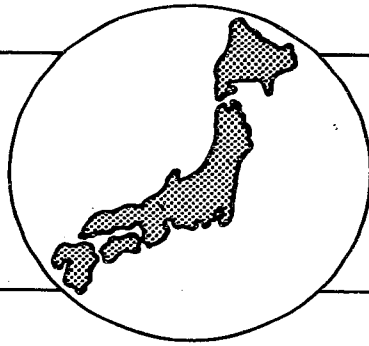


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Supreme Commander
For The Allied Powers

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SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

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外務省
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NO 24 SEPTEMBER 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION N24
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
SEPTEMBER 1947

0002

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 24

September 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	17
Section 1. Government and Politics	19
2. Public Safety	33
3. Legal Affairs and War Crimes	41
PART III ECONOMIC	61
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries	63
2. Forestry and Mining	69
3. Heavy Industries	81
4. Manufacturing	101
5. Textile Industries	121
6. Transportation and Public Utilities	145
7. Communications	157
8. Labor	171
9. Imports and Exports	189
10. Rationing and Price Control	211
11. Finance	225
12. Property Control and Reparations	239
PART IV SOCIAL	247
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	249
2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression	267

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 24

September 1947

CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

	Page
<u>Economic Activities</u>	
1. Indexes of Industrial Production	9
<u>Public Safety</u>	
2. Criminal Offenses.	34
3. Prefectural Crime Rates.	35
4. Railway Casualties	36
5. Flood Damage	37
6. Prison Population.	38
7. Fires: Number, Casualties and Damage.	39
<u>Agriculture and Fisheries</u>	
8. Milk Production.	64
9. Marine Landings.	66
10. Fishing Vessels.	67
11. Diesel Oil Allotments to Fishing Industry.	68
<u>Forestry and Mining</u>	
12. Production of Timber Specialties	69
13. Log, Lumber and Plywood Production	70
14. Firewood and Charcoal Production	71
15. Insect Damage to Pine Timber	71
16. Coal Production, Consumption and Stockpiles.	73
17. Coal Consumption	74
18. Crude Oil Production	77
19. Lignite.	78
<u>Heavy Industries</u>	
20. Coke Production.	82
21. Iron and Steel Production.	83
22. Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy Rolling.	83
23. Brass and Bronze Rolling	84
24. Nonferrous Metals.	85
25. Ferroalloy Production.	85
26. Petroleum Refining	86
27. Cement Production.	86
28. Chemical Fertilizer Production	89
29. Sulfuric Acid.	89
30. Production of Principal Chemicals.	90
31. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda.	92
32. Salt Production and Imports.	92
33. Camphor Production	93
34. Machine Tool Production.	94
35. Industrial Machinery Production.	96
36. Railway Locomotive Production and Repair	97
37. Railway Car Production and Repair.	98
38. Textile Machinery Production	99

Manufacturing

39. Food Processing.	102
40. Alcoholic Beverage Production.	103
41. Tobacco Manufacturing.	103
42. Pulp Production.	104
43. Paper Production	104
44. Window Glass and Glassware	105
45. Optical Instruments.	106
46. Brick and Roofing Tile Production.	108
47. Motor Vehicles	112
48. Crude Rubber Utilization	113
49. Hides Received by Tanneries.	114
50. Tanned Leather Production.	114
51. Leather Goods Production	115
52. Selected Agricultural Implements	116
53. Watch and Clock Production	118
54. Sewing Machine Production.	118

Textile Industries

55. Indexes of Textile Production.	122
56. Cotton Textiles.	123
57. Raw Cotton at Mills.	123
58. Raw Silk	126
59. Silk Reeling Basins.	127
60. Spun-silk Yarn Production.	128
61. Silk Cloth Production.	129
62. Rayon Textiles	130
63. Wool Textiles.	133

Transportation and Public Utilities

64. Government Railway Traffic Indexes	146
65. Government Railway Freight Tonnage	147
66. Water-borne Cargo Tonnage.	148
67. Electric Energy Generation	150
68. Electric Energy Consumption.	152
69. Gas Industry	154

Communications

70. Revenues and Expenses - Telephone Services of Ministry of Communications.	158
71. Telephone Service.	159
72. Domestic Telegrams	160
73. Foreign Radiotelegraph Service	161
74. Radio Receiver Licences	162
75. Domestic Mail Deliveries	163
76. Foreign Mail Service	163
77. Postal Financial and Insurance Services.	164
78. Communication Equipment.	167
79. Revenues and Expenditures, Ministry of Communications' Enterprises.	169

Labor

80. Organization of Ministry of Labor.	172
81. Labor Union Membership	177
82. Labor Disputes	180

Rationing and Price Control

83. Government-controlled Staple Foods	212
84. Government-controlled Staple-food Stocks	213
85. White Potatoes and Summer Grains	214
86. Fresh Fish	215
87. Fresh Vegetables	217
88. Urban Family Expenditures.	220
89. Rental Indexes	221
90. Ten Rationed Commodities	223

Finance

91. Bank of Japan	226
92. Bank of Japan Notes in Circulation	227
93. Ordinary Banks	229
94. Savings Banks	230
95. Deposit Bureau of Ministry of Finance.	231
96. Liquidation of Closed Institutions	236
97. National Debt Outstanding.	238

Public Health and Welfare

98. Eleven Communicable Diseases - By Prefectures.	250
99. Eight Communicable Diseases.	252
100. Hospital Capacity and Patients	256
101. Medical Supplies	257
102. Public Assistance.	261
103. Repatriation	263
104. Vital Statistics	264
105. Prefectural Vital Statistics	265

Education, Culture and Media of Expression

106. Printing of New Textbooks.	273
107. Printing and Distribution of New Textbooks	274
108. Educational Films.	281

Map of Japan

283

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
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Number 24

September 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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

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

SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. There was no change in the organization of General Headquarters, SCAP, during September.

SECTION 2

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Political Developments.	1
The Diet.	10
Local Government.	12
The Purge	13
Public Safety	14
Legal Affairs and War Crimes.	19
International Prosecution	23

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

State Control of Coal Mines

1. Intra-Cabinet disagreement over terms of the proposed bill for State control of Japan's coal mines was conciliated with agreement on 5 September to limit the period of control to three years. The Cabinet on 18 September reached agreement on a plan under which the mines would be administered by the Coal Board and the Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation.

2. On 25 September a letter from the Supreme Commander to the Prime Minister was made public. The letter said in part: "If this emergency measure. . . is adopted, the Government must raise the production goal previously set to a level consistent with the added resource which alone would justify the change. The production level of coal before and during the war exceeded 50,000,000 tons. Basic conditions surrounding the industry have not materially or substantially changed since then. . ."

"To this end the Government should commit all necessary and available resources. It should with maximum vigor and determination approach the problem from every conceivable angle by: concentrating the best engineering and other technical skill to guide the operations; placing coal-mining activity generally on a 24-hour basis through the requisite work shifts; providing the living facilities and food essential to the maximum productivity of the individual; opening up new seams and mines where geological conditions justify such action; scrupulously preventing the diversion of mined coal to other than legitimate industrial purposes; and vigorously prosecuting any who wilfully impede the successful accomplishment of the task. . ."

3. Chief Cabinet Secretary Sushiro Nishio pledged that the Government would make every effort to comply with the suggestions, while press comment characterized the Supreme Commander's letter as touching "the very core of the coal problem."

The Cabinet

4. Prime Minister Katayama announced on 18 September that the Government was no longer bound by the four-party agreement which had been denounced by the Liberal Party in August. The Prime Minister indicated that there would be no formal three-party policy agreement by the Government parties to replace the abrogated agreement.

5. Members of the Cabinet engaged in nationwide speech-making during the Diet recess to rally popular support for the coalition government. The campaign was denounced by the opposition as illustrating failure to place national welfare above partisan efforts.

When the Cabinet rejected this denunciation the opposition embarked on a similar speech-making campaign which continued through the recess.

Political Parties Bill

6. The draft Political Parties Bill was the subject of inter-party negotiations throughout the month. Designed to define the functions and responsibilities of parties and to eliminate many small groups from elections, the Bill was criticized by the Communists, Farmers' Party and Dai Ichi Club as an antidemocratic attempt to stifle minority movements.

Social Democratic Party

7. Differences developed between the Economic Stabilization Board and the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Social Democratic Party over the role of a Supreme Economic Council proposed by the Committee which would relegate the Economic Stabilization Board to a subsidiary position.

Liberal Party

8. On 12 September the Liberal Party announced a program for national reconstruction which called for an early return to a free economy, and indicated that this platform would form the basis for a drive to unseat the present Cabinet.

Democratic Party

9. The internal conflict between the Ashida and Shidehara factions of the Democratic Party became more apparent during September, with the Shidehara group opposing any compromise with the Social Democrats on the issue of State coal control while the Ashida faction displayed willingness to make concessions to preserve the coalition.

THE DIET

10. The Diet, which had recessed on 31 August, resumed session on 15 September.

11. The National Public Service Bill, designed to reform the civil-service system and institute a modern scientific merit system, was submitted to the Diet on 15 September. The Bill was

characterized by Takao Saito, head of the Administrative Research Bureau, as making possible "epoch-making changes in the existing public service system wherein all personnel will become true servants of the whole community as provided under the new Constitution."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

12. At a meeting of the House of Representatives Public Peace and Local Government Committee 15 September it was announced that the Government was drawing up plans to eliminate unnecessary local agencies of the National Government, which at present total more than 30,000. A spokesman declared that it would be necessary to amend the Local Self-government Law to provide that branches of national agencies could not be established without Diet approval.

THE PURGE

13. From 25 August to 26 September 15,145 persons were screened by Central and Local Public Office Qualification Examination Committees. Of these, 563 were removed and 35 barred from office.

PUBLIC SAFETY

14. To control large-scale black-market operations the Government instituted a system under which shipment of rationed commodities is authorized only if accompanied by government-issued transportation certificates.

15. Arrests in July numbered 93,717, of which approximately 48 percent were for violations of the criminal code, with larceny constituting 24 percent of the total.

16. Seventeen prefectures on Honshu were severely affected by the 16 September typhoon and flood. The Japanese Government reported 1,043 deaths, 1,841 injured, 488 missing and more than 1,753,318 sufferers.

17. The prison population totaled 80,733 on 31 August.

18. Buildings of the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo were partially destroyed by fire, with damage estimated at ¥ 20,000,000.

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

19. The Government appointed chief judges of seven of the nation's eight district high courts on 25 September.

20. Investigations of 96 atrocity cases were completed from 25 August to 24 September, leaving 1,640 cases on hand in investigation files.

21. The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 33 Japanese wanted for alleged war crimes while names of 99 persons were deleted from previous apprehension lists and statuses of 86 persons were clarified.

22. During the September reporting period 16 trials were completed involving 42 accused.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION

23. The defense completed the general phase of its case on 10 September.

24. Sadao Araki, presenting his own defense 10-16 September, led off the individual appearances of the 25 accused in the concluding individual phase of the defense's case.

25. Kenji Doihara, Kingoro Hashimoto, Shunroku Hata, Naoki Hoshino and Kiichiro Hiramama also completed presentations of their individual defenses during September.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources	1
Commerce and Industry	7
Finance	35
Property Control and Reparations	41

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The October goal for the Government's land purchase program was increased from 300,000 cho to 500,000 cho.
2. Land sales under the agrarian reform program totaled 30,323 cho in August including the sale of 6,000 cho to 30,000 tenant farmers in Ishikawa Prefecture.
3. Twenty-seven vessels were authorized for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition. Seven of the vessels will carry radar equipment.

Forestry and Mining

4. Log production increased in August while stockpiles declined.
5. Coal production in the first 20 days of September increased over the revised August output during the same 30-day period. Stockpiles declined under July but availability remained unchanged.
6. In August the Imperial Oil Company brought in three new oil wells and one new gas well. Crude oil production increased over July with a daily average output of 562 kiloliters in August.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

7. Preliminary reports of pig iron and steel ingots marked a recession in the steady rise which had continued since last January. This was the direct result of decreased output from electric furnaces which lacked sufficient hydroelectric power.
8. Higher output of cement and clinker in August resulted from the price increase and improved food situation of the workers.
9. Coal and electric power shortages were responsible for an over-all decline in chemical production in August.

10. Machinery production in August was at slightly lower levels than in July. The over-all yen value of production in industrial machinery fell slightly, and although unit value showed a small increase the rate of increase was less than in recent months.

Manufacturing

11. Increased releases of raw materials to the mills in August resulted in a marked over-all rise above the July level in output of most staple-food industries with notable increases in confectionaries, vegetable fats and oils, canned food, miso (bean paste) and processed meats.

12. Delivery of old allocations enabled consumption of tin plate for containers to increase in August.

13. Increased prices of medical equipment resulted in a gain in value of output in August.

14. Bicycle production reached a postwar high in August and bicycle trailer output increased greatly over the July level.

15. Brokers disposed of hides upon receipt in August as they could not retain large stocks during the warm summer months. This resulted in increased receipts of hides by tanneries and increased production of tanned leather above the July level.

Textile Industries

16. August production decreases were reported in all major textile industries except rayon due to shortage of raw materials and curtailed electric power.

Output of cotton and combined output of woolen and worsted yarns was the lowest for more than a year.

Production in the silk industry dropped while stocks increased due to uncertainties in purchasing policies.

The rayon industry's receipts of raw materials adequate for current operations made production increases possible.

Transportation

17. With the addition of U. S. Army surplus vehicles and newly manufactured vehicles, the number of trucks and buses operating continued to increase.

18. There was a slight increase in the number of passengers carried and train kilometers operated in August over July, but the volume of freight tonnage decreased by 2.3 percent.

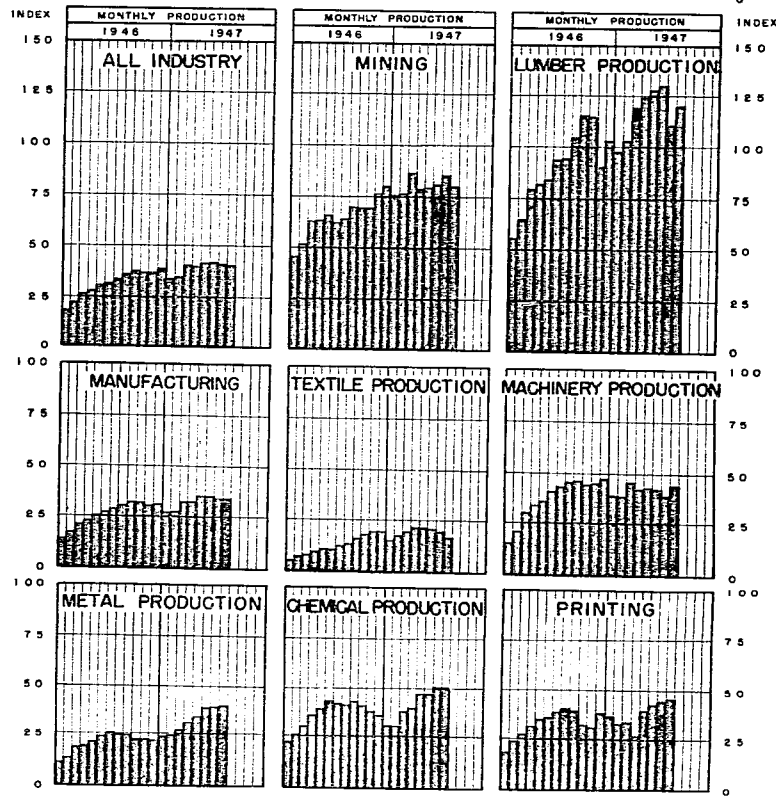
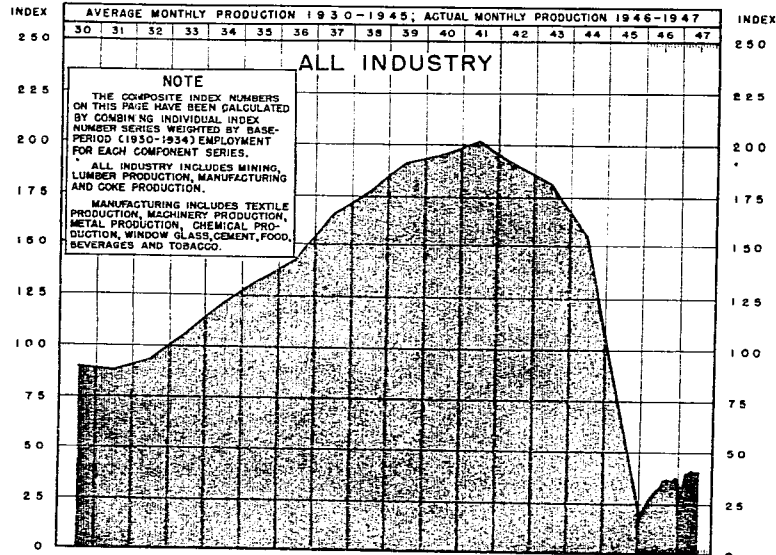
19. There was a general decrease in coastwise shipping in all types of vessels in August, although foreign shipping continued to gain.

Electric Power

20. The acute drought in August largely accounted for the decrease in hydroelectric generation and resulted in greater demands for thermal generated power with corresponding reductions in coal stockpiles.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1945; ACTUAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1946-1947



NOTE: JULY 1947 DATA ARE REVISED.
 SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · SEP 47

NUMBER 1

Gas Industry

21. Daily production of manufactured gas decreased in August but consumption increased slightly by .24 percent. Apparent loss through distribution leakage and unaccountable gas amounted to 12 percent.

Communications

22. Relaxation of restrictions on international communications for the benefit of foreign trade continued in September.

23. The September typhoon damaged communications facilities by about ¥ 500,000,000, chiefly harming radio receivers and buildings and exchanges in the telecommunications and postal nets. Inactive police radio stations were operated during the emergency and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan sent out mobile repair units to repair home receivers.

24. Three radio stations were authorized to serve ships in distress.

Labor

25. The Ministry of Labor was established on 1 September and a major part of the Labor Standards Law, all provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law and most of the provisions of the Seamen's Law became effective.

26. Labor on the whole continued to support the Katayama Cabinet and Government efforts for harmonious labor-management relations.

27. With increasing knowledge of their purpose and existence the Labor Relations Committees have gained in acceptance not only by the general public but by workers involved in specific disputes.

28. Despite extensive and in many cases strained negotiations there were no major disputes resulting in work stoppages or disruption of production during September.

Imports and Exports

29. Export trade of food was resumed with Belgium in August with a shipment of canned crabmeat.

30. The exportation of 34,378,000 linear yards of cotton fabric to nine countries in August was almost a 50-percent reduction in yardage shipped to 19 countries in July. Reduced shipment resulted from decreases in output of fabric in textile industries and difficulties in packaging and transportation to ports.

First postwar shipments of fabrics were made in August of rayon to Belgium, silk to Hongkong and cotton to India and Singapore.

31. Consumers' goods, exported in August for the first time since the end of the war, included cigarettes to Canada, semiporcelain tile to Hongkong, clocks and porcelain ware to Singapore, and binoculars and opera glasses to the United States.

August shipments of leaf metal to Canada and the United States and loofah sponge to Hongkong were the first since the end of the war.

First postwar shipments of ginseng and menthol crystals were made in August to Singapore.

Rationing and Price Control

32. Imported food was released in September to meet essential ration requirements.

33. Summer-grain collections continued and rice collections were being planned.

34. Prices of foods and other goods were raised in line with the new economic stabilization program.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

35. A license was issued to the Bank of China to re-establish its Tokyo branch to provide limited banking facilities for authorized personnel.

36. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 30 September totaled ¥ 156,416,000,000.

37. By 18 September the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee had received ¥ 64,899,803 for 1,664,226 shares of stock.

Liquidation

38. Fifty-nine control organizations were closed in August and placed under the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission for liquidation. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation on 31 July amounted to ¥ 9,799,869,000, mainly repayment of advances, accounts receivable and loans.

Public Finance

39. The national debt on 31 August aggregated ¥ 304,630,000,000 including ¥ 200,715,000,000 in domestic Government bonds.

40. The Japanese Government was directed to reduce governmental expenditures by limiting payment to legal prices and prevailing wages. In addition an adequate inspection system will be maintained to eliminate waste of labor and materials and to prevent payment of padded or false cost claims.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

41. Between 21 August and 20 September 2,486 new reports by Chinese nationals, representing net assets of ¥ 18,499,000, were tabulated and upward revisions of ¥ 2,448,000 on Estonian, French, Turkish and Russian properties were completed.

Seven thousand one hundred ninety-six property reports of neutral and Allied nationals exclusive of Americans, British and Dutch, valued at ¥ 1,420,856,000, were processed by 20 September.

42. A total of 315 ships were reported as looted by 20 September including six ships reported between 21 August and 20 September.

43. Properties valued at ¥ 84,729,000 of 970 persons arrested as possible war criminals were in custody on 20 September, including property valued at ¥ 608,000 of 27 individuals arrested during the period.

44. Assets of dissolved ultranationalistic organizations on hand at time of dissolution totaled ¥ 160,060,000 by 20 September, including ¥ 9,879,000 reported between 21 August and 20 September.

45. The SCAP yen custody account amounted to ¥ 242,330,091.20 on 20 September, an increase of ¥ 9,374,083.32 during the period.

The SCAP dollar custody account totaled \$ 260,004.66 on 20 September, an increase of \$ 14,710.44 due to payments received from the Army Exchange Purchasing Office for precious metals released for manufacture into souvenir items.

Antitrust and Cartels

46. No objection was offered to 276 applications by restricted concerns involving expenditures of ¥ 4,165,177,882, principally for the coal-mining industry.

Twenty-five coal-mining companies were authorized to borrow ¥ 2,829,410,000 for rehabilitation of their coal mines during the second half of the 1947 fiscal year.

47. Thirteen control organizations were designated by SCAP between 21 August and 20 September for liquidation.

48. Under the Holding Company Liquidation Commission the Mitsui Trading Company and the Mitsubishi Trading Company began dissolution proceedings. By 20 September 51 percent of the Mitsui and 32 percent of the Mitsubishi Trading Companies' personnel had been dismissed.

Reparations

49. Seven reparations and restitutions delegations inspected a total of 107 plants, yards and factories, principally in the machine tool, shipyard, sulfuric acid and iron and steel industries.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare.	1
Education.	11
Religion	21
Arts and Monuments	23
Media of Expression.	27
Library.	37

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Preventive measures were taken to avert outbreaks of epidemics, especially dysentery and typhoid, in flooded areas of Tokyo, Saitama and Chiba Prefectures.

2. Prompt measures were taken by the Ministry of Welfare for relief of flood victims in the Kanto region. Both the Ministry and the Japanese Red Cross released stocks of food, clothing and medical and sanitary supplies to sufferers.

Manpower was organized into medical and vaccination, water purification, insect and rodent control, medical supply and rehabilitation teams.

3. There were 140 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis on Shikoku and southern Honshu.

4. Amoebic dysentery had the highest percentage increase of diseases in August.

5. There were 24 cases of equine encephalitis reported in August.

6. Medical and dental supply production, including penicillin and crude vaccines, increased over the previous month's output.

7. Distribution of medical and dental supplies kept pace with the month's increased production.

8. A bill effective 27 September empowers narcotics agents to arrest violators.

9. Amendments were passed to existing health insurance and welfare pension insurance laws and the Seamen's Insurance Law was temporarily retained under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare.

10. Revised census figures show an increase in population from November 1945 to July 1947 of 5,766,090 persons.

EDUCATION

11. Public interest in extension of compulsory free education was manifested in petitions with millions of signatures requesting financial support for the educational program.
12. The first of a series of regional teacher education workshops began 29 September at Kyoto University.
13. A group of 100 prominent kindergarten teachers met in a 10-day conference to study kindergarten education and to plan assumption of leadership in similar local conferences to follow.
14. Delegates to the nationwide three-and-one-half-day adult education conferences showed keen interest in the problems of adult education and suggested solutions.
15. A program to acquaint repatriates with changes which have occurred since they left Japan was inaugurated at debarkation points.
16. The Ministry of Education prepared regulations for standardization of correspondence education and a subsidy was granted for development and administration of correspondence courses for in-service training of teachers.
17. Wide interest in vocational education was shown in several conferences participated in by education officials and representatives of management and labor.
18. The Ministry of Education announced a plan for extending free lunch service to local areas in the effort to meet protein needs of all children of school age.
19. Recognition of the need for science education and research in Japan was evidenced by the interest and activities of groups working to form a new national body of science.
20. A new series of educational broadcasts based directly on the new courses of study began in September.

RELIGION

21. Instructions were issued for the equitable distribution of building materials for religious institutions.
22. As of 15 September there were 1,275 foreign Christian missionaries in Japan.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

23. An exhibition of Cambodian sculpture opened 20 September at the National Museum, the first exhibition of art objects of non-Japanese origin since the end of hostilities.
24. Full-time directors were appointed for the Science Museum and for the Nara Branch of the National Museum.
25. An appropriation of ¥ 3,500,000 was approved for repairs to famed Itsukushima Shrine.
26. As of 1 September 1,327 National Treasure objects and 576 National Treasure structures had been inspected.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Information Programs

27. Establishment 1 September of a Women's and Minors' Bureau in the new Ministry of Labor climaxed months of activity by women's organizations.

28. Land reform continued to be the chief interest of information and education activities directed toward the rural population.

29. The Ministry of Welfare used all media of expression to combat health dangers inherent in the flood disaster of mid-September.

30. In the economic field information programs concentrated on labor-management relations, decentralization of industry and a savings-account campaign.

Press and Publications

31. The mid-September flood diverted Tokyo newspaper attention from other problems. Discussion of disaster-prevention methods and rehabilitation dominated news and editorial comment.

32. Prefectural press comment devoted attention to criticism of bureaucracy, political maneuverings and economic problems.

33. Unemployment, rural land reform and nationalization of coal mines were favorite subjects for magazine writers.

Radio

34. The 20-broadcast "BCJ Radio Workshop" showed gains in development of radio techniques.

Motion Pictures

35. The Ministry of Home Affairs' survey shows that 210 of 212 cities of Japan have one or more theaters available for motion pictures.

Theater and Music

36. Stage productions and musical programs attracted large audiences in metropolitan areas.

LIBRARY

37. New records were set in daily attendance at the Tokyo SCAP Information Library.

38. A branch SCAP Information Library for publications in English was opened at Nagoya 11 September.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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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	19
Section 2. Public Safety	33
Section 3. Legal Affairs and War Crimes.	41

SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Political Developments.	4
The Diet.	23
Local Government.	32
The Purge	37

Statement of the Supreme Commander

1. On 2 September, the second anniversary of Japan's surrender, the Supreme Commander issued a statement emphasizing the nation's progress under an Occupation guided by high moral values, and called upon the victorious Powers to adopt similar standards of tolerance and justice in their approach to the forthcoming peace treaty with Japan.

2. The text of the statement follows:

"Two years have now passed since that fateful September 2nd on the Missouri, when the Allies on the one hand and the Japanese on the other entered into the solemn commitments underlying surrender conditions. It is unnecessary to restate the results of the ensuing Occupation as they are now largely of historical record, but it is appropriate today to reflect upon the lesson learned not alone in terms of the present and the immediate future, but more particularly its long-range influence upon the progress of civilization. For the opportunity here afforded to bring to a race, long stunted by ancient concepts of mythological teaching, the refreshing uplift of enlightenment and truth and reality, with practical demonstrations of Christian ideals, is of deep and universal significance.

"During these two years, both sides--Allies and Japanese--have by adherence to the letter and spirit of their respective undertakings acquitted themselves honorably and well--and both have benefited from the relationship. History records no other instance wherein the military occupation of a conquered people has been conducted with the emphasis placed, as it has been here, upon the moral values involved between victor and vanquished. Right rather than might has been the criterion. The fruits of this policy are now self-evident. Japan today stands out as one of the few places in a distraught world where, despite an economy of critically short supply, there is a minimum of fear or confusion, and of unrest--where the people are diligently endeavoring to expiate the breach of the peace for which their nation stands universally condemned, to overcome the poverty left by war and defeat, and to elevate themselves to trusted and useful membership in the family of nations. Avoiding vengeance, intolerance and injustice, Allied policy, apart from its rigidly destructive phase designed to eliminate from Japanese life both the will and the capacity to wage war, has rested squarely upon the fundamental concept which finds immortal exposition in the Sermon on the Mount. And by bringing into clear focus the commanding influence moral values thus have played in this relationship between nations and men, the results here attained invoke

standards which might well be recognized and carried forward if the grave international issues which perplex mankind are to be resolved dispassionately in harmony and peace. There is no novelty in this simple concept but too often it is ignored in the international sphere--betrayed through the misuse of power over the lives and destinies of others, with war the price the world inevitably has paid for this, man's greatest folly.

"A peace treaty is shortly to be discussed. It is essential that it be approached in that same tolerant and just atmosphere to insure that this defeated country has the opportunity to become self-sustaining rather than reduced to a condition of mendicancy. A post-treaty Japan should not become a burden upon the economy of any other country. For it is a well tested historical truism that a people given a fair chance will reach the niche in human society to which their own industry, their own skill, and their own perseverance entitle them, without largesse from others--that largesse stultifies rather than quickens private initiative and individual energy, so essential to human progress. It is furthermore a false concept which contends that democracy can only thrive if maintained in plenty. On the contrary, history shows that it springs from hardship and struggle and toil, to flourish naturally in the hearts of men who cherish individual freedom and dignity, or not at all. A spiritual commodity, it is neither for purchase nor for sale.

"There need be no concern over fears recently expressed of imminent economic collapse. It must be understood that the actual collapse of Japanese economy, which was a major Allied war aim, occurred prior to the surrender as a result of attrition caused by the crushing force of Allied arms, the severance of Japan's lifelines abroad, the wresting from Japan of Manchuria, Korea, Formosa and the island groups mandated to her following the first World War, and the destruction of Japan's shipping afloat and her centers of industry and commerce at home. The economic prostration of the country was complete at the beginning of the Occupation, industry then being at a practical standstill. In reality, since the surrender, under the guidance of the Occupation and with American help, Japan has been gradually restoring her shattered economy and the curve is up, not down. The industrial output has now risen to over 45 percent of prewar normal, and the improvement can be expected to continue. This relative stability, especially by comparison with more fortunately favored countries, and even under the blighting effects of practical blockade, has been one of the most amazing and encouraging features of the Occupation period. To become self-supporting, however, it is essential that the economic isolation imposed by the Allies be modified so that trade with the outside world can be resumed.

"If Japan in the post-treaty era is given a just opportunity to live in freedom and peace with her neighbors in the community of nations, there will be no threat to the survival and strengthening of the democratic processes here inaugurated under the Occupation. For democracy, once firmly rooted in the human heart, has never voluntarily yielded before any other conflicting ideology known to man. If liberty and public morality do not bring national stability, nothing can."

3. Characteristic of extensive press comment on the Supreme Commander's statement is the following editorial published by *Mainichi*:

"The statement issued by General MacArthur and addressed to victorious countries on the second anniversary of the historic signing on the Missouri gives the Japanese people new emotion and

hope and at the same time calls for their intense retrospection.

"Why do we use the word 'emotion'? On 2 September, two years ago, we solemnly swore to the Allied Powers the parting from an old Japan and the construction of a new Japan. Since then the Japanese people have made such great strides that they cannot be measured by the time element of two years. We have been whipping and encouraging ourselves and worrying about the lack of our efforts. We sometimes despaired but it was only for the lack of our power. It is a fact that the cordial and just control of the Allied Powers guided the intention and goal of the Japanese people who strove to advance to an uncharted destiny. In spite of this, our steps might have been slow. However, our efforts and sincerity are about to be recognized by the Allied Powers.

"Amid such meaningful emotions we are further promised the realization of more significant hopes in the near future. It is the deliberation of a peace treaty. In his statement General MacArthur said, 'A peace treaty is shortly to be discussed. It is essential that it be approached in that same tolerant and just atmosphere to insure that this defeated country has the opportunity to become self-sustaining, rather than to be reduced to a condition of mendicancy.'

"What we grasp from his frank remark is the guarantee that it is possible for the Japanese people to maintain their existence through their originality and efforts and at the same time such an opportunity will be granted. However we should not be contented with such hope for the future. Strict self-retrospection is always necessary but its importance is incomparable today, because, blinded by hopes, people are apt to be either proud or servile.

"Our retrospection must first be directed to our understanding of the democracy upon which we stand. General MacArthur also asserted that 'It is furthermore a false concept which contends that democracy can only thrive if maintained in plenty.' The Japanese ability to understand democracy cannot be called strong enough. The people have not grasped it by themselves. There is an inclination among some of the people to entrust themselves to democracy rather than grasp it. Being overpowered by impending social and economic difficulties, the general conception of individual freedom and sovereignty are not always expanded enough.

"However, on the contrary, the national concept that democracy is not the spiritual ornament of the rich has been getting stronger daily. The idea that poverty, distress, or confusion cannot be eliminated by despotism, fascism, or totalitarianism has now become universal as a national feeling. The general tendency is to be obedient to the progress of history. The harmful tendency to regress cannot be found.

"In referring to the Japanese economic situation and to the definite prospect that Japan's upward industrial production curve would continue, General MacArthur also pointed out the importance of eliminating our economic isolation. It is a clear outlook on the future of Japanese economy which is difficult but hopeful.

"Although we are much influenced by such an emotion, hope, and retrospection, we are moved by SCAP's fierce democratic convictions and his vigorous passion for freedom and morality, which clearly run through the full text of his statement. It is not an exaggeration to say that his statement is one of freedom and morality."

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

	Paragraph
State Control of Coal Mines.	4
The Cabinet.	11
Political Parties.	14

STATE CONTROL OF COAL MINES

Formulation of Cabinet Plan

4. The Cabinet on 5 September settled a much-debated point of the proposed plan for state control of coal mines by agreeing to limit the period of control to three years with the provision that it could be extended by law if conditions warrant it. The agreement represented a compromise between a five-year period advocated by the Social Democrats and a two-year period of control desired by the Democrats.

5. The Cabinet on 18 September reached final agreement on a plan under which coal mines would be administered by the Coal Board and the Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation.

Statement by Prime Minister

6. Commenting on final agreement, Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama declared:

"This proposed law is a provisional one to be enforced until industrial rehabilitation and economic stability are attained. Its purpose is to increase coal production through close collaboration of the Government, management and labor. As it is impossible under present circumstances to develop new mines and carry out long-term projects without the powerful aid of the Government, the Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation will be fully utilized for these purposes, while the Coal Board will be ordered, if necessary, to secure materials essential for the development of mines but difficult for private enterprises to obtain. The state control system has been laid down as an emergency measure to increase coal production. The Government is not planning to apply it to other industries."

Introduction into Diet

7. The Temporary State Control of Coal Mining Bill was introduced into the Diet on 25 September.

The Bill calls for supervision and inspection of all coal mines and special control over mines designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry after consultation with the All-Japan Coal Mine Control Committee.

This Committee, composed of representatives of operators, employees and consumers, will be directly under the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The Committee will advise the Minister on disputes referred by individual companies.

The period of control is limited to three years from the date it becomes law, although at the end of that period it may be extended by law if conditions warrant.

Under the Bill a Coal Mine Control Commission would be established in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Coal-mining

companies must submit to the Director of the Commission their proposed plan of operation for one year, which may be changed by the Director after consultation with a Local Coal-Mine Committee composed of company controllers, a maximum of five officials of the Coal Bureau, five commissioners of the Production Council, six representatives of operators and six representatives of workers.

An operator must receive government permission for suspension of all or part of a mine or for transfer or merger of management. He may be ordered to lease or transfer idle equipment. He has the right to appeal to the Minister and the All-Japan Coal Mine Control Committee for revision of any decision.

The Government will reimburse operators for any losses incurred. Both fines and imprisonment are provided for violations.

Letter from Supreme Commander

8. On the day the coal control bill was introduced into the Diet, a letter dated 18 September from the Supreme Commander to the Prime Minister was made public.

Text of the letter follows:

"I am returning herewith the Government's bill entitled, 'The Temporary State Control of Coal Mining Law.' There is no objection to its presentation to the Diet for consideration on its merit, without prejudice of any kind from this Headquarters.

"If this emergency measure, under which the Government temporarily assumes the responsibility heretofore resting upon private enterprise, is adopted, the Government must raise the production goal previously set to a level consistent with the added resources which alone would justify the change. The production level of coal before and during the war exceeded 50,000,000 tons. Basic conditions surrounding the industry have not materially or substantially changed since then. All materials are available within Japan and labor is plentiful, so that it seems unrealistic indeed that greater production is not achieved.

"To this end the Government should commit all necessary and available resources. It should with maximum vigor and determination approach the problem from every conceivable angle by: concentrating the best engineering and other technical skill to guide the operations; placing coal-mining activity generally on a 24-hour basis through the requisite work shifts; providing the living facilities and food essential to the maximum productivity of the individual; opening up new seams and mines where geological conditions justify such action; scrupulously preventing the diversion of mined coal to other than legitimate industrial purposes; and vigorously prosecuting any who wilfully impede the successful accomplishment of the task.

"I am quite sure that if this problem is approached with vigorous leadership and direction by the National Government, the Japanese people, who will reap the full benefit therefrom, will respond wholeheartedly in support."

9. In commenting on the letter Chief Cabinet Secretary Suehiro Nishio pledged that the Government would make every effort to comply with the suggestions.

Press Comments

10. Characteristic of press comment is the following excerpt from Nihon Keizai:

"General MacArthur's letter to Prime Minister Katayama regarding state supervision of mines touches the very core of the coal problem.

"The most important thing at present is to increase production and it must be remembered that the objective of all policies and the Government's responsibility regarding the policies lie in their successful realization."

THE CABINET

Dissolution of Four-party Policy Agreement

11. Prime Minister Katayama, addressing the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives on 16 September, announced that the Government was no longer bound by the four-party policy agreement which had previously served as the basis for government policy. The Liberal Party had announced its full opposition to the Government on 12 August.

Katayama indicated that there would be no new formal three-party agreement among the Government parties but pledged the Government to an efficient and scientific program of industrial reorganization which would not cause mass discharges of workers.

Strength of the Cabinet

12. Pro-government political observers, assessing the political situation, pointed out that the Cabinet had won a position sufficiently strong to justify optimism concerning its future.

The situation which the Government had faced as a result of serious delays in food rationing subsided with the release of imported food. The coal control issue, which had occasioned some conflict between Social Democratic and Democratic members of the Cabinet, was settled through agreement on a compromise bill, with party differences on the bill left for debate in the Diet. Differences between Economic Stabilization Board Director Hiroo Wada and Agriculture Minister Rikizo Hirano over food prices were finally settled.

The legislative situation which developed when the end of the Diet session approached without submission by the Government of urgent legislation was alleviated by the extension of the session. This gave the Government an opportunity to prepare important legislation including the coal control bill, the bill for economic decentralization, the bill for dissolution of the Home Ministry and the supplementary budget bill. Prospects for reconstruction of the nation's economy took a favorable turn with the reopening of limited private international trade and establishment of the Occupied Japan Export-Import Revolving Fund.

Campaigning During the Diet Recess

13. Members of the Cabinet engaged in nationwide speech-making tours to rally popular support for the Cabinet during the Diet recess which began on 31 August and continued until 14 September. The Liberal, Communist and Farmers' Parties and the Dai Ichi Club issued a joint statement denouncing the program. In this statement--the first ever issued jointly by the Liberals and Communists--the opposition parties declared that Cabinet members were putting partisan

interests above the national welfare by failing to devote their time to the preparation of urgent legislation awaiting Diet action. It was charged that a main cause for the 50-day extension of the Diet session was the Government's failure to prepare major bills for introduction into the Diet.

The denunciation was rejected by the Cabinet. Opposition leaders thereupon embarked on a similar speech-making campaign which continued throughout the recess.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political Parties Bill

14. The draft Political Parties Bill, formulated by the Legislative Bureau of the House of Representatives, was the subject of repeated interparty negotiations during the month. The Bill was designed to define the functions and fix the responsibilities of political parties and to eliminate from elections, but not otherwise restrict, innumerable small groups which call themselves political parties but lack well-defined programs and principles. The draft bill also provides for the democratic election of party officers, imposes restrictions on the quick transfer of party allegiance by Diet members, and specifies anticorruption measures.

A preliminary agreement was reached on 22 September by the four major political parties, the Social Democrats, Democrats, Liberals and People's Cooperatives, to support revisions of the original draft which would make some provisions of the Bill even more stringent.

The Communist Party, the Farmers' Party, and the Dai Ichi Club immediately characterized the major party agreement as an unscrupulous and antidemocratic attempt to stifle minority movements and ensure major party monopoly of political power.

Social Democratic Party

15. Differences developed during September between the Economic Stabilization Board and the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Social Democratic Party over the question of a Supreme Economic Council. The Investigation Committee proposed that a long-range economic program be developed by a Supreme Economic Council to include representatives of the Diet, labor, industry and education; with the Economic Stabilization Board playing a subsidiary role. The Economic Stabilization Board strongly objected and proposed that the long-range economic program be framed by the Board itself together with leaders of the Government parties.

16. The Social Democratic Party intensified its program to inform the people concerning Party objectives. Speeches made by Party leaders and Diet members throughout the country noted that the Party was not the master of the Government but simply a partner in a coalition Cabinet, and therefore had to compromise with the other government parties in order to maintain the strength and unity of the coalition. The only alternative to the coalition, they declared, would be a reactionary government centered in the Liberal Party.

The Party staunchly upheld the principle of an ¥ 1,800 monthly wage scale base as an essential part of the Government's program to combat inflation and restore the nation's economy.

Liberal Party

17. The Liberal Party on 30 August inaugurated the All-Japan Medium and Small Commerce and Industry Recovery League. Atsunjiro Uehara, former Home Minister, was elected president and Jiro Hoshijima, chairman of the Executive Board of the Party, was designated as adviser.

A declaration issued by the new organization charged that the Katayama Cabinet was disregarding the functions of the small and medium manufacturers at a time when their efforts were needed to stimulate the resumption of foreign trade.

The Party had previously established the All-Japan Farmers' Union in a move to bolster its strength in rural areas.

18. On 12 September the Liberal Party announced a program for national reconstruction which called for an early return to a free economy. The Party indicated that this platform would form the basis for a drive to unseat the Katayama Cabinet.

A summary of the program follows:

- (1) Land Development.
 - a. City planning and land readjustment under private enterprise.
 - b. Development of forest roads.
- (2) Power.
 - a. Dividing the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company into several private enterprises which shall carry out large-scale power development plans.
 - b. Rehabilitation and repair of power stations.
 - c. Aid for industries concerned with the transformation of coal energy into electricity.
- (3) Highways.
 - a. Construction of a nationwide motor road network.
 - b. Creating charging stations for electricity, gasoline and crude oil along motor roads.
 - c. Building of tourist hotels at many points along highways.
- (4) Fisheries.
 - a. Repair of fishery ports.
 - b. Construction of new fishery ports.
 - c. Improvement of facilities at fishery ports.
- (5) Railways.
 - a. Constructing an express electric railway between Sapporo, Hokkaido, and Nagasaki, Kyushu, by private companies.

- b. Management of state railway lines by private companies.
 - c. Full electrification of railways.
 - d. Widening railway tracks to the standard gauge.
- (6) Communications.
- a. Transferring telegraph and telephone enterprises, now state controlled, to private companies.
 - b. Extending and improving telegraph and telephone facilities.
- (7) Divorcing the Japan Broadcasting Corporation from the Government.
- (8) Considering the invitation of foreign capital and the issuance of convertible bank notes as a means of raising funds for the preceding measures.
- (9) Restoring the free economy system and abolishing all price controls.

Democratic Party

19. The internal conflict between the dominant faction of the Democratic Party led by President Hitoshi Ashida and the conservative group led by Kijuro Shidehara became more apparent during September.

Differences between the two factions were manifested during deliberations on the coal control issue. The Shidehara group opposed any compromise with the Social Democrats on the issue of state control, while Ashida and his supporters indicated willingness to make some concessions in order to preserve the coalition.

People's Cooperative Party

20. At a meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Party on 17 September, presided over by Communications Minister Takeo Miki, criticism of the Party's alleged lack of independence was discussed. It was agreed that measures to strengthen and solidify the Party should be undertaken.

In an effort to disseminate the principles of cooperativism, the Party launched a national campaign for establishment of cooperative villages.

Communist Party

21. The Communists criticized the Social Democrats for making concessions to the Democrats in formulating the coal control bill. They characterized the proposed measure as capitalistic.

Farmers' Party and Dai Ichi Club

22. The Farmers' Party and Dai Ichi Club, two minor groups in the House of Representatives, joined vigorously in all major attacks on the Government in the Diet.

During the month the two groups, apparently feeling their existence menaced by proposed legislation directed against minor

political groups, tended to draw together. On 20 September leaders of the two groups held a conference to study the feasibility of amalgamation into a single "center party."

THE DIET

The Diet Reconvenes

23. The Diet recessed on 31 August and resumed session on 15 September. During the recess period most committees of both Houses continued operation notwithstanding that many Diet members visited their constituencies to campaign in behalf of their respective parties or special interests.

Civil Service Bill

24. The National Public Service Bill was submitted to the Diet on 15 September. The purpose of the Bill is to reform the Japanese civil-service system and institute in its stead a modern scientific merit system.

The Bill provides for a National Personnel Authority in charge of all governmental personnel under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister. It establishes a position classification system providing that all personnel be classified and paid in accordance with their duties and responsibilities. Civil servants are not permitted to run for election to public office or to act as political party executives while retaining their civil-service positions. They may not engage in profit-making enterprises or for two years after leaving government service hold positions in any firms directly concerned with their former official duties.

It is proposed that the new system be made effective on 1 July 1948.

25. State Minister Takao Saito, head of the Administrative Research Bureau, issued a statement saying that enactment of the Bill would bring about "epoch-making changes in the existing public service system wherein all personnel will become true servants of the whole community as provided under the new Constitution."

The newspaper Asahi, commenting on the Bill, expressed the hope that improved personnel relations and job classification system would improve "official discipline."

The newspaper Nihon Keizai praised the provisions preventing civil servants from engaging in profit-making enterprises after having resigned from government service but deemed the period of prohibition too short.

Status of Legislation

26. The following bills were enacted by the Diet during September:

Bill Enforcing the Imperial House Economy Law

Bill for House Registration of Persons Who Have Lost or Acquired Membership in the Imperial Family

Bill in Accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution (Gifts from the Imperial Family)

Bill Amending the Settlers' Fund Financing Law

Agricultural Seedling and Seed Bill

27. The following bills were passed by the House of Representatives:

Bill Concerning Condition of Claims of the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance

Disaster Relief Plan Bill

Bill Abolishing the Important Fertilizer Industry Control Law and the Japanese Agricultural Products Exports Company Law

28. The following bills were passed by the House of Councillors:

State Redress Bill

Bill Amending Law for the Reserve Fund of Courts

29. The following bills were introduced into the House of Representatives and were under consideration by committees:

State Redress Bill (Judicial Committee), originally passed by House of Representatives, amended by House of Councillors and returned to House of Representatives for re-passage

Bill Amending the Local Taxation Law (Finance Committee)

Bill Reorganizing the Physical and Chemical Research Institute (Commerce and Industry Committee)

Bill Concerning Appointment and Dismissal of Government Officials Pending Application of Provisions of National Public Service Law (Audit Committee)

National Public Service Bill (Audit Committee)

Trade Fund Special Account Bill (Finance Committee)

Supplementary Budget No. 2 of the General Account for 1947-48 (Budget Committee)

Supplementary Budget No. 3 of the General Account for 1947-48 (Budget Committee)

Temporary State Control of Coal Mining Bill (Mining and Industry Committee)

Unemployment Insurance Special Account Bill (Finance Committee)

Bill Abolishing the Department Store Law (Commerce Committee)

30. The following bills were introduced into the House of Councillors and were under consideration in committees:

Temporary Agricultural Production Adjustment Bill (Agriculture and Forestry Committee)

Bill Transferring Assets of Agricultural Land Development Corporation to the Japanese Government (Agriculture and Forestry Committee)

31. The following bills were withdrawn by the Diet at the request of the Cabinet after having been introduced:

Bill Abolishing the Home Ministry

Bill Establishing the Local Autonomy Commission, the Public Safety Board, and the Construction Board

Bill Concerning Adjustment of Laws and Ordinances Relative to the Abolition of the Home Ministry

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Unnecessary Local Agencies to be Eliminated

32. At a meeting of the House of Representatives' Public Peace and Local Government Committee on 15 September it was announced that the Government was drawing up a plan to eliminate unnecessary local agencies of the National Government. A Cabinet spokesman also declared that it would be necessary to amend the Local Self-government Law to provide that branches of national agencies could not be established without Diet approval.

There exist at present more than 30,000 such branch agencies. Their principal categories are: Local Public Works Offices, Local Home Ministry Offices; Local Offices of the Central Liaison Office; Local Monopoly Bureaus, Local Finance Bureau Offices; Local Commerce and Industry Bureaus; Local Forestry Bureaus; Local Procurators' Offices; Local Railway Bureaus; Local Communications Bureaus, Telephone and Telegraph Bureaus and Post Offices; Local Price Bureaus; and Local Repatriation Offices.

Mayors' Conference

33. A conference of mayors of northern Japan was convened on 10 September. Resolutions passed by the conference called for subsidizing the new educational system, relaxation of restrictions on floating loans, and a national subsidy to aid repatriates. A special committee was formed to negotiate with the National Government on financing matters and it was decided to establish a Tohoku (North Honshu) Controlled Economy Federation to promote production and trade.

Trends in Local Government

34. The Yamagata Prefectural Assembly amended its rules so as to authorize most of its standing committees, which previously could meet only during Assembly sessions, to convene whenever necessary to deliberate on certain specified subjects. This amendment increased the power and prestige of the standing committees in the prefectural administration.

35. Appropriations in the 1947 budget bill submitted to the Gumma Prefectural Assembly reflect the wide range of initiative made possible for local communities by the local self-government provisions of the new Constitution, implemented by the Local Self-government Law. A total of ¥ 73,250,000 is allocated for projects never previously undertaken by local government agencies. They include retraining of teachers to qualify them for teaching under the new education system; reconstruction of schools; industrial

experimentation institutes; research institutes for agriculture, fishing and forestry; promotion of livestock raising; and construction of housing in devastated areas.

36. Two cases in which prefectural governors were censured for undemocratic practices occurred during September. In one case the Osaka Prefectural Assembly demanded that Governor Bunzo Akama live up to his campaign promises to democratize the prefectural administration. This action demonstrated the growing realization in Japan that democratically elected legislative bodies are now the highest organs of state power.

The other governor subjected to criticism for undemocratic practices was Governor Hara of Shimane Prefecture, who was accused by the members of his staff and by the chairman and vice-chairman of the Prefectural Assembly of attempting to go over the head of the Assembly to establish a special Governor's Office with broad powers.

THE PURGE

Central and Local Government Screening

37. From 25 August to 26 September 15,145 persons were screened by the Central and Local Public Office Qualification Examination Committees. Of 509 screened by the Central Government Committee 20 were removed and 32 barred.

On the local government level, of 14,636 screened, 543 were removed and three were barred.

The cumulative totals of persons screened, removed and barred since 4 January are as follows:

SCREENING FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

Screened by Central Government Committee	24,462
Removed	1,568
Barred	275
Screened by Local Government Committee	580,815
Removed	1,281
Barred	383

Information Media Companies

38. From 4 January to 26 September the Japanese Government screened 856 principal officeholders in some 250 information media companies. Forty-six were barred, 709 cleared and 101 are still under investigation.

39. During September the following economic organizations were added to Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947: The Nippon Ocean Drag-net Marine Products Association (Nippon Enyo Sokobiki Kumiai); the Mitsui Real Estate Company, Ltd. (Mitsui Fudosan K. K.); and the Japan Horse Racing Association (Nippon Keiba Kai).

SECTION 2
PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order	1
Accidents	8
Flood	9
Police.	10
Prisons	12
Fire.	15

LAW AND ORDER

Black Market

1. To combat large-scale black-market operations the Government instituted on 15 September a system under which shipment of rationed commodities is authorized only if accompanied by government-issued transportation certificates. Goods lacking proper documents will be confiscated as black-market traffic unless authorization is presented within a reasonable period.

2. Fifteen Japanese including several Tokyo doctors and druggists were convicted of illegal transactions in penicillin and other drugs.

3. The Japanese Government was granted permission to use 38 small craft formerly belonging to the Japanese Navy for patrol duty against illegal entry and smuggling activities.

4. A Korean-operated ship of United States registry was apprehended at Yokohama for smuggling operations. The ship had landed more than 40 Koreans on the coast of Kyushu and southern Honshu.

Koreans who illegally entered Japan during July and August numbered 2,109, compared with 17,570 during the same period of 1946.

Crime

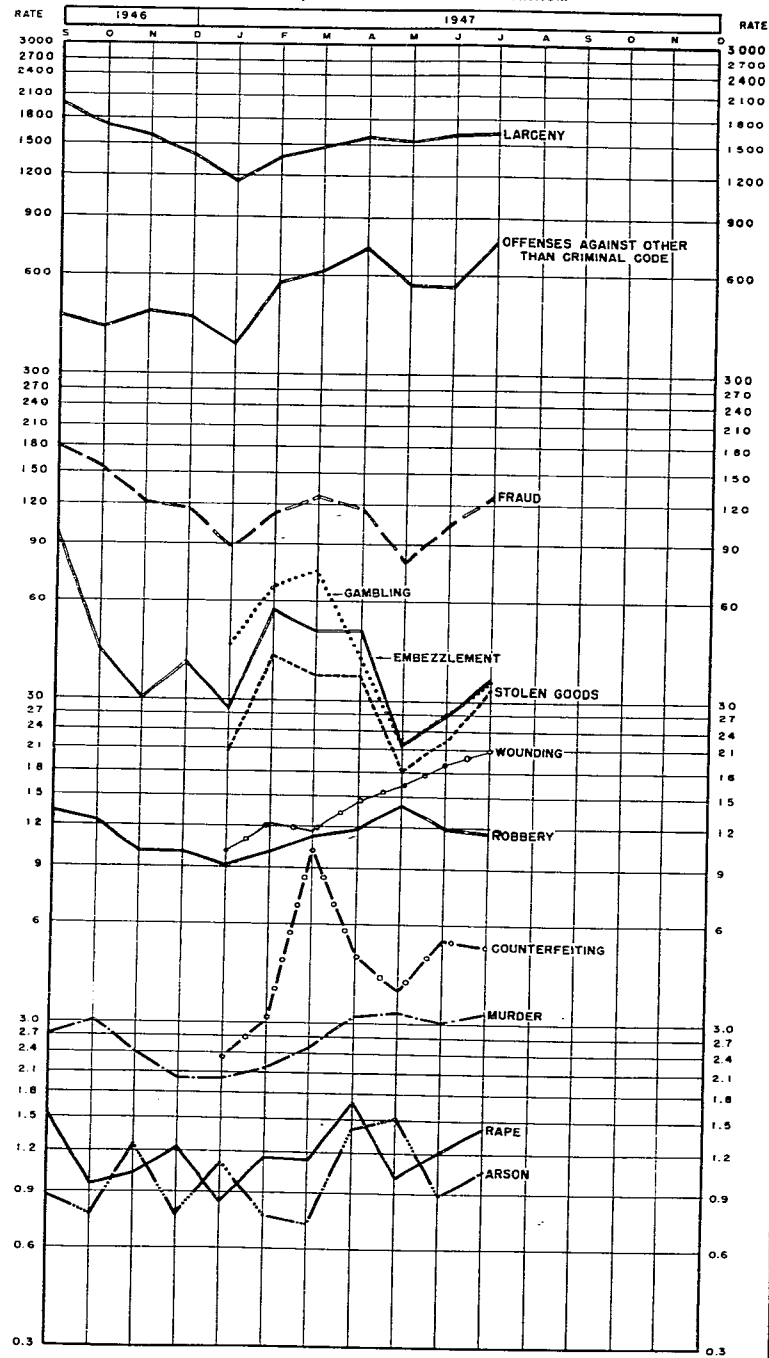
5. Criminal offenses reported in July were 170,041 while the number of arrests was 93,717. Approximately 72 percent of the total offenses and about 48 percent of the arrests were for violations of the criminal code. Larceny continued to be the most prevalent criminal offense during July, constituting 24 percent of the total arrests. See the chart on the next page.

6. Of the 93,717 arrested in July 89,404 were Japanese, 4,225 were Koreans, 35 Chinese, 32 Formosans and 21 other nationals.

7. Of the 170,041 offenses reported in July, Tokyo reported 16,379, Osaka 11,048, Fukuoka 10,865 and Aichi 10,872, offenses in these four prefectures constituting approximately 29 percent of the Japan total. Note the chart on page 35.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

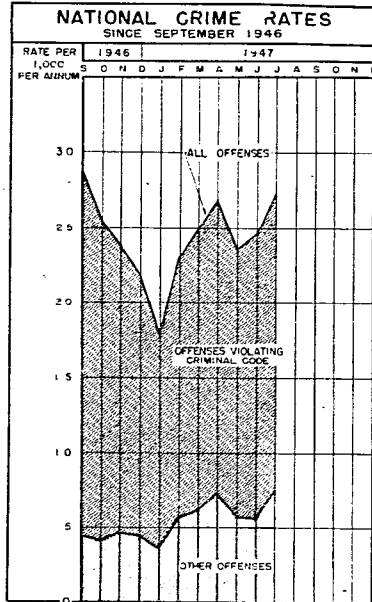
RATE / 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM



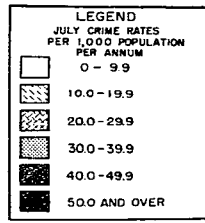
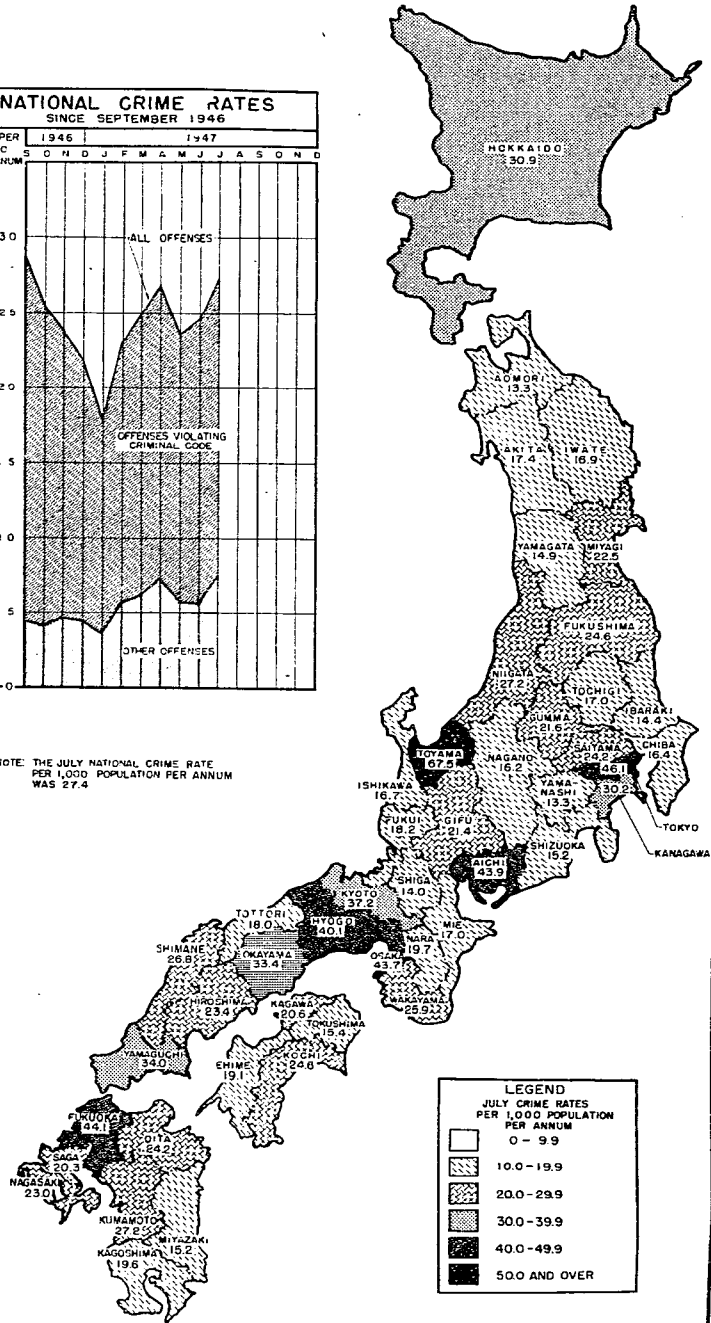
NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - SEP 47 NUMBER 2

PREFECTURAL CRIME RATES

JULY 1947 RATES 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM*



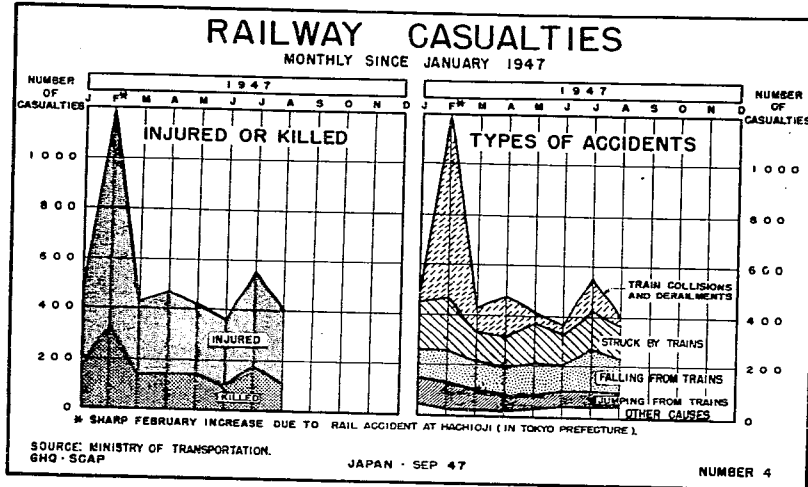
NOTE: THE JULY NATIONAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM WAS 27.4



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

ACCIDENTS

8. Rail mishaps decreased from the revised July total of 558 to 402 in August; 104 persons were killed and the injured numbered 298, 60 and 77 percent respectively of the previous month's totals. Of the 402 accidents in August 360 or approximately 90 percent were the result of personal negligence.



FLOOD

9. Floods in the wake of the 16 September typhoon caused severe damage in 17 prefectures on Honshu, especially Saitama, Tokyo, Gumma, Tochigi, Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures.

On 26 September the Japanese Government reported 1,755,318 sufferers including 1,043 dead, 1,841 injured and 488 missing as a result of the typhoon and flood. Gumma and Tochigi Prefectures suffered 420 and 366 deaths and 914 and 550 injured respectively while Saitama Prefecture had 80 deaths and 194 injured.

Houses washed away or otherwise destroyed numbered 3,987 and 8,764 respectively while 418,004 homes were submerged. Bridges washed away by the torrent totaled 2,397 of which 25 percent were in Gumma Prefecture. Note the chart opposite.

POLICE

10. The Tokyo Metropolitan police were dispatched to the flooded areas of northern Tokyo, Saitama and Chiba after the September typhoons for rescue operations and to prevent looting and other crimes that usually occur during such disasters.

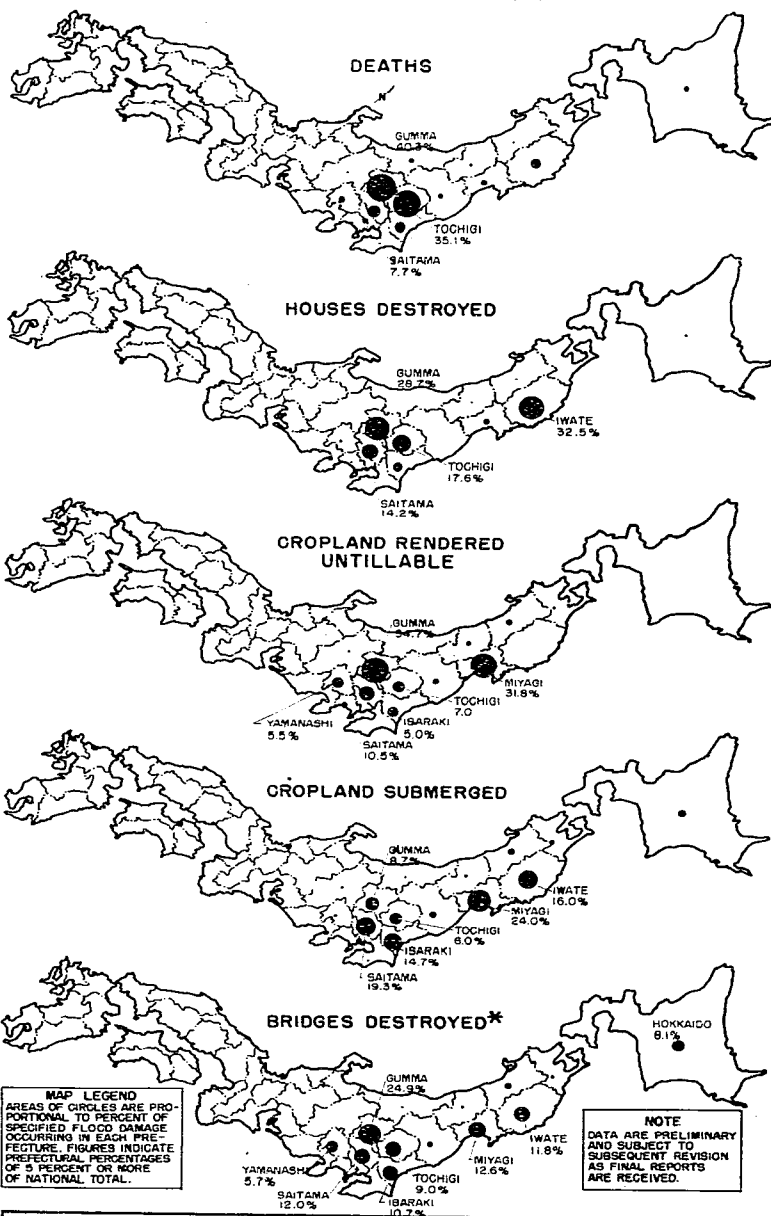
11. The nationwide police drive against gangsters and organized crime which began in June resulted in the arrest of more than 1,500 persons in Osaka and Tokyo.

PRISONS

12. The prison population increased 2,586 during August. Of the 80,733 inmates 63,927 were sentenced and 16,806 were awaiting trial. Juveniles sentenced numbered 3,288. See chart at top of page 38.

FLOOD DAMAGE

BY PREFECTURES - SEPTEMBER 1947



MAP LEGEND
 AREAS OF CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO PERCENT OF SPECIFIED FLOOD DAMAGE OCCURRING IN EACH PREFECTURE. FIGURES INDICATE PREFECTURAL PERCENTAGES OF 5 PERCENT OR MORE OF NATIONAL TOTAL.

NOTE
 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO SUBSEQUENT REVISION AS FINAL REPORTS ARE RECEIVED.

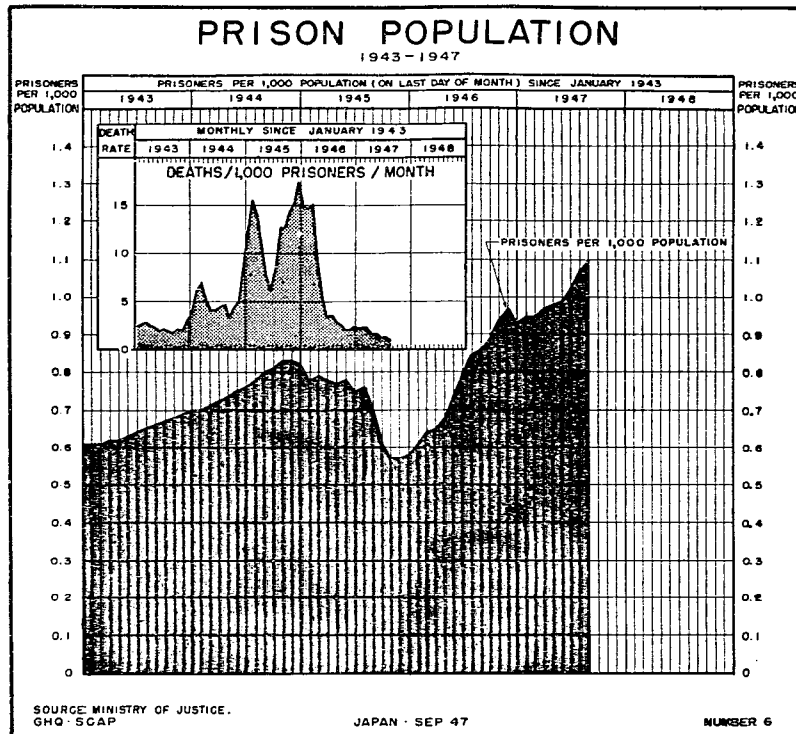
FLOOD DAMAGE SUMMARY					
DAMAGE	UNIT	NUMBER	DAMAGE	UNIT	NUMBER
CASUALTIES (TOTAL)	PERSON	3,372	HOUSES DESTROYED (TOTAL)	HOUSE	12,751
DEAD	"	1,043	HOUSES COLLAPSED	"	5,754
MISSING	"	488	HOUSES WASHED AWAY	"	3,597
INJURED	"	1,841	CROPLAND RENDERED UNTILLABLE	HECTARE	10,948
PERSONS DISPLACED OR HOMELESS	"	1,751,946	CROPLAND SUBMERGED	"	257,028
BRIDGES DESTROYED*	BRIDGE	2,397	HOUSES SUBMERGED (NOT DESTROYED)	HOUSE	418,004

* DATA FOR NAGANO PREFECTURE EXCLUDED (NOT AVAILABLE).

SOURCE: POLICE AFFAIRS BUREAU, GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - SEP 47

NUMBER 5



Prison deaths dropped from 105 in July to 73 in August, a rate of 0.9 per 1,000 prisoners.

FIRE

13. Fires decreased in number from 935 in June to 846 in July but fire losses rose from ¥ 226,738,226 to ¥ 425,302,681. Most of the fires were caused by sparks, electrical causes and inflammable liquids, with approximately 35 percent of the total damage resulting from electrical causes.

Toyama Prefecture reported fire losses amounting to ¥ 103,021,900, the highest of all the prefectures and approximately 24 percent of the national damage.

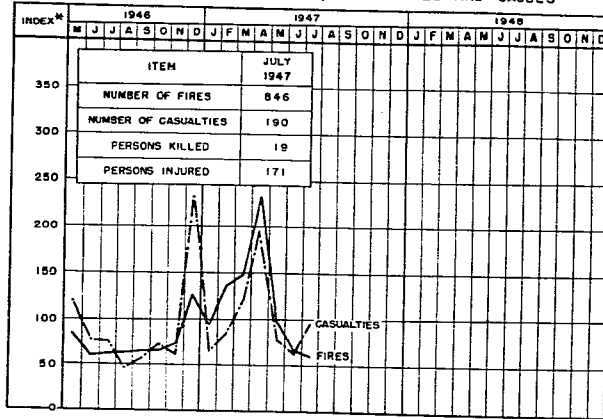
Persons killed and injured by fires in July numbered 19 and 171 respectively; deaths decreased from 24 but injuries increased from 100 in June.

14. Buildings of the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo were partially destroyed by fire on 13 September, with damage estimated at ¥ 20,000,000.

15. Representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Economic Stabilization Board and insurance companies organized a committee to formulate policies to cope with increasing cases of suspected arson.

FIRES: NUMBER, CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

BY MONTHS, PREFECTURES AND CAUSES



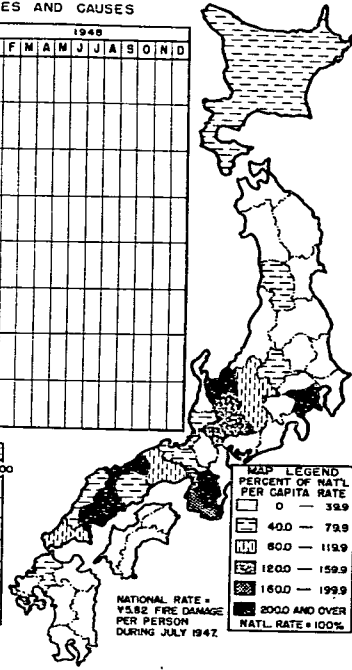
PERCENT OF FIRES		JULY 1947		PERCENT OF YEN DAMAGE	
100	75	50	25	0	25
EMBERS		ELECTRIC		EMBERS	
ELECTRIC		SMOKERS		ELECTRIC	
SMOKERS		INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS		SMOKERS	
INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS		INCENDIARY		INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	
INCENDIARY		OTHER KNOWN CAUSES		INCENDIARY	
OTHER KNOWN CAUSES		CAUSES UNKNOWN		OTHER KNOWN CAUSES	
CAUSES UNKNOWN				CAUSES UNKNOWN	

* AVERAGE MONTHLY MAY 1946 - APRIL 1947 = 100.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - SEP 47

NUMBER 7



MAP LEGEND

PERCENT OF NATL PER CAPITA RATE

[White]	0 - 39.9
[Light Gray]	40.0 - 79.9
[Medium Gray]	80.0 - 119.9
[Dark Gray]	120.0 - 159.9
[Cross-hatch]	160.0 - 199.9
[Solid Black]	2000 AND OVER

NATIONAL RATE = ¥5.82 FIRE DAMAGE PER PERSON DURING JULY 1947.
NATL. RATE = 100%

SECTION 3
LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Japanese Judicial Administration.	1
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals.	4
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	6
Prosecution of War Criminals.	9
International Prosecution of War Criminals.	13

JAPANESE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Chief Judges Named

1. Chief judges of seven of the eight nation's district high courts were appointed by the Government on 25 September. The new appointees are:

Tadashi Sugui, chief judge of the Nagoya High Court--Born 1886, registered as attorney in 1914 and chairman of the standing committee of the Tokyo Bar Association in 1942.

Shizuo Matsumoto, chief judge of the Hiroshima High Court--Born 1886, registered as attorney in 1911, became chairman of the Osaka Bar Association in 1942 and managing director of Kansai University in 1947.

Hajime Shirakata, chief judge of the Osaka High Court--Born 1886, appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1937, became departmental chief of the Tokyo Court of Appeals in 1943, chief judge of the Osaka Local Court of Justice in 1944 and judge of the Supreme Court in February 1946.

Katsumi Tarumi, chief judge of the Sendai High Court--Born 1892, appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1943 and chief judge of the Miyagi Court of Appeals in 1946.

Masuo Shimozizaka, chief judge of the Sapporo High Court--Born 1893, appointed chief judge of the Tottori, Mito and Niigata Local Courts of Justice in 1941, 1943 and 1944 respectively and became judge of the Supreme Court in 1945.

Eiji Tojima, chief judge of the Takamatsu High Court--Born 1891, became departmental chief of the Osaka Court of Appeals in 1944 and chief judge of the Kobe Local Court of Justice in 1946.

Hakaru Abe, chief judge of the Fukuoka High Court--Born 1892, appointed departmental chief of the Tokyo Court of Appeals in 1945 and chief judge of the Yokohama Local Court of Justice in 1946.

Supreme Court Activities

2. The new Supreme Court established temporary headquarters

in the Ministry of Justice Building in Tokyo and commenced proceedings preliminary to holding actual trials.

3. The Court took action on the case of Kinosuke Ozu, a notorious gangster and black-market operator in Tokyo who was arrested and convicted for intimidation by threat of force. Execution of a three-year jail sentence was suspended by the Tokyo District Court for one month on 13 September. The accused was admitted to the Tokyo University Hospital for treatment of a stomach ailment, with freedom to leave the hospital at will.

The Ministry of Justice suspended Procurator Hajime Takagi, who had asked that consideration be given for the suspension of execution of detention because of the health condition of the accused, and appointed a new procurator to review the entire case and to consider the filing of additional charges. On request of the new procurator the Tokyo District Court issued an order to cancel the suspension and immediately to detain Ozu.

The Supreme Court, in the first exercise of its supervisory power under the new Constitution, initiated an investigation to determine whether the action of the three judges in this case was occasioned by outside pressure and whether action should be taken to discipline them.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

4. Cases in investigation files at the end of the September reporting period were reduced by 88.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

Japan

	Cases on Hand <u>25 Aug</u>	Cases Received <u>25 Aug-24 Sep</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 Aug-24 Sep</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 Sep</u>
POW camp				
conditions	14	1	4	11
POW camp				
atrocities	131	0	6	125
B-29 flyers	505	2	16	491
POW ship	31	0	0	31
Kempai-tai				
(Military				
Police)	31	0	0	31
Miscellaneous	<u>1,016</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>951</u>
Total	1,728	8	96	1,640

5. Investigations were conducted concerning the execution of two American airmen on Bougainville Island in 1943 and ill-treatment of 12 Australian airmen at Batavia, Java, and Soemba Island in 1945.

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

6. The Japanese Government was directed to apprehend and deliver to Sugamo Prison for incarceration 25 former Japanese Army and Navy officers and enlisted men and eight civilians wanted for alleged war crimes.

7. The Japanese Government was notified of the deletion of 99 names from previous apprehension orders and the clarification of status of 86 suspected war criminals.

8. Fifty-eight persons suspected of committing war crimes were interned in Sugamo Prison, bringing the total interned to 1,051.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

9. By 24 September 365 war crimes suspects had been tried of whom 349 were found guilty and 16 acquitted. Of the 349 guilty 33 were sentenced to death and the remaining 316 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to life at hard labor.

10. During the period 25 August to 24 September 16 trials were completed involving 42 accused. Two persons were acquitted, seven given death sentences and the remainder received sentences ranging 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>
ITO, Eiichi a/	Guard	Civ	14 Aug 47- 21 Aug 47	8 years
SEKI, Noboru a/	3d in Comd Kempei-tai Unit	W/O	18 Aug 47- 22 Aug 47	20 years
UCHIYAMA, Eitaro	Commanding General	Lt Gen	18 Jul 47- 28 Aug 47	30 years
KUNITAKE, Michio	Chief of Staff	Lt Gen		3 years
OTAHARA, Kiyotomi	Chief of Legal Section	Maj Gen		Death by hanging
YAMANAKA, Norio	Judge	Maj		25 years
ONO, Buichi	Law Member	Capt		30 years
MATSUMORI, Hideo	Member of Conference	1st Lt		10 years
OGIYA, Yorio	Prosecutor	1st Lt		3 years
NAKAMICHI, Kanji	Commanding Officer	Capt		3 years
SHICHINO, Shinobu	Medical Sergeant	Sgt	11 Aug 47- 28 Aug 47	25 years
MICHISHITA, Masanobu	Executive Officer	Sgt Maj		Death by hanging
NOJIMA, Mineo	Cook and Guard	Civ		Life imprisonment

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
TOBITA, Tckio	Adm and Sup NCO	Sgt	21 Aug 47- 29 Aug 47	30 years
NAKATANI, Keiichi	Guard	Civ	27 Aug 47- 29 Aug 47	Acquitted
SAITO, Yoichi	Camp Commander	Capt	13 Aug 47- 5 Sep 47	25 years
INOUE, Morio	Medical Orderly	Civ		15 years
SAKAGUCHI, Kiyofusa	Guard	Civ		2 years
INO, Masaji	Banking NCO	Sgt	21 Aug 47- 8 Sep 47	Life imprisonment
ONODERA, Chosuke	Guard	Civ		Life imprisonment
AKUTSU, Toahi	Commanding Officer	Capt	26 Aug 47- 9 Sep 47	5 years
OKUBO, Mutsue	Administra- tive Officer	Sgt Maj	9 Sep 47	2 years
SUGASAWA, Iju	Area Commander	Col	3 Sep 47- 10 Sep 47	Death by hanging
SUEMATSU, Kazumoto	Camp Commander	1st Lt		Death by hanging
IWANUMA, Tsuguo	Camp Ser- geant Major	w/O		Death by hanging
HOZUMI, Masakatsu	Guard	Sgt		Death by hanging
TSUCHIYA, Hichiro	Foreman	Civ	10 Sep 47- 11 Sep 47	15 years
KOIKE, Kaneichi	Judicial Officer	1st Lt	9 Sep 47- 12 Sep 47	4 years
OKAZAKI, Kajuro	Camp Commander	Lt Col	4 Jun 47- 15 Sep 47	20 years
UCHIDA, Goro	Senior Medi- cal Officer	Capt		17 years
WATANABE, Tokio	Physician	Civ		12 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
NOGUCHI, Yuzuru	Area Commander	Lt Col	4 Jun 47- 15 Sep 47	22 years
GOTO, Isamu	Administra- tive Officer	Capt		Acquitted
ARIIZUMI, Shigeru	Legal Officer	Lt		1 year
MIZUGUCHI, Yasutoshi	Medical Officer	Lt		Death by hanging
TAKUMA, Masataro	Guard	Cpl		31 years
SHITO, Rinsaburo	Guard	L/Cpl		33 years
KUROKAWA, Yohachi	Paymaster	Lt		2 years
TERADA, Takeo	Camp Adjutant	Capt		37 years
USHIHARA, Tatsumi	Medical Or- derly and In- terpreter	Civ		10 years

NISHI, Takeyasu	Guard	Civ	15 Sep	8 years

NAKATANI, Masataro	Guard	Civ	15 Sep 47- 16 Sep 47	5 years

a/ Trials completed during the previous reporting period but not reported.

11. Death sentence was imposed on a former major-general and head of the judicial section of the 15th Army Area Headquarters who was charged with responsibility for supervising and directing the investigation of Allied flyers, determination of charges against them, and influencing members of the Japanese tribunal in arriving at the death sentence. The other six death sentences were for mistreating and abusing numerous Allied prisoners of war, thereby contributing to their deaths, and executing, without benefit of court martial, prisoners attempting escape.

12. In addition to cases completed five trials were in progress, 18 were referred to the Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, for reference to a Military Commission for trial, and 136 were in various stages of preparation.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
General Phase of Defense.	14
Defense of Sadao Araki.	25
Defense of Kenji Doihara.	36
Defense of Kingoro Hashimoto.	40
Defense of Shunroku Hata.	47
Defense of Naoki Hoshino.	53
Defense of Kiichiro Hiranuma.	61

13. Regular court sessions were held on 2-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-26 and 29-30 September.

The defense on 9 September completed the general phase of its case and on 10 September opened the individual phase.

GENERAL PHASE OF DEFENSE

Testimony of Chikao Yamamoto

14. Yamamoto, a former admiral, during 1943 and 1944 directed members of a naval section in drawing plans and drafting orders for over-all operations, including submarine warfare. He testified on 2 September:

- (1) That the coming of German submarines into the Indian Ocean required demarcation of the German and Japanese fields of submarine operation.
- (2) During his tenure as chief of the First Section no Japanese Navy officer in Germany or any German official had ever notified Tokyo of Germany's request for cooperation in submarine warfare. He had never heard that Germany requested Japan in 1943 to adopt the policy of killing all persons on board Allied vessels except a few for information. The Japanese Navy never adopted such a principle. Strict observance of international law and high regard for human lives guided the Navy.
- (3) Directives warned that in carrying out submarine warfare ample time for sufficient retirement should be given to crew members and passengers unless circumstances otherwise dictated.

15. Under cross-examination the witness stated he did not know that submarines in the Indian Ocean followed the German policy in the killing of shipwrecked survivors. He had never heard that the Nicolett was sunk on 2 July 1944 in the Indian Ocean and that many other Allied vessels were sunk there and their crews machine-gunned and passengers killed. He did once hear that the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and others protested against such tactics but he had heard nothing definite.

When asked whether it was possible that orders to submarine commanders might have been passed on orally as had been done by the Germans, the witness stated since no reports were submitted as

to what orders or instructions the local commanders gave their subordinates, based on orders from Imperial Headquarters, he did not know what orders they actually gave. However, although most orders given by local commanders were in written form, some were given orally.

The witness stated that he had not heard of the sinking of the British ship Behar and the execution of 65 of its survivors and he had never heard of Britain's protest.

Testimony of Denshichi Okochi

16. The witness, a former vice-admiral, on 5 January 1945 relinquished command of some 20,000 remnant naval troops in Manila to the Army and moved to Baguio. On 2 September he testified that he had "never even dreamed of the so-called 'Manila atrocities.'" On 13 April 1945 he learned that Spain had severed diplomatic relations on the ground that Japanese troops massacred Spanish nationals at Manila. This was the first time that he felt some incident had occurred. Since all personnel involved had been killed, there was no way to conduct an investigation. He inquired of General Yamashita's headquarters, and received a reply to the effect that they knew nothing about the incident. He learned particulars of the incident for the first time from the indictment against Yamashita.

Testimony of Shigeru Sawada

17. The witness, commander of the 13th Army in Shanghai from December 1940 until October 1942, testified on 3 September.

Under cross-examination he stated that the trial and execution of the Doolittle flyers was carried out by his Army. The order to try the flyers came from former General Hata, his superior. The witness did not know the charges or formalities of the proceedings because the trial had been over for a month when he returned from a front-line operation. The trial was handled by his subordinates.

Around 20 September, after returning from the front line, the witness went to headquarters to report on the trial. He told Hata that the sentence seemed to be very heavy. However, since the results had been reported to Tokyo, they could do nothing but await the review then being conducted. Hata agreed that there was nothing that could be done except to wait.

The witness stated further he did not know where the order commuting the sentence of five flyers and ordering the execution of three came from because the order came after he left as commander. He later heard that the order came from Tokyo.

The judges in the Doolittle case were at liberty to conduct the trial on the basis of military law promulgated by the China Expeditionary Forces, the witness continued. He heard later, he stated, that the order promulgating these laws came from Tokyo.

If the orders to try the Doolittle flyers had come from Tokyo, he concluded, they would have had to go through Hata's headquarters before they could reach his headquarters.

Documentary Evidence

18. Alfred Kretschmar, whose affidavit was presented on 3 September, was German military attache in Tokyo from 4 December 1940 until 8 May 1945.

The Ministry of War and the Foreign Office of Japan both rejected a proposal by Germany to join her in chaining Allied prisoners of war as a reprisal for British chaining of German soldiers captured during an English raid, the affidavit stated.

Ambassador Eugen Ott presented the proposal to the Japanese Foreign Office, as commissioned by the German Foreign Office, and the affiant approached the Ministry of War.

The Ministry of War in rejecting the proposal stated that such reprisals would be contrary to the spirit of Bushido; Ambassador Ott received a corresponding answer from the Foreign Office.

In conversations in Army circles the affiant learned that the desire existed to treat POWs decently according to international law as was done in the first World War with the German Tsingtao garrison.

In March 1942 when all Axis attaches visited the southern regions conquered by the Japanese, only in Singapore were they invited to see the POW camps. They declined as they had already protested in Manila when they were shown a civilian internment camp. Because of this they were not again invited to visit a camp.

Testimony of Kazuji Sugita

19. The witness was chief of Intelligence Staff in 1942 under General Yamashita but served primarily as a liaison officer. He testified on 3 September:

- (1) During the Malayan campaign at Singapore, Chinese merchants obstructed operations. Toward the end of December 1941 a hundred or more Chinese merchants took a stand in a forest to disturb commissary lines and burn Japanese munitions.

Obstructionist operations also attributed to these Chinese merchants included firing of signal shells to aid enemy planes, the aiding of enemy submarines, sheltering of enemy secret agents and the cutting of communications.

- (2) An investigation after the war disclosed that General Yamashita issued an order on 27 February 1942 to mop up the Chinese merchants lurking in the city and deal them a decisive blow. The Southern Army took no steps to punish those responsible for issuing the order to kill the Chinese.

20. Under cross-examination the witness declared that after the war he became chairman of a committee to inquire into the massacre of Chinese and had ascertained that the arrests began on 21 February 1942. The Chinese were not tried by any court. The witness stated that he had struck out a passage in his affidavit referring to the 5,000 killed because he could not say that he had obtained the figures from authoritative sources.

Testimony of Satochi Ikejiri

21. The witness, who was Army adjutant in the Burma area from 5 May 1944 until 15 August 1945, testified on 4 September that:

- (1) General Heitaro Kimura arrived in September 1944 to command the Burma Area Army. The Siam-Burma railroad had then been completed a year.

- (2) The Bangoon prisoner-of-war camp was not under the direct command of General Kimura. The camp commander was Tazumi, who was tried by a tribunal for mistreating prisoners of war. Tazumi was under control of the 73d Line of Communications. Tazumi was not directed by the commander of the Burma Area Army in connection with the business of the camp.
- (3) General Kimura always directed his subordinates to treat prisoners of war with benevolence and never to insult or mistreat them.

Testimony of Tokutaro Sakurai

22. The witness commanded the 55th Division of the Army which was defending the Akyab area on the India-Burma border. He also served as adviser to the Burmese National Defense Army. He testified on 4 September that:

- (1) General Kimura was so earnest to promote friendship with the Burmese and stabilize their livelihood that he distributed a pamphlet he had had compiled called "The Attitude to Take Towards the Burmese." There was not a single case in which Burmese were persecuted or maltreated. In addition, the Japanese gave the people agricultural implements, hatchets and boats and they were grateful.
- (2) The condition of the Japanese Army became worse daily after the revolt of the Burmese people in March 1945.

Testimony of Susumi Nishiura

23. The witness, who testified on 5 September, was chief of the Army Affairs Section for the Military Affairs Bureau from 20 April 1942 until December 1944. In his capacity he had a thorough knowledge of routine handling of prisoners of war. He testified that:

- (1) At the front POWs were in the hands of operational troops until delivered to the rear upon requisition of an operational commander. After delivery, POWs came under the Ministry of War. Any trouble occurring prior to delivery was out of the War Minister's hands. After the Ministry of War received POWs they were put in a POW camp established by the Ministry and supervised by an army commander or defense commander designated by him.
- (2) Many POW camps were established at the front, in which case the field commander supervised the camps in his areas which were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War. Provisional camps were beyond the Minister's jurisdiction. The chief army or defense commander, in conformity with regulations, supervised the camps and laid down regulations. POW business under the Minister of War was handled by the POW Administration Department.
- (3) The Administration Department as a chief office in charge managed matters concerning general plans of treatment at the front, detention, supervision, exchange, release, employment and punishment, and also matters concerning POW labor and communications of military internees.

- (4) The so-called mistreatment of POWs in the Malay and Bataan Peninsulas took place during or immediately after the fighting, when the POWs were not yet under the Ministry of War. POWs engaged in the Thailand-Burma Railway construction were under the Ministry of War.

Testimony of Yoshie Saito

24. The witness, who was an intimate of Yosuke Matsuoka for 30 years, served as adviser to him when he was president of the South Manchurian Railway and later when he became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He testified on 9 September as follows:

- (1) At the time of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, the witness stayed day and night at Matsuoka's residence where the negotiations took place.
- (2) Matsuoka demanded, in concluding the Pact, that Germany not interfere in the politics of East Asia and Japan would not interfere in Europe. He demanded that the European war be carried on by Germany and Italy alone and military operations against China would be carried out by Japan alone. The Germans immediately agreed to this.
- (3) After Matsuoka returned from a trip to Germany and the U. S. S. R. the witness asked about information he had received that Matsuoka had been advised by Hitler and German Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop to take Singapore. Matsuoka replied there had been such talk, but that he was Minister of Foreign Affairs and not one of the service ministers and so no matter how earnestly it was recommended he could not assent. Concerning the use of armed forces by Japan to further the development of the European war, reservations were made at the conclusion of the Pact. Whether Japan should take Singapore was a matter concerning which Germany had no right to say anything. Matsuoka stated he was opposed to conquest. His motto was nonconquest, non-aggression, nonexploitation.

Matsuoka did, however, modify his words. He said if Japan were to be presented with a chance that came only once in a thousand years, she would fight. If Japan were to fight, the sooner the better.

- (4) At the time of conclusion of the Pact, Matsuoka told the witness that it might temporarily worsen Japan-U. S. relations and lead to a 'dark phenomenon,' but this darkness would fade in half a year and world peace would be more firmly established.

He did not dream of fighting the United States and must not do so. Matsuoka often declared in the Diet that the Pact was a means to establish world peace.

- (5) When the witness asked him if he thought he had confidence in his ability to influence the United States, Matsuoka stated he believed so. If he were to explain Japanese true intentions and sincerity, although it might be difficult to alter U. S. opinion at one stroke, he did not think it impossible. For

this Japan must make great concessions. He had prepared his draft.

At that time the United States looked upon Matsuoka in an unfavorable light. In the witness' opinion it might be better if someone else went. Matsuoka was confident that if he went there was hope. Matsuoka had been cared for by a U. S. missionary and had spent early years in America and was well acquainted with her circumstances and sentiments.

When he returned from Europe in May 1941 he said he would go in spite of a bad lung condition and repeatedly took counsel with Konoye. Konoye was opposed and Matsuoka did not go. The Third Konoye Cabinet, said to be a reshuffle to eliminate Matsuoka, came into existence. The attitude of the Government towards the Pact at this time became cool.

- (6) In September 1940 when Matsuoka resolved to conclude the Pact he told the witness that he was neither pro-Anglo-American nor pro-Italo-German, but pro-Japanese and believed in world peace.

If Japan combined with Germany and fell at this time the public might say he was pro-German and foreigners might say he started aggression but he did not care what was said, he was absolutely against conquest by any nation. If the Pact should be used as a tool of aggression it must not be allowed to exist.

DEFENSE OF SADAO ARAKI

25. Presentation of the case of Sadao Araki, Minister of War 13 December 1931 to 23 January 1934 and Minister of Education 26 May 1938 to 30 August 1939, began on 10 September and ended 16 September.

Opening Statement for Araki

26. The opening statement introduced on 10 September in defense of Araki described him as a pacifist, a humanitarian and a devotee of Kodo, the "Imperial Way."

The statement declared that he "respected the independence of Manchukuo and wished her to be an ideal state as an oasis of stability in East Asia. He had no such wild fancy as to consider Manchukuo a puppet state."

It was by Araki's efforts, the defense said, that "the Manchurian Incident and the first Shanghai Incident were settled with the least possible damage, thus preventing them from developing into a wholesale disturbance of East Asia."

The defense contended there was no truth to the charge that Araki while Minister of Education strengthened military training at schools.

The chairmanship of the National Spiritual Mobilization Committee, held by Araki, was only a natural concurrent position of the Minister of Education, the statement declared. This committee was described as a type of spiritual elevation movement.

Testimony of Araki

27. The witness testified that he viewed the Manchurian Incident

as an explosive situation brought to the bursting point by its historical background and complicated affairs. The explosion resulted in the independence declaration by the Manchurian people. It was a natural result, caused by the people, which could not have been stopped without first correcting its cause. For a person like Araki, who was charged to deal with it from its halfway mark, the first necessity was to end hostilities. He considered that if Manchuria should turn out an ideal happy land, whether politically independent or not, and gain the approval of the world, its relation with China and peace in the Far East could somehow be readjusted. He dealt with this matter along these lines. What he really had in mind was to welcome the creation of an ideal land on Chinese soil in anticipation of rehabilitation of its mother land.

When he saw the Manchurians under the hard rigors of living, he could not help but pray for realization of an ideal land as had often been talked of by Manchurian leaders. Not only himself, but all people with broader views, had the same opinion, he stated. The main thing was to bring peace between China and Japan. Readjustment between China and Manchukuo could be thereafter easily accomplished.

As Minister of War he considered that what was most urgently needed was to end hostilities. This was why he evacuated the troops from Shanghai after the first Shanghai Incident, and after the Tangku Truce Agreement advocated the opening of a Far Eastern Peace Conference.

28. The Marco Polo Incident occurred four years after the Tangku Truce Agreement. This Incident had no relation to the Manchurian Incident, he said. He acceded to the request of Prime Minister Konoye and accepted the post of Cabinet Councillor and Minister of Education.

The Prime Minister's object was to let Araki find means to terminate the China Incident. He did his best to comply, but his power was not strong enough.

29. On the occasion of the Nanking campaign, he opposed occupying the city. He felt it was detrimental to the feelings of the people of both countries. It was his belief that if the leaders of China and Japan and other leading countries had deeper appreciation of Sino-Japanese relations the Marco Polo Incident would not have had the repercussions it did. It was from these same views that before the occupation of Canton and Hankow, he made suggestions and opposed military action there; but at that time he was not an army authority nor in contact with actual affairs, and his hopes therefore were not fulfilled. He never dreamed of aggression against China. He placed utmost importance in the culture and unity of China and Japan.

30. Concerning relations with the United States and Britain, the accused stated that he was not pro-Anglo-Saxon; he was a Japanese and could not bear the sight of Japan being in contempt or reduced to destruction. He believed in obeying the Emperor and bringing about peace and welfare on the basis of Japan's original document. This was not an opinion derived from divine inspirationism or from dogmatic ultranationalism. He trusted it was a most humane principle in agreement with the world's natural law. He did not try to cater to the trend of making Germany and Italy omnipotent; it was not his practice to flatter or fawn upon others.

31. In September 1937 Prime Minister Konoye sent for the accused. Konoye was worried about the second Shanghai Incident and asked Araki if he had any ideas.

The accused told the Premier that if a frontal clash between China and Japan should occur it would not only be against the nation's policy but would pose operational difficulties.

Meanwhile Konoye had set up an organization of cabinet councillors of 10 persons, including Araki, which was to seek suggestions to check the expansion of the Incident. However, the council positions became sinecures. Although the councillors are charged with atrocities in Nanking, they had neither the authority nor the duty to control such incidents.

32. Konoye reshuffled his Cabinet and named Araki as chief of the education administration.

Japan's most serious apprehension at that time was the disturbance of ideological circles. Communism had spread among the people. There was a time later when Fascism was followed. This trend gave rise to complications and caused chaos.

As Minister of Education the accused regarded military training in the schools as part of the school education, and placed importance on the moral element rather than skill of combat.

There were occasions when the use of modern weapons was introduced in training in compliance with the requests of students and school authorities. This was not done at the request of the Minister of Education. While he was Minister of Education he taught students to cultivate morals rather than depend on armed force.

33. The National Spirit General Mobilization System had been established during the first Cabinet. Its object was to strengthen the national spirit against the state of affairs after the China Incident. It was established before he was Minister of Education. Its central executive organ was civilian, and its main object was the improvement of daily life and spiritual restraint.

The most urgent need was to ask the people to concentrate upon endurance and improvement of their daily lives respecting social morality and bring about efficiency in their work. To accomplish this the defendant established a day of self-introspection called the "Serving Day" which was to be the first day of every month. Although there was an opinion that the seventh of every month, the day of the outbreak of the China Incident, would be a better day, his opinion was that "Serving Day" should be disconnected from the current state of affairs.

34. The motion picture "Japan in Emergency" was based on a speech with the same title which Araki made upon request of the newspaper Osaka Mainichi. In his speech he had told the younger generation not to be satisfied in finding contentment, but to cooperate in bringing about peace and welfare. They should not criticize, but be genuine and broad-minded, and should teach the world the path of humanity to reach world peace.

His articles in "Mombu Jiho," a publication of the Ministry of Education while he was Minister, and his speeches and broadcasts during that time were routine and were not delivered in connection with any incident, he said. The prosecution had described several words as provocative, but he contended that the Incident was going on and expressions of that kind were quite common. His speeches and articles were prepared in such a way that they could be appreciated only when read in full. He never considered them as giving encouragement to the expansion of the Incident or instigating aggression.

35. At no time did he conspire with anyone to commit, nor did he commit himself personally, directly or indirectly, any of the crimes charged by the prosecution, the defendant declared. On the contrary, he did everything in his power to avoid war and the strategic consequences in which Japan found herself.

DEFENSE OF KENJI DOIHARA

36. The defense of Doihara, former chief of the Mukden Army Special Service Organ, commanding general of the Seventh Area Army and commanding general of the Eastern Area Army, opened on 16 September.

Opening Statement for Doihara

37. The opening statement declared that the Mukden Special Service Organ was only a small unit employing four clerks and was not a far-flung network at all times engaged in nefarious and underhanded practices, as the prosecution had implied.

General Doihara, the statement declared, not only did not believe in armed hostilities between the Japanese and Chinese, but deplored the fact that such hostilities were being carried on.

Chinese people in the occupied territory under the command of the accused came to trust him and continued in their occupations peacefully and without interference from Japanese troops, the statement added.

Testimony of Makoto Aizawa

38. The witness, a civilian employee of the Mukden Japanese Army attached to the Special Service Organ headed by Doihara, said the Organ collected intelligence and information and issued press releases. The specific duties of the witness were to translate radio broadcasts from China and assist in deciphering.

Testimony of Kanju Yazaki

39. The witness, a lieutenant general at the time of the surrender, said he had been intimately acquainted with Doihara since he was a captain and was one of Doihara's staff officers in China. He testified:

- (1) Doihara from his youth cherished an ideal for bettering relations with China. When he was in the army college he studied Chinese language and history. After graduation he was a member of the General Staff and was sent to China for many years. His name was well known, even to Chinese civilians. While in China and Manchuria he served as chief of the Special Services organization in Mukden, the function of which was primarily to gather military information.
- (2) At the time the China Affair broke out, while they were under mobilization orders, Doihara gave instructions which were later repeated on the field, emphasizing that the Affair was not a war of aggression but aimed at cooperation with China. He enjoined rigid enforcement of his regulations concerning the protection of the Chinese. During operations Doihara gave primary attention to purely strategic matters, but he never lost sight of his duty to his subordinates and never hesitated to assist them when it

came to the protection of the Chinese. He tried to avoid injury or oppression to noncombatants.

DEFENSE OF KINGORO HASHIMOTO

40. The defendant entered the Army in 1911 and in 1937 commanded an artillery regiment in China. He was one of the promoters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. His defense was presented on 18 September.

Testimony of Minoru Obata

41. The witness, commanding a battalion under Hashimoto, said that on 11 December 1937 he received orders to attack the fleeing Chinese fleet on the Yangtze River.

"It was not yet light when the signal was received. By telescope, the witness located five or six ships and began firing at 4,000 meters. After 20 or 30 shells had been fired, one of the ships sailed toward us and we thought it was going to surrender. Then at 3,000 meters we discovered it was not a Chinese Army ship. The fog had obscured the identity of this ship, the British 'Ladybird,' until it came nearer. The ship had received two direct hits."

Testimony of Hashimoto

42. After preliminary remarks about his Army career, the witness stated that while at the Chinese front in December 1937, upon orders of General Yanagawa, he had fired at ships fleeing from Nanking which were carrying retreating Chinese soldiers. The British gunboat "Ladybird" was among the Chinese ships and was struck. The shooting was a mistake due to dense fog and the accused was exonerated from responsibility.

43. The accused stated that on 11 January 1941 he had publicly declared that the Japanese should rise up resolutely and begin a sweeping campaign against the sympathizers of Britain and the United States and at the same time start a movement to inspire moral support of the advance to the south. He admitted that he had stated publicly on 30 January 1941 that Japan should embrace the continent of Asia and seize control of the Pacific and that Britain and the Soviet would count for nothing.

By these moves to the south and the seizure of the Pacific, he meant the seizure of Singapore, the extension of control to the Persian Gulf, establishment of naval bases in Australia and extension of control to New Zealand, the Aleutians and parts of the Soviet. He did not include the seizure of Burma. He advocated the inclusion of a part of the territory of the Soviet in Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. He also included the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands.

If the Japanese policy of expansion ran counter to the Nine Power Pact the witness advised in an article in the Tokyo Dai Nippon that the Pact be disavowed as a shackle obstructing the existence of East Asia.

44. The accused stated that he was one of the managers of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, helping to organize it on the invitation of Konoye. He was director of the headquarters of the Manhood Corps, which was a subsidiary of the IBAA. He was also for a brief time a manager in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

45. In October 1930 the Sakurakai (Cherry Blossom Society) commenced its researches, although it was not given that name until April 1931. He controlled the Society from October 1930 to the end of November 1931. During that time he belonged to no other society. From November 1931 until 1936 after he had been relegated to the reserves he belonged to no societies. He then organized the Great Japan Youth Party and was its head until October 1940, when the Youth Party was reorganized as the Great Japan Loyalty Society. He continued as its president until September 1944.

46. The accused admitted complicity in the March and October Incidents.

DEFENSE OF SHUNROKU HATA

47. The witness was a field marshal on the China front and Minister of War in the Abe and Yonai Cabinets in 1939-40. His defense was presented 19-23 September.

Opening Statement

48. The defense set forth in the opening statement that Hata, instead of having worked on plans and preparations for aggressive war, as contended by the prosecution, consistently fought against promotion of war.

As Minister of War in 1939 Hata began secret negotiations for a Sino-Japanese peace with Chiang Kai-shek, offering to evacuate all Japanese troops from China as his part of the bargain. The negotiations stopped when Hata resigned.

Hata consistently opposed the formation of the Tripartite Pact, the statement declared. His plan for a reduction of the 1940 Ministry of War budget to reduce radically and finally to withdraw Japanese troops from China to bring about peace caused opponents of this plan to force his resignation as Minister of War.

Testimony of Masatoshi Miyano

49. The witness was a staff officer of the China Expeditionary Forces whose section handled the Doolittle flyers incident. He testified:

- (1) Hata was opposed to trying the captured Doolittle flyers by military law and wanted to treat them as POWs. The Chief of Staff in Tokyo, learning this, dispatched a special emissary ordering that the flyers be tried in a very strict manner and given strict punishment. Execution of sentence was to be stayed until decision came from Tokyo.
- (2) The flyers had been captured by the 11th and 13th Armies, were taken to Tokyo for questioning and then were returned to Shanghai.
- (3) Hata ordered the 13th Army Commander Sawada to try the flyers in compliance with an order issued him on 13 August 1942.

Testimony of Mitsumasa Yonai

50. Hata was Minister of War in Yonai's Cabinet. The former Prime Minister testified that his Cabinet opposed the Tripartite Pact and the question never came up in Cabinet conferences. Hata agreed with this policy, cooperated and opposed the Pact. Those

opposing the Yonai Cabinet, the witness believed, forced Hata to resign.

The witness said he asked Hata to recommend a successor and Hata said this would be decided in the Three Chiefs' Conference composed of the Chief of Staff, the Inspector General and the Minister of War. Hata returned looking worried and said there was no one who would succeed him. This lack of successor caused the fall of the Yonai Cabinet.

Testimony of Shigeru Sawada

51. The witness was vice-chief of the General Staff under Prince Kanin, Chief of Staff. He testified that:

- (1) Minister of War Hata desired peace with China and an end of the China Incident. Hata contended that the best way to secure peace was to reduce Japan's strength in China. He sought to decrease the 1940 Army budget and reduce the number of troops in China from 900,000 to 500,000. The General Staff was completely opposed and said the reduction was impossible. The matter was discussed between the Minister of War and the General Staff and eventually the troops were decreased to between 600,000 and 650,000.
- (2) It was Prince Kanin's desire to solve the incident through the use of Germany. About the beginning of July 1940 he told the witness he intended to hasten peace with China through German mediation and he intended to use the Ministry of War to break the deadlock between the Army and the Cabinet.
- (3) When consultations by the witness with Ministry of War officials upon request of Prince Kanin failed to win any concessions toward the Prince's viewpoint, the Prince wrote a letter to Minister of War Hata. A day or two later, Hata submitted his resignation.

Testimony of Ryukichi Tanaka

52. The witness, chief of the Military Service Section of the Ministry of War at the time of the Doolittle raid on Tokyo in April 1942, testified:

- (1) After the raid a new military law covering treatment of flyers raiding Japan and areas under its control was promulgated. A copy of this law was sent the China Expeditionary Forces with orders making the law effective there. Another order was sent the China Expeditionary Forces specifying that the flyers would be tried by this law.
- (2) The witness protested this action to Vice-chief of Staff Tanabe and told him he believed the flyers should be treated as POWs. Tanabe agreed and said a letter from Hata's Chief of Staff had voiced the same opinion. This was equivalent to a letter from Hata. Tanabe said it was futile to protest because the General Staff had already decided to try them by military law.
- (3) Colonel Arisue was then sent by the General Staff to China to see that the General Staff's desires were carried out. Expeditionary Force Headquarters in

China had absolutely no discretion or judgment on its part with reference to the trial.

- (4) He believed the order commuting the death sentence of five flyers to life imprisonment came directly from the Emperor and went through the General Staff.

DEFENSE OF NAOKI HOSHINO

53. The evidence presented for Hoshino was divided into three parts, corresponding to positions he held: 1932 to 1940, chief of the General Affairs Board of the Manchukuo Government; 1940 and 1941, president of the Japan Planning Board; and after 18 October 1941, chief secretary of the Tojo Cabinet. The defense was presented on 23 and 24 September.

Testimony of Tadayoshi Obata

54. The witness came to know Hoshino in Manchuria when the witness made a number of business trips there.

While Hoshino was chief of the General Affairs Board, he told the witness there were too many Japanese officials in Manchukuo and that native Manchurians should play a greater part in government and economic activities.

The witness stated that Hoshino always held the opinion that the China Incident was a disappointment and he wanted it terminated.

55. Under cross-examination the witness did not recall a speech by Hoshino expressing approval of the Incident. The witness was then asked to read the following excerpt from the speech, reproduced in a book entitled "Reports of Japan-Manchukuo-China Economic Round-Table Conference":

"The bell for the awakening of East Asia was sounded, I think, long ago in the Meiji Restoration of the Japanese empire. And its first step realized on the continent was the Manchurian Incident, the recent China Incident being a development and expansion thereof.

"In consequence of this, there was first the establishment of Manchukuo and now the establishment of governments, each new and strong in North China, in Central China and on the Mongolian border.

"Here we see the revelation of God and hear the voice of heaven."

56. After reading the excerpt the witness said that he still believed Hoshino was opposed to the China Incident.

Testimony of Tadashi Takakura

57. The witness, as a councillor of the Planning Board of Manchuria, was responsible for drafting a 10-year program of opium prohibition in Manchuria. He testified:

- (1) The draft of the opium prohibition measure which the witness and a Manchurian colleague wrote was approved at a cabinet meeting and the plan was put into effect after January 1938. The central force for the project was Hoshino and a group of young Manchurian bureaucrats.

The decision that public officials and members of special companies who did not refrain from opium smoking within a fixed period be dismissed was realized.

The prudent among them took leave and received treatment, and improvement among the leading class was to a remarkable extent effected.

The number of registered opium addicts immediately before the Pacific war was reduced over 200,000. One could hardly see an addict in Hsinking in 1944 and all sanitariums were turned into lodging houses for laborers.

- (2) Despite the chaos of Manchukuo's finance before and after its establishment, Hoshino succeeded in reforming it by guidance and encouragement. Unification of the monetary system was regarded as very difficult but Hoshino's efforts and enthusiasm led to monetary stability in August 1935, less than three years after the foundation of the State.

Testimony of Shuichi Inada

58. The witness served under Hoshino on the Tojo Cabinet secretariat. He said there was no special reason why Hoshino became Chief Secretary of the Cabinet except that he had been asked by Tojo to serve. The witness would not say that Hoshino and Tojo were exactly old friends. However, Tojo was in Manchuria at the same time as the accused for two years and came to know him then, and also was Minister of War while Hoshino was on the Cabinet Planning Board.

59. Kono appointed the accused as president of the Planning Board originally. He did not attend cabinet meetings as a cabinet member but did sit in along with two others. He had no right to vote on any question nor did he keep notes of the meetings. No one kept notes on the meetings, but the president of the Information Bureau gave information to the newspapers.

60. At the Imperial Conference of 1 December 1941 Tojo explained the situation which was in substance that if the negotiations did not succeed during the beginning of December there would be war. The accused was present at the Conference but not as a member and he was not permitted to express anything at the Privy Council meeting on 8 December 1941.

DEFENSE OF KIICHIRO HIRANUMA

61. Former Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma was one of the Elder Statesmen who met during the war to advise the Emperor and the Government. His defense was presented 24 September.

Testimony of Keisuke Okada

62. The witness, Prime Minister from 1934 to 1936, attended many of the meetings of the Elder Statesmen. He was present at the meeting on 29 November 1941 at the Imperial Palace. This meeting, instead of being called as usual by the Lord Chamberlain at the Emperor's request, was convened on the request of Premier Tojo.

Tojo and cabinet ministers spoke on the current situation. It was explained that negotiations with the United States had reached

an impasse. While the speakers did not say so, it was evident that the Government felt war was inevitable. Tojo did not state that the Government had decided to go to war, and government members did not attempt to persuade them in support of war.

None of the Elder Statesmen supported or encouraged war, especially Wakatsuki, Konoye, Hiranuma and the witness. Without previous deliberation they urged the Government to reconsider and proceed cautiously in any matter which would bring about hostilities. The Elder Statesmen all expressed negative opinions.

The statesmen parted with no premonition that within 10 days the attack on Pearl Harbor would be made.

63. Although Japan met with early victories the situation later changed and conditions became bad, until in 1943 Wakatsuki, Konoye, Hiranuma and the witness, who had always opposed war, agreed that it must be brought to an end. They resolved that the first step was to introduce into the Cabinet a man who opposed war. They selected Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and tried to secure his appointment. They went to great lengths to create occasions when they could talk with the Premier to accomplish their end, but were unsuccessful in getting Yonai into the Cabinet.

More dissatisfaction with the Cabinet in various circles was expressed, and they became imbued with the idea that the Cabinet could not cope with the situation. On 17 July 1944 Wakatsuki, Konoye, Hiranuma and the witness met at Hiranuma's home for a discussion, and they were later joined by three other Elder Statesmen.

They concluded that all must cooperate to build a powerful cabinet which would surge forward unswervingly. Partial reorganization would be of no use.

The witness handed this resolution to Marquis Koichi Kido and reported to him what had happened in the meeting. On the next day, 18 July, the Cabinet resigned en bloc, and an Elder Statesmen's meeting was convened to recommend a new government head. At this meeting Hiranuma pointed out that the Army had lost the people's support, and further military interference with national life was not advisable. Hiranuma supported Konoye's suggestion that Kantaro Suzuki head the next cabinet, and praised Suzuki's personality. Eventually, however, Kuniaki Koiso was recommended as Premier and later appointed, with Yonai as Minister of the Navy.

64. At the Statesmen's meeting of 5 April 1945, when the Koiso Cabinet resigned, Hiranuma succeeded in recommending Suzuki as the next Premier. On 9 August 1945 the Supreme Conference for the Direction of War was convened before the Throne to discuss and decide whether Japan should accept the Potsdam Declaration. Hiranuma was then President of the Privy Council and not a regular member of the Conference, but did attend at the Emperor's request. At the Conference Hiranuma supported acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. While the witness was not present, he knew personally that Hiranuma attended, and learned his position from conversations held with him and other persons who were present. At the end of the Conference the Emperor approved acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, and surrender was decided upon.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 24

September 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.	101
Section 5. Textile Industries	121
Section 6. Transportation and Public Utilities.	145
Section 7. Communications	157
Section 8. Labor.	171
Section 9. Imports and Exports.	189
Section 10. Rationing and Price Control.	211
Section 11. Finance.	225
Section 12. Property Control and Reparations	239

SECTION 1
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agrarian Reform	1
Crop Conditions	7
Dairy Products.	9
Scientific Research	10
Fertilizer.	11
Fisheries	13
Equipment and Supplies.	18

AGRARIAN REFORM

Government Purchasing Program

1. To speed up the Government's land purchase program the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry increased the goal for the 2 October land purchase from 300,000 cho (735,300 acres) to 500,000 cho (1,225,500 acres).

To handle the additional purchases prefectural governors and directors of land offices were authorized to employ more personnel and increase salaries in local land commission offices.

2. Paddy land comprises 70 percent of the agricultural land purchased by the Government and 78 percent of land accepted in lieu of tax payment for resale to tenant farmers under the land reform program.

Of the total 348,286 cho (353,300 acres) purchased by 31 August, 243,025 cho (595,411 acres) was paddy land at an average price of ¥ 7,395 per cho. The remaining 105,261 cho of upland brought an average of ¥ 3,860 per cho. Lands acquired in lieu of taxes totaled 269,941 cho (661,355 acres) including 210,536 cho (515,813 acres) of paddy land and 59,405 cho (145,542 acres) of upland.

3. Resident owners were 17 percent of the total 660,110 land sellers under the land reform program on 31 August. Eighty-three percent, or 549,543 of the sellers, were absentee owners.

Land Sales

4. In August, land sales to tenants under the agrarian reform program totaled 30,323 cho (74,322 acres) including the sale of 6,000 cho (14,706 acres) of land in Ishikawa Prefecture to 30,000 tenant farmers.

Land Commissions

5. There were 114,752 land commissioner in office on 31 July including 56,880 tenant farmers, 22,924 owner-cultivators, 33,944 owners and 1,004 neutral members.

6. Since the first land commission elections in December 1946, there have been 4,313 changes in commission membership due to purge, recall or other reasons, including 426 in July.

LOCAL LAND COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP CHANGES
31 December 1946 - 31 July 1947

	<u>Purged</u>	<u>Recalled</u>	<u>Others</u>
Tenant farmers	45	1,304	960
Owner-cultivators	24	218	419
Owners	82	338	882
Neutrals	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	153	1,867	2,293

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CROP CONDITIONS

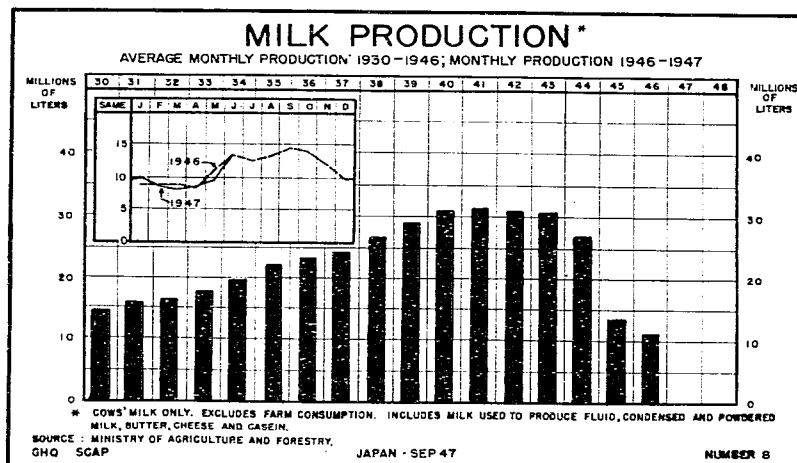
7. A typhoon and heavy rains in mid-September caused floods in Tokyo, Saitama, Chiba, Tochigi and Gumma Prefectures. Losses of rice and sweet potatoes were heaviest in Saitama.

8. Sweet potato yields in the Kanto and Kinki districts were reduced by dry weather which prevailed during August and to mid-September.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk Production

9. June milk production of 13,373,000 liters, the highest monthly output of the calendar year, was 3,782,000 more than May production and 3,409,000 more than the previous monthly high in January.



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Electric Tea Sorter

10. A faster and more accurate method of sorting tea by means of a high electric potential was developed in the Kyoto area. The mixture of tea leaves is put into a mechanical shaker in which various leaves acquire different charges of static electricity due to friction. The mixture is then led on a belt under an electrically charged cylinder which picks out certain types, corresponding to different qualities of tea. Tea leaves were previously separated by being blown into a tower and permitting gravity to separate the various types.

FERTILIZER

11. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry received 150 metric tons of vetch seed imported from the United States for use in producing green manure.

12. Commercial fertilizer supplies from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 declined to 1,434,851 metric tons, 2,326,149 metric tons less than minimum requirements and 2,757,049 under the average annual consumption from 1936 to 1940. Supplies during the 1936-40 period averaged 4,332,350 metric tons annually, 140,450 more than the annual consumption of 4,191,900 metric tons.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER (metric tons)

	<u>Annual Average 1936-40</u>		<u>1 July 1946 - 30 June 1947</u>	
	<u>Supplies</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Supplies</u>	<u>Minimum Requirements</u>
Nitrogen a/	2,199,000	2,082,000	925,653	1,905,000
Phosphate	1,851,600	1,834,400	395,014	1,554,750
Potash b/	281,750	275,500	114,184	301,250

- a/ Ammonium sulfate equivalents, 20 percent nitrogen, including calcium cyanamide, sodium nitrate, ammonium phosphate and synthesized and organic fertilizers.
- b/ Potassium chloride equivalents, 40 percent potassium oxide, including potassium sulfate and commercial organic fertilizer.

FISHERIES

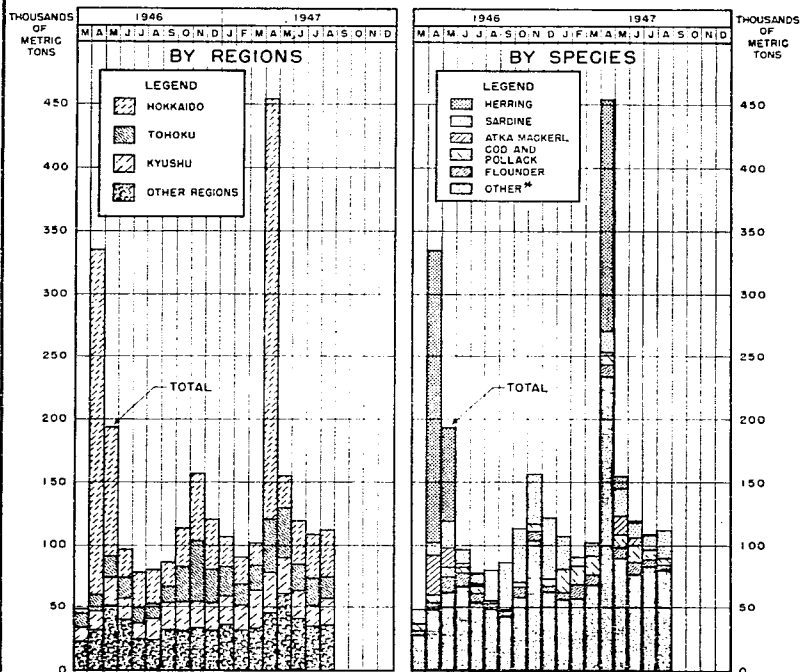
Fish Landings

13. August marine production, charted on the next page, increased 3,191 metric tons over the July catch of 108,601 metric tons. Despite slight decreases in nine of 12 species reported in both months, fish landings were 193 metric tons over the July catch. Sea animals, shellfish and seaweeds totaled 2,998 metric tons more than July.

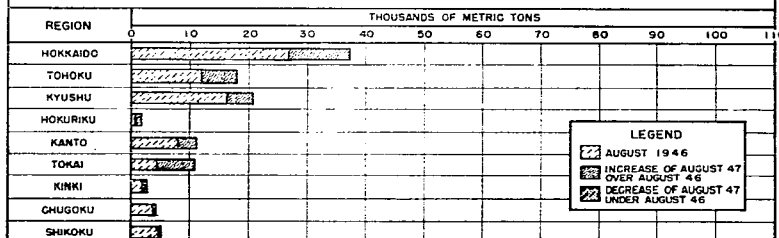
Fishing Fleet

14. Steel and wooden fishing vessels over five gross tons reached 15,038 with a gross tonnage of 366,486 on 31 August, an increase of 140 ships over July. Steel craft, primarily whalers and trawlers, totaled less than half the tonnage of wooden vessels, as shown in the chart on page 67.

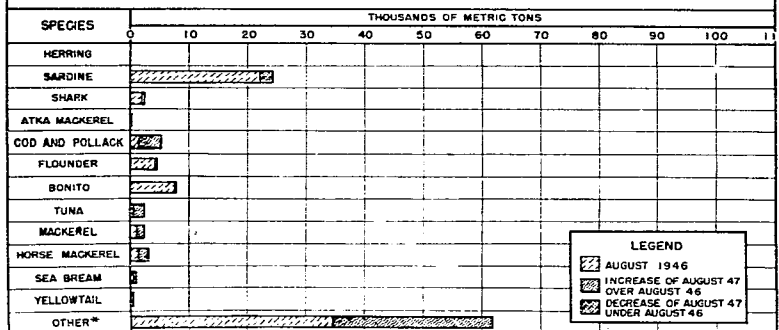
MARINE LANDINGS^R



AUGUST MARINE LANDINGS - BY REGIONS



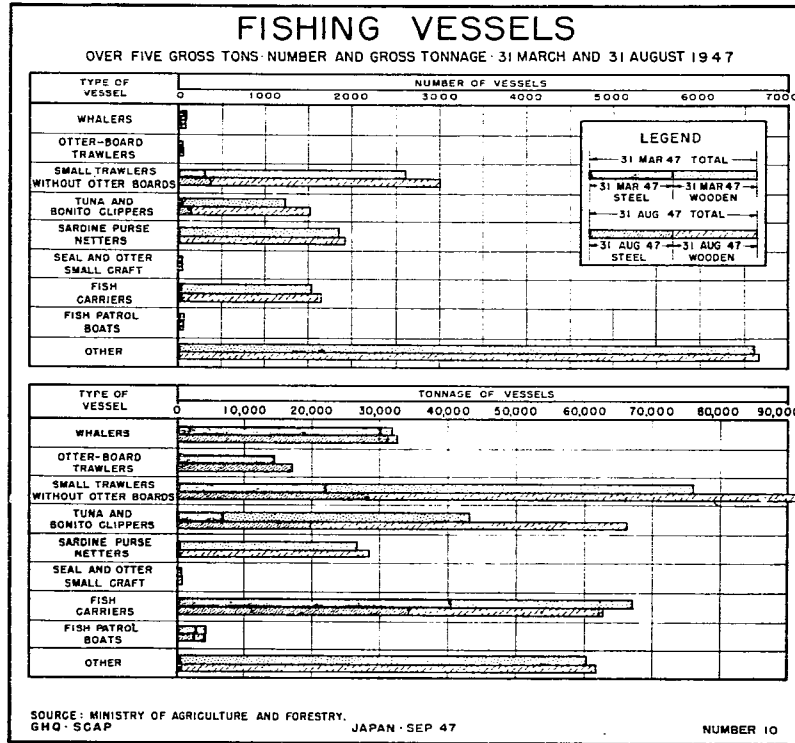
AUGUST MARINE LANDINGS - BY SPECIES



NOTE: IT IS BELIEVED THAT A PORTION OF THE MARINE LANDINGS IS NOT REPORTED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.
 * OTHER INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS FISH, SHELL FISH, CRUSTACEANS, CUTTLE FISH AND OCTOPUS, SEA CUCUMBER, WHALES, AND SEAWEED
 R REVISED

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

NUMBER 9



Whaling Expedition Vessels

15. Twenty-seven vessels totaling 90,817 gross tons have been authorized for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition. These include 12 catcher boats with a combined tonnage of 4,182; two factory ships, 22,580 gross tons; one saltery ship, 10,269 gross tons; three saltery and refrigerator ships, 29,647 gross tons; seven refrigerator ships, 6,906 gross tons; and two oil tankers, 17,233 gross tons.

Radar for Whaling Vessels

16. Approval was granted on 17 September for installation of navigational radar on seven vessels for the 1947-48 whaling expedition, to assist in navigating through storms, fogs, icebergs and changing icepacks.

The necessary equipment will be removed from former Japanese naval vessels. Upon the return of each whaling expedition ship to Japan the equipment will be removed and returned to Occupation Forces authorities for disposition.

Cork for Refrigerator Ships

17. Approval was given for the release of 29,000 sheets of cork for construction and repair of two refrigerator ships for the whaling expedition.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

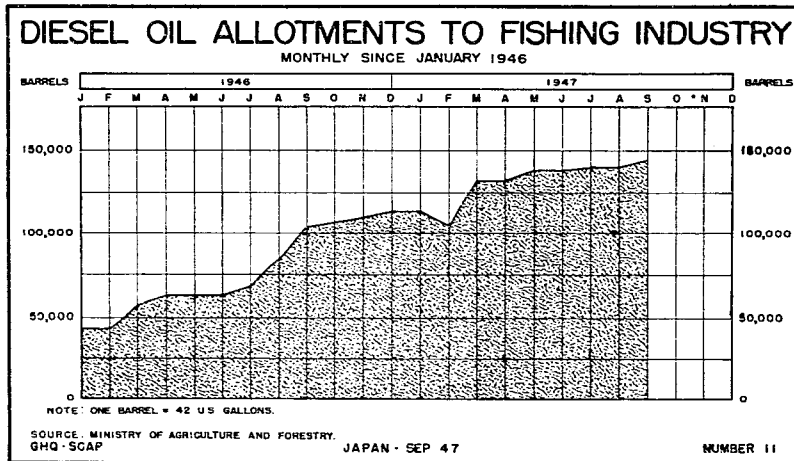
18. September allocations of all petroleum products to the fishing industry were higher than August totals.

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(barrels) a/

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Fuel oil	140,015	144,670
Gas oil	21,002	21,732
Kerosene	3,497	3,583
Gasoline	698	717
Lubricating oil	10,819	11,171
Grease (metric tons)	14	15

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



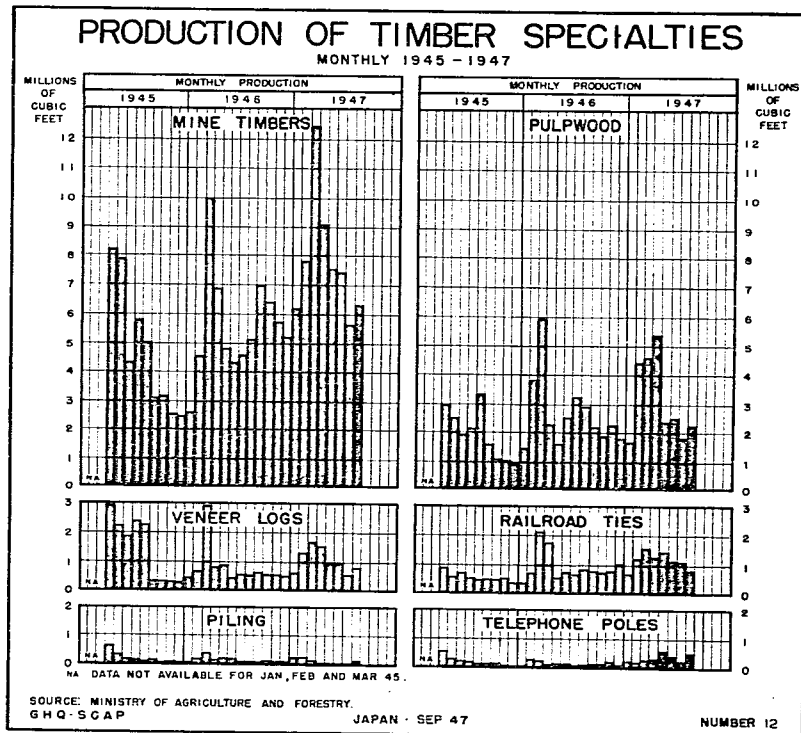
SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry.	1
Mining.	4

FORESTRY

1. August production of logs increased to 466,752,000 board feet, 48,920,000 board feet more than the July total. Stockpiles declined to 1,958,656,000 board feet, 96,456,000 board feet under the previous month. See chart on the following page.

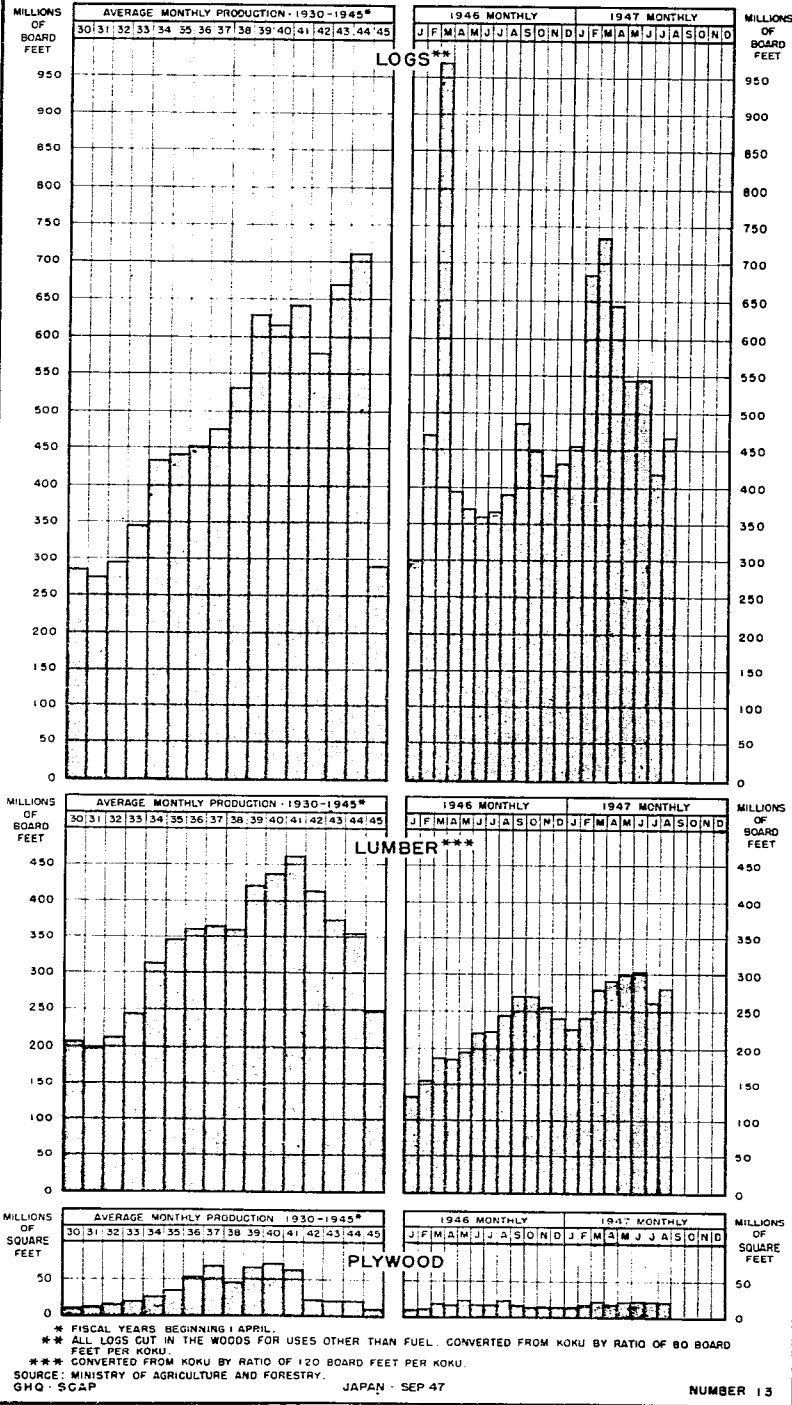


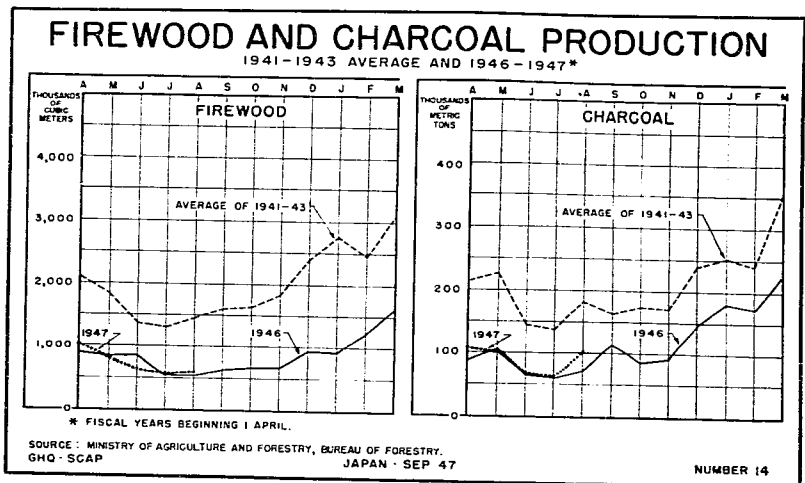
Firewood and Charcoal

2. August firewood production increased 40,151 cubic meters over July to 618,815 and deliveries rose 183,297 cubic meters to 492,466. Charcoal output reached 102,569 metric tons, a gain of 37,567 over July, and deliveries of 86,402 metric tons were 21,200 over July. Production of gasumaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) declined 2,324 metric tons to a total of 29,856. Deliveries also decreased 2,217 metric tons to 27,778, as shown in the top chart, page 71.

LOG, LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

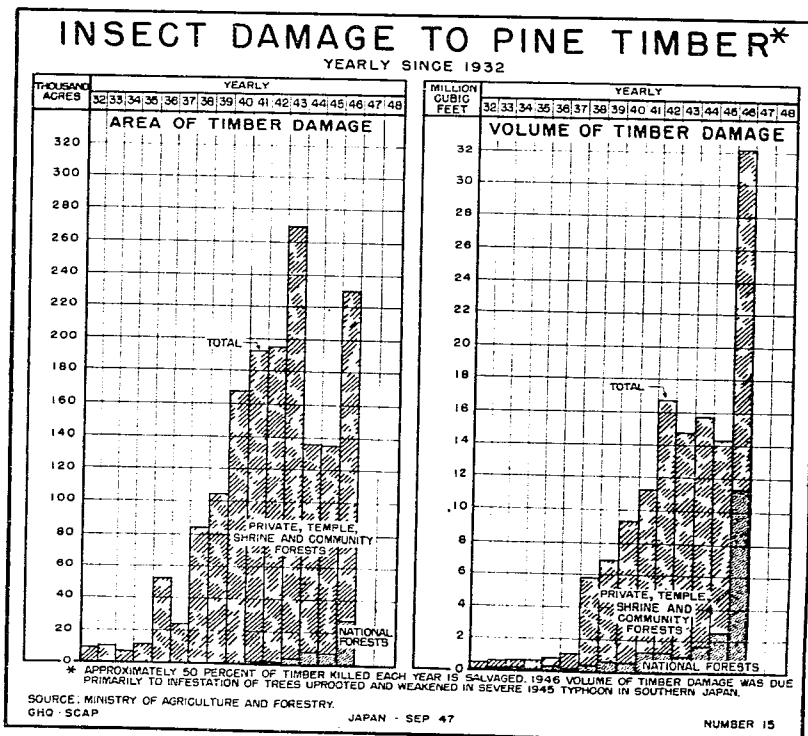
1930-1947





Beetle Damage to Pine

3. Over 130,000,000 cubic feet of pine timber covering an area of more than 1,500,000 acres were damaged by bark beetles in the period from 1932-1946. The damage amounted to more than ¥ 60,000,000. Half of the timber killed each year was salvaged.



Greatest damage was reported in 1946 when more than 30,000,000 cubic meters of timber were infested following severe 1945 typhoons which weakened or uprooted trees in southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	4
Oil	12

COAL

Production

4. Coal production in the first 20 days of September was 1,506,400 metric tons, 210,500 more than revised output 1-20 August.

5. Total August coal production decreased to 2,086,100 metric tons, 141,100 under revised July production. Average production per working day in August declined slightly to 82,500 from the revised 82,700 metric tons during July. Note the opposite chart.

Deliveries

6. Coal deliveries in August were 2,098,000 metric tons, 133,000 less than the allocation but 11,900 metric tons over August production.

7. The revised total of coal deliveries during July was 2,184,000 metric tons, 117,000 under the allocation, 110,000 over June deliveries and 43,200 under the final July production. See charts on pages 74 through 76.

Stockpiles

8. Coal stockpiles in August dropped to 670,100 metric tons, 42,300 under July. Availability remained unchanged from July at 96 percent.

COAL STOCKPILES ON 31 AUGUST
(metric tons)

Available

In transit	373,500
Available under present conditions	70,300
Available if additional shipping facilities are provided	<u>203,100</u>
Total	646,900

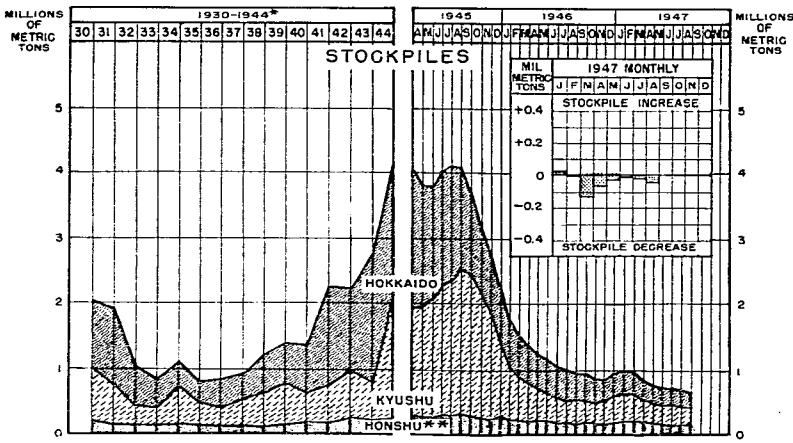
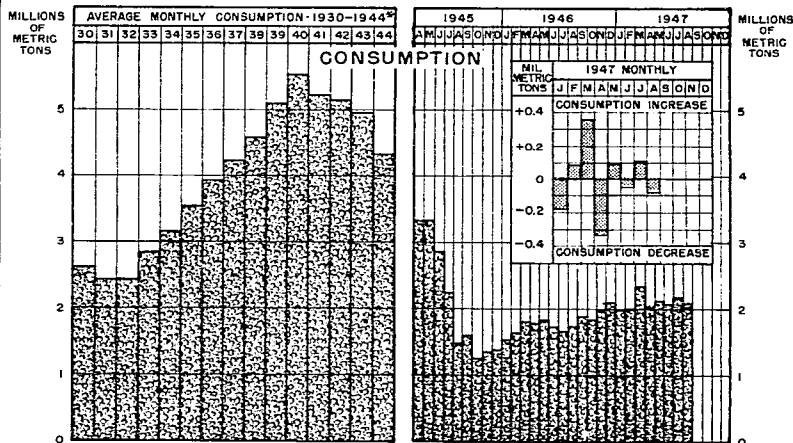
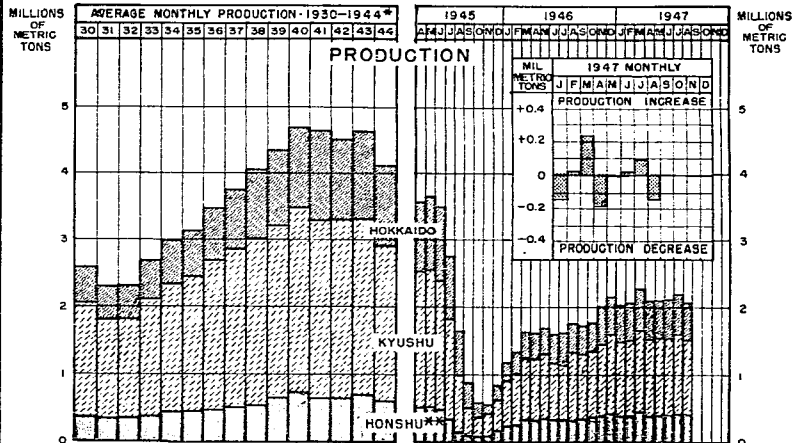
Unavailable

Low calorific value due to prolonged exposure	1,400
Contaminated with surface soil	1,100
In inaccessible areas	<u>20,700</u>
Total	23,200

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

COAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND STOCKPILES

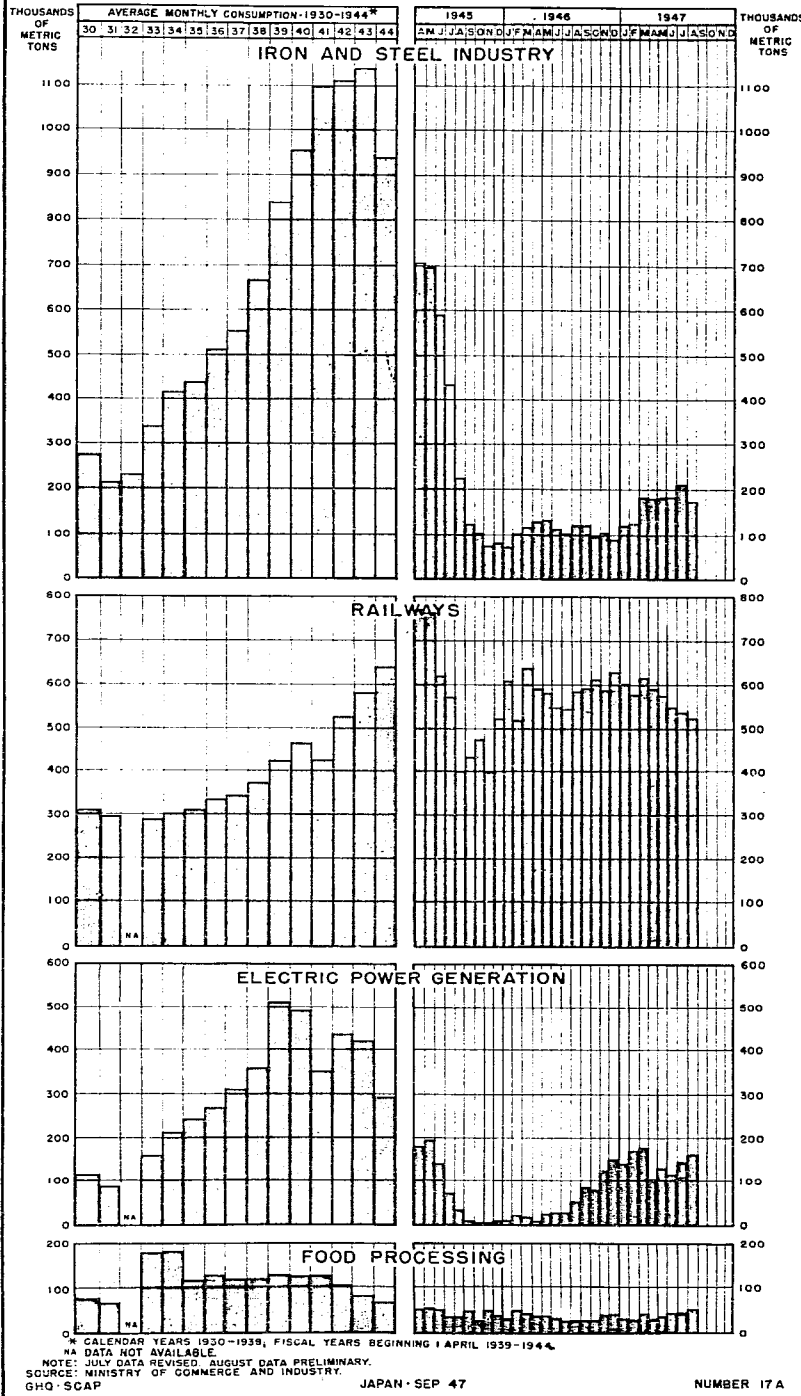
1930-1947



* 1930-1938 ARE CALENDAR YEARS, 1939-1944 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING ON 1 APRIL.
 ** HONSHU DATA INCLUDE SMALL AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES IN SHIKOKU.
 NOTE: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DATA FOR JULY 1947 REVISED, AUGUST 1947 PRELIMINARY.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - SEP 47 NUMBER 16

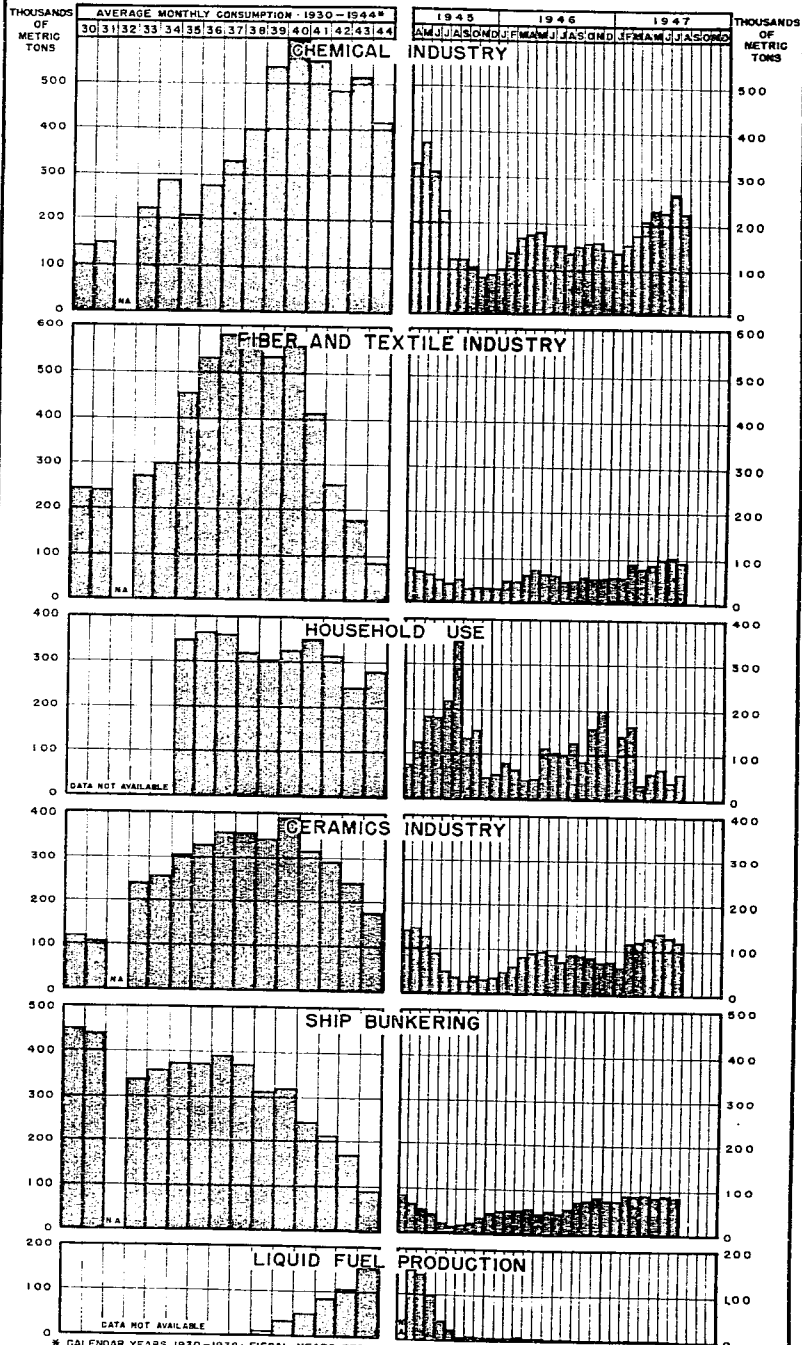
COAL CONSUMPTION

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES - 1930-1947



COAL CONSUMPTION

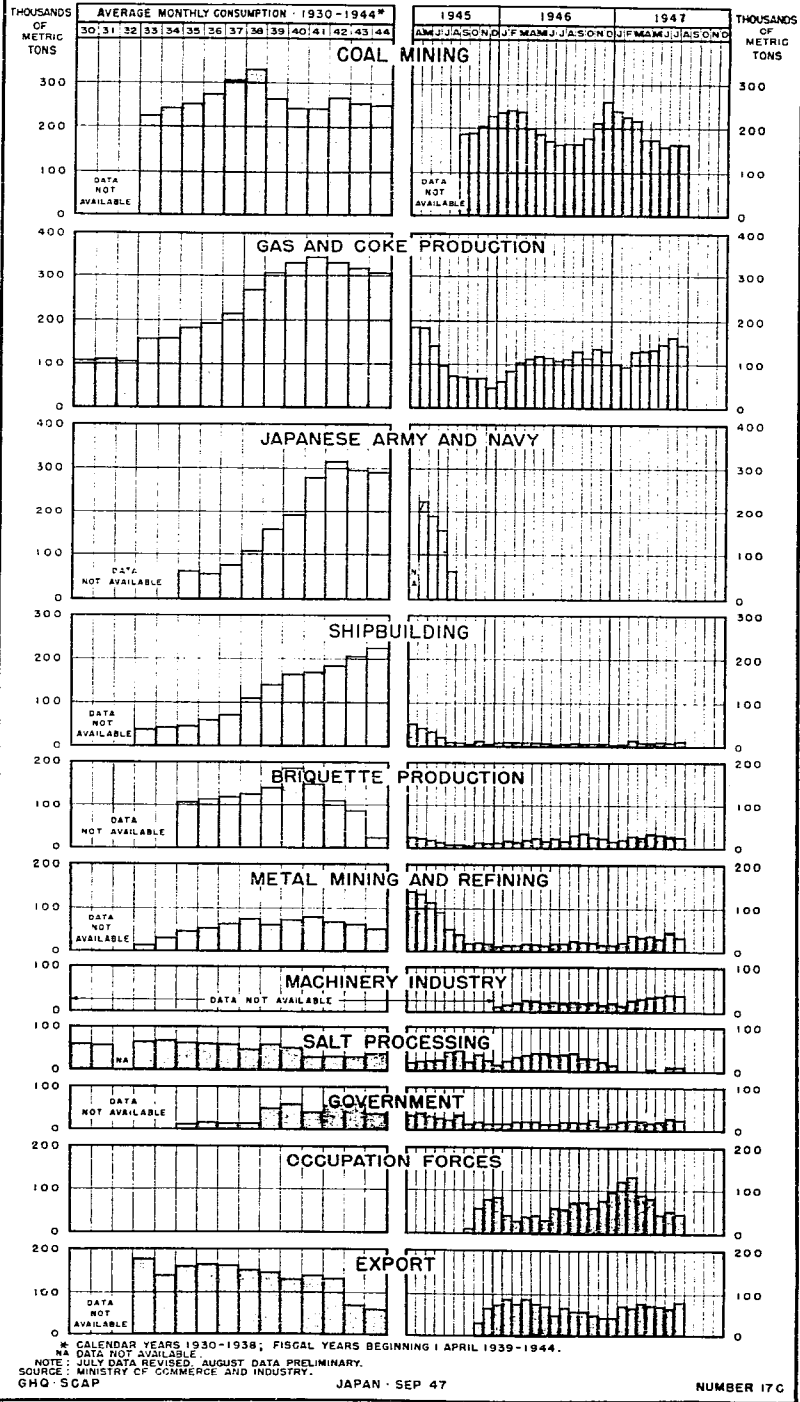
BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES · 1930-1947



* CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1938; FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL 1939-1944.
 ** DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 NOTE: JULY DATA REVISED, AUGUST DATA PRELIMINARY.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ · SCAP

COAL CONSUMPTION

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES · 1930-1947



NUMBER 17C

LIGNITE

PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES

THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

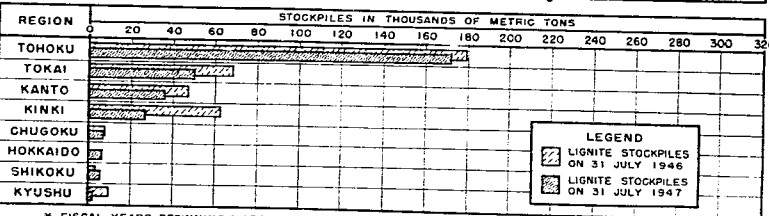
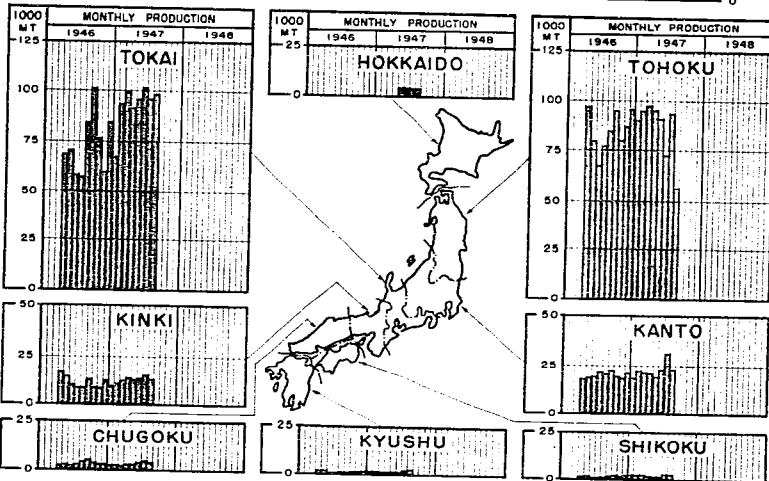
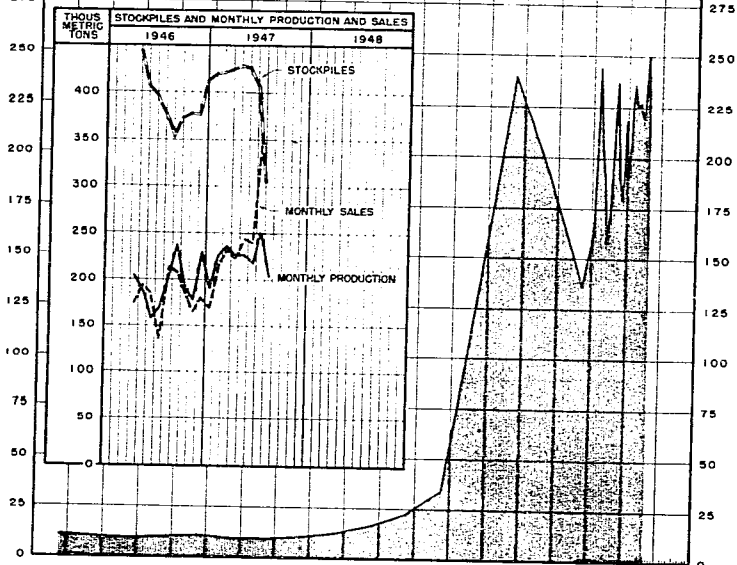
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1945*: ACTUAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE JANUARY 1946

30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

MONTHLY RATE OF PRODUCTION

1930-1947



* FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.

NOTE: AUGUST 1947 DATA PRELIMINARY. JULY 1947 DATA REVISED. AUGUST 1947 DATA FOR STOCKPILES AND SALES UNAVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, JAPAN - SEP 47

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 19

DRILLING OPERATIONS
August

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	2	1	3
Completed as gas producers	1	0	1
Abandoned	3	2	5
Standing suspended	0	0	0
Commenced during month	0	4	4
Other wells drilling	7	3	10
Total strings active at end of month	7	7	14

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

SECTION 3
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke.	1
Metal Industries.	2
Rubber.	11
Petroleum	12
Cement.	13
Construction.	14
Shipbuilding.	18
Chemical Industries	20
Machinery	33
Railway Rolling Stock	40
Textile Machinery	41

COKE

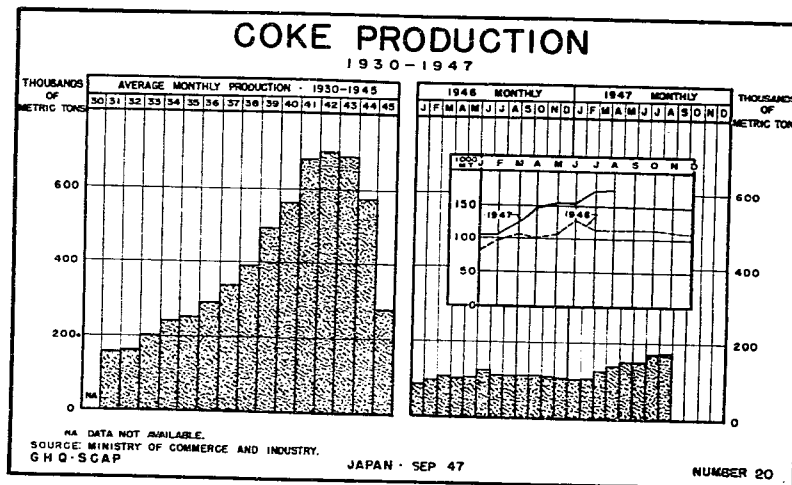
1. Coke production in August totaled 174,800 metric tons, 2,300 tons above July. Coke stockpiles at the end of August decreased to 32,100 metric tons and coal stockpiles decreased to 78,750 tons.

During August coke was allocated and distributed to industries as follows:

COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION
August
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	61,660	57,340
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	61,640	57,438
Metal industry	17,398	15,743
Industrial machinery	13,936	12,804
Rolling-stock manufacturing	5,961	5,722
Electrical machinery	4,326	4,025
Ceramics industry (including cement)	2,516	2,293
Shipbuilding	2,375	2,349
Repair of coal mine machinery	700	529
Others	2,558	2,179
Reserves	<u>775</u>	<u>1,108</u>
Total	173,645	161,530

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

2. Preliminary reports of August production of 33,467 metric tons of pig iron and 87,476 metric tons of steel ingots marked a recession in the steady rise which has continued since last January. The decline reflected decreased output from electric furnaces which lacked sufficient hydroelectric power.

Open-hearth steel production continued to climb to a new peacetime level with output of 45,501 metric tons and exceeded electric furnace steel output of 41,975 tons for the first time since the surrender.

Total output of rolled steel products in August decreased to 53,647 metric tons from the revised July figure of 54,071 tons. Note chart at the top of facing page.

Light Metals

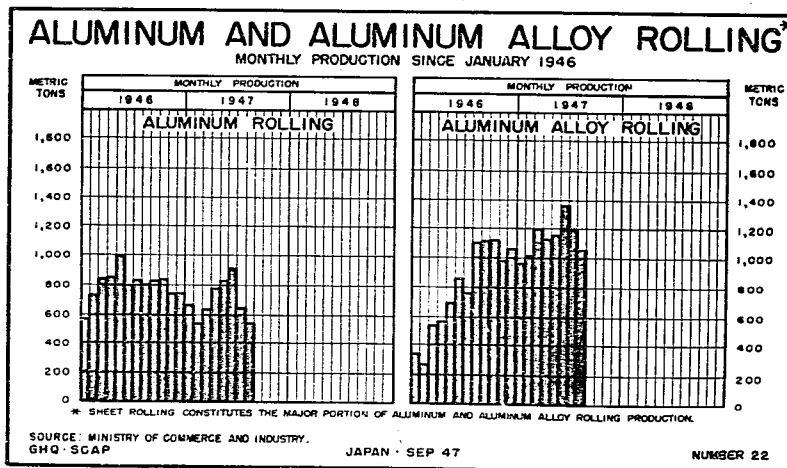
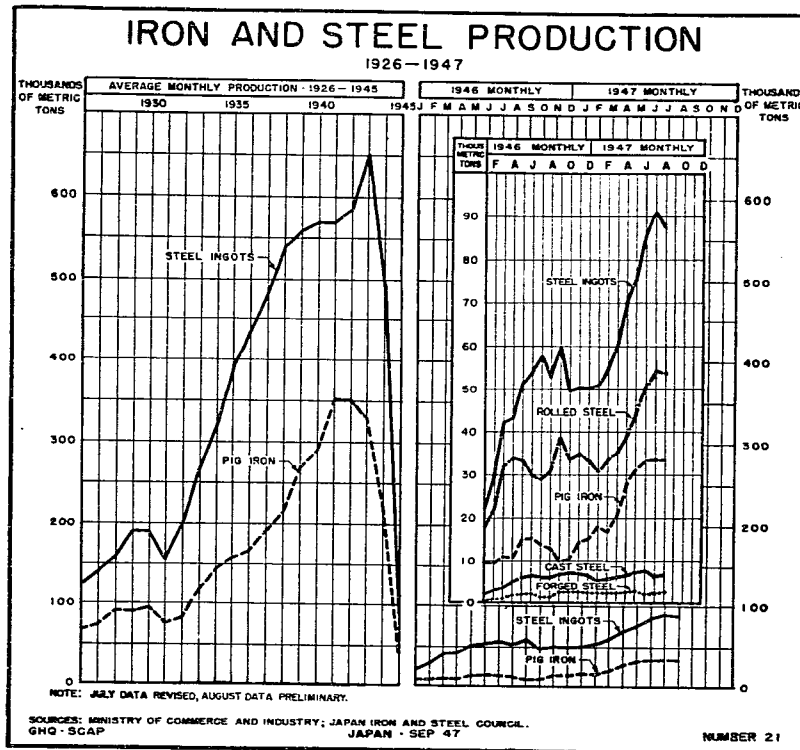
3. Aluminum produced in six primary and 13 secondary plants totaled 761 metric tons in August, a decline of 430 tons below July, due to decreased scrap and smaller fuel allocations.

4. The rolling industry produced 1,589 metric tons of aluminum and aluminum alloy sheet and products in August, compared with 1,831 tons in July. See the second chart on the opposite page.

Copper and Copper Alloy

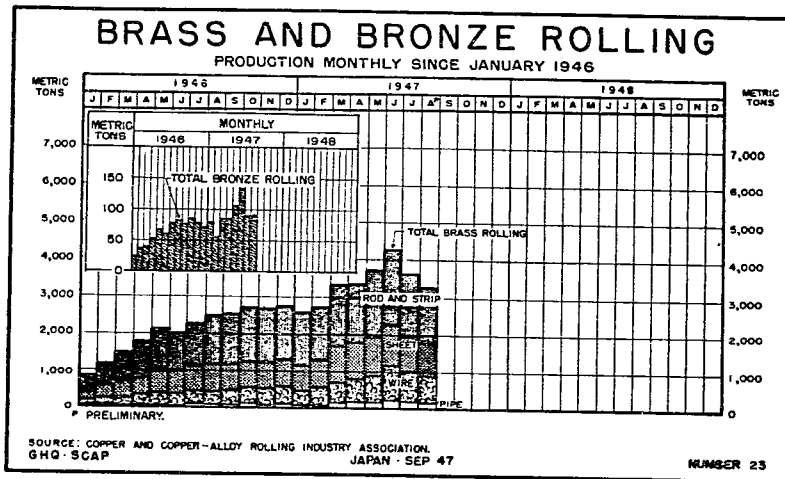
5. Thirteen smelters and nine refineries produced 2,873 metric tons of blister copper in August compared with revised July production of 2,952 tons, while output of refined copper totaled 2,732 metric tons compared with 2,426 tons in July.

6. Output of rolled copper sheet and products totaled 916 metric tons in August, a 115-ton decrease below July. Production of brass sheet and products in August totaled 3,261 metric tons compared with 3,630 tons in July. Eighty-three metric tons of bronzes were produced in August, six tons less than July, as shown on the graph on page 84.



Zinc and Lead

7. Electrolytic zinc production dropped from 661 metric tons in July to 616 tons in August; distilled zinc output increased slightly from 526 metric tons in July to 531 tons in August.



Zinc plate output increased 81 metric tons above July to 477 tons in August.

8. August output of crude lead and refined lead decreased 77 and 110 metric tons below July to 492 and 552 metric tons respectively, as charted at top of the opposite page.

Other Nonferrous Metals

9. Output of bismuth and mercury declined in August to 1.8 and 5 metric tons respectively from July production of 2.4 and 5.6 metric tons.

Ferroalloys

10. Lack of hydroelectric power caused ferroalloy production to drop from the revised July output of 1,521 metric tons to 1,061 tons in August, as shown in the second chart on the facing page.

RUBBER

11. Crude rubber stocks increased from 2,938 metric tons on 1 August to 3,770 tons on 1 September.

RUBBER INVENTORY (metric tons)

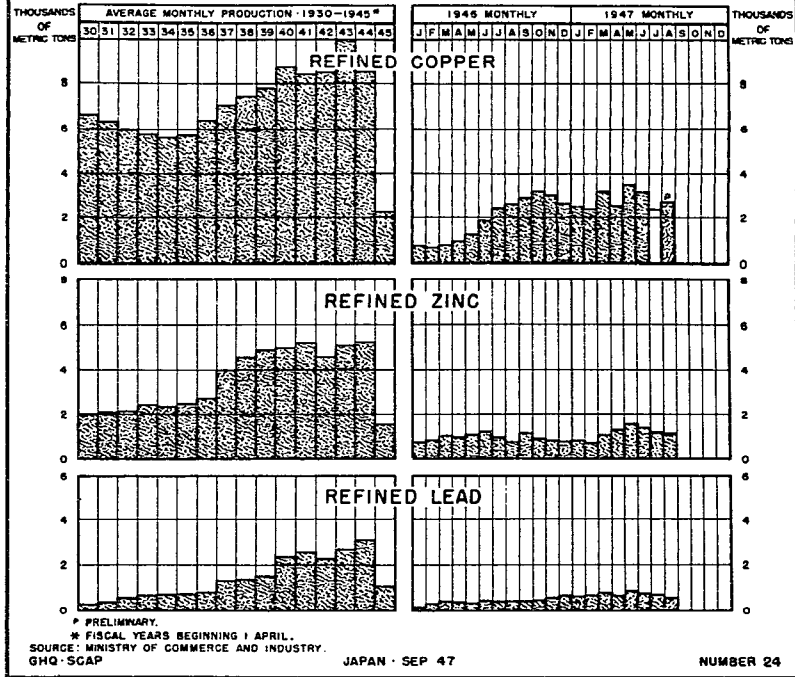
	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap a/</u>
Inventory 1 August	2,938	145	542
Receipts during month	2,365	0	570
Consumption during month	1,533	24	542
Inventory 1 September	3,770	121	570

a/ In hands of collection agencies.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

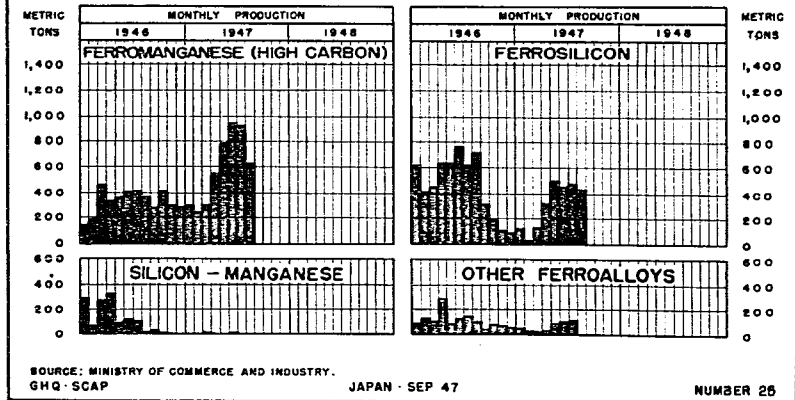
NONFERROUS METALS

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS - 1930 - 1947



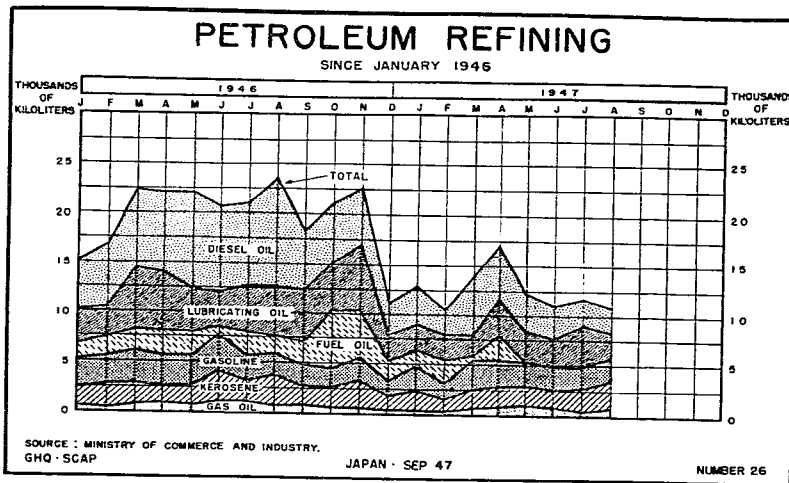
FERROALLOY PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



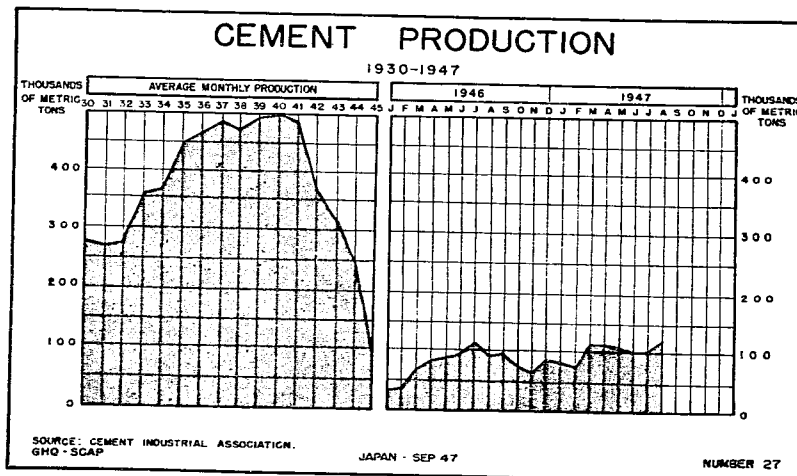
PETROLEUM

12. August production of petroleum products, including miscellaneous items, totaled 12,731 kiloliters, a decrease of 967 kiloliters below July.



CEMENT

13. Thirty-three operating plants produced 120,509 metric tons of cement and 124,936 metric tons of clinker during August, increases of 20 percent and 24 percent respectively above the previous month. Higher output was attributed to a price increase and the workers' improved food situation. Stocks held by cement plants on 1 September included 153,769 metric tons of cement and 132,052 tons of clinker.



CONSTRUCTION

Coal-miners' Housing

14. August construction of coal-miners' housing totaled 2,229 new units and repair and rehabilitation of 620 units, bringing the total since 1 January to 5,203 newly constructed units and 14,787 repaired and rehabilitated.

Building Permits

15. Building permits issued in August for new construction totaled 38,607, an increase of 3,898 above July; permits issued for repairs decreased 8,248 below July to 5,391.

Housing and Industrial Construction

16. New construction started in August totaled 34,459 units, a decrease of 1,926 units below July.

17. New construction completed in August was 2,375 units greater than July, with rural building again exceeding building in urban areas.

NEW CONSTRUCTION STARTED
August

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
Dwellings	8,762	328,342	12,497	505,511	21,259	833,853
Combined dwellings and shops	3,787	151,253	1,797	92,366	5,584	243,619
Nonresidential buildings	<u>2,141</u>	<u>218,470</u>	<u>5,475</u>	<u>319,810</u>	<u>7,616</u>	<u>537,780</u>
Total	14,690	698,065	19,769	917,187	34,459	1,615,252

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED
August

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
Dwellings	6,238	260,599	11,633	518,149	17,871	778,748
Combined dwellings and shops	3,210	150,043	903	54,658	4,113	204,701
Nonresidential buildings	<u>2,022</u>	<u>207,914</u>	<u>3,227</u>	<u>169,657</u>	<u>5,249</u>	<u>377,571</u>
Total	11,470	618,556	15,763	742,464	27,233	1,361,020

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

SHIPBUILDING

18. Civilian shipyards completed repairs between 10 August and 10 September on 452 vessels totaling 931,173 gross tons.

Four steel cargo vessels totaling 6,150 gross tons were launched and two steel cargo vessels totaling 210 gross tons were completed during this period. Twenty steel fishing vessels totaling 2,988 gross tons were launched and 34 steel fishing vessels totaling 3,396 gross tons were completed; one 120-gross-ton wooden ship was launched and two wooden ships totaling 240 gross tons were completed.

19. Work is being delayed in the nine shipyards on southern Honshu and Kyushu on the construction, conversion and repair of 14 vessels authorized for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition because of shortages of electric power, coal, coke, wire rope, canvas, paint, plate glass and nails.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

20. Shortages of coal and electric power were responsible for an over-all decline in chemical production in August. An index of basic heavy chemical production indicated output was 40 percent of estimated requirements for a minimum balanced economy, compared with 49 percent in July. Note the charts on pages 90 and 91.

Fertilizer

21. An appeal by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for expanded production resulted in a seven-percent increase above July in production of calcium superphosphate to 62,352 metric tons in August. Although ample supplies of phosphate rock were available at the producing points, the shortage of pyrites limited further production.

22. Output of ammonium sulfate in August totaled 55,770 metric tons, 26 percent less than July output. The extreme shortages of electric power affected all plants using the electrolytic process and this coupled with failure of major equipment in several plants allowed only 60 percent of available plant capacity to be utilized.

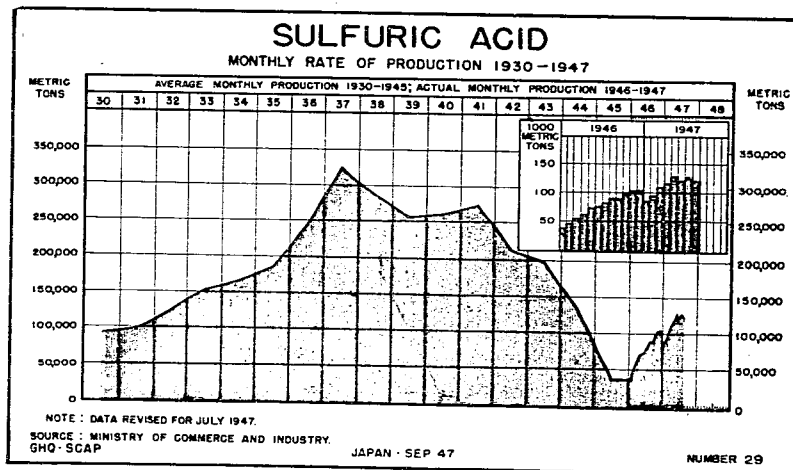
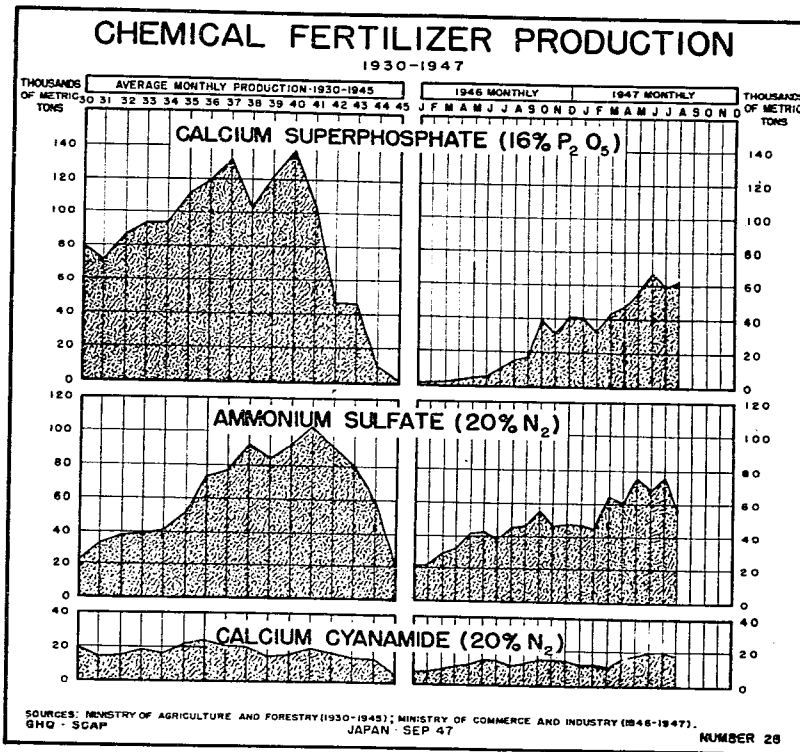
23. A shortage of carbide caused by lack of power and a shortage of graphite for electrodes were responsible for a 13-percent drop in output of calcium cyanamide during August to 21,700 metric tons (equivalent to 17,360 tons of 20 percent nitrogen content). See the chart at top of opposite page.

Sulfuric Acid

24. Production of sulfuric acid in August was 123,278 metric tons compared with revised July output of 129,324 tons. The reduced production was attributed to delayed delivery and low sulfur content of certain pyrites. Heavy rains in Honshu sharply reduced deliveries from two large pyrite mines, with the result that stocks at producing plants dropped to less than one month's normal requirement. Note the second chart, opposite.

Soda Industries

25. Unavailability of coal caused a small drop in output of caustic soda from revised July output of 4,817 metric tons to August output of 4,744 metric tons of which 3,596 were produced by the electrolytic process and 1,148 by the solvay process. Output of soda

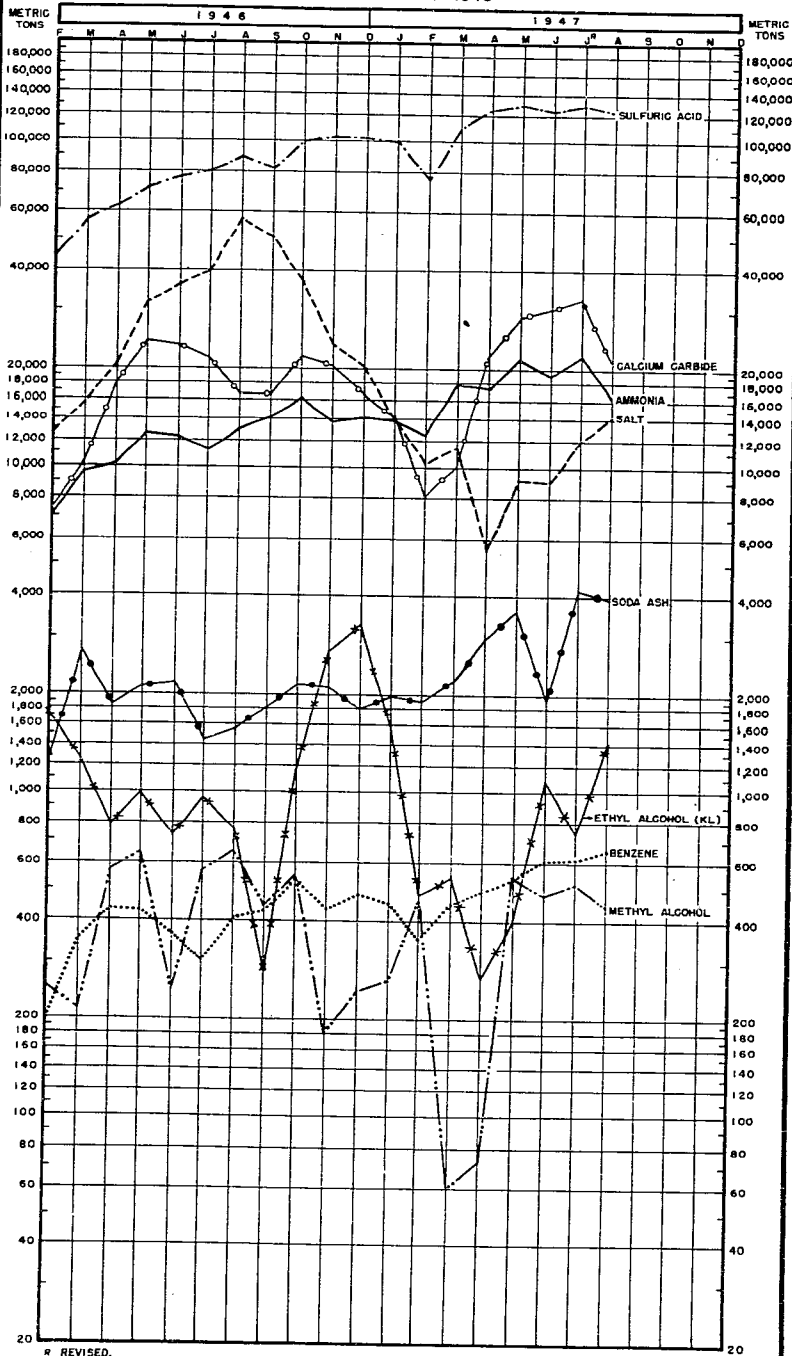


ash was 3,911 metric tons, six percent less than July. See the top chart on page 92.

26. Domestic salt production in August was 14,100 metric tons while imports totaled 87,261 metric tons, as shown in the second chart on page 92.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

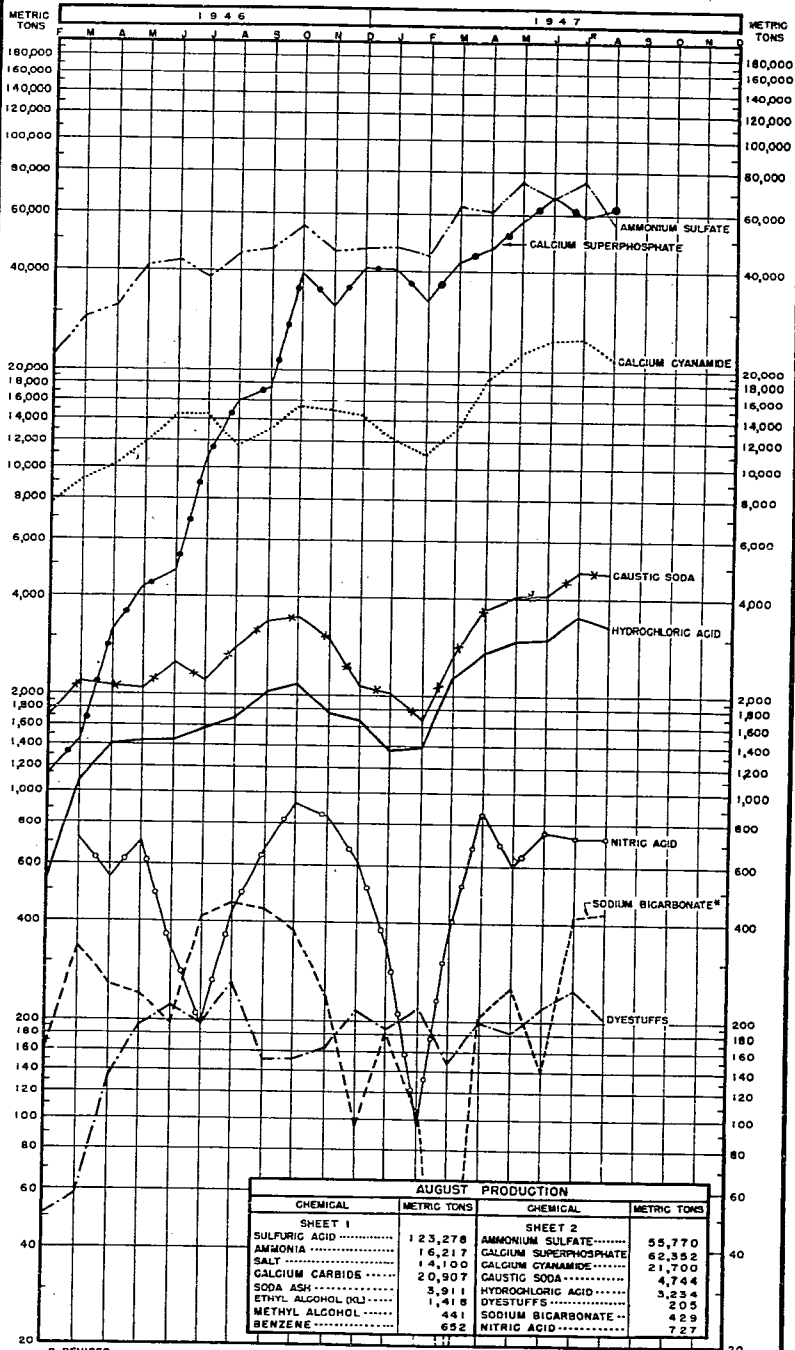
SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



* REVISED.
NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - SEP 47 NUMBER 30A

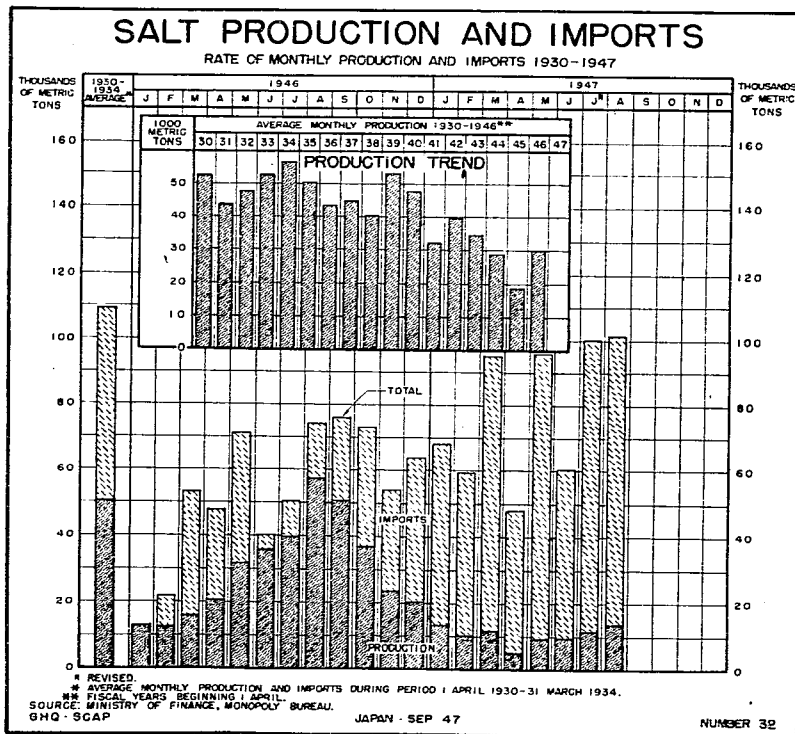
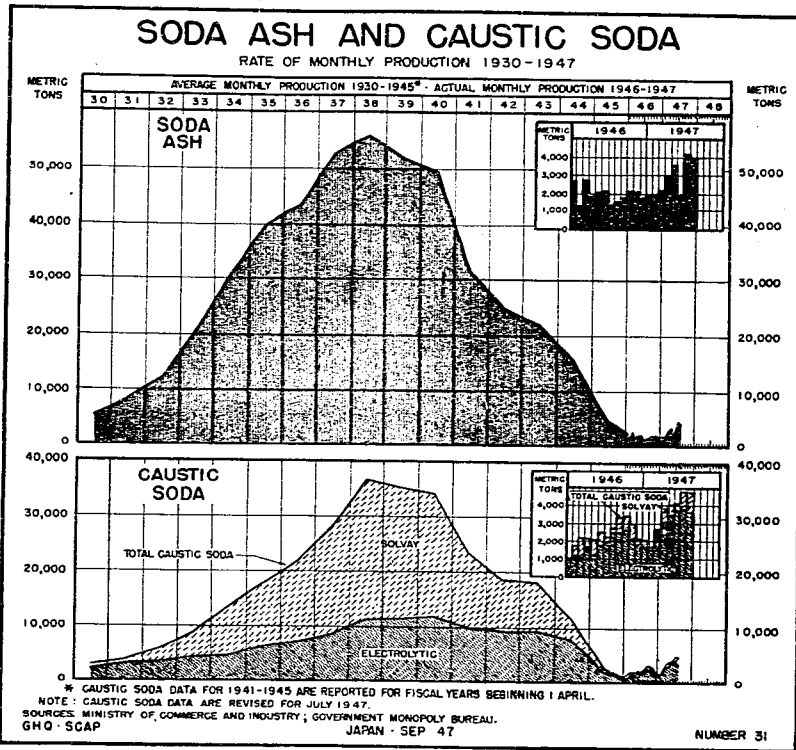
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



AUGUST PRODUCTION			
CHEMICAL	METRIC TONS	CHEMICAL	METRIC TONS
SHEET 1		SHEET 2	
SULFURIC ACID	123,278	AMMONIUM SULFATE	55,770
AMMONIA	16,217	CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE	62,352
SALT	14,100	CALCIUM CYANAMIDE	21,700
CALCIUM CARBIDE	20,907	CAUSTIC SODA	4,744
SODA ASH	3,911	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	3,234
ETHYL ALCOHOL (92)	1,418	DYESTUFFS	205
METHYL ALCOHOL	441	SODIUM BICARBONATE	429
BENZENE	632	NITRIC ACID	727

¹ REVISED.
² MARCH. SODIUM BICARBONATE PRODUCTION *3.
 NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 6HQ-SCAP JAPAN · SEP 47 NUMBER 308



Coal-tar Products

27. Pure benzene output increased from 298 metric tons in July to 382 tons in August, principally as a result of increased distillation efficiency in several large plants. Production of crude benzene in August totaled 652 metric tons.

Oil and Paint

28. The fat and oil shortage reduced output of glycerine to 15 metric tons in August compared with 37 tons in July. Refined glycerine is urgently needed for manufacture of industrial explosives essential in mining.

Paint production dropped 20 percent in August to 639 metric tons.

Dyes and Intermediates

29. Unavailability of power was responsible for the decrease in total dye production from 249 metric tons in July to 205 tons in August, with the largest decrease in output of sulfur colors. Production of direct colors increased while basic, chrome and vat colors remained constant.

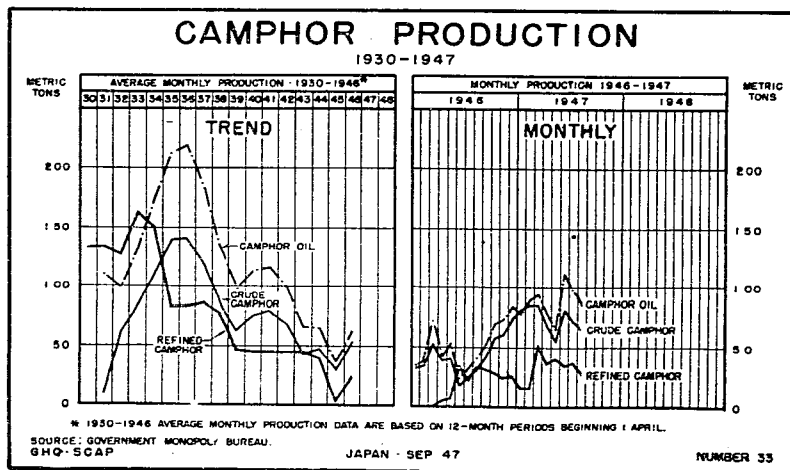
30. Intermediate production increased slightly with gains in phenol, aniline and phthalic anhydride.

Fermentation

31. Production of ethyl alcohol increased from 740 kiloliters in July to 1,418 kiloliters in August as the industry was granted a large increase in coal allocation so that it could take advantage of the seasonal increase in availability of sweet potatoes.

Camphor

32. Crude and refined camphor production dropped 10 percent and 28 percent respectively in August. Production of camphor oil decreased 13 percent.

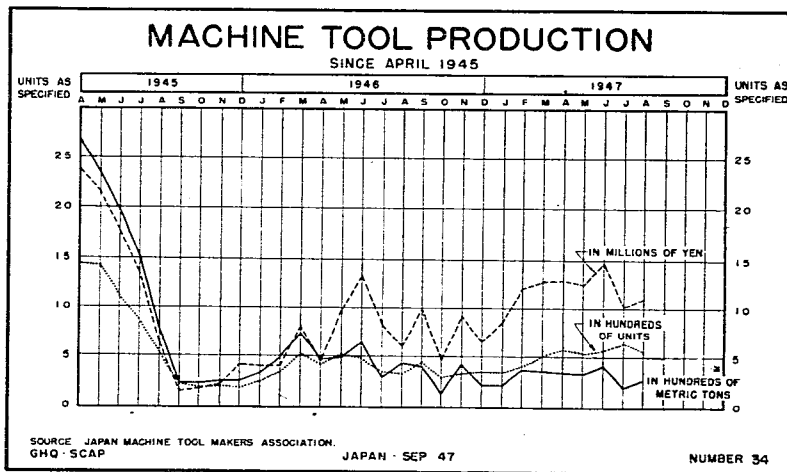


MACHINERY

33. Machinery production in August was at slightly lower levels than in July. The over-all yen value of production in industrial machinery fell slightly. Although the unit value showed a small increase the rate of increase was less than in recent months.

Machine Tools

34. Unit output of machine tools in August declined 13 percent below July to 550 while average weight per unit increased from 321 to 490 kilograms.



Small Tools

35. Production of all small tools in August fell below the July level. The industry consumed 234 metric tons of steel compared with 484 tons in July.

SMALL TOOLS PRODUCTION
(units)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Straight-shank drills	859,799	735,863
Taper-shank drills	40,191	37,668
Milling cutters	33,003	21,936
Taps and dies	263,837	157,787

SOURCE: Japan Small Tools Association.

Precision Bearings

36. Output of precision bearings in August totaled 521,341 compared with July production of 527,212. Production of journal bearings dropped to 817 in August, 105 less than July, reflecting a further decline in orders from government-owned railroads.