

House of Councillors (national constituency)	¥ 75,000
House of Councillors (prefectural constituency)	50,000
House of Representatives	50,000
Governors of prefectures	25,000-50,000 a/
Mayors of cities	5,000-20,000 a/
Chiefs of Tokyo wards	5,000-20,000 a/
Mayors of towns and villages	b/
Prefectural assemblies	12,000
City and Tokyo ward assemblies	1,200
Town and village assemblies	b/

a/ Depending on population.
b/ No provision.

The law provided for the following schedule in reporting election expenses and receipts of individual candidates:

<u>Date of Expenses or Receipt</u>	<u>Date of Filing</u>
Prior to filing candidacy	Within three days of filing candidacy
Date of filing to 11th day before election	By eighth day before election
Tenth day before election to fourth day before election	By second day before election
Total expenditures and receipts	Within 15 days after election

In respect to parties, the law provided that a report on receipts and expenses prior to the announcement of an election should be made within 10 days of that announcement and that further reports should cover successive 10-day periods and should be made within five days of the end of any such period. A final report was due within 15 days after an election. In all instances, reports of expenses and receipts were made public by election administration committees shortly after receipts.

A special law provided that election posters should be limited in size to 11 by 16 inches and in number as follows:

Candidates for the House of Councillors from the national constituency (not more than 1,000 posters to be used in any one prefecture)	10,000
Candidates for the House of Councillors from the prefectural constituencies, for the House of Representatives, for governor, and for mayor of the five principal cities	1,000
Candidates for prefectural assemblies and municipal assemblies and for mayor of cities other than the principal five	300

The following limitations on post cards were established:

Candidates for House of Councillors from the national constituency	30,000
Candidates for House of Councillors from the prefectural constituencies and for the House of Representatives	20,000
Candidates for governor	10,000

Each candidate was further prohibited, during the entire campaign, from purchasing more than one newspaper advertisement, of a standard size specified by a local election administration committee. No other types of publicity involving use of paper were permitted.

58. Although no bill on the matter was necessary, a further measure designed to strengthen elections was the doubling of the number of polling places throughout the country. For the April elections the number totaled 42,617 as contrasted to 21,089 during the election of April 1946 and 14,480 in the 1942 election for the House of Representatives.

Broadening of the Franchise

59. Broadening of the franchise went hand-in-hand with the strengthening of the election laws. Revision of the House of Representatives election law prior to the April 1946 elections had been marked by the greatest, possible single step toward universal adult suffrage: the enfranchisement of women, which in a single move had more than doubled the number of those eligible to vote. The same law had also reduced the voting age from 25 to 20.

In preparation for the 1947 elections only three changes in the laws were needed to ensure the broadest possible extension of the franchise:

- (1) Granting of the franchise to certain minor groups previously denied the right to vote: individuals who were bankrupt, those who had no definite domiciles, those who were receiving public relief, and the like.
- (2) Holding special registration days immediately prior to the April elections to insure registration of all those newly eligible to vote.
- (3) Extension to repatriates of the franchise in national elections without reference to normal residence requirements.

A comparison of eligible electors in the recent House of Representatives election indicates the extent to which the recent legislation has succeeded in broadening the franchise in Japan:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
1938	14,075,010	0	14,075,010
1942	14,594,287	0	14,594,287
1946	16,278,926	20,557,564	36,836,490
1947	19,569,839	21,326,483	40,896,322

The Purge - Screening of Candidates

60. The Potsdam Declaration called for the elimination for all time of "the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest." Insofar as the April elections were concerned, this meant that all successful candidates as well as all election officials would need to be screened and approved before they took office.

With over 205,000 elective offices at stake, it had early been apparent that it would be impossible to screen all candidates

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prior to the election; decision was thus reached to require that candidates for all offices but local assemblies receive clearance before filing for candidacy but to permit candidates for local assemblies to run without final clearance but with the understanding that they would need to be fully cleared before they could accept office. All candidates were required to submit purge questionnaires prior to filing; the questionnaires were then placed on public display at the offices of the local election administration committees and screening committees concerned.

The following figures summarize the scope of the screening in the April elections:

CANDIDACIES FOR APRIL 1947 ELECTIONS

	Number of Questionnaires Submitted			Number of Candidates Filing a/			Number of Offices
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Member of House of Councilors <u>b/</u>	1,371	35	1,406	N 233 L 324	N 13 L 17	N 246 L 341	N 100 L 150
Member of House of Representatives	3,315	115	3,430	1,515	84	1,599	466
Governor	463	3	466	210	2	212	46
Mayor	1,212	1	1,213	635	2	637	209
Member of prefectural assembly	12,555	185	12,740	7,004	111	7,115	2,490
Chief of town and village	46,330	51	46,381	19,945	12	19,957	10,210
Member of city assembly	23,082	460	23,542	17,607	346	17,953	7,372
Member of ward assembly (Tokyo-to)	2,489	29	2,518	2,145	37	2,182	895
Member of town and village assembly	<u>338,540</u>	<u>3,606</u>	<u>342,146</u>	<u>229,337</u>	<u>1,784</u>	<u>231,121</u>	<u>183,224</u>
Total	429,357	4,485	433,842	278,955	2,408	281,363	205,062

a/ Does not include subsequent withdrawals.

b/ L - Local constituencies; N - National constituencies.

61. During the month prior to the election of local assemblymen, 190,590 individuals were screened by the various public office qualifications examination committees; 5,345 for major election positions and 185,245 for minor. Preliminary screening for principal positions resulted as follows:

Screened for House of Councillors	1,406
Barred	31
Screened for House of Representatives	3,430
Barred	138
Screened for prefectural governor	466
Barred	20
Screened for mayor of the five principal cities	43
Barred	1

Of the 185,245 individuals screened on the minor level, 483 were considered unfit to hold public office.

The great disparity between the number of individuals investigated and the number barred is due to the fact that the only individuals filing were those who believed their records clear. Candidates with even slightly questionable records were chary because copies of all purge questionnaires were available for public scrutiny and screening committees were required to make public current reports on all applicants for screening who had been passed, purged, or whose applications were pending.

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

Yoshinari Kawai, Minister of Welfare.

Wataru Narahashi, Executive Committee, Democratic Party.

Ken Inukai, Executive Committee, Democratic Party.

Takeahige Ishiguro, Secretary General, Democratic Party.

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

Hitooshi Imamura, member, House of Representatives, Social Democratic Party.

Matsuhai Matsuo, Liberal Party.

Usaburo Chizaki, campaign manager, Democratic Party.

63. Final decision was referred to the central committee for interpretation of the scope of the Purge ordinances as they applied to some individual cases where final decision could not be reached until after elections were held, a small number of candidates were granted temporary clearance certificates with the understanding that final decision in their case would need to await action by the central committee. This, in a few instances, led to later purging of individuals successful in the elections.

Political Repercussions

64. All the major political parties were affected to some degree by the loss of members and candidates.

The Liberal Party lost the largest number of candidates for the Diet, a total of 41, with six additional purged as of 20 May. The Democratic Party was next with 31, but lost a greater number of prominent leaders.

The Social Democratic Party had 25 candidates purged, but none of its leaders was affected.

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The People's Cooperative Party lost seven candidates for the Diet. While its leadership remained unaffected the loss of those candidates was strongly felt by the Party which lost 15 Diet members to the Democratic Party on 31 March.

The Communist Party lost one candidate for the House of Representatives.

Eighty-two of 2,850 independent candidates were barred from the Diet elections.

65. In the gubernatorial election of 5 April the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties each lost four candidates to the Purge. The Democratic Party lost none and the People's Cooperative Party one. The Communist Party had three of its candidates removed. Eight independent candidates were barred.

66. Of the candidates for mayor of the five largest cities of Japan, one independent candidate was barred.

67. Several months prior to the elections special instructions ordering impartiality in elections were sent by the Home Ministry to all police districts.

"...It is doubly imperative that impartiality be especially observed and that careful attention be paid not to give rise to the slightest suggestion of interference (in elections). . .

"No reports to this Ministry are required other than those of a business nature concerning election crimes. Prefectural and local police stations may not collect any so-called election information other than that which concerns election crimes. . .

"As several elections, governed by different sets of laws, are to be run off, it is highly important that these laws be fully understood. It is especially necessary to avoid any incidents arising from misunderstanding. . .

"Other than in a case where a request has been made by a promoter or where his presence is necessary, no police officer shall be dispatched to a campaign meeting. When such an officer is dispatched, he must be careful to remain inconspicuous. . .

"In the arrests of violators of the election laws, emphasis should be laid on vicious offenses, such as buying up votes, distributing elections, etc. . . Detention of a person should be conducted according to legal proceedings and instances of administrative detention must not occur. . . Except in important or urgent cases, detention of a person or candidate or an important campaigner should be carried out after the election date. . .

"No policemen should be dispatched to polling places or ballot counting stations except in cases of urgent necessity. . . However, police may guard ballot boxes when the stations are closed."

68. Reports for all elections from surveillance personnel indicate that the performance of the police was commendable. No complaints or criticisms against their activities were voiced. Laws were fairly and impartially enforced; with a single exception the only police reported in polls on election day turned out to be those who were casting their own votes.

Surveillance by Occupation Forces

69. The program of general surveillance called for insurance that all elections and campaigns were conducted in strict accordance

with applicable laws and ordinances; the populace as a whole was encouraged to bring to the attention of military government teams any infractions of election laws in which corrective action was not taken immediately by appropriate Japanese authorities.

70. Preparations for surveillance of the 1947 elections were begun in January, when officers who were to be directly responsible for surveillance of the elections attended a four-day conference in Tokyo. Technical aspects of election laws and methods of surveillance and reporting were discussed and copies of a handbook containing principal election laws were distributed.

71. Command instructions directing surveillance over the April elections were dispatched on 28 January for the local elections and 21 February for the national elections. Typical of these instructions were the following:

"It is imperative that the coming elections be so conducted as to ensure a free and positive expression of the will of the Japanese people. Assurance of such elections thus becomes a major responsibility of the Occupation Forces. . .

"In the past, despite efforts to ensure fair elections, local administrative officials, mostly in conjunction with the desires and wishes of the Central Government, have frequently abused their authority. Prefectural governors and police under their control have at times intimidated opposition candidates, coerced voters, falsified returns, committed or failed to punish fraudulent and coercive practices, and by these and other devices used their positions to influence the outcome of elections. In order, therefore, to fulfill properly his duty of surveillance, each military government officer will need to be especially watchful of the following coercive practices:

- "(1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.
- "(2) Unlawful exclusions from the registration lists.
- "(3) Interference by police or government officials with legal campaigning.
- "(4) Efforts of either major or petty political machines to buy votes with bribes of scarce commodities or cash.
- "(5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenditures. Failure of officials to publicize campaign expenditures.
- "(6) Excessive contributions by individuals.
- "(7) Interference with access to the polls or with free and secret voting.
- "(8) Denial of legitimate candidacy; illegal candidacy; evasion of the Purge ordinances. Failure of proper officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.
- "(9) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.
- "(10) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.
- "(11) Use of violence, threats of violence, or other intimidation.

"(12) Use by schoolteachers, school officials and members of educational associations of students below the age of 20 who are presently under the tutelage or influence of the aforementioned. (The purpose of such a prohibition is to prevent a candidate from taking advantage of his special relationship with school children and using them in a campaign).

"(13) Efforts of any individuals or groups--landlords, labor union leaders, employers, etc.--to utilize economic pressure to influence voters.

". . . Each officer should have a working knowledge of election machinery, qualifications for candidacy and voting, campaign rights and restrictions, voting and tabulating procedures, supervisory procedures, methods of reporting expenditures, and punitive provisions. . .

"Hold conferences with the important officials of the prefectures and of as many cities, towns and villages as possible. . . These officials should be advised of:

"(1) The importance attached by the Supreme Commander to the absolute necessity of a completely free and fair election as one of the significant methods of achieving the aims of the Potsdam Declaration.

"(2) The fact that personnel under your command will observe the administration of election laws from the inception of the first campaign until the results of the last elections are made public and that you will insist on conscientious and scrupulous enforcement of the election laws and ordinances and their punitive provisions.

"(3) Your intention of exercising extensive surveillance on election day in particular.

"(4) Your intention of utilizing all available channels of information to encourage the Japanese public to report directly to you all violations of the election laws, as well as all violations of civil or personal liberties, whether by candidates by officials, in which Japanese authorities have failed to take necessary action.

"(5) Your determination not to interfere with the administrative responsibility of the appropriate officials and your intention of referring to them for their action all complaints which are brought to your attention, meanwhile following closely the final disposition of all such cases.

"(6) The fact that publicity on the entire program will be stressed to the utmost both by radio and the press.

". . . Hold conferences with executives of political parties and as many candidates as possible. . . Make it crystal clear that all violations will be publicized extensively by official statements, newspaper articles and the radio and that Occupation Forces will follow to their ultimate disposition all cases in which Japanese officials have not fulfilled their duties. . .

"Hear all complaints brought to your attention, record them carefully, and refer valid ones to the appropriate Japanese authorities

for action. Follow with all practicable speed the final disposition of such cases. Report to SCAP by the quickest means available all serious violations or other malpractices, whether or not they are corrected by Japanese officials.

". . . Pay especial attention to the attempts of governmental officials to obtain control of political parties, women's organizations, youth groups, and the like, either by gaining appointment as advisers or honorary officers or by providing governmental subsidies. Unless they are bona fide members of such organizations and have been duly elected to office, government officials should not act as officers or advisers. Neither should the organizations be subsidized in whole or in part by government entities or offices.

"Maintain complete records of your activities in your surveillance program and report them monthly in the routine Military Occupation Report according to the headings listed below:

"a. Activities of local officials and police.

"b. Major parties and candidates.

(1) Meetings and campaign practices.

(2) Outstanding arguments and platforms.

"c. Extent of local interest in the campaign and the attitudes of major groups and organizations: labor, business, religious, agricultural, cooperative, professional, etc.

"d. Summary of areas visited and contacts with Japanese officials.

"e. Complaints and other evidence of delinquencies, malpractices and other violations of the election laws, including those previously reported to SCAP by other means. Report on the disposition of these by Japanese officials.

"f. Criticisms or incidents engendered by the Allied program of surveillance, as previously reported to SCAP.

"In addition, complete summary reports for each election by prefectures, detailing the progress of the entire campaign and election, should be forwarded to SCAP, via normal channels, within two weeks after each election is completed. . .

"Team organization and its area for contact and surveillance must be planned, scheduled and coordinated most carefully. Each must have instructions on courses of action and proper conduct before entering the field. Detailed advance planning, including learning and plotting the locations of polling places and ballot counting stations, is an essential prelude to election day. On election day observe as many polling stations as is practicable. Repeat visits at least twice. Ballots will be counted in the evening of election day and the following days until finished; stations in which the counting takes place should also be observed at least twice.

"Above all, remember that it is essential that throughout the campaign a policy of strictest impartiality must be scrupulously maintained. Allied personnel must not participate in the campaign. They are observers only. Nothing in their word or in their behaviour should be permitted to indicate preference or discrimination against any party or candidate no matter how great nor how lowly the position

involved. Any incident which may embarrass the Occupation Forces and any criticism of the behaviour of the Occupation Forces must be reported immediately to SCAP. This is a Japanese election under Japanese laws and execution must be carried out by Japanese officials. In no case may you interfere with the administrative authority of these officials. Your duties are (1) to observe, (2) to refer violations to Japanese officials following action to final disposition and (3) to report to higher authority."

These instructions were accompanied by three handbooks of election laws, which included verbatim and annotated texts of all laws and ordinances pertinent to the national and local elections.

72. Surveillance of the 1947 election was more difficult than in 1946. Doubling of the number of polling places and the great increase in the number of elections increased the work of the surveillance teams and lengthened the period of surveillance.

The average number of polling places in 1947 totaled 42,617 as contrasted to 21,089 in 1946.

Only one election was held in 1946; four and in some prefectures five were held this year necessitating surveillance throughout most of the month of April as against two or three days last year.

73. Despite these problems, however, average election surveillance in 1947 doubled that of 1946, from the standpoint of the number of separate polling places visited. As opposed to coverage of approximately 12,000 out of 21,089 polling places in 1946, 1947 totals were as follows:

<u>Election</u>	<u>Average No. Polling Places</u>	<u>Number of Teams</u>	<u>No. Polling Places Surveyed</u>	<u>Pct. Polling Places Surveyed</u>
5 April	42,617	1,399	20,972	49.2
20 April	42,617	1,390	22,005	51.6
25 April	42,617	1,388	22,237	52.1
30 April	42,617	1,354	21,166	49.6

Surveillance of ballot counting stations averaged 54 percent.

<u>Election</u>	<u>Average No. Ballot Counting Stations</u>	<u>Number of Teams</u>	<u>No. Ballot Counting Stations Visited</u>	<u>Pct. Ballot Counting Stations Visited</u>
5 April	11,063	1,399	5,942	53.7
20 April	11,063	1,390	6,023	54.4
25 April	11,063	1,388	5,905	53.3
30 April	11,063	1,354	6,059	54.7

Inasmuch as election laws permitted each candidate to be represented at each polling place and each ballot counting station by one representative, ample opportunity was afforded all candidates to bring any election irregularity immediately to the attention of Occupation personnel.

MEASURES TO PUBLICIZE ELECTIONS

74. An intensive program of political education, designed to achieve the twin objectives of helping electors to cast their ballots intelligently and to stimulate participation by all eligible voters, was launched in February.

At press conferences conducted from mid-February to 25 April, SCAP spokesmen discussed the people's sovereignty, voting as a primary responsibility of the people, the people's responsibility for good government, the need for an informed electorate and for independent voting, essential qualifications of candidates, duties and responsibilities of prefectural and local government executives and assemblymen and functions of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors. Voting techniques were also discussed, and the objectives and the methods of the Purge program explained in relation to preparations for the elections.

The press commented frequently and with discernment on the subjects and principles under discussion.

Similar press conferences, many of them informal, were conducted by military government units throughout the country as part of an over-all program to stimulate intelligent voting. Military government also used the newspapers to publish "open letters" and day-to-day notices, all designed to encourage serious and thoughtful consideration of election issues.

One of the SCAP press conferences was filmed by a major movie producer. The resulting 20-minute film, which emphasized the responsibility of citizens to participate in all the elections, was shown in movie theaters throughout the country immediately prior to the elections.

The Broadcasting Company of Japan developed a series of daily radio programs, likewise designed to educate voters and to stimulate widespread participation in the elections. These programs were designed for varied listener groups: farmers, fishermen, women, shut-ins and hospital patients, repatriates, the newly enfranchised, rank-and-file voters.

Speakers included the Prime Minister, the President of the House of Peers, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, labor leaders, representatives of farm unions, of the Fishermen's Association, Japan Red Cross and YWCA, political leaders, prominent women, the Procurator General, professors and cabinet ministers.

75. A Political Affairs Bulletin was distributed twice monthly to military government units in the field. The Bulletin's purpose was dual, to inform personnel and to serve as the basis for local education programs. The material was widely and effectively disseminated.

Japanese Publicity

76. The Japanese radio, motion pictures, government agencies and press gave the April elections more intensive publicity than had been accorded any previous election in Japan's history.

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan made radio time available to all candidates participating in the April elections. The basic time allocation formula was recommended by the Interparty Negotiating Conference of the House of Representatives. Additional time was allotted to political parties on a national basis. Prior to the Diet elections the Liberal, Democratic, Social Democratic,

78. The Home Ministry prepared a series of posters graphically emphasizing the voter's responsibility for independent and intelligent participation in the elections. Eight hundred thousand were placed in railroad stations, in public buildings and on community bulletin boards throughout the country. In addition, the Ministry issued a series of press releases timed to precede each of the elections, containing detailed information relating to election procedures and administration. Bulletin boards also carried listings of all persons affected by the Purge and therefore ineligible to hold public offices.

To reduce absenteeism, election administrative officials placed signboards on public conveyances urging voters to go to the polls. In many communities sirens and bells were rung at specified intervals to attract voters. Extensive use was also made of public address systems.

79. The Japanese press devoted an extraordinary amount of attention to the four elections; for a period of two months the elections constituted the number one news story in Japan's press. Newspapers stressed the importance and revolutionary nature of the April balloting, and unanimously insisted upon the need for every Japanese citizen to cast his free and independent ballot.

During the last week of February the prefectural press, far in advance of election day or even of the formal opening of the campaign, stressed the regional elections as Japan's first opportunity to establish local self-government.

Later, during the last 10 days of March, the presentation of the new election law, with the consequent filibuster in the Diet, and the dramatic incidents of the closing of the Diet sessions offered topics that attracted widespread editorial and news attention.

Japanese papers were conscious of the epoch-making nature of the elections. Some, like *Wakayama Shimbun* (23 February) and *Hanshin Nichi Nichi* (1 March), saw an opportunity for Japan to demonstrate its entire freedom from ancient feudalistic concepts. Others, as for instance *Nagasaki Minyu* (26 March), hailed the opportunity to convert government officials, hitherto appointed, into public servants chosen by and responsible to the people. *Yamagata Shimbun* (10 March) went so far as to say that the elections would have "a historical significance greater than that of the Meiji Restoration," while *Yomiuri* (19 March) said "the April elections will decide the fate of our country."

Often these appeals were based upon the plea that the world was watching the progress of democracy in Japan. *Oita Godo Shimbun* (23 March) put forth the argument, later taken up by many other papers, that "an early peace conference depends upon Japan's quick rebirth as a democratic nation as evidenced by the creation of an ideal administration in the coming balloting."

Newspapers devoted much space to the problem of the absentee vote and showed great concern about the possibility that, due to the multiplicity of elections, the need for tending farms or for working in the office or factory, or preoccupation with food problems, some voters might neglect their civic privileges.

A notable feature of the press treatment of the campaign was the constant reiteration, beginning with *Dai Ichi Shimbun's* editorial of 4 March, that voters should cast their ballots for parties rather than for individual candidates. This advice had its origin in the presence of a large proportion of minor-party men and of independents in the 1946 Diet and was intended to develop a feeling of

People's Cooperative and Communist Parties each utilized seven 15-minute periods for presentation and discussion of party platforms.

In addition to these political broadcasts by candidates and parties, BCJ sponsored a number of general education broadcasts such as a series to acquaint voters with voting procedures, based on material provided by the Home Ministry.

Throughout the election period broadcasters also presented a daily average of seven brief announcements reminding voters of their duty to go to the polls each election day, and the imperative need for responsible and intelligent voting.

BCJ also broadcast daily announcements warning voters to guard against possible fraud or illegal attempts to influence elections by such agencies as the tonari-gumi.

Care was taken to ensure that no preferential treatment, whether by mistake or oversight, was accorded any individual or political group.

BCJ displayed a high sense of public responsibility when, immediately after the elections, it rejected a proposed Diet appropriation of ¥ 8,000,000 offered in payment for radio time devoted to election broadcasts, on the ground that it was merely fulfilling its obligations to owners of radio receivers.

77. Newsreel companies released a number of films in which attention was given to general election coverage and to the campaigning of prominent candidates. Of special interest was a movie made of a "Man-on-the Street" broadcast during which State Minister Tokujiro Kanemori addressed a street gathering to explain the Purge program as an essential preliminary to the emergence of new political leadership. This film was noteworthy since it depicted, for the first time in Japan's history, a cabinet minister discussing government policies directly with the people.

From 15 March to 30 April approximately one third of the newsreel footage distributed was devoted to election topics.

The Nippon Motion Picture Company produced a two-reel documentary entitled "For Whom Would You Cast Your Vote?" This picture, acclaimed by the political parties and exhibited by many local organizations as well as in regular commercial chain and independent theaters, is estimated to have been seen by 2,000,000 persons.

The four major motion picture companies placed "top titles" (motion picture titles preceding the main title picture) on every Japanese picture released from 15 March to 30 April. These top titles read as follows:

"It is the privilege and duty of every citizen in a democratic nation to vote."

"Study your candidates and their platforms, and vote without fail."

"Election dates are: 5 April - for Governors, Mayors and Headmen; 20 April - for House of Councillors; 25 April - for House of Representatives; 30 April - for Assemblymen. Vote without fail!"

Surveys by the motion picture industry indicated that the election titles and the newsreels were seen by approximately 50,000,000 persons.

responsibility among political parties themselves for the activities of their members holding office.

Jiji Shimpō (29 April) dissented from the chorus by urging voters in prefectural and municipal assembly elections to choose candidates of ability and character rather than party men.

The acute shortage of newsprint made it impossible for newspapers to do more than a bare minimum to inform electors of the records of candidates for various offices. Many newspapers, however, did list the names of candidates, with brief biographical data, prior to each election.

80. The election outcome took editorial writers by surprise. On the day after election, all newspapers expressed satisfaction at the relatively low abstention rate, which they interpreted as a sign of heightened public interest in the selection of Diet members.

Without important exception the Japanese press hailed the election results as an indication that Japanese had shown a gratifying loyalty to democratic principles. Mainichi (23 April) declared that Japan was developing political consciousness. Tokyo Times (24 April) remarked that while conservatives had been returned to the House of Councillors, the men elected were "new men of education and experience, rather than old-line landowners and bureaucrats." Seiji Shimbun (24 April) expressed pleasure that the conservative Councillors were members with deep appreciation of prevailing social conditions.

Only isolated charges appeared concerning accidental or intentional disfranchisement of voters qualified to cast their ballots, of the inefficiency or incapability of election officials, of fraud, irregularities, miscounting or ballot-box stuffing.

A certain amount of vote buying and corruption was reported, but the total number of incidents was less and the extent of the crime more restricted than in previous years.

Few charges were alleged that campaign expenses had violated the official ceilings or that money interests had played any important part in the determination of results.

POLITICAL AND CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Political Alignments Before Election

81. Since the election of 1946 the Liberal Party, with the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives, and the Progressive Party, second in the Diet strength, formed the coalition cabinet and established the policies of the Government.

In opposing the conservative coalition the Social Democratic Party, the Cooperative Democratic Party and the People's Party formed a common front. The Communist Party, the smallest in Diet representation, normally voted with these opposition parties.

82. On 31 March 1947 the alignment of the parties changed upon the merger of the Cooperative Democratic and People's Parties and the renaming of the Progressive Party as the Democratic Party with more liberal policies and platforms.

At the close of the 92nd Diet the political parties were grouped as follows:

<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Middle-of-the-Road</u>	<u>Opposition</u>	<u>Radical</u>
Liberal	Democratic	Social Democratic	Communist
		People's Cooperative	

The Diet strength of the parties had changed considerably with the Democratic Party holding the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives, acquired at expense of the Liberal Party, People's Cooperative Party and the Independent Club. On the eve of the 1947 elections, the Diet representation of the major parties was:

Democratic Party	145
Liberal Party	140
Social Democratic Party	98
People's Cooperative Party	63
Independent Club	7
Communist Party	6
Japan Farmers' Party	4
Independents	2
Vacancy	1

When the Democratic Party on 31 March, in an effort to become the middle-of-the-road party in Japan, advocated policies that closely resembled the platform of the Social Democratic Party, its alliance with the Liberal Party appeared to be breaking. As a result of pre-election screening, however, the Democratic Party lost some of the leaders who tried to steer away from the Liberal Party. Consequently the Japanese electorate found a Democratic Party that had been greatly affected by the Purge and was torn with internal dissension.

The Social Democratic Party led the opposition throughout the 92nd Diet Session. Existence of right-wing and left-wing factions and the strong influence of the latter became manifest during the unsuccessful coalition attempts of January 1947. The Social Democratic Party refused to join the Yoshida Cabinet at the time of the Cabinet's strongest criticism by the Japanese people, and thereby strengthened its position.

The People's Cooperative Party became a powerful ally of the Social Democratic Party upon completion of the merger of the Cooperative Democratic Party and People's Party, but lost 15 Diet members to the Democratic Party shortly after the merger and entered the election campaign considerably weakened.

Although the Communist Party attempted to align itself with the Social Democratic Party, the latter denounced the general strike which it felt the Communists had instigated and rejected offers of the Chief Secretary of the Communist Party to enter the election campaign together.

The numerous independent candidates who ran for both local and national seats were with but few exceptions strongly backed by the Liberal and Democratic Parties. In many cases these candidates agreed to join the parties if successfully elected.

Campaign Issues

83. Liberal Party: Candidates of the Liberal Party strongly attacked socialism in Japan, citing the rise in prices and apparent loss of profit existing in the government railway and communications systems as inevitable results of government ownership and control. Nationalization of coal mines and the chemical fertilizer industries

was attacked by the same argument. An improved rationing system was advocated instead as the solution to existing shortages.

In preparation for the peace treaty, the thorough democratization of Japan was urged. The unsuccessful general strike of 1 February was cited as an internal quarrel indicative of unpreparedness for a peace treaty. The people were urged to bring harmony to the nation and stop quarrelling among themselves. Economic recovery was urged through the efforts of the people, who were urged to elevate their moral standards and to accomplish faithfully whatever was required by the Occupation.

On the issue of stabilizing the people's livelihood, it was argued that the Social Democrats planned to freeze the new-yen currency, thus jeopardizing individual savings, and that the people alone would suffer if interest on war bonds were suspended.

84. Democratic Party: Candidates of the Democratic Party emphasized the need for equal participation of labor and management to bring about solidarity in the nation. Stringent economic controls, in contrast to free economy as advocated by the Liberal Party and state control over all key industries as favored by the Social Democratic Party, were advocated to be placed temporarily over key industries.

The main approach to the solution of rising prices was held to be a balanced economy in contrast to the policies of the incumbent Finance Minister. The Party argued against registration of the new yen and advocated a fixed-price system.

On all three issues candidates attempted to show the need for moderate policies in contrast to those of the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties.

85. Social Democratic Party: Candidates reiterated the Party platform advocating state control of the coal industry and nationalization of the fertilizer industry. It was argued that there was no other way to increase the output of food, lower prices and check the black market and inflation.

Tax reforms pledged by the Party during the campaign were to raise the tax exemption point of salaries from ¥ 5,000 to ¥ 12,000, and to tax the "new-yen class" holding property and assets in excess of ¥ 200,000.

On the issue of the caliber of government officials, campaigners pointed out that the Social Democratic Party had been least affected by the Purge and had maintained the highest standards in its membership.

86. People's Cooperative Party: The main campaign issues as seen by the People's Cooperative Party were:

To reconstruct Japan's economy by the principles of co-operatives. The public showed great interest in this proposal, especially in such devastated areas as Hiroshima.

To contribute to peace and civilization of the world, acting on the principle of humanism.

On the other issues the Party generally followed the lead of the Social Democrats.

87. Japan Communist Party: The main campaign issues as seen by the Communist Party were:

Overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet, together with all reactionary and conservative influences.

Imposition of progressive taxes on profiteers, with the highest taxation on the profiteers in black-marketing.

People's control over Zaibatsu-owned enterprises and key industries.

A proposal requesting a close common struggle of the two parties was refused by the Social Democratic Party.

In the 1946 election the Communist Party had strongly advocated the overthrow of the Emperor. In the 1947 elections the Party did not mention the Emperor and in addition supported the new Constitution.

Party Platforms

88. A general classification of the platforms of the five political parties for over-all policies may be made as follows:

Liberal Party	Laissez-faire
Democratic Party	Modified capitalism with stringent government controls
Social Democratic Party	State control of key industries as a preliminary to government ownership
People's Cooperative Party	Cooperative unionism
Communist Party	People's control of Zaibatsu-owned enterprises and the key industries

Platforms may be summarized as follows:

Economy and Industry: The Liberal Party advocated measures for increasing production through priority to key industries and participation in world trade relations. The Democratic Party also saw necessity for granting priorities, and in addition advocated strengthening of state control for the purpose of industrial reconstruction. The Social Democratic Party proposed state management of key industries; the People's Cooperative Party, cooperative unionism with basic policies similar to Social Democratic Party; and the Communist Party favored state management and popular control of key industries.

Political: All parties stressed the need for improving the existing administration. The Liberal and Democratic Parties advocated reforms of the civil service and local self-government system; the Social Democratic Party stressed the democratization of administrative machines by destroying bureaucracy; the People's Cooperative Party asked for the improvement of the functioning of local self-government and the transfer of a substantial portion of state affairs from the central to the local government. The Communist Party advocated the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet, together with all reactionary and conservative influences.

Finance: All parties agreed on the need for governmental controls. The Liberal Party advocated the adoption of a priority system for according loans to industries, the granting of free industrial loans, and the reform of the taxation system. The Democratic Party held generally the same views and urged stabilizing national finance through the enforcement of a fixed-price system. The

conservative parties opposed the Social Democratic Party's policy of suspending interest payment on war bonds. The latter Party urged the nationalization of the Bank of Japan and the establishment of an Economic Rehabilitation Bank. The People's Cooperative Party agreed with the policies of the Social Democratic Party and urged curtailing administrative expenditures. The Communist Party advocated progressive taxes, redemption of war bonds and the nationalization of banking institutions with control by the people.

Agriculture: All parties stressed the need for increasing production of food and improving the rationing system. The Liberal Party favored free deliveries of rice after fulfillment of rice quotas and removal of official controls over perishables. The Social Democratic Party urged decisions on quota and execution of rice delivery to be entrusted to representatives of the farmers, a policy to establish the rationing system on foods and fuels and the continuance of official controls on perishables.

Labor: On labor policies, all parties agreed to the realization of close cooperation between capital and labor through participation of labor in management and the establishment of the rights of labor. The parties advocated the establishment of a minimum wage system and reforms to improve conditions of the workers. The Social Democratic Party urged the enlargement and sound development of labor organizations. The Liberal Party advocated the enhancement of the laboring spirit and the Democratic Party urged speeding up industrial rehabilitation with emphasis on the workers.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS

Local Chief Executives

89. On 5 April the Japanese electorate went to the polls to elect mayors of cities and chiefs of towns, villages and Tokyo wards by direct popular vote. Previously city, town and village heads had been elected indirectly through the local assemblies with subsequent approval by the Ministry of Home Affairs and chiefs of Tokyo wards had been appointed by the Governor of Tokyo.

Although 50,112 persons had filed questionnaires with intention to advance their candidacies for these offices, as the election approached this number dwindled to 20,594, or less than half. Among these 20,594 contestants for the 10,419 mayoralty positions were 14 women, of whom 3 were elected, the first women in Japanese history thus elected as local chief executives.

In 3,374 municipalities there was only one candidate in the field. This condition illustrates the fact of wide general agreement on the candidate before elections take place which is indicative of historic pattern in rural small communities.

The party affiliations of the new executives were as follows:

	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>Democ- rats</u>	<u>Social Democ- rats</u>	<u>Coop- era- tives</u>	<u>Com- mu- nists</u>	<u>Minor Parties</u>	<u>Inde- pend- ents</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mayors of cities	19	23	11	1	0	9	146	209
Chiefs of towns, villages and Tokyo wards	<u>360</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>9,111</u>	<u>10,210</u>
Total	379	339	264	64	11	105	9,257	10,419

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Thus nearly 90 percent of the local executives were non-party men, although in many villages, towns and cities these independent candidates were approved by either the right or the left. The questions of municipal government are less political in character than are national issues.

Governors of Prefectures

90. The election of the governors took place on the same day as that of mayors. Contesting for the 46 governorships were 207 candidates. In most prefectures the campaigning was spirited and exciting. The 207 candidates were divided as follows:

Candi- dates	Liberals	Demo- crats	Social Demo- crats	People's Coopera- tives	Com- mu- nists	Minor Parties	Inde- pend- ents	Total
	13	6	4	5	9	4	116	207
Elected	4	4	4	0	0	3	31	46

Again, as in the case of mayors, the label "independent" did not mean that the candidate was not given some support by parties.

Among the 207 candidates there were 32 former governors, of whom 26 were elected, including those who were victorious in the runoff elections; only six were defeated and of these two were defeated by other former governors. Six other candidates were high officials of the Government.

91. Competition in eight prefectures did not allow the leading candidates to obtain the required minimum 37.5-percent vote and runoff elections were necessary except in Hara and Miyazaki Prefectures where one of the two candidates was purged just prior to the runoff elections. Hence in these prefectures no election was needed and the other candidate automatically became governor.

As was anticipated, smaller numbers of voters participated in the runoff elections.

	5 April	15 April	Percent Decrease
Chiba	667,166	536,186	19.5
Hokkaido	1,203,077	1,043,816	13.5
Ibaraki	753,406	671,617	10.6
Kochi	346,245	307,691	11.4
Niigata	874,643	817,665	6.5
Wakayama	375,465	347,085	7.6

The vote received by the elected governors in the runoff elections was as follows:

	Name	Party	Vote on 5 April	Vote on 15 April
Chiba	Kawaguchi	Liberal	198,399	234,321
Hokkaido	Tanaka	Social Democratic	384,830	555,862
Ibaraki	Tomosue	Independent	207,765	352,399
Kochi	Kawamura	Independent	89,159	171,876
Niigata	Kada	Independent	312,945	515,394
Wakayama	Ona	Liberal	98,350	219,318

92. The fact that 32 of the 46 newly elected governors were experienced officials assures a smoother transition from the old to the new order than otherwise might have transpired.

Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies

93. The prefectural and municipal assemblies under the new laws passed by the Diet have new and increased powers and responsibilities. Because of the deep public interest in the local assemblies, an unprecedented 32,824,953 voters turned out for the polling, or 81.7 percent of the registered voters, compared with 80 percent in the Tojo elections in 1942, when the people were ordered to vote. Voting for the second time in local elections, women turned out in unusually large numbers; 16,671,081 or 80 percent of registered women cast their ballots.

The municipal assembly elections were mainly on a nonparty basis and even for the prefectural assemblies independent candidates led in numbers. The distribution of elected assemblymen by parties was as follows:

	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>Demo- crats</u>	<u>Social Demo- crats</u>	<u>Coop- era- tives</u>	<u>Com- mu- nists</u>	<u>Minor Parties</u>	<u>Inde- pendent</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prefectural	491	488	411	116	4	177	803	2,490
City assem- blies	656	647	672	32	36	312	4,917	7,272
Tokyo ward assemblies	245	132	140	3	15	5	355	895
Village and town assem- blies	<u>3,956</u>	<u>4,124</u>	<u>4,701</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>1,577</u>	<u>167,924</u>	<u>183,224</u>
Total	5,348	5,391	5,924	728	420	2,071	173,999	193,881

The independent assemblymen thus obtained a total of 32.3 percent in the prefectural assemblies, 67.7 percent in the city assemblies, 39.8 percent in the ward assemblies and 91.6 percent in the village and town assemblies. In the small rural communities municipal matters were almost entirely of nonparty complexion, with candidates standing on their own merits.

THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS

94. A tendency to vote for prominent men rather than along party lines was discernible in the elections to the House of Councilors, since many electors felt that the Upper House should preserve its traditional conservative character as opposed to the Lower House. This attitude accounts for the election of a large number of independents, most of whom are regarded as conservatives. However, progressive influence made more headway than in the local elections, and the Social Democrats emerged as the plurality party.

In the House of Representatives election the voters showed a surprising preference for parties as against personalities, and few independents or minor party candidates were elected. Again the Social Democrats gained a plurality, with not quite a third of the seats, a complete contrast to the political picture earlier in April after the local elections.

House of Representatives

95. Greater interest was shown in the elections for the House of Representatives than for the House of Councillors. Sixty-seven and nine-tenths percent of the registered voters participated in the elections for representatives. Of a total registration of 19,569,839 men and 21,326,483 women, 14,658,264 men and 13,137,620 women voted. Seventy-four and nine-tenths percent of the eligible men and 61.6 percent of the eligible women voters went to the polls.

A further indication of the greater interest shown in this election was the low percentage of invalid ballots, amounting to only 435,229, or 1.56 percent, throughout the nation. A factor in the low number of wasted ballots is the fact that there were only 1,599 candidates compared with 2,849 in last year's elections, thus making the situation less confusing to the voter. Yet 1,232 of the 1,600 candidates were running for the Diet for the first time and taking the places of better known old-line politicians who had been purged.

96. The election was highlighted by the emergence of the Social Democrats as the leading party in the Lower House, displacing the Liberals and showing a spectacular gain in strength despite its failure to win even one third of the total number of seats. A striking contrast was offered to the results of the House of Councillors elections, in that minor parties and independents won only 11.6 percent of the popular vote and 37 seats. Although voters tended to vote for personalities rather than parties in the Upper House elections, they showed a decided preference for the major parties in the Lower House elections, with "new faces" winning 220 seats.

SUMMARY AND RESULTS - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION

	Valid Votes	Percentage of Total Votes Cast		Number of Candidates Elected	Percentage of Membership	Member-ship in or Old Diet	Loss or Gain
		1947	1946				
Social Democrats	7,168,888	26.2	17.8	144 <u>a/</u>	30.9	98	46
Liberals	7,295,242	26.6	24.4	131 <u>b/</u>	28.1	140	-9
Democrats	6,857,480	25.1	18.7	121 <u>a/</u>	26.0	145	-24
People's Cooperatives	1,862,753	6.8	3.2	29	6.2	63	-34
Communists	1,002,883	3.7	3.8	4	.9	6	-2
Minor parties	1,560,070	5.7	11.7	24	5.1	4	20
Independents	<u>1,614,295</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>9</u>	+4
Total	27,361,611	100.0	100.0	466	100.0	465 <u>c/</u>	

a/ Two purged as of 5 May.

b/ One purged as of 5 May.

c/ One vacancy.

The Communists suffered a setback, electing less than one percent of the House membership, although their popular vote was 3.7 percent and their vote-getting strength showed little change from last year's election results.

97. The Social Democrats' election strategy was decidedly superior to that of both the Liberal and Democratic Parties, since they

put up considerably fewer candidates but elected more, owing to split party votes within the other two major parties. At the time changes were made in the size of electoral districts, which the Party had opposed, the Social Democrats determined to restrict the number of "recognized candidates" to 200 and even went so far as to expel candidates not already officially sanctioned, with the objective of putting up one sure winner in each constituency. In spite of this policy, a number of "unrecognized" candidates appeared, which prompted Campaign Chairman Rikizo Hirano to underestimate his Party's chances. Before the election he remarked that "we have some 80 candidates too many. We shall probably secure 125 seats and become the second party, the first-party honors going to the Liberals."

The Social Democrats ran only 18 percent of the total number of candidates, compared with 20 percent for the Liberals and 21 percent for the Democrats. Thus, although the Liberal Party received the largest popular vote, the Social Democrats elected 13 more members, or 30.9 percent of the House membership. The Liberals were not able to control the large number of unrecognized candidates, who apparently fought for votes among themselves.

The People's Cooperatives did not fare as well as expected, with only 29 successful candidates, although Party spokesmen had predicted 46 or 47 seats and 40 at worst. The Party's campaign was hampered by the absence of leaders in the Tokyo constituency and by the fact that the Party had been formed only a few weeks before.

All prefectures except three, Aomori, Fukui and Ishikawa, have Social Democratic representatives in the House of Representatives. No Liberals were elected in Fukui, Ishikawa, Kagawa, Shimane and Miyazaki. Democrats failed to win seats in Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Tokushima and Miyazaki.

98. Well-known personalities were top vote-getters. All 11 of the members of the Yoshida Cabinet who ran for the House were elected, as was Chief Cabinet Secretary Joji Hayashi. Yukio Ozaki, who has served in every Diet since the establishment of the parliamentary system in Japan, was re-elected by a decisive margin. Mrs. Masa Nakayama, Liberal candidate from the Second District of Osaka, was elected although her husband, Kazuo, also a Liberal candidate from the same district, was defeated.

Prominent Social Democrats elected included Tetsu Katayama, Komakichi Matsuoka, Chosaburo Mizutani, Sushiro Nishio, Kanju Kato and his wife Shizue.

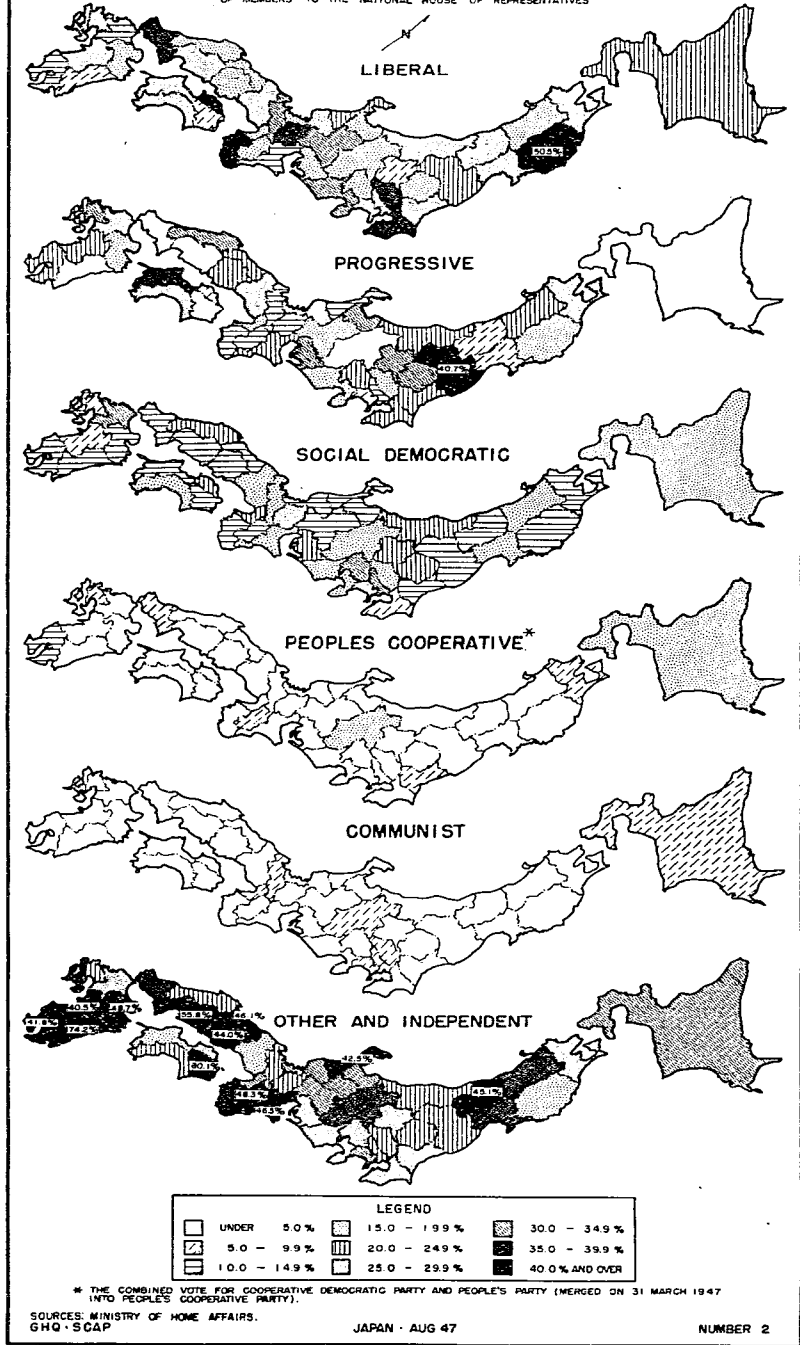
The four Communists elected were Sanzo Nosaka, Kyuichi Tokuda, Sakae Kimura, a 28-year old express company employee from Shinane, and Hyakuro Hayashi, a lawyer from Nagano. Failure of Yoshio Shiga to win election in Osaka was regarded as a severe blow to the Party, as was the defeat of Mrs. Nosaka.

In the key election areas, the Social Democrats captured 12 out of 27 seats in Tokyo Metropolitan District, compared with 8 for the Liberals, 4 for the Democrats, 2 for the Communists and 1 for the People's Cooperatives. Nosaka and Tokuda placed last among the winners in their respective districts. In Osaka, the Social Democrats won 9 out of 19 seats, followed by 5 for the Democrats, 4 for the Liberals and 1 independent. Two Communists placed as runners-up in the First and Third Districts of Osaka Prefecture. In Fukuoka the Social Democrats won 7 out of 19 seats, the Democrats 6 and the Liberals 3. In Hokkaido the Social Democrats also won a plurality, with 8 of 22 seats, followed by 7 for the Liberals, 3 for the Democrats, 1 for the People's Cooperatives and 3 for minor parties. In Hyogo the Democrats captured half of the 20 seats, followed by 5 for

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1946 ELECTION VOTE

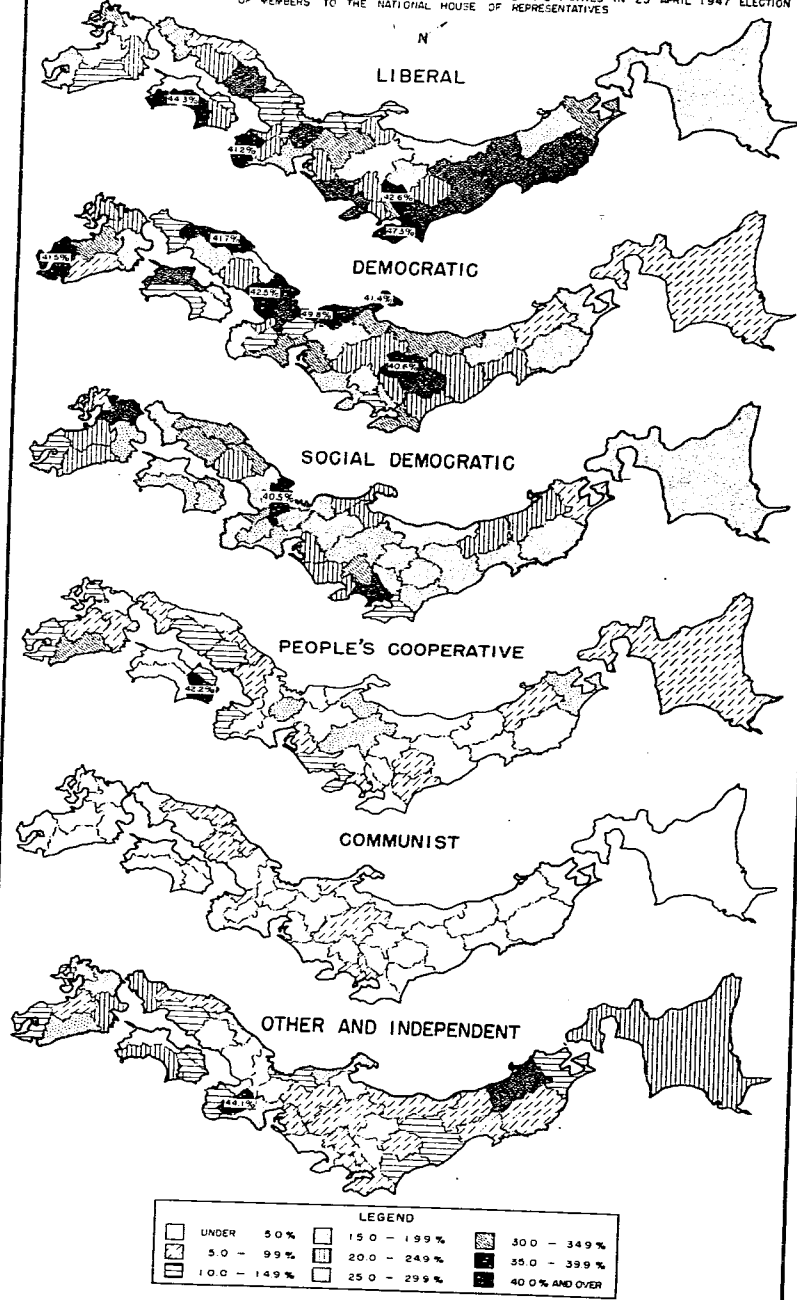
PERCENT OF PREFECTURAL VOTE RECEIVED BY CANDIDATES OF DESIGNATED POLITICAL PARTIES IN 10 APRIL 1946 ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



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1947 ELECTION VOTE

PERCENT OF PREFECTURAL VOTE RECEIVED BY CANDIDATES OF DESIGNATED POLITICAL PARTIES IN 25 APRIL 1947 ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



SOURCES: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, GHO - SCAP

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NUMBER 3

the Social Democrats, 2 for the Liberals and 1 for the People's Cooperatives. Of Aichi's 19 seats, 6 each went to the Democrats and Social Democrats, 4 to the Liberals, 2 to the People's Cooperatives and 1 to a member of a minor party.

The Diet includes 220 "new faces," 237 former Diet members and 9 one-time members, according to Jiji Press.

The new House contains the following vocational groupings: 14 members of agricultural associations, 16 teachers, 24 former government officials, 44 lawyers, 6 former cabinet ministers, 19 labor leaders, 10 newspapermen, 6 religious workers, 23 writers, 3 doctors and a large number of businessmen and industrialists.

House of Councillors

99. The elections to the House of Councillors on 20 April resulted in a high abstention rate, averaging 39 percent.

For the national constituency, official returns from the Home Ministry gave the total votes cast as 24,546,494. The figure includes 13,189,443 men and 11,357,051 women.

Independents captured 45 percent of the seats in the House of Councillors, more than the combined total of the Social Democrats, Liberals and Democrats. The majority of the independents elected are conservative.

SUMMARY AND RESULTS - HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS ELECTION ^{a/}

	National Constitu- ency	Valid Votes Cast	Prefec- tural Constit- ency	Valid Votes Cast	Total	Percent Total Member- ship
Social Dem- ocrats	17 (11)	3,479,814	30 (16)	4,847,188	47 (27)	18
Liberals	8 (2)	1,360,456	29 (14)	3,822,767	37 (16)	15
Democrats	6 (5)	1,908,087	22 (12)	3,117,202	28 (17)	11
People's Co- operatives	3 (2)	549,916	6 (3)	1,038,271	9 (5)	4
Communists	3 (0)	610,948	1 (0)	809,177	4 (0)	2
Minor par- ties	5 (1)	1,039,819	7 (2)	1,026,178	12 (3)	5
Independents	<u>58 (29)</u>	<u>12,462,073</u>	<u>55 (28)</u>	<u>7,235,693</u>	<u>113 (57)</u>	<u>45</u>
Total	100 (50)	21,411,113	150 (75)	21,896,476	250 (125)	100

^{a/} Numbers in parentheses indicate number of representatives who will have six-year terms. The rest will have three-year terms.

The number of women candidates totaled 19; eight out of 13 candidates in the national constituency and two out of six in the prefectural constituencies were elected. One of the latter is Shigeko Hirano, wife of Rikizo Hirano, a member of the House of Representatives and right-wing leader of the Social Democrats. The other is Tamae Fukagawa, elected from the Tokyo constituency.

Age of the new Councillors averages more than 10 years younger than members of the former House of Peers.

Successful former candidates included 33 former members of the House of Peers, 12 former members of the House of Representatives and 20 former prefectural governors and mayors. Three career diplomats, Naotake Sato, former ambassador to Russia, Tsuneco Matsudaira, former ambassador to England, and Katsuji Debuchi, former ambassador to the United States, were chosen in the prefectural constituencies.

Many representatives of economic groups, especially those backed by national agricultural, forestry, fishing, mining and other industrial associations and nationwide business enterprises, made impressive showings. Hajime Hoshi, head of a large chain of drugstores centered in the Fukushima area, showed top vote-getting strength in the national constituency with 487,612 votes, while Sozaemon Yanagawa, president of the National Agriculture Association, was next with 480,927 votes.

Labor and farmer organizations elected eight out of 21 candidates in the prefectural constituencies and 10 out of 24 in the national constituency. Elected by more than 330,000 votes was Ryosaku Sasaki, secretary general of the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company, who received the support of the 200,000 workers affiliated with the Electrical Workers Union, the All-Japan Coal Miners Union and the Housing Corporation. Seiichi Suzuki, chairman of the National Federation of Government Railway Labor Unions, and Masao Nakamura, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Osaka Chapter of the Government Railway Workers Union, received 227,210 and 148,819 votes respectively, while Tetsaku Mizuhashi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, Soji Okada, member of the Central Committee of the Japan Farmers' Union, and Masao Iwama, chairman of the National Council of Teachers' Unions, were also elected.

Katsumi Kikunami, pro-Communist executive chairman of the National Congress of the Industrial Unions, lagged far behind, ranging barely within the first 100 at first and then finally dropping out of the running to 104th place with only 65,000 votes despite the nationwide organization he leads. Candidates backed by the rival General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, such as Toraiichi Hara and Mrs. Tsuneko Akamatsu, ranked far higher, receiving 200,000 and 252,000 votes respectively.

Vocational grouping of the 250 successful candidates is as follows: 52 industrialists, 33 former members of the House of Peers, 24 Farmers' Association officials, 22 teachers, 7 former cabinet ministers, 3 ambassadors, 15 other government officials; labor leaders totaled 20, newspapermen 5, religious workers 8, writers 8, doctors 5, social workers 6, lawyers 7 and businessmen 25. Ten of the new Councillors are women.

WOMEN AND THE ELECTIONS

100. The extension of suffrage rights to women before the general election for the House of Representatives last April inaugurated a year of unprecedented freedom which fostered the growth of political consciousness among Japanese women. Quantitative indices of political consciousness are the number of registered voters, the number of votes cast, the number of candidates for public office and the number elected. The 1946 election disclosed the existence of women's political interest and potentiality and the 1947 elections revealed increased political activity and acquisition of influence at all levels of government. Women took advantage of their first opportunity in history to participate as candidates and electors in the elections for the House of Councillors and for local legislative bodies and executive posts.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE ELECTIONS

	<u>Candidates</u>		<u>Elected</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
House of Representatives (1947)	1,515	84	451	15
House of Representatives (1946)	(2,770)	(79)	(428)	(38)
House of Councillors (1947)	557	19	240	10
Governors, mayors and chiefs of towns and villages (1947)	20,790	13	10,462	3
Prefecture, city, town and village assemblies (1947)	<u>256,093</u>	<u>2,278</u>	<u>193,061</u>	<u>820</u>
Total	278,955	2,394	204,214	848

COMPARATIVE RATES OF ABSTENTION FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Elections 1946 and 1947

	<u>Registered Voters</u>	<u>Votes Cast</u>	<u>Percent of Abstention</u>	
	House of Representatives (1946)			
Women	20,557,564	13,780,369		33.0
Men	16,278,926	12,778,242		21.5
House of Representatives (1947)				
Women	21,326,483	13,137,620		38.4
Men	19,569,839	14,658,264		25.1
House of Councillors (1947)				
Women	21,340,621	11,357,051		46.8
Men	19,591,594	13,189,443		32.7
Governors, mayors and chiefs of towns and villages (1947)				
Women	20,960,655	13,938,427	<u>a/</u>	33.5
Men	19,185,911	14,905,756	<u>a/</u>	22.3
Prefecture, city, town and village assemblies (1947)				
Women	20,820,636	16,671,081	<u>b/</u>	20.0
Men	19,339,671	16,153,872	<u>b/</u>	16.5

a/ Vote cast for governors.

b/ Vote cast for prefectural assemblymen.

COMPARATIVE RATIOS OF WOMEN CANDIDATES
TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES, AND NUMBER OF WOMEN ELECTED
TO NUMBER OF WOMEN CANDIDATES

<u>Percentage of Women Candidates to Total Number of Candidates</u>		<u>Percentage of Women Elected to Total Number of Women Candidates</u>	
April 1947		April 1947	
House of Representatives	5.2	House of Representatives	17.9
House of Councillors	3.5	House of Councillors	50.0
Governors and mayors	0.1	Governors and mayors	18.7

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<u>Percentage of Women Candidates to Total Number of Candidates</u>		<u>Percentage of Women Elected to Total Number of Women Candidates</u>	
Prefectures, city, town and village assemblies	0.9	Prefectural, city, town and village assemblies	36.0
All 1947 elections	0.855	All 1947 elections	35.4
Election for House of Representatives 1946	2.8	Election for House of Representatives 1946	48.1

101. Women ran for and were elected to legislative posts at all levels of government in the 1947 elections. Although fewer women were elected to the House of Representatives, their political interest was demonstrated in the election of prefectural assemblymen where they outvoted the men.

House of Representatives 1946-1947

102. In the House of Representatives election of 1947, the number of women elected to the Lower House showed a considerable decrease. In 1946, 39 out of 79 candidates were elected, but in 1947 only 15 out of 84 candidates were successful, 12 of these being former Diet members.

Two factors, election law revision and mediocre records, seem responsible for this drop.

The system of limited plural voting in effect in 1946, permitting electors to cast their votes for two or three candidates, made it more possible that a woman would be included in their choice.

The women members were unable to cope with old-fashioned political bargaining as practiced by the veteran members and were frozen out more completely than ordinary freshmen legislators. Furthermore, their general lack of insight and understanding of public affairs and of Diet procedures, coupled with the traditional overvaluation of the virtues of modesty and reticence, contributed to their poor showing.

House of Councillors

103. Thirteen women candidates from the national and six from the prefectural constituencies ran for the House of Councillors. Only one of these was a former member of the Diet and she failed to be elected. Ten newcomers, however, were elected to the House of Councillors, seven to serve for six years.

The woman candidate receiving the largest vote was Tsuneko Akamatsu who polled 252,369 votes, gaining seventeenth place among the 100 successful candidates from the national constituency. Miss Akamatsu is now director of the Women's Sections of the Social Democratic Party and the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions. As a factory worker Mrs. Akamatsu was a pioneer in Japan's labor movement. She still retains an active role.

The leading woman candidate from the prefectural constituencies was Shigeko Hirano with 90,366 votes. She is the wife of Rikizo Hirano, Social Democratic leader. While working with her husband, she became connected with Japan's agrarian movement with which he has long been associated.

Local Assemblies

104. Women representatives were elected to town and village .

A.I.U.O.K. 1/27/02

assemblies in all 46 prefectures, to city assemblies in 32 prefectures, and to prefectural assemblies in 17 prefectures. One woman was elected to the Tokyo metropolitan assembly and 16 women were elected to Tokyo ward assemblies, as against 379 men.

Executive Posts

105. No woman was elected governor, mayor of a city or headman of a town. Three women were elected village chiefs.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

106. In contrast to the pre-election period when certain sections of the press asserted that Diet candidates must, because of huge campaign expenditures, become subservient to new-yen millionaires, black-marketeers and party bosses, only four allegations of violation of the limitations on campaign expenditures were filed.

Of the first 88 candidates to file their returns for the national constituency of the House of Councillors, no candidate reported having exceeded the ¥ 75,000 ceiling. Fifty-four of the 88 reports show expenditures of between ¥ 50,000 and ¥ 75,000, while three spent less than ¥ 20,000.

The report shows the following distribution:

<u>Yen</u>	<u>Spent</u>	<u>Received</u>
10,000-19,999	3	2
20,000-29,999	7	5
30,000-39,999	6	2
40,000-49,999	18	9
50,000-59,999	21	18
60,000-69,999	19	10
70,000-79,999	14	25
80,000-89,999	0	13
90,000-99,999	0	2
100,000 or over	0	2
Total	88	88

Because most contributions are listed as coming from individuals rather than from corporations, it is difficult to identify the actual source of campaign funds. Labor unions, especially teachers' unions, gave assistance chiefly in the form of loans.

107. As recorded by the Official Gazette, as well as by reports forwarded directly by Party headquarters, the Social Democrats during the period between 24 February and 3 May collected ¥ 110,800. Nearly all this, except a loan of ¥ 21,000 from Rikizo Hirano, was derived from "recognition fees" paid by candidates who ran on the Social Democratic ticket.

The Party paid out ¥ 102,309 in campaign expenditures but made no appropriations as aids to individual candidates.

The Liberal Party listed income of ¥ 1,615,406 during March and ¥ 2,900,000 during April, a total of ¥ 4,515,406 during the campaign period.

The Party spent during the same period ¥ 1,274,070 during March and ¥ 3,086,330 during April, as well as ¥ 163,677 in May. Of this ¥ 3,800,000 was given as aids to candidates.

In a report submitted by Party headquarters and covering the period 31 March to 30 April, the Democrats announced a total income of ¥ 2,362,198, the bulk of which was derived from contributions. The Party listed 14 contributors who it said had subscribed this total.

Receipts and expenditures of the People's Cooperative and Communist Parties respectively were as follows:

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
People's Cooperative Party	¥ 495,331.00	¥ 487,891.50
Communist Party	393,052.81	336,044.00

108. Data from the first 17 prefectures to report indicate that in seven cases the victorious candidate for prefectural governor spent more money than his unsuccessful rival but that in eight cases the defeated exceeded the winner's expenses. In the remaining two prefectures the expenditures were approximately equal.

No candidate spent more than 70 percent of the amount permitted. No successful gubernatorial candidate incurred any debt as part of his campaign fund; no candidate, whether successful or defeated, reported having received financial aid from any political party or from any of its branches.

109. Expense accounts of 102 members of the House of Representatives show that they relied little upon campaign contributions and even less upon loans. Only 13 reported having gone into debt to finance their campaigns, and only 26 reported receipt of campaign contributions.

The largest receipts were loans of ¥ 67,615 to Orinoshin Tanaka, Wakayama Social Democrat, and ¥ 50,000 to Kikuichiro Yamaguchi, Wakayama Liberal. Masatomo Hasegawa, Fukui Democrat, was granted a ¥ 50,000 loan and Shinzo Tsubokawa, Fukui Democrat, received a ¥ 50,000 contribution. Miesao Tanaka, Mie minor party representative, benefited by a ¥ 62,595 contribution.

A tabulation of reported receipts and expenditures follows:

<u>Yen</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Received</u>
1,000-9,999	(2) 1 SD, 1 minor	(2) 1L, 1 SD
10,000-19,999	(15) 6L, 2D, 6SD, 1 minor	(10) 3L, 1D, 4SD, 2 minor
20,000-29,999	(26) 8L, 6D, 7SD, 2 minor, 1 FC, 2 Ind	(23) 8L, 5D, 5SD, 2PC, 2 Ind, 1 minor
30,000-39,999	(32) 9L, 14D, 6SD, 1PC, 2 minor	(23) 5L, 8D, 9SD, 1PC
40,000-49,999	(24) 1L, 9D, 9SD, 4 FC, 1 Ind	(33) 5L, 14D, 8SD, 4PC, 1 Ind, 1 minor
50,000-59,999	(3) 1L, 1D, 1SD	(9) 3L, 4D, 2SD
60,000-69,999		(2) 1SD, 1 minor

ELECTION LAW VIOLATIONS

110. As of 20 June the Home Ministry reported that 3,091 cases involving 8,532 individuals were being investigated by Public Procurators' Offices in connection with suspected election offenses. Of this number 2,997 persons had been indicted by 10 June while 2,246 were cleared.

The final report of the 1946 Diet election disclosed that 5,432 cases of violations had been referred to the Procurators' Offices. This covered one election only whereas the 3,091 cases in 1947 included the results of all four April elections.

Of the 2,997 indicted as of 10 June, 50 received sentences of hard labor, 21 were given lighter jail sentences, 1,028 were fined, while 1,905 still awaited trial. One person was acquitted and two who were convicted had their sentences remitted. Ten received both fines and imprisonment.

The greatest number of election offenses involved bribery, solicitation of bribes or the delivery of scarce articles in lieu of cash. These numbered 972 cases involving 5,461 individuals. The next greatest causes were house-to-house canvassing, which accounted for 755 cases and 1,061 persons, and violation of poster regulations, 764 cases and 888 persons.

There were 165 cases of campaigning before the official opening of a campaign, with 325 individuals involved and 161 cases involving 308 individuals of interruption of campaigns.

By 10 June Fukushima with 487 cases and Yamagata with 442 topped the list of prefectures. Tokyo, where many violations had been alleged, had but 99 indictments.

Japanese laws are far more rigid than those of most democratic nations and many offenses which are subject to prosecution in Japan are permissible in other countries. For instance, campaign managers who went from house to house asking electors to vote for specific candidates were judged to have committed election "crimes" as were candidates who posted too many placards or whose posters were of other than standard size.

Other Problems

111. As campaigns and elections progressed, a series of new problems arose. While not in themselves violations of the election law, they nevertheless exercised an adverse influence and required prompt and effective remedial actions. Problems involved (1) improper use of the former neighborhood associations, (2) abstention from elections and (3) incorrect marking of ballots.

Neighborhood Associations

112. Despite the order which dissolved the neighborhood associations on 1 April, the adaptability of these organizations to electioneering resulted in reports of their use beyond 1 April. During the course of the 5 April elections surveillance teams were advised that neighborhood associations were being utilized to solicit votes, "to get out the vote," and to distribute tickets to polling places. It was also reported that former heads of these organizations were exercising undue influence in the elections, particularly in persuading voters to cast ballots in favor of local candidates backed by former neighborhood association leaders.

Prompt remedial action was taken. The Home Ministry

reminded all election administration committees that former heads of neighborhood associations and neighborhood groups voluntarily organized to carry on any function of the dissolved tonari-gumi were prohibited from any activity in elections and could not be utilized by election officials or candidates for any purpose whatsoever.

Abstention

113. Abstentions during the 1947 elections are shown on the following table:

<u>Election</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent of Abstention</u>
Local executives	5 April	27.9
Councillors	20 April	40.8
Representatives	25 April	32.1
Local assemblies	30 April	18.3

The problem of absenteeism could not be readily solved by fiat. The causes were fundamental: the multiplicity of elections; the urge to spend election holidays in foraging for food, the relative lack of publicity, stemming from the paper shortage; and the stringent restrictions which were placed on campaigning. From 59.2 in the election for Councillors, the percentage of voters to eligible electors rose to 67.9 in the Representatives' election and to a high of 81.7 in the election of local assemblymen.

Wasted ballots in the 1947 election were of two general types: those in which confusion in respect to balloting led voters to write a candidate's name on the wrong ballot, as a gubernatorial candidate's name on a mayoralty ballot; and those in which uncertainty in respect to names led voters to forget the names of candidates and either leave ballots blank or add names.

The April elections were the first in Japanese history in which voters elected candidates for separate offices at the same time. In the past electors had voted only for candidates for the House of Representatives and for local assemblies, and such elections had always been held separately. The April elections thus not only presented a new problem but repeated it thrice; on 5 April voters selected both governors and local chief executives; on 20 April they selected Councillors from both prefectural and national constituencies; and on 30 April they chose members of both prefectural and local assemblies.

Marking of Ballots

114. The problem of failure to mark ballots legibly stemmed in part from their being hand-written, a simple literacy test. The following table compares spoiled ballots in the 1946 and 1947 elections:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ballots Cast</u>	<u>Ballots Rejected</u>	<u>Percent Rejected</u>
10 April 1946	26,558,611	460,000	1.73
5 April 1947	28,722,461	2,080,107	7.24
20 April 1947	24,938,797	2,586,165	10.37
25 April 1947	27,795,884	435,229	1.56
30 April 1947	32,824,953	1,176,338	3.58

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The invalid ballots cast in Tokyo in the 1947 gubernatorial election were classified as follows:

Ballots in which the name of a person not a candidate for governor was written in	90,050
Blank ballots deposited	32,000
"Give Us Rice" ballots	10,801
Ballots on which only lines or dots were inscribed by the voter	8,692
Name unidentifiable	3,300
Unauthorized ballots (e.g., pieces of white paper; use of the voting ticket as a ballot; use of one's calling card as a ballot; use of mayor's ballot to cast a vote for governor; and destruction of part of a ballot)	3,239
Ballots on which elector wrote something in addition to a candidate's name	1,463
Ballots on the inside of which the elector's calling card was pasted	1,327
Ballots on which elector voted for more than one candidate for the same post	388
Stamped or pasted votes	362
Use of voter's seal	80
Invalid for miscellaneous reasons	<u>122</u>
Total	151,824

With the exception of approximately 1.5 percent resulting from natural error, illiteracy and the like, the problems of wasted ballots resulted almost entirely from limitations on election publicity. These, in turn, arose from the paper shortage.

Early in March the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had estimated that over 11,000,000 pounds of paper would be required for the five elections. Such an amount was not available, and the total allocation for the 1947 elections, as finally authorized, was cut to 33 percent of the normal requirement, distributed as follows (in pounds):

Ballot paper	820,370
Election and career bulletins	504,489
Election announcement posters	161,085
Individual candidate's campaign rations	885,885
Official lists of candidates	134,955
Voting tickets	262,647
Instruction booklets for officials	366,885
Neighborhood puppet shows	4,400
Newspaper publications of campaign expenditures	577,500
Publications of election laws and ordinances	<u>12,925</u>
Total	3,731,141

Concurrently, the Diet passed the Posters Law, limiting to the above figure the total amount of paper which could be used in the election, whether on behalf of parties, candidates or the Government. Any alternative would have favored the wealthier, for the only source of paper other than the meager government allotment would have been the black market.

To remind voters of candidates and parties, posters were permitted in the vicinity of all polling places. In addition, provision was made to ensure that voters received but one ballot at a time (and deposited it in a ballot box before receiving a second) and that names and affiliations of all candidates were placed in every polling booth.

CONCLUSION

115. Of the 205,000 offices at stake in the April elections, about 185,000 were won by "independents." From the standpoint of local entities, the elections represented a sweeping conservative victory, since by far the greater number of elected candidates were of conservative leanings, whether classified as Liberals, Democrats, or independents. In 4 prefectures, 11 cities and 253 towns and villages there are Social Democratic chief executives and in 11 towns and villages there are Communist chief executives. In about 10,000 local entities of government, however, there are conservative chief executives, while the number of conservative assemblies is nearly equal to the total number of local assemblies in Japan.

116. The facts that the Social Democrats won a plurality among parties in each House of the Diet and have now established a Cabinet in coalition with the Democrats suggest that the national election results were far less conservative than the local. The present membership of the two Houses is as follows:

	<u>House of Representatives</u>	<u>House of Councillors</u>
Government parties		
Social Democrats	144	47
Democrats	129	42
People's Cooperatives	<u>31</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	304	89
Nongovernment parties		
Liberals	125	43
Independents	16	17
Ryokufu-kai	0	95
Japan Farmers	8	0
Communists	4	4
Neutrals	2	1
Vacancies	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	162	161

Since the passage of any legislation requires either approval of a bill by a majority of both Houses or repassage by the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote of legislation voted down by the Councillors, the Government parties have neither a majority in the House of Councillors nor the necessary two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives by which they could override a Councillors' veto. Passage of legislation, therefore, will require bargaining with nongovernment and essentially conservative groups; when this is coupled with the fact that the Democratic Party itself

is basically conservative it appears that the Social Democratic plurality is unlikely to swing the Diet from a conservative course. Should the membership of the Councillors prove ultraconservative they would be in a favorable position to block all Social Democratic legislation which did not meet with their approval.

Comparison with the House of Representatives elections in 1946 shows a loss of strength by both independents and minor parties. In 1946 the two groups won 32.1 percent of the total vote; this year their total dropped to 11.6 percent. It would thus seem likely that the Japanese people are gradually coming to appreciate the importance of major parties vis-a-vis minor parties or independents in a parliamentary system of government.

The Social Democrats, Liberals and Democrats all ran well above their 1946 totals, due primarily to votes which had previously been given to the minor parties and independents.

117. The Communists failed to win as many seats in the House of Representatives as they had anticipated or as they did last year; their popular vote was 1,002,883 in 1947 as opposed to 1,020,000 in 1946.

THE PURGE

118. As of 27 August the Central and Local Government Public Qualification Examination Committees had screened 590,130 persons since 4 January 1947. Of 23,953 persons screened by the Central Government Committees, 1,548 were removed and 243 were barred from public office. On the local government level, 566,177 persons were screened, of whom 738 were removed and 380 were barred.

119. Imaji Tanaka, former Democratic Diet member from Aichi Prefecture, and Katsuichi Yamamoto, former Liberal Diet member from Saitama, were cleared by the Purge Appeals Committee.

120. Screening of officials of information media companies continued with 330 cases completed by the end of the month. Four persons were purged and 18 held for further investigation.

121. Detailed information was collected on individuals who held key positions in black-listed organizations with a view to their "provisional designation" as purgees.

122. Takejiro Sawada, Tsuyoshi Mano, Taichiro Hasegawa and Tsunotsu Shima, members of the Purge Appeal Board, were appointed to the Supreme Court. They will continue to sit on the Appeal Board until replaced.

SECTION 2
PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

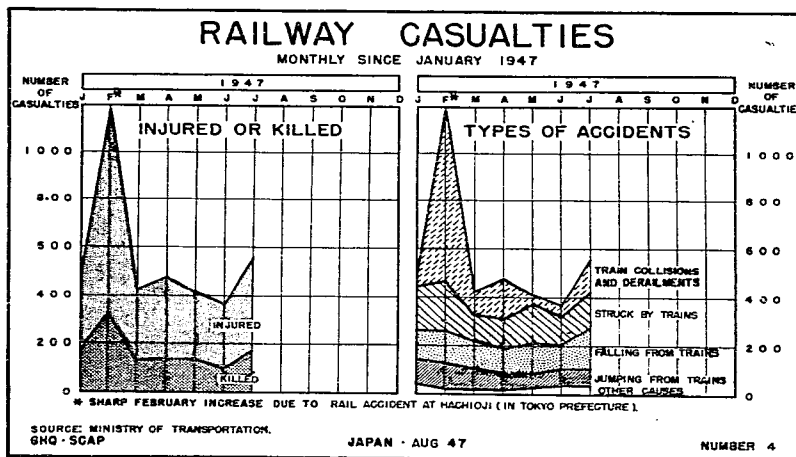
	Paragraph
Law and Order.	1
Accidents.	2
Police	4
Prisons.	5
Fire	6

LAW AND ORDER

1. The Kanazawa police exposed a black-market operation in June involving 40,000 bolts of rayon cloth valued at approximately ¥ 80,000,000. About 30,000 bolts were recovered by the police.

ACCIDENTS

2. Rail mishaps in July numbered 462 of which 405 were caused by personal negligence. One hundred seventy-two persons were killed and 386 injured. Approximately 75 percent of the deaths and injuries were caused by personal carelessness.

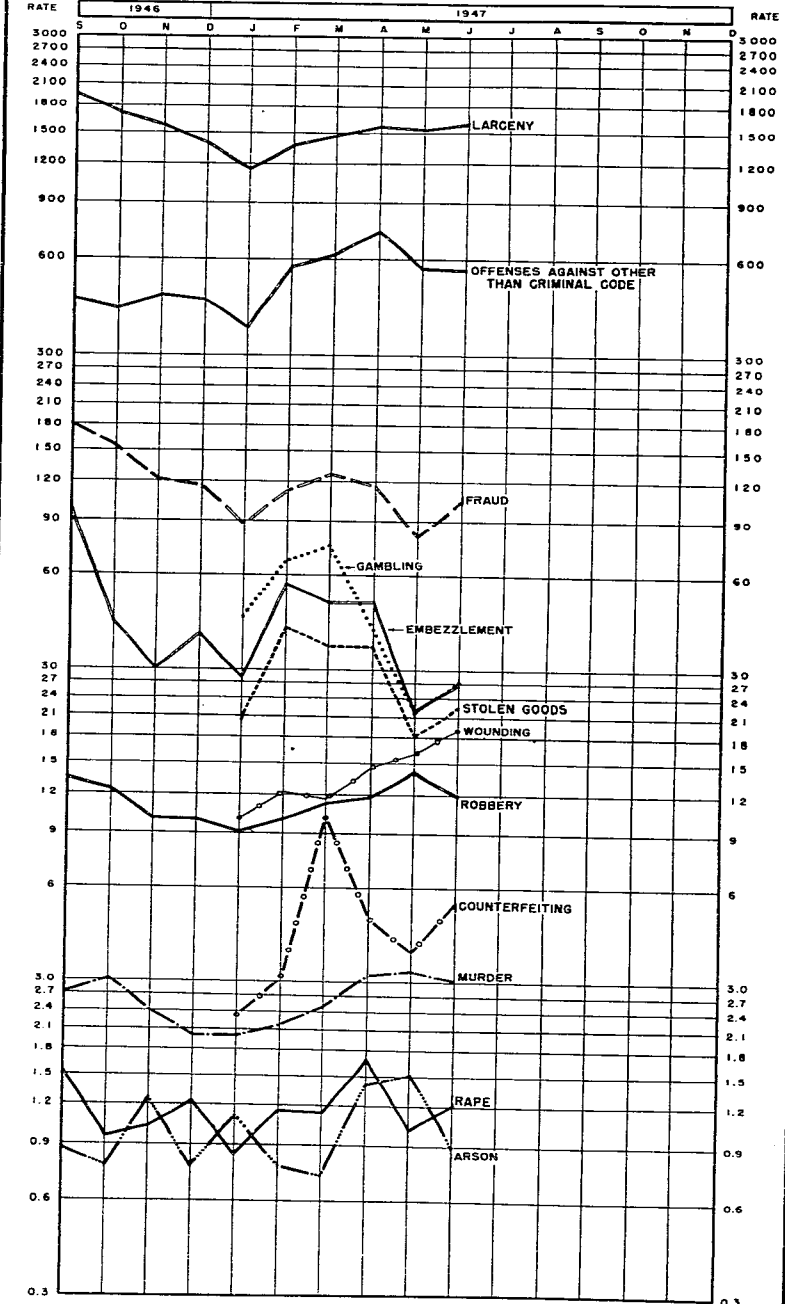


Crime

3. Criminal offenses reported in June totaled 148,758 and 70,506 persons were arrested. Approximately 77 percent of the offenses were violations of the criminal code and of these larceny constituted approximately 85 percent.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE / 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM

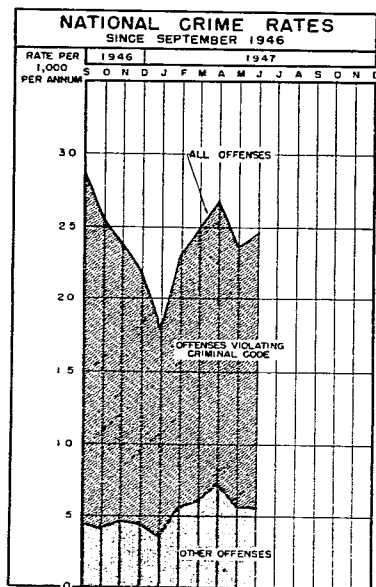


NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47 NUMBER 5

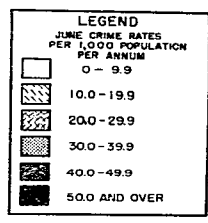
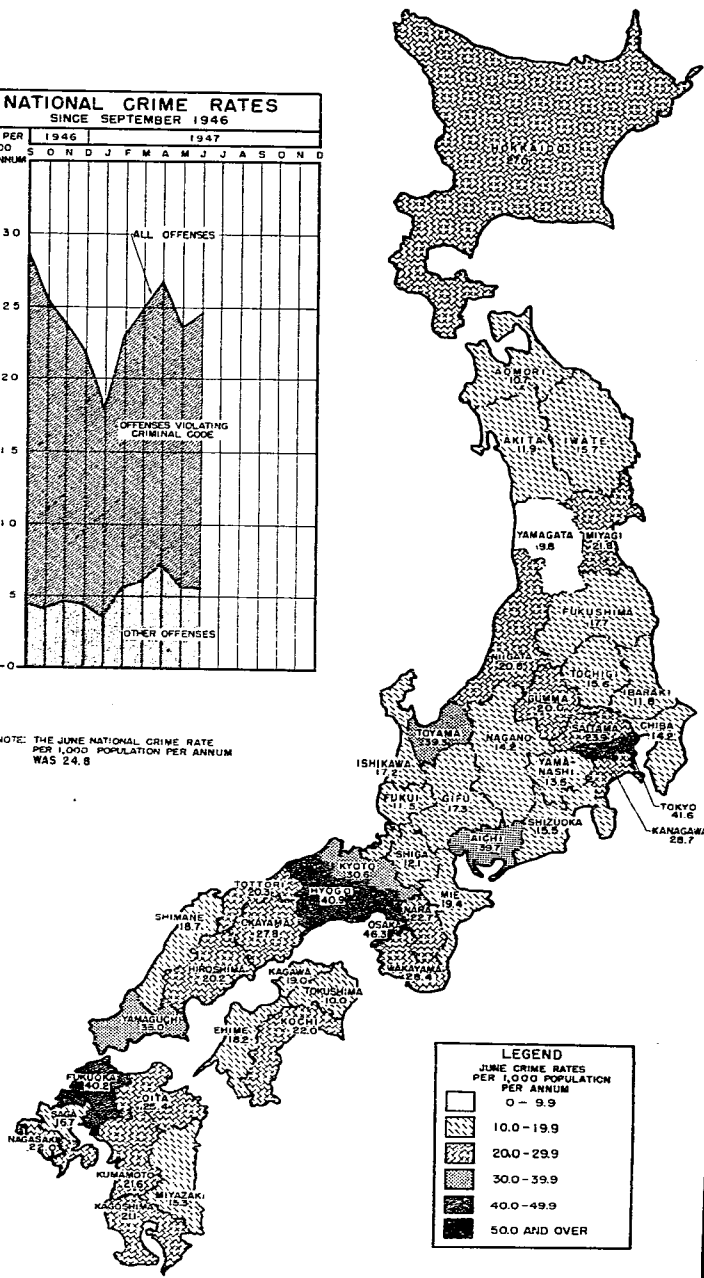
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PREFECTURAL CRIME RATES

JUNE 1947 RATES 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM*



NOTE: THE JUNE NATIONAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM WAS 24.8



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

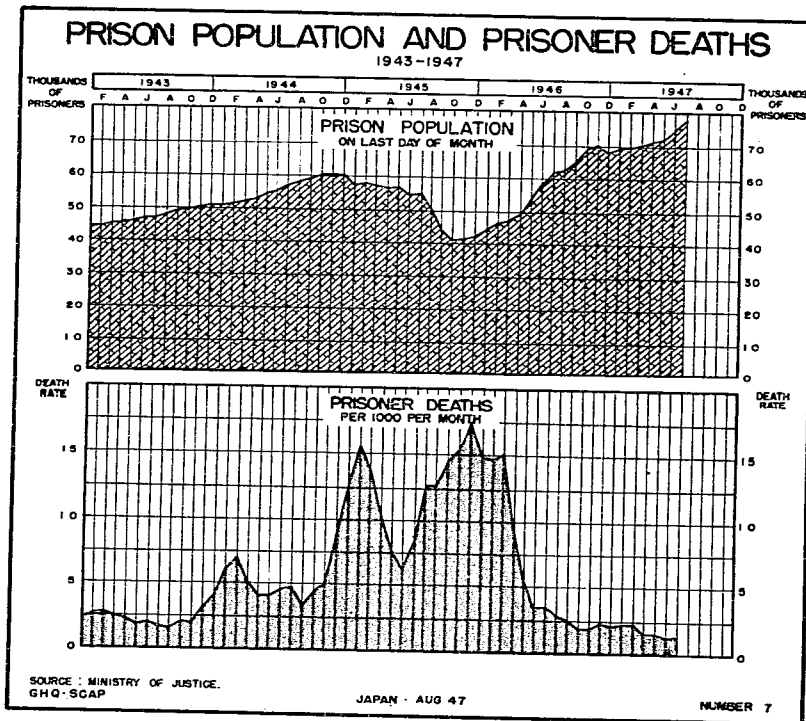
Of the 70,506 persons arrested 67,417 were Japanese, 3,051 Koreans, 16 Chinese, 16 Formosans and six other nationals.

POLICE

4. A juvenile department was established in every police station in Japan to provide proper treatment and handling of juvenile delinquents. Approximately 120 organizations comprising over 268,000 persons are cooperating with local civic bodies and the police in coping with juvenile problems.

PRISONS

5. The prison population in July increased 3,427 over the previous month to 78,147, of whom 16,666 prisoners were awaiting trial. Sentenced prisoners numbered 61,481 of whom 3,418 were juveniles. Prison deaths in July were 105, for a rate of 1.3 per 1,000 inmates.

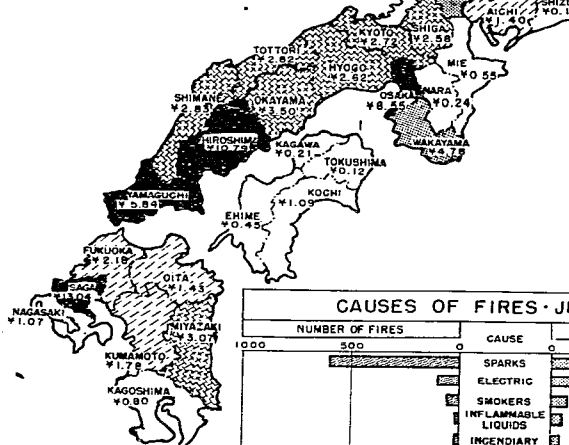
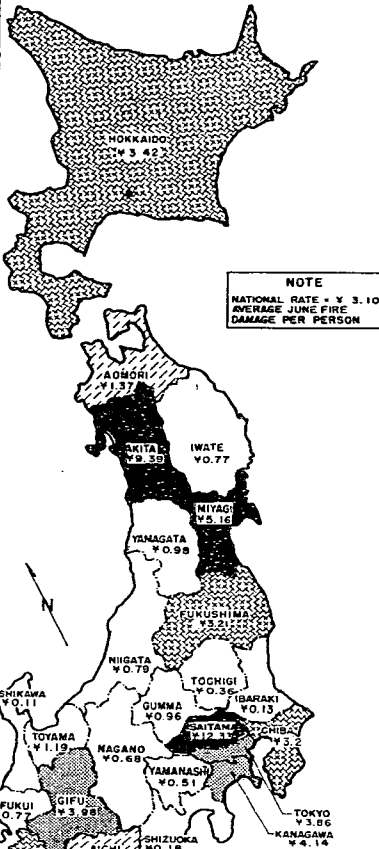
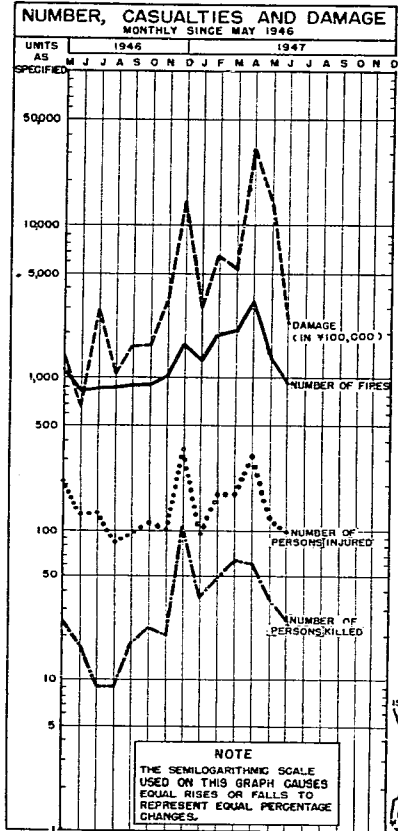


FIRE

6. Fires reported in June numbered 935, a decline of 31 percent from May, and fire losses dropped from ¥ 1,393,836,808 to ¥ 226,738,226. Approximately 64 percent of these fires were caused by sparks.

7. Osaka and Saitama Prefectures reported the highest fire losses in June, over ¥ 25,000,000, while Hokkaido dropped from ¥ 1,064,848,996 in May to ¥ 11,937,640.

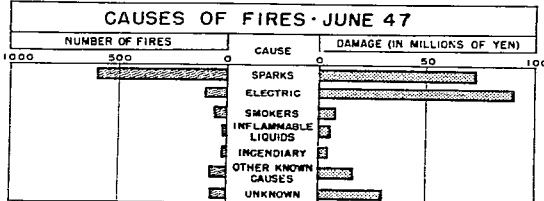
FIRES



MAP LEGEND
JUNE FIRE DAMAGE RELATION OF PREFECTURAL RATES TO NATIONAL RATE

0% - 39%
40% - 79%
80% - 119%
120% - 159%
160% - 199%
200% AND OVER

AVERAGE JUNE FIRE DAMAGE PER PERSON IS SHOWN FOR EACH PREFECTURE



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. GHO-SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47 NUMBER 8

8. The Japanese Government appropriated ¥ 8,000,000 to establish a Fire Research Institute whose engineering, statistical and educational services and facilities will be available to fire fighting and prevention agencies throughout Japan.

9. A fire in the factory of the Tokyo Fire Alarm Company, the only manufacturer of public fire-alarm boxes in Japan, caused an estimated ¥ 2,000,000 damage.

SECTION 3
LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs	1
Japanese Judicial Administration.	2
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals.	5
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	7
Prosecution of War Criminals.	10
International Prosecution of War Criminals.	13

LEGAL AFFAIRS

1. Japanese law permits Allied citizens to inherit property located in Japan, pursuant to will of a Japanese citizen subject to provisions in Japanese ordinances and the civil code, provided reciprocal rights exist between Japan and the subject's nation.

JAPANESE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Supreme Court

2. The first Supreme Court under the new Constitution was organized on 4 August following the appointment of a Chief Justice, Tadahiko Mibuchi, and 14 associate justices.

3. Following are brief biographical sketches of the Supreme Court Justices:

Tadahiko Mibuchi, born 3 March 1880, became a judge in 1907 and served as Judge of the Supreme Court from 1922 to 1925, when he retired. He then became legal adviser to the Mitsui Trust Company, Ltd., serving until 1940. In addition to his duties as a judge and legal adviser, Mibuchi was lecturer on civil and trust laws at Keio University from 1911 to 1942.

Hachiro Fujita, born 5 August 1892, has been a judge since 1917. He was Acting Public Procurator of the Tokyo District Court and departmental chief of Kyoto Courts of Appeal. His last position was Presiding Judge of the Osaka Court of Appeals.

Taichiro Hasegawa, born 1 December 1881, has been in the legal profession since 1915, handling civil, criminal and commercial cases. He served as head of the Chonaikai in Hongo Ward, Tokyo, from 1928 to 1943, and as auditor of the Azuma Insulator Company, Ltd., in 1944. Since the end of the war he has been a member of the Deliberation Committee for Legislation in the Ministry of Justice, a reserve member of the Examination Committee for Attorneys and a member of the Consultative Committee on Appointment

of Judges. At present he is a member of the Furge Appeal Board, chairman of the Board of Councillors and president of the Dai Ichi Tokyo Bar Association.

Noboru Inoue, born 10 April 1885, has been a judge since 1915. He has lectured on commercial law at Senshu University since 1913, on civil law at Waseda University since 1930, and from 1930 until 1937 he lectured at Meiji University. In 1926 he was named an assistant to the Representative Committee of the Japanese Government at the Eighth International Labor Conference at Geneva. He was chosen unofficially to serve on the Cabinet Planning Board in the Ministry of Justice in 1938 for the purpose of protecting the people's rights under the National Mobilization Law. His last position was Superintending Judge of the Supreme Court.

Saburo Iwamatsu, born 31 December 1893, has been a judge since 1917. He was in Germany from April 1928 to April 1929 studying civil procedures, and made a judicial inspection trip to China in December 1940. He was judge of the Supreme Court in 1936. His last position was judge of Fukuoka Prefecture Supreme Court. He is the author of "Complete Works of Modern Jurisprudence" and "A Dictionary of Jurisprudence."

Matasuke Kawamura, born 1 January 1894, who travelled and studied in Europe, was professor of Tohoku Imperial University from 1924 to 1932, professor of Kyushu Imperial University from 1932 until the present and dean of the Faculty of Law and Letters, Kyushu Imperial University, from 1938 to 1940. He has written extensively on political theories and judicial problems. His last position was commissioner of the Higher Civil Service Examination Committee.

Katsushige Kotani, born 24 December 1890, began his career as a lawyer in 1917. He was a member of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly from 1923 to 1926, vice-president of the Osaka Lawyers' Association from 1929 to 1930 and president of the Osaka Lawyers' Association from 1946 to 1947. At the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court he was chairman of the Osaka Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee.

Shigeru Kuriyama, born 6 October 1886, has spent most of his career in the Foreign Ministry and as a member of the Higher Civil Service Examination Committee. He was a member of the Mission of Ambassadors Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to French Indo-China from 1941 to 1943.

Tsuyoshi Mano, born 9 June 1888, has practiced law since 1914. Aside from his legal duties he served as auditor in the firms of Tokiwa Life Insurance Company, Ltd., in 1936, Japan Furnace Material Manufacturing Company, Ltd., in 1937 and the Kojo Gold Mining Company, Ltd., in Korea until 1941. At present he is a member of the Furge Appeal Board, the Legislative Investigation Committee of the Ministry of Justice and councillor of the Temporary Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

Yusuke Saito, born 21 May 1892, has been a judge since 1917 and has served on numerous legal committees. He

toured Europe and the United States from 1937 to 1938 to observe and study judicial systems. He was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1941 to 1943. His last position was chief public procurator of the Osaka Appeals Court.

Takejiro Sawada, born 2 August 1882, has held numerous civil-service appointments since 1910, including that of chief of police of Iwate and Nagano Prefectures. He has been in the judicial service since 1918 when he became councillor of the Court of Administrative Litigation and was named president in April 1946. In April 1945 he was arrested by the Tokyo Military Police (Kempei-tai) for violation of laws regulating speech and assembly during wartime and sentenced to 10 months' confinement. This sentence was revoked after the surrender of Japan. At the present time he is president of the Purge Appeal Board and of the Court of Administrative Litigation.

Tamotsu Shima, born 25 August 1891, has been in the judicial service since 1916, serving as presiding judge, Tokyo District Court and the Tokyo Court of Appeals; secretary, Ministry of Justice, from 1924 to 1927; and president of the Tokyo District Criminal Court. In 1945 he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court. He is a member of the Purge Appeal Board and a Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court.

Riichi Shono, born 20 December 1888, has been in the legal profession since 1913. In 1943 he became deputy chairman of the Investigation Committee for the Counsel System Amendment and in 1946 he was elected president of the Tokyo Bar Association and president of the Special Investigation Committee for Legislative Reforms and Bar Qualifications. He was a member of the Central Screening Committee.

Seiichi Shimoyama, born 15 October 1884, has been a judge since 1912. He was chairman of the Prize Court at Yokosuka from 1940 to 1944, president of the Supreme Court from 1944 to 1946 and a member of the House of Peers in 1946. His last position was member of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

Naoyoshi Tsukazaki, born 10 May 1881, has been a criminal lawyer since 1910. During 1926 and 1927 he travelled in Europe to study European jury systems. He was president of the Tokyo Bar Association from 1930 to 1931 and was elected again in 1947. He was legal adviser to the Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun. He wrote "Our Jury System" and "Thirty Years as an Advocate." At the time of his designation as a Supreme Court justice he was a member of the Consultative Committee on the Appointment of Judges, president of the Tokyo Bar Association, member of the Arrangements Committee for Forming the Summary Court System and adviser to the Deliberations Committee, which considered bills relative to the Ministry of Justice.

4. The Supreme Court Advisory Committee, composed of representative lawyers, judges, procurators and scholars, nominated 139 candidates for court membership. The names of the nominees were announced to the nation for comment on their eligibility and qualifications. Subsequently the Committee recommended 30 names to the Cabinet which in turn appointed 14 justices and designated the Chief Justice who was appointed by the Emperor.

A.I.U.O.A. 1946

The Supreme Court, formerly under the Ministry of Justice, is now independent and has new duties and responsibilities, most important of which is its authority to review legislative and administrative acts to determine their constitutionality. Justices of the Supreme Court are directly responsible to the people for protecting those basic rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Constitution provides that the appointment of the Supreme Court judges shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives after a lapse of 10 years and in the same manner thereafter.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

5. Investigation of 42 more alleged war atrocity cases was completed from 25 July to 24 August than in the previous period, reducing the backlog of total investigations by 142.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS
Japan

	Cases on Hand <u>25 Jul</u>	Cases Received <u>25 Jul-24 Aug</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 Jul-24 Aug</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 Aug</u>
POW camp conditions	15	0	1	14
POW camp atrocities	137	1	7	131
B-29 flyers	573	6	74	505
POW ship	55	0	24	31
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	31	0	0	31
Miscellaneous	<u>1,059</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>1,016</u>
Total	1,870	31	173	1,728

6. Investigation was continued of the massacre of 15,000 Chinese in Johore State, Malaya, in 1942 by troops under General Yamashita's command. This slaughter followed that of 5,000 Chinese in Singapore by the same unit as part of Yamashita's effort to rid Malaya of "revolutionary elements" prior to the Japanese advance into Burma.

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

7. The Japanese Government was directed to apprehend 61 former Army and Navy officers and enlisted men and 18 civilians suspected of war crimes.

8. Names of 78 persons were deleted from previous apprehension lists and clarification was made of the status of 96 persons previously ordered apprehended as suspected war criminals.

9. The Japanese Government was notified of the hospital

arrest of one Japanese while 48 persons suspected of war crimes were interned in Sugamo Prison, bringing the total to 1,089.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

10. War criminal suspects tried up to 24 August numbered 323, of whom 309 were found guilty and 14 acquitted. Twenty-six of the 309 guilty were given death sentences while 283 were given sentences ranging from one year to life at hard labor.

11. Twelve trials involving eight former military personnel and 29 civilians were completed during 25 July to 24 August. Of the 37 tried four were acquitted and the remainder received sentences ranging from 18 months 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>
MOMOTO, Akira	Camp Commander	Capt	25 Jun 47-	2 years
			25 Jul 47	
MUNEHIRO, Genichi	Guard	Civ		3 years

AZUMA, Hiroshi	Camp Commander	Lt	21 Jul 47-	7 years
			31 Jul 47	
SAITO, Hiromitsu	Guard	Civ		5 years
FUKIJIMA, Heitaro	Guard	Civ		7 years
ISHIBE, Kiyoji	Guard	Civ		2 years
MINAGAWA, Tokio	Guard	Civ		18 months
ICHIYANAGI, Noburo	Guard	Civ		5 years
KANEYAMA, Hissao	Guard	Civ		14 years

INAGAKI, Mitsuzo	Camp Commander	WO	28 Jul 47-	30 years
			1 Aug 47	

TAKAKU, Masaji	Guard	S 1/c	1 Aug 47-	10 years
			4 Aug 47	

WATANABE, Tomikuni	Guard	S 1/c	5 Aug 47-	5 years
			5 Aug 47	

NUMAJIRI, Shigeru	Camp Commander	1st Lt	10 Jul 47- 7 Aug 47	18 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
KIRA, Imajiro	Guard	Civ	10 Jul 47- 7 Aug 47	15 years
EIZUMI, Shigeo	Guard	Civ		5 years
NEISHI, Takashi	Guard	Civ		5 years
SHINKAE, Takayoshi	Work Leader	Civ		3 years
KURAKAWA, Minoru	Guard	Civ		Acquitted
TAKAHASHI, Shozo	Guard	Civ		Acquitted
TANNO, Sanzo	Medical Orderly	Civ		Acquitted

KANNO, Masami	Guard	Civ	31 Jul 47- 8 Aug 47	7 years
WATANABE, Takeo	Guard	Civ		11 years

YAMAMOTO, Toshihisa	Guard	Civ	7 Aug 47- 8 Aug 47	3 years

TANAKA, Shinichi	Medical Orderly	Civ	1 Aug 47- 12 Aug 47	18 months

KIYA, Shigeakazu	Medical Sergeant	M/Sgt	4 Aug 47- 12 Aug 47	2 years

YAMAZAKI, Haahiyuki	2nd in Command	Sgt	25 Jul 47- 15 Aug 47	30 years
HORI, Yoshio	Guard	Civ		25 years
SHIMIZU, Shigeji	Guard	Civ		25 years
KAMIYASUMIBA, Ryotatsu	Guard	Civ		20 years
TANAKA, Tokizo	Foreman	Civ		Acquitted

KOGA, Akiyoshi	Guard	Civ	29 Jul 47- 24 Aug 47	25 years
YAMAGUCHI, Fukuma	Guard	Civ		25 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
ARAMAKI, Sakujiro	Guard	Civ	29 Jul 47- 24 Aug 47	20 years
SUGIYAMA, Nobuyasu	Guard	Civ		20 years
FUJISAKI, Takenosuke	Guard	Civ		20 years
NISHIMURA, Tomoe	Guard	Civ		15 years
TAKASHITA, Toraichi	Guard	Civ		15 years

12. In addition to the cases completed and those in session 15 cases were referred to the Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, for reference to a Military Commission for trial. Cases involving 197 alleged perpetrators are being prepared.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
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Naval Preparations.	30

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

13. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East reconvened on 4 August after a six weeks' recess.

The defense on 4 August opened the Pacific Phase of its case.

Regular court sessions were held 4-8, 11-15, 18-22 and 25-29 August.

THE PACIFIC PHASE

14. The defense presented two opening statements on 4 August in this phase, one on the Pacific war in general and the second on Allied pressure against Japan.

The defense contended in its opening statement that the attack on Pearl Harbor "was not long in preparation--nor was it a premeditated act indicating aggressive tendencies."

The attack "reveals a desperateness of thought regarding war with the great western powers in the face of overwhelming odds confronting Japan from a military viewpoint," the defense declared.

Japan was faced with almost certain disruption of diplomatic negotiations and the ultimate failure of a pacific solution to the difficulties involved. The military high command, the

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statement continued, insisted that if war was inevitable, it should be commenced without delay, before the full effect of Allied economic warfare against Japan should result in depletion of Japanese reserves and before Japanese power to defend herself vanished.

Testimony of Kikusaburo Okada

15. The witness, who was chief of the Preparations Section, Mobilization Plans Bureau, War Ministry, testified on 5 August:

- (1) A report written by the witness stated that Japanese national strength, in terms of supply materials, was not safe to carry out a protracted war against Britain and the United States and that they (the Japanese) would have enough strength roughly at the end of two years to crush the enemy.
- (2) It was presumed that in case resources in the Netherlands East Indies could be obtained intact the fuel crisis, due the latter half of the second year, would not arise.
- (3) A Mobilization Plans Bureau document prepared on 1 January 1941 recommended that Japan should bolster her war potential by trading materials to be acquired in the southern occupied regions to Axis countries, the Soviet and neutrals for other materials needed.

Documentary Evidence

16. The defense, endeavoring to show that Japan's economy in 1940 and 1941 was still not prepared for a long-term war, quoted from a United States Department of State document:

"The National General Mobilization Law of 1938 provided for the control and use of all human and commodity resources of Japan for national defense. . . Article 18, by giving the Government the right to order formation of control associations, set the pace for the new economic structure. In some quarters, passage of the Mobilization Law was regarded as beginning of military control of all private industrial phases of Japanese life. However, the decision to set up the National Mobilization Council of 50 members to review the measures tended to nullify the effectiveness of the act as a weapon. A much larger, though more direct influence, was the larger war budgets sponsored by the Army and Navy. A number of military leaders wanted to establish much more than this indirect control over the Japanese production system, but the Zaibatsu was opposed.

"In October 1941, by order of Premier Hideki Tojo, various investigations were conducted to ascertain final decision on national policies (before beginning war). A premise to the investigations was that there should be no war with the Soviet.

"On the whole, in 1940 and 1941, Japan's economy was financed and operated by private enterprise, which disposed of profits and dividends with slight government interference. Control, in the sense of a comprehensive state plan (enforced on industry), was still in embryonic form."

17. Citing evidence of American intentions in the Far East, the defense stated on 7 August that on 28 June 1940 Secretary of State Hull told the British and Australian representatives that the United States, "to oppose Japanese aggression in the Far East, had

been exerting economic pressure for a year, had stationed its fleet in the Pacific, and was doing everything short of serious risk of actual military hostilities to keep the Japanese situation stabilized."

The defense enumerated in documentary evidence presented on 7 August embargoes enforced against Japan from 1938 to 1940 by the United States which made it impossible for Japan to import items needed in building and maintaining her war machine.

18. Excerpts from a speech of President Roosevelt on 25 July 1941 were submitted by the defense on 9 August to show why the United States had been letting oil go to Japan.

The United States had been trying for nearly two years to prevent the spread of world war in certain areas, one of which was the Pacific Ocean, President Roosevelt stated.

"Japan, whether or not it had aggressive intent to enlarge its empire southward, didn't have any oil in the north. If the United States cut Japan's oil off, Japan would have gone to the Netherlands East Indies and there would have been war. There was a method in letting the oil go to Japan, to keep war out of the South Pacific, for the good of the United States, Britain, and the freedom of the seas, and it worked for two years."

Testimony of Yutaka Ishizawa

19. The witness, former consul general at Batavia, testified on 8 August that negotiations to obtain oil concessions in the Netherlands East Indies in 1940 and 1941 by a delegation first headed by Kobayashi and later by Yoshizawa failed. Throughout the negotiations, Japan respected the sovereign rights of the Netherlands East Indies and took a conciliatory attitude to reach economic cooperation.

Testimony of Tanzan Ishibashi

20. The witness, Minister of Finance in the Yoshida Cabinet and editor in chief of the Oriental Economist, testified on 11 August that the Army and Navy of Japan began their armament expansion at the time of the outbreak of the Pacific war.

He designated 1921-1931 as an era of disarmament. The Japanese military expenditures were ¥ 731,000,000 in 1921, and decreased annually until they dropped to ¥ 434,000,000 in 1926. There was a little increase but the figure for 1931 was no more than ¥ 455,000,000. The Naval Disarmament Conference and the deflation policy contributed to this reduction, he declared.

Until 1936, the year before the outbreak of the China Incident, there was hardly any increase in expenditures and even some decrease as witnessed in both 1934 and 1935.

After July 1937 there was a complete change in the financial state of affairs, which was now based on a state of de facto war. The Emergency Military Special Account was established and financial expenditures rapidly expanded.

After 1941 the "arms expenses" for both the Army and Navy suddenly jumped, while great expansion was also made in total military expenditures. It can be seen, he asserted, that both the Army and Navy began their armament expansion with the outbreak of the Pacific war.

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Documentary Evidence

21. In anticipation of an outbreak of war with Japan, the British Government organized a "nucleus mission" in China, took steps to organize Chinese guerrilla forces and invited the United States to do likewise, according to evidence submitted by the defense on 12 August in a Pearl Harbor Congressional Investigating Committee document.

The document included recommendations previously made for organization of air operations against Japan and occupied territories and the strengthening of Luzon's defenses. "Other positive actions," the document said, "would be support of Chinese Regular Forces, operation of guerrillas in China, and organization of subversive activities in Japan.

"The entry of the United States, Britain and Netherlands East Indies into a war with Japan would restrict Japan's trade to the coast of Asia. As China is at war with her and since our submarine and air force would interfere with the trade from Thailand and French Indo-China, a large economic blockade would be forced on Japan from the beginning."

22. On 9 May 1941 Lauchlin Currie, American Ambassador to China, wrote in a memorandum to President Roosevelt that he had worked out a tentative general aircraft program for China for the rest of the year. This document, taken from Pearl Harbor Committee records, was submitted to the Tribunal 12 August.

On 15 May the President authorized Currie to negotiate on the air program but did not wish to imply that he was in favor of any of the proposals. The matter could be worked out only in relation to the whole military problem and the needs of the United States and Britain, and was to be taken up with Generals Burns and Arnold.

23. Admiral Harold I. Stark, former United States Chief of Naval Operations, testified before the Pearl Harbor Committee concerning pre-Pearl Harbor cooperation of the United States and British navies. Excerpts of this testimony were read into the evidence on 12 August by the defense.

"In 1940 the witness requested Britain to send naval experts to discuss naval collaboration between the navies in case of war. This was sent on Stark's own responsibility. He did not notify the President until after he had done it. A commission did come in civilian clothes. Stark was not present with the working committee but consulted with them and was informed of what was going on."

24. General George C. Marshall on 27 November 1941 telegraphed commands on the West Coast, the Caribbean, Hawaii and the Philippines:

"Negotiations with Japan appear to be terminated for all practical purposes, with only a bare possibility that Japan might offer to continue. Her action is unpredictable, but hostile action is possible at any moment. If it cannot be avoided, the United States desires that Japan commit the first overt act. This should not be construed as restricting to action which would jeopardize the defense."

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DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES

25. The final Japanese note to the United States was delayed until after the Pearl Harbor attack because of "delays in the mechanical processes incidental to its preparation," the defense declared in its opening statement.

Delivery of the ultimatum on 7 December 1941 was made at 2:20 p.m., more than an hour after the appointed time and consequently after the Pearl Harbor attack, the defense stated.

Documentary Evidence

26. The defense on 14 August read into the evidence excerpts from the memoirs of the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye which stated the desire of the Prime Minister in August 1941 to meet President Roosevelt in an effort to gain a mutual understanding and avoid war.

"If after a direct meeting an understanding cannot be obtained, the people will know that war cannot be avoided and the world in general would know that the primary factor is not aggression and invasion," the memoirs stated.

Tojo locked upon the proposed meeting with disfavor and believed that if held it would probably end in failure.

Testimony of Kumaichi Yamamoto

27. Formerly vice-minister for Greater East Asia and concurrently director of the Bureau of American Affairs, the witness, whose seniors were Foreign Minister Togo and Vice-minister Nishi stated on 15 August that he had attended all liaison conferences during the tenure of the Tojo Cabinet. The foremost question for discussion, beginning on 23 October 1941, was how to lead the negotiations to a successful conclusion, he said.

Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura was informed in Washington that the policy of Tojo's Cabinet would be to reconsider the problem without being bound by the imperial conference decision of 2 September 1941 "which had established a limit beyond which Japan could not go by way of concession toward America."

In cross-examination by the Tribunal, when asked on what words in the final note the liaison conference based its belief and conclusion that the intention of going to war was clearly expressed, the witness stated that this intention was to be found in paragraph 14 of the document. The words he had in mind were "thus, the earnest hope of Japan to adjust relations and preserve and promote peace with the United States has finally been lost. Japan regrets to have to notify the United States that in view of the United States' attitude, it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations."

The witness recalled, in further cross-examination, that Admiral Nagano stated that the Navy did not want war and asked the Foreign Office to take full responsibility to conclude negotiations with the United States peacefully. He quoted Nagano as saying that the Navy High Command still had the earnest desire to avoid war as much as possible, and that if the Foreign Minister would say that he would take full responsibility for the amicable solution of the negotiations Nagano would support the Foreign Minister and oppose any decision for war. The witness told Nagano that if everything were to be left in Togo's hands, that if all conditions were left absolutely up to him, then he could take full responsibility for a

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successful conclusion; but that in the present state of affairs in which conditions were being put on Togo and he was required to negotiate on the basis of them, he could not guarantee such a thing. Even Togo could not guarantee it.

The witness stated that the problem of breaking off negotiations was discussed in the Foreign Office almost every day. The Foreign Office was also in continual touch with high Army and Navy officials and all other officials connected with the matter. His interpretation of the question of whether they all agreed that the negotiations should be held until opening of hostilities was that negotiations should be continued right up until the delivery of the final notice, as decided at the liaison conference on 2 December.

Testimony of Shiroji Yuki

28. The witness accompanied Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu to the United States in November 1941 as senior secretary. He testified on 19 August that the delayed delivery of Japan's final note to U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was due to typing revisions made in the preparation of the finished copy. Two telegrams, one of correction and one of insertion, caused extra typing, the witness said.

Testimony of Colonel Rufus S. Bratton

29. The witness, in 1941 chief of the Far Eastern Section, Military Intelligence, General Staff, testified 19 August that on 3 December 1941 the Army intercepted the order from Tokyo directing destruction of Japanese Embassy codes and documents.

The 14-part ultimatum message was also intercepted and delivered to his office. The first 13 parts were delivered to Secretary Hull on the night of 6 December 1941 and the 14th part by 8:30 a.m. on 7 December.

The witness first saw another intercepted message ordering 1 p.m. delivery of the 14-part message at about 9 a.m. on the 7th and notified Generals Miles, Gerow and Marshall. At 11:25 a.m. Generals Miles and Gerow and the witness met with General Marshall upon his arrival at his office and he read the complete 14-part message and the message ordering 1 p.m. delivery thereof. Each person gave his evaluation of this latter message and all concurred that it meant Japanese hostile action against some American installation in the Pacific at or shortly after 1 p.m. General Marshall called Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and after consultation wrote out a warning message for Hawaii, the Philippines, Panama and other outposts in the Pacific.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS

30. The defense charged in its opening statement on 21 August that the United States conducted a program of "unrestricted submarine warfare with a result so devastating as to be largely responsible for the final capitulation of Japan."

On the other hand, the opening statement declared, Japan followed a policy of directing her submarine attacks against Allied fighting vessels.

Testimony of Paul W. Wenneker

31. The former admiral, wartime German naval attaché to Japan, on 22 August described the lack of cooperation between Japanese and German navies:

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"Germany lost two auxiliary cruisers, three submarines and six steamers in Japanese waters during the war. Most of these were lost because of lack of cooperation, that is, insufficient escort or the relaying of vital information," he said.

The witness said he could never discuss matters with naval officers of his own rank but had to deal with captains and young officers. Even after the Pacific hostilities broke out cooperation was lacking between German and Japanese naval officers.

He was not informed by the Japanese that they were to attack Pearl Harbor, nor did he know hostilities would begin on 8 December 1941. This information had not been conveyed through his office or through the Embassy to Germany even though Germany and Japan were then faced with a common enemy.

There was an utter lack of cooperation between Japan and Germany in the matter of submarine warfare, he said. Germany did try to school Japanese naval officers in the thought that submarines should be used to attack enemy merchant shipping and thereby cut supply lines. The Japanese contended that they could better use their submarines for direct attack against fighting vessels of the Americans, and rejected the German proposal. Germany wanted to assist the Japanese in constructing modern and efficient submarines and gave them two new submarines, the first of which was delivered at Kure. The second never reached Japan. The first one was minutely inspected by the Japanese but they did not feel they could duplicate it and did not intend to do so. Japanese submarine warfare was not affected in any way.

The witness declared that he noticed a decided lack of cooperation between the Japanese Army and Navy. They were constantly suspicious and jealous of each other and he personally tried to smooth matters over.

Testimony of Naokuni Nomura

32. From 1941 to 1943 the witness served in Berlin as military adviser to the Japanese Ambassador.

He testified on 22 August that Germany, Italy and Japan concluded their military agreement in January 1942. By its provisions, Japan was to destroy the enemy in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean east of Longitude 70 degrees east, and Germany and Italy were to destroy the enemy in the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Indian Ocean west of Longitude 70 degrees east. The basic idea was that the best coordinated operational result might be expected through independent activities of each navy in its respective area.

In the spring of 1942 the German and Italian navies made repeated proposals that they desired to see the Japanese Navy intensify its activities in the Indian Ocean, including offensive action against American transportation. Whenever these proposals were made the witness tried to persuade the Germans on the basis of directions from Tokyo that the Japanese Fleet was too busy in other theaters to divert much of its strength to the Indian Ocean.

33. The witness stated that the gift of two German submarines to Japan was Hitler's idea and was utterly unconditional.

Testimony of Nobutake Kondo

34. The witness, vice-chief of the Naval General Staff from

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1939-1941, testified on 25 August that:

- (1) In Admiral Richardson's affidavit he stated that the Japanese Navy in its preparation for an aggressive war had exerted itself toward building aircraft carriers. The facts of their construction, however, indicate that they were built for use in home waters.

While aircraft carriers may be utilized easily for offensive purposes, they are necessary for defense against attacks by fleets which include aircraft carriers. The Japanese naval authorities believed that carriers were absolutely needed for defense purposes as long as other powers had them.

- (2) In July 1940 the United States published the Stark Plan for construction of a two-ocean fleet. Up to that time national defense plans of the Japanese had sufficed against United States naval expansion but toward the end of 1940 the international situation took a sudden turn for the worse. Information was received that the Philippine Reserve was mobilized, that the U. S. Secretary of War declared martial law in Pearl Harbor, that U. S. troops in North China were withdrawn, that mines were being laid in the eastern entrance of Singapore Straits, that Australian troops were being reinforced in Malaya and that the United States, Britain and Australia were conferring to reinforce the Philippine Army in Manila.

In view of United States expansion the Emergency Supplementary Program went into effect in May 1941, with the construction of nine medium and nine small submarines, besides defensive warships. In August 1941 an Emergency Armament Program for one carrier, two cruisers, 26 destroyers, 33 submarines and other defense forces was executed. The Japanese Navy could not keep pace with the United States Navy and suffered from apprehension. The armament plans were stimulated by the overwhelming expansion plan of the United States and what the Japanese naval leaders considered military encirclement of Japan. The plans were formulated on the spur of the moment and were mainly based on small defensive warships.

- (3) There were 10 Japanese aircraft carriers on 7 December 1941, including converted merchantmen. The aircraft carriers which could be used for fleet action were six, and the cruising radii of these firstline carriers were far shorter than those of United States ships. Evidence of this can be seen in the extraordinary refueling problems that later confronted the Navy in its preparations for Pearl Harbor, the witness said.

Testimony of Tatsukichi Miyo

35. The witness, a former captain in the Japanese Navy, directed naval air operations and helped plan the Pearl Harbor attack. He testified on 25 August:

- (1) Around May 1941, Headquarters Combined Fleet submitted to the General Staff a plan for a hypothetical

attack on Hawaii, the initial blow to be dealt through air raids by carrier-borne planes. The plan assumed that the United States Fleet would be at Hawaii. The General Staff considered the plan of attack fanciful and did not take it seriously. Therefore the Combined Fleet did not press the subject.

- (2) In July 1941 the United States, Britain and Holland took severe economic steps with the result that oil supplies were cut off. Japan also knew of the preparations by these three against Japan and it was felt that Japan was steadily being encircled. The Navy, having the primary duty of defense in the Pacific, faced a situation which could not be ignored.
- (3) The Hawaii plan was strongly advanced by Admiral Yamamoto, who threatened to resign if it was not accepted. The Staff was therefore compelled to give tentative consent to a complete study.
- (4) The 11th Air Force Fleet was recalled to Japan in early September 1941 for training to cope with new problems. Its task in China had been mainly bombing land targets and aerial combat, and to prepare for naval operations the personnel had to be trained anew in bombing mobile vessels, torpedo attacks and other things.

Testimony of Ryunosuke Kusaka

36. The witness participated in the Pearl Harbor attack as chief of staff of the First Air Fleet. On 26 August he testified:

- (1) He had originally opposed Yamamoto's plan to raid Pearl Harbor but Yamamoto stated that he had no confidence in carrying out national strength except by attacking the United States Fleet immediately after war broke out. Yamamoto asked that opposition be stopped and that force be concentrated toward securing a success despite previous opposition to the plan. The General Staff in early October acceded to Yamamoto's opinion.
- (2) The attack was conducted by a temporarily organized task force, with the First Air Force Fleet as its main body. It was the middle of October when the shifting of personnel and the formation of the force was completed. Because the attack was not thought possible without rigid training they had to carry out practice schedules until late November. Since the date of embarkation was around the middle of November, the fleet left with less than a month's training.
- (3) The witness expected discovery of the operation by patrol planes in Hawaii and was surprised when it did not occur. The Japanese were prepared to suffer considerable damage and casualties.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 23

August 1947

PART III
ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

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AGRARIAN REFORM

Tenant Land Sales

1. Tenant farmers in 12 prefectures purchased 24,325 cho (59,621 acres) of land from the Government by 31 July in the first series of land sales under the agrarian reform program.

TENANT LAND PURCHASES TO 31 JULY
(cho) a/

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tenant Purchases</u>	<u>Total Salable b/</u>
Ishikawa	6,287.6	16,715
Toyama	3,703.7	42,337
Osaka	2,439.7	18,200
Akita	2,788.0	73,130
Mie	1,935.6	19,390
Aomori	1,934.0	46,692
Nara	1,695.1	9,713
Shiga	1,672.3	13,064
Aichi	1,506.0	32,700
Shimane	347.4	27,500
Chiba	14.7	61,219
Kanagawa	1.2	15,584

a/ One cho equals 2.451 acres.

b/ Lands paid as taxes are included and are subject to upward revision.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Eligible Buyers

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry notified all land commissions in August that land for resale under agrarian reform may be purchased only by a "person who is likely to devote himself to agriculture."

Ineligible persons include those (1) who have been operating less than five tan (1.226 acres) in Hokkaido or two tan elsewhere in Japan, and whose principal income is from other sources.

(2) negligent in farming practices, (3) old persons without successors, and (4) salaried officials, city dwellers, refugees or those using land for temporary summer gardens.

Land for Taxes

3. Agricultural land received by the Government in lieu of cash payment of taxes will be sold to tenant farmers under the Land Reform Law. Land so received by the Government by 1 July totaled 269,943 cho (661,630 acres).

LAND ACCEPTED IN LIEU OF TAXES

1 July
(cho) a/

<u>Financial Bureau b/</u>	<u>Paddy</u>	<u>Upland</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tokyo	88,544	36,125	124,669
Sendai	59,986	6,807	66,793
Nagoya	18,165	3,325	21,490
Kumamoto	18,037	3,960	21,997
Hiroshima	9,877	2,122	11,999
Takamatsu	9,191	1,758	10,949
Osaka	5,079	426	5,505
Sapporo	1,659	4,882	6,541

a/ One cho equals 2.451 acres.

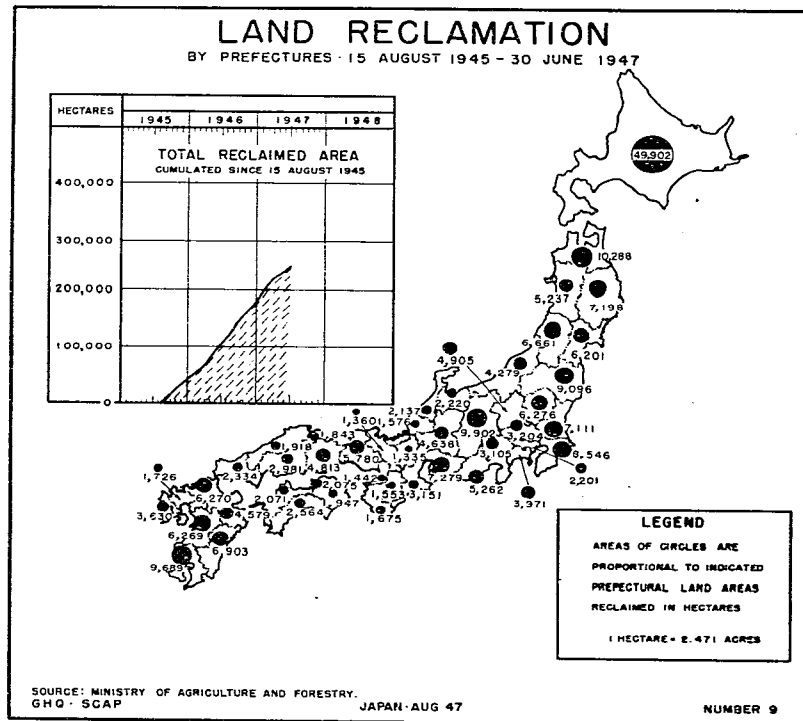
b/ Juridical district of each Financial Bureau:

Tokyo : Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma, Niigata and Nagano Prefectures.
 Sendai : Miyagi, Iwate, Fukushima, Akita, Aomori and Yamagata Prefectures.
 Nagoya : Aichi, Shizuoka, Mie, Gifu, Toyama and Ishikawa Prefectures.
 Kumamoto : Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Oita, Nagasaki, Saga, Kagoshima and Miyazaki Prefectures.
 Hiroshima: Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Tottori and Shimane Prefectures.
 Takamatsu: Kagawa, Ehime, Tokushima and Kochi Prefectures.
 Osaka : Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Shiga and Fukui Prefectures.
 Sapporo : Hokkaido.

RECLAIMED LAND

4. More than 255,000 hectares of land were reclaimed from 15 August 1945 to 31 July 1947, as shown on the chart on the facing page. Of this sum, 13,376 hectares were reclaimed from 1 to 30 June 1947 and 10,492 hectares from 1 to 31 July.

From April 1945 to June 1947 more than 440,000 farm families received acreage made available by land reclamation projects. Of these, approximately 119,000 were new settlers.



FARMERS SETTLING ON RECLAIMED LAND
1 April 1945 - 30 June 1947
(households)

<u>Period</u>	<u>New Settlers</u>	<u>Farmers Adding to Cultivated Area</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 April 1945 - 31 March 1946	42,415	138,830	181,245
1 April 1946 - 31 March 1947	65,434	167,737	233,171
1 April 1947 - 30 June 1947	11,202 <u>a/</u>	14,857 <u>b/</u>	26,059

a/ Fifteen prefectures not included for June 1947.
b/ Hokkaido not included for June 1947.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FLOOD DAMAGE

5. A ¥ 325,586,000 appropriation for initial repairs of areas which between 20 June and 31 August suffered flood damage totaling over ¥ 7,000,000,000 was approved by the Cabinet in August for expenditure by 1 October.

The appropriations included ¥ 174,939,332 for six prefectures in northern Honshu, ¥ 20,000,000 for Hokkaido, ¥ 110,646,668 for the remaining prefectures and ¥ 20,000,000 for rivers under the direct control of the Home Ministry. The Government will subsidize two thirds of the total repair costs.

Flood damages to 21,062 hectares of cultivated land throughout Japan totaled over ¥ 600,000,000.

FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIR COSTS
20 June - 31 August
(yen)

	<u>Northern Honshu a/</u>	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Other Prefectures</u>
Levees, roads, bridges and check dams	2,175,599,820	758,213,504	1,656,045,307
Irrigation dams, reservoirs, canals and farm roads	684,554,398	310,934,050	977,909,370
Cultivated land	<u>343,759,460</u>	<u>24,840,000</u>	<u>259,944,816</u>
Total	3,203,913,678	1,093,987,554	2,893,899,493

a/ Includes Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Greatest damage in northern Honshu occurred in Akita Prefecture where repair costs of cultivated lands, irrigation facilities and roads amounted to over ¥ 1,000,000,000, while the average for all other northern Honshu prefectures was ¥ 317,938,694.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

6. Livestock slaughtered in July totaled 27,148, an increase of 3,674 over the 23,474 slaughtered in June (revised), as shown in the chart on the opposite page.

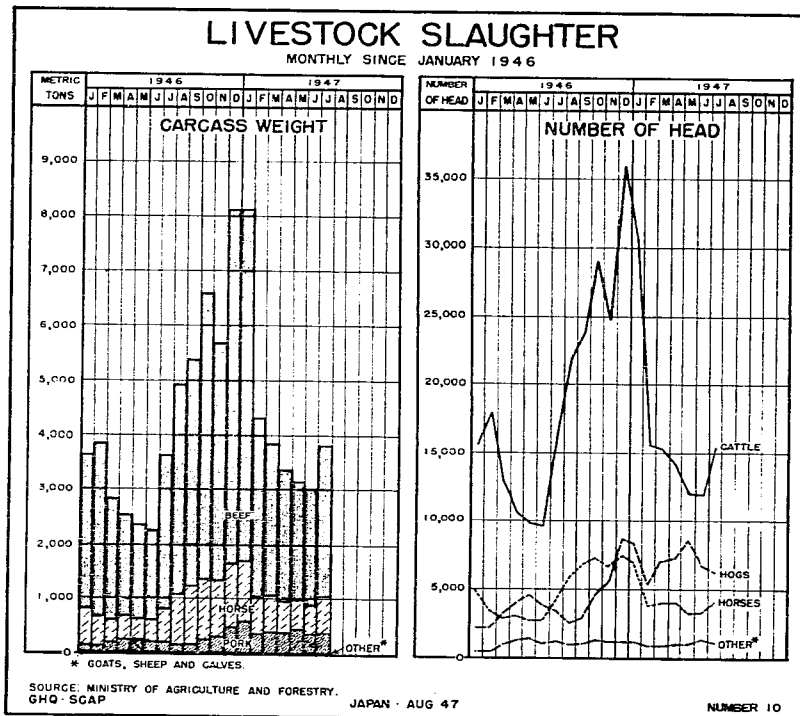
Cattle slaughtered rose from 11,969 in June to 15,476 in July, horses increased from 3,388 to 4,163 in July, hogs declined from 6,812 to 6,359 in July, and goats, sheep and calves dropped from 1,305 to 1,150.

CROP CONDITIONS

7. Late blight in central and northern Honshu during July and early August damaged approximately 50 percent of the white potato crops.

8. Rice and sweet potato crops were favored by hot weather during late July and August.

9. Typhoons and heavy rains in northern Honshu damaged about 65,000 hectares of growing rice.



FISHERIES

Ship Repairs and Construction

10. An 11,000-ton factory ship, a 10,000-ton saltery ship and a 10,000-ton refrigerator ship are to be made ready for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition by the Taiyo Fishing Company on a ¥ 210,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Bank.

11. Japan Sea Products Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 390,070,000 for the expedition, including ¥ 78,000,000 for the construction of three killer vessels.

Fish Landings

12. July fish landings declined to 79,200 metric tons, 26,900 under June. Six of thirteen chief species reported in July showed decreases under June, due to seasonal trends in the fish catch. See chart on the next page.

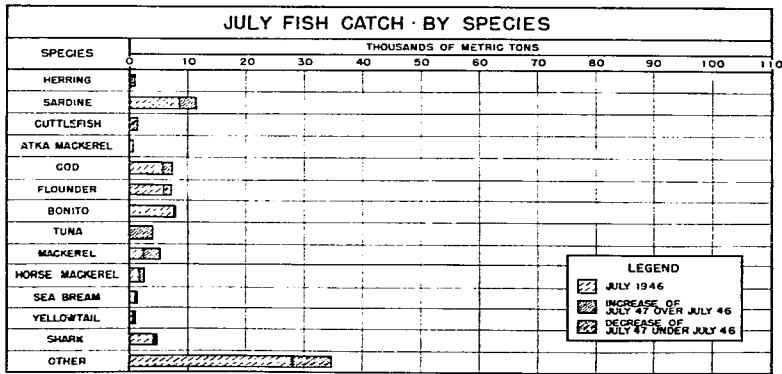
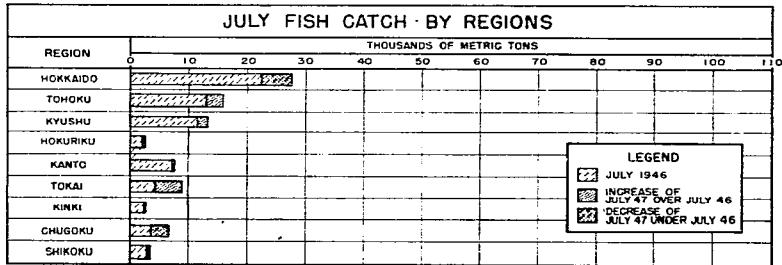
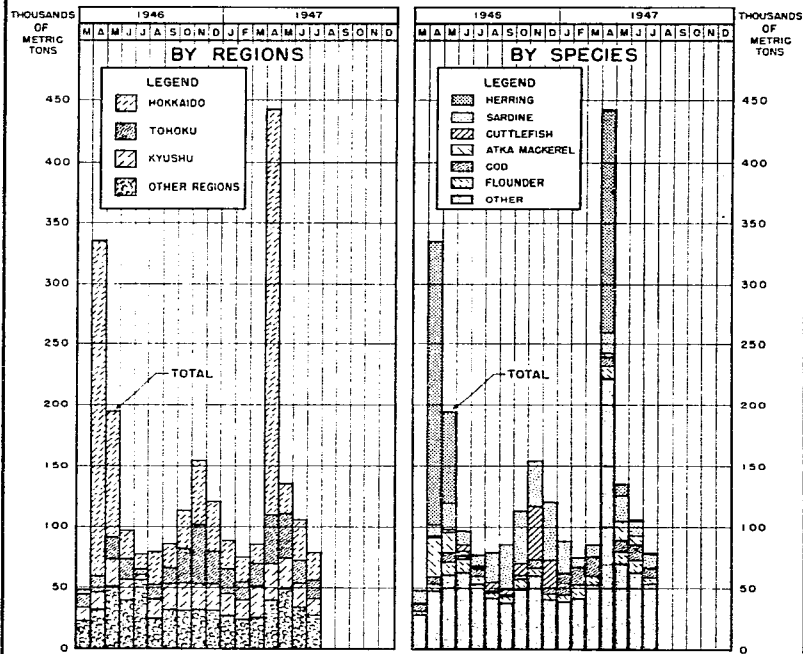
By 10 July the 1947 crab pack, which continues to 1 October, reached 9,333 cases. The 1946 pack was 13,811 cases.

Fishing Fleet

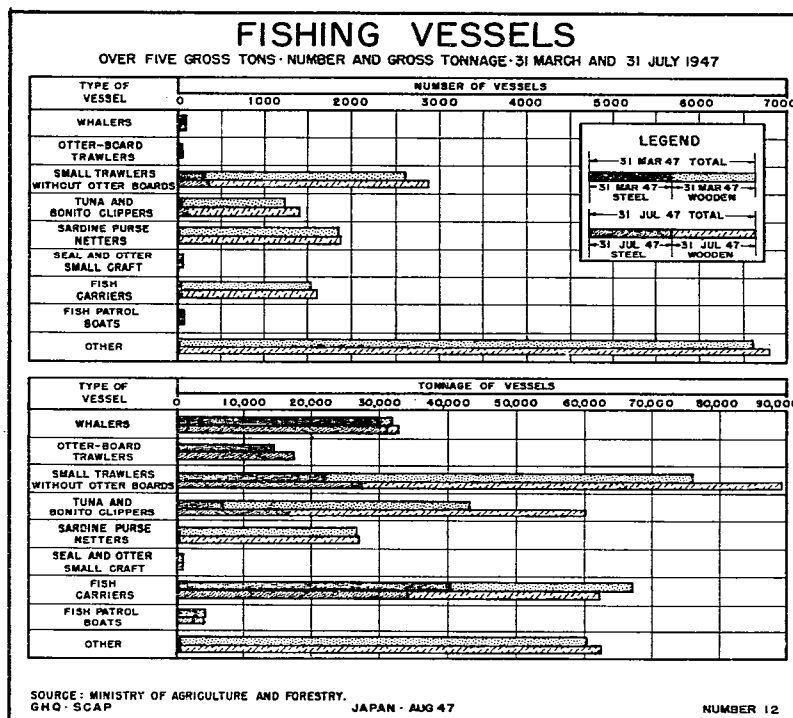
13. Steel and wooden fishing vessels of 5 to 500 gross tons totaled 14,898 with a combined tonnage of 356,961 on 31 July, an increase of 259 ships over June. Wooden vessels comprised 95 percent of the total. Note the chart at top of page 103.

A-1:0:0:1-1947

FISH CATCH



NOTE: IT IS BELIEVED THAT A PORTION OF THE FISH CATCH IS NOT REPORTED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47 NUMBER 11



Petroleum Allocations

14. All items except grease in the August allocations of petroleum products for the fishing industry showed a slight increase over May. Note the graph on the following page.

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(barrels) ^{a/}

	<u>August ^{b/}</u>
Fuel oil	140,015
Gas oil	21,002
Kerosene	3,497
Gasoline	698
Lubricating oil	10,819
Grease (metric tons)	14

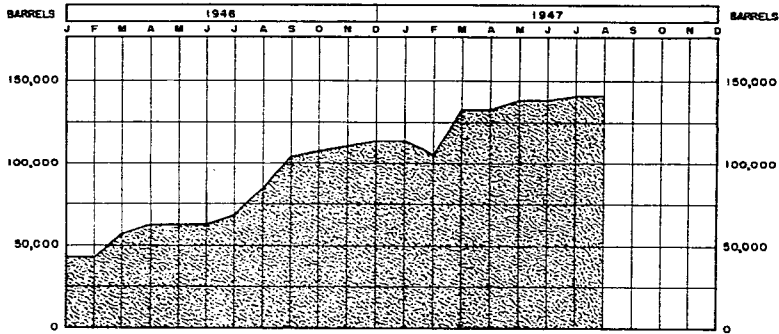
^{a/} One barrel equals 42 U. S. gallons.

^{b/} Unchanged from June and July.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DIESEL OIL ALLOTMENTS TO FISHING INDUSTRY

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



NOTE: ONE BARREL = 42 U.S. GALLONS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. JAPAN - AUG 47
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NUMBER 13

A-1-000-1900

SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

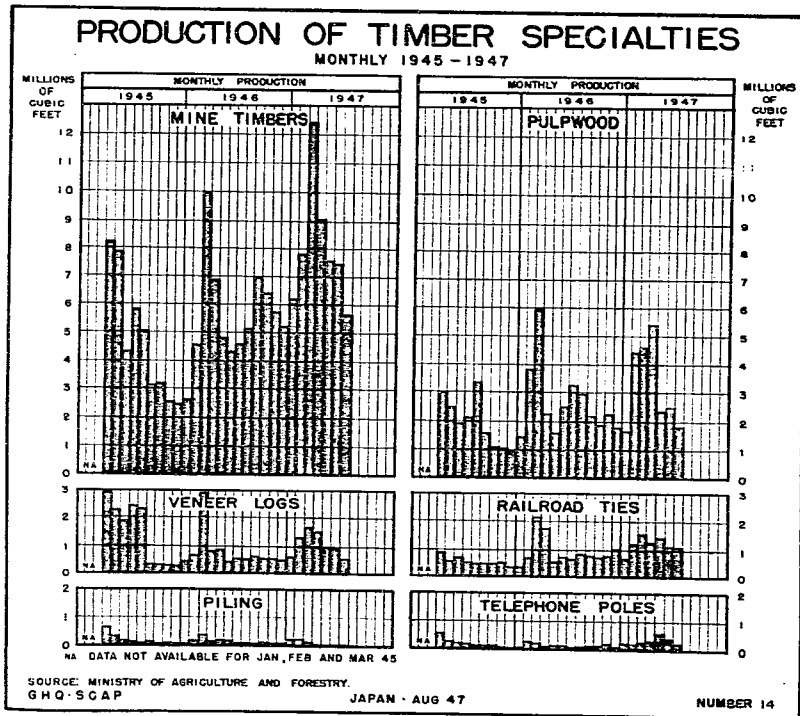
CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Forestry.	1
Mining.	5

FORESTRY

Log and Lumber Production

1. In anticipation of price increases July production of logs dropped to 417,832,000 board feet. See the graphs on the following page.



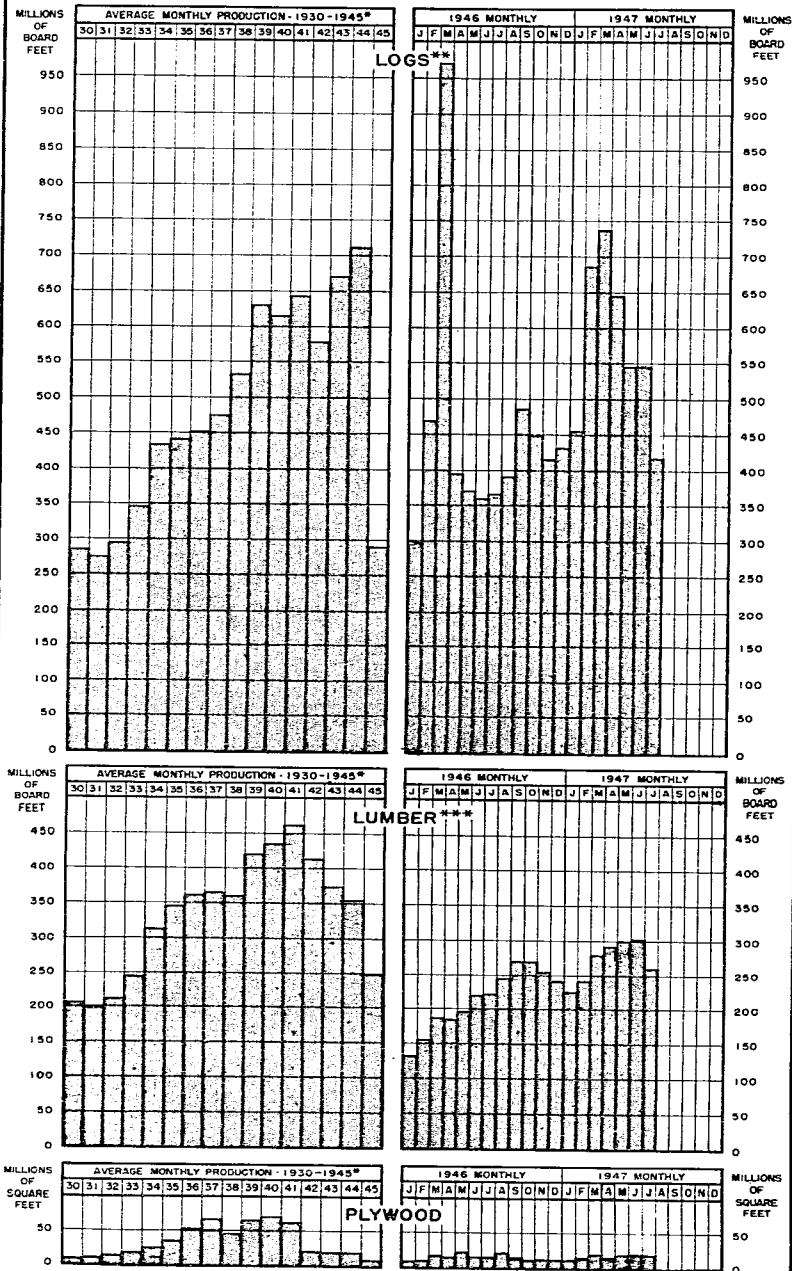
Firewood and Charcoal

2. July firewood production decreased 78,487 cubic meters under June to 578,664 and deliveries declined 55,179 cubic meters to 309,169. Charcoal output of 65,002 metric tons was 5,758 under June and July deliveries of 65,202 were 10,600 under the previous

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LOG, LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

1930-1947



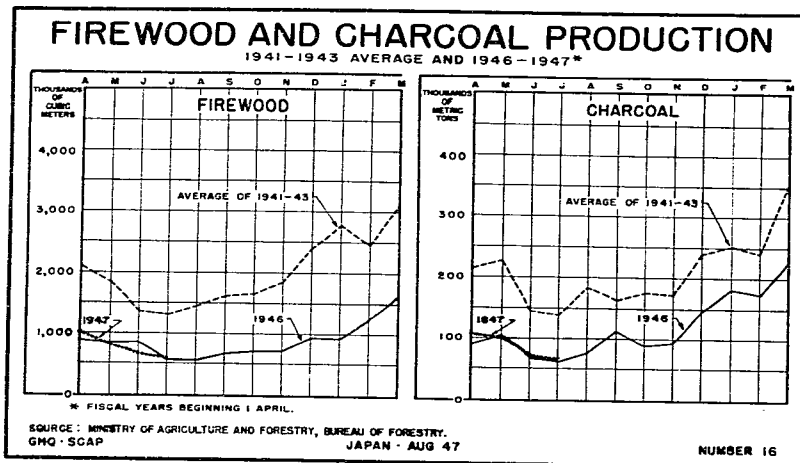
* FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.
 ** ALL LOGS CUT IN THE WOODS FOR USES OTHER THAN FUEL. CONVERTED FROM KOKU BY RATIO OF 80 BOARD FEET PER KOKU.
 *** CONVERTED FROM KOKU BY RATIO OF 120 BOARD FEET PER KOKU.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHQ - SCAP

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month. Production of gasumaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) gained 1,727 metric tons to a total of 32,180. Deliveries were 29,995 metric tons.



Log Rafting

3. A lumber raft containing about 7,500 tons of logs was towed from Muroran, Hokkaido, to Tokyo during July. The trip took two weeks, and was undertaken to relieve pressure from overburdened railroads.

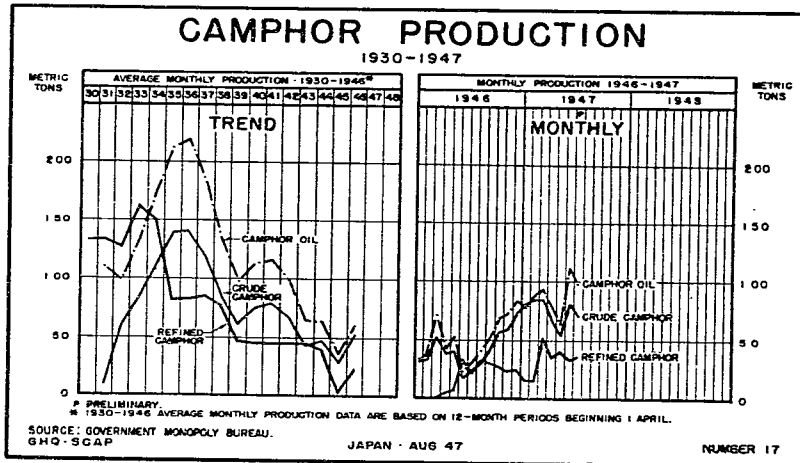
While normally cheaper than rail shipment, rafting of logs currently costs about seven times as much due to government subsidy of the rail lines.

Shipment of six more lumber rafts is scheduled while weather conditions remain good in the comparatively rough northern waters.

Crude Camphor Production

4. Production of crude camphor reached 526 metric tons during the first seven months of 1947, more than double the production of 236 metric tons during the same period in 1946 and 60 percent of the current demand. July output dropped to 71 metric tons, 10 below June, as shown in the chart on the following page.

Most of Japan's camphor was imported from Formosa before the war. Main groves are now located in southern Kyushu. Trees are cut down at 20-30 years and a careful reforestation program is maintained. Camphor is considered too valuable for primary use as a wood product and is principally utilized for making celluloid and film and as a flotation agent to concentrate ore.



MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	5
Oil	12
Mining Industry	14

COAL

Production

5. Coal production in the first 20 days of August was 1,296,600 metric tons.

6. July coal production rose to 2,220,300 metric tons, 92,100 over final June production of 2,128,200 and 10,300 over the July quota. Average production per working day in July dropped to 82,500 from the revised 84,100 metric tons during June. See the facing chart.

7. Production for the first quarter of the 1947 fiscal year was revised to 6,329,800 metric tons, 390,200 under the 6,720,000-ton quota.

Deliveries

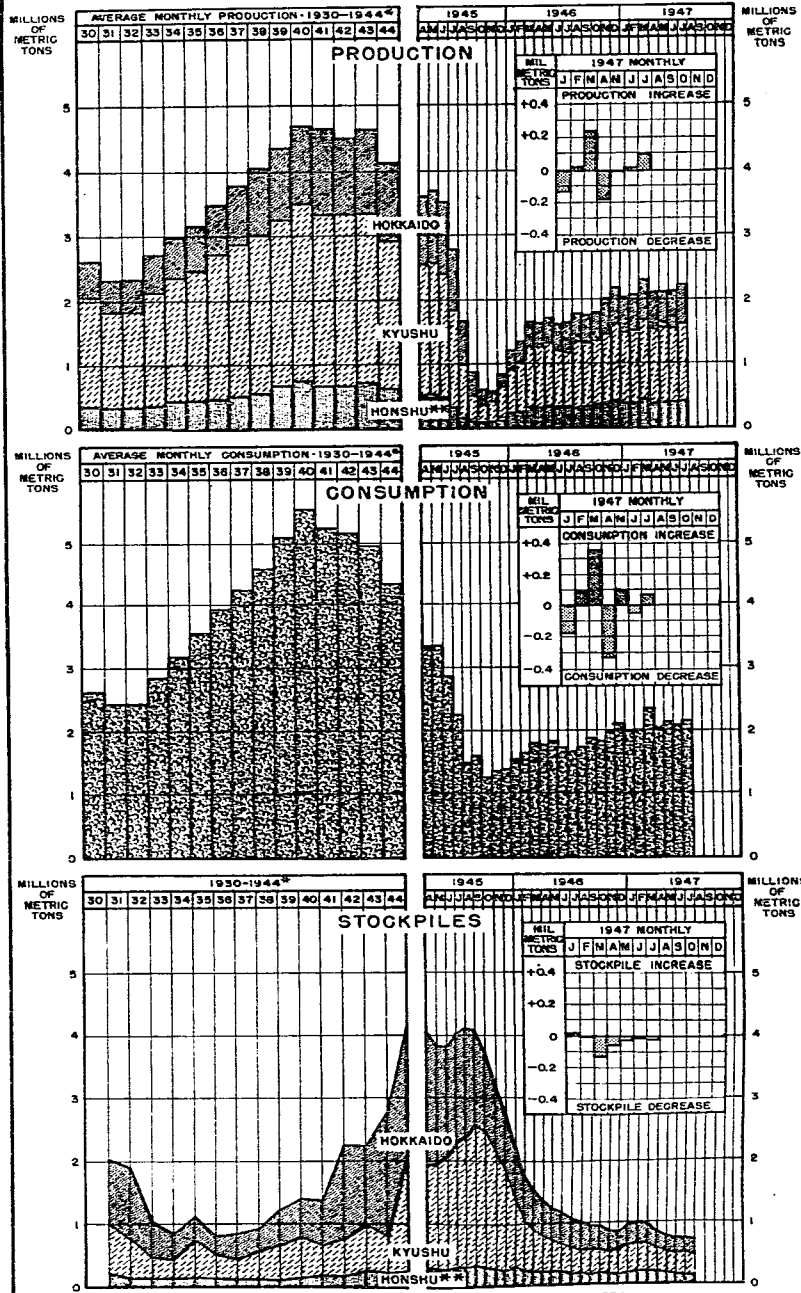
8. July coal deliveries were 2,143,000 metric tons, 158,000 less than the 2,301,000-ton allocation, 69,000 over the final June delivery figure and 77,300 less than the July production figure. Note the charts on pages 110 through 112.

9. The revised total of coal deliveries during June was 2,074,000 metric tons, 81,000 under the allocation, 49,000 under May deliveries and 54,200 less than final June production. June deliveries to specific industries ranged from an excess of 14 per cent over final allocations to a shortage of 13 percent.

A.I.U.O.K. 1947

COAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND STOCKPILES

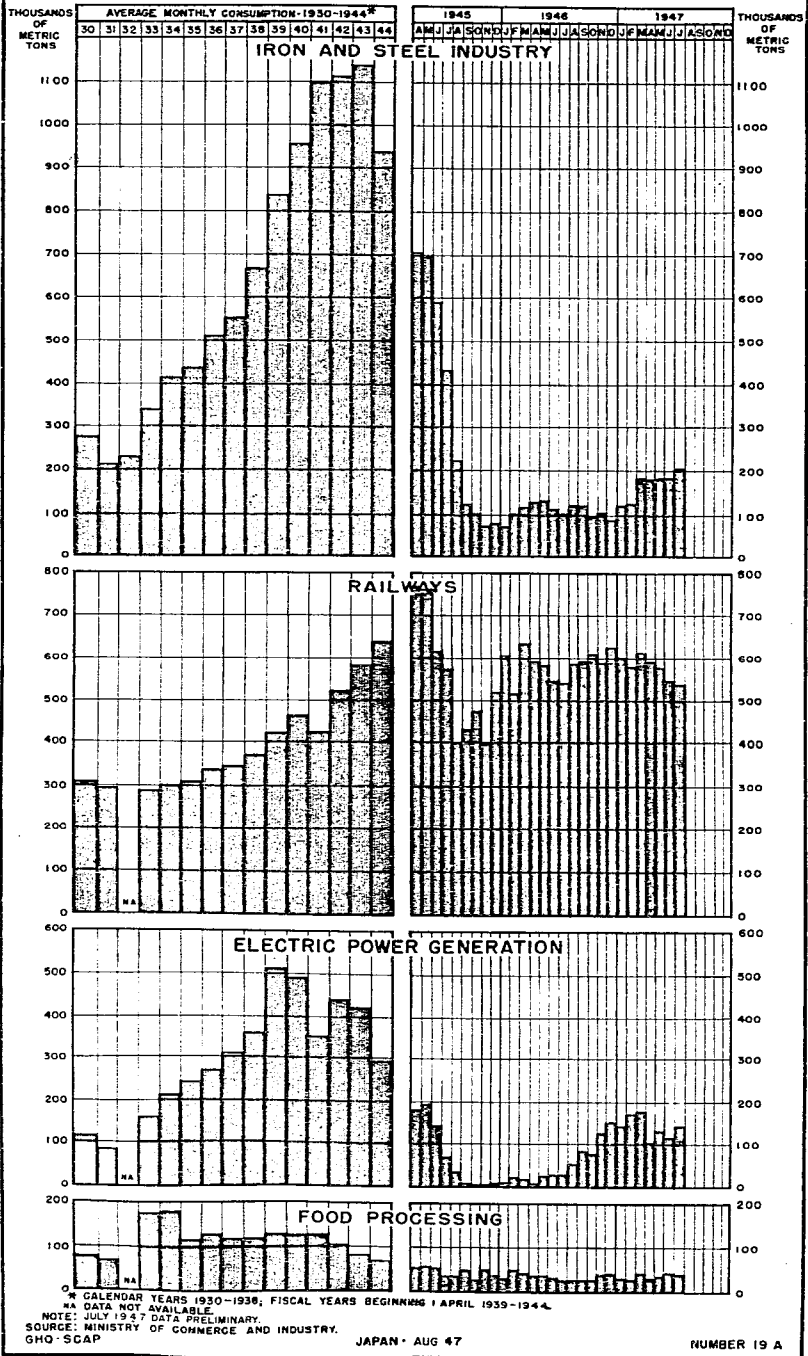
1930-1947



* 1930-1939 ARE CALENDAR YEARS, 1940-1944 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING ON 1 APRIL.
 ** HONSHU DATA INCLUDE SMALL AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES IN SHIKOKU.
 NOTE: JULY 1947 PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47

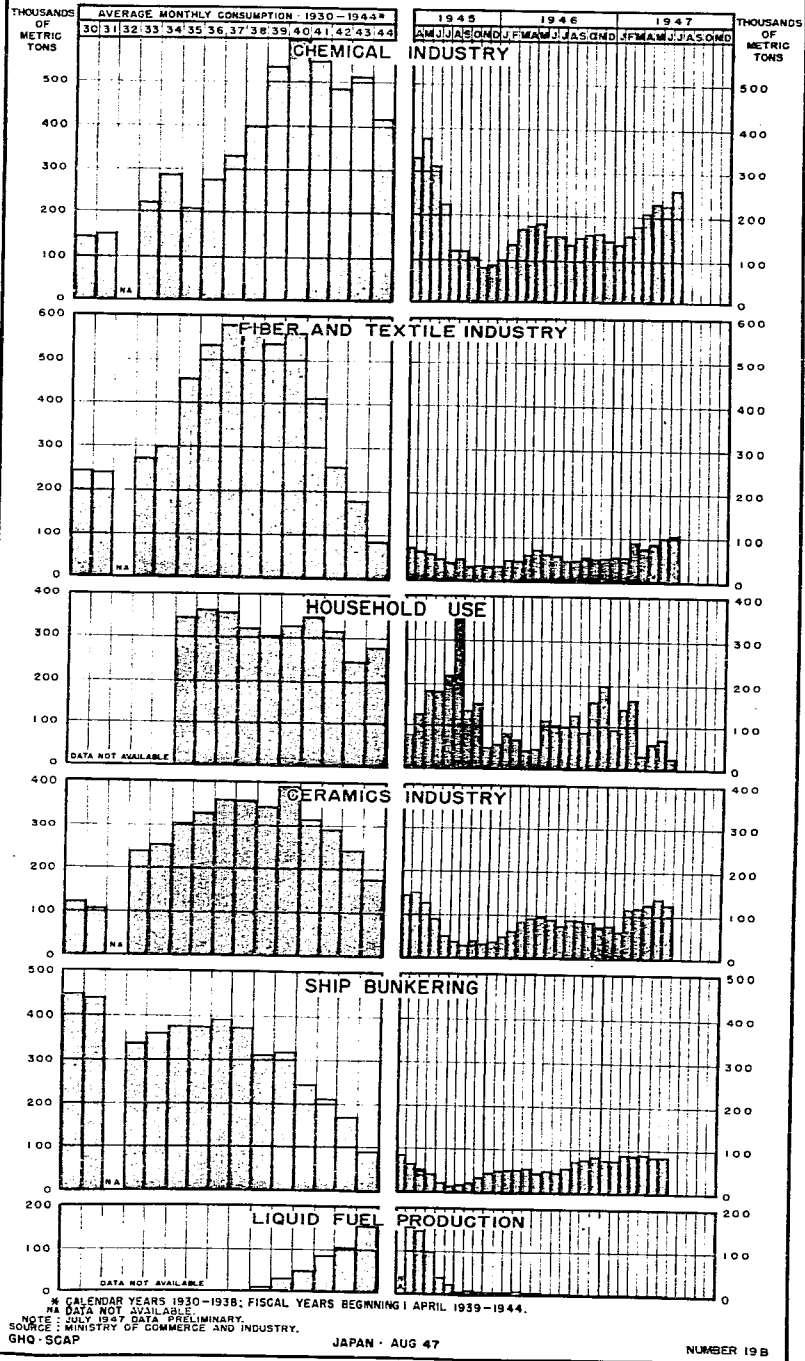
COAL CONSUMPTION

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES - 1930-1947



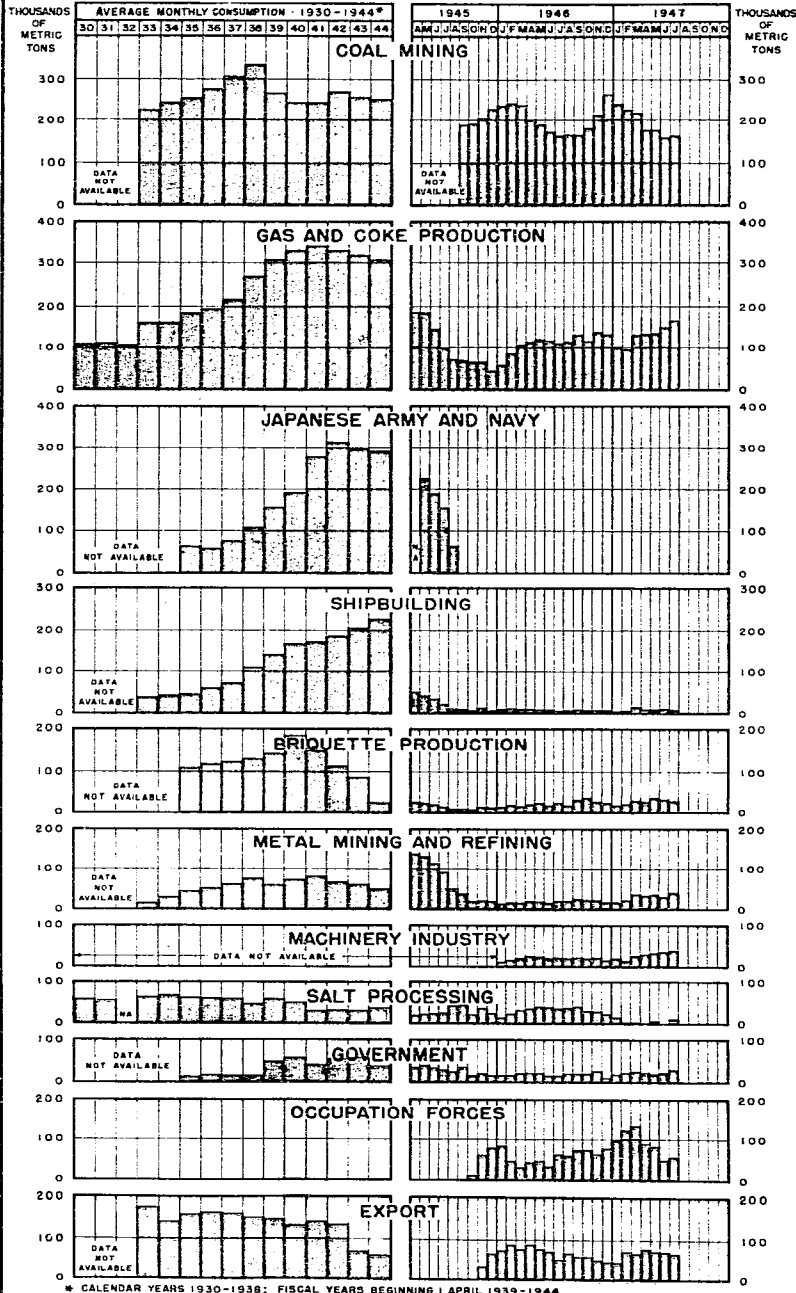
COAL CONSUMPTION

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES · 1930-1947



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COAL CONSUMPTION BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES 1930-1947



NUMBER 19 C

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Stockpiles

10. Coal stockpiles in July dropped to 712,400 metric tons, 26,400 under June. Of the July stockpiles 96 percent was available.

COAL STOCKPILES ON 31 JULY
(metric tons)

Available

Minimum required for operating purposes	402,300
Available under present conditions	81,600
Available if additional shipping facilities are provided	<u>202,100</u>
Total	686,000

Unavailable

Low calorific value due to prolonged exposure	2,500
Contaminated with surface soil	1,600
In inaccessible areas	<u>22,300</u>
Total	26,400

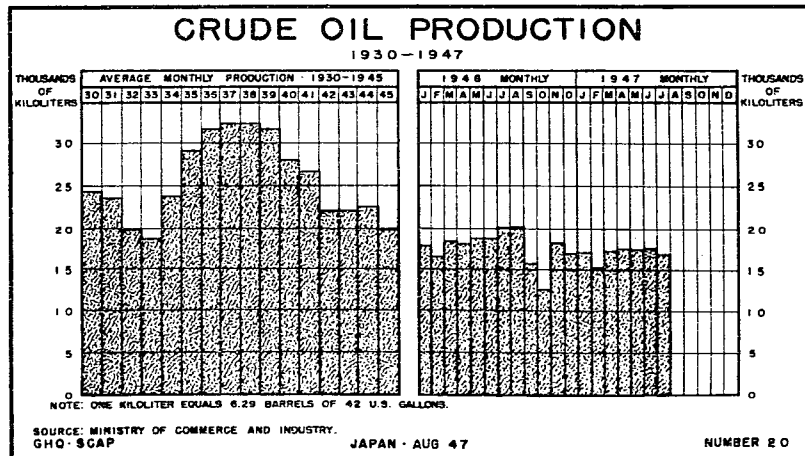
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

Lignite

11. July lignite production declined to 205,315 metric tons, 14,877 under the revised June output. Stockpiles dropped to 331,151 metric tons, 75,823 under the revised June figure. Deliveries increased 33,910 metric tons over revised June deliveries to 274,087, as shown on the next page.

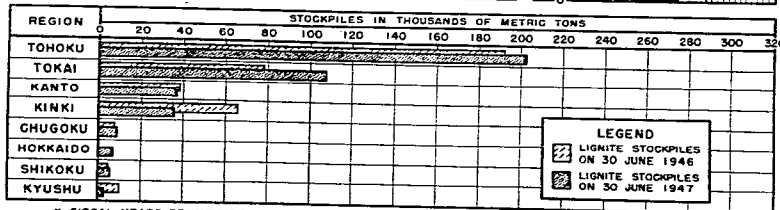
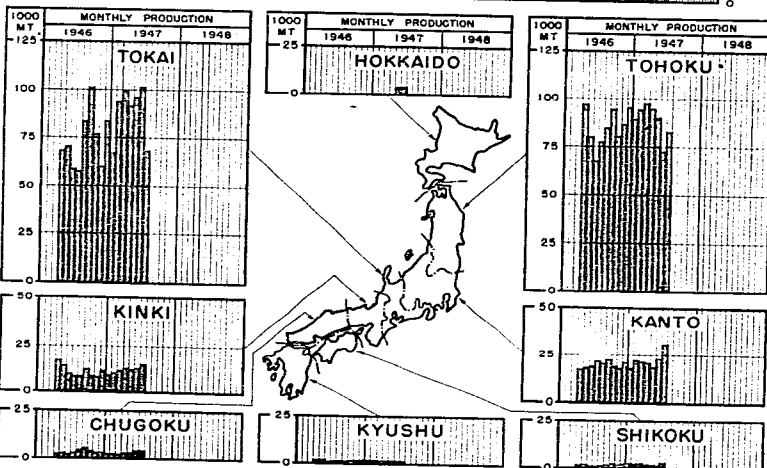
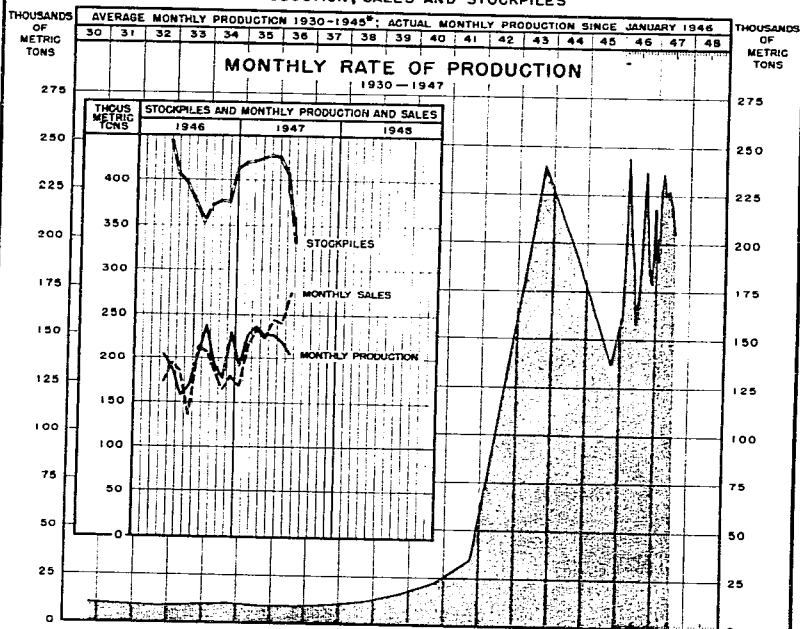
OIL

12. Crude oil output in July was 16,924 kiloliters with a daily average production of 547 kiloliters, 46 less than in June. Losses at the wells and damage by storms and floods contributed to the decline.



LIGNITE

PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES



* FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.
NOTE: JULY 1947 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, GHU-SCAP
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Drilling Operations

13. In August the Imperial Oil Company brought in the first new oil field since the beginning of the Occupation, an exploration well in Yamagata Prefecture producing an initial 6.4 kiloliters per day. An exploitation well completed at the Yabase fields in Niigata in July had an initial daily output of .27 kiloliter.

DRILLING OPERATIONS - JULY (kiloliters)

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Feeling-out</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	1	0	0	1
Completed as gas producers	0	0	0	0
Abandoned	0	0	1	1
Standing suspended	1	0	1	2
Commenced during month	0	0	1	1
Other wells drilling	6	6	5	17
Total strings active at end of month	6	6	6	18

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

MINING INDUSTRY

14. Output of 13 of 24 mineral commodities gained in July, as shown in the chart on the following page. Principal increases were in gold, iron ore, pyrite, barite and gypsum while antimony, molybdenum and mercury declined.

Only partial reports were available during August due to the transfer of responsibility for collection of nonferrous and light-metal statistics from control associations to Government.

Copper and Gold

15. A slight increase in demand for copper concentrate from smelters and refineries reduced stockpiles and caused small gains in mine output in July.

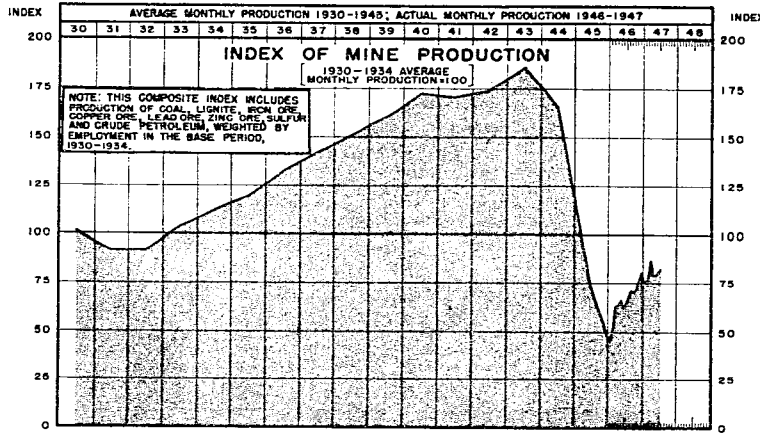
Intermittent operation of several copper refineries, the present main producers of gold bullion, retarded gold mine output during June to about 135 kilograms of metal in concentrate, 17 kilograms below May.

General Conditions

16. Insufficient steel rope, conveyor belts and petroleum products limited mine production. Shortages of housing, food and clothing prevented maximum working efficiency and hindered recruiting of additional miners.

MINE PRODUCTION

SPECIFIED MINE PRODUCTS - 1930 - 1947



MINE PRODUCT	UNIT	AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION					JULY 1947 PRODUCTION
		1930-1934	1935-1939	1940-1944	1945	1946	
ANTIMONY (CONTENT)	METRIC TONS	NA	14,452	18,183	35,500	4,417	3,004
ARSENIC (CONTENT)	"	199,142	319,335	217,220	NA	NA	170,000
BARITE CONCENTRATE	"	NA	847,083	1,174,150	829,333	48,417	176,000
CHROMITE CONCENTRATE	"	1,265,317	3,664,300	5,140,133	5,826,167	603,417	248,000
COAL	"	2,596,000,000	3,769,400,000	4,533,000,000	1,864,000,000	1,498,000,000	2,220,500,000
COBALT (CONTENT)	"	NA	10,285	32,583	359,083	NA	0,650
COPPER (CONTENT)	"	5,214,217	9,569,350	6,926,700	2,622,000	1,428,250	2,116,000
FLUORSPAR CONCENTRATE	"	0,000	33,867	503,400	267,250	21,500	4,000
GOLD (CONTENT)	"	1,095	1,853	1,614	0,066	0,097	0,150
GYPSUM CONCENTRATE	"	4,372,450	9,242,333	14,175,650	6,951,750	3,605,833	5,257,000
IRON CONCENTRATE	"	24,032,083	56,282,767	204,021,275	116,046,912	46,437,631	56,269,000
LEAD (CONTENT)	"	518,633	878,100	1,459,167	593,500	354,083	464,000
LIGNITE	"	10,000,000	11,200,000	124,800,000	37,000,000	196,000,000	205,315,000
LIMESTONE	"	562,433,233	899,355,087	1,039,548,908	383,666,667	NA	NA
MANGANESE CONCENTRATE	"	2,674,783	6,428,600	22,605,166	13,303,583	2,366,583	3,431,000
MERCURY (CONTENT)	"	417	1,795	13,357	7,550	4,083	4,456
MOLYBDENUM (CONTENT)	"	900	400	11,416	19,335	8,167	3,834
PETROLEUM (CRUDE)	KILOLITERS	21,645,800	30,714,600	23,813,400	19,947,000	17,897,000	16,924,000
PYRITE CONCENTRATE	METRIC TONS	65,699,900	150,435,650	146,466,594	33,664,632	39,572,748	73,613,000
SILVER (CONTENT)	"	15,152	26,206	25,471	1,456	2,770	5,233
SULFUR (REFINED)	"	7,751,400	17,124,883	13,086,249	3,160,667	1,782,417	2,757,000
TIN (CONTENT)	"	124,440	158,433	123,817	8,125	4,500	11,410
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATE	"	3,968	18,283	60,050	22,333	4,917	1,484
ZINC (CONTENT)	"	1,651,117	3,165,700	5,570,866	2,795,000	1,757,750	2,594,000

MINE PRODUCT	PERCENTAGE INCREASE / DECREASE OF JULY 1947 OVER / UNDER JULY 1946 PRODUCTION
ANTIMONY (CONTENT)	256%
ARSENIC (CONTENT)	210%
BARITE CONCENTRATE	120%
CHROMITE CONCENTRATE	
COAL	
COBALT (CONTENT)	
COPPER (CONTENT)	622%
FLUORSPAR CONCENTRATE	
GOLD (CONTENT)	
GYPSUM CONCENTRATE	
IRON CONCENTRATE	
LEAD (CONTENT)	
LIGNITE	
LIMESTONE	NA
MANGANESE CONCENTRATE	
MERCURY (CONTENT)	
MOLYBDENUM (CONTENT)	
PETROLEUM (CRUDE)	
PYRITE CONCENTRATE	
SILVER (CONTENT)	
SULFUR (REFINED)	
TIN (CONTENT)	
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATE	128%
ZINC (CONTENT)	

P - PRELIMINARY.
 NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE - MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHO - SCAP

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SECTION 3
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke.	1
Metal Industries.	2
Rubber.	14
Petroleum	15
Cement.	16
Construction.	17
Shipbuilding.	22
Chemical Industries	24
Machinery	35

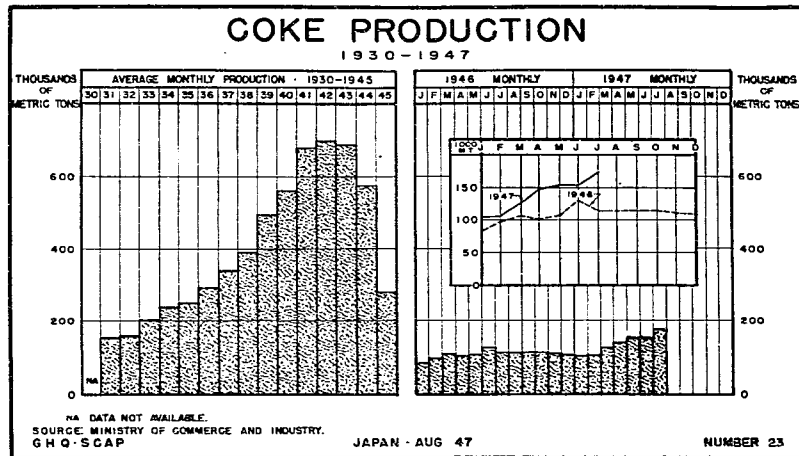
COKE

1. July coke production totaled 172,500 metric tons, 19,000 tons above June. Coke stockpiles at the end of July decreased to 34,700 metric tons while coal stocks increased to 87,900 tons.

JULY COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	73,995	64,076
Consumed by producers	76,180	63,350
Metal industry	19,070	15,885
Industrial machinery	13,333	11,718
Rolling-stock manufacturing	5,769	5,124
Electrical machinery	3,906	2,599
Ceramics industry	2,424	2,119
Shipbuilding	1,612	1,434
Communication machinery	850	694
Coal mining	700	614
Others	2,116	1,934
Reserves	<u>387</u>	<u>352</u>
Total	200,342	169,906

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

2. Preliminary reports of July production show a one-percent decline in total pig-iron output while total steel ingots and castings increased seven percent from the revised June level. The decline in electric furnace output of iron and steel was attributed to reduced electric power supply in certain localities as well as a shortage of graphite electrodes in some plants.

3. Output of rolled steel products increased five percent with gains in all critical items as production rose from a revised June figure of 50,589 metric tons to a preliminary July total of 53,358 tons. Increased production of ingots and castings as well as rolled products was made possible by sustained coal deliveries and imported fuel oil. Note the top chart, opposite page.

Light Metals

4. Total aluminum output of six primary and 15 secondary plants in July was 1,191 metric tons, an increase of 320 metric tons above June due to increased scrap available at secondary plants.

5. Production of rolled aluminum and aluminum alloy products in July decreased 430 metric tons below June to 1,831 tons. See the second chart on the opposite page.

Copper

6. Fifteen smelters and seven refineries produced 2,856 metric tons of blister copper and 2,426 tons of refined copper in July, decreases of 137 and 798 metric tons respectively from the June level. Smaller tonnage deliveries of blister copper were caused by strikes and fuel shortages.

7. Output of rolled copper products in July was 1,031 metric tons, a 42-ton decrease below June. Brass production was 3,630 and bronze production 89 metric tons in July compared with June output of 4,267 and 134 tons respectively, as shown in the chart on page 120.

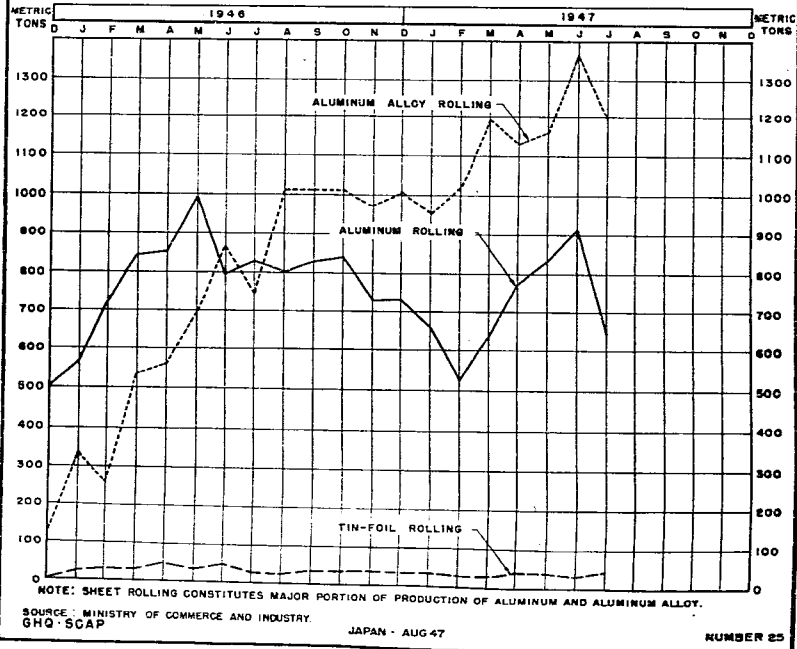
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

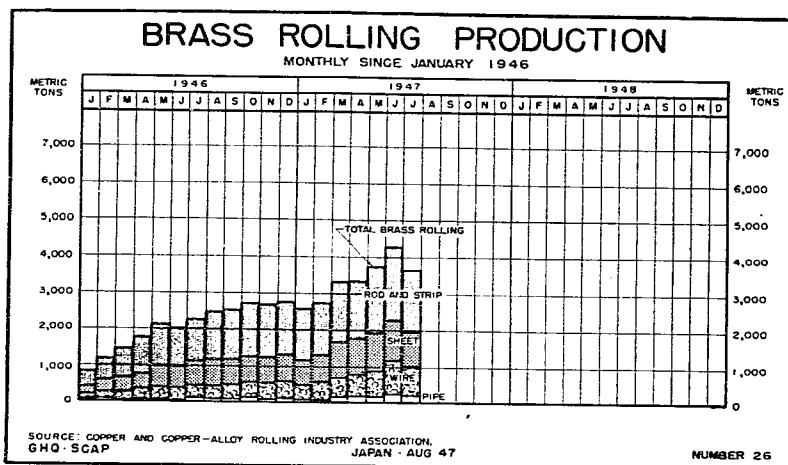
1926-1947



ALUMINUM, ALUMINUM ALLOY AND TIN-FOIL ROLLING

SINCE DECEMBER 1945





Zinc and Lead

8. Electrolytic zinc production dropped from 894 metric tons in June to 561 tons in July while distilled zinc output rose from 497 metric tons in June to 526 tons in July.

9. Zinc plate output decreased from 448 metric tons in June to 396 tons in July.

10. July output of crude lead and refined lead decreased nine and 10 percent below June to 569 and 662 metric tons respectively.

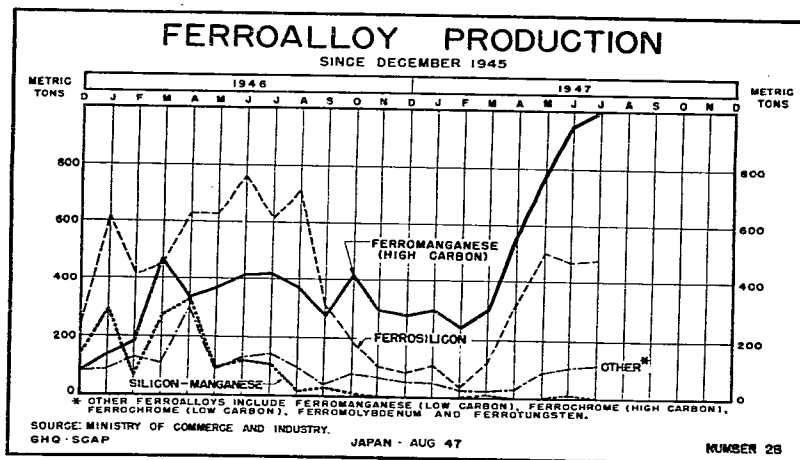
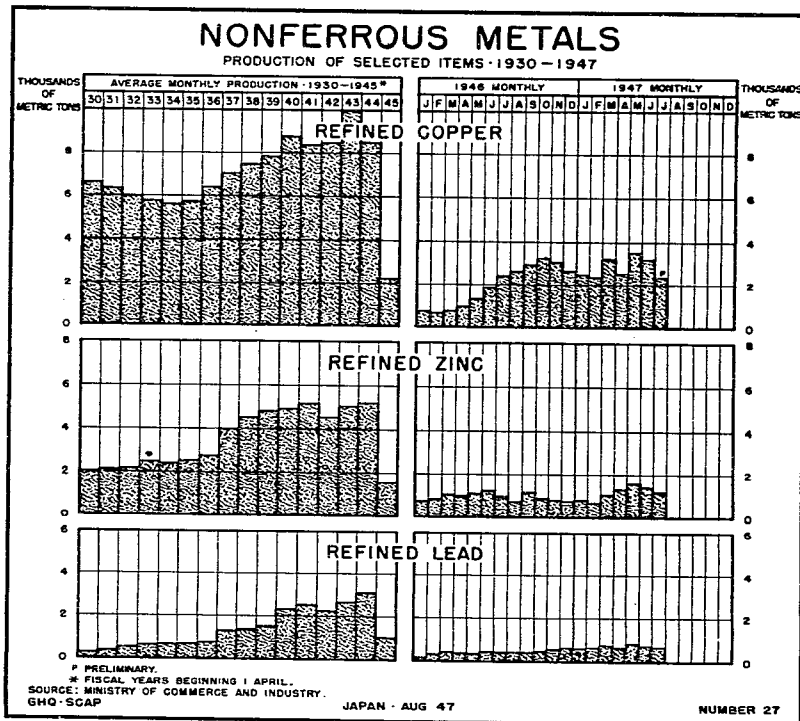
11. Decreased production of both lead and zinc was due to a strike at the Hosokura mine and smelter. Note the top chart on the facing page.

Other Nonferrous Metals

12. Bismuth and crude tin production declined from 2.7 and 10.5 kilograms respectively in June to 2.4 and 10 kilograms in July. Mercury output registered a gain from 4.3 kilograms in June to 5.6 kilograms in July.

Ferrous Alloys

13. Ferrous alloy plants maintained the June level of production with output of 1,593 metric tons in July compared with 1,528 tons in June, as shown in the second chart on the opposite page.



RUBBER

14. Crude rubber stocks decreased from 3,955 metric tons on 1 July to 2,938 tons on 1 August.

RUBBER INVENTORY
(metric tons)

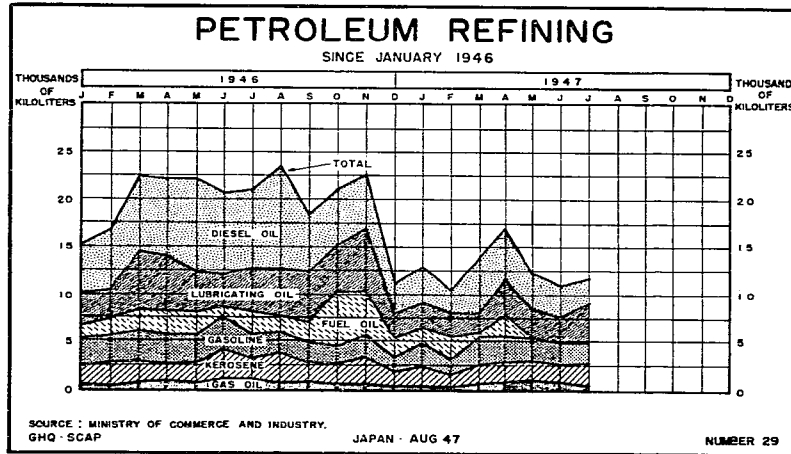
	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap a/</u>
Inventory 1 July	3,955	142	576
Receipts during month	323	38	711
Consumption during month	1,340	35	745
Inventory 1 August	2,938	145	542

a/ In hands of collection agencies only.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

15. Crude runs to stills in July totaled 20,724 kiloliters, a decrease of 1,951 kiloliters below the preceding month. Refined petroleum production, including miscellaneous products, in July totaled 13,698 kiloliters, an increase of 1,453 kiloliters above June.



CEMENT

16. Thirty operating plants produced 100,597 metric tons of cement and 100,898 tons of clinker during July, increases of 95 and 2,176 metric tons respectively above June. Stocks on hand 1 August included 124,915 metric tons of cement and 122,006 tons of clinker. Note the chart at top of facing page.

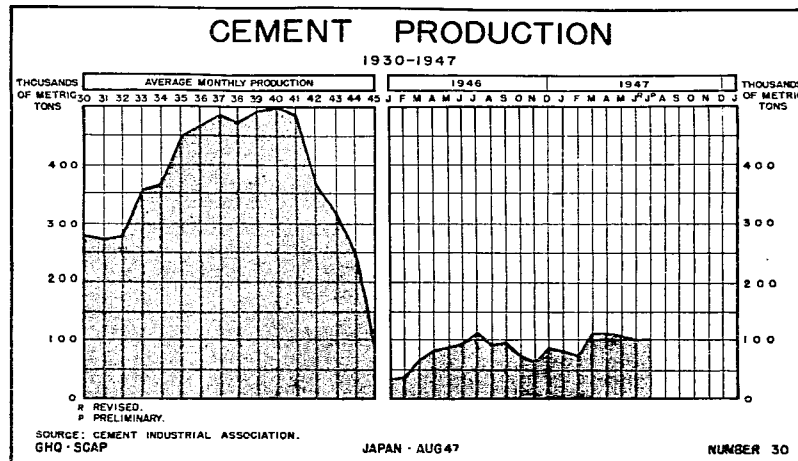
CONSTRUCTION

Coal-miners' Housing

17. Since 1 January 2,974 coal-miners' houses have been newly erected and 14,167 rebuilt and repaired. These houses, built at the coal mine owners' expense, are considerably above the average of home construction in the cities.

Building Material Supply

18. Curtailment of nonessential construction has indirectly resulted in the release of hoarded lumber stocks. Nails, glass, cement and roofing tile remain scarce because of the coal shortage.



Building Permits

19. Building permits issued during July for new construction totaled 34,709, an increase of 1,480 above June; permits issued for repairs increased 9,577 above June to 13,639.

Housing and Industrial Construction

20. New construction started in July totaled 36,385 units, an increase of 4,834 units above the high set in June. There is a tendency toward more construction in rural areas because farmers are in a position to barter for building materials as well as being closer to the timber supply. In addition, several million persons evacuated from the large cities plus repatriates are now living in rural areas.

21. New construction completed increased 2,450 units in July over June to 24,858.

NEW CONSTRUCTION STARTED July

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/
Dwellings	7,670	90,089	14,778	180,151	22,448	270,240
Combined dwellings and shops	4,736	58,054	1,806	35,632	6,542	93,686
Nonresidential buildings	<u>2,234</u>	<u>89,621</u>	<u>5,161</u>	<u>100,834</u>	<u>7,395</u>	<u>190,455</u>
Total	14,640	237,764	21,745	316,617	36,385	554,381

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED
July

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/
Dwellings	6,223	77,569	9,154	119,537	15,377	197,206
Combined dwellings and shops	2,956	42,825	739	13,940	3,695	56,765
Nonresidential buildings	2,084	80,152	3,702	57,687	5,786	137,839
Total	11,263	200,546	13,595	191,264	24,858	391,810

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

SHIPBUILDING

22. Civilian shipyards completed repairs on 450 vessels totaling 1,004,351 gross tons from 10 July to 10 August.

Three steel cargo vessels totaling 3,300 gross tons were launched and three steel cargo vessels totaling 3,450 gross tons were completed from 20 July to 20 August. During this period 24 steel fishing vessels totaling 2,824 gross tons were launched and 30 steel fishing vessels totaling 3,373 gross tons were completed. Two wooden ships totaling 240 gross tons were launched and two wooden vessels totaling 300 gross tons were completed.

23. An inspection was made of Shiogama and Ishinomaki on Honshu harbor facilities and conditions at ports and shipyards in that area. Inspections disclosed that the Tohoku Dock Company, Murakami Shipbuilding Yard, Yamanishi Shipbuilding Company and Taiheiyo Shipbuilding Yard are now operating at about 50 percent of capacity and that more work can be assumed on export vessels as materials are made available.

A similar inspection was made of the Aomori area on the northern coast of Honshu to inspect and survey facilities and current operations of shipyards. The Ominato Navy Yard and two other shipyards in the district are engaged in the construction and repair of steel and wooden ships and the scrapping of former wartime vessels. Operations are considerably below capacity due mainly to power and steel shortages.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

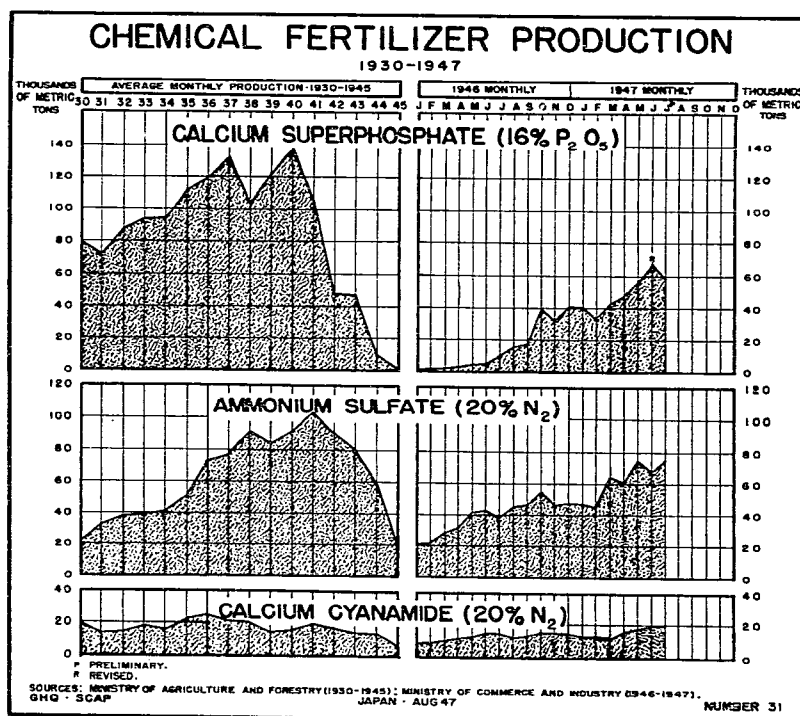
24. The July production index of basic heavy chemicals attained a new high of 48 percent of estimated requirements for a minimum balanced economy. See the charts on pages 126 and 127.

Fertilizers

25. Calcium superphosphate production was 58,496 metric tons, a 13-percent decrease below revised June production. Slow delivery of pyrite resulted in large reduction of stocks and manufacturers slowed down production in anticipation of future short deliveries.

26. Ammonium sulfate production was 75,820 metric tons in July, an increase of 12 percent above June production. The industry is unable to sustain a high rate of production over long periods due to instability caused by variable allocations of coal and coke, low production and delivery of pyrite and uncertain distribution of electric power.

27. Production of calcium cyanamide in July remained approximately at the June level with output of 24,994 metric tons (equivalent to 19,995 tons of 20-percent-nitrogen content). Production of carbide increased 1,200 metric tons enabling the stocking of 5,500 metric tons for future use.



Sulfuric Acid

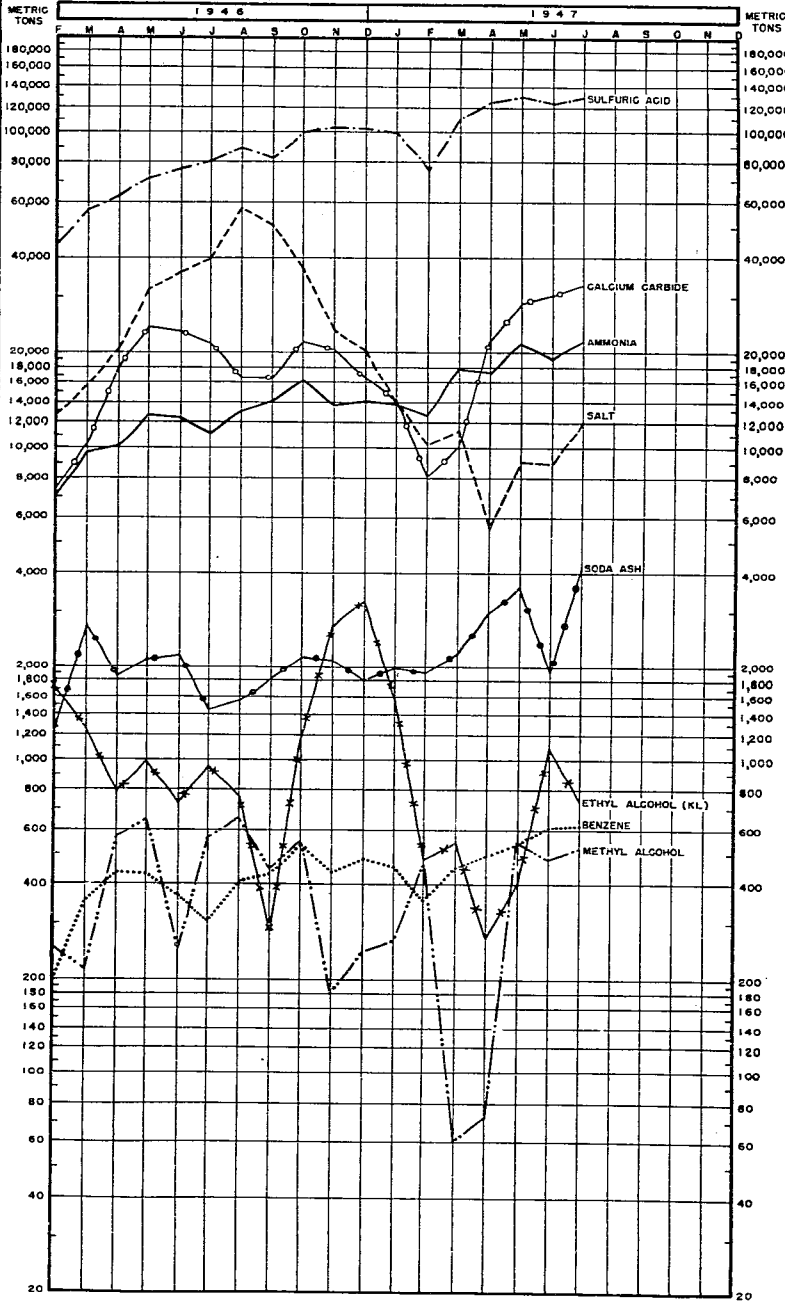
28. Output of sulfuric acid increased from a revised June figure of 124,120 metric tons to 128,631 tons in July. Stocks of acid decreased 10,000 metric tons to 58,000 tons at the end of the month, which at the present consumption rate is only a 10-day supply. The situation will not improve until pyrite production increases and transportation difficulties are eliminated. Note the chart at top of page 128.

Soda Industries

29. Increased coal allocation enabled production of soda chemicals to reach a new postwar high in July, 17 percent above the previous peak of May. July production of caustic soda was 4,795 metric tons, a 17-percent increase above revised June output and 20 percent

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GHQ - SCAP

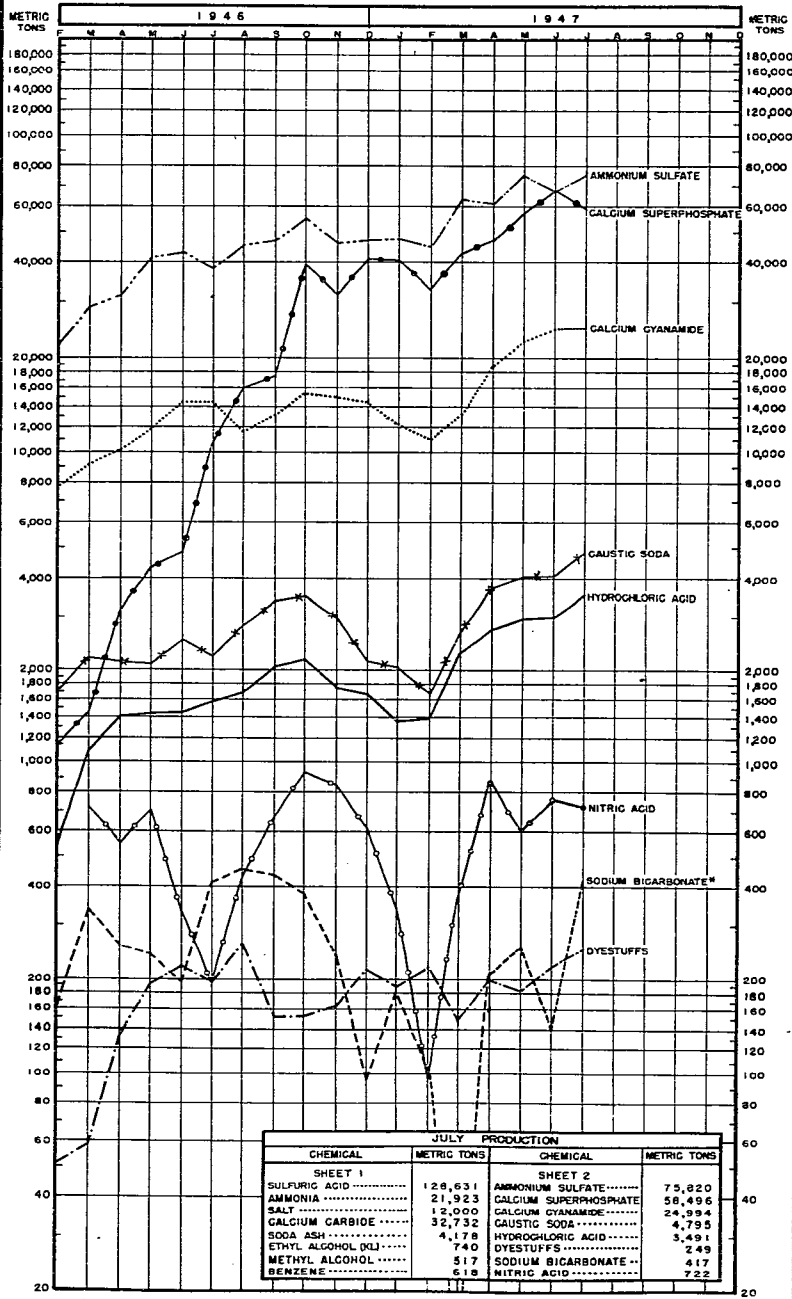
JAPAN · AUG 47

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PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

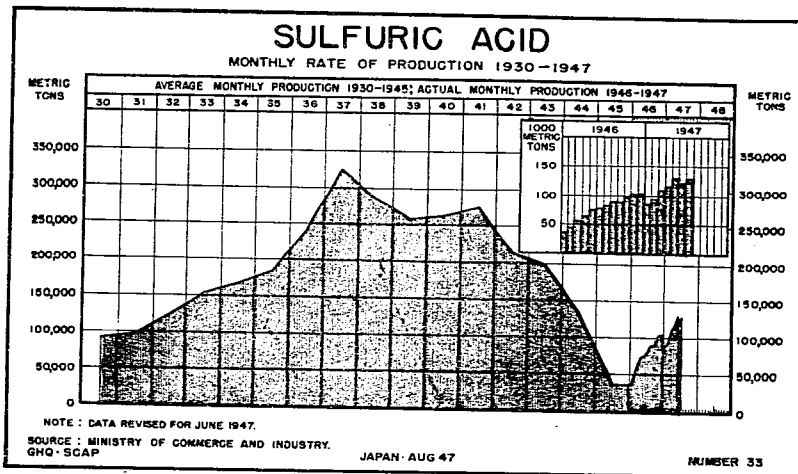
SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



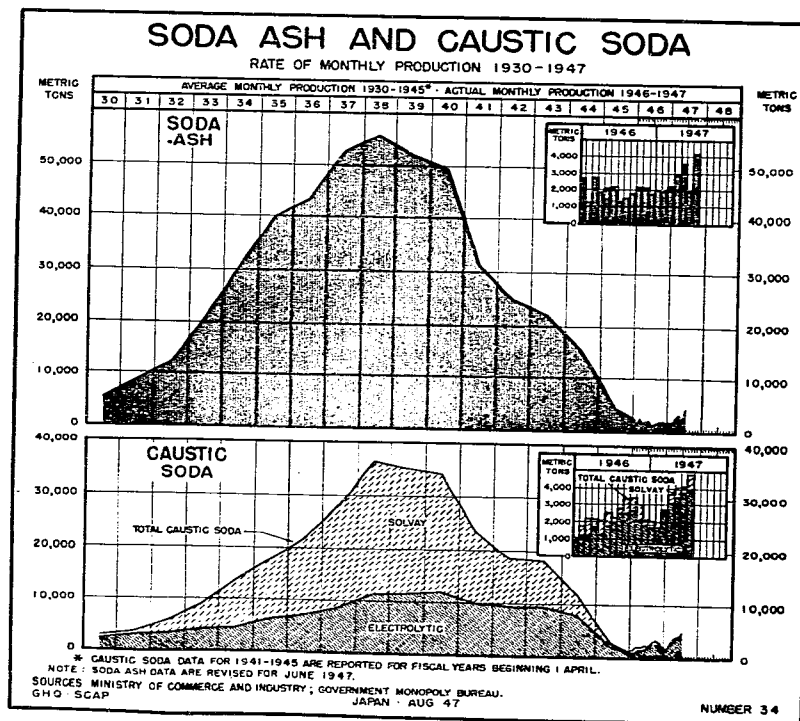
* MARCH SODIUM BICARBONATE PRODUCTION = 0.
 NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
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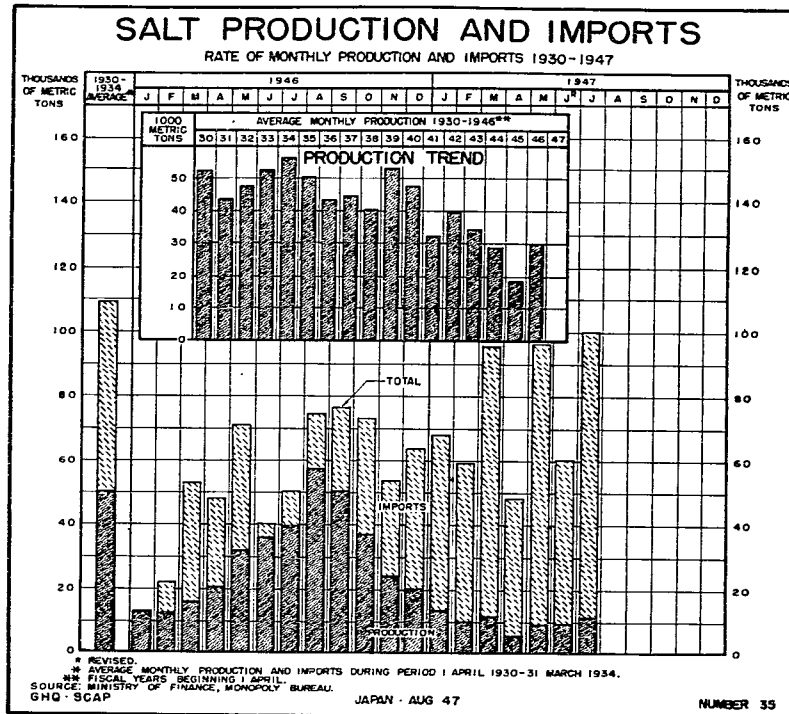
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of estimated needs for a minimum balanced economy. Soda-ash output rose from 1,920 metric tons in June to 4,178 tons in July.



Domestic salt production in July was 12,000 metric tons while imports for the month totaled 88,623 metric tons.



Coal-tar Products

30. Production of crude benzene and coal tar increased as a larger quantity of coal was coked, but the yield of pure benzene fell from 317 metric tons in July to 298 in August due to a normal decrease in distillation efficiency during the hot summer months.

31. Pitch is urgently needed for manufacturing briquettes and a survey is being made of the coal-tar industry with attempts at increasing the yield of coal tar as well as the quantity being refined. Production of pitch increased from 3,500 metric tons in June to 3,700 in July.

Oil, Paint and Glycerine

32. Utilization of recently imported tung oil enabled paint production to increase from 582 metric tons in June to 792 tons in July.

Soap and glycerine output continued at a low level with glycerine output 37 metric tons.

33. Phenolic resin output increased from 217 metric tons in June to 227 tons in July. Stocks continued at low levels with shortages of phenol and cresol the limiting production factors.

Fermentation

34. Production of ethyl alcohol decreased from 1,087 kiloliters in June to 740 kiloliters in July as five large plants ceased

operations because of breakdowns in equipment.

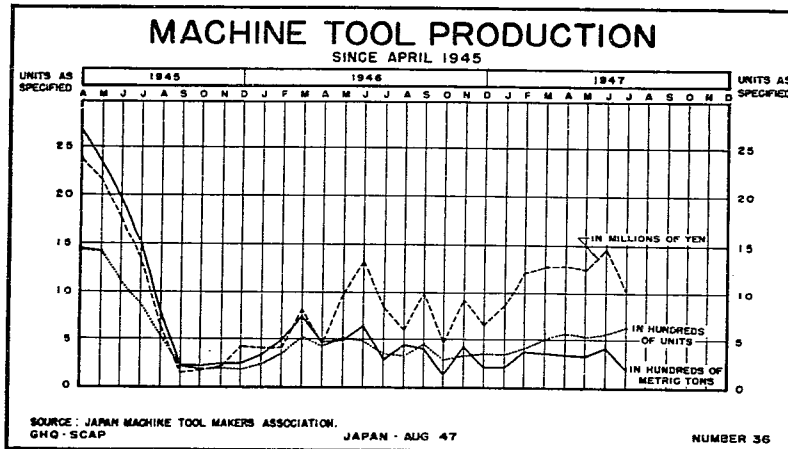
One fermentation plant produced 43 metric tons of acetone in July.

MACHINERY

35. Shortages continued to retard production. Although the yen value of finished products has increased, the total tonnage of finished products has decreased. Channeling of critical materials into industries which are most necessary to the Japanese economy and the reduction of unessential production contributed to the continued emphasis on small machines.

Machine Tools

36. Machine tool production in July increased 14 percent to 635 while the average weight per unit declined from 760 to 321 kilograms. Inflation and uncertainty over reparations have turned the industry to the production of non-machine tools and light machine tools which can be quickly built. Fifty-two plants classed as machine tool producers were in operation and 12 plants remained closed. Of a total of 45,111 persons employed in these plants, only 5,960 were actually engaged in the production of machine tools.



Precision Bearings

37. Eight additional bearing plants were in operation during July, bringing the total to 27. Production increased 14 percent in value to ¥ 24,408,625 in July with output of 527,212 bearings. The increase was partly due to the demand for special bearings for the coal mines.

Small Tools

38. Seventy-two factories employing 9,106 persons were engaged in the manufacture of small tools during July. Production increased notably, reflected by the industry's consumption of 484 tons of steel during the month, compared with only 211 in June. Most significant gains were in output of both straight-shank and taper-shank drills and milling cutters. Over-all improvement was made possible by improved supplies of fuel and steel.

SMALL TOOLS PRODUCTION
(units)

	June	July
Straight-shank drills	406,825	859,799
Taper-shank drills	22,485	40,191
Taps and dies	289,443	263,837
Milling cutters	32,387	33,003

Industrial Machinery

39. Production and repair of all categories of industrial machinery totaled ¥ 519,107,000 and grossed 18,994 metric tons, an increase of 17 percent by value and 26 percent by weight compared with June figures.

Over-all production was proportioned 75 percent for new units, 21 percent for parts and accessories and four percent for repairs.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	June	July
Chemical manufacturing machinery	66,995	104,152
Prime movers	42,621	62,011
Pumps	44,517	55,611
Woodworking machinery	40,756	49,312
Fans, blowers, compressors	26,804	33,690
Cranes and hoists	33,803	33,274
Mining machinery	36,247	32,942
Printing and bookbinding machinery	29,908	29,452
Metal-forming equipment	28,915	22,546
Food products machinery	13,901	17,640
Iron- and steel-manufacturing equipment	12,473	13,965
Crushers, mixers, pulverizers	9,275	10,438
Power transmission equipment	10,552	10,417
Conveyors	14,071	8,895
Rubber-manufacturing machinery	10,536	8,006
Foundry equipment	7,224	4,310
Pulp- and paper-making machinery	2,141	3,738
Miscellaneous	<u>13,901</u>	<u>18,708</u>
Total	444,640	519,107

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

Heavy gains were made in pulp- and paper-making machinery, chemical manufacturing machinery and prime movers, which increased in value 75, 56 and 46 percent respectively in July over the previous month. Production by weight is shown in the chart on the following page.

40. Raw materials, fuel and electric power consumed by the 1,215 reporting plants decreased.