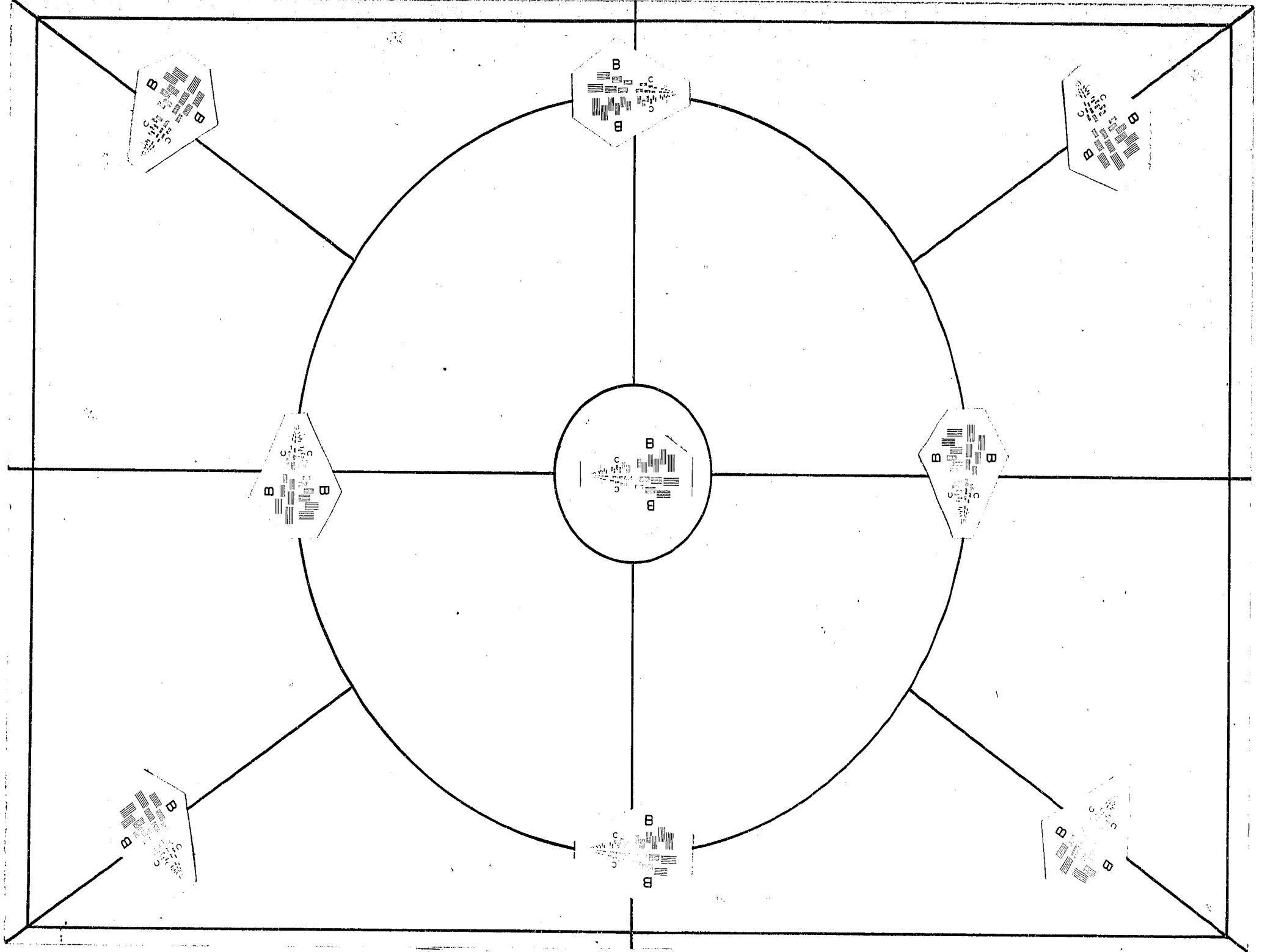


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22年6月

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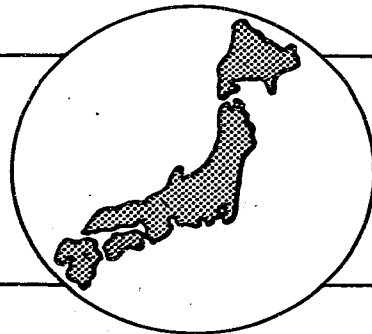
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資新部  
長

海外  
保存

Supreme Commander  
For The Allied Powers



本

**SUMMATION**  
of  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**  
in  
**JAPAN**

**NO 21          JUNE          1947**

22

0001

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**SUMMATION NO 21**  
**NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

**JAPAN**

FOR THE MONTH OF  
JUNE 1947

0002



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 21

June 1947

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

		Page
PART I	GENERAL	1
	Section 1. Organization Under SCAP . . . . .	3
	2. Political Activities . . . . .	3
	3. Economic Activities . . . . .	7
	4. Social Activities . . . . .	13
PART II	POLITICAL	19
	Section 1. Government and Politics . . . . .	21
	2. Public Safety . . . . .	45
	3. Legal and War Crimes . . . . .	51
PART III	ECONOMIC	61
	Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries . . . . .	63
	2. Forestry and Mining . . . . .	69
	3. Heavy Industries . . . . .	81
	4. Manufacturing . . . . .	99
	5. Textile Industries . . . . .	119
	6. Transportation and Public Utilities . . . . .	139
	7. Communications . . . . .	149
	8. Labor . . . . .	161
	9. Imports and Exports . . . . .	179
	10. Rationing and Price Control . . . . .	189
	11. Finance . . . . .	207
	12. Property Control and Reparations . . . . .	217
PART IV	SOCIAL	227
	Section 1. Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	229
	2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . . . . .	251

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 21

June 1947

CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

	Page
<u>Economic Activities</u>	
1. Indexes of Industrial Production . . . . .	8
<u>Public Safety</u>	
2. Criminal Offenses. . . . .	46
3. Prefectural Crime Rates. . . . .	47
4. Railway Casualties . . . . .	48
5. Prison Population and Prisoner Deaths. . . . .	49
6. Fires. . . . .	50
<u>Agriculture and Fisheries</u>	
7. Livestock Slaughter. . . . .	64
8. Milk Production. . . . .	64
9. Fish Catch . . . . .	66
10. Diesel Oil Allotments to Fishing Industry. . . . .	67
<u>Forestry and Mining</u>	
11. Production of Timber Specialties . . . . .	69
12. Log, Lumber and Plywood Production . . . . .	70
13. Firewood and Charcoal Production . . . . .	71
14. Coal Production, Consumption and Stockpiles. . . . .	72
15. Coal Consumption . . . . .	74
16. Lignite Production, Sales and Stockpiles . . . . .	77
17. Crude Oil Production . . . . .	78
<u>Heavy Industries</u>	
18. Coke Production. . . . .	82
19. Iron and Steel Production. . . . .	82
20. Aluminum, Aluminum Alloy and Tin-foil Rolling. . . . .	83
21. Brass Rolling Production . . . . .	84
22. Nonferrous Metals. . . . .	84
23. Ferroalloy Production. . . . .	85
24. Petroleum Refining . . . . .	86
25. Cement Production. . . . .	86
26. Chemical Fertilizer Production . . . . .	88
27. Sulfuric Acid. . . . .	89
28. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda. . . . .	89
29. Production of Principal Chemicals. . . . .	90
30. Salt Production and Imports. . . . .	92
31. Machine Tool Production. . . . .	93
32. Industrial Machinery Production. . . . .	95
33. Textile Machinery Production . . . . .	96
34. Railway Locomotive Production and Repair . . . . .	97
35. Railway Car Production and Repair. . . . .	97

	Page
<b><u>Manufacturing</u></b>	
36. Food Processing. . . . .	100
37. Alcoholic Beverage Production. . . . .	101
38. Tobacco Manufacturing. . . . .	102
39. Pulp Production. . . . .	102
40. Paper Production . . . . .	103
41. Window Glass and Glassware . . . . .	104
42. Brick and Roofing Tile Production. . . . .	106
43. Motor Vehicle Production . . . . .	110
44. Crude Rubber Utilization . . . . .	111
45. Hides Received by Tanneries. . . . .	112
46. Tanned Leather Production. . . . .	112
47. Leather Goods Production . . . . .	112
48. Watch and Clock Production . . . . .	116
49. Sewing Machine Production. . . . .	116
<b><u>Textile Industries</u></b>	
50. Indexes of Yarn and Silk Production. . . . .	119
51. Cotton Textiles. . . . .	120
52. Raw Cotton at Mills. . . . .	120
53. Raw Silk . . . . .	122
54. Spun-silk Yarn Production. . . . .	123
55. Silk Cloth Production. . . . .	124
56. Silk Reeling Basins. . . . .	125
57. Rayon Textiles . . . . .	126
58. Wool Textiles. . . . .	129
59. Raw Wool Stocks. . . . .	129
<b><u>Transportation and Public Utilities</u></b>	
60. Railroad Traffic . . . . .	140
61. Railroad Freight Tonnage . . . . .	140
62. Coastwise Shipping . . . . .	141
63. Electric Power Generation. . . . .	142
64. Average Daily Electric Power Generation. . . . .	142
65. Electric Power Generation by Regions . . . . .	144
66. Electric Power Generation and Consumption. . . . .	144
67. Electric Power Consumption by Residential Users. . . . .	145
68. Gas Industry . . . . .	146
<b><u>Communications</u></b>	
69. Telephone Service. . . . .	150
70. Domestic Telegrams Handled . . . . .	151
71. Radio Receiver Licensees . . . . .	152
72. Radiotelegraph Wordage Between Japan and Other Countries. . . . .	152
73. Domestic Mail Deliveries . . . . .	153
74. Foreign Mail Service . . . . .	153
75. Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Money Orders . . . . .	154
76. Telephone Cable Production . . . . .	156
77. Vacuum Tube Production . . . . .	156
78. Radio Broadcast Receivers and Transmitters . . . . .	157
79. Operating Revenues and Transfer Receipts - Ministry of Communications Special Account . . . . .	159
<b><u>Labor</u></b>	
80. Labor Union Membership . . . . .	164
81. Labor Disputes . . . . .	172

	Page
<u>Rationing and Price Control</u>	
82. Government Staple-food Purchases . . . . .	190
83. Government-controlled Staple Foods . . . . .	192
84. Government-controlled Staple-food Stocks . . . . .	193
85. Fresh Vegetables . . . . .	194
86. Fresh Fish . . . . .	195
87. Fertilizer Allocations and Deliveries . . . . .	197
88. Urban Family Expenditures . . . . .	200
89. Family Expenditures in Three Large Cities . . . . .	201
90. Rental Indexes . . . . .	202
91. Ten Rationed Commodities . . . . .	203
92. Textile Distribution . . . . .	204
<u>Finance</u>	
93. Bank of Japan Notes in Circulation . . . . .	208
94. Bank of Japan . . . . .	209
95. Ordinary Banks . . . . .	211
96. Savings Banks . . . . .	212
97. Deposit Bureau of Ministry of Finance . . . . .	213
98. Liquidation of Corporate Securities . . . . .	214
<u>Public Health and Welfare</u>	
99. Nutrition Surveys . . . . .	230
100. Average Daily Food Consumption . . . . .	231
101. Sources of Caloric Intake . . . . .	232
102. Fats, Proteins and Carbohydrates . . . . .	233
103. Average Weight Deviations . . . . .	234
104. Symptoms Associated With Nutritional Deficiencies . . . . .	235
105. Communicable Diseases . . . . .	237
106. Communicable Diseases - By Prefectures . . . . .	238
107. Hospital Capacity and Patients . . . . .	242
108. Medical Supplies . . . . .	243
109. Public Assistance . . . . .	246
110. Repatriation . . . . .	249
<u>Education, Culture and Media of Expression</u>	
111. Adult Education Conferences . . . . .	252
112. Printing and Distribution of New Textbooks . . . . .	255
113. Printing of New Textbooks . . . . .	255
114. Scientific Research Budget . . . . .	257
115. Important Cultural Sites - XV: Kyoto Prefecture . . . . .	260
116. Daily Newspaper Subscriptions . . . . .	264
117. Educational Films . . . . .	267
118. SCAP Information Library . . . . .	268
<u>Map of Japan</u>	269

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 21

June, 1947

PART I

GENERAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section 1. Organization Under SCAP . . . . .	3
Section 2. Political Activities . . . . .	3
Section 3. Economic Activities . . . . .	7
Section 4. Social Activities . . . . .	13



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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

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

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
The Diet. . . . .	1
Political Developments. . . . .	3
Public Safety . . . . .	6
Legal Affairs and War Crimes. . . . .	10
International Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	14

THE DIET

1. Efforts of the Cabinet to prolong the current Diet session three weeks caused the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Diet to issue a statement denying the Government's right to determine the length of Diet sessions. "The term of a special Diet session under the new Constitution is decided by the National Diet itself, and not by the Government," said Speaker Komakichi Matsuoka of the House of Representatives and President Taunao Matsudaira of the House of Councillors in their joint statement.

Opening Session Ceremony

2. The newly established sovereignty of the people was emphasized in the opening ceremony of the first Diet session under the new Constitution. Speaker Matsuoka of the House of Representatives assumed the leading role, replacing the Emperor, Prime Minister and the President of the House of Peers. The Emperor attended the session as a "guest."

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Policies of New Cabinet

3. In a series of statements outlining the policies of the new Cabinet, the Katayama Government asked for national cooperation, economically, spiritually and politically.

Emergency Economic Program

4. In an eight-point emergency economic program outlining the Government's plans for meeting the economic crisis the following points were stressed:

- (1) Minimizing ration delays and stopping the flow of food to the black market.

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- (2) Establishing an effective system for distributing food at official prices.
- (3) Revising the official price and wage structure in an effort to stimulate industrial activity.
- (4) Eliminating currency inflation by sound financial policies.
- (5) Increasing production by aiding key industries.
- (6) Increasing labor efficiency by securing employment and an adequate standard of living for the people.
- (7) Promoting export trade.
- (8) Executing the above program by instituting controls in private enterprises where necessary and by encouraging formation of production cooperatives by the working people.

#### New Life Movement

5. A program to effect the moral and spiritual regeneration of the Japanese people was announced by the Cabinet on 20 June. Entitled a "People's Movement for the Construction of a New Japan," the program set forth the following seven goals:

- (1) Elevation of the will to labor.
- (2) Display of comradeship and cooperation.
- (3) Cultivation of the spirit of self-reliance.
- (4) Materialization of social justice.
- (5) Establishment of rational and democratic living customs.
- (6) Stress on arts, religion and sports.
- (7) Promotion of peace movement.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

6. Restaurants and other establishments selling food purchased through illegal channels and at illegal prices were ordered to close.

7. Criminal offenses reported in April increased slightly.
8. The number of rail casualties dropped in May.
9. Fire losses during April rose sharply.

#### LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

10. Japanese criminal courts were given jurisdiction over cases involving black-marketing of Occupation Forces' goods by Japanese.

#### War Crimes

11. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 76 suspected war criminals.



12. The names of 91 persons were deleted from apprehension lists and the status of 20 suspects was clarified during the month.

13. Fifteen trials involving 38 defendants were completed in Japan.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

14. A witness for the defense testified before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East that Japan had no aggressive intentions toward Soviet Russia but did maintain an operative defense plan in case of attack.

15. Germany was not informed in advance of the Pearl Harbor attack nor was Japan notified in advance of the attack by Germany on Soviet Russia, a witness for the defense testified.

16. The Tribunal recessed on 23 June for six weeks.



SECTION 3  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources . . . . .	1
Commerce and Industry . . . . .	9
Finance . . . . .	32
Property Control. . . . .	37

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Priority rights to purchase land under the agrarian reform program were granted to tenants occupying salable land in November 1945, with the ruling limited in the case of voluntary transfer or dissolution of the lease since that time.
2. A ₪ 1,500,000 allocation was granted to finance a nationwide agricultural library system.
3. May fish landings, although considerably under the April tonnage because of the close of the herring run, registered gains in eight of 12 species.
4. The Government was directed to submit plans for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition.

Forestry and Mining

5. Log production declined in May while stockpiles gained. May firewood and charcoal output decreased while wood fuel for vehicles gained.
6. Coal production in the first 20 days of June was slightly over production of the same period in May. Total May production was below April. Stockpiles decreased in May while consumption gained over April.
7. May petroleum production declined but the reopening of two wells raised average daily production in the last week of the month to 600 kiloliters, only 75 below the 1946-47 fiscal year high.
8. Ten of 25 mineral commodities gained in April, including tungsten, sulfur and gold.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

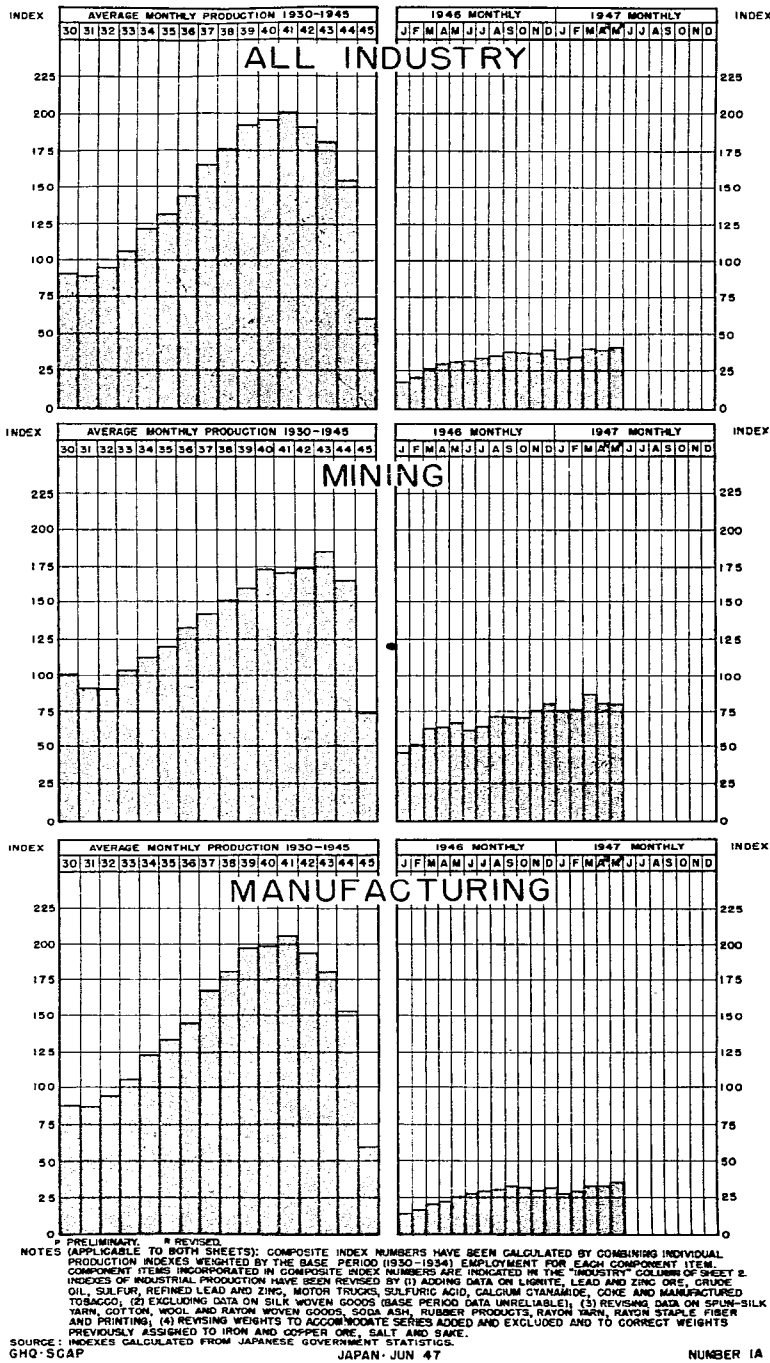
Heavy Industries

9. Sustained coal deliveries and increased electric power supply in May permitted further increases in iron and steel output. Production of aluminum, copper, lead and ferroalloys increased.

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# INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

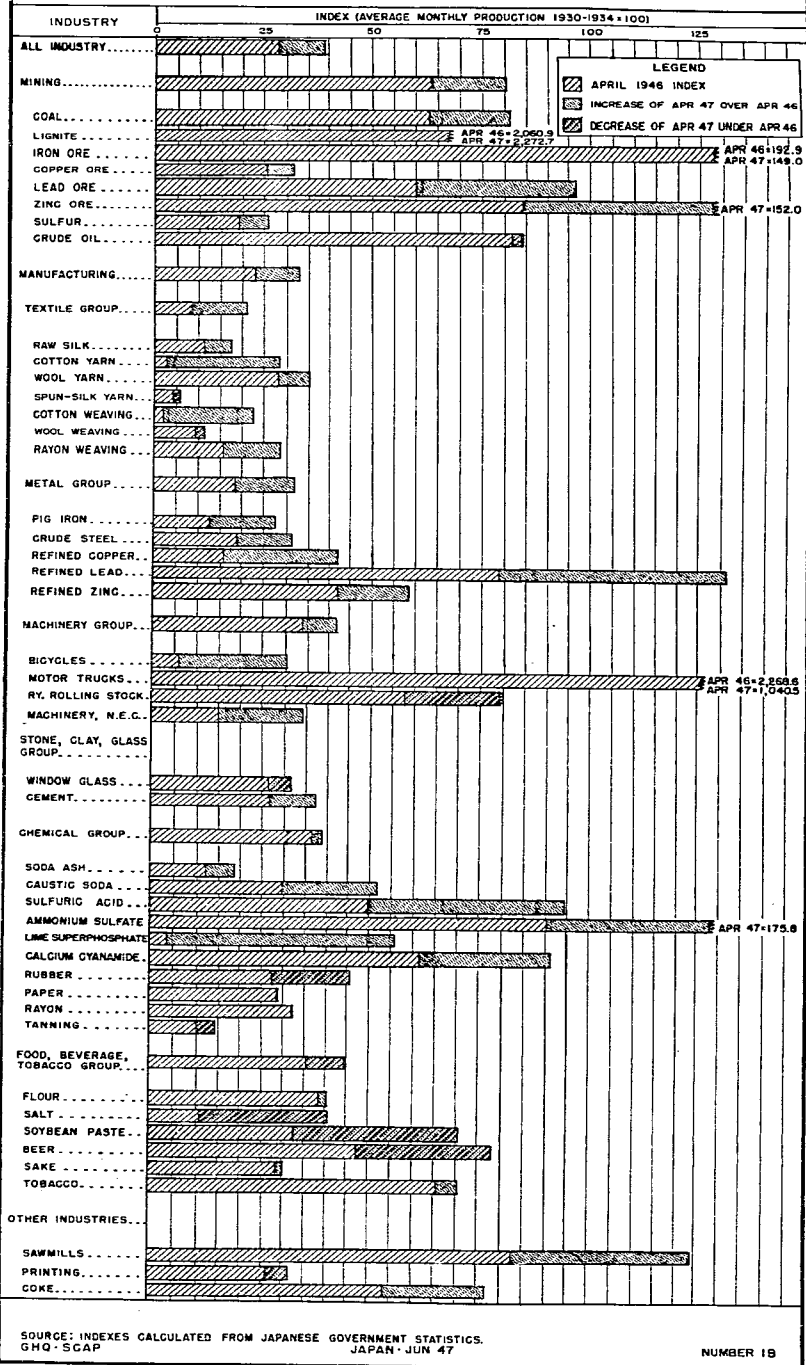
1930-1947 (AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1934 = 100)



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# INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

APRIL 1946 AND APRIL 1947



10. Housing construction started reached a postwar high in May. The shortage of cement continued to hamper the public works program.

11. Satisfactory deliveries of coal and electric power enabled chemical output to increase 13 percent in May. Industrial machinery production continued to increase with special emphasis on mining equipment.

#### Manufacturing

12. Flour output increased in May as imports of cereals continued. The processing of imported soybeans increased the supply of fats and oils. Pulp and paper production reached a new postwar high.

13. Sheet, polished and optical glass output increased, as did production of refractories and abrasives.

14. Output of electrical items continued an upward trend. Motors and transformers necessary for the rehabilitation of coal mines made substantial gains.

15. Shortages of raw materials continue to retard production gains in all industries.

#### Textile Industries

16. There was a general upward trend in the textile industry except in cotton yarn production.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities

17. Despite procurement of additional vehicles the operating ratio of trucks and buses remained constant due to the lack of fuel, parts and tires.

18. Railroad operations continued to increase in terms of kilometers operated, passengers carried and freight tonnage hauled.

19. Electric power generation increased, lessening power restrictions in some districts and eliminating them wholly in others.

#### Communications

20. The liquidation of the International Telecommunications Company and its subsidiaries continued.

21. Telecommunications service between Tokyo and Manila began 1 June.

#### Labor

22. In preparation for the Congress' July convention, officers from the national headquarters of the National Congress of Industrial Unions conducted a series of regional conferences with affiliated unions to "stimulate rank-and-file criticism" of policies and leadership.

23. The Central Labor Relations Committee has assisted in the settlement of all disputes occurring since its establishment, according to its first annual report issued in June.

24. The number of disputes and man-days idle fell during April to the lowest level since January 1946 as unions continued to emphasize collective bargaining and recourse to conciliation and mediation.

25. By the end of June major labor and employer groups had given modified sanction to the general plan for wage stabilization set forth in the Cabinet's eight-point economic program.

#### Imports and Exports

26. The export of manufactured cotton products continued to increase with the first shipments of cotton fabric to Aden and Northern Rhodesia since the war and the first shipment of cotton yarn to Tripolitania.

#### Rationing and Price Control

27. Imported food accounted for about 41 percent of June staple food distribution.

On 30 May food distribution was delayed an average of nearly five days in Japan's six largest cities.

28. Prices were set for summer grains which will be collected from July through September.

29. Stricter food control brought about an increased supply of fresh vegetables and fish in Japan's major cities in May over May 1946.

30. Over 65 percent of January-July fertilizer allocations were delivered by the end of May.

31. Official rayon yarn and staple fiber prices were increased about 115 percent in June.

### FINANCE

#### Money and Banking

32. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 30 June reached ¥ 136,320,000,000.

33. Postal savings in the Deposit Funds Management Bureau decreased ¥ 573,000,000 in May.

#### Liquidation

34. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation of closed institutions, which increased ¥ 319,743,000 in April, totaled ¥ 2,740,204,000 on 30 April.

#### Public Finance

35. Initial declarations of estimated income subject to the "pay-as-you-go" income tax were filed in June. Income-tax returns are required of individuals whose 1947 estimated incomes are more than ¥ 4,800 of which not more than ¥ 1,000 is subject to withholding at source.

36. The national debt reached ¥ 286,866,035,074 on 31 May, an increase of ¥ 6,839,665,348 during May.

PROPERTY CONTROL

37. Fifty new reports on properties valued at ¥ 758,000 of persons arrested as possible war criminals were processed between 26 May and 20 June. The total value reported by 20 June amounted to ¥ 81,791,000.

38. Reports on German property in Japan on 31 May revealed total assets of ¥ 783,129,000 including ¥ 529,019,000 in cash and bank accounts.

39. Reports of assets of 155 dissolved ultranationalistic organizations processed by 20 June showed total assets valued at ¥ 112,295,000.

Between 26 May and 20 June reports of assets of 14 dissolved organizations, including one supplementary report, were processed.

Antitrust and Cartels

40. Expenditures of ¥ 126,142,574 were approved in June including ¥ 81,294,467 for construction, repair and rehabilitation of essential industries.

41. The Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission designated 77 foreign-trade associations and 26 control companies and associations as closed institutions to be liquidated on the activation of government corporations assuming their functions.



SECTION 1  
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	1
Education . . . . .	19
Religion. . . . .	33
Arts and Monuments. . . . .	35
Media of Expression . . . . .	36

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The May nutrition survey showed caloric consumption per capita per day decreased in Tokyo, eight other major cities, 27 prefectures, Tokyo railways, the Akita copper mine and four coal mines while protein intake increased in Tokyo, eight cities and the Tokyo railways.

Percent of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies increased and body weight decreased as compared with the February survey.

2. Graduate courses for public health nurses, health officers and sanitarians were inaugurated by the National Institute of Health.

3. Incidence rates of diphtheria, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis decreased in May while other reported communicable diseases increased.

4. Hospitals and bed capacity increased 43 and 3,602 respectively over April, bringing the total to 3,224 hospitals and 223,810 beds on 30 May.

5. Twenty-four nurses were graduated from the first six-month training course in tuberculosis nursing on 5 June.

6. Production of medical and dental supplies in May was valued at ¥ 325,493,646, an increase of ¥ 23,717,731 over the April output.

7. Penicillin produced in May increased from 238,050,000 oxford units in April to 341,620,000 units.

8. Production of 10 percent DDT dust increased from 91,405 kilograms in April to 409,245 in May.

9. X-ray film produced in May increased approximately 26 percent over the April output to 24,135 square meters.

10. Distribution of X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus in May increased from a total of 316 in April to 362.

11. The Japan Medicine Distributing Control Company purchased controlled medicines worth ¥ 8,435,999 and sold ¥ 16,453,065 worth in May.

12. Sale of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines in May was valued at ¥ 4,304,191, a decrease from ¥ 5,820,593 in April.

13. Narcotics violators in May numbered 87, of whom 35 were registrants and 52 nonregistrants. There were 42 narcotics thefts.

14. Welfare payments in May were valued at ¥ 235,030,843 including grants in kind valued at ¥ 26,219,215. Persons receiving assistance numbered 2,763,333.

15. The Repatriation Relief Board of the Ministry of Welfare expended ¥ 907,630,540 in "Production Fund Loans" which involved 97,583 cases or 212,178 persons. An average of ¥ 9,393 was loaned to each case or ¥ 4,277 per person.

16. The National Federation of Health Insurance Associations held a conference in Nara on 31 May on its 20th anniversary.

17. Representatives of the prefectural associations of the National Health Insurance held a conference in Shiga Prefecture 2-4 June to discuss principles necessary to improve present operations.

18. Japanese repatriated from 1 to 29 June totaled 61,170 of whom 44,317 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 15,661 from Southeast Asia, 651 from the Ryukyus and 541 from other areas. Koreans and Ryukyans repatriated from Japan numbered 1,546 and 850 respectively.

#### EDUCATION

19. The second series of area conferences to introduce courses of study in mathematics, English, drawing and handicraft, music, practical arts and homemaking commenced in Tokyo. Other meetings were held in Kumamoto and Hiroshima.

20. Thirty-two three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences were held by Japanese educators.

21. The Ministry of Education reported that 2,268 Japanese educators and officials had been found unacceptable by screening committees and 2,643 were purged between 7 May 1946 and 30 April 1947.

22. A total of 44,410,823 copies of new textbooks approved by the Ministry of Education had been printed by 15 June. Eighty-four percent have been distributed.

23. Thirteen sets of 400 volumes each of American textbooks were distributed for the guidance of Japanese textbook compilers.

24. The American Red Cross supplemented Japan's short paper supply with a gift on behalf of American schoolchildren of 25,000,000 sheets of paper for the printing of textbooks.

25. A Federation of Public and Private Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers was organized 19 June to foster public understanding of the importance of early childhood education.

26. A social-studies conference for teachers was held in Tokyo sponsored by the Japanese Teachers' Association for Educational Study and the Educational Research Institute.

27. The Association of Presidents of Japanese Normal Schools held a conference in Tokyo to discuss current problems in teacher education.

28. Two conferences on science teaching were held in Kyushu under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education.

29. Scientific research is to be fostered by increases in the 1947-48 budget and by a Government search for personnel who can contribute to scientific advancement.

30. New food releases were made for the school lunch program affecting some 650,000 children in Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka and Kawasaki.

31. The new course of study in physical education was approved by the Ministry of Education for printing and distribution to schools in June. The first distribution of athletic equipment was completed by the Ministry of Education.

32. The Japanese Educational Film Review Board was empowered by the Ministry of Finance to grant certificates for tax exemption to producers of educational films. Educational Film Catalog No. 2 was published in June.

#### RELIGION

33. Christian influence in the Japanese Government was considerably increased with the election of Tetsu Katayama as Prime Minister and the appointment of five other ministers who are Christians or have been influenced by Christian training.

34. Major activities of religious groups were the annual meeting of Japanese Roman Catholic bishops and Society of Superiors and a meeting of the district moderators and secretaries of the Church of Christ in Japan to discuss the reconstruction of church buildings.

#### ARTS AND MONUMENTS

35. Art exhibitions included one each at the Hakutsuru Museum, Hyogo Prefecture, the Nezu Museum, Tokyo Municipal Gallery and National Museum in Tokyo.

#### MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

##### Information Programs

36. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry launched a six-month land-reform publicity campaign for tenant farmers and members of Farm Land Commissions.

37. The labor-management information program stressed the importance of stable industrial relations in the reconstruction of Japan.

All information media publicized the importance of coal in an effort to assist the Coal Board to increase production.

38. Two-day institutes for women leaders were held in Yamagata and Niigata to discuss the work of women's organizations. The New Japan Women's League presented to the Prime Minister a petition requesting the appointment of women executive officers in Government ministries, establishment of a Women's Bureau in the proposed Labor Ministry and establishment of a women's committee

to correlate problems relative to women and children. Two nonpartisan women were appointed to the Citizens' Advisory Committee on the formation of a Ministry of Labor.

39. The political affairs information program was concerned with publicity for political and economic policies of the new Government, provisional amendments to the Civil Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

40. A Japanese Food Utilization Committee was organized to provide information on the uses of imported American food now being distributed.

Press and radio emphasized methods of controlling communicable diseases and special attention was given to "Traffic Safety Week" 15-22 June.

41. A total of 66 exhibitions of poster displays was shown. Sixteen exhibits were displayed in eight universities in the Tokyo area.

#### Radio

42. The "Man-on-the-Street" radio program of 23 June presented sidewalk interviews with the Prime Minister and the director of the Economic Stabilization Board on the economic situation. National Radio Forums were recorded in Hiroshima, Sapporo, Tokyo and Matsumoto. A special children's program was broadcast 1 June to publicize the new Children's Hour Monthly Magazine which commenced publication in May.

#### Press and Publications

43. A survey showed a nationwide increase of 2,794,073 subscriptions to Japanese newspapers between March 1946 and April 1947. Increases in circulation were recorded in 43 of the 46 prefectures.

44. Editorial attention of the metropolitan press was concerned with various phases of the nation's economic predicament. Announcement that limited private foreign trade would be permitted after 15 August was received with universal appreciation. Concern was expressed over the probability of a serious food shortage before the rice harvest in November.

45. The prefectural press was concerned with the formation of the tripartite coalition government, the nomination of Katayama as Prime Minister, the price-lowering movement, land reform and the limited resumption of foreign trade.

46. Japanese magazines discussed paper allocation, the reorganized educational system and the need for textbooks, and emphasized the importance to Japan of its fishing industry.

#### Motion Pictures, Theater and Music

47. Eleven American and 15 Japanese feature motion pictures were previewed for release to the Japanese public. A number of educational films and slides were produced by Japanese companies.

48. Attendance of Japanese at Allied educational films totaled 601,504.

49. Japanese students and amateur theatrical organizations

increased their production of foreign plays. Outstanding production in the Tokyo area was the Toho production of Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Hugo's "Les Miserables" and Ibsen's "A Doll's House" played in the Osaka area.

50. Twenty-four Japanese composers and critics met 18 June in a round-table discussion of music in Japan and the possibility of broadcasting works by contemporary Japanese composers.

A new music club was formed under the sponsorship of Yomiuri Shinbun. Toho Music Section produced the light opera "Bocaccio."

#### Library

51. Attendance at the SCAP Information Library in Tokyo for the month was 17,123. The highest attendance for a single day was 934, recorded on 7 June.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

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PART II

POLITICAL

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	Page
Section 1. Government and Politics. . . . .	21
Section 2. Public Safety. . . . .	45
Section 3. Legal and War Crimes . . . . .	51





SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
The Diet. . . . .	1
Political Developments. . . . .	16
The Central Government. . . . .	48
The Emperor . . . . .	52
The Constitution. . . . .	55
The Purge . . . . .	60

THE DIET

Diet's Right to Set Sessions

1. An announcement in the Japanese press on 15 June that the Government had decided to extend the current Diet session three weeks brought forth the following joint reply from Speaker Komakichi Matsucka of the House of Representatives and President Tsuneco Matsudaira of the House of Councillors:

"A recent press news item stated that the Government decided to extend the term of the current Diet session. Such news apparently results from a misunderstanding. It is necessary that the nation understand the facts, so that the dignity of the National Diet may be maintained.

"In contrast with former procedure, the term of a special Diet session, under the new Constitution, is decided by the National Diet itself, and not by the Government. In case the term, as decided by the National Diet, is deemed too short, the National Diet, taking all circumstances into consideration, will prolong it. The National Diet receives no directions in this connection.

"The term of the current Diet session, set at 50 days inclusive of convocation day, is to end on July 8. If it is necessary, shortly before the close of the session, to prolong the term in order for both Houses to fulfill their duties, the National Diet will extend it by resolution.

"It is understandable that the Cabinet may also desire an extension of the session. But apart from such desires, the National Diet, in the light of its own convictions, will prolong the session and determine its length.

"At present, when the opening ceremony has not yet been held, it is premature to take up the question of extension of the session. This announcement is made in order to make clear the position of the National Diet."

2. Under the Meiji Constitution, the Cabinet made all decisions concerning the opening, closing, length and extension of Diet

sessions. When the Government decided to postpone the reopening of the Diet from 23 June till 1 July the Diet objected that its privileges were being abridged. The Cabinet then formally requested that the Diet itself postpone the reopening. The Diet refused to act on the request.

#### Organization of Diet

3. Organization of the Diet proceeded with each House naming chairmen and members for its 21 standing committees. In all cases the House of Representatives picked chairmen and a working majority on each committee from the three Government parties. The Councilors selected committee chairmen strictly in proportion to the numerical strength of the parties and groups in the Upper House. Most of the committees have held one or more meetings for purposes of organization, consulted numerous ministries and sought information on matters within their respective fields.

#### Opening Session Ceremony

4. The opening ceremony of the Diet 23 June emphasized the newly established sovereignty of the people. Speaker Komakichi Matsuoka assumed the leading role, replacing the Emperor, the Prime Minister and the President of the House of Peers. The Emperor attended the session as a "guest."

5. Speaker Matsuoka opened the ceremony with the following address:

"The Constitution of Japan, founded upon righteousness and humanity and upon the universal principles of mankind, is dedicated to the lofty ideal of building up by the will of the people and through respect for the fundamental rights of man a truly democratic nation of peace and culture and of contributing thereby to the establishment of an enduring peace in the world.

"The Diet is, under our Constitution, the supreme organ of state and the sole lawmaking body of the land. The mission of the Diet is thus made bigger and weightier than ever before. It is as such that the people should fully understand and respect the Diet. On the other hand, we ourselves should deeply be conscious that ours is a Diet of the people and should never fail to grasp correctly and reflect faithfully the trends of the public.

"Our country is now confronted with a most difficult situation. But it is inspiring to see how our people, trusting in the justice and good faith of all peace-loving peoples of the world, have risen hand in hand and how with courage and perseverance they are striving to surmount the crisis.

"We, the members of both Houses, are resolved to do our best, acting in concert with the people, to fulfill our mission and to attain our country's high ideal."

6. Following Speaker Matsuoka's address the Emperor read the following Rescript, substituting "I" for the old imperial "We":

"I am very pleased to attend today the opening ceremony of the First Session of the Diet and to meet in one room with you who represent the entire nation.

"As set forth plainly in the Constitution of Japan, the Diet is the highest organ of state power and the sole lawmaking

authority of the State. The future development of our nation depends, therefore, entirely upon the right operation of the Diet.

"Japan is now faced with an economic crisis unparalleled in history. It is my earnest hope that at this juncture we, the Japanese people, shall surmount this crisis by uniting really as one man and succeed in constructing a nation of peace, a nation of culture, founded upon democracy."

#### Vocational Representation in House of Councillors

7. During last year's debate leading to the adoption of the new Constitution several members of the Progressive, People's Cooperative and Social Democratic Parties advocated the adoption of vocational representation in the House of Councillors. Instead the Diet decided that 100 of the 250 members of the Upper House should be elected from the nation at large on the theory that electors would choose Councillors representing their own special interests. This opportunity particularly benefited teachers', farmers' and labor unions but repatriates and experts in various industrial and commercial fields also were elected.

8. Twenty-eight Councillors are labor leaders, including 17 Social Democrats, 10 independents and one People's Cooperative.

Four of the Social Democrats, Jiro Miki, labor delegate to the 11th World Labor Conference, Torakichi Hara, Tashikatsu Tanaka, and Mrs. Tsuneko Akematsu, chief of the Party's Women's Section, are officials of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions. Hideyoshi Koizumi, Seamen's Union; Masao Nakamura, Seiji Uchimura and Seichi Suzuki, Government Railroad Workers' Union; Shin Chiba, Hokkaido Communications Workers' Union; Kunihiko Kanie, Kyoto Labor Council; Heichi Ono, Expressmen's Union; and Toarazo Hamada, Coal Miners' Union, are also Social Democrats.

Yoshima Kawakami, Tokyo Finance Ministry Unions; Tokashi Yoshimatsu, Truckers Union; Masao Iwama, chairman of the General Strife Committee of the National Council of Trade Unions; and Heigo Fujii, Iron and Steel Union, are independents.

Yoshio Kuriyama, independent, Electricians Union, and Tosaki Mizuhashi, Social Democrat, vice-chairman of the General Struggle Committee of the same union, are National Congress of Industrial Unions leaders.

The teachers' unions are represented by Kinichi Umeza, chief of the Gumma Struggle Committee, a Social Democrat, and by Katsuzo Wakagi, Masao Kono and Sado Abe, independents. Kenichi Suzuki, Cooperative, heads the Kanagawa Teachers' Union.

The All-Japan Farmers' Union has Setsuzo Yamada, Toshio Ota and Soji Okada, Social Democrats, and Tsuneco Ikeda and Toshio Onishi, independents.

#### Repatriates

9. Eight Councillors are repatriates. Michio Matsui, Japan Rejuvenation Party, was justice of a Manchurian high court. Shinrokuro Hozumi, independent, president of the Repatriates from Korea League, was colonization director for the Korea Governor General's office. Yoshio Kusumi is a former chief of the planning section of the Manchurian General Affairs Board. Sho Senda, independent, now chief director of the Repatriates' Rehabilitation League, was secretary of the Central China Development Board. Hideichi Joho, independent, vice-secretary of the National Repatriates'

League, was a former section chief of the China Development Corporation. Tatsuno Sakurachi, oldest of the group, now chief of the General Affairs Committee for the Democratic Councillors and former member of the House of Peers, was director of the Dairen Exchange.

Other members of the repatriates' group are Hoburo Asaoka, Liberal, chairman of the Repatriates' League, and Yoshiki Hoshino, National Salvation League, who is chief of the Kanto Repatriates' Association.

#### Agriculture

10. Twenty-five presidents of agricultural associations hold Councillor seats.

Other agriculture experts include State Minister Hiroo Wada, closely affiliated with the Social Democrats; Munetaku Tokugawa, Ryokufu Kai; Masao Nishikawa, Liberal, president of the Showa Agricultural Association; Sadatake Hisamatsu, Democrat, president of the Shokoku Agriculture Company; and Hiroshi Terao, independent, former member of the House of Peers and former head of the National Experiment Farm.

#### Coal Production

11. Two Democrats and a Social Democrat have had special experience in coal production. Shiro Kiuchi, former Peer, former Cabinet secretary and vice-president of the Coal Mining Society, and Tamotsu Hashimoto, a coal operator, are Democrats. Torazo Hamada, vice-chairman of the Fukuoka Coal Mine Rehabilitation Company, is a Social Democrat.

#### Iron and Steel

12. Five Councillors have had broad experience in the iron and steel industry. Hideo Kobayashi, president of the International Foundry Company; Masaji Hitotsumatsu, director of the Nakayama Steel Manufacturing Company; and Kisaku Katsushima, director of the Ikegai Iron Works, are Liberals. Heitaro Inagaki, a director of the Steel Tube Company, is a Democrat, while Jokichi Komiyama, director of the Showa Iron and Steel Company, campaigned as an independent.

#### Banking

13. Otohiko Ichiki, formerly a Minister of Finance, Peer and president of the Bank of Japan, and Junkichi Ishikawa, director of the Central Finance Bank, both of the Ryokufu Kai, are prominent bankers. Shichirobe Ikeda, elected as an independent and also a Ryokufu Kai member, is a bank president. The Liberals are Hideo Kuroda, former Minister of Finance, and Kisaku Matsushita, director of a securities company.

#### Forestry

14. Two Liberals, two independents and a Democrat have had experience in forestry. The Liberals are Yataro Hiranuma of the Saitama Forestry Federation and Masaji Shibata, Ibaraki Forestry Association. Keiki Matsumura, independent, is president of the Hokkaido Nursery Association and Aisuke Okamoto, independent, has been director general of the Imperial Household Forestry Bureau. Naruhiko Uyetake, Democrat, was president of the Imperial Forestry Association.

### Transportation

15. Experts in transportation include Giichi Murakami, independent, former Minister of Transportation and present head of the Japan Railway Association; Seitaro Iida of the Ryokufu Kai, former Peer and ex-Vice-minister of Transportation, president of the Railway Electrification Board; Yasuji Yuji, Ryokufu Kai, president of a railway company and a former secretary of the Ministry of Communications; and Junsuke Itaya, chairman of the Liberal Councillors and former Parliamentary Secretary of the Railway Ministry.

### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### Emergency Economic Program

16. Immediately after installation of the Katayama Cabinet on 1 June the new Administration issued a series of statements calling attention to the need for national cooperation, economically, spiritually and politically.

Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama, defining democracy as including economic liberation within a state that is internally cultural and externally peaceful, said that political revolution has always been realized concurrently with revolutions in thought. He asked for a political truce until such time as the nation had been cleansed of bureaucracy and of class-ridden privilege.

He called upon the public on 2 June to accept further sacrifice which he pledged would be fair and of which the rich must bear the larger burden. The Government, he said, intended to restrict luxurious living, but all people who work honestly and sincerely will be rewarded both economically and culturally.

17. Prime Minister Katayama, on 11 June, called a conference to announce an "emergency economic program." A declaration of principles has been customary immediately after the assumption of office by a new Cabinet, but Katayama established a precedent when he invited not only his entire Cabinet but also the president of the Bank of Japan, the chairmen of the standing committees of both Houses of the Diet, and representatives of political parties, industrial and financial associations, labor unions and newspapers to attend the meeting.

He prefaced the detailed announcement of his plans by the statement that the way to cope with the economic situation had been clearly laid down in the Supreme Commander's letter of 22 March to former Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and that "we, the Japanese people, regard with respect the General's farsighted advice."

18. The text of the Government's eight-point emergency program follows:

"Public finance in continuous deficit, and both major industries and individual households also in deficit--such is the stark reality of the Japanese economy today. This state of affairs cannot last very long. For it means, on the one hand, that the basis for the reproduction of national economy will ever be narrowing itself from day to day, and, on the other, that the possibility of avoiding vicious inflation becomes harder and harder.

"The economic situation such as this and the way to cope with it were clearly pointed out in General MacArthur's letter to former Prime Minister Yoshida as early as March 22, and surely the Japanese people regard with great respect the insight shown in the Supreme Commander's judgment. But it also reminds us severely that

the key to surmounting these difficulties is to be found less in contriving some new-fangled measures than in putting into actual practice sincerely and boldly those measures which we profess to follow.

"Nearly two years have elapsed since the end of the war. It cannot be said, however, that we have yet been freed from various sufferings and privations attendant to the fact of defeat in the war. Nevertheless we are hopeful, because we are confident that, through the efforts of the entire nation, we are making steady progress towards a democratic and independent nation.

"Restoration of Japan to a normal position in the community of nations may be said to be daily coming closer to realization. We realize, however, that the most important minimum prerequisite for arriving at this goal is for us to exhaust at this juncture all the feasible measures at our command for the stabilization of our economy.

"This, of course, is easier said than done. It is high time for us to realize that what will save our economy in the long run is nothing less than undiminished perseverance and cooperation among all of us and, most of all, unstinting labor of working people. However, the life of want will be easier for us to bear if we can bring about a more equitable distribution and eliminate unjustifiable profiteers and if we succeed in shrinking the intermediary steps of distribution which now separate from each other those who are honestly engaged in the production of goods and services.

"Having such ideas as our basic attitude, the Government is prepared, in order to tide over the critical situation now confronting us, to put into effect the following eight groups of measures as requiring our special and immediate attention. Details of each of the items will be duly made public to invite the cooperation of you citizens as the occasion arises.

"I. Since it is of fundamental importance to secure a supply of foodstuffs as the basis of our nation's, and, in particular, our workers' livelihood, every effort will be made toward minimizing ration delays and stopping the flow into black-market channels.

- "(1) Make a fundamental change on the collection system of major food items. By making use of democratic organizations, allocate in advance the fertilizers and other production materials in accordance with the area cultivated and the fertility of soil, then roughly determine the planned quantity of production corresponding thereto, and make the collection allocations on the basis of this quantity.
- "(2) Revise the Government purchase prices of the year's crops of wheat and Irish potatoes in conformity with the price level newly to be established, and improve the contents of the link system with compensatory goods.
- "(3) Devise a method by which those farmers who have completed their delivery can send to their relations in cities a certain amount of staple food to be rationed through official channels.
- "(4) Inasmuch as it is unavoidable to rely on staple food other than rice during the transition period, place special emphasis on the improvement of eating habits.

in particular on the securing of protein nutrients. Carry out strictly the control regulations of fresh fish and shellfish and extend similar methods to processed marine products. Increase the ration of other non-staple foods and seasoning materials.

- "(5) In order to help increase vegetable supply in urban consuming districts, encourage the revival of special production localities, connect them in a planned manner with consuming cities, and also take measures to help self-sufficiency in vegetables through home gardens.
- "(6) Operate more reasonably the supplementary ration to workers in accordance with the actual working conditions, while maintaining its basic level.
- "(7) Close throughout the country those restaurants and eating places which are not operated on legitimate rationed goods.
- "(8) Whether or not the immediate food crisis can be staved off depends to a great extent upon the delivery of foodstuffs by farmers on their own initiative. The Government expects farmers to bend their further efforts in this direction and will take the sternest attitude against those who stand in the way.
- "(9) In order to reinforce the fishing industry, bend efforts towards making the industry more scientific, expanding the fishing areas and securing priority on material needed for the industry.
- "(10) On the basis that we fulfill completely the above internal measures, exert our full efforts for asking the importation of foodstuffs.

"II. We will establish an effective distribution system at official prices, which is essential to securing of foods and stabilization measures as a whole.

- "(1) Assure the distribution by a Kodan system for these essential materials, such as basic production materials, major consumers' goods, important foodstuffs, etc., on which we require a most strict control.
- "(2) Continue or extend the allocation certificate system with regard to materials which come next to the above-mentioned items in their need of control; and make necessary improvements in the operation of the coupon system so that the Government may have the actual flow of goods well in hand and know the result of their utilization.
- "(3) As for the allocation system, avoid the method of relying upon the past results, and instead improve in such a way as to promote a fair competition among enterprises, paying special attention to the questions of efficiency and effective utilization of inventories.
- "(4) Carry through energetically the exposure and utilization of hoarded materials.

"(5) Intensify the inspection system with respect to economic administration and emphasize especially the policy of indicting the large-scale black-market operators.

"(6) Intensify controls on transportation and check the movement of black-market goods.

"III. Since the existing official prices, being the legacy of the postwar economic disequilibria, are so far out of line that they are becoming a serious hindrance to normal industrial activity, we will revise at this time the entire structure of prices and wages and make efforts toward maintaining the new level.

"(1) Revise and adjust promptly and in a coordinated fashion the entire official price structure and maintain firmly a new price system.

"(2) For the determination of prices use the cost-of-production method, and as for the method of computing various cost components, such, for example, as profits and depreciation, make appropriate adjustments in the light of specific characteristics of each industry. As for the prices of major agricultural commodities, determine them on the basis of their balance with the prices of those industrial commodities which are relevant to the agricultural production.

"(3) Discontinue indiscriminate compensatory financing for the deficit of enterprises, and utilize price-adjustment subsidies only when they are required from the over-all economic point of view.

"(4) Tax away the appreciation profits arising out of the upward revision of prices.

"(5) Drop out from the sphere of price control those minor items for which it is of little use to fix official prices, thus overhauling the items under price control.

"(6) With regard to the relation between wages and prices, direct our principal efforts towards maintaining real wages by enlarging the sphere of distribution of goods through official channels. We shall not resort to such measures as a mechanical wage freeze.

"(7) As for the nominal money wages, determine them, in the light of the preceding paragraph, simultaneously with revision of official prices and in view of the quantity of consumer goods rationed through official channels.

"IV. In order to eradicate the cause of inflation from the side of currency we will strengthen our efforts in maintaining a sound financial policy.

"(1) Maintain public finance on sound basis, keeping, however, in mind that the prime objective of the public finance policy will be the effectuation of the smooth operation and reconstruction of the national economy as a whole.



- "(2) Set up a working budget for the purpose of postponing and economizing government expenditures.
- "(3) In order to meet an unavoidable increase of expenditures, cover them as far as possible by increasing tax revenue through proper and effective execution of the existing tax system, but, if necessary, consider an increase in tax rates.
- "(4) Strengthen the taxation on the income of profiteers who are taking advantage of inflation or black-market operations by reinforcing the tax collection organization and improving the method of inspection.
- "(5) On enterprise special accounts carry out the principle of the 'independent account system.
- "(6) Strengthen the inspection on actual operation of the budget.
- "(7) Maintain and strengthen the control of funds. Restrain severely deficit loans to enterprises; however, adequate funds will be made available to essential industries.
- "(8) Make efforts to keep the currency in circulation within reasonable limits, by utilizing the function of the Currency Issue Council (Tanka Hakko Shingikai) and adjusting by bringing the revenues and expenditures of public finance and industrial funds into balance.
- "(9) Continue and extend the savings campaign energetically.

"V. The increase of production and raising of productive efficiency are basic to economic rehabilitation. Therefore, we will attempt to realize them by continuing the policy of emphasizing production in selected industries and by taking measures toward putting enterprise management on a sound basis.

- "(1) Continue to give the highest priority to increasing production of coal and other basic materials and strengthening of land and water transportation.
- "(2) Take positive steps toward planning and execution of reorganization of each industry in close collaboration with the Economic Rehabilitation Conference and bring about the maximum increase of productive efficiency. In this connection, prepare a long-term economic program for the purpose of establishing clear-cut guidance for industrial reconstruction.
- "(3) Under close cooperation with the fields of science and technology and by making the best use of them, develop and utilize our national resources to the utmost.
- "(4) Take measures to encourage those enterprises which are heavily burdened with surplus workers; take reasonable measures for reallocation and shifting of workers, thus contributing towards the healthy development of enterprises. Such steps will be taken first of all in the government enterprises.

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"VI. Inasmuch as the increase of labor efficiency originating from the self-will of working people is the motive power of production enhancement, we will put into effect, even at the expense of scarce national strength, necessary measures for securing life and employment of working people.

- "(1) Government will strive towards securing the consumers' goods necessary for labor and secure housing for the working people.
- "(2) Hoping for positive cooperation between labor and management, and backed by the Economic Rehabilitation Conference, make efforts to extend methods of wage payment which encourage efficiency and labor morale and also to maintain normal appropriate working rules.
- "(3) Make all-out efforts for creation and expansion of productive employment, in particular, export industries, and at the same time try to absorb the unemployed as far as possible in practical productive public works projects.
- "(4) Make the employment service and vocational training system work effectively, thus promoting placement of the unemployed, especially repatriates.
- "(5) Establish promptly an unemployment compensation or unemployment insurance system, thereby making the life of the unemployed secure.

"VII. In order to secure funds to import foodstuffs and basic raw materials, and secondly to make as much contribution as possible to the rehabilitation of the countries in the Far East, we will take measures to promote our exports to the utmost even if we have to curtail temporarily our domestic consumption further.

- "(1) In view of the severe shortage of internal resources under the present circumstances, endeavor to extend the export of finished goods manufactured from imported materials and prepare a rational export program.
- "(2) Secure specifically export goods and materials for their production in the demand and supply program, and take special precautions to prevent their diversion into internal consumption.
- "(3) Endeavor not only to increase our export to the United States but also to develop our trade with the Far East.
- "(4) In preparation for the reopening of normal international trade, effect necessary improvement in relevant aspects of the economy, in such a way as will encourage and promote lively activities on the part of those concerned with international trade on their own initiative.

"VIII. To make the execution of above-mentioned measures effective the following supporting measures will be taken:

- "(1) Effect necessary controls on key industries which cannot attain their expected goal for some reason inherent to the private enterprise system such as

unwillingness to assume big risk. Execute control in such a way that the Government will take direct responsibility in the management of the enterprises. In executing controls, respect the status and technical ability of present employees and utilize their initiative and experience.

- "(2) Formalize and encourage production cooperatives constituted by working people and revise them on the basis of communal equipment for medium-sized and small enterprises."

#### Communist Criticism

19. Sanzo Nosaka, Communist leader, asserted on 12 June that the emergency economic program paralleled the Yoshida Cabinet policy. "To check inflation I had hoped that the program would provide for the cancellation of payment of interest on government bonds and for the levy of heavy taxes upon the new-yen class, as had been publicly pledged by the Social Democratic Party," he said. He cautioned the Government to include eradication of bureaucracy in the plan and pledged that, if this were done, "we, together with the people, will support the Social Democratic Party."

"The emergency economic program means," he said, "that the Katayama Cabinet has abandoned any intention of carrying out a policy of fundamental reforms."

The Communist leader felt compelled to criticize the eight-point emergency program for "those elements which would have these measures enforced at the expense of the laborers, peasants and other working people." He said that the people expected enforcement of the "socialistic" policies which the Party had pledged before the general elections.

The emergency measures failed, he said, to make any reference to government bonds, state management of banks and key industries or to the levying of heavy taxes on the new-yen rich. They also indicated that the "publicly promised" third farmland reform program has been abandoned.

He added that the program indicated a "high-handed" attitude on the part of the Government by threatening to take stern action against those who may obstruct collection of staple crops.

"It is notable that the emergency program has completely failed to refer to any reforms to be made in the capitalist system itself," Nosaka declared.

#### Liberals' Criticism

20. Banboku Ono, secretary general of the Liberal Party, thought that more importance should have been laid upon production. He believed that the Cabinet's attitude toward worker cooperation was "too negative and passive" and that by strengthening controls the Government ran a danger of enhancing the power of the bureaucracy.

#### Press Comment

21. The goals outlined by Prime Minister Katayama were generally approved by the press but many editorials warned against sacrificing Social Democratic principles in an attempt to adhere to four-party agreements on economic policy.

Pledges of cooperation with Katayama's "appeal for sacrifice and forbearance" were advanced by Shimane Shimbun, Matsue; Chukyo Shimbun, Nagoya; and Nishi Nippon, Fukuoka, in editorials praising the emphasis on "spiritual and material rejuvenation." Predicting that the new Government will "closely follow the line of the British Labor Party," Chukyo Shimbun saw the need for "expulsion from present-day society of all the superfluous luxuries of life."

22. Shin Nippon, Kyoto, also stressed "the vital issue of spiritual revival" and praised early statements of the new Prime Minister as "brilliant in comparison with the formalized and conventional speeches of his predecessors."

23. Charges of "sluggish and uncertain behavior" on the part of the Socialist-led regime were voiced by three prefectural journals as delays in the announcement of Cabinet economic policies caused fear of further "concessions" to right-wing elements. In an editorial call to the Cabinet "not to fall into mediocrity," Nagasaki Minyu speculated "whether the people will allow the Government to assume a compromising attitude in the face of crisis." Osaka Shimbun thought "the public has disapproved of the sluggish character of the new Administration," and declared that "the political vacuum during the 40-day period prior to the formation of the Katayama Cabinet has deepened the privations of the people."

Belief that "the neutral color" of the Government is attributable to the elimination of "the white of the Liberals and the red of the Communists" was expressed by Tokai Yukan, Gifu. Asserting that the Cabinet "is of a very different character from the democratic regime long expected by the working classes," the journal observed that "the mass of the people remain silent. . . voicing neither support nor opposition."

24. Virtually the entire press focused editorial attention on problems facing the new Administration. The major weakness of the Government was said to lie in Social Democratic commitments to four-party policy agreements signed earlier in conjunction with "conservative" Liberals and observers generally warned the public not to expect the immediate application of Socialist financial and industrial policy pledges.

25. Nara Nichinichi accused Social Democratic leaders of "a split personality embracing both the Communists and the Liberals." Fukushima Minpo termed the Cabinet "nothing but a mixture of water and oil--a double-headed snake, part progressive and part reactionary." The unlikelihood of strong reform measures due to "delicate relations" among the governing parties was emphasized by Hyuga Nichinichi, Miyazaki; Shin Hokkai, Sapporo; and Yamanashi Nichinichi, Kofu.

26. Assignment of the "key" Finance portfolio to the Democrats led to charges by Hokkai Nichinichi, Asahigawa, and Chubu Nippon, Nagoya, that the "Social Democrats have shifted the great burden of financial crisis onto other shoulders," and Toyama Shimbun, Takaoka, considered that the Government "already has revealed a negative attitude toward the inflation problem."

27. Inaugural statements of Prime Minister Katayama emphasizing the need for a spiritual revival along Christian lines drew wide approval as "an unprecedented call for moral awakening." Noting that "the seven key Cabinet Ministers are Christians," Ehime Shimbun, Matsuyama, considered that the new administrative leaders "are of a school very different from that of yesterday's irreligious politicians."

28. Both Hokkaido Shimbun, Sapporo, and Kita Nippon, Toyama, called for greater public concern over State and local finance. Bocho Shimbun, Yamaguchi, demanded immediate action on currency stabilization and Chubu Keizai, Nagoya, questioned whether, under the Socialists' compromise agreement not to levy a second property tax or to refreeze the yen, a strong enough financial policy could be established to wipe out the black market and restore public confidence in the currency.

#### Official Discipline

29. Outlines of a five-point program for strict enforcement of official discipline were agreed upon at a Cabinet session on 12 June.

30. The program, which stressed the need of strict enforcement of official discipline as a factor of national reconstruction, provided for the following:

- (1) Establishment of government officials as public servants in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution.
- (2) Improvement of efficiency and clarification of each official's responsibility.
- (3) Thoroughgoing enforcement of official discipline.
- (4) Rewarding officials for excellence and furtherance of democratization and punishing those guilty of negligence.
- (5) Fundamental reforms of civil service.

It was also agreed that Education Minister Tatsuo Morito and State Minister Dr. Junzo Sasamori should be charged with responsibility for developing a movement to enhance public morals.

#### New Life Movement

31. On 20 June the Cabinet announced a program, drafted by Education Minister Tatsuo Morito and State Minister Junzo Sasamori, sponsoring a People's Movement for the Construction of New Japan. The plan emphasized the promotion of morality called for by Prime Minister Katayama in a radio appeal to the nation.

32. The statement as issued to the press follows:

"Though aiming at realization of a democratic and peaceful cultural State in which labor is respected, defeated Japan is now confronted by the crisis of collapse. Such undesirable economic conditions have been created as impoverishment of finance and stagnation of production, the march of inflation and rampancy of black-market dealings. As a result hardships and unrest are deepening. Morality is loosening and popular thought is being shaken. The result has been a confused social order. The very foundations of the cooperative structure are threatened with serious breach.

"In order that the people may adhere to the noble ideal of the State sought by the new Japan and to tide over the encroaching crisis, it is essential that a passionate, new spirit should arise for the reconstruction of the fatherland. Only when such a new spirit is shared by all the people will the sense of responsibility arise and the spirit of mutual comradeship be reared. The crisis will be overcome when the people are prepared to endure the

hardships of life and when all classes of the people make united, concentrated endeavors to increase production and stabilize life.

"It is a most painful task for the Government again to ask the people to endure a life of hardship, especially when the people have continued to endure hardship since the war began. Even those people who have won the war are enduring postwar hardships not smaller in degree than we are, and they are steadily endeavoring to recover their national power.

"If this is true, we, the people of a defeated country, must have added courage to turn our ruined State into a Japan where a more comfortable living will be possible.

"In order that we may usher in a righteous, bright and strong cultural Japan of tomorrow, let us share what little we have, endure today's hardships and overcome the present crisis.

"The Government thus has projected a scheme of life of the people in which hope is bright amid hardships. The rejoicing of construction can be felt amid labor. We expect that the New Life Movement of the people will quickly develop on the basis of a seven-point goal:

- "(1) Elevation of the Will to Labor. Efforts will be made to encourage all workers, whether physical or mental, to labor with bright hopes and with the pride that they, the workers, are the very driving force in the reconstruction of the nation. The State, society, industries and management will endeavor to work out concrete measures to enforce the motto that labor should be respected and not win mere shoutings and applause.
- "(2) Display of Comradeship and Cooperation. In view of the prevailing tendency to seek only personal selfish aims, all the people must realize anew a sense of social solidarity and, through mutual comradeship and cooperation, must contribute to social wellbeing.
- "(3) Cultivation of the Spirit of Self-reliance. The people, who are given personal freedom and individual dignity by the new Constitution, must cultivate the spirit of independence and self-reliance. They must fully realize their responsibility, revise their old habits and customs of blindly following those in power and must settle their own affairs on their own responsibility.
- "(4) Materialization of Social Justice. The general temper and morale of the people will be revolutionized by creating a social environment wherein justice will be established, in which an honest man will not be made a fool but in which his earnest labors will be duly rewarded, where the dishonest man will be rejected and one in which social burdens will be equally distributed among all the people.
- "(5) Establishment of Rational and Democratic Living Customs. Efforts must be made to eliminate wastefulness, refrain from luxury, think and act rationally and dispose of business matters efficiently. Feudalistic customs and practices should

be removed and the entire mode of living must be reformed so that bright, cheerful, healthy and democratic ways of life may be established.

- "(6) Stress on Arts, Religion and Sports. All people must refrain from falling into a harsh, gloomy or secluded life. By utilizing spare moments every individual should cultivate the arts, religion or sports so that even amidst poverty each man or woman can create for himself an open, lofty and happy way of life.
- "(7) Promotion of Peace Movement. Instead of engaging in quarrels for the benefit of individual or group interests alone, efforts should be made to settle questions peacefully and rationally. Such a spirit should be further expanded into the sphere of international relations and contributions should be made to world culture by the promotion of a general peace movement."

#### Popular Reaction

33. Announcement of this plan for instituting a New Life Movement on 21 June drew varied reaction.

Tokyo Shimbun believed that official corruption lay at the basis of Japan's prewar and wartime degeneration and hoped that the same weaknesses would not be apparent in the Katayama movement. Nihon Keizai, organ of the business interests, expressed strong doubts over the practicality of moral and spiritual measures unless they were accompanied by drastic revisions of governmental circles. Seiji also looked for more concrete implementation.

Virtually all observers were agreed that official discipline should be accomplished through reform of the administrative system and by prevention of bureaucracy. In this connection the proposed governmental program of revising the civil service won wide acclaim.

Other reactions to the New Life crusade showed unqualified approval. Shin Yukan noted that since the emergence of the Katayama Cabinet "the air of our political world has undoubtedly become refreshed." The fact, it said, that every action of the new Cabinet ministers was free from bureaucratic customs and from rank-consciousness seemed an omen of democratic atmosphere.

#### Democratic Party

34. At the Democratic Party national convention on 22 June, Hitoshi Ashida, Giichi Takeda and Takao Saito were re-elected as president, secretary general and supreme adviser respectively. The convention failed to consider the question of re-electing former Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara as honorary president.

35. The new Party officers include:

President: Hitoshi Ashida.

Supreme Adviser: Takao Saito.

Advisers: Kosaemon Kimura, Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, Shotaro Yano, Yoshizo Tomabechi, Tomoharu Inouye and Junzo Kozaka.

Secretary General: Giichi Takeda.

Party Whip: Kotaro Bando.

Assistant Diet Whips (elected): Yasumasa Zushi and Senshichiro Ozawa, Tohoku and Hokkaido Districts; Kyohei Suzuki and Meirei Suzuki, Kanto District; Shinzo Tsubouchi and Shigeo Itsutsubo, Hokushin District; Hideji Kawasaki and Ryusmon Wasada, Tokai District; Hanji Ogawa and Tetsuzo Kojima, Kinki District; Akira Magoshi, Chugoku and Shikoku Districts, and Kitaro Koga and Yasushi Yoshida, Kyushu District.

Assistant Diet Whips (appointed): Tetsuo Kudo, Shoochi Matsuda, Kiyo Takeda, Mataichi Nakamura and Tokuya Furihata.

House of Councillor Whips (appointed): Tatsuo Sakuranchi, Shiro Kiuchi, Sanshiro Kogara and Mitsuji Nakai.

Diet Aides (elected): Toshiichi Homma and Hideyo Sasaki, Tohoku and Hokkaido Districts; Yasuhiro Nakasone, Yoshio Namiki and Masao Yano, Kanto District; Masatomo Hasegawa and Kazuhisa Ibaraki, Hokushin District; Kyoichi Ito and Shigezo Okano, Tokai District; Shigeemon Nagano and Kyohei Horikawa, Kinki District; Fusata Nishiyama, Chugoku and Shikoku Districts; and Noritsuna Utsunomiya and Takeo Kubo, Kyushu District.

Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee: Tatsuo Nagao.

Vice-chairmen of the Parliamentary Committee: Yutaka Kikuchi, Lower House; Shikao Sasaki, Upper House.

Chairman of the Central Committee: Daikichi Ubukata.

Vice-chairman of the Central Committee: Takakichi Hara.

#### Liberal Party

36. President Shigeru Yoshida and Secretary General Tomomutsu (Banboku) Ono were re-elected 21 June by the Liberal Party national convention.

37. The newly elected officers of the Party are:

President: Shigeru Yoshida.

Advisers: Etsujiro Uehara, Kinshichi Masuda and Reikichi Kita.

Party Whip: Jiro Hoshijima.

Diet Whips: Morio Nakajima, Rinji Oishi, Ichiro Honda, Hideo Sudo and Ryoichi Hinshima.

Local Whips: Masaobu Ogawara and Sajuki Osawa, Tohoku; Nobuyuki Iwamoto, Isaburo Kataoka and Ryozo Hiraoka, Kanto; Hideji Masuya, Hokushin; Kikuichiro Yamaguchi, Kinki; Jiro Hoshijima and Osamu Hara, Chugoku; Eikichi Kamimura, Kyushu.

Councillor Whips: Eisaku Marushima, Seiichi Oguahi, Yoshiakiri Sato, Kisho Tamaya and Yutaka Terao.

Secretary General: Tomomutsu (Banboku) Ono.



Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee:  
Seichi Omura.

Vice-chairmen of the Political Affairs Research Committee: Tadayoshi Aoki and Senzo Higai for the Lower House and Ino Dan for the Upper House.

Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee: Takashi Yamazaki.

Vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Committee: Toyochi Ishizaka for the Upper House. No vice-chairman for the Lower House was chosen.

Chairman of the Upper House Committee: Junsuke Itaya.

Vice-chairmen of the Upper House Committee: Aizo Oya and Yorinobu Tokugawa.

Chairman of the Lower House Committee: Naozo Inada.

38. Torakichi Nakano, veteran Diet member from Fukushima, resigned from the Party on 9 June to become an independent.

39. Announcement was made on 13 June that the Liberal Party would endeavor to consolidate into a third labor federation all labor unions not already allied with the National Congress of Industrial Unions, or with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions led by the Social Democratic Party.

40. Liberal Party spokesmen, led by former Prime Minister Yoshida, reaffirmed their determination to conduct a campaign for conservatism. While willing to support the Katayama Cabinet, an official statement issued 21 June declared that the Party would not cooperate with the Social Democratic Party as long as the latter contained "a left-wing section of ambiguous character which cooperates with Communists and with whom state affairs cannot be discussed." This statement referred to a Liberal charge that left-wingers in the Government could not be trusted with state secrets.

41. The Liberal statement further declared that the emergency economic program and the basic policy agreement upon which the coalition had been formed were basically similar to policies and programs of the Yoshida Cabinet. The Party then listed the achievements of the Yoshida Cabinet:

"During its more than one year's existence the Yoshida Cabinet adopted the new Constitution, reformed the local administrative system, cancelled war damage indemnifications, imposed a capital levy and renovated the labor laws, thereby introducing basic reforms in national life.

"Its food, economic and industrial reconstruction, currency stabilization, price, wage and social welfare measures are still in force. Whoever succeeds the Yoshida Cabinet, the successor has but to continue the same policies.

"Therefore, the Liberals, aloof from political power, are formulating policies for the future and supervising and encouraging the Government, thereby setting an example as a model opposition party under the new Constitution."

42. The Liberal convention also adopted an 11-point resolution urging the Government:

- (1) To establish a comprehensive program of promoting food-producing industries, to revise the food delivery and distribution systems and to import any additional food that might be required.
- (2) To place national finance on a sound basis, to expand banking facilities for light industry and to establish a comprehensive anti-inflation policy.
- (3) To respect freedom of enterprise.
- (4) To promote new enterprises for the reopening of foreign trade, to establish an industrial system to aid small business and to rationalize all enterprises, government or private.
- (5) To invite foreign capital, technique and materials to increase food production and to aid industrial reconstruction.
- (6) To carry out a collective land-development plan, to build public works and to establish unemployment allowances and insurance systems.
- (7) To foster a farmers' organization based on a spirit of harmony to replace farmers' unions based upon the principle of class struggle.
- (8) To differentiate between free and controlled economy.
- (9) To safeguard local self-government.
- (10) To expand transportation and communication systems.
- (11) To rehabilitate war-wrecked areas by afforestation and by state planning for harbors and roads.

Social Democratic Party

43. Elevation of Rikizo Hirano, Tatsuo Morito and Chosaburo Mizutani to the Cabinet and appointment of Haruki Satake as Parliamentary Vice-minister of Home Affairs left vacancies in Party committee chairmanships.

The Social Democratic Central Executive Committee on 21 June selected committee chairmen as follows:

Political Affairs Research Committee	Mosaburo Suzuki
Parliamentary Committee	Kiyoshi Masaki
Election Committee	Ushiro Ito
Publicity Committee	Naosaku Doi
Liaison Committee	Takamoto Hosokawa
Civic Affairs Committee	Kanemitsu Yoshikawa
Organizing Committee	Ryozo Kato
Education Committee	Katsuzo (Kanson) Arahata
Secretary-Treasurer	Hidekichi Koizumi
Committee of Representatives	Katsu Nomizo
Vice-chairmen of Representatives	Gentaro Takeya
	Shozo Oya

44. Deputy Chief Secretary Inajiro Asanuma announced that the

selection of Mosaburo Suzuki was dictated by considerations of party unity since Suzuki was a leader of the left-wing group within the Party.

45. As part of this campaign to restore internal party harmony a special effort is being made to provide conservative leadership to the Youth Section, estimated as including some 80,000 of the Social Democratic Party's claimed membership of 200,000. Its members, all under 30 years of age, wield influence in the Party's two most important affiliated agencies, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the All-Japan Farmers' Union.

Hisao Kuroda is the present head both of the Youth Section and of the All-Japan Farmers' Union, with Haruo Okada and Isamu Akamatsu as his assistants. At least 29 of the present Social Democratic members of the Lower House, including virtually the entire membership of the Younger Diet Members Club, follow the Youth Section's lead.

46. The Social Democrats, through their official party organ, Shokai Shimbun, criticized the leftist element within the Party. During June issues of the Party's paper referred to the leftists as "characteristically mean," "brazen-faced" slanderers who have recently "carried on diversionary activities of a very blunt and evil nature."

47. The paper also denounced Communist efforts to link themselves to the Social Democratic victors. Shokai Shimbun said that the Communists call Social Democrats their friends "as if they had entirely forgotten previous abuses and slanders." The Party organ also called Communists "deceptive democrats" who have conducted "an undisguised plot to foment dissension" within the Social Democratic Party. The paper protested the Communist practice of running candidates as nominal independents and said that the Communists have used "whining appeals" and have deliberately misused the word "rightist" in referring to conservative Social Democrats.

#### THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

##### Ministry of Home Affairs Dissolved

48. The desire to further decentralize government brought about a Cabinet decision on 27 June to recommend the abolition of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Functions of the Ministry will be transferred to local governments and to various other central government agencies.

Before the surrender the Ministry of Home Affairs dominated the daily living of every family in Japan. The power to appoint and remove prefectural governors, discipline mayors and headmen and allot or withhold funds, together with the Ministry's army of inspectors and secret investigators, gave it control of each community in Japan and held each local government and subdivision wholly at the mercy of the all-powerful Minister of Home Affairs in Tokyo.

##### New Minister of Finance

49. After suffering a cerebral hemorrhage, Shotaro Yano, Democrat, resigned as Finance Minister 23 June. Takeo Kurusu of the Industrial Bank, a Democrat, was appointed as his successor.

Kurusu was born in 1895 in Yamaguchi Prefecture. He joined the Industrial Bank upon graduation in 1921 from Tokyo Imperial University. Concurrently, after 1929, he was professor at Chuo University which granted him a doctorate in 1933. In 1935-36

he toured the United States and Europe and upon his return became chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Industrial Bank. In 1941 he became chief of the Bond Section of the Industrial Bank and in 1945 a director.

Kurusu was appointed to the House of Peers in 1946. In April 1947 he was elected to the House of Councillors as a Liberal from Yamaguchi. Shortly afterwards he joined the Ryokufu Kai but upon accepting the Finance portfolio resigned in order to become a Democrat.

Kurusu's specialties have been revision of the Commercial Code, particularly in matters concerning corporation debentures. He is regarded in Japan as a pioneer in the introduction of the open mortgage system and the receiver system.

#### Cabinet Bureau of Legislation

50. Tatsuo Sato and Seizo Ide were installed 12 June as director and vice-director respectively of the Cabinet Bureau of Legislation. Both men are Tokyo Imperial University graduates who have served for several years in the Ministry of Home Affairs and who participated in drafting the Constitution. Sato, who succeeded Toshiro Iriye, was made vice-director of the Bureau in March 1946.

#### Cabinet Secretariat

51. Eki Sone, graduate of Tokyo Imperial University and former Foreign Office attache in France and China, was appointed Deputy Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat on 17 June. Until recently he was director of the Kyushu Liaison Office and has also served as chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Political Section.

### THE EMPEROR

#### Kansai Tour

52. On 4 June the Emperor began a 12-day tour of the Kansai area, with headquarters at Kyoto. His tour included visits to Osaka, Sakai, Wakayama, Kainan, Tanabe and Kobe.

He inspected city and prefectural offices, ironworks, cotton mills, orphanages, electrical equipment and drug manufacturing plants, welfare foundations, schools and theaters.

53. The trip followed the establishment of a precedent when the Emperor and Empress in the first interview ever jointly given to the press discussed details of their daily life and of their preferences for recreation and study. Japanese newspapermen gave close attention to this interview as indicating that the spirit of democracy had penetrated into imperial circles.

#### Press Reaction

54. Popular reaction to the Kansai visit was reported as marked by great curiosity.

Several papers reported preparations for the imperial tour of the Kansai district. Outlining the itinerary, Jiji Shimpō, Osaka, believed that "the significance of the tour does not lie in the variety of the program, but in the fact that a warm human relationship will be established between His Majesty and the Kansai residents who welcome him." The Emperor was said to have become "a human being" under the new Constitution, but the paper maintained that it was not

the legal aspect which had brought this about, but rather the wave of popular sympathy engendered by "the distress and anguish of His Majesty standing in the whirlpool of defeat at the end of the war." The journal charged that when Prince Takamatsu visited the region last year local officials had made the mistake of attempting to keep him away from the people and hoped this would not be the same with the Emperor for "if the sincere desire of the people to welcome him as a human being is ignored, the real meaning of the tour will be lost."

#### THE CONSTITUTION

55. As the new Constitution came into effect writers in Japanese periodicals showed renewed interest in its study and interpretation. Consideration was given to the practical significance of the document. Frequent articles explained democratic principles and discussed the parliamentary system. Much comment concerned the position of the Emperor and all agreed that his powers are purely symbolic and ceremonial.

#### Meaning of the Constitution

56. Toyo Keizai Shimpo called attention to the principles of popular sovereignty, saying that the Diet is now the supreme organ for the enforcement of national rights and the Emperor becomes the symbol of the nation holding his position only through the will of the people. "This great change is not forced upon us by outsiders. This is the gate--democratic revolution--through which Japan must pass in order to become a modern nation."

Kyozekan Hasegawa, in Fujin No Tomo, said that the Constitution is expected to establish a completely new, democratic concept of life, as well as a new legal system. Hasegawa asserted that the aim of the Japanese is to create a government of such high standards that it will not need to resort to war. The people themselves must "desire peace for all time" and be "fully conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationships now stirring mankind." This consciousness will affect not only the State but also the individual, Hasegawa predicted, and urged the Japanese to develop individual morality and scientific knowledge in order to enjoy the "fundamental human rights."

57. Zennosuke Nakagawa wrote of "Individual Dignity" in Fujin Kurabu. "The new Constitution proclaims the dignity of the individual and establishes the essential equality of the sexes. Building our community upon respect for and development of the individual personality furnishes a starting point for a democratic society," Nakagawa declared. He called for strong support from public opinion in breaking away from the rigid family system.

#### Influence of the Constitution

58. Kyo Tsuneto, president of the Osaka Commercial College, considered "The Revolutionary Character of the Amended Constitution" in Jiron, and said that "the most characteristic feature of the new Constitution is the sovereignty-in-the-people principle." In this shift from the Tenno system "the amended Constitution has a revolutionary character," Tsuneto declared. "This fundamental reform of the Tenno system was carried out by the freely expressed will of the people, something which never before has been known in our history. . . . With the complete revision of our ideas, successful reform of the Tenno system is to be expected. "Revolutionary changes in jurisprudence and sociology were noted by Tsuneto, who stated: "The amendment of the Constitution is an important matter not only in our political history, but also in the political history of the world."

59. Another essay on the meaning and spirit of the new charter was offered in Jikei. "The Constitution is supported by two pillars of thought--pacifism and democracy," Sadaji Yabe said, "Japan's new pacifism is not forced upon her by defeat, but is the first constructive step in a new world history."

The purpose of the Constitution is to eliminate feudal absolutism and create a democratic atmosphere and morality, according to Yasuzo Suzuki. Japan must create "such ethics as already have been realized in modern times in countries where Christian civilization has governed." He found the most important points in the new Constitution to be the sovereignty of the people and the renunciation of war, and he defined the Diet as "an institution through which the people are to exercise their will."

#### THE FURGE

60. From 4 January through 21 June 1947, 508,941 persons were screened by the Central and Local Government Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of 21,467 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 224 were barred and 360 were removed. Two hundred seventy-nine persons among those barred or removed by the Central Government fell under the economic provisions of the ordinances. On the local government level during the same period 487,474 persons were screened by the Committees. Three hundred sixty-four of these were barred and 590 removed.

61. Seven elected members of the House of Councillors were removed under Category "D" as one-time members of the Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure. Six were elected from prefectural districts. They were Inokichi Chuma, Kagoshima, independent; Seiroku Ikai, Shiga, independent; Makio Kishino, Tokushima, independent; Tokuzo Takegoshi, Gumma, Democrat; Tisuke Tonooka, Tochigi, Democrat; and Kizaemon Ueno, Kagoshima, independent.

By-elections will be held to determine their successors.

Sozaemon Yanagawa, independent, was elected from the national district and his successor will not be chosen immediately since provisions of the election law provide for by-elections in the national constituency only when one fourth of the seats with the same term of office are vacant.

62. In accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 61, 1947, the Japanese Government has completed the screening of 2,490 successful candidates for positions in prefectural assemblies. Seven were removed and the cases of four are pending.

63. The Government announced on 27 June standards within the 4 January 1947 Imperial Ordinance for the elimination of ultranationalists and military collaborators from the Japanese newspaper, radio and publishing fields.

According to the announcement all officers including presidents, vice-presidents, directors and news editors of publications having circulations of 20,000 or more will be screened in addition to senior members of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and major publishing firms.

Criteria for purging high government officials who served in the now defunct Board of Information, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice and the Cabinet Planning Board were also included in the announcement.

64. The Government's statement regarding application of the Purge Directive to information media follows:

"The general policy and outline of the Purge Directive applicable to the press and publications was indicated by Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and the so-called 'Interpretation of Category G' of the same date. The government authorities concerned have been, from the time of the former Cabinet, engaged in studies and investigations of the practical manner of application of the Directive.

"A Special Investigation Committee was established in order to conduct thorough research and investigation of all the publications of a specified period.

"The Investigation Committee has, since then, been actively engaged in the task of investigating those publications during the period between the outbreak of the China Incident and the commencement of the Pacific War. Great difficulties are encountered in collecting materials because they have been mostly destroyed or lost during the war. Many of the publishing firms or organizations no longer exist. Under such circumstances the work has not proved easy. Nevertheless, investigations have been completed as far as possible, on the basis of which the Government has decided upon the scope of the press and publications companies and the principal officials to whom the removal and exclusion clause of the Purge Directive is applicable, as is announced hereinafter.

The manner of screening is, in substance, as follows:

- "(1) The contents of all newspapers, magazines, books, broadcasts, films, theatrical presentations and all other forms of public information which appeared in or outside Japan during the period July 7, 1937, and December 7, 1941, and the activities of all other organizations which controlled the dissemination of information have been made the subject of investigations.
- "(2) The contents of these articles or these publications and the activities of these control organizations have been examined to see whether or not they come under any of the numbers of paragraph 1 of Article 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 or of paragraph 5 (d) of the Interpretation of Category G mentioned above.
- "(3) As the result of such examination those companies or organizations having strong nationalistic or militaristic tendency are recognized as falling under the Purge Directive regardless of the number of circulation or the number of the cases falling under SCAPIN No. 548. In the case of other ordinary media of mass communication, generally, those newspaper companies and magazine publishers which had a circulation of about ten thousand or more and which published more than ten articles a year violating SCAPIN No. 548 have been designated and in the case of books, pamphlets, films and theatrical presentations, those companies, regardless of the number of circulation or of presentations, having more than ten cases of violation have been recognized as falling under the Purge Directive. However, regardless of circulation or number of cases of violation, due consideration was given to the nature of the violation and other relevant factors.

"Information media companies listed in paragraph 1 D, Appendix II, of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 will be screened in accordance with these special criteria as well as the other criteria specified in the Appendix I. All persons screened will also, of course, be examined in the light of these same criteria if applicable.

"The principal officials of the firms or organizations designated according to the information media criteria are to be purged, unless evidence to the contrary is produced. In case clear evidence to the contrary is submitted by these firms and organizations and is accepted by the Government, such firms or organizations are to be stricken off this list and are also to be exempted from the application of the Purge Directive. In case the firm or organization to which any official belonged can produce similar counter-evidence regarding the activities of his firm or organization during his actual tenure of office or prove clearly that he did not actually occupy any position of influence so that to consider him as an official coming under the Directive is plainly unreasonable, such facts will be taken into consideration when he is screened individually."

A.I.U.O.A. 5702



SECTION 2  
PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order . . . . .	1
Accidents . . . . .	6
Police . . . . .	7
Prisons . . . . .	10
Fire . . . . .	11

LAW AND ORDER

1. Labor disputes dropped to a new low and were without incident.

Black-market Activities

2. The Japanese Government ordered the closing on 1 July for six months of all restaurants and other eating places selling food purchased through illegal channels and at black-market prices. Hotels, tea houses and dining rooms operating on the legal coupon system will remain open.

Pickpockets

3. A nationwide campaign to obtain cooperation of the public in immediately reporting all pickpocket cases was conducted by the Police Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs through the use of radio broadcasts, the press and posters. Approximately 6,000 cases of pickpocketing were reported in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto during the first three months of the year.

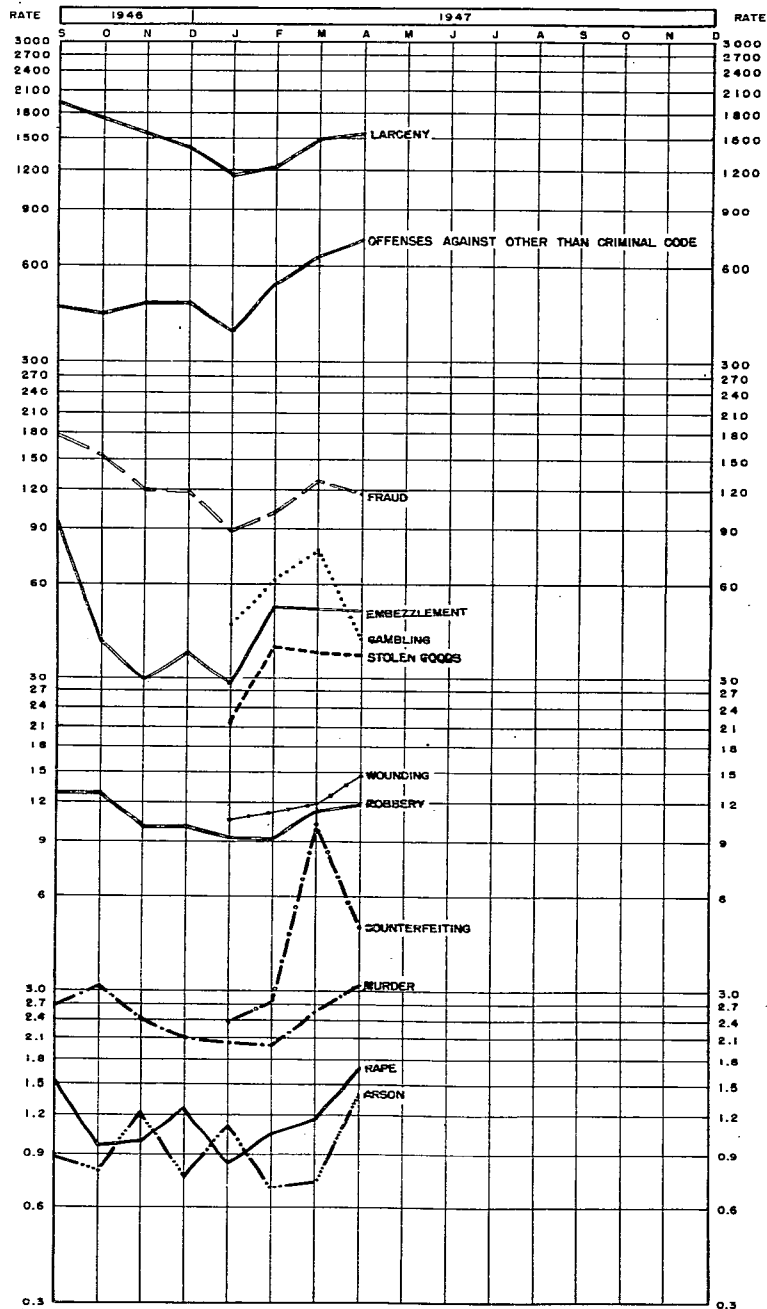
Crime

4. In a normal seasonal gain, criminal offenses during April increased slightly to 161,153, as shown in the chart, next page. Almost 73 percent of these offenses were violations of the criminal code, with larceny constituting 59 percent of the total.

5. Five prefectures, Tokyo, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo and Fukuoka, reported one third of the nation's crimes during April. Note the chart on page 47.

# CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE / 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.  
GHQ-SCAP

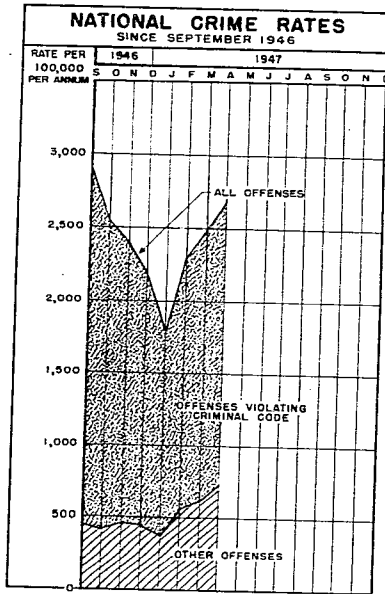
JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 2

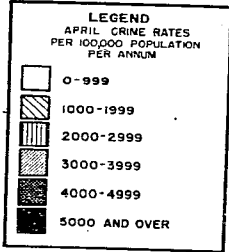
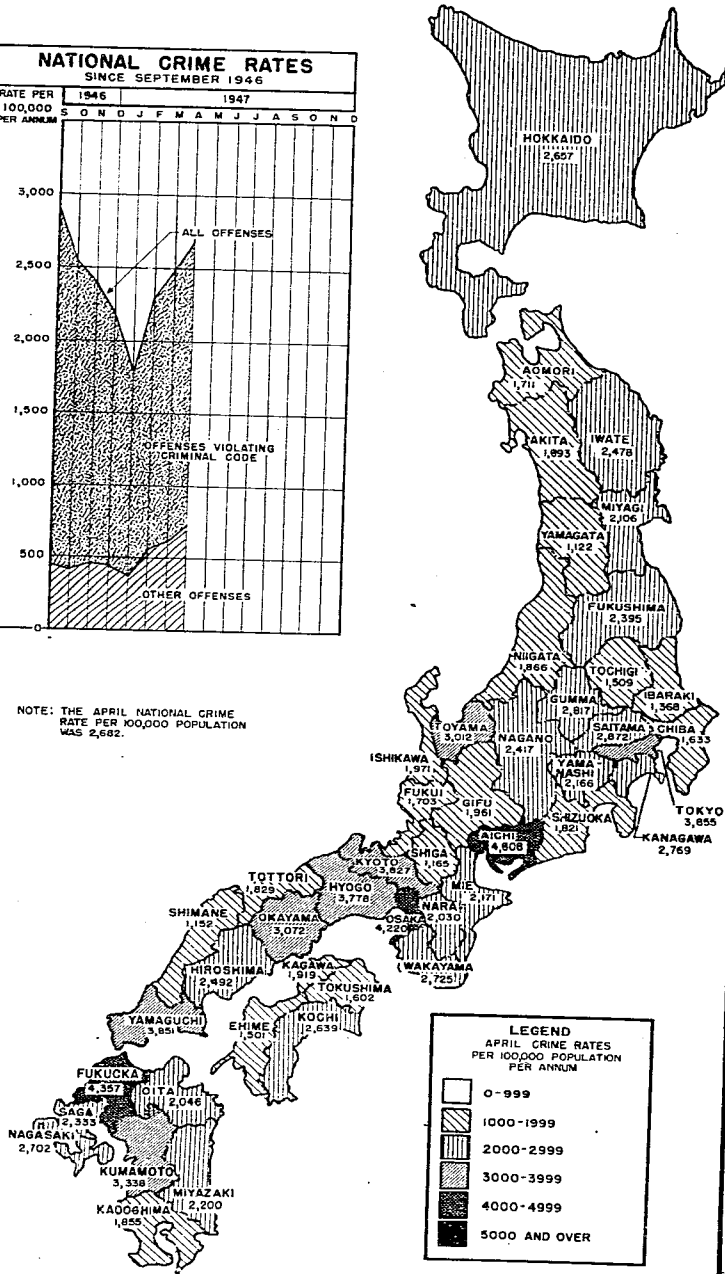
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# PREFECTURAL CRIME RATES

APRIL 1947 RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM\*



NOTE: THE APRIL NATIONAL CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION WAS 2,602.



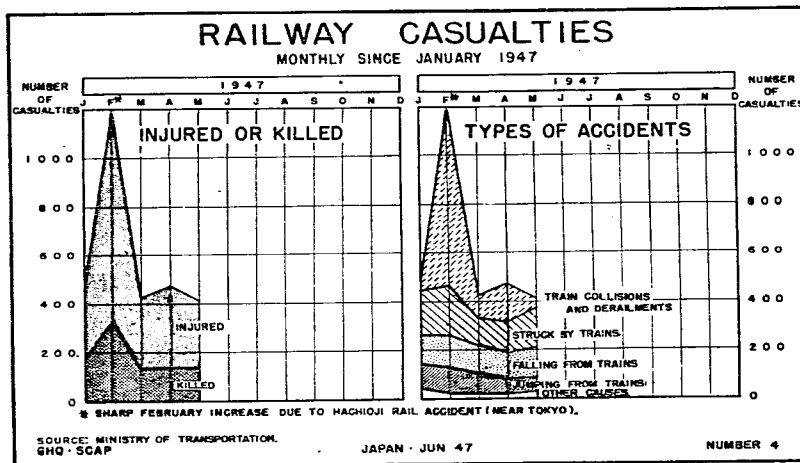
\* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946. SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. GHQ SCAP

A.I.U.U.K. 1947

## ACCIDENTS

### Rail Accidents

6. Rail casualties dropped almost 13 percent in May. Personal negligence continued to cause most of the casualties of which 70 percent were the result of persons falling from or being struck by trains.



## POLICE

### Tokyo Metropolitan Police

7. Munao Toga, the new chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, took office on 10 June. Toga was formerly governor of Shimane Prefecture, chief of Police Affairs Department, Public Peace Bureau and chief of police of Yamanashi and Ibaraki Prefectures.

8. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, continuing a drive to break up organized gangs of black-marketeers and hoodlums, arrested the alleged "king" of the Tokyo black-market underworld and 46 lesser "neighborhood bosses" during the month.

These "bosses" have as many as 700 followers. Surveys show almost 90 percent of crimes involving threats, violence, black-marketing and minor offenses are committed by members of their gangs.

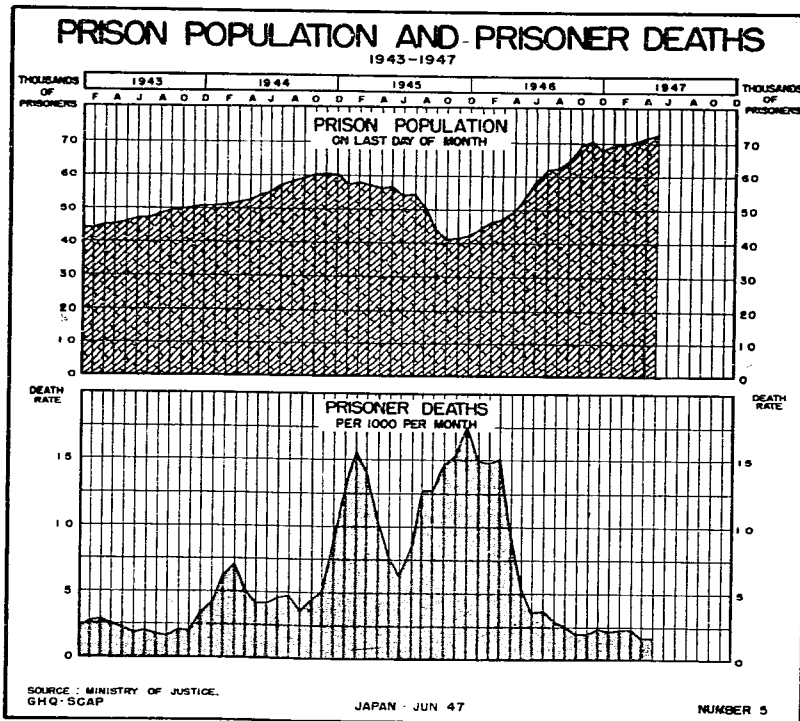
### Railway Police

9. Police surveillance of railways throughout the nation was expanded during June. Armed policemen were assigned to freight trains as well as passenger trains to stop raids by organized gangs of thieves.

## PRISONS

### Prison Population and Deaths

10. The prison population increased slightly to 72,342 in May. The death rate among prison inmates continued low with 119 deaths.



### FIRE

#### Fire Losses

11. The number of fires reported in April increased 57 percent over March and fire losses jumped to ¥ 3,203,499,771 as a result of a series of large fires in Nagano, Ibaraki and Aomori Prefectures.

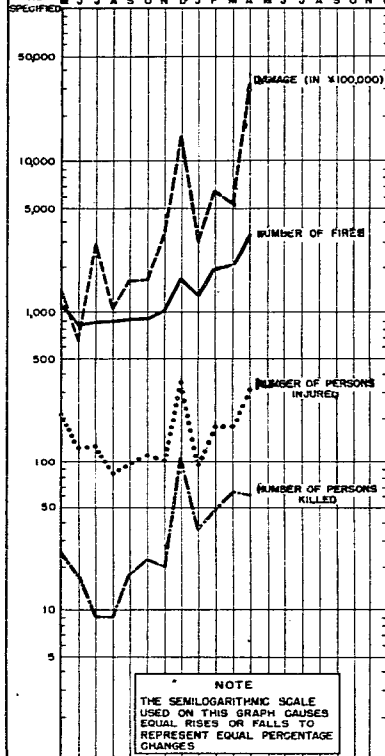
Casualties increased 60 percent with 61 persons killed and 328 injured.

Tokyo-to reported the highest number of fires but losses were kept to a minimum. See chart on following page.

# FIRES

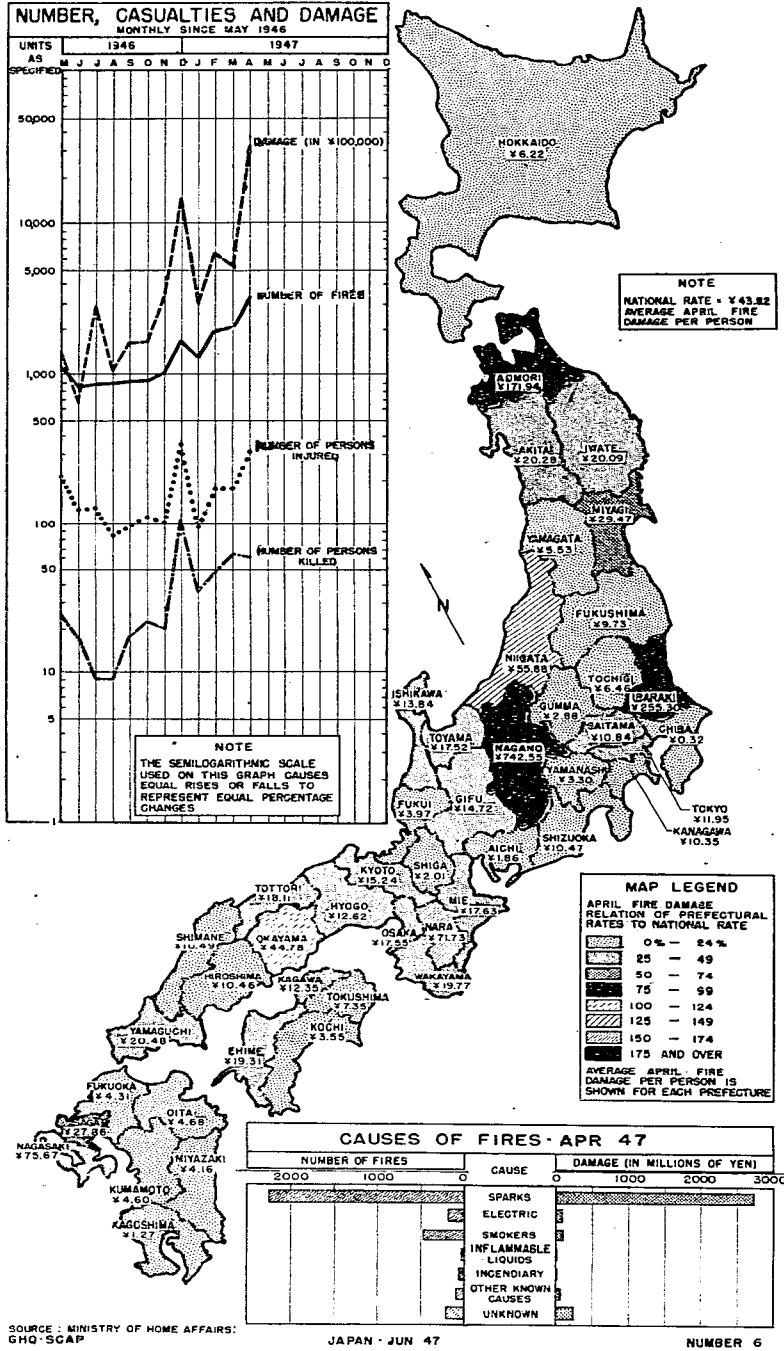
## NUMBER, CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

MONTHLY SINCE MAY 1946



**NOTE**  
THE SEMILOGARITHMIC SCALE USED ON THIS GRAPH CAUSES EQUAL RISES OR FALLS TO REPRESENT EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

**NOTE**  
NATIONAL RATE = ¥43.82  
AVERAGE APRIL FIRE DAMAGE PER PERSON



**MAP LEGEND**

APRIL FIRE DAMAGE RELATION OF PREFERCTURAL RATES TO NATIONAL RATE

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

AVERAGE APRIL FIRE DAMAGE PER PERSON IS SHOWN FOR EACH PREFERCTURE

**CAUSES OF FIRES - APR 47**

NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE	DAMAGE (IN MILLIONS OF YEN)		
		1000	2000	3000
2000	SPARKS	1000	1000	1000
1000	ELECTRIC	1000	1000	1000
500	SMOKERS	1000	1000	1000
200	INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	1000	1000	1000
100	INCENDIARY	1000	1000	1000
50	OTHER KNOWN CAUSES	1000	1000	1000
25	UNKNOWN	1000	1000	1000

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS:  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 6

A.I.U.O.K. 1947

SECTION 3  
LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs . . . . .	1
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals. . . . .	2
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals . . . . .	4
Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	7
International Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	12

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Jurisdiction of Japanese Courts

1. The jurisdiction of Japanese criminal courts was extended to cases involving the illegal possession, taking, receipt or disposal by Japanese of property of the Occupation Forces. Prosecution will be pursuant to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 311, dated 11 June 1946.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

2. The number of atrocity cases on hand continued to increase.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

	Cases on Hand <u>25 May</u>	Cases Received <u>25 May-24 June</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 May-24 June</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 June</u>
POW camp conditions	15	1	0	16
POW camp atrocities	135	3	2	136
B-29 flyers	659	2	20	641
POW ship	55	0	0	55
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	32	0	1	31
Miscellaneous	<u>999</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1,038</u>
Total	1,895	73	51	1,917

3. Numerous investigations and interrogations of alleged atrocities and unlawful killings in Borneo, Nauru Island, New Guinea, Malaya, Singapore and prisoner-of-war camps in Hokkaido were carried out.

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APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

4. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 76 persons suspected of alleged war crimes and deliver them to Sugamo Prison for incarceration.

5. The Japanese Government was notified of the deletion of 91 names from previous orders for apprehension and the clarification of status of 20 suspected war criminals.

6. Three persons were placed under hospital arrest and 38 were interned, bringing the total confined to 1,021.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

7. As of 19 June 255 defendants had been tried for war crimes, 249 found guilty and six acquitted. Twenty-four were sentenced to death and 225 to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to life at hard labor.

8. During the period 23 May to 19 June 15 trials involving 38 defendants were completed. One defendant was acquitted, one sentenced to death and the remainder sentenced to from one year to life imprisonment.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES  
Japan

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
KIRUCHI, Kenichi	Guard	Civ	14 May 47- 23 May 47	8 years
NAKAO, Unesaku	Medical Orderly	Sgt		5 years
NIIZUMA, Kinzaburo	Camp Commander	Capt		8 years
TAKEDA, Nobumasa	Inter- preter	L/Cpl		5 years
-----				
NAMBA, Matoo	Camp Commander	1st Lt	15 May 47- 23 May 47	25 years
-----				
YAMAMOTO, Juzo	Guard	Civ	22 May 47- 26 May 47	20 years
-----				
KAWABE, Nagayasu	Camp Commander	Lt	22 May 47- 27 May 47	5 years
-----				
ASANO, Yukio	Inter- preter	Civ	1 May 47- 28 May 47	15 years
HATA, Seitaro	Surgeon	Lt		25 years
KITA, Takeo	Sgt/Maj	Sgt		15 years

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
NAKAMURA, Hideji	Sgt/Maj	Sgt	1 May 47- 28 May 47	20 years
EGAWA, Sachio	Not known	CPO	26 May 47- 2 Jun 47	Death by hanging
FUKUDA, Tokuro	Not known	Pfc		20 years
ORITO, Denkichi	Camp Commander	CWO		Life imprisonment
WATANABE, Fukuichi	Camp Commander	Lt		Life imprisonment
MIUMI, Matsuzo	Guard	Civ	28 May 47- 2 Jun 47	6 years
KASUYA, Kunizo	Supply Clerk	Civ	2 Apr 47- 6 Jun 47	20 years
KOTANI, Yoshiro	Cook	Civ		10 years
MIYAZAKI, Yoshio	Camp Commander	Lt		40 years
MIZUNO, Tetsuo	2nd in Command	Sgt/Maj		5 years
OTSUKI, Kaoru	Inter- preter	Pvt		3 years
SAITO, Mitsuo	Guard	Civ		30 years
WASHIMI, Seitaro	Camp Commander	Lt		40 years
WATANABE, Eisuke	Medical Orderly	L/Cpl		40 years
MURAKAMI, Yonoo	Guard		2 Jun 47- 3 Jun 47	5 years
HIGASHIGUCHI, Ryoichi	Inter- preter	Civ	29 May 47- 4 Jun 47	25 years
KATSUKI, Kunizo	Civilian employee	Civ	4 Jun 47- 4 Jun 47	5 years
MARUYAMA, Gisaburo	Guard	Civ	20 May 47- 4 Jun 47	15 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
FUJITA, Tatsuro	Guard	Opl	28 May 47- 6 Jun 47	5 years
HOZUMI, Eiichi	Pay Clerk	S/Sgt		5 years
MAEDA, Kumaichi	Guard	Civ		2 years
UCHIDA, Kanemasu	Not known	S/Sgt		5 years
YOKOYAMA, Kanzaburo	Guard	Civ		5 years
-----				
RYU, Takaji	Chief Guard	Civ	17 Jun 47- 19 Jun 47	7 years
TANAKA, Kazuo	2nd in Command	Lt		2 years
-----				
TENDO, Jiro	Camp Commander	1st Lt	9 Jun 47- 19 Jun 47	2 years
YAMAMOTO, Seijiro	Guard	Civ		Acquitted
YASUDA, Katsuyoshi	Medical Orderly	Pvt		1 year
-----				

9. In addition to the cases completed seven trials were in progress, 21 cases were referred to the Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, for trial and 158 cases are in various stages of preparation.

British War Crimes Trials

10. The Japanese Government was notified of the results of war crimes trials by British authorities. Twenty-three defendants were sentenced to death, 41 to terms ranging from two years to life imprisonment and 18 were acquitted.

Notification of Death

11. The Japanese Government was notified of the execution of seven war criminals in the Philippines.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Synopsis of Tribunal Proceedings. . . . .	12
Closing of Russian Phase. . . . .	13
Opening of Pacific Phase. . . . .	21

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

12. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East recessed on 23 June until 4 August after concluding one year of

its trial on 4 June. Regular court sessions were held on 2-6, 9-13 and 16-19 June.

The defense will resume its last general phase, the Pacific War, when the Court reconvenes. Individual defendants will be heard after the Pacific phase.

#### CLOSING OF RUSSIAN PHASE

13. Japan in 1941 was not planning an aggressive war against Soviet Russia, the defense stressed in presenting its Russian Phase, but Japan admittedly did maintain an annual operational defense plan against border attacks by Russia.

#### Testimony of Shinichi Tanaka

14. The testimony of Shinichi Tanaka was submitted by affidavit on 29 May. He was cross-examined on 2 June. Tanaka, a former General Staff division chief, drew the operation plans in 1941 and 1942 against the Soviet.

In accordance with custom, the affidavit stated, the Army's plan of operations against the Soviet for 1941 was drawn in the winter of 1940. It technically described the operations necessary to defend Japan, Manchuria and Korea. The basic principle of the plan was to assume a passive strategy, if attacked, and then shift to the offensive.

From the end of July 1941 the General Staff began to study a new plan against the Soviet necessitated by the declaration on 2 July of the national policy to prepare for war with the United States and Britain, if unavoidable.

The so-called Kan-toku-en (Special Maneuvers Plan) of July 1941, which was the new plan, was not preparation for war against the Soviet but the reinforcement of defenses against the Soviet, the witness said.

Although in effecting the Kan-toku-en the first replacement and second replacement reserves were called up, this should not be called mobilization but a temporary muster order, the witness said. In the Japanese Army the word mobilization was used when the organization was changed from a peacetime to a wartime footing.

When he was read an excerpt from a telegram sent 5 July 1941 by German Military Attache Alfred F. Kretschmer to Berlin, in which he spoke of the calling up of reservists and the drafting of materials in Japan, the witness stated that that telegram was not based on fact since it gave the impression that Japan was about to join in the German-Soviet war, which was not so.

When asked what Soviet cities the Japanese troops were planning to seize as provided in the plan of 1941, the witness protested that the phrasing of the question implied that Japan was planning an aggressive war, which he declared was not so. After a war broke out and the operational plan took effect, Japan was to strike an offensive eastward and to destroy the bases for long-range bombing, he said.

#### Testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Homer C. Blake

15. Colonel Blake, United States Army, testified on 2 June concerning the strength of Japanese armed forces in Manchuria and Korea between 31 May 1943 and 13 August 1945.

Testimony of Yoshio Kozuki

16. The witness served in Chientao under former General Umezu as Commander of the Second Army from July 1942 to May 1943.

He testified on 3 June that he had been ordered to maintain a state of tranquility towards the Soviet, and said all instructions from his superiors stressed the need for avoidance of any irritation of the Russians.

Testimony of Major General John R. Deane

17. The affidavit of General Deane, Chief of the U. S. Military Mission in Moscow from October 1943 to October 1945, was submitted on 5 June. General Deane attended both the Yalta Conference in February 1945 and the Teheran Conference in November 1943.

"The question of Soviet participation in the war against Japan was raised as early as the Teheran Conference in November 1943," General Deane's deposition said.

"At the Teheran Conference," General Deane stated, "Stalin expressed regret that the Soviet had been unable to help in the Pacific war, the requirements of the European war precluding any Russian aid at that time."

In Moscow in October 1944, at a meeting between Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin, and Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, at which the affiant was present, Stalin stated that the Soviet would take the offensive against Japan three months after the defeat of Germany, provided the United States would assist in building up the necessary reserves and agreement could be reached on Russian interests with China.

At a meeting the following night by Harriman, Stalin, Molotov and the affiant, the operations that the Red Army would undertake against Japan were discussed. Stalin personally illustrated the strategy proposed to exert pressure on the Japanese along the north and east borders of Manchuria while making a main effort with a mobile force in the area of Lake Baikal through Outer and Inner Mongolia to Kalgan, Peiping and Tientsin.

At the Yalta Conference of February 1945, when the witness was present, Soviet participation in the Pacific War was discussed, and it was agreed by Stalin and General Antonov, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Red Army, that B-29 bases would be made available in the Komsomolsk-Nikolaevsk area. The United States might be called upon to aid in the defense of Kamchatka, and was authorized to survey those areas. The Red Army would take the southern half of Sakhalin as one of its first objectives, and joint U. S.-Soviet planning could be pursued vigorously in Moscow. No such planning or surveys were made.

At Potsdam, Antonov stated that the Red Army would begin the offense against Japan in the latter half of August, the exact date being dependent on negotiations then being held with China. At the next meeting at Potsdam a day or so later, Antonov stated that Stalin had handed to President Truman the Soviet's agreement to the installation of U. S. weather stations at Khabarovsk and Petropavlovsk; to exchange of liaison and immediate establishment of a communications system between Soviet and U. S. headquarters in the Far East; and to setting of boundaries between United States and Soviet naval and air operations in the Far East.

Documentary Evidence

18. The Yalta Agreement, in part, was introduced in evidence on 5 June, as follows:

"The Agreement provided that the leaders of the Soviet, United States and Britain have agreed that in two or three months after Germany surrendered and the war in Europe terminated, the Soviet would enter into the war against Japan on the following conditions: the status quo in Outer Mongolia to be preserved; Russia's former rights violated by the Japanese in 1904 to be restored, by returning the southern part of Sakhalin and all islands adjacent to it; the internationalization of the commercial port of Dairen, recognizing and safeguarding the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet, the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base to the Soviet being restored, and the Chinese Eastern Railroad and South Manchurian Railroad to be jointly operated by Soviet-Chinese company, on the understanding that Soviet pre-eminent interests will be safeguarded and China to retain full sovereignty in Manchuria; the Kurile Islands are to be handed over to the Soviet. It is understood that the agreement on Outer Mongolia and the ports and railroads would require concurrence of Chiang Kai-shek, and President Roosevelt will take measures to obtain this on advice from Stalin. They have agreed that the claims of the Soviet will be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

"The Soviet expresses its readiness to conclude with China a pact of friendship and alliance, and wishes to render assistance to China to liberate it from the Japanese yoke."

Testimony of Tomokatsu Matsumura

19. Former General Matsumura, whose affidavit was submitted on 5 June, was Vice-chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army in charge of operations from 1943 to 1945.

The Soviet attack on Japan came on 9 August 1945. Reports were received that Hsinking had been attacked from the air at 2 o'clock on 9 August, and many districts on the frontier were under Soviet attack. Later, hearing a broadcast on Soviet entry into the war, the Japanese realized it was not merely a border clash but a real war.

Execution of the Kwantung Army's operations plans was ordered on 9 August.

Documentary Evidence

20. Excerpts from the official records of the Diet session of 18 February 1941, submitted on 10 June, show that Prince Fumimaro Konoye stated generally "that the guiding policy of the country was to bring about world peace based on the spirit of Hakko Ichiu."

When asked by the Speaker of the House to explain his conception of the meaning of the phrase, he had said he "understood it to mean the manifestation of the imperial will to enable various nations, including Japan, to secure their due places and develop their specific traits." He considered the phrase to have the same meaning as "to make a house of the firmament."

OPENING OF PACIFIC PHASE

21. Germany did not have advance information on the Pearl Harbor attack nor did Japan know in advance that Germany would attack Russia, defense evidence in the Pacific War Phase stated. Germany and Japan lacked the teamwork demonstrated by the United States and Great Britain, testimony declared.

Testimony of Heinrich Stahmer

22. The witness served at various times as liaison between Japanese ambassadors and Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. He, with Eugene Ott, negotiated the Tripartite Pact with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka on 27 September 1940. In 1942 he became Ambassador to Japan.

Testifying on 16 June, the witness declared that Germany, through a system of checking on information, nearly always knew Japan's attitude before receiving it through official communications from Japanese ambassadors.

Political collaboration between Japan and Germany was not close, and the commissions of the Three-Power Pact were only a formal show without practical results. In the two or three meetings the witness attended there was not a single word uttered which was not found later in the newspapers.

There was no joint German-Japanese war, but two wars. There was no joint high command, no plans for teamwork worked out or proposed, since there was no connection except cables and an occasional submarine. There could be no comparison with the teamwork of Eisenhower and Montgomery, and MacArthur and Mountbatten. Japan had its own ideas about the Pacific War, and never seriously tried to stop the transport of U. S. goods to Soviet Russia. Japan's idea of an ally was different from that of other countries. In China, even in official Japanese proclamations the Germans were friendly neutrals and not allies.

After the new cabinet came in with Konoye as premier and Matsuoka as foreign minister, Germany was impressed that this cabinet was interested in coming into closer contact with Germany. On arrival in Japan he found that it had already made preparations for a pact with Germany and Italy. When he arrived in Tokyo, he had not considered that Japan and the United States would become engaged in war, and he wanted to prevent the United States' entrance into the war.

When asked to describe his work, the witness stated that he took orders from Ribbentrop who sent him at various times on diplomatic missions to Italy, England, France, twice to Hungary, then to Japan and the United States. On these trips the witness had no political orders, except to use the opportunity to see how the situation in Japan was.

The political purpose of these trips was not to lay the groundwork for future commissions. He had no idea or order to lay any groundwork in Japan. He still believed that the trip to the United States could not be called political because they avoided everything which could be used for political propaganda, or would give the impression of political work. They went so far as to refuse money offered for the German Red Cross, to avoid giving the impression of collecting money.

Testimony of Alfred F. Kretschmer

23. The witness was German military attache in Tokyo from 4 December 1940 until 8 May 1945. He testified on 18 June.

The outbreak of the German-Soviet war surprised the witness. Within the two months previous to the German attack on Russia the witness had sent two inquiries to the German General Staff asking whether war was imminent and how he should answer such hints by the Japanese General Staff. Both times he was answered in the negative and ordered to "oppose such silly rumors."

The Japanese war against the United States and Britain and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines were not expected by the witness. Although he had made daily visits to the Japanese General Staff, because of the precarious situation on the Russian front he had not been informed officially or privately about Japan's intent in the south.

Germany had to make the best of the situation Japan created on 8 December 1941 as Japan had to put up with the situation created by Germany on 22 June 1941.

In the summer and autumn of 1941, when Germany approached Japan to intervene in the Russian War, there was never a clear-cut reply. He guessed that Germany could not reckon on Japan's help against Russia. It was not before autumn 1942, after Germany approached Japan for the third and last time to enter the war against Russia, that the Japanese General Staff made it known that Japanese interference was out of the question. The daily explanations of the Asiatic situation were confined to what had happened. Future events were hardly ever mentioned. Japanese information on Russia was very sparse and often worthless. The German High Command manifested the same reluctance as to the war in the European theatre. All efforts to persuade both sides to be very frank were in vain.

The witness knew that Germany furnished Japan two model submarines for use in her construction program. While it was quite secret, he heard about it much later, perhaps in 1944.

He never heard whether German engineers and technicians were put at Japan's disposal to assist submarine construction. He had sufficient knowledge about the actions of German engineers who tried to help build armaments of the Japanese Army. In the summer of 1942, Colonel Niemoeller of the German Ordnance was sent by blockade runner to Tokyo to handle special ammunition. When he had no chance of returning to Germany about a year later, he received an order to put to work those German engineers living in Japan who had no other business. These men worked together in Tokyo and were not sent to different industries, but their work was designed to aid the Japanese armaments industry.

Asked what was done by Germany in Japan relating to economic matters, the witness stated that before the Russian war started Japan could sell tungsten, rubber, soybeans, and transport them via Manchuria and Russia. Afterwards the same materials were sent by blockade runner.

The witness declared that neither he nor the German Ambassador knew that there would be an attack in December 1941. They were totally surprised by the attack on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, and he did not expect the Japanese to start war with the United States and Britain.

He stated emphatically that he did not stir up Japan to attack America, and neither did his comrades.

A. J. S. V. S. 1300



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 21

June 1947

PART III  
ECONOMIC

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	Page
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries. . . . .	63
Section 2. Forestry and Mining. . . . .	69
Section 3. Heavy Industries . . . . .	81
Section 4. Manufacturing. . . . .	99
Section 5. Textile Industries . . . . .	119
Section 6. Transportation and Public Utilities. . . . .	139
Section 7. Communications . . . . .	149
Section 8. Labor. . . . .	161
Section 9. Imports and Exports. . . . .	179
Section 10. Rationing and Price Control. . . . .	189
Section 11. Finance. . . . .	207
Section 12. Property Control and Reparations . . . . .	217

A.I.V.O.A. 1947



SECTION 1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agrarian Reform . . . . .	1
Meat and Dairy Products . . . . .	5
Agricultural Library Service. . . . .	7
Fisheries . . . . .	8

AGRARIAN REFORM

Land Purchase Priority Rights

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry notified prefectural governors in May that tenants have priority to purchase land they occupied on 23 November 1945. This ruling is limited only when a prior tenant has voluntarily transferred his lease since 23 November 1945, or on voluntary dissolution of lease since 23 November 1945 when purchase by the tenant of record would reduce land productivity.

Land Subject to Purchase

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that small scattered tracts will be consolidated consistent with community economy and expeditious completion of the land reform program.

3. Land with coal deposits required for immediate mining operations is not to be purchased, but land not immediately required can be sold subject to re-entry right for future mining operations.

Enforcement Measures

4. In a joint statement the Vice-ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Justice and Home Affairs notified prefectural governors and chief public procurators that law enforcement agencies at all levels of government are to cooperate in enforcing land reform laws and ordinances.

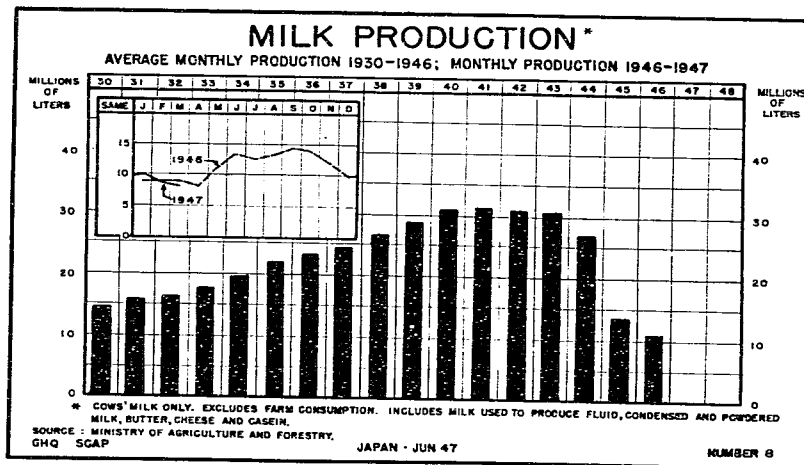
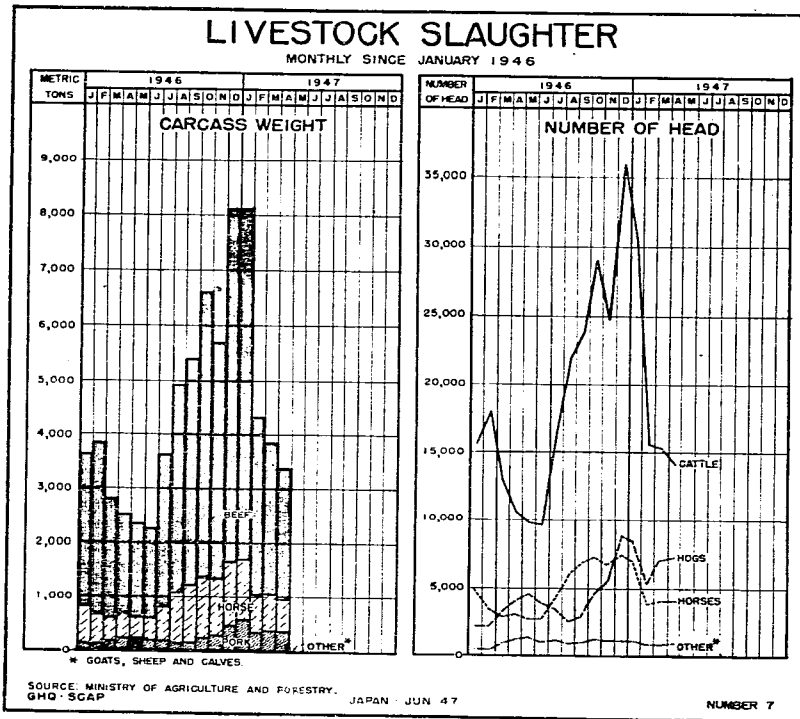
MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Livestock Slaughtered

5. Livestock slaughtered in the first four months of 1947 gained noticeably over the same period last year. Cattle slaughtered climbed from 57,282 to 75,845, horses from 14,456 to 18,836, hogs from 11,770 to 28,219 and goats, sheep and calves from 3,267 to 3,904. See top chart on following page.

Milk Production

6. Milk production in the first three months of 1947 totaled 26,637,000 liters with an average monthly production of 8,879,000. 22,642,000 liters below the 1930-47 monthly high of 31,521,000 in 1941. Note second chart on following page.



#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY SERVICE

7. The agricultural library program has been allocated ¥ 1,500,000 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to finance recruiting and training of personnel, provide for library space, book and periodical collections, the exchange of publications with official agricultural research institutions and agencies of other countries, a bibliographical service, central catalog of agricultural publications in Japan and a microfilm copying service.

FISHERIES

	Paragraph
Fish Production . . . . .	8
Antarctic Whaling . . . . .	12

FISH PRODUCTION

8. The end of the Hokkaido herring run reduced May fish landings 306,663 metric tons under April but moderate to heavy increases occurred in eight of 12 chief species reported in both months. Note the chart on next page.

Bonin Islands Whaling

9. The enlarged whaling fleet operating in the Bonin Islands from March through May produced a yield of 350 whales compared with 113 in the 1946 season.

WHALING OPERATIONS  
March - May

	<u>Taiyo Gyogyo K. K.</u>	<u>Kyokuyo Hosen K. K.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sperm	115	80	195
Sei	101	49	150
Humpback	1	0	1
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	219	131	350

Fish, Vitamin and Whale Oil

10. The volume of oils produced by the 1946 antarctic whaling expedition was about 75 percent greater than the total of fish and whale oils produced in home waters since August 1945.

FISH, VITAMIN AND WHALE OIL PRODUCTION  
August 1945 - June 1947  
(metric tons)

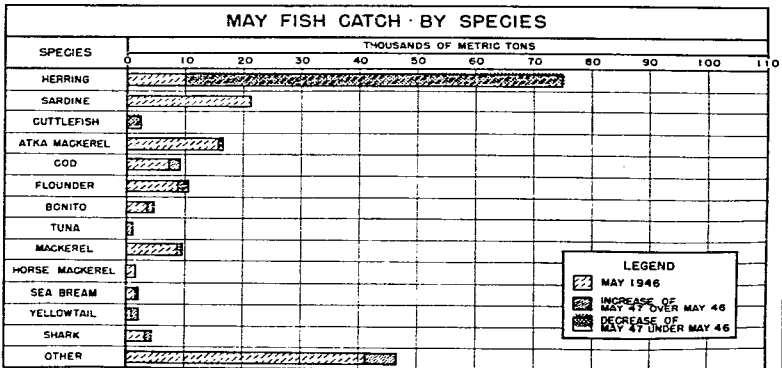
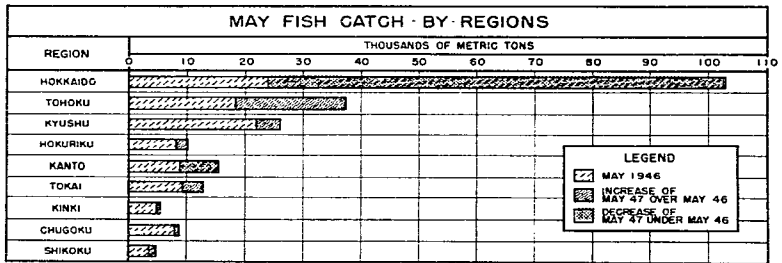
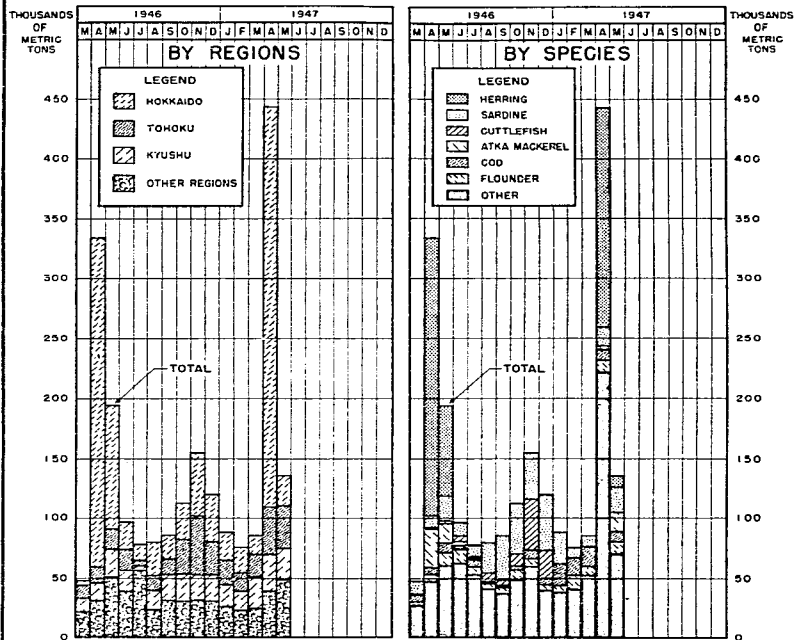
Produced in Japan	
Whale oil	1,426
Fish oil	5,500
Vitamins A and D oil <sup>a/</sup>	<u>20.6</u>
Total	6,946.6
Produced in the Antarctic	
Whale oil	12,190
Vitamins A and D oil	<u>11</u>
Total	12,201

<sup>a/</sup> Approximately one half of total vitamin oil production was exported.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
Bureau of Fisheries.

Five thousand metric tons of antarctic whale oil were consumed in Japan; the remainder is stored for export.

# FISH CATCH

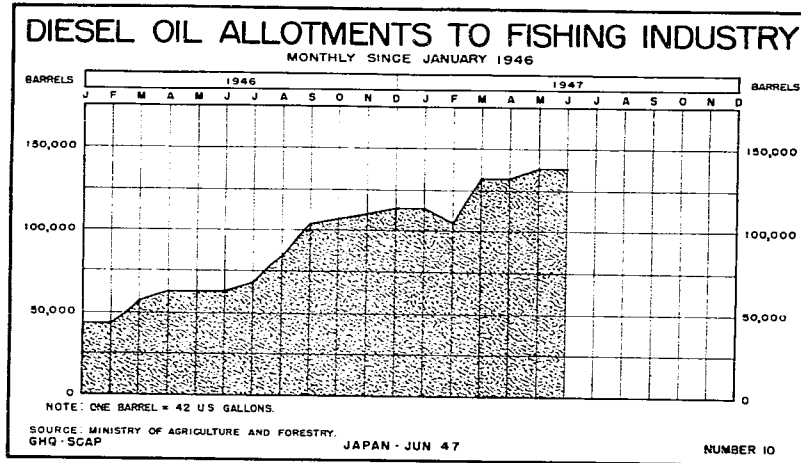


SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 47 NUMBER 9

A.I.U.V.A. 1408

Equipment and Supplies

11. June allocation of petroleum products to the fishing industry was unchanged from May.



ANTARCTIC WHALING

12. The Government was directed to submit plans for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition.

Communications

13. Masters of factory ships will radio the Bureau of Fisheries daily enroute to and from the whaling area on ship locations at 1200 hours on date of dispatch. During actual whaling operations they will radio the Bureau daily on ship locations, number and kind of whales processed and the output of whale meat, blubber and other products.

The whaling fleet is to follow the most direct route to and from the whaling area and is not to approach land nearer than 12 miles. Projected routes will be supplied to SCAP and the Commander, Naval Forces Far East, 15 days prior to departure of each vessel from Japanese ports and from the antarctic whaling area. The date of departure from the whaling area will be radioed to the Bureau of Fisheries in Tokyo.

Whale oil produced will be transported to Japan for storage and safekeeping.

A.I.U.O.V. 4- 49 003





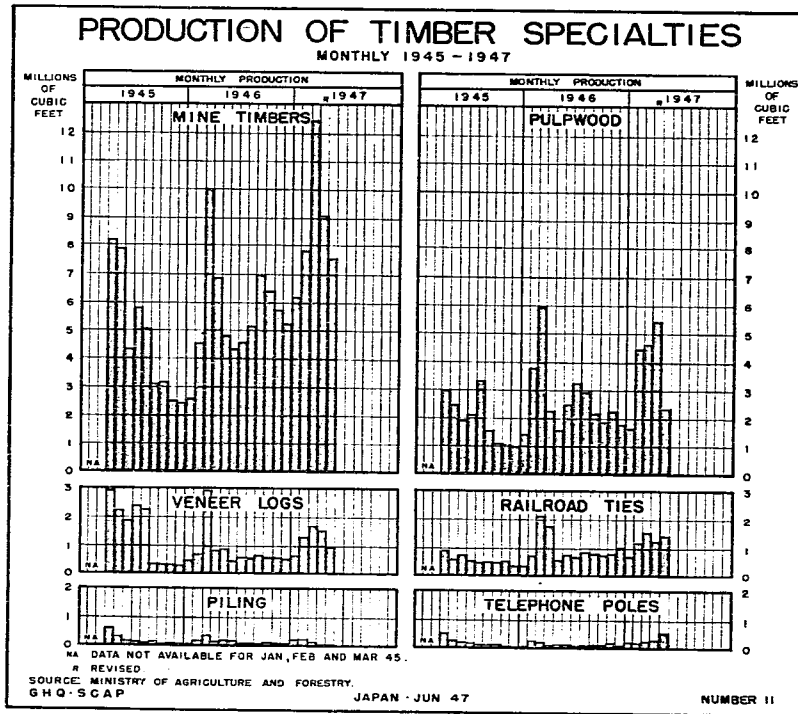
SECTION 2  
FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Log and Lumber Production . . . . .	1
Mining . . . . .	3

LOG AND LUMBER PRODUCTION

1. Log production in May dropped 101,416,000 board feet under April to 544,824,000 with gains in only four of 10 principal items reported. May stockpiles gained 98,544,000 board feet over April to reach 2,121,352,000. See the chart on the following page.

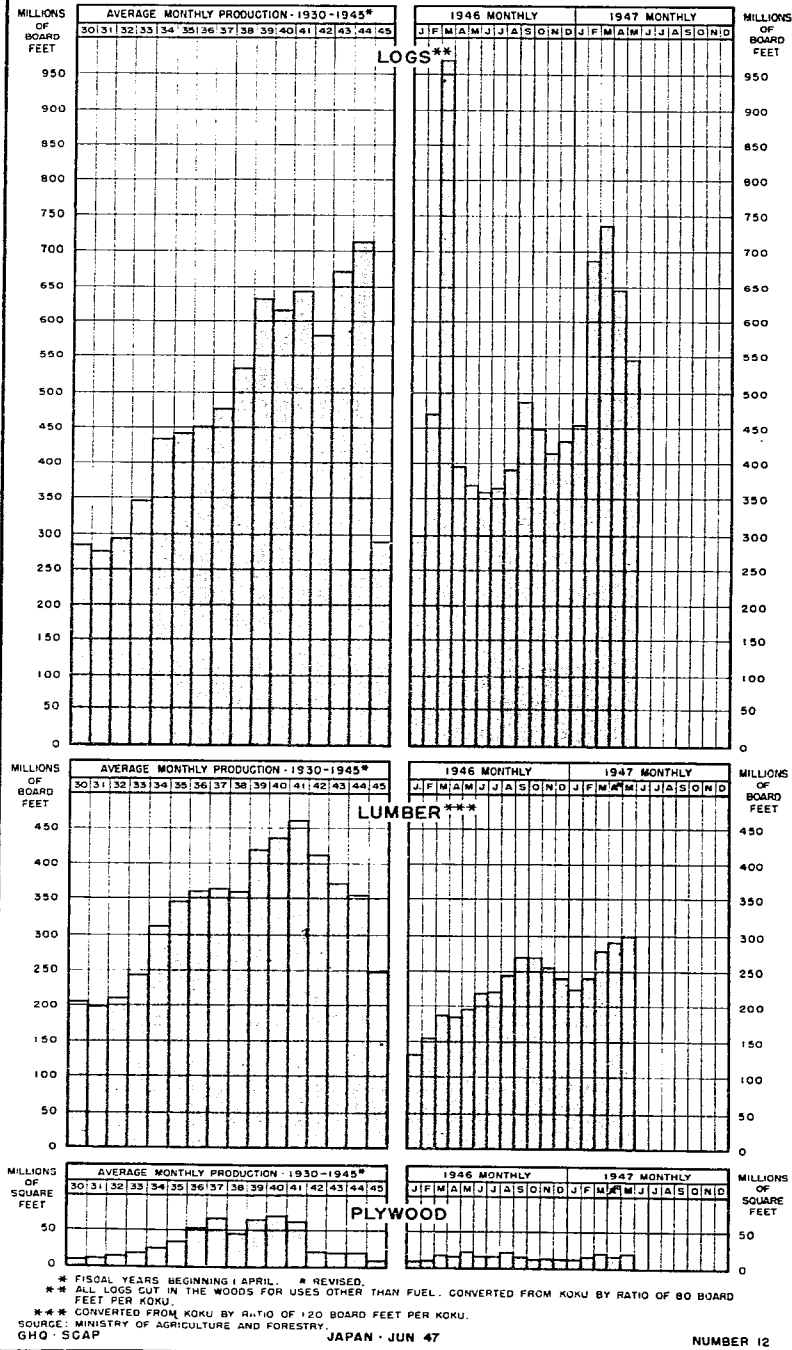


Firewood and Charcoal

2. Firewood and charcoal production decreased in May while gasumaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) gained. Deliveries of firewood and gasumaki rose but deliveries of charcoal declined slightly.

# LOG, LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

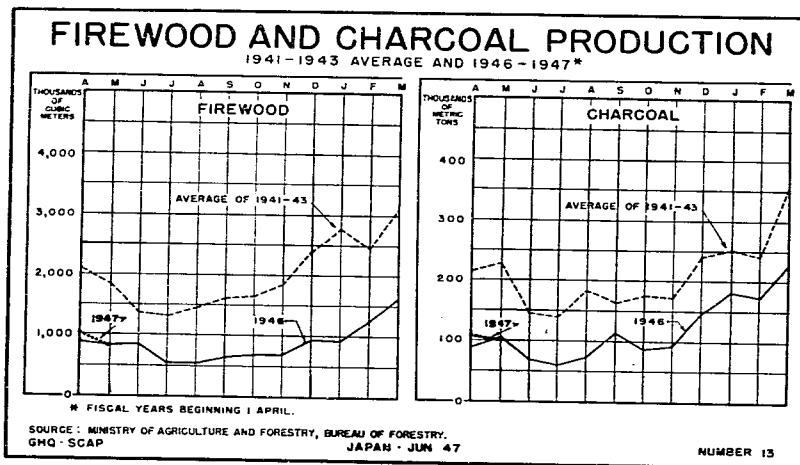
1930-1947



**FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL AND GASUMAKI**

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
<b>Firewood (cubic meters)</b>			
Production	1,651,230	1,019,150	818,705
Delivery	951,573	386,003	476,941
<b>Charcoal (metric tons)</b>			
Production	227,562	107,424	101,245
Delivery	194,325	108,633	101,184
<b>Gasumaki (metric tons)</b>			
Production	27,539	33,112	35,897
Delivery	26,685	22,205	30,073

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



MINING

	Paragraph
Coal . . . . .	3
Oil . . . . .	8
Mining Industry . . . . .	12

COAL

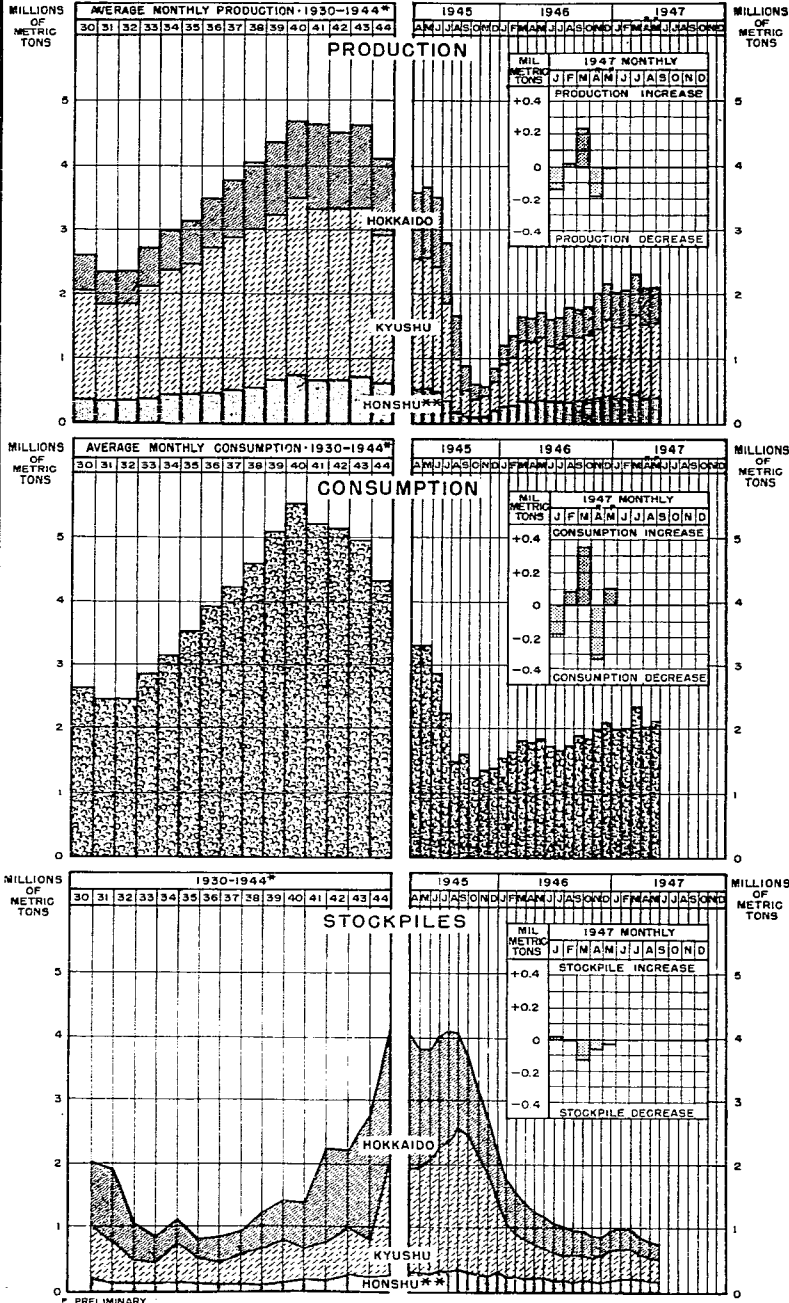
Production

3. Coal production in the first 20 days of June was 1,411,200 metric tons, 154,100 more than the revised production figure for the same period in May. Note the chart on the following page.

4. Coal production in May was 2,103,500 metric tons, 206,500 short of the quota and 8,100 metric tons less than the revised April production of 2,111,600 metric tons. Average daily production dropped 1,000 metric tons to 81,200.

A.I.U.O.K. 1947

# COAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND STOCKPILES 1930-1947



\* PRELIMINARY.  
 † REVISED.  
 ‡ 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.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JUN 47 NUMBER 14

A.I.U.O.K. 15902

Consumption

5. May coal consumption, shown on charts, pages 74, 75 and 76, was 2,132,000 metric tons, 156,000 under the 2,288,000 metric-ton allocation but an increase of 105,000 metric tons over the revised April consumption. May deliveries to specific industries ranged from an eight-percent excess over allocations to a 33-percent shortage.

Stockpiles

6. Coal stockpiles decreased 31,000 metric tons from a revised total of 785,600 on 30 April to 754,600 on 31 May of which 703,900 were available.

COMPARISON OF STOCKPILES AVAILABILITY  
(metric tons)

<u>Available</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Minimum required for operating purposes	366,900	364,600
Stockpiles available under present conditions	105,400	101,900
Stockpiles available if additional shipping facilities are provided	226,400	237,400
<u>Unavailable</u>		
Stockpiles of low calorific value due to prolonged exposure	5,400	3,600 <u>a/</u>
Stockpiles contaminated with surface soil	5,700	9,000 <u>b/</u>
Stockpiles in inaccessible areas	75,800	38,100 <u>c/</u>

a/ During May 2,900 metric tons previously reported in this category were crossed off Hokkaido coal mine books.

b/ New estimate.

c/ Melting snows permitted access to some areas.

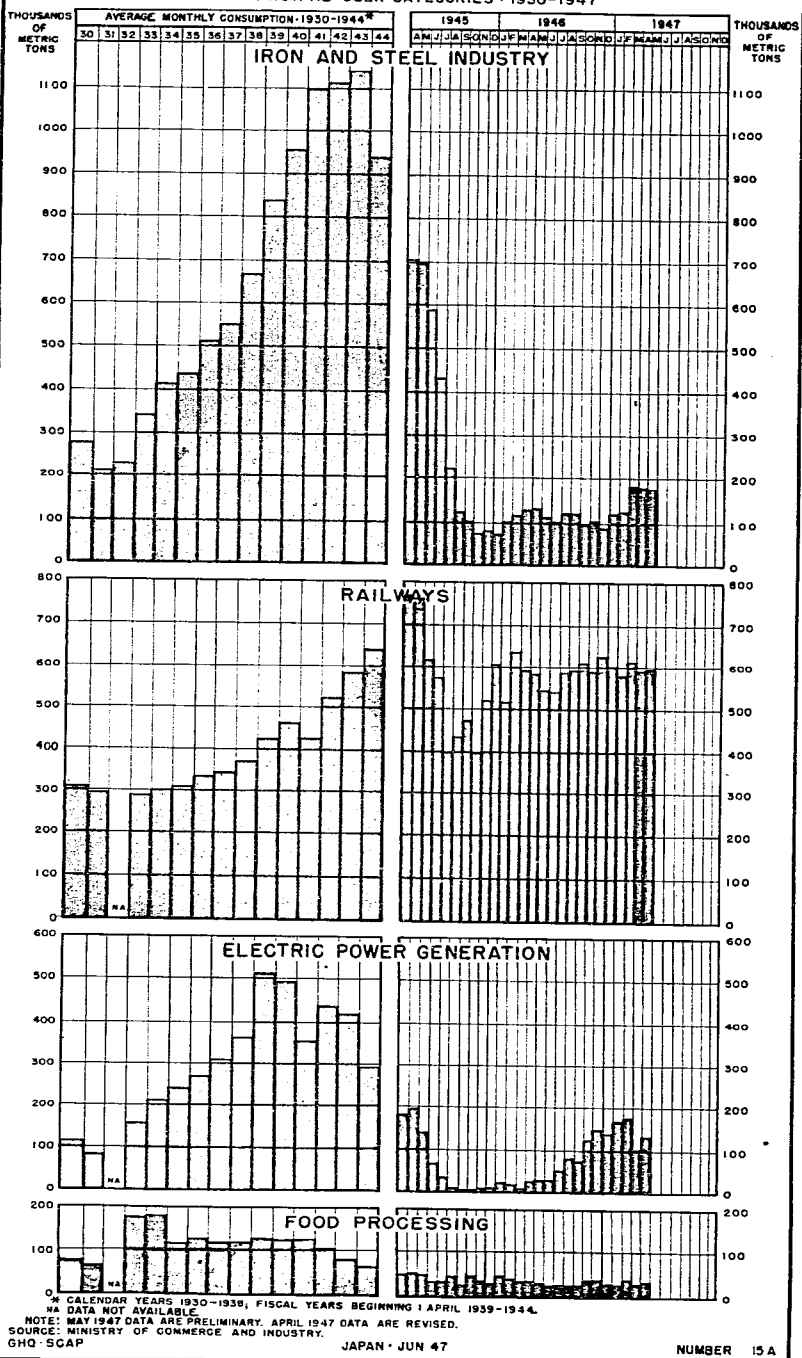
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

Lignite

7. Lignite production in May was 223,180 metric tons, 2,967 under April, while consumption declined 17,720 metric tons to 221,503. May stockpiles of 430,273 metric tons exceeded April by 17,330. See the chart on page 77.

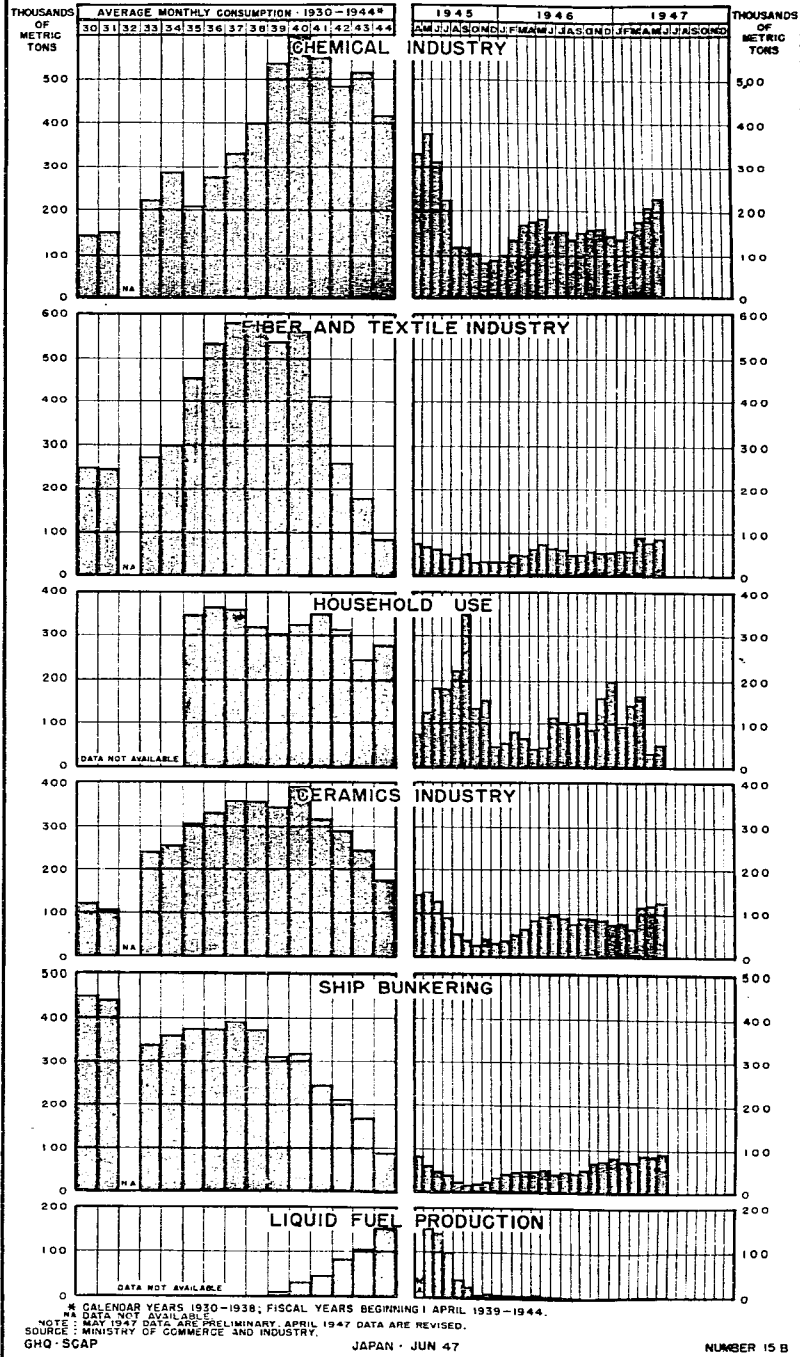
# COAL CONSUMPTION

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES - 1930-1947

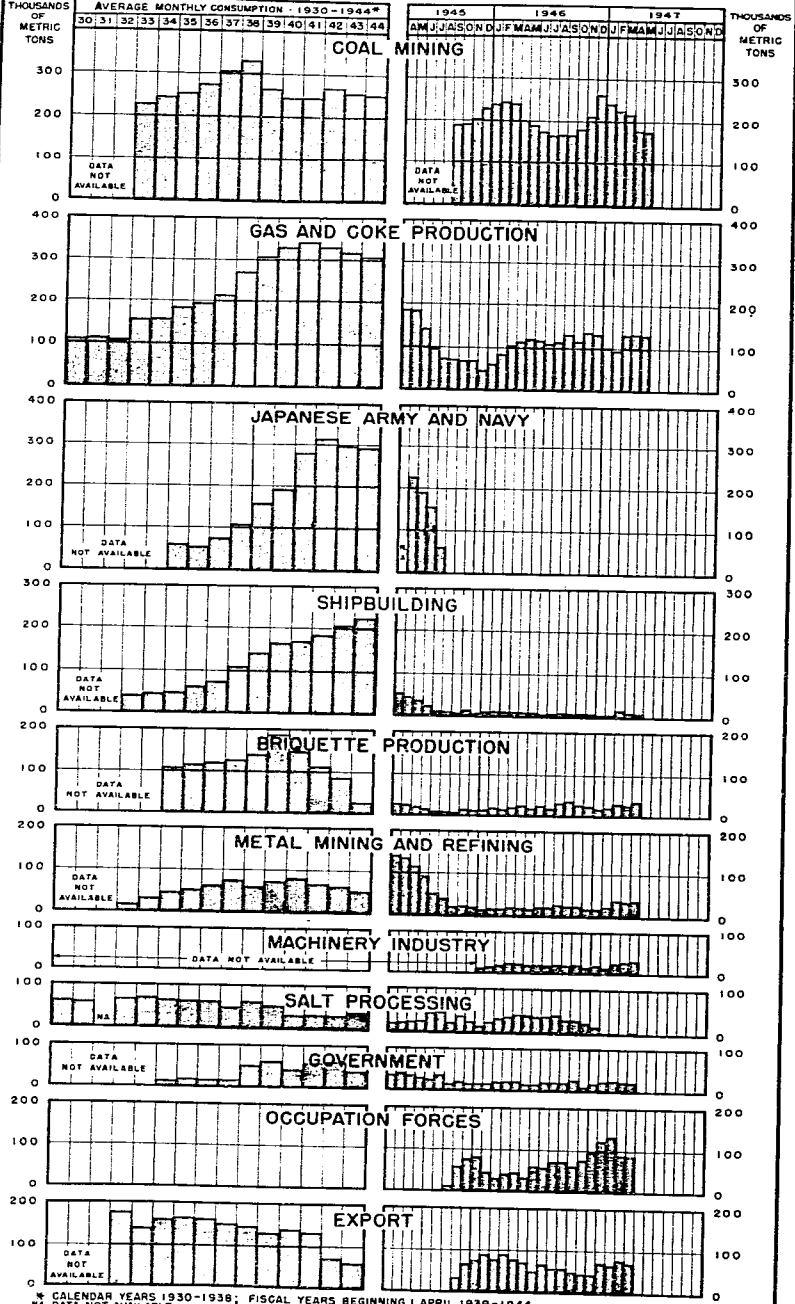


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# COAL CONSUMPTION BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES - 1930-1947



# COAL CONSUMPTION BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES 1930-1947



\* CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1939; FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL 1939-1944.  
 # DATA NOT AVAILABLE  
 NOTE: MAY 1947 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY, APRIL 1947 DATA ARE REVISED.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP

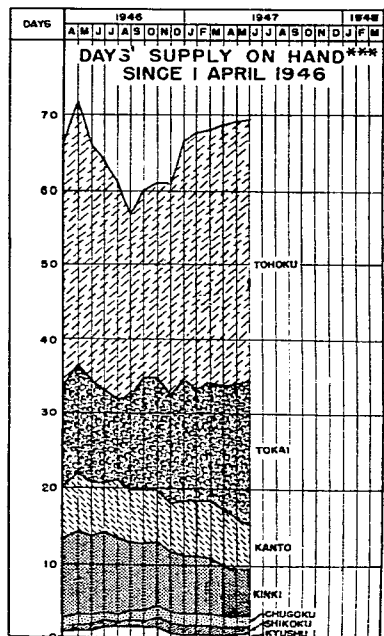
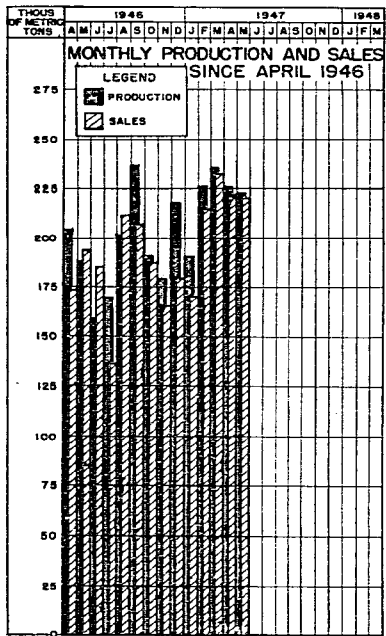
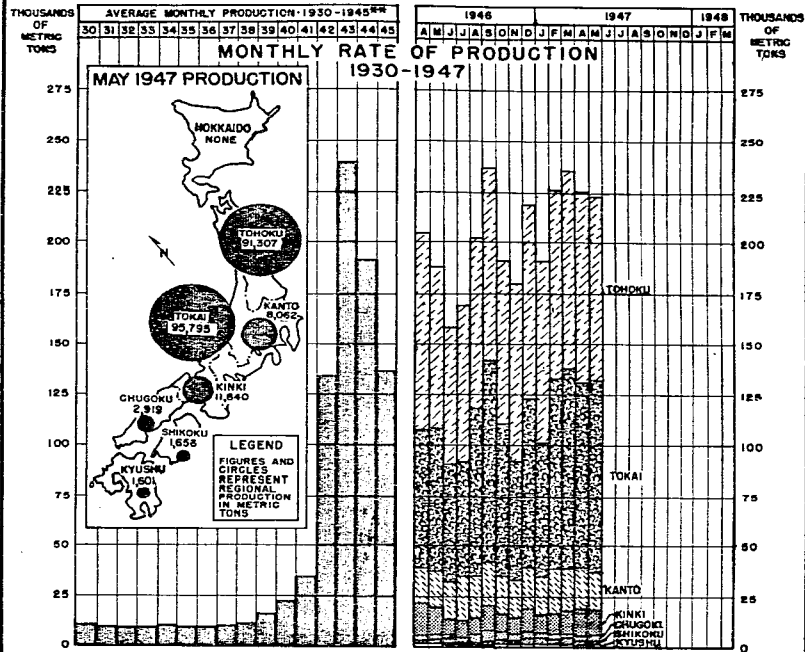
JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 15C

A-1-000000-1000



# LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES\* BY REGIONS

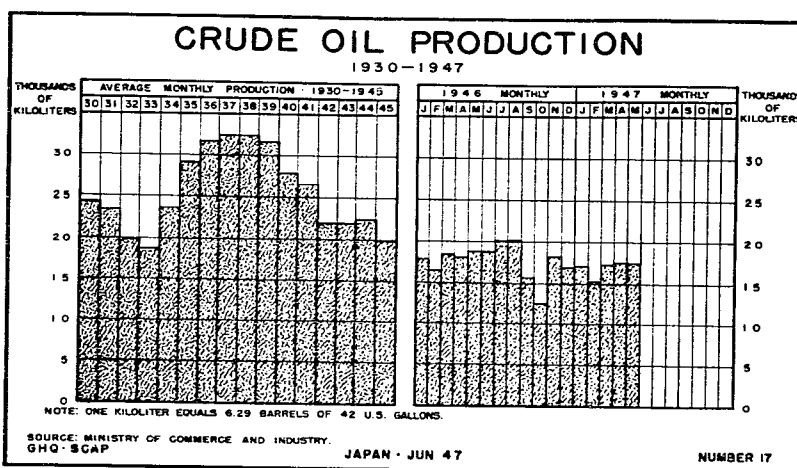


\* APR THROUGH NOV 46 SALES DATA AND ALL MAY 47 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY. APR 47 DATA ARE REVISED.  
 \*\* 1930-1945 DATA ARE GIVEN FOR FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.  
 \*\*\* DAYS' SUPPLY ON HAND DATA ARE BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY SALES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1946 = 6,194.4 METRIC TONS.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. GHO-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 47 NUMBER 16

OIL

Production Trends

8. Electrical failures and the temporary suspension of two important wells in the Akita district cut May petroleum production to 17,669 kiloliters. Daily average production was 570 kiloliters, 19 under April. During the last week of the month average daily production exceeded 600 kiloliters, only 75 under the 1946-47 fiscal year high.



Drilling Operations

9. Negotiations for surface rights over agricultural land are delaying the start of the 1947 drilling programs in Yabase, while a housing shortage at Akita restricts the transfer of workers from the Niigata district.

MAY DRILLING OPERATIONS a/

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Feeling-out</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers <u>b/</u>	3	0	0	3
Completed as gas producers	0	0	0	0
Abandoned	1	0	4	5
Standing suspended	3	1	3	7
Commenced during month	1	0	1	2
Other wells drilling at end of period	6	6	4	16
Total strings active at end of period	7	6	5	18

a/ By Imperial Oil Company.

b/ Two wells at Yabase in Akita have an initial production of 11 kiloliters and 2.4 kiloliters daily. A third at the Kamihama field is initially producing 2.3 kiloliters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Exploration Program

10. A subsurface study of the Nitsau field, Niigata district, and the completion of geological maps of Hokkaido continued.

Organization of Imperial Oil Company

11. The Imperial Oil Company has reorganized its directorial and key managerial posts to promote greater efficiency but the inflated payroll, swollen by patronage employment, continues to hamper the company's operations. The weak financial position further handicaps the exploration and exploitation program upon which industrial revival depends. Cash advances from the government exploration subsidy will provide temporary relief.

MINING INDUSTRY

General

12. There were production gains in 10 of 25 mineral commodities reported in April. Copper, iron ore and antimony production declined. Sulfur production increased from 1,816 to 2,000 metric tons. Gold production was 145 kilograms of metal in concentrate, one kilogram above March output. April output of silver in concentrate gained slightly to 4,724 kilograms.

Tin concentrate dropped 22 percent from 10,605 kilograms metal content but tungsten concentrate was 143 percent higher than in March, rising from 1,374 kilograms to 3,345.

Production Problems

13. Scarcity of coal, steel rope, conveyor belts, petroleum products and efficient flotation reagents continue to limit mine production and metal recoveries. Housing, food and clothing shortages hinder the recruiting of additional mine workers.

MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES

April

	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles a/</u>
Antimony	metal in concentrate	kg	8,119	234,446
Arsenic	metal in concentrate	MT	73	235
Asbestos	fiber	MT	263	468
Barite	concentrate	MT	15	2,767
Chromite				
High-grade	concentrate 47%	MT	128	5,245
Low-grade	concentrate 27%	MT	67	13,581
Cobalt	metal in concentrate	kg	420	10,320
Copper	metal in concentrate	MT	1,802	8,569
Fire clay		MT	4,132	42,307
Fluorite	concentrate	MT	10	10
Gold	metal in concentrate	gm	145,973	1,700,332
Graphite				
Amorphous	crude ore	MT	256	3,449
Crystalline	crude ore	MT	300	1,756
Gypsum	concentrate +40%	MT	877	2,455
	concentrate -40%	MT	3,009	9,090
Iron ore	concentrate	MT	26,819	312,145
Iron sand	concentrate	MT	35	2,573
Lead	metal in concentrate	MT	502	1,715
Manganese				
Dioxide	concentrate	MT	286	2,688
Others	concentrate	MT	1,618	58,507
Mercury	metal in concentrate	kg	2,717	10,557

	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles a/</u>
Molybdenum	concentrate	kg	3,866	44,894
Pyrite	concentrate	MT	56,923	138,904
Silver	metal in concentrate	kg	4,724	46,462
Steatite		MT	13,012	70,629
Sulfur	refined	MT	2,000	2,179
Tin	metal in concentrate	kg	8,229	8,920
Tungsten	concentrate	kg	3,343	33,309
Zinc	metal in concentrate	MT	2,510	5,611

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. . . . .	12
Petroleum . . . . .	13
Cement. . . . .	14
Construction. . . . .	15
Shipbuilding. . . . .	17
Chemical Industries . . . . .	20
Machinery . . . . .	31

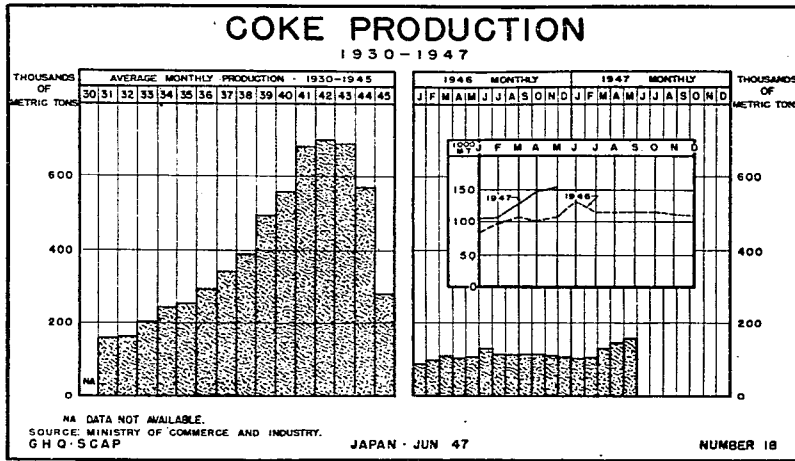
COKE

1. May coke production totaled 154,320 metric tons, an increase of 8,220 over April. Coke stockpiles at the end of May increased to 52,070 metric tons while coal stockpiles decreased to 53,300.

MAY COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	78,600	62,530
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	65,850	55,970
Industrial machinery	9,851	11,040
Metal industry	11,620	10,863
Rolling-stock manufacturing	5,299	5,060
Electrical machinery	3,902	3,636
Ceramics industry (including cement)	2,296	2,595
Shipbuilding	1,612	1,740
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	800	801
Others	1,613	1,714
Reserves	<u>3,764</u>	<u>1,030</u>
Total	185,207	157,039

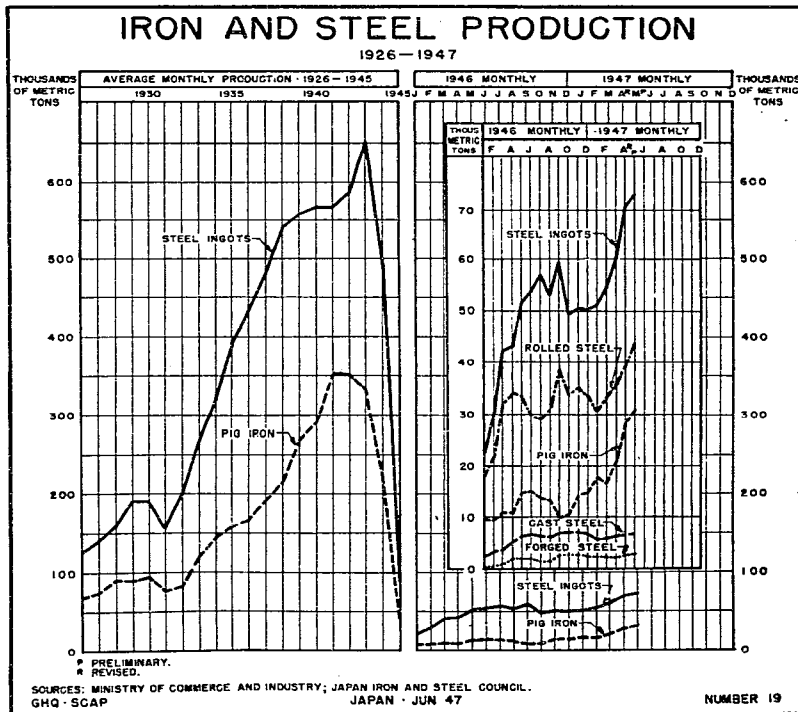
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



### METAL INDUSTRIES

#### Iron and Steel

2. Sustained coal deliveries and increased electric power supply contributed to a further increase in output of iron and steel products during May. Most significant gains were made in critical items such as rails, sheets, tin plate and steel pipe which increased from a revised April total of 39,186 metric tons to 43,899 in May.

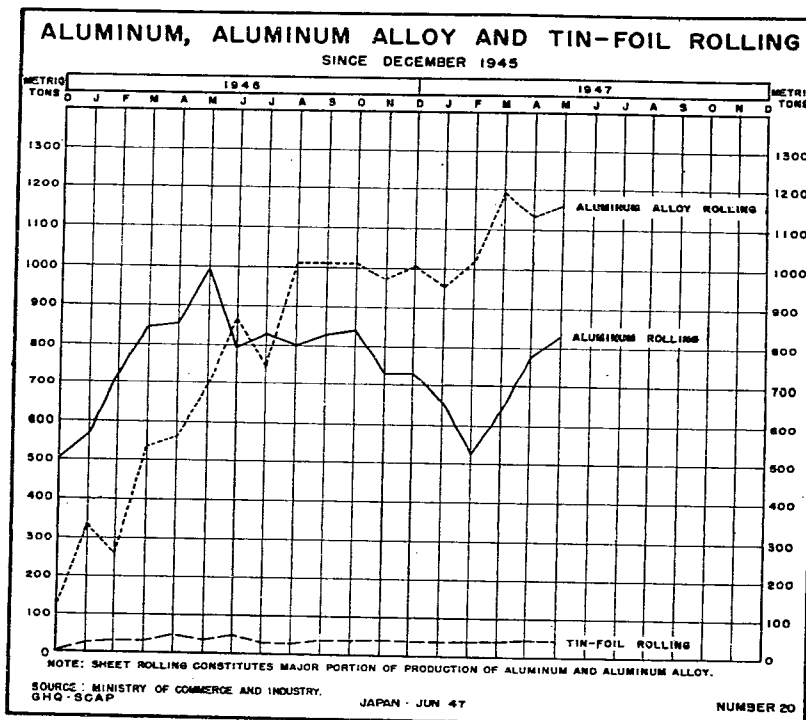


A.I.U.O.S. 1947

Light Metals

3. Aluminum output increased from a revised April total of 920 metric tons to 1,197 in May due to increased fuel allocations and resumption of operation by two secondary aluminum plants.

4. May output of rolled aluminum and aluminum-alloy products increased generally over April; production of the major product, aluminum and aluminum-alloy sheet, increased from 1,512 metric tons to 1,726.



Copper

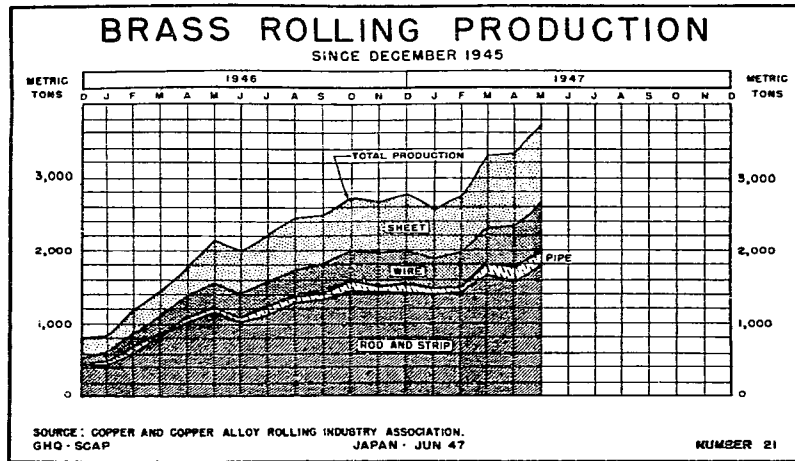
5. Increased coal receipts made it possible for 11 smelters to produce 3,700 metric tons of blister copper in May, a 24-percent increase over April. Refined copper output increased 40 percent to 3,585 metric tons. See the chart following paragraph 9.

6. One hundred eighty rolling mills produced 987 metric tons of rolled copper products in May, a decrease of 66 tons from April. Brass and bronze production was 3,712 and 105 tons in May compared with April output of 3,351 and 84 tons respectively, as shown in the top chart, next page.

Zinc and Lead

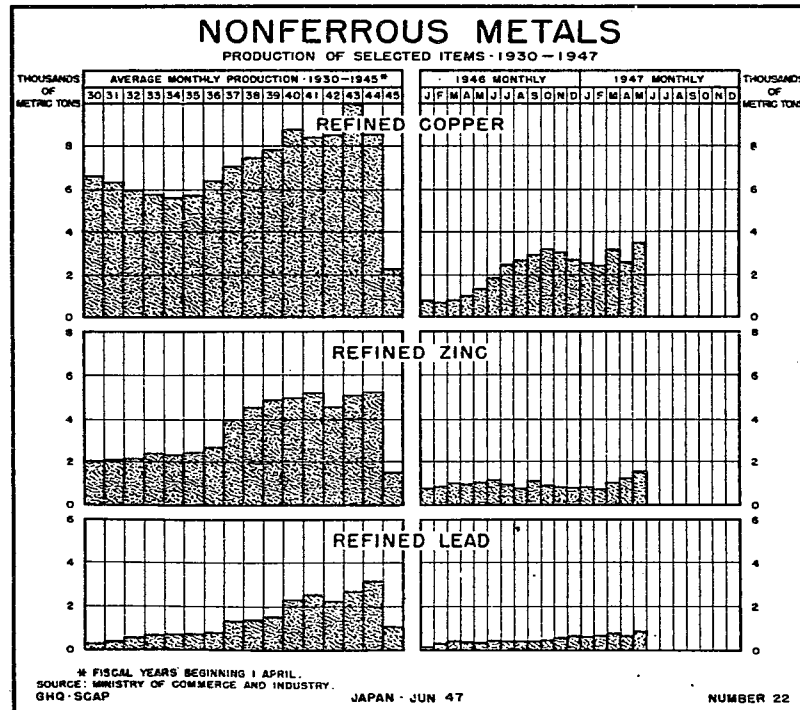
7. Electrolytic zinc production increased in May to 1,054 metric tons, compared with 777 in April, as a result of increased availability of electric power. Distilled zinc output increased slightly from 504 metric tons in April to 507 in May.

A.I.U.O.V. 1/9/02



8. Zinc plate output decreased from 443 metric tons in April to 429 in May.

9. Lead smelting output was 874 metric tons and refined lead 839 tons in May, increases of 177 and 195 tons respectively.



Other Nonferrous Metals

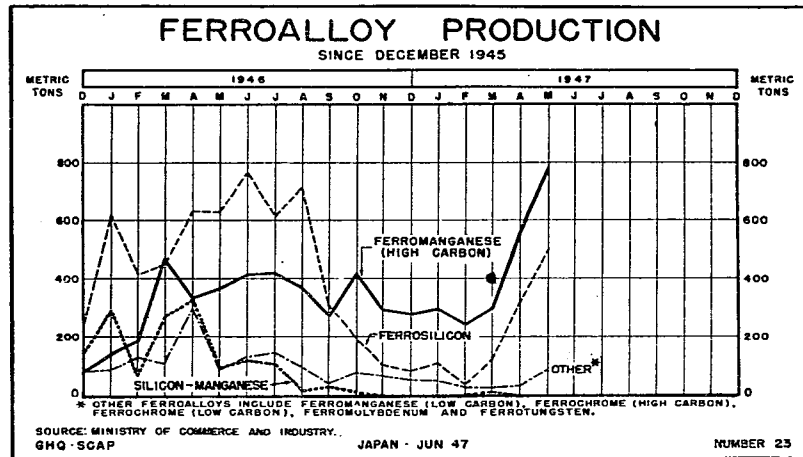
10. Production of bismuth increased to 2.2 metric tons in May



from 1.9 in April. Mercury production declined from 6.7 metric tons in April to 5.5 tons in May.

Ferroalloys

11. A seasonal increase in hydroelectric power contributed to a 54-percent gain in output of ferroalloy production to 1,380 metric tons in May.



RUBBER

12. Crude-rubber stocks decreased 1,403 metric tons from April as no new imports were received in May.

RUBBER INVENTORY  
(metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory 1 May	4,234	132	576 <sup>a/</sup>
Receipts during month	113	31	576
Consumption during month	1,516	12	576
Inventory 1 June	2,831	151	576

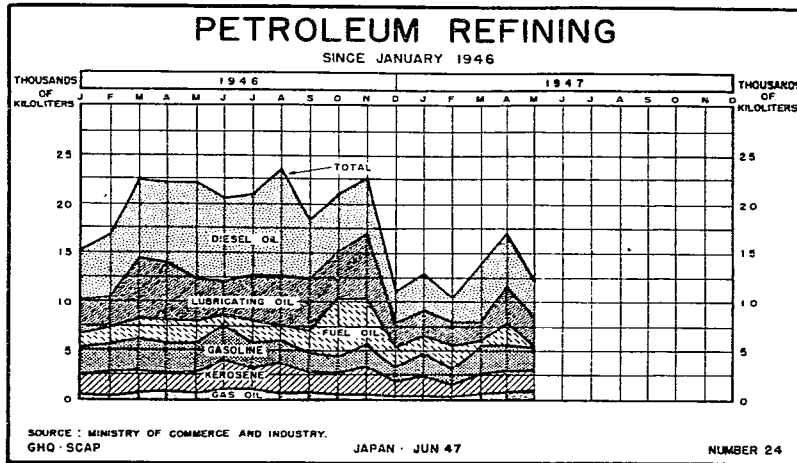
<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

13. Crude runs to stills totaled 19,380 kiloliters in May, a decrease of 2,893 from the preceding month. Refined products totaled 13,600 kiloliters, a decrease of 3,502 under April. Eight refineries in the indigenous crude producing areas were in operation.

A.I.U.V.A. 1902

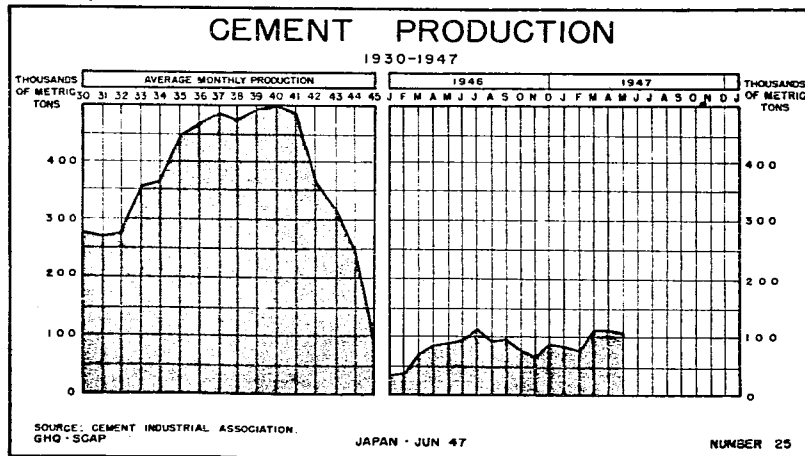


#### CEMENT

14. Thirty-two operating plants produced 106,453 metric tons of cement and 124,129 tons of clinker during May. Shortages of high-quality coal continued.

#### STOCKS HELD BY CEMENT PLANTS 1 June (metric tons)

Coal	25,962
Clinker	130,425
Cement	153,527
Bags (pieces)	1,938,539





19. A 45-gross-ton steel lighter is being converted into a self-propelled tanker with the installation of a 70-horsepower semi-diesel engine.

**CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES**

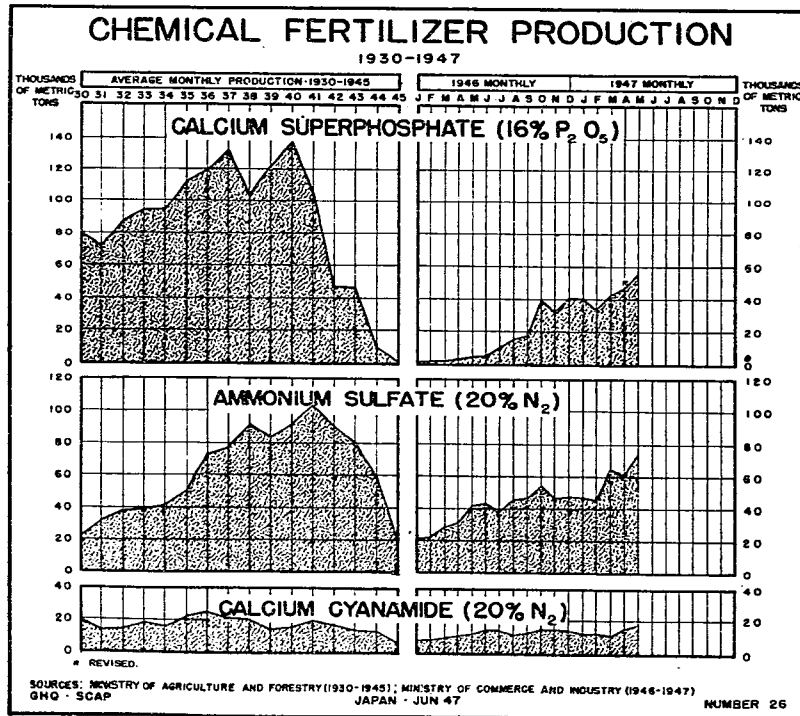
20. There was a small increase in chemical production in May. Output of basic chemicals was 43 percent of estimated requirements for a balanced economy compared with 38 percent in April.

**Fertilizer**

21. Calcium superphosphate production was 56,885 metric tons in May, a 20-percent increase over the April high and 103 percent of estimated production. Larger deliveries of pyrites made the increased output possible.

22. Ammonium sulfate output of 75,274 metric tons was 95 percent of the May production goal and 18 percent above the previous high set in March. Delivery of coal, coke and other materials permitted full operation of all usable equipment.

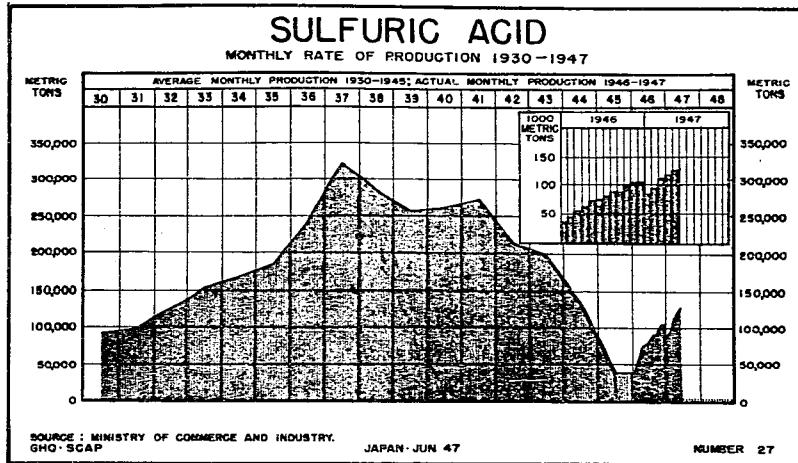
23. Calcium cyanamide output in May was 22,835 metric tons (equivalent to 18,268 tons 20-percent-nitrogen content), a 21-percent rise over April resulting from increased coke deliveries.



**Sulfuric Acid**

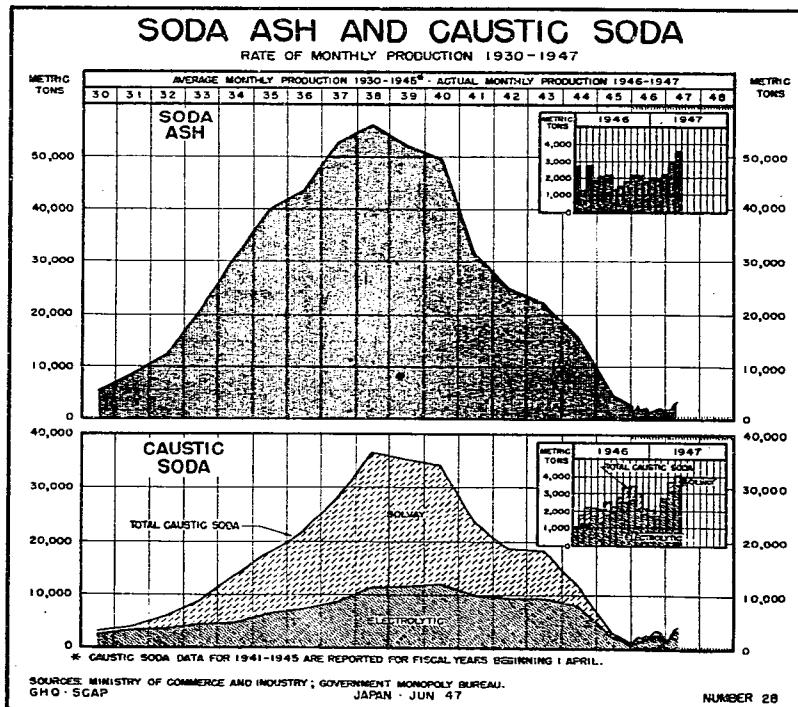
24. Sulfuric acid production reached a new high in May of 127,928 metric tons. This was seven percent above the revised April high of 119,192 tons.

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Sodium Industries

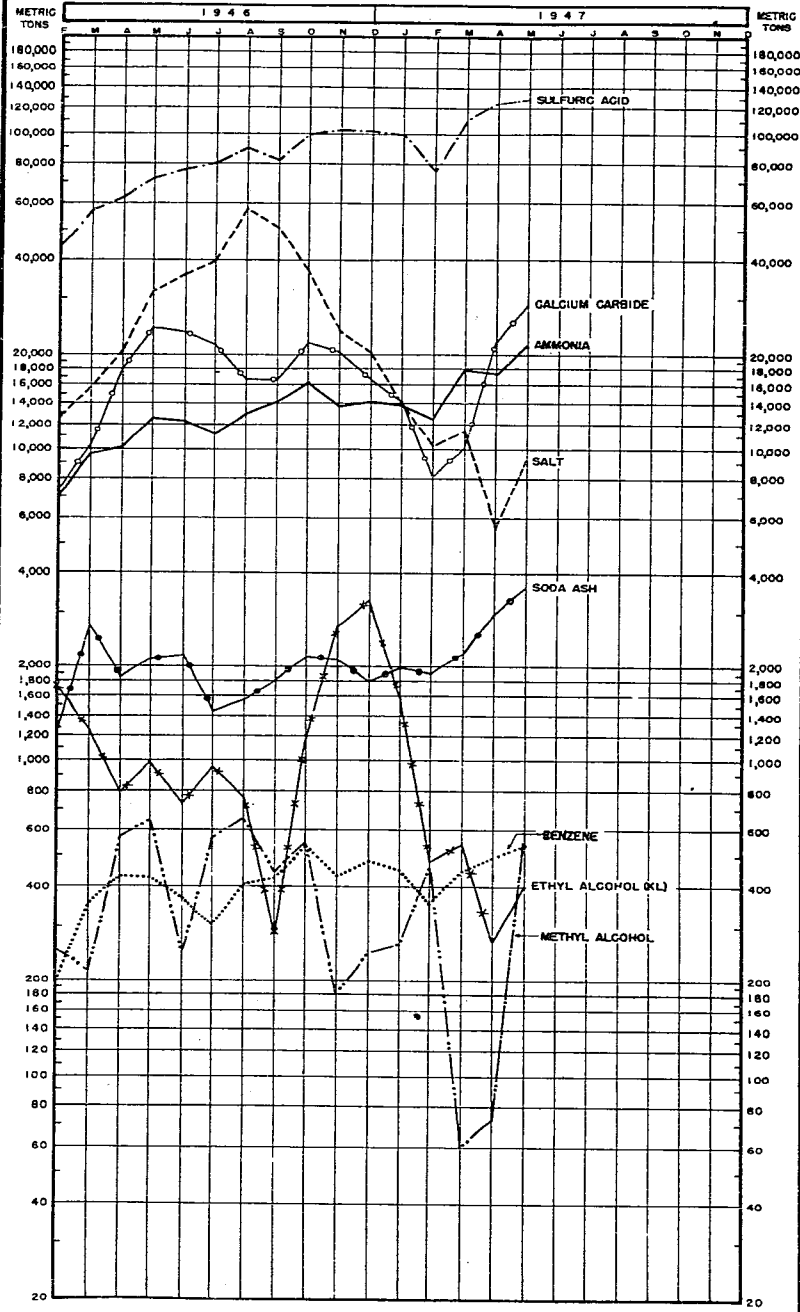
25. Increased production of electrolytic caustic soda, soda ash, hydrochloric acid, sodium bicarbonate and liquid chlorine in May resulted from increased coal allocations and electrical power supply. Production of caustic soda and soda ash reached a postwar peak in May, although the coal supply remains insufficient to meet requirements.



A.I.U.O.A. 1947

# PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

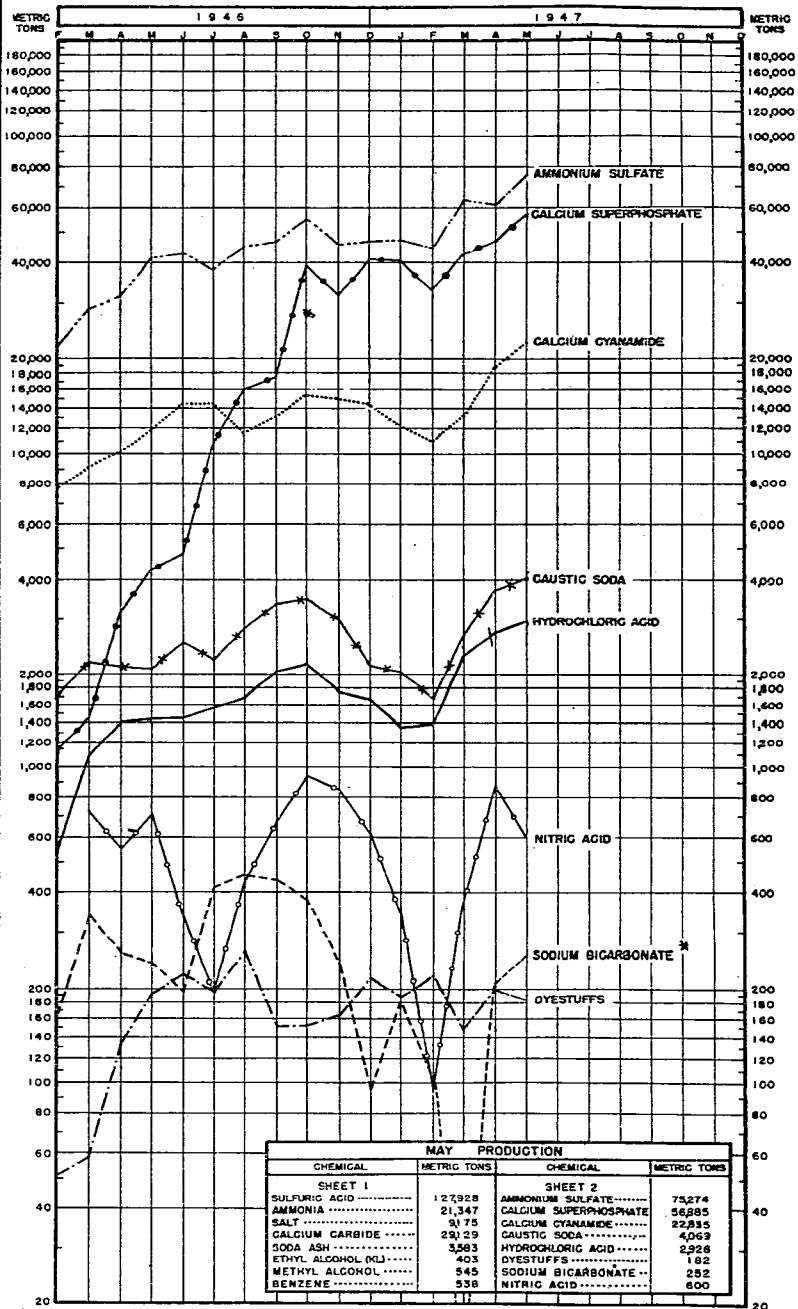
SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN JUN 47 NUMBER 29A

# PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



\* MARCH SODIUM BICARBONATE PRODUCTION = 0.  
 NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN JUN 47 NUMBER 298