labor and Socialist movement but Abe's inactivity threw the major portion of responsibility upon Katayama. An organizer with Abe of the

Proletarian Party in 1925, he became in the following year an executive committeeman of the former Social Democratic Party (Shakai Minshuto). In 1928 he became general secretary of that Party. Upon the dissolution of the Social Democratic Party under police pressure he helped organize the Social Mass Party, which also was suppressed by militaristic authority.

Katayama first entered the Diet in 1930. He played an active role in the promotion of laws for the protection of women in industry and for the establishment of equal rights.

Katayama's parliamentary record has been marked by strong opposition to nationalism and to militarist influence. He worked for strong antitrust legislation, for a fair and peaceful solution of the Chinese problem, for unionization of army establishments and for extension of suffrage.

He has also been active in farm-labor movements. From 1926 until its dissolution in 1940 Katayama was president of the Japan Federation of Farmers' Unions.

Katayama was one of the few members of Parliament who voted against the expulsion of Takao Saito, now a Democratic leader, when the latter criticized the Army's policy in China.

Defeated by opposition of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1942, Katayama retired from politics until after surrender. He then became secretary general of the new Social Democratic Party (Shakaito) and, in the summer of 1946, was made chairman of the Party's Central Executive Committee.

Katayama was invited in May 1946 to head a cabinet but failed at that time to muster the necessary Diet support.

31. Hitoshi Ashida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Democratic Party on 18 March. Born in Kyoto Prefecture in 1887, he entered the diplomatic service upon graduation in 1912 from Tokyo Imperial University.

He was delegate to the Economic and Finance Conference at Geneva in 1922, chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office in 1925, first secretary of the Embassy in Turkey in 1925 and counsellor there in 1929; president and editor of the Japan Times and Mail, 1933-1940; lecturer at Keio University and Minister of Welfare in the Shidehara Cabinet, October 1945 until May 1946.

While in Constantinople, Ashida obtained a doctorate of law for his thesis on "The Position of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles from the Viewpoint of International Law and Politics."

32. Kozaemon Kimura, Minister of Home Affairs, was born in Shimane Prefecture in 1887. A former student at Waseda University, he entered politics at the age of 25 when he became a prefectural assemblyman. He was secretary to Prime Minister Reijiro Wakatsuki and later to Minister of Finance Junnosuke Inouye.

Kimura served as Parliamentary Vice-minister of Overseas Affairs in the Saito Cabinet. Elected to the Diet in 1924, he served continuously and in May 1946 was elected Vice-speaker. In February 1947 he was named Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to succeed Hiroo Wada. Kimura is an adviser to the Democratic Party.

33. Shotaro Yano, Minister of Finance, was born in Kagawa Prefecture in 1886. After graduation in 1907 from the Meiji

University Law School he became a local official in his native prefecture. Later he left politics to found and to direct the Shokozan Mining Company. Since 1929 he has been seven times elected to the Diet. Under the Kiichiro Hiranuma Cabinet he was Parliamentary Vice-minister of Welfare. In March 1947 he followed Minister of Home Affairs Ashida's leadership in abandoning the Liberal Party for the Democratic Party, where he is currently president of the Political Affairs Investigation Council.

34. Yoshio Suzuki, Minister of Justice, was born in Fukushima in 1893, graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1919, and entered the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. He then studied in the United States and in Europe, became professor at Tohoku Imperial University at Taiwan, won admission to the bar and taught at Tokyo Women's College and at Hosei University. He was a member of the organizing committee of the Social Democratic Party and was later a member of its Central Executive Committee. He was elected for the first time to the Diet last year.

35. Tatsuo Morito, Minister of Education, was born in 1887. In 1920 he was expelled from an assistant professorship at Tokyo Imperial University and was for a short time imprisoned for having written a magazine article on Prince Kropotkin's economic theories. After his release he joined the Ohara Social Research Institute which sent him to Europe in 1921. He is currently managing director of this Institute. Morito returned to Japan in 1923 and participated in labor movements. Morito has been a Central Executive Committee member of the Social Democratic Party since its formation and is now serving his second term in the Diet. He was the founder of the National Salvation Democratic League, established last year as the Socialist effort toward forming a cooperative political front against reaction.

36. Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, Minister of Welfare, was born in Oita Prefecture in 1875, graduated from Meiji University Law School in 1902 and became prosecuting attorney in his home prefecture. Elected six times to the Diet, he has been chairman of the Disciplinary Committee, Settlements Committee and Committee of the Whole House. He was chairman of the Japanese Delegation to the International Legislators' Conference at Paris in 1937. In 1940 he was Parliamentary Vice-minister of Public Welfare and in April 1947 became Minister of Communications. Hitotsumatsu was named secretary general of the Progressive Party in February 1946 and became adviser to the Democratic Party upon its foundation in March 1947.

37. Rikizo Hirano, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, born in 1898 in Gifu Prefecture, joined the labor movement immediately after his graduation in 1922 from Waseda University. He was chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the Farmers' Union in 1922, general secretary of the Japan Farmers' Party in 1926 and of the Masses Party in 1928. Hirano is recognized as one of the conservative leaders of the Social Democratic Party. In this he follows a pattern which he began in 1926 when he broke away from the Farmers' Union to form the Farm Union League which became the parent organization of the Japan Farmers' Party. Hirano has been elected to the Diet five times from Yamanashi Prefecture. In February 1947 he was expelled from the New Japan Farmers' Union when the union's left wing dominated the national convention. Hirano thereupon organized the Japan Farmers' Union Reformation League, now known as the National Farmers' Union Preparatory Association. Hirano is a former director of Bango Tsushinsha, a cooperative news agency which later merged into Domei, predecessor of the present Kyodo Agency.

38. Chosaburo Misutani, Minister of Commerce and Industry,

who has been acting as official spokesman for the Socialist Party, was born in 1897 in Kyoto Prefecture. When in 1926 Ikuo Oyama organized the Farmer-Labor Party, Mizutani joined the movement. When this Party was broken up by the police he joined the Farmer Labor Mass Party and later the former Social Democratic Party. Since 1926 he has been six times elected to the Diet and is now member of the Social Democratic Central Executive Committee and chairman of the Social Democratic Diet members.

39. Gizo Tomabechi, Minister of Transportation, was born in Aomori Prefecture in 1880 and was graduated from Tokyo Higher Technological School (now Tokyo Industrial College) in 1906. He has been director of the Japan Chemical Fertilizer Company, 1919, director of the National Polity Fertilizer Company, 1937, president of the Tohoku Development Company and of the Hachinoe Bank, 1945, and president of the Nissan Chemical Industry Company, 1946. During his first term in the Diet last year he headed the Progressive Party Diet Members' Committee and has since been vice-chairman of the Democratic Party Political Affairs Committee.

40. Takeo Miki, Minister of Communications, born in Tokushima Prefecture in 1906, was graduated from Meiji University and from the University of Southern California. After a world tour to study political, economic and social conditions overseas he became parliamentary councillor of the Munitions Ministry in the Suzuki Cabinet prior to the surrender. He then became managing director of the Oyayama Nickel Industry Company and manager of the Japan Metal Refining Company. Miki, who has been elected four times from Tokushima Prefecture, remained an independent until in April 1946 he joined the Daido Club which merged into the Cooperative Party. After the purge of Sanhiko Yamamoto, head of the Cooperative Party, he was elected secretary general of the present People's Cooperative Party.

41. Junzo Sasamori, Minister without Portfolio, was born in 1885, graduated from Waseda and later from Denver University where he received his doctorate. After editing the Denver Hakubai Shimpo, a Japanese-language newspaper, he returned to Japan to assume first the editorship of Tokyo Koron, then the headship of the Toyo Gijuku at Hiroaki and in 1939 the principalship of Aoyama Gakuin, a Methodist missionary institution in Tokyo. Sasamori, one of the organizers of the Daido Club and of the People's Party, was elected to both the 1946 and 1947 Diets from Aomori Prefecture. He is now a member of the Cooperative Party.

42. Suyehiro Nishio, Minister without Portfolio and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, born in Kagawa Prefecture in 1889, started his career as a steel worker in the Sumitomo Iron Works in his native prefecture. In cooperation with the late Bunji Suzuki he was an original founder of the present National Federation of Labor whose president, Komakichi Matsuoka, is one of his close friends. He was twice delegate to the Geneva Trade Union Congress, in 1923 and 1928. He has been president of the Osaka branch of the Japan Federation of Labor and of the Kansai Labor League. He is a former vice-president of the Tokyo Steel Workers' Federation. He was expelled from the Social Mass Party in 1938 for failure to follow its militarist leaders and was one of the nine labor members of the Diet who voted against the expulsion of Takao Saito. He has been elected seven times to the Diet since 1928 and is a Central Executive Committee member of the Socialist Party.

43. Hiroo Wada, Minister without Portfolio and Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board, was born in 1903 and graduated in 1924 from the Law School of Tokyo Imperial University. At first he was in the Secretariat of the Cabinet Planning Board.

Then, while chief of the Agricultural Administration Section in 1941, he was imprisoned together with Zenji Yagisawa, Seichi Katsumada and Tadataka Satta of the Cabinet Planning Board on charges of being radical. After three years' solitary confinement, he was released in 1945 and was restored to his former post in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry under the Shidehara Cabinet. In May 1946 he was named Minister of Agriculture under Prime Minister Yoshida but in February 1947 he resigned and was succeeded by Kozaemon Kimura. Wada's refusal to join the Liberal Party and his reputation for radicalism caused him considerable opposition among members of the Liberal Party. A close associate of members of the Yoshida Professors' Group, Wada was elected to the House of Councillors from the national constituency.

44. Heima Hayashi, Minister without Portfolio, born 1883 in Fukushima, is a Nippon University graduate. He is a seventh-term member of the Diet from Fukushima Prefecture. He is a ceramics manufacturer who is also engaged in farming and forestry. Hayashi has been parliamentary councillor for the Railway Ministry. Elected to the Diet in 1946 as a Progressive, he shifted his allegiance to the Cooperative Party and became its vice-president. A thorough conservative, he transferred to the Democratic Party in March 1947 and became an executive committeeman and Party adviser.

45. Takao Saito, Minister without Portfolio, born in 1871, is a Tokyo Special College (now Waseda) and a Yale University graduate. An old-time politician who has been 12 times elected to the Diet, he has been Parliamentary Vice-minister of Home Affairs in both the Hamaguchi and Admiral Saito Cabinets. He was chief of the Legislative Bureau in the Wakatsuki Cabinet. His past affiliations include membership in the Rikken Kokumin To (Constitutional Nation Party), Rikken Doshikai (Constitution Comrades Association), Kenseikai (Constitutional Government Association) and Rikken Minseitō (Constitutional People's Party). Saito achieved international fame when, after objecting to Count Hasegawa's militarist program for expansion in China, he was expelled from the Diet in 1940. He strongly opposed the National Total Mobilization Bill. Saito has been organizer of the Progressive Party, founder of the Democratic Party of which he is Supreme Adviser, and Minister without Portfolio in the Yoshida Cabinet.

46. Manryo Yonekubo, Minister without Portfolio, born 1888 in Nagano Prefecture, was graduated from the Tokyo Higher Merchant Marine School and was a seaman and a director of the Singapore office of Nippon Yusen Kaisha prior to joining the Seamen's Union in 1922. He subsequently edited the Seamen's Union Journal and was named secretary general of the Japan Labor Union Congress. He has attended six international labor conferences and was elected to the Diet in 1937 as a member of the Social Mass Party. He is now a Social Democratic central executive committeeman.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Social Democratic Party

47. Developments within the Social Democratic Party centered chiefly about the opposition of the left-wing Socialists to what they termed unnecessary compromises "with conservative capitalistic interests."

Left-wing Strength

48. Left-wing strength was a matter of some doubt. Secretary General Nishio estimated that the left wing controlled 32 seats, moderates 6 and the right wing 106. The leftists estimated that

they had 54 votes, moderates 40 and the right wing only 50. Since no vote that would serve as a show of strength was ventured the exact relative importance of the two wings remained uncertain.

Statement of Left-wing Leaders

49. Liberal Party insistence on 14 May that the Socialists disavow all connection with the left wing caused serious repercussions. The immediate result was a statement signed by Kanju Kato and Masaburo Suzuki, left-wing leaders, that all connection between their section of the Party and the Communists had ceased and that there would be no further negotiations, public or private, between left-wingers and Communists.

50. Kato and Suzuki stated that their associations with the Communists did not imply ideological agreement. They said that Socialist influence in many labor unions had grown weak and that their action had prevented the Communists from taking control of these organizations. Now that this goal had been achieved, they said, there was no further need for such association.

This statement received wide publicity, particularly as it was made to foreign correspondents for publication in the United States.

The Kato-Suzuki statement failed to satisfy Liberal leaders. On 19 May President Yoshida reiterated his party's decision not to participate in any coalition with the Socialists unless the latter barred all left-wing members from Cabinet posts and guaranteed the elimination of leftist influence.

Reaction of Right Wing

51. At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee on 17 May, right-wing leaders severely criticized Kato and Suzuki for issuing the declaration. They called upon the two leftists to give names to support their contention as to the number of leftists in the Party. Kato and Suzuki refused.

Resolutions were then passed calling upon all Socialists to withhold comment upon the declaration. Official Party statements, it was announced, could be made only by Secretary General Suyehiro Nishio.

Kato and Suzuki felt obliged to issue a further declaration. The first statement had been given to foreign correspondents, they said, at the request of the American newspapermen and had become available to the Japanese public "by mistake."

Liberal Party

52. The decline in power of the Liberal Party from a plurality position to third place in the number of Lower House seats led to demands within the Party for a shake-up of officials.

President Yoshida, pointing to the polling of 8,800,000 Liberal votes as proof that "popular confidence in our Party remains unimpaired," called for a coalition with "our old allies, the Democrats" under Kijuro Shidehara as Prime Minister. Secretary General Banboku Ono opposed this plan. In a public statement he virtually conceded the prime-ministerhip to the Socialists provided the latter were willing to accept certain financial policies.

53. On 14 May Ono called for further concessions. In conference with Suyehiro Nishio, Social Democrat, Ono insisted that,

as the price for Liberal participation in a coalition Cabinet, the Socialists disavow their left-wing members and profess adherence to more conservative policies.

Withdrawal of Diet Members

54. While this discussion was in progress defections from the Liberal Party reduced its representation in the Diet. Kotaro Bando, eight-term Diet member from Hokkaido and an executive committeeman of the Party, withdrew on 19 May to join the Democrats. He gave no public explanation for this action, nor did four other Liberals who quit the Party soon after to follow him into the Democratic ranks.

These desertions reduced the Diet strength of the Liberals so seriously that they became a third party while the Democrats took second place in the Diet rank. Yoshida bitterly assailed Ashida, the Democratic President, for proselyting. Ashida denied that he had induced the men to transfer allegiance but explained that he could not refuse to enroll those who applied for membership.

Democratic Party

55. On 18 May Hitoashi Ashida, former Minister of Welfare who resigned in March from the Liberal Party, was unanimously elected president of the Democratic Party. At the same time Takao Saito, a founder of the Democratic Party, was elected Supreme Adviser and Kijuro Shidehara, former Party president and former Supreme Adviser, was named Honorary President.

These elections followed a month of intensive party maneuvering.

56. Ashida and Saito were popularly believed to represent a reformist group of younger members who desired the Democrats to adopt more progressive policies. They opposed the Shidehara regime which they said was too closely allied with the Liberal Party of Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, and favored joining the Socialist Party in a coalition government.

The election of Ashida as Party president seemed to be a victory for the progressive forces and an indication that the Party rank and file opposed a close alliance with the Liberal Party.

Victory of Ashida Faction

57. Continued discussion and negotiation followed until 30 May when a Party vote showed 81 members favoring the Ashida program for participation in a three-party coalition as against 16 votes for the Shidehara plan of insisting upon a four-party coalition. When this vote carried, a further motion that the allocation of ministerial posts be entrusted to Ashida, the president, carried unanimously.

These decisions cleared the way for Democratic Party participation in the coalition Cabinet proposed by the Socialists under Tetsu Katayama. Shidehara continued to protest against the decisions and on 1 June announced his resignation as Honorary President of the Party. Kozaemon Kimura, Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu and Manitsu Tanaka, Party leaders who had worked to further the Shidehara plan, remained in the Party and the first two and Takao Saito, also a four-party coalition supporter, accepted portfolios in the Katayama Cabinet. Tanaka remained as Vice-speaker of the House of Representatives.

People's Cooperative Party

58. At the outset of the Cabinet negotiations, the People's Cooperative Party declared that the Cabinet should be based on a four-party agreement with a Social Democrat as prime minister.

59. The original allotment of portfolios gave the Cooperatives a ministership without portfolio. Takao Miki, chief of the Party, protested that the Party should receive one of the economic posts. Further discussion resulted in the assignment of a Ministry without Portfolio and the Ministry of Education to the Cooperatives.

Amalgamation with Ryokufu Kai

60. All 13 Cooperative members of the House of Councillors applied for membership in the Ryokufu Kai, an independent group of 71 former members of the House of Peers. They asked, first, to merge as an independent group within the Ryokufu Kai, but when this was refused, applied as individuals. This accession, together with further transfers of party membership, brought the Ryokufu Kai membership to 90, making it the largest group within the Councillors.

Communist Party

61. The Communist Party held a three-day meeting of its Central Committee beginning 18 May. The Committee deliberated on future policies and came to the following conclusions:

- (1) Although the Party's past policy was sound in principle, unsatisfactory political education for mass strikes, lack of political sense among Party members and intensification of the anticommunist offensive had resulted in an unexpected defeat in the general election.
- (2) The Party must map out concrete measures to win support of farmers, merchants, small factory operators and all others of the working class. For this purpose, the Party will exert every effort to protect the people from unemployment and wage cuts, which are expected to come in the near future as a result of economic collapse and from unjustifiable taxation.
- (3) Present-day Japan is in the transitional period shifting from democratic revolution to socialistic revolution. The Party's basic duty is to promote this shifting trend.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Neighborhood Associations

62. Further steps to prevent use of neighborhood associations to control the daily life of the people were taken by the Government on 3 May. This action was prompted by receipt of information that the outlawed associations (tonari gumi) and federations of associations (chonaikai and burakukai) were being revived as ostensibly voluntary organizations under old leadership. The Government took the following measures to end such subterfuge:

- (1) All heads or assistant heads of chonaikai or burakukai who had held office consecutively from 1 September 1945 until 1 September 1946 were barred for four years from any municipal office performing similar functions in their respective districts.

- (2) Such persons are prohibited from issuing any instructions to their former districts.
- (3) Government officials were forbidden to issue instructions to neighborhood organizations or similar agencies or to demand presentation of certificates formerly issued by such agencies.
- (4) All organizations formed since abolition of the chonaikai on 22 January and similar in function to the chonaikai, burakukai and tonari gumi were ordered to disband by 31 May.
- (5) Persons who fail to comply with these orders are liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment.

THE PURGE

63. Action of the Central and Local Government Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees brought the number of persons screened under the Purge Directive since 4 January 1947 to 382,059. The Central Government Committee screened 20,648 persons of whom 217 were barred from public service and 341 removed from office. Two hundred sixty-eight of those barred or removed by the Central Government Committee fell under the economic provisions of the Purge Ordinances. The Local Government Committee screened 361,411, of whom 330 were barred and 462 removed.

64. Following is a revised tabulation of the results of screening the 5,330 candidates for the principal elective positions in the Japanese Government:

SCREENING OF CANDIDATES

	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Barred</u>
House of Councillors	1,406	35
House of Representatives	3,430	152
Prefectural Governors	451	22
Mayors of the five principal cities	43	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Approximately 136,371 persons were reported screened for elective posts in local government.

65. Among prominent figures in Japanese politics found subject to the Purge during May were:

Tanzan Ishibashi, Minister of Finance in the Yoshida Cabinet.

Kojiro Ishii, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Yoshida Cabinet.

Tokutaro Kimura, Minister of Justice in the Yoshida Cabinet.

Soho Kato, director of the Liberal Party.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order.	1
Accidents.	7
Police	8
Prisons.	9
Fire	10

LAW AND ORDER

1. There were no disorders during March in the 132 minor labor disputes reported.

Black-market Activities

2. On 31 May 28,000 restaurants and eating places in Tokyo were closed temporarily by police order in an attempt to eliminate a major market for sale of rice and other staple foods through black-market channels.

Juvenile Vagrants

3. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police picked up 434 juvenile vagrants from December through March. The children were given protection and care and subsequently returned to their homes or placed in welfare institutions.

Crime

4. The number of criminal offenses reported, shown on the chart on next page, rose from 129,440 in February to 154,874 in March.

5. Tokyo, Fukuoka and Hyogo Prefectures continued to report the highest number of criminal offenses with more than 10,000 each and Tottori and Shiga Prefectures the least with 586 and 662 respectively. Note the chart on page 39.

6. The number of persons arrested in March increased 10 percent over February.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE / 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

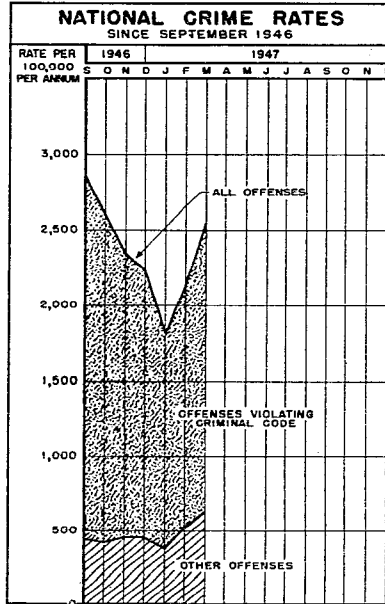
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · MAY 47

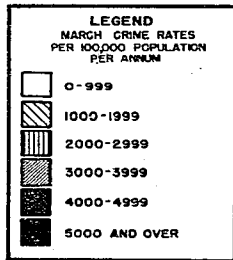
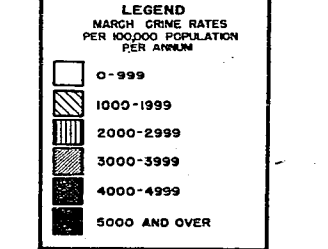
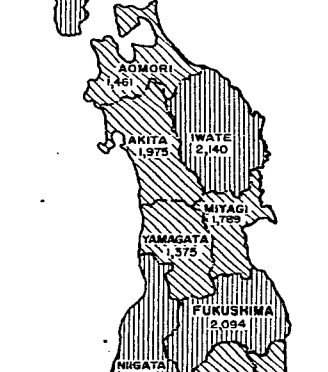
NUMBER 2

PREFECTURAL CRIME RATES

MARCH 1947 RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM*



NOTE: THE MARCH NATIONAL CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION WAS 2,542



* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 25 APRIL 1946.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN MAY 47

NUMBER 3

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED
March

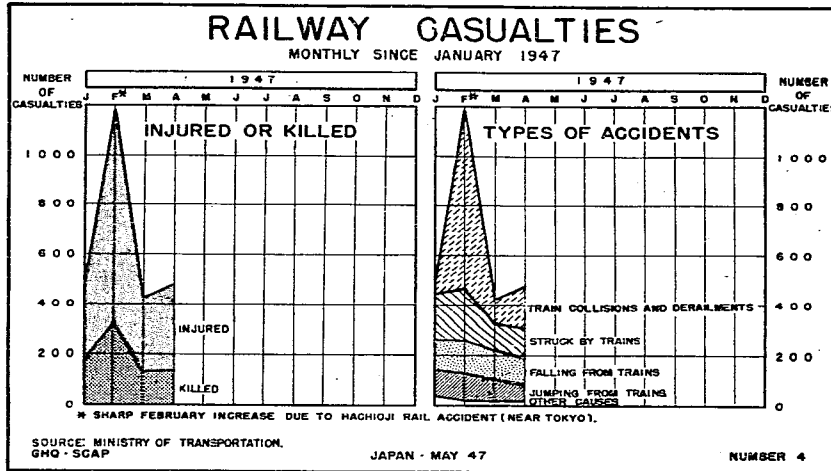
<u>Offense</u>	
Murder	209
Rape	77
Wounding	1,130
Robbery	1,310
Arson	1,297
Larceny	24,684
Fraud	2,917
Embezzlement	1,534
Stolen goods	1,751
Counterfeiting	158
Gambling	11,072
Other	<u>4,104</u>
Total	50,243
Other than Criminal Code	<u>44,138</u>
Grand total	94,381

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

ACCIDENTS

Rail Accidents

7. One hundred thirty-four persons were killed and 339 injured in rail mishaps during April. Most casualties resulted from personal negligence of passengers.



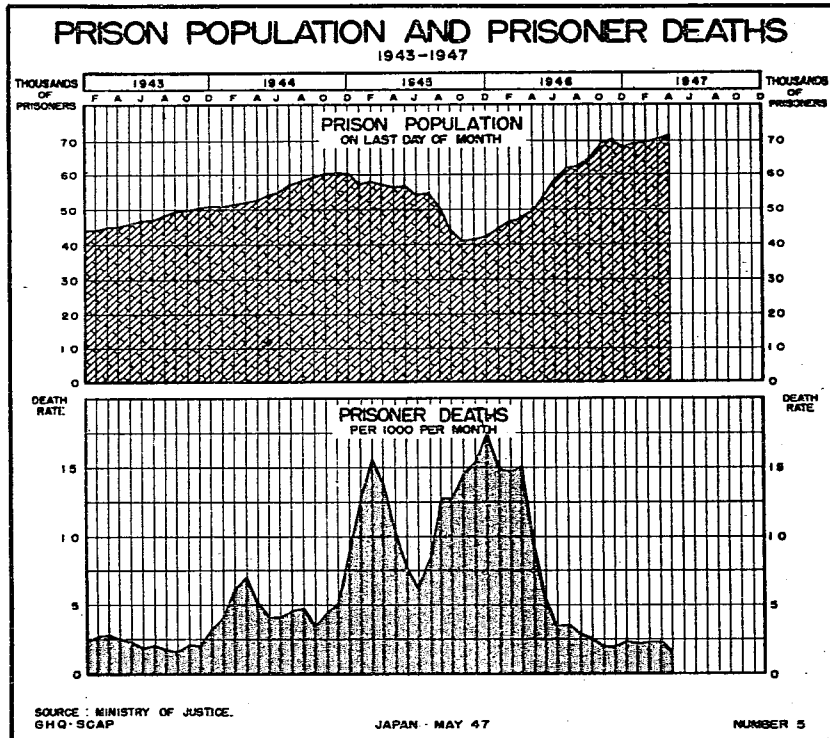
POLICE

8. Because there was a widespread impression that the police had lost the power of search, detention, interrogation and other authority with the advent of the new Constitution, the chief of the Police Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a statement clarifying the authority of the Japanese Police.

PRISONS

Prison Population and Deaths

9. The prison population increased slightly to 71,670 in April, of whom 13,456 were awaiting trial. During the same period the prisoner deaths per 1,000 prison population dropped to 1.6.



FIRE

Fire Losses

10. The number of fires continued to increase, rising from 1,949 in February to 2,107 in March. The number of casualties rose from 48 killed and 177 injured to 64 killed and 177 injured. Fire damage remained about the same. See the chart on next page.

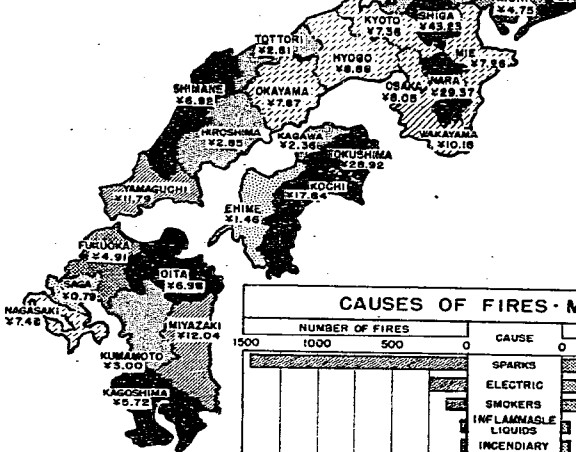
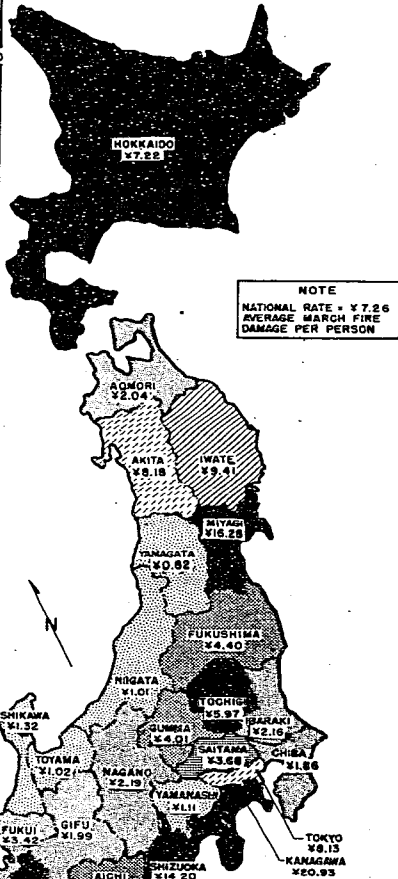
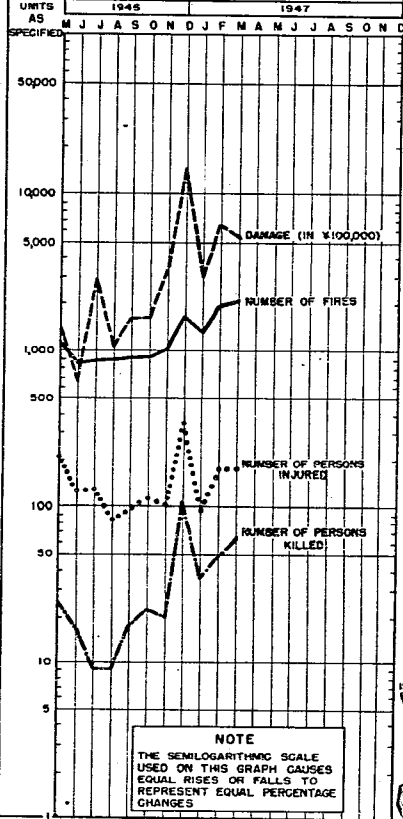
Sparks including those caused by hot ashes, embers, over-heated chimneys, braziers, ovens, stoves and flying sparks from trains continued to be the source of most of the fires.

Fire Prevention

11. To combat the large number of fires and heavy losses, the Ministry of Home Affairs launched a nationwide three-day fire-prevention program stressing fire-prevention measures.

FIRES

NUMBER, CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

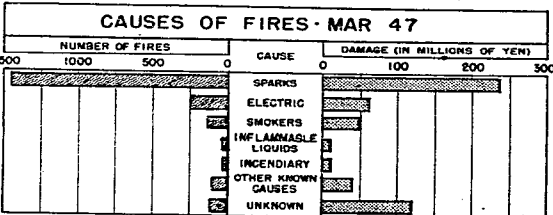


MAP LEGEND

MARCH FIRE DAMAGE RELATION OF PREFECTURAL RATES TO NATIONAL RATE

[Pattern]	0% - 24%
[Pattern]	25 - 49
[Pattern]	50 - 74
[Pattern]	75 - 99
[Pattern]	100 - 124
[Pattern]	125 - 149
[Pattern]	150 - 174
[Pattern]	175 AND OVER

AVERAGE MARCH FIRE DAMAGE PER PERSON IS SHOWN FOR EACH PREFECTURE



SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 6

SECTION 3
LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs	1 .
Japanese Judicial Administration.	2
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals.	20
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	22
Prosecution of War Criminals.	25
International Prosecution of War Criminals.	30

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Illegal Entry

1. The Japanese Government was advised that in cases involving persons entering Japan illegally the Japanese have jurisdiction over stateless persons but have no jurisdiction over United Nations nationals.

JAPANESE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

2. The Diet enacted the following 11 provisional laws during March which effect a revision of the system of courts and the basic codes with regard to substantive law and procedure.

- (1) Court Organization Law.
- (2) Law for the Enforcement of the Court Organization Law.
- (3) Law for the Establishment of Inferior Courts and their Territorial Jurisdiction.
- (4) Law Concerning the Total Number of Court Officials.
- (5) Bill for the Emergency Measure Concerning the Compensation of Judges.
- (6) Public Procurators' Office Law.
- (7) Bill for Temporary Measures Concerning the Compensation of Public Procurators.
- (8) Law for the Temporary Adjustment of the Code of Civil Procedure Pursuant to the Enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.
- (9) Law for the Temporary Adjustment of the Code of Criminal Procedure Pursuant to the Enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.
- (10) Bill for the Temporary Adjustment of the Civil Code Pursuant to the Enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.
- (11) Amnesty Law.

Court Organization

3. Implementing Article Six of the new Constitution which deals with the judicial branch of the Government, the Diet enacted a provisional Court Organizational Law on 26 March.

The revised court system provides for a Supreme Court located in Tokyo; eight High Courts in Tokyo, Fukuoka, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Sendai, Sapporo and Takamatsu; 49 District Courts and an undetermined number of Summary Courts. All legal disputes shall be decided by these courts.

Courts of Administrative Litigation were abolished.

The Supreme Court

4. The Supreme Court, with members reduced from 32 to 15, in addition to its judicial powers and duties of constitutional review and rule-making, will have jurisdiction over appeals (jokoku) and complaints (kokoku) prescribed especially in codes of procedure.

Hearings will be conducted through a Grand Bench, composed of all judges, and Petty Benches of three or more judges. The Petty Bench cannot give decisions on cases requiring determination of recognized unconstitutionality or of cases in which the Supreme Court decides to deviate from a precedent.

Administrative affairs of courts are determined by a Judicial Assembly under the general supervision of the President of the Supreme Court.

Inferior Courts

5. The High Courts, supplanting the former Appellate Courts, decide on appeals (koso) resulting in trial de novo from judgements rendered by District Courts, and in some instances by Summary Courts.

6. The District Courts are retained and assume most of the functions of the former Local Courts which were abolished. The District Court is the normal court of first instance; whenever a statute uses the word "court" without defining which court is meant, the District Court will have jurisdiction.

7. The Summary Court which handles cases through a single judge has jurisdiction in the first instance in civil actions over claims where the value of the subject matter of the action does not exceed ¥ 5,000 and in criminal matters over actions which relate to offenses liable to fine or lighter penalty. The Summary Courts supplant former police courts and cannot impose imprisonment or graver punishment.

8. Territorial jurisdiction of inferior courts shall be provided elsewhere by statute.

Appointment of Judges

9. The Emperor will appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet while the other judges of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the Cabinet. Supreme Court judges must be at least 40 years of age at time of appointment. Their tenure is subject to public review every 10 years, and they must retire at 70 years.

10. Judges of inferior courts are appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. Retirement age is fixed at 65 years.

11. Membership in the Diet and in assemblies of local public entities is forbidden to judges. They are not allowed to engage actively in political movements, to hold another salaried position without permission of the Supreme Court or to carry on any commercial business.

Other Provisions

12. The Law also contains provisions on court sessions, court officials, language of courts, deliberation of decisions, cooperation of courts and expenditures of courts.

Total Number of Court Officials

13. Besides the 15 members of the Supreme Court and the eight presidents of the High Courts, there will be 814 judges and 250 assistant judges of High Courts and District Courts and 645 judges of Summary Courts.

Public Procurator's Law

14. Public procurators will include the Procurator General, the Assistant Procurator General, Superintending Procurators, Procurators and Assistant Procurators. Procurators for all courts are designated as national officials and are responsible to the National Government through the Ministry of Justice.

Procurators' offices are separated from courts but subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court in respect to litigation. As administrative officials, procurators are part of the executive branch of Government and within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice have a semi-independent status under the Procurator General.

Arrest and Detention

15. The present provisional law specifies that only a judge may issue a warrant of arrest. Issuance of warrants must precede arrest except when an individual is detected while actually committing a crime, or when there are sufficient grounds to suspect commission of a serious crime.

16. Warrants of detention must be obtained within 72 hours after apprehension. Public procurators must bring action against the accused as promptly as possible and the suspect must be released if such action is not commenced within 10 days after the warrant of detention is issued.

Testimony

17. The Law also provides that no one shall be compelled to testify against himself; that confessions obtained by compulsion, torture, threat, or prolonged arrest or detention are inadmissible; and that no person shall be convicted where the only proof against himself is his own confession. The accused is given the right to examine all witnesses and documents which testify or contain testimony against him.

Revision of Civil Code

18. A provisional measure enacted by the Diet nullifies all provisions of the Civil Code which discriminate against women. The provisional law emphasizes individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes as provided by the new Constitution.

Restrictions on the legal capacities of wives and mothers are abolished.

Husband and wife are now treated equally in regard to grounds for divorce. Extremely unchaste acts on the part of either spouse now constitute grounds for divorce.

19. The house headship system is abolished. According to this old system, not the family consisting of father, mother and child, but the "house," a kind of clan group, was the basic family unit. Head of the house was usually the oldest man of the group, for instance a grandfather or granduncle. He exercised considerable legal and economic powers over the other members of the house regardless of whether he lived together with them or not. His consent to marriage, divorce and adoption, as well as to change of residence, was legally required by the members of the "house." He owned most of the family property while, on the other hand, he had the duty to support the needy members. Succession to property was tied up with the succession to the headship of the house.

An adult shall not now be required to obtain the consent of his or her parent in respect to his or her marriage, divorce, adoption or dissolution of adoption.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

20. The number of alleged war atrocity cases in investigation files continued to increase.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS Japan

	Cases on Hand <u>25 Apr a/</u>	Cases Received <u>25 Apr-24 May</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 Apr-24 May</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 May</u>
POW camp conditions	15	0	0	15
POW camp atrocities	133	4	2	135
B-29 flyers	679	3	23	659
POW ship	55	0	0	55
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	31	1	0	32
Miscellaneous	<u>937</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>999</u>
Total	1,850	126	81	1,895

a/ Revised.

21. Investigations were continued of cases concerning the execution of American and Australian airmen, atrocities committed against civilians in Southeast Asia, Burma-Siam Railway atrocities and the Chu-san Chinese Labor Camp in Japan.

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

22. Eleven memorandums were issued to the Japanese Government to apprehend and deliver 90 persons suspected of war crimes.

23. Seventy-six persons suspected of committing war crimes were delivered to Sugamo Prison for incarceration.

Thirty-seven were transferred to Singapore for trial, eight to South East Asia Command and one to Nanking.

24. The Japanese Government was notified of the deletion of 20 names from previous apprehension directives and of the clearing of three other persons.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

Philippines

25. Prosecution by SCAP of war crimes trials in the Philippine Islands ceased on 1 May. The Philippine Government has undertaken the prosecution of war crimes cases in which the victims were nationals of countries other than the United States. Remaining cases under SCAP jurisdiction will be transferred to Yokohama for prosecution.

Japan

26. Twenty-one trials involving 34 defendants were completed in Japan from 23 April to 19 May. Four persons were sentenced to death, one was acquitted and the remainder were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 30 years.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
TAKAGI, Yoshichi	Inter- preter	Civ	15 Apr 47- 23 Apr 47	Death
SATO, Tadashi	Camp Commander	Lt	21 Apr 47- 23 Apr 47	7 years
TAKEDA, Sadamu	Guard	Civ	15 Apr 47- 24 Apr 47	Death
MUTA, Matsukichi	Guard	Civ	15 Apr 47- 24 Apr 47	Death
BANDO, Bunhachi	Guard	Civ	24 Apr 47- 25 Apr 47	6 years
UWAMORI, Masao	Camp Commander	Lt	14 Apr 47- 28 Apr 47	3 years
SAWAMURA, Masatoshi	Senior NCO	Sgt	14 Apr 47- 29 Apr 47	30 years
YASUTAKE, Hideo	Sgt/Maj	Sgt	23 Apr 47- 29 Apr 47	12 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
MORIYAMA, Momoichi	Guard	Civ	29 Apr 47- 29 Apr 47	12 years
SUDO, Yoshio	Camp Commander	Lt	28 Apr 47- 30 Apr 47	7 years
KIMURA, Makoto	Guard	Civ	29 Apr 47- 30 Apr 47	1 year
UNO, Hiroichi	Paymaster	Sgt	29 Apr 47- 7 May 47	10 years
NISHIDA, Tsugio	Supply Officer	Lt	5 May 47- 7 May 47	9 years
HIRANO, Ryuma	Works Officer	Lt	1 May 47- 9 May 47	7 years
SAKANO, Sadec	Paymaster	Civ	1 May 47- 9 May 47	7 years
MATSUMURO, Saburo	Camp Commander	Lt	1 May 47- 9 May 47	22 years
ANDO, Tatsuo	Medical Orderly	Pvt	8 May 47- 9 May 47	5 years
MAGANUMA, Seiki	Camp Commander	Capt	14 Apr 47- 13 May 47	25 years
HONMA, Huhuo	Supply Sergeant	Sgt	14 Apr 47- 13 May 47	15 years
IWAUCHI, Kiyomi	Personnel Sergeant	Sgt	14 Apr 47- 13 May 47	5 years
SASHIKI, Isami	Employee	Civ	14 Apr 47- 13 May 47	12 years
KINTAICHI, Isami	Clerk	Civ	14 Apr 47- 13 May 47	12 years
HONDA, Hajime	Guard	Civ	12 May 47- 13 May 47	Death
IKEDA, Shohei	Guard	Civ	12 May 47- 16 May 47	15 years
NAKANISHI, Yoshio	Camp Commander	Lt	12 May 47- 16 May 47	15 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
NAKAYAMA, Tarokichi	Medical Sergeant	Sgt	16 May 47- 16 May 47	4 years
TARODACHI, Miki	Clerk	Cpl	16 May 47- 16 May 47	1 year

HACHIYA, Masao	Soldier	Pvt	12 May 47- 19 May 47	15 months
SHINOHARA, Masakiyo	Soldier	Pvt	12 May 47- 19 May 47	15 months
TAKAGANE, Mitsuo	Soldier	Pvt	12 May 47- 19 May 47	15 months
YASUE, Kiyoshi	Soldier	Pvt	12 May 47- 19 May 47	15 months
YOSHIDA, Hideo	Soldier	Pvt	12 May 47- 19 May 47	15 months
ITO, Kensei	Soldier	Pvt	12 May 47- 19 May 47	Acquitted
ISHIMORI, Hatsuo	Soldier	Pvt	12 May 47- 19 May 47	2 years

27. The four death sentences were imposed for beatings and torture of prisoners of war which resulted in the death of the victims. Other specifications included failure to provide sufficient and proper food and clothing, adequate medical supplies and attention, torture and beating of sick prisoners, failure to control members of a command and decapitating and bayoneting Allied airmen.

Results of War Crimes Trials in Shanghai

28. The Japanese Government was notified of the results of war crimes trials held before a United States Military Commission at Shanghai. Of 47 persons tried, six were sentenced to death, 36 received terms ranging from two years to life imprisonment and the remaining five were acquitted.

Results of British War Crimes Trials

29. The Japanese Government was notified of the results of war crimes trials held at Singapore, Rangoon, Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Borneo by the British authorities. Thirty-seven persons were sentenced to death, 80 to imprisonments ranging from one month to life, and nine acquitted.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Synopsis of Tribunal Proceedings.	30
China Phase	31
Russian Phase	58

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

30. Regular court sessions were held on 1-2, 5-8, 12-16, 19-23, and 26-29 May.

The defense on 16 May completed the China Phase of its case and opened the Russian Phase.

CHINA PHASE

31. The defense, in the conclusion of its China Phase, restated Japan's resolute aims to "lift China from its semicolonial status to that of a modern state."

The bombing of the U. S. S. Panay and other American vessels was attributed to mistaken identity of the vessels. Four British men-of-war, including H. M. S. Lady Bird, were subjected by mistake to gunfire and aerial bombing by Japanese forces, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota informed Ambassador Craigie. Both the United States and Great Britain were paid indemnification by Japan.

The prosecution's previous allegations of wholesale rape and murder in connection with the capture of Nanking and other Chinese cities evoked the countering reply from the defense that no reports of such crimes had been received at the headquarters of the Central China Area Army.

Documentary Evidence

32. Japan's expressed determination to execute a policy of sweeping away the old order in China and creating a modern state is contained in the statement of Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, 1 January 1939, submitted on 28 April:

"Japan has as its final aim to establish a New Order to insure lasting peace in East Asia. This New Order aims at sweeping away the old idea which regards the Orient as a colony of Western capitalism. . . it will also, through economic coalition, promote the welfare of the masses and create a new culture for the East. With this great work before Japan, she has the ardent will to accomplish it through the united efforts of her people."

33. A note from the Japanese Government to the United States Government, dated 14 December 1937 and submitted in court on 2 May, expressed profound regret for the sinking of the U. S. S. Panay and three Standard Oil steamers and blamed poor visibility for the bomber pilot's mistaken identification of the ships as Chinese vessels.

34. A communication of 26 December 1937 to the Japanese Foreign Office from Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, submitted 2 May, stated "that the United States observed with satisfaction the promptness with which Japan admitted responsibility, expressed regret and offered amends."

35. Reiteration of high policy to bring China into the orbit of Japanese control was expressed by the statements of Foreign Minister Arita and Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the former on 19 December and the latter on 22 December 1938. Both statements were submitted on 5 May.

36. Arita said: "It is not only to the benefit of the Chinese, but to all of East Asia to lift China from its semicolonial status to a modern state. The establishment of the new order signifies the creation of solidarity between the three countries (Japan, China and Manchukuo) for the common purpose of preserving the integrity of East Asia, while enabling each nation to maintain its independence. It is Japan's firm conviction that such a new order will be in consonance with international justice and will contribute toward the peace of East Asia. And it is Japan's inflexible resolution to carry out this policy."

37. Konoye said: "Japan is resolved to carry on military operations with a complete extermination of the anti-Japanese Kuomintang Government, and at the same time to proceed to establish a new order in East Asia with farsighted Chinese. The spirit of renaissance is sweeping over all parts of China and enthusiasm for reconstruction is mounting higher.

"Japan desires to make public its basic policy for adjusting relations with China so that their intentions may be understood. The three countries will be united by the common aim of establishing a new order and of realizing a relation of neighborly amity, common defense against Communism and economic cooperation. To do this China must cast aside all narrow and prejudiced views of the past and do away with the folly of anti-Japanism and resentment toward Manchukuo. Japan desires that China willingly enter into complete diplomatic relations with Manchukuo."

Testimony of Suemasa Okamoto

38. The witness, who was Consul General in Shanghai from May 1937 to March 1938, testified on 30 April concerning the outbreak of fighting in Shanghai on 13 August 1937.

On 7 July 1937 the Marco Polo Bridge Incident brought anxiety to Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai.

About 15 July Mayor Yui of Shanghai discussed the Sino-Japanese situation with consular officials of Shanghai. The witness told Mayor Yui at the time that Japan did not intend that the Incident should spread to Shanghai.

In early August there was a feeling that a clash was imminent, and on 9 August Lieutenant Oyama was killed by Chinese soldiers near Hongchiao Airdrome.

According to his recollection of the night of 9 August 1937 Mayor Yui told him that Oyama and a seaman tried to force their way into the airdrome area, killing a Chinese soldier with a revolver, whereupon they were shot to death by the Chinese. The witness said that according to the report he received from the Naval Landing Party, it was clear that neither Oyama nor the seaman had a revolver and the report of Yui was in error.

On 12 August the 87th and 88th Divisions of the Chinese Army advanced to Perdan Station in Shanghai. In the morning of 13 August Chinese plainclothes men began to fire from the China Press building, and in the afternoon there was full-scale shooting from the Eight-Character Bridge.

Testimony of Isamu Takeda

39. The witness was senior staff officer of the (Japanese) Shanghai special landing force from December 1936 to December 1937. He testified on 1 May 1947 that "The prime cause of the incident was Chinese violation of the Agreement of May 5, 1932, in increasing forces, consolidating defenses, and constructing installations in the prohibited zone and their boast to wipe out the Japanese landing forces and residents, the gradual encirclement and the general attitude of defiance and challenge.

"The forces of the Peace Preservation Corps which had been fixed by armistice at 2,000, had been sent from Peiping to Shanghai. From 1936, on these forces were gradually increased in violation of the agreement until they were equipped with small cannon, also in violation of the agreement."

After the Marco Polo Incident on 7 July 1937, the 87th and 88th Chinese Divisions, 30,000 crack troops, began to occupy the prohibited zone. Chinese planes began to be stationed at the airrome within the prohibited zone.

The strength of the Japanese landing party was 3,300. There were about 3,000 British, 2,000 Americans and 2,000 French troops occupying prearranged positions. The Chinese strength of the first line alone was estimated at 200,000.

Testimony of Takeshi Aoki

40. The witness, who was Navy Liaison Staff Officer on duty with the Japanese Army in Shanghai, testified on 2 May that he learned on 14 December 1937 of the bombing of the Panay. He discovered that the Panay had been bombed in error, being mistaken for a Chinese vessel. The pilot reported he had no intention of bombing a foreign vessel, and denied machine-gunning the crew.

Testimony of Michitaro Totsuka

41. The witness was commander of the First Combined Air Corps in July 1937, stationed in Taihoku, Formosa and Cheju-do.

He testified on 2 May that instructions and orders on objectives to be bombed came from the Third Fleet. He stated that his pilots never intentionally bombed nonmilitary objectives.

Testimony of Teizo Matsunami

42. The witness, a former rear admiral who commanded the 2nd Combined Naval Air Corps from 12 July to December 1937, stated on 5 May that the Panay was bombed and sunk by mistake.

The witness as commander took sole responsibility for the incident and submitted his resignation. He was admonished and ordered to return from the combat zone on December 15 and later was made Commander of the 2nd Carrier Division.

Testimony of Hirotatsu Tsukanoto

43. The witness, chief of No. 10 Judicial Department with the Shanghai Expeditionary Force, testified on 6 May concerning prosecutions incidental to the capture of Nanking.

The witness recalled that he prosecuted four cases on the day of entry into Nanking and also examined several cases later.

Crimes were chiefly plunder and rape. There were few deaths. The witness performed his judicial duties strictly in accordance with criminal law and General Iwane Matsui's intentions.

The Chief of the Judicial Department has no immediate responsibility to prosecute crimes. None of these crimes were ever brought to his knowledge or to his attention.

He did not remember whether they tried any case on the burning of the YMCA Building in Hanking and did not think there was any such occasion. He said he had never heard the Japanese soldiers had burned the Episcopal Mission and the Christian Disciple Mission. He never heard of the burning of churches and mission schools in December 1937, and had no recollection of the burning of the Russian Embassy on 1 January 1938.

He had never heard that 1,500 refugees were taken from the safety zone, tied together in groups of 100 and shot and their bodies thrown into a pond. He believed this was not true. He had made no investigation with regard to the 1,000 Chinese civilians who on 16 December were marched to the banks of the Yangtze River and shot with machine guns.

He did not believe that there was any such incident as the policemen taken on 15 December, marched out and shot. He had never heard of the Japanese Army searching out former soldiers of the Chinese Army who had thrown away their arms, and shooting them.

Testimony of Masaharu Kikkawa

44. The witness testified on 6 May concerning the entry into Hankow on 26 October 1938 of the infantry regiment which he had commanded.

There was no resistance offered when his regiment went into Hankow, he said, and no incident worthy of criticism occurred. He did not believe that violence and plunder occurred.

Testimony of Genzo Yoshikawa

45. The witness, who was in charge of the rear staff of the Sixth Division, stated on 6 May that the Hankow entry was made peacefully. It was inconceivable that the Japanese Army could have committed assaults, rapes and other brutalities, he said; he had never seen such acts; or heard rumors or received any such reports.

Testimony of Shuichi Miyazaki

46. The witness, who was a staff officer of the 11th Army under General Shunroku Hata, offered testimony about the capture of Wuchang.

In taking Wuchang, the center of Chiang Kai-shek's regime after the fall of Hanking, it was planned to crush 150 Chinese divisions in a mass defense. Not more than one tenth of the Japanese forces were sent directly against Wuchang.

Japanese air operations did not go beyond attacking Chinese field troops and bombing enemy planes on Hankow airfield. There was no bombing of cities.

The witness inspected Wuchang on 30 October 1938. He was unable to recognize a single trace of the battle and said it was unimaginable that slaughter could have taken place in the streets.

Testimony of Kanetoshi Masuda

47. The witness participated in the capture of Kweilin as a staff officer of the 11th Army. On 7 May he testified: Japan bombed only the airfields south of Kweilin and did not bomb the city sections.

Following General Hata's orders on military discipline, the Japanese soldiers gave their best efforts not to violate his orders and instructions. The Japanese did not commit, in these operations, any misdeeds such as pillage, rape and massacre.

Testimony of Kiyoji Akagi

48. The witness was among the first to enter Hankow, going in with the troops as a staff officer of the Sixth Division. He testified on 7 May:

"It was impossible for plunder, rape, killing and wounding to have happened after entry. The witness never saw one corpse inside the city and the majority of the citizens did not run away. Soon thereafter they opened their shops and began to do business. Foreign residents were favorably disposed toward the Japanese Forces."

Testimony of Fumio Oyama

49. The witness was Chief of the Army Judicial Affairs Bureau from December 1933 to March 1945. On 7 May he testified:

The War Ministry at all times expected Army courts martial to be strictly fair in punishment.

The Japanese Army Penal Law had contained no provision relating to rape and it was treated under the general Penal Law as a crime in case a victim should bring complaint. This was insufficient for enforcing military morality and on 20 February 1942 the Army Penal Law was revised, making rape a non-complaint-based crime and increasing its punishment. When it was a complaint-based crime there were many cases where it was difficult to obtain complaints from victims. So long as there were no complaints no punishment was possible and thorough enforcement could not be expected.

Hata paid extremely close attention to military discipline and morality. While commander of the China Central Expeditionary Army or supreme commander of the China Expeditionary Army, Hata made reports to Central Headquarters on official instructions given him to maintain military discipline and morality.

Under cross-examination, the witness stated: In peacetime counsel is permitted in Japanese courts martial. In special courts martial in wartime, defense counsel is not permitted. This applies not only to POWs but to all Japanese military personnel. The use of torture is not permitted, not only to the Kempei-tai, but in all cases where investigation is carried out. When a statement is made, that statement is read to the party before it is signed. In principle, when a sentence of death is given, it requires the authorization of the Minister of War. However, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in place of the War Minister, is permitted to give such authorization in wartime at a special court martial, which is established within Army units in wartime or in time of incidents. All courts martial established in the field are special courts martial.

He received reports of courts martial with regard to officers and men of the Japanese forces for offenses committed in

the Hankow area but he had no recollection of any officers being punished by court martial in connection with cases of outrage.

Testimony of Masakazu Kawabe

50. The witness was chief of staff under General Hata, commander of the Central China Expeditionary Forces. He testified on 7 May:

Hata succeeded Matsui as chief of the Central China Expeditionary Forces. In this position Hata's duties were at first restricted to strategic operations and military administration. Offensive operations were outside his authority.

The witness stated he did not know that after the capture of Hankow, Japanese troops shot defenseless Chinese men whose hands were wired behind them.

Testimony of Torata Sano

51. On 8 May the witness testified concerning the entry of troops into Hankow. On 26 October 1937 the witness, commanding the 23rd Infantry Regiment of the Sixth Division, led advance troops into Hankow.

Chinese troops had already retreated from Hankow so no Chinese prisoners of war were taken. Soldiers and officers of the 23rd Infantry Regiment never murdered war prisoners, he said.

Testimony of Isamu Yokoyama

52. The witness, who was commander of the 11th Army Corps under General Hata, testified on 8 May.

In the Changsha operation of June 1944, the witness inspected the city immediately after its capture. No damage had been caused. To avoid bombing by the enemy, he ordered his troops not to enter, but after occupation, American planes bombed the city daily and turned it into ashes.

In treating the people, the witness took into consideration Hata's order of "love the people" and practiced it so thoroughly that some 6,000 refugees returned. While the Japanese supplied the people with food and treated them kindly, U. S. planes destroyed and burned their homes, which caused the people to bear a grudge against the American forces. The big hospital built by Americans was the only one that escaped.

Some POWs were interned and others allowed to go home as they desired so long as they refrained from hostile acts, and others were given wages besides food and clothing.

Testimony of Kazunaga Ariga

53. The witness was an enlisted man assigned to an air defense unit of the Army. On 8 May he testified:

During his service he never saw Japanese soldiers commit any criminal acts toward the Chinese people.

Instructions emphasized four points: not to burn, kill, plunder or violate.

For acts of violence against women, one soldier was sentenced to three years, and another to two to seven years' penal

servitude. At Liuchow a soldier was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for taking flour from a native child.

Testimony of Yoshitaro Kawamoto

54. The witness, a member of the War Service Section of the War Ministry on China Relations, testified on 12 May.

In December 1937 the commander of the North China Garrison Army informed the War Ministry of the need of establishing a company to exploit important industries in North China. After Cabinet discussion the matter was approved by the Diet in March 1938 and the company was established toward the end of that year. Its principal object was economic coalition, forming the keynote to the coexistence and coprosperity of China and Japan. Japan supplied skill and capital and China resources, capital and labor. The profit was to be divided equally between China and Japan. The company did not always aim at profit, but was inclined to disregard deficits in developing industry.

Subscriptions to shares were made 50 percent for the government and 50 percent for the people and the latter was offered to the entire nation so that the plutocrats might not monopolize them.

With regard to salt and other goods, the halving principle was adopted and demands of both countries were taken into consideration so that Japanese demands would not exceed Chinese. Japan not only developed China's basic industries and reconstructed her railway communications, but also supplied enormous amounts of capital and skill, as well as cheap goods, sacrificing Japanese internal demand.

Testimony of Yasuto Nakayama

55. On 12 May the witness, who was an intelligence officer and staff member of the Central China Area Army, testified concerning the capture of Nanking.

Matsui told his Chief of Staff that since Nanking was China's capital, the capture of it was an international event. Careful studies were to be made so as to dazzle China even more greatly with Japan's military glory and to have the Chinese people place a greater confidence in Japan. This was then conveyed to the staff officers, and a study was made immediately with Matsui's principle in mind.

After beating down stubborn resistance Nanking fell about midnight 12 December 1937.

The witness went into Nanking to ascertain facts about its capture. Information reached him that the Nanking Safe Area Committee had protested against atrocities committed by soldiers within the poor people's quarters, which were administered by the Committee.

These protests did not reach headquarters of the Central China Area Army. Even if there were such illegal acts, protests had to be given to the Japanese Consulate, which established communication with Special Service and the Shanghai Expeditionary Army Headquarters which had direct responsibility for guarding Nanking. There was no information from the Shanghai Expeditionary Army to the Central China Army, and neither Matsui nor his Staff Department knew of the protests.

The witness saw no dead or massacred bodies of Chinese

civilians except about 100 bodies near Kaiakusan, and about 30 near Asia Park which looked like Chinese soldiers. He heard that there were about 5,000 POWs in Nanking, but they were never massacred and had been released to the other side of the Yangtse, according to information received.

He did not believe it was true that soldiers repeatedly entered the safety zones by day and night and carried off women and girls. The safety zone was protected by Japanese troops and soldiers were not permitted to enter without permission from superior commanders. If soldiers entered, it was because they were on guard duty.

He stated that the Central China forces never adopted any policy of seeking out disarmed Chinese soldiers and shooting them. He had never heard that the International Committee had arranged for the burial of more than 30,000 Chinese soldiers who had been shot after surrender. He denied that the only prisoners released were dead ones, after they had been shot.

He believed that the massacre of civilians was without foundation. He also believed that the so-called massacre of POWs was untrue. There may have been a few cases of violation of foreign rights, but it was impossible to say whether they were committed by Japanese or Chinese. There were several cases of rape and assault against women and girls.

The witness stated he did not know that there was a report made by the German Ambassador in China to the German Foreign Office, giving a detailed account of the happenings in Nanking from 8 December 1937 to 13 January 1938. When asked whether this report did not, in fact, state that Nanking clearly showed the lack of discipline, atrocities and criminal acts, not of an individual, but of an entire army, the witness stated headquarters did everything in its power to prevent the occurrences of such incidents.

Testimony of Kanji Ishihara

56. The witness, who testified on 14-15 May, was in charge of operations as a staff officer of the Kwantung Army from October 1928 to August 1932.

In beginning his testimony the witness stated that the Kwantung Army set up an operational plan in Manchuria to settle whatever incident might happen, whether by the forces of Chang Hsueh-liang, or by attempted Soviet encroachment on Manchurian territory.

After General Honjo received a report of the Mukden explosion, he decided that China unless chastised might aggravate the situation. He then ordered the attack.

The only actions taken by Honjo without instructions from Tokyo were two: the movement of forces at the sudden outbreak of the Mukden Incident on 18 September 1931 and the bombing of Chinchow on 8 October 1931. In all other matters the Kwantung Army exchanged views with Tokyo and never started operations without receiving Tokyo's instructions.

The founding of Manchukuo was brought about as a result of a political revolution in Northeastern China, following the collapse of the military clique, he said. It was not the means or object of Japan's military movement, though her military action may have given an opportunity for it.

Testimony of Tozo Shimizu

57. The witness, testifying on 15 May, was an interpreter of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking from 1936 until the end of the war.

On 10 June 1939 the witness interpreted Wang Ching-wei's first interview with Kiichiro Hiranuma concerning a peace settlement. Wang suggested three possible measures to attain peace:

- (1) Japan would cut herself off completely from National China and take measures to regain peace by dealing with intelligent people out of office.
- (2) Negotiate directly with Chiang Kai-shek.
- (3) Deal with all people who want peace between Japan and China regardless of their being government or non-government and irrespective of party or group.

If the third method was selected, Wang stated, he would like to embark directly on the peace movement himself and become its central figure. Hiranuma said he thought it fine that Wang would lead the peace movement.

Wang also talked with Sotaro Ishiwata, Finance Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Arita and Prince Konoye, asking about Japan's intentions in China.

On 30 March 1939 Wang established the Central Government at Nanking.

RUSSIAN PHASE

58. The defense presented its opening statement on the Russian phase of its case on 16 May and began submitting documentary evidence on 19 May.

Documentary Evidence

59. Communications, records of conversation, and minutes of Privy Council meetings were submitted in evidence on 19 May to point to the growing military threat of the Soviet Union against East Asia.

Koki Hirota, speaking at a Privy Council committee meeting, called attention to the fact that Japan and Germany had common interests in building a defense against the destructive activity of the Comintern and the armed advance of the Soviet Union.

This desire for closer relations with Germany was materialized in the Japanese-German pact, submitted on 19 May, which comprised two separate pacts, one against the Communist International and the other against the Soviet.

A telegram from Ambassador Sugimura to Arita, 28 November 1936, stated that both Mussolini and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, expressed congratulations on conclusion of the anti-Comintern Pact. They expressed a desire to form a like pact between Japan and Italy.

Testimony of Gun Hashimoto

60. The witness, who testified on 20 May, was a division chief of the General Staff.

When he assumed the post the Supreme Command was studying for the plans of operation everywhere. The China incident broke out contrary to Japan's intention and its execution showed gradual expansion of the area concerned, against Japan's wishes. Japan was forced to entrench herself for a long war. Special effort was necessary to amplify production, reinforce armament and renovate the home front. One of the duties of the witness was to give conclusions on whether any violation of the border had occurred. When asked whether he gave conclusions that Soviet troops violated the frontier in the Khasan Lake and Nomonhan Areas, he stated he knew from reports received from Japanese troops that the Soviet troops had crossed the border. The witness admitted under cross-examination that Japan and the Soviet defined the border line differently.

When asked whether it was true that in the northwest part, the Japanese infantry, supported by at least 60 tanks, pushed back the cavalry units of the Mongolian and Soviet troops and crossed to the western bank of the Khalkin-Gol River by the end of 5 July 1939, suffering great losses, the witness stated that they did not use such a large force as that around 5 June 1939. He knew nothing about the small details of the fighting.

The most intensive battles were carried out after 20 August, when the Soviet troops crossed the river in force, and this became the occasion for severe fighting. Imperial Headquarters orders of 30 August were issued after these battle operations, as was the order of 3 September, and after the Komatsubara Division was almost annihilated.

Testimony of Ruikichi Tanaka

61. The witness was commander of the 25th Mountain Artillery Regiment, 19th Division, Korean Army, at the time of the Changkufeng border incident.

Testifying on 21-22 May, he stated that he arrived at the scene about 15 July. He saw Soviet troops entrenched around the top of Changkufeng hill. The trenches were about 20 or 30 meters below the summit on the western slope in Manchukuoan territory, even under Russian contention.

Large-scale operations on a wide front with strong forces were begun by the Japanese after the first shots were fired by the Soviet. At first the artillery of the Japanese Army consisted of two cannon. From the morning of the 31st it was 14 cannon. They were gradually increased to a total of 37. The cannon were all on the spot and all were used in the fighting. The Soviet, however, possessed over 120 guns and it was natural that the Japanese should use all of theirs. The Japanese fired 12,000 shells during the battle, not even as much as the Soviet fired in one day.

At that time there was an extraordinary mobilization of troops. At the end of hostilities the infantry totaled 8,000, and the artillery 1,000; the total was around 10,000 or less.

After the truce both sides withdrew without incident, but the Soviet left a part of their troops on the east slope.

Testimony of Saburo Ota

62. The witness served as third secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow from May 1938 until October 1940.

Testifying on 27 May, he stated that the Nomonhan incident occurred because the border between Manchukuo and Mongolia

was not clearly defined but was merely a border line of administrative districts in the Ching Empire. The Incident began when some Outer Mongolian forces crossed the Khalka River, which Manchukuo believed to be the boundary between Manchukuo and Mongolia, and entered the territory of Manchukuo in May 1939. The Japanese and Manchukuoan forces were obliged to counterattack to secure the border line, and pressed the Outer Mongolian forces south of the river. The Soviet and Mongolian forces were reinforced and tried to recover the area. Protests were mutually lodged by the governments of Japan and the Soviet. Japan and Manchukuo aimed at maintaining the Khalka River as the border, but the reinforcement of the Soviet forces continued and their military action was large-scale, and it was therefore difficult to get an opportunity to start negotiations, despite Japan's desire to settle the matter promptly and restore normal relations.

The Incident was settled by a compromise agreement between Shigenori Togo and V. M. Molotov on 15 September 1939.

Testimony of Yakio Kasahara

63. The witness testified on 28-29 May. He had been chief of staff of the Kwantung Army and also a division commander.

The Kwantung Army received operations plans of the Imperial Japanese Army for its general guidance and then detailed plans were made up in Kwantung Army Headquarters. A current plan of attack against the Soviet was maintained.

Testifying concerning the numerical superiority of the Soviet forces over Japan's forces, the witness stated that when he was chief of the Russian Section of the General Staff in 1933 the whole Japanese Army had 16 divisions, 100 tanks and not more than 1,000 planes, while the Soviet had 70 divisions of 3,000,000 men and 2,000 planes. In each half year the Soviet were making 700 additional tanks, and their military expenditures were doubled. Their power, especially of mechanized forces, was reinforced with wonderful speed. Considering this and being afraid of difficulties in case of Soviet armed interference in Manchuria, section chiefs of the General Staff and War Ministry planned expansion of Japan's military power to cope with the Soviet.

The witness admitted that he had written a document entitled "Views of Japanese Defense Against the Soviet," 1931, while a military attache in Moscow. He admitted that he had stated that the Soviet at that time was unable to wage a large-scale war but after returning to Japan and having seen Russia's military equipment and installations, he decided he had been entirely mistaken.

The witness then advocated the speedy opening of a war against the Soviet and proposed increasing armaments accordingly.

While he later went to the Kwantung Army as Chief of Staff, he did not have the same opinion concerning the need for war against the Soviet that he had in 1931. He then felt that such a war should be avoided by all means.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 20

May 1947

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

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Agriculture.	1
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AGRICULTURE

Land Reform

1. Distribution of 695,000 copies of the pamphlet "ABC of Land Reform," also known as "What is Agrarian Reform?" was completed, including 25,000 copies to the middle schools and 6,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND REFORM PAMPHLET BY PROVINCE
(thousands of copies)

Hokkaido	25	Shizuoka	20	Okayama	18
Aomori	12	Niigata	23	Hiroshima	20
Iwate	13	Toyama	10	Yamaguchi	14
Miyagi	13	Ishikawa	10	Tokushima	10
Akita	12	Fukui	9	Kagawa	11
Yamagata	13	Gifu	16	Ehime	15
Fukushima	18	Aichi	22	Kochi	10
Ibaraki	21	Mie	15	Fukuoka	17
Tochigi	14	Shiga	11	Saga	11
Gunma	14	Kyoto	10	Nagasaki	13
Saitama	18	Osaka	10	Kumamoto	17
Chiba	19	Hyogo	21	Oita	14
Tokyo	8	Nara	9	Miyazaki	12
Kanagawa	9	Wakayama	10	Kagoshima	23
Yamanashi	10	Tottori	8	Nagano	24
Shimane	12				

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

These pamphlets were sent to the land section of each prefectural government with instructions for distribution to villages. Distribution to all farmers is scheduled to be completed 1 August.

FISHERIES

	Paragraph
Fish Production.	2
Equipment and Supplies	4
Fisheries Research	7

FISH PRODUCTION

2. The huge increase in April fish landings over the previous

month was due primarily to the seasonal herring run which contributed more than 50 percent of the 357,017-metric-ton gain over March, while there was also a heavy increase in seven of 10 species reported. See the chart, opposite.

MARINE PRODUCTION - APRIL a/
(metric tons)

Herring	183,654.5
Sardine	16,515.3
Flounder	9,764.8
Shark	7,508.7
Cod	7,204.5
Mackerel	6,235.0
Atka mackerel	3,139.1
Sea bream	2,476.1
Yellowtail	1,996.4
Bonito	1,745.7
Horse mackerel	1,006.0
Tuna	815.6
Others	<u>200,972.7</u>
Total	443,034.5
Shellfish	5,221.4
Other sea animals	4,204.1
Seaweeds	<u>1,448.1</u>
Total	10,873.6

a/ It is believed that a portion of the fish catch is not reported to the Japanese government agencies.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

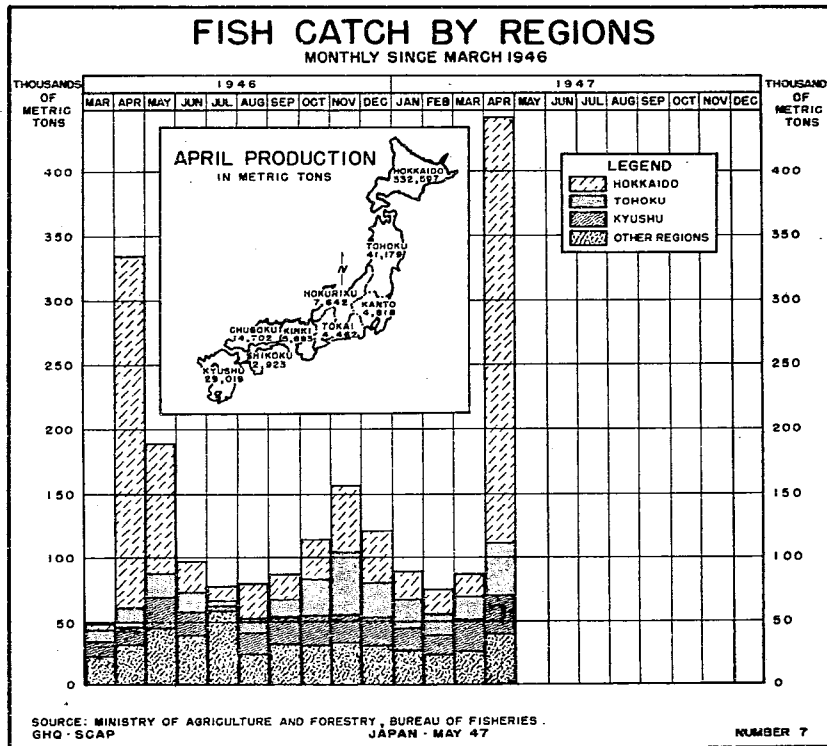
Herring Run

3. The herring run opened earlier than usual this year, but despite some improvement in equipment and supplies preliminary figures set April's catch at 61,198 metric tons below April of last year. Continuing shortages of equipment and storage space and prices unsatisfactory to the herring fishermen are hampering the industry.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Rope and Salt Allocations

4. Fifty-two rolls of manila hemp rope, 498 rolls of hard fiber rope and 90,000 metric tons of salt were allocated to the fishing industry in April.



5. White cotton cloth for uniforms for 40,000 women divers in the seaweed industry was allocated under the incentive goods system to encourage seaweed collection.

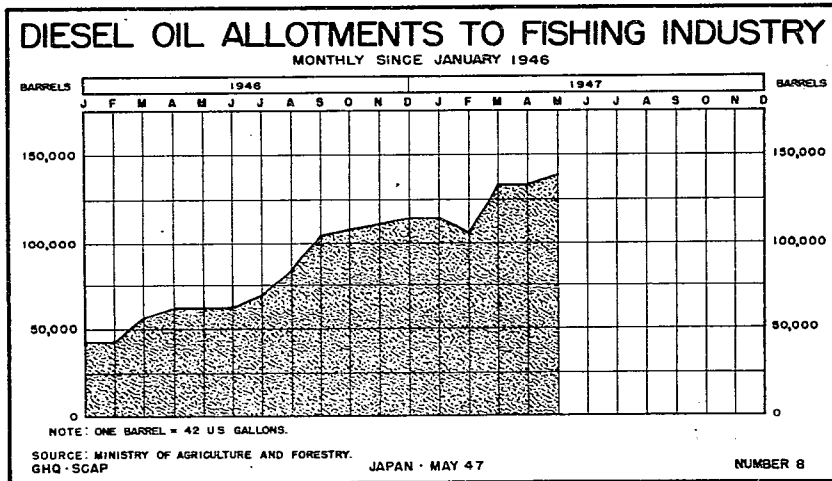
Petroleum Allocation

6. May allocations of fuel oil, gas oil, lubricating oil, gasoline and grease increased slightly over April.

MAY PETROLEUM ALLOCATIONS
(barrels)

Fuel oil	138,358
Gas oil	20,754
Lubricating oil	10,691
Kerosene	3,459
Gasoline	692
Grease (metric tons)	14

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



FISHERIES RESEARCH

7. Japanese fisheries scientists reported that fisheries research is hampered by insufficient funds and the lack of a strong Central Fisheries Experiment Station, while the pay level of researchers at the Bureau of Fisheries is not high enough to attract the best qualified men.

SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

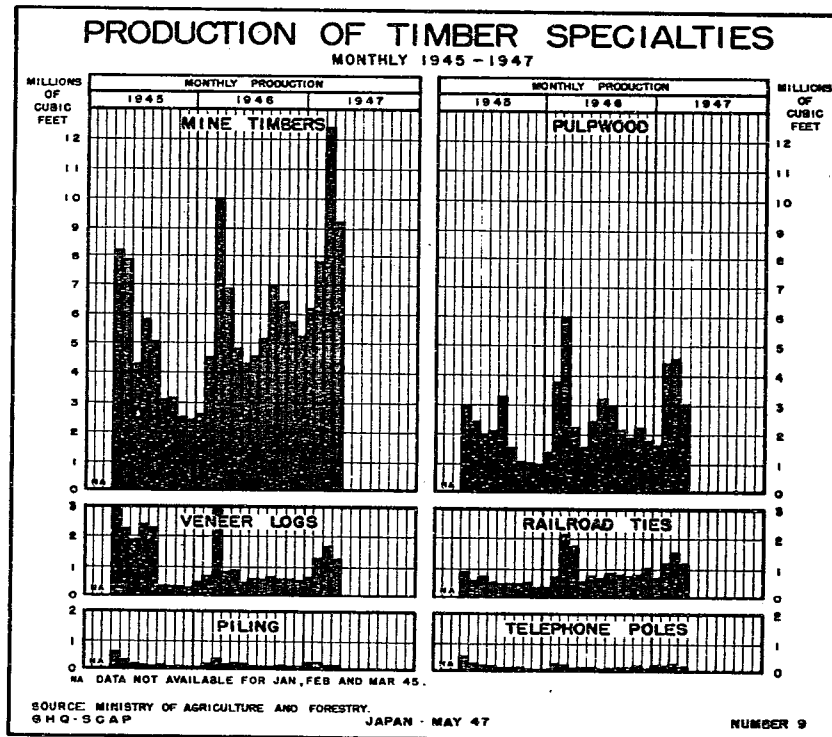
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry.	1
Mining.	6

FORESTRY

Log Production

1. The output of logs in April fell 88,688,000 board feet under March to 646,240,000 in the first production decline since November. Stockpiles of logs in April totaled 2,022,808,000 board feet, gaining 63,608,000 over March to establish the highest stockpile figure in 11 months. See chart, next page.

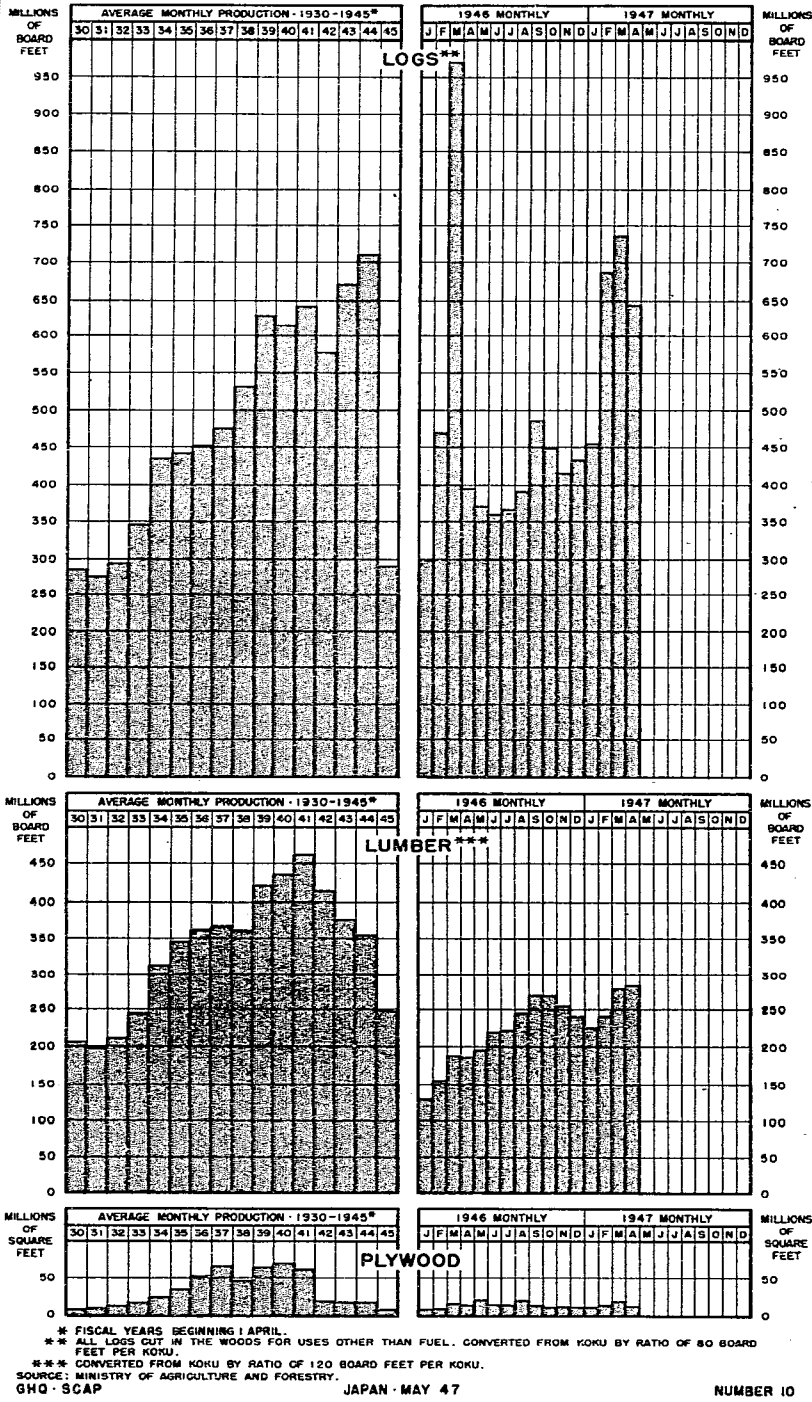


Sawmills

2. Sawmills operating at the end of March totaled 21,409 with a capacity of 414,990 horsepower, setting the revised percentage of gain in sawmills at 238 percent and in horsepower capacity at 208 percent over April 1946.

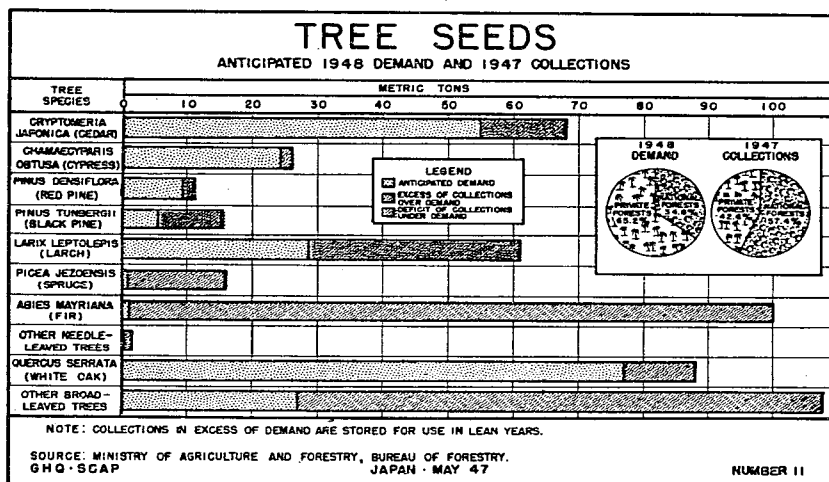
LOG, LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

1930-1947



Seed Requirements

3. Seed collections from national and private forests in 1947 are estimated at 438,190 kilograms, 151,590 more than next year's anticipated demand.



Nursery Fertilizer

4. Heavy farm demands cut the allocation of fertilizer to forest nurseries 99 percent to one percent of the amount requested. In the fiscal year 1947 private forests were allocated 125 metric tons of ammonium sulfate or nitrolime against a requested amount of 7,902 tons divided among seven fertilizers and fertilizer compounds. National forests were allocated only 60 tons of 3,859 metric tons requested.

MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	5
Oil	9
Mining Industry	12

COAL

Production

5. Coal production in the first 20 days of May totaled 1,244,600 metric tons, 103,400 under the comparable April period. Note the chart on following page.

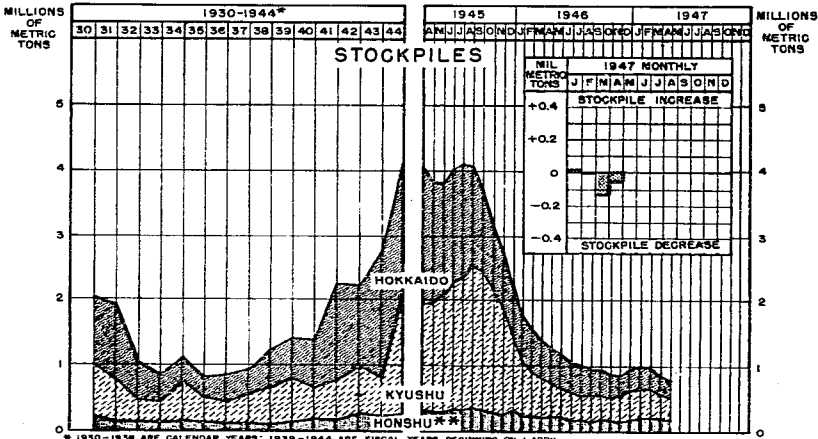
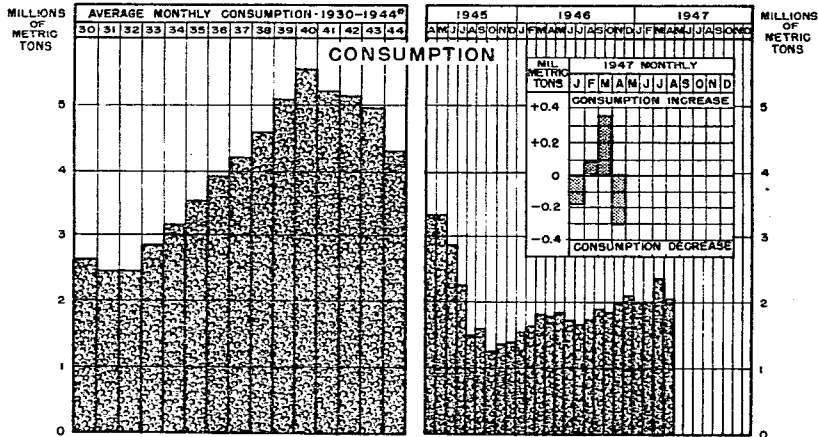
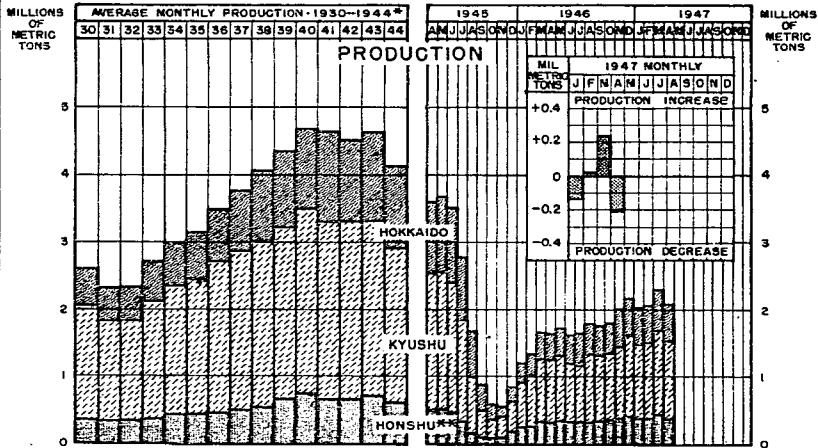
Consumption

6. Coal consumption of 2,042,000 metric tons in April was 148,000 under the allocation and 319,000 less than the revised March consumption.

Considerable improvement was made in April in adjusting the percentage of short and excess deliveries of coal allocations. Deliveries in excess dropped from 123 to 112 percent of the allocation while delivery shortages fell from a high of 100 percent in some industries to 58 percent of the allocation. See charts, pages 71, 72 and 73.

COAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND STOCKPILES

1930-1947

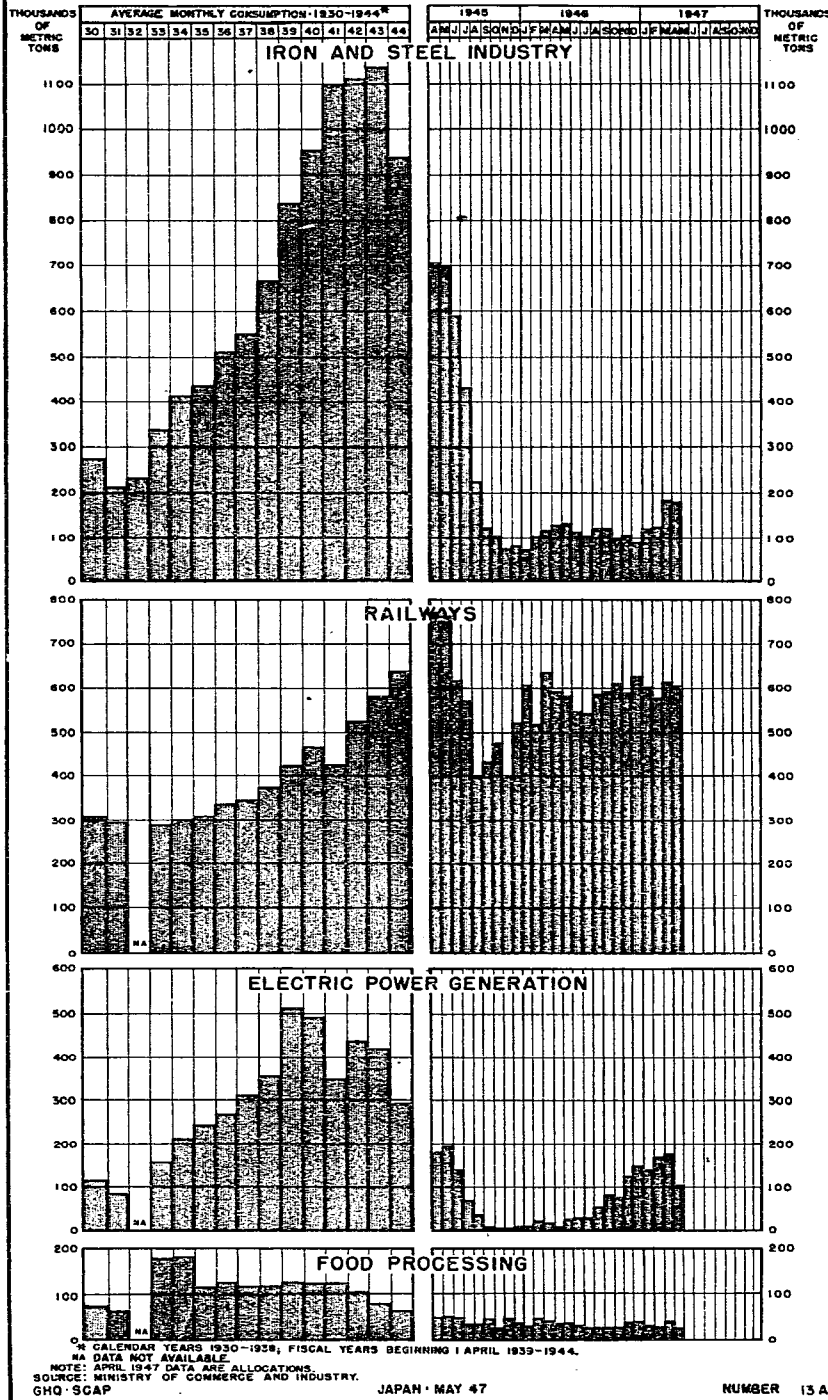


* 1930-1938 ARE CALENDAR YEARS; 1939-1944 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING ON 1 APRIL.
 ** HONSHU DATA INCLUDE SMALL AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES IN SHIKOKU.
 NOTE: APRIL 1947 PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES DATA ARE PRELIMINARY; APRIL 1947 CONSUMPTION DATA ARE ALLOCATIONS.

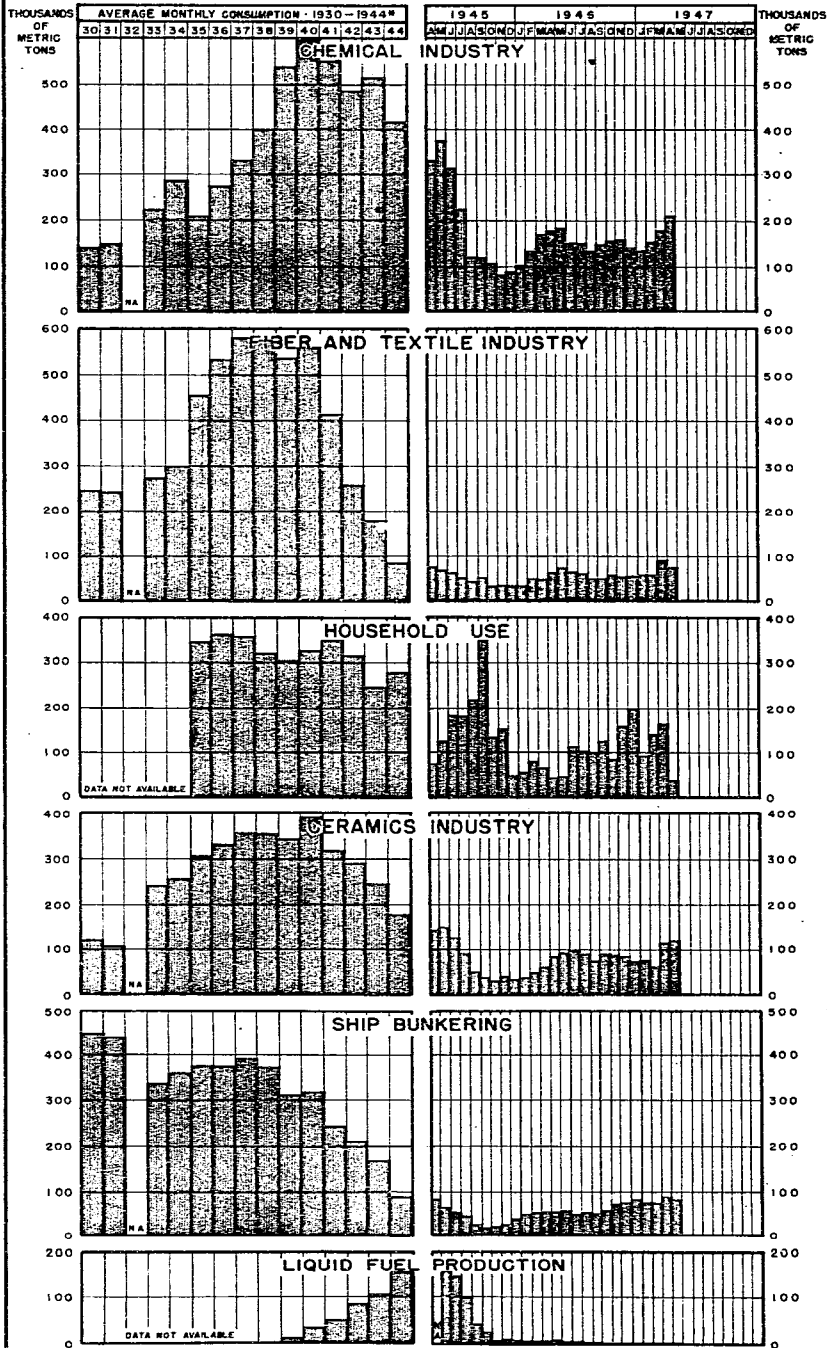
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 47 NUMBER 12

COAL CONSUMPTION

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES · 1930-1947



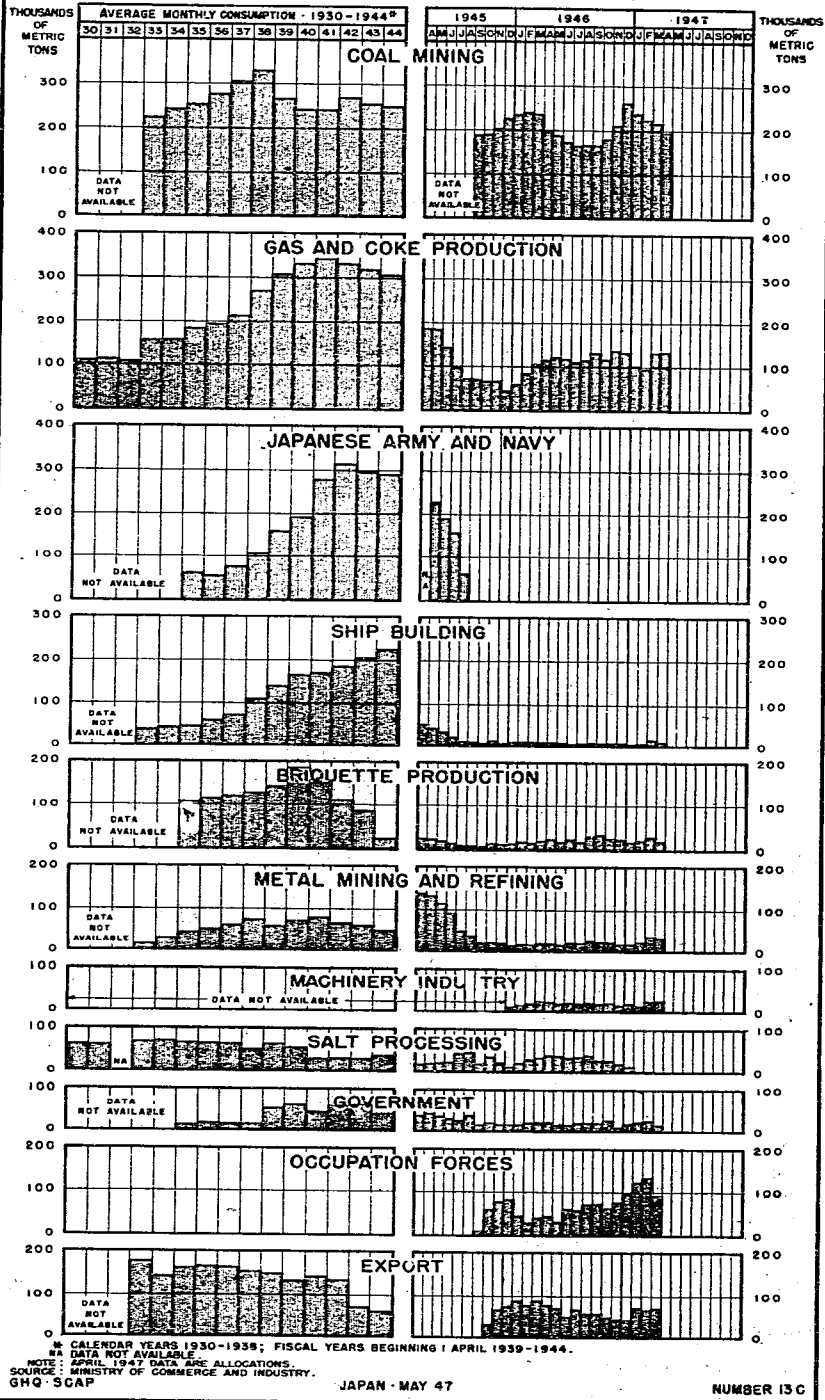
COAL CONSUMPTION BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES - 1930-1947



* CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1938; FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL 1939-1944.
 NA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 NOTE: APRIL 1947 DATA ARE ALLOCATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COAL CONSUMPTION

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES · 1930-1947



Stockpiles

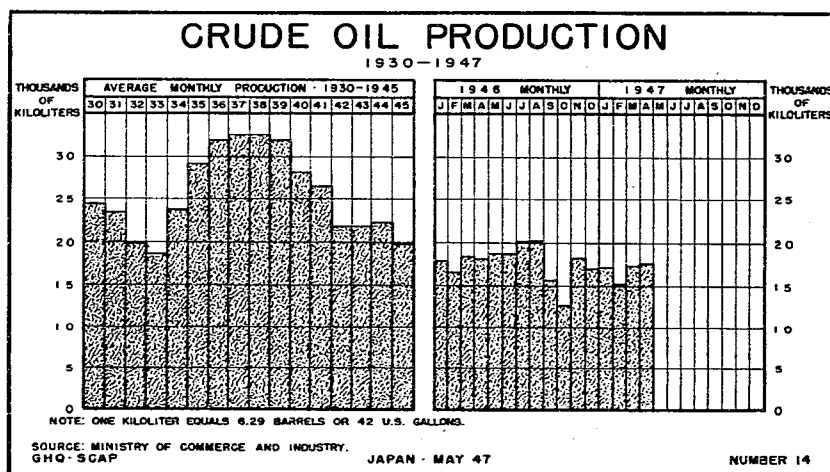
7. Stockpiles were 785,600 metric tons in April, 64,200 under March, of which 698,700 tons were available. Coal stockpiles on 20 May were 834,000 metric tons, 8,000 over the same period in April.

Lignite

8. Slight decreases under March occurred in the production and stockpiles of lignite in April. Production dropped 9,722 metric tons to 226,147 and stockpiles 12,517 to 412,943. Consumption rose 6,795 to 239,223, as shown in the facing chart.

OIL

9. Crude oil production reached 17,672 kiloliters in April, exceeding the March output by 306. Daily production averaged 589 kiloliters, 29 more than in March and 28 above the January-April average daily output.



Drilling Operations

10. An oil producer completed in Yamagata Prefecture in April indicated an initial daily production of .45 kiloliters. Strings active at the end of the month included nine exploitation wells, seven feeling-out wells and six exploration wells.

DRILLING OPERATIONS

April

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Feeling-out</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	1	0	0	1
Abandoned	1	1	1	3
Standing suspended	4	1	7	12
Commenced during period	1	1	0	2
Other wells drilling at the end of period	8	6	6	20

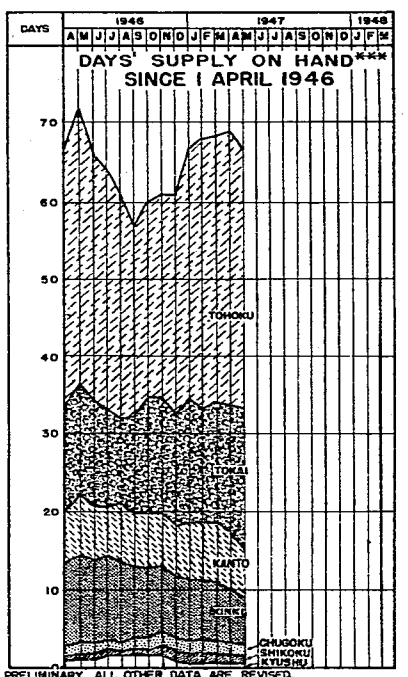
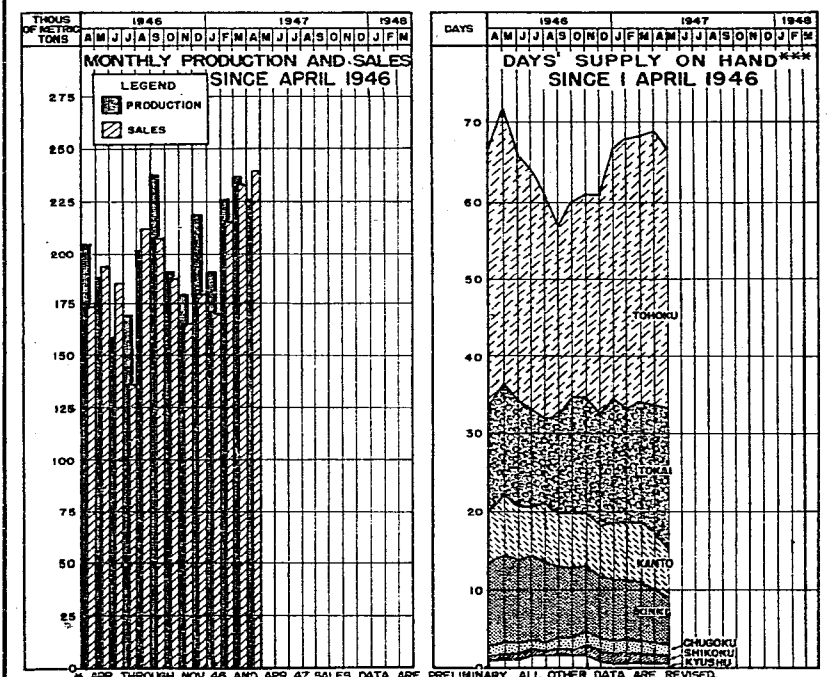
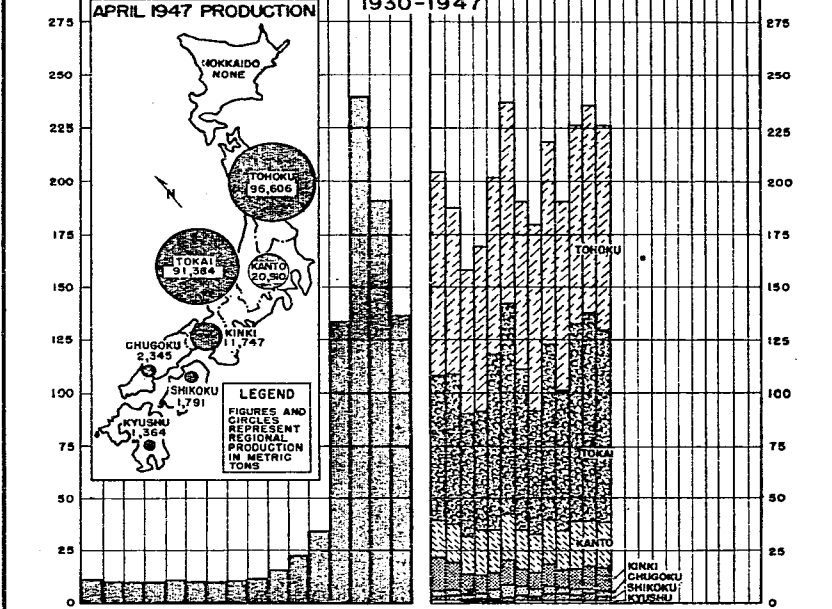
LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES*

BY REGIONS

THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION-1930-1945**												1946												1947												1948																											
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M

THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS



* APR THROUGH NOV 48 AND APR 47 SALES DATA ARE PRELIMINARY. ALL OTHER DATA ARE REVISED.
 ** 1930-1945 DATA ARE GIVEN FOR FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.
 *** DAYS' SUPPLY ON HAND DATA ARE BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY SALES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1946 = 6,194.4 METRIC TONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. JAPAN - MAY 47. RUMBER 15

Exploration Program

11. Financial difficulties of the Imperial Oil Company have delayed the exploration program, including the hiring of field labor and preparations for exploration drilling in Akita Prefecture.

MINING INDUSTRY

12. There were production gains in 16 of 25 reported mineral commodities in March, two more than in February. Of the increasing minerals steatite output rose sharply from 12,119 metric tons to 93,064 while iron ore, pyrite and sulfur made firm gains. Output of tungsten concentrate dropped.

MINERALS PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles a/</u>
Antimony	metal in concentrate	kg	14,176	232,840
Arsenic	metal in concentrate	MT	85	277.7
Asbestos	fiber	MT	220	475
Barite	concentrate	MT	58	2,797
Chromite				
High-grade	concentrate 47%	MT	78	6,736
Low-grade	concentrate 27%	MT	98	13,837
Cobalt	metal in concentrate	kg	75	7,773
Copper	metal in concentrate	MT	2,039	8,581
Fire clay		MT	3,390	40,124
Fluorite	concentrate	MT	15	15
Gold	metal in concentrate	gm	144,209	1,692,600
Graphite				
Crystalline	crude ore	MT	71	1,506
Amorphous	crude ore	MT	654	3,619
Gypsum	concentrate +40%	MT	1,251	2,724
	concentrate -40%	MT	3,229	10,683
Iron ore	concentrate	MT	34,561	648,545
Iron sand	concentrate	MT	25	18,495
Lead	metal in concentrate	MT	509	3,245
Manganese				
Dioxide	concentrate	MT	76	2,841
Others	concentrate	MT	1,241	63,118
Mercury	metal in concentrate	kg	3,661	11,789
Molybdenum	concentrate	kg	4,568	56,610
Pyrite	concentrate	MT	66,460	165,917
Silver	metal in concentrate	kg	4,478	36,261
Steatite		MT	93,064	74,599
Sulfur	refined	MT	1,816	1,926
Tin	metal in concentrate	kg	10,605	16,113
Tungsten	concentrate	kg	1,374	62,959
Zinc	metal in concentrate	MT	2,604	7,742

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	20
Machinery	31

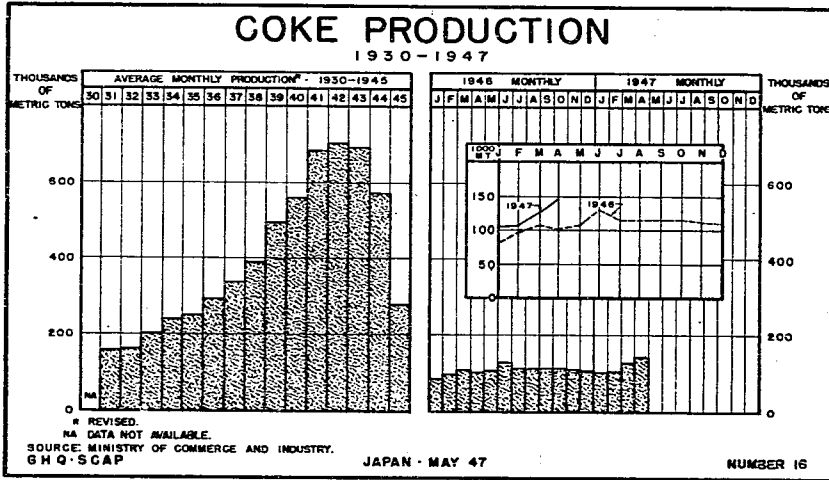
COKE

1. April coke production was 146,100 metric tons, 19,300 more than March but 23,000 less than estimated production as coal output decreased. Coke stocks increased to 43,600 metric tons.

APRIL COKE ALLOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	75,015	59,100
Metal industry	9,993	8,331
Shipbuilding	1,350	1,289
Industrial machinery	8,989	8,693
Electrical machinery	4,153	3,758
Rolling-stock manufacturing	4,640	4,433
Ceramics industry (including cement)	1,931	1,466
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	62,721	46,009
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	900	692
Others	5,260	4,924
Reserves	<u>6,511</u>	<u>4,854</u>
Total	181,463	143,549

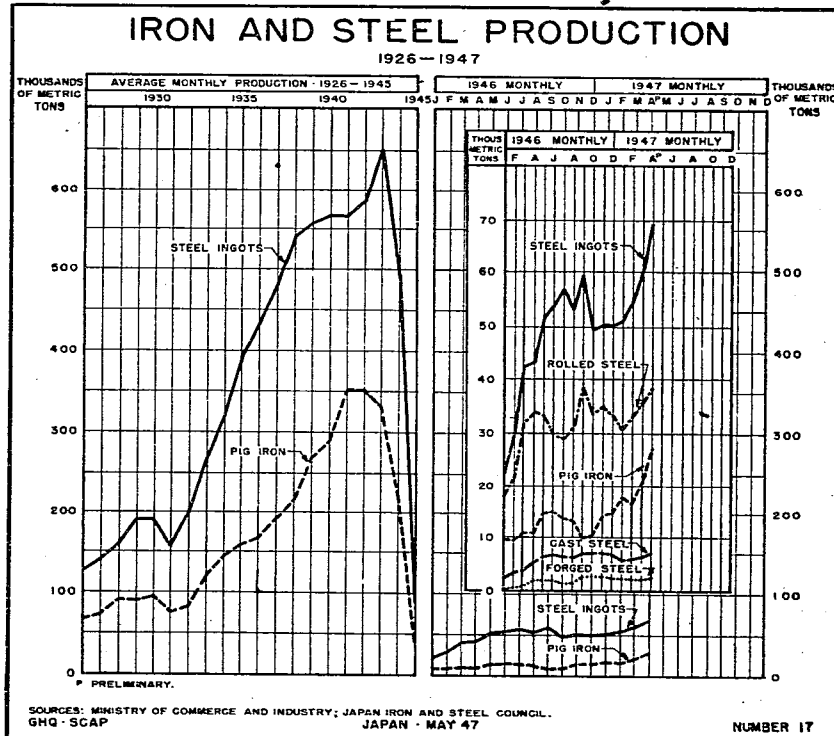
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

2. Over-all iron and steel production reached a new postwar peak in April as coal deliveries and the supply of electric power increased. This output represents 65 percent of the minimum monthly steel production needed during 1947 for rehabilitation of coal mines, fertilizer plants, railroads and other essential industries.



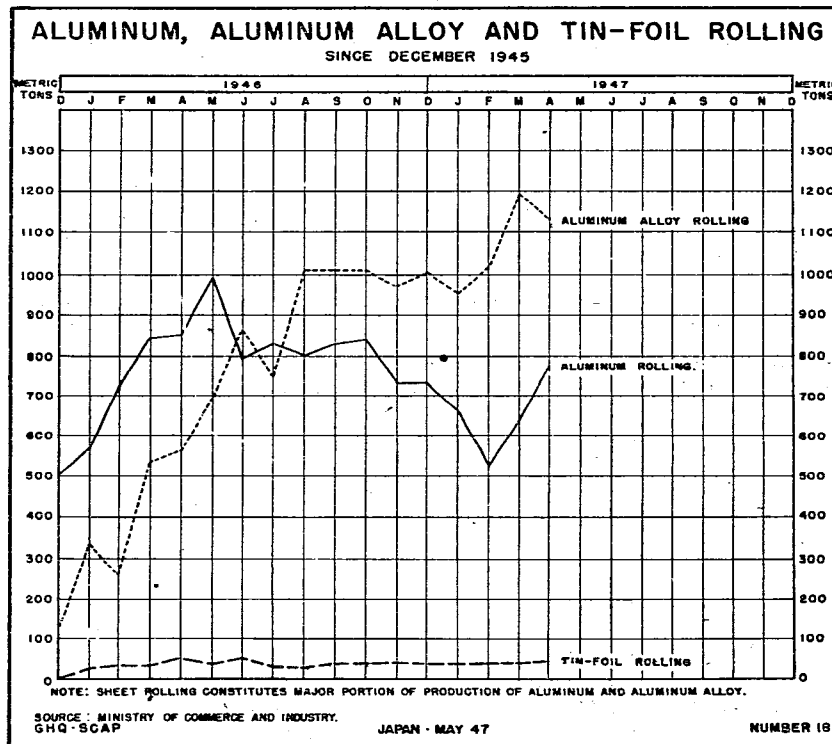
Local plant conditions caused a drop in the output of critical rolled items.

Light Metals

3. Aluminum output dropped sharply from 1,869 metric tons in March to 891 in April because the industry's fuel allocations were cut and one primary and two secondary plants ceased operation.

Alumina produced by caustic digestion of scrap increased from 180 metric tons in March to 294 in April.

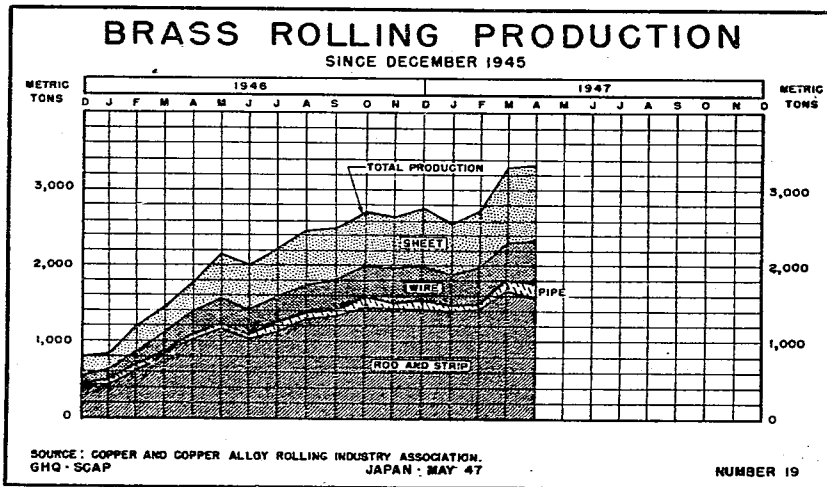
4. April output of rolled aluminum and aluminum alloy showed little change from March figures.



Copper

5. Nine smelters produced 2,970 metric tons of blister copper in April and seven refineries produced 2,548 tons of refined copper, decreases of 837 and 656 tons respectively from March output. Lack of fuel and sulfuric acid were partly responsible for the large decline in production. See chart, bottom of following page.

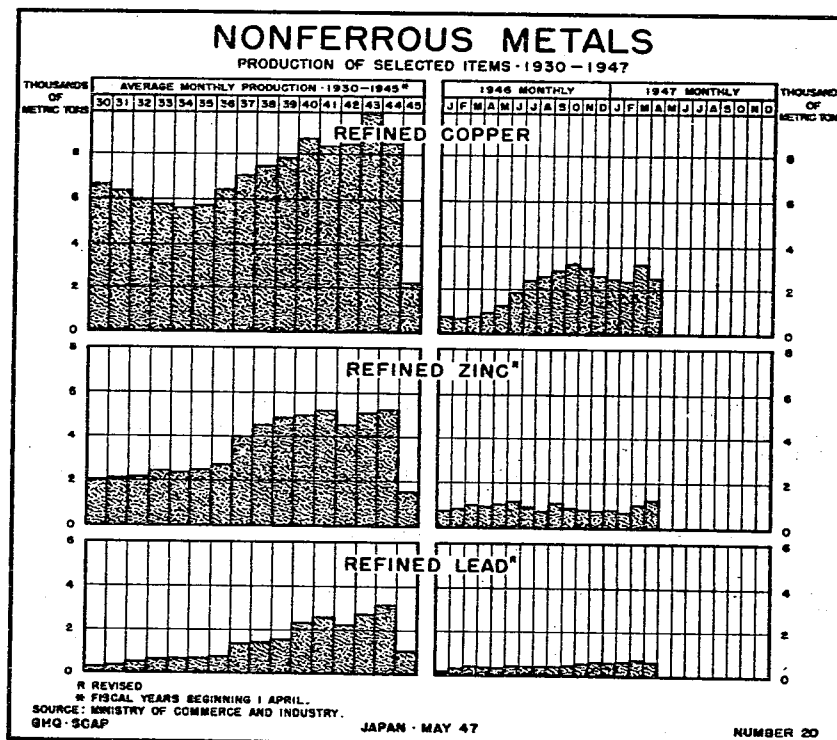
6. One hundred sixty-six rolling mills produced 1,053 metric tons of rolled copper products, 3,351 tons of brass products and 84 tons of bronze in April compared with March output of 896, 3,337 and 84 metric tons respectively.



7. Distilled zinc output increased 62 metric tons in April to 504 tons. Electrolytic zinc production increased 157 tons to 777 metric tons. Completion of plant repairs and lifting of electric power restrictions contributed to these increases.

Zinc plate output dropped slightly from 491 metric tons in March to 443 in April.

8. April lead-smelting output was 697 metric tons and refined lead 644, decreases of 27 and 122 tons respectively.

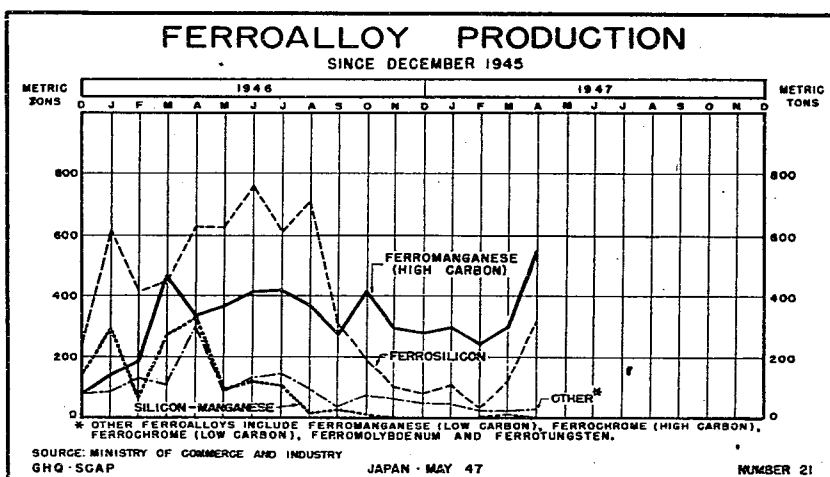


Other Nonferrous Metals

9. April production of 6.7 metric tons of mercury showed little change from March while crude tin output increased more than 500 percent to 25 tons.

Ferroc alloys

10. With the lifting of electric power restrictions ferro-alloy production almost doubled in April, amounting to 897 metric tons.



HUBBER

11. Crude rubber stocks fell 21.4 percent as no imports of crude rubber were received in April.

HUBBER INVENTORY
(metric tons)

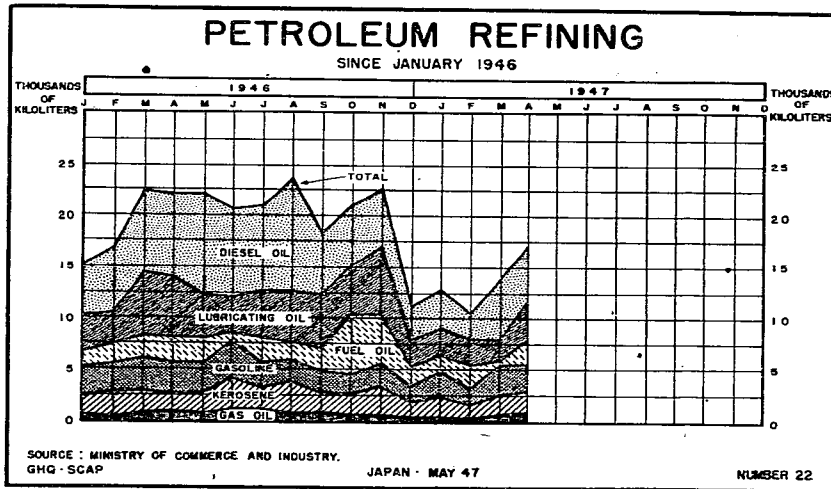
	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory 1 April	5,367	171	228
Receipts during month	46 a/	28 a/	567
Consumption during month	1,179	17	228
Inventory 1 May	4,234	132	567

a/ Recovery of hoarded stocks.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

12. Crude runs to stills totaled 22,273 kiloliters in April, an increase of 2,404 over the previous month. Refined products totaled 17,102 kiloliters, an increase of 3,073 over March. Nine refineries in the indigenous crude producing areas were in operation.



CEMENT

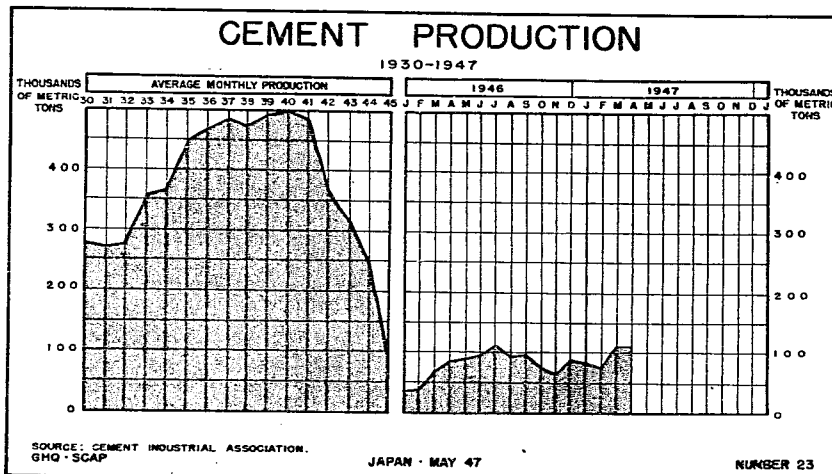
13. Thirty-three operating plants produced 111,952 metric tons of cement and 125,402 tons of clinker during April. Production was limited by the shortage of bags and of 5,000-calorie or better coal. Estimated cement production for May is 120,000 metric tons.

STOCKS HELD BY CEMENT PLANTS

1 May

(metric tons)

Coal	27,315
Clinker	110,438
Cement	131,080
Bags (pieces)	1,374,187



CONSTRUCTION

Coal-miners' Housing Program

14. The Coal-miners' Housing Program which started in January 1947 involved the construction of 2,056 new houses. Of these, 1,925 are completed and 1,748 occupied as of 30 April. The 131 unfinished units are in Hokkaido where unfavorable weather delayed construction. Repair of the scheduled 3,324 houses was completed by 15 April.

Board of Reconstruction

15. Of the 46 prefectural offices of the Board of Reconstruction 38 had been set up by 30 April. These branch offices will control the Japanese building industry, including the issuing and cancelling of building permits.

NEW CONSTRUCTION STARTED March

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Floor Area (square meters)</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Floor Area (square meters)</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Floor Area (square meters)</u>
Dwellings	6,911	276,203	3,501	182,088	10,412	458,291
Dwellings and shops combined	2,662	129,831	390	24,746	3,052	154,577
Nonresidential buildings	<u>2,717</u>	<u>407,806</u>	<u>2,748</u>	<u>185,922</u>	<u>5,465</u>	<u>593,728</u>
Total	12,290	813,840	6,639	392,756	18,929	1,206,596

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED March

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Floor Area (square meters)</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Floor Area (square meters)</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Floor Area (square meters)</u>
Dwellings	14,233	663,694	10,275	437,090	24,508	1,100,784
Dwellings and shops combined	7,005	346,965	505	29,978	7,510	376,943
Nonresidential buildings	<u>6,419</u>	<u>867,462</u>	<u>4,681</u>	<u>348,785</u>	<u>11,100</u>	<u>1,216,247</u>
Total	27,657	1,878,121	15,461	815,853	43,118	2,693,974

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

SHIPBUILDING

16. From 10 April to 10 May civilian shipyards completed repairs on 373 merchant vessels totaling 885,114 gross tons.

17. Between 20 April and 20 May four steel cargo vessels totaling 3,950 gross tons were launched and three steel cargo vessels totaling 4,750 gross tons were completed. In this period 41 steel fishing boats totaling 3,929 gross tons were launched and 42 steel fishing boats totaling 5,589 gross tons were completed. In addition one wooden ship of 250 gross tons was launched and 11 wooden ships totaling 1,950 gross tons were completed.

18. The Japanese Government is converting the Aoba Maru into a tanker for fueling approximately 300 fishing vessels operating in the Miyagi area.

19. A request from the Japanese Government to convert the 47-gross-ton lighter Kiku Maru into a gasoline barge and install a 75-horsepower semidiesel engine was approved.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

20. Production of most chemicals continued to increase in April as a result of improved power and fuel conditions. The principal exceptions were in chemicals dependent on fats and oils, stocks of which are nearly exhausted.

Fertilizer

21. Power restrictions in Hokkaido, Chugoku and Kyushu for controlling distribution limited production of ammonium sulfate to 61,069 metric tons, about 86 percent of the April goal. Coal, coke and pyrite deliveries to factories were satisfactory.

